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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY



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CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT
IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN EIG[redacted]LUMES
VOLUME V



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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective
abbr.	abbreviation.
abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative.
accom.	accommodated, accommodation.
act.	active.
adv	adverb
AF.	Anglo-French.
agri.	agriculture.
AL	Anglo Latin.
alg.	algebra.
Amer.	American.
anat.	anatomy.
anc	ancient.
antiq	antiquity.
aor.	aorist
appar	apparently
Ar.	Arabic.
arch.	architecture.
archæol.	archæology.
arith.	arithmetic.
art.	article
AS	Anglo Saxon.
astrol.	astrology
astron.	astronomy
attrib.	attributive.
aug	augmentative.
Bav	Bavarian.
Beng	Bengali.
biol	biology
Bohem.	Bohemian.
bot.	botany
Braz.	Brazilian.
Bret.	Breton
bryol.	bryology.
Bulg	Bulgarian.
carp.	carpentry.
Cat.	Catalan.
Cath.	Catholic.
caus.	causative.
ceram.	ceramics
cf	L. *confer*, compare.
ch	church
Chal.	Chaldee.
chem	chemical, chemistry
Chin.	Chinese
chron.	chronology
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially
com	commerce, commercial
comp.	composition, compound
compar.	comparative.
conch.	conchology.
conj	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction
Corn.	Cornish
craniol	craniology
craniom.	craniometry
crystal.	crystallography.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish.
dat.	dative.
def	definite, definition.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.
diff	different.
dim.	diminutive.
distrib.	distributive.
dram.	dramatic.
dynam.	dynamics.
E.	East.
E.	English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.
econ.	economy.
e. g.	L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt.	Egyptian
E. Ind.	East Indian.
elect.	electricity.
embryol.	embryology.
Eng.	English.
engin.	engineering.
entom.	entomology.
Epis.	Episcopal
equiv.	equivalent.
esp	especially.
Eth.	Ethiopic
ethnog.	ethnography.
ethnol.	ethnology
etym	etymology.
Eur.	European
exclam	exclamation.
f., fem.	feminine
F.	French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem	Flemish
fort	fortification.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic
fut	future.
G.	German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael.	Gaelic.
galv	galvanism.
gen	genitive
geog	geography.
geol	geology
geom	geometry
Goth	Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr	Greek.
gram	grammar
gun.	gunnery
Heb	Hebrew
her.	heraldry
herpet.	herpetology.
Hind.	Hindustani.
hist	history.
horol	horology
hort.	horticulture.
Hung	Hungarian
hydraul	hydraulics.
hydros.	hydrostatics.
Icel	Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth.	ichthyology
i. e.	L. *id est*, that is.
impers	impersonal
impf	imperfect.
impv	imperative
improp.	improperly
Ind	Indian
ind	indicative.
Indo-Eur.	Indo European.
indef	indefinite.
inf	infinitive.
instr.	instrumental.
interj	interjection
intr., intrans.	intransitive.
Ir	Irish
irreg	irregular, irregularly.
It.	Italian
Jap.	Japanese.
L.	Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett.	Lettish
LG	Low German.
lichenol.	lichenology
lit.	literal, literally.
lit.	literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
lithog.	lithography.
lithol.	lithology
LL	Late Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
M.	Middle.
mach.	machinery.
mammal	mammalogy.
manuf	manufacturing.
math.	mathematics.
MD.	Middle Dutch.
ME.	Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech.	mechanics, mechanical.
med.	medicine
mensur.	mensuration.
metal	metallurgy
metaph.	metaphysics.
meteor	meteorology
Mex	Mexican
MGr	Middle Greek, mediæval Greek
MHG	Middle High German.
milit.	military
mineral.	mineralogy
ML.	Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
mod	modern
mycol.	mycology
myth.	mythology.
n.	noun
n., neut.	neuter.
N	New
N	North
N Amer	North America.
nat	natural
naut.	nautical
nav	navigation
NGr	New Greek, modern Greek
NHG	New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL.	New Latin, modern Latin
nom	nominative.
Norm	Norman.
north.	northern.
Norw	Norwegian
numis.	numismatics.
O	Old
obs	obsolete
obstet.	obstetrics.
OBulg	Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat.	Old Catalan
OD	Old Dutch
ODan	Old Danish
odontog.	odontography.
odontol.	odontology
OF	Old French.
OFlem	Old Flemish.
OGael	Old Gaelic
OHG	Old High German.
OIr	Old Irish
OIt.	Old Italian
OL.	Old Latin
OLG	Old Low German.
ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.
OPruss.	Old Prussian
orig	original, originally.
ornith.	ornithology.
OS	Old Saxon
OSp	Old Spanish.
osteol	osteology
OSw	Old Swedish.
OTeut.	Old Teutonic
p. a.	participial adjective.
paleon	paleontology.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
pathol.	pathology.
perf.	perfect.
Pers.	Persian.
pers.	person.
persp	perspective.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
petrog.	petrography.
Pg.	Portuguese.
phar	pharmacy
Phen.	Phenician.
philol.	philology.
philos.	philosophy
phonog.	phonography.
photog	photography.
phren	phrenology.
phys	physical
physiol	physiology
pl., plur	plural.
poet.	poetical
polit.	political.
Pol	Polish
poss.	possessive.
pp	past participle
ppr	present participle.
Pr	Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref	prefix
prep	preposition.
pres	present.
pret.	preterit.
priv	privative.
prob	probably, probable
pron	pronoun
pron	pronounced, pronunciation.
prop	properly
pros.	prosody
Prot.	Protestant.
prov	provincial.
psychol	psychology.
q. v.	L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl	reflexive
reg	regular, regularly.
repr	representing.
rhet.	rhetoric
Rom	Roman
Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ	Russian.
S	South
S Amer.	South American.
sc	L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc	Scotch
Scand	Scandinavian.
Scrip	Scripture.
sculp.	sculpture.
Serv	Servian.
sing	singular
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Slav	Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish
subj	subjunctive.
superl	superlative.
surg	surgery.
surv	surveying.
Sw	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr	Syriac
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term	termination.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol	theology
therap	therapeutics.
toxicol	toxicology
tr., trans.	transitive.
trigon	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish
typog	typography
ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
v	verb
var	variant.
vet.	veterinary.
v. i.	intransitive verb.
v. t.	transitive verb.
W.	Welsh
Wall	Walloon.
Wallach.	Wallachian.
W Ind	West Indian.
zoögeog	zoögeography.
zoöl	zoology.
zoöt.	zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
å as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant
ą as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

ı as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ıx, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xı. Thus·

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p xi. Thus

a as in errant, republican.
e as in prudent, difference.
ı as in charity, density
ọ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ṗ as in Persia, peninsula.
ṣ as in *the* book.
u̇ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus.

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
ˊ denotes a primary, ˝ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary)

SIGNS.

〈 read *from*, i. e., derived from.
〉 read *whence*, i e , from which is derived
\+ read *and*, i e , compounded with, *or* with suffix
= read *cognate with*, i. e., etymologically parallel with.

√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers Thus

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2]
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st" for *stanza*, "p" for *page*, "l" for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol" for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv
Canto only	xiv
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	
Part and chapter	
Book and line	
Book and page	iii. 10
Act and scene	
Chapter and verse	
No and page	
Volume and page	II 34.
Volume and chapter	IV iv
Part, book, and chapter	II iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II iv. 12
Chapter and section or ¶	vii § or ¶ 3
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II , III , etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

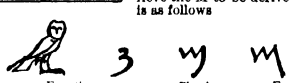
The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



1. The thirteenth letter and tenth consonant in the English alphabet It had a corresponding position in the Latin and Greek alphabets, and in their source, the Phœnician The conspectus of forms in these three alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which many believe the M to be derived (see *A*), is as follows



Egyptian Hieroglyphic | Hieratic | Phœnician | Early Greek and Latin

M represents a labial nasal sound, the corresponding nasal to *b* and *p*, as *n* to *d* and *t*, and *ng* to *g* and *k* That is to say, in its production the lips are pressed together, or form a mute closure, as in *p* and *b*, and the vocal chords are set in sonant vibration, as in *b*, but the passage from the pharynx into the nose is open, so that the tone rings in the nasal as well as in the oral cavity, and this gives the peculiar quality which we term nasal (See *nasal*) Since the nose is incapable of complete closure (except by external means, as the fingers), the sound thus produced is resonant and continuable, and hence *m* and *n* are ordinarily reckoned as semivocal, or liquid, or the like But *m* does not win, like *n*, an actual vowel value in English syllabication, though in vulgar pronunciation words like *elm*, *spasm*, etc., are sometimes resolved into *el-um*, *spaz-um*, etc The sound *m*, especially as initial, is a very stable element in Indo European language history compare *mean*[1], *mind*, Latin *mens*, Greek μένος, Sanskrit √ *man*, or *mother*, oldest traceable form *mātar* (compared with the altered *father*, *brother*, oldest *pitar*, *bhrātar*) *M* has no varieties of pronunciation latin, and is silent only in a few foreign words, as *mnemonic*, It is doubled under the same circumstances as the consonants in general, as in *dimmer*, *dimming*, *dimmed*, etc , from *dim*

2 As a numeral, in the Roman system, M denotes 1,000 With a dash or stroke over it (M̄), it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000 —3 As a symbol (*a*) In the mnemonic words of logic (see *mood*[2]), *m* indicates a transposition (metathesis) of the premises in the reduction (*b*) Formerly, M was a brand impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy —4 As an abbreviation (*a*) In titles, M. stands for *Magister* or *Master*, as in A M ; for *Medicinæ* or *Medicine*, as in M D , or for *Member*, as in M C , member of Congress, and M P , member of Parliament (*b*) In *mech.*, *m* stands for *mass* (*c*) In dental formulæ, in *zool* , *m* stands for *molar*, and *dm* for *deciduous molar* (*d*) In *math.*, M or *μ* stands for *modulus*, in *higher geom* , *m* or *μ* for the degree of a curve (*e*) In *astron.* and *metrol* , *m.* stands for *minute* (of time), and for *meter*, *mm* for *millimeter*, and *μ* for *micron* or *micromillimeter* (*f*) In *musical notation*, M stands for *mano* (*main*), *mezzo*, *metronome*, and in organ-music for *manual* See *M. D.*, *M M* , *M. S.* (*g*) In a ship's log-book, *m.* is an abbreviation of *mist* —5 In *printing*, the square or quadrate of any body of type: more commonly spelled out, *em* (which see) — **To have an M under (or by) the girdle†**, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr , Miss, Mrs , etc , show due respect by using the titles Mr , Mrs , etc. [Colloq]

Miss The devil take you, Neverout! besides all small curses

Lady A Marry, come up! What, plain Neverout! me thinks you might *have an M under your girdle*, miss

Swift, Polite Conversation, i

ma[1]†, *a* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *mo.*

ma[2] (mä), *n.* [A childish name, usually *mama* see *mama.*] A shorter or childish form of *mama.*

ma[3] (mä), *conj.* [It. (= F. *mais*), but, < L. *magis*, more, see *magister.*] In *music*, but: used especially in the phrase *ma non troppo*, but not too much, to limit various indications of musical tempo and style, as *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so, etc.

ma[4] (mä), *n* [Polynesian.] A sling used by Polynesian islanders, made from finely braided fibers of cocoanut-husk or of similar material.

M. A. See *A. M.* (*a*).

maa (mä), *n.* A dialectal form of *mew*[1]. [Shetland]

maadt. An obsolete past participle of *make*[1] *Chaucer.*

maalin (mā'lin), *n* A dialectal form of *merlin* [Shetland]

ma'am (mäm), *n* [Also *mam*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*, contr. of *madam*] A common colloquial contraction of *madam*, used especially in answers, after *yes* and *no*, or interrogatively, when one expects or has not distinctly heard a question

ma'am-school (mäm'skōl), *n* A school kept by a woman; a dame-school [New Eng]

I found a girl some eighteen years old keeping a *ma'am school* for about twenty scholars

S G Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, iv

maat†, *a.* A form of *mate*[2]. *Chaucer.*

mab (mab), *n.* [A dial var of *mob*[1]] A slattern. [Prov. Eng]

mab (mab), *v t* , pret and pp. *mabbed*, ppr *mabbing* [A dial var of *mob*[1], cf. *mab*, *n*] To dress negligently; be slatternly [Prov. Eng]

Maba (mā'bä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1776), the name of the plant in Tonga-Tabu] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, the ebony family, characterized by dœcious flowers, almost always three-parted, from three to an indefinite number of stamens, and three styles, sometimes united below. They are shrubs or trees, usually of very hard wood, with small entire leaves, and flowers either solitary or in cymes Fifty-nine species are known, natives of the warm regions of the globe The ebony-wood of Cochin China and Coromandel is believed to be the product of a tree of this genus *M geminata* and *M laurina*, called *Queensland ebony*, furnish, with other species of the region, desirable substitutes for ebony *M buxifolia* has been called *East Indian satinwood* The genus is found in a fossil state in many Tertiary deposits, the fruiting calyx on its peduncle being all that is usually preserved Eight species are thus known They have been described under the name *Macreightia*, now regarded as a section of *Maba* One of these fossil species occurs in Colorado

mabblet, *v t* A variant of *mobble*[2]

mabby (mab'i), *n.* [Formerly also *mobby*, Barbados] A spirituous liquor distilled from potatoes in Barbados

Mac. ⁂< Gael. *mac* = Ir *mac* = W *map*, *mab*, also *ap*, *ab*, a son, = Goth *magus*, a son see *may*[2] Cf *ap*] An element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *Ap-*, signifying 'son,' and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz-* The prefix is either written in full, *Mac*, or abbreviated to *Mc-* or *M'-*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as *M'* — the contracted form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac* takes a capital after it but rarely Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *MacDonald*), *M'Donald*, or *McDonald*, so *Mackenzie*, *M'Kenzie*, or *McKenzie*, etc In catalogues, directories, etc , names with this prefix, whether written *Mac-*, *M'-*, or *Mc-*, are commonly entered in the alphabetical place of *Mac* Sometimes used separately for persons whose names begin with this prefix

The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and *Macs*, and the O's and *Macs* sometimes repaid that scorn with aversion *Macaulay*

Macaberesque (ma-kā-bėr-esk'), *a* [< *Macaber* (see def.) + *-esque*. Cf. ML. *Machabæorum chora*, as if the 'dance of the Maccabees'] Pertaining to or of the character of the so-called "Dance of Death," a favorite subject in the literature, art, and pantomime of Europe in the middle ages and early Renaissance: apparently based on a series of dialogues of death attributed to Macaber, an old German poet of whom nothing is known. See *dance of death*, under *dance*

macaco[1] (ma-kā'kō), *n.* [Formerly also *maucauco*, *mocawk*; from a Malagasy name] 1. The ring-tailed lemur or cat-lemur, the species of *Lemur* earliest known, described under this name by Buffon; the *L. catta* of Linnæus.—2. The technical specific name of the ruffed lemur, *L. macaco*. Hence—3. Any lemur; a maki.—4 The so-called yellow lemur or kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus* a misnomer See cut under *kinkajou*

macaco[2] (ma-kā'kō), *n* [Formerly *macaque* (Marcgrave, 1648), said to be of African (Congo) origin See *macaque*, *Macacus*] A macaque See *Macacus*

macaco-worm (ma-kā'kō-wėrm), *n* The larva of a dipterous insect of South America, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals, including man

Macacus (ma-kā'kus), *n* [NL (F Cuvier) (*Macaca*, Lacépède, 1801), < F *macaque* (Buffon), from a native name, *macaco* see *macaco*[2]] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidæ* or *Cynopithecidæ*, the macaques The genus formerly included monkeys between the douces (*Semnopithecinæ*) and the baboons or drills (*Cynocephalinæ*) It was next restricted to species inhabiting the East Indies, having cheek pouches, ischial callosities, and a fifth tubercle on the back molar, such as the wanderoo (*M silenus*), the bonnet-macaque (*M sinicus*), the rhesus monkey (*M rhesus*), the common toque (*M cynomolgus*), etc It is now restricted to species resembling the last-named The leading genera which have been dissociated from *Macacus* are *Cercocebus*, *Inuus*, *Theropithecus*, *Cynopithecus*, and *Cercopithecus*

macadam (mak-ad'am), *n* [Short for *Macadam pavement*. see *macadamize*] Macadamized pavement

There are many varieties of pavement in London, from primitive *macadam* to the noiseless asphalte

Contemporary Rev, LIV 432.

Macadamia (mak-a-dā'mi-ä), *n* [NL (F. von Müller, 1857), named after one *Mac Adam*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ* and the tribe *Grevilleæ*, characterized by having two pendulous ovules, seeds with unequal and fleshy cotyledons, anthers on short filaments inserted a little below the lamina, and a ring-like four-lobed or four-parted disk There are two species, found only in eastern Australia. They are tall shrubs or trees with whorled leaves, either entire or serrate, and flowers pedicellate in pairs, in terminal or axillary racemes, the pedicels not connate *M ternifolia* is the Queensland nut tree, a small tree with dense foliage, a firm, fine grained wood, and an edible nut with the taste of hazel, an inch or more in diameter

macadamization (mak-ad'am-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *macadamize* + *-ation*] The process of laying carriage-roads according to the system of John Loudon Macadam, a Scottish engineer (1756–1836), who carried it out very extensively in England In the common process, the top soil of the roadway is removed to the depth of 14 inches Coarse cracked stone is then laid in to a depth of 7 inches, and the interstices and surface-depressions are filled with fine cracked stones Over these as a bed is placed a layer 7 inches deep of road metal or broken stone, of which no piece is larger than 2½ inches in diameter This is rolled down with heavy steam- or horse rollers, and the top is finished with stone crushed to dust and rolled smooth. Also spelled *macadamisation*

macadamize (mak-ad'am-īz), *v t* ; pret and pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing*. [< *Macadam*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize* The F. *macadamiser* is from E] To cover (a road or path) with a layer of broken road-metal See *macadamization*. Also spelled *macadamise*

macadamizer (mak-ad'am-ī-zėr), *n* One who lays macadamized roads. Also spelled *macadamiser*.

Macaja butter. See *Cocos.*

macaque (ma-kak'), *n* [< F. *macaque*, < *macaco*, *macaquo*, a native name. see *macaco*[2], *Macacus*] A monkey of the genus *Macacus*; one of the several kinds of monkeys coming between baboons and the African mangabeys. The term has undergone the same restriction of meaning as *Macacus*, and most of the macaques, in a former sense of the word, have received special names The Javan macaque, *M cynomolgus*, with beetling brows and tail about as long as the body, is a fair example of the arboreal forms. The munga, *M sinicus* of India, is known as the bonnet-macaque, from the top knot which parts in the middle. The bunder, or rhesus macaque, *M rhesus*, is a very common Indian species The bruh, or pig-tailed macaque, *M nemestrinus*, is a long limbed form inhabiting the Philippines, with the tail of moderate length In the Bornese black

macaque, *M maurus*, the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow line in Tibet, as *M thibetanus* A remarkable species, the wanderoo, *M silenus*, with a tufted tail and the face set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar Sometimes spelled *macake*

Macaria (mā-kā'ri-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr μακάριος, μάκαρ, blessed, happy] In *zool*, a name of various genera (*a*) A genus of spiders *Koch*, 1795 (*b*) The typical genus of *Macariidæ* or *Macariinæ*, erected by Curtis in 1826 They are delicate, slender bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvæ are slender with heart shaped head It is a large and wide spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M liturata* is the tawny barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M notata* is known as the small peacock moth (*c*) A genus of lady birds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennæ very small Also *Macaria* *Dejean*, 1834

Macarian (mā-kā'ri-an), *a* [< *Macarius* (see def.) (< Gr μακάριος, blessed) + *-an*] 1 A follower of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism —2 A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century

Macariidæ (mak-a-rī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Macaria* + *-idæ*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria* Also called *Macaridæ* They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macariinæ*, of *Geometridæ*

macarism (mak'a-rizm), *n* [< Gr μακαρισμός, blessing, < μακαρίζειν, bless] A beatitude *J A Alexander*, Commentary on Matthew, p 110

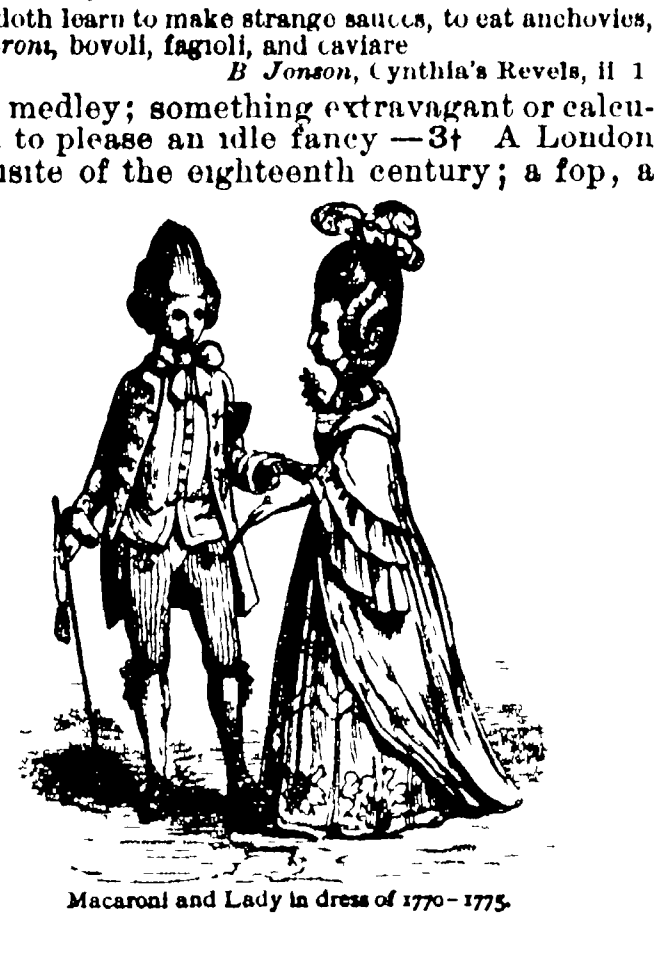
macarize (mak'a-rīz), *v. t*, pret and pp *macarized*, ppr *macarizing*. [< Gr μακαρίζειν, bless, pronounce happy, < μάκαρ, blessed, happy] To bless, pronounce happy, wish joy to; congratulate [Rare]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language 'Felicitate' and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Praise (ed 1887).

macaroni (mak-a-rō'ni), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *maccaroni*, *mackeroni*, *macheroni*, = F. *macaroni* = Sp *macarrones* = Pg *macarrão*, < OIt. *maccaroni*, It *maccheroni*, macaroni, orig a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. < *maccare*, bruise, batter, < L *macerare*, macerate see *macerate* Cf. *macaroon*, from the same source. In ref to the secondary uses of the word (cf It *maccarone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as E *Jack-pudding*, G *Hanswurst* ('Jack Sausage'), F. *Jean Farine* ('Jack Flour')] **I.** *n*. 1. A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with mandrels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat The same material called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread-like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc Macaroni cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, bovoli, fagioli, and caviare
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii 1

2 A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy —3† A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop, a


Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770–1775.

dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II, 1.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr Crewe, a *macarone*, and of our loo
Walpole, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner, you are a *macaroni*, you can't ride *Boswell*, Tour to Hebrides, p 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies,
Other horses are clowns, but these *macaronies*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle"—
[He] stuck a feather in his cap,
And called it *macaroni* —
and its application as a name, in the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4 A crested penguin or rock-hopper: a sailors' name See *penguin*, and cut under *Eudyptes*.

II.† *a*. 1. Consisting of gay or stylish young men. specifically [*cap*.] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent

On Saturday, at the *Maccaroni* Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying glasses) they played again
Walpole, To Hertford, Feb 6, 1764

2 Of or pertaining to macaronis or fops; exquisite

Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,
Of French friseurs and nosegays justly vain
Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs Bulkley and Miss [Catley

Daft gowk in *macaroni* dress,
Are ye come here to shaw your face?
Fergusson, On seeing a Butterfly in the Street

macaronian (mak-a-rō'ni-an), *a* and *n*. [< *macaroni* + *-an*] Same as *macaronic*

macaronic (mak-a-ron'ik), *a* and *n*. [= F *macaronique* = Sp *macarrónico* = Pg *macarronico* = It *maccheronico*, as *macaroni* + *-ic*] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the food macaroni. —2†. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or fop, hence, trifling, vain, affected.—3. In *lit*, using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or forms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible as, a *macaronic* poet; *macaronic* verse Specifically, macaronic verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are mingled with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan Teofilo Folengo (died 1544) It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of macaroni

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences
G P Marsh, Lects. on Eng Lang, v

II. *n* 1 A confused heap or mixture of several things *Cotgrave* —2 Macaronic verse

macaronical† (mak-a-ron'i-kal), *a* [< *macaronic* + *-al*] Same as *macaronic* *Nashe*

macaroon (mak-a-rön'), *n* [Formerly also *mackaroon*, *mackroon*, *makaron*, *macaron*, < F *macaron*, macaroni, also a bun or cake, = Sp *macarron*, macaroon, < OIt *maccaroni*, orig a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter see *macaroni*] 1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet-almond meal instead of wheaten flour, and white of eggs

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating stuffe, it is wellcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Chese-cake, or *Mackroome*, Kickshaw, or Tantablin'
John Taylor, The Great Eater of Kent (1610)

2† A droll, a buffoon —3†. A finical fellow; a fop, an exquisite Compare *macaroni*, 3

Call'd him a *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon
R B, Elegy on Donne (Donne's Poems, ed 1650)

macarte (ma-kärt'), *n*. [Origin not ascertained] A rope attached to the hackamore

Macartney pheasant. See *pheasant*.

macary-bitter (mak'a-ri-bit″ėr), *n*. The shrub *Picramnia Antidesma*, which yields medicinal bitters [West Indies]

Macassar oil. See *oil*

macasse (ma-kas'), *n* [Origin obscure] In a sugar-mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively *the side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

macaw (ma-kâ'), *n* [Formerly also *maccaw*, *macao*, *machao*, < Braz *macao*] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidæ* and subfamily *Arinæ*, having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The macaws are among the largest and most magnificent of the parrot tribe, but they are less docile than most parrots, and their


Red and blue Macaw (*Ara macao*)

voice is exceedingly harsh The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former See *Ara*[2]

macaw-bush (ma-kâ'bush), *n* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed

macaw-palm (ma-kâ'pam), *n* Same as *macaw-tree*

macaw-tree (ma-kâ'trē), *n* A South American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* Also called *gru-gru*

Maccabean (mak-a-bē'an), *a*. [Also *Maccabæan*, < LL *Maccabæus*, < Gr Μακκαβαῖος, Maccabæus.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B C, and rendered it independent for about a century.

maccaroni†, *n* and *a* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

maccaw†, *n* An old spelling of *macaw*

Macchiavellian, *a*. and *n* See *Machiavellian*.

macco (mak'ō), *n* [< It *macco*, massacre, slaughter (also bean porridge)] A gambling game

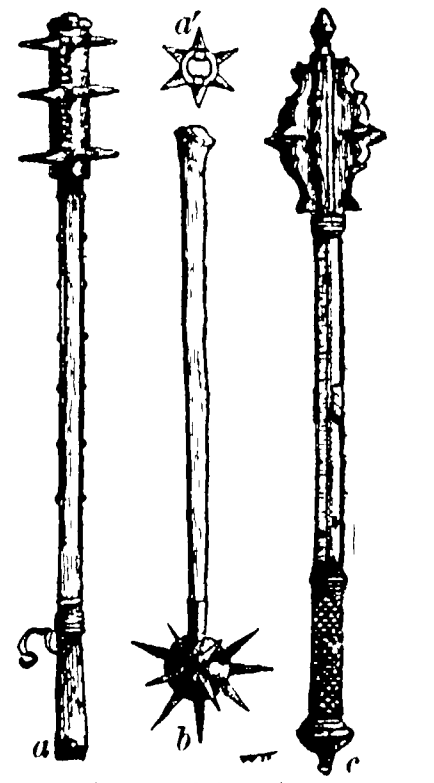
His uncle was still at the *macco* table
T Hook, Man of Many Friends (*Davies*)

maccoboy (mak'ō-boi), *n*. A corruption of *maccouba*, in common use.

maccouba, macouba (mak'ö-bá), *n* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually rose-scented More commonly *maccoboy*

McCulloch Act. See *act*

mace[1] (mās), *n* [< ME *mace*, *mase*, *mas*, < OF *mace*, *mache* (also *macque*, *maque*, *make*), F *masse* = Pr. *massa* = Sp. *maza* = Pg *maça* = It *mazza* (ML reflex *massa*), a club, scepter, < LL *matia*, L. **matea*, found only in dim *mateola*, a mallet or beetle Cf *mack*[1]] 1 A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel



a, *a′*, mace of the 13th century; *b* mace of the type known as 'holy-water sprinkler' or 'morning star'; *c*, mace of the 15th century

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords
Heywood, Four Prentices

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combatted with clubs or *maces*, beating each other soundly *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 202.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

Proud Tarquinius
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.
Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St. (*Nares*.)

With these [heads] borne before us, instead of *maces*, will we ride through the streets.
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, iv 7 144

3. A light stick with a flat head formerly used in playing billiards to push the cue-ball when out of reach for the proper stroke with the cue, superseded by the bridge, or rest for the cue — **4.** A curriers' mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads, used in leather-dressing to soften and supple tanned hides and enable them to absorb the oil, etc — **5†** A bulrush or cattail

Mace, or cattes tayle, Marteau, ou plante semblable aux masses de bedeaux *Baret*, Alvearie, 1573

Crowned mace, a ceremonial mace surmounted by a crown, symbolizing the royal power as delegated in part to a mayor or other officer of a corporation — **Great mace**, the largest of several maces in the possession of a corporation or community It is usually surmounted by a crown, which is often lacking in the smaller maces — **Sergeant's mace**, an official mace, usually small, used as a badge of office, warrant for arrest, etc Many such maces remain from the middle ages, the sixteenth century, etc They are often of silver, or silver gilt, with one end broad and forming a sort of crown, although not usually modeled like a royal crown See *crowned mace*

mace[2] (mās), *n.* [< ME. *mace*, also *maces* (sing), < OF (and F) *macis* = Sp *macis* = Pg *macis* = It *mace* (ML. *macea*), mace, prob < L. *macir*, < Gr *μάκερ*, an East Indian spice Cf L. *maccis*, *macis* (Plautus), supposed to mean 'mace '] A spice consisting of the dried arillode (false aril) or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*, which is a fleshy net-like envelop somewhat resembling the husk of a filbert When fresh it is of a beautiful crimson hue It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is used chiefly in cooking or in pickles Mace is similar to nutmeg in its pharmacodynamic properties See cut under *arillode*

And wytethe wel that the Notemuge bereth the *Maces* For righte as the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk with outen, that the Note is closed in til it be ripe, and after falleth out, righte so it is of the Notemuge and of the *Maces* *Mandeville*, Travels, p 187

Oil of mace. Same as *nutmeg-butter* or *oil of nutmegs*. See *nutmeg*

mace[3] (mās), *n* [Formerly also *mess*, < Malay *mas*] **1** A small gold coin of Atchin in Sumatra, weighing 9 grains, and worth about 26 cents

Of these [cash], 1500 make a *Mess*, which is their other sort of Coin, and is a small thin piece of Gold, stampt with Malayan Letters on each side
Dampier, Voyages, II i 132.

2 The tenth part of a Chinese tael or ounce as a money of account it is equal to 58 grains of pure silver See *tael*, *liang*, and *candareen*

mace-ale (mās'āl), *n* A drink consisting of ale sweetened and spiced, especially with mace *Nares*

mace-bearer (mās'bār''ėr), *n* A person who carries a mace of office before a public functionary whose badge of office it is, a macer

mace-cup (mās'kup), *n.* A drinking-cup forming the large ornamental top of a ceremonial mace when the crown, if there is one, is removed The cup is used to drink from, sometimes after removing the staff of the mace

Macedonian (mas-ē-dō'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Macedonius*, < Gr Μακεδόνιος, of Macedonia, a Macedonian (also a man's name), < Μακεδών, a Macedonian, Μακεδονία, Macedonia.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Macedonia, north of Greece The Macedonians, the conquerors of Greece and of many other countries, were not Hellenes or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language

2. A follower of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe Members of this sect were also known as *Marathonians* and *Pneumatomachi* The Semi Arians were often called by this name, and the name of Semi-Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense

Macedonianism (mas-ē-dō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Macedonian*, 2, + *-ism*] The doctrines peculiar to Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century; the denial of the divinity of the Holy Spirit. The second ecumenical council (see *Constantinopolitan*) was summoned mainly to combat this heresy. See *Macedonian*, *n*, 2

Macellodon (mā-sel'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακέλλα*, a pickax, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*] A genus of lacertilians described by Owen (1854) from remains found in the Purbeck beds, of Jurassic age, and regarded as one of the earliest forms of true *Lacertilia*. Also *Macellodus*.

Mace Monday (mās mun'dā). The first Monday after St. Anne's day: so called in some places on account of a ceremony then performed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

macer (mā'sėr), *n* [< ME *macere*, < *mace*, a mace: see *mace*[1]] A mace-bearer; specifically, in Scotland, one of a class of officers who attend the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer, to keep order, call the rolls, serve the judges, make arrests when required, etc

macerate (mas'e-rāt), *v. t*; pret and pp *macerated*, ppr *macerating*. [< L *maceratus*, pp of *macerare* (> It *macerare* = Pg Sp Pr *macerar* = F *macérer*), make soft or tender, soften by steeping, weaken, harass; prob akin to Russ *mochiti*, steep, Gr *μασσειν*, knead Cf *mass*[2], *macaroni*, *macaroon*, ult from the same root] **1.** To steep or soak almost to solution, soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, usually without heat, or by the digestive process as, to *macerate* a plant for the extraction of its medicinal properties; food is *macerated* in the stomach — **2** To make lean, cause to grow lean or to waste away

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent headaches *macerate* the parts and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining *Harvey*, Consumptions

What is the difference in happiness of him who is *macerated* by abstinence and his who is surfeited with excess? *Steele*, Spectator, No 282.

3† To harass or mortify, worry, annoy

Now the place [Paradise] cannot be found in earth, but is become a common place in mens brains, to *macerate* and vexe them in the curious search hereof *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 18

They are neither troubled in conscience nor *macerated* with cares *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 110

maceration (mas-e-rā'shon), *n* [= F *macération* = Sp *maceracion* = Pg *maceração* = It *macerazione*, < L. *maceratio*(*n*-), < *macerare*, steep, macerate see *macerate*] **1** The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid See *macerate*, 1 — **2** The act or process of macerating or making lean or thin; the state of being macerated, leanness.

The faith itself retaineth the use of fastings, abstinences, and other *maceration*s and humiliations of the body, as things real, and not figurative *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 185

For about two centuries the hideous *maceration* of the body was regarded as the highest proof of excellence *Lecky*, European Morals, III 114

macerator (mas'e-rā-tor), *n* [< *macerate* + *-or*] Any suitable vessel in which substances are macerated

mace-reed (mās'rēd), *n* Same as *reed-mace*

maces†, *n* A Middle English form (singular) of *mace*[2].

macfarlanite (mak-far'lan-īt), *n* [Named after T *Macfarlane*] A silver ore found in the mines of Silver Islet, Lake Superior It contains chiefly silver and arsenic, with some cobalt, nickel, etc, but it is not a homogeneous mineral

macgilpt, *n.* An obsolete form of *maqulp*

Machærium (mā-kē'ri-um), *n* [NL (Persoon, 1807), < Gr *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber] **1** In *bot*, a South American genus of leguminous plants belonging to the suborder *Papilionacea*, the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, and the subtribe *Pterocarpeæ* probably so named from the shape of the fruit It is characterized by versatile anthers, opening longitudinally, a calyx obtuse below, and a legume with one seed at the base, the upper part tapering into a reticulated wing which is terminated by the style They are erect trees or shrubs, or sometimes tall climbers, with unequally pinnate leaves, and usually small white or purple flowers fascicled in the axils or in terminal panicles About 60 species have been described, some of which are supposed to yield a portion of the rosewood of commerce *M Schomburgkii*, a species of British Guiana, produces the beautiful streaked itaka- or tiger-wood. See *itaka wood*

2 In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects *Haliday*, 1831 — **3.** In *schth.*, same as *Congrogadus*, to which the name was changed in consequence of its preoccupation in entomology. *Richardson*, 1843

machærodont (mā-kē'rō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*] Saber-toothed, having teeth of the pattern of those of the genus *Machærodus*

Machærodontinæ (mā-kē'rō-don-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Machærodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Felidæ* including fossil forms from Miocene and later formations, having the upper canine teeth enormously developed, falcate and trenchant, and the lower canines correspondingly reduced; the saber-toothed tigers

Machærodus (mā-kē'rō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*] The typical genus of *Machærodontinæ*. Also *Machairodus*. *Kaup*, 1833. See cut under *saber-toothed*.

Machæropterus (mak-ē-rop'te-rus), *n* [NL., < Gr *μάχαιρα*, a sword, saber, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A singular genus of South American manikins, of the family *Pipridæ* It is characterized by an abnormal structure and disposition of the secondary remiges, the shafts of which are thickened and ensiform to a varying degree. *M. deliciosa* is an example

Machairodus (mā-ki'rō-dus), *n* See *Machærodus*

machecolet, *v. t* [ME *machecolen*, *magecollen*, < OF *machecoller*, *machecouler*, machicolate: see *machicolate*] To machicolate

Wel *machecold* al aboute
Morte d'Arthur, I 199 (*Halliwell*)

macheronit, *n* An obsolete spelling of *macaroni*

machete (mā-chā'tā), *n* [Sp., a chopping-knife, a cutlas] **1** A heavy knife or cutlas used among Spanish colonists and in Spanish-American countries, both as a tool and as a weapon

He . . . cut his way through a tangled forest by the use of the Cuban *machette* *Sci Amer*, N S, LVI 391

2. A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*, the *Congrogadus* (or *Machærium*) *subducens*.

Formerly also *matchet*, *matchette*.

Machetes (mā-kē'tēz), *n* [NL., < Gr *μαχητής*, a fighter, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, named by Cuvier in 1817 *M. pugnax* is the ruff, which in the breeding season has the face papillose and the neck befrilled with an enormous ruffle of feathers The female is known as the *reeve* An older name of the genus is *Pavoncella* (*Leach*, 1816), the oldest is *Philomachus* (*Moehring*, 1752). See *ruff*

Machiavellian (mak''i-a-vel'i-an), *a.* and *n* [Also *Machiavelian*, *Macchiavelian*, *Macchiavellian*, < *Machiavel*, *Machiavelli* (see def.), + *-ian*]

I. *a* Of or pertaining to Niccolo Machiavelli (also called in English Machiavel) (1469–1527), an illustrious Italian patriot and writer, secretary of state and many times ambassador of the republic of Florence, conforming to the principles imputed to Machiavelli (see II); hence, destitute of political morality, cunning in political management; habitually using duplicity and bad faith, astutely crafty

II. *n.* One who adopts the principles expounded by Machiavelli in his work entitled "The Prince," a treatise on government in which political morality is disregarded and tyrannical methods of rule are inculcated

Machiavellianism (mak''i-a-vel'i-an-izm), *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavelli, the political doctrines attributed to Machiavelli — namely, the pursuit of success at any price, and the systematic subordination of right to expediency (see *Machiavellian*, *n.*); the theory that all means may be justifiably employed, however unlawful and treacherous in themselves, for the establishment and maintenance of the authority of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning and unscrupulous artifice

Machiavellic (mak''i-a-vel'ik), *a* [< *Machiavel* (It *Machiavelli*) + *-ic*] Same as *Machiavellian*

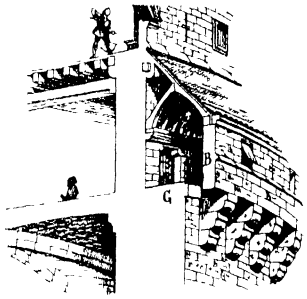
Machiavellism (mak''i-a-vel'izm), *n* [Also *Machiavelism*, = F *Machiavélisme*, as *Machiavel* (It *Machiavelli*) (see *Machiavellian*) + *-ism*] Same as *Machiavellianism*

Machiavellize†, *v. t* [Erroneously *Machevalize* (Minsheu); = F *Machiavéliser* (Cotgrave), as *Machiavel* (It *Machiavelli*) + *-ize*.] To practise Machiavellianism *Cotgrave*

machicolate (mā-chik'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret and pp *machicolated*, ppr *machicolating* [< ML. *machicolatus*, pp. of **machicolare*, *machicollare*, < OF *machecoller*, *machecouler*, *machicoller*, etc., furnish with a projecting gallery, < *machecolle*, *machicolle*, *maschecoulis*, a projecting gallery: see *machicoulis*] To form with machicolations

machicolation (mā-chik-ō-lā'shon), *n* [< ML. **machicolatio*(*n*-), < **machicolare*, *machicollare*, machicolate see *machicolate*] **1.** In *medieval arch.*, an opening in the vault of a portal or passage, or in the floor of a projecting gallery, made for the purpose of hurling missiles, or pouring down molten lead, hot pitch, etc, upon an enemy essaying to enter or mine In the gallery type machicolations are formed by setting out the parapet or breastwork, *B*, supported on corbels, beyond the face of the wall, *G*, spaces between the corbels are left open, and constitute the machicolations (See cut on following page) Machicolations of permanent construction in stone were not introduced until toward the end of the twelfth century, but in the hoarding of wood with which walls and towers were crowned in time of need from the earliest period of the middle ages, their use was constant.

2 The act of hurling missiles or of pouring burning liquids upon an enemy through apertures such as those described above. — **3** By extension, a machicolated parapet or gallery, or a projection supported on corbels, in imita-



Machicolations — Castle of Coucy, France; 13th century

tion of medieval machicolated construction, without openings

machicoulis (ma-shi-kō'lē), *n.* [< F *mâchicoulis, mâchecoulis*, OF. *maschecoulis* (in ML *machicollamentum*), prob < *masche*, F *mâche*, mash (melted matter) (cf *machefer*, iron-dross, slag), + *coulis*, a flowing: see *mash*[1] and *cullis*[1].] Same as *machicolation*.

machina (mak'i-nạ), *n.* [L: see *machine*.] A machine: used only as a Latin word — **Deus ex machina**. See *machine*, 5. — **Machina Electrica**, an obsolete constellation, formed by Bode in 1797 out of parts of the Whale, Sculptor, Fornax and Phœnix, and intended to represent an electrical machine

machinal (mak'i-nal), *a* [< L. *machinalis*, pertaining to machines, < *machina*, a machine: see *machine*] Pertaining to a machine or machines. *Bailey.*

machinate (mak'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *machinated*, ppr. *machinating*. [< L. *machinatus*, pp. of *machinari* (> OF F *machiner*, > E *machine*: see *machine*, *v.*), contrive, plan, devise, plot, scheme, < *machina*, a machine, contrivance, device, scheme: see *machine*] **I.** *trans* To plan, contrive, or form, as a plot or scheme, as, to *machinate* mischief.

Such was the perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrymen at home, who being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to *machinate* new Disturbances. *Milton*, Letters of State, June, 1658.

II. *intrans* To lay plots or schemes

Though that enemy shall not overthrow it, yet because it plots, and works, and *machinates*, and would overthrow it, this is a defect in that peace *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

machination (mak-i-nā'shon), *n* [= OF. *machinacion*, F. *machination* = Pr. *machinacion* = Sp. *maquinacion* = Pg *maquinação* = It *macchinazione*, < L *machinatio(n-)*, < *machinari*, contrive: see *machinate*] 1 The act of machinating, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly a forbidden or an evil purpose; underhand plotting or contrivance. — **2.** That which is planned or contrived; a plot; an artful design formed with deliberation; especially, a hostile or treacherous scheme.

machinator (mak'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *machinateur* = Sp Pg *maquinador* = It *macchinatore*, < L. *machinator*, a contriver, inventor, < *machinari*, contrive: see *machinate*] One who machinates; one who schemes with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmurer and a *machinator* *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

machine (ma-shēn'), *n* [= D *machine* = G *maschine* = Dan. *maskine* = Sw. *maskin*, < F. *machine* = Sp. *máquina* = Pg *maquina*, *machina* = It. *macchina* = Turk. *makina*, < L. *machina*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, stratagem, trick, < Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, engine, contrivance, device; cf. *μῆχος*, means Perhaps akin to AS. *macian*, E *make*: see *make*[1]. Cf *mechanic*, etc.] 1. An engine; an instrument of force

With inward arms the dire *machine* [wooden horse] they load *Dryden*, Æneid, ii 25

2. In *mech*, in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion Thus, a machine may be designed to change rapid motion into slow motion, as a crow bar or it may be intended to convert a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a uniform circular motion etc The lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, and the inclined plane are termed the *simple machines* In practical mechanics the word has a restricted meaning a single device, as a hammer, chisel, crow bar, or saw or a very simple combination of moving parts, as tongs, shears, pincers, etc., for manual use, although comprised in the strict technical definition of *machine*, is always called a *tool* (which see), a device for applying or converting natural motor motion, like that of falling water, or of winds (as a water wheel or windmill), or for converting molecular motion into molar motion (as a steam engine, gas-engine, an engine, or electric engine), is more generally, though not uniformly, called a *motor* The distinction between the words *tool* and *machine* becomes quite indefinite with increased complication of parts. Such machines as are used in shaping materials in the construction of the parts of other machines, and many of those which perform work, such as sawing, boring, planing, riveting, etc., formerly done only by hand and still performed manually to a greater or less extent, are variously called *machines, machine tools, engine tools*, or simply *tools*, although their structure may involve much complexity; the terms *machine tool* and *engine-tool* are more frequently employed, the latter being preferable as being more in accord with best usage Machines receive general or special names from the work they perform or are designed to execute, either with reference to departments of the arts or of industry, as *agricultural machines, hydraulic machines, wood-working machines*, etc, or to their specific work, as *planing machines, sawing-machines, mowing-machines*, etc

This science will define a *machine* to be, not, as usual, an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and intensity of a given force, but an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and velocity of a given motion *Ampère*, tr by Willis

3 A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, tricycle, bicycle, etc. [Great Britain]

A pair of bootikins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 12 (*Davies*)

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxii

4. A fire-engine. [Colloq, U. S]—**5.** In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the "Charonian steps," for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum *deus ex machina*, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman

Juno and Iris descend in different *Machines* Juno in a Chariot drawn by Peacocks, Iris on a Rainbow *Congreve*, Semele, ii 1

6 A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot; a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale, machinery. [Archaic]

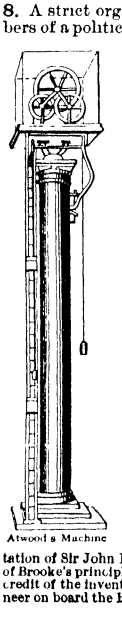
His [Milton's] design is the losing of our happiness his heavenly *machines* are many, and his human persons are but two *Dryden*, Orig and Prog of Satire

7. Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective, the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on as, the vital *machine*, the *machine* of government.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2 124

The human body, like all living bodies, is a *machine* all the operations of which will, sooner or later, be explained on physical principles. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p 339

8. A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating influence in the party for themselves and their associates for their own ends, also, the body of managers of such an organization. [U. S]—**Atwood's machine**, an apparatus for illustrating uniformly accelerated motion, consisting of a pulley wheel turning with very slight friction in a vertical plane and carrying a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. In the common experiment there is an excess of weight at one end of the cord, due to a plate which rests on the weight and is caught when the latter passes through a fixed ring, the weight is set free from a state of rest at a measured position above this ring, so that the acceleration takes place through a known distance, and the velocity per second after the removal of the excess of weight is observed to be proportional to the square root of the distance through which the acceleration takes place The machine is named from its inventor, George Atwood (1746–1807), an English mathematician — **Bulldog machine**, a combined sounding- and dredging machine invented during the voyage of H M S. Bulldog in 1860, under the command of Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock It is an adaptation of Sir John Ross's deep-sea clam, with the addition of Brooke's principle of the disengaging weight. The chief credit of the invention is given to Mr Steil, assistant engineer on board the Bulldog — **Centrifugal machine**. See *centrifugal* — **Duck machine**, in Cornwall, a kind of ventilating machine on the same principle as the ordinary blowing-engine, furnished with a piston and valves, and usually worked by the pump-rod Also called *Hartz blower* — **Dynamo-electric machine**. See *electric machine*, under *electric*. — **Effect of a machine** See *effect* — **Electric, funicular, geocyclic machine**. See the adjectives. — **Extemporizing-machine**. See *extemporize* — **Holtz machine**. See *electric machine*, under *electric* — **Hungarian, hydro-electric, infernal**, etc, **machine**. See the adjectives — **Logical machine**, a machine which, being fed with premises, produces the necessary conclusions from them. The earliest instrument of this kind was the demonstrator of Charles, third Earl Stanhope the most perfect is that of Professor Allan Marquand, which gives all inferences turning upon the logical relations of classes. The value of logical machines seems to lie in their showing how far reasoning is a mechanical process, and how far it calls for acts of observation Calculating-machines are specialized logical machines. — **Reduced inertia of a machine**, according to Rankine, the weight which, concentrated at the driving point, would have the same energy as the machine itself — **To run with the machine**, to accompany a fire-engine to a fire, either as a member of the fire company or as a hanger-on a phrase used when the members of fire companies (in large cities) were volunteers, and service at fires was gratuitous. [U S.]



Atwood's Machine

machine (ma-shēn'), *v.*, pret. and pp. *machined*, ppr *machining*. [< OF. *machiner*, F *machiner* = Pr. *machinar* = Sp. Pg *maquinar* = It. *macchinare*, < L. *machinari*, ML. also *machinare*, contrive, plan, devise, etc., < L. *machina*, a machine, contrivance: see *machine*, *n.* Cf. *machinate*] **I.** *trans.* 1† To contrive. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*) — **2.** To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to print or sew by means of a machine.

This side then serves as a basis from which the body may be *machined* square and true *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p 240.

3 To furnish with the machinery of a plot.

It is not, as a story, very cunningly *machined* *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p 374

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be employed upon or in machinery. — **2.** To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot

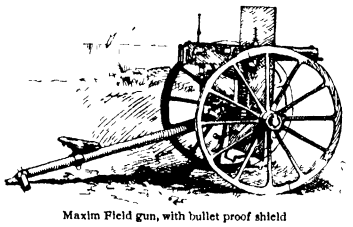
The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd,
No scenes in prospect, no *machining* god
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Art of Love, i 120

machine-bolt (ma-shēn'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a thread and a square or hexagonal head. *E H. Knight.*

machine-boy (ma-shēn'boi), *n.* In English printing-offices, a boy who serves as helper to a machine-man. In the United States known as *feeder* or *press-boy*.

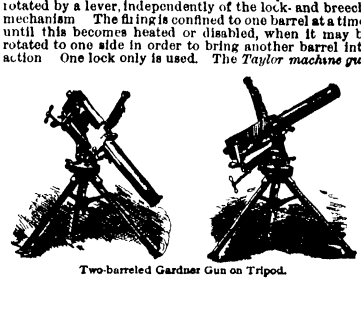
machineel (mach-i-nēl'), *n* Same as *manchineel*

machine-gun (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun which, by means of a variously contrived mechanism, delivers a continuous fire of projectiles Such a gun may have a single barrel, or a series of barrels arranged horizontally or about a central axis Machine-guns may be divided into two classes those firing small arm ammunition (also called *mitrailleuses*), and those firing shot and shell (called *revolving cannon*) The rapidity of fire of the most rapid machine guns of the first class is about 1,000 shots a minute (See *Gatling gun*, under *gun*[1])



Maxim Field gun, with bullet proof shield

The *Maxim gun* is a single barreled machine-gun invented by Hiram Maxim, an American In it the force of recoil is utilized to load and prepare the next charge for firing, and a water-chamber surrounding the machinery keeps the parts cool It is a very ingenious and efficient invention. The *Lowell battery gun* has four barrels capable of being rotated by a lever, independently of the lock- and breech-mechanism The firing is confined to one barrel at a time, until this becomes heated or disabled, when it may be rotated to one side in order to bring another barrel into action One lock only is used. The *Taylor machine gun*



Two-barreled Gardner Gun on Tripod.

has five parallel barrels arranged horizontally The *Gardner machine-gun* has two to five barrels arranged horizontally Its mechanism is simple, strong, and effective, but it can fire only about 350 shots a minute The *Farwell machine gun* consists of a group of ten steel barrels of 0 45 inch bore, each barrel having its own magazine, containing 50 cartridges The operations of firing, extracting the empty shells, and reloading are accomplished by a single revolution of a crank The *Hotchkiss revolving cannon* is the type of the second class of machine guns It combines the advantages of long range shell-firing with rapidity of action. It has five barrels arranged around a central axis, and the breech is fixed and contains the loading-, firing, and extracting mechanism. The rotation is intermittent, and the loading, firing, and extraction of the empty shell are performed while the barrels are at rest This gun fires from 30 to 80 rounds of explosive shells in a minute, thus delivering from 750 to 2,000 fragments of shell with sufficient force to destroy life There are many forms of this gun, each designed for a special object One form, designed for flank defense of the ditches of fortifications, has every barrel rifled with a different twist, so arranged as to produce five different cones of dispersion, thus sweeping the ditch from end to end The *Nordenfelt machine gun* was designed as a defense against torpedo boats It is made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, or 12 barrels, and it can fire either volleys or single barrels. In case a barrel becomes clogged or disabled, the supply of cartridges can be cut off from it and the firing continued with the other barrels The *Colt automatic machine gun* is a single barreled gun in which the pressure of the powder gases, escaping through a small vent, actuates a lever which automatically puts in operation mechanism that withdraws the cartridge case and reloads the gun The cartridges are stripped from feed belts

machine-head (ma-shēn'hed), *n* A rack and pinion sometimes used in stringed musical instruments, like the double-bass and the guitar, instead of the usual tuning-pegs.

machine-made (ma-shēn'mād), *a.* Made by a machine or by machinery.

machine-man (ma-shēn'man), *n* In English printing-offices, the workman who manages or controls the operations of a printing-machine In the United States known as the *pressman*

machine-minder (ma-shēn'mīn″der), *n* The man or boy who has charge of a printing-machine while it is in operation. [Eng]

machine-oven (ma-shēn'uv″n), *n.* A bakers' oven, a fruit-evaporator, or an oven for any other use, fitted with a traveling apparatus, rotatory table, reel, or any other mechanical device for aiding the process of baking, or for economizing time or space.

machiner (ma-shē'nėr), *n* A coach-horse, a horse that draws a stage-coach. [Eng]

Is it not known that steady old *machiners*, broken for years to double harness, will encourage and countenance their "flippant" progeny in kicking over the traces?
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, xi

machine-ruler (ma-shēn'ro″lėr), *n* 1 A machine which lines or rules paper according to patterns —2 A modification of this machine for subdividing accurately scales and the like

machinery (ma-shē'ne ri), *n.* [< F. *machinerie*, machinery, < *machine*, machine see *machine*, *n.*] 1. The parts of a machine considered collectively; any combination of mechanical means designed to work together so as to effect a given end: as, the *machinery* of a watch, or of a canal-lock — 2 Machines collectively, a congeries or assemblage of machines, as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

In an insurance policy, *machinery* includes tools and implements of manufacture
Buchanan v Exchange Fire Ins Co, 61 N Y, 26

All kinds of labor saving *machinery* are in fullest operation. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p 172

3. Any complex system of means and appliances, not mechanical, designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end as, the *machinery* of government

As lord and master of the Church, he [Henry VIII] could utilise Church *machinery* to obtain the divorce and the marriage on which he had set his king's heart
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist , p 254

4. Specifically, the agencies, particularly if supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe

The *machinery*, Madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Dæmons are made to act in a Poem
Pope, Letter prefixed to R of L

It is this kind of *Machinery* which fills the Poems both of Homer and Virgil with such Circumstances as are wonderful, but not impossible *Addison*, Spectator, No 315.

Engaging and disengaging machinery. See *engage*

machine-shop (ma-shēn'shop), *n.* A workshop in which machines or parts of machines are made and repaired.

machine-tool (ma-shēn'tōl), *n.* A machine driven by water, steam, or other power, for performing operations formerly accomplished by means of hand-tools, as planing, drilling, sawing, etc., and taking its special name from the kind of work performed, as *planing-machine*, *drilling-machine*, etc Also called *engine-tool*

machine-twist (ma-shēn'twist), *n.* A three-cord silk thread made with a twist from right to left, intended especially for use in the sewing-machine.

machine-work (ma-shēn'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand, specifically, in English printing-offices, press-work done on a machine, in distinction from press-work done on a hand-press —2 The product of such work; articles manufactured wholly or chiefly by machinery.

machinist (ma-shē'nist), *n* [< F. *machiniste* = Sp Pg *maquinista* = It *macchinista*, as *machine* + *-ist*] 1. A constructor of machines and engines, or one versed in the principles of machines; in a general sense, one who invents or constructs mechanical devices of any kind

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for scenical contrivances to keep pace with?
Steevens, General Note on Macbeth

2 One who tends or works a machine. [Rare] —3 In the rating of the United States navy, an engine-room artificer or attendant —4 In *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the machine, or a supporter of its methods *The Nation*, XXXVI 520 —5 In the history of art, one of those Italian painters of about the seventeenth century (a period of artistic decline) who worked mechanically or according to rigid rules.

He [Franceschini] is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of *machinist* is applied *Encyc Brit*, IX 687

machinize (ma-shē'nīz), *v t* , pret and pp *machinized*, ppr *machinizing* [< *machine* + *-ize*] To bring into form or order like that of a machine, or by the use of machinery, elaborate or systematize.

The Times newspaper, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his [the traveler's] occasion
Emerson, English Traits, iii

machinule (mak'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *machinula*, dim of L *machina*, a machine: see *machine*] A surveyors' instrument for obtaining a right angle

macho (mā'kō), *n* A fish, *Mugil carema*, of the mullet family [Florida]

machopolyp (mak'ō-pol-ip), *n.* [< Gr *μάχη*, fight, + *πολύπους*, a polyp: see *polyp*] A defensive polypite, a hydroid zooid which bears endocells or stinging-organs, as distinguished from an ordinary nutritive or reproductive zooid

macigno (mā-chē'nyō), *n.* [It] A division of the Upper Eocene in the southern and southeastern Alps. It is a sandstone containing few fossils other than fucoids the equivalent of the *flysch*.

macilency† (mas'i-len-si), *n* [= F *macilence* = It *macilenza*; as *macilent(t)* + *-cy*] The quality or condition of being macilent; leanness *Sandys*, Ovid, Pref

macilent† (mas'i-lent), *a* [= Sp Pg It. *macilento*, < L *macilentus*, lean, meager, < *macere*, be lean: see *emaciate*, *meager*.] Lean, thin, having little flesh.

Loose venerous then being *macilent*.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 231 (*Halliwell*)

macintosh, *n.* See *mackintosh*.

mack1† (mak), *n* [< OF. *macque*, *maque*, *make*, var of *mace*, a club: see *mace*1.] A kind of game, apparently played with the use of clubs

Att alc howse too **ait**, at *mack* or at mall,
Tables or dyce, or that cardis men call,
Or what oother game owte of season dwe,
Let them be punyshed without all rescue
Sir W Forrest, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p 429

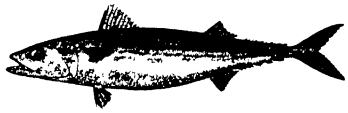
mack2 (mak), *n.* [Origin not ascertained] A certain bird. See *black-mack*

One Curtius, . . when he supped on a time with Augustus, toke vp a leane birde of the kinde of blacke *mackes* out of the dishe
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 274 (*Davies*)

Mack3†, *n* [A corruption of *Mary*, cf *malkin*, *mawkin*, ult. dim of *Mary*.] A corruption of *Mary*, with reference to the Virgin Mary.—**By Mack**, by the Virgin Mary

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, *by Mack*, you see she troules the bowle
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638), p 130 (*Nares*)

mackerel1 (mak'e-rel), *n.* [Formerly also *mackrel*, *mackrell*, = D *makreel* = G *makrele* = Dan *makrel* = Sw *makrill* = W *macrell* = It *macrell*, < OF. *makerel*, *maquerel*, *maquereau*, *macquereau*, *macareau*, *macreau*, F *maquereau*, OF also *machcrel*, < ML. *macarellus*, a mackerel, prob. for "*maculellus*, lit 'spotted,' so called from the dark spots with which it is marked, < L *macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *maculе*, *macle* Cf. W. *brithyll*, a trout, < *brith*, speckled Cf *mackerel*2] One of several different fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, and especially any fish of the genus *Scomber* The common mackerel, *S. scombrus*, is one of the best known and most important of food fishes, inhabiting the



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*)

North Atlantic on both sides It attains a length of 18 inches, though usually less, it is lustrous dark blue above, with many wavy blackish cross streaks, and is silvery below, with the base of the pectorals dark The Easter, tinker, or chub mackerel is a closely related species, *S. pneumatophorus*, so called from possessing a small air-bladder which is lacking in *S. scombrus*, it is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans The big eyed, bull, or coly mackerel is *S. colias*, a variety of the last, locally named *Spanish mackerel* in England The Spanish mackerel of the United States is a scombrid of a different genus, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, of both coasts of North America, north to Cape Cod and California It is one of the most valued food fishes, reaching a considerable size, bluish and silvery above, with bright reflections, the sides with many rounded bronzed spots, the spinous dorsal fin white at base, dark above and anteriorly Other mackerel of this genus are the cero, *S. regalis*, and the sierra, *S. cabalia* Frigate-mackerels are scombrids of the genus *Auxis*, as *A. thazard* or *A. rochei*, of less value as food fish The horse mackerel properly so called is the tunny, *Orcynus thynnus*, the largest of the scombrids, sometimes attaining a length of over 10 feet and a weight of half a ton, found on both sides of the Atlantic, but this name is extended to various other fishes (see *horse mackerel*) Several carangoid fishes are loosely called *mackerel*, as the yellow mackerel, *Caranx chrysos* (See *mackerel scad*) The blue fish or skipper, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, is sometimes called *snapping mackerel*

Mackerel, on account of its perishable nature, was allowed to be sold on Sunday, as Gay notes "Ev'n Sundays are prophan'd by *Mackrell* cries
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 189.

Banded mackerel, a carangoid, *Seriola zonata*, the rudder fish [Atlantic coast, U S]—**Bay-mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel [Chesapeake Bay, U S]—**Blackspotted Spanish mackerel**, the cero or kingfish, *Scomberomorus regalis* —**Eel-grass mackerel**, mackerel of inferior quality taken inshore in the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Fall mackerel, a variety of the common mackerel which has been described as a distinct species under the name of *Scomber grex* In this case the true mackerel is called *spring mackerel*, *S vernalis* But fall mackerel are simply thinners, about 10 inches long, of wandering or irregular habits —**Green mackerel**, a carangoid fish, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus* [Southern coast, U S.]—**Mackerel gale.** See *gale*2 —**Mackerel-latch**, in fishing tackle, a clamp for holding fast the inner end of a line —**Mess mackerel**, scraped mackerel with the heads and tails cut off, losing in weight 26 pounds on the barrel, but increasing in value a trade name They are assorted as Nos 1, 2, and 3 —**Mixed mackerel** Same as *thimble eyed mackerel*.—**Net-mackerel**, mackerel of the right size to be meshed —**Overgrown mackerel**, mackerel 15 inches or more in length [Fishermen's term]—**Racer mackerel**, a slink mackerel —**Round mackerel**, any variety of the common mackerel, as distinguished from *horse mackerel*, *Spanish mackerel*, etc [Fishermen's term]—**Slink mackerel**, a poor, thin mackerel taken among schools of fat ones in the fall of the year [Nova Scotia]—**Soused mackerel**, mackerel either fresh or canned by the usual process, and preserved after an old German recipe employing a pickle of vinegar, spices, and other ingredients.—**Spanish mackerel** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) The bonito, *Sarda chilensis* [California]—**Spotted mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel —**Spring mackerel**, the ordinary commercial mackerel of good size and quality, sometimes technically named *Scomber vernalis* distinguished from *fall mackerel* —**Thimble-eyed mackerel**, the mixed, coly, or chub mackerel [Local, U S]—**Tinker mackerel.** (*a*) The chub mackerel (*b*) The common mackerel of next to the smallest of the four commercial sizes (*large*, *seconds*, *tinkers*, *blanks*), which are supposed to indicate respectively four, three, two, and one years of growth (See also *frigate mackerel*)

mackerel1 (mak'e-rel), *v i* ; pret. and pp *mackereled* or *mackerelled*, ppr *mackereling* or *mackerelling*. [< *mackerel*1, *n*] To fish for or catch mackerel, go on a mackerel voyage.

At Orleans, some few men who go *mackereling* in summer stay at home and dig clams in winter
Fisheries of U. S, V ii 604

mackerel2† (mak'e-rel), *n.* [< ME *maquerel*, < OF *maquerel*, F *maquereau*, a pander, prob < MD *maeckelaer*, D. *makelaar* = G *makler* = Dan. *mægler* = Sw. *maklare*, a broker, agent, equiv to D *maken* = OHG *mahhon*, an agent, broker, = E *maker* (see *maker*) Commonly regarded, without good reason, as a particular use of *maquerel*, a mackerel (fish), there being in France a popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shad (called *vierges* or maids) and brings them to the males On the other

hand, some take the name of the fish to be due to *mackerel* in this sense see *mackerel*[1]] A pander or pimp

Nyghe his house dwellyd a *maquerel* or bawde
Caxton, Cato Magnus (1483). (*Halliwell*)

mackerel-bait (mak′e-rel-bāt), *n* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel, so called by Gaspé fishermen

mackerel-boat (mak′e-rel-bōt), *n* A strong clincher-built craft, having a large foresail, spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel

mackerel-bob (mak′e-rel-bob), *n* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

mackerel-cock (mak′e-rel-kok), *n* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* so called from its connection with the mackerel-fisheries. [Lambay Island]

mackereler, mackereller (mak′e-rel-ėr), *n* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel

mackerel-gaff (mak′e-rel-gaf), *n* See *gaff*[1]

mackerel-guide (mak′e-rel-gīd), *n* A local English name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel *Day*

mackerel-gull (mak′e-rel-gul), *n* A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallows, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo, S forsteri, S macrura*, etc , are known by this name.

mackereller, *n* See *mackereler.*

mackerel-midge (mak′e-rel-mij), *n* The young of the rocklings, gadoid fishes of the genus *Motella* or of *Onos* [Prov Eng]

mackerel-mint (mak′e-rel-mint), *n* Spearmint, *Mentha viridis*

mackerel-pike (mak′e-rel-pīk), *n* Any fish of the family *Scomberesocida* generally called *saury*

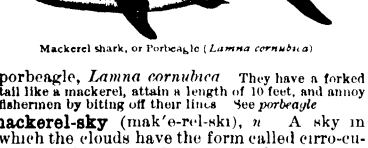
mackerel-plow (mak′e-rel-plou), *n.* A knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fatting-knife*

mackerel-scad (mak′e-rel-skad), *n* A carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, as *D macarellus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England

mackerel-scales (mak′e-rel-skālz), *n pl* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form

mackerel-scout, *n* Same as *mackerel-guide*

mackerel-shark (mak′e-rel-shark), *n* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Isurus dekayi*, or the



Mackerel Shark, or Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*)

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica* They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines See *porbeagle*

mackerel-sky (mak′e-rel-skī), *n* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus — that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups Also called *mackerel-back sky.*

mackerly (mak′ėr-li), *a.* [Cf *mackish*] Shapely, fashionable [Prov. Eng]

mackeronit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *macaroni*

mackint, mackinst (mak′in, -inz), *n* [A short form of "*Marykin* (cf *lakin*[2] for *ladykin*), referring to the Virgin Mary Cf *Mack*[3].] A word used in the old popular oath *by the mackins*, by our Lady.

I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my styе, *by the mackins!*
Randolph, Muses Looking Glass, iv 4

Mackinaw blanket [So called from *Mackinaw* an abbreviated form of *Michilli-mackinac*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibwa 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States government. The name is or was formerly current chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors and qualities.

Mackinaw boat. A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stands rougher handling, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded, the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portages, as the birch canoe is carried The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

Mackinaw trout. See *trout.*

mackinst, *n* See *mackin*

mackintosh (mak′in-tosh), *n* [Also *macintosh;* so named from Charles *Mackintosh*, the inventor] 1 A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of india-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture — 2 Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh

The bed is covered with a *mackintosh* sheet.
Lancet, No 3426, p 880

mackish (mak′ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain, cf. *mackerly.*] Smart. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

mackle (mak′l), *n* [Early mod. E *macull*, < F. *macle*, a spot: see *macle, macule.*] A spot, specifically, in *printing*, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper Also *macle, macule*

mackle (mak′l), *v t.*; pret. and pp. *mackled*, ppr. *mackling* [< F *maculer* = Pr Sp Pg *maculer* = It. *maculare*, < L *maculare*, spot, stain see the noun] To spot, maculate, blur, especially, in *printing*, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of Also *macule*

macklint (mak′lin), *n* Short for *Macklin lace*

Macklin lace†. See *lace.*

mackninny† (mak′nin-i), *n.* [Origin not ascertained] A kind of puppet-show

He could represent emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his raree show and *mackninny*
Roger North, Examen, p 590 (*Davies*)

macle (mak′l), *n* [< OF *macle, masele*, F *macle* = Sp *macula* = Pg *macula* = It *macula, macola*, < L *macula*, a spot, stain Cf *macula, macule, maille, masele*[2], *mail*[1], from the same source] 1 Same as *mackle* — 2 In *mineral* (*a*) A kind of twin crystal See *twin* (*b*) Chiastolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder See *chiastolite* (*c*) A tessellated appearance in other crystals — 3 In *her*, same as *masele*[2], 3

Macleayan (mak-lā′an), *a* [< *Macleay* (see def.) + *-an*] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Macleay — **Macleayan system,** a system of classification proposed by Mr Macleay Also called the *quinarian system* See *quinarian*

macled (mak′ld), *a* [< *macle* + *-ed*[2]] 1 In *mineral*, twinned — 2 Spotted, more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chiastolite

maclée, *a* [F., < *macle*, macle] Same as *masculed*

McLeod case. See *case*[1]

Maclura (mak-lū′ra), *n.* [NL (Nuttall, 1818), named after W. *Maclure* see *Maclurites*] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ*, the nettle family, the tribe *Moreæ*, and the subtribe *Broussonetieæ*, thus closely related to the mulberry It is characterized by the pistillate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads, and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes, the fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenia packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty green orange There is but a single species, *M aurantiaca*, the Osage orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions in the United States It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 30 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heartwood bright-orange turning brown, the sapwood lighter It was formerly used by the Indians for bows, hence called by the French settlers *bois d'arc* (bow wood), corrupted into *bowdark* or *bodark* It bears cutting back and has formidable thorns and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges See cut in next column 2 In *conch*, same as *Maclurites Ebenezer Emmons*, 1843.

maclureite (mak-lör′īt), *n* [< *Maclure* (see *Maclurites*) + *-ite*[2].] 1 A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware.—2. A synonym of *chondrodite.*—3. A fossil shell of the genus *Maclurites.* Also *maclurite.*

Maclurites (mak-lộ-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL (Menke, 1830) (F. *Maclurite*—Lesueur, 1818), so called from William *Maclure*, a noted geologist (1763-1840)] The typical genus of the family *Maclauritidæ.* Also *Maclurea, Maclurea, Macluria, Maclurita*



1 Branch of Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) with male flowers. 2 Branch with the female inflorescence *a*, a male flower, *b*, a female flower half open, *c* a leaf, showing the nervation

Maclauritidæ (mak-lo-rit′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Maclurites* + *-idæ*] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa* The shell is discoidal, paucispiral, and with the spire sunk in an umbilical cavity The operculum is subspiral and furnished with two internal projections, of which one, be neath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose By Woodward the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantida*, by Tryon as type of a family, to the scutibranchiate gastropods, between the *Bellerophontidæ* and *Haliotidæ*, by others to the family *Solaridæ*, etc Thirteen species have been recognized in the Paleozoic formations from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous Also *Maclurea dæ, Macluredæ, Maclauridæ*



Maclurites logani, showing only the shell



Operculum of *Maclurites logani* t t, tubercles

Macmillanite (mak-mil′an-īt), *n* [< *Macmillan* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians so called after the Rev. John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman See *Cameronian*, 1

Macont, *n* A variant of *Mahound, Mahoun*

maconite (mā′kon-īt), *n* [< *Macon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina

maçonné (mas-o-nā′), *a* [F , pp of *maçonner*, mason: see *mason, v.*] In *her*, divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing Also *masoned*

macouba, *n* See *maccouba*

Macquartia (ma-kwär′ti-ä), *n* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after P. J M. *Macquart* (1778–1855), a French entomologist] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidæ*, or giving name to the family *Macquartidæ* They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

Macquartiidæ (mak-wär-ti′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Macquartia* + *-idæ*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia.* Also *Macquartidæ*

macramé (mak-ra-mā′), *n* [It *macrame*, said to be of Ar origin] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-bar work.*—**Macramé cord,** a kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks —**Macramé lace,** a kind of knotted work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

macrandrous (mak-ran′drus), *a.* [< Gr. μακρός, long (see *macron*), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in bot a stamen)] Having elongated male plants, as certain algæ, particularly the *Œdogoniaceæ*

macrauchene (mak-rȧ′kēn), *n* [< *Macrauchenia.*] A member of the *Macrauchenidæ*

Macrauchenia (mak-rȧ-kē′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακραυχήν*, long-necked, < *μακρός*, long, + *αὐχήν*, neck] A genus of fossil perissodactyls founded by Owen in 1838 upon remains of camel-like quadrupeds found in the Tertiary of South America Two species are named *M. patachonica* and *M bolivensis* *Opisthorhinus* is synonymous

Macraucheniidæ (mak-rȧ-kē-nī′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Macrauchenia* + *-idæ*] A family of perissodactyl *Ungulata*, established upon the genus *Macrauchenia.* These great ungulates were long necked, like camels (whence the name), but were more nearly related to the rhinoceros The cervical vertebræ resemble those of camels in the disposition of the vertebrarterial foramina, but their centra are flat, not opisthocœlous The fibula articulates with the calcaneum, and each foot is 3-toed The dental formula is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw — in all, 44 teeth, in almost continuous series, the canines being small Two or three upper molars have each a shallow valley extending inward from the anterior part of the inner wall, and all the lower premolars and molars have two crescentic ridges, anterior and posterior The nearest relatives of the *Macrauchenidæ* are the *Palæotheriidæ* and *Rhinocerotidæ*

macraucheniiform (mak-rȧ-kē′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Macrauchenia* + L. *forma*, form] Having the form or characters of a macrauchene

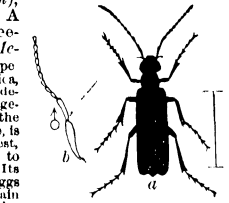
macrencephalic (mak″ren-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *macrencephal-ous* + *-ic*] Same as *macrencephalous.*

macrencephalous (mak-ren-sef′a-lus), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalic.*] Having a long or large brain

macriot, *n.* [A corrupt form of F *maquereau* see *mackerel*[2].] Same as *mackerel*[2].

Pander, wittol, *macrio*, basest of knaves
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v 1

Macrobasis (mak-rob′a-sis), *n* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *βάσις*, a base] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Meloidæ.* There are 14 species in North America, several of which are destructive to garden vegetables *M cinerea*, the ash gray blister beetle, is a common garden pest, particularly injurious to potatoes and beets Its larvæ prey upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust See cut under *blister beetle*



Black rat blister beetle (*Macrobasis murina*) *a* male beetle (line shows natural size), *b*, enlarged antenna of same

macrobiosis (mak″rō-bī-ō′sis), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μακροβιωσις*, long life, < *μακρόβιος*, having a long life: see *macrobiote*] Long life, longevity

macrobiote (mak-rō′bi-ōt), *n* [< Gr *μακροβίοτος*, also *μακρόβιος*, having a long life, < *μακρός*, long, + *βίος*, life] One who lives long, a long-lived person or animal.

The Thessalian mountaineers were the *macrobiotes*, the long livers par excellence, of the Roman Empire
F L Oswald, Pop Sci Mo , XXI 590

macrobiotic (mak″rō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [< *macrobiote* + *-ic*] Long-lived, having a strong hold on life: specifically applied to the *Macrobiotidæ*

macrobiotics (mak″rō-bī-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl of *macrobiotic* see *-ics*] Knowledge relating to long life; the study of longevity.

Old age, such as [that of Isocrates], was a very rare thing in Greece — a fact which is evident from the Greek work surviving on the subject of *macrobiotics*
De Quincey, Style, note 9

Macrobiotidæ (mak″rō-bī-ot′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Macrobiotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Arctisca*, typified by the genus *Macrobiotus* They are minute vermiform arachnidans without respiratory organs, forming one group of a number of animalcules known as *sloth-* or *bear animalcules* or *water bears*, from their sluggish movements The form is usually a long oval, and there are four pairs of short clawed legs These animals are found in moss or fresh water, and resemble rotifers in their power of reviving after desiccation, whence their name

Macrobiotus (mak-rō-bī′ō-tus), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μακροβιοτος*, having a long life: see *macrobiote.*] The typical genus of *Macrobiotidæ* *M shultzei* is an example. See cut under *Arctisca*

Macrocameræ (mak-rō-kam′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. · see *macrocamerate*] 1. A subtribe of choristidan sponges having large chambers distinguished from *Microcameræ.* *Lendenfeld* — 2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with large saccate chambers and soft transparent ground-substance. *Lendenfeld.*

macrocamerate (mak-rō-kam′e-rāt), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber: see *camera.*] Having large chambers, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to either of the groups *Macrocameræ.*

macrocarpous (mak-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *καρπός*, fruit] Having large fruit

Macrocentri (mak-rō-sen′trī), *n pl* [NL , pl of *Macrocentrus*, q v.] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ.* It includes 13 subfamilies and the largest species in the family, having 5 jointed tarsi, usually many jointed antennæ, and anterior tibiæ armed with a large curved spur

Macrocentrus (mak-rō-sen′trus), *n.* [NL (Curtis, 1833), < Gr. *μακροκεντρος*, having a long sting, < *μακρός*, long, + *κεντρον*, a goad, sting see *center*[1].] A genus of ichneumon-flies, typical of the subfamily *Macrocentrinæ*, having the abdomen inserted above the hind coxæ North America and Europe have each about 6 species *M delicatus* is a common parasite of the codling moth in the United States

macrocephalic (mak″rō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *macrocephal-ous* + *-ic*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a large head, associated with excessive size of the head as, *macrocephalic* idiocy.— **2.** In *anc. pros*, having one syllable too many at the beginning: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the first foot of which apparently has a syllable in excess Also *procephalic.* See *dolichuric*

macrocephalous (mak-rō-sef′a-lus), *a* [< Gr *μακροκέφαλος*, long-headed, < *μακρός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** In *zool*, having a long or large head — **2** In *bot*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo consolidated, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body

Macrochelys (mak-rok′e-lis), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise see *chelys*] A genus of snapping-turtles of the family *Chelydridæ* *M lacertina* is a large alligator-turtle inhabiting the southern United States.

macrochemical (mak-rō-kem′i-kal), *a* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + E *chemical*] Of or pertaining to chemical tests which may be applied, or reactions which may be observed, with the naked eye: distinguished from *microchemical*

Macrochira (mak-rō-kī′ri-ȧ), *n* [NL , < Gr *μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed), < *μακρός*, long, + *χείρ*, the hand] **1** A genus of large maioid crabs, having enormously long legs and a comparatively small body The giant spider crab of Japanese waters, a species of this genus, has legs which span 18 feet or more, though the body is only a foot broad and 18 inches long

2. A genus of dipterous insects

macrochiran (mak-rō-kī′ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *macrochire* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Long-handed, having a long manus or pinion of the wing, as a swift or a humming-bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrochires*

II. *n* Any member of the *Macrochires*, a macrochire

macrochire (mak′rō-kīr), *n.* A bird of the group *Macrochires*

Macrochires (mak-rō-kī′rēz), *n. pl* [NL , < Gr *μακρόχειρ*, long-handed (long-armed) see *Macrochira*] A group of birds, so named from the length of the terminal as compared with the proximal portion of the wing As originally used by Nitzsch, 1829, it included the humming birds and swifts (*Trochili* and *Cypseli*), to which are now usually added the goatsuckers (*Caprimulgi*) nearly synonymous with *Cypseliformes*

macrochiropter (mak′rō-kī-rop′tėr), *n.* Same as *macrochiropteran.*

Macrochiroptera (mak′rō-kī-rop′te-rȧ), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *Chiroptera*] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, comprising the largest species of the order. It consists of the fruit-bats, or *Frugivora*, as distinguished from the *Microchiroptera*, or ordinary bats. Usually *Megachiroptera*

macrochiropteran (mak′rō-kī-rop′te-ran), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Macrochiroptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Macrochiroptera*, a frugivorous bat, or fruit-bat. Also *macrochiropter.*

macrochoanite (mak-rō-kō′a-nīt), *a* and *n* [< NL. *Macrochoanites.*] **I.** *a.* Having long septal funnels, as a cephalopod, or of pertaining to the *Macrochoanites.*

II. *n.* One of the *Macrochoanites.*

Macrochoanites (mak-rō-kō-a-nī′tēz), *n. pl* [NL , < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choanite.*] A group of cephalopods, containing those nautiloids and ammonoids whose septal funnels are long *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

Macrocnemum (mak-rok-nē′mum), *n.* [NL (P Browne, 1756), so called in allusion to the long flower-stalk; < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *κνημη*, a leg. see *cnemis*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ* It is characterized by the placentæ being adnate to the middle partition, a capsule usually septicidal, corolla lobes with pubescent margins, and a style which is two cleft at the apex There are about 9 species, confined to tropical America and the West Indies They are trees or shrubs with opposite petiolate leaves, deciduous stipules between the petioles, and white or rose colored flowers in terminal or axillary panicles Several species are cultivated for ornament, among them *M Jamaicense*, with white flowers, called in Jamaica *whitethorn*

macrococcus (mak-rō-kok′us), *n* , pl *macrococci* (-sī) [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long or large, + *κόκκος*, a berry see *coccus*] A somewhat general term applied to certain bacteria, having reference to the dimensions of the isolated individual cells

Cocci isolated cells which are isodiametric, or at least very slightly elongated in one direction These are distinguished when necessary, according to their dimensions, into micrococci, *macrococci*, and monad forms
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p 458.

macroconidium (mak″rō-kō-nid′i-um), *n* ; pl. *macroconidia* (-ȧ) [NL , < Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + NL. *conidium*, q.v] A conidium of large size. See *conidium*

macrocosm (mak′rō-kozm), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, great, + *κόσμος*, world: see *cosmos*[1]. Cf *microcosm*] **1.** The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man The conception dates back to Democritus (born 460 B C) See *microcosm*

The first section shews the use that the Christian virtuoso may make of the contemplation of the *macrocosm*, and especially of the later discoveries made in the celestial part of it
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, II

2 The entire mass of anything of which man forms a part; the whole of any division of nature or of knowledge

The *macrocosm* of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature
N A Rev, CXX 256.

According to Raymond, man is the microcosm from which the whole *macrocosm* of theology is evolved
J Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II 445.

macrocosmic (mak-rō-koz′mik), *a* [< *macrocosm* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the macrocosm, of the nature of a macrocosm, comprehensive; immense

The world with which alone consciousness has to do is the world as it has been organised and registered in the brain by experience, and the journeys which it makes are no more than the microcosmic representatives of *macrocosmic* distances
Maudsley, Mind, XII 608.

macrocyst (mak′rō-sist), *n* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long or large, + E *cyst*] A cyst of large size: applied particularly to the cyst or spore-case of certain algæ, notably *Pyrocystis*

Macrocysteæ (mak-rō-sis′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1849), < *Macrocystis* + *-eæ*] A division of marine algæ belonging to the *Laminariaceæ*, named from the genus *Macrocystis*, and containing also the genera *Lessonia*, *Nereocystis*, and *Pinnaria.*

Macrocystis (mak-rō-sis′tis), *n* [NL (Agardh, 1824), < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *κυστις*, a bladder, bag: see *cyst*] A monotypic genus of gigantic seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceæ* When fully grown the frond consists of a much branched root, from which arise many filiform simple or branched stems, naked below but furnished above with numerous unilateral lanceolate petiolate leaves, having thin petioles enlarged into pear shaped or oblong air-cells The lateral leaves have their edges directed toward the stem, and are so far


Macrocystis pyrifera

vertically disposed, and the stem itself when unbroken always terminates in an oblique leaf broader than the rest and having one or more slits in its base This terminal leaf is the growing apex, and from the development of the slits in the base new lateral leaves are gradually separated The spores form dense, cloud like, irregular patches on small radical leaves *M pyrifera*, the only species, grids the southern temperate zone in its distribution The stems, which are the longest known in the vegetable kingdom, vary from 5 feet to several hundred feet in length, and Hooker observed them near the Crozet Islands fully 700 feet long *Harvey*

macrodactyl, macrodactyle (mak-rō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL *macrodactylus*, < Gr. *μακροδάκτυλος*, long-fingered (long-toed), < *μακρός*, long, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe] **I.** *a* Having long toes, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macrodactyli* Also *macrodactylic, macrodactylous*

II. *n* One of the *Macrodactyli.*

Macrodactyla (mak-rō-dak'ti-lă), *n. pl* [NL., neut pl. of *macrodactylus* see *macrodactyl*] In Latreille's system, the second tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, having simple narrow tibiæ and long five jointed tarsi, the last joint of which is large, with two strong hooks Also *Macrodactyli*

Macrodactyli (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *macrodactylus* see *macrodactyl*] 1 Same as *Macrodactyla* —2 In Cuvier's system, a group of *Gralla* or wading birds, including the jacanas, horned screamers, and mound-birds, with the rails, crakes, coots and gallinules It is a heterogeneous group, no longer in use

macrodactylic (mak rō-dak-til'ik), *a* [As *macrodactyl* + *-ic*] Same as *macrodactyl*

Macrodactylidæ (mak'rō-dak-til'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Macrodactylus* + *-idæ*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named in 1837 by Kirby from the genus *Macrodactylus* now generally merged in *Scarabæidæ*

macrodactylous (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a* [< NL *macrodactylus*, long-toed see *macrodactyl*] Same as *macrodactyl*

Macrodactylus (mak-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n* [NL. (Latreille, 1825) see *macrodactyl*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, the type of the family *Macrodactylidæ* It comprises rather small species, of graceful form and variable colors, with slender legs and the tarsal claws split at the tip Of its more than 30 species, 3 are North American of which *M spinosus*, erroneously called *rose bug*, is very destructive to roses and many fruits of the family *Rosaceæ* It is about one third of an inch long, of a yellowish color with long brown legs, and appears suddenly in June in immense numbers

macrodiagonal (mak'rō-di-ag'ō-nal), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *διαγωνιος*, diagonal see *diagonal*] **I.** *a* Constituting or being the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism, pertaining to the macrodiagonal —**Macrodiagonal axis**, in *crystal*, the longer lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal —**Macrodiagonal section**, a plane passing through the macrodiagonal and vertical axes of a crystal

II. *n* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

macrodomatic (mak'rō-dō-mat'ik), *a* [< *macrodome* + *-atic*[2]] Of or pertaining to a macrodome.

macrodome (mak'rō-dōm), *n* [< Gr. *μακρος*, long, + *δομος*, *δωμα*, a house, dome see *dome*[1]] In *crystal*, a dome parallel to the macrodiagonal axis of an orthorhombic crystal See *dome*[1], 5

macrodont (mak'rō-dont), *a* [< Gr *μακρος*, long, + *ὀδους* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*] Having large teeth.

macrodontism (mak'rō-don-tizm), *n* [< *macrodont* + *-ism*] A form of dentition in which the teeth are large

Macroglossa (mak-rō-glos'ă), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] 1. A genus of hawk-moths of the family *Sesiidæ*, having a short abdomen with a large bunch of hair at the tip, like a bird's tail The wings are short, often opaque, and sometimes glossy Nearly 100 species are known, they fly by day, and with great swiftness. *M stellatarum* is known as the *humming bird hawk-moth* (which see, under *hawk moth*).

2. Same as *Macroglossus*

macroglossate (mak-rō-glos'āt), *a* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ate*[1]] Having a long tongue

Macroglossi (mak-rō-glos'ī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *Macroglossus*, q. v] A division of *Pteropodidæ*, or fruit-bats, having an extremely long slender tongue It includes the genera *Notopteris*, *Eonycteris*, *Melonycteris*, and *Macroglossus*

macroglossia (mak-rō-glos'i-ă), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. see *glossa*] In *pathol*, hypertrophy of the tongue

macroglossine (mak-rō-glos'in), *a.* [As *Macroglossa* + *-ine*[1]] Same as *macroglossate*

Macroglossus (mak-rō-glos'us), *n* [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] A genus of very small fruit-bats, with the dental formula as in *Eonycteris*, but the index-finger with a claw. *M. minimus* is a common Indian species, smaller than the serotine of Europe

macrognathic (mak-rog-nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr *μακρος*, long, + *γνάθος*, the jaw see *gnathic*] Having long jaws, prognathous. Applied by Huxley to human skulls of Neolithic age, of a broad or rounded form, with prominent probolic and angular or lozenge shaped facial region, and highly developed and procurrent jaws

macrognathous (mak-rog'nā-thus), *a* Same as *macrognathic*.

macrogonidium (mak'rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n*, pl *macrogonidia* (-ă) [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, large + NL *gonidium*, q v] In *bot*, a large gonidium as compared with others produced by the same species See *gonidium* and *microgonidium*.

macrolepidopter (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'tėr), *n* Any member of the group *Macrolepidoptera*

Macrolepidoptera (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'te-rā), *n. pl* [NL, < Gr *μακρος*, long, + NL *Lepidoptera*, q v.] Lepidopterous insects of considerable size, as collectively distinguished from the smaller forms, which are called *Microlepidoptera* The name includes all the butterflies or *Rhopalocera*, and the following six families of moths or *Heterocera Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, *Zygænidæ*, *Bombycidæ*, *Noctuidæ*, and *Geometridæ*

macrolepidopterist (mak-rō-lep-i-dop'te-rist), *n.* [< *Macrolepidoptera* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the natural history of the *Macrolepidoptera*

Macroleptes (mak-rō-lep'tēz), *n. pl* [NL (Swainson, 1839)] A tribe of acanthopterygian fishes distinguished by the development of conspicuous scales and large branchial apertures. It was intended to include the pereiform, chætodontoid, labroid, and similar fishes. [Rarely used]

macrology (mak-rol'ō-ji), *n* [< LL *macrologia*, < Gr *μακρολογια*, long speaking, < *μακρολογος*, speaking long, < *μακρος*, long, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse, with little or nothing to say, superfluity of words [Rare]

macromeral (mak'rō-mē-ral), *a* [< *macromere* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macromere as, *macromeral* blastomeres

macromere (mak'rō-mēr), *n* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *μερος*, a part] In *embryol*, the larger one of two unequal masses into which the vitellus of a lamellibranch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides, the so-called vegetative cell of Rabl, which subdivides into blastomeres, partly by fission, partly by gemmation. See *micromere*.

macromeric (mak-rō-mer'ik), *a* [< *macromere* + *-ic*] Same as *macromeral* *Huxley*

macromeritic (mak'rō-mē-rit'ik), *a* [As *macromere* + *-itic*[2] + *-ic*] In *lithol*, an epithet introduced by Vogelsang to designate the granitoid structure of a rock when developed coarsely enough to be recognizable by the naked eye *Macromeritic* is opposed to *micromeritic*, the latter indicating a crystalline structure too fine to be visible without the aid of the microscope

macrometer (mak-rom'e-ter), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *μετρον*, measure] A mathematical instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant

macromolecule (mak-rō-mol'e-kūl), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + E *molecule*] A molecule consisting of several molecules *G J Stoney*, 1885

macromyelon (mak-rō-mī'e-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr *μακρος*, long, + *μυελος*, marrow] Owen's name of the medulla oblongata same as the *myelencephalon* of Huxley and the *metencephalon* of Quain and most anatomists

macromyelonal (mak-rō-mi'e-lon-al), *a* [< *macromyelon* + *-al*] Pertaining to the macromyelon, metencephalic.

macron (mak'ron), *n.* [< Gr *μακρόν*, neut of *μακρός*, long, tall, deep, far, large, great, long in time, akin to *μῆκος*, Doric *μᾶκος*, length, and prob = L *macer* (*macr-*), lean, lank see *meager*.] In *gram*, a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity, or, as in English, has a "long" sound: opposed to the *breve*, or mark of a short vowel. Thus, in Greek *ᾱ*, *ῑ*, and in Latin *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, the long vowels corresponding to the short vowels *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, etc , in English, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, the conventional notations of the name sounds of these vowels In this dictionary, in the etymologies, the macron is used uniformly to indicate a vowel long in quantity, to the exclusion of the circumflex (except in Greek) and the acute, which are elsewhere often used for the same purpose Thus the Anglo Saxon and Icelandic long vowels often the Icelandic usually, denoted by the acute are uniformly marked with the macron (the acute, in Anglo Saxon, being retained only as a convenient indication of a diphthong, as in *eá*, *eó*, etc). Also called *macrotone*

Macronemeæ (mak-rō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *μακρος*, long or large, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-eæ*] A name given by Saccardo to various subsections of the *Mucedineæ*, depending upon the size of the hyphæ.

macronucleus (mak-rō-nū'klē-us), *n* ; pl *macronuclei* (-ī). [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + NL *nucleus*] A large nucleus which may subdivide into or be replaced by smaller nuclei.

Macronyches (mak-ron'i-kēz), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *ὀνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, talon see *onyx*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the Australian mound-birds or *Megapodiæ*

Macronyx (mak'rō-niks), *n* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *ὀνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw, talon see *onyx*] 1 In *ornith.*, a genus of African larks of the family *Alaudidæ*, named by Swainson in 1827 on account of the long hind claw. There are several species, as *M capensis*.—2 In *entom* . (*a*) A genus of exotic robber-flies of the family *Asilidæ* (*b*) A genus of noctuid moths *Felder*, 1874.

macropetalous (mak-rō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr *μακρος*, long, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal) see *petal*] In *bot*, having large petals.

macrophthalmous (mak-rof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + *ὀφθαλμος*, eye] In *zool.*, having large eyes

macrophylline (mak-rō-fil'in), *a* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + *φύλλον*, a leaf] In *bot*, consisting of elongated, extended leaflets or foliose expansions· opposed to *microphylline*

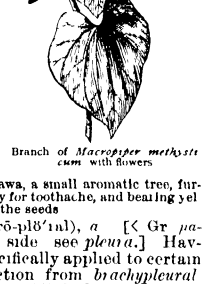
macrophyllous (mak-rō-fil'us), *a* [< Gr. *μακρόφυλλος*, long-leafed, < *μακρος*, long, + *φύλλον*, = L. *folium*, a leaf] In *bot*, having large leaves

Macropina (mak-rō-pī'nă), *n. pl* [NL., < *Macropus* + *-inæ*[2]] A division of marsupials, containing the kangaroos *J E Gray*, 1825

macropinacoid (mak-rō-pin'a-koid), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *πιναξ* (*πινακ-*), a board, tablet, + *εἶδος*, form] In *crystal*, a plane parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes of an orthorhombic crystal See *pinacoid*

macropinacoidal (mak-rō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a* [< *macropinacoid* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a macropinacoid as, *macropinacoidal* planes

Macropiper (mak-rop'i-per), *n* [NL (F A. Miquel, 1840), < Gr *μακρος*, long, + *πιπερι*. > L *piper*, pepper see *pepper*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Piperaceæ* and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by an ovary with one cell and one ovule, flowers imperfect, usually in dense axillary spikes, and the fruit sessile, the berries often having the fleshy bracts and rachis united with them to form a multiple fruit There are about 6 species, natives of the islands in the Pacific They are shrubs, with erect stems, and alternate leaves on petioles dilated at the base *M methysticum* is the Polynesian ava, cava, or kava, from whose root a stimulating beverage is made (See *kava*.) *M excelsum* is the native pepper of New Zealand, the kawa kawa, a small aromatic tree, furnishing a tea and a remedy for toothache, and bearing yellow berries edible except the seeds



Branch of *Macropiper methysticum* with flowers

macropleural (mak-rō-plū'ral), *a* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *πλευρά*, side see *pleura*.] Having long pleuræ specifically applied to certain trilobites, in distinction from *brachypleural* *Amer. Jour Sci*, 3d ser , XXXII. 475

macropod (mak'rō-pod), *a* and *n* [< Gr *μακρόπους* (*-ποδ-*), long-footed, < *μακρός*, long, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] **I.** *a* Having long or large feet or legs

II. *n.* A long-legged or long-footed animal

macropodal (mak-rop'ō-dal), *a* [As *macropod* + *-al*] Same as *macropod*.

macropodan (mak-rop'ō-dan), *a* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-an*] Same as *macropod*

Macropodia (mak-rō-pō'di-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μακρόπους* (*-ποδ-*), long-footed· see *macropod.*] A genus of spider-crabs or sea-spiders founded by W E Leach in 1813 upon the common British species formerly known as *Cancer phalangium*, and made the type of a family *Macropodiadæ*. *Stenorhynchus* of Latreille is a synonym.

Macropodiadæ (mak'rō-pō-dī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Macropodia* + *-adæ*.] A family of enormously long-legged crabs, typified by the genus *Macropodia* *Leptopodiadæ* is a synonym. Also *Macropodidæ*

macropodian (mak-rō-pō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *macropod* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Long-legged; macropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Macropodiadæ*

II. *n* A long-legged crab; a member of Leach's family *Macropodiadæ*.

Macropodidæ (mak-rō-pod'ı-dē), *n pl.* [< *Macropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of marsupial mammals of the order *Didelphia* or *Marsupialia*, the kangaroos. The weight of the body is in the hind quarters, limbs, and tail, these parts being disproportionately enlarged The head is long with large ears and lashed eyelids, the physiognomy resembling that of some ruminants, the neck is slender, and the fore quarters are light, with small limbs ending in five-fingered hands The hind feet have no inner toe, the second and third toes being much reduced and inclosed in skin, the weight of the body is borne upon the enlarged fourth and fifth digits The stomach is sacculated and the diet strictly herbivorous. The dental formula is 3 incisors above and 1 below on each side, 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each upper, no canine, 1 premolar, and 4 molars in each lower half jaw — in all, 30 teeth, of which the upper canines may be absorbed, and 1 molar on each side above and below may be deciduous The leading genera are *Macropus, Halmaturus, Lagorchestes Petrogale, Dendrolagus,* and *Dorcopsis* See *kangaroo* 2. Same as *Macropodidæ*

Macropodinæ (mak″rō-pō-dī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Macropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*] The leading subfamily of *Macropodidæ*, the kangaroos proper When the kangaroo rats (*Hypsiprymnadæ*) were included in *Macropodidæ*, this family was divisible into *Macropodinæ* and *Hypsiprymninæ*

macropodous (mak-rop'ō-dus), *a* [As *macropod* + *-ous*] In *bot.*, long-footed, of a leaf, having a long footstalk, of a monocotyledonous embryo, having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon

Macropoma (mak-rō-pō'ma), *n* [NL., < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *πῶμα*, a cover, lid (operculum)] A genus of fossil cœlacanthoid ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz upon forms of Cretaceous age with homocercal tail and large operculum

macroprism (mak'rō-prizm), *n* [< Gr *μακρος*, long, + *πρισμα*, prism] A prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the macropinacoid

macropter (mak-rop'tėr), *n* [< Gr *μακρόπτερος*, long-winged see *macropterous*] An animal with long wings or fins

macropteran (mak-rop'te-ran), *a.* Same as *macropterous.*

macropterous (mak-rop'te-rus), *a* [< Gr. *μακρόπτερος*, long-winged, < *μακρός*, long, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E *feather*] Long-winged, macropteran, longipennine or longipennate, as a bird

Macropus (mak'rō-pus), *n* [NL., < Gr *μακρόπους*, long-footed see *macropod*] 1 The typical genus of *Macropodidæ*, established by Shaw in 1800 *M major* is the giant kangaroo, or forester. See *forester*, 4, and cut under *kangaroo* —2† A generic name which has been variously used for certain fishes, birds, insects, and crustaceans, but is no longer in use, being antedated by the same name in mammalogy

Macropygia (mak-rō-pij'ı-a), *n.* [NL (Swainson, 1837), < Gr *μακρος*, long, + *πυγή*, rump, tail] A genus of *Columbidæ*, including many species of the East Indies and Australia, of large size with long, broad tail, such as *M. tenuirostris*, the cuckoo-doves

macropyramid (mak-rō-pir'a-mid), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid] A pyramid of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramid and the macrodomes

A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid*
Encye Brit, XVI 360

Macrorhamphosidæ (mak″rō-ram-fos'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Macrorhamphosus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Macrorhamphosus.* They have the body compressed, armed with bony plates anteriorly and especially on the back, a long tubiform snout, abdominal ventral fins with a spine and 7 rays, and a distinct dorsal fin at or behind the middle of the length. The family consists of few species and two genera, the leading one of which is *Macrorhamphosus* or *Centriscus* *M* or *C scutatus* inhabits especially European seas, north to the southern coast of Great Britain, but has also been found on the Massachusetts coast These fishes are known as *trumpet-fish, bellows fish, snipefish, woodcock fish,* and *sea snipe* Also called *Centriscidæ*

macrorhamphosoid (mak″rō-ram-fō'soid), *a.* and *n* [< *Macrorhamphosus* + *-oid*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Macrorhamphosidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* One of the *Macrorhamphosidæ.*

Macrorhamphosus (mak″rō-ram-fō'sus), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ῥάμφος*, a bill, beak, + L. term. *-osus*, E. *-ose, -ous.*] The typical genus of *Macrorhamphosidæ*, established by Lacépède in 1802, commonly called *Centriscus*

Macrorhamphus (mak-rō-ram'fus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ῥάμφος*, a bill, beak] A leading genus of *Scolopacidæ*, founded by Stephens in 1824, the robin-snipes or web-toed snipes. The bill is exactly as in the true snipes (*Gallinago*), but the feet are semipalmate, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is doubly emarginate and has only 12 rectrices, the tibiæ are naked below, and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw In the pattern and changes of plumage the species resemble sandpipers *M griseus* is the common red breasted or gray backed snipe or dowitcher of North America. Also written *Macroramphus*

macrorhine (mak'rō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρόρρις* (*-ριν-*), long-nosed, < *μακρός*, long, + *ῥις, ῥιν* (*ῥιν-*), nose] Having a long nose or snout

Macrorhinus (mak-rō-rī'nus), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μακρόρρις*, long-nosed, < *μακρός*, long, + *ῥις* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] 1. A genus of *Phocidæ*, of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ*, characterized by the proboscis of the male; the elephant-seals or sea-elephants *M elephantinus* or *leoninus* is an enormous phocid found on the coasts and islands of southern South America. *M angustirostris* is named by Gill as a distinct species

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

macroscelidan (mak-rō-sel'ı-dan), *a.* Having the characters of the *Macroscelididæ*

Macroscelides (mak-rō-sel'ı-dēz), *n* [NL (Sir A Smith, 1829), < Gr *μακροσκελίς*, long-legged, < *μακρός*, long, + *σκέλος*, leg] The typical genus of the family *Macroscelididæ* It contains the typical elephant shrews, such as *M proboscideus* Nine species have been described, all African Preferably *Macroscelis* See cut under *elephant shrew*

Macroscelididæ (mak″rō-se-lid'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Macroscelides* + *-idæ*] A family of small terrestrial salient insectivorous mammals, of mouse-like aspect, with soft pelage, and the hinder limbs fitted for leaping (as in the jerboas) by the elongation of the leg and metatarsus, the tibia and fibula being ankylosed below The species are African, and known as *elephant-shrews elephant mice* and *jumping shrews* There are two genera, *Macroscelides* and *Petrodromus* Also *Macroscelidæ*

Macroscepis (mak-ros'e-pis), *n* [NL (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), so called in allusion to the large scales of the crown, < Gr. *μακρος*, long, + *σκέπας*, covering] A small genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynancheæ* The tube of the fleshy corolla is thick, and the five cleft limb is very spreading, a crown of five scales is inflexed in the throat The stigma is depressed The genus embraces 3 or 4 closely related species of twining, high climbing shrubby plants covered with bristly hairs, ranging from Peru to Central America. One or more of the species furnish the aromatic bitter drug cundurango.

macroscian (mak-ros'ı-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *μακρόσκιος*, having a long shadow, < *μακρός* long, + *σκιά*, shadow] **I.** *a.* Casting a long shadow, as persons or objects in high latitudes

II. *n* One who casts a long shadow, specifically, an inhabitant of the arctic or the antarctic zone so called because objects near the poles intercept the sun's rays at a very low angle, and therefore cast very long shadows Compare *antiscian*

macroscopic (mak-rō-skop'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] Same as *megascopic.*

macroscopical (mak-rō-skop'ı-kal), *a* [< *macroscopic* + *-al*] Same as *megascopic* *Quain*, Med Dict , p 802

macroscopically (mak-rō-skop'ı-kal-ı), *adv* By the naked eye; by superficial inspection, as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection, without the use of magnifiers

macroseptum (mak-rō-sep'tum), *n* , pl *macrosepta* (*-tȧ*) [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + L *septum*, a partition · see *septum.*] A large perfect septum or mesentery of an actinozoan, furnished with reproductive organs opposed to *microseptum.*

macrosiphon (mak-rō-sī'fon), *n* [NL., < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σίφων*, siphon. see *siphon*] The large horny internal (endoceratitic) siphon or funnel of some cephalopods. See *macrosiphonula.*

macrosiphonula (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lȧ), *n* ; pl *macrosiphonulæ* (-lē). [NL , dim. of *macrosiphon*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as nautiloids, during which the large endoceratitic siphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist , 1887.

macrosiphonular (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lär), *a.* [< *macrosiphonula* + *-ar*2.] Macrosiphonulate

macrosiphonulate (mak″rō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a* [< *macrosiphonula* + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a macrosiphonula. *Amer Nat*, XXII 878.

macrosomite (mak-rō-sō'mit), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σῶμα*, body · see *somite.*] A large somite or primitive metamere; one of the larger primary segments or divisions of the embryo of some insects, preceding the formation of the definitive metameres, or microsomites *Amer Nat.*, XXII. 941

macrosomitic (mak″rō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *macrosomite* + *-ic*] Of the nature of a macrosomite; pertaining to a macrosomite. *Amer. Nat*, XXII. 941.

macrosporange (mak-rō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< NL. *macrosporangium*, q.v] Same as *macrosporangium.*

macrosporangiophore (mak″rō-spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n* [NL , < Gr *μακρος*, long, large, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E *bear*1.] The envelop or foliage-leaf about or bearing the macrosporangium

The foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore bearing leaves, the micro and *macrosporangiophores* had become permanently differentiated in ascending order
Geddes, Encyc Brit., XVI 846.

macrosporangium (mak″rō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n* ; pl *macrosporangia* (-a). [NL , < Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel] A sporangium containing macrospores. It is homologous with the ovule of flowering plants. Also called *gonotheca*

The microspores, doubtless through the intervention of a spore eating insect, had come to germinate upon the *macrosporangium* instead of upon the ground
Geddes, Encyc Brit , XVI 846.

macrospore (mak'rō-spōr), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*] 1. In *bot* , an asexually produced spore of large size as compared with others belonging to the same species. It is the female spore, and is homologous with the embryo sac of phanerogams See *heterosporous* and *microspore*, and cut under *Isoetes*

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores one being much larger than the other The larger are known as *macrospores*, whilst the smaller are called microspores *Huxley*, Physiography, p 241

2 In *zoöl.*, one of the spore-like elements, few in number, but of relatively large size, into which the bodies of many monads become subdivided. Also *megaspore*

Macrosporium (mak-rō-spō'rı-um), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σπορά*, seed] A genus of ascomycetous fungi with erect, basal, pediceliate, and at length septate spores.

macrosporoid (mak-rō-spō'roid), *a* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σπορα*, seed, + *εἶδος*, form] Resembling or related to the genus *Macrosporium*

macrosporophyl, macrosporophyll (mak-rō-spō'rō-fil), *n* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + *σπορα*, seed, + *φύλλον*, leaf] The leaf-bearing macrosporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*, the homologue of the carpel in the *Phanerogamia*

Macrostachya (mak-rō-stak'ı-á), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *σταχυς*, stachys see *stachys*] A genus of fossil plants established by Schimper (1869), belonging to the *Calamariæ* or *Equisetaceæ*. They are arborescent plants, with appressed linear leaves, the leaf scars are marked upon the articulations by transversely oval rings, like the links of a chain the scars of the branches are verticillate, large, round, umbonate with a stigmarioid ventral mammilla, the spikes are very large, cylindrical, the bracts are lanceolate, costate in the middle, imbricate, scarcely longer than the internodes. Fourteen species are known, ranging from the Lower Carboniferous to the Permian, and occurring in Saxony, Prussia, Bohemia, Silesia, France, England, and Spain, as well as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Macrostoma (mak-ros'tō-mȧ), *n pl* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A family of trachelipod gastropods with a very large mouth or aperture to the shell, such as those of the genera *Stomatia* and *Stomatella Lamarck*, 1812. Also *Macrostomata, Macrostomiana* (*Jay*, 1836), and *Macrostomidæ*

macrostome (mak'rō-stōm), *n* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *στόμα*, mouth] A gastropod whose shell has a very wide or patent aperture, as one of the *Haliotidæ.*

Macrostomidæ (mak-rō-stom'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Macrostoma* + *-idæ*] Same as *Macrostoma*

Macrostomum (mak-ros'tō-mum), *n* [NL., < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *στόμα*, aperture] A genus of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, among the simplest of the *Aprocta* It has no protrusile buccal proboscis The male and female organs are united in the same individual, but open by separate apertures

macrostyle (mak'rō-stīl), *a* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *στυλος*, pillar see *style*2] In *bot* , having an unusually long style.

macrostylospore (mak-rō-stī'lō-spōr), *n* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + *στυλος*, pillar, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot* , a stylospore of large size as compared with others of the same species See *stylospore*

Macrotarsi (mak-rō-tar'sī), *n pl* [NL , < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *ταρσός*, any broad, flat surface · see *tarsus*] In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Pollicata*, including the tarsier and certain of the lemurs

macrotarsian (mak-rō-tär'sı-an), *a* and *n* [As *Macrotarsi* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Having long tarsi

II *n* An animal that has long tarsi.

Macrotarsius (mak-rō-tar'sī-us), *n.* [NL see *Macrotarsi*] Same as *Cursorius*

macrothere (mak'rō-thēr), *n* An animal of the genus *Macrotherium*

Macrotheriidæ (mak'rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Macrotherium* + *-idæ*] A family of large fossil edentate mammals established for the reception of the genera *Macrotherium* and *Ancylotherium*, remains of which occur in the Miocene of France and Greece, and indicate a generalized type of edentates

macrotherioid (mak-rō-thē'ri-oid) *a* [< *Macrotherium* + *-oid*] Resembling or related to the macrotheres

Macrotherium (mak-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μακρος*, long, + *θηριον*, a wild beast] The typical genus of *Macrotheriidæ* It is supposed to represent the oldest type of edentates. It has rootless and enamelless teeth immense claws, and apparently no dermal armor Remains occur in the Miocene of France

macrotin (mak'rō-tin), *n* Same as *cimicifugin*

Macrotis (mak-rō'tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *οὖς* (*ωτ-*) = E *ear*[1], see *Otus.*] **1.** A genus of bandicoots of the family *Peramelidæ*, having long pointed ears like those of a rabbit, proportionally longer hind limbs than the typical bandicoots, the hallux wanting, the tail long and hairy, and the pouch opening forward *M. lagotis* is called the *native rabbit* in Australia, from its size and general appearance —**2.** A genus of tenebrionine beetles *Dejean*, 1833.

macrotome (mak'rō-tōm), *n* [< Gr as if **μακροτόμος*, < *μακρότομος*, cut long (said of shoots so pruned), < *μακρός*, long, + *τεμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An apparatus by the aid of which gross sections may be made of a specimen for anatomical purposes

macrotone (mak'rō-tōn), *n.* [< Gr *μακρός*, long, + *τόνος*, tone Cf. Gr *μακρότονος*, stretched out, < *μακρός*, long, + *τεινειν*, stretch] Same as *macron*

macrotous (mak-rō'tus), *a.* [< MGr *μακρώτης*, long-eared, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *οὖς* (*ωτ-*) = E *ear*[1]] Long-eared

Macrotrachia (mak'rō-trā-kī'ä), *n. pl.* [NL, so called in allusion to the siphons, < *μακρος*, long, + *τραχεια*, trachea. see *trachea.*] A tribe of *Dithyra* or bivalves characterized by the elongated siphons, embracing the families *Pholadidæ*, *Myidæ*, *Pellinidæ*, etc *Swainson*, 1840

macrotypous (mak'rō-tī-pus), *a* [< Gr *μακρος*, long, + *τυπος*, form see *type*] In *mineral*, having a long form

Macroura, macroural, etc See *Macrura*, etc

Macrozamia (mak-rō-zā'mi-ä), *n* [NL (Miquel, 1842), so called in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification, < Gr *μακρός*, large, + *ζαμια*, loss] A genus of gymnosperms belonging to the natural order *Cycadaceæ*, the tribe *Encephalarteæ*, and the subtribe *Euencephalarteæ*, characterized by the female cones having hard peltate scales, usually produced into an erect acuminate blade They are low forms, with an erect ovoid or cylindrical trunk covered by the persistent bases of the petioles, living in swampy places near the sea and have pinnate leaves resembling the fronds of tree-ferns, occasionally twisted in some species, and large cones About 14 species are known, all inhabitants of tropical and temperate Australia, several of these are cultivated for ornament From their general appearance, plants of this genus sometimes receive the name of *fern palm* *M spiralis* is the burrawang nut. See cut under *Cycadaceæ*

macrozoōgonidium (mak-rō-zō"ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n*, pl. *macrozoogonidia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr *μακρός*, long, large, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + NL *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot*, a zoogonidium of large size as compared with others of the same species, as those produced by certain fresh-water algæ.

The protoplasmic contents of certain cells [of *Hydrodictyon*] break up into a large number of daughter cells (*macrozoögonidia*), there being often as many as 7000 to 20,000 *Bessey*, Botany, p 228.

macrozoöspore (mak-rō-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed Cf *zoospore*] 1 In *zool*, a macrospore

The *macrozoospore* soon acquires a thin cell wall, through which the cilia protrude *Huxley and Martin* Elementary Biology, p 391

2 In *bot*, a zoöspore of large size as compared with others produced in the same species

In some cases the protoplasm of the cell [of *Hæmatococcus*] divides only once or twice, the result being the formation of two or four relatively large zoospores called *macrozoospores* *Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p 605

Macrura (mak-rō'ra), *n pl.* [NL, neut. pl of *macrurus* long-tailed see *macrurous*] A subordinal or superfamily group of stalk-eyed thoracostracous crustaceans of the order *Decapoda*, containing those which are long-tailed, as the lobster, crawfish, prawn, shrimp, etc : distinguished from *Brachyura* and *Anomura* The abdomen is long, muscular, flexible and covered with a hard, segmented shell it bears usually six pairs of appendages, the last modified into a caudal fin or swimming tail Both pairs of feelers are long and filiform, the inner pair are always exserted, and the outer have often a modified exopodite as an appendage at the base Also spelled *Macroura*

macrural (mak-rō'ral), *a* [As *macrurous* + *-al.*] Same as *macrurous*

macruran (mak-rō'ran), *n* [< *Macrura* + *-an*] A member of the group *Macrura*

Macruridæ (mak-rō'ri-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Macrurus* + *-idæ*] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Macrurus*. It consists of gadoids which have an elongated tail tapering backward and without a separate caudal fin, a postpectoral anus, enlarged suborbital bones, an inferior mouth, subbrachial ventral fins, a distinct anterior dorsal, and a long second dorsal and anal The family includes about 15 deep-sea fishes, of 5 genera, known as *grenadiers, rattails,* etc

macruroid (mak-rō'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Macrurus* + *-oid*] **I,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Macruridæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the family *Macruridæ*

macrurous (mak-rō'rus), *a* [< NL *Macrurus*, long-tailed, < Gr *μακρός*, long, + *οὐρά*, tail] Long-tailed, longicaudate

Macrurus (mak-rō'rus), *n* [NL see *macrurous*] **1.** In *ichth*, the typical genus of *Macruridæ*, having a long tapering tail. *M. fabricii*,



Grenadier or Onion fish (*Macrurus rupestris*)

the rattail, and *M* (*Coryphænoides*) *rupestris* are the two best known, both inhabiting deep water of the North Atlantic *Bloch*, 1787

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Lioy*, 1864.

mactation (mak-tā'shon), *n* [= OF *mactation*, < LL *mactatio(n-)*, a killing for sacrifice, < *mactare* (> It *mattare* = Sp Pg *matar* = OF *macter*), offer for sacrifice, sacrifice, immolate, kill, slaughter] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice [Rare]

Here they call Cain a offering, which is described and allowed to be the first fruits of the ground only, *θυσιαι*, a sacrifice or *mactation*

Shuckford, On the Creation, Pref , p cii

mactator† (mak-tā'tor), *n* [< L *mactator*, a slayer, < *mactare*, sacrifice, kill Cf *matador*, from the same source] One who kills a victim for sacrifice [Rare]

Mactra (mak'tra), *n* [NL., < Gr *μάκτρα*, a kneading trough, < *μάσσειν* (√ *μακ*), knead see *macerate*] The typical genus of the family *Mactridæ* Upward of 100 species are described, of world-wide distribution *M* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima* is a large species with a thick heavy shell, five or six inches long, abundant along the Atlantic coast of the United States on sandy beaches It is known as the *surf clam, sea clam,* and *hen clam*, and is used for soups and chowders

Mactracea (mak-trā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL., < *Mactra* + *-acea*] **1†.** A family of acephalous or bivalve mollusks, comprising the genera *Mactra*, *Lutraria*, *Crassatella*, *Eryeina*, *Tagulina*, *Solemya*, and *Amphidesma*, and scattered in several different families *Lamarck*, 1809 — **2** Now a suborder or superfamily of bivalves, including only the family *Mactridæ* and related forms

mactracean (mak-trā'sē-an), *a* and *n.* [< *mactrace-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a* Mactraceous

II. *n* A member of the family *Mactridæ*.

mactraceous (mak-trā'shius), *a.* [< *Mactra* + *-aceous*] Having the characters of the *Mactridæ*; mactroid

Mactridæ (mak'tri-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mactra* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mactra*, the round-clams or trough-shells The shell is equivalve, trigonal, and sinupallial, and has generally close fitting valves The hinge is characteristic, that of the left valve having a V-shaped cardinal tooth closing into two divergent branches of the right valve's cardinal tooth



Mactra stultorum (right valve)

The mantle is open in front, and the long united siphonal tubes are fringed with tentaculiform processes. The foot is linguiform The *Mactridæ* are mostly marine shells of wide distribution They are also called *Mactroidæ*, *Mactradæ*, *Mactracea*, and *Mactrina*.

mactroid (mak'troid), *a* and *n.* [< *Mactra* + *-oid*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mactridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mactridæ*.

macuca (ma-kū'kä), *n.* [S Amer.] A large tinamou of South America, *Tinamus major*

macula (mak'ū-lä), *n.*, pl *maculæ* (-lē). [L., a spot, stain see *macle*, *mackle*, *maculæ*, *mail*[1].] A spot, a blotch Specifically — (*a*) A temporary or permanent discoloration of a larger or smaller piece of skin, as by excess or lack of pigment, by extravasation of blood, by telangiectasis, by localized hyperemia or otherwise (*b*) A dark area on a luminous surface, specifically on the disk of the sun or of the moon A solar macula is usually called a *sun-spot*

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened *T Burnet*, Theory of the Earth

Cerebral macula. See *cerebral* — **Macula acustica,** the somewhat opaque spot in the utriculus of the membranous labyrinth where the branches of the auditory nerve enter it — **Macula cribrosa,** the sieve-like spot, a patch of minute foramina in the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear, through which filaments of the auditory nerve pass. — **Macula germinativa,** the so-called germinal spot or macula, or Wagnerian corpuscle, the nucleolus of an ovum — **Macula lutea,** the yellow spot of the retina of the eye, an oval yellow patch, about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch in diameter, on the retina opposite the pupil, and the position of most distinct vision See *retina*

macular (mak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *macula* + *-ar*[2].] Spotted; exhibiting or characterized by spots as, a *macular* condition or appearance.

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *v. t* , pret and pp *maculated*, ppr *maculating* [< L *maculatus*, pp of *maculare*, spot, speckle, < *macula*, a spot. see *macula*, *macule*] To spot; stain, blur.

They blush, and think an honest act
Dooth their supposed vertues *maculate*
Marston, Satires, iii 50

For Warts, we rub our Hands before the Moon, and commit any *maculated* Part to the Touch of the Dead *Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p 97.

Maculated fever See *fever*[1]

maculate (mak'ū-lāt), *a* [< L. *maculatus*, pp . see the verb] Spotted, marked with spots, blotted, hence, stained, defiled, impure

Ariu My love is most immaculate white and red
Moth Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours *Shak*, L L L , I 2 97

Oh, vouchsafe,
With that thy rare green eye, which never yet
Beheld thing *maculate*, look on thy virgin!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 1

maculation (mak-ū-lā'shon), *n* [= It. *macolazione*, *maculazione*, < L *maculatio(n-)*, a spotting, spot, < *maculare*, spot see *maculate*] **1** The act of spotting, or the state of being spotted — **2** The manner of spotting, or the pattern of the spots with which an animal or plant is marked

Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black *maculations* like eyes, edged with white *Amer Nat*, XVII 642.

The *maculation* is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample *Science*, IV 44

3 A staining, defilement; smirching.

For I will throw my glove to Death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart
Shak T and C , iv 4 66

To suffer it to start out in the life of her son was in a manner to publish again her own obliterated *maculation* *The Atlantic*, LVIII 443

maculatory (mak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *maculate* + *-ory.*] Defiling, staining

The lutulent, spumy, *maculatory* waters of sin
Rev T Adams, Works, I 166 (*Davies*)

maculature† (mak'ū-lā-tūr), *n* [= F. *maculature* = Sp. *maculatura*, as *maculate* + *-ure*] **1.** A waste sheet of printed paper. *E Phillips*, 1706 — **2** Blotting-paper *Coles*, 1717.

macule (mak'ūl), *n* and *v.* Same as *mackle*

maculose (mak'ū-lōs), *a* [< L *maculosus*, spotty see *maculous*] Marked with spots; spotted, maculated

maculous (mak'ū-lus), *a* [= OF *maculeux*, = Sp. Pg. It. *maculoso*, < L. *maculosus*, spotty, spotted, < *macula*, a spot. see *macula*, *macule.*] Spotted, full of spots

macuta, macute (ma-kö'tä, ma-köt'), *n.* [Appar African] A money of account and coin on the west coast of Africa. It originally signified 2,000 cowries, but the British and Portuguese governments have coined small silver pieces to represent this value. The coined macuta is otherwise called a *ten cent piece*

mad[1] (mad), *a* [Early mod E. *madde*, < ME. *made*, *maad*, *mad*, also in comp **med*, < AS. *gemād* (in this form a contraction of *gemæded*, in glosses also *gemaeded*, *gemædd*, prop pp. of the verb, reduced as in *fat*[1], *a* , orig. pp , *had*, pp , etc), also more orig *gemād*, mad, senseless, vain, foolish, = OS *gemēd*, foolish, = OHG. *gamei*, vain, foolish, proud, MHG. *gemeit*, lively, cheerful, gay, = Icel *meiddr* (pp. for orig. **meidhr*) = Goth. *gamaids*, maimed (the senses

'foolish, mad,' and 'maimed' being appar different developments of an earlier sense 'changed,' 'altered,' appearing in Goth in the simple form), the form *gemād* being < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *mād*, mad, found but once (in *mād mōd*, 'mad mood,' taken by Grein as a compound noun, 'madness'), = Goth. **maids*, found in comp. as above, and in the derived verb *maidjan*, change, alter, corrupt, *unmaidyan*, change, exchange, alter, transfigure, > *unmaideins*, change, exchange] **1.** Disordered in intellect, demented, crazy, insane said of persons

Their masters, not a little agreeued, gaue out a rumour that Mahomet was *madde*, and possessed of a Diuell
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 244

I should be glad
If all this tide of grief would make me *mad*
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, III 1

2 Furious from disease or other cause, enraged, rabid said of animals· as, a *mad* dog, a *mad* bull.

The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went *mad*, and bit the man
Goldsmith, Death of a Mad Dog

Water from which a *mad* dog may have drunk must be considered dangerous for at least twenty four hours
Quain, Med Dict, p 1319

3 Under the influence of some uncontrollable emotion (*a*) Very angry, enraged, furious [Now chiefly colloq]

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities Acts xxvi 11

The King is *mad* at her entertaining Jermin, and she is *mad* at Jermin s going to marry from her so they are all *mad*, and thus the kingdom is governed!
Pepys, Diary, III 209

(*b*) Wildly or recklessly frolicsome said of persons or of their acts.

How now, *mad* wag! *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, i 2 50

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing *mad* pranks along the heathy leas
Tennyson, Circumstance

(*c*) Excited with immoderate curiosity, longing, admiration, or devotion, infatuated

He loved her for indeed he was *mad* for her, and talked of Satan and of Limbo and of Furies
Shak, All's Well, v 3 260

His other sister is as *mad* in Methodism as this in physic
Walpole, Letters, II 20

O *mad* for the charge and the battle were we
Tennyson, Charge of the Heavy Brigade

4 Proceeding from or indicating frenzy, prompted by infatuation or fury

It were a *mad* law that would subject reason to superiority of place *Milton*, Iconoclastes, xi

Fierce wants he sent,
And *mad* disquietudes
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii 4

Like mad, as if mad or crazy, in a reckless manner

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran *like mad* into the bee garden, and overturned all the hives
Sir R L'Estrange

Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove *like mad*, and down byeways, through Bucklersbury home—everybody through the street cursing him, being ready to run over them *Pepys*, Diary, II 6

Mad as a hatter See *hatter*[1] —**Mad as a March hare** See *hare*[1] —**Mad Parliament**, a great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the king of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta It enacted the Provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of Parliament three times a year and regular control over the chief justiciar, chancellor, and other high officers —**To go or run mad**, to become violently distracted or demented —**Syn 1** Deranged, delirious, frenzied, raging —**3** (*a*). Exasperated

mad[1] (mad), *n.* [< *mad, a*] Madness, intoxication. *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng.]

mad[1]† (mad), *v* ; pret. and pp *madded*, ppr. *madding*. [< ME. *madden* (pret *madded*), < AS *gemǣdan* (pp. *gemǣded*, also reduced to *gemǣd*), make foolish or mad, < *gemād, gemād*, foolish, mad see *mad*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make mad or furious; distract; enrage; madden

You'd *mad* the patient'st body in the world
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv 1.

I took my Lady Pen home, and her daughter Pegg, and, after dinner, I made my wife show them her pictures, which did *mad* Pegg Pen, who learns of the same man
Pepys, Diary, II 290

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be mad; go mad

Wel nygh for the fere he shulde *madde*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l 253.

"Alas!" quath the freir, "almost y *madde* in mynde,
To sen houg this Minoures many men begyleth"
Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S), l 280.

2. To rage; fight madly.

But for none hate he to the Grekes hadde,
Ne also for the rescous of the town,
Ne made him thus in armes for to *madde*
Chaucer, Troilus, I 479

mad[2], **made**[2] (mad, mād), *n* [< ME. *mathe*, < AS. *mathu, matha*, a worm, maggot, = OS. *matho* = D MLG *made* = OHG *mado*, MHG G *made*, a maggot, = Goth. *matha*, a worm, perhaps, with formative *-thu, -tha*, from the root of *māwan*, mow ('cut, gnaw') see *mow*[1] Cf *math*, from the same verb Hence ult *maddock* and *mauk*[1] Cf *moth*] A maggot or grub.

mad[3]†. An obsolete form of *made*[2], past participle of *make*[1] *Chaucer*

Madagascan (mad-a-gas'kan), *a.* and *n* [< *Madagasc(ar)* + *-an.*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, a large island lying to the east of and near to the continent of Africa Compare *Malagasy*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Madagascar

Madagascar falcon. See *falcon*

Madagascarian (mad'a-gas-kā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Madagascar* + *-an*] Same as *Madagascan*. [Rare]

Madagascar, the Comoros, and the widely scattered Mascarene Islands constitute a fifth subregion, the most distinct and remarkable of all, and for this we may most reasonably use the name *Madagascarian*.
A Newton, Encyc Brit, III 758

Madagascar manna. Same as *dulcitol*.

madam (mad'am), *n.* [= D *madam* (used ironically) = G *madam* = Dan *madame* = Sw *madam* = Sp. Pg *madama*, < F. *madame* (orig *ma dame*) = It. *madonna*, orig *mia donna* (see *madonna*), < L *mea domina*, my lady *mea* (> F *ma* = It. *mia*), fem of *meus* (acc. *meum*, > F. *mon* = It. *mio*), my, < *me* = E *me, domina*, lady, mistress· see *dame* Cf *madame*] **1** My lady, lady· originally a formal term of address to a lady (a woman of rank or authority, or the mistress of a household), now a conventional term of address to women of any degree, but chiefly to married and matronly women After another word or a phrase it is colloquially contracted into *ma'am, mam*, vulgarly *marm mum, mm*, or *'m* as, yes, *ma'am*, no, *ma'am* (vulgarly yes'm, no m), thank you, *ma'am*

It is ful fair to been ycleped *madame*,
And goon to vigilyes al bifore,
And have a mantel roialliche ybore
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 376

I was the mistress o' Pitfan,
And *madam* o' Kincraigie
Child's Ballads, VIII 286)

Sly What must I call her?
Lord *Madam*
Sly Alice *madam*, or Joan *madam*?
Lord *Madam*, and nothing else so lords call ladies.
Shak, T of the S, Ind, 2. 111

That is *Madam* Lucy—my master's mistress's maid
Sheridan, Rivals, i 1

Take, *Madam*, this poor book of song
Tennyson, To the Queen

(*a*) A title used to designate women under the rank of *Lady*, but moving in respectable society, prefixed to a surname, equivalent to *Mrs* Compare *mistress*

Good people all, with one accord,
Lament for *Madam* Blaize
Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs Mary Blaize

Here [in Plymouth, Massachusetts] and in some neighbouring places it has been and still [1807] is the practice to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some considera tion, as the parson's, the deacon's, or the doctor's wife, the title of *madam*
E A Kendall, Travels, II 44 (*Pickering*)

(*b*) See the quotation The use mentioned is not uncommon in all parts of the United States.

The title of *Madam* is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally in the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter in law is then called "Mrs." By this means they avoid the inelegant phraseology of "old Mrs A," or the Scotch "Mrs. A, senior"
Sir C Lyell, Second Visit, lx (*Bartlett*)

2 A lady; a woman of fashion or pretension often used with a suggestion of disparagement as, a conceited *madam*, city *madams* —**Miscellany madam**† See *miscellany* —**The Madam**, the mistress, the head of a household [Vulgar, U S]

madam (mad'am), *v. t.* [< *madam, n.*] To address as madam

Madam me no madam *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, II 2.

I am reminded of my vowed obedience, *Madam'd* up perhaps to matrimonial perfection
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII 303 (*Davies*)

madame (ma-dam' or mad'am), *n.*; pl *mesdames* (mā-dam'). [F. see *madam*, the naturalized E form.] **1.** Madam; my lady a term of address used like *madam*, but more formal or affected. Abbreviated *Mme.*

In Egypt, dear *madame*, it is considered unwomanly for a lady to show more of her face than one eye behind a veil *G W Curtis*, Harper's Mag, XLIV 775

2. Formerly, in France, a term of address to a woman of rank, whether married or single. See *mademoiselle*, 1 and 2

madam-town†, *n.* The chief or finest town of a country.

Flourishing London, the staple of wealth and *madame towne* of the realme, is there no place so lewde as thy selfe *G Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

madapollam (mad-a-pol'am), *n* [So called from *Madapollam*, a town in India] A long cotton cloth, stouter than ordinary calico, and intermediate in quality between calico and muslin.

mad-apple (mad'ap[1]), *n* Same as *egg-plant*

madar, mudar (ma-dar', mu-dar'), *n* [Hind. *mādār*.] An East Indian name of species of *Calotropis*, chiefly *C. gigantea*, whose root-bark is the source of a drug highly reputed in the East, and whose stem-bark furnishes the yercum-fiber


Madar plant.

madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαδάρωσις*, a making bald, < *μαδαροῦν*, make bald, < *μαδαρός*, bald, flabby, loose, < *μαδᾶν*, melt away, fall off, be bald, cf L *madere*, be wet: see *madid*] Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes

madbrain (mad'brān), *n.* and *a* **I.** *n* A rash or hot-headed person; a harebrained person

Here's a *madbrain* o' th' first rate, whose pranks scorn to have precedents *Middleton*, Mad World, I.

II. *a* Harebrained, hot-headed, rash

The *madbrainest* roisterdoister in a country
G Harvey, Four Letters.

I must, forsooth be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a *mad brain* rudeasby, full of spleen
Shak, T of the S, III 2. 10.

mad-brained (mad'brānd), *a.* Same as *madbrain*

Others sent messengers & tokens, which very many of the *mad brayned* yong men accepted and beleeued for good sooth *Stow*, The West Saxons.

madcap (mad'kap), *n* and *a* [< *mad*[1] + *cap*[1], taken as 'head'] **I** *n* A person who acts madly or wildly, a flighty or harebrained person; one who indulges in frolics

These are the merry Romans, the brave *madcaps*
Fletcher, Bonduca, II 3.

II. *a* Pertaining to or resembling a madcap; wild, harum-scarum

Where is his son,
The nimble footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 95.

His *mad cap* follies
Which still like Hydras' heads grow thicker on him
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, I. 2.

madden (mad'n), *v* [< *mad*[1] + *-en*[1]] **I.** *intrans* To become mad, act as if mad

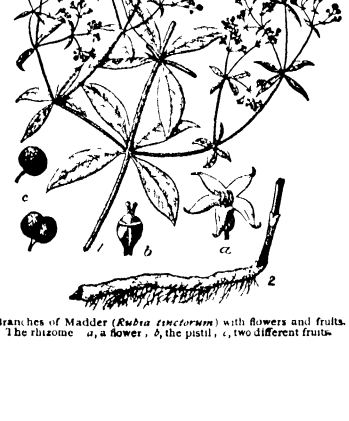
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land
Pope, Prol. to Satires 1 6

Would you not chop the bitten finger off,
Lest your whole body should *madden* with the poison?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III 4

II. *trans.* To make mad, excite violently; enrage, craze

Weapon clash, and *maddening* cry
Of those who kill and those who die
Scott, Rokeby, v 31.

madder[1] (mad'ėr), *n.* [< ME *mader*, < AS *mæderе, mæddre* = D *meede, mee* = Icel *madhra*, madder. The Ir *madar, madra*, madder, is ap-



1 Branches of Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) with flowers and fruits. 2. The rhizome *a*, a flower, *b*, the pistil, *c*, two different fruits.

par. < E. *madder*. Cf. Skt. *madhurā*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *madhu*, sweet see *mead*[1]] 1 A plant of the genus *Rubia*, natural order *Rubaceæ*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name The ordinary dyers' madder is *R tinctorum* native of the Mediterranean region, a climbing, herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with whorls of dark green leaves and panicles of small yellowish 4 -merous flowers, and with long succulent perennial roots It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic *R cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garancin, and is used for the same purposes as European madder, it forms the madder of India the Bengal madder or munjeet *R peregrina* is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe 2 A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red Two kinds are fixed upon cotton one is called *mad der red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of luster and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or *Turkey red*, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant, it is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste In the trade this madder bears the name of *alizari* or *lizari*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and splint bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken, but the whole root is sometimes pulverized The coloring principle of madder is termed *alizarin*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubacin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizarin Through the peculiar chemical affinity of phosphate of lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed as well as the claws and beaks of birds —**Brown madder**, a lake prepared from madder root, having a rich brown color of great depth —**Capucine madder**. See *capucine*-2 —**Flowers of madder**, the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder Also called *refined madder* and *madder bloom* —**Indian madder** (*a*) *Rubia cordifolia* (*b*) *Oldenlandia umbellata* (*c*) Some species of the genus *Hedyotis* —**Madder-brown**. See *brown* —**Madder-carmine**, a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder root upon a base of alumina. —**Madder color**, a pigment derived from madder or its compounds Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple, and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts —**Madder lakes** (*pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, Rubens's madder, madder yellow, madder-orange*), lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown These are also known as *rubric lakes* —**Madder-red**. See def 2 —**Madder style**, a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and size and then drawn through a colored solution which becomes fixed where the mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth Also called *chintz style garancine style* —**Petty madder**, a plant of the genus *Crucianella*, of the Mediterranean region Also called *crosswort* —**Refined madder** Same as *flowers of madder* —**Wild madder**. (*a*) *Rubia peregrina* (*b*) The white bedstraw, *Galium Mollugo*

madder[1] (mad′ėr), *v t* [< *madder*[1], *n*.] To dye with madder.

I *madder* clothe to be dyed, je garence. Your vyolet hath not his full dye, but he is *maddered* *Palsgrave*

madder[2]† (mad′ėr), *n*. [Possibly a corruption of *mazer*.] A large wooden drinking-vessel.

Usquebaugh to our feast
In pails was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a *madder* our cup
Swift, Irish Feast. (*Davies*)

madder-bloom (mad′ėr-blom), *n*. Fleurs de garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder*[1]

madder-print (mad′ėr-print), *n*. Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

madderwort (mad′ėr-wėrt), *n* Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceæ*.

madding (mad′ing), *n*. [Verbal n of *mad*[1], *v*] Madness; folly; a vagary, a wild freak or prank

By my troth, your sorrow,
And the consideration of men's humorous *maddings*,
Have put me into a serious contemplation
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii 3

madding (mad′ing), *p a* Becoming mad; acting madly, distracted; raging; furious

But now from me hys *madding* mynd is starte,
And woos the Widdowes daughter of the glenne
Spenser, Shep Cal, April

Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife
Gray, Elegy

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how
The *madding* factions might be tranquillized.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x

maddingly (mad′ing-li), *adv*. In a mad way; distractedly; wildly

Run *maddingly* affrighted through the villages
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv 1

maddle (mad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *maddled*, ppr. *maddling*. [Freq. of *mad*[1], *v*] **I.** *intrans* 1. To rave, be delirious *Levins*.—2. To be confused [Prov Eng]

II. *trans*. To confuse, perplex *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

maddling (mad′ling), *p a*. [Formerly also *madling*, ppr of *maddle*, *v*] Raving; mad; crazy

Som takes a staf for hast, and leaues his launce,
Som *madling* runnes, som trembles in a trance
Hudson, tr of Du Bartas's Judith, vi 240.

maddock† (mad′ok), *a*. [< ME. *mathek*, < Icel *madhkr* = Norw *makk* = Dan. *maddik*, a maggot, dim of the form which appears in AS. *mathu*, etc, E *mad*[2], *made*[2]· see *mad*[2] The same word appears contracted in *mawk*[1], q v.] A maggot. *Kennett MS* (*Halliwell*)

mad-doctor (mad′dok″tor), *n*. A physician who treats insane persons; an alienist [Colloq]

made[1] (mād), *p.a* [Pp. of *make*[1]] 1 Created, wrought; fabricated, constructed.

O, think on that,
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new *made* *Shak*, M for M, ii 2 79

2 Artificially produced, formed independently of natural development as, *made* ground (ground made up of earth from another place); a *made* word.

And Arte, with her contending, doth aspire
To excell the naturall with *made* delights
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l 166.

3 Drawn from various sources, formed of several parts or ingredients as, a *made* dish, composite, built up· as, a *made* mast (a mast composed of several sticks bound together by iron hoops, in contradistinction to a *single-spar* mast)

A *made* dish, garnished with cut carrots by way of adornment *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii

4 Placed beyond the reach of want, assured of reward, success, fortune, or promotion, well provided for life

Syph Oh, happy I!
Chi You are a *made* man *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v 4

Help us to break his worship's bones, and carry off the girl, and you are a *made* man
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii 1

5. Well taught or trained, as a hunting-dog

To make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed (or, as the huntsmen call it, *made*)
Quoted in *The Century*, XXXVIII 191

Made block. See *block*[1] —**Made up** (*a*) Put together, completed, finished

Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half *made up*
Shak, Rich III, i 1 21

(*b*) Thorough, consummate, out and out. [Rare]

Yet remain assured
That he's a *made up* villain
Shak, T of A, v 1 101

(*c*) Artificial, meretricious.

Host But you must allow her some beauty?
Tony Bandbox! She's all a *made up* thing
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii 1

(*d*) Concocted, invented, fictitious as, a *made-up* tale or excuse

made[2], *n* See *mad*[2]

made[3] (mād), *a* [A var of *mad*[1] (perhaps < Icel *meddi*, maimed see *mad*[1]), or of *mate*[2].] Fatigued, exhausted [Scotch]

Madecassee† (mad-e-kas′ē), *a* and *n*. Same as *Malagasy*.

madefaction† (mad-ē-fak′shon), *n* [= F. *madéfaction*, < L. as if **madefactio(n-)*, < *madefacere*, pp *madefactus*, make wet, moisten· see *madefy*.] The act of making wet, a soaking; saturation

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition
Bacon, Nat Hist., § 865

madefication† (mad″ē-fi-kā′shon), *n*. [< *madefy* + *-ation* see *-fication*.] Same as *madefaction*

madefy† (mad′ē-fī), *v t*. [= F. *madéfier*, < L as if **madificare*, equiv. to *madefacere*, make wet, < *madere*, be wet, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*] To make wet or moist; moisten, soak.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and *madefied* the earth with their bloods. *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 85. (*Davies*)

Madegassy† (mad-e-gas′i), *a*. and *n*. [See *Malagasy*] Same as *Malagasy*

Madeira (ma-dā′ra). *n*. [Short for *Madeira wine* The island of *Madeira* takes its name from Pg. *madeira*, wood, < L. *materia*, wood, matter: see *matter*] A fine wine of the sherry class made in the island of Madeira. It acquires by age peculiar excellence of flavor —**East India Madeira**, Madeira which has been sent in cask to the East Indies and back again, with the view of improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship

Madeira mahogany. Same as *canary-wood*.

Madeiran (ma-dā′ran), *a* [< *Madeira* (see def) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal

Madeira-vine (ma-dā′ra-vīn), *n*. An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root It is a chenopodiaceous plant, *Boussingaultia baselloides*, from the Andes

Madeira-wood (ma-dā′ra-wud), *n*. The true mahogany

madel-paroowa (mad′el-pa-ro′wä), *n* A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *padyi*. *Imp Dict*

mademoiselle (ma-de-mwo-zel′), *n* ; pl. *mesdemoiselles* (mā-de-mwo-zel′). [F, < *ma*, my, + *demoiselle*, damsel see *madam* and *damsel*[1], *demoiselle*.] **1.** Formerly, in France, the title of any woman, married or single, who was not of the nobility, and of noble married women whose husbands had not been knighted, also, when used absolutely, or without a name, the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the next brother of the king (who was in like manner called *Monsieur*), and afterward of the first princess of the blood, whoever was her father In general, the titles *Madame* and *Mademoiselle* were used to distinguish noble from plebeian women, without regard to conditions of marriage or celibacy, but Littré notes the fact that Racine, in writing to his sister, addressed her as *Madame* before her marriage and as *Mademoiselle* after it

Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, Duchesse de Montpensier, is forgotten, but the great name of *Mademoiselle*, La Grande *Mademoiselle*, gleams through the age of Louis Quatorze
T. W. Higginson, Atlantic Essays, p 159

2. A distinctive title given to girls and unmarried women in France, equivalent to *Miss* abbreviated in writing to *Mlle.*, pl *Mlles* —**3.** A salmonoid fish, the yellowtail or silver perch, *Bairdiella chrysura*. [Local, U. S.]

madge[1] (maj), *n* [Assibilated form of *mag*[1], like the orig. *Madge*, assibilated form of *Maq*, abbr of *Margaret*, a fem. name see *mag*[1], *margaret*] **1** The magpie, *Pica rustica* same as *mag*[1], 1 —**2**†. A madge-owl

The skritch owl us'd in falling towrs to lodge,
Th unlucky night raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside
Du Bartas (trans) (*Nares*)

madge[2] (maj), *n* [Origin obscure.] A leaden hammer. See the quotation

The tool used for this purpose (hard solder plating) is called a *madge*, and is a lead hammer about three pounds in weight, with the face covered with six or seven thicknesses of stout woolen *Gilder's Manual*, p 103

madge-howlet† (maj′hou″let), *n*. See *madge-owl*

I'll sit in a barn with *madge howlet*, and catch mice first.
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii 2.

madge-owl† (maj′oul), *n* The owlet or barn-owl Also *madge-owlet*, *madge-howlet*

Thou shouldst have given her a *madgeowl*, and then
Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl spiegle!
B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii 1

madge-owlet (maj′ou″let), *n*. Same as *madge-owl*.

mad-headed (mad′hed″ed), *a*. Hot-brained; rash *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 3 80

madhouse (mad′hous), *n* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum, a bedlam.

Madia (mā′di-ä), *n*. [NL (Molina, 1794), < *madi*, the Chilian name of the common species.] A genus of composite herbs belonging to the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and the subtribe *Madieæ*, characterized by a deeply furrowed involucre, with bracts closely inclosing the achenia, of which those of the disk are either perfect or sterile, almost always without pappus They are erect annuals, commonly glandular-viscid and heavy scented, with entire alternate leaves and small or medium-sized heads of yellow flowers, solitary at the ends of the branches or in loose panicles. About 8 species are known, natives of Chili and the western part of North America, where they are popularly called *tar weeds* One species, *M sativa*, is cultivated for the oil afforded by its seeds, which serves the same purposes as olive oil The refuse is made into an oil-cake for cattle

madid (mad′id), *a*. [< L *madidus*, wet, < *madere*, be wet. Cf Gr. *μαδάν*, melt away: see *madarosis*.] Wet; moist, appearing as if soaked or sodden. [Rare.]

His large deep blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned half to voluptuousness, half to common sense
Disraeli, Coningsby, i 2.

Madieæ (mā-dī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1836), < *Madia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Madia*, comprised in the tribe *Heliantheæ*. It is characterized by radiate or subradiate heads, the ray-flowers being fertile, and the disk flowers perfect (but some or all of them are sometimes sterile), the bracts of the involucre in one series, partly or wholly inclosing the achenia of the ray flowers, the chaff of the receptacle in one or two rows, free or united, generally none between the central flowers, and the achenia of the rays without pappus. The subtribe embraces 8 genera and about 30 species, the majority growing in the western part of North America.

madisterium (mad-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*, pl *madisteria* (-ä) [< Gr. *μαδιστήριον*, tweezers for pulling out hair, < *μαδίζειν*, pull out the hair. Cf *μαδαν*, fall away, as the hair. see *madarosis*.] A surgical instrument for extracting hairs; a pair of tweezers

madling[1] (mad'ling), *n.* [< *mad*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A mad person. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Goold for naught *madling!* flinging t' precious gifts o' God under foolt *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii

madling[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *maddling*

madly (mad'li), *adv.* In a mad manner. (*a*) Without reason or understanding. (*b*) Frantically, furiously. (*c*) With extreme folly, or infatuated zeal or passion.

madman (mad'man), *n.*; pl. *madmen* (-men). A man who is insane; a distracted man; a lunatic; a crazy person.

madnep (mad'nep), *n* [Appar. < *mad*[1] + *nep*[1].] A tall umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, of Europe and subarctic regions.

madness (mad'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being mad or distracted; insanity; lunacy.

For as to him who Cotis did upbraid,
And call'd his rigour *madness*, raging fits
Content thee, thou unskilful man, he said,
My *madness* keeps my subjects in their wits
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii

And moody *madness* laughing wild
Amid severest woe
Gray, Prospect of Eton College

2. Headstrong passion or rashness; ungovernable fury or rage; extreme folly

To lose myself upon no ground were *madness*,
Not loyal duty
Fletcher (and another), False One, i 2

Party is the *madness* of many for the gain of a few
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Canine madness. See *canine*.—**Midsummer madness**. See *midsummer*.—**Syn. 1.** *Frenzy, Mania*, etc. See *insanity*.

madonna (ma-don'a), *n* [It., = F *madame*, my lady; see *madam, madame*.] **1.** My lady; madam: an Italian title of address or of courtesy, equivalent to *madam*.

Clown. Good *madonna*, why mournest thou?
Olivia. Good fool, for my brother's death
Shak., T. N., i 5. 72.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary ("Our Lady"), hence, a picture representing the Virgin.—**3.** A kind of luster made in part of alpaca-wool.—**Madonna medal**, a small medal of silver, brass, or other metal, hung by a pilgrim about the neck of a statue of the Virgin and then preserved, serving as a sort of pilgrim's sign.

Madonna-wise (ma-don'a-wiz), *adv.* In the manner or fashion of the Madonna: applied to the arrangement of a woman's hair, in imitation of accepted representations of the Madonna, by parting it in the middle, and bringing it close and low over the temples.

Locks not wide dispread,
Madonna-wise on either side her head
Tennyson, Isabel

madoqua (mad'ō-kwä), *n* [Abyssinian.] A very tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus saltianus* or *N. madoqua*, the smallest of horned animals, about as large as a hare, and with very slender legs. Also called *hegoleh*.

madpash (mad'pash), *n.* and *a* [< *mad*[1] + *pash*.] **I.** *n* A mad fellow. *Wright.* [North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Wild, cracked. *Davies.*

Let us leave this *madpash* bedlam, this hair brained fop and give him leave to rave and dose his bellyfull, with his private and intimately acquainted devils
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii 25

madras (ma-drȧs'), *n* [= F. *madras*, so called from *Madras* in India.] A large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colors, used by the negroes in the West India islands and elsewhere for turbans, etc.—**Madras gingham**, a gingham imitating the colors and design of a madras.—**Madras lace**, a kind of curtain-material, sometimes printed in colors.—**Madras work**, simple embroidery done upon bright colored madras handkerchiefs, the embroidery emphasizing the pattern of the stuff. These embroideries are used for furniture coverings, banner screens, etc.

madrasah (ma-dras'ä), *n.* [Hind. *madrasa, madarsa*, a school, college.] In India, a school or college for the education of youth. Also, corruptly, *madressah, madrassah, madrissa, madresseh*.

The enlightened mind of Warren Hastings did indeed anticipate his age by founding the Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 774.

Madras hemp, *n*. See *Bengal hemp*, under *hemp*.

madregal (mad'rē-gal), *n* [Origin not ascertained.] A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*.

madreperl (mad're-pėrl), *n* [< It. *madreperla*, < *madre*, mother, + *perla*, pearl.] Mother-of-pearl. *Longfellow.*

Madrepora (ma-drep'ō-ra), *n* [NL., < *madrepore*.] The typical genus of *Madreporidæ*, containing some of the commonest madrepores, of various branched shapes, among them some of the most extensive reef-building corals. *M. cervicornis* is a species so called from its branching like the antlers of deer.


Madrepora prolifera.

Madreporacea (mad'rē-pō-rā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-acea*.] A group of stone-corals, more or less exactly equivalent to *Madreporaria*.

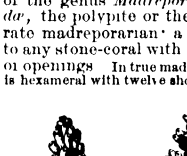
madreporal (mad'rē-pō-ral), *a* [< *madrepore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to madrepores, consisting of madrepores.

Madreporaria (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-ȧ), *n pl* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-aria*.] A general name of the madrepores and related corals which are hexacoralline or hexactinoid and have a continuous hard calcareous skeleton. The term covers not only the *Madreporidæ* proper, but the *Fungidæ* or mushroom-corals, the *Astroidæ* or star corals, and related families. In a still wider sense, *Madreporaria* is an order of the class *Actinozoa*, including all the hard actinoid or actiniform corals or sclerodermatous zoantharians, whether hexameral or tetrameral and whether tabulate, tubulous, perforate, aporose, or rugose. It is then equivalent to *Lithocorallia* and *Sclerodermata*, or to the old *Lithophyta* minus the *Alcyonaria* and other sclerobasic zoantharians.

madreporarian (mad'rē-pō-rā'ri-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Madreporaria*, or having their characters.

II. *n* A coral of the group *Madreporaria*.

madrepore (mad'rē-pōr), *n.* [< F *madrépore* = Sp. *madrépora* = Pg. *madrepora*, < It. *madrepora*, coral, appar. lit. 'mother-stone' (cf. *madreperla*, 'mother-pearl,' mother-of-pearl: see *madreperl*), < *madre*, < L. *mater*, = E. *mother*, + (appar.) Gr. *πώρος*, a light friable stone, a stalactite, or, as now understood, *πόρος* (> It. *poro*), pore: see *pore*[2].] An animal, or a coral, of the genus *Madrepora* or family *Madreporidæ*, the polypite or the polypidom of a perforate madreporarian: a name loosely extended to any stone-coral with madreporiform cavities or openings. In true madrepore the animal or polypite is hexameral with twelve short tentacles, and the polypidom is of branching form and stony hardness. Madrepore coral consists of carbonate of lime, with traces of animal matter, and is formed by gradual deposition in the tissues of the compound polyp, so that in course of time the whole presents the appearance of a number of polyps supported on an extraneous body. When the animal matter has been removed madrepore is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of little cavities, in each of which an individual polyp was lodged, the radiating septa of the cavities corresponding to the internal divisions of the animal. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with considerable rapidity in tropical climates.—**Madrepore glass**. See *glass*.—**Madrepore marble**, madreporitic marble.


Madrepore Corals.

madreporic (mad-rē-por'ik), *a.* [< *madrepore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to madrepore; of the character of the madrepore; pierced with minute holes like a madrepore. Also *madreporite*.—**Madreporic canals**, in echinoderms, tubular prolongations of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system, having perforated ends and terminating in a calcareous network, or other hard formation, known as the *madreporic body, madreporic tubercle*, or *madreporite*.—**Madreporic plate**, in echinoderms, a madreporite.—**Madreporic tubercle**, a tubercular madreporic body, or madreporite.

Madreporidæ (mad-rē-por'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-idæ*.] The madrepore family, typified by the genus *Madrepora*. Its limits vary with different authors, but in the strictest use it consists of several different genera, agreeing in that the polypites and polyp stocks have porous cœnenchyma, perforated thecæ, little developed septa, and an open gastric cavity communicating with the canal in the axis of the branched polypidom.

madreporiform (mad're-pō-ri-fôrm), *a* [< NL. *Madrepora*, a madrepore, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a madrepore, characteristic of a madrepore; madreporic.

Madreporinæ (mad're-pō-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Madrepora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Madreporidæ*.

madreporite (mad're-pō-rīt), *n* and *a* [< *madrepore* + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n* **1.** Fossil madrepore.—**2.** In echinoderms, the madreporic body or tubercle, the interradial aboral porous plate at the termination of the madreporic canals. *Huxley.*

II. *a* Same as *madreporic*.

madreporitic (mad're-pō-rit'ik), *a.* [< *madreporite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of madreporite, or made up of various corals more or less mixed with fragments of the shells of mollusks, all loosely classed together as madrepores: as, *madreporitic* rocks.

madrier (mad'ri-ėr), *n.* [F., earlier *madier*, a beam or stout plank, < Sp. *madero*, a beam, < *madera*, wood: see *matter*.] In *milt. engin.* (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a heavy timber forming the chief or central part of the carriage of a cannon or mortar, hence, the whole carriage or mounting of a piece of artillery. *Grose.* (*b*) A plank lined with tin and covered with earth for roofing over certain parts of military works, in order to afford protection in lodgments, etc. (*c*) A plank used to support the earth in a mine, or in a moat or ditch to support a wall.

madrigal (mad'ri-gal), *n* [< F *madrigal* = Sp. *madrigal*, OSp. *mandrial, mandrigal* = Pg. *madrigal* = G. *madrigal*, < It. *madrigale*, OIt. *madriale, mandriale*, also *mandriano*, a short poem, a pastoral ditty (> ML. *matriale*), < *mandra*, a herd, flock, < L. *mandra*, a stall, a herd, < Gr. *μάνδρα*, a fold, an inclosed space, the bed on which the stone of a ring is set, a monastery. Cf. *archimandrite, mandrel*, from the same Gr. source.] **1.** A medieval poem or song, amorous, pastoral, or descriptive. The distinguishing characteristics of the madrigal are now hard to determine.

By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing *madrigals*
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A musical setting of such a poem. Strict madrigal writing involves the use of a *canto fermo*, adherence to one of the ecclesiastical modes throughout, the abundant use of contrapuntal imitation in all its varieties, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment. This form of composition appeared in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century, and soon spread to Italy, Germany, France, and England. In Italy and England it attained a notable perfection and beauty, passing over in the latter country into the modern glee. Madrigals were written for from three to eight or more voices. The sentiments embodied varied from grave to gay, with a constant tendency to the latter. The choruses in the earlier operas and oratorios were madrigals. (*b*) A glee or part-song in general, irrespective of contrapuntal qualities.

madrigaler† (mad'ri-gal-ėr), *n* A writer or composer of madrigals.

Satyrists, panegyrists, *madrigallers*
Tom Brown, Works, II. 155. (*Davies.*)

madrigaletto (mad'ri-ga-let'ō), *n* [It., dim. of *madrigale*, a madrigal: see *madrigal*.] A little madrigal.

madrigalian (mad-ri-gā'li-an), *a.* [< *madrigal* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

The English *madrigalian* writers being represented solely by Morley's "My Bonny Lass." *Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

madrigalist (mad'ri-gal-ist), *n* [< *madrigal* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of madrigals. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 46.

Madrilenian (mad-ri-lē'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< Sp. *Madrileño* (for "*Madrideño*, the second *d* being changed by dissimilation to *l*), an inhabitant of Madrid, < *Madrid*.] **I.** *a* Of or belonging to Madrid.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Madrid, the capital of Spain.

madroño (ma-drō'nyō), *n.* A handsome tree, *Arbutus Menziesii*, of western North America, toward the south becoming a shrub. It bears a

yellow berry, scarcely edible Its wood is very hard, and is much used in the manufacture of gunpowder Its bark is valuable for tanning Also *madroña*

Even the *madroña*, upon these spurs of Mount Saint Helena, comes to a fine bulk, and ranks with forest trees
R L Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p 86.

madstone (mad'stōn), *n* A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened It is applied to the wound, from which it is supposed to draw the poison The belief in its value has no scientific sanction [U S]

Among the various individuals in Pennsylvania who profess ability in exorcism and charms, we occasionally find one who is reputed to possess a *mad stone* These pebbles are of various sizes, and appear to have been selected on account of some peculiarity of color or form A specimen which had a high reputation in the State from which it had been brought was described by the present writer as consisting of a worn piece of white feldspar, and possessing none of the properties of absorption attributed to it.
Proc Am Phil Soc, XXVI (1889), 336.

madu-nut (mad'ọ-nut), *n* The seed of *Cycas circinalis*

Madura foot A diseased condition of the feet and hands, occurring in India, characterized by enlargement and distortion of the affected part, ensuing suppuration, softening and fracture of the bones of the part, and the formation of sinuses discharging through frequent openings small yellow bodies like fish-roe or dark grains like coarse gunpowder, and often larger masses The fungus *Chionuphe Carteri* is found in the diseased parts, and is thought to be the cause of the disease Also called *fungus foot*, *fungus disease of India*, and *mycetoma*

madweed (mad'wēd), *n* A species of *Scutellaria*, or skullcap (natural order *Labiatæ*), the *S. lateriflora* so named because it was thought to be efficacious in hydrophobia. Also called *mad-dog skullcap*

madwort (mad'wėrt), *n* [< *mad*[1] + *wort*[1] Cf. *Alyssum*] 1 A plant of the genus *Alyssum* — 2. [As if a contraction of *madderwort*, having been used as a substitute for madder] A plant of the borage family, *Asperugo procumbens*, whose root was used like madder, commonly called *German madwort*

mae (mā), *a* and *adv* A Scotch form of *mo*.

mæander†, *n* See *meander*

Mæandrina (mē-an-drī'nä), *n* [NL, < L *mæander*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of *Mæandrinidæ*, established by Lamarck in 1801. *M. cerebriformis* is an example Also spelled *Meandrina*

mæandrine, *a* See *meandrine*.

Mæandrinidæ (mē-an-drin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mæandrina* + *-idæ*] A family of madreporarian corals of the suborder *Astræacea*, typified by the genus *Mæandrina*, the brain-corals or brainstones These corals are of massive form, caused by the union of many individual corallites in rows which meander or wind about over the surface of the corallum in a manner suggesting the convolutions of the brain Also spelled *Meandrinidæ*

mæandriniform (mē-an-drin'i-fôrm), *a* [< NL *Mæandrina* + L *forma*] Resembling a brain-coral, of or pertaining to the *Maandriniformes*

Mæandriniformes (mē-an-drin-i-fôr'mēz), *n pl* [NL: see *mæandriniform*] The brain-corals See *Mæandrinidæ*

Mæandripora (mē-an-drip'ō-ra), *n* [NL., < Gr *μαιανδρος*, a winding way (see *meander*), + *πόρος*, a pore see *pore*[2]] Same as *Fasciculariæ*

Mæandrospongidæ (mē-an-drō-spon'ji-dē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μαιανδρος*, a meander, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-idæ*] A large family of dictyonine hexactinellid siliceous sponges, both fossil and recent, in which the body consists of winding tubes of uniform caliber with interstitial vestibular spaces and no uncinate or scopuliform spicules. Also spelled *Meandrospongidæ*.

maelstrom (māl'strom), *n* [An erroneous spelling (sometimes erroneously explained as 'mill-stream'); prop. **malestrom* or **malstrom*, formerly *malestrand* (see quot.), simulating *strand*[1], < Norw *malstraum* (little used) (= Dan *malstrom*), a great whirlpool in the sea, < *mala* (= Dan *male*), grind (see *meal*[1]), + *straum* (= Dan *strom*), stream see *stream*] 1 A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenäsö and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy everything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions

He [Olaus Napæa] reports of a Whirlpool between the Rost Islands and Lofoot call'd *Malestrand*, which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make such a terrible noise as shakes the Door rings of Houses in those Islands ten mile off
Milton, Hist. Muscovia.

Hence — 2 Any resistless movement; any influence or passion which makes victims of all who come within its power as, the *maelstrom* of fashion or of speculation; the *maelstrom* of dissipation or of crime

Mæna (mē'na), *n* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < L *mæna*, < Gr. *μαίνη*, a small sea-fish, eaten salted] The typical genus of *Mænidæ*, chiefly represented in the Mediterranean. *M. vulgaris* is an example Formerly also *Mœnas*

mænad, menad (mē'nad), *n*. [< L *mænas* (*mænad-*), < Gr *μαινάς* (*μαινάδ-*), raving, frantic, as a noun, a mad woman, mænad, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be furious. see *mania*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a female member of the attendant train of Bacchus; hence, a priestess of Bacchus; one of the women who celebrated the festivals of Bacchus with mad songs and dancing and boisterous courses in gay companies amid the crags of Parnassus and Cithæron, particularly on the occasion of the great triennial Bacchic festival The mænads supplied a favorite subject to classic art, and are characterized by wearing the nebris, and by the thyrsus and other Dionysiac attributes Compare *Bacchante*



Mænad —From a Greek polychrome cup preserved at Munich

Such illusion as of old
Through Athens glided *menad* like
Lowell, The Cathedral

Hence — 2 Any woman under the influence of unnatural excitement or frenzy.

mænadic, menadic (mē-nad'ik), *a* [< *mænad*, *menad*, + *-ic*] Pertaining to or like the mænads, furious; raving, bacchantic

The rites, by some supposed to be of the *menadic* sort, are held strictly secret
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed 1831), p 191

mænianum (mē-ni-ā'num), *n*, pl *mæniana* (-na) [L, a projecting balcony, orig one in the Forum at Rome, erected under the censor C Mænius, for the convenience of spectators of the gladiatorial combats, neut. of *Mænianus*, of Mænius, < *Mænius*, the name of a Roman gens] In *Rom. antiq*, a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show The name, originally applied to a balcony in the Forum, was extended to balconies in general, as to the galleries at the circular end of a circus, and to the ranges of seats above the podium in an amphitheater

Mænidæ (mē'ni-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mæna* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mæna* They are subfusiform percoids with very protractile upper jaw, chiefly inhabiting warm seas Several are found in the Mediterranean Also *Mœnini*, *Mœnoideæ*

mænoid (mē'noid), *n* A fish of the family *Mænidæ*. *Sir J Richardson*.

Mænoideæ (mē-noi'dē-ē), *n pl*. [NL., < *Mæna* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Mænidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Mænura, *n* An erroneous form of *Menura*

Mæsa (mē'sä), *n* [NL (P Forskal, 1775), < *maas*, given as the Ar name of one of the species] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Myrsineæ*, type of the tribe *Mæseæ*, characterized by the two-bracted calyx, the imbricate corolla, and flowers growing in racemes. They are shrubs, with entire dentate or serrate leaves, often pellucid-dotted, small white five-parted flowers, and a small dry or fleshy fruit with many seeds and a persistent style About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific The genus furnishes some ornamental hothouse-plants.

Mæseæ (mē'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1837), < *Mæsa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Myrsineæ*, characterized by a superior or half-superior calyx, a gamopetalous corolla, no staminodia, and a many-seeded fruit The tribe includes but one genus, *Mæsa*, with about 40 species, natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World

maestoso (mä-es-tō'sō), *adv* [It., majestic, < *maestà*, majesty: see *majesty*] In *music*, with dignity or majesty; majestically

maestral, *n*. A variant of *mistral*

Maestricht beds. See *bed*[1]

maestro (mä-es'trō), *n*. [It., = E *master*[1], q v] A master, specifically, an eminent musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

maffle† (maf'l), *v. i* [< ME *maffelen*, < MD *maffelen*, *moffelen*, D. *moffelen*, move the jaws, stammer, = LG *maffeln*, prattle, = G dial *maffeln*, *muffeln*, chew with the mouth full; prob. imitative, cf E. *faffle*, stammer] To stammer

And some *maffled* with the mouth and nyst what they mente
Richard the Redeless, iv 63.

maffled (maf'ld), *p. a* See the quotation [Prov. Eng]

She was what they call in the country *maffled*—that is, confused in her intellect
Southey, Letters, III 186 (*Davies*)

mafflert (maf'ler), *n* A stammerer *Holland*, Plutarch, p. 535.

maffling (maf'ling), *n* [Cf *maffle*] A simpleton *Halliwell* [North Eng]

maforst, *n* [ML., < MGr. *μαφόριον*· see def] Originally, a woman's mantle or cloak, covering the head, neck, and shoulders; later, the maphorion or scapular worn by monks in the Eastern Church

mafurra-tree (ma-fur'ä-trē), *n* [< *mafurra*, *mafura*, a native name, + E *tree*] A tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of the *Meliacea*, found in Mozambique, Madagascar, and the Isle of Réunion. Its fruit is a capsule of two or three cells, containing seeds of the size of a cacao bean, which yield when boiled the mafurra tallow

mag[1] (mag), *n* [Also *magg*, ult abbr of *margaret*, like the fem. name *Mag*, dim. *Maggie*, abbr of *Margaret* see *magpie*, *margaret*. Hence also *madge*[1]] 1 The madge or magpie — 2. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*, more fully called *long-tailed mag* [Local, Eng.]

mag[2] (mag), *v*, pret and pp *magged*, ppr *magging* [In allusion to the chatter of the magpie; < *mag*[1], the magpie. see *mag*[1]] **I.** *intrans* To chatter; scold [Prov Eng]

II. *trans.* To tease or vex *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

mag[2] (mag), *n*. [< *mag*[2], *v*] Talk; chatter.

If you have any *mag* in you, we'll draw it out
Mrs Thrale, quoted in Mme D'Arblay's Diary (ed 1876), I 68.

mag[3] (mag), *n* [Also *make*, *mail*, origin obscure] A halfpenny, in Scotland (with plural), a gratuity expected by servants. [Eng. and Scotch]

It can't be worth a *mag* to him
Dickens, Bleak House, liv

mag[4] (mag), *n*. An abbreviated form of *magazine*, 2. [Colloq]

He is on the staff of I don't know how many papers and *mags*
Mrs Alexander, The Frères, p 45.

mag[5] (mag), *v t.*; pret. and pp *magged*, ppr. *magging*. [Also *magg*, conjectured to be of Gipsy origin, cf Hind *makr*, fraud, *makkar*, a cheat, knave (?)] To steal; carry off clandestinely [Low slang]

magadis (mag'a-dis), *n*. [< Gr *μάγαδις* (ML. *magade*), a musical instrument, a kind of cithara, also a Lydian flute (see defs), prob of Egypt origin. Cf. *magas*] 1. A Greek musical instrument resembling the cithara, having about twenty strings tuned in octaves two by two — 2 A Lydian flute or flageolet — 3. A monochord.

magadize (mag'a-dīz), *v. i*; pret and pp *magadized*, ppr. *magadizing*. [< Gr *μαγαδίζειν*, to play on the magadis, play in the octave, < *μάγαδις*, magadis see *magadis*] In *anc. Gr. music* (*a*) To play upon the magadis (*b*) To sing in octaves, as when men and women sing the same melody

magari, *n*. [Origin obscure] A large ship. *Davies*

Filling our seas with stately argosies,
Calvars and *magars*, hulks of burden great
Greene, Orlando Furioso, I 1

magarita, magarites (mag-a-rī'tä, -tēz), *n*. [ML., < MGr *μαγαρίτης*, renegade, < *μαγαρίζειν*, befoul, pollute, defile, contaminate.] In the middle ages, an apostate from Christianity, especially to Mohammedanism.

magas (mā'gas), *n.* [< Gr. *μαγάς*, the bridge of a cithara or lyre: see def. 1.] 1. The bridge of a cithara or lyre, also, a fret, as of a lute.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ*, and typical of a subfamily *Magasinæ* *Sowerby*, 1816.

magastromancer† (mā-gas'trō-man-sėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μάγος*, magician, + *ἄστρον*, a star, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *astromancy*.] An astrologist.

> The *Mag astro mancer*, or the magical astrological Diviner *Rev J Gaule* (1652)

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* [= D. *magazyn* = G. *magazin* = Dan. Sw. *magasin*, < OF. F. *magazin*, now *magasin*, < It. *magazzino*, < Sp. *magacen*, *almaqacen*, *almacen* = Pg. *almazem*, *armazem*, a storehouse, < Ar. *al*, the, + *makhāzin* (> Turk. *makhazin*), pl. of *makhzan*, *makhzen* (> Turk. *makhzen*), a storehouse, warehouse, cf. *khzāna*, a storehouse, *khazna*, *khazīna*, treasury, *khazana*, lay up in store; cf. Heb. *khāsan*, lay up in store, *mishenot*, storehouses.] 1. A receptacle in which anything is stored, a storehouse, a warehouse.

> If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions *Raleigh*, Essays

> The mind of man in a long life will become a *magazine* of wisdom or folly *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182

Specifically—(*a*) A strong building, constructed usually of brick or stone, for storing securely quantities of gunpowder or other explosive material, and warlike stores, for either industrial or military purposes. (*b*) The close room in the hold of a man of war where the ammunition is kept. (*c*) The cartridge chamber of a magazine rifle. (*d*) The fuel chamber of a magazine-stove. See below.

2. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the "Gentleman's Magazine," which was first issued in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the pseudonym of "Sylvanus Urban," and is still continued, though now entirely changed in character.—**Magazine-battery**, in *elect.*, a battery in which the strength of the liquid solution is maintained by a supply of the required substance in the form of crystals kept in a suitable receptacle. Compare *Daniell cell*, under *cell*.—**Magazine-stove**, a stove containing a fuel-chamber from which the fire is automatically fed with coal.—**Magnetic magazine**. See *magnetic*.

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magazined*, ppr. *magazining*. [< *magazine*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To store up or accumulate for future use. [Rare.]

> He entered among the Papists only to get information of persons and particulars, with such secrets as he could spy out, that being *magazined* up in a diary might serve for materials. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 222

II. *intrans.* To conduct or edit a magazine.

> Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page
> With monthly medley courts the curious age
> *Byron*, The Passive Participle's Petition

magazine-gun (mag-a-zēn'gun), *n.* A cannon or gun having the capacity of firing a number of shots consecutively without pause for reloading, a battery-gun, a machine-gun; a repeating gun. See *machine-gun*.

magaziner (mag-a-zē'nėr), *n.* [< *magazine* + *-er*[1].] One who writes in a magazine.

> If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock lane *Goldsmith*, Essays, ix.

magazine-rifle (mag-a-zēn'rī″fl), *n.* A repeating rifle, a rifle from which several shots may be fired in quick succession without reloading. It has a magazine or chamber which contains a variable number of metallic case cartridges, which are fed automatically into the chamber of the bore, or held in reserve, the latter being the case in arms furnished with a cut off, to enable them to be used as single-loaders. The magazine may be placed in the butt stock, in the tip stock, or above or on one side of the receiver, or it may be detachable, as in the Lee gun. The special forms of magazine rifles are very numerous.

magazinist (mag-a-zē'nist), *n.* [< *magazine* + *-ist.*] Same as *magaziner*.

magdala (mag-dā'lä), *n.* [So called from *Magdala* in Abyssinia, captured by Gen. Napier (subsequently Lord Napier of Magdala) in 1868. Cf. *magenta*, *solferino*, named from battle-fields.] Naphthalene red. See *red*.

magdalen, magdalene (mag'da-len, -lēn), *n.* [So called from *Magdalen*, Mary *Magdalene*, < LL. *Magdalene*, < Gr. (*Μαρία ἡ*) *Μαγδαληνή*, (Mary) of Magdala, fem. of *Μαγδαληνός*, of Magdala, < *Μαγδαλά*, a town on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, < Heb. *migdāl*, a tower, < *gādal*, be great or high. The allusion in the def. is to the "woman in the city, which was a sinner," mentioned in Luke vii. 37–50, and, as in the heading of that chapter, traditionally identified (esp. since the 5th century, and in the Western Church, contrary to the tradition of the Eastern Church) with Mary Magdalene as mentioned (in another connection) in the next chapter, "Mary called Magdalene, out of whom went seven devils" (Luke viii. 2). This identification was doubtless assisted by a confusion of the three anointings, one by "a woman in the city" (Luke vii. 37, as above), one by "a woman," also unnamed, in Bethany (Mat. xxvi. 7 and Mark xiv. 3), and the third by "Mary," the sister of Martha and Lazarus, also in Bethany (John xi. 2 and xii. 3). The same name, in the old form *Maudlin*, is the source of the adj. *maudlin*, in allusion to the tears of the repentant woman supposed to be Mary Magdalene: see *maudlin*. Another form of the name is *Madeline*.] 1. A reformed prostitute.

> Very little of the *Magdalene* about her, because, though there may be *Magdalenes*, they are not often found *Trollope*, Autobiog., p. 239

2. Some plant, probably a radiate composite like *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

> These camels will live very well two or three days without water, their feeding is on thistles, wormwood, *magdalene*, and other strong weeds *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270

Magdalen hospital, or Magdalen asylum. See *hospital*.

magdaleneum (mag″da-lē-nē'um), *n.* [< *magdalen*, q. v.] A magdalen asylum or hospital.

> It [Fontevrault] consisted of a nunnery for virgins and widows, a *magdaleneum*, a hospital for lepers and other diseased folk, a convent, and a church. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 806

magdaleon (mag-dā'lō-on), *n.* [< OF. *magdaleon*, F. *magdaléon*, magdaleon, < Gr. *μαγδαλία*, later form of *ἀπομαγδαλία*, the crumb or inside of the loaf on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, < *ἀπομάσσειν*, wipe off, take an impression, model, < *ἀπό*, off, + *μάσσειν*, knead: see *mass*[2], *maqma*.] 1. A medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread-crumb.—2. A roll of plaster. *Dunglison*.

> Brimstone used crude is of a sadder colour, or, after depuration, such as we have in *magdaleons* or rolls of a lighter yellow *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

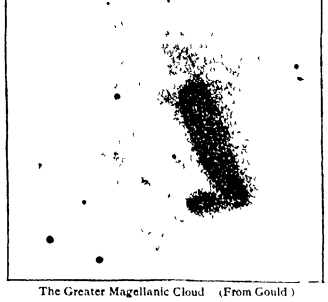
Magdeburg hemispheres. See *hemisphere*.

mage (māj), *n.* [< F. *mage* = Sp. Pg. It. *mago* (fem. *maga*), a magician, < L. *magus* (fem. *maga*), a magician (as adj. magical), < Gr. *μάγος*, a magician, enchanter, juggler, wizard (as adj. magical), prop. a Magus, F. *Mage* = Sp. Pg. It. *Mago*, < L. *Magus*, pl. *Magi*, < Gr. *Μάγος*, pl. *Μάγοι*, one of the Magi or Magians, a Median tribe or caste, the priests or "wise men" of the ancient Medes and Persians, prob. < Zend *maz*, great, akin to Gr. *μέγας*, L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2]. Hence *magic*, etc.] A magician; an enchanter, a person expert in the black art.

> First entering, the dreadfull *Mage* there fownd,
> Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 14

> And there I saw *mage* Merlin, whose vast wit
> And hundred winters are but as the hands
> Of loyal vassals tolling for their liege
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur

Magellanic (maj- or mag-e-lan'ik), *a.* [< *Magellan* (Pg. Fernão de *Magalhães*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or named after the Portuguese navigator Magellan (Portuguese Fernão de Magalhães), died 1521.—**Magellanic clouds**, a name given to two cloud-like tracts or patches of nebulous stars in the southern heavens, nearly in the pole of the Milky Way. They are visible as far north as 18° north latitude. According



The Greater Magellanic Cloud. (From Gould.)

to Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "They are, generally speaking, round, and somewhat oval, and the larger, which deviates most from the circular form, exhibits the appearance of an axis of light, very ill-defined, and by no means strongly distinguished from the general mass. The greater nebula occupies an area of about 42 square degrees. The lesser covers about 10 square degrees. Their degree of brightness may be judged of by the effect of strong moonlight, which totally obliterates the lesser, but not quite the greater. Though they resemble parts of the Galaxy to the naked eye, their telescopic appearance is in marked contrast, owing to the great numbers of clusters and nebulæ which they contain.

magenta (mā-jen'tä), *n.* [< F. *magenta*, so called from *Magenta* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta.] 1. A rich and somewhat glaring red pigment. Also called *aniline red* and *fuchsin*.—2. The color given by the pigment.—**Magenta S.** Same as *acid magenta*.

magg[1]†, *n.* See *mag*[1].

magg[2], *v. t.* See *mag*[5].

magged (magd), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Worn and stretched: said of a rope.

maggot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *maggot*.

maggie (mag'i), *n.* [< *Maggie*, a fem. name, dim. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag*[1], *madge*[1].] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Scotch.]

maggimonifeet (mag-i-mon'i-fēt), *n.* [= *Maggie many-feet*.] A centiped. [Scotch.]

maggle† (mag'l), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *magil*, *magle*, perhaps a var. of *mangle*[1].] To mangle, maul.

> There he beheld ane cruell *maidit* face
> *Gawin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 181. (*Jamieson.*)

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *magget*, *maggatte*, < ME. *magot*, *magat*, prob. < W. *maceiad*, *macau*, a maggot (cf. *magiaid*, grubs, *magiad*, breeding, *magad*, a brood), < *magu*, breed, = Corn. Bret. *maga*, feed.] 1. Properly, the larva of a fly or other insect; hence, in general, a grub, a worm; applied to footless larvæ, and especially to the larvæ of flies.

> Those flesh flies of the land,
> Who fasten without mercy on the fair,
> And suck, and leave a craving *maggot* there
> *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 324.

2. A whim, a crotchet, an odd fancy: mostly in such expressions as *a maggot in one's head*.

> To tickle the *maggot* born in an empty head,
> And wheedle a world that loves him not
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 3.

3†. A frisky fellow, one given to pranks.

> *Po.* I admire you had so much prudence, when you were as great a *maggot* as any in the world when you were at Paris.
> *Gl.* Then my age did permit a little wildness.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 177. (*Davies.*)

4. A whimsical impromptu melody or song.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See *Eristalis*.—**Seed-corn maggot**, the larva of *Anthomyia zeæ* (Riley). *A. S. Packard*, Study of Insects, p. 411. (See also *cheese maggot*, *meat-maggot*.)

maggot-eater (mag'ot-ē″tėr), *n.* A book-name of birds of the genus *Scolecophagus*.

maggotiness (mag'ot-i-nes), *n.* The state of being maggoty, or of abounding with maggots.

maggotish (mag'ot-ish), *a.* [< *maggot* + *-ish*[1].] Maggoty; whimsical.

maggot-pated† (mag'ot-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *maggoty-headed*.

maggot-piet, maggoty-piet, *n.* See *magot-pie*.

maggot-snipe (mag'ot-snip), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Long Island.]

maggoty (mag'ot-i), *a.* [< *maggot* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of or infested with maggots.—2. Frisky, capricious; whimsical. [Rare.]

> To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty*, unsettled head is as ridiculous as to think to write straight in a jumbling coach. *Norris*.

maggoty-headed† (mag'ot-i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a mind full of whims or crotchets; maggoty. Also *maggot-pated*.

maggoty-pie†, *n.* See *magpie*.

Maghrabin, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mograbin*.

Magi, *n.* Plural of *Magus*.

Magian (mā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Magus*, pl. *Magi*: see *Magus*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, the priestly caste of ancient Persia.

II. *n.* A member of the priestly caste of ancient Persia. See *Magus*, 1.

> One of the *Magians*, who, it is to be remembered, are a tribe of the Medes, gave himself out for a brother of Cambyses, expecting thus to be able to count upon the obedience of the Persians as well. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 100.

Magianism (mā'ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Magian* + *-ism.*] The philosophy, doctrines, traditions, and religious practices of the Magi. Magianism was characterized by a religious dualism, supposing an original principle of evil, opposed to the original principle of good. Also *Magism*.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Formerly also *magick*, *magique*, < ME. *magik*, *magike*, < OF. *magique* = Sp. *magica* = Pg. It. *magica*, < L. *magice*, ML. also *magica* (sc. *ars*, art), < Gr. *μαγική*, magic, prop. adj. 'magical' (sc. *τέχνη*, art), but orig. 'of the Magi,' < *Μάγοι*, pl. *Μάγοι*, the Magi or priests or "wise men" of the Medes and Persians, reputed to be skilled in enchantment:

see *mage*, *Magus*. II *a.* = F. *magique* = Sp. *magico* = Pg It *magico*, < L *magicus*, < Gr *μαγικός*, of magic, orig and prop 'of the Magi,' < *Μάγος*, pl *Μαγοι*, Magi see above. Thus, the noun is orig from the adj ; but in Eng it precedes it] **I.** *n* **1.** Any supposed supernatural art, especially, the pretended art of controlling the actions of spiritual or superhuman beings Belief in such an art exists among all primitive races, and was prevalent in medieval Europe The practice of magic has embraced, in a great variety of ways, the cure of disease, the forecasting of events, and the gratification of desires otherwise unattainable It has been everywhere, with the rise and earlier progress of literature, formulated into more or less elaborate systems All kinds of divination, judicial astrology, and to a large extent alchemy were outgrowths of it

> But thurgh his *magik* for a wyke or tweye,
> It semed that alle the rokkes were aweye
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l 567
>
> If she in chains of *magic* were not bound
> *Shak*, Othello, I 2. 65

The word *magic* is still used, as in the ancient world, to include a confused mass of beliefs and practices, hardly agreeing except in being beyond those ordinary actions of cause and effect which men accustomed to their regularity have come to regard as merely natural

> *Encyc Brit*, XV 199

2. Power or influence similar to that of enchantment· as, the *magic* of love

> He [Arnold] has a power of vision as great as Tennyson's, though its *magic* depends less on the rich tints of association, and more on the liquid colours of pure natural beauty *Contemporary Rev*, XLIX 528.

3 Conjuring; tricks of legerdemain [Colloq] —**Black magic**, magic involving a criminal league with evil spirits, the black art.—**Natural magic** (*a*) Occult science, the art of working wonders by means of a superior knowledge of the powers of nature

> Much more is professed, but much lesse performed, then in former ages, especially in the mathematikes and in *natural magic* *G Harvey*, Four Letters.

(*b*) Control of natural forces through the knowledge of their laws.

> Was not Persian Magic a reduction or correspondence of the principles and architectures of nature to the rules and policy of governments? And here I will make a request that I may revise and reintegrate the misapplied and abused name of *Natural Magic*, which in the true sense is but Natural Wisdom or Natural Prudence, taken according to the ancient acception, purged from vanity and superstition. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning

Superstitious or goetic magic consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express covenant or agreement with them —**White magic**, practice of magic whether innocent or at least not involving a compact with the devil

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or connected with the exercise of magic, having supposed supernatural qualities or powers, enchanting, bewitching as, *magic* arts or spells, a *magic* wand or circle; a *magic* touch; *magic* squares

> Shall we think the subtle witted French
> Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
> By *magic* verses have contrived his end?
> *Shak*, 1 Hen VI, i 1 27
>
> As in Agrippa's *magic* glass,
> The loved and lost arose to view
> *Whittier*, The Merrimack

2 Produced by or resulting from or as if from magic; exhibiting the effects of enchantment as, *magic* music; *magic* transformations [In this sense *magical* is more commonly used]

> Till all thy *magick* structures, rear'd so high,
> Were shatter'd into heaps o'er thy false head
> *Milton*, Comus, l 798

3 Operating as if by magic; causing illusion; producing wonderful results.

> For three or four days, under the *magic* influence of his wit and imagination, these gloomy old pictures were a perpetual source of amusement and fun
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, iv

Magic circle, a modification of the magic square as devised by Franklin, consisting of eight concentric circles equally divided by eight radii, in the sections of which all the numbers from 13 to 75 are so arranged that the sum of the numbers in each circle, together with 12 entered at the center, is equal to 360, and that the sum of the numbers in each radial column, together with the central 12, is also equal to 360 As reconstructed by Dr Barnard, the numbers from 1 to 64 are taken, and are so arranged that the constant sum of both concentric and radial ranks, added to 100 entered at the center, is 360 —**Magic cube**, an extension of the arrangement of an arithmetical series in a magic square or parallelepipedon to all sides of a hexagon, so that the sum of the numbers in each linear rank of numbers, parallel to the edges of the cube or the diagonals upon all faces, is constant. In a perfect magic cube every term enters into thirteen distinct equalities.—**Magic cylinder**, a modification of a perfect magic cube or parallelepipedon when one of its surfaces is transferred to a cylinder having a circumference equal to the edge of the cube, and the vertical squares are arranged in equidistant radii such a magic cylinder will have either no number at the axis, or the same number in the center of every one of the five parallel planes —**Magic lantern**. See *lantern*, and cut under *stereopticon* —**Magic music**. See *music* —**Magic sphere**, a modification of a magic cube or parallelepipedon when its surface is transferred to a sphere and the several vertical columns are arranged in equidistant radii.—**Magic square**, a square figure formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks that the sum of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally is constant Magic squares are also formed

3	24	36	35
44	27	11	16
13	14	46	25
38	33	5	22

An even numbered magic square whose constant sum is 98.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

An odd numbered magic square whose constant sum is 15

with the letters of a word, name, phrase, or sentence, so arranged as to read the same in all directions from the initial letter, wherever it appears. The earliest known writers on the subject were Arabians, among whom these squares were used as amulets.

magical (maj'i-kal), *a.* [< *magic* + *-al.*] Same as *magic* [The difference between *magic* and *magical*, as in most other cases of adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical*, is largely rhythmical]

> They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto *Dryden*
>
> I'll humbly signify what in his name,
> That *magical* word of war, we have effected
> *Shak*, A and C, iii 1 31
>
> Laws have no *magical*, no supernatural virtue, laws do not act like Aladdin's lamp or Prince Ahmed's apple
> *Macaulay*, Essays, II 97
>
> Egypt and Babylon were the chief sources whence the world learnt what may be called the higher branches of occult science, and from the historical point of view the *magical* rites and beliefs of other ancient Eastern nations, such as Asia Minor and India, are of little importance
> *E B Tylor*, Encyc Brit, XV 201

magically (maj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

magician (mā-jish'an), *n.* [< ME *magicien*, < OF. and F. *magicien*, < ML as if **magicianus*, < *magica*, magic see *magic*] **1†.** One of the Magi or priestly caste of ancient Persia

> It is confessed by all of understanding, that a *magician* (according to the Persian word) is no other than Divinorum cultor et interpres, a studious observer and expounder of divine things *Raleigh*, Hist World, I xi 3
>
> Therefore made I a decree to bring in all the wise men of Babylon before me Then came in the *magicians*, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers
> Dan iv 7

2. One skilled in magic, a wizard, an enchanter; a conjurer

> I have, since I was three year old, conversed with a *magician*, most profound in his art and yet not damnable
> *Shak*, As you Like it, v 2 68.

magic-tree (maj'ik-trē), *n* A beautiful shrub, *Cantua buxifolia* (natural order *Polemoniaceæ*), of Peru, formerly used by the native Indians for the decoration of their houses on feast-days.

magilp (mā-gilp'), *n* [Also *macgilp*, *maqilph*, *magelp*, *maqulp*, *meqqelup*, *meqilph*, *meqylph*, *miquilph*, said to be from a proper name.] In *painting*, a vehicle made of oil of turpentine and pale drying-oil in equal proportions These ingredients gelatinize, and when mixed with oil colors give them a certain body and a pulpy transparency Magilp may be made also of linseed drying oil and mastic varnish, or of simple linseed oil and sugar of lead, or of boiled oil mastic varnish, and a little sugar of lead Also spelled *megilp*

magilp (mā-gilp'), *v t* To reduce to the consistency of magilp

> If it [pure water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it *megilps* it sufficiently to hold the combing until it sets
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser , p 421

Magilus (maj'i-lus), *n* [NL] A remarkable genus of gastropods of the family *Coralliophilidæ*, inquiline upon coral The shells when young are regularly spired, but grow with the coral into irregular tubes, the older parts of which are left by the mollusk to become filled in with solid deposits of calcareous matter The species is named *M antiquus*, and may attain a length of 2 or 3 feet



Magilus antiquus, natural size

Magism (mā'jizm), *n.* [= F *magisme*, as *Magi*, *Magi*, + *-ism*] The body of philosophy or doctrines of the Persian Magi. same as *Magianism*

> Chaldæism and *Magism* appear mixed up together
> *C O Müller*, Manual of Archæol (trans), § 248

magister (mā-jis'ter), *n* [< L *magister*, a master, chief, head, superior, director, teacher, etc . hence ult. E. *master*[1] and *minister*, q v.] Master, sir an appellation given in the middle ages to persons of scientific or literary distinction, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*. It is still used in Latin forms of various degrees. (See below) In the early church it was given as a title to bishops and presbyters, in distinction from *ministers* or members of the lower orders

> I'm *Magister*—yea, Doctor—right
> I'm cleverer, true, than those fops of teachers,
> Doctors and *Magisters*, Scribes and Preachers.
> *Goethe*, Faust, l. 1 (tr by B Taylor).

Artium Magister, Master of Arts a degree bestowed by universities and colleges, following the degree of *Artium Baccalaureus* or *A B.* Also *Magister Artium* (*M A.*). See *A M* —**Magister ceremoniarum**, master of the ceremonies —**Magister Disciplinæ**, an officer in the Church of Spain, about the fifth century, appointed to take charge of those children who were dedicated to the church at an early age and placed in a bishop's household for instruction in morals and in the rules of the church The officer who had supervision of children educated in monasteries bore the same title —**Magister Sacri Palatii**, in the *Rom Cath Ch.*, the incumbent of an office created early in the thirteenth century by Pope Honorius III for the religious instruction of the employees of the popes, cardinals, and other Roman Catholic authorities living in Rome The promoter and first holder of the office was St. Dominic, and later incumbents have been Dominicans. The duties and privileges of the office were gradually increased until it became one of very considerable importance Among its privileges are that of conferring the degree of doctor in theology and philosophy and that of licensing books for publication

magisteria, *n.* Plural of *magisterium*.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< L *magisterium*, the office of a chief, president, master, director, teacher, etc (see *magistery*), + *-al.*] **1** Of or pertaining to a master, such as befits a master, authoritative, hence, lofty; arrogant; imperious, domineering

> Those who have fairly and truly examin'd, and are there by got past doubt in all the doctrines they profess and govern themselves by, are so few in number, and find so little reason to be *magisterial* in their opinions, that nothing insolent and imperious is to be expected from them *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV xvi 4
>
> The Squire is there
> In his large arm chair,
> Leaning back with a grave *magisterial* air
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 172.

2 Of or belonging to a magistrate or his office; of the rank of a magistrate

> Acanthe here,
> When *magisterial* duties from his home
> Her father call'd, had entertain'd the guest
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xv

3 In *chem*, pertaining to magistery —**Magisterial district** See *district*, 1 =**Syn 1** *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic Arrogant*, *Domineering*, *Imperious*, *Dictatorial*, *Peremptory*, official, grand, haughty, lordly, oracular *Authoritative* is rarely used in a bad sense *Magisterial*, in the sense of having the manner of a master or magistrate, generally indicates the overdoing of that manner as, *magisterial* pomp and gravity *Dogmatic* reaches somewhat more deeply into the character, the *dogmatic* man insists strenuously upon the correctness of his own opinions, and, being unable to see how others can fail to believe with him, *dictatorially* presses upon them his opinions as true without argument, while he tends also to blame and overbear those who venture to express dissent (See *confident*.) *Arrogant* implies the assumption of more than due authority from an overestimate of one's importance (See *arrogance*.) *Domineering*, *imperious*, and *dictatorial* apply to the assertion of one's own will over those of others in the attempt to rule *Domineering* suggests unfitness or lack of authority to rule, with an insulting, hectoring, or bullying manner *Imperious* contains most of the real power of the will, suggesting a lofty or lordly determination to be obeyed *Dictatorial* implies, on the one hand, a disposition to rule, and, on the other, a sharp insistence upon having one's orders accepted or carried out *Peremptory* shuts off discussion a *peremptory* command or denial is one that must be obeyed or accepted to the letter and without debate, it is positive, absolute, and often immediate

magisteriality† (maj-is-tē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *magisterial* + *-ity*] Magisterial character or administration, domination

> When these statutes were first in the state of *magisterialdity* thereof, they were severely put in practice
> *Fuller*, Church Hist, IX iv 11 (*Davies*)

magisterially (maj-is-tē'ri-al-i), *adv* In a magisterial manner; in the manner of a master or a magistrate; with the air of a master or the authority of a magistrate.

magisterialness (maj-is-tē'ri-al-nes), *n* The character of being magisterial, in any sense of that word.

magisterium (maj-is-tē'ri-um), *n* ; pl *magisteria* (-ä). [L.: see *magistery*.] **1.** In *alchemy*, a magistral; the philosopher's stone.

> This is the day I am to perfect for him
> The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone
> *B Jonson*, Alchemist, I 1.

2. An authoritative statement or doctrine, a magistery.

> Great importance is attached to what is called "the consensus of theologians" and the "ordinary *magisterium* or teaching of the Church"
> *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII 44

magistery (maj'is-te-ri), *n* ; pl. *magisteries* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *majestery*;

= F. *magistère* = Pr. *magisteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *magisterio*, < L. *magisterium*, the office of a master, chief, director, president, etc , in ML a magisterium, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, president, etc. · see *magister*, *master*[1]] **1** A magisterial injunction; an authoritative mandate

This last was not a *magistery*, but a mere command
Brougham

2 In *alchemy*, a magisterium or magistral; in *chem.*, one of various extracts or preparations, especially magisterium bismuthi, a precipitate formed when water is added to a solution of bismuth in nitric acid See the quotations from Boyle and Boerhaave.

He that hath had Water turned to Ashes hath the *Magistery*, and the true Philosopher's Stone
Howell, Letters, I vi 41

Although *majestery* be a term variously enough employed by chemists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things, yet the best notion I know of it is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind
Boyle, Works I 637

Magisteries seem to have been thus called by the antient chemists as denoting the capital production or masterpiece of their art They pretend that they are able to take any simple body, and without any change of its weight, or division of its parts, alter it into another exceedingly different from the former, and usually liquid for instance, to reduce an ounce of gold into a fluid of the same weight, by fire alone, without the addition of any other matter
Boerhaave, Chemistry (tr by Shaw, 2d ed , 1753), I 171

3† Any kind of medicine or remedial agency asserted to be of exceptional efficacy

magistracy (maj'is-trā-si), *n* [< *magistra(te)* + *-cy*] **1.** The office or dignity of a magistrate

In all tyrannical governments the supreme *magistracy*, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men *Blackstone*, Com , I ii

We have no power to make laws, to erect all sorts of *magistracy*, to correct, punish, pardon
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 341

2 The body of magistrates

That enlightened eloquent, sage, and profound body, the *Magistracy* of London *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xvii

magistral (maj'is-tral), *a* and *n* [= F Sp Pg *magistral* = It *magistrale*, < L. *magistralis*, of or belonging to a master or teacher, < *magister*, a master, teacher, etc see *magister*, *master*[1]] **I.** *a* **1** Befitting a master or magistrate, magisterial; authoritative.

Your assertion of the originall of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistrall* than true
By Hall, Ans to Apol for Smectymnuus, § 2

2. Having sovereign remedial qualities.

More comforting
Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems,
Magistral syrups *B Jonson*, Sejanus, I 2

Let it be sound *magistrall* opiate
Bacon, Hist Life and Death, p 29

3 In *phar* , prescribed or prepared for the occasion applied to medicines which are not kept prepared or made up —**Magistral line** See II , 2 —**Magistral method**, a schoolmaster's method of teaching established truth

The most real diversity of method is of *method* referred to use, and method referred to progression whereof the one may be termed *magistral*, and the other of probation
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii

II. *n* **1**† In *alchemy* and *old med* , a sovereign medicine or remedy.

I finde a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease *Burton*, Anat. of Mel , p 382.

2. In *fort.*, the guiding line from which the position of the other lines or works is determined In field-fortifications this line is the interior crest-line In permanent fortifications it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work *Farrow* More fully called *magistral line*

3. An officer in cathedral and collegiate churches and royal chapels in Spain, generally a canon, whose duty it was to preach a certain course of sermons.—**4** (Sp pron ma-his-tral'). Copper pyrites or other sulphureted ores of copper roasted at a carefully regulated temperature with free access of air. It is used in the Mexican "patio process" (which see, under *process*).

magistrale (mȧ-jis-trä'le), *a.* [It., = E. *magistral.*] See *stretto.*

magistrality† (maj-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *magistral* + *-ity.*] Magistral character, conduct, or teaching; magisterial air or authority.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii

magistrally† (maj'is-tral-i), *adv.* Authoritatively; magisterially. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 203.

magistrand (maj-is-trand'), *n.* [< LL. *magistrandus*, gerund of *magistrare*, *magisterare*, perform the office of a director or chief, rule, command, ML. also make a master (in arts), confer the degree of master upon, < L *magister*, a master: see *magister*, *master*[1].] A university student in the fourth year of his arts course, after which he may proceed to graduation. a designation still in use in Aberdeen, formerly also in other Scottish universities

magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* [< ME. *magestrat*, < OF. *magistrat*, F. *magistrat*, a town council, a magistrate, = Sp Pg *magistrado* = It. *magistrato*, council, court, tribunal. magistracy, also a magistrate, < L *magistratus*, the office of a chief, director, president, etc , a magistrate, < *magister*, a master, chief, director, etc.: see *magister*, *master*[1].] **1**† Magistracy.

Certes thow thyself ne myhtest nat ben browht with as manye perils as thow myhtest suffren that thow wolden beren the *magestrat* with (?) Decorat.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 4

2. An administrator of the law, one who possesses jurisdiction or executive authority in matters of civil government, an executive or judicial officer holding the power of decision and disposal in regard to subjects within his cognizance as, a king is the first *magistrate* of a monarchy, in the United States the President is often called the chief *magistrate*, the *magistrates* of a state or city , civil or judicial *magistrates* But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers to whom some part of executive judicial power is committed or delegated

We acknowledge that the civill *magestrate* weares an autority of Gods giving, and ought to be obey'd as his vicegerent *Milton*, Church Government, i 5

3. Specifically, a minor judicial officer; a justice of the peace, or a police justice, in Scotland, a provost or a bailie of a burgh: as, to be brought before the bar of the local *magistrate* —**4** In the New Testament, a Roman military governor or prætor —**Chief magistrate** See def 2 - **Committing magistrate** See *committing* —**Curule magistrate** See *curule* —**Stipendiary magistrates** See *stipendiary*

magistratic (maj-is-trat'ik), *a* [< *magistrate* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a magistrate, having the authority of a magistrate. *Jer Taylor* (†), Artif Handsomeness, p 169

magistratical (maj-is-trat'i-kal), *a* [< *magistratic* + *-al.*] Same as *magistratic*

magistrature (maj'is-trā-tūr), *n.* [= F *magistrature* = Sp Pg It. *magistratura*, < ML **magistratura*, < L *magistratus*, a magistrate see *magistrate.*] **1.** Magistracy.—**2.** Administration of law, civil government

The war which a great people was waging for the idea of nationality and orderly *magistrature*
Lowell, Study Windows, p 143

mag-loon (mag'lon), *n* The speckled loon or red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis* [Prov Eng]

magma (mag'mȧ), *n* [NL , < Gr *μάγμα*, a kneaded mass, a salve, < *μάσσειν* (√ *μαγ*), knead see *mass*[2] (?) *magdaleon*] **1** Any crude mixture, especially of organic matters, in the form of a thin paste —**2.** In *med* (*a*) The thick residuum obtained after subjecting certain substances to pressure to extract the fluid parts. (*b*) The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum (*c*) A salve of a certain degree of consistence *Dunglison* —**3.** A confection —**4** In *petrol.*, the ground-mass or basis of a rock; that part which is amorphous or which has no decidedly individualized contours, so far as can be made out from examination of thin sections with the aid of a microscope It is in such an amorphous homogeneous magma or ground mass that the crystalline elements of many rocks are embedded The term *magma* is also frequently used to designate molten or plastic material lying beneath the surface, which it is desirable to speak of, without any specific indication of its mineral character, in discussing the phenomena of volcanism, metamorphism, etc

Carrying out this idea still further, he [Durocher] propounded the theory that beneath the earth's solid crust there exist two *magmas*, the upper consisting of light acid materials, the lower of heavy basic ones, and he supposes that by the varying intensity of the volcanic forces we may have sometimes one or the other *magma* erupted and sometimes varying mixtures of the two
Judd, Volcanoes, p 201

Magma-basalt. See *limburgite.*

magmatic (mag-mat'ik), *a.* [< *magma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Belonging or related to the magma, or to the material of which the igneous rocks are formed while this is yet in the unconsolidated or unindividualized condition

magmoid (mag'moid), *a* In *bot* , resembling an alga, consisting of spherical green cellules. *Cooke*, *Leighton*

magna, *n.* Plural of *magnum*, 3

Magna Charta (mag'nȧ kär'tȧ) See *charta*

magnalia (mag-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [LL : see *magnality*] Great things; mighty works

It might be one of God's *magnalia* to perfect his own praise out of the weakness and imperfection of the organ
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 91

magnality† (mag-nal'i-ti), *n* [< LL *magnalis*, m pl *magnalia*, great things, < L *magnus*, great · see *magnitude*, *main*[2]] Something great, a great or striking deed or feat.

Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths and much desired verities
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , ii 3

magnanerie (man-yan'e-rē), *n* [F , < *magnan*, a silkworm , of *magnanier*, a breeder of silkworms] **1.** An establishment for the commercial rearing of silkworms

The cure proposed by Pasteur was simply to take care that the stock whence graine was obtained should be healthy and the offspring would then be healthy also Small educations reared apart from the ordinary *mayna nerie* for the production of graine alone were recommended *Encyc Brit* , XXII 58

2 The art or practice of rearing or breeding silkworms

magnanimate (mag-nan'i-māt), *v t* , pret and pp *magnanimated*, ppr *magnanimating* [< *magnanim(ous)* + *-ate*[2]. Cf *animate*, *v*] To render magnanimous, imbue with magnanimity or steadfast courage *Howell*

magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n* [< ME *magnanimite* = F *magnanimité* = Sp *magnanimidad* = Pg *magnanimidade* = It *magnanimità*, < L. *magnanimita(t-)s*, greatness of soul, < *magnanimus*, great-souled see *magnanimous*] The quality of being magnanimous, greatness of mind or heart, elevation or dignity of soul; the habit of feeling and acting worthily under all circumstances, high-mindedness, intrinsic nobility In its earlier use the word implies especially high courage and noble steadfastness of purpose, in its later use, high minded generosity

Magnanimity no doubt consisteth in contempt of peril, in contempt of profit, and in the meriting of the times wherein one liveth *Bacon*, in Spedding, I 126

The favorite example of *magnanimity* among the Romans was Fabius Maximus, who, amidst the provocation of the enemy and the impatience of his countrymen, delayed to give battle till he saw how he could do so successfully *Fleming*, Vocab Philos

Bid Pommati blink his interest
You laud his *magnanimity* the while
Browning, Ring and Book, II 105

=**Syn** High mindedness, chivalrousness. See *noble*

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F *magnanime* = Sp *magnánimo* = Pg It *magnanimo*, < L *magnanimus*, great-souled, having a great or lofty soul, < *magnus*, great (see *main*[2]), + *animus*, soul, mind see *animus* Cf *pusillanimous*] **1** Great of mind or heart, of high and steadfast courage, elevated in soul or in sentiment, high-minded, raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous —**2.** Dictated by greatness of mind or heart; exhibiting nobleness of soul, liberal and honorable, unselfish

The *magnanimous* frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vii

=**Syn** *Generous* (see *noble*), high minded, great-souled, chivalrous.

magnanimously (mag-nan'i-mus-li), *adv* In a magnanimous manner , with magnanimity.

magnate (mag'nāt), *n* [= F *magnat* = Sp. Pg It *magnate*, < LL *magnas* (*magnat-*), pl *magnates*, also *magnatus*, pl *magnati*, a great person, a nobleman, in ML used esp. with ref. to the nobility forming the national representation of Hungary and Poland, < L. *magnus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*[2].] **1.** A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere as, a railroad *magnate*

The greatest *magnates* were content to serve in the council as ministers and advisers, rather than to act up to their position constitutionally as members of a great estate in parliament *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 342

Specifically—**2.** One of the members of the upper house of the Diet of Hungary, called the *House* (or *Table*) *of Magnates* It comprises certain hereditary peers, high state dignitaries and ecclesiastics, life peers, etc

magne-crystallic (mag'nē-kris-tal'ik), *a* [Irreg. for **magneto-crystallic*, < *magnet* + *crystal*

+ *-ic*] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magne crystallic force* Tyndall shows that in paramagnetic crystals the axis (*magne-crystallic axis*) sets axially In diamagnetic crystals, equatorially

The first observations of the *magnecrystallic* couple were made by Plücker Shortly after Plücker's first results were published Faraday discovered the *magnecrystallic* action of crystallized bismuth

G Chrystal, Encyc Brit, XV 264

magnelt, *n* A Middle English variant of *mangonel*

magnesia (mag-nē'shiă), *n* [ME *magnesia* (def 1), < ML *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia, fem of *Magnesius*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia, < *Magnesia*, Gr Μαγνησία, a district in Thessaly (also the name of two cities in Asia Minor) see *magnet* In def 2 = F *magnesie* = Sp Pg It *magnesia*, NL *magnesia*, magnesia (magnesium oxid), so called from a supposed relation to manganese (formerly called *magnesium*).] **1†.** A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia —**2** Magnesium oxid (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction Its specific gravity varies from 3.07 to 3.61 It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a hydrated magnesium carbonate *Calcined magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate.—**Magnesia mica.** Same as *biotite*

Magnesian[1] (mag-nē'si-an), *a* [< L *Magnesia*, < Gr. Μαγνησία, Magnesia (see def), + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly

magnesian[2] (mag-nē'ziăn), *a* [< *magnesia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities, containing or resembling magnesia —**Magnesian limestone** See *limestone*

magnesic (mag-nē'sik), *a.* [< *magnesium* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to magnesium

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnesic* chloride *Ure*, Dict, IV 543

magnesioferrite (mag-nē'si-ō-fer'īt), *n* [< NL *magnesium* + L *ferrum*, iron] An oxid of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius Also *magnoferrite*

magnesite (mag'nē-sīt), *n* [< *magnesium* + *-ite*[2]] **1.** Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals It belongs to the calcite group —**2†** The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *sepiolite* or *meerschaum*

magnesium (mag-nē'zium), *n* [NL., in def 1, < Gr. Μαγνησία, se λίθος, magnet; in def 2, < *magnesia*, 2.] **1†** Manganese —**2** Chemical symbol, Mg, atomic weight, 24 36 The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust It is a metal of a brilliant silver-white color, having a specific gravity of 1 75 It melts at a red heat, and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzlingly white light, which has been seen at a distance of 28 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy, that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England, and is pressed when in a semi-fluid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate, in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis The magnesian combinations are widely distributed in nature From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent magnesium chlorid Next to sodium, chlorin, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant ingredient in solution in the ocean It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Serpula*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite occurs in enormous quantity among the stratified formations Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate, in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone* which, when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis, are denominated *dolomite* Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc meerschaum, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes Magnesian silicates form an important part of numerous meteorites The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but is by no means an abundant mineral The non silicated soluble compounds of magnesia are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Stassfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance The combinations found there are kainite, carnallite and kieserite (See these words) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chlorid occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in guano Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salts), they are also used in the dressing cotton goods and in dyeing, but, on the whole, the economical importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small

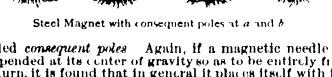
magnesium-lamp (mag-nē'zium-lamp), *n* A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state

magnes-stonet, *n* [Tr L *magnes lapis*, Gr Μαγνης λίθος: see *magnet*] A magnet

On thother syde an hideous Rocke is pight
Of mightie *Magnes stone* *Spenser*, F Q, II xii 4

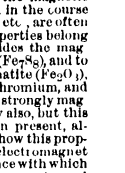
As if the sight of the enemy had been a *magnes stone* to his courage, he could not contain himself
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

magnet (mag'net), *n.* [< ME *magnete* = D *magneet* = MHG *magnes*, *magnēte*, G *magnet* = Dan Sw *magnet* = OF *magnete*, *manete* (the mod F term is *aimant* see *adamant*, *aymant*) = Sp Pg It *magnete*, < L *magnes* (*magnet-*) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr μάγνης, also μάγνησσα, prop adj, Μάγνης, Μαγνῆτις, Μαγνησία, Μαγνησσα (sc. λίθος), a magnet, lit stone of Magnesia, < Μάγνης (Μαγνητ-), also Μαγνήτης, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < Μαγνησία, Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar first came to notice] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxid of iron (Fe_3O_4), is a *natural magnet*, but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an *artificial magnet* (see below), which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe When a bar magnet is dipped into iron filings it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet, the poles are not exactly at the ends The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet, the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic axis* A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then



Steel Magnet with consequent poles at *a* and *b*

called *consequent poles* Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north seeking pole*, also the *boreal positive*, or *red pole*, or *marked end* of the needle the other, the *south*, *south seeking*, *austral negative*, or *blue pole*, or *unmarked end* It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole, and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces (See *magnetism*) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetite, the lodestone variety being exceptional A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetizing influences (see below) cease to act Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force (See *coercive*) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small An *artificial magnet* (as a compass needle) is made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single touch*, *double-touch*, and *separate-touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is rubbed by the magnets Such a magnet may also be made by magnetic induction without actual contact (See *induction*, 6) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire wound about the bar to be magnetized, this is called an *electromagnet* (which see) By this means magnets of very great strength may be made They have usually a horseshoe form, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them, the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south seeking pole of a magnetic needle The action of the earth causes a freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip of the needle*, under *dip*) The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron lying in or near the magnetic meridian An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction Similarly, iron columns, etc , are often found to be feebly magnetic Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxid, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (Fe_7S_8), and to some varieties of the native sesquioxid, hematite (Fe_2O_3), also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so called iron platinum does not show this property Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnet exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*) —**Compound magnet** Same as *magnetic battery* —**Deflecting-magnet,** a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field Also called *zero magnet*, *directing-magnet*, and *deflector* —**Horseshoe magnet,** a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbins side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron —



Horseshoe Magnet

Moment of a magnet See *moment* —**Permanent magnet** See the definition —**Portative force of a magnet,** the maximum weight which a magnet can support —**Receiving-magnet** Same as *relay magnet* **Relay-magnet,** or *relay*, in *teleg*, a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sounder or a register also used to retransmit a message over another section of the line See *transmitter* —**Saturated magnet** See *magnetism* —**Solenoidal magnet,** a long and thin bar magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetic*) —**To arm a magnet** See *arm*[2] —**To make the magnet** See *make*

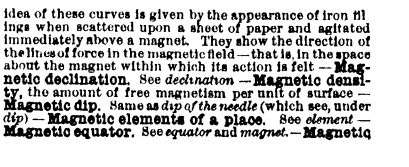
magnetic (mag-net'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *magnétique* = Sp *magnético* = Pg It *magnetico* (cf D, G *magnetisch* = Dan Sw *magnetisk*), < NL *magneticus* (NGr μαγνητικός), of a magnet, < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), < Gr μαγνης (μαγνητ-), a magnet see *magnet*] **I.** *a* **1** Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism, possessing the properties of the magnet as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, a *magnetic* needle.

The *magnetic* axis of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the *magnetic* axis is reckoned from the pole towards the positive one
Atkinson, tr of Muscat and Joubert, I 285

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism as, the *magnetic* north, the *magnetic* meridian See phrases below —**3** Having properties analogous to those of the magnet, attractive, winning

Doubtlesse there is a certaine attraction and *magnetick* force betwixt the religion and the ministeriall forme thereof *Milton*, Church Government, I 3

Magnetic axis See *magnet* —**Magnetic azimuth** See *azimuth* —**Magnetic battery,** a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet* —**Magnetic cohesion** See *cohesion* - **Magnetic curves,** the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis An



Magnetic Curves

idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field —that is, in the space about the magnet within which its action is felt —**Magnetic declination** See *declination* —**Magnetic density,** the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface —**Magnetic dip** Same as *dip of the needle* (which see, under *dip*) —**Magnetic elements of a place** See *element* —**Magnetic equator** See *equator* and *magnet*.—**Magnetic**

field, the space through which the force or influence of a magnet is exerted, also, the space about a conductor carrying an electric current in which, as it may be shown, magnetic force is also exerted Compare *magnetic shell* (below) and *magnetism* —**Magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid the existence of which was assumed in order to explain the phenomena of magnetism —**Magnetic force**, the force exerted between two magnets, or, more definitely, between two magnetic poles. It is repulsive between like and attractive between unlike poles, and varies in intensity with the product of their strengths directly, and with the square of the distance between them inversely —**Magnetic guard** See *guard* —**Magnetic induction**, the power which a magnet or a current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it See *induction*, 6 —**Magnetic-induction capacity**. Same as *magnetic permeability* —**Magnetic intensity**. Same as *magnetic force* —**Magnetic limit**, the temperature beyond which a magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet For iron this is the temperature of bright-red heat, for cobalt it is above that of white heat, for nickel it is about 350° C —**Magnetic magazine**. Same as *magnetic battery* —**Magnetic matter**, an imaginary substance possessing magnetic properties, the distribution of which in a magnet is conceived by Sir William Thomson to represent magnetic polarity

It will very often be convenient to refer the phenomena of magnetic force to attractions or repulsions mutually exerted between portions of an imaginary *magnetic matter*, which, as we shall see, may be conceived to represent the polarity of a magnet of any kind
Sir W. Thomson, Elect and Mag , p 351

Magnetic meridian, moment, etc See the nouns —**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariners' compass —**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indented by the direction of the magnetic needle It is seldom the true north See *magnetic meridian* —**Magnetic observatory**, a station provided with apparatus for making both absolute and differential determinations of the elements of the earth's magnetism, and at which systematic observations are maintained The instruments used for absolute measures are the magnetometer for the declination and horizontal force, and the dip-circle for the inclination The instruments used for differential measures are the declinometer, which shows the changes in the declination, and magnetometers, which register the variations in the horizontal and vertical components of the force By the application of photography a continuous registration of these variations is obtained **Magnetic permeability** See *permeability* —**Magnetic points of convergence**, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination —**Magnetic poles of the earth**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90° They are at a considerable distance from the geographical poles of the earth —**Magnetic potential**. See *potential* —**Magnetic pyrites**, a bronze yellow magnetic non sulphid, varying in composition from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{16}S_{11}$ Also called *pyrrhotite* —**Magnetic resistance** or **reluctance** See the nouns —**Magnetic retentiveness** Same as *coercive force* —**Magnetic rotation of currents**, the dynamical effects, observed under suitable conditions, produced by a magnet in rotating a conductor carrying a current, or conversely of a stationary conductor traversed by a current in rotating a magnet —**Magnetic rotatory power**, the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field According to the direction of rotation, it is designated as + or − Verdet's constant for a given substance is the amount of rotation between two points whose difference of magnetic potential is 1 c g s unit See *polarization* —**Magnetic scale**, a table or diagram exhibiting the paramagnetic and diamagnetic metals in the order of their strengths —**Magnetic screen**, a soft iron shell for example, in the form of a sphere — which, if of the proper thickness, cuts off a magnetic needle within from the effect of a magnet without. Such a screen is sometimes used to free a needle from the earth's force, so that it can obey the impulse of a current sent about it —**Magnetic sense**, a supposed special sense by which magnetic influences are perceived

Neither in my own case, nor in several others who tried, was anything felt that could be attributed to a *magnetic sense*
Proc Soc Psych Research, II 58

Magnetic separator, an apparatus or instrument for separating iron from other substances, as iron from brass-filings, or scraps of nails or wire from wheat *E H Knight* —**Magnetic shell**, a magnet in the form of a very thin plate or sheet, the surfaces of which have opposite polarity A thin slice off a cylindrical bar magnet would be a magnetic shell, or, in other words, a bar magnet may be thought of as made up of a great number of magnetic shells placed together with their poles facing in the same direction A closed electric circuit — for example, a circular wire traversed by a current — is equivalent to a magnetic shell, and a series of such circuits, or practically a solenoid, has all the properties of a bar magnet, and is surrounded by a similar field of force —**Magnetic storm**, an abrupt disturbance of the equilibrium of the magnetic forces controlling a freely suspended magnetic needle, which is thereby thrown into rapid oscillation and displaced from its mean position usually observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the earth and hence inferred by some to be of cosmical origin Magnetic storms are often accompanied by electrical earth-currents, observed, for example, as a disturbing element in connection with telegraph lines They are most frequent during those periods (at intervals of about eleven years) when auroras are common, and both phenomena accompany the time of sun spot frequency —**Magnetic substance**. See *magnet*.—**Magnetic susceptibility** See *susceptibility* —**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph See *telegraph*.—**Magnetic tick**, a faint metallic sound produced when an iron bar is rapidly magnetized or demagnetized.

When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetized it becomes longer and somewhat more slender, but does not appreciably alter in volume, it also emits a slight sound —a *magnetic tick*.
A. Daniell, Prin of Physics, p 609.

Magnetic unit. See *unit* —**Point of magnetic indifference**, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as one proceeds from either pole, ceases altogether, the equator of the magnet

II. *n.* 1. Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive the properties of the lodestone —2. A paramagnetic body, or one which, when free to turn in a magnetic field, sets its longest axis along the lines of magnetic force in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. See *diamagnetism*

magnetical (mag-net'i-kal), *a* and *n* [< *magnetic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *magnetic* —2. Exhaling or drawing out

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture *Bacon*, Nat. Hist , § 75

Magnetical amplitude. See *amplitude*

II.† *n* A substance that has magnetic properties, a magnetic

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator, variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , ii 3

magnetically (mag-net'i-kal-i), *adv* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism

magneticalness (mag-net'i-kal-nes), *n* The property of being magnetic *Hist Roy Soc*, IV 253

magnetician (mag-ne-tish'an), *n* [< *magnetic* + *-ian*] One skilled in magnetism, a magnetist

magneticness (mag-net'ik-nes), *n* The quality of being magnetic, magneticalness

magnetics (mag-net'iks), *n* [Pl of *magnetic* see *-ics*] The science or principles of magnetism

magnetine (mag'ne-tin), *n* [< *magnet* + *-ine*2] 1 The principle of magnetism, a hypothetical imponderable matter in which magnetic phenomena are supposed to occur Compare *lumine*.

It is upon this operation, but more particularly on the influence of *magnetine*, that the vital functions in all their modifications are dependent
Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics (trans 1851), p xiv

2. A compound of some kind of cementing material and a magnetic powder, such as ironfilings or magnetic oxid of iron, used in some forms of magnetic belts, etc

magnetipolar (mag"net-i-pō'lär), *a* [< L *magnes* (*magnet-*), magnet, + *polus*, pole see *polar*] Possessing magnetic polarity as, platinum is sometimes *magnetipolar*

magnetisability, magnetisable, etc See *magnetizability*, etc

magnetism (mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [= F. *magnétisme* = Sp Pg It *magnetismo* = D *magnetisme* = G *magnetismus* = Dan. *magnetisme* = Sw *magnetism*, < NL *magnetismus* (NGr. μαγνητισμός), < L *magnes* (*magnet-*), a magnet see *magnet* and *-ism*] 1 That peculiar property occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and steel) whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws According to the molecular theory of magnetism, the molecules of a magnetic substance possess permanent polarity, and as it is more and more highly magnetized the poles are arranged more and more perfectly in a common direction, when it is magnetized to the highest degree possible — that is, to saturation — all the north poles of the molecules point in one direction and all the south poles in the opposite direction On this theory coercive force is simply that condition of the substance which retards this molecular arrangement during the process of magnetization and tends to retain it after magnetization The current theory, or Ampère's theory of magnetism, supposes each molecule to be traversed by a closed electric circuit, these currents become parallel upon magnetization, and may then be regarded as equivalent to a series of closed electric currents about the exterior of the bar, these currents being clockwise at the south pole and counter clockwise at the north pole This theory derives its support from the observed fact that a spiral conductor traversed by a current (a solenoid) behaves as a magnet in all respects, being directed similarly by the earth and having a similar field of force about it See *magnet*

In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids, it is, however, absolutely certain that *magnetism* is not a fluid A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss
S P Thompson, Elect. and Mag , p. 81

2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and of magnetic phenomena in general.—3. Attractive power; capacity for exciting sympathetic interest or attention as, the *magnetism* of eloquence; personal *magnetism*.

I do not think he [Dryden] added a single word to the language, unless, as I suspect, he first used *magnetism* in its present sense of moral attraction
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 76.

Animal magnetism, the name given by Mesmer to the phenomena of mesmerism See *mesmerism* and *hypnotism*.—**Blue magnetism**, that of the south pole of a magnet.—**Diffusion of magnetism** See *diffusion* —**Induced magnetism**. See *induced* —**Lamellar magnetism**, magnetism distributed over a surface, as of a magnetic shell, in distinction from magnetism concentrated at a point, as at a pole —**Red magnetism**, that of the north pole of a magnet —**Residual magnetism**, the magnetism remaining in a mass of iron after the magnetizing influences have been removed Its amount increases with the coercive force and the thinness of the bars, and in perfectly pure soft iron is practically zero for bars of moderate thickness in comparison with their length —**Retentive magnetism**, permanent magnetism, as of an iron ship —**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole, which give the needle its directive power and cause it to dip, and which also communicate magnetism by induction, as to a bar of iron placed parallel to the dipping needle See *declination*, *dip*, also *actinic*, *isoclinal*, *isogonic*

magnetist (mag'ne-tist), *n* [< *magnet* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the science of magnetism, a magnetician

magnetite (mag'ne-tīt), *n* [< *magnet* + *-ite*2] Magnetic oxid of iron, a black oxid of iron (Fe_3O_4 or $FeO.Fe_2O_3$) which is strongly attractable by a magnet It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *lodestone* It occurs in isometric crystals, generally octahedrons or dodecahedrons, and also more commonly massive in beds in the older crystalline rocks, in the form of scattered grains or crystals it is a common constituent of many igneous rocks It is an important ore of iron, and occurs in large quantities in Norway and Sweden, in the Adirondack and West Point regions of New York, and in New Jersey Titaniferous magnetite is a variety containing some titanium

magnetitic (mag-ne-tit'ik), *a* [< *magnetite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to magnetite, of the nature of magnetite, containing magnetite as, *magnetitic* slates

magnetizability (mag-ne-tī-za-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *magnetizable*: see *-bility*] The power or susceptibility of being magnetized, the coefficient of magnetic induction To increase the magnetizability is to increase the coefficient of magnetic induction, to load with magnetizability is to load with magnetic induction Also spelled *magnetisability*

magnetizable (mag'ne-tī-za-bl), *a* [< *magnetize* + *-able*] Capable of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisable*

magnetization (mag"ne-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *magnetize* + *-ation*] The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized Also spelled *magnetisation* —**Magnetization of light**, a phrase used by Faraday to express the mutual relation which he proved to exist between magnetism and light He applied it especially to the phenomenon of the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light ray passed through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field

magnetize (mag'ne-tīz), *v* , pret and pp *magnetized*, ppr *magnetizing* [= D. *magnetiseren* = G *magnetisiren* = Dan. *magnetisere* = Sw. *magnetisera* = F *magnetiser* = Sp *magnetizar* = Pg *magnetisar* = It *magnetizzare*, as *magnet* + *-ize*] **I.** *trans* 1 To communicate magnetic properties to as, to *magnetize* a needle —2 To attract as if by a magnet; move; influence —3 To put under the influence of animal magnetism: mesmerize; hypnotize.

II. *intrans.* To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*

Also spelled *magnetise*

magnetizee (mag'ne-ti-zē'), *n* [< *magnetize* + *-ee*1.] One who is magnetized or mesmerized Also spelled *magnetisee*

magnetizer (mag'ne-ti-zėr), *n* 1. That which communicates magnetism —2. One who magnetizes or mesmerizes

Also spelled *magnetiser*.

magneto (mag'ne-tō), *n.* [Short for *magneto-electrical machine*] A magneto-electric machine as, a *magneto*-motor *S P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach , p 368

magneto-. A combining form of *magnet* or *magnetic*, often implying especially *magneto-electric*. As applied to electric machines, it is used (in contradistinction to *dynamo-*) to indicate that the magnetic fields involved are due to permanent magnets

magneto-bell (mag'ne-tō-bel), *n* An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is polarized — that is, is a permanent magnet. The armature is alternately attracted and repelled when the alternate current from a magneto electric machine is passed through the coil of the electromagnet, and a hammer attached to a continuation of the armature placed between two bells rings them It is used as a telephone call bell Also called *magneto call bell*

magnetod (mag'ne-tōd), *n.* [< *magnet* + *od*] Magnetism; magnetic od, the hypothetical odic force or principle of magnetism *Reichenbach*.

magneto-electric (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity See *electromagnetism*.—**Characteristic of a magneto-electric machine** See *characteristic* —**Magneto-electric induction**. See *induction*, 6.—**Magneto-electric machine**. See *electric machine*, under *electric* —**Magneto-**

electric telegraph, a telegraph in which the currents are produced by magneto-electric machines, in contradistinction to telegraphs in which voltaic batteries are used

magneto-electrical (mag′ne-tō ē-lek′trɪ-kal), *a* Same as *magneto-electric*.

magneto-electricity (mag′ne-tō-ē-lek-trɪs′ɪ-tɪ), *n* 1 Electricity evolved by the action of magnets —2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved See *electromagnetism*

magnetogram (mag-net′ō-gram), *n* [< *magnet(ic)* + Gr. γράμμα, a writing. see *gram*²] The automatic record of the movements of the magnetic needles in an observatory *Nature*, XXXVIII 256

magnetograph (mag-net′ō-gráf), *n* [< *magnet(ic)* + Gr γράφειν, write.] 1. A magnetometer arranged to give an automatic and continuous record of the changes in position of the magnet under the influence of the earth This is accomplished by the reflection of a spot of light from a mirror attached to the magnet on to a drum of sensitized paper turned by clockwork

2. The record of a magnetometer, a magnetogram

magneto-instrument (mag′ne-tō-in′strȳ-ment), *n* Same as *magneto*

magnetology (mag-ne-tol′ō-jɪ), *n*. [< Gr μαγνης (μαγνητ-), a magnet, + -λογια, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism; the science of magnetism.

magneto-machine (mag′ne-tō-ma-shēn′), *n* Same as *magneto Ensslen*, Mod High Explosives, p. 177

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n*. [< Gr μάγνης (μαγνητ-), a magnet, + μετρον, a measure] An instrument used to measure magnetic forces or the strength of a magnetic field, especially one used to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place Magnetometers are arranged to measure the horizontal and vertical components of this force, from which its total intensity and direction are calculated —**Bifilar magnetometer** See *bifilar*

magnetometric (mag′ne-tō-met′rɪk), *a*. [< *magnetometr(y)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic forces, obtained by means of a magnetometer as, *magnetometric* observations

magnetometry (mag-ne-tom′e-trɪ), *n* [< Gr μάγνης, a magnet, + *-μετρια*, < μετρον, a measure] The measurement of the strength of a magnet, or, more strictly, of a magnetic field, especially, the measurement of the earth's magnetic force; the use of a magnetometer

magnetomotive (mag′ne-to-mó′tɪv), *a*. Producing active magnetic effects **Magnetomotive force**, the magnetizing force or influence to which a magnetic substance is subjected in a magnetic field, the quantity which divided by the magnetic resistance gives the intensity of magnetization Analogous to *electromotive force*

magneto-optic (mag′ne-tō-op′tɪk), *a* Pertaining to magneto-optics

magneto-optics (mag′ne-tō-op′tɪks), *n* That branch of physics which considers the modifying action of a magnet upon light Its most important effect is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray on passing through a transparent body in a powerful magnetic field Since electromagnets are employed in these experiments, this subject is mainly included under the more general head of *electro-optics*

magnetophone (mag-net′ō-fōn), *n*. [< Gr. μάγνης (μαγνητ-), a magnet, + φωνή, sound, voice] An apparatus devised by H. S Carhart, consisting essentially of a horseshoe magnet, in front of which is a disk of sheet-iron pierced with a number of holes, and on the other side a small induction-coil in circuit with a telephone Upon rotating the disk, a clear musical note is heard in the telephone, the pitch rising as the rapidity of rotation is increased This is explained by the intermittent action of the magnet upon the core of the coil, caused by the presence of the rotating perforated disk

magneto-pointer (mag′ne-tō-poin′tėr), *n*. The index of a magneto-electric dial-telegraph

magneto-printer (mag′ne-tō-prin′tėr), *n*. A printing telegraph in which a magneto-electric machine is the working-power More fully called *magneto-printing telegraph*. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect , Mag., and Teleg , p. 62

magnetoscope (mag-net′ō-skōp), *n*. [< Gr. μαγνης (μαγνητ-), a magnet, + σκοπειν, view.] 1 A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device —2. In *physics*, a contrivance for indicating the presence of magnetic force, but without measuring its intensity.

magneto-telegraph (mag′ne-tō-tel′ē-gráf), *n* Same as *magneto-electric telegraph* (which see, under *magneto-electric*).

magneto-telephone (mag′ne-tō-tel′ē-fōn), *n* A telephone in which variations in the strength of a magnet produce, or are produced by, undulatory currents in a coil of wire surrounding either the whole or a part of the magnet and forming part of the telephone circuit. See *telephone*

magneto-transmitter (mag′ne-tō-tráns-mit′-ėr), *n* 1 In *telephony*, a magneto-telephone used to transmit speech or other sounds.—2 In *teleg* , a magneto-electric machine used to produce the telegraphic currents

magnifiable (mag′nɪ-fī-a-bl), *a* [< *magnify* + *-able*] 1. Capable of being magnified or enlarged.—2. Worthy to be magnified or extolled

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , iv 12.

magnific (mag-nif′ɪk), *a* [Formerly also *magnifique*, < F. *magnifique* = Sp. *magnifico* = Pg It *magnifico*, < L *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiments, noble, high-minded, < *magnus*, great (see *main*², *magnitude*), + *facere*, do. see *fact*] Making great or illustrious; glorifying or glorious, splendid, magnificent. [Rare.]

O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds.
Milton, P L , x 354

This King [Henry VIII] at Bologne was victorious, In peace and warre, *Magnifique*, Glorious, In his rage bounty he did oft expresse His Liberality to bee excesse
John Taylor, Memoriall of Monarchs

Then too the pillar'd dome *magnific* heav'd Its ample roof
Thomson, Autumn, l 135

magnifical (mag-nif′ɪ-kal), *a* [< *magnific* + *-al*] Like a magnifico: same as *magnific*

His port & state is in maner as *magnifical* as the other aforesaid ambassadors *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 298

magnifically (mag-nif′ɪ-kal-ɪ), *adv*. In a magnifical manner; with pomp or splendor *Jer Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv 9

Magnificat (mag-nif′ɪ-kat), *n* [< L *magnificat* (3d pers sing pres ind act of *magnificare*, magnify. see *magnify*), as used in the Vulgate, Luke i 46 "*Magnificat* anima mea Dominum "] 1 The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord " It is very similar to the song of Hannah (1 Sam ii 1–10), which has accordingly been called the *Old Testament Magnificat* The Magnificat was in use in the hours of daily service of the Christian church as early as about A D 500 In the Greek Church it is the ninth ode (canticle) at Orthros (Lauds), and is called the *Ode of the Theotocos* It was at first omitted from the American Prayer book, but was restored in 1886

2 A musical setting of this hymn —**Magnificat at matins**†, something out of place (in allusion to the proper place of this canticle in the even song)

The note is here all out of place, and so their note comes in like *Magnificat at mattins*
Andrewes, Sermons, v 49 (*Davies*)

magnificate† (mag-nif′ɪ-kāt), *v t* [< L *magnificatus*, pp. of *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*] To magnify or extol.

That with oath
Magnificates his merit
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

magnification (mag′nɪ-fi-kā′shon), *n*. [= OF *magnification*, < LL *magnificatio(n-)*, < L. *magnificare*, magnify: see *magnify*] 1 The act of magnifying, or the state of being magnified or enlarged, as by a lens

Psychological *magnification* is not more absurd than physical although the processes in the two cases must be materially different, but of course in no case is *magnification* possible without limit
J Ward, Encyc Brit., XX 48.

2 In *micros* , specifically, increase of visual power in respect of penetration as well as superficial enlargement, thus contrasting with *amplification*

Little is gained by expanding the image of an object from the ten thousandth of an inch to an inch, if there be not an equivalent revelation of hidden details It is in this revealing quality, which I shall call *magnification*, that our recent lenses so brilliantly excel.
Dallinger, 1884 (*Nature*, XXX 62.)

3. The act of magnifying or extolling *Jer. Taylor*

magnificence (mag-nif′ɪ-sens), *n*. [< ME *magnificence*, < OF. and F *magnificence* = Sp Pg. *magnificencia* = It *magnificenza*, < L. *magnificentia*, greatness in action or sentiment, nobleness, splendor, < **magnificen(t-)s*, *magnificus*, magnificent: see *magnificent*.] 1 The state or condition of being magnificent; grandeur, as of appearance or of character; splendor; brilliancy: as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession, the *magnificence* of Shakspere's genius.

The truly good government is not that which concentrates *magnificence* in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

2†. A high degree of generosity; munificence.

Thou holest laundes, goutes, and dropsyes,
By our lordes fauour, grace, and *magnyfycence*
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S.), p 51

The magnificent man must be liberal also, for the liberal man, too, will spend the right amount in the right manner only, both the amount and the manner being right, *magnificence* is distinguished from liberality by greatness
Peters, tr of Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics.

3. A title of courtesy belonging of right to several high officers of ancient Rome, and also to the rector (*rector magnificus*), prorector, and chancellor of a German university, and to some other German officials corresponding to *lordship*, *highness*, or *eminence* (with *his* or *your* prefixed).—**Syn. 1** Pomp, éclat. See *grand*

magnificency† (mag-nif′ɪ-sen-sɪ), *n*., pl *magnificencies* (-sɪz). 1. Magnificence; grandeur. —2. A magnificent thing, an instance or example of magnificence or grandeur [Rare]

This canopy or arch of water I thought one of the most surprising *magnificencies* I had ever seene
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

magnificent (mag-nif′ɪ-sent), *a* [< L. as if **magnificen(t-)s* (occurring in the compar and superl. of *magnificus*, and its deriv *magnificentia* see *magnific* and *magnificence*), equiv. to *magnificus*, great in deeds or sentiment, noble, splendid, etc , < *magnus*, great, + *-ficen(t-)s*, an accom form of *-ficu-n(t-)s*, the reg form in comp of *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, do see *fact*, *facient*.]

1† Great in deeds or action, especially, very liberal, munificent; generous, open-handed.

Know, you court leeches,
A prince is never so *magnificent*
As when he's sparing to enrich a few
With the injuries of many
Massinger, Emperor of the East, II 1

That little in reward of vertue was ever *magnificent*
Milton, Hist Eng , ii

2 Making a great show, possessing or pretending to greatness, stately, ostentatious.

A letter from the *magnificent* Armado
Shak, L L L , i 1 193

3 Grand in appearance or character, exhibiting greatness, splendid, brilliant, of extraordinary excellence as, a *magnificent* building or view, a *magnificent* victory or poem, *magnificent* conceptions.

This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer
Byron, Childe Harold, iv 41, note

4 Exhibiting greatness of size or extent as, the preparations were upon a *magnificent* scale; a city of *magnificent* distances

Far distant he descries,
Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high
Milton, P L , iii 502

=**Syn** *Superb*, *Splendid*, etc (see *grand*), imposing, august, gorgeous

magnificently (mag-nif′ɪ-sent-lɪ), *adv*. In a magnificent manner, with magnificence, splendidly, brilliantly; gorgeously

Magnificet (mag-nif′ɪ-set), *n* [< L. *magnificet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj of *magnificare*, magnify see *magnify*] A name of Mid-Lent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II 254

magnifico (mag-nif′ɪ-kō), *n* [It , < L *magnificus*, noble, great see *magnific*] 1 A title of courtesy formerly given to Venetian noblemen; hence, a grandee, a man of high rank or pretensions, a great man.

The duke himself, and the *magnifices*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him
Shak, M of V , iii 2 282.

2. A by-name for the rector of a German university, who is entitled to be addressed as *your Magnificence* See *magnificence*, 3

magnifier (mag′nɪ-fī-ėr), *n* 1. One who or that which magnifies or enlarges.

Mens hilaris, requies, moderata dicta is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth *Burton*, Anat of Mel , p. 298.

2 Specifically, an optical instrument that magnifies; a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

magnifiquet, *a*. An obsolete form of *magnific*.

magnify (mag′nɪ-fī), *v. t* ; pret and pp *magnified*, ppr. *magnifying*. [< ME. *magnifien*, < OF. (also F.) *magnifier* = Sp Pg. *magnificar* = It. *magnificare*, < L. *magnificare*, make much of, esteem highly, praise highly, extol, magnify, < *magnus*, great, + *facere*, make. ' Cf. *magnific*.] 1. To make greater; increase the size, amount, or extent of; enlarge; augment. [Rare in this literal sense.]

The least error in a small quantity, as in a small circle, will, in a great one, as in the circles of the heavenly orbs, be proportionally *magnified*
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 5

Speak, e'er my Fancy *magnifie* my Fears.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

2. To cause to appear greater; increase the apparent dimensions of, enlarge or augment to the eye as, a convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

Since the shorter the focus of the lens the more closely may the object be approximated to the eye, the retinal picture is enlarged, causing the object to appear *magnified* in the same proportion *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV 259

3. To exalt the power, glory, or greatness of, sound the praises of, extol; glorify.

O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together Ps. xxxiv 3

Those highly *magnify* him whose judicious inquiry into his acts, and deliberate research into his creatures, return the duty of a devout and learned admiration
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13

4. To represent as greater than the reality, exaggerate. as, to *magnify* a person's deeds, to *magnify* the evils of one's lot.

My wife used every art to *magnify* the merit of her daughter *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi

Magnifying power of a microscope, the ratio of the length upon the retina of any part of the image of the object looked at with the microscope to the length of the retinal image of the same object looked at without the microscope at a standard distance of 10 inches In regard to the magnifying power of eye glasses, complicated considerations have to be introduced — **Magnifying power of a telescope**, the ratio in which the angle subtended by any linear dimensions of the object looked at is increased by the telescope It is always equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by that of the eyepiece For a distant object the focal length of the object-glass is that for parallel rays — that is, its principal focal length, for nearer objects the focal length is greater, and the magnifying power is correspondingly increased

magnifying-glass (mag'ni-fi-ing-glȧs), *n.* In *optics*, a convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased

magnifying-lens (mag'ni-fi-ing-lenz), *n.* See *lens*

magniloquence (mag-nil'ō-kwens), *n* [< L *magniloquentia*, a lofty style or strain of language, < **magniloquen(t-)s*, *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquent*] The quality of being magniloquent, a lofty manner of speaking or writing; exaggerated eloquence, grandiloquence; bombast

All the sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system
Bentley, Remarks, § 44

There was something surprising and impressive in my friend's gushing *magniloquence*
H James, Jr, Pass Pilgrim, p 107

magniloquent (mag-nil'ō-kwent), *a* [< L. **magniloquen(t-)s*, equiv to *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, < *magnus*, great, lofty, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr of *loqui*, speak see *locution*] Speaking or writing in a lofty style, grandiloquent, bombastic.

magniloquently (mag-nil'ō-kwent-li), *adv* In a magniloquent manner; with loftiness or pomposity of language.

magniloquous† (mag-nil'ō-kwus), *a.* [< L. *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style, < *magnus*, great, lofty, + *loqui*, speak see *locution*] Magniloquent.

magniloquy (mag-nil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *magniloquium*, loftiness of speech, < L. *magniloquus*, speaking in a lofty style: see *magniloquous*.] Magniloquence, high-sounding pedantry [Rare.]

Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, *magniloquy*, and unintelligibility
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, VIII 520

magnisonant (mag-nis'ō-nant), *a* [< L *magnus*, great, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound.] High-sounding; bombastic. *Southey*, The Doctor. [Rare]

magnitude (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* [= F. *magnitude* = Sp. *magnitud* = Pg. *magnitude* = It *magnitudine*, < L. *magnitudo*, greatness, bulk, size, rank, dignity, < *magnus*, great, large, grand, noble, important, etc.; compar. *major* (see *major*), superl. *maximus* (see *maximum*); with formative *-n*, < **mag*, akin to Gr. *μέγας*, (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, = AS. *micel*, great, much, Skt √*mah*, orig. **magh*, be great. see *mickle*, *much*. Cf. *main*².] **1.** Greatness; vastness, whether in a physical or a moral sense; grandeur.

With plain heroick *magnitude* of mind.
Milton, S. A, 1 1279

We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the *magnitude* of his designs. *Horsley*, Works, I. iv.

2. Largeness of relation or significance; importance; consequence: as, in affairs of *magnitude* disdain not to take counsel. — **3.** Size, or the property of having size; the extended quantity of a line, surface, or solid, length, area, or volume.

And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest *magnitude* *Milton*, P L., ii. 1058

One may learn how the feeling of *magnitude* varies with changes in the absolute *magnitude* of the object, and so reach a more precise and scientific statement of this particular aspect of the coexistence between body and mind
J Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p 44

4. Any kind of continuous quantity which is comparable with extended quantity. In this sense we speak of the magnitude of a velocity, force, acceleration, or other vector quantity, but we do not properly speak of a magnitude of heat, energy, temperature, sound, etc The use of the word as a synonym of *quantity*, as in the following passage, is to be deprecated

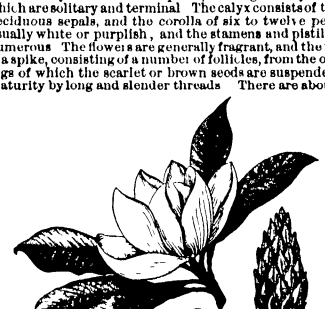
By intensive *magnitude* is meant the strength of a sensation, by extensive *magnitude*, its volume, which roughly speaking corresponds to the area of the sentient surface and the number of nervous elements acted upon
J Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p 44

5. In *astron.*, the brightness of a star expressed according to the numerical system used by astronomers for that purpose In this sense *magnitude* translates Greek *μεγεθος*, used in the same sense in the Almagest, the expression being due to the fact that bright stars, by an effect of irradiation, look larger than faint ones The brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, while those of the sixth magnitude are hardly noticed by casual observers in ordinary states of the sky Since the brightness of stars has been measured photometrically, the interval between successive magnitudes has been defined by a constant ratio of brightness, which in the so-called absolute scale, now generally used, is $\sqrt[5]{100}$, or 2.51

6. In *anc. pros.*, the length of a syllable, foot, colon, or meter, expressed in terms of the metrical unit (primary time, semeion, or mora). as, a foot of trisemic *magnitude*, a colon of icosasemic *magnitude*. — **Absolute magnitude** See *absolute* — **Angular magnitude**, the quantity of an angle — **Apparent magnitude of an object**, that magnitude which is measured by the optic or visual angle intercepted between lines drawn from the extreme points of the object to the center of the pupil of the eye This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object [This phrase is used chiefly with reference to the heavenly bodies, but is employed also in many branches of optical science, with the same general meaning.] — **Center of magnitude** See *center*¹ = **Syn** *Bulk*, *Volume*, etc See *size*

magnoferrite (mag-nō-fer'īt), *n* See *magnesioferrite*

Magnolia (mag-nō'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after Pierre *Magnol*, a French botanist (1638–1715).] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and the tribe *Magnoliæ*, characterized by a sessile cone-shaped cluster of pistils, and two-ovuled persistent carpels which open down the back at maturity They are trees or shrubs with entire alternate leaves, often evergreen, conduplicate in the bud, and then protected by membranous stipules, and large showy flowers which are solitary and terminal The calyx consists of three deciduous sepals, and the corolla of six to twelve petals, usually white or purplish, and the stamens and pistils are numerous The flowers are generally fragrant, and the fruit is a spike, consisting of a number of follicles, from the openings of which the scarlet or brown seeds are suspended at maturity by long and slender threads There are about 15



Flowering Branch of *Magnolia grandiflora*
a, one of the stamens, *b*, vertical section through one of the pistils, showing two ovules, *c*, cone of ripe fruits.

species, indigenous to subtropical Asia and the eastern part of North America. They are almost all very ornamental, and are frequently cultivated. *M conspicua* is the yulan *M grandiflora* is the big laurel or bull-bay of the southern United States, a fine forest-tree, 60 or 80 feet high, evergreen, with fragrant flowers *M macrophylla* is the great-leafed cucumber, a less common tree of the same region *M Umbrella* is the umbrella-tree. *M acuminata*, the cucumber-tree or mountain-magnolia, extends north to New York and Ohio Another cucumber-tree is *M cordata*, growing in the Southern States. *M glauca*, a moderate sized tree, or northward a shrub, grows in swamps from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas It has globular fragrant flowers, 2 inches long, the leaves evergreen in the south It is variously named *small* or *laurel magnolia*, *sweet-bay* or *white-bay*, *white laurel* or *swamp laurel*, also *beaver tree* and *swamp sassafras* The genus appears very early and very abundantly in the fossil state, over 50 species having been described They range from the Middle Cretaceous to the Pliocene, being more numerous in the Cretaceous than in the Tertiary in both Europe and America, and also occurring in Greenland, in Australia, in Japan, and in Java.

2 [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus

Magnoliaceæ (mag-nō-li-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Magnolia* + *-aceæ*] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees or shrubs, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*, based on the genus *Magnolia* It is characterized by having the sepals and petals in from two to an indefinite number of rows or series, petals and stamens usually very numerous, the receptacle bearing extrorse carpels, and the seeds with a minute embryo and no albumen The order embraces 4 tribes, 15 genera, and about 85 species, growing in tropical Asia and North America (a few in tropical and South America), in Australia, and in New Zealand

magnoliaceous (mag-nō-li-ā'shius), *a* [< *magnolia* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, resembling the magnolia.

Magnolieæ (mag-nō-li'ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Magnolia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, characterized by perfect flowers, imbricate carpels growing in heads or spikes and arranged in an indefinite number of series, and stipules which are folded about the leaves in vernation

magnoperate† (mag-nop'e-rāt), *v t* [< L. *magnopere*, *magno opere*, greatly. *magno*, abl of *magnus*, great, *opere*, abl of *opus*, work, labor see *opus*, *operate*] To cause or effect a great increase of

Which will not a little *magnoperate* the splendour of your well knowne honour to these succeeding times.
Hopton, Baculum Geodeticum (1614) (*Halliwell*)

magnosellarian (mag'nō-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [As *Magnosellar(idæ)* + *-an*] Having large saddles, as a goniatite; of or pertaining to the *Magnosellaridæ* *Hyatt*

Magnosellaridæ (mag'nō-se-lar'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < L *magnus*, great, + *sella*, a seat, saddle (> *sellaris*, of or belonging to a seat), + *-idæ*] A family of goniatites having smooth shells, sutures with undivided ventral lobes, and a very large pair of entire lateral saddles, whence the name *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost Soc Nat Hist, 1883, p 318 Preferably called *Magnasellidæ*.

magnum (mag'num), *n.* [< L. *magnum*, neut. of *magnus*, great see *magnitude*] **1** A large wine-bottle, usually twice the size of the ordinary bottle used for the same kind of wine — **2.** The quantity of wine contained in such a bottle: as, a *magnum* of port

The approbation of much more rational persons than the B club could have mustered even before the discussion of the first *magnum* *Scott*, Waverley, x.

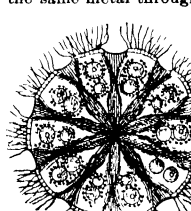
3. Pl. *magna* (-nä). In *anat*, the largest bone of the human carpus, in the distal row, between the trapezoid and the uncriform, in special relation with the head of the middle metacarpal bone: more fully called *os magnum*. It is the third carpale of a typical carpus, and is also known as *capitatum*, or *os capitatum*, from its shape in man.

magnum-bonum (mag'num-bō'num), *n* [L., a great good *magnum*, neut of *magnus*, great; *bonum*, a good thing, neut of *bonus*, good see *bonus*.] A kind of large-sized barrel-pen. a trade-name

magnust (mag'nus), *n* [A corruption of *manganese*.] Manganese as used in the decoration of enameled pottery. *Solon*, The Old English Potter. [Local Eng]

Magnus hitch. See *hitch*.

Magnus's law. In *thermo-electricity*, the law that in circuits of the same metal throughout no electromotive force is produced by variation in temperature or of section of the conductor at different parts of the circuit In order that this law should hold, it is necessary that the conductor should be of uniform quality, hardness, etc, at all points of its length



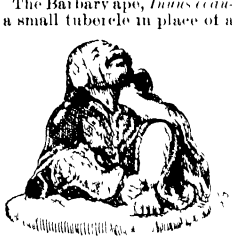
Magosphæra (mag-gō-sfē'rȧ), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μάγος*, magical, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus

The Norwegian Flimmer-ball (*Magosphæra planula*) in section The pear shaped cells are seen bound together in the center of the gelatinous sphere by a thread like process. Each cell contains both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle.

of protozoans of Haeckel's group *Catallacta* characterized by a ciliate globular body consisting of a single layer of simple pyriform nucleated cells bound together by gelatinous processes converging to a common center, the animal having the form-value of a vesicular morula or planula. *M planula* is the Norwegian flimmer-ball

magot[1], *n* A Middle English form of *magpot*

magot[2] (mag'ot or ma-gō'), *n* [< F *magot*, the Barbary ape] 1 The Barbary ape, *Inuus caudatus*, which has a small tubercle in place of a tail It is naturalized on the rock of Gibraltar, and is remarkable for docility and attachment to its young See cut under *ape*



Magot.

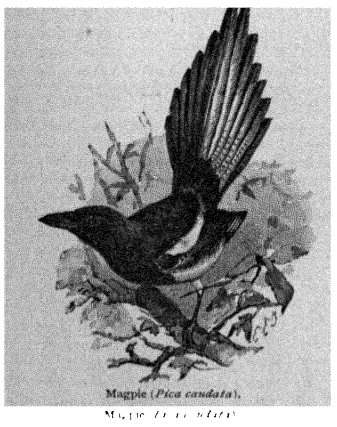
2 A small grotesque figure, especially, one of the crouching or cross-legged figures common in Chinese or other Oriental art as knobs on the covers of large vases, and in similar uses

magot-pie, **maggot-pie** (mag'ot-pī), *n* [Also *maggoty-pie*, *maggaty-pie*, *magaty-pie*, *magot-a-pie*, *magot o' pie*, etc, < **magot*, **maggot*, < F *margot*, a magpie, a dim of *Marguerite*, Margaret, a common fem name (< L *margarita*, < Gr. μαργαρίτης, a pearl: see *margarite*), + *pie*[2] Cf equiv *mag*[1], *madge*[1], *magpie*.] A magpie.

> Augurs and understood relations have,
> By *magot-pies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
> The secret'st man of blood *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 4, 125

> He calls her *magot o' pie*
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women

magpie (mag'pī) *n* [< *mag*[1] + *pie*[2], or abbr of *magot-pie* Cf *mag*[1], *madge*[1], etc] 1 A well-known bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the genus *Pica* and family *Corvidæ*, the *Pica pica*, *P rustica*, *P caudata*, or *P hudsonica* This pie is lustrous-black, with green, purple violet, and golden iridescence, the under parts from breast to crissum the scapulars, and a great part of the inner webs of the primaries are white, the bill and feet are black The bird is from 15 to 20 inches long according to the development of the tail, which is 12 inches or less in length, extremely graduated, the stretch of wings is about 2 feet Magpies are omnivorous, like most corvine and garruline birds, and noted for their craftiness, kleptomania, and



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

bulky structure, and lay from 6 to 9 pale drab eggs, dotted, dashed, and blotched with brown As a book name, *magpie* is extended to all the species of *Pica* and some few related pies or jays with long tails The *yellow billed magpie* of California is *P nuttalli* *Blue magpies* are certain long tailed jays of the genus *Cyanopolius*, as *C cyanus* of eastern Asia and Japan, or *C cooki* of Spain, also of the genus *Urocissa*, as *U erithrorhyncha*, the red billed blue magpie of the Orient The bird called *French magpie* is the red backed shrike, *Lanius collurio* The name *mag pie*, or *magpie pigeon*, is given to a strain of domestic pigeons bred to colors resembling those of the magpie *Magpie* is often used adjectively with reference to some characteristic of the bird

2 The magpie-shrike

> Below us in the Valley a mob of Jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously, and a *magpie* was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree
> *H Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p 167

3 A halfpenny [Slang Eng]

> I'm at low water mark myself — only one bob and a *magpie* but as far as it goes I'll fork out and stump
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii

4 A bishop: so called from the black and white of his robes [Old slang, Eng]

> Let not those silk worms and *magpies* have dominion over us *Tom Brown*, Works, I 107 (*Davies*)

5 Among British marksmen, a shot striking that division of the target which is next to the outermost when the target is divided into four sections: so called because the markers indicate this hit by means of a black and white disk

magpie-diver (mag'pī-dī'vėr), *n* The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus* [Prov Eng and Irish]

magpie-finch (mag'pī-finch), *n* Any one of the small spotted or otherwise varied birds of the genus *Spermestes*

magpie-maki (mag'pī-mā'ki), *n* The ruffed lemur, *Lemur macaco*, having black and white spots

magpie-moth (mag'pī-môth), *n* A moth of the genus *Ibaxas*, *A grossulariata* Its color is white with black and orange spots, and the same colors appear on it in its larval and pupal states The larva feeds on currant- and gooseberry leaves, and where abundant is very destructive See *Abraxas*, 3 Also called *gooseberry moth*

magpie-robin (mag'pī-rob*in), *n* A dayal, any bird of the genus *Copsychus*, as *C saularis* of India See cut under *Copsychus*

magpie-shrike (mag'pi-shrīk) *n* 1 A South American tanagrine bird *Lanius picatus* of Latham, now known as *Cissopis leveriana*, about 10 inches long, glossy black and white in color, with a long graduated tail, thus resembling a magpie It inhabits Guiana, Venezuela Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and in some parts of Brazil is replaced by an allied larger species or variety, *C major*, 11½ inches long

2 The pied piping-shrike of Australia, somewhat resembling the English magpie, having a rich bell-like warble This bird is apparently *Gracea costata* Commonly called *magpie* by the English residents

magret, **magreet**, *prep* Middle English forms of *maugre*.

magsman (magz'man), *n*, pl *magsmen* (-men) [< *mag*[5] (as if poss, *mag's*) + *man*] A street swindler who preys on countrymen and simple persons. [Slang, Eng]

maguari (ma-gwa'ri), *n* [S. Amer] A South American stork, *Euxenura maguari* It resembles the European stork in size and plumage, but has a black bill and a peculiar formation of the tail, which is forked and black, with long white under coverts It is found on plains as well as in swamps, feeds on small mammals, reptiles, insects, and birds' eggs and is sometimes tamed

maguey (ma-gwā'), *n*. [Mex. *maguei*] The American aloe, *Agave americana*. — **Gum maguey** See *gum*[2]

Magus (mā'gus), *n*; pl *Magi* (mā'ji) [L, < Gr Μάγος: see *mage*] 1 One of the members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia Their origin may be traced to the Accadians, a Turanian race, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley The first historical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer xxxix 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem

2 In Christian history, one of the "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews A tradition as old as the second century (resting on Ps lxxii 10, Isa. xlix 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar become attached to them As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of Epiphany in the calendar however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor

Magyar (mo'dyor), *n* [Hung, > Turk *magār*] 1 A member of a race, of the Finno-Ugrian stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population — 2 The native tongue of Hungary It belongs to the Ugrian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues

magydaret (maj'i-dāt), *n* [< L *magydaris*, *magudaris*, *maguderis*, < Gr. μαγύδαρις, the seed or stalk of the laserpitium, also another plant] Laserwort, a plant of the genus *Laserpitium*

Mahabharata (ma-ha-bha'ra-tä), *n* [Skt, < *mahā-*, great, + *Bhārata*, a descendant of a king or a tribe named *Bharata*, < √ *bhar* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E *bear*[1]] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Rāmayana. It contains a history of the contest for supremacy between the two great regal families of northern India, the Pandavas and the Kurus or Kauravas ending in the victory of the former and the establishment of their rule In reality this narrative couples but a fourth of the poem, the other three-fourths being episodical and added at various times. The Mahabharata thus became a sort of encyclopedia, embracing everything that it concerned a cultivated Hindu to know

Mahadeva (ma-ha-dā'va), *n* [Skt *mahādeva*, < *mahā-*, great, + *deva*, god: see *deity*] A name of Siva, the third deity of the great Hindu triad

mahalath (ma'ha-lath), *n* A Hebrew word of disputed meaning, occurring in the titles of Psalms liii and lxxxviii (in the last of which the qualification *leannoth* is added) according to Gesenius, a lyre or cithara, according to others, antiphonal singing or a direction to sing in an antiphonal manner

mahaleb (ma'ha-leb), *n* [Ar *mahleb*] A species of cherry (*Prunus Mahaleb*) whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor resembling kirschwasser It is found in the middle and south of Europe Its flowers and leaves are used by perfumers and its wood by cabinet makers Tubes for tobacco pipes, called *cherry sticks* or *stems*, are made of its young stems, sometimes several feet long and perfectly straight See *cherry*[1], 1

mahaly, *n* [Amer Ind] A female salmon [California]

Maharaja, **Maharajah** (ma-ha-rä'ja), *n* [Skt *mahārāja*, < *mahā-*, great, + *rāja*, a prince or king: see *rajah*] The title borne by some Indian princes whose sovereignty is extensive

Mahatma (ma-hat'mä), *n*. [Skt *mahātman*, great-souled magnanimous] An adept in Brahmanism a name recently applied by "theosophists" to certain imaginary beings, of preternatural powers, asserted to exist in or near India No beings so named and endowed have any ancient recognition in Indian literature

Mahdi (mä'de), *n*. [Also sometimes *Mehdee* (< Turk *mahdī*); < Ar *mahdī*, a guide, leader, esp a spiritual director, lit 'the guided or directed one,' < *ma-*, a formative prefix, + *ehda* guide (> *hēdī*, a guide in religion, spiritual director, *hudāya*, guidance).] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Soudan in 1881–85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah

> It is from the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the *Mehdee*, who is to reappear on earth in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ *J P Brown*, The Dervishes, p 74

> *Mahdi*, or 'the well guided,' is the name given by the Shiites to that member of the family of Ali who according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness in it *Encyc Brit*, XVI 570

Mahdian (mä'di-an), *n* [< *Mahdi* + *-an*] One who holds that the Mahdi whose coming was foretold by Mohammed has already appeared, specifically, one who holds that the Mahdi has already appeared in the person of Mohammed Abu el-Qasim, the twelfth Imam, who is supposed to be concealed in some secret place awaiting the hour of his manifestation The Shiahs in general hold this view Also *Mahdist*

Mahdiism (mä'di-izm), *n* [< *Mahdi* + *-ism*] The doctrine of, or belief in, the coming of the Mahdi *Fortnightly Rev*, XLIII 701

Mahdism (mä'dizm), *n* [< *Mahdi* + *-ism*] Same as *Mahdiism* *The Academy*, Oct 20, 1888, p 249

Mahdist (mä'dist), *n* [< *Mahdi* + *-ist*] 1 Same as *Mahdian* — 2 A follower of the pretended Mahdi of the Sudan in Africa See *Mahdi*

> Another body of *Mahdists* coming round on our right reinforced them *Daily Telegraph* (London), March 4 1885

Mahernia (mā-hėr'ni-ä) *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), an anagram of *Hermannia*, a closely allied genus] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ* and the tribe *Hermannieæ*, characterized by the indefinite number of ovules and the reniform seeds with a curved embryo, and differing from *Hermannia* in having the filaments dilated at the middle It includes 33 species of undershrubs or perennial herbs of southern Africa, many of which are cultivated in conservatories

maheym†, *n* An obsolete form of *mayhem*, *Chaucer*

mahlstick (mal'stik), *n* [Also *maulstick*, *malstick*, < G. *mahlstock*, *malstock*, < *malen*, paint, + *stock*, stick, staff] A staff, from three to four feet long, used by painters as a rest for the right hand, and held in the left It tapers toward the upper end, which is surmounted by a ball of cotton wool

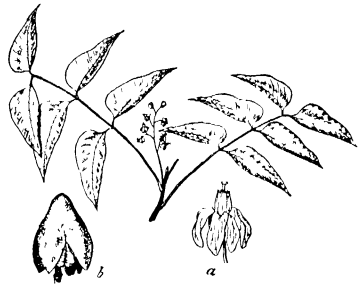
covered with soft leather, to protect the picture from injury in case of contact

mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis (mä-mō′-dis), *n. pl.* Same as *mammodis*.

mahoe (mä′hō), *n* [Also *mahaut*; a native name.] **1.** A malvaceous tree or shrub, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *tiliaceus*, common on tropical coasts. The inner bark has been much used for cordage —**2.** *Sterculia Caribæa*, a tall West Indian tree —**3.** *Melicytus ramiflorus*, a small New Zealand tree of the violet family, with small flowers in bundles on the branches.—**Blue, gray,** or **mountain mahoe,** *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a West Indian tree yielding the Cuba bast.—**Congo mahoe,** *Hibiscus clypeatus* —**Seaside mahoe,** *Thespesia populnea*, also one of the *Malvaceæ*, whose bast has been used in British Guiana for making coffee-sacks

mahoganize (ma-hog′a-nīz), *v t*, pret. and pp. *mahoganized*, ppr. *mahoganizing*. [< *mahogan(y)* + *-ize*.] To cause to resemble mahogany, as by staining.

mahogany (ma-hog′a-ni), *n.* [= F *mahagoni, mahogon* = Pg. *mogono, mogno, magno* = It *mogano* = D *mahonie* = G *mahagoni* = Sw *mahagony, mahogny, mahogni* = Dan *mahogni* = Turk *maghun* (NL *mahogoni*), < W Ind. or S Amer *mahogoni* Cf *acajou*[1]] **1.** A tree,



Flowering Branch of Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*)
a the flower, *b*, the fruit

Swietenia Mahagoni, of the natural order *Meliaceæ* It is native in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, and the Florida keys Its importance lies in its timber

2 The wood of the above tree It combines a rich reddish-brown color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish with unusual soundness, uniformity freedom from warping, durability, and largeness of dimensions On account of its costliness, its use is restricted mainly to furniture making, cabinet-work, etc , often in the form of a veneer The quality of the timber varies with the conditions of its growth, exposed situations and solid ground yielding the finest Mahogany with figured grain is especially prized, and is obtained largely, but not exclusively, from the San Domingo and Cuba wood, called *Spanish mahogany* The Honduras mahogany or bay wood, shipped from the Bay of Campeachy, is more open grained and plain, and of larger dimensions, yielding logs sometimes 40 feet in length The Mexican mahogany has the largest growth of all is similar to the last-named, and supplements its diminishing supply

Hence—3 A table, especially a dinner-table

I had hoped to have seen you three gentlemen with your legs under the *mahogany* in my humble parlor in the Marks
Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock

4† A kind of drink. See the quotation

Mr Eliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink They call it *mahogany*, and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together
Boswell, Johnson (ed 1835), VIII 53

African mahogany, Same as *Senegal mahogany* —**Australian mahogany,** *Eucalyptus marginata* (see *jarrah*), also, other eucalypts (as below) and species of the related genus *Angophora* —**Bastard mahogany,** in Jamaica, *Matayba* (*Ratonia*) *apetala*, in Australia, *Eucalyptus marginata*, the jarrah, and *E botryoides* —**Ceylon mahogany** Same as *jack wood* —**Forest-mahogany,** in New South Wales and Queensland, *Eucalyptus resinifera* —**Horse-flesh mahogany** Same as *sabicu* —**Indian** or **East Indian mahogany,** *Cedrela Toona*, the toon tree, also, *Soymida febrifuga*, the Indian redwood, and *Chickrassa tabularis*, the Chittagong-wood—both formerly classed under *Swietenia* —**Kentucky mahogany,** a rare name of the Kentucky coffee tree See *Gymnocladus* —**Madeira mahogany** Same as *canary wood* —**Mountain mahogany,** a tree of the genus *Cercocarpus*, especially *C ledifolius* and *C parvifolius*, sometimes also same as *mahogany birch*.—**Red mahogany.** Same as *forest mahogany*.—**Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya* —**Swamp-mahogany,** in New South Wales, *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. robusta*.—**White mahogany,** in Jamaica, *Antirhœa bifurcata*, in Australia, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, var *acmenioides*, and *E robusta*.

mahogany-birch (ma-hog′a-ni-bėrch), *n.* The cherry-birch, *Betula lenta*. See *birch*.

mahogany-brown (ma-hog′a-ni-broun), *n.* A reddish brown, the color of mahogany.

mahogany-color (ma-hog′a-ni-kul′or), *n.* A reddish-brown color resembling that of mahogany.

mahogany-gum (ma-hog′a-ni-gum), *n.* Same as *jarrah*.

mahogany-tree (ma-hog′a-ni-trē), *n.* **1.** Same as *mahogany*, 1. Hence—**2.** The dinner-table

Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The *mahogany tree*
Thackeray, The Mahogany Tree

mahoitre (ma-hoi′tr), *n.* [OF *mahoitre, mahoistre, maheustre, maheutre, maheurtre*, etc.] A wadded and upraised shoulder (of a garment) in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



Mahoitre

Mahomedan (ma-hom′e-dan), *a.* and *n* See *Mohammedan*.

Mahomedanism, *n.* See *Mohammedanism*.

Mahomedanize, *v.* See *Mohammedanize*

Mahometan (ma-hom′et-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Mahumetan*, < F. *Mahométan* = Sp Pg *Mahometano* = It. *Maomettano*, < ML **Mahometanus*, of Mahomet, < *Mahomet*, in older E *Mahoun, Mahound*, etc. (see *Mahoun*), now better *Mohammed*, in nearer agreement with the Ar *Muhammad*, the Arabian prophet.] See *Mohammedan* (the form of the adjective now preferred).

Mahometanism, *n* See *Mohammedanism*

Mahometanize, *v* See *Mohammedanize*

Mahometical†, *a* [Formerly also *Mahumetical*, as *Mahomet* + *-ic-al*] Mohammedan

In one part of this Mosquita was a Libraric of fortie flue *Mahumeticall* books *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 270

Mahometism (ma-hom′et-izm), *n* [Formerly also *Mahumetism*, < F *Mahométisme* = Sp. Pg *Mahometismo* = It *Maomettismo*, as *Mahomet* + *-ism*] Mohammedanism. [Rare]

Such as have revolted from the Faith to *Mahumetisme*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 264

Mahometist (ma-hom′et-ist), *n* [Formerly also *Mahumetist*, = Sp *Mahometista*, as *Mahomet* + *-ist*] A follower of Mahomet or Mohammed [Rare]

This present Emperour his sonne hath had great good successe in his warres, both against the Christians and also the *Mahometists* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 324

Mahometry (ma-hom′et-ri), *n* [< *Mahomet* (see *Mahometan*) + *-ry* Cf *mammetry, maumetry*] Mohammedanism

The sacrifices which God gave Adam's sons were no dumb poetry or superstitious *mahometry*, but signs of the testament of God
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 27

mahone (ma-hōn′), *n* [< F. *mahonne* = Sp. *mahona* = It *maona*, < Turk. *maḥuna*, a barge, lighter.] A large Turkish galley, barge, or transport of burden

Mahonia (ma-hō′ni-a), *n* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after Bernard *M'Mahon*, a patron of botanical science.] A subgenus of the genus *Berberis* (which see).

mahonnet†, *n.* [Dim of *mahone*] Same as *mahone*.

The number of the ships were these 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtill *mahonnets*, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seuen gallions, and 30 galleres *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 78.

Mahoun, Mahound (ma-houn′ or ma′houn, ma-hound′ or ma′hound), *n.* [Sometimes also *Machound*, < ME. *Mahoun, Mawhown, Mahun, Mahound*, < OF. *Mahon, Mahoms, Mahum*, also *Mahumet*, Mahomet, now usually called *Mohammed*, < Ar *Muhammad*. see *Mohammedan*. Cf *Macon*, another form of the same word; cf. also *mammet, maumet*, etc] **1†.** Mahomet or Mohammed: an old form of the name of the Arabian prophet

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of *Mahound*, or some queer pagod
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv 289

2. [*l. c*] A monster; a terrifying creature.

A *machound*, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloudie bone.
Florio

There met hym this *Mawhown*, that was o myrshap,
Euyn forne in his face, as he fle wold
Destruction of Troy (E E T. S), I 7758.

3. The devil; an evil spirit: so called as confused or identified, in the medieval mind, which regarded all heretics and false prophets as instigated by the devil, with Mahomet or Mohammed, the False Prophet. Compare *maumet*.

The deil cam' fiddling through the town,
An' danced awa wi' the exciseman,
And ilka wife cries — "Auld *Mahoun*,
I wish you luck o' the prize, man!"
Burns, The Excise man

4† [*l c*] An idol or pagan deity See *maumet*.

mahout[1] (ma-hout′), *n.* [< Hind. *mahāut*, the form, in the eastern provinces, of *mahāwat, mahāvat*, an elephant-driver] In the East Indies, the keeper and driver of an elephant

Our curiosity was aroused by the eccentric movements of our elephant and the sudden excitement of his *mahout*
J W Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p 63

mahout[2], *n* [Origin not ascertained] A coarse woolen cloth formerly manufactured in England and in the south of France, exclusively for export to the seaports of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Egypt

mahovo (ma-hō′vō), *n.* [Etym not ascertained] A name given by Von Schübersky to his application of the fly-wheel to the locomotive. The fly-wheel in this invention is ponderous, and in running down grades it stores up surplus mechanical power generated by the descent of the locomotive and train, to be in turn imparted to the driving wheels in ascending a grade, thus aiding the engine in making its ascent. The invention has not met with success.

Mahratta (ma-rat′ä), *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting western and central India, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, the Mahratti (Marathi)

mahsir, mahsur (ma′ser), *n.* [E Ind.] A cyprinoid fish, *Barbus tor*, occurring generally in the fresh waters of India, but of the largest size and most abundant in mountain and rocky streams. It resembles the European barbel in generic characters, but has much larger scales (25 to 27 along the lateral line), thick lips, often enlarged about the middle, and the maxillary barbels longer than the rostral and extending to below the last third of the eye It is the great fresh water game fish of India, and reaches a large size, occasionally weighing 100 to 150 pounds Also called *mahasur*, and by other forms of the word

Mahu (mä′ho), *n* [Perhaps a made name, like many other appellations of devils; but cf *Mahoun*, 3] An appellation in Shakspere of the devil as the instigator of theft

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once, Hobbididance, prince of dumbness, *Mahu*, of stealing
Shak, Lear, iv 1 63.

Mahumetan†, etc See *Mahometan*, etc

mahute (ma-hot′), *n* [OF. *mahute*, upper arm.] An arm, specifically, in *falconry*, that part of the wing in birds of prey which lies close to the body

mahwa-butter (ma′wä-but″er), *n* A concrete oil obtained in India from the seeds of the mahwa-tree. It has about the industrial value of cocoanut-oil, and is useful for making soap, in India it is used for cooking and burning, and to adulterate ghee or clarified butter

mahwa-oil (ma′wa-oil), *n* Same as *mahwa-butter*.

mahwa-tree, mohwa-tree (ma′wa-trē, mō′wä-trē), *n.* [< E. Ind. *mahwa* or *mohwa* + E *tree*.] The tree *Bassia latifolia*

Maia (mā′yä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μαία*, a large kind of crab, a particular use of *μαία*, old woman, nurse, mother] The typical genus of *Maiidæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1801 *M squinado* is known as the *sea-spider* or *spider crab* The carapace is oval, with



Spinous Spider-crab (*Maia squinado*)

many projecting points on the sides and in front, and the long slim legs are beset with cirri These crabs are observed crawling sluggishly in the mud

Maiacea (mā-yā′sē-ä), *n pl* [NL., < *Maia* + *-acea*] A group of spider-crabs See *Maioidea*.

maiacean (mā-yā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *maioidean*.

maian (mā′yan), *a.* and *n* [< *Maia* + *-an*.] Same as *maioid*.

Maianthemum (mā-yan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL (Wiggers, 1780), ⟨ Gr *μαία*, mother, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Polygonatea*, characterized by having the flowers in a terminal raceme, 2-merous, and without a perianth-tube, the segments spreading. They are low herbs, with slender creeping rootstocks, two (rarely three) heart-shaped leaves, and small white flowers. There is but a single species, *M. Canadense*, one of the plants known as *false Solomon's-seal*, found in moist woods throughout the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.



Flowering Plant of *Maianthemum Canadense*. *a* flower. *b* fruits.

maid (mād), *n.* [⟨ ME. *maide*, *mayde*, *meide*, partly a shortened form of *maiden* (see *maiden*), partly from earlier ME. *mægth*, ⟨ AS. *mægeth*, *mægth* (= OS. *magath*, *magadh*, *magad* = OFries. *megth*, *megeth*, *maged* = D. *meid*, *maagd* = MLG. *maget*, LG. *magd* = OHG. *magad*, *macad*, MHG. *maget*, *meit*, G. *magd*, *maid* = Goth. *magaths*), a maid, virgin, a fem. form with formative *-th*, equiv. to *mag*, *mägu*, E. *may*[1], maid, fem. corresponding to *magu*, a son, *mägu*, a kinsman, E. *may*[2], see *may*[2], *may*[3].] **1.** A young unmarried woman, a girl, specifically, a girl of marriageable age, but applied, usually with *little* or some other qualifying term, to a female child of any age above infancy: as, a *maid*, or a *little maid*, of ten summers.

And bytwyne Cliffe and the seyd Chirche ys the flod floridus, where the fayer *mayd* shuld a ben brent
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell., p. 47.

But communed only with the *little maid*,
Who pleased her with a babbling heedlessness
Which often lured her from herself.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. A woman, especially a young woman, who has preserved her virginity; a virgin.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her that she were a *maid*,
By these exterior shows? But she is none.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 40.

3†. A man who has always remained continent.

I wot wel the Apostel was a *mayde*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 79.

He was clene *mayde* imartred with the same maydenes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, v. 69.

4. A female servant or attendant charged with domestic duties usually with a specific designation, as a *house-maid*, *chamber-maid*, *nurse-maid*, a *maid* of all work, etc. See the compounds, and phrases below.

And when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her *maid* to fetch it. Ex. ii. 5.

She's called upon her *maids* by seven,
To mak his bed baith saft and even.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

She had no *maids* to stand
Gold clothed on either hand.
A. C. Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

5. One of various fishes. (*a*) The female of several species of skate.

When fishy Stalls with double Store are laid;
The golden belly'd Carp, the broad finn'd *Maid*.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 414.

(*b*) The thornback ray. Also called *maiden* and *maiden-skate*. (*c*) The twait shad. — **Cuckoo's maid.** (*a*) The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. (*b*) The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. — **Lady's maid**, a female servant employed to attend to the personal wants of a woman. — **Maid of all work**, a female servant who does work of every kind; a domestic who performs general house-work. — **Maid of honor.** (*a*) A woman of good birth having membership in a royal household as an attendant on a princess or the queen. While technically in the latter's service, actual attendance is either divided as to period among the several maids of honor, or is limited to appearance at state occasions and court ceremonies. In England eight maids of honor are now regularly chosen, but more are often nominated. They are usually if not always daughters or granddaughters of peers, and when possessing no other title are styled *honorable*. (*b*) A sort of cheesecake. [Said to be made according to a recipe originally given by a maid of honor of Queen Elizabeth.]

He [the baker] has brought down a girl from London, who can make short bread and *maids of honor*.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, vii.

Old maid. (*a*) A woman who remains unmarried beyond the usual or average age for marriage. [Colloq.] (*b*) A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack of fifty one cards, one of the queens being thrown out; all cards that match are discarded and that player in whose hand the odd queen is finally left is said to be *caught*, and doomed to be an old maid (or bachelor). (*c*) The lapwing: from the fancy that old maids are changed into these uneasy birds after death. [Local, Eng.] (*d*) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [South of England.] — **The Heliconian maids.** See *Heliconian*.

maidan (mī'dan), *n.* [Pers.] In Persia and India, a level open green or esplanade in or adjoining a town, serving for a parade-ground or for amusements of all sorts, but especially for military exercises, horsemanship, and horse-races. Sometimes spelled *meidan*.

maid-child (mād'child), *n.* A female child, a girl. [Rare.]

A *maid-child* call'd Marina.
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 6.

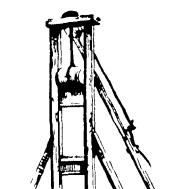
maiden (mā'dn), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ ME. *maiden*, *maydn*, *meiden*, *mazden*, ⟨ AS. *mægden*, *mæden* (= OHG. *magatin*, *magati*, MHG. *magetin*, *magedin*, *megetin*, *megedin*, *mertin*), a maiden, with fem. formative *-en* (see *-en*[4]), ⟨ *mageth*, a maid: see *maid*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A maid, in any sense of that word. See *maid*.

Of bodi was he *mayden* clene.
Havelok, l. 995.

This synne cometh ofte to hem that been *maydenes* and eek to hem that been corrupt.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

O I'll go tak the bride's *maidens*,
And we'll go tak a dance.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 91).

2. An animal or a thing that is young, new, inexperienced, untried, or untaken. Specifically (*a*) In *racing*, a horse that has never won a race or a stake. (*b*) A fortress that has never been taken. (*c*) In *cricket*, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*.



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

3. The last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm. It is dressed up with ribbons. [Scotch.] — **4.** A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a blacksmith in watering his fire. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] — **5.** An instrument of capital punishment formerly used. It consisted of a loaded blade or ax which moved in grooves in a frame about ten feet high. The ax was raised to the top of the frame and then let fall, severing the victim's head from his body. **6.** A mallet for beating linen, used in washing. — **7.** A frame on which clothes are dried. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* **1.** Being a maid, belonging to the class of maids or virgins.

His *maiden* sister and his orphan niece, whom he used to boast of as the only women he had ever seen who were well broken in and bitted to obedience.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

Or Manalus, amid the *maiden* throng.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii. 513.

2. Of or pertaining to a maid or to maids; as, *maiden* charms.

Now, by my *maiden* honour yet as pure
As the unsullied lily, I protest.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 451.

3. Like a maid in any respect, virginal, chaste.

Indeed I knew
Of no more subtle master under heaven
Than is the *maiden* passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Young, fresh; new, hitherto untried or unused; unsullied, unstained.

Full bravely hast thou flesh'd
Thy *maiden* sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 133.

A due proportion of *maiden*-like pure chlorine and "spent" gas — gas mixed with steam — should be used.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 460.

Maiden assize, an assize of a court for the trial of criminals in Great Britain at which there are no criminal cases to be tried. In the eighteenth century and previously the name was given to any assize at which no person was condemned to die. It is usual at such assizes to present the judge with a pair of white gloves. — **Maiden battle**, a first contest.

A *maiden battle*, then?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 87.

Maiden duck. See *duck*[2]. — **Maiden fortress**, a fortress that has never been captured. — **Maiden hand**†, a hand as yet unstained with blood.

This hand of mine
Is yet a *maiden* and an innocent *hand*,
Not painted with the crimson spots of blood.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 252.

Maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage, the surname of a maiden. — **Maiden over**, in *cricket*, an over in which no runs are made. See *over*. — **Maiden speech**, one's first speech, especially, the first speech of a new member in a public body, as the House of Commons. — **Maiden stakes**, in *horse racing*, the money contended for in a race between young horses that have never run before. — **Maiden strewments**†, flowers and evergreens strewed in the path of a young couple on their way to church to be married, or on the way by which the corpse of an unmarried person of either sex was carried to the grave.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her *maiden strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 256.

maiden† (mā'dn), *v. i.* [⟨ *maiden*, *n.*] To act or speak in a maidenly manner, behave modestly or demurely. [Rare.]

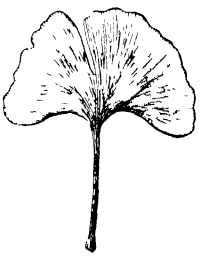
For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iii. 5.

maidenhair (mā'dn-hār), *n.* **1.** A fern of the genus *Adiantum*, particularly *A. Capillus-Veneris*, a native of North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, China, and Japan, and *A. pedatum*, a native of North America from Canada southward, Hindustan, Japan, and Manchuria. They grow in moist rocky places, and are so called from the fine, hair-like stalks, or from the fine black fibrous roots. *Asplenium Trichomanes* is the black or English maidenhair.

2. A stuff in use for garments in the fourteenth century. *Fairholt*. — **Golden maidenhair**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*, sometimes made into brushes and mats.

maidenhair-grass, *n.* See *Briza*.

maidenhair-tree (mā'dn-hār-trē), *n.* The gingko (which see), so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the pinnules of the maidenhair fern. Although but one species, *Ginkgo biloba*, now exists, it was once a very abundant form, and is traceable to the Jurassic and even further back, a large number of fossil species being known, usually with the leaves much more lobed than in the living species, becoming digitate and passing insensibly into still more archaic types, *Baiera*, *Jeanpaulia*, *Trichopitys*, etc.



Leaf of Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*).

maidenhead (mā'dn-hed), *n.* [⟨ ME. *maydenhede*, *meidenhed*, var. of *maidenhood*.] **1.** Virginity, maidenhood.

By my troth and *maidenhead*,
I would not be a queen.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 23.

2†. Newness, freshness, incipiency; also, the first of a thing.

The *maidenhead* of our affairs.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 59.

Then came home to my fire the *maidenhead* of second half bushel [of coals].
Swift.

3. The hymen or vaginal membrane, regarded as the physical proof of virginity. — **4**†. The first using of anything.

A chaine of golde that cost him lvij pound and odde money, who'rof because he would have the *maydenhead* or first wearing himselfe, he presently put it on in the Goldsmith's shop.
Greene, Conny Catching, 3d Part (1592).

Maidenhead spoon, a spoon having a small figure of the Virgin forming the end or "head" of the handle.
S. K. Handbook Colleye and Corporatron Plate, p. 69.

maidenhood (mā'dn-hud), *n.* [⟨ ME. *maydenhode*, ⟨ *maiden* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.

And, for the modest love of *maidenhood*
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh, whither shall I fly?
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

To her, perpetual *maidenhood*,
And unto me no second friend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. Freshness; newness. [Rare.]

The treful bastard Orleans — that drew blood
From thee, my boy, and had the *maidenhood*
Of thy first fight — I soon encountered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 17.

maiden-like (mā'dn-lik), *a.* Like a maid; modest.

maidenliness (mā'dn-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being maidenly, behavior that becomes a maid; modesty, gentleness.

maidenly (mā'dn-li), *a.* [⟨ *maiden* + *-ly*[1].] Like a maid, gentle; modest, reserved.

Lyke to Aryna, *maydenly* of porte.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 805.

What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 82.

maidenly (mā'dn-li), *adv.* [⟨ *maiden* + *-ly*[2].] In a maiden-like manner; modestly; gently. [Rare.]

maiden-meek (mā'dn-mēk), *a.* Meek as becomes or is natural to a maiden.

I was courteous, every phrase well oil'd
As man's could be, yet, *maiden-meek*, I pray'd
Concealment.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

maiden-nut (mā'dn-nut), *n* In *mech.*, the inner of two nuts on the same screw The outer nut is called the *jam-nut* *E. H. Knight.*

maiden-pink (mā'dn-pingk), *n.* A kind of pink, *Dianthus deltoides* Sometimes called *meadow-pink.*

maiden-plum (mā'dn-plum), *n* A West Indian plant, *Comocladia integrifolia* or *C dentata*, of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ.* It yields a viscid juice, which on exposure to air becomes an indelible black dye.

maiden's-blush (mā'dnz-blush), *n.* 1. A delicate pink variety of rose

Maydens blush commixt with jessimine
Herrick, The Invitation

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephyra punctaria*

maidenship† (mā'dn-ship), *n* [< *maiden* + *-ship.*] Maidenhood. *Fuller.*

maiden's-honesty (mā'dnz-on"es-ti), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba.* *British and Holland*, Eng Plant Names [Some have supposed the plant *honesty* to be meant. See *honesty*, 5.]

About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood (in the parish Colerne) are (as it were) hung with *mayden's honesty*, which lookes very fine
Aubrey's Wilts, MS Royal Soc, p 120 (*Halliwell*)

maiden-skate (mā'dn-skāt), *n* Same as *maid*, 5 (*b*)

maiden-tongued (mā'dn-tungd), *a* Sweet-voiced and gentle in speech as a girl

His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For *maiden tongued* he was
Shak, Lover's Complaint, l 100

maiden-widowed (mā'dn-wid"ōd), *a* Widowed while still a virgin [Rare]

But I, a maid, die *maiden widowed*
Shak, R and J iii 2 135

maidhood (mād'hụd), *n* [< *maid* + *-hood*] Maidenhood, virginity

Cesario, by the roses of the spring
By *maidhood* honour, truth, and everything,
I love thee *Shak*, T N, iii 1 162

maidkin†, *n* A little maid *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

maidly†, *a* [< *maid* + *-ly*¹] Like a maid or girl

O cowards all, and *maidly* men,
Of courage faynt and weake
Googe, Epitaphe on M Shelley (*Davies*)

Maid Marian†, **Maid-marian**† (mād mar'i-an), *n* 1 Originally, the queen of the May, one of the characters in the old morris-dance, often a man in woman's clothes

In the English Morris she is called simply The Lady, or more frequently *Maid Marian*, a name which, to our apprehension, means Lady of the May, and nothing more
Child's Ballads, Int, p xxviii

2 A kind of dance, a morris-dance or Moorish dance

A set of morrice dancers danced a *maid marian* with a tabor and pipe *Sir W Temple*

maid-of-the-meadow (mād'ov-the-med'o), *n* A plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*

maid-pale (mād'pāl), *a* Having the delicate white complexion of a maid or girl [Rare]

Change the complexion of her [England's] *maid pale* peace
To scarlet indignation *Shak*, Rich II, iii 3 98

maid-servant (mād'ser'vant), *n* A female servant

But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy *maid servant* Ex xx 10

maieutic (mā-ū'tik), *a* and *n.* [< Gr μαιευτικός, of or for midwifery (fem. μαιευτική, sc τέχνη, the art of midwifery), < μαιεύεσθαι, act as a midwife, < μαῖα, an old woman, a nurse, midwife] I. *a* Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth, hence, in the Socratic method (see II.), aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense; serving to educe or elicit [Rare.]

II. *n* The art of midwifery applied by Socrates to the method he pursued in investigating and imparting truth, intellectual midwifery It consisted in eliciting from a person interrogated such answers as lead by successive stages to the conclusion desired by the interrogator

This positive side of the Socratic method is the *maieutic* (that is, maieutic or obstetric art) Socrates likened himself, namely, to his mother Phænarete who was a midwife, because, if no longer able to beat thoughts himself, he was still quite able to help others to bear them as well as to distinguish those that were sound from those that were unsound *J H Stirling*

maieutical (mā-ū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *maieutic* + *-al.*] Same as *maieutic.*

maignie†, *n.* Same as *meany.*

maigre (mā'gėr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *maigre*, lean, spare, meager; as a noun, lean meat, food other than meat (*faire maigre*, abstain from meat) see *meager*, the E. form of the word.] I, *a.* 1. Made neither of flesh-meat nor with the gravy of flesh-meat: applied to the dishes used by Roman Catholics during Lent and on the days on which abstinence from flesh-meat is enjoined —2. Of or pertaining to a fast or fast-day —**Maigre day**, in the *Rom Cath Ch*, one of the days on which the use of flesh meat, or of food prepared with the juice of flesh meat, is disallowed

It happened to be a *maigre day*
Walpole, To Mann, July 31, 1743

II. *n* An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Sciæna*, specifically *S aquila*, a large and very powerful fish common in the Mediterranean and occasionally taken on the British coasts It is remarkable for making a whirring noise as it moves through the water The name is sometimes extended to the *Sciænidæ* Also *meager*, *shade fish*, *bar*, and *bubbler*

maihemt, *n.* See *mayhem.*

Maiidæ (mā'yi-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Maia* + *-idæ*] A family of short-tailed, stalk-eyed, decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Maia*, and corresponding more or less exactly to Milne-Edwards's tribe *Maiens* of his family *Oxyrhyncha*, the spider-crabs. These maiids have long legs, the spiny carapace nearly always longer than broad, and the rostrum usually two-horned The common sea-spider, *Maia squinado*, is a characteristic example The genera are numerous, and the limits of the family vary with different writers See cut at *Maia* Also *Maidæ*, *Maiadæ*

maik¹, *n* A Scotch spelling of *make*²

maik², **make** (māk), *n* [Of *mag*¹] A halfpenny [Scotch and Eng slang]

mail¹ (māl), *n* [< ME *maile*, *male*, *maille*, *maylle*, < OF *maile*, *maille*, a link of mail, a mesh of a net, F *maille*, link of mail, a mesh, stitch, = Pr *malha* = Sp *malla* = Pg *malha* = It *maglia*, link of mail, mail, stitch, < L *macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net see *macle*, *mackle*, *macula* In def. 1, the orig sense, the E word may possibly be in part due to AS *māl*, *mǣl*, a spot see *mole*¹] 1† A spot, especially, a spot or speck on a bird's feather, hence, a spotted or speckled feather

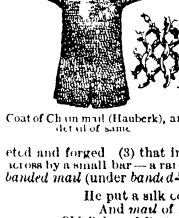
The moorish fly made with the body of duskish wool, and the wings made of the blackish *maile* of the drake
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 101

2† In *armor*, a ring, link, or scale on a coat of mail See def 3

Of his auantaile wyth that stroke caif wel many a *maylle*
Sir Ferumbras, l 624

Squamæ [L.], *mayles* or lytle plates in an habergeon or coate of fense *Cooper*, 1584

3 A fabric of meshes, especially and almost exclusively of metal, used as a defense against weapons, a kind of armor, specifically called *chain-mail*, composed of rings of metal, interlinked as in a chain, but extended in width as well as in length Chain mail seems to have been introduced into the Roman army in imitation of the Gauls, and was much worn under the later empire It was the favorite armor in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but was slow of fabrication and expensive It was of three kinds (1) that in which the rings kept their shape by their stiffness alone, and which was therefore very heavy (2) that in which the links were riveted and forged (3) that in which each link was braced across by a small bar—a rare form See *hauberk*, *chausses*, *banded mail* (under *banded*²), *gusset*, and *camail*


Coat of Chain mail (Hauberk), and detail of same.

He put a silk cote on his backe,
And *mail* of manye a fold
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III 38)

Some wore coat armour, imitating scale
And next their skins were stubborn shirts of *mail*
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 27

4 By extension, armor of any sort.

To teach that right is more than might, and justice more than *mail*' *Whittier*, Brown of Ossawatomie

Hence —5. Any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster or a tortoise

His clouded *Mail* the Tortoise shall resign,
And round the Rivet pearly Circles shine
Gay, The Fan, iii 157

6. *Naut.*, a square utensil composed of rings interwoven like network, formerly used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage —7. In *weaving*, a small metal eye or guide-ring in a heddle, through which the warp is threaded

The essential features of the heddle are the eyes, loops, or *mails* through which the warp is threaded
Encyc Brit., XXIV. 464

8. That part of a clasp which receives the spring *Halliwell.*—**Banded mail** See *banded*².—**Cap of mail.** Same as *coif of mail* —**Coat of mail** See *coat*² —**Coif of mail.** See *coif* —**Edgewise mail.** Same as *edge mail* —**Glove of mail.** Same as *gauntlet*, 1 —**Hose of mail.** Same as *chausses*, 2 —**House of mail** See *house*².—**Interlinked mail.** Same as *chain-mail* See def 3.

mail¹ (māl), *v. t.* [< *mail*¹, *n*] 1. To spot or stain [Old Eng. and Scotch]

Mailed wi the bluid of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xvii

2 To put mail upon, dress in mail, by extension, to protect with armor of any kind (see *mail*¹, *n.*, 4): hardly used except in the past participle See *mailed*

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit,
Up to the ears in blood
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 116

Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back
Shak, 2 Hen VI, ii 4 31

Whereas those warlike lords
Lay *mail'd* in armour, girt with fretful swords.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 4

Hence —3. To pinion or fasten down, as the wings of a hawk

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v

mail² (māl), *n* [< ME. *male* = MD *maele*, D *maal* = G. *male*, < OF. *male*, *malle*, a bag, wallet, portmanteau, F *malle*, a peddler's basket, a trunk, mail (post), mail-coach, = Sp Pg *mala*, a bag, trunk, < ML *mala*, a bag, prob of Celtic origin, < Ir. and Gael. *mala* = Bret *mal*, a bag, sack; but the Rom. and Celtic forms may be from the Teut, cf OHG *malaha*, *malha*, MHG *malhe*, a saddle-bag, a wallet, Icel. *malr*, a knapsack The ult origin is undetermined.] 1† A bag, sack, or other receptacle for the conveyance or keeping of small articles of personal property or merchandise, especially the clothing or other baggage of a traveler, the equipments of a soldier, etc

A *male* tweyfold on his croper lay,
It semede that he carie de lyt array,
Al light for somer rood this worthy man
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 18

See that my *mails*, with my vestments, be sent to the monastery of Saint Mary's. *Scott*, Monastery, xxii

Specifically —2 A bag for the conveyance of letters, papers, etc, particularly letters forwarded from one post-office to another under governmental authority and care, a mail-bag —3 A mass or assemblage of mail-matter, collectively, the letters, papers, etc, conveyed by post, the matter sent in any way through the post-office —4 The person by whom or the conveyance by which the mail is carried; hence, the system of transmission by public post; postal conveyance as, to send a package by *mail;* news received through the *mail*

In the west of England particularly, the *mail* [coach] acts as a regulator just as the sun on the hills acts as a thermometer Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p 124

Mail axle See *axle*

mail² (mal), *v. t* [< *mail*², *n*] To put in the mail; send by mail, put into the post-office for transmission by mail, post as, to *mail* a letter

mail³† (māl), *n* [< ME *maile*, *maille*, < OF *maille*, *maaille*, *meaille* (F *maille*), f, *mail*, m, a coin, a halfpenny (see def), *medaille*, a coin (medal), see *medal* In def 2 a particular use, like *penny* in a similar sense, for 'money paid,' 'tax,' hence 'rent'] 1 A small coin of billon or silver current in France from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century It had half the value of the denier Sometimes called *obole* —2. Rent, hence, payment at a fixed rate, as the rent or annual payment formerly extorted by the border robbers Compare *blackmail.* [Old Scotch]

I'll pay you for my lodging *maill*,
When first we meet on the Border side
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI 65).

Mail noble, an English gold coin of the reign of Edward III, current for 3*s* 4*d* Also called *half noble.*—**Mails and duties**, the rents of real estate due from the tenant to the lord, whether in money or grain.

mail⁴ (māl), *n* [< OF *mail*, *maill*, *mal*, *maul*, F *mail*, < L. *malleus*, a mall, mallet. see *mall*¹.] 1 A mall or mallet

After the flax has been bruised by the *mail*, and crushed by the braque, it is ready for the scutching process.
Ure, Dict, II 415.

2. A French game similar to chicane.

mail⁵ (māl), *n* A weight equal to about 105 pounds avoirdupois. [Orkney]

mailable (mā'la-bl), *a* [< *mail*² + *-able.*] Capable of being mailed, such that it can be sent by mail in accordance with the regulations governing the post-office.

mailaid†, *n* [< Gael *maileid*, a bag, < *mala*, a bag: see *mail*²] A hunting-bag [Scotch]

mail-bag (māl'bag), *n* A bag in which the public mail is carried In the United States postal service the canvas bags used for papers and parcels are called *mail sacks*, the locked leather bags *mail pouches* — **Mail-bag receiver and discharger** See *mail catcher*

mail-box (mal'boks), *n* A box placed in some public place, as at a street corner, for the deposit of letters to be gathered by the postman.

mail-car (mal'kar), *n* A railroad-car for carrying the mails When fitted up with post office facilities for distributing and stamping letters, etc, on the journey, such a car is called a *postal car*, *post office car*, or *railroad post office*

mail-carrier (māl'kar″i-ėr), *n* A person employed in carrying the mail between post-offices, or over a specified mail-route

mail-cart (mal'kart), *n* A cart in which the public mail is carried

In another minute *mail carts* are seen rushing along from the Post Office and sidling up to the different mails with their reeking horses

Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p 135

mail-catcher (māl'kach″ėr), *n* A device attached to a mail-car, designed to catch up mail-bags while the train is in motion It consists of a hinged iron bar fixed at the door of the car, in such a way as to catch the bag, which is suspended by hooks or light strings from a gallows frame beside the track The catcher engages the middle of the bag, just where it is tied into the smallest possible compass, and holds it securely until it is drawn in at the door

mail-cheeked (mal'chēkt), *a* Having the cheeks mailed, as a fish, by the extension of certain suborbital bones, especially the third suborbital, to articulate with the preopercle, sclerogenous specifically said of the cottoids

mail-clad (mal'klad), *a* 1 Clad with a coat of mail

The peer of our day is in less danger going about weaponless than was the *mail clad* knight with lance and sword *H Spencer*, Study of Sociol, p 257

2 By extension, in modern usage, defensively armed, clad in armor.

mail-coach (mal'kōch), *n* A coach that conveys the public mails

Mail coaches, which come to others, come not to me *Hannah More*, To H Walpole, 1788.

mail-coif (māl'koif), *n*. Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*)

mailed (māld), *a* [< *mail*¹ + *-ed*²] 1† Spotted, speckled

As for these our Hawkes, they bee not white but white and *mayled* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 303

2. In *zool*, loricate, lepidote, cataphracted, provided with scales, plates, shields, bucklers, or the like, which serve for defensive armor like a coat of mail See *lorica*, *loricate*, *Loricata* — **Mailed bullheads**, the fishes of the family *Agonidæ*

mailed-cheeks (māld'chēks), *n pl* In *ichth*, the gurnards or cottoids a term translating *Sclerogenidæ* and *joues cuirassées*

mailer (mā'lėr), *n* Same as *addressing-machine*

mail-guard (mal'gard), *n* An officer having charge of mail under conveyance

mail-hood (māl'hud), *n* In *armor*, a hood like the camail, attached to the hauberk and drawn at pleasure over the head and steel cap, worn by the Persians during the third and fourth centuries after Christ A similar hood was worn by the Circassians up to the time of their subjugation by the Russians

mail-hose (māl'hōz), *n. pl.* Chausses of mail

mailing¹ (mā'ling), *n* [< *mail*¹ + *-ing*¹] 1 Linked mail in general — 2 The conventional device adopted, as in early monuments of art, to give the idea of a garment of mail

mailing² (mā'ling), *n* [< *mail*³, 2, + *-ing*] A piece of land for which rent or feu-duty is paid, a farm [Scotch]

mailing-machine (mā'ling-ma-shēn′), *n* Same as *addressing-machine*.

mailing-table (mā'ling-tā″bl), *n* A table used in a post-office in sorting or distributing letters for various routes or stations It is fitted with tiers of boxes, each box being provided with facilities for attaching a mail bag to the rear so that letters will fall from the box into the bag

maillt, **maillet**, *n* See *mail*³.

Mailly (ma'lyé), *n* [F.] A still wine made from a very black grape, of the quality of the so-called gray wine of Champagne, resembling the still Sillery

mail-master (māl'mâs″tėr), *n*. An officer who has charge of the mail

mail-matter (māl'mat″ėr), *n*. Matter, as letters and packages of various kinds, carried in the mail, such material as may be transmitted through the post-office

mail-net (māl'net), *n* A form of loom-made net It is a combination in the same fabric of common gauze and whip-net, and presents the appearance of a continuous succession of right-angled triangles *E H Knight*

mail-pillion† (māl'pil′yon), *n* A stuffed leathern cushion behind a servant who attended his master in a journey, to carry luggage upon, also, a mail-saddle, or saddle for carrying luggage upon *Halliwell*

mail-pouch (mal'pouch), *n* See *mail-bag*

mail-quilt (mal'kwilt), *n*. A garment of fence made of textile material, stuffed and quilted Compare *gambeson* and *coat-of-fence*

Here clasping greaves, and plated *mail quilts* strong,
The long bows here, and rattling quivers hung
Mickle, tr of Camoens's Lusiad, I

mail-route (māl'rot), *n* A route over which mails are regularly conveyed

mail-sack (māl'sak), *n* See *mail-bag*

mail-shell (māl'shel), *n* A kind of mollusk same as *chiton*, 2 (*b*)

mail-stage (mal'stāj), *n* A mail-coach. [U S]

mail-train (māl'trān), *n* A railroad-train by which mails are carried

maim (mām), *v t* [Also, obs or dial, *main*, < ME. *maimen*, *maymen*, *mayhemen*, *mainen*, *maynen*, < OF *mehaigner*, *mahaigner* = Pr *maganhar* = It *magagnare* (ML *mahemare*, *mahanare*, *mahennare*, *mehaignare*), maim, et Bret *machaña*, mutilate, *machan*, mutilation, prob from the OF.; ulterior origin uncertain.] To disable by wounding or mutilation, deprive of, or of the use of, a necessary constituent part, as of the body, or, figuratively, of anything, in *old law*, to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary, mutilate See *mayhem*

The pore and the *maymot* for to clothe and fede
Chron Vilodun, p 91 (*Halliwell*)

You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 2 312.

By the ancient law of England, he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part *Blackstone*, Com, IV xv

=**Syn** *Mangle*, etc See *mutilate*

maim (mām), *n* [Also *mayhem* (as technically used in law), formerly *maham*, < ME *maim*, *maym*, *maihem*, *mayhem*, < OF *mehaing*, *mehain*, *mahain* (ML *mahamium*, *mahaignum*, *mahainum*), a maim, bodily defect through injury, = It *magagna*, a defect, blemish: see *maim*, *v*] 1 A disabling wound or mutilation, the deprivation of a necessary part, or of the use of it, as a limb, a crippling, or that which cripples, in *old law*, deprivation by injury or removal of the use of some member serviceable in fight or for self-protection

Your father's sickness is a *maim* to us—
A perilous gash, a very limb lopp'd off
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 42

The law of England, and all laws, hold these degrees of injury to the person slander, battery, *maim*, and death
Bacon, Charge concerning Duels, 1613, Works, XI 406

2 See the quotation, and *mayhem*

The word *maim* is not according to the better use, a synonym for mayhem, which is a particular sort of aggravated *maim* But like mayhem, it implies a permanent injury or crippling, certainly when employed with reference to cattle And such appears to be its general legal meaning *Bishop*

Hence — 3 A hurt or wound in general, an injury [Now rare]

Now God vs defende fro deth this day and fro *mayme*, ffor now I se well that we be alle in perelle of deth, for I se yonder comynge the baner of the man that most is dredde of his ennyes thourgh the worlde *Merlin* (E E T S), II 161

Shrewd *maims* your clothes are wounded desperately *B Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii 8

4† A defect or blemish

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited *Sir J Hayward*

In a minister, ignorance and disability to teach is a *maim*, nor is it held a thing allowable to ordain such *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, vii 24

maimedly (mā'med-li), *adv*. In a maimed or defective manner

I rather leave it out altogether then presume to doe it *maimedly* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 614.

maimedness (mā'med-nes), *n* The condition of being maimed

Maimonidean (mī-mon-i-dē'an), *a*. [< *Maimonides* (see def.) + *-an*] Relating to Maimonides (1135–1204), a Spanish-Hebrew theologian and philosopher, noted as a reformer of Jewish traditions, or to his opinions

The *Maimonidean* controversy *Encyc Brit.*, XX 283

Maimonist (mī'mon-ist), *n*. [< *Maimon*(*ides*) (see *Maimonidean*) + *-ist*] An adherent of Maimonides.

main¹ (mān), *n* [Early mod E also *mayne*, *mayne*, < ME. *main*, *mayn*, < AS. *mægen*, power, **strength** (= OS *megin* = OHG. *megin* = Icel. *megin*, *magn*, power, might, the main part of a thing), < *mag*, pret. pres. of **magan*, have power see *may*¹. Cf *might*¹, from the same source. Cf. also *main*², to which some of the uses commonly referred to *main*¹ (defs 2, 3, etc) are in part due] 1. Strength; force; violent effort now used chiefly in the phrase *with might and main*.

God schulde he worschipide ouer al thing,
do rigtwisnes with merci with al thi *mayn*
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p. 37

But th' Adamantine shield which he did beare
So well was tempred, that for all his *mayne*
It would no passage yeeld unto his purpose vaine
Spenser, F Q, V xi 10

2. That which is chief or principal; the chief or main portion, the gross, the bulk, the greater part [Obsolete or archaic]

He himself with the *main* of his Army was entered far into the Country *Milton*, Hist Eng, v

Main of my studies *By Parker*, Platonick Philos, p 2

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom *Locke*

Hence — 3†. The principal point, that which is of most importance, the chief or principal object, aim, or effort

Let's make haste away, and look unto the *main*
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i 1 208

Let it then before be the *maine* of our assembly to survay our old lawes, and punish their transgressions
Marston The Fawne, v

4 A broad expanse, as of space or light, unbroken extent, full sweep or stretch. [Rare in this general sense]

Nativity, once in the *main* of light,
Crawls to maturity *Shak*, Sonnets, lx

To found a path
Over this *main* from hell to that new world
Milton, P L, x 256

Now, specifically — (*a*) The expanse of ocean, the open ocean, the high sea

I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the *main*,
Descry a sail *Shak*, Othello, ii 1 3

(*b*) A continental stretch of land a continent, the main land, as distinguished from islands

Travelling the *maine* of poore Slavonia, he came to Gratz in Steria *Capt John Smith*, True Travels, I 7

Almost fourteen months before Columbus in his third voyage came in sight of the *main*, he (John Cabot) discovered the western continent
Bancroft, Hist. U S, I 9

5 A principal duct, channel, pipe, or electrical conductor, as a water- or gas-pipe running along a street in a town, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights

The fillet should be at least 2 inches wide in the case of the *mains* *Elect Rev* (Amer), II 2

6 The thick part of meat *Halliwell* [Prov Eng] — **For the main, in the main**, for the most part, in the greatest part, on the whole — **Hydraulic main** See *hydraulic* — **With might and main**. See *might*¹

main² (mān), *a* [< ME **main*, *mayn*, (*a*) partly < Icel *megenn*, *megn*, main, strong, mighty (= Dan *megen*, much), associated with the noun *megn*, might, main, = AS *magen* = E *main*¹ (there is no like adj in AS) (see *main*¹); (*b*) partly < OF *maine*, *mainne*, *magne*, chief, great, = Sp *magno* = Pg *magno*, *manho* = It. *magno*, great, < L *magnus*, great, akin to Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, AS *micel*, great, E *mickle*, much see *mickle*, *much* From L *magnus* are also E *magnum*, *magnify*, *magnitude*, etc] 1†. Great in size or degree; vast, hence, strong, powerful, important.

This Messangers met with a *mayn* knight,
A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 7833

I may seem
At first to make a *main* offence in manners
B Jonson, Volpone, iii 1

How dare you, sirrah 'gainst so *main* a person,
A man of so much noble note and honour,
Put up this base complaint?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii 2

Lastly, the use of all unlawful arts is *mayne* abuse
Lord Brooke, Human Learning

Themselves invaded next, and on their heads
Main promontories flung *Milton*, P L, vi 654

2 Principal; prime; chief; leading; of chief or principal importance as, his *main* effort was to please

To maintaine the *maine* chance they use the benefits of their wives or friends *Greene*, Conny Catching (1591).

Count Olivares is the *main* Man who sways all
Howell, Letters, I iii 11

Men who set their Minds on *main* Matters, and sufficiently urge them, in these most difficult times, I find not many *Milton*, Free Commonwealth

The extinction of his [the king's] influence in Parliament was the *main* end to be attained
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. Principal or chief in size or extent; largest, consisting of the largest part; most important by reason of size or strength as, the *main* timbers of a building; the *main* branch of a river, the *main* body of an army.

This was a *main* Blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his Battels in England *Baker*, Chronicles, p 78.

The *main* Battel was led by the King himself *Baker*, Chronicles, p 170

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the *main* harvest reaps
Shak, As you Like It, III 5 103

4. Full; undivided; sheer. now used chiefly in the phrases *main strength*, *main force*

But I hope with my hond & my hard strokes,
Thurgh might of oure mykell goddes, & of *mayn* strenght,
I hy body to britton vnto bale dethe
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 7965

A man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and *main* power, took 'em from me *Shak*, Hen VIII, II 2 7

By the *main* assent
Of all these learned men she was divorced
Shak, Hen VIII, IV 1 31

They did put the wars likewise upon *main* force and valour *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed 1887)

5 *Naut*, belonging to or connected with the principal mast in a vessel —**6** "Big", angry [Prov. Eng]

Observing Dick look'd *main* and blue
Collins's Miscellanies (1762), p 13. (*Halliwell*)

Main chance See *chance* —**Main course** See *course* 18 —**Main deck.** See *deck*, 2 —**Main guard**, a body of soldiers told off for the guard mounting of the day or night, from which sentinels and pickets are taken —**Main sea.** See *sea*

main[2] (mān), *adv* [< *main*[2], *a*. Cf *mighty*, *powerful*, similarly used] Mightily, exceedingly, extremely [Prov. Eng]

Why, it's *main* jolly, to be sure *Sheridan (?)*, The Camp, i 2

A draught of ale, friend, for I'm *main* dry *Foote*

main[3] (mān), *n*. [< ME *mayne*, < OF. *main*, the hand, F *main*, the hand, a hand at cards, the lead at cards, also hand (lit and in various derived senses), = Pr *man* = Sp *mano* = Pg *mão* = It *mano* = Ir *man*, *mana*, < L *manus*, the hand, also a stake at dice (and in many other derived senses) prob < √ *ma*, measure The derivatives of L *manus* are very many *manacle*, *manage*, *manege*, *manifest*, *maniple*, *manipulate*, *manner*, *manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*, etc , *manure*, *maneuver*, *manor*, *amanuensis*, etc , *mainprise*, *mainpernor*, *maintain*, etc.] **1**† A hand

Saynt Elyn hit made with noble *mayne*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 120

2† A hand at dice, a throw of the dice at hazard.

Were it good
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast? to set so rich a *main*
On the nice hazard of one doubtful hour?
Shak, 1 Hen IV, IV 1 47

First a *maine* at dice, and then weele eate
Marston, What you Will, iv 1

3 A match at cock-fighting

The Welch *main*, which was the most sanguinary form of the amusement, appears to have been exclusively English, and of modern origin In this game as many as sixteen cocks were sometimes matched against each other at each side, and they fought till all on one side were killed The victors were then divided and fought and the process was repeated till but a single cock remained
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent., iv 600

4. A banker's shovel for coin.

main[4]† (mān), *v t* [By apheresis for *amain*[2]] To furl said of sails.

Thanne he made vs to *mayne*, that ys to sey stryk Downe ower sayles *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 59

When it is a tempest almost intolerable for other ships, and maketh them *main* all their sails, these [caracles] hoist up theirs, and sail excellently well
T Stevens (Arber's Eng Garner, I 132).

main[5]†, *v t* An obsolete variant of *mam*

maina (mā'nä), *n* [< Hind. *maina*, a starling.] **1** A kind of bird See *mina*[2] and *Eulabes* —**2** [*cap*] A genus of birds same as *Eulabes* *B R Hodgson*, 1836 Also *Mainatus* (*R P Lesson*, 1831).

main-beam (mān'bēm), *n*. *Naut*, the deck-beam under the forward side of the main-hatch, on which the official tonnage and number of the vessel are by the United States statute required to be marked. On river-steamers it is considered to be the beam under the after side of the starboard forward hatch.

main-boom (mān'bōm), *n*. The spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail

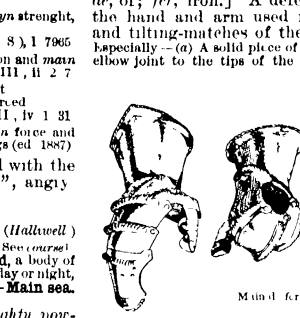
main-brace (mān'brās), *n*. *Naut*., the brace attached to the main-yard See *brace*[1], 9 —**To splice the main-brace**, in *naut. slang*, to serve out an allowance of spirits to a ship's company, indulge in drinking spirits.

main-chocks (mān'choks), *n pl* The first set of chocks or strips of wood at the head of a whale-boat, nailed to the upper strake, forming the groove through which the line passes

main-couple (mān'kup'l), *n* In *arch*, the principal truss in a roof

main-deck (mān'dek), *n* In merchant ships, that part of the upper deck which lies between the forecastle and the poop; in men-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck, the gun-deck See *deck*, 2

main-de-fer (mañ-dē-fer'), *n* [F. *main*, hand; *de*, of; *fer*, iron.] A defensive appliance for the hand and arm used in the tournaments and tilting-matches of the sixteenth century especially —(*a*) A solid piece of iron extending from the elbow joint to the tips of the fingers of the left arm,



Main de fer

like a shield, to protect that part of the arm which was not covered by the tilting shield The hand behind it was free to hold the reins, being clothed in a simple glove of leather or similar material (*b*) A gauntlet for the right hand, fastening with hook and staple or the like, so that the hand could not be opened, nor the weapon grasped in it be dislodged

Maine law. See *law*[1]

maine-port† (mān'pōrt), *n* In *old Eng law*, a small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners brought to the rector in lieu of small tithes

mainful† (mān'ful), *a* [< ME *maynful*, *mainful*, < *main*[1] + *-ful*] Powerful

main-hatch (mān'hach), *n* *Naut*, a hatch just forward of the mainmast

main-hold (mān'hōld), *n* *Naut*, that part of a ship's hold which lies near the main-hatch

mainland (mān'land), *n*. The continent, the principal land, as distinguished from *islands*

It is in Greece, and the Turkes *mayne lande* lyeth within ij or iij myle of theym
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 11

They landed on the *mainland* north of the haven
E A Freeman, Venice, p 124

mainlander (mān'lan-der), *n* One who dwells on the mainland [Rare]

The *mainlanders* and the islanders could not take the preliminary step of agreeing upon a place where they should meet *Palfrey*, Hist New Eng, II 359

main-link (mān'lingk), *n* In *mach*, in the usual parallel motion, the link that connects the end of the beam of a steam-engine to the piston-rod

mainly (mān'li), *adv* [< *main*[2], *a*, + *-ly*[2]] **1**†. By main strength, strongly, forcibly, firmly.

Such breadth of shoulders as might *mainly* bear
Old Atlas' burthen *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I, ii 1

2† Greatly, to a great degree, mightily.

When a suspect doth catch once, it burns *mainly*
Middleton, The Witch, iv 2.

Still she eyes him *mainly* *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, III 4

3 Chiefly, principally as, he is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns

Moos'lims of Arabian origin have, for many centuries, *mainly* composed the population of Egypt.
E W Lane, Modern Egyptians, I 29

They are Spaniards *mainly* in their love of revolt
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p 181

mainmast (mān'mast or -mast), *n* *Naut*, the principal mast in a ship or other vessel In three masted vessels it is the middle mast, in a vessel carrying two masts it is the one toward the stern, except in the yawl galiot, and ketch, where it is the mast toward the prow, in four-masted ships it is the second mast from the bow —**Mainmastman**, a seaman stationed to attend to and keep in order the ropes about the mainmast

mainor†, **mainour**† (mā'nor), *n* [Also *manour*, *manner*, *maner*, < ME. *mainoure*, *meinoure*, *maynure*, < AF. *mainoure*, *meinoure*, OF *masneuvre*, *manoeuvre*, *manovre*, work of the hand: see *manœuver*, *manvre*, *manner*[3]] **1.** Act or fact used of the commission of theft —**2.** That which is stolen; evidence of guilt found on an offender, as stolen goods.—**To be taken in the mainor**, to be taken or caught in the act, as of theft.

How like a sheep-biting rogue, *taken i' the manner*,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v 4

To be taken with the mainor, to be taken or caught with the stolen property in hand

The manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner*
Shak, L. L. L., I 204

Even as a theife that is *taken with the manner* that he stealeth *Latimer*, Sermons, p 110. (*Nares*)

A thief *taken with the mainour*, that is with the thing stolen upon him in manu, might, when so detected flagrante delicto, be brought into court, arraigned and tried without indictment. *Blackstone*, Com, IV xxiii

main-pendant (mān'pen'dant), *n* *Naut*., a piece of stout rope fixed to the top of the mainmast under the shrouds on each side, and having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the pendant-tackle.

mainpernable† (mān'per-na-bl), *a*. [< OF. (AF.) *mainprenable*, < *mainprendre*, take surety see *mainprise*, *mainpernor*.] In *law*, capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; proper to be mainprised, bailable.

mainpernort, **mainpernour**† (mān'pėr-nor), *n* [Early mod. E also *maynpernor*, < ME *mainpernour*, *meinpernour*, *maynpernour*, < OF (AF) *mainpernour*, *mainpanour*, *mainprenor*, *mainpreneur*, < *mainprendre*, take surety see *mainprise*] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a future day; one who gives mainprise for another differing from *bail* in that the mainpernor could not imprison or surrender the prisoner before the day appointed See *mainprise*

Whan Cryste schall schewe his woundys wete,
Than Marye be oure *maynpernoure!*
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 5 (*Halliwell*)

To compel them to find surety of their good bearing, by sufficient *mainpernors*, of such as be distrainable, if any default be found in such Feitors and Vagabonds
Laws of Richard II, quoted in Ribton Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 59

Thou knowest well enough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *maynepernor*
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen IV, fol 12 (*Nares.*)

main-pin (mān'pin), *n*. A pin upon which the fore axle of a wagon turns in locking. [Prov. Eng]

main-post (mān'pōst), *n* The stern-post of a ship

mainprise†, **mainprize**† (mān'prīz), *n*. [< ME *mainprise*, *meynprise*, < OF (AF) *mainprise*, *meinprise*, surety, bail, < *mainprendre*, take surety, < *main*, hand, + *prendre*, take see *prize*[1].] In *law* (*a*) Surety, bail

He shall, for his offence, pay the sum of two shillings, or else be utterly excluded for ever, without bail or *mainprize*
English Gilds (E E T S), p 291

They are not bailable,
They stand committed without bail or *mainprise*
B Jonson, Staple of News, v 2.

(*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a future day

"God wot," quath Wisdam, "that weore not the beste,
And he amende make let *meynprise* him hane,
And beo borw of his bale and buggen him bote"
Piers Plowman (A), iv 75

(*c*) A writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties (called *mainpernors*) for a prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large This writ is now generally superseded by bail and habeas corpus

mainprise†, **mainprize**† (mān'prīz), *v t* [< *mainprise*, *n*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on his finding sureties or mainpernors for his appearance at a future day

mainpriser†, **mainprizer**† (mān'prī-zėr), *n*. A surety, a mainpernor

There was the Earle of Ulster enlarged, who tooke his oath, and found *mainpriors* or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the kings quarrie
Holland, tr of Camden, ii 176. (*Davies.*)

main-rigging (mān'rig'ing), *n* *Naut*, the rigging of the mainmast

mainroyal (mān'roi'al), *n*. *Naut*, the uppermost sail ordinarily carried on the mainmast, next above the topgallantsail, and used only in a light breeze —**Mainroyalmast**, the upper part of the maintopgallantmast, sometimes fitted separately

mains (mānz), *n* [A dial. var. of *manse*[2]] The farm or fields attached to a mansion-house; the home farm [Scotch and North. Eng]

mainsail (mān'sāl or -sl), *n*. In a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the main-yard; the main course, in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, the large sail set on the after part of the mainmast.

main-sheet (mān'shēt), *n* The sheet or rope used for securing the mainsail when set. See *sheet* With a square mainsail it holds in place the lee clue of the sail, and with a fore-and aft mainsail it is a tackle on the main-boom

mainspring (mān′spring), *n* 1 The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as, in a gun-lock, the spring which operates the hammer, specifically, the coiled spring of a watch or other timepiece.

God 's the *mainspring*, that maketh every way
All the small wheels of this great Engine play
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, I 7

Hence—2 The impelling cause of any action, the inciting motive

It was no longer the savage love of plunder or the ne cessities of providing subsistence, the *mainspring* of the barbarian s inroads, that excited men to war like enter prise *Brougham*

mainstay (mān′stā), *n* 1 The rope which secures the head of the mainmast of a vessel forward. Hence—2 Chief support, main dependence as, their *mainstay* is fishing

The cocoanut, bread fruit, taro, and banana form the *mainstay* and daily food of the people
The Century, XXXVIII 16

mainstaysail (mān′stā-sāl or -sl), *n* A storm-sail set sometimes on the mainstay

mainswear, *v i.* See *manswear*.

main-tack (mān′tak), *n.* The weather-clue of a square mainsail

maintain (mān-tān′), *v* [< ME *maintenen*, *maintenen*, < OF. *maintenir*, F *maintenir* = Pr *mantener* = Sp *mantener* = Pg *manter* = It *mantenere*, keep, maintain, < L *manu tenere*, hold in the hand *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand, *tenere*, hold. see *main*[3] and *tenant* Cf *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, etc] **I** *trans* 1 To hold in an existing state or condition, keep in existence or continuance, preserve from lapse, decline, failure, or cessation; keep up as, to *maintain* an upright attitude; to *maintain* a conversation

Your richesses ne sufficen not werres to *maintene*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus

Go you, and *maintain* talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived *Shak*, I ear, in 3 16

The kings had no easy part to play, to avoid quarrelling with the clergy and yet to *maintain* a hold upon them
Stubbs, Const Hist., § 386

2. To furnish means for the subsistence or existence of, sustain or assist with the means of livelihood, provide for; support as, to *maintain* a family or an army, to *maintain* a costly equipage

Among all honest Christian people,
Whoe'er breaks limbs *maintains* the cripple
Prior, To F Shepherd

A time there was, ere England s griefs began,
When every rood of ground *maintain'd* its man
Goldsmith, Des Vill, l 58

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man *maintains* his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers the truth is, they *maintain* him *Paley*, Moral Philos., III ii 2

3. To hold fast, keep in possession, preserve from capture or loss: as, to *maintain* one's ground in battle or in argument; to *maintain* an advantage

Thei *meyntenen* hem self right vygourously
Mandeville, Travels, p 155

I stand upon the ground of mine own honour,
And will *maintain* it. *Fletcher* Rule a Wife, III 5

To *maintain* the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare
E A Freeman, Amer Lects , p 107

4. To give support or encouragement to, uphold; countenance, vindicate, as by defense or adjudication

We will put oure bodyes in aventure of deth for to en crece holy chirche and the cristin feith to *mayntene*
Merlin (E E T S), III 580

For thou hast *maintained* my right and my cause, thou satest in the throne judging right Ps ix 4

5. To uphold by argument or assertion, hold to as, to *maintain* the doctrine of the Trinity

We *maintain* that in Scripture we are taught all things necessary unto salvation *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The Lutheran churches *maintain* consubstantiation
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 299

This glittering, fanciful system of fencing which he kept up on all subjects, *maintaining* with equal brilliancy and ingenuity this to-day and that to-morrow
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 360

6† To represent; denote.

This side is Hiems, Winter, this Ver, the Spring, the one *maintained* by the owl, the other by the cuckoo
Shak, L. L. L., v 2, 902

=Syn. 4 and 5 *Defend*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*

II. *intrans* 1. To behave; conduct one's self [Prov Eng]—2. To hold as true; hold

maintainable (mān-tā′na-bl), *a* [< *maintain* + *-able*] Capable of being maintained, kept up, supported or upheld; sustainable, defensible

They perhaps if they were urged, could say little else than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not *maintainable* *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II i 3.

maintainer (mān-tā′nėr), *n.* One who maintains, supports, sustains, or upholds In legal use, *maintainor* (which see)

O ye traitours and *mantainers* of madnesse,
Unto your folly I ascribe all my paine
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l 283

maintaining-wheel (mān-tā′ning-hwēl), *n.* In a watch, a wheel impelled by a spring, which prevents a watch from stopping while being wound, a going-wheel

maintainor (mān-tā′nor), *n.* [< F. *maintenour*, < *maintenir*, maintain see *maintain*.] In *law*, one guilty of maintenance (see *maintenance*, 4), one who maintains a cause depending between others in which he has no interest.

maintenance (mān′te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *maintenance*, *maynetenaunce*, *meyntenaunce*, < OF. (and F.) *maintenance* (= Pr. *mantenensa* = Sp. *mantenencia* = Pg *mantença* = It *mantenenza*), maintenance, < *mantenir*, maintain see *maintain*] 1 The act of maintaining, keeping up, supporting, or upholding; preservation; sustentation, vindication as, the *maintenance* of a family; the *maintenance* of right

He, on the other hand, granting to them a bond of *maintenance*, or protection by which he bound himself, in usual form, to maintain them quarrel against all mortals, saving his loyalty Quoted in *Child s Ballads*, VI 163

All Christian soveranty is by law, and to no other end but to the *maintenance* of the common good
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

Ability to feel depends on the *maintenance* of a certain temperature *H Spencer*, Prin of Psychol , § 42

2 That which maintains or supports, means of livelihood

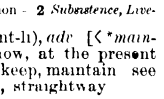
After such an age no minister was permitted to preach, but had his *maintenance* continued during life
Evelyn, Diary, Aug 19, 1641

3† Bearing; behavior

She had so stedfaste countenaunce,
So noble porte and *meyntenaunce*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 834

For all their craft is in their countenance,
They bene so grave and full of *maynetenance*
Spenser, Shep Cal , September

4 In *law* (*a*) An officious intermeddling in a suit in which the meddler has no interest, by assisting either party with means to prosecute or defend it This is a punishable offense at common law (*b*) Formerly, a like intermeddling with the controversy of others, as to land, by wrongfully taking or holding possession in aid of one party. (*c*) In a more general sense, an interfering with the due course of justice *J F. Stephen* —**Cap of maintenance**, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation, a kind of abacot or by cocket. The term is also applied to an ornament borne before the mayors of certain cities on state occasions In heraldry it is in use as a symbol of dignity, and is occasionally shown beneath the crest in place of the customary wreath The cap of maintenance (or estate) originally belonged to nobles exclusively, but is now granted to gentlemen, and is borne irrespective of rank


Cap of Maintenance

In the later end of thys yere came the thyrde *cappe of maynteinaunce* from the pope
Fabyan, Chron , I , an 1506

=Syn. 1 Justification, preservation - 2 *Subsistence*, *Livelihood*, etc See *living*

maintenantly† (mān′te-nant-li), *adv* [< **maintenant*, < F *maintenant*, now, at the present moment, ppr. of *maintenir*, keep, maintain see *maintain*] Incontinently, straightway

The Scottes, encouraged a fresh, assayled theyr enmies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that *mayntenantly* both the winges of the Byrtishe armie were utterly discomfited. *Holinshed* (1577) (*Nares*)

Maintenon cross (man-tē-nôn′ krôs) A cross marked by four diamonds forming its extremities, a personal ornament for women named from Madame de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV

maintop (mān′top), *n* *Naut*, a platform just below the head of the mainmast, resting on the trestletrees See *top*.

maintopmast (mān′top-mast or -mast), *n.* *Naut*, the mast next above the lower mainmast

maintopsail (mān′top-sāl or -sl), *n.* In square-rigged vessels, the sail above the mainsail —**Maintopsail-yard**, the yard on which the maintopsail is set

main-wales (mān′wālz), *n pl.* *Naut*, the strakes worked from the lower port-sill of the gun-deck to the bottom plank

main-yard (mān′yārd), *n* *Naut*, the lower yard on the mainmast

Their topmasts and their *mainyards*
Were cover d o'er wi gold
James Herries (Child s Ballads, I 206)

maioid (mā′yoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Maia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *maioidean*

II. *n* A crab of the group *Maioidea;* a spider-crab.

Also *maian*.

Maioidea (mā-yoi′dē-ä), *n pl.* [NL., < *Maia* + *-oidea*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, also called *Oxyrhyncha*, the spider-crabs. There are several families and more than 100 genera

maioidean (mā-yoi′dē-an), *a* Resembling a maioid; having the characters of the *Maioidea*.

mair[1] (mār), *a* and *n.* A Scotch form of *more*[1].

mair[2]†, **mairet**, *n.* Earlier forms of *mayor*.

maiset, *n.* An obsolete form of *mease*[2].

maisondewet, *n.* See *measondue*.

maist, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv* A Scotch form of *most*.

maistert, maistresset, etc. Obsolete forms of *master*, *mistress*, etc

maistowt. A Middle English contraction of *mayest thou*.

This *maistow* understonde and sen at eye
Chaucer, Knight s Tale, l 2158

maistri, maistree (mās′trı), *n* [E Ind] In the East Indies, a native foreman or master workman: said of masons, carpenters, cooks, etc.

Labour, 4 annas a day, exclusive of *maistries'* wages
Spons' Encyc Manuf, I 714

maistringt, *a* A Middle English form of *mastering*

maistriset, *n* [ME , < OF *maistrise*, mastery, < *maistre*, master see *mastery*] Same as *mastery*.

And eke amidde this purprise
Was maad a tour of giet *maistrise*
Rom of the Rose, l 4172

Maitland cord. See *cord*[1]

maître (mā′tr), *n* [F see *master*[1]] A master —**A la maître d'hôtel**, in *cookery*, a phrase signifying that a dish is served with a sauce made of butter melted with a little lemon juice, vinegar, and chopped parsley —**Maître de chapelle**, a choir master See *maîtrise* — **Maître d'hôtel**, the master or superintendent of the table in a mansion, a butler

maîtrise (mā-trēz′), *n* [F see *maistrise*] 1 In France, a school formerly attached to a cathedral or collegiate church, for the education of singers The pupils were supported at the expense of the church, and educated in other branches as well as music Most French musicians were educated in these schools before the Revolution, when they were suppressed Some were afterward reestablished, and a few still exist The master of such a school is called the *maître de chapelle*

2 Formerly, in France, a corporation of masters in a trade, a trade-gild

The Parisian couturières, prior to the Revolution, were continually persecuted by the *maîtrise* or corporation of women's tailors *Fortnightly Rev*, N S , XLII 288

maize (māz), *n* [Formerly also *maiz*, *mais*, *mayz*, *mays*, = F *mais*, formerly *maiz*, < Sp *maiz* (NL. *mays*), < W. Ind (Haytian) *mahiz*, *mahis*, the native name of the plant It was also formerly called *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat*, after F *blé de Turquie*, its origin, like that of the *Turkey cock* or *turkey*, being at one time erroneously ascribed vaguely to "Turkey" or the East] 1 A cereal plant, *Zea Mays*, of the grass family, the Indian corn In America commonly called simply *corn*, in Europe formerly *Turkey corn* or *Turkey wheat* For description, see *Zea*

2 The grain produced by the maize, Indian corn It appears in market either in the ear (i e , on the cob) or shelled (i e , removed from the cob). It is a highly nutritious food, starchy matter predominating in it As human food it is used in various forms (See *corn bread*, *hasty pudding*, *Indian meal*, *hominy*, *corn starch*, *samp*.) The immature kernels (green corn), boiled, form an excellent vegetable, and in this state maize is largely preserved by canning Of late years Indian corn has been extensively manufactured into glucose Maize is said to furnish food to a larger part of the human race than any other grain except rice It is also much used for fattening cattle and swine, as well as for horses An enormous amount is consumed in the manufacture of spirits, it is the principal grain distilled in the United States Maize was found in cultivation over a great part of America on its discovery, and was rapidly diffused throughout the world wherever the climate was suitable to it

Heer, of one grain of *Maiz*, a Reed doth spring
That thrice a year fine hundred grains doth bring
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 3

3 A coal-tar color, the sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of azoxy-stilbene. It dyes silk and wool reddish-yellow in an acid bath Also called *sun-yellow* —**Japan maize**, a variety with ornamental variegated leaves —**Mountain maize**, plants of the genus *Ombrophytum*, said to be eaten like mushrooms —**Water-maize**, the royal water lily *Victoria regia* so called on account of its farinaceous seeds

maize-bird (māz′ bėrd), *n.* An American blackbird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, one of the troopials or marsh-blackbirds. so called from its fondness for Indian corn.

maize-eater (māz'ē'tėr), *n.* A South American maize-bird, *Pseudoleistes virescens. P. L. Sclater*

maize-oil (māz'oil), *n.* An oil prepared from the seed of Indian corn. It is a limpid yellow oil, said to be a good lubricant, but it has not yet been produced cheaply and in considerable quantity

maize-smut (māz'smut), *n.* A destructive fungus, *Ustilago Maydis*, attacking the ovary as well as various other parts of the living plant of Indian corn

maize-thief (māz'thēf), *n.* A maize-bird, especially, the common marsh-blackbird, *Agelæus phœniceus. A. Wilson.*

Maj. An abbreviation of *Major* before a name

Majaqueus (ma-jā'kwē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of very large sooty shearwaters, of the family *Procellaridæ*. The bill and feet are robust, the nasal tubes long, and the wings and tail very short, the plumage is fuliginous, with white markings on the head. Two species, *M. æquinoctialis* and *M. conspicillatus*, inhabit southern seas. *Reichenbach*, 1850

majestatic† (maj-es-tat'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *majestatico*, *majestatico* (cf. G. *majestatisch* = Dan. *majestatisk* = Sw. *majestatisk*), < ML. **majestaticus*, < L. *majesta(t-)s*, majesty: see *majesty*.] Of majestic appearance; majestic

majestatical† (maj-es-tat'i-kal), *a.* [< *majestatic* + *-al*.] Same as *majestatic*

majestic (mā-jes'tik), *a.* [< *majesty* + *-ic*. Cf. *majestatic*.] **1.** Possessing majesty, having dignity of nature or appearance, of stately character, august

> Here his first lays *majestic* Denham sung
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 271

2. Characteristic of or manifesting majesty, lofty, grand, sublime: as, a *majestic* mien.

> Get the start of the *majestic* world
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130
>
> Look how she walks along yon shady space,
> Not Juno moves with more *majestic* grace
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 960

=**Syn.** *Majestic*, *August*, *Stately*, magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, noble. *Stately* is generally applied to the merely external, and sometimes to the wholly artificial: as a *stately* etiquette. The *majestic* and *august* are natural, *majestic* applying to the appearance, *august* to the character, while *stately* often applies to motion: as, a *stately* walk. *August*, as applied to persons, implies respect combined with awe on the part of the beholder: as, George Washington is the most *august* personage in American history. See *grand*

majestical (mā-jes'ti-kal), *a.* [< *majestic* + *-al*.] Majestic

> If I were ever to fall in love again . . . it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty
> *Cowley*, Greatness

majestically (mā-jes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a majestic manner, with majesty; with a lofty air or appearance

majesticalness (mā-jes'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character or being majestic. [Rare.]

majesticness (mā-jes'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being majestic. *Cartwright*, To the Countess of Carlisle. [Rare.]

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *majesties* (-tiz). [< ME. *majeste*, < OF. *majestet*, F. *majesté* = Sp. *majestad* = Pg. *magestade*, *majestade* = It. *maestà*, *maesta* = D. *majesteit* = G. Sw. *majestät* = Dan. *majestæt*, < L. *majesta(t-)s*, greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty, < *magus* (*major-*, orig. **majos-*, cf. *honestus*, honest, < *honor*, *honos*, honor), compar. (cf. *magis*, compar. adv.) of *magnus*, or rather of the rare positive *mayus*, great: see *magnitude*, *main*², *major*, etc.] **1.** The greatness or grandeur of exalted rank or character, or of manner; imposing loftiness; stateliness; in general, the character of inspiring awe or reverence.

> And aftir that, yit scholde he putten hem in a fayrere Paradys, where that thei schold see God of Nature visibly, in his *Majestee* and in his Blisse
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 279
>
> The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty*
> Ps. xciii. 1
>
> Awed by the *majesty* of Antiquity, turn not with indifference from the Future
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 106
>
> Girlish lightness passed away
> Into a sweet grave *majesty*,
> That scarce elsewhere the world might see
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 67

2. Royal state; royalty.

> Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt,
> And make high *majesty* look like itself
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 295

3. A title of address or dignity (commonly written with a capital) used in speaking to or of a ruling sovereign or his (or more rarely her) wedded consort: as, your *Majesty* or *Majesties*, their *majesties* the king and queen. By papal grant, the sovereigns of Spain bear the title of *Catholic Majesty*, those of Portugal, of *Most Faithful Majesty*, and the former kings of France had that of *Most Christian Majesty*.

> Before she arrived at London, Captaine Smith, to deserue her former courtesies, made her qualities knowne to the Queenes most excellent *Maiestie* and her Court.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 29
>
> Most royal *majesty*,
> I crave no more than hath your highness offer'd
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 196

4. [*cap.*] In *medieval art*, etc., a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity, seated on a throne. In the art of the Western Church this figure is usually robed in a cope and other vestments, wearing, as emblematic of sovereignty over the whole universe, a triple (sometimes a quadruple) crown similar to the papal tiara, and holding the mound or globe of kingly authority.

> The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass . . . the summit, as usual, representing a *Majesty*
> *Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 288

5. In medieval English usage, the canopy of a hearse: so called because generally adorned with the symbolic figure of God the Father, called the *Majesty*. See *hearse*.

> This tester like covering was known as the *majesty*
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II. 497

6. In *her.*, a representation of an eagle as crowned with a regal crown and holding a scepter. —**Apostolic Majesty**. See *apostolic king*, under *apostolic*.

majestyship (maj'es-ti-ship), *n.* [< *majesty* + *-ship*.] Majesty. [Rare.]

> And please your *majestyship*
> *Greene*, Looking-glass for London and England

Maj.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Major-General*, used before a name

majoe-bitter (mā'jō-bit'ėr), *n.* A bitter shrub of the West Indies, *Picramnia Antidesma*, used medicinally.

majolica (ma-jol'i-ka, It. pron. mā-yō'li-ka), *n.* [< *Maiolica*, for *Majorica* (Sp. *Mallorca*), whence the first specimens came.] **1.** Decorative enameled pottery, especially that of Italy from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. The name is applied particularly to the more richly adorned pieces, the colors of which have remarkable intensity. (See *mezza majolica*.) Modern writers on ceramics have attempted to limit it to lustered pottery, especially that of the middle ages and the sixteenth century, made in Majorca or in Spain, or more especially in Italy, in supposed imitation of ware from the two former countries.



Majolica Pesaro Ware of about A. D. 1510

2. As applied to modern pottery, a kind of ware which in effects of color partly imitates the pottery above defined, especially in large pieces used for architectural decoration, garden-seats, vases, etc. This ware is usually much harder and more perfectly manufactured than the ancient, but is inferior in decorative effect, being cast in molds and having a mechanical look. —**Fontana majolica**, a variety of the majolica of Urbino, the name *Fontana* having been adopted by certain of the leading decorators of that school. The painter known as Orazio Fontana is the most celebrated of these, his work takes rank among the finest productions of the sixteenth century.

major (mā'jor), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *maior*, *mayor*, *mayour*, *mayeur*, F. *majeur* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *maior*, *mayor*, *major* = It. *maggiore*, < L. *major*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *magnitude* and *majesty*. II. *n.* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *major*, < F. *major* = Sp. *mayor* = Pg. *mayor* = It. *maggiore*, < L. *major*, an elder, adult (usually in pl.), ML. also chief officer, chief, mayor (cf. *mayor*, from the same source); from the adj.] **I.** *a* **1.** Greater; more important or effective; first in force or consideration; leading; principal: as, the *major* premise or term of a syllogism.

> My *major* vow lies here, this I'll obey
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 49

2. Greater in quantity, number, or extent: as, the *major* part of the revenue, of an assembly, or of a territory.

> In any rank or profession whatever, the more general or *major* part of opinion goes with the face
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1

> The first eight lines of this Italian sonnet are often called the *major* portion
> *Lanier*, Science of Eng. Verse, p. 241

3†. Of age; having attained to majority. *Godwin.* —**4.** In *music*: (*a*) Of intervals, standard or normal, literally "greater," as compared with minor intervals. The term is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, and ninths, designating an interval equivalent to the intervals between the key note of a standard or normal scale and its second, third, sixth, seventh, and ninth tone respectively. Thus, a *major second* is two semitones long, a *major third* four semitones, a *major sixth* nine semitones, and a *major seventh* eleven semitones. *Major* has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths and octaves, and is then equivalent to the older term *perfect*. Finally, it is used to distinguish the larger of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity: as, a *major* step or tone (⅛), which is a comma greater than a minor tone. Opposed to *minor*, and also often to *diminished* and *augmented*. See *interval*, 5. (*b*) Of tones, distant by a major interval from a given tone: as, A is the *major* third of F, etc. (*c*) Of tonalities and scales, standard or normal: characterized by a major third and also by a major sixth and seventh: opposed to *minor*. The *major tonality* or *scale* is the recognized standard of reference for all the modern musical systems. See *key*, *tonality*, and *scale*. (*d*) Of triads and chords, characterized by a major third between the root and the tone next above, and a perfect fifth between the root and the second tone above: opposed to *minor*, *diminished*, and *augmented*. The *major triad* is the usual standard of reference in classifying the chords of modern music. See *triad* and *chord*. (*e*) Of cadences, ending in a major triad. (*f*) Of modes in the modern sense, and thus of composition in general, characterized by the use of a major tonality and of major cadences: as, a piece is written throughout in the *major* mode. From an acoustical point of view, major intervals, chords, and scales are simpler and stronger in themselves and admit of better harmonic extension and combination than minor. The educated taste of modern times has tended to exalt the major over the minor, making the former the standard and normal of which the latter is the variation, while the medieval systems, being based upon a different conception of music at various points, tended the other way. The esthetic effect of the major in contrast with the minor is brighter, stronger, and more complete. It has recently been maintained that major and minor phenomena, in all their phases, are mutually reciprocal, the major triad, scale, etc., being measured upward in a certain way from a given tone, and the minor triad, scale, etc., being measured downward in the same way from the same tone. According to this view, the major triad of C is called the *over chord* of C, and the minor triad of *b* is called the *under chord* of C, etc.

5. In *logic*, wider, broader, more extensive, a predicate to more subjects. The *major extreme* or *major term* of a syllogism is that term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion, the *major premise* is that premise which contains the major term. These have always been the usual definitions, but they have been subject to dispute, owing to the fact that the real distinction between major and minor vanishes in certain cases. —**Bob major**. See *bob*, 7. —**Major axis**. Same as *transverse axis* (which see, under *axis*). —**Major function**. See *function*.

II. *n.* **1.** *Milt.*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel, the lowest field-officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion, and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer. His ordinary position in the line is behind the left wing. Abbreviated *Maj.*

2. In *law*, a person who is old enough to manage his own concerns. See *age*, *n.*, 3. —**3.** In *music*, the major mode, or a major tonality or major chord, taken absolutely. —**4.** In *logic*: (*a*) The major premise of a syllogism, which in direct syllogisms states the rule from which the conclusion is drawn. (*b*) The major extreme of a syllogism. —**5†.** Same as *mayor*.

> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 7

major (mā'jor), *v. i.* [< *major*, *n.*, I.] To act the major; look and talk big, or with a military air. [Rare.]

> Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to *major* about in the tartans like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning, wi' his poor wizzened houghs as blue as a blaewort?
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

majoralty† (mā'jor-al-ti), *n.* [See *mayoralty*.] Same as *mayoralty*.

> The *majoralty* of Sir John Pethick, Knight
> *Maron* (1659), quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 486

majorat (ma-zhō-rä'), *n.* [F.: see *majorate*¹.] **1.** The right of succession to property according to age, primogeniture: so called in some of the countries of Europe. —**2.** In France, property, landed or funded, which might be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and attached to the title so as to descend with it inalienably. This principle was abolished in the first revolution restored by Napoleon I., restricted under Louis Philippe, and finally abolished in 1849.

majorate¹† (mā'jor-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *majorare*, make greater, increase, < L. *major*, greater: see *major*, *a.*, and *-ate*².] To increase. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts.

majorate² (mā'jor-āt), *n.* [= F. *majorat*, < ML. *majoratus*, < L. *major*, greater, elder: see *major*, *n.*, and *-ate*³.] The office or rank of major; majority; majorship. [Rare.]

majoration† (mā-jo-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *majoratio(n-)*, < *majorare*, make greater: see *majorate*.] Increase; enlargement.

But *majoration*, which is also the work of refraction, appeareth plainly in sounds *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 254.

Majorcan (mā-jor'kan), *a* and *n* [< *Majorca* (see def.) (Sp. *Mallorca*) + *-an*.] **I**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain.

II, *n* A native or an inhabitant of the island of Majorca. Also *Mallorcan*.

majordomo (mā-jor-dō'mō), *n* [= F. *majordome* = It. *maggiordomo*, < Sp. *mayordomo* = Pg. *mordomo*, *maiordomo*, < ML. *major domus*, a house-steward: L. *major*, elder, ML. chief (see *mayor*), *domus*, gen. of *domus*, a house: see *dome*[1].] A man employed to superintend the management of a household, especially that of a sovereign or other dignitary keeping a great establishment, a house-steward. In former times the majordomo of a royal household was commonly an officer of high rank and influence, often charged with important ministerial duties in affairs of government. See *mayor of the palace*, under *mayor*.

He took the ceremony which he found ready in the custom of the Jews, where the *major domo*, after the paschal supper, gave bread and wine to every person of his family. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 116.

The King's personal favorite and attendant, his "dapifer, pincerna," *major domus*, or something of the kind. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 441.

major-general (mā'jor-jen'e-ral), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general. In the United States army the grade of major general has hitherto been the highest permanent one (see *general* and *lieutenant general*), and in active service a major general may be assigned to the command of a division, a corps, or an entire army. In the British and German armies major generals are the lowest permanent general officers (brigadiers in the former being temporarily appointed), and in action usually command brigades. Abbreviated *Maj. Gen.*

major-generalship (mā'jor-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *major-general* + *-ship*.] The office of a major-general.

Majorist (mā'jor-ist), *n* [< *Major* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Georg Major, a German Protestant theologian (1502–74), who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation.

Majoristic (mā-jo-ris'tik), *a* [< *Majorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Majorists or to their doctrines.—**Majoristic controversy**, a controversy which began in 1551, between Georg Major and Nikolaus von Amsdorf, in regard to the doctrine of justification by faith. Major maintained that good works are essential to salvation, and Amsdorf was accused of believing that they are hindrance to salvation. The controversy continued till the adoption of the Formula of Concord in 1577.

majority (mā-jor'i-ti), *n.*, pl. *majorities* (-tiz) [= F. *majorité* = Sp. *mayoridad* = Pg. *maioridade* = It. *maggiorità*, < ML. *majorita(t-)s*, < L. *major*, greater: see *major* and *-ity*.] **1†.** The state of being major or greater; superiority, preponderance.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 109.

2. The greater number; more than half the whole number: as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes. See *plurality*.

After all, it is my principle that the will of the *majority* should prevail. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

3. The excess of one of two groups of things which have been enumerated over the other: as, the measure was carried by a *majority* of twenty votes; his *majority* was two to one.—**4.** Full age, the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs and to exercise the rights of citizenship.—In most countries twenty-one years. The majority of a reigning prince usually occurs much earlier, in France it used to be at fourteen years. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

This prince [Henry III.] was no sooner come to his *majority* but the baron raised a cruel war against him. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

5. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

Soon after his marriage Thompson became acquainted with Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who, struck by his appearance and bearing, conferred on him the *majority* of a local regiment of militia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 309.

6†. [L. *majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry.

A posterity not unlike their *majority*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

The majority, the great majority, the dead.—**To go over to or to join the majority**, to join the dead or departed, die.

majorship (mā'jor-ship), *n* [< *major* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of major; majority.

majoun, madjoun, *n.* See *majun*.

majun (ma-jön'), *n* [Also *majoon*, *mayoun*, *madjoun*, *majum*; Turk. *ma'jūn*, paste, putty, confect, electuary, a kind of taffy or preparation of sugar with spices.] A green-colored intoxicating confection, commonly sold in the bazaars of India. The chief ingredients used in making it are ganja (or hemp) leaves, milk, ghee, poppy-seeds, flowers of the thorn apple (*Datura*), the powder of *Nux vomica*, and sugar. *Qanoon-e Islam*, Glos. lxxxiii. (*Yule and Burnell*.) See *bhang*.

majuscula (mā-jus'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *majusculæ* (-lē) [L. (ML.), < *littera*, letter: see *majuscule*.] Same as *majuscule*.

majuscule (mā-jus'kūl), *n* [= F. *majuscule* = Sp. *mayuscula* = Pg. *mauiusculo* = It. *majuscolo*, < L. (ML.) *majuscula*, < *littera*, a somewhat larger letter (< than the minuscule), fem. of *majusculus*, somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (neut. *majus*), larger, greater: see *major*.] In *paleography*, a capital or uncial letter, opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majuscule writing**, writing composed of capital or uncial letters, as in the oldest surviving Greek manuscripts, and in the majority of Latin manuscripts down to the ninth century. In Greek paleography majuscule writing is not clearly distinguished into capital and uncial writing, as in Latin (true capitals being confined to superscriptions, in imitation of the lapidary style), and all three adjectives are often alike applied to it. See *capital*, *cursive*, *minuscule*, *uncial*.

In Latin *majuscule writing* there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital letter writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 145.

makable (mā'ka-bl), *a* [< *make*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being made, effectible, feasible.

Makassar oil. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

make[1] (māk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *made*, ppr. *making*. [< ME. *maken*, *makien* (pret. *makede*, *maked*, pp. *maked*, *maad*, *mad*, *imaked*, *imad*, *imade*, etc.), < AS. *macian* (pret. *macode*, pp. *macod*) = OS. *macôn* = OFries. *makia*, *mekia*, also *matia*, *mattia*, *mettia* = MD. *maken*, *macken*, D. *maken* = MLG. *maken* = OHG. *machôn*, *mahhôn*, MHG. G. *machen*, make, in OHG. also fit or fasten together (not found in Icel. or Goth.), cf. Sw. *maka*, move, = Dan. *mage*, manage, < LG. or G.), cf. AS. *gemac*, fit, suitable, = OHG. *gimah*, MHG. G. *gemach*, fit, suited, corresponding, = Icel. *makr* in compar. *makarra*, more fit or suitable, = Sw. *maka* = Dan. *mage*, matching, cf. also deriv. *make*[2], *mate*[1], and *match*[1], < Teut. √ *mak*, perhaps akin to Gr. μηχανή, a machine: see *machine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give being to, bring into existence, cause to exist as a distinct thing or entity; create, in either a primary or a secondary sense; be the author of, produce: as, God *made* man in his own image; to *make* a book, or a will; to *make* laws or regulations; to *make* an estimate, a calculation, or a plan.

The boke *maad* of Rychарde Hampole heremyte to an ankeresse. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xl.

Towardes the west, abonte a good bow shote, is Ager Damascenus, in the whiche place Adam was *made*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

And God *made* two great lights; . . . he *made* the stars also. Gen. i. 16.

What nature *makes* in any mood
To me is warranted for good. *Lowell*, The Nomades.

2. To give form or character to, fashion, fabricate, construct, form, or compose. *Make* is used with *of*, *out of*, or *from* before the material used, *with* before the means used, *by* before the operative agency or method, and *for* or an infinitive before the purpose or destination.

And there the Iewes scorned him, and *maden* him a Crowne of the Braunches of Albespyne, that is White Thorn, that grew in that same Gardyn. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

Thou shalt not *make* unto thee any graven image. Ex. xx. 4.

If my breast had not been *made of* faith and my heart *of* steel. *Shak.*, C. of L., iii. 2. 150.

Fairy tales are *made out of* the dreams of the poor. *Lowell*, Democracy.

3. To fashion suitably, adapt in formation or constitution, design or intend in making: generally in the passive, followed by *for* or an infinitive with *to*.

The sabbath was *made for* man. Mark ii. 27.

Meat was *made for* mouths. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 1. 211.

This hand was *made* to handle nought but gold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 7.

Man was *made* to mourn. *Burns*, Title of Poem.

4. To convert or transform, as into something different; cause to receive a new form or condition with *into* expressed or understood.

He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. 4.

Sometimes it [the peacock] was *made into* a pie, at one end of which the head appeared above the crust in all its plumage, with the beak richly gilt. *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 277, note.

5. To fashion by action or preparation, bring into condition or order, fit for use or service; arrange; prepare: as, to *make* hay or a crop; to *make* a garden, to *make* a feast.

Make me savoury meat, such as I love. Gen. xxvii. 4.

Wait upon me to Church, and then run Home and *make* the Bed, and put every Thing in its Place. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

The evening of the day you helped me to *make* hay in the orchard meadows, as I was tired with raking swaths, I sat down to rest me on a stile. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

6. To form, constitute, or compose; be the basis, groundwork, material, or constituent parts of: as, milk *makes* both butter and cheese; rye flour *makes* dark-colored bread; he will *make* a good lawyer, two and two *make* four, citizens *make* the state.

Thou would'st *make* a good fool. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 5. 41.

Those continued instances of time which flow into a thousand years *make* not to him one moment. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 11.

Stone walls do not a prison *make*,
Nor iron bars a cage. *Lovelace*, To Althea from Prison.

7. To form, produce, or constitute by causation or influence, be the cause or occasion of; give rise to, raise up: used in both a physical and a moral sense: as, a wet season *makes* bad harvests; to *make* an excavation or a vacuum, to *make* a rent in a garment; to *make* a good impression, to *make* trouble, to *make* friends or enemies, to *make* a mountain out of a molehill, to *make* merchandise of one's principles.

Thanne Lecchoure seyde "allas!" and on owre lady he cryed,
To *make* mercy for his mis-dedes bitwene God and his soule. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 73.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can *make* a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 255.

You may easily imagine to yourself what appearance I *made*, who am pretty tall, ride well, and was very well dressed, at the head of a whole county. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 113.

8. To cause, induce, constrain, or compel: followed by an infinitive, usually without the sign *to*: as, to *make* a horse go, to *make* a person forget his misfortunes, to *make* anything seem better or worse than it is.

Kynge Arthur *made* hem alle to sitte doun by hym as he that was the curteisest man of the worlde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

The Lord *make* his face shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

A stumble *makes* one take firmer footing. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

All the Paintings and Prints made of late years of the King *make* him look very old, which in my mind is not so. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 220.

9. To cause to be, become, or appear, put into the state or condition of being, afford occasion, opportunity, or means of being or seeming: as, to *make* one's wants known, to *make* a person glad or sorry; oppression *made* them rebels, to *make* a law of no effect.

Tyl Pacience haue preued the and parfite the *maked*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 212.

Hope deferred *maketh* the heart sick. Prov. xiii. 12.

We stone thee . . . because that thou, being a man, *makest* thyself God. John x. 33.

And you have been a man long known to me, though I had never so good means, as desire, to *make* myself acquainted with you. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 189.

You, and twenty thousand merks,
Will *make* me a man complete, lady. *Rob Roy* (Child's Ballads, VI. 260).

She sought to *make* me traitor to myself. *Milton*, S. A., l. 401.

Mr. Dangle, here are two very civil gentlemen trying to *make* themselves understood, and I don't know which is the interpreter. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

10. To cause to be in the condition of; constitute or appoint, invest with the rank, power, or attributes of.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii. 14.

Pardon me, sir, the boldness is mine own,
That, being a stranger in this city here,
Do *make* myself a suitor to your daughter,
Unto Bianca, fair and virtuous. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 91.

For the more Solemnity of his Coronation, he then *made* nine Knights, and created four Earls. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 136.

11. To cause to be perceived, bring into view or apprehension, manifest by demonstration or representation: as, to *make* a show of devotion, to *make* a feint of attacking.

Lord cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, *make* signal of thy hope. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

We generally *make* love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life: they are half theatrical, half romantic. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

Thus, aiming to be fine, they *make* a show,
As tawdry squires in country churches do. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1667), l. 33.

12. Used absolutely, to bring into the desired condition; render independent; set up; estab-

lish the fortune, independence, fame, or standing of.

There's enough [money] to *make* us all
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 2 60
If I can get her, I am *made* for ever
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i 6
In these moments he must *make* or mar himself for life *Trollope*, Castle Richmond, xxx

13. To bring about or to pass; be the agent in doing, performing, or effecting; accomplish, consummate, or achieve by effort or agency; effect. as, to *make* peace, the waves *made* havoc on the coast, he *made* the distance in one hour, the earth *makes* yearly revolutions round the sun, the ship *made* ten knots an hour, to *make* a hearty meal; to *make* a landing, a survey, or a visit. *Make* is used periphrastically, with an object (with or without a possessive or an adjective preceding or a prepositional adjunct following), in a great variety of analogous applications where the action may be expressed by a verb corresponding to the object as, to *make* haste, choice, complaint, provision, delivery, mention, etc, to *make* an appearance, one's escape, a halt, a pretense, etc, equivalent to *hasten, choose, complain, provide, deliver, mention, appear, escape, halt, pretend*, etc

And also in the Contrees where I have ben, ben manye dyversitees of manye wondirfulle thinges, mo thanne I *make* mencioun of *Mandeville*, Travels, p 314

Ofte merveile hadde Pendragon that Merlin com not as he hadde *made* promyse, till that merlin drow him a syde *Merlin* (E E T S), i 47

Desyre him cum, and *make* me alde
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI 80)

Make ye marriages with us Gen xxxiv 9

There is a brief, how many sports are ripe,
Make choice of which your highness will see first
Shak, M N D, v 1 43

I am *making* a slow recovery, hardly yet able to walk across the room *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs Meynell

A gnat's wings *make* ten or fifteen thousand strokes per second *H Spencer*, Prin of Psychol, § 91

14 To bring or draw in or into possession, acquire or attain; gain, get, or obtain: as, to *make* money or profit, to *make* so many points in a game, to *make* a fortune or a reputation, in a negative sense, to *make* a loss

Of mine owne Countrey I have not *made* so great experience *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 253

Captain Swan thought it convenient to *make* what interest he could with the Sultan *Dampier*, Voyages, I 354

15 To determine or conclude to be, hold or reckon, after computation, trial, or consideration as, I *make* the sum larger than you do, he *made* the weight 17 pounds, what do you *make* her? I *make* her (or *make* her out) a full-rigged ship, to *make* much, little, or great account of anything

The Pilots about noone *made* themselues Southwards of the Ile[s] twelue leagues
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 118

Our School men and other Diuines *make* nine kinds of bad Spirits *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 119

Was this becoming such a Saint as they would *make* him, to adulterat those Sacred words from the grace of God to the acts of his own grace? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v

16 To bring within reach or view, come in sight of, reach or attain to, fetch up or arrive at, as a point in space as, to *make* a port or harbor

On fryday the 11 of May we *made* land it was somewhat low, where appeared certaine hummocks or hills in it
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 105

They that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side *Sir T Browne* Vulg Err

We could only *make* Bethany before the night came
L Wallace, Ben Hur, p 40

17 To bring into force or operation; cause to be effective or available

Powhatan and all the power he could *make* would after come kill vs all, if they that brought it could not kill vs with our owne weapons
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 212

For those kings which have sold the blood of others at a low rate have but *made* the market for their own enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price
Raleigh, Hist World, Pref, p 13.

18. To bring to completion; complete, fill the complement or tale of. as, another will *make* ten; thus *makes* out the whole order

This bottle *makes* an angel *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iv 2 6.

19† To contribute.

Memory *maketh* most to a sound Iudgement and perfect worldly wisdome
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 31

20. To put forth; give out; deliver as, to *make* a speech.

She stood to her defence and *made* shot for shot
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 6

21. To do; be about; be occupied or busied with: with *what*. [Archaic]

Whence art thou, and *what* doost thou here now *make*?
Spenser, F Q, VII vi. 25.

She was in his company at Page's house, and *what* they *made* there I know not. *Shak*, M W of W, ii 1 244

Night's bird, quoth he, *what mak'st* thou in this place,
To view my wretched miserable case?
Drayton, The Owl

Give mee leave to inquire of your Majesty *what* you *make* in fields of blood, when you should be amidst your Parliament of peace *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 56

22 To inform, apprise, prepare by previous instruction; forewarn, "coach", train

Come, let's before, and *make* the justice, captain.
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv 9

23. To think; judge: with *of*

I was only wondering what our people would *make of* her, they have never seen a white servant in their lives
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 242.

To make a back, a bed, a board, abode, a cast, a circuit See the nouns. — **To make account†, to make account of.** See *account*. — **To make a clean breast of** See *breast*. — **To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*. — **To make a current or circuit,** in *elect*, to complete the electric circuit, and so allow the current to flow. — **To make a difference, a dividend, a double, a face** See the nouns. — **To make a figure,** to be conspicuous, cut a figure See *cut*

They *make a figure* in dress and equipage
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3

To make a flash, a fool of, a hand†, a hare of, a hash of, a leg, a lip See the nouns. — **To make all split†,** to behave violently or rantingly [Slang]

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split* *Shak*, M N D, i 2 32

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, ii 3

To make a long arm, to stretch out the arm in reaching for anything, as at table [Colloq] — **To make a magnet** Same as *to make the magnet*. — **To make a march, a meal, a mock of** See the nouns. — **To make a matter of conscience** See *conscience*. — **To make amends,** to render compensation or satisfaction. — **To make a mouth.** See *mouth*. — **To make an end** See *end*. — **To make an honest woman of** See *honest*. — **To make a passage, a point of, a run, a scene, a show, a stand** See the nouns. — **To make avaunt†** See *avaunt*[1]. — **To make a Virginia fence,** to walk like a drunken man, stagger in a zigzag course *Lowell*, Big low Papers, 2d ser Int [U S, rare]. — **To make avizandum** See *avizandum*. — **To make away†,** to put out of the way kill, destroy

Pray God he be not *made away*
B Jonson, Alchemist, v 1

To make away with, to squander, dissipate recklessly destroy. — **To make believe,** to pretend, act as if as, he was only *making believe*

Sometimes the Queen would *make believe*
To heed him nought
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 112

To make boot of, capital of, cheer†, choice of See the nouns. — **To make both ends meet.** See *end*. — **To make common cause with.** See *cause*. — **To make connections** See *connection*. — **To make conscience.** See *conscience*. — **To make danger†,** to attempt or try, make experiment. [A Latinism]

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger*,
Try what they are, try
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii 4

To make danger of† See *danger*. — **To make dates.** See *date*[1]. — **To make dole (or dool)†,** to mourn. — **To make ducks and drakes** See *duck*[2]. — **To make earth,** in *teleg*, to put the line in contact with the earth When there is a leakage of current from the line to earth it is said to *make earth*. — **To make even** See *even*[1]. — **To make fast** See *fast*[1]. — **To make feast†** See *feast*. — **To make fish,** to cure or dry fish [Cant.]. — **To make foul water** See *foul*[1]. — **To make free with.** See *free*. — **To make from†,** to take from, alienate

Make from olde reliques reverence,
From publique shewes magnificence
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii

To make fun of, to ridicule. — **To make game of** See *game*[1]. — **To make good** See *good*. — **To make good cheer†, to make good play, to make haste, to make hay, to make head against** See the nouns. — **To make good or bad weather** (*naut*), to behave (well or ill) in a gale said of a ship To *make bad weather* is to roll or pitch violently

I found, for one thing, that whalers always *made better weather* than merchantmen, when they were in company
Science, VII 167

To make head against, to oppose successfully. — **To make headway,** to move forward, forge ahead gain progress. — **To make hence†,** to cause to depart expel or send away

It is as dangerous to *make* them *hence*,
If nothing but their birth be their offence
B Jonson, Sejanus, ii 2

To make interest See *interest*. — **To make it one's business.** See *business*. — **To make known.** See *known*. — **To make light of** See *light*[2]. — **To make little of** (*a*) To consider as of little or no value, treat as insignificant (*b*) To fail to understand fully See *to make nothing of*. — **To make love to** See *love*[1]. — **To make margin.** See *margin*. — **To make matter†,** to matter, import.

What *makes matter*, say they, if a bird sing auke or crow cross? *Holland*, tr of Livy, p 247

To make meanst. See *mean*[3]. — **To make mock at.** See *mock*[1]. — **To make money** See *money*. — **To make much (more, a great deal,** and the like) **of.** (*a*) To consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure, treat with special favor (*b*) See *to make nothing of*. — **To make no bones.** See *bone*[1]. — **To make no doubt,** to have no doubt, be confident. — **To make no force†.** See *force*[1]. — **To make no matter,** to have no weight or importance, make no difference said of things. — **To make nothing for,** to have no effect in assisting, supporting, or confirming as, mere assertions *make nothing for* an argument. — **To make nothing (or little) of** (*a*) To regard or think of as nothing (or little) as, she *makes nothing of* walking ten miles. (*b*) To be unable to understand, obtain no satisfactory result from as, I can *make nothing of* him (*c*) To treat as of no (or little) value

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very *little of* it *Addison*

To make oath, to swear (to a statement) in a form and manner prescribed by law. — **To make off†,** get rid of, dispose of

He could not subsist here, and thereupon *made off* his estate, and with his family, and £1000 in his purse, he returned for England *Withrop*, Hist New England, II 15

To make one a jape† See *jape*. — **To make one's beard†** See *beard*. — **To make one's honors** See *honor*. — **To make one's lucky** See *lucky*. — **To make one's manners** See *manner*. — **To make one's mark.** See *mark*[1]. — **To make one's market.** (*a*) To make sale of one's cargo or stock in trade (*b*) To dispose of one's self in marriage, make a marriage or an engagement to marry. — **To make one's self at home** See *home*. — **To make one's self scarce** See *scarce*. — **To make one's way** (*a*) To proceed as to *make one's way* homeward (*b*) To succeed, be successful as, to *make one's way* in the world. — **To make out.** (*a*) To learn by labor or effort discover, obtain a clear understanding of discern, decipher as, I cannot *make out* the meaning of this passage I tried in vain to *make* the girl *out* (*b*) To effect hardly or with difficulty, barely succeed in with an infinitive clause for object as, I just *made out* to reach the place in time. (*c*) To prove, evince, cause to appear or be esteemed establish by evidence or argument as, to *make out* one's case you would *make* him *out* to be a fool (*d*) To find or supply to the full as, he was not able to *make out* the money on the whole sum (*e*) To draw up, prepare as, to *make out* a bill, to *make out* an application. — **To make over** (*a*) To remake, reconstruct, either in the same or in a different form as, to *make over* an old gown (*b*) To transfer the title of, convey, alienate as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee. — **To make place, remembrance, reverence†.** See the nouns. — **To make ready** See *ready*. — **To make sail, shift,** etc See the nouns. — **To make the best of** See *best*. — **To make the doors†,** to make fast or bar the doors, close the entrance

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shak*, As you Like it, iv 1 162.

To make the feathers or fur fly. See *fly*[1]. — **To make the land.** See *land*[1]. — **To make the magnet,** in *electromagnetism*, to close the electric circuit which includes the magnetizing coil of the magnet, or otherwise to send a current through that circuit To unmake the magnet is to open the circuit or stop the current. — **To make the most of,** to use to the best advantage, use to the uttermost

If this be treason, *make the most of* it
Patrick Henry, Speech (1765).

To make things hum See *hum*[1]. — **To make unready†** See *unready*. — **To make up** (*a*) To collect into one, form by bringing together the constituent parts of as, to *make up* a bundle (*b*) To form or fashion by fitting and uniting the several parts of as, to *make up* a garment (*c*) To compose from elements or ingredients, form prepare as, all bodies are *made up* of atoms to *make up* a prescription (*d*) To fabricate artfully, compose fictitiously, produce from imagination as, he *makes* it *up* as he goes along, to *make up* a story out of the whole cloth (that is, without any foundation) (*e*) To complete as, to *make up* a given sum (*f*) To supplement, supply what is wanting to

My dwarf shall dance,
My eunuch sing, my fool *make up* the antic
B Jonson, Volpone, iii 6

(*g*) To assume a particular form of features as, to *make up* a face Hence *to make up a lip* is to pout (*h*) To compensate make good as to *make up* a loss (*i*) To settle adjust or arrange for settlement as, to *make up* accounts (*j*) To determine bring to a definite conclusion as, to *make up* one's mind (*k*) To reckon

And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts in that day when I *make up* my jewels Mal iii 17

(*l*) To make good as, to *make up* a loss or deficiency (*m*) To compose harmonize, adjust as, to *make up* a difference or a quarrel (*n*) To repair as, to *make up* a hedge Ezek xiii 5 (*o†*) To prepare, fortify close

We must *make up* our ears gainst these assaults
Of charming tongues *B Jonson*, Sejanus, i 2

To make up leeway See *leeway*. — **To make up one's mind,** to decide, come to a decision

The engineers *made up their minds* that we were in the trade winds again, and that we should not want the engines for some days *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II xviii

With a cheerful smile, as one whose *mind*
Is all *made up* *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv 3

To make up one's mouth for, to expect with desire, have an appetite for as, his *mouth* was *made up for* a chicken salad [Colloq]. — **To make war,** to bring about an armed contest initiate or levy war make an attack in force as, to *make war* upon or against a neighboring country

If it [a city] will *make war* against thee, then thou shalt besiege it. Deut xx. 12.

To make water. (*a*) *Naut*, to leak, take in water by a leak (*b*) To urinate. — **To make way** (*a*) To make progress, advance. (*b*) To open a passage, clear the way. — **To make words,** to multiply words, engage in wordy discussion or dispute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do, act; be active; take a course or line of action, now only in phrases

formed with particles, and in the archaic phrase *to meddle or make*

His fearfull Rider *makes*
Like som vnskilfull lad that vnder takes
To holde som ships helm, while the head long Tyde
Carries away that Vessell and her Guide
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, II, The Handy Crafts

2 To cause one's self to be or appear; manifest the state or condition of being, act in a certain manner, as indicated by a succeeding adjective as, he *made bold* to ask a favor; to *make merry* over another's mishap —3. To have effect, contribute, tend, be of advantage followed by *for*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make for* peace Rom. xiv 19

A thing may *make to* my present purpose *Boyle*

4 To make way; proceed, move; direct one's course with various words expressing direction as, he *made toward* home, he *made after* the boy as fast as he could

I would have you *make hither* with an appetite
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1

Is 't not possible
To *make in* to the land? tis here before us
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i 1

Thou wishest I should *make to* Shoar,
Yet still put st in thy thwarting Oar
Pryor, Alma, III

5 To move upward or inward, flow up or toward the land, rise said of the tide and of water in a ship, etc as, the tide *makes* fast, water was *making* in the hold.—6† To compose, especially, to compose poetry. Compare *maker*, 2

Ye lovers, that kan *make* of sentement,
In this case oghte ye be diligent
To forthren me somewhat in my labour
Chaucer, Good Women, l 69

The God of shepheards, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me homely as I can, to *make*
Spenser, Shep Cal, June

To make after, to follow, pursue, endeavor to overtake or catch —**To make against**, to oppose, be adverse to as, this argument *makes against* his cause

Consideration s intinite
Do *make against* it
Shak, 1 Hen IV, v 1 103

Time and temporising, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him [Perkin Warbeck] did now, when they were discovered, rather *make against* him
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII

Though they ever speak on his side yet their words still *make against* him *Bacon*, Essay of a King, p 210

To make and break, in *elect*, to close and open a circuit, set up and stop a current —**To make as** if or **though**, to act as if, appear, make believe, feign that

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled Josh viii 15

And they drew nigh unto the village whither they went, and He *made as though* he would have gone further
Luke xxiv 28

To make at, to approach as if to attack make a hostile movement against

Then did Christian draw, for he saw that it was time to bestir him, and Apollyon as fast *made at* him, throwing darts as thick as hail *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p 127

To make away with, to put out of the way, remove, destroy, kill —**To make bold**. See *bold* —**To make bold with**, to use, etc, boldly or freely

They may not by their Law drinke Wine, they compound a drinke of dry raisons steeped in water and other mixtures, yea, and secretly will *make bolde with* the former
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 588

To make dainty† See *dainty* **To make for** (*a*) To be for the advantage of, favor, or operate in favor of

Not that I neglect those things that *make for* the dignity of the commonwealth *B Jonson*, Epicœne, v 1

The not ourselves which is in us and all around us became to them adorable eminently and altogether as a power which *makes for* righteousness
M Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i

(*b*) To direct one's steps or course to, proceed toward (*c*) To approach hostilely, make at. [Colloq.] —**To make merry**. See *merry* —**To make nice of**†, to be scrupulous about, be particular in regard to, be fastidious or finical as to

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up
Shak, K John, III 4 148.

To make off, to depart suddenly, run away, bolt

My sister took this occasion to *make off*
Steele, Tatler, No 85

To make off with, to run away with, carry off —**To make out**. (*a*) To get along, come out, succeed as, how did you *make out*? [Colloq.] (*b*) See *to make out* (*b*), under I (*c*) To stretch or extend

From the north end [of old Cairo] the foot of the hill *makes out* to the river
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 25

To make **sure**, to consider as certain feel confident as, I *made sure* that he would do so, but am disappointed —To make **sure of**, to secure full knowledge or possession of, obtain with certainty or absolutely as, to *make sure of* the facts, or *of* the game.—**To make up**. (*a*) To effect a reconciliation settle differences, become friends again as, kiss and *make up*

To any overtures of reconciliation he [Bowles] made prompt and winning response. "The pleasantest man to *make up* with that I ever knew," said a life long acquaintance *G S Merriam*, S Bowles, I 215.

(*b*) To dress, etc, as an actor, for a particular part, particularly, to paint and disguise the face, give a different appearance to one's self for any purpose or occasion.—**To make up for**, to compensate, replace, supply by an equivalent

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift*, To Pope

To make up to (*a*) To approach, draw near to, approach and join, come into company with.

He espied two men come tumbling over the wall, on the left hand of the narrow way, and they *made up* apace to him *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 111.

Make up to Clifton, I'll to Sir Nicholas Gawsey
Shak, 1 Hen IV, v 4. 58.

(*b*) To endeavor to be on friendly or affectionate terms with, especially, to court. [Colloq.]

Young Bullock, . . who had been *making up to* Miss Maria the last two seasons *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xii

To make with†, to act or coöperate with, concur or agree with

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same
Hooker, Eccles. Polity

To meddle or make See *meddle*

make[1] (māk), *n* [< ME *make*, < *make*[1], *v*.] 1. Form, shape, constitution and arrangement of parts; structure; style of making or make-up. as, a man of slender *make*, the *make* of a coat

Anone he lette two cofres make,
Of one semblance, of one *make*
Gower, Conf Amant., v

The Italians mask some characters, and endeavour to preserve the peculiar humour by the *make* of the mask
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 1

Each one sat
Oft in mid banquet measuring with his eyes
His neighbour s *make* and might
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

2 Mental constitution or character, intellectual make-up, individual nature or quality

Jack, therefore, being of a plodding *make*, shall be a citizen *Steele*, Tatler, No 30

It were obvious and unmixed deviltry simply to condemn this natural *make* of mine, or turn it over to ruthless punishment *H James*, Subs and Shad, p 19

3 That which is made; manufacture, production as, garments of domestic *make*.

It is the product of several large manufacturing establishments, who usually claim to have some peculiarity of process or composition in their particular *makes*
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, IV 638

4 Quantity made; yield.

Those stoves have been extensively adopted, and in every case greatly increase the *make* from a furnace
Ure, Dict, IV 463

5 The act of making or gaming, search or effort for profit or advantage: in the slang phrase *on the make*.—6 In *elect*, close of the electric circuit, or passage of the electric current through the circuit

make[2]† (māk), *n* [< ME *make*, < AS *gemaca* (not **maca*, as commonly cited) = OS. *gimaco* = OHG *gimahho*, m, *gimahhā*, f, = Icel. *maki*, m, *maka*, f, = Sw. *make*, m, *maka*, f, = Dan *mage*, a companion, fellow, mate, also, in a variant form, E *mate*, < ME *mate*, prob not a native E change of the orig *make*, but due to MD *maet*, D *maat*, prob < OFries **mate*, cf the verb *matia* for *maka*, make; cf also AS *gemæcca* (not **mæcca*), a companion, E *match*[1], with orig collective prefix *ge*-, < *macian*, make, orig 'fit together' (cf *gadling*[1], a companion, of similar literal sense); see *make*[1], *v*.] A companion, a mate, a consort, a match

Ne noon so grey a goos gooth in the lake,
As, seistow, wol been without *make*
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 270

How long
Hath the poor turtle gone to school, weenest thou,
To learn to mourn her lost *make*?
L Bryskett (Arber's Eng Garner, I 274)

This bright virgin, and her happy *make*
B Jonson, Masque of Hymen

make[3] (māk), *n*. [Origin not clear.] An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for rooting up pens *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

make[4], *n* See *mak*[2].

makebate (māk'bāt), *n* [< *make*[1], *v*., + obj. *bate*[3].] 1 One who excites contentions and quarrels

I never was a *make bate*, or a knave
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

Love in her passions, like a right *make bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrels
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. A plant, *Jasminum fruticans*.

make-believe (māk'bē-lēv'), *n*. and *a*. [< *make*[1], *v*., + inf *believe*.] I. *n* Pretense; sham; false or fanciful representation.

Make-believes
For Edith and himself
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

II. *a*. Unreal; sham; pretended.

They can live other lives than their real ones, *make believe* lives, while yet they remain conscious all the while that they are making believe
Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p 156

maked†. An obsolete past participle of *make*[1]. *Chaucer*.

makegame (māk'gām), *n*. [< *make*[1], *v*., + obj *game*[1].] A laughing-stock; a butt for jest and sport. [Rare.]

I was treated as . . . a flouting stock and a *make-game*
Godwin, Mandeville, I 268 (*Davies*)

make-hawk (māk'hâk), *n*. In *falconry*. See *hawk*[1] *Encyc. Brit*

make-king† (māk'king), *n* [< *make*[1], *v* t., + *king*[1].] A king-maker. *Fuller*, Worthies, Oxford

makeless† (māk'les), *a* [< ME *makeles* (= Sw *makalös* = Dan *magelös*), < *make*[2] + *-less*. Cf. *matchless*.] 1. Matchless; peerless; unequaled

In beautie first so stood she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the preas
Chaucer, Troilus, i

2. Without a mate; widowed.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife
Shak, Sonnets, lx

makepeace (māk'pēs), *n*. [< *make*[1], *v*., + obj *peace*.] A peacemaker, one who reconciles persons at variance; a composer of strife, an adjuster of differences [Rare.]

To be a *make peace* shall become my age
Shak, Rich. II, I. 1. 160

maker (mā'kėr), *n* [< ME *maker*, *makyere*, < AS **macere* (= D MLG *maker* = OHG. *machâre*, MHG *macher*, G *macher*, *macher* = Sw. *makare* = Dan *mager*—in comp), < *macian*, make see *make*[1].] 1 One who makes, creates, shapes, forms, or molds, specifically (with a capital letter), the Creator

I am gracyus and grete, God withoutyn begynnyng,
I am *maker* vnmade, all mighte es in me
York Plays, p 1

Laws for the Church are not made as they should be, unless the *makers* follow such direction as they ought to be guided by *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, III 9

Woe unto him that striveth with his *Maker* Isa. xlv 9

2. One who composes verses; a poet [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Greekes called him a Poet, which name hath, as the most excellent gone through other languages. It commeth of this word Poiein, which is, to make wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisedome, wee Englishmen haue matte with the Greekes, in calling him a *maker*
Sir P Sidney, Apol for Poetrie

Caedmon has not been left without followers, like the older and later *makers* whose names we know not
Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 306

3. The person who makes the promise in a promissory note by affixing his signature thereto

make-ready (māk'red'i), *n*. In *printing*, the foundation-sheet on which are fixed the overlays requisite for the proper printing of a particular form of type

It is a safe rule to keep the *make ready* of every type job until the job has been distributed
Sci Amer, N S, LVI 405

makerell†, *n*. A Middle English form of *mackerel*[1]

maker-up (mā'kėr-up'), *n* In *printing*, the workman who arranges composed types in pages or columns of proper size.

makeshift (māk'shift), *n* and *a*. [< *make*[1], *v*., + obj *shift*.] I. *n* 1†. A shifty person; one given to shifts or expedients; a mischievous fellow

And not longe after came thither a *make shifte*, with two men waythinge on hym, as very rakehelles as him selfe, bragging that he was a profound philicien
J Halle, An Historiall Expostulation (ed 1844), p 19

2. That with which one makes shift, an expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute

"Now, friend," said Hawk eye, addressing David, "you are but little accustomed to the *makeshifts* of the wilderness"
J F Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxvi

II *a* Of the nature of a temporary expedient

With the girls so troublesome, and Jocosa so dreadfully wooden and ugly, and everything *make-shift* about us, . . what was the use of my being anything?
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

make-sport† (māk'spôrt), *n* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] A laughing-stock.

My patience
(Because I bear, and bear, and carry all,
And, as they say, am willing to groan under),
Must be your *make-sport* now
Fletcher, The Chances, iii 1

make-strife† (māk'strīf), *n.* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj. *strife.*] Same as *make-bate* *Minsheu*

make-up (māk'up), *n.* [< *make up*, verbal phr under *make*[1], *v.*] 1. The manner in which anything is made up, composed, or combined; composition of parts, arrangement of details

[They] indicate, by something in the pattern or *make-up* of their clothes, that they pay small regard to what their tailors tell them about the prevailing taste
H Spencer, Universal Progress, p 62.

2. In *printing*, the disposition or arrangement of types into pages or columns, preparatory to imposition or to locking up —3 The preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting and altering the appearance of the face, etc; hence, any characteristic appearance regarded as analogous to an actor's make-up

The sort of professional *make up* which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and doffes all drapery
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii

Mr Somerset, who makes up badly for the part of the father — unless it is, as it may be, very clever to suggest, by *make up*, a character wholly artificial — has the great and rare merit of playing with distinction, of playing with style *The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p 14

Make-up box, a box containing implements and materials for making up the face to represent a part in a play

makeweight (māk'wāt), *n* [< *make*[1], *v.*, + obj *weight.*] 1 Something put in a scale to increase a weight already in it, hence, that which adds weight to something not sufficiently heavy, a thing or person of little account made use of merely to make weight or to fill a gap

His fear of England makes him value us as a *make-weight* *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II 89

England, claiming to be an arbitrator, is really a *make weight* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 243

2. An adulterant, such as sand in sugar, used to increase the weight of a commodity

maki (mak'ī), *n* [Malagasy] A true lemur or macaco, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*. Dwarf makis are species of the genus *Chirogaleus*. See cut under *Chirogaleus*

makimono (mak-i-mō'nō), *n* [Jap., < *maki*, stem of *maku*, wind, roll up, + *mono*, thing] A roll, as of silk; specifically, a Japanese picture or writing, generally of considerable length, that is kept rolled up, and not suspended as a kakemono

makinboy (mak'in-boi), *n* [Corruption of Ir *makkinbwee*, yellow parsnip] The Irish spurge, *Euphorbia Hiberna*

making (mā'king), *n* [< ME *makynge*, < AS *macung*, verbal n of *macian*, make see *make*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting, workmanship; construction.

Therefore I sey wepinge, no *makynge* of sorowe, ne may vs not a vaile, but wemen shull wepe
Merlin (E E T S), ii 174

The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own *making*
Selden, Table Talk, p 35

Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the *making*
Milton, Areopagitica, p 46

2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, a *making* of bread —3† Composition, structure; make.

And he also was of the fiercest *makynge* that eny man myght be as of his stature *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 181

4 Material from which anything may be made, anything capable of being developed into something more advanced.

This Bavarian king was the *making* of a fine man when he was young *The American*, XII 134.

5† Poetical composition, poetry

The man hath served you of his konnynge,
And forthred wel your law in his *makynge*
Chaucer, Good Women, l 413

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*, the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work
B Jonson, Discoveries.

6. Fortune; means or cause of success

A new author whose work has attracted notice — that of Mr Gladstone especially, which is said to be the *making* of a writer now a-days *The American*, XVII 285.

7. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, the slack and dirt made in holing, kirving, or undercutting the coal.

making-felt (mā'king-felt), *n.* In a cylinder paper-machine, the felt on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder at the point where this cylinder is borne upon by the couching-cylinder.

making-iron (mā'king-ī'ėrn), *n.* A tool, somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it, used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in

making-off (ma'king-ôf'), *n* See the quotation.

Paring and barreling blubber, termed *making off*, was, and is now, conducted by the Dutch, English, and Scotch whalemen *Fisheries of U S*, V ii 286

makwa (mak'wä), *n* [Chinese, < *ma*, horse, + *kwa*, jacket] A short outer jacket worn in China, chiefly in the northern provinces and territories The makwa, like the "pigtail" or queue, was introduced by the Manchu Tatars shortly after they conquered China in 1643

mal† (mal), *n.* [F, < L *malum*, evil, disease, neut of *malus*, evil, bad: see *male*[3]] Evil, disease

Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the *Mal* of Aleppo
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 151

Grand mal, epilepsy with severe convulsions, as distinguished from *petit mal*

mal- (mal) [Formerly also *male-* (one syllable, distinguished from *male-*, in two syllables, in words of Latin form); < F. *mal-* = Sp. Pg It *mal-*, < L *male-*, < *male*, adv, badly, < *malus*, bad: see *male*[3], *malice*, etc Cf *male-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, through French (equivalent to *dys-* or *caco-* of Greek origin), meaning 'bad,' and implying usually imperfection or deficiency, and often simply a negative, as in *malodor*, a bad odor, *malfeasance*, bad- or wrong-doing, *malformation*, imperfect shape, *maladroit*, not adroit, *malcontent*, not content, etc The prefix in this form occurs only in words taken from the French, or formed upon the analogies of such

mala, *n* Plural of *malum.*

Malabar nut. See *Justicia*

Malabar catmint, nightshade, plum, rose, etc See *catmint*, etc

malacatunet, *n* Same as *melocoton.*

Malacca bean, cane, etc See *bean*, etc

malachite (mal'a-kīt), *n* [= F *malachite* = Sp *malaquita* so called as resembling in color the petal of a mallow (cf *mauve*, mallow-color), < L *malache* (also *moloche*), < Gr *μαλάχη*, a mallow see *mallow* and *-ite*[2]] A basic carbonate of copper having a beautiful green color, hence commonly called the *green carbonate of copper* It occurs rarely in tufts of slender monoclinic crystals, more frequently massive with mammillary stalactitic, or granular structure, often fibrous and radiated The finest specimens come from the Siberian mines It is also common in Cornwall and in South Australia, Arizona, etc It takes a good polish and is manufactured into ornamental articles It is often called *green malachite*, in distinction from *blue malachite*, or azurite, which is a related carbonate of copper containing less water, and which often passes by alteration into the green carbonate See *azurite* —**Emerald malachite** Same as *dioptase*

malachite-green (mal'a-kīt-grēn), *n* 1. The natural hydrated bicarbonate of copper Also called *mountain-green* —2 A fine green color, like that of handsome specimens of malachite.

Malachra (ma-lak'ra), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1789), erroneously for "*Malacha*, < L. *malache*, mallow see *malachite*, *mallow*] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, the mallow family, and the tribe *Urenea* It is characterized by the dense, involucrate heads of flowers, with small bracts irregularly scattered through the cluster (these bracts are, however, sometimes wanting). Five or six species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Asia Africa, and America. They are hairy herbs with lobed or angled leaves and yellow or white flowers in dense axillary or terminal heads, surrounded by an involucre of leafy bracts West Indian species have been called *wild okra*

malacia (ma-lā'si-ä), *n* [< Gr. *μαλακός*, soft.] Morbid softness of any tissue, usually in composition: as, *myomalacia*, *osteomalacia*

malacic (ma-las'ik), *a* [< *malacia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to malacia, especially to osteomalacia

malacissant† (mal-a-sis'ant), *a.* [< L. *malacissan(t-)s*, ppr of *malacissare*, < Gr *μαλακίζειν*, make soft, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

malacissation† (mal'a-si-sā'shon), *n.* [< L *malacissare*, make soft. see *malacissant*] The act or process of making soft or supple

Let this bath, together with the emplastering and unction (as before), be renewed every fifth day this *malacissation*, or suppling of the body, to be continued for one whole month *Bacon*, Hist Life and Death

Malaclemmyidæ (mal'a-kle-mī'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Malaclemmys* + *-idæ.*] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Malaclemmys* It includes such species as the familiar diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, and several related forms from the Old World have been placed in it Also *Malaclemydidæ*.

Malaclemmys (mal-a-klem'is), *n.* [NL, short for *Malaclemmys.*] The typical genus of *Malaclemmyidæ*, including the diamond-backed terrapin of the United States, *M palustris*. Also *Malaclemmys*.

Malacobdella (mal'a-kob-del'ä), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *βδέλλα*, a leech. see *Bdella.*] A genus of worms, formerly supposed to be leeches, now considered to be parasitic nemerteans, type of a family *Malacobdellidæ* *M grossa* is a parasite found in the gills of various mollusks

Malacobdellidæ (mal'a-kob-del'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Malacobdella* + *-idæ*] A family of parasitic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Malacobdella* They have an external circular and an internal longitudinal dermomuscular layer, nerve-trunks free from the muscular system and united together by an anal commissure, a simple intestine of several coils a posterior sucker, no cephalic grooves, no spines on the proboscis, and the sexes distinct

Malacoclemmys (mal'a-kō-klem'is), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *κλεμμυς*, a tortoise. see *Clemmys.*] Same as *Malaclemmys.*

malacoderm (mal'a-kō-dėrm), *n* One of the *Malacodermata* or of the *Malacodermi*

Malacodermata (mal'a-kō-dėr'ma-tä), *n pl.* [NL, neut pl of *malacodermatus* see *malacodermatous.*] 1. The sea-anemones as an order of zoantharian *Actinozoa* They are so called from their softness, corallum being absent or represented only by a few spicules which do not form a hard crust These polyps are usually of large size, and individual, rarely being aggregated into a polypidom The tentacles are numerous, simple, not pinnately fringed, not in groups of eight and often in several series they sometimes number about 500, developed in multiples of six Some of these animals, as *Hyanthidæ*, are free swimming, but most of them are sessile, adherent to rocks, etc, by a fleshy base but able to creep about to some extent The *Zoanthidæ* are aggregated by a common creeping stem or stolon

2 In *entom*, a division of serricorn pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Malacodermi* —3 In *herpet*, the naked reptiles, or amphibians distinguished from *Sclerodermata* Also *Malacoderma*

malacodermatous (mal'a-kō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL *malacodermatus*, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *δέρμα* (*δέρματ-*), skin see *derma*] Soft-skinned, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacodermata*

Malacodermi (mal'a-kō-dėr'mī), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr *μαλακος*, soft, + *δερμα*, skin see *derma*] In Latreille's classification, the second section of serricorn pentamerous *Coleoptera* It is composed of beetles having, for the most part, soft flexible bodies, like the glow worm, the head received into the thorax on at least covered by it at the base, and the prosternum not produced in front and usually not pointed behind The malacoderms were divided by Latreille into five tribes, *Cebrionites*, *Lampyrides*, *Melyrides*, *Clerii*, and *Ptinides* Although the term is literally inapplicable to a large number of the beetles so called, it is retained as one division of *Serricornia*, the other being *Sternoxi*.

Malacodermidæ (mal'a-kō-der'mi-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Malacoderma* + *-idæ*] A family of *Malacodermi*, containing beetles which are really soft-bodied, as the glow-worms Also called *Lampyridæ* and *Telephoridæ* It corresponds to Latreille's second tribe, *Lampyrides*

malacoid (mal'a-koid), *a* [< Gr *μαλακοειδης*, of a soft nature, < *μαλακος*, soft, + *εἶδος*, form] Soft in texture, soft-bodied, having a mucilaginous texture applied to parts of plants, particularly the hyphæ of certain fungi

malacolite (mal'a-kō-līt), *n* [Prop "*malachotite*, so called from its color (cf *malachite*), < Gr *μαλάχη*, a mallow, + *λίθος*, stone] Diopside; a lime-magnesia variety of pyroxene, of a pale greenish-white color

malacological (mal'a-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *malacology* + *-ical*] Of or pertaining to malacology, conchological

malacologist (mal-a-kol'ō-jist), *n* [< *malacology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in malacology, a student of mollusks

malacology (mal-a-kol'ō-ji), *n* [= F *malacologie*, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft (> *μαλάκια*, soft-bodied animals without external shells or articulated bones, cf *mollusk*), + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*] The science of the molluscous or soft-bodied animals, the knowledge of shellfish It is synonymous with *conchology*, but implies that attention is paid to the soft parts, or anatomical structure of the animals, rather than to their shells.

malacon (mal'a-kon), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μαλακός*, soft] In *mineral*, an altered and somewhat hydrated zircon, having a hardness inferior to that of the original mineral

Malaconotinæ (mal'a-kō-nō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malaconotus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of Old World and chiefly African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, named from the genus *Malaconotus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1850 Also *Malaconoti*.

malaconotine (mal'a-kō-nō'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malaconotinæ*.

Malaconotus (mal'a-kō-nō'tus), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μαλακος*, soft, + *νῶτος*, back] A genus of African shrikes, giving name to the subfamily *Malaconotinæ*: so named from the soft plumage of the back. *W Swainson*, 1827.

Malacopoda (mal-a-kop'ō-dä), *n pl.* [NL., neut pl. of *malacopus* see *malacopodous*.] A name given by E. R Lankester to a grade of *Gnathopoda* (or *Arthropoda*) containing only the class *Peripatida*, which itself consists of the single genus *Peripatus*, thus contrasted with a grade or series *Condylopoda*, including all other crustaceans, insects, etc

malacopodous (mal-a-kop'ō-dus), *a* [⟨ NL *malacopus* (*-pod-*), ⟨ Gr *μαλακος*, soft, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] Having soft feet, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Malacopoda*

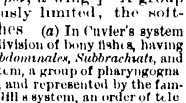
Malacopteri (mal-a-kop'te-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl of *malacopterus*, soft-finned see *malacopterous*] In Johannes Müller's classification of fishes, an order of teleost fishes characterized by fin-rays that are soft, jointed, and generally branched, by abdominal ventral fins, and by the persistent communication between the air-bladder and the intestine It corresponds nearly to the Cuvierian *Malacopterygii*, but is less comprehensive

malacopterous (mal-a-kop'te-rus), *a* [⟨ NL *malacopterus*, ⟨ Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin)] Having soft fins

malacopterygian (mal-a-kop-te-rij'i-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Soft-finned, pertaining to the *Malacopterygii*, or having their characters Also *malacopterygious*

II. *n* A fish of the order *Malacopterygii*

Malacopterygii (mal-a-kop-te-rij'i-ī), *n pl.* [NL ⟨ Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), *πτερύγιον*, a wing, fin, ⟨ *πτέρον*, a wing] A group of teleost fishes, variously limited, the soft-finned or jointed-fin fishes (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second division of bony fishes, having soft fin rays divided into *Abdominales*, *Subbrachiati*, and *Apodes* (*b*) In Müller's system, a group of pharyngognathous fishes, having soft fins, and represented by the family *Scombresocidæ* (*c*) In Gill's system, an order of teleost fishes with cranial bones of the teleocephalous type, with the anterior vertebræ not specially differentiated from the rest and not cervicalized, no Weberian ossicles, the shoulder girdle connected with the cranium, a mesocoracoid as well as a hypocoracoid and hypercoracoid bones developed, the air bladder connected with the intestinal canal by a pneumatic duct, the ventral fins abdominal, and the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spineless. The order includes the clupeids salmonids, and related fishes (*d*) In the earliest systems, as Artedi's, some acanthopterygian fishes with slender or flexible spines were loosely included, as stromateids, the wolf fishes, the lophobranchiates, etc. **Malacopterygii abdominales**, abdominal soft finned fishes, Cuvier's second order of fishes, having the ventral fins abdominal in position behind the pectorals and unattached to the shoulder girdle Also called *Gasteropterygia*. **Malacopterygii apodes**, apodal soft-finned fishes, Cuvier's fourth order of fishes, having no ventrals.—**Malacopterygii subbrachiati**, Cuvier's third order of fishes, having the ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvic arch suspended to the shoulder-girdle



Fin of Malacopterygian

malacopterygious (mal-a-kop-te-rij'i-us), *a* Same as *malacopterygian*

Malacoscolices (mal'a-kō-skol'i-sēz), *n pl* [NL., for **malacoscolecs*, ⟨ Gr. *μαλακός*, soft (with ref to mollusks), + *σκώληξ*, a worm] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley in 1877 to be established for the reception of the *Polyzoa* and *Brachiopoda* together, in order to indicate the relations of the group so constituted with the worms on the one side and with the mollusks on the other

malacoscolicine (mal'a-kō-skol'i-sin), *a* Pertaining to the *Malacoscolices*, or having their characters

malacosis (mal-a-kō'sis), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis*.] In *pathol* the morbid softening of tissues

Malacosteidæ (mal'a-kos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ *Malacosteus* + *-idæ*] A family of teleost fishes, typified by the genus *Malacosteus*

malacosteoid (mal-a-kos'tē-oid), *a* [⟨ *Malacosteus* + *-oid*] Resembling the genus *Malacosteus*, of or pertaining to the *Malacosteidæ*.

malacosteon (mal-a-kos'tē-on), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone] In *pathol*, osteomalacia

Malacosteus (mal-a-kos'tē-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, + *ὀστέον*, bone] A genus of fishes of peculiar aspect, distinguished among other characters, by the slight calcification of the skeleton, typical of the *Malacosteidæ* There are several species, all deep sea fishes, of which *M niger* is the best-known

malacostomous (mal-a-kos'tō-mus), *a* [⟨ Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, + *στόμα*, mouth] Leather-mouthed; having a soft mouth—that is, toothless jaws said of fishes.

Malacostraca (mal-a-kos'tra-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled (neut. pl *μαλακόστρακα*, Aristotle's name for *Crustacea* such as crabs, lobsters, etc), ⟨ *μαλακός*, soft, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell. see *Ostracea*, *ostracize*, etc.] One of two main divisions of the *Crustacea* proper; the division which is contrasted with *Entomostraca*. By Latreille the group was divided into five orders, *Decapoda*, *Stomapoda*, *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Inopoda* Zoologically speaking, its limits have fluctuated so far and so often with different writers that no comprehensive yet exclusive definition is practicable, and the general tendency is now to ignore the term, along with *Entomostraca* Huxley, however, retains both

malacostracan (mal-a-kos'tra-kan), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Malacostraca* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacostraca*. Also *malacostracous*

II. *n* A malacostracous crustacean.

malacostracological (mal-a-kos'tra-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *malacostracology* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to malacostracology

malacostracologist (mal-a-kos-tra-kol'ō-jist), *n* [⟨ *malacostracology* + *-ist*] A carcinologist or crustaceologist

malacostracology (mal-a-kos-tra-kol'ō-ji), *n* [⟨ NL *Malacostraca*, q v , + Gr *-λογια*, ⟨ *λεγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of crustaceans, crustaceology, carcinology

malacostracous (mal-a-kos'tra-kus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μαλακόστρακος*, soft-shelled see *Malacostraca*] Same as *malacostracan* as, "a *malacostracous* crustacean," *Huxley*, Anat. Invert , p 323.

malacotomic (mal'a-kō-tom'ik), *a* [⟨ *malacotom-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to malacotomy

malacotomy (mal-a-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] The anatomy of *Mollusca*.

Malacozoa (mal'a-kō-zō'ä), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μαλακός*, soft, + *ζῷον*, an animal] Soft-bodied animals, the *Mollusca* in a broad sense, including mollusks proper, brachiopods, and polyzoans

malacozoic (mal'a-kō-zō'ik), *a* [⟨ *Malacozoa* + *-ic*] Possessing the common features of molluscan life —**Malacozoic series**, a phrase proposed by Huxley in 1877 to include a gradation or series of forms represented by the *Malacoscolices* of the same author and the *Mollusca*, it includes animals graded from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest mollusks

maladaptation (mal'ad-ap-tā'shon), *n* [⟨ *mal-* + *adaptation*] Faulty adaptation, lack of adaptation *W K Clifford*, Lectures, II 273

maladdress (mal-a-dres'), *n* [⟨ *mal-* + *address*] Lack of address; want of tact, awkwardness, rudeness

It took all the *mal address* of which travellers are masters to secure admittance

Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p 241

maladjustment (mal-a-just'ment), *n* [⟨ *mal-* + *adjustment*] A faulty adjustment; lack of adjustment

maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n* [⟨ F *maladministration*, as *mal-* + *administration*] Faulty management of affairs, vicious or defective conduct in the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law Formerly *maleadministration*

The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the *maladministration* which has produced them *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , xiii

maladroit (mal-a-droit'), *a* [⟨ F *maladroit*, as *mal-* + *adroit*] Not adroit or dexterous; inexpert, clumsy; awkward, unhandy; bungling

maladroitly (mal-a-droit'li), *adv* In a maladroit manner; clumsily; awkwardly

maladroitness (mal-a-droit'nes), *n.* The character of being maladroit; clumsiness, awkwardness; want of skill or tact

malady (mal'a-di), *n.*, pl *maladies* (-diz) [⟨ ME *maladye*, ⟨ OF (and F.) *maladie*, sickness, illness, disease, ⟨ *malade*, *malabde*, F. *malade* = Pr *malapte*, *malaude*, sick, ⟨ LL **male habitus*, sick, lit 'ill conditioned' (cf. LL. *male habens*, sick, L *male se habere*, be sick or indisposed, be in ill condition) L *male*, badly (⟨ *malus*, bad see *mal-*, *male*[3]), *habitus*, pp of *habere*, have, hold see *habit.*] **1.** A physical disorder or disease, sickness or distemper of any kind; especially, a chronic, deep-seated, or dangerous disease.

Merlin seide "He shall not dye on this *maladye*"

Merlin (E E T S), i 51.

Why was it that, in that epidemic *malady* of constitutions, ours escaped the destroying influence?

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Comanches think a *malady* is caused by the blasting breath of a foe *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol., § 125.

2 Hence, moral or mental disorder; any disordered state or condition as, social *maladies*. =**Syn. 1** *Infirmity*, *Distemper*, etc (see *disease*), complaint, ailment

mala fide (mā'lä fī'dē) [L., abl of *mala fides*, bad faith. see *mala fides*] With bad faith, deceitfully, treacherously. opposed to *bona fide*. In *Scots law*, a *mala fide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so

mala fides (mā'lä fī'dēz) [L. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, bad; *fides*, > ult E *faith*, cf *bona fides*] Bad faith

malafigs, *n.* A sailors' name for a small seabird supposed to appear before a storm apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken.

Malaga (mal'a-gä), *n* [See def] A wine produced at Malaga in Spain The wines specifically so named are made from the last vintage, which occurs in October and November There are several varieties *Thudicum and Dupré*.—**Malaga grape**, any of the grapes grown near Malaga, especially those exported thence The muscadel is a leading variety In America the name *Malaga* is given to any variety of large oval white grape

Malagash (mal-a-gash'), *n* Same as *Malagasy*

Malagasy (mal-a-gas'i), *a* and *n* [Formerly *Madegassy*, *Madecasse*, = F. *Malgache*, an adj. formed from the native name of *Madagascar*]

I. *a* Of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants

It was not until the publication of the official chart by D Apres de Mannevillette, from actual hydrographic survey, in 1776, that any notable progress was effected in the delineation of the *Malagasy* seaboard

Athenæum, No 3071, p. 332

II. *n* A native of Madagascar, a member of any of the races or tribes inhabiting that island.

malagma[1] (ma-lag'ma), *n* [= F It *malagma*, ⟨ L *malagma*, ⟨ Gr *μάλαγμα*, a plaster, a poultice, ⟨ *μαλασσειν*, soften see *malax.*] In *therap*, an external local medicament designed to soften the part to which it is applied; an emollient cataplasm, a poultice

malaguetta pepper. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1])

malahack (mal-a-hak'), *v t* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation

Malahack to cut up hastily or awkwardly

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser , Int

Malaic (mā-lā'ik), *a* [⟨ *Malay* + *-ic*] Same as *Malay*

malaise (ma-lāz'), *n* [⟨ F *malaise*, uneasiness, discomfort see *malaise*] Uneasiness, discomfort, specifically, an indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of a serious malady.

Malaisian, *a* See *Malaysian*

Malambo bark. See *bark*[2]

malanders, mallanders (mal'an-dėrz), *n. pl* [Also *mallenders*, *mallindors*, ⟨ F. *malandre* = It *malandra*, malanders, also a dead rotten knot, ⟨ L *malandria* (neut pl , LL also fem sing), blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. of horses.] In *farriery*, a dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee, "sore places on the inside of the fore legs of a horse" (*Halliwell*)

She has the *mallandrs*, the scratch's, the crown scab, and the quitter bone in the t'other leg

B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii 1

malapert (mal'a-pėrt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ ME *malapert*, ⟨ OF. *malapert*, over-ready, impudent, ⟨ *mal*, badly, + *apert*, open, ready see *apert*, and cf *pert*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by pertness or impudence, -saucy, impudent; bold, forward.

She was wis and loved hym nevere the lasse,
Al were he *malapert*

Chaucer, Troilus, III 87

Untutor'd lad, thou art too *malapert*

Shak , 3 Hen VI., v 5 32

He is bitterly censured by Marinus Marcennus, a *malapert* friar *Burton*, Anat of Mel , p 454.

II. *n* A pert, saucy person

malapertly (mal'a-pėrt-li), *adv* In a malapert manner, saucily; with impudence.

malapertness (mal'a-pėrt-nes), *n.* The character of being malapert; sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness.

malappropriate (mal-a-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *malappropriated*, ppr. *malappropriating*. [⟨ *mal-* + *appropriate.*] To misappropriate, apply to a wrong use; misuse.

She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and *malappropriated* several other articles of her craft *E Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxxii

malaprop (mal'a-prop), *a.* [In allusion to Mrs *Malaprop*, a character in Sheridan's play of "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words (< *malapropos*, q v)] Malapropos [Rare]

But observe . . the total absence of all *malaprop* picturesqueness *De Quincey*, Style, i

malapropism (mal'a-prop-izm), *n.* [< *malaprop* + *-ism*] 1. The act or habit of misapplying words through an ambition to use fine language —2. A word so misapplied

The Fieldhead estate and the De Walden estate were delightfully contagious a *malapropism* which rumour had not failed to repeat to Shirley
Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xvii

malapropos (mal-ap-ro-pō'), *a* and *adv* [< *mal-* + *apropos* see *apropos*] **I.** *a.* Inappropriate, out of place, inapt, unseasonable as, a *malapropos* remark

II. *adv.* Unsuitably; unseasonably.

Malapteruridæ (ma-lap-te-rö'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Malapterurus* + *-idæ*] A family of nematognathous fishes They are electric fishes in which "the electric organ extends over the whole body, but is thickest on the abdomen It lies between two aponeurotic membranes below the skin, and consists of rhomboidal cells which contain a rather firm gelatinous substance The electric nerve takes its origin from the spinal cord " The shock given is great for the size of the fish Three species are known, the most familiar of which is *Malapterurus electricus* of the Nile, which sometimes attains a length of four feet

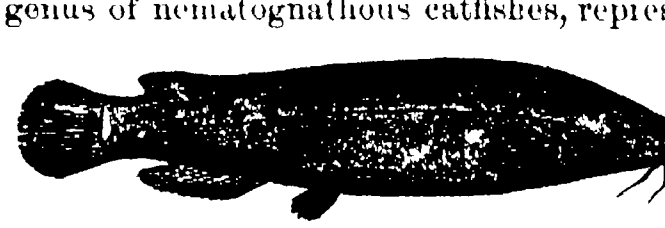
Malapterurina (ma-lap"te-rö-rī'nä), *n pl* [NL , < *Malapterurus* + *-ina*[2]] In Günther's classification, a group of *Siluridæ stenobranchiæ* with no rayed dorsal fin same as the family *Malapteruridæ*.

malapterurine (ma-lap-te-rö'rin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Malapterurina*, malapteruroid

malapteruroid (ma-lap-te-rö'roid), *a* and *n* [< *Malapterurus* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Malapteruridæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A fish of the family *Malapteruridæ*

Malapterurus (ma-lap-te-rö'rus), *n* [NL (Lacépède, 1803), short for **Malacopterurus*, < Gr. μαλακός, soft, + πτερόν, wing (fin), + οὐρά, tail] A genus of nematognathous catfishes, represent-



Electric Catfish (*Malapterurus electricus*)

ing the family *Malapteruridæ*, with an adipose fin over the caudal region and no true dorsal fin, the electric fishes *M electricus* inhabits the Nile and other African rivers

malar (mā'lär), *a* and *n* [< NL *malaris*, < L *mala*, the upper jaw, the cheek-bone, the cheek, < *mandere*, chew see *mandible*] **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone —**2** Of or pertaining to the zygoma, zygomatic, jugal as, the *malar* arch —**Malar bone** See II - **Malar foramina** See *foramen* —**Malar point** See *craniometry*

II *n* A membrane bone or splint-bone of the side of the head of higher vertebrates, entering into the composition of the zygoma or zygomatic arch, which connects the upper jaw or other part of the face with the squamosal or other parts about the ear, the jugal or jugal bone In most animals it is a long and slender horizontal bone, in man a short and stout quadrangular bone, the cheek bone, forming the prominence of the cheek, entering into the composition of the orbit of the eye, and articulating not only with the temporal and superior maxillary, but also with the frontal and sphenoid

malarde†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mallard*

malaria (mā-lā'ri-a), *n* [= F. *malaria*, < It *mal' aria*, bad air *mala*, fem of *malo*, < L *malus*, bad (see *mal-*, *male*[3]), *aria*, < L *aer*, air see *air*[1].] **1** Air contaminated with some pathogenic substance from the soil, specifically, air impregnated with the poison producing intermittent and remittent fever —**2** The disease produced by the air thus poisoned In a strict sense the word is a generic term designating intermittent and remittent fever and other affections, such as malarial neuralgia, due to the same cause Malarial diseases in this sense prevail in all quarters of the globe except the coldest, and the infection of soil and air occurs in both uninhabited and populous regions The disease is contracted by presence in the locality, and not from the sick, nor do the latter seem to transplant the infection to new places to which they may go The disease may apparently be introduced into the body through water that is drunk as well as through the air The development of the poison is favored by heat and moisture Malarial diseases are apt to increase after the turning up of virgin soil The poison seems to lie low in the atmosphere, but may be blown to adjacent heights. Besides the well marked fevers, the malarial poison produces various and often ill marked perversions of the general health, such as neuralgia, neuritis, anemia, digestive disturbances, and albuminuria The anatomical effects of the malarial poison are enlargement of the spleen, sometimes excessive, darkening of the skin, and the presence of a dark pigment in the blood, in amorphous masses There is found, moreover, in malarial blood a variety of peculiar living bodies which are supposed to be the various stages in the life-history of a single organism This has been called the *Plasmodium malariæ* All these forms of malaria are, as a rule, affected favorably by quinine, and to a less degree by certain other drugs, notably arsenic

malarial (mā-lā'ri-al), *a.* [< *malaria* + *-al*] Relating or pertaining to malaria; connected with or arising from malaria as, *malarial* cachexia, disease, or fever; the *malarial* poison

Neuralgic affections are common sequels of *malarial* poisoning *Quain*, Med Dict , p 916

Malarial fever See *fever*[1]

malarialist (mā-lā'ri-al-ist), *n* [< *malarial* + *-ist*] A student of malaria, one who studies the treatment of malarial disease

According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a *malarialist* *Harper's Mag* , LXIX 441

malarian (mā-lā'ri-an), *a* [< *malaria* + *-an*] Malarial, malarious [Rare]

A flat *malarian* world of reed and rush!
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv

malarimaxillary (mā"lar-i-mak'si-lā-ri), *a* [< NL *malaris*, malar, + *maxillaris*, maxillary] Of or pertaining to the malar and the supramaxillary bone as, the *malarimaxillary* suture Also *malomaxillary*

malarious (mā-lā'ri-us), *a* [< *malaria* + *-ous*] Characterized by or abounding with malaria, producing or communicating malarial disease as, a *malarious* region or climate, a *malarious* state of the atmosphere

A fever alley or a *malarious* ditch
C Kingsley, Life (1878), II 370

Attempts have been made without success, to separate *malarious* poison from the gases generated by swamps, or from the air of *malarious* localities *Encyc Brit* , XV 320

malassimilation (mal-a-sim-i-lā'shon), *n* [< *mal-* + *assimilation*] In *pathol* , imperfect assimilation or nutrition, faulty digestion and appropriation of nutriment

malate (mā'lāt), *n.* [< *mal(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] In *chem* , any salt of malic acid

malax† (mā'laks), *v t* [= F *malaxer* = Pg *malaxar*, < L *malaxare*, < Gr μαλάσσειν, soften, < μαλακός, soft] Same as *malaxate*

I directed one of my servants to apply an emplast diachyl cum gummi, *malaxed* with unguent dialtheæ
Wiseman, Surgery, I 9

malaxage (mal'ak-sāj), *n* [< *malax* + *-age*] The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made.

malaxate (mal'ak-sāt), *v t* , pret and pp *malaxated*, ppr *malaxating* [< L *malaxatus*, pp of *malaxare*, soften see *malax*] To soften, knead to softness

malaxation (mal-ak-sā'shon), *n* [= F *malaxation*, < LL *malaxatio(n-)*, a softening, < L *malaxare*, soften see *malax*, *malaxate*] The act of malaxating or moistening and softening, the act of forming ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters [Rare]

malaxator (mal'ak-sā-tor), *n.* [< NL *malaxator*, < L *malaxare*, soften see *malax*, *malaxate*] A name of many machines used for mixing various materials Most of these machines — for example, mills for grinding and tempering clay in brick-making, for mixing mortar, etc have a rotating vertical shaft with radial blade like arms working in a cylindrical inclosure They are often moved by horses, mules, or oxen attached to the end of a lever projecting horizontally from the upper part of the shaft In many cases, however, other power is used

Malaxeæ (mā-lak'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1845), < *Malaxis* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Orchideæ*, the orchid family, belonging to the tribe *Epidendreæ*, and characterized by a terminal inflorescence and anthers which are usually persistent, and either erect or bent forward It embraces 2 genera, *Malaxis* and *Microstylis*, and about 46 species

Malaxis (mā-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μάλαξις, a softening, < μαλάσσειν, soften. see *malax*] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, type of the subtribe *Malaxeæ*. It is characterized by a stem bearing one or two leaves, by the new plants arising from the apex of the old bulb, and by flowers with small, rather broad petals There is but a single species the bog orchis, *M paludosa*, which is found growing in spongy bogs in northern Europe It is a delicate plant, only 3 or 4 inches high, bearing very small greenish-yellow flowers in a loose, slender raceme.

Malay (mā-lā'), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Malai*, *Malais* = Sp Pg. *Malayo* (cf. D *Maleisch*); < Malay *Malāyu*, Malay (*Orang Malāyu*, Malay men , *Tānah Malāyu*, Malay land).] **I.** *n* **1** A native of Malacca or of the Malay peninsula, or of the adjacent islands.

The *Malays* — the name is said to mean the same thing as that of the Parthians, viz. emigrants
J Hadley, Essays (1873), p 29

2 The language of the Malays It is a dialect belonging to the Malayan branch of the Malay-Polynesian family —**3** A variety of the domestic hen, having a tall and slender shape like that of the exhibition game, but larger, and long legs and neck and a close, low tail The shanks are yellow , the comb is flat or strawberry shaped In coloration the hen is chocolate or cinnamon brown, with green black lacing while the cock resembles a dull-colored black breasted red game cock The eggs are large and brown

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Malays or to their country Also *Malaic* —**Malay apple**, a small tree, *Eugenia Malaccensis*, or its fruit This tree is found wild in the Malayan, Polynesian, and Sandwich islands, and widely cultivated, in many varieties The fruit is of good size, with the form of a quince, juicy, delicate flavored, and of an apple like scent —**Malay porcupine**, a brush tailed porcupine, *Atherura fasciculata*.—**Malay race**, one of the five principal divisions of mankind according to Blumenbach In this division the summit of the head is slightly narrowed , the forehead a little projecting , the nose thick, wide, and flattened , the mouth large , the upper jaw projecting , the hair black, soft, thick and curled —**Malay tapir**, the Indian or Asiatic tapir, *Tapirus indicus* or *malayanus* See *tapir*

Malayalam (mal-a-yä'lam), *n* [Malayalam *Malayālam*] The language of Malabar, in southwestern India it is a Dravidian dialect

Malayan (mā-lā'an), *a* and *n* [< *Malay* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Malacca or the Malay peninsula or the people inhabiting that region , Malay —**Malayan bear** See *bear*[2], 1 —**Malayan camphor** Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*) —**Malayan porcupine, Malayan tapir.** Same as *Malay porcupine*, *Malay tapir*

II *n* Same as *Malay*

Malayopolynesian (mā-lā'ō-pol-i-nē'ṣian), *a.* Same as *Malay-Polynesian*

Malay-Polynesian (mā-lā'pol-i-nē'ṣian), *a.* Including the Malay and Polynesian applied to a family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, nor the central parts of Borneo and New Guinea and of some other of the large islands), together with the Malayan peninsula Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian, of the great mass of scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand), to these is added by many the Melanesian, of the Fiji archipelago and its vicinity, which others regard as a separate family The languages are of extreme simplicity, in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malaysian (mā-lā'si-an), *a* [< *Malay* (F. *Malais*) + *-ian*] Relating to the Malay peninsula or archipelago, or to the Malays. Also spelled *Malaisian* *Encyc Brit.*, XV. 324.

malbouche†, *n* [ME , < OF *malebouche*, evil-speaking, < *mal*, evil, + *bouche*, mouth: see *bouche*] Evil speaking , scandalmongering.

Malbouche in courte hath grete comaundement ,
Eche man studieth to sey the worste he may
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 77

And to conferme his accione,
Hee hath withholde *malebouche*
Gower (*Halliwell*)

malbrouk (mal-bruk'), *n* [= F *malbrouk*, *malbrouch* (Buffon), a kind of monkey] A monkey of the genus *Cercocebus* , especially, *C cynosurus*, the dog-tailed baboon

malchus† (mal'kus), *n* [= F. *malchus*, < *Malchus*, Gr Μάλχος, whose ear was cut off by Peter (John xviii 10)] A short cutting-sword See *braquemart*

Malcoha, *n* Same as *Phænicophaus*

Malcolmia (mal-kol'mi-a), *n* [NL (R. Brown, 1812), named after William *Malcolm*, a nurseryman and cultivator] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Cruciferæ*, the mustard family, and the tribe *Sisymbryeæ*, characterized by long erect sepals, and a stigma with two lobes which either converge or unite to form a cone They are branching herbs with alternate entire or pinnatifid leaves, and loose bractless racemes of white or purple flowers About 26 species are known, natives of Europe northern Africa, and central and western Asia a few are sometimes cultivated for ornament The best known of these is *M maritima*, the Mahon stock, called more often *Virginia* (sometimes *virgin*) *stock*, an annual with red or white flowers, from the shores of the Mediterranean

malconceived† (mal-kon-sēvd'), *a* Ill conceived or planned.

Sum new devised interlude or sum *malconceived* comedies. *G Harvey*, To Spenser, 1578.

malconformation (mal"kon-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *conformation*] Imperfect or irregular conformation; disproportion of parts; malformation

malconstruction (mal-kon-struk'shon), *n* [< *mal-* + *construction*] Faulty construction.

The boiler was torn into fragments The cause of the explosion is given as *malconstruction*
The Engineer, LXVII 156.

malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *malecontent*, < F. *malcontent* (= Sp. *malcontento*), dissatisfied, as *mal-* + *content*[1]] **I.** *a* Dissatisfied, discontented, especially, dissatisfied or discontented with the existing order of things, as with the constitution of society, or the administration of government.

I speak not much yet in my little Talk
Much vanity and many Lies do walk,
I wish too earnest, and too oft (in fine)
For others Fortunes, *male content* with mine
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Lawe

Nicholas Durantius, a Knight of Malta, sirnamed Villa gagnon, in the yeere 1555 (*malecontent* with his estate at home) sayled into Francia Antarctica.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 837

II. *n* A discontented person, specifically, a discontented subject of government, one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his dissatisfaction by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue bene a *malcontent* of that time, and therefore bent himselfe wholy to taxe the disorders of that age
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 50

In Connecticut and New Hampshire the body of the people rose in support of government, and obliged the *malcontents* to go to their homes
Jefferson, Correspondence, II 70

malcontented (mal-kon-ten'ted), *a* [Formerly also *malecontented*, as *malcontent* + *-ed*[2]] Discontented; dissatisfied as, "the *malecontented* multitude," *Bp Hall*

malcontentedly (mal-kon-ten'ted-li), *adv*. In a malcontented manner, with discontent

malcontentedness (mal-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n* The state or character of being malcontented

malcontently (mal-kon-tent'li), *adv*. As a malcontent, discontentedly

malcontentment (mal-kon-tent'ment), *n* [Formerly also *malecontentment*, < *malcontent* + *-ment*] Discontent

They had long agone by vniuersall *male contentment* of the people procured a great distraction of the king s leeges heartes *Holinshed*, Hist Scotland, an 1585

Maldanidæ (mal-dan'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Maldane* + *-idæ*] A family of polychætous annelids, containing marine worms in which the appendages are all much reduced named from the genus *Maldane* Also *Maldaniæ*. *Savigny*, 1817

Maldivian (mal-div'i-an), *a* and *n* [< *Maldive* (see def) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a* Of or belonging to the Maldives or Maldive Islands, a chain of coral islands in the Indian ocean· as, *Maldivian* customs

II. *n*. A member of the race inhabiting the Maldive Islands

maldonite (mal'don-īt), *n*. [< *Maldon* in Victoria, where it is found, + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, a variety of native gold, supposed to contain a considerable amount of bismuth

male[1] (māl), *a* and *n* [< ME *male*, < OF. *male*, *masle*, F. *mâle* = Pr *mascle* = Sp Pg *macho* = It *maschio*, < L *masculus*, male, dim. (in form), < *mas* (*mar-*), a man, a male (human being or animal). Hence also (from L *mas*) E *masculine*, *marital*, *marry*[1], etc] **I** *a* **1.** Pertaining to the sex of human kind, and by extension to that of animals in general, that begets young, as distinguished from the *female*, which conceives and gives birth. as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl

These were the *male* children of Manasseh, the son of Joseph Josh xvii 2

2. In *bot*, staminate· said of organs or flowers In old usage plants were called *male* or *female* for fanciful reasons (for example, see *male fern*).

3 Pertaining to or characteristic of males of the human kind, or men as opposed to women, appropriate to men; masculine: as, *male* attire, a *male* voice —**4** Composed of males; made up of men and boys. as, a *male* choir —**5** Possessing some quality or attribute considered as characteristic of males. [Rare]—**6** Generative, fruitful, as an idea. In this sense, Bacon entitles one of his treatises the "*Male* Birth of Time."—**Estate tail male.** See *estate* —**Male coffee-berry** See *coffee* 1 —**Male conceptacle,** in *bot*, in lower cryptogams, a conceptacle producing only male organs. See *conceptacle*, 2.—**Male die,** the upper one of a pair of dies.—**Male flower, gage, knot-grass.** See the nouns —**Male incense,** frankincense or olibanum in the form of tears or globular drops, regarded as the best kind

May virgins, when they come to mourn,
Male incense burn
Herrick, Dirge of Jephthah's Daughter

Male order, in *arch*, the Doric order so styled because, according to the fancy of Vitruvius, its sturdy proportions were modeled after those of the male human form, the proportions of the more slender and rounded Ionic order after those of the female form —**Male rimes,** rimes in which only the final syllables correspond, as *disdain* and *complain* —**Male screw,** a screw of which the threads, carried about the exterior surface of a cylinder, correspond to and enter spiral grooves formed in the surface of a cylindrical hole and constituting a female screw —**Male system,** in *bot*, the part of a plant which belongs to and includes the fecundating organs =**Syn.** *Manly*, etc. See *masculine*

II. *n* **1** One of the sex of human kind that begets young; a man or boy; by extension, and usually, one of the sex of any animal that begets young opposed to *female*. In zoölogy the sign universally used for a male is ♂ (Mars), the sign ♀ (Venus) signifying female.

Your lamb shall be without blemish, a *male* of the first year Ex. xii 5

Bring forth men children only!
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but *males* *Shak*, Macbeth, i 7 74

2 In plants characterized by sexual differences and reproduced by sexual generation, that individual of which the special function is to form the substance essential to the fertility of the germ developed by the female —**Complemental** or **supplemental male,** in *zool* See *complemental*, 2, and quotation under *Scalpellum* —**Dwarf male** See *dwarf*

male[2]†, *n*. An obsolete form of *mail*[2].

male[3]†, *a* [< OF *mal*, fem *male*, F *mal*, fem *male* = Pr *mal*, *mau* = Sp. *mal*, *malo* = Pg *mao*, *mau*, *ma* = It. *malo*, < L *malus*, bad, evil (neut *malum*, > It *male* = Sp Pg *mal* = F. *mal*, an evil). Hence, from L *malus*, E *malice*, *malady*, *mal-*, etc] Bad, evil, wicked Examples of this word in English are rare, it being almost always compounded with the following noun (See *mal*)

The Lord Cromwell wold have excused hymself of all the steryng of moevyng of the *male* journey of Seynt Albones.
Paston Letters, I 345.

male[4]†, *n* [ME, also *mele*; < L. *malum* = Gr. μῆλον, an apple] An apple

Nowe peres and *meles* over thicke ar torne
Away the vicious, lest juce ylorne
On hem sholde be that gentil fruyt myght spende
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 161

male[5] (māl), *n* [Origin obscure] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. *C Swainson* [Essex, Eng]

male[6] (māl), *n* [Origin obscure] The dandelion *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

male-. See *mal-*

maleadministration†, *n* See *maladministration*.

malease† (mal-ēz'), *n* [< ME. *maleise*, *malese*, *malecse*, *male-ease*, < OF *malaise* (F *malaise*, > E. *malaise*, q v), sickness, < *mal*, bad, + *aise*, ease see *ease* Cf *disease*] Sickness, malaise

Alle manere men that thow myght aspye
In meschief other in *mal ese* and thow mowe hem helpe,
Loke by thy lyf let hem nouht for fare
Piers Plowman (C), ix 233.

Thei broughten to him alle that weren of *male ease*
Wyclif, Mark i. 32

malebouche†, *n* See *malbouche*

malecolye†, *n* Same as *melancholy*.

maleconformation†, *n*. See *malconformation*.

malecontent†, *a* and *n* See *malcontent*

malecotoon†, *n*. See *melocoton*.

maledicency (mal-ē-dī'sen-si), *n* [= OF *maldicence* = Sp Pg *maledicencia* = It. *maledicenza*, < L *maledicentia*, an evil speaking, < *maledicen(t-)s*, speaking evil of. see *maledicent*.] The practice of evil speaking, reproachful language, also, proneness to reproach [Rare]

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther s spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth
Bp Atterbury, Character of Luther

maledicent (mal-ē-dī'sent), *a* [= F *maldisant* (> E *maledisant*) = Sp *maldiciente* = Pg. *maldizente* = It *maldicente*, *maledicente*, < L. *maledicen(t-)s*, ppr of *maledicere*, speak evil of see *maledict*, *v*] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous [Rare]

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits *Sir E Sandys*, State of Religion

maledict (mal-ẹ̄-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *maledictus*, pp of *maledicere* (> It *maldicere*, *maledire* = Pg *maldizer* = Sp *maldecir*), speak evil of, < *male*, adv, evil (< *malus*, evil· see *male*[3]), + *dicere*, speak· see *diction*.] To address with maledictions; curse. [Obsolete or archaic]

She was reproached and *maledicted* by her father, on her return, although he knew not where she had been
S Judd, Margaret, i 12.

maledict (mal-ẹ̄-dikt'), *a*. [ME. *maledight* (q. v.), < OF. *maledict*, also *maldit*, *maudit*, F. *maudit* = Sp Pg *maldito* = It. *maledetto*, < L. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere*: see *maledict*, *v*.] Execrated, accursed, damned [Rare.]

As the wings of starlings bear them on
In the cold season in large band and full,
So doth that blast the spirits *maledict*
Longfellow, tr of Dante's Inferno, v 42.

malediction (mal-ẹ̄-dik'shon), *n* [< ME *malediccion*, < OF. *malediction*, also (*maleiçon*, *maleisson*, > E. *malison*) F. *malédiction* = Pr *maledictio*, *maledicio* = Sp. *maldicion* = Pg. *maldição* = It. *maladizione*, *maledizione*, < L *maledictio(n-)*, evil speaking, abuse, LL. the act of cursing, < *maledicere*, speak evil of see *maledict*, *v* Cf *malison*.] Evil speaking; a cursing, the utterance of a curse or execration, also, a curse.

Now ye shall [haue] *malediccion*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l. 5635

My name perhaps among the circumcised
With *malediction* mention'd *Milton*, S A, l 978.

=**Syn.** *Malediction*, *Curse*, *Imprecation*, *Execration*, *Anathema* All these are strong words, they are all presumably of the nature of prayers, *malediction* having the least of this meaning *Malediction* in its derivation contains the idea that is common to them all, that of expressing a desire for evil upon another *Curse*, *imprecation*, and *execration* are often used of the wanton calling down of evil upon those with whom one is angry, but all five may indicate a formal or official act *Execration* expresses most of personal hatred, indeed, the word is sometimes used simply to express an intense and outspoken hatred as, he was held in *execration* *Anathema* has kept within its original limits, as expressing a curse pronounced formally by ecclesiastical authority

maledictory (mal-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting in malediction or cursing, imprecatory

She poured out a flood of *maledictory* prophecy against the doers of the deed, she cursed with out stretched arms
Geo MacDonald, What's Mine s Mine, p 318

maledight†, *a*. [ME., < OF *maledit*, *maledict*, < L *maledictus*, pp see *maledict*] Cursed

Cometh a childe *maledyzt*,
Azeyn Jhesu to rise he tizt.
Cursor Mundi (*Halliwell*)

maledisant†, *n* [Also *maldizant*, < OF *maledisant*, F. *maldisant*, evil-speaking see *maledicent*] One who speaks evil *Minsheu*

How then will scoffing readers scape this mark of a *maledizant*? *Florio*, It Dict, To the Reader, p [9]

malefaction (mal-ẹ̄-fak'shon), *n*. [< LL *malefactio(n-)*, injury (used only in derived sense of fainting, syncope), < *malefacere*, do evil, harm, < *male*, evil, + *facere*, do· see *fact* Cf *benefaction*] Heinous wrong-doing, a criminal deed, a crime, a wrong, a bane or curse

They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*
Shak, Hamlet, ii 2 621.

Such disregard of self as brings on suffering is a *malefaction* to others *H Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 72

malefactor (mal'ẹ̄-fak-tor), *n*. [Formerly also *malefactour*, = Sp. *malhechor* = Pg. *malfeitor* = It *malfattore*, < L. *malefactor*, an evil-doer, < *malefacere*, do evil: see *malefaction* Cf *benefactor*] **1**†. One who does evil or injury to another· opposed to *benefactor*

Some benefactors in repute are *malefactors* in effect
Fuller, Hist Cambridge, viii 28

Goodman Warmhouse was mounted on a round, ambling nag, and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his *malefactor* *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I 312

2 A heinous evil-doer, a law-breaker; a criminal or felon

They came out against him as a *Malefactor*, with swords and staves, and having seized his Person, being betray d into their hands by one of his Disciples, they carry him to the High Priests house *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I vi

=**Syn 2** Evil doer, culprit, felon, convict

malefactress (mal'ẹ̄-fak-tres), *n* [As *malefactor* + *-ess*] A female malefactor; a woman guilty of crime

malefeasance†, *n* See *malfeasance*

male-fern (māl'fėrn), *n*. An elegant fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas* (*Nephrodium Filix-mas* of Richard; *Lastrea Filix-mas* of Presl), with the fronds growing in a crown, found in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa See cut under *fern*.—**Male-fern oil,** an anthelmintic oil obtained from the rhizomes of *Aspidium Filix mas*

malefic (mā-lef'ik), *a*. and *n*. [= F. *maléfique* = Sp. *maléfico* = Pg. *malefico* = It. *malefico*, < L. *maleficus* (also *malificus*), evil-doing, hurtful, mischievous, < *malefacere*, do evil· see *malefaction*.] **I.** *a*. Doing mischief; producing disaster or evil; inauspicious [Chiefly technical.]

The *Malefic* Aspects are the semi quartile, or semi square, the square, the sesquiquadrate, and the opposition.
Zadkiel, Gram of Astrol, p 370.

II. *n.* In *astrol.*, an inauspicious star or planet.

If the Moon be afflicted by the Sun, the native is liable to injuries in the eyes, especially if at the same time she be afflicted by *malefics* and near nebulous stars, such as the Pleiades *Zadkiel*, Gram of Astrol , p 893

malefically (mā-lef'ı-kal-ı), *adv.* In a malefic manner; with evil effects. *R A. Proctor*, Eclectic Mag., XXXV 188

maleficate (mā-lef'ı-kāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *maleficated*, ppr *maleficating* [< *malefic* + *-ate*[2]] To bewitch, maleficiate. [Rare.]

What will not a man do when once he is *maleficated!*
Sir H Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 4.

malefice† (mal'ē-fis), *n.* [= F. *maléfice* = Sp. (obs) Pg. *maleficio* = It. *maleficio*, *malefizio*, < L *maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment, *maleficus*, evil-doing· see *malefic.*] Evil-doing; especially, witchcraft

Sickneese, or *malefice* of sorcerie, or colde drinkes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

He crammed with crumbs of Beneffices,
And filld their mouthes with weeds of *malefices*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 1154

maleficence (mā-lef'ı-sens), *n* [Formerly also *maleficience*, = F. *malfaisance* (> E *malfeasance*) = Sp *maleficencia*, < L. *maleficentia*, an evil-doing, < **maleficen(t-)s*, *maleficus*, evil-doing see *maleficent*] The character of being maleficent, the doing or producing of evil

Even what on its nearer face seems beneficence only, shows, on its remoter face, not a little *maleficence* – kindness at the cost of cruelty
H Spencer, Man vs State, p 72

maleficent (mā-lef'ı-sent), *a* [Formerly also *maleficient*, = F *malfaisant*, < L. **maleficen(t-)s*, equiv to *maleficus*, evil-doing, < *male*, evil, + *facien(t-)s*, in comp. *-ficien(t-)s*, doing, ppr of *facere*, do see *malefic*] Doing or producing harm, acting with evil intent or effect; harmful; mischievous as, a *maleficent* enemy or deed

Let us apply to the unjust what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation
Burke, Policy of the Allies, App

maleficial†, *a* [< L *maleficus*, evil-doing (see *malefic*), + *-ial.*] Malefic or maleficent *Fuller*

maleficiate† (mal-ē-fish'ı-āt), *v t* [< ML *maleficiatus*, pp of *maleficare* (> Pg *maleficiar*), bewitch (†), < L *maleficium*, an evil deed, mischief, enchantment see *malefice*] To do evil to; especially, to bewitch; affect with enchantments

Every person that comes near him is *maleficiated*, every creature, all intend to hurt him, to seek his ruin!
Burton, Anat. of Mel , p 181

maleficiation† (mal-ē-fish-ı-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML as if **maleficiatio(n-)*, < *maleficiare*, bewitch· see *maleficiate*] A bewitching

Irremediable impotency, whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation* or casualty
Bp Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv 10

maleficience† (mal-ē-fish'ens), *n.* An obsolete form of *maleficence*

maleficient† (mal-ē-fish'ent), *a.* An obsolete form of *maleficent*

maleformation†, *n.* See *malformation.*

maleic (mā'lē-ik), *a.* [< *mal(ic)* + *-e-ic*] Derived from malic acid – **Maleic acid**, a volatile crystalline acid ($C_2H_2(CO_2H)_2$) produced by distilling malic acid

malella (mā-lel'ā), *n* , pl *malellæ* (-ē). [NL (Packard, 1883), dim. of L *mala*, jaw· see *maxilla*] One of two (inner and outer) movable toothed appendages of the free fore edge of the outer stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod *A. S. Packard*, Proc Amer Philos Soc , June, 1883, p. 200

malencolik†, **malencoly**†. Obsolete forms of *melancholic*, *melancholy*

malengine† (ma-len'jin), *n.* [Also *malengin*, < ME. *malengine*, *malengyn*, < OF *malengin*, evil contrivance, fraud, guile, < L. *malus*, evil, + *ingenium*, contrivance: see *mal-* and *engine.*] Guile; deceit; fraud.

Thei seiden thei sholde it feithfully holde with-outen fraude or *mal engyn.* *Merlin* (E E T S), i 75

When the Protectors Brother, Lord Sudley, the Admirall, through private malice and *mal engine* was to lose his life, no man could bee found fitter than Bishop-Latimer (like another Doctor Shaw) to divulge in his Sermon the forged Accusations laid to his charge
Milton, Reformation in Eng , i

maleo (mal'ē-ō), *n.* [Cf. *mallee-bird*, which is a related bird.] A kind of brush-turkey or mound-bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, a native of Celebes, of a glossy-black and rosy-white color, with a bare neck and head See *Megacephalon.*

malepositiont, *n.* See *malposition.*

malepracticet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *malpractice*

maleset, *n* See *malease.*

Malesherbia (mal-e-shêr'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after Lamoignon de *Malesherbes*, a French patriot and agriculturist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloreæ*, the passion-flower family, type of the tribe *Malesherbieæ*, characterized by having a tubular calyx, petals shorter than the calyx-lobes, and flowers in a bracted raceme. They are erect woolly undershrubs, with narrow leaves and rather large yellow flowers, arranged in a long leafy raceme or thyrse There are 2 or 3 species, natives of Peru, sometimes cultivated for ornament These and the species of the allied genus *Gynopleura* are sometimes called *crownworts*

Malesherbiaceæ (mal-e-shêr-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Don, 1826), < *Malesherbia* + *-aceæ*] A synonym of *Malesherbieæ*, treated by the older authors as an independent order

Malesherbieæ (mal'e-shêr-bi'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1828), < *Malesherbia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Passifloreæ*, the passion-flower family. They are characterized by having hermaphrodite flowers an elongated calyx tube, with triangular awl shaped lobes, and membranaceous petals and crown, five stamens adherent to the stalked ovary, and three styles, which are distinct at the base The tribe embraces 2 genera, *Malesherbia* (the type) and *Gynopleura*, and about 8 or 10 species, natives of Peru and Chili

malesont, *n* A Middle English form of *malison*

male-spirited (māl'spir'ı-ted), *a* Having the spirit of a man; masculine. [Rare]

That *male spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on
B Jonson, Sejanus, ii 2

malestrand†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maelstrom*

malet† (mal'et), *n.* [< F *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a sack see *mail*[2]] A little bag or budget, a portmanteau

maletalent†, *n* See *mattalent*

maletolt, maletote (mal'e-tōlt, -tōt), *n* [< OF *maletolte*, *maletoulte*, *maletoste*, F *maltote*, < ML. *mala tolta* or *tolta mala*, an extraordinary or illegal exaction or levy *mala*, fem of L. *malus*, bad, evil, *tolta* (for **tollita*, cf equiv *tolletum*) (> OF *tolte*, *toulte*), an exaction, levy, tax, also a writ transferring a cause from one court to another (see *tolt*), prop fem of **tollitus*, pp (for L *sublatus*) of L *tollere*, raise, ML also levy see *tolerate*] Formerly, in France and England, an extraordinary or illegal exaction, toll, or imposition

Hence several remonstrances from the commons under Edward III against the *maletolts* or unjust exactions upon wool *Hallam*

This exaction although imposed under the shadow of parliamentary authority, had distinctly the character of a *maletolt*. *Stubbs*, Const Hist., ¶ 277

maletreat†, **maletreatment**†. Obsolete forms of *maltreat*, *maltreatment*

malevolence (mā-lev'ō-lens), *n* [= Sp Pg *malevolencia* = It *malavoglienza*, *malevoglienza*, < L *malevolentia*, ill-will, < *malevolen(t-)s*, wishing ill. see *malvolent*] 1. The character of being malevolent or ill-disposed, ill-will, personal hatred, enmity of heart; inclination to injure others

Frederic's wit enabled him often to show his *malevolence* in ways more decent than those to which his father resorted *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great

2 That which is done from ill-will; an act of ill-will. [Rare.]

The king, willing to shew that this their liberality was very acceptable to him, he called this graunt of money a beneuolence, notwithstanding that many grudged thereat and called it a *malevolence* *Stow*, Edw IV , an 1473

=Syn. 1 *Ill will*, *Enmity*, etc See *animosity*

malevolent (mā-lev'ō-lent), *a.* and *n* [= It. *malevoglente*, < L. *malevolen(t-)s*, wishing ill, spiteful, envious, < *male*, ill, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr of *velle*, will· see *will*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1 Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others, rejoicing in another's misfortune; malicious; hostile.

The only kind of motive which we commonly judge to be intrinsically bad, apart from the circumstances under which it operates, is *malevolent* affection that is, the desire, however aroused, to inflict pain on some other sentient being *H Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 342.

2 In *astrol* , tending to exert an evil influence: thus, Saturn is said to be a *malevolent* planet.

This man's *malevolent* in my aspect.
Beau and Fl (?), Faithful Friends, iii 2

Our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder *Dryden*, King Arthur

=Syn. 1. Evil minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, malignant. See *animosity.*

II.† *n.* A malevolent person or agency

He was incens'd by some *malevolent.*
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv

malevolently (mā-lev'ō-lent-li), *adv* In a malevolent manner, with ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure another or others

malevolous (mā-lev'ō-lus), *a.* [= F *malévole* = Sp. *malévolo* = Pg It *malevolo*, < L. *malevolus*, wishing ill, < *male*, ill, + *velle* (and *volo*), will see *will*[1]] Malevolent [Rare]

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground *Warburton*, Prodigies, p 109.

malexecution (mal'ek-sē-kū'shon), *n* [< *mal-* + *execution.*] Faulty or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster*

malfeasance (mal-fē'zans), *n* [Formerly also *malefeasance*, < F. *malfaisance*, evil-doing, wrong-doing, < *malfaisant*, doing evil, wishing evil, < *mal*, evil, + *faisant*, ppr of *faire*, < L. *facere*, do. Cf. *maleficence*] Evil-doing, the doing of that which ought not to be done, wrongful conduct, especially official misconduct; violation of a public trust or obligation, specifically, the doing of an act which is positively unlawful or wrongful, in contradistinction to *misfeasance*, or the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner. The term is often inappropriately used instead of *misfeasance*

An account of his *malfeasance* in office reached England.
Bancroft, Hist. U S , I 116

malformation (mal-fôr-mā'shon), *n* [< *mal-* + *formation*] Faulty formation, irregular or anomalous formation or structure, especially in a living body, a deviation from the normal form or structure either in the whole or in part of an organ Also, until recently, *maleformation*

malformed (mal-fôrmd'), *a* [< *mal-* + *formed*] Ill-formed, marked by malformation

One peculiarity is that the *malformed* fry have a tendency toward a superabundance of heads rather than tails. *Sci Amer*, N S , LVII 180

malgraciousf (mal-grā'shus), *a* [< F *malgracieux* = It *malgrazioso*, as *mal-* + *gracious.*] Ungracious, ungraceful, disagreeable.

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *malgracious* *Gower*

malgradof (mal-grā'dō), *adv* or *prep.* [It , = OF *malgre* see *maugre*] In despite (of), notwithstanding, maugre.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again
Marlowe, Edward II

What I have said I'll pawn my sword
To seal it on the shield of him that dares,
Malgrado of his honour, combat me
Greene, Orlando Furioso

malgret, *n* See *maugre.*

malic (mā'lik), *a* [< L *malum*, Gr *μῆλον*, Doric *μᾶλον*, an apple (in a wide sense, including quinces, pears, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc)· see *male*[4]] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples – **Malic acid**, $C_4H_6O_5$, a bibasic acid found in combination in many sour fruits, such as the barberry gooseberry, and particularly the apple, whence the name It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* (mountain ash or rowan tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe It is crystalline, deliquescent, very soluble in water, and has a pleasant acid taste

malice (mal'ıs), *n* [< ME *malice*, < OF *malice*, F *malice* = Sp Pg *malicia* = It. *malizia*, < L. *malitia*, badness, bad quality, ill-will, spite, < *malus*, bad see *male*[3].] 1† Badness, bad quality

Yf the need
In landes salt that treen or greynes growe,
Thou must anoon on herveste plante or sowe
The *malice* of that lande and cause of drede
That wynter with his shoures may of dryve
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 10.

It hath been ever on all sides confest that the *malice* of man's own heart doth harden him and nothing else
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v , App 1.

2†. Evil; harm, a malicious act; also, evil influence

This noble wyf sat by hir beddes syde
Disshevelyd, for no *malice* she ne thoghte
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1720.

Thei ben fulle of alle Vertue, and thei eschewen alle Vices and alle *Malices* and alle Synnes
Mandeville, Travels, p 292.

It is some *malice*
Hath laid this poison on her
Shirley, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

3 A propensity to inflict injury or suffering, or to take pleasure in the misfortunes of another or others, active ill-will, whether from natural disposition or special impulse; enmity;

hatred sometimes used in a lighter sense. See *malicious*, 1.

Thy father hates my friends and family
And thou hast been the heir of all his *malice*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii 2

4. In *law*, a design or intention of doing mischief to another, the evil intention (either actual or implied) with which one deliberately, and without justification or excuse, does a wrongful act which is injurious to others — **Actual malice, express malice, malice in fact,** malice in which the intention includes a contemplation of some injury to be done — **Constructive malice, implied malice, imputed malice, malice in law,** that which, irrespective of actual intent to injure, is attributed by the law to an injurious act intentionally done, without proper motive, as distinguished from *actual malice*, either proved or presumed — **Malice aforethought,** or **malice prepense,** actual malice, particularly in case of homicide =**Syn.** 3 *Ill will, Enmity*, etc (see *animosity*), maliciousness, venom, spitefulness, depravity

malice† (mal'is), *v. t.* [< *malice*, *n.*] To regard with malice, bear extreme ill-will to, also, to envy and hate

Love and live with your fellowes honestly, quietlye, curteouslye, that noe man have cause either to hate yow for your stubborne frowardness, or to *malice* yow for your proud ungentlenes *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p 360

I finde mans frailtie to be naturally such that he will seeke reuenge against them that *malice* him, or practise his harmes
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46

I am so far from *maliceing* their states,
That I begin to pity them
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 7

malicedt (mal'ist), *p. a.* Regarded with malice, envied and hated

Thus every day they seem'd to prate
At *malic'd* Grissel's good estate
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 210)

Your forced stings
Would hide themselves within his *malic'd* sides
B. Jonson, Poetaster, 1nd

maliceless (mal'is-les), *a.* [< *malice* + *-less*.] Free from ill-will, hatred, or disposition to harm. *Abp. Leighton*, On Peter, i. 22.

malichot, *n.* See *mallecho*

malicious (mā-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *malicious*, < OF. *malicios*, F. *malicieux* = Sp. Pg. *malicioso* = It. *malizioso*, < L. *malitiosus*, full of malice, wicked, malicious, < *malitia*, badness, malice: see *malice*.] 1. Indulging in or feeling malice; harboring ill-will, enmity, or hostility, actively malevolent, malignant in heart: often used in a lighter sense, implying mischievousness with some ill-will

But the Saisnes that were *malicious* hadde sette espies on euery side of the town, and so was the Quene taken and the stiward slain *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 59

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will, dictated by malice: as, a *malicious* report

He will directly to the lords, I fear,
And with *malicious* counsel stir them up
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee.
Milton, S. A., l. 1251

Malicious abandonment, in *law*, the desertion of a spouse without just cause. — **Malicious mischief,** in *law* (*a*) The committing of physical injury to personal property of another, injury to property, from wantonness or malice, as distinguished from theft. (*b*) Any malicious or mischievous physical injury to the rights of another, or of the public in general. *F. A. Wharton.* — **Malicious prosecution** (*a*) A prosecution set on foot or carried on maliciously, without reasonable cause. From want of probable cause malice may be inferred. The term is commonly applied to criminal prosecutions, but is also applicable to a civil prosecution. (*b*) An action brought by the sufferer to recover damages from the person who set on foot such a prosecution. =**Syn.** Evil-minded, ill-disposed, spiteful, resentful. See *animosity*.

maliciously (mā-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a malicious or spiteful manner; with malice, enmity, or ill-will; wantonly, with wilful disregard of duty

maliciousness (mā-lish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being malicious, extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity

malicorium (mal-i-kō'ri-um), *n.* [L., < *malum*, an apple, + *corium*, skin, hide.] The thick and tough rind of the pomegranate-fruit. It has been used as an astringent in medicine, and for tanning

malidentification (mal-ī-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mal-* + *identification*.] A false identification.

Mr. A. Smith Woodward, after an examination of the type of Bucklandium diluvii, "determined that it is truly the imperfect head and pectoral arch of a Siluroid." Incredible as such a *maldientification* on the part of Pictet must appear, I presume the determination of Mr. Woodward must be accepted *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 928

maliferous (mā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *malum*, an evil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bringing evil; unwholesome; pestilential *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

I had really forgotten to mention that gallant, fine hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the *maliferous* climate of China! *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 72.

malign (mā-līn'), *a.* [< OF. *maling*, F. *malin*, fem. *maligne* = Pr. *maligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *maligno*, < L. *malignus*, of an evil nature, orig. **maligenus*, < *malus*, bad, evil, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*. Cf. *benign*.] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity, malicious

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits
Bacon

2. Unpropitious; pernicious; tending to injure; likely to do or cause great harm: as, the *malign* influence of a designing knave. — 3. In *astrol.*, having an evil influence

Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 313.

4. Malignant

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887)

=**Syn.** 1. See list under *malignant*.

malign (mā-līn'), *v.* [< OF. *maligner*, *malmer*, pervert, deceive, F. dial. *maligner*, malign, < *maling*, F. *malin*, malign: see *malign*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1† To treat with extreme enmity; injure maliciously

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state,
My derivation was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 90

The scarcitie of wood and water, with the barrennesse of the soile in other places, shew how it is *maligned* of the Elements *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 228

2. To speak evil of, traduce, defame, vilify

Be not light of credens to new raysed tales, nor crymes, nor suspicions to *maligne* no man
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106

Our Puritan ancestors have been misrepresented and *maligned* by persons without imagination enough to make themselves contemporary with, and therefore able to understand, the men whose memories they strive to blacken
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary

=**Syn.** 2. *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

II† *intrans.* To entertain malice

This odious fool *maligning* that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine buscness
Milton, Colasterion

malignance (mā-lig'nans), *n.* [< *malignan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *malignancy*

The minister, as being much neerer both in eye and duty then the magistrate, speeds him betimes to overtake that diffus'd *malignance* with some gentle potion of admonishment *Milton*, Church Government, ii. 8

malignancy (mā-lig'nan-si), *n.* [< *malignan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being malignant in feeling or purpose, extreme malevolence; bitter enmity, malice: as, *malignancy* of heart

In some connexions, malignity seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malignancy* to indications of this depravity in temper and conduct in particular instances
T. Cogan, On the Passions, ii. § 3

2. In *Eng. hist.*, the state of being a malignant, adherence to the royal party in the time of Cromwell and the civil war. See *malignant*, *n.*, 2. — 3. The property of expressing malice or evil intent, malignant or threatening nature or character, unpropitiousness. Specifically — (*a*) In *astrol.*, tendency to irremediable harm or mischief: as, the *malignancy* of aspect of the planets

The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1. 4

(*b*) In *pathol.*, virulence, tendency to a worse condition: as, the *malignancy* of a tumor

malignant (mā-lig'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *malignant*, < L. *malignant(t-)s*, ppr. of *malignare*, also deponent, *malignari*, do or make maliciously, < *malignus*, malign: see *malign*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Disposed to inflict suffering or cause distress; having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently hostile, malicious: as, a *malignant* heart

There was a bitter and *malignant* party grown up now to such a boldness as to give out insolent and threatning speeches against the Parlament it selfe
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He speaks harshly and insidiously of many of his contemporaries, and towards Cervantes . . . he is absolutely *malignant* *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 91

2. Virulently harmful or mischievous; threatening great danger; pernicious in influence or effect

Noxious and *malignant* plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholick visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

Specifically — (*a*) In *astrol.*, threatening to fortune or life, fateful: as, the *malignant* aspect of the stars

O *malignant* and ill boding stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 6.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, virulent, tending to produce death, threatening a fatal issue: as, a *malignant* ulcer, a *malignant* fever, *malignant* pustule or scarlet fever

3. Extremely heinous: as, the *malignant* nature of sin. — **Malignant anthrax, fever, pustule,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** 1. Malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, malign. See *animosity*.

II. *n.* 1. A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions, an ill-affected person

Occasion was taken by certain *malignants* secretly to undermine his [St. Paul's] great authority in the Church of Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war; a Royalist; a Cavalier: so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 630

One may, indeed, sometimes discover among the *malignants* of the sex a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

malignantly (mā-lig'nant-li), *adv.* In a malignant manner; maliciously; with extreme malevolence; with pernicious influence, also, virulently.

maligner (mā-lī'nėr), *n.* One who maligns or speaks malignantly of another; a traducer, a defamer

I come a spie? no, Roderigo, no,
A hater of thy person, a *maligner*?
So far from that, I brought no malice with me
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2

malignify (mā-lig'ni-fī), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *malignified*, ppr. *malignifying*. [< L. *malignus*, malign, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To render malign or malignant. *Southey*. [Rare.]

malignity (mā-lig'ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *malignité* = Sp. *malignidad* = Pg. *malignidade* = It. *malignità*, < L. *malignita(t-)s*, ill-will, spite, malice, < *malignus*, malign: see *malign*.] 1. The character or state of being malign; extreme enmity or evil disposition toward another, proceeding from baseness of heart, malice or malevolence, deep-rooted spite

Then cometh *malignite*, thurgh which a man annoieth his neighbour *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Thou hast an unrelenting purpose — a steady long breathed *malignity*, that surpasses mine
Scott, Kenilworth, iv.

2. The quality of being malign or malignant, extreme evilness, heinousness, specifically, in *pathol.*, virulence, malignancy

This shows the high *malignity* of fraud *South*

Some diseases have in a manner worn out their *malignity*, so as to be no longer mortal
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Pref.

=**Syn.** 1 *Ill will, Enmity* (see *animosity*), maliciousness. — 2. Destructiveness, deadliness

malignly (mā-līn'li), *adv.* In a malign manner, with extreme ill-will, unpropitiously, perniciously.

malignment (mā-līn'ment), *n.* [< *malign* + *-ment*.] The act of maligning. [Rare.]

That recrimination and *malignment* of motive
The Century, XXX. 675

Malikite (mal'ik-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Malik* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A follower of Malik, the Imam, the founder of one of the four great sects of Sunni Moslems

Malines lace. [< F. *Malines*, Mechlin: lace.] Same as *Mechlin lace* (which see, under *lace*).

malinfluence (mal-in'flō-ens), *n.* [< *mal-* + *influence*.] Evil influence

Doubting whether opium had any connection with the latter stage of my bodily wretchedness — (except, indeed, as having left the body weaker and thus predisposed to any *mal influence* whatever)
De Quincey, Confessions, App., p. 189

malinger (mā-ling'gėr), *v. i.* [< F. *malingrer*, a slang word meaning 'suffer,' but prob. also at one time 'pretend to be ill,' cf. *malingreux*, weak, sickly, formerly applied to beggars who feigned to be sick or injured in order to excite compassion, < *malingre*, "sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome" (Cotgrave), now ailing, poor, weakly, < *mal-*, badly, + (prob.) OF. *haingre*, *heingre*, thin, emaciated, F. dial. *haingre*, ailing, poorly, prob. < L. *æger* (*ægr-*), sick, ill. The sense is perhaps affected by association with F. *malin*, evil, malign, and *gré*, inclination (cf. *malgre*, *maugre*).] To feign illness; sham sickness in order to avoid duty, counterfeit disease.

Hemeralopia has been observed to break out epidemically in gaols, camps, etc. I need hardly point out that in such cases a careful examination should always be instituted to guard against *malingering*
J. S. Wells, Dis. of Eye, p. 418

malingerer (mā-ling'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who shams illness, especially for the purpose of shirking work or avoiding duty.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital, . .
Nor his religion but an ambulance
To fetch life's wounded and *malingerers* in
Lowell, The Cathedral

The experienced senses of the surgeon quickly detected the *malingerers* and the men who were only slightly indisposed. *G Kennan*, The Century, XXXVI 869

malingery (mā-ling'gėr-i), *n.* [< *malinger* + *-y*[3].] A feigning of illness, especially by a soldier or sailor, in order to shirk work or duty. *Wilhelm*, Mil Dict.

malinowskite (mal-i-nov'skīt), *n* [Named after E. *Malinowski*, a civil engineer.] In *mineral*, a massive variety of tetrahedrite from Peru, containing 13 per cent of lead

malipedal (mal'i-ped-al), *a* [< *malped(es)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the malipedes of a chilopodous myriapod

The dorsal plate, or what may be termed the second *malipedal* tergite *Packard*

malipedes (mā-lip'e-dēz), *n. pl* [NL (Packard, 1883), < L. *mala*, jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*.] The fourth and fifth pairs of cephalic appendages (modified feet) of chilopodous myriapods, regarded as analogous to the maxillipeds of crustaceans

malis (mā'lis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μᾶλις*, also *μῆλις*, *μᾶλια*, *μαλη*, *μαλιασμός*, LL. *malleus*, a disease among beasts of burden, origin uncertain.] A cutaneous disease produced by parasitic worms or vermin formerly called *dodders*

malison (mal'i-zon), *n* [Formerly also *mallison*, < ME *malisoun*, *malisun*, *malison*, < OF *malison*, *malizon*, *malecon*, *maleiccon*, *maldiccon*, *maldisson*, < L. *maledictio(n-)*, an evil speaking, reviling, cursing: see *malediction*. Cf. *benison*.] A formal malediction, a special curse invoked or denounced, a form of words expressing a curse, a curse

And who that wille not so, gaf hem thei *malisoun*
Rob of Brunne, p. 162

My curse and *malison* she's got,
For to pursue her still
Margaret of Craigmarzat (Child's Ballads, VIII 252)

A *malison* light on the tongue
Sic tidings tells to me!
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II 82)

malkin, mawkin (mâl'-, mâ'kin), *n* and *a.* [Also *maulkin*, *mawkin*, < ME *malkyn*, *malkyne*, < *Mal* (E. *Moll*[1]), a reduced form of *Mary*, and also of *Matilda* (formerly *Molt*, *Mawde*, now *Maud*), + dim. *-kin*.] **I.** *n* **1** A kitchen servant, or any common woman, a slattern

Malkyn with a distaf in hire hond
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 564

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 224

Now monstrous in hoops, now trapish, and walking
With your petticoats clung to your heels like a *maulkin*
Quoted in *Fairholt's* Costume (ed. Dillon), I. 394

A draggled *mawkin*, thou,
That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge
Tennyson, Princess

2† Maid Marian, the lady of the morris-dance

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May lady
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2

3 A stuffed figure, a caricature of a woman in dress and general appearance; a scarecrow

Thou pitiful Flatterer of thy Master's Imperfections, thou *Maukin* made up of the Shreds and Pairings of his superfluous Fopperies. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 6

4. A cat. Compare *grimalkin*. The word is used in the following passage as the name of a familiar spirit in the shape of a cat

Malkin, my sv cet spirit, and I
Middleton, The Witch, iii. 2

5. A hare [Scotch.]

"Nay, nay, Luath," whispered Abel, patting his dog, "you must not kill the rabbit, but if a *maukin* would show herself I would let thee . . battle after her, for she could only cock her tud at thy yelping"
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 181

6 A mop; especially, a mop used to clean a baker's oven

See here a *maukin*, there a sheet
As spotlesse pure as it is sweet
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 106.

7. In *gun.*, a jointed staff with a sponge at one end, used for cleaning out cannon. —**Mother of the mawkins** (*a*†) A witch, hag, or uncanny old woman. (*b*) The little grebe or dabchick. *J. A. Harvie Brown.*

II.† *a.* Of or pertaining to a malkin or kitchen-wench.

Her *maukin* knuckles were never shapen to that royall buskin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

malkinly†, **mawkinly**†, *a.* [< *malkin*, *mawkin*, + *-ly*[1].] Like a malkin; slatternly.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkinly* [read *mawkinly*] plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 87.

mall[1] (mâl), *n* [Also *maul* (the verb being commonly spelled *maul*), < ME. *malle*, < OF. *mal*, *maul*, *mail*, F. *mail* = Pr. *malh*, *maill*, *mal* = Pg. *malho* = It. *maglio*, *malleo*, a mall, < L. *malleus*, a hammer, mall, mallet. Cf. the var. *mell*[3], *mail*[4] (< F.), and dim. *mallet*.] **1** A heavy hammer or club of any sort, especially, a heavy wooden hammer used by carpenters. Compare *mallet* and *beetle*[1], 1. [In this sense now commonly *maul*.]

Whan Arthur saugh the Geaunte lifte vp his *malle* he douted the stroke *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339

Eftsoones one of those villeins him did rap
Upon his headpeece with his yron *mall*,
That he was soone awaked therewithall
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 42

2 (*a*) A war-hammer or martel-de-fer

A man that beareth false witness against his neighbour is a *maul*, and a sword, and a sharp arrow. Prov. xxv. 18.

(*b*) The head or striking part of a war-hammer or martel-de-fer. (*c*) The blunt or square projection of such a hammer, as distinguished from the beak on the opposite side of the handle: this blunt end was often divided into four, six, or more blunt points or protuberances. —**3** An old game played with a wooden ball in a kind of smooth alley boarded in at each side, in which the ball was struck with a mallet in order to send it through an iron arch called the *pass*, placed at the end of the alley. *Strutt.* —**4**† The mallet with which this game was played, also, the alley in which it was played. —**5**† [< *mall*[1], *v.*] A blow

And give that reverend head a *mall*,
Or two, or three, against a wall
S. Butler, Hudibras

Top-mall, a heavy iron hammer used on board ship.

mall[1]† (mal), *v. t.* [Also and more commonly *maul*, < ME. *mallen*, < OF. *mailler* = Pg. *malhar* = It. *magliare*, < ML. *malleare*, beat with a mall, < *malleus*, a mall, hammer: see *mall*[1], *n.*] To beat, especially with a mall or mallet; bruise

I salle evene amange his mene *malle* hym to dede
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4038

Lys. Would not my ghost start up, and fly upon thee?
Cy. No, I'd *mall* it down again with this
[She snatches up the crow.]
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 4

mall[2] (mel or mal), *n* [< *mall*[1], *n.*, through *pall-mall*, the game so called, and a place, *Pall-Mall*, where it was played: see *pall-mall*.] A public walk, a level shaded walk

The *mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade, having 7 rowes of the tallest and goodliest elms I had ever beheld
Evelyn, Diary, May 2, 1644

This the beau monde shall from the *Mall* survey
Pope, R. of the L., v. 133

mall[3] (mal), *n* [< ML. *mallum*, *mallus*, a court: see *mallum*, *mallus*.] A court: same as *mallum*, *mallus*

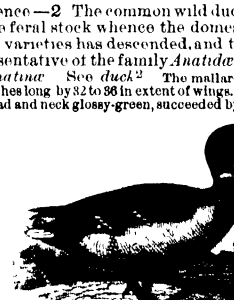
Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *malls*, ceased *Milman.*

malanders, *n. pl.* See *malanders*.

mallard (mal'ard), *n* [< ME. *malarde*, *maulard*, *mawlerd*, also irreg. *maudelare*, *mauarde*, < OF. *malard*, *malart*, a wild duck, prob., with suffix *-ard*, < *male*, male: see *male*[1]. The F. dial. form *maillard* appar. simulates F. *maille*, a spot: see *mail*[1].] **1** The wild drake, the male of the common wild duck

And with a bolt afterward,
Anon he hitt a *maulard*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 154 (*Halliwell*)

Hence —**2** The common wild duck, *Anas boschas*, the feral stock whence the domestic duck in all its varieties has descended, and the typical representative of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*. See *duck*[2]. The mallard is from 22 to 24 inches long by 32 to 36 in extent of wings. The male has the head and neck glossy-green, succeeded by a white ring, the breast purplish-chestnut, the lower back, rump and tail coverts glossy black, the tail feathers mostly whitish, with a curly tuft, the wing speculum iridescent, bordered with black and white, the bill greenish-yellow, the feet orange-red, and the iris brown. The female has the wings and feet as in the male, the bill greenish-black blotched with orange, and the body colors variegated in fine pattern with lighter and darker brownish shades. The mallard is found in nearly all parts of the world. It nests on the ground, laying usually from 8 to 10 yellowish-drab eggs measuring about 2¼ by 1¾ inches.



Mallard (*Anas boschas*)

mallardite (mal'ar-dīt), *n* [Named after E. *Mallard*, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese occurring in fibrous crystalline masses, found in Utah.

malleability (mal'ē-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [= F. *malléabilité* = Sp. *maleabilidad* = Pg. *malleabilidade* = It. *malleabilità*, as *malleable* + *-ity*.] The property of being malleable; capability of being shaped or permanently extended by pressure, as by hammering or rolling, without losing coherence or continuity, the property of being susceptible of extension by beating or rolling

The *malleability* of brass varies with its composition and with its temperature. *Spons Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 321

malleable (mal'ē-a-bl), *a* [Early mod. E. *malliable*, < F. *malliable* = Sp. *maleable* = Pg. *malleavel* = It. *malleabile*, < ML. *malleare*, beat with a hammer: see *malleate*.] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating or rolling; capable of extension by hammering, reducible to a laminated form by beating, as gold, which may be beaten into leaves (gold-foil) of extreme thinness, hence, capable of being shaped by outside influence, yielding. See *foil*[3].

This Blow at Sea was so much greater than that at Land that, where that made him only doubt, this made him despair, at least made him *malleable* and fit to be wrought upon by Composition. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Mark the effect produced on our councils by continued insolence and inveterate hostility: we grow more *malleable* under their blows. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Malleable bronze. See *bronze*. —**Malleable iron castings.** See *iron*.

malleableness (mal'ē-a-bl-nes), *n.* Malleability.

malleate (mal'ē-at), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *malleated*, ppr. *malleating* [< ML. (L. in derivatives) *malleatus*, pp. of *malleare*, beat with a hammer, mall, < L. *malleus*, a hammer: see *mall*[1], *n.* Cf. *mall*[1], *v.*] To hammer, form into a plate or leaf by beating.

malleation (mal-ē-ā'shon), *n* [< *malleate* + *-ion*.] **1** The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal, extension by beating

His squire by often *malleations*, hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 67. (*Latham.*)

2† Malleability, capability of being shaped by hammering

Sub. What's the proper passion of metals?
Face. *Malleation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3 In *pathol.*, a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the thigh like a hammer.

mallecho† (mal'ē-chō), *n* [< Sp. *malhecho* = OF. *malfait*, < ML. **malefactum*, *malefacta*, an evil deed, < *male*, evil, + *factus*, done, *factum* (> Sp. *hecho* = F. *fait*), deed, act: see *mal-* and *fact*, *feat*. Cf. *malefaction*, etc.] Evil-doings; wickedness, villainy. [Rare, found only in the following passage.]

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham. Marry, this is miching *mallecho* [var. *malicho*, *mallico*], it means mischief. *Shak.* Hamlet, iii. 2. 146.

malleolus (ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.*, pl. *malleoli* (-i). [NL., < L. *malleus*, a hammer, + NL. (*stap*)*edius*.] A muscle of the tympanum attached to the malleus, the tensor tympani: correlated with *stapedius* and *incudius*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

mallee (mal'ē), *n* [Australian.] Two dwarf species of *Eucalyptus*, *E. dumosa* and *E. oleosa*, growing in Australia. They sometimes form immense tracts of brushwood, called *mallee-scrub*.

If you will get any bushman to tell you that land covered with Eucalyptus dumosus, vulgarly called *Mallee*, and exceedingly stunted specimens of that, will grow anything, I will tell him he knows nothing
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, liv.

mallee-bird (mal'ē-berd), *n.* The *Leipoa ocellata*, a bird of the family *Megapodida* (see *Leipoa*). Also called *native pheasant* by the English in Australia. *A. Newton.*

mallei, *n.* Plural of *malleus*.

Malleidæ (ma-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Malleus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Malleus*, the hammer-oysters: same as *Aviculidæ* or *Pteridæ*.

malleifer (ma-lē'i-fėr), *n* [< NL. *malleifer*: see *malleiferous*.] A vertebrate of the superclass *Malleifera*.

Malleifera (mal-ē-if'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl of *malleifer* see *malleiferous.*] A superclass of craniate *Vertebrata*, or skulled vertebrates, distinguished by the development of the malleus as a bone of the ear, and by the direct articulation of the lower jaw to the skull It corresponds to the class *Mammalia*, and contrasts with *Quadratifera* and *Lyrifera*.

malleiferous (mal-ē-if'e-rus), *a* [< NL. *malleifer*, < L *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *ferre*, = E *bear*[1]] Having a distinct malleus; of or pertaining to the *Malleifera*, mammalian.

malleiform (mal'ē-i-form), *a* [< L *malleus*, a hammer, a mall, + *forma*, form] In *zool*, hammer-shaped

In some species of Polynoe the parapodia give rise, at corresponding points, to large, richly cirrlated, *malleiform* tubercles *Huxley*, Anat Invert , p 210

mallemaroking (mal'ē-ma-rō'king), *n* [Verbal n of **mallemaroke*, an unrecorded verb, perhaps equiv. to **mallemoke*, lit act like the mallemoke or mallemuck, < *mallemoke*, *mallemuck*, the fulmar petrel see *mallemuck* Cf D *mallemolen*, carousal] *Naut* , the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. *Sailor's Word-book*

mallemuck (mal'ē-muk), *n* [Also *mallemock*, *mallemoke*, *mollymock*, *mollymauk*, *mallmock*, *mallduck*, *malmarsh*, etc , < G *mallemucke* = D *mallemugge*, a mallemuck, explained, from the D , as 'foolish fly' or 'fool flier,' as if < D *mallen*, fool, dally, + *mug*, MD *mugge*, a 'fly,' in allusion to its heedless habits, but the D word is not open to this explanation D *mug* means rather 'a gnat' (= E *midge*), and cannot refer to the 'flying' of a bird The name is prob of northern origin] The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*, also extended to some related birds, as albatrosses. See cut under *fulmar*[2] Also called *malmarsh*.

mallenders (mal'en-derz), *n pl* Same as *malanders*

malleolar (mal'ē-ō-lar), *a* [< *malleolus* + *-ar*[3]] 1. Having the character of a malleolus as, the *malleolar* process of the tibia — 2 Of or pertaining to either malleolus as, a *malleolar* artery

malleolus (ma-le'ō-lus), *n* , pl *malleoli* (-lī) [NL , < L. *malleolus*, a small hammer, dim of *malleus*, a hammer see *malleus*] 1 In *anat* , a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle The two together contribute to the stability of the ankle joint, by locking the astragalus so as to prevent lateral and rotatory movements In man the outer malleolus is formed by the fibula, the inner by the tibia and each forms a sort of pulley or trochlea around which wind the tendons of important extensor muscles of the foot The malleoli are little distinguished in most animals, owing to the different set of the foot upon the leg or the different configuration of the parts When as often occurs, the fibula does not reach the ankle, the outer malleolus is wanting unless formed by the tibia In birds the condyles of the tibia, constituted by ankylosis of proximal tarsal bones, take the name and place of malleoli

2 In *bot.*, a layer, a shoot bent into the ground and half divided at the bend, whence it emits roots. *Lindley* —3 [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve shells *J E Gray*, 1847 — **Inner malleolus**, the malleolar process of the tibia, articulating with the inner side of the astragalus having behind it the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexor longus digitorum — **Outer malleolus**, the enlarged lower end of the fibula, articulating with the outer side of the astragalus, having behind it the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis

malleoramate (mal'ē-ō-rā'māt), *a* [< L *malleus*, a hammer, + *ramus*, a branch see *ramate.*] In rotifers, having mallei fastened by uncī to rami, as in the *Melicertida*, *Triarthrida*, *Pterodinida*, and *Pedalionida*

mallet (mal'et), *n* [< OF *mallet*, *maillet*, F *maillet* (= Pr *malhet* = It *maglietto*), a wooden hammer, mallet, dim of *mal*, *mail*, a hammer see *mall*[1].] 1 A small beetle or wooden hammer used by carpenters, stonecutters, printers, etc , chiefly for driving another tool, as a chisel, or the like It is wielded with one hand, while the heavier mall requires the use of both hands. —2 The wooden hammer used to strike the balls in the game of croquet —**Automatic mallet.** Same as *dental hammer* (which see, under *hammer*[1]) — **Dental mallet** (*a*) A light hammer of wood or metal used by dentists for striking the plugger in the operation of filling teeth It is now superseded in great part by various mechanical contrivances, such as the dental hammer or plugger and the electric plugger (*b*) A dental hammer or plugger See *hammer*[1]

mallet-flower (mal'et-flou'ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Tupistra*

malleus (mal'ē-us), *n* , pl *mallei* (-ī) [NL , < L *malleus*, a hammer, a mall see *mall*[1]] 1. In *anat* , the proximal element of Meckel's cartilage, in any way distinguished from the rest of the mandibular arch In man and other mammals the malleus is separately ossified, and is the outer one of the three bonelets or ossicles of the ear lodged in the cavity of the tympanum, connected with the ear-drum or tympanic membrane, and movably articulated with the incus It is named from its hammer-like shape in man, having a head, neck, and handle or short process, together with a processus gracilis, which lies in the Glaserian fissure As one of the ossicula auditus, the malleus subserves the function of hearing in mammals In birds, and many other vertebrates below mammals, the malleus has a very different office, that of forming part of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, which is its true morphological character Its specialization in *Mammalia* is peculiar to that class See *Malleifera*, and cuts under *hyoid*, *ear*, and *tympanic*

2 In *ichth* , one of the Weberian ossicles which form a chain between the air-bladder and the auditory apparatus in the skull of plectospondylous and nematognathous fishes It is homologous with the hemapophysis of the third one of the coalesced anterior vertebræ.—3 In rotifers, one of the paired calcareous structures within the pharynx In the typical forms it is a hammer like body, consisting of an upper part or head, called the *vicus*, and a lower part or handle, named the *manubrium* but in other forms the distinction disappears

4 [*cap*] In *conch* , a genus of pearl-oysters of the family *Aviculidæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1799, the hammer-shells They have a long winged hinge at right angles with the length of the valve, giving a hammer like shape, whence the name Young shells are like those of *Avicula* or wing shells, and have a byssal notch the hammer shape is gradually acquired with age *M vulgaris*, the hammer oyster, inhabits Eastern seas See cut under *hammer shell*

5 Same as *war-hammer*

mallinders (mal'in-dėrz), *n pl* Same as *malanders*.

Mallophaga (ma-lof'a-gā), *n pl* [NL , neut pl. of *mallophagus* see *mallophagous*] A group of ametabolous apterous parasitic insects with mandibulate mouth-parts and coalesced mesometathorax, jointed antennæ and palpi, superior spiracles, and short stout legs ending in hooked claws They are known as *bird lice*, and are very numerous and diversiform By some they are regarded as *Hemiptera* degraded and distorted by parasitism, and placed with the true lice in a group *Parasita* or *Anoplura*, by others they are held to constitute a superfamily or suborder of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and by others again a suborder of *Corrodentia* See *louse*[1]

mallophagan (ma-lof'a-gan), *a* and *n* [< NL *Mallophaga* + *-an*] **I**, *a* Same as *mallophagous*

II *n* A louse of the group *Mallophaga*

Mallophagidæ (mal-ō-faj'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Mallophaga* + *-idæ*] The mallophagous insects regarded as a family of *Pseudoneuroptera*, and corresponding to the suborder *Mallophaga* They differ from true lice in having mandibulate instead of suctorial mouth parts, and in other respects Most of them live on the plumage of birds, whence the name *bird lice* for the whole of them, but some also infest the pelage of mammals Some are great pests of the poultry-yard and aviary The genera are numerous, including *Nirmus*, *Trichodectes*, and *Gonodes*

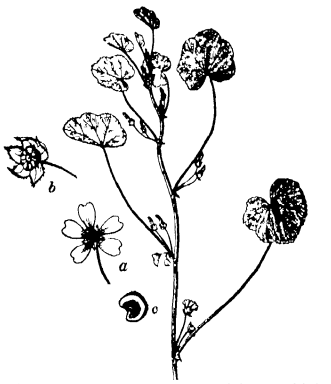
mallophagous (ma-lof'a-gus), *a* [< NL *mallophagus*, < Gr. *μαλλός*, a lock of wool, + *φαγεῖν*, eat] In *entom* (*a*) Devouring feathers or hairs and dried skins, as many coleopterous larvæ (*b*) Pertaining to the *Mallophaga* Also *mallophagan*

Mallorquin (ma-lôr'kin), *n* [< Sp *Mallorquin*, < *Mallorca*, Majorca see *Majorican*] Same as *Majorican*

Mallotus (ma-lō'tus), *n* [NL (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *μαλλωτός*, furnished with wool, fleecy, < (LGr) *μαλλοῦν*, clothe with wool, < *μαλλός*, wool] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotonea*, and subtribe *Acalypheæ*, characterized by the oblong parallel anther-cells and the numerous (rarely less than fifteen) stamens The flowers are apetalous, either dioecious or monœcious The plants are trees or shrubs with generally alternate leaves The male flowers are generally small, on short pedicels in heads along a rachis, the pistillate ones fewer, on long or short pedicels. There are about 70 species, numerous in eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, with a few in Africa. One species, *M Philippinensis*, yields the dyestuff known as *kamala*

2. In *ichth* (*Cuvier*, 1829), a genus of fishes of the family *Argentinidæ*, formerly placed in *Salmonidæ*, of which the male has a broad longitudinal villous or fleecy band of scales differentiated from the rest, the caplins The type is *Mallotus villosus*, the caplin See cut under *caplin*[2].

mallow (mal'ō), *n* [< ME *malowe*, *malue*, < AS *malwe*, *mealwe* = D *malwe* = G *malve* = OF. *malve*, F *mauve* = Pr. Sp Pg. It *malva*, < L *malva*, prob , with some alteration (cf. L *malope*, mentioned by Pliny as one Gr form) of the form later used as Gr , *malache* (also *moloche*), < Gr. *μαλάχη*, also *μολόχη* (later *μάλβα*, *μάλβαξ*, after L.), mallow, appar. so called from its emollient properties, or perhaps from its soft, downy leaves, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft] Any plant of the genus *Malva*, or of the order *Malvaceæ*, the mallow family



Branch of Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*), with flowers and fruits *a*, a flower, *b*, the fruit, *c*, one of the carpels

Take *malues* with alle the rotes, and sethe thame in water, and wasche thi hevede therwith

MS Lincoln A 1 17, f 282 (*Halliwell*)

Nowe *malowe* is sowe, and myntes plannte or roote

Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 84

Common mallow, in England, *Malva sylvestris*, in America, sometimes, *M rotundifolia* — **Country mallow**, the common mallow — **Curled mallow**, *M crispa*, in allusion to the leaves.— **Dwarf mallow**, *M rotundifolia*, low as compared with *M sylvestris* — **False mallow**, a plant of the genus *Malvastrum* — **Glade-mallow**, a plant of the genus *Napæa* — **Globe mallow**, a plant of the genus *Sphæralcea* — **Indian mallow** (*a*) In America, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, introduced from India Also called *velvetleaf* See *American jute*, under *jute* (*b*) In England, a plant of either of the genera *Sida* and *Urena* — **Jews' mallow** See *Jews' mallow* — **Marsh mallow** See *marsh mallow* — **Musk-mallow**, *Malva moschata*, so named from the scent of its foliage — **Rose-mallow**, the genus *Hibiscus*, especially *H Moscheutos*, the swamp rose mallow — **Tree mallow**, *Lavatera arborea* — **Venice mallow**, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the bladder ketmia See *cheese cake*, 8, *dock*[2]

mallow-rose (mal'ō-rōz), *n* Same as *rose-mallow* (which see, under *mallow*)

mallowwort (mal'ō-wėrt), *n* Any plant of the mallow family, *Malvaceæ*

malls (malz), *n pl* [A contr of *measles* (formerly *masels*, etc)] The measles [Prov Eng]

mallum, mallus (mal'um, -us), *n* [ML , of OTeut. origin; *cf* Goth *mēl*, time, point, mark, writing, = AS *māl*, time, mark, etc see *meal*[2]] Among the ancient Franks, a court corresponding to the hundred court among the Anglo-Saxons

The ordinary court of justice is the *mallus* or court of the hundred *Stubbs*, Const Hist , § 25

malm, maum (mam, mâm), *n* and *a* [Also *maulm*, *mawm*, < ME. *malm*, < AS. *mealm*, sand, = OS. *melm*, dust, = OHG MHG. *melm*, dust, G (dial.) *malm*, something ground, also in technical use, = Icel *mālmr*, sand (in local names), usually ore, metal, = Norw. *malm*, sand, ore, = Sw. *malm*, sand (in local names), = Dan *malm*, ore, = Goth *malma*, sand, with formative *-m*, from the verb represented by OHG. *malan* = Icel. *mala* = Goth. *malan*, grind see *meal*[1], from the same verb. Hence *maum*, *mawm*, *v*] **I** *n* 1 Earth containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles; a calcareous loam, constituting in the southeastern counties of England a soil especially suited for the growth of hops; a kind of earth suitable for making the best quality of brick without any addition The brickmakers in the vicinity of London divide the brick earth of that region into strong clay, mild clay (or loam), and malm *Artificial malm* is a mixture imitating the natural earth. See *malm brick*, below

To the north west, north, and east of the village [of Selborne] is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a white *malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself

Gilbert White, Nat Hist. Selborne (ed. Bohn), p 15

2 [*cap*] The name used in Germany, and frequently by geologists writing in English on the geology of that country, for the uppermost of the three divisions of the Jurassic series, all of which at an early day received English provincial names, namely *Lias*, *Dogger*, and *Malm*.

The Malm of the German geologists (which is not the equivalent of the English malm rock) corresponds paleontologically with the Middle and Upper Oolite of England The rock consists mostly of white limestone, with dolomitic and marly strata, and is in some places over 1,000 feet thick.

3. *pl.* Bricks made of malm earth, or of the artificial malm prepared by mixing clay with chalk.

For making the best quality of bricks, which are called *malms*, an artificial substitute is obtained
C T Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p 56

II. *a.* **1.** Composed of malm or calcareous loam: as, *malm* lands. *Gilbert White.*—**2**†. Soft, mellow. *Hallwell.*—**3.** Peaceable; quiet. [Prov Eng] [In the last two senses spelled *maum.*]—**Malm brick**, a brick made of true or of artificial malm, the latter of which consists of comminuted chalk and clay mixed with a little sand and with breeze, the last being composed of cinders, ashes, and fine coal These bricks burn to a pale brown color more or less inclined to yellow They are made in the neighborhood of London, and are also called *malms* See *malm.*—**Malm rock**, the local name of parts of the Upper Greensand, as developed from Westerham west through Surrey, Hants, and Sussex Also called *malmstone*

Near Westerham we find harder beds below, which rapidly acquire importance farther west, and become there the chief part of the formation [the Upper Greensand] These beds are known as firestone and *malm rock*, and there also occur smaller quantities of blue rag and chert The firestone is a light-coloured calcareous sandstone much used for building The *malm rock* much resembles it, but is slightly more chalky looking
Topley, Geol of the Weald, p 153

malm†, maum† (mäm, mâm), *v. t* [In the quot spelled *maum*, ⟨ *malm, maum, a* ; cf *malmy*, 2] To handle with sticky hands; "paw." [Low]

Don't be *mauming* and gauming a body so ! can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself !
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii (*Davies*)

malmag (mal'mag), *n* [A native name (?)] The specter, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid quadruped See *Tarsius*

malmarsh (mal'marsh), *n* Same as *mallemuck Montagu.*

malmignatte (mal-mi-nyat'), *n* [Also *malmignattie*] A spider, *Theridion* or *Latrodectus malmignattus*, a small black species spotted with red It is one of a genus of spiders widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and the United States Its venom is much more poisonous than that of any other animal, considering the diminutive size of the spider and the extremely minute quantity that will sometimes prove fatal See *katipo*

malming (mä'ming), *n* [⟨ *malm* + *-ing*] The preparation of artificial malm by mixing chalk and clay reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation

malmock† (mal'mok), *n* A variant of *mallemuck.*

malmsey (mäm'zi, formerly malm'si), *n* [Formerly *malmsie, malmesie, malmasye*, ⟨ ME *malvesie, malwesye* = MD *malvasye*, D *malvezy, malvazy, malvazier* = G. Dan *malvasier* = Sw *malvasir*, ⟨ F. *malvesie, malvoisie* = Sp *malvasía, marvasía* = Pg *malvasia* (ML *malvaticum*), ⟨ It *malvasia*, a wine so called from *Malvasia* or Napoli di *Malvasia*, ⟨ NGr Μονεμβασία, a seaport on the southeastern coast of Laconia, Greece, contr. of μόνη εμβασία, 'single entrance' Gr. μόνη, fem. of μόνος, single (see *monad*), εμβασία, entrance, ⟨ ἐμβαίνειν, enter, go in, ⟨ ἐν, in, + βαίνειν, go] **1**† A kind of grape

Upon that hyll is a cite called Malvasia, where first grew *Malmasye*, and yet doth, howbeit it groweth now [1506] more plenteously in Candia and Modena, and no where ellys *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 12

Ther [in Candia] groweth the Vcyne that ys callyd *Malweysy* and muskedell
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 20

2. A wine, usually sweet, strong, and of high flavor, originally and still made in Greece, but now especially in the Canary and Madeira islands, and also in the Azores and in Spain The name is given somewhat loosely to such wines, and is used in combination, as *Malmsey Madeira* Compare *malvasia*

A Cask, through want of vse grow'n fusty,
Makes with his stink the best Grecke *Malmsey* musty
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, I. 3

By this hand.
I love thee next to *malmsey* in a morning,
Of all things transitory
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

malmstone (mäm'stōn), *n.* Same as *malm rock* (which see, under *malm*)

Some varieties of the *malmstones* which form part of the so called Upper Greensand of Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire. *Quart. Jour Geol Soc.*, XLV 406.

malmy (mä'mi), *a.* [⟨ *malm* + *-y*1.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or resembling malm: as, a *malmy* soil.

The eastern portion forming the Vale of Petersfield, and comprising only about 50,000 acres, rests on the Wealden formation, and is a grey sandy loam provincially called *malmy* land, lying on a soft sand rock
Encyc Brit, XI 480

2. Clammy; sticky. [Prov. Eng.]

malnutrition (mal-nū-trish'on), *n.* [⟨ *mal-* + *nutrition*] Imperfect nutrition; defect of sustenance from imperfect assimilation of food

Conical cornea is more often met with among persons who have had diseases of *malnutrition*
Edinburgh Rev, CLXVIII 510

Malnutrition of muscles is a factor which ought not to be forgotten *Sci Amer*, N S, LXI 100

malodor, malodour (mal-ō'dor), *n.* [Formerly also *maleodor*, ⟨ *mal-* + *odor.*] An offensive odor; a stench

Her breath, heavy with the *malodor* of nicotine, almost strangled him *The Century*, XXIX 681

malodorous (mal-ō'dor-us), *a* [⟨ *malodor* + *-ous.*] Having a bad or offensive odor, either literally or figuratively as, a *malodorous* reputation

A pestilent *malodorous* home of dirt and disease
The Century, XXVII 326

malodorousness (mal-ō'dor-us-nes), *n* The quality or state of being malodorous, or offensive to smell

malomaxillary (mā-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a* Same as *malarimaxillary H Gray*

malon†. Contracted from *me alone Chaucer*

Maloo climber. See *Bauhinia.*

Malope (mal'ō-pē), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), ⟨ L. *malope*, mallow] **1** A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Malveæ*, the mallow family, type of the subtribe *Malopeæ*, characterized by a style which is longitudinally stigmatose, and by having three distinct bractlets They are annual herbs, with entire or three-parted leaves and pedunculate, usually showy, violet or rose colored flowers There are 3 species which are confined to the Mediterranean region and are often cultivated for the beauty of the large flowers *M trifida*, with flowers of rose color or white, is sometimes called *three lobed malope* The other species are *M malacoides*, mallow like malope, and *M multiflora*

2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus

Malopeæ (ma-lō'pē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), ⟨ *Malope* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of malvaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Malveæ*, and characterized by an indefinite number of carpels, irregularly grouped in a head, with solitary ascending ovules It embraces 3 genera, of which *Malope* is the type, and 7 species

Malo-Russian (ma-lō-rush'an), *n* [⟨ Russ *Malorossiya*, Little Russia (*Malorossiiskii*, Little-Russian), ⟨ *malusŭ*, in comp *malo-*, adv *malo*, little, + *Rossiya*, Russia see *Russian*] Little-Russian (which see, under *Russian*)

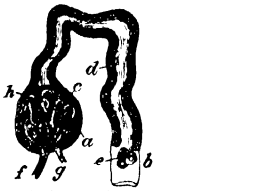
In *Malo Russian*, g is pronounced h, as ahared, a garden *Encyc Brit*, XXII 149

Malpighia (mal-pig'i-a), *n* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after Marcello *Malpighi*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Malpighiaceæ* and the tribe *Malpighieæ*, characterized by having an entire 2- or 3-celled ovary, terminal free styles with obtuse stigmas, a calyx with from 6 to 10 glands, and a drupaceous fruit with 3 crested seeds. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves, sometimes covered with stinging hairs, and red, white, or rose colored flowers in axillary or terminal clusters There are about 20 species, all natives of tropical America. *M glabra* is the Surinam cherry, *M urens* the cow hage-cherry, and *M punicifolia* the Barbados cherry

Malpighiaceæ (mal-pig-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A L de Jussieu, 1811), ⟨ *Malpighia* + *-aceæ*] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Malpighia*. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, some or all of the sepals usually with two glands, by having three carpels, which are either united or distinct, and by solitary ovules without albumen The order embraces 52 genera and about 600 species, most numerous in the tropics They are herbs or shrubs, often climbing, with leaves usually opposite and entire, and glandular on the stalk or under side, and yellow or red (rarely white or blue) flowers, commonly growing in terminal clusters

malpighiaceous (mal-pig-i-ā'shius), *a.* [⟨ *Malpighia* + *-aceous*] In *bot*, pertaining to or characteristic of plants of the order *Malpighiaceæ* specifically applied to hairs formed as in the genus *Malpighia*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian (mal-pig'i-an), *a.* [⟨ *Malpighi* (see def.) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), an Italian anatomist and physiologist. applied in anatomy to several structures discovered or particularly investigated by him, as follows —**Malpighian body**, one of the glomeruli of the kidney surrounded by its capsule. These form the terminations of the branches of the uriniferous tubules, occur in the cortical substance of the kidney, and are about $\frac{1}{150}$ of an inch in diameter They are formed of the expanded end of the tube invaginated by the bunch of blood vessels constituting the glomerulus, which thus are embraced in a double epithelial sac, and the blood is separated from the lumen of the tubule by the vascular wall and the epithelium of the inner layer of the capsule There is reason to think that these bodies do most of the secretion of the water and less important salts of the urine, the remainder of the work of secreting the urine being done by the epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubules —**Malpighian cæca** or **filaments** Same as *Malpighian tubes* —**Malpighian capsule** See *Malpighian body* —**Malpighian corpuscle** (*a*) A Malpighian body of the kidney (*b*) A lymphoid corpuscle of the spleen See *corpuscle* —**Malpighian layer**, the rete mucosum, the lowermost layer of the epidermis, the stratum spinosum Also called *rete Malpighii* See *skin* —**Malpighian pyramids**, in *anat*, the pale reddish conical masses forming the medullary part of the kidney, whose apices project into the calyces of the pelvis of the kidney, and are called *papillæ* —**Malpighian tubes** or **vessels**, certain appendages of the alimentary canal of insects They are cæcal convoluted tubes, immediately behind the posterior aperture of the stomach, and are generally regarded as representing the liver See cut under *Blattidæ* —**Malpighian tuft**, the glomerulus, or vascular network or plexus, in a Malpighian body


Malpighian capsule *c* with its contained glomerulus *h*, and the beginning of the tubule, *b*, into which it opens *c, d*, epithelium in place, *e*, epithelium of the tubule detached, *f* termination of renal artery, *g* beginning of renal vein, *A* the kidney mass (Magnified about 300 diameters)

Malpighieæ (mal-pi-gī'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (A. P de Candolle, 1824), ⟨ *Malpighia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceæ*, of which *Malpighia* is the type. It is characterized by having ten stamens usually all perfect, and often with appendaged anthers, by three styles, which are almost always distinct and by having carpels inserted on the flat receptacle, distinct or united in the fruit, and forming fleshy or woody drupes with from one to three cells

malposition (mal-pō-zish'on), *n.* [⟨ *mal-* + *position*] A wrong position, a misplacement, as of a part of the body or of a fetus

Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting, are the result of too great contraction of one of the recti muscles, usually the internal *Le Conte* Sight, p 20.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n* [⟨ *mal-* + *practice*] **1** Misbehavior, evil practice, practice contrary to established rules

Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma.
Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine

2 Specifically, bad professional treatment of disease, pregnancy, or bodily injury, from reprehensible ignorance or carelessness, or with criminal intent

malpractitioner (mal-prak-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [⟨ *mal-* + *practitioner*, after *malpractice.*] A physician who is guilty of malpractice

malpresentation (mal-prē-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [⟨ F *mal-* + *presentation*] In *obstet*, abnormal presentation in childbirth, as of a shoulder.

malpropriety (mal-prō-prī'e-ti), *n* [= F *malproprete*, as *mal-* and *propriety*] Want of proper condition, slovenliness, dirtiness [Rare]

The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and *malpropriety* *E Eggleston*, The Graysons, xvii.

malsker†, *v i* [ME *malskren, malscren, mavken*, ⟨ AS **malscran*, in verbal n *malscrung* (= OHG *mascrunc*), fascination; cf OS *malsk*, proud, = Goth **malsks*, foolish] To wander

The leder of that lyttel toun wern lopen out for drede,
In to that *malscrande* mere, marred bylyue
Alliterative Poems, (ed Morris), ii 991

He hade missed e mayne & *malskrid* a boute,
& how the werwolf wan him bi with a wilde hert.
William of Palerne (E E T S), I 416

malstick (mâl'stik), *n* See *mahlstick.*

malström, *n* See *maelstrom*

malt[1] (mâlt), *n.* and *a* [Formerly also *mault*, Sc *maut*, ⟨ ME *malt*, ⟨ AS *mealt* (= OS *malt* = D *mout* = MLG *molt, malt* = OHG MHG. G *malz* = Icel Dan Sw *malt*, cf F *malt* = Sp. Pg. It *malto*, ⟨ Teut.), ⟨ *meltan* (pret *mealt*), melt, dissolve see *melt*] **I.** *n* **1** Grain in which, by partial germination, arrested at the proper stage by heat, the starch is converted into saccharine matter (grape-sugar), the unfermented solution of the latter being the sweet-wort of the brewer By the addition of hops, and the subsequent processes of cooling, fermentation, and clarification, the wort is converted into porter, ale, or beer. The alcoholic fermentation of the wort, without the addition of hops, and distillation yield crude whisky Barley is the grain most used for malting in the manufacture of beer, but wheat, rye, and other grains are largely malted for whisky Barley yields about 92 per cent. of its weight of dried malt

Some make the Egyptians first inuenters of Wine and of Beere to which end they first made *Maulte* of Barley for such places as wanted Grapes
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 682.

The ale shall ne'er be brewin o' *malt*
The Enchanted Roe (Child's Ballads, III 53)

2 Liquor produced from malt, as ale, porter, or beer

Scho suld haif found me mell and *malt*
Johne Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI 48)

Blown malt, malt dried in a kiln in which the heat is raised quickly to 100° F., and then lowered It is so called from its distended appearance *Encyc Brit* — **Malt-cleaning machine**, in a brewery, a form of grain cleaner for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all extraneous substances such as other grain seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and foul matters, a cleaning and sorting machine

II. *a* Pertaining to, containing, or made with malt — **Malt liquor**, a general term for an alcoholic beverage produced merely by the fermentation of malt, as opposed to those obtained by the distillation of malt or mash

malt[1] (mâlt), *v* [< *malt*[1], *n*] **I.** *trans* To convert (grain) into malt The steps in the process of malting are four First, steeping in water from twenty four to forty hours, by which the grain takes up from 10 to 30 per cent of water, swells, and begins to germinate Second, couching in which the steeped grain is piled in heaps on a floor, usually made of flagstones, and wherein the growth of the rootlets is aided by heat generated in the mass Third, flooring in which the germinating grain is spread upon a floor in charges called *floors*, and stirred to expose it to air, and in which the growth of the rootlets is checked and the germination of the acrospires is carried to the desired limit Fourth drying, in which the germination is completely arrested by heat in a malt kiln The maltster decides from the length and appearance of the acrospires as to when the conversion of the starch has been carried to the right limit The dried acrospires and the rootlets are broken off by handling in the kiln and are removed by sifting The chemical changes effected by the partial germination and subsequent treatment of the grain are chiefly the conversion of the azotized substances into diastase, the conversion of the starch into grape sugar by the action of the diastase, and the imparting of color and flavor to the malt in the kiln The malt is either pale or dark in color, according to the degree of heat and the length of time it is exposed to heat in the kiln, and a peculiar flavor is derived from empyreumatic oil generated in the husk

II. *intrans* **1** To become malt, be converted into malt

To house it green will make it *malt* worse.
Mortimer, Husbandry

2. To drink malt liquor [Humorous or low]

She drank nothing lower than Curaçoa,
Maraschino, or pink Noyau,
And on principle never *malted*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth

Well, for my part, I *malts* *Marryat*, Jacob Faithful

malt[2]†, An obsolete preterit of *melt*[1] *Chaucer*.

maltalent† (mal'ta-lent), *n* [Also *maletalent*, < ME. *maltalent*, < OF *maltalent*, ill-humor, anger, as *mal-* + *talent*] Evil disposition or inclination, ill-will, resentment, displeasure, spleen

Wax he rody for shame, and loked on hym with *mal talent*, and yet thel hadde be a lone he wolde with hym haue foughten *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 536

As she that hadde it al to rent,
For angre and for *maltalent*
Rom. of the Rose, l 330

So forth he went
With heavy look and humpish pace, that plaine
In him bewraid great grudge and *maltalent*
Spenser, F Q, III ix 61

That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears *maltalent* against *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xii

maltalentivet, *a* [ME *maltalentif*, < OF *maltalentif*, < *maltalent*, ill humor, anger see *maltalent*.] Angry, resentful

And [they] ronne to geder wroth and *maletalentif* that oon a-gein that other, and that oon desiraunt of pris and honour, and that other covetouse to a venge hys shame and his harme *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 398

malt-barn (mâlt'barn), *n* Same as *malt-house*

malt-drier (mâlt'drī"ėr), *n* An apparatus for artificially drying malt in order to arrest the process of germination and the chemical change in the constituents of the grain *E H Knight*

malt-dust (mâlt'dust), *n.* The refuse of malt after brewing, spent malt

Malt dust is an active manure frequently used as a top dressing, especially for fruit trees in pots
Encyc Brit, XII 233

malter (mâl'tėr), *n* Same as *maltster*. [Rare]

Maltese (mal-tēs' or -tēz'), *a.* and *n* [< *Malta* (< L *Melita*, *Melite*, Gr Μελίτη) (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitalers or Knights of Malta (1530–1798), afterward to France, and since 1800 to Great Britain, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief —**Maltese cat, dog, stone**, etc See the nouns —**Maltese cross**. See *cross of Malta*, under *cross*

II. *n.* **1** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Malta —**2.** The language spoken by the natives of Malta Its chief element is a corrupt form of Arabic mixed with Italian

malt-extract (mâlt'eks"trakt), *n* A concentrated unfermented infusion of malt It is used in medicine in cases where it is desirable to further the nutrition

malt-floor (mâlt'flōr), *n* **1** A perforated iron or tile floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the grain laid upon it —**2** A floor on which grain is spread to undergo partial germination in the process of malting —**3** A charge of grain spread on a floor of a malt-house to undergo partial germination See *malt* and *malting*.

maltha (mal'tha), *n* [< L *maltha* (see def.), < Gr. *μάλθα*, *μάλθη*, a mixture of wax and pitch used for calking ships] A bituminous substance midway in consistency between asphaltum and petroleum From its tarry appearance, it is sometimes called *mineral tar*, it is the *brea* of the Mexican Spanish By the Romans the word *maltha* was used as the name of various cements, stuccos and other preparations of a similar kind employed for repairing cisterns, roofs, etc , and of some of these what is now known as *maltha*, or some other form of bitumen, in all probability constituted a part. Asphaltum and maltha were also used from the earliest times (as stated in Genesis with regard to the building of the Tower of Babel) for the same purpose for which our common mortar is employed, namely to bind together stones and bricks

malthe†, *n* [ML , < L *maltha* see *maltha*.] Mortar, cement

Conuenient it is to knowe, of bathes
what *malthes* hoote and colde
Are able, ther as chynyng cliffe or scathe is
To make it hoole
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 41

Malthe[2] (mal'thē), *n* [NL , < Gr *μάλθη* or *μάλθα*, a fish so named, supposed by some to have been the angler, *Lophius*] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Malthidæ*, the bat-fishes *M vespertilio* inhabits tropical seas See cuts under *bat-fish*

maltheid (mal'thē-id), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Maltheidæ*

II. *n* A fish of the family *Maltheidæ*

Maltheidæ (mal-thē'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Malthe*[2] + *-idæ*] A family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in the superior axilla of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal ray in a cavity overhung by the anterior margin of the forehead, the mouth subterminal or inferior, and the lower jaw generally received within the upper, the bat-fishes It includes marine fishes of remarkable aspect, representing two subfamilies, *Maltheina* and *Halieutaina*

maltheiform (mal'thē-i-form), *a* Resembling in form a fish of the genus *Malthe*

Maltheinæ (mal-thē-ī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Malthe*[2] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Maltheidæ*, having the body divided into a corditorm disk and a stout caudal portion, the frontal region elevated, and the snout more or less attenuated It includes a few American marine forms inhabiting shallow water.

maltheine (mal'the-in), *a* and *n* [< *Malthe*[2] + *-ine*[1]] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Maltheinæ*, or having their characters

II *n* A bat-fish of the subfamily *Maltheinæ*

maltheoid (mal'thē-oid), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Having the form or characters of the *Maltheidæ*

II. *n* A fish of the family *Maltheidæ*, a maltheid

malt-horse (mâlt'hôrs), *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt by working a treadmill or winch, hence, a slow, heavy horse

Mome, *malt horse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Shak, C of E, iii 1 32

He! why, he has no more judgment than a *malt horse*
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I 4

malt-house (mâlt'hous), *n.* [< ME *malthous*, < AS *mealthūs*, < *mealt*, malt, + *hūs*, house] A house in which malt is made

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-an), *a* and *n* [< *Malthus* (see def) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Rev T R Malthus (1766–1834), an English economist, or to the doctrines set forth in his "Essay on the Principle of Population" In this work he first made prominent the fact that population, unless hindered by positive checks, as wars, famines, etc., or by preventive checks, as social customs that prevent early marriage, tends to increase at a higher rate than the means of subsistence can, under the most favorable circumstances, be made to increase As a remedy he advocated the principle that society should aim to diminish the sum of vice and misery, and check the growth of population, by the discouragement of early and improvident marriages, and by the practice of moral self restraint.

II. *n.* A follower of Malthus; a believer in Malthusianism

Malthusianism (mal-thū'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Malthusian* + *-ism*] The theory of the relation of population to means of subsistence taught by Malthus. See *Malthusian*, *a*

maltine (mâl'tin), *n.* [< *malt*[1] + *-ine*[2]] A medicinal preparation made by digesting sprouting malt in water, expressing the solution, precipitating with alcohol, and drying the precipitate, which is impure diastase

malting (mâl'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *malt*[1], *v.*] **1** The artificial production of germination in grain for the purpose of converting its starch into the greatest possible amount of sugar, as a preparation for brewing, or the conversion by fermentation of this sugar into alcohol

Malting consists of four processes, steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln drying *Encyc Brit.*, IV 267.

2. A place where malting is carried on [Rare and inaccurate.]

The town also possesses brass foundries, *maltings*, lime kilns, and brickyards *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 506

malt-kiln (mâlt'kil), *n* A heated chamber in which malt is dried to check germination Some kilns are fitted with machinery for stirring the malt on the floor of the kiln, this mechanism being called a *malt turner* A smaller apparatus with mechanical devices for stirring the malt is commonly known as a *malt drier*

malt-mad (mâlt'mad), *a* Maddened with drink; addicted to drink; drunken

These English are so *malt-mad*, there's no meddling with 'em *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii 7

maltman (mâlt'man), *n* , pl. *maltmen* (-men). A maltster *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, 79

malt-master (mâlt'mas"tėr), *n* A master maltster

If the poor cannot reach the price the *maltmaster* will *Rev T Adams*, Works, II 246 (*Davies*)

malt-mill (mâlt'mil), *n* A mill for grinding malt

maltose (mâl'tōs), *n* [< *malt*[1] + *-ose*] A sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$) which forms hard white crystals, is directly fermented by yeast, and is closely like dextrose in its properties It is produced from starch paste by the action of malt or diastase

malt-rake (mâlt'rāk), *n* An implement for stirring malt on the floor of a malt-kiln A hoe-shaped part scrapes the grain from the floor, and it falls through fingers set above and behind the hoe

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v t* [< *mal-* + *treat*] To treat ill, abuse, treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness

Yorick indeed was never better served in his life, but it was a little hard to *maltreat* him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17

maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *maltreat-* + *-ment*] The act of maltreating, or the condition of being maltreated, ill treatment; ill usage; abuse

malt-screen (mâlt'skrēn), *n* A machine for freeing malt or barley from foreign matters

maltster (mâlt'stėr), *n* [< ME *maltster*, < *malt*[1] + *-ster*] A maker of or dealer in malt Rarely also *malter*

malt-surrogate (mâlt'sur"ō-gāt), *n* Any substitute, as corn, potatoes, rice, or potato-starch, used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt required for the normal manufacture.

malt-tea (mâlt'tē), *n* The liquid infusion of the mash in brewing, water impregnated with the valuable part of the malt, leaving behind the husks or grains See *grain*[1], 6, and *wort*[2]

malt-turner (mâlt'ter"nėr), *n* A mechanical device for turning malt as it is heated in the kiln See *malt-kiln*, and compare *malt-rake*

maltworm† (mâlt'wėrm), *n.* A person addicted to the use of malt liquor.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,
Even as a *mault worme* sholde.
Bp Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. (song).

I am joined with none of these mad, mustachio, purple hued *malt worms* *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii. 1 88

malty (mâl'ti), *a* [< *malt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, composed of, or produced from malt.

Backward and forward rush mysterious men with no names, who fly about all those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is throwing himself in an auriferous and *malty* shower *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

malulella (mal-ū-lel'ä), *n.*, pl *malulellæ* (-ē). [NL (Packard, 1883), double dim. of L *mala*, jaw: see *malar*] An appendix of the front edge of the inner stipes of the deutomala of a myriapod. See *deutomala*.

Differentiated from the front edge of the inner stipes [of the deutomala of a myriapod] is a piece usually separated by suture, which, as we understand it, is the stilus lingualis of Meinert, it is our *malulella*
A S Packard, Proc Amer Philos Soc, June, 1883, p 200

malum (mā'lum), *n.*; pl *mala* (-lä) [L, an evil, neut. of *malus*, evil, bad: see *mal*, *male*³, *malice*, etc] In *law*, an evil — **Malum in se**, a thing unlawful because an evil in itself — **Malum prohibitum**, a prohibited wrong, an act wrong because forbidden by law

maluret, *n* [ME, < OF. *maleur*, *maleure*, *malure*, F. *malheur*, misfortune, < *mal* (< L. *malus*), bad, + *heur*, < L *augurium*, luck: see *augury*] Misfortune.

I woful wight ful of *malure*
The Isle of Ladies, l 601

maluredt, *a.* [Early mod. E *maleuryd*, < *malure* + *-ed*².] Ill-fortuned

Male vryd was your fals entent
For to offend your presydent,
Your souerayne lord most reuerent,
Your lord, your brother, and your Regent
Skelton, Lament againste the Scottes, l iii

Malurinæ (mal-u-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Malurus* + *-inæ*] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Sylviidæ* or *Luscinidæ*, typified by the genus *Malurus*, the soft-tailed warblers They are characteristic of the Australian region, and include some of the most beautiful of warblers Those of the remarkable genus *Stipiturus* are known as *emu wrens* (See cut under *Stipiturus*) The limits of the group are not well defined, and the term is used with varying latitude by different writers

malurine (mal'ū-rin), *a* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Malurinæ*

Perhaps the most curious example of the *malurine* birds is the beautiful little Emeu wren
J G Wood, Illus Nat Hist, II 274

malurous†, *a* [ME. **malurous*, *malerous*, < OF *maleuros*, *maleurous*, *maleureus*, etc, F *malheureux*, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, < *maleur*, misfortune see *malure*] Wretched, wicked.

Iff I thaim for gitte I were *malerous*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 6473

Malurus (mā-lū'rus), *n* [NL, for **Malacurus* < Gr μαλακός, soft, + οὐρά, tail] The typical genus of *Malurinæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816 The type-species is *M cyaneus* of Australia, a very beautiful little bird known as the *superb warbler* or *blue wren*

Malva (mal'vä), *n.* [NL (Malpighi, 1675), < L *malva*, mallow see *mallow*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, the mallow family, the tribe *Malveæ*, and the subtribe *Eumalveæ* It is characterized by having the styles stigmatous along the inner sides, by three distinct bractlets growing beneath the calyx, and by carpels which are naked within and have no beaks About 16 species are known, natives of the temperate regions of the Old World and of North America They are herbs with leaves which are usually angularly lobed or dissected, and purple, rose colored, or white flowers with emarginate petals, growing in the axils, either solitary or in clusters The name *mallow* belongs peculiarly, though not exclusively, to this genus See *mallow* and *cheese cake*, 3

Malvaceæ (mal-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (A L de Jussieu, 1789), fem pl of L *malvaceus*, malvaceous: see *malvaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A large order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Malva*, and characterized by monadelphous stamens with one-celled anthers They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves, which are entire, much divided, or palmately lobed, and regular five-parted flowers, almost always showy, and usually purple, rose colored, or yellow The uniform character of the order is to abound in mucilage and to be totally destitute of all unwholesome qualities, many are cultivated for ornament, and many others are used medicinally The cotton plant, *Gossypium*, belongs to this order, as do also the hollyhock the hibiscus, the abutilon, and nearly all the plants called mallows The order embraces 64 genera and more than 800 species, found everywhere throughout the world, except in the arctic regions

malvaceous (mal-vā'shius), *a* [< L *malvaceus*, of mallows, < *malva*, mallow: see *mallow*] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Malvaceæ*, or mallow family.

Malvales (mal-vā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL (Lindley, 1833), < L. *malva*, mallow. see *Malva*.] A cohort (alliance of Lindley) of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the first series, *Thalamifloræ* It is characterized by the valvate calyx-lobes or sepals, which are five in number, rarely fewer, by having the petals as many as the sepals or sometimes wanting, by stamens which are indefinite in number or monadelphous and by an ovary with from three to an indefinite number of cells, rarely fewer The cohort embraces 8 orders, *Malvaceæ*, *Sterculiaceæ*, and *Tiliaceæ*

malvasia (mal-va-sē'a), *n* [It. see *malmsey*.] Originally, a wine of Napoli di Malvasia in the Morea, Greece; now, a name given also to some other wines, especially to certain Italian and Sicilian wines, as to a brand of Marsala, of similar quality, sweet and somewhat heady. See *malmsey*.

Malvastrum (mal-vas'trum), *n* [NL (Asa Gray, 1848), < *Malva* + Gr ἄστρον, star (alluding to the star-like arrangement of the bracts).] A large genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Eumalveæ*, the false mallows It is characterized by styles which are branched at the apex and have terminal capitate stigmas, and by from one to three distinct bractlets under the calyx, or the latter sometimes wanting They are tall or low herbs, with leaves which are divided, or entire and cordate, and scarlet, orange, or yellow flowers, which are axillary or grow in terminal spikes There are about 80 species, growing in North and South America, and in Africa. See *hollow stock*

Malveæ (mal'vē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Malva* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*, characterized by the columns of stamens being anther-bearing at the apex, the styles having as many branches as there are carpels, and the cotyledons foliaceous and variously folded The tribe, of which *Malva* is the type, embraces 24 genera and about 400 species To it belong many of the important plants of the order

malversation (mal-vėr-sā'shon), *n* [< F *malversation* = Sp *malversacion* = Pg *malversação*, evil conduct, < L *male*, badly, + *versatio(n-)*, a turning, < *versari*, turn about, occupy oneself see *converse*, *conversation*] Evil conduct, fraudulent or tricky dealing, especially, misbehavior in an office or employment, as by fraud, breach of trust, extortion, etc

A man turned out of his employment for *malversation* in office
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill

malvesie†, **malvesye**†, **malvyseyt**†, *n* Middle English forms of *malmsey*

malvoisie, *n* [F see *malmsey*] Same as *malmsey*

mam¹ (mam), *n* A colloquial or vulgar abbreviation of *mama*

It began to speake and call him dad and her *mam*
Greene, Dorastus and Fawnia (1588)

mam², *n* Same as *ma'am*, contraction of *madam*

mama, mamma¹ (ma-mä' or mä'mä), *n* [Prop *mama*, but more commonly *mamma*, in simulation of the L form, also in dim or childish form *mammy* (q v), and abbr *mam* (see *mam*¹), = D G *mama* = Sp *mama* = It. *mamma* = (with a nasal vowel) F *maman* = Pg *mamãe*, mother, mama, = Bulg Pol Russ *mama*, mother, = Albanian *mome*, mother, *mamie*, nurse, = L *mamma*, mother, grandmother, nurse, = Gr μάμμα, μαμμη, later also μαμμαια, mother, grandmother, nurse, μαμμια, mother, = Pers *māmā*, mother, cf Marathi *māma*, a maid-servant, prop a child's term for 'mother,' being the meaningless infantile articulation *ma ma* adopted (out of many similar infantile articulations) by mothers, nurses, etc, as if the infant's name for its mother or nurse, and so later used by the child The simple syllable *ma* is also used (see *ma*³), even a Gr μα appears for μάτηρ, μήτηρ (Cf *papa*, *dad*¹ (*dadda*), similarly developed, cf Hind *māmā*, maternal uncle, western Australian *mamman*, father A similar word is used to mean 'breast': see *mamma*²] Mother a word used chiefly in address and familiar intercourse, especially by and with infants, children, and young people

When the babe shall begin to tattle and call hir *Mamma*
Lyly, Euphues (ed Arber), p 129

Pleased Cupid heard, and check'd his Mother's Pride
And who's blind now, *Mamma*, the Urchin cry'd
Prior, Venus Mistaken

A dog bespoke a sucking Lamb
That us'd a she goat as her dam,
"You little fool, why, how you baa
This goat is not your own *mamma*"
C Smart, tr of Phædrus (1765), p 115

mamaluke (mam'a-lūk), *n.* See *mameluke*

mamble†, *v. i.* [< ME. *mamelen*, var *momelen*, mumble. see *mumble*] To talk indistinctly, mumble

Adam while he spak nougt, had paradys at wille,
Ac whan he *mameled* aboute mete, and entermeted to knowe
The wisdom and the witte of God, he was put fram blisse
Piers Plowman (B) xi 408

The Almighty could rather be content the angell of the church of Laodicea should be quite cold, than in such a *mambling* of profession
Bp Hall, Christian Moderation, ii 2.


Mambrino, 13th century

mambrino (mam-brē'nō), *n.* A name given to the iron hat (chapel-de-fer), derived from its resemblance to the barber's basin in "Don Quixote." *Archæol. Inst Jour*, VIII 319

mamelt, *v. i* A variant of *mamble*.

mamelon (mam'e-lon), *n* [< F *mamelon*, nipple, teat, pap, a small conical hill, < *mamelle*, the breast, < L *mamma*, the breast see *mamma*²] A small hill or mound with a round top, a hemispherical elevation so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast

Our tents were pitched on another *mamelon*, some distance from the castle
W H Russell, Diary in India, II 201

mameluco (mam-e-lo'ko), *n* [Pg (in Brazil), lit a mameluke see *mameluke*] In Brazil, the offspring of a white and a negro, or a white and a Brazilian Indian

I have seen the white merchant, the negro husbandman, the *mameluco*, the mulatto, and the Indian, all sitting side by side
Bates, Brazil, p 21

mameluke (mam'e-lūk), *n* [Formerly also *mamaluke*, *mameluck*, *mamlouk*, *mamlock*, *mamoloke*, *mamelak*, *mamelek*, *memlook*, etc, < F. *mamaluc*, now *mameluk* = Sp Pg *mameluco* = It *mammaluco* = Turk *mamelek*, < Ar *mamlūk*, a purchased slave, a mameluke, < *malaka*, possess] 1 Any male servant or slave, usually a Circassian belonging to the household or the retinue of a bey

In Turkey, it was the custom in the houses of the great to have a number of young men, who in Egypt were called *Mamelukes*, after that gallant corps had been destroyed
R Curzon, Monast in the Levant, p 58

2. [*cap*] A member of a corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country They originated with a body of Mingrelians, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Jenghiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the thirteenth century About 1251 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan Their government was overthrown by Selim I of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre

And as we come out of the bote we were receyved by ye *Mamolukes* and Sarrasyns, and put into an olde cane, by name and tale, there scryuan euer wrytyng our names man by man as we entred in the presens of the sayd Lordes.
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 16

Mameluke bey, one of the Mameluke rulers of Egypt

The servile rulers known as *mameluke beys*, and to the Egyptians as ghuzz
R F Burton Arabian Nights, V 12, note.

mamerit, *n* [ME, < OF *mahomerie*, *mahommerie*, *mahonnerie*, *meomerie*, etc, a Mohammedan or other temple, a pagan temple, Mahometry, < *Mahomet*, etc, Mahomet, Mohammed see *mammet*, *maumet*] A pagan temple

Aboute the time of mid dai
Out of a *mameri* a sai
Sarasins com gret foisoun,
That hadde anoured here Mahoun
Beves of Hamtoun, p 54 (*Halliwell*)

mamilla, mamillary, etc See *mammilla*, etc.

Mamillaria (mam-i-lā'ri-ä), *n* [NL (Haworth, 1812), so called in allusion to the protuberances on the stem, < L *mamilla*, breast, nipple see *mammilla*] A genus of *Cactaceæ*, the cactus family, and of the tribe *Echinocacteæ* It is characterized by a short stem, with the flowers in the axils of the tubercles, which are mammiform, elongated or angular, rarely uniting to form a fleshy ridge, and have a cushion like apex bearing a tuft of radiating spines, the flowers are usually arranged in a transverse zone, and have an immersed smooth ovary About 360 species are known, natives of Mexico, though some are found in the southern part of the United States Brazil Bolivia and the West Indies The plants rarely exceed 6 or 8 inches in height The stems are simple tufted globose or cylindrical, and covered with tubercles, from the axils of which arise a zone of white, yellow, red, or rose colored flowers, which remain open during the day only and are frequently large and showy See *nipple cactus*

mamisht, *a* [Origin obscure] Foolish, effeminate *Davies*

But why urge I this? None but some *mamish* monsters can question it
Bp Hall, Works, V 464.

mamma¹, *n* See *mama*

mamma² (mam'ä), *n* [L *mamma* (> It *mamma* = Sp Pg *mama*, L dim *mamilla*, > F *mamelle* = AS *mamme*) = Gr μαμμη, the breast, pap. See *mama*] 1 Pl *mammæ* (-ē) The mammary gland and associated structures; the characteristic organ of the class *Mammalia*, which in the female secretes milk for the nourishment of the young, a breast or udder The mamma is essentially a conglomerate gland, consisting of lobes and lobules, secreting milk, which is conveyed from the ultimate ramifications of the organ by a system of converging lactiferous or galactophorous ducts, to be discharged through one or several main orifices at the summit of the gland, where is the nipple or mammilla The mamma is subcutaneous, and may be regarded as a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle Mammæ vary much in number and position they may be 2, 4, 6, 8, to 12 or more, usually an even

number, being paired, and may be pectoral, axillary, ventral or abdominal, or inguinal They are sometimes quite high on the sides of the animal, but are never dorsal An appa ently single and median mamma, as the udder of the cow, results from the coalescence of as many mam mæ as there are teats In marsupials they are contained in the pouch, and may be circularly or irregularly disposed, or of odd number In monotremes they are devoid of a nipple, whence the name *Amasta* for these animals The mamma develops at puberty, and comes into functional activity during gestation The structure is common to both sexes, but as a rule remains rudimentary and functionless in the male

2 [*cap.*] A genus of sea-snails of the family *Naticidæ* Klein, 1753.

mammal (mam'al), *a* and *n*. [= OF *mammal* = Sp *mamal* = Pg *mamal*, *mammal* = It *mammale*, n , < NL *mammale*, a mammal, neut of LL *mammalis*, of the breast, < L *mamma*, the breast see *mamma*[2]] **I.** *a* Having breasts or teats, mammiferous

II. *n*. An animal of the class *Mammalia*.—**Aerial mammals**, the bats —**Age of mammals**, the Tertiary period in geology

Mammalia (ma-mā'lia), *n pl*. [NL (sc *animalia*), neut pl of LL *mammalis* (neut sing as a noun, *mammale*), of the breast see *mammal*] In *zool* , the highest class of *Vertebrata*, containing all those animals which suckle their young, and no others, mammiferous animals, the mammals With the exception of the lowest subclass, the monotremes or *Ornithodelphia*, which lay eggs like birds, *Mammalia* are viviparous bringing forth their young alive , and, with the same exception, the mammary gland is provided with a nipple for the young to suck They have no gills, but breathe air by means of lungs, which are primitively an offset of the alimentary canal The blood is warm, the heart is completely four chambered or quadrilocular with two auricles and two ventricles and its right and left sides are entirely separate after birth, when the arterial and venous circulation and the pulmonary and systemic vessels become differentiated The heart and lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity, which is completely shut off from the abdomen by a muscular diaphragm The aorta is single and sinistral, curving over the left bronchus The blood contains red circular non-nucleated blood-disks and white blood corpuscles The brain has large cerebral hemispheres, which are more or less extensively united by commissures, especially by a corpus callosum which when well developed roofs over more or less of the lateral ventricles The skull has two occipital condyles and an ossified basilocipital The lower jaw, composed of a pair of simple mandibular rami is directly articulated by a convex condyle with the glenoid fossa of the squamosal The malleus and incus become specialized auditory ossicles, lodged like the stapes in the cavity of the tympanum (See *Malleifera*) Limbs are always present There are ordinarily two pairs, anterior and posterior, or pectoral and pelvic, but the latter are sometimes aborted, as in cetaceans and sirenians The ankle joint, if there is one, is always formed between crural and tarsal bones, and is never mediotarsal The body is usually more or less hairy, sometimes naked, rarely scaly or with a bony exoskeleton The class *Mammalia* is definitely circumscribed, no transitional forms being known It has been subdivided in various ways Linnæus had 7 orders, *Primates, Bruta, Feræ, Glires, Pecora, Belluæ*, and *Cete*, with 40 genera in all Cuvier made the 9 orders *Bimana, Quadrumana, Carnaria, Marsupiata, Rodentia, Edentata, Pachydermata, Ruminantia* and *Cetacea* Owen divided *Mammalia* primarily into 4 subclasses, according to the character of the brain and 14 orders, as follows *Archencephala — Bimana , Gyrencephala — Quadrumana, Carnivora, Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Sirenia, Cetacea, Lissencephala Bruta, Chiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, Lyencephala Marsupialia, Monotremata* Dana's prime divisions correspond to Owen's by other names, *Archontia, Megasthena, Microsthena*, and *Ootocodea* In 1872 Gill arranged mammals in 8 subclasses and 14 orders, as follows subclass *Monodelphia* containing all placental mammals, orders *Primates, Feræ, Ungulata Toxodontia* (fossil), *Hyracoidea Proboscidea, Sirenia, Cete*, in one series *Educabilia*, and *Choroptera Insectivora, Glires, Bruta*, in a second series *Ineducabilia* , subclass *Didelphia*, the implacental mammals, order *Marsupialia* alone , subclass *Ornithodelphia* the oviparous mammals, order *Monotremata* alone This is substantially the classification now almost universally current, but it is exclusive of certain fossil groups which require ordinal rank The families of mammals now recognized are about 150 in number, the genera nearly 1,000 the living species are about 4,250 Remains of mammals abound in all Tertiary deposits, and a few forms have been found in Mesozoic beds Also called *Mammifera* and *Malleifera*

mammalian (ma-mā'lian), *a*. and *n* [< *mammal* + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia* or mammals.

II. *n* An animal of the class *Mammalia*, a mammal

mammaliferous (mam-a-lif'e-rus), *a* [< NL. *mammale*, a mammal, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]] In *geol* , bearing mammals; containing mammalian fossils, or the remains of *Mammalia* as, *mammaliferous* strata

mammalogical (mam-a-loj'i-kal), *a*. [< *mammalog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to mammalogy *Owen*, Class. Mammalia, p 34

mammalogist (ma-mal'ō-jist), *n*. [< *mammalog-y* + *-ist*] A student of the *Mammalia*, one who is versed in the science of mammalogy a therologist. Also *mastologist*

mammalogy (ma-mal'ō-ji), *n* [= Sp. *mamalogia*, < NL *mammale*, a mammal, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*] The scientific knowledge of mammals, the science of the *Mammalia*, therology.

mammary (mam'a-ri), *a* [= F *mammaire* = Sp Pg. *mammario*, < NL *mammarius*, < L *mamma*, the breast see *mamma*[2].] Of or pertaining to a mamma or breast as, a *mammary* artery, vein, nerve, duct, etc., a *mammary* structure.—**Mammary fetus, gestation, gland** See the nouns.

mammate (mam'āt), *a* [< L *mammatus*, having breasts, < *mamma*, breast. see *mamma*[2]] Having mammæ or breasts

mammato-cumulus (ma-mā'tō-kū'mū-lus), *n* A name given by Ley to a cumulus cloud when it has a festooned appearance called *pocky cloud* in Orkney, where it is usually followed by wind.

Mammea (ma-mē'a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < Haytian *mamey* (> Sp *mamey*).] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees of the natural order *Guttiferæ* and tribe *Calophyllæ*, characterized by a calyx which is closed before the flower expands, and then becomes valvately 2-parted, and by a 2- to 4-celled ovary containing four ovules, usually with a peltate stigma They are trees with rigid coriaceous leaves, often covered with pellucid dots, axillary flowers, either solitary or in clusters, and fruits which are indehiscent drupes with from one to four large seeds There are 5 species, natives of America and tropical Asia and Africa *M. Americana* is a tall tree with a thick spreading head, somewhat resembling *Magnolia grandiflora*, and showy white sweet scented flowers The fruit, known as the *mammee apple* or *South American apricot*, is much esteemed in tropical countries, and is eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine or sugar, or preserved in various ways It is yellow, and as large as a cocoanut or small melon , the rind and the pulp about the seeds are very bitter, but the intermediate portion is sweet and aromatic From the flowers a spirituous liquor is distilled (See *eau Créole*, under *eau*) The seeds, which are large, are used as anthelmintics and a gum distilled from the bark is used to destroy chigoes The tree is a native of the West Indies and tropical America, but is often cultivated in the tropics of the Old World

mammeated (mam'ē-ā-ted), *a* [< L *mammeatus* (Plautus), an erroneous form for *mammatus*, having breasts: see *mammate*] Having mammæ or breasts [Rare]

mammee (ma-mē'), *n* The *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit.—**African mammee**, another tree or fruit, probably of the genus *Garcinia*

mammee-apple (ma-mē'ap'l), *n* The tropical tree *Mammea Americana*, or its fruit

mammee-sapota (ma-mē'sa-pō'tä), *n* Same as *mammalade-tree*

mammelière (mam-e-lyār'), *n* [F , < *mamelle*, the breast. see *mamma*[2]] **1.** A piece of armor, usually a circular or nearly circular plate, attached to the haubeik or brogne, or worn outside the surcoat, one covering each breast, and serving especially for the attachment of the end of the chain which was secured to the sword-hilt, mace, war-hammer, etc —**2** The pectoral, especially when serving to retain the ends of the chains securing the sword-hilt, dagger-hilt, or the like, and differing from the piece of armor above defined in being one plate only instead of one of two side by side

mammer† (mam'ėr), *v i* [< ME *mamelen, momelen*, < AS *mamorian, mamrian*, be in deep thought, < *mamor*, deep sleep, unconsciousness, connections unknown] To hesitate, stammer from doubt or hesitation

> I wonder in my soul
> What you would ask me that I should deny,
> Or stand so *mammering* on *Shak* , Othello, III 3 70

He forsook God gave ear to the serpent's counsel, began to *mammer* of the truth, and to frame himself outwardly to do that which his conscience reproved inwardly *J Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc , 1853), II 106

mammering† (mam'ėr-ing), *n* [Formerly also *mammoring*, verbal n of *mammer*, *v*] A state of hesitation or doubt, quandary, perplexity

> There were only v C horsemen which assembled themselves together, and stood in a *mammoring* whether it were better to resist or to fire
> *J Brende*, tr of Quintus Curtius, v
>
> But is not this Thais which I see? It's even she I am in a *mammering* ah, what should I do!
> *Terence in English* (1614) (*Nares*)

mammery†, *n* [In the passage cited spelled irreg *mamorie*, a var. of *mammering*, as if < *mammer* + *-y*] Same as *mammering*

> My quill remained (as men say) in a *mamorie*, quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies
> *Sir H Wotton* Cupid's Cautels, etc (1578), To the Reader

mammett, mammetroust, etc. See *maumet*, etc

mammichug, *n*. Same as *mummychog*.

mammie (mam'i), *n*. See *mammy*.

mammifer (mam'i-fėr), *n* [< NL *mammifer*, < L. *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1].] An animal having mammæ, a member of the *Mammifera*, a mammal

Mammifera (ma-mif'e-ra), *n. pl*. [NL., neut. pl of *mammifer* see *mammiferous*.] Mammiferous animals as a class. same as *Mammalia*. *De Blainville*

mammiferous (ma-mif'e-rus), *a* [< NL. *mammifer*, < L *mamma*, breast, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Having mammæ; being a mammifer; of or pertaining to the *Mammifera*, mammalian.

mammiform (mam'i-fôrm), *a* [< L. *mamma*, breast, + *forma*, shape] Like a breast or teat, mastoid, mammillary.

mammiformed (mam'i-fôrmd), *a*. Same as *mammiform*. *E. Roberts*, in Jour. Brit Archæol Ass , XXX 91

mammilla (ma-mil'a), *n.*; pl *mammillæ* (-ē). [L *mamilla*, less prop *mammilla*, breast, nipple, dim of *mamma*, breast see *mamma*[2].] **1.** The nipple of the mammary gland Hence—**2** Some nipple-like or mammillary structure

> The crystals of others [stones] assume a mammillated form, the *mamillæ* being covered with minute crystals
> *Geol Jour*, XLV 322

3 In *entom* , a small conical process or appendage on a surface, a mammula —**4.** [*cap.*] In *conch* , a genus of gastropods *Schumacher*, 1817 —**5** In *bot* , applied specifically (*a*) to tubercles on a plant-surface, as in *Mamillaria*, (*b*) to the apex of the nucleus of an ovule; (*c*) to granular prominences on some pollen-grains

mammillar (mam'i-lar), *a*. Same as *mammillary*

mammillary (mam'i-lā-ri), *a* [= F *mamillaire*, < LL. **mamillaris* (in neut *mamillare*, a breastcloth), < L *mamilla, mammilla*, breast nipple see *mammilla*] **1** Pertaining to a mamma, pap, dug, or teat —**2** Resembling a nipple —**3** Studded with mammiform protuberances, having rounded projections, as a mineral composed of convex concretions in form somewhat resembling breasts



Mammillary Structure —Malachite

> West of this place, in Milam and Williamson counties, the nearly level prairies are *mammillary*, with slight elevations eight or ten feet apart, presenting the appearance of old tobacco or potato hills on a gigantic scale
> *Science*, III 404

Mammillary bodies, the corpora albicantia of the brain See *corpus* —**Mammillary brooch**, a kind of brooch found among Celtic remains It consists of two saucer shaped or cup shaped pieces connected by a third piece or handle —**Mammillary process**, the mastoid process of the temporal bone —**Mammillary tubercle**, the rudimentary metapophysis of a lumbar vertebra in man

mammillate (mam'i-lāt), *a* [< NL. *mammillatus*, < L *mamilla, mammilla*, breast, nipple see *mammilla*] **1** In *anat* and *zool* · (*a*) Having a mammilla or mammillæ, provided with mammillary processes specifically applied, (1) in *entom* , to the palp of an insect the last joint of which is smaller than the preceding and retracted within it, (2) in *conch* , a shell whose apex is teat-like (*b*) Mammillary in form, shaped like a nipple —**2** In *bot* , bearing little nipple-shaped prominences on the surface

mammillated (mam'i-lā-ted), *a* **1** Having nipple-like processes or protuberances; furnished with anything resembling a nipple or nipples as, a *mammillated* mineral (as flint containing chalcedony), a *mammillated* shell (one whose apex is rounded like a teat).—**2** Nipple-shaped; formed like a teat

> Both the mound and *mammillated* projections stand about three feet higher than any other part of the reef
> *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p 14

mammillation (mam-i-lā'shon), *n* [< NL. *mammillatio(n-)*, < L *mamilla, mammilla*, a nipple.] **1** The state of being mammillated, in any sense —**2** In *bot* , the state or condition of being covered with mammillary protuberances —**3.** In *pathol* , a mammilliform protuberance

mammilliform (ma-mil'i-fôrm), *a*. [< L. *mamilla, mammilla*, nipple, + *forma*, form] Mammillary in form, nipple-like; mammilloid; papilliform

> The teeth upon the surface are quite *mammilliform*
> *Geol Jour* , XLIV 147

mammilloid (mam'i-loid), *a*. [< L. *mamilla, mammilla*, nipple, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped

like a nipple; mammillary in form; resembling a mammilla *Owen.*

mammitis (ma-mī'tis), *n.* [< L *mamma*, the breast, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a mamma Also called *mastitis*

mammock (mam'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure; the term. *-ock* is dim., as in *hillock, hummock*] A shapeless piece, a chunk; a fragment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But while Protestants, to avoid the due labor of under standing their own Religion, are content to lodg it in the Breast or rather in the Books of a Clergyman, and to take it thence by scraps and *mammocks*, as he dispenses it in his Sundays Dole, they will always be learning and never knowing *Milton*, Touching Hirelings

mammock (mam'ok), *v. t.* [Also *mommock, mommick*, < *mammock, n*] To tear in pieces, maul, mangle; mumble.

He did so set his teeth and tear it, O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it! *Shak*, Cor, i. 3 71

The obscene and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramentall bread as familiarly as his Tavern Bisket *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, i

mammodis (mam'ō-dis), *n. pl.* [< Hind *mahmūdi*, a kind of fine muslin] Cotton cloths from India usually applied to the plain ones only. Also *mahmoodis, mahmoudis, mahmudis.*

Mammon (mam'on), *n* [In ME *Mammona*, = F *Mammon* = G *Mammon* = Goth. *Mammona* = Russ *Mamona*, < LL *Mammon, Mammonas, Mammōna, Mamona*, < Gr. Μαμμωνᾶς, usually Μαμωνᾶς, < Syr (Chaldee) *māmōnā*, riches. Cf. Heb. *matmōn*, a hidden treasure, < *tāman*, hide] 1. A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world, hence, the spirit or deity of avarice, cupidity personified. [A proper name in this sense, although printed without a capital in the English Bible (see second quotation).]

And of *Mammonaes* moneye mad hym meny frendes *Piers Plowman* (C), xi 87

No man can serve two masters Ye cannot serve God and *mammon* Mat vi 24

Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven for ev n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven s pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy *Milton*, P L, i 679

2 [*l c*] Material wealth, worldly possessions

Mammon is riches or aboundance of goods *Tyndale*, Works, p 283

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches? Luke xvi 11

mammonish (mam'on-ish), *a* [< *Mammon* + *-ish*[1]] Devoted to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of riches, actuated by a spirit of mammonism or of money-getting

A great, black, devouring world, not Christian, but *Mammonish*, Devilish *Carlyle*

mammonism (mam'on-izm), *n* [< *Mammon* + *-ism*] Devotion to the pursuit of material wealth, the spirit of worldliness, the service of Mammon

Alas! if Hero worship become Dilettantism and all except *Mammonism* be a vain grimace, how much in this most earnest Earth has gone, and is evermore going, to fatal destruction! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii 16. (*Davies*)

mammonist (mam'on-ist), *n* [< *Mammon* + *-ist*] One who is devoted to the acquisition of material wealth, one whose heart is set on riches above all else; a worldling

The great *mammonist* would say, he is rich that can maintain an army *Bp Hall*, The Righteous Mammon

mammonistic (mam-o-nis'tik), *a* [< *Mammonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to mammonism

The common *mammonistic* feeling of the enormous importance of money *Geo MacDonald*, Warlock o Glenwarlock, lx.

mammonite (mam'on-īt), *n.* [< *Mammon* + *-ite*[2].] [*cap* or *l. c*] A devotee of Mammon, a mammonist.

When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of children s bones,
Is it peace or war? better war! *Tennyson*, Maud, i 12

If he will desert his own class if he will try to become a sham gentleman, a parasite, and, if he can, a *Mammonite*, the world will compliment him on his noble desire to "rise in life" *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, v

mammonization (mam"on-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *mammonize* + *-ation*] The act or process of rendering mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth, the state of being under the influence or actuated by the spirit of mammonism

mammonize (mam'on-īz), *v t*; pret. and pp. *mammonized*, ppr *mammonizing*. [< *Mammon* + *-ize*] To render mammonish or devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; actuate by a spirit of mammonism.

mammose (mam'ōs), *a.* [< L *mammosus*, full-breasted, < *mamma*, breast see *mamma*[2].] Same as *mammiform*. [Rare]

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *mammouth* = Sp. *mamut, mammath* = G. *mammuth*, < Russ *mamantŭ*, a mammoth, so called by a Russian named Ludloff in 1696, said to be < Tatar *mamma*, the earth, "because, the remains of these animals being found embedded in the earth, the natives [Yakuts and Tungusians] believed that they burrowed like moles" (Imp Dict.)] I. *n.* An extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius.* It is nearly related to the existing Indian elephant, having teeth of similar pattern, and is believed to have been the ancestor of this species, but it was thickly covered with a shaggy coat of three kinds, long stiff bristles and long flexible hairs being mixed with a kind of wool This warm covering enabled it to endure the rigor of winter in its native regions The tusks were of great size and much curved An entire mammoth was discovered in 1799 by a Tungusian fisherman named Schumachoff, embedded in the ice on the banks of the river Lena in Siberia, in such complete preservation that its flesh was eaten by dogs, wolves, and bears It was about 9 feet high and 16 feet long, with tusks 9 feet long measured along the curve In later years the bones and tusks of the mammoth have been found abundantly in Siberia, and the fossil ivory has been of great commercial value This article had been known for many centuries before the discovery of the animal itself, and the mammoth is now supposed to have ranged, before, during, and after the glacial epoch, over the greater part of the northern hemisphere That it was contemporary with prehistoric man is shown by the discovery of a drawing of the animal scratched on a piece of its own ivory found in a cave in France This species is more expressly known as the *hairy mammoth* The name *mammoth* is extended to other fossil elephants of the same genus or of the subfamily *Elephantinæ*, but is not applicable to the mastodons, of the subfamily *Mastodontinæ*

II. *a* Of great comparative size, like a mammoth, gigantic; colossal, immense as, a *mammoth* ox, the *mammoth* tree of California (*Sequoia gigantea*)

A *mammoth* race, invincible in might,
Rapine and massacre their grim delight,
Peril their element
Montgomery, Poems (ed 1810), p 46

Mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, of California, the largest of coniferous trees See *big tree*, under *big*

mammothrept† (mam'ọ-thrept), *n* [< LL. *mammothreptus*, < Gr μαμμόθρεπτος, brought up by one's grandmother, < μαμμα, a grandmother (see *mama*), + θρεπτός, verbal adj of τρέφειν, nourish, bring up] A child brought up by its grandmother, hence, a spoiled child, a delicate nursling [Rare]

And for we are the *Mammothrepts* of Sinne,
Crosse vs with Christ to weane our joys therein
Davies, Holy Roode, p 15 (*Davies*)

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment.
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

mammula (mam'ū-la), *n.*, pl *mammulæ* (-lē) [NL, < L *mammula*, dim of *mamma*, the breast see *mamma*] In *zool.*, a small conical or cylindrical process, specifically, one of the processes or appendages forming the spinneret of a spider Each of these is pierced with a great number of minute orifices, from which the viscid fluid forming the silk is emitted

mammy (mam'i), *n*, pl *mammies* (-iz) [Also *mammie*, a childish dim of *mama.*] 1. Mother; mama a childish word

An' aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
An' aye she sang sae merrille
Burns, There was a Lass

Hence—2. In the southern United States, especially during the existence of slavery, a colored female nurse, a colored woman having the care of white children, who often continue to call her *mammy* after they are grown up

mammychug, *n* See *mummychog*

mamoodi (ma-mö'dē), *n* [< Ar *mahmūdī*, < *mahmūd*, praised: see *Mohammedan*] A silver coin weighing 36 grains, formerly current in Persia, also, a Persian money of account.

mamoul (ma-möl'), *n* [Ar. Hind *ma'mūl*, practised, established] Custom, precedent, established usage; the common law most respected by all Orientals.

To him [a Hindu] all this outcry is but *mamoul* — usage, custom — and *mamoul* is to him as air
J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 284

mampalon (mam'pa-lon), *n* [Native name (?)] An aquatic otter-like viverrine quadruped, *Cynogale bennetti* of Borneo, with webbed plantigrade feet, short stout cylindric tail, and broad tumid muzzle with long stiff whiskers The animal is about 18 inches long, and represents in the family *Viverridæ* the same modification in adaptation to aquatic life that the otter shows in the family *Mustelidæ* Also written *mampelon*

mamuque†, *n.* [< OF. *mammuque* (Cotgrave); prob for **manuque* = It. *manuche* (Florio); of E. Ind. origin, and prob. connected with *manucodiata*, bird of Paradise see *manucodiata*] A fabulous Eastern bird, supposed to be an exaggeration of the bird of Paradise.

Mammuque [F], a wingless bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting, she hath feet a hand long, and so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the air, whereon she feeds, some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroneously, for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this *Cotgrave*

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) *Mamuques*
None knowes their nest, none knowes the dam that breeds
them *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5

man (man), *n*, pl *men* (men) [Also dial. *mon*, < ME *man, mon*, pl *men*, < AS *man, mon, mann, monn* (pl *men, menn*), also rarely *manna, monna* (pl *mannan, monnan*) = OS *man* = OFries. *man, mon* = D *man* = MLG. *man*, LG *mann* = OHG MHG *man*, G *mann* = Icel *madhr*, also rarely *manni* (in comp *mann-*, nom orig **manr*) = Sw *man* = Dan *mand* = Goth *manna* (*mannan-, mann-, man-*), a man (L *vir*), a human being, a person (L *homo*), in the latter use becoming in AS *man, mon*, ME *man, men, me* = D *men* = OHG MHG G *man* = Sw Dan *man* = Goth *manna*, merely pronominal, 'one' (cf F. *on*, 'one,' < L *homo*, a man), esp with a negative (Goth *ni manna* = G *niemand*, no one, G *jemand*, any one); Teut. stem in three forms, *mann-, mannan-*, and *man-*, as shown in Goth and Icel (the third form *man-* existing in Goth gen. sing and nom and acc pl *mans*, and prob also in Icel *man*, neut, a bondman, bondwoman, girl), the earlier *mann-* being for **manw-*, **manu-* (cf *chin*, < AS *cin*, **cinn* = Goth *kinnus* = Gr γένυς, *min*[2], ult < **minu-* = Gr. μινύς) = Skt *manu*, man (Manu, the mythical father of the human race (cf OTeut in L form *Mannus*, mentioned by Tacitus as a deity of the ancient Germans)), with deriv. *mānusha*, man Cf OBulg *mažĭ* (orig **monzhĭ*) = Bulg. *mŭzh* = Sloven *mōzh* = Serv Bohem *muzh* = Pol. *mazh* = Little Russ *muzh* = Russ *muzhŭ*, a man, husband (> Russ *muzhiku*, a peasant) Not found in Gr, nor in L, unless it be = L. *mas* (*mar-*), a male (if that stands for orig **mans*), > ult E *male*[1], *masculine, marital, marry*[1], etc: see these words The ult. origin of the Teut and Skt word is unknown It is usually explained as lit 'the thinker,' < √ *man*, think (> ult E *mind*[1], *mean*[1], L *men(t-)s*, mind, > E. *mental*, etc); but that primitive men should think of themselves as 'thinkers' is quite incredible: that is a comparatively modern conception Another derivation, referring to L. *manere*, remain, dwell, is also improbable It is not likely that any orig significant term old enough to have become a general designation for 'man' before the Aryan dispersion would have retained its orig. significance The E. *man* retains the senses of L *vir* and *homo*, in D G Dan the word cognate with E. *man* means *vir*, while a derivative, D G *mensch*, Dan *menneske*, etc, means *homo* see *mensk, mannish*. The irreg pl. of *man* is due to original *i*-umlaut, the AS pl *men, menn*, being orig **manni*, changed to **menni* by umlaut, and then abbr to *menn, men* by loss of the final vowel, the radical vowel, thus accidentally changed in the plural, coming to be significant of number A similar change appears in *feet, geese, mice*, etc, pl of *foot, goose, mouse*, etc] 1. In *zool*, a featherless plantigrade biped mammal of the genus *Homo* (which see), *H. sapiens*, a species of the family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ*, order *Primates*, class *Mammalia*, of which there are several geographical races or varieties. Blumenbach divided mankind into five varieties (1) *Caucasian*, having a white skin, (2) *Mongolian*, having an olive skin, (3) *Ethiopian*, having a black skin and black eyes, (4) *American*, having a dark skin more or less of a red tint, (5) *Malay*, having a brown or tawny skin Professor Huxley has divided man into five groups—*Australioid, Negroid, Mongoloid Xanthochroic*, and *Melanochroic*, and there are many other divisions, on linguistic or physical grounds, or both, but none that has now general or wide acceptance

2† A being, whether super- or infra-natural, a person.

For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 86)

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges well, God's a good *man*. *Shak*, Much Ado, iii 5 40

Exp But was the devil a proper *man*, gossip?
Mirth As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else
B Jonson, Staple of News, i 2

Do all we can,
Death is a *man*
That never spareth none
Quoted in *Memoirs of P P*

3. An individual of the human race; a human being, a person as, all *men* are mortal

For he is such a son of Belial, that a *man* cannot speak to him 1 Sam xxv 17

If any *man* have ears to hear, let him hear Mark iv 23.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a *man's* face
Shak, 1 G of V, ii 1 142

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities.
Addison, Remarks on Italy

4 Generically, the human race, mankind, human beings collectively used without article or plural: as, *man* is born to trouble, the rights of *man*

But he deyde with ynne v yere after he was wedded and lefte a sone, the fairest creature of *man* that was formed
Merlin (E E T S), ii 186

Man being not only the noblest creature in the world, but even a very world in himself
Hooker, Eccles Polity, i 9

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly *man*,
His chief delight and favour *Milton*, P L, iii 643

Specifically — **5** A male adult of the human race, as distinguished from a woman or a boy, one who has attained manhood, or who is regarded as of manly estate

Ther with departed the kynge Ventres and his company, that was a moche *man* of body, and a gode knyght and yonge, of prime barbe *Merlin* (E E T S), i 117

Neither was the *man* created for the woman, but the woman for the *man* 1 Cor xi 9

All the *men* present signed a paper desiring that a picture should be painted and a print taken from it of her Royal Highness *Greville* Memoirs, Sept 8, 1818

At Cambridge and elsewhere at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a *Man* from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap
Graduus ad Cantab, p 75, quoted in College Words.

6. In an emphatic sense, an adult male possessing manly qualities in an eminent degree, one who has the gifts or virtues of true manhood

Grace & good manners makythe a *man*
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), i 70

I dare do all that may become a *man*,
Who dares do more is none
Shak, Macbeth i 7 46

A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a *man*
Shak, Hamlet, iii 4 62

Worth makes the *man*, and want of it the fellow
The rest is all but leather or prunella
Pope, Essay on Man, iv 203

7 The qualities which characterize true manhood; manliness

Methought he bare himself in such a fashion,
So full of *man*, and sweetness in his carriage
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii 1

8 An adult male considered as in some sense appertaining to or under the control of another person, a vassal, follower, servant, attendant, or employee, one immediately subject to the will of another as, the officers and *men* of an army; a gentleman's *man* (a valet or body-servant), I am no man's *man*

Like master, like *man* *Old proverb*

I'll come and call you home to dinner, and my *man* shall attend you *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii 264

Yet any one who talks to German officers on the subject of their *men* learns from them that they do not by any means consider the average German as the best material of which to make a soldier
Fortnightly Rev N S, XLIII 23

9. A husband as, my *man* is not at home (said by a wife) [Now only provincial or vulgar, except in the phrase *man and wife*]

Forasmuch as M and N have consented together in holy wedlock, I pronounce that they are *Man and Wife*
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony

In the next place, every wife ought to answer for her *man* *Addison*, The Ladies' Association

10. One subject to a mistress; a lover or suitor [Now vulgar]

I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire *man* I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature serve
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 447

11 A word of familiar address, often implying some degree of disparagement or impatience

We speak no treason, *man* *Shak*, Rich III, i 1 90

"You will think me I don't know what you will think me — " "Get it out, *man* I can't tell till I know
Mrs Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv

12 A piece with which a game, as chess or checkers, is played — **13** *Naut*, in compounds, a ship or other vessel as, *man*-of-war, merchant*man*, India*man*, etc **A man of death**† See *death* **Banbury man**†, a Puritan a sour or severe man Banbury was at one time a center of Puritanism [Eng] — **Best man**, a friend who acts as a ceremonial attendant to a bridegroom at a wedding, a groomsman formerly applied also to one who served a bride in that capacity

The swans they bound the bride a *best man*,
Below a green aik tree
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I 177)

Bible man See *Lollard*, 2 — **Dead man.** (*a*) A supernumerary

At the Dog Tavern, Captain Philip Holland, with whom I advised how to make some advantage of my Lord's going to sea, told me to have five or six servants entered on board as *dead men*, and I to give them what wages I pleased, and so their pay to be mine *Pepys*, Diary, I 34

(*b*) *pl* See *dead* — **Dead man's part** Same as *dead's part* — **Happy man be his dole!** See *dole*¹ — **Iron man.** (*a*) In *glass making*, an apparatus sometimes used to facilitate the blowing of large cylinders for sheet glass It consists of a rail projecting from the front of the blowing furnace and carrying a pair of wheels upon which the cylinder and the blowing iron or blowpipe of the operator are supported during the process of blowing By means of the wheels, the cylinder can easily be moved away from or toward the furnace (*b*) In some parts of England, a coal cutting machine — **Man about town**, a man of the leisure class who frequents clubs, theaters, hotels, and other places of public or social resort, a fashionable idler

The fame of his fashion as a *man about town* was established throughout the county *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii

I had known him as an idler and a *man about town*, but he was now transformed into an energetic and capable member of the government *The Century*, XXXVII 212

Man alive! a familiar ejaculation expressive of surprise or remonstrance — **Man Friday**, a servile or devoted follower, a factotum from the man found by Robinson Crusoe on his deserted island, whom he always calls "my man Friday" — **Man in the iron mask** See *mask*¹ — **Man in the moon**, a fancied semblance of a man walking with a dog, and with a bush near him (also, some times, of a human face), seen in the disk of the full moon

The lanthorn is the moon, I, the *man in the moon*, this thorn bush, my thorn bush, and this dog, my dog
Shak, M N D, v 1 262

Man in the oak, a sprite or goblin

The *man in the oke* the hell waine, the fier drake, the puckle, Tom Thombe, hobgoblins, Tom Tumbler, bonelesse and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes *R Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (*Davies*)

The haunt of witches [and] the *man in the oak*
S Judd, Margaret, i 5

Man of arms† (*a*) A soldier (*b*) A man at arms

In the ninth Year of K Richard's Reign, the French king sent the Admiral of France into Scotland, with a thousand *Men of Arms*, besides Cross bows and others, to aid the Scots against the English
Baker, Chronicles, p 141

Man of blood See *blood* — **Man of business**, a business manager, an agent an attorney

I'll employ my am *man of business* Nichil Novit, to agent [illegible] plea. *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xiii

Man of his hands See *of his hands*, under *hand* — **Man of letters**, a literary man one devoted to literature, a scholar and writer — **Man of motley** See *motley* — **Man of sin** (*a*) A very wicked man, a reprobate (*b*) Antichrist **Man of straw** (*a*) An easily refuted imaginary interlocutor or opponent in an argument, a simulated character weakly representing the adverse side in a discussion (*b*) An imaginary or an irresponsible person put forward as substitute or surety for another, or for any fraudulent purpose — **Man of the world**, a man instructed and experienced in the ways of the world in respect of character manners, dealings department dress, etc, and trained to take all these things as he finds them without prejudice or surprise

Man who proudly looked up to him [Burr] as more than their political chief as the preeminent gentleman, and model *man of the world* of that age
Parton, Life of Aaron Burr, I 340

Man of war (*a*) A warrior, a soldier

And Herod with his *men of war* set him at nought and mocked him Luke xxiii 11

Doth the *man of war* [Falstaff] stay all night, sir?
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 1 31

(*b*) See *man-of-war* — **Marrying man** See *marrying* **Medicine man.** See *medicine man* — **Natural man.** (*a*) Man in a state of nature, mentally and spiritually, man acting or thinking according to the light of unsophisticated nature

Hence arises a contrast between the inner self, which the *natural man* locates in his breast or *thorax* the chief seat of those emotional disturbances, and the whole visible and tangible body besides
J Ward, Encyc Brit, XX 84

(*b*) In *Scrip* man unregenerate or unrenewed, the old man (see below) **New man**, in *Scrip* the regenerate nature obtained through union with Christ opposed to *old man*

And that ye put on the *new man*, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness Eph iv 24

Nine men's morris See *morris* — **Ninth part of a man** See *ninth* — **Odd man**, a man servant who is occasionally employed, or who does odd jobs, in domestic or business establishments in England

If a driver be ill, the *odd man* is called upon to do the work
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III 346.

Old man (usually with the definite article). (*a*) In *Scrip*, unregenerate humanity, also, the fallen human nature inherited from Adam and operative in the regenerate, though not in the same manner or degree as in the unregenerate

Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the *old man* with his deeds. Col iii 9

(*b*) **The father of a family**, the "governor" [Slang or vulgar] (*c*) The captain or commanding officer, as of troops, a vessel, etc, the proprietor or employer so called by his men. [Colloq] (*d*) *Theat*, an actor who is usually cast for the parts of old men (*e*) In certain outdoor games, the leader, "it" [U S] — **Old man of the mountain** See *assassin* 1 — **Old man of the sea**, the old man who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount, hence, figuratively any intolerable burden or bore which one cannot get rid of

But no one can rid himself of the preaching clergyman He is the bore of the age, the *old man of the sea* whom we Sinbads cannot shake off *Trollop*

Paul's man† See the quotation

A *Paul's man*, i e a frequenter of the middle aisle of St Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains sharpers, gulls, and gossipers of every description
Gifford, Note to B Jonson's Every Man in his Humour [Prol

Physical-force men See *Chartist* — **Reading man**, one devoted to books, especially, a student in college who applies himself to close study — **Red man.** Same as *Indian* (which see, under *Indian*) — **Second man**, the mate of a fishing vessel, corresponding to first mate in the merchant service [New Eng] — **The fall of man** See *fall*¹ — **The sick man**, Turkey, the Ottoman Empire so called in allusion to its chronic state of trouble and decline The expression was first used in 1853 by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, British ambassador **To a man**, all together every one, unanimously

I shall now mention a particular wherein your whole body will be certainly against me, and the laity almost *a man*, on my side *Swift*, Letter to Young Clergyman

To be one's own man, to be master of one's own time and actions

You are at liberty, *be your own man* again
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, v

To line men See *line*² [*Man* is used in a few compounds merely to denote the sex, as in *man child*, *man servant* It is also used in many compounds in the general sense as, *man eater*, *man hater*, etc]

man (man), *v t*, pret and pp. *manned*, ppr *manning* [< ME *mannen*, < AS *mannian*, *gemannian* = D MLG G *mannen* = Icel *manna* = Sw *manna* = Dan *mande*, supply with men from the noun] **1** To supply with men, furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for service, defense, or the like

But she has builded a bonnie ship,
Weel *manned* wi seamen o the degree
Lord Beichan and Susie Pie (Child's Ballads, IV 257)

The gates [of St John's College] were shut, and part *man-ned*, partly boy-ed, against him [Dr Whitaker]
Fuller, Hist Camb Univ, vi 1

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall!
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 1 1

Since the termination of the American war, there has been nothing to call for any unusual energy in *manning* the navy *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii

2 To brace up in a manful way, make manful or courageous used reflexively

Good your grace,
Retire, and *man yourself*, let us alone,
We are no children this way
Fletcher Valentinian, ii

He *manned himself* with dauntless air
Scott, I of the L, v 1

So he *manned himself*, and spoke quietly and firmly
J Hawthorne, Dust, p 28

3† To wait on, attend, escort

Will you not *manne* vs, Fidus, being so proper a man
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 29

Such *manning* them [the ladies] home when the sport are ended
Gosson, quoted in Doran's Annals of the Stage, I 2

By you leave, bright stars, this gentleman and I a come to *man* you to court *B Jonson*, Poetaster, iv

4† To accustom to the presence or company of man, tame, as a hawk or other bird

Those silver doves
That wanton Venus *mann'th* upon her fist
Greene, Orlando Furios

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come and know her keeper's call
Shak, T of the S, iv 1 19

To man it out, to brave it out, play a manly part, bear one's self stoutly and boldly

Well, I must *man it out*, — what would the Queen?
Dryden, All for Love, i

To man the capstan See *capstan* — **To man the yard** See *yard*

manable† (man'a-bl), *a* [< *man* + *-able*] Of proper age to have a husband; marriageable [Rare]

That's woman's ripe age, as full as thou art at one and twenty, she's *manable*, is she not?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii

manace†, *n* and *v*. An obsolete form of *menace*

manacle (man'a-kl), *n* [Early mod E *manacle* (the orig correct form), < ME. *manakyl*, *manacle*, *manakelle*, *manycle*, < OF. *manicle*, F *manicle* (= Sp *manija*), < ML. *manicula*, a handcuff (cf. L. *manucula*, the handle of a plow), dim of L *manicæ*, pl, a handcuff, also the long sleeve of a tunic (> F. *manique*, hand-leather)

see *manch*[2].] An instrument of iron for fettering the hand; a handcuff or shackle: generally used in the plural.

Knock off his *manacles*, bring your prisoner to the king. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 199.

=**Syn.** *Gyves, Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*.

manacle (man'a-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manacled*, ppr. *manacling*. [< ME. *manaclen, manklen*, < *manacle, n.*] To confine the hands of with handcuffs; shackle; hence, to restrain or fetter the will or action of; impose constraint upon.

Bothe with yrn ant with stel *mankled* were ys honde. *Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

Freer than air, yet *manacled* with rhyme. *W. Harte*, Vision of Death, Int., l. 8.

The galley slaves that sweep the streets of Rome, where you may chance to see the nobleman and the peasant *manacled* together. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

Manacus (man'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < D. (MD.) *manneken* (given by Brisson as *manakin*), applied to this bird: see *manikin*.] **1.** A genus of South American birds of the family *Pipridæ* and subfamily *Piprinæ*, established by Brisson in 1760 upon the black-capped manikin of Edwards,



Common Manikin (*Manacus manacus*).
a, under side of part of left wing, showing emargination of primaries.

called *Pipra manacus* by Linnæus in 1766; the manikins proper. The genus has been used with great latitude, but is now restricted to species like the one named, which have feathers of the throat long and fully puffed out like a beard, and some of the primaries attenuated and falcate. There are several such. See *manikin*.
2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Manacus* in a broad sense: originally applied to *Pipra manacus*, called the *bearded manikin* from the beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin, and hence extended to birds of the subfamily *Piprinæ*, or even of the whole family *Pipridæ*. They are mesomyodian passerine birds, generally of middle size and brilliant coloration, confined to the wooded parts of tropical America. The species are numerous, and belong to many different modern genera. See *Pipridæ*.

manage† (man'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *menage*, < OF. *manege*, F. *manège*, the handling or training of a horse, horsemanship, riding, manœuvers, proceedings (ML. *managium*), = Sp. Pg. *manejo*, handling, management, < It. *maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, < *maneggiare* (= F. *manier*), handle, touch, treat, manage, < *mano*, < L. *manus*, the hand: see *main*[3], *manual*. The word has been partly confused, through the obs. var. *menage*[2], with *menage*[1], household, household management: see *menage*[1].] **1.** The handling, control, or training of a horse; manège.

He sits me fast, however I do stir,
And now hath made me to his hand so right
That in the *menage* myself takes delight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

His horses are bred better; for, besides that they are fair with their feeding, they are taught their *manage*, and to that end riders dearly hired. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 13.

2. A ring for the training of horses and the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a *manage*, and fitted it for the academy. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 18, 1684.

3. In general, training; discipline; treatment.

There is one sort of *manage* for the great,
Another for inferior.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon*.

4. Management.

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and *manage* of my house.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 25.

For want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

5. Bearing; behavior.

His talke was sweet, his order fine, and his whole *manage* brave. *G. Harvey*, New Letter.

manage (man'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *managed*, ppr. *managing*. [< *manage, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wield by hand; guide or direct by use of the hands; hence, to control or regulate by any physical exertion.

I do but keep the peace; put up thy sword,
Or *manage* it to part these men with me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 76.

Their women very skilfull and actiue in shooting and *managing* any sort of weapon, like the auncient Amazons. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

His [Schomberg's] dragoons had still to learn how to *manage* their horses. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

If a seal, after being speared, can not be *managed* with the line in hand, a buoy is "bent on," and the animal is allowed to take its course for a time. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 155.

2. To train by handling or manipulation; drill to certain styles and habits of action; teach by exercise or training, as in the manège.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young*.

Mr. Evans . . . Vaulting on the *Manag'd* Horse, being the greatest Master of that Kind in the World. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 3.

3. To control or direct by administrative ability; regulate or administer; have the guidance or direction of: as, to *manage* a theater.

If I *manage* my business well,
I'm sure to get my fee.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 236).

Who then thy master, say? and whose the land
So dress'd and *manag'd* by thy skillful hand?
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv. 303.

The Commons proceeded to elect a committee for *managing* the impeachment. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. To control, restrain, or lead by keeping in a desired state or condition; direct by influence or persuasion: as, to *manage* an angry or an insane person.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton*.

What probability was there that a mere drudge would be able to *manage* a large and stormy assembly? *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Mothers, wives, and maids,
These be the tools wherewith priests *manage* men.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 166.

5. To arrange, fashion, contrive, effect, or carry out by skill or art; carry on or along; bring about: as, to *manage* the characters of a play, or the plot of a novel; to *manage* a delicate or perplexing piece of business.

I have a jest to execute, that I cannot *manage* alone. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 181.

She expected to coax me at once: she'll not *manage* that in one effort. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiv.

6. To succeed in contriving; effect by effort, or by action of any kind (in the latter case often ironical): with an infinitive for object: as, to *manage* to hold one's own; in his eagerness he *managed* to lose everything.

The boy was nearly washed overboard, but he *managed* to catch hold of the rail, and . . . stuck his knees into the bulwarks. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

=**Syn.** **3.** *Manage, Conduct, Direct*, handle, superintend, supervise, order, transact. *Manage* literally implies handling, and hence primarily belongs to smaller concerns, on which one may at all times keep his hand: as, to *manage* a house; to *manage* a theater. Its essential idea is that of constant attention to details: as, only a combination of great abilities with a genius for industry can *manage* the affairs of an empire. To *conduct* is to lead along; hence to attend with personal supervision; it implies the determination of the main features of administration and the securing of thoroughness in those who carry out the commands; it is used of both large things and small, but generally refers to a definite task coming to an end or issue: as, to *conduct* a religious service, a funeral, a campaign. *Direct* allows the person *directing* to be at a distance or near; the word suggests more authority than *manage* or *conduct*. See *govern* and *guide, v. t.*

The common remark that public business is worse *managed* than all other business is not altogether unfounded. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 317.

When a general undertakes to *conduct* a campaign, he will intrust the management of minor concerns to persons on whom he can rely; but he will *direct* in person whatever is likely to have any serious influence on his success. *Crabb*, Synonymes, p. 241.

Lord marshal, command our officers at arms,
Be ready to *direct* these home alarms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 205.

II. *intrans.* To direct or conduct affairs; regulate or carry on any business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 536.

"Mamma *managed* badly" was her way of summing up what she had seen of her mother's experience [in matrimony]: she herself would *manage* quite differently. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

manageability (man"āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *manageable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being manageable; manageableness.

manageable (man'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *manage* + *-able*.] Capable of being managed. (*a*) Capable of being wielded, handled, or manipulated; that permits handling: as, a package of *manageable* size. (*b*) Capable of being governed, controlled, or guided; hence, tractable, docile: as, a *manageable* horse; a *manageable* child.

The first constitution and order of things is not in reason and nature *manageable* by such a law which is most excellently adequated and proportioned to things fully settled. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 346.

If you find their reason *manageable*, you attack it with your philosophy. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The king . . . thought that a new Parliament might possibly be more *manageable*, and could not possibly be more refractory, than that which they now had. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

manageableness (man'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being manageable; tractableness; docility.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle*.

manageably (man'āj-a-bli), *adv.* In a manageable manner.

management (man'āj-ment), *n.* [< *manage* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of managing physically; handling; manipulation; physical or manual control or guidance: as, the *management* of a horse in riding; the *management* of a gun.

The word ["fencing"] is . . . understood to allude especially to the *management* of the small sword or rapier. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 120.

2. The act of managing by direction or regulation; intellectual control; conduct; administration: as, the *management* of a family, or of a theater; a board of *management*.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And *management* of this great enterprise
To him. *Milton*, P. R., i. 112.

Our deliverers . . . were statesmen accustomed to the *management* of great affairs. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Management of the household; *management* of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 16.

3. Manner of managing; use of artifice, contrivance, skill, or prudence in doing anything.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden*.

In the *management* of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Soon after dinner Caroline coaxed her governess cousin up stairs to dress: this manœuvre required *management*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

4†. Negotiation, transaction, dealing.

To Council, where Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Govr of the Leeward Islands, having ben complain'd of for many indiscreete *managements*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

They say, too, that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great *managements* with several ecclesiastics before he turned hermit, and that he did it in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 511.

5. Collectively, the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest; a board of directors or managers. =**Syn.** **1** and **2.** Government, direction, guidance, disposal, care, charge, control, superintendence.

manager (man'āj-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who manages, directs, or controls: as, a good *manager* of horses, or of business.—**2.** One charged with the management, direction, or control of an affair, undertaking, or business; a director or conductor: as, the *manager* of a theater or of an enterprise; a railroad *manager*.—**3.** An adept in the art of managing, directing, or controlling; one expert in contriving or planning.

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 21.

A man of business in good company, who gives an account of his abilities and despatches, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a notable woman, and a *manager*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. In *chancery practice*, a receiver authorized not merely to collect and apply assets, but also to carry on or superintend a trade or business: often called *receiver and manager*. =**Syn.** **1** and **2.** Superintendent, overseer, supervisor.

manageress (man'āj-ėr-es), *n.* [< *manager* + *-ess*.] A female manager. [Rare.]

She is housekeeper, pantry maid, and cook, . . . servant and *manageress* in one. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 714.

managerial (man-a-jē'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *manager* + *-ial*, after the appar. analogy of *ministerial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a manager or managers, or to management; characteristic of a manager: used chiefly of theatrical managers.

At that period of the day, in warm weather, she [Mrs. Sparsit] usually embellished with her genteel presence a *managerial* board room over the public office. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 1.

Stanley . . had looked forward, he said, not only to the renewal of *managerial* responsibility and importance, but to donning again the sock and buskin
J Jefferson, The Century, XXXIX 187

managership (man'ăj-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *manager* + *-ship*] The office of manager, management

managery† (man'ăj-ri), *n* [< *manage* + *-ry.*] Management, the act of managing, in any sense.

Show thy art in honesty, and lose not thy virtue by the bad *managery* of it. *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor , i 4

[An] expert general will . teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Christ Piety*

managing[1] (man'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *manage, v.*] Management, control; direction

Whose state so many had the *managing*
That they lost France, and made his England bleed
Shak , Hen V , v 2, Epil

managing[2] (man'āj-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr of *manage, v*] 1 Having or responsible for the management or direction of some work; having executive control or authority: as, a *managing* clerk; a *managing* editor

The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each *managing* actor, and a clear benefit
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p 30

2 Characterized by careful or judicious management, hence, frugal, economical, artful in contrivance; scheming as, she is a *managing* woman , a *managing* mama

Vir Frugi signified at one and the same time a sober and *managing* man, an honest man, and a man of substance
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 5

manakin, *n* and *a* See *manikin*

man-ape (man'āp), *n.* 1. An anthropoid ape, a simian, such as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon —2 A supposed ancestor of the human race, advanced a step in intelligence beyond the ape; an ape-man See *Alalus*

To these species [found in the Tertiary], the ancestral forms of historic man, M de Mortillet would give the name of anthropopitheeus, or *man-ape*
Pop Sci Mo , XXVIII 572

manat†, *n* [< F. *manat* see *manatee*] Same as *manatee*

man-at-arms (man' at-armz), *n* A soldier, especially in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped , a heavy-armed soldier

A gallant *man at-arms* is here, a doctor
In feats of chivalry, blunt and rough spoken
Ford, Broken Heart, iv 1

manatee (man-a-tē'), *n.* [Also *manati, manitu* (and *lamantin*), = F. *manate, manat* (Cotgrave) (and *lamantin*), NL *manatus*, < Sp *manati*, of Haytian (W. Ind) *manati*, said to mean 'big beaver'] A sea-cow; a gregarious herbivorous aquatic sirenian mammal, of the genus *Manatus*, family *Manatidæ*, and order *Sirenia* The American manatee, to which the name was originally given, and to which it specially pertains, is *Manatus americanus, australis*, or *latirostris*, whether of one or two species. The manatee inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the eastern coast of tropical and subtropical America, from Florida and some of the West India islands to about lat 20° S It is a sluggish, timid, and inoffensive animal, found in small herds, feeding on aquatic vegetation, and attaining sometimes a length of 8 or 10 feet. In general aspect the manatee resembles a small whale or other cetacean, but it belongs to a different order, though it was formerly considered a herbivorous cetacean The body is naked and stout, shaped like that of a fish, without trace of hind limbs, ending in an expansive shovel or spoon shaped tail the fore limbs are flippers or paddles without outward distinction of digits, but with flattened nails, the eyes and ears are small, and the whole physiognomy is peculiar, owing to the tumidity and great mobility of the muzzle There is an entirely distinct species, *Manatus senegalensis*, found on the western coast of Africa, to which the name extends.

Manatidæ (mā-nat'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Manatus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sirenians, typified by the genus *Manatus* Formerly coextensive with the order *Sirenia*, it is now restricted, by the exclusion of *Halicore, Rhytina, Halitherium*, and other genera, to forms having the tail entire and rounded, the last five or more vertebræ cylindrical and devoid of transverse processes, and the premaxillary bones short and straight, the sea cows Sometimes called *Trichechidæ*, a name more frequently applied to walruses. See *manatee, Manatus*, and *Sirenia* Also *Manatida, Manatina.*

manatin (man'a-tin), *n* Same as *manatee*

manatine (man'a-tin), *a.* [< *Manatus* + *-ine*[1]] Resembling or related to a manatee, of or pertaining to the *Manatidæ*, manatoid

manation† (mā-nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg *manação*, < L. *manatio(n-)*, < *manare*, flow, run, trickle Hence ult. *emanate*] The act of issuing or flowing out; flux; flow [Rare]

manatoid (man'a-toid), *a.* and *n* [< *Manatus* + *-oid*] I. *a* Resembling the manatee, of or pertaining to the *Manatoidea*

II *n* One of the *Manatoidea*

Manatoidea (man-a-toi'dē-ą), *n pl.* [NL., < *Manatus* + *-oidea.*] The *Manatidæ* as a superfamily of *Sirenia*. Also called *Trichechoidea, Gill*

Manatus (man'a-tus), *n* [NL. (Rondani, 1554): see *manatee.*] The typical genus of *Manatidæ*, now containing only the manatees. The genus contains two intertropical fluviatile species, the American *M australis* and the African *M senegalensis*, from the former the Floridian manatee is sometimes distinguished as a third, *M americanus*

manavel (ma-nav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *manaveled* or *manavelled*, ppr. *manaveling* or *manavelling.* [Also *manarvel*, origin obscure. Cf *manavelins*] *Naut* , to pilfer, as small stores or eatables. *Admiral Smyth.* [Slang]

manavelins (ma-nav'e-linz), *n. pl.* [Also *manarvelins*, for *manavelings*, pl. of verbal n of *manavel*] *Naut* , extra supplies or perquisites; also, odds and ends of food, scraps.

To the above mentioned fare should be added, when they can be had, the *manavelins* of the whalemen—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits, which may be obtained when the vessel touches upon a foreign shore *Fisheries of U S*, V ii 228.

manbote† (man'bōt), *n* [< *man* + *bote*[1].] In *old law*, a compensation or recompense, made in money, for the killing of a man usually due to the lord of the slain person

man-bound (man'bound), *a. Naut.*, detained in port for want of men, or a proper complement of hands, as a ship

mancando (man-kän'dō), *n* [It , ppr. of *mancare*, want, decrease] In *music*, nearly the same as *calando*

man-car (man'kar), *n* A kind of car used for transporting miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of some mines on Lake Superior Compare *man-engine*

man-case† (man'kās), *n* Body; outer man, physique [Rare]

He [Edward II] had a handsome *man case*
Fuller, Ch Hist , III vii 13

Mance's method. See *method.*

manche[1]†, **manch**[1]†, *v t* Variants of *maunch*[1], for *munch*

manche[2], **manch**[2] (manch), *n* [Also *maunch*, < ME *manche* (†), *maunche* (†), < OF. *manche*, F *manche*, a sleeve, also a handle, haft, neck (of a violin, etc), = Pr *manqua, mancha* = Sp Pg *manga* = It *manica*, a sleeve, = Ir *manc* = W *maneg*, a glove, < L *manica*, a handcuff, also a sleeve, < *manus*, hand see *main*[3], *manacle.*] 1† A sleeve used at different periods for sleeves of peculiar fashion.

Tunics richly adorned, made to fit closely about the figure, but with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the "*manche*" sleeves
Encyc Brit , VI [465

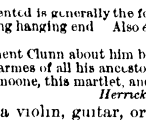


Fig 1

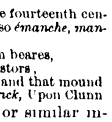


Fig 2

Manche

Fig 1 Manche is a heraldic bearing Fig 2 Sleeve of the time of Henry III from which the heraldic manche is copied

2 In *her* , the representation of a sleeve used as a bearing The sleeve so represented is generally the fourteenth century sleeve with a long hanging end Also *émanche, mancheron*

A rowle of parchment Clunn about him beares,
Charged with the armes of all his ancestors,
This *manch*, that moone, this martlet, and that mound
Herrick, Upon Clunn

3. The neck of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument

Manchester brown See *brown*

manchet (man'chet), *n* and *a* [Also *mainchet*, origin obscure Cf *cheat-bread*] I. *n* 1 A small loaf or roll of the finest white bread, bread made from the finest and whitest wheaten flour [Obsolete or archaic]

Little pretty thin *manchets* that shine through, and seem more like to be made of paper, or fine parchment, than of wheat flour
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 179

Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet*, which we commonlie call white bread
Holinshed, Descrip of Eng , ii 6

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne bread for fine *manchet*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat of Wit, p 118

2 In *her.*, the representation of a round cake, as of bread, resembling a muffin.

II. *a* Used in making manchets (said of flour), also, made of the finest flour. [Obsolete or archaic]

And Salamons fode was in one day thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure, and thre score quarters of mele
Bible of 1551, 3 Ki [1 Ki] iv 22.

Gied them red wine and *manchet* cake,
And all for the Gipsy laddie O
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV 284).

And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And, in her veil enfolded, *manchet* bread.
Tennyson, Geraint.

manchette (F. pron. mon-shet'), *n* [F., dim of *manche*, sleeve. see *manche*[2]] A word used in English at different periods for various ornamental styles of cuff.

man-child (man'child), *n.*; pl *men-children* (men'chil'dren). A male child

Bring forth *men children* only,
For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males *Shak* , Macbeth, I 7 72.

manchineel (man-chi-nēl'), *n.* [< F. *mancenille, manzanille* = It. *mancinello* (NL. *mancinella*), < Sp. *manzanillo*, manchineel (cf. *manzanilla*, camomile), < *manzana*, an apple, prob < L *Matiana*, sc. *mala*, a kind of apples, neut. pl of *Matianus*, pertaining to a Matius, < *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, of moderate size, found in the West Indies, Central America, and Florida It abounds in a white, milky, very caustic, poisonous sap, the virulence of which has been exaggerated It appears to be especially deleterious to the eyes —**Bastard manchineel**, a West Indian apocynaceous tree, *Camerarra latifolia*, somewhat resembling the manchineel —**Mountain manchineel** Same as *burnwood* See *Rhus, sumac*, and *hog plum*



Manchineel (*Hippomane Mancinella*)

manch-present†, *n* See *maunch-present*

Manchu[1], **Manchoo** (man-cho'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Manchow, Mantchoo* (Chin *Manchu*), < Manchu *Manchu*, lit. 'pure,' applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family or the people over whom he ruled] I. *n* 1 One of a race, belonging to the Tungusic branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the seventeenth century —2 The native language of Manchuria

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language

manchu[2] (man-cho'), *n* [Also *manchua*, < Pg *manchua*, < Malayalam *manchu*] An East Indian cargo-boat, ordinarily with a single mast and a square sail, much used on the Malabar coast

Manchurian, Manchoorian (man-chō'ri-an), *a* [< *Manchuria* (see def) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Manchuria, a large territory forming part of the Chinese empire, and the original home of the Tatar dynasty now ruling in China It lies east of Mongolia, and north of Corea.—**Manchurian deer** See *deer*

mancipable (man'si-pa-bl), *a* [< *mancip(ate)* + *-able*] Capable of being alienated by formal sale and transfer. [Rare]

The origin of the distinction between *mancipable* and non mancipable things, and of the formal conveyance by mancipation applicable to the first, has been explained in connection with the reforms of Servius Tullius
Encyc Brit , XX. 689

mancipate† (man'si-pāt), *v. t* [< L *mancipatus*, pp of *mancipare, mancupare* (> It. *mancipare, manceppare* = Sp *mancipar*), deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act of purchase (*mancipium*), transfer, alienate, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take: see *capture* Cf *emancipate*] 1 To sell and make over to another.—2. To enslave, bind, restrict

Only man was made capable of a spiritual sovereignty, and only man hath enthralled and *mancipated* himself to a spiritual slavery *Donne*, Sermons, xlx

3 To emancipate.

Such a dispensation [the Jewish] is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and *mancipated* from *Barrow*, Works, II xv

mancipate† (man'si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *mancipatus* see *mancipate, v.*] Enslaved.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men *Holinshed*, vol 1, m 8, col 1 (*Nares*)

mancipation (man-si-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mancipation*, < L. *mancipatio(n-)*, a delivery, transfer of a thing to a person as property, < *mancipare*, deliver. see *mancipate.* Cf. *emancipation*] 1. In *Rom antiq* , a legal formality for acquiring title to property, whether by actual or by simulated purchase. This formality was employed not only in the case of property which could change hands by actual transfer, but also with re-

lation to immaterial rights and privileges, as the prerogatives arising from marriage, adoption, emancipation from paternal authority, etc The formality consisted in a declaration of purchase before five witnesses, followed by the weighing out, by an officer with brazen scales, of the real or figurative purchase money This form of sale was abolished by Justinian

2† The act of mancipating or enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude.

They who fall away after they were once enlightened in baptism, if it be into a contradictory state of sin and *mancipation*, then "there remains nothing but a fearful expectation of judgment"
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 177

mancipatory (man'si-pā-tō-ri), *a* [< *mancipate* + *-ory*.] In *Rom. antiq*, pertaining to or consisting of mancipation or ceremonial sale

It was this practice of every day life in private transactions that Servius adopted as the basis of his *mancipatory* conveyance. *Encyc Brit*, XX 676

manciple (man'si-pl), *n.* [< ME *manciple, mauncyple*, < OF. *mancipe*, a steward, purveyor, < L *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, renter, farmer, contractor, factor, etc. see *mancipate* The *l* is unoriginal, as in *principle, participle*] A steward, a caterer or purveyor, particularly of an English college or inn of court.

A gentil *mauncyple* was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours mighten take exemple,
For to be wyse in bying of vitaille
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 567

Not the meanest minister among the dishes but is hallowed to me through his imagination, and the Cook goes forth a *Manciple* *Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation

mancona bark (man-kō'nä bärk) See *bark*2

mancus (mang'kus), *n* [AS *mancus*, also *mances, mangcus* (= OLG *mancus* = OHG *mancusa, manchusa*); of doubtful origin] An Anglo-Saxon money of account employed in England from the ninth century onward It was equivalent to 30 pence, or one eighth of the pound

Queen Ælfgyfer, A D 1012, bequeathed two hundred *mancusses* of gold to a minster for the shrine there
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III i 353, note

mand1†, *n.* See *maund*1.

mand2†, *v t* [Early mod E also *maund*, < ME *manden*, < OF. *mander*, < L *mandare*, command Cf *mandate*, etc, *command, commend*, etc] To command

The king *maunded* him her straught to marry,
And for killing her brother he must dye
2d Part of Promos and Cassandra, iv 2 (*Halliwell*)

mand3†, *n* [By apheresis from *demand*] A demand

The emperour, with wordes myld
Askyd a *mand* of the chyld
MS Ashmole 61, f 87 (*Halliwell*)

mand4 (mand), *n.* [< Hind *mandoā, mandūā, manrvā*] A species of grass See *Eleusine*

Mandæan (man-dē'an), *n.* and *a* [< NL. *Mandæus*, < Mandæan *Mandā*, knowledge, gnosis.]

I. *n.* 1 One of a very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism, retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God Also called *Mendaites, Nasoreans*, and *Sabians*, and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St John*

2. The dialect of Aramaic in which the four sacred books of the Mandæans are written

II. *a* Pertaining to the Mandæans or to Mandæism

Also *Mendæan*

Mandæism (man-dē'izm), *n.* [< *Mandæ(an)* + *-ism*] The religious system of the Mandæans Also *Mendæism*.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* [< L *mandamus*, we command (the first word in the writ in the orig. L. form), 1st pers. pl. ind. pres. of *mandare*, command see *mandate*] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court, directed to an inferior court, an officer, a corporation, or other body, requiring the person or persons addressed to do some act therein specified, as being within their office and duty, as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to deliver papers, affix a seal to a paper, etc Its use is generally confined to cases of complaint by some person having an interest in the performance of a public duty, when effectual relief against its neglect cannot be had in the course of an ordinary action

During the short restoration of Henry VI in 1470, a lord mayor was appointed by royal *mandamus*
Stubbs, Const Hist., § 488

Alternative mandamus, a mandamus in which the command to do the specified act is coupled with an alternative to the effect that, if it be not done, the party commanded show cause to the court why not. — **Peremptory mandamus**, a mandamus in which the command is absolute. It usually follows an alternative writ if adequate cause be not shown.

mandamus (man-dā'mus), *v. t* [< *mandamus*, *n.*] To issue a mandamus to; serve with a mandamus.

Her officers . were *mandamused* to compel them to do their duty *N A Rev*, CXXXIX 135

mandant (man'dant), *n.* [< L. *mandan(t-)s*, ppr. of *mandare*, command see *mand*2, *mandate*] A mandator. *Imp. Dict.*

mandarin (man-da-rēn' or man'da-rin), *n* and *a.* [Formerly also (as a noun) *mandarine*, = F. *mandarin*, a mandarin (*mandarine*, a mandarin orange, a tangerine), = It. *mandarino* = Sp *mandarin*, < Pg. *mandarim* (with final *-m* for *-n*, as reg in Pg), a mandarin, < Malay *mantri*, < Hind. *mantri*, a councilor, minister of state, < Skt *mantrin*, a councilor, minister of state, < *mantra*, counsel, advice, < √ *man*, think see *mind*1] **I.** *n.* 1 Any Chinese official, civil or military, who wears a button. (See *button*, 3) The Chinese equivalent is *kwan*, which means simply 'public servant'

There are without the city [Pequin] twenty four thousand sepulchers of *mandarines* (Justices of Peace) with their little gilded chappels
S Clarke, Geograph Descrip (1671), p 39

2. [*cap*] The form of Chinese spoken (with slight variations) in the northern, central, and western provinces of China, as well as Manchuria, and by officials and educated persons all over the empire, as distinguished from the local dialects spoken chiefly in the southern provinces, and from the book-language, which appeals only to the eye — 3 In *ornith*, the man-



Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*)

darin duck (which see, under *duck*2) — 4 A piece of mandarin porcelain — 5 A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced from beta-naphthol It dyes a bright reddish-orange shade Also called *tropæolin* and *orange No* 2

II. *a* Pertaining or suitable to a mandarin or to mandarins, hence, of exalted character or quality, superior, noble, fine — **Mandarin dialect, language** See I, 2 — **Mandarin orange** See *orange* — **Mandarin porcelain**, decorative porcelain thought to be of Japanese origin, but sometimes apparently of Chinese make and painting, having as a part of its decoration figures of Chinese officials in their ceremonial dress Vases of this character are decorated in brilliant colors — **Mandarin sleeve**, a loose and wide sleeve, supposed to be copied from the sleeves of the silk gowns of Chinese gentlemen — **Mandarin vases** See *mandarin porcelain*

mandarin (man-da-rēn' or man'da-rin), *v t* [< *mandarin*, *n.* (with ref to mandarin orange)] In *dyeing*, to give an orange-color to, as silk or other stuffs made of animal fiber, not by means of a solution of coloring matter, but by the action of dilute nitric acid The orange-color is produced by a partial decomposition of the surface of the fiber by the acid

mandarinate (man-da-rē'nāt or man'da-rin-āt), *n* [< *mandarin* + *-ate*3] 1 The office or authority of a mandarin — 2 The whole body of mandarins, mandarins collectively — 3 The jurisdiction or district of a mandarin

The Emperor and the great tribunals would call them to account for not having sooner been aware of what was passing in their *Mandarinates*
Huc, Journey through the Chinese Empire (trans), I 68

The idea of organizing a sort of intellectual *mandarinate* in France was first conceived by Colbert
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 501

mandariness (man-da-rēn'es or man'da-rin-es), *n* [< *mandarin* + *-ess*.] A female mandarin. *Lamb*

mandarinic (man-da-rin'ik), *a* [< *mandarin* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a mandarin

mandarinism (man-da-rēn'izm or man'da-rin-izm), *n* [< *mandarin* + *-ism*.] The character or customs of mandarins; government by mandarins

The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self accusation for all *Lieber*

mandat (mon-dä'), *n.* [F see *mandate*] 1. In *French law*, a grant of power or authority, a power of attorney

Mandats or grants in expectancy
Hallam, Middle Ages, II 242.

2 In *French hist.*, one of the circulating notes which were issued by the government about 1796 on the security of the national domains, called *mandats territoriaux*, to take the place of the abrogated assignats, and which soon became as worthless as the latter.

mandatary (man'da-tā-ri), *n* , pl *mandataries* (-riz) [= F *mandataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *mandatario*, < LL *mandatarius*, one to whom a charge or commission is given, < L *mandatum*, a charge, command see *mandate*] One to whom a command or charge is given, one who has received and holds a mandate to act for another, an attorney Specifically — (*a*) A person to whom the Pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice (*b*) In *law*, one who is authorized and undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him See *mandate*, 4 Also *mandatory*

mandate (man'dāt), *n* [= F *mandat* = Sp Pg It *mandato*, < L *mandatum*, a charge, order, command, commission, injunction, neut of *mandatus*, pp of *mandare*, commit to one's charge, order, command, commission, lit put into one's hands, < *manus*, hand, + *dare*, put see *date*1 Cf *command, commend, demand, remand* See *maundy*, an older form of *mandate*] 1 A command, an order, precept, or injunction, a commission

I am commanded home. Get you away,
I'll send for you anon Sir, I obey the *mandate*,
And will return to Venice *Shak*, Othello, iv 1 270.

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear
Dryden, Æneid, vii 583

Mandates for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of "the fisherman" *Burke*, Rev in France

This flower border encloses an autograph Latin *mandate*, written and signed "propriâ manu" by "Hereforden" himself, which *mandate* testifies that the volume of the book is prepared and written by his "dilectus famulus" Swithun Butterfield, and directs that S B shall have the custody of it during his natural life
N and Q, 7th ser, VIII 2.

Hence — 2 An official command addressed by a superior to an inferior, to control his conduct in a specific manner Specifically (*a*) In *Rom. law*, an order or decree directed by the emperor to governors of provinces. (*b*) In *canon law* a papal rescript commanding a bishop or other ecclesiastical patron to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice under his patronage (c) In *early Eng. law*, a royal command addressed to a judge or court to control the disposition of a suit. (*d*) In *mod law procedure*, a judicial command order, precept, or writ, more specifically, the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States directing what shall be done in the court below, also, in some of the States, the writ elsewhere known, as at common law, by the name of *mandamus* (which see). In this sense *mandate* usually, but not always necessarily, implies that the direction is given in writing

3 In *early Rom law* (before the doctrines of agency were developed), a trust or commission by which one person, called the *mandator*, requested another, the *mandatarius*, to act in his own name and as if for himself in a particular transaction (*special mandate*), or in all the affairs of the former (*general mandate*) The mandatarius was the only one recognized as having legal rights and responsibilities as toward third persons in the transactions involved As between him and the mandator, however, the latter was entitled to all benefit, and bound to indemnify against losses, etc, but the service was gratuitous

4 In *civil law* (*a*) A contract of bailment in which a thing is transferred by the mandator to the possession of the mandatary, upon an undertaking of the latter to perform gratuitously some service in reference to it distinguished from a mere deposit for safe keeping (*b*) A contract of agency by which the mandator confides a matter of business, or his business generally, to an agent called the *mandatary* If the authority or appointment be in writing, the mandate is also called *procuration* Mandatary qualification exists where a person induces another to repose credit in a third person, it answers somewhat to our modern letter of credit

mandate-bread (man'dāt-bred), *n* The bread distributed to the poor on Maundy Thursday Also called *maundy-loaves*.

Mandate Thursday (man'dāt thėrz'dā) Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*)

mandator (man-dā'tor), *n.* [< L *mandator*, one who gives a charge or command, < *mandare*, charge, command see *mand*2, *mandate*] 1. A director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor *Aylife*, Parergon

2. In *law* (*a*) A bailor of goods (*b*) The person who delegates another to perform a man-

date (c) In *civil law*, the person who employs another (called a *mandatarius* or *mandatary*) to convey goods gratuitously, or in a gratuitous agency

mandatory (man'dā-to-ri), *a* and *n* [< LL *mandatorius*, of or belonging to a mandator < *mandator*, one who commands see *mand*², *mandate*] **I.** *a* Of the nature of a mandate, containing a command or mandate, directory

A superiority of power *mandatory* judicial, and coercive over other ministers *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, vii 8

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated *Bp Usher* Ordination, p 221

Mandatory injunction See *injunction* **Mandatory statute**, a statute the effect of which is that, if its provisions are not complied with according to their terms the thing done is, as to it, void (*Bishop*) contradistinguished from *directory statute*

II. *n*, pl *mandatories* (-riz) Same as *mandatary*

Acting as the mouthpiece, more than the *mandatory*, of Europe *Lowe*, Bismarck II 92

mandatum (man-dā'tum), *n* [ML see *mandate*, *maundy*] Same as *maundy*

mandell (man'del), *n* Same as *mandil*²

mandelstone (man'del-stōn), *n* [Accom of G. *mandelstein* (= D *mandelsteen* = Dan Sw *mandelsten*), almond-stone, < *mandel*, = E *almond*, + *stein* = E *stone*] Same as *amygdaloid*

mandement† (man'de-ment), *n* [ME , = F *mandement* = Pr *mandamen* = Sp *mandamiento* = Pg It *mandamento*, < ML *mandamentum*, a command, < *mandare*, command see *mandate*] A mandate or commandment

Ye haue herde the *maundement* that the Romayns haue sent that I nough haue vs contraried *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 641

He schewed the erle Rogere the papes *mandement* *Rob of Brunne*, p 307

mander, *v. i* See *maunder*

manderil† (man'dėr-il), *n* An obsolete variant of *mandrel*

Mandevilla (man-dē-vil'ä), *n* [NL (Lindley, 1840), named after H J *Mandeville*, British minister at Buenos Ayres] A genus of American apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Echitideæ* and the subtribe *Euechitideæ* The flowers grow in simple racemes, and have a funnel shaped corolla, a calyx with five scales or an indefinite number of glands, and a disk which is five parted or has five scales. They are tall climbing shrubs, with opposite feather veined leaves, and simple racemes of yellow, white or rarely violet flowers, which are usually large and showy About 30 species have been described, from Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical America *M suaveolens* known as the *Chili jasmine*, is remarkable for its very fragrant snowy white flowers, and is common in cultivation

mandeville†, *n* [Appar an erroneous form of *mandil*¹, conformed to the surname *Mandeville*] Same as *mandilion*

mandible¹ (man'di-bl), *n* [= F *mandibule* = Sp *mandíbula* = It *mandibula*, *mandibola*, < NL *mandibula*, mandible, < LL *mandibula*, f , also *mandibulum*, n , a jaw, < L *mandere*, chew, masticate] In *zool* and *anat* , a jaw-bone, a jaw, or the jaw-bone and associate parts , especially, the under jaw (*a*) In man and other mammals, the under jaw, or inferior maxillary, as distinguished from the upper jaw, maxilla, or superior maxillary (*b*) In birds, either part upper or under of the beak , that part of either jaw which is covered with horny integument the two being distinguished as *upper* and *lower* When the term *mandible* is applied to the lower only the upper is called *maxilla* See cut under *bill* (*c*) In the arthropods especially insects either half, right or left of the first, upper, or outer pair of jaws considered by some to correspond to the lower jaw of vertebrates morphologically, one of the first pair of gnathites, always devoid of a palp opposed to *maxilla* which is either half of the second pair of jaws. See cut under *mouth part* (*d*) In cephalopods, the horny beak or rostrum See *mandibular* –**Dentate mandible** See *dentate* **Multidentate mandible**, in *entom* , a mandible having many teeth or processes on the inner side

mandible²† (man'di-bl), *a* [Prop *mandable*, < *mand*³ + *-able*] Demandable

Thus we rambled up and down the Country , and where the people demeaned themselves not civil to us by voluntary contributions, their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such *mandible* thing we met with, made us satisfaction for their hidebound injuries *Richard Head*, English Rogue (1665)

mandibular (man-dib'ū-lär), *a* [= F *mandibulaire* = Sp *mandibular*, as *mandible*¹ (NL *mandibula*) + *-ar*³] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mandible –**Mandibular arch**, in *embryol* , of vertebrates, the first postoral visceral arch of the embryo, that arch in which Meckel's cartilage is developed –**Mandibular ramus** (*a*) In *ornith* , either fork of the under mandible (*b*) In *mammal* , the more or less upright proximal part of either half of the mandible as distinguished from the body or horizontal part of the same bone –**Mandibular scrobes**, in *entom* , grooves on the outer sides of the mandibles found in most *Carabidæ* –**Mandibular segment** or **ring**, in *entom* , the first primary segment behind the mouth cavity, bearing the mandibles Some anatomists suppose that it forms the genæ or cheeks –**Mandibular tomia**, the cutting edges of the under mandible of a bird

mandibulary (man-dib'ụ-lā-ri), *a* [< *mandible*¹ (NL *mandibula*) + *-ary*] Same as *mandibular*

The *mandibulary* symphysis is not by suture, but by an elastic band *Encyc Brit* , XXII 189

Mandibulata (man-dib-ū-lā'ta), *n pl* [NL , neut pl of *mandibulatus* see *mandibulate*] In *entom* (*a*) In some systems, a primary group or division of *Insecta*, containing those insects whose mouth-parts are mandibulate or masticatory, as distinguished from those which have the same parts haustellate or suctorial, the former being fitted for biting, the latter for sucking opposed to *Haustellata* Westwood called the same division *Dacnostomata* (*b*) A division of *Anoplura*, including mandibulate lice, as the bird-lice or *Mallophaga* [The term was first used in the former sense by Clairville (1798), who divided each of his main groups of *Insectes* (*Pterophora* and *Aptera*) into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata* In Macleay's celebrated system it was the name of one of the five groups of his *Annulosa*]

mandibulate (man-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n* [< NL *mandibulatus*, < *mandibula*, mandible see *mandible*¹] **I** *a* **1** In *entom* (*a*) Having mandibles, and thus able to bite, as an insect , of or pertaining to the *Mandibulata* distinguished from *haustellate* or *suctorial* (*b*) Masticatory, as the jaws of an insect —**2** Having a lower jaw, as nearly all vertebrates opposed to *emandibulate* –**Mandibulate mouth** Same as *masticatory mouth* (which see, under *masticatory*)

II. *n* A mandibulate insect, as a beetle

mandibulated (man-dib'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< *mandibulate* + *-ed*²] Same as *mandibulate*

mandibuliform (man-dib'ū-li-fôrm), *a* [< NL *mandibula*, mandible, + L *forma*, form] Having the form of a mandible in general specifically applied to the under jaws or maxillæ of an insect when they are hard, horny, and mandibulate or fitted for biting, like the mandibles proper

mandibulohyoid (man-dib″ū-lō-hī'oid), *a* [< NL *mandibula*, mandible, + *hyoid*] Pertaining to the lower jaw and the hyoid bone as, the *mandibulohyoid* ligament of a shark

mandibulomaxillary (man-dib″ū-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a* [< NL *mandibula*, mandible, + *maxilla*, maxilla] In *Crustacea*, of or pertaining to the mandibles and to the maxillæ, situated between these parts as, a *mandibulomaxillary* apodeme

mandiet, *n* See *maundy*

mandil¹† (man'dil), *n* [< OF *mandil*, *mandille* (?), F *mandille* (> Sp Pg *mandil*), < L *mantile*, also *mantele*, *mantelum*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, *mantelum*, *mantellum*, a mantle see *mantle*, *mantel*] Same as *mandilion*

mandil² (man'dil), *n* [Also *mundil*, < Ar Turk. *mendīl*, a kerchief, perhaps ult < L see *mandil*¹] Among Moslems, a kind of kerchief, especially one oblong in shape, the short sides worked with gold or colored silk, the rest plain *R F Burton*, tr of Arabian Nights, II 301, note.

mandilion† (man-dil'yon), *n* [Also *mandillion*, *mandilian*, < OF *mandillon*, < *mandil*, a mantle see *mandil*¹] A garment first used in France in the sixteenth century, and worn originally by men-servants, soldiers, and others as a sort of overcoat Its earliest form appears to have been that of a dalmatic with sleeves not closed and covering the back of the arm only In the seventeenth century it was an outer garment capable of being buttoned up or left open, described in 1660 as like a jump, generally without sleeves

About him a *mandilion* that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrap *Chapman*, Iliad, x 134

A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him goe a long time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves , one asking him why he dealt so sleevelessly with the poore wretch, he answered I crop his wings, for feare he flie away *Copley* Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614) (*Nares*)

But in time of war they wear crimson *mandilions*, behind and before so crossed, over their armour *Sandys*, Travailes, p 179

mandioc (man'di-ok), *n* [< Braz *mandioca*] Same as *manioc*

mandioca (man-di-ō'kä), *n* Same as *manioc*

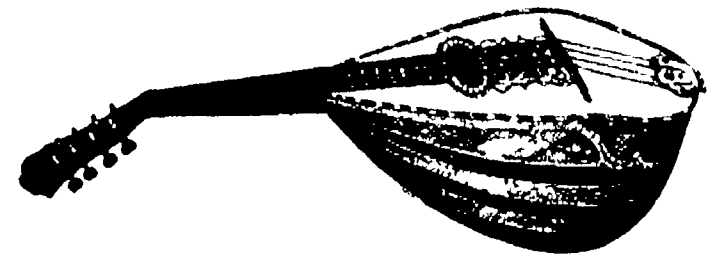
mandlestone, *n.* See *mandelstone*

mandment†, *n* [Early mod. E *mandement*, < ME *maundement*, < OF *mandement*, command, < ML *mandamentum*, command, < *mandare*, command: see *mand*², *mandate*] A commandment

He salle have *maundement* to morne or myddaye be roungene,
To what marche thay salle merke, with mangere to lengene *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l 1587

mandola, mandora (man-dō'lä, -rä), *n* [It see *mandolin.*] An older and larger variety of the mandolin Compare *pandura.* Also *mandore*

mandolin, mandoline (man'dō-lin), *n.* [< F. *mandoline*, < It *mandolino*, dim of *mandola*, *mandora*, var. forms of *pandora*, a kind of lute. see *mandore*, *bandore*¹, *pandore*] A musical instrument of the lute class, having from four to six single or double metallic strings, which are



Mandolin

stretched over an almond-shaped body, and a neck with numerous frets It is played with a plectrum of tortoise shell held in the right hand The tuning of the strings varies somewhat, but the compass is usually about three octaves upward from the G next below middle C The tone is tinkling, but penetrating and agreeable

mandolinist (man'dō-lin-ist), *n* [< *mandolin* + *-ist*] One who performs on a mandolin

mandom (man'dum), *n* [< *man* + *-dom.*] Humanity in general, men collectively considered [Rare]

Nay, without this law
Of *mandom*, ye would perish beast by beast
Devouring *Mrs Browning*, Drama of Exile

mandora, *n* See *mandola*

mandore (man-dōr'), *n* [< F *mandore*, < It *mandora* see *mandola*] Same as *mandola*

mandorla (man-dôr'la), *n* [It] **1** In *decorative art*, a space, opening, panel, or the like, of an oval shape, also, a work of art filling such a space, as a bas-relief, or the like —**2.** *Eccles* , the vesica piscis

In a fourth relief upon the high altar, Christ seated within a *mandorla* blesses with his right hand *C C Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, [Int , p xx



Mandorla From Assumption of the Madonna, by Orcagna , Church of Or San Michele Florence

mandrag†, **mandrage**†, *n* Obsolete forms of *mandrake*

mandragon†, *n* An obsolete variant of *mandrake* *Cotgrave*

mandragora (man-drag'ō-rä), *n* [= F *mandragore* = Sp *mandrágora* = Pg *mandragora* = It *mandragora*, *mandragola*, < L *mandragoras* (NL *mandragora*), < Gr μανδραγόρας, the mandrake see *mandrake*] **1**† The mandrake

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday
Shak , Othello, iii 3 330

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora*, to make me sleep
Webster Duchess of Malfi, iv 2

2. [*cap*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Atropeæ* The corolla is induplicate in the bud, the calyx is foliaceous and five-parted, and the pedicels are partially clustered among the radical leaves They are herbs, nearly stemless rising from a thick, fleshy, often forked root and bear tufts of large, ovate, lance-shaped leaves, and quite large pale bluish violet, white, or purple flowers, which are reticulately veined Five species have been described (but these may be reducible to one), found throughout the Mediterranean region The ordinary plant has been commonly known as *M officinalis*, but this includes a spring and a fall kind sometimes separated as species, *M vernalis* and *M autumnalis* The mandragora or mandrake has long been known in medicine, and has been the subject of much superstition. See *mandrake*

mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* [< ME. *mandrake*, *mondrake*, mandrake; an alteration, apparently simulating *drake*², of earlier ME. *mandrag*, *mandrage*, short for *mandragora*, q. v. To the

peculiar form of the root, and the suggestive form of the name *mandrake*, appar a compound of *man* + *drake*2, with little meaning attached to the supposed second element, are due in large part the superstitions associated with the plant] **1** A plant of the genus *Mandragora*. The mandrake has poisonous properties, and acts as an emetic, purgative, and narcotic. It was in use in ancient times especially for its narcotic effects, and is said to have been employed as an anæsthetic It has been regarded as an aphrodisiac, and used in amorous incantations, as a love-amulet etc According to an old fancy the mandrake shrieks when pulled from the ground The resemblance of its commonly forked root to the human body is probably the ground of this superstition, as well as of the repute of the plant as an aphrodisiac



Flowering Plant of Mandrake (*Mandragora officinalis*)

And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found *mandrakes* in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah Gen xxx 14

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad
Shak, R and J, iv 3 47

The *mandrake*, a plant with broad leaves and bright yellow flowers and with a root which grew in a semi human form, was found beneath the public gallows and was dragged from the ground and carried home with many extraordinary ceremonies When secured, it became a familiar spirit speaking in oracles if properly consulted, and bringing good luck to the household in which it was enshrined *C Elton*, Origins of Eng Hist, p 220

The best digest of the various speculations as to the *mandrake* and its properties will be found in Dr Harris's "Dictionary of the Natural History of the Bible" *N and Q*, 7th ser, VIII 220

2 The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum* [U S]

The blushing peach and glossy plum there lies,
And with the *mandrake* tempt your hands and eyes
Jane Turrell, quoted in Tuckerman's America and her [Commentators, p 35

3 In *her*, a figure resembling a root with two long and pointed bifurcations usually twisted together, and the whole crowned with leaves and berries

mandrel, mandril (man′drel, -dril), *n* [An alteration of *mandrin, < F *mandrin*, a mandrel, former, strike, perhaps < L. *mandra* a stall, < Gr μάνδρα, a stall, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set see *madrigal*] **1** In *mech*, a cylindrical bar or spindle, either of uniform diameter, of different diameters, or tapered, used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly for the support of objects formed with holes, into which the mandrel is forcibly driven in order to hold them firmly while turning in a lathe, or in an analogous machine, or in operating upon them with a file Specifically — (*a*) An axis attached to the head stock of a lathe, to support, during the process of turning, any material which is bored or pierced with a central hole It has often some adjustable device for securing it to the material, and is then known as an *adjustable mandrel* (*b*) Any arbor or axis to support a tool, as a mandrel for a circular saw or circular cutter (*c*) A rod or former for shaping forgings, or a plug core for metal or glass castings

2 A miners' pick [Eng] — **3** In *metal-working* by the spinning process, the form, usually of wood, upon which the thin plate of metal or blank is pressed in order that the revolution may give it the form of the mandrel — **Adjustable mandrel** See def 1 (*a*) — **Expanding mandrel**, a mandrel constructed to engage and firmly hold a piece of material on the inside of a hole of uniform diameter, for turning, etc Such mandrels are of various construction A common form is a central arbor having grooves with inclined plane bottoms in which move simultaneously and equally tapered key slides, the outer sides of which are always parallel with each other and with the axis of the arbor When moved longitudinally, these slides expand against the inside of the hole with force, holding the piece by jamming friction — **Flexible mandrel**, a spiral spring placed in a metal tube to prevent it from flattening or collapsing when bent — **Hicks's mandrel**, an expanding mandrel for turning rings, named from its inventor It is an arbor with a cone in the middle, in the periphery of which, at equal distances from each other, are formed longitudinal dovetailed grooves carrying wedge shaped slides actuated simultaneously and equally by a nut on the end of the cone, and thus expanded to fit the bore of the ring to be turned — **Traversing mandrel** (*a*) A mandrel which moves longitudinally (*b*) A mandrel fitted to a bearing or bearings of a support which may be set in the tool post of the slide rest of a lathe, or in some other traversing device Such mandrels are used for expanding reamers and analogous tools, and they are usually driven by a pulley and-belt mechanism

mandrel (man′drel), *v t.* [< *mandrel, n.*] To operate upon with mandrels, as a bronze gun This is done by driving steel mandrels of gradually increasing size through the bore, whereby the strength of the gun is greatly increased, the limit of elasticity being in some cases nearly or quite doubled

mandrel-collar (man′drel-kol″är), *n.* A collar formed on the mandrel of a lathe, against which the chucks, face-plates, etc , abut squarely when screwed upon the mandrel-nose

mandrel-frame (man′drel-frām), *n* A frame or head-stock secured by bolts to the end of a lathe-bed to support the mandrel

mandrel-lathe (man′drel-lāтн), *n* A lathe adapted for turning long work and hollow work It is so designed that the material for hollow work can be clasped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head stock Long work is supported in the lathe by the head and tail centers *E H Knight*

mandrel-nose (man′drel-nōz), *n* The inner end of a lathe-mandrel, upon which a screw-thread is formed for receiving and holding face-plates, chucks, etc

mandrel-screw (man′drel-skrö), *n* The screw on the mandrel-nose to which chucks, face-plates, etc , are fitted, and by which they are attached to the mandrel

mandril, *n* See *mandrel*

mandrill (man′dril), *n* [= F *mandrill* = Sp *mandril* = It *mandrillo*, a mandrill, said to be from a native W African name If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word, as if < E *man* + *drill* see *drill*4 If *drill* is original, the form *mandrill* is an E compound, and the F Sp It forms are from E] A kind of baboon, the great blue-faced or rib nosed baboon, the hog-ape, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, the largest and most formidable, ferocious, and hideous of baboons The canine teeth are of enormous size, causing a protuberance of the cheeks, which are naked and fantastically striped with brilliant colors The ischial callosities are of great size and bright red color The animal is often seen in captivity The mandrills are natives of the western coast of Africa, where they associate in large troops, which are the terror of the negroes They often plunder villages and cultivated fields with impunity See cut under *baboon*

manducable (man′du-ka-bl), *a* [= F Sp *manducable*, < L as if **manducabilis*, < *manducare*, chew see *manducate*] Capable of being manducated or chewed, fit to be eaten

If tangible by his fingers why not by his teeth that is, *manducable*? *Coleridge*

manducate (man′du-kat), *v t*, pret and pp *manducated*, ppr *manducating* [< L *manducatus*, pp of *manducare* (> It *manducare* = Sp Pg *manducar*, chew, = F *manger*, > E *mange*, eat), chew, masticate, eat by chewing, a lengthened form of *mandere*, chew see *mandible*, *mange*, etc] To masticate chew

It is gravel in the teeth and a man must drink the blood of his own gums when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 719

manducation (man-du-kā′shon), *n* [= F *manducation* = Sp *manducacion*, < LL *manducatio(n-)*, a chewing, < L *manducare*, chew see *manducate*] The act or process of biting or chewing, mastication

After the *manducation* of the paschal lamb it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 200

The sum, then of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is 1 That John vi is not to be interpreted of oral *manducation* in the sacrament
Waterland Works, VII 141

manducatory (man′dū-ka-tō-ri), *a* [< *manducate* + *-ory*] Pertaining to or employed in chewing, in *entom*, specifically, having a mandibulate form for eating

manducus (man-dū′kus), *n* [L, a glutton, a chewer, esp as in def , < *mandere*, chew see *manducate*] In *Rom antiq*, a comic character of Italic origin, wearing a mask with gaping jaws set with great teeth, which were made to clash against each other This personage figured in various public processions as well as in comedies on the stage, and served Roman mothers as a bugbear in restraint of childish misconduct

mandyas (man′di-as), *n* [< Gr μανδύας, μανδύα, a woolen cloak, LGr. as in def , said to be of Pers. origin] In the *Gr Ch*, a kind of large and loose mantle, resembling a cope, fastened at the throat and sometimes at the lower corners also, and reaching almost to the feet It is worn by monks and nuns, by archimandrites, and at times by bishops who were regularly appointed from the monastic orders The mandyas of a prelate has wavy stripes upon it, while that of an archimandrite is plain

Mandy Thursday†. Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).

mane (mān), *n.* [< ME *mane*, *mayne*, < AS. **manu* (not recorded, but indicated by the cognate forms, and by the derivs **gemane*, *gemone*, maned, and *mene* = OS *meni* = OHG *menni* = Icel. *men*, a necklace) = OFries. *mona* = MD *mane*, D *maan*, *manen* = OHG *mana*, MHG. *mane*, *man*, G *mane*, now commonly *mahne* = Icel *mön* = Sw. Dan *man*, mane (cf deriv Icel *makki* = Sw Dan *manke*, the upper part of a horse's neck), orig prob simply 'neck', = W *mwn*, neck (> *mwngen*, mane), = Ir *muin*, neck (> *muince*, collar), = Skt *manya*, the nape of the neck, = Gr dial μάννος, μάνος, μόννος, a necklace, μανιάκιον, μανιάκης, a necklace, cf L *monile*, a necklace] The long hair growing on the neck and neighboring parts of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc , as distinguished from the shorter hair elsewhere When, as in the horse, it grows on the middle line of the back of the neck, the mane commonly falls on one side, but it may be stiff and erect In the lion the long and shaggy mane covers the whole neck and part of the fore quarters

Thin *mane*, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack
Shak Venus and Adonis, l 298

Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the *mane* of a chestnut steed
Scott L of L M i 28

Maggie looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her *mane*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i 3.

man-eater (man′ē′tėr), *n* **1** A cannibal — **2** In India, a tiger that has acquired a taste for human flesh, a tiger supposed or known to have a special propensity for killing and eating human beings The name is sometimes extended to the lion and the hyena, on the same supposition

The regular *man eater* is generally an old tiger whose vigour is passed, and whose teeth are worn and defective, it takes up its abode in the neighbourhood of a village the population of which it finds an easier prey than the larger or wilder animals *W H Flower* Encyc Brit XXIII 886

3 One of several kinds of large sharks supposed to be specially formidable to man, specifically, *Carcharodon rondeletii*, a very large shark of the family *Lamnidæ* This shark has straight narrow triangular teeth, very slightly serrated or crenulated, in both jaws The body is stout and fusiform, with a pointed snout there are two dorsal fins, one large, between the pectorals and the ventrals, the other small and posterior the anal fin is like the second dorsal the caudal fin is crescentiform, and there are five branchial apertures, all in front of the pectorals It has been found 40 feet long though it averages so much less that 13 feet is a good size It is a shark of the high seas, found in nearly all tropical waters frequently passing a considerable distance both northward and southward Teeth much like those of the living species have been found in the Pliocene and Miocene deposits as well as in the ooze of the Pacific ocean, indicating individuals that must have been about 80 feet long

4 The dobson or hellgrammite [Local, U S]

mane-comb (mān′kōm), *n* A comb for combing a horse's mane and tail

A third class of the street sellers of tools are the vendors of curry combs and brushes *mane combs*, scrapers, and clipping instruments
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 400

maned (mānd), *a* [< *mane* + *-ed*2] **1** Having a mane, as a horse or lion, jubate

He said and to his chariot joined his steeds
Swift, brazen hoofed, and *maned* with wavy gold
Cowper, Iliad viii 49

2 In *her*, same as *crined* — **Maned ant-eater**, *Myrmecophaga jubata* **Maned fruit-bat**, *Pteropus jubatus*, a native of the Philippine Islands

manège (ma-nāzh′), *n* and *a* [< F *manège* = Sp Pg *manejo*, < It *maneggio*, the handling or training of a horse, riding, a riding-school see *manage*, *n*] **I** *n* **1** The art of breaking, training, and riding horses, the art of horsemanship. — **2** A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship

II.† *a* Managed said of a horse

I sent my black *manege* horse and furniture with a friend to his Matie then at Oxford
Evelyn, Diary, July 12, 1643

maneh (man′e), *n* [Heb] A Babylonian and Hebrew weight See *mina*1

maneless (mān′les), *a* [< *mane* + *-less*] Having no mane as the *maneless* lion of Guzerat, a recognized variety of *Felis leo*

man-engine (man′en′jin), *n* A form of elevator or power-ladder used in some deep mines for raising and lowering men In its usual form it is essentially a vertical rod extending from the surface to the bottom of the mine, and reciprocated upward and downward, like a pump rod, by means of a steam engine or a water wheel The length of stroke commonly adopted is 12 feet, and at intervals equal to the stroke platforms are fastened to the rod with corresponding platforms in the shaft, on either side of the rod, at points corresponding to the limits of the stroke, both up and down A man in descending steps on a platform on the rod just as the down stroke begins, and steps off on the platform in the shaft which he reaches at the end of the stroke, repeating the operation until he attains his destination A man in ascending steps on a platform on the rod as the upward stroke begins, and leaves it at the end of the stroke Ascent and descent may proceed simultaneously without

interruption, the fixed platforms on one side of the shaft being reserved for men ascending, and those on the other side for men descending, each man stepping on his proper platform on the reciprocating rod as it is vacated, at the moment of rest between the strokes, by the man who is traveling in the opposite direction This is the form of man engine used in Cornwall That employed in the Harz mines (where the method originated) is the "double rod engine," with two rods moving up and down alternately in opposite directions This contrivance corresponds to a ladder with movable steps, the miner having nothing to do but to move slightly sidewise in order to place himself on the step which is about to go up or down, according as he wishes to ascend or descend In the United States cages, and in some mines man cars, are used instead of man engines See *man car*

manent (mā'nent) [L., 3d pers. pl pres ind of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] They remain (on the stage) a stage direction Compare *manet*

manequin (man'e-kin), *n* Same as *manikin*, 4

maner[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *manner*[1]

maner[2]†, *n* Same as *mainor*

maneria (ma-nē'ri-a), *n.* [ML.: see *manner*[1].] In *Gregorian music*, a mixed mode — that is, one that includes the compass both of an authentic and of its plagal mode Polyphonic music for unequal voices is necessarily thus written See *mode*[1], 7.

manerial†(ma-nē'ri-al), *a* An obsolete variant of *manorial*

manerly†, *adv* An obsolete form of *mannerly*

manes (mā'nēz), *n. pl* [L., prob. < OL. *manis*, *manus*, good.] **1** In *Rom. antiq.*, the spirits of the dead considered as tutelary divinities of their families, the deified shades of the dead, according to the belief that the soul continued to exist and to have relations with earth after the body had perished Three times a year a pit called the *mundus* was officially opened in the comitium of the Roman Forum, to permit the manes to come forth The manes were also honored at certain festivals as the Parentalia and Feralia, oblations were made to them, and the flame maintained on the altar of the household was a homage to them [In this sense often written with a capital.]

The most special representatives of ancestor worship in Europe were perhaps the ancient Romans, whose word *manes* has become the recognized name for ancestral deities in modern civilized language they embodied them as images, set them up as household patrons gratified them with offerings and solemn homage, and, counting them as of among the infernal gods, inscribed on tombs D. M., "Dis Manibus."

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 109

Hence — **2** The spirit of a deceased person, or the shades of the dead, whether considered as the object of a cult or not

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends
Steele, Tatler, No. 181

3. By metonymy — (*a*) The lower world or infernal regions, as the abode of the manes (*b*) The punishments imposed in the lower world

All have their *manes*, and those *manes* bear
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 743

mane-sheet (mān'shēt), *n* A covering for the neck and the top of the head of a horse

manet (mā'net) [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *manere*, remain: see *remain*.] He (or she) remains (on the stage) a stage direction Compare *exit*

Exeunt Philip, Pole, Paget, etc. *Manet* Mary
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 2.

manetti (ma-net'i), *n* In *hort.*, a variety of rose much used as a dwarf stock in budding

maneuver, maneuvre, *n.* and *v.* See *manœuver*

manful (man'ful), *a* [< ME. *manful*, < *man* + *-ful*.] Having or expressing the spirit of a man, manifesting the higher qualities of manhood, courageous, noble, high-minded

Ne grete emprises for to take on honde,
Shedyng of blode, ne *manful* hardinesse
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight

Nor know I whether I be very base
Or very *manful*, whether very wise
Or very foolish *Tennyson*, Geraint

=Syn. *Manly*, etc. (see *masculine*), stout, strong, vigorous, undaunted, intrepid

manfully (man'ful-i), *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly, courageously

manfulness (man'ful-nes), *n* The quality of being manful, boldness; nobleness.

man-fungus (man'fung'gus), *n.* A plant of the genus *Geaster*.

mang[1] (mang), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mong*[1]

mang[2] (mang), *prep* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mong*[3], *among*

Syne bad him slip frae 'mang the folk,
Some time when nae ane see'd him,
And try't that night. *Burns*, Halloween

manga (mang'gä), *n.* [ML.] *Eccles.*, a cope or cover, especially, the case for a processional or other cross when not in use, often of rich stuff or embroidered

mangabey (mang'ga-bā), *n.* [A geographical name in Madagascar, by Buffon applied erroneously to a kind of monkey not found there.] A monkey of the genus *Cercocebus*, of which there are several species, inhabiting Africa They are of moderate size and slender form, have long limbs and tail, and are extremely agile The face is more produced than in the species of *Cercopithecus* (from which *Cercocebus* is detached), the eyebrows are prominent, and the eyelids are white The general color is dark or blackish The sooty mangabey is *C. fuliginosus*, the white eyed mangabey is *C. æthiops*, in which the crown is also white. *C. collaris* has a white collar In *C. albigena* the crown is crested Also written *mangaby*

mangal, mankal (mang'gal, -kal), *n.* [Turk. *mankāl*, *manqhāl*.] A brazier for a charcoal fire used in Turkey and throughout the Levant, usually of sheet-copper or sheet-brass worked into shape by the hammer, and frequently ornamented with designs in repoussé work

manganapatite (mang-ga-nap'a-tīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *apatite*.] A variety of apatite, unusual in containing manganese. A dark bluish-green kind from Branchville in Connecticut afforded 10½ per cent. of manganese protoxid.

manganate (mang'ga-nāt), *n.* [< *mangan(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of manganic acid with a base Also *manganesate*

mangancolumbite (mang"gan-kō-lum'bīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *columbite*.] A variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

manganeisen (mang'gan-ī-zn), *n* [Irreg. < *mangan(ese)* + G. *eisen* = E. *iron*.] Ferromanganese, a combination of the metals iron and manganese containing a large percentage (from 50 to 85 per cent.) of the latter It is manufactured for use in the Bessemer process and is an important adjunct to that operation The object of the addition of the manganese at the termination of the "blow" is the removal of the oxygen in the iron, without at the same time adding carbon and silicon This vitally important improvement of the Bessemer process is due to the Scotch metallurgist R. F. Mushet. See *steel* and *spiegel*

manganesate (mang-ga-nē'sāt), *n.* [< *manganese* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *manganate*

manganese (mang-ga-nēs' or -nēz'), *n.* [= F. *manganèse* (> Sp. Pg. *manganesa* = It. *manganese*), < NL. *manganesum*, an arbitrarily altered form of *magnesium*, a name first given to this metal, but now used for a different metal: see *magnesium*.] Chemical symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 55.02. A metal having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate It differs from iron however, in that it is not used at all by itself in the arts, although of great interest and importance as connected with the manufacture of iron, and as modifying by its presence in small quantity the character of the product obtained The use of the black oxid of manganese for removing the coloring matters from glass was known to the ancients, and is mentioned by Pliny, but the nature of the material thus used was not understood until quite modern times This ignorance was shown in the confusion of the oxid of manganese with the magnetic oxid of iron, the lodestone (Latin *magnes* and *magnesia lapis*), and the former was called *magnesia* by chemists in the middle ages, apparently in conformity with Pliny's idea of a dual (masculine and feminine) nature in some metals, manganese not having the attractive power of the magnet, and being on that account considered feminine Other variants (in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) of the name of the ore used by glass makers were *magnosa*, *mangadesum*, and *manganensa* After what we now call *magnesia* had received the name of *magnesia alba*, apparently from the idea that this substance was in some way related to the oxid of manganese, the latter began to be called *magnesia nigra* From the middle of the eighteenth century the combinations of manganese were studied by various chemists, and finally, in 1774, the metal manganese was isolated by Gahn, but for years there was much confusion in regard to its specific name, and it was not until after the beginning of the present century that the name *manganese* (*manganan* in German) began to be generally adopted The Latin termination in *-um* (*manganesum*) is rarely used in modern technical works This metal has never been found native As eliminated from its ores by chemical processes, it is grayish white in color resembling cast iron but varying considerably in hardness and luster according to the nature of the methods by which it was obtained It is very hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 8 It oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the air Manganese resembles iron in that its ores are widely diffused and differs from that metal remarkably in the fact that, on the whole, its ores are only rarely found in considerable quantity in any one locality, while those of iron exist in abundance in many regions The important ores of manganese are all oxids, and of these the protoxid (pyrolusite), called in commerce the *black oxid of manganese*, or simply *manganese*, is the most valuable and important. Other manganiferous minerals (all oxids) are braunite, hausmannite, psilomelane, and various earthy mixtures called *bog-manganese*, *wad*, *cupreous manganese*, etc Practically, the ore called *manganese* in commerce is a mixture of various oxids, different samples differing greatly in value, which value has to be determined by chemical analysis. The ores and salts of manganese are of very considerable importance in chemical manufactures, both as bleaching and oxidizing reagents. The nature and importance of this metal in the manufacture of iron and steel will be found indicated under *steel* and *spiegel*. — **Earthy manganese.** See *wad*. — **Gray manganese ore** Same as *manganite*. — **Manganese bronze**, an alloy said to be composed of ordinary bronze with the addition of manganese If has the color of gun metal, and its fracture resembles that of fine-grained steel It is said to equal or excel in tenacity bar iron of medium quality It has been manufactured in England, but has not come into general use. — **Manganese brown, green, violet**, etc See *brown*, etc. — **Manganese copper** Same as *manganese bronze*. — **Manganese epidote**, piedmontite: see *epidote* and *piedmontite*. — **Manganese garnet**, spessartite See *garnet*[1]. — **Manganese spar**, rhodonite. — **Red manganese**, a mineral usually of a rose-red color, rhodochrosite. — **Red oxid of manganese**, Mn_3O_4, a compound of manganese and oxygen which may be formed by exposing the peroxid to a very high heat. It occurs native as hausmannite. — **White manganese**, an ore of manganese, manganese carbonate.

manganese-glaze (mang-ga-nēs'glāz), *n.* A dark-gray or jet-black glaze, the color of which is given by manganese

manganesian (mang-ga-nē'si-an), *a* [< *manganese* + *-an*.] Pertaining to manganese, consisting of manganese, containing manganese, or characterized by its presence

manganesic (mang-ga-nē'sik), *a* [< *manganese* + *-ic*.] Same as *manganic*

manganesium (mang-ga-nē'si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *manganese*.] Same as *manganese* [Rare.]

manganetic (mang-ga-net'ik), *a* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-etic*, as in *magnetic*.] Same as *manganiferous*

manganhedenbergite (mang-gan-hed'en-bėr-gīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *hedenbergite*.] A variety of hedenbergite containing a relatively large amount of manganese, found in Sweden

manganic (mang-gan'ik), *a* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ic*.] Containing manganese in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as quadrivalent Also *manganesic*. — **Manganic acid**, H_2MnO_4, an acid which is not known in the free state Manganates of the alkalis are formed when manganese dioxid is heated with an alkali carbonate or nitrate They have a green color and readily decompose forming permanganate and manganese dioxid The crude alkali manganate was formerly called *chameleon mineral* from the property which its solution has of passing rapidly through several shades of color, occasioned by changes in its state of oxidation Manganic oxid, Mn_2O_3, or manganese sesquioxid, is the mineral braunite

manganiferous (mang-ga-nif'e-rus), *a* [< NL. *manganum* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or carrying manganese as, a *manganiferous* garnet Also *manganetic*

These higher *manganiferous* irons show little or no magnetic action *C. R. Alder Wright*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 356

manganite (mang'ga-nīt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated oxid of manganese occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray or iron-black color and brilliant luster, also in masses having a columnar structure It is often altered, by loss of water, to pyrolusite Also called *gray manganese ore*.

manganium (mang-gā'ni-um), *n* [NL., short for *manganesium*.] Same as *manganese*.

manganocalcite (mang"ga-nō-kal'sīt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *calcite*.] A variety of calcite containing manganese carbonate

manganomagnetite (mang"ga-nō-mag'ne-tīt), *n.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *magnetite*.] A variety of magnetite containing considerable manganese

manganophyllite (mang"ga-nō-fil'īt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A manganiferous mica occurring in thin reddish scales at several localities in Sweden

manganosiderite (mang"ga-nō-sid'e-rīt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *siderite*.] A carbonate of manganese and iron, intermediate between rhodochrosite and siderite

manganosite (mang-ga-nō'sīt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ose* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Manganese protoxid, a mineral occurring in regular octahedrons of an emerald-green color, found at several localities in Sweden

manganostibiite (mang"ga-nō-stib'i-īt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *stibi(um)* + *-ite*[2].] An antimonate of manganese, occurring in black embedded grains at Nordmark in Sweden

manganotantalite (mang'ga-nō-tan'ta-līt), *n* [< *mangan(ese)* + *tantalite*.] A variety of tantalite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese. The manganotantalite first known was from the Ural, and had the crystalline form of ordinary columbite A massive manganesian tantalite from Sweden is distinguished as *manganotantalite*

manganous (mang'ga-nus), *a.* [< *mangan(ese)* + *-ous*.] Containing manganese: in chemistry, specifically applied to compounds in which each manganese atom is regarded as having a

maximum quantivalence of two. Compare *manganic*.

By exposing the *manganous* oxide to a strong current of air, it takes up another atom of oxygen
Science, XIII 261

mangcorn (mang'kôrn), *n.* [Also *mong-corn, mung-corn, muncorn*, < ME. **mangcorn, mongcorn* (= G. *mangkorn*); < *mang*[1], *mong*[1], + *corn*[1]] A mixture of wheat and rye and other species of grain; a crop of several species of grain grown together [Eng]

mange[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mangen, maungen*, < OF. *mangier*, F. *manger* = Sp. Pg. *manjar* = It. *mangiare*, eat, < L. *manducare*, chew, LL. eat, devour: see *manducate* Cf. *manch*[1], *maunch*[1], *mounch, munch*, other forms of the same word] To eat

3e haue *manged* [var. *maunged*] ouere muche, that maketh 3ow be syke *Piers Plowman* (C), ix 272

mange[2] (mānj), *n.* [Early mod. E *mangy* reduced to *mange* (whence the adj. *mangy*, < *mange*[2] + *-y*[1]), < OF *mangeue, mangue, mangye, menjue*, itch, also eating, voracity, also what is eaten, food eaten (= Pg *manjua*, food), < ML. **manducata*, f., *manducatus*, m., what is eaten (cf. OF. *mangeison, mangeson*, also *demangerson*, F. *demangeaison*, itch), < L *manducare*, chew, LL eat, devour (> OF *manger*, eat): see *mange*[1] Cf. *mangy, n.*] A skin-disease or cutaneous affection of brutes, as the dog, horse, cattle, etc., resembling the itch, and caused by the presence in the skin of various acarines, especially the mange-mite The term is loosely extended to some similar affections, whether or not of parasitic origin

mange-insect (mānj'in'sekt), *n* Same as *mange-mite*.

Mangelia (man-jē'li-a), *n.* See *Mangilia*.

mangel-wurzel (mang'gl-wėr″zl), *n.* [< G. *mangelwurzel*, prop *mangoldwurzel*, 'beet-root,' < *mangold*, MHG *mangolt*, beet (origin uncertain), > It. *mangoldo* = Slav *małgot*), + *wurzel*, MHG. *wurzel*, OHG *wurzala* (= D. *wortel*, root), < *wurz*, a plant, MHG also root, = E *wort* see *wort*[1]] A variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris macrorhiza*, producing a larger and coarser root than the garden-beet, which is extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

mange-mite (manj'mīt), *n* A mite whose presence causes the mange, as *Demodex folliculorum*, any one of the *Demodicidæ*

manger (mān'jer), *n.* [< ME. **mangeoure, manjowre, manjure, manjore*, < OF. *mangeoire, mangeure, manjure, mangeure*, F *mangeoire* (= Pg. *manjadoira*), < ML **manducatoria* (cf equiv *manducarium*, a bag for oats, a horse's nose-bag), a manger, lit an eating-place, < L *manducare*, chew, eat, > OF. *mangier*, F *manger*, eat: see *mange*[1].] 1. A trough or box in which is laid for horses or cattle such food as oats, bran, roots, or the like (hay being generally placed in a rack above the manger); the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house

And she . laid him in a *manger*, because there was no room for them in the inn Luke ii 7

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender
Sir R. L'Estrange

2. *Naut.*, a small space at the forward end of the deck, divided off by a combing (called the *manger-board*), just back of the hawse-holes, to prevent the entrance of water through the latter when the after part of the deck is flooded. —**Dog in the manger.** See *dog* —**Living at heck and manger.** See *heck*[1]

manger-board (mān'jėr-bord), *n.* A board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the after part of the deck

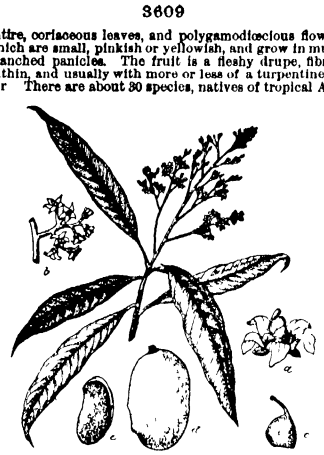
mangering†, *n.* [Cf. *mong*[1].] Uncertainty, perplexity.

The simple people might be brought in a *mangering* of their faith, and stand in doubt whom they might believe
Philpot, Works, p. 815 (*Hallwell*)

mangery†, *n.* [ME., also *mangerie, maungerie*, < OF. *mangerie*, eating, feasting, < *manger*, eat: see *mange*[1].] The act of eating; a feast; food.

At the whil that Gamelyn heeld his *mangerye*
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 345.

Mangifera (man-jif'e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *mango* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew family, and type of the tribe *Mangifereæ*, having the ovule ascending above the base of the cell, and the sepals and petals not increasing after the flower has expanded. They are tropical trees with simple, entire, coriaceous leaves, and polygamodioecious flowers, which are small, pinkish or yellowish, and grow in much branched panicles. The fruit is a fleshy drupe, fibrous within, and usually with more or less of a turpentine flavor There are about 30 species, natives of tropical Asia.



Flowering Branch of Mango-tree (*Mangifera Indica*)
a, a flower, *b*, part of the inflorescence, *c*, the pistil, *d*, the fruit, *e* the seed

The mango, *M. Indica*, grows abundantly in India, and is cultivated in many other tropical countries for its edible fruits, which are very highly esteemed There are a great many varieties, differing in the flavor, size, and shape of the fruit. The unripe fruits are much used in India in conserves and pickles, in which latter state they are frequently exported the ripe fruits, also, are much eaten Various parts of the tree are used in medicine

Mangifereæ (man-ji-fē'rē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (Engler, 1883), < *Mangifera* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew family, embracing 7 genera, of which *Mangifera* is the type, and about 160 species, all natives of the tropics The tribe is characterized by simple leaves, and by the ovule being suspended from a funiculus that rises from the base of the cell

Mangilia (man-jil'i-a), *n.* [NL. (Lovén, 1846) orig. *Mangelia* (Risso, 1826); also *Manzelia* (Audouin, 1827); from the name of *Mangili*, an Italian naturalist] The typical genus of *Mangiliana*



Mangilia Famata

Mangilliinæ (man-jil-i-ī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Mangilia* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of pleurotomoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Mangilia*, and characterized by absence of an operculum

mangily† (mān'ji-li), *adv* In a mangy or foul manner, meanly. [Rare]

Oh, this sounds *manerly*,
Poorly, and scurvily in a soldier's mouth
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii 3

manginess (mān'ji-nes), *n.* The condition of being mangy; scabbiness; infection with the mange

mangle[1] (mang'gl), *v. t.* ; pret and pp *mangled*, ppr. *mangling*. [Early mod. E also *mangil*, < ME *mangelen*, as if for **manklen*, freq of *manken*, mutilate; mixed with ML *mangulare* for **manculare*, mangle; cf. D. OF. *mangonner*, mangle. Cf. *mangelen*, OHG. *mangolōn, mankolōn*, MHG *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, Dan *mangle*, be wanting, lack, freq. of OHG *mangōn, mengen*, be wanting, lack. see *mank*[1]. The relations of these forms are somewhat uncertain] 1 To cut and slash or tear at random, wound jaggedly or by numerous cuts, hack; lacerate; disfigure by cutting, hacking, tearing, or crushing applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

The cristin neuer ceased to kille and to sle, and *mangeled* alle that thei myght take
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii 445

I *mangle* a thing, I disfygure it with cuttyng of it in peces or without order Je mangonne and je mutille You have *mangylled* this meate horrybly, it is nat to sette afore no honest men (nul homme de bien) nowe.
Palsgrave, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), ii 99

Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns,
Or *mangled* shalt thou be by this my sword
Shak., Hen. V., iv 4 41.

2. Figuratively, to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; mutilate; mar through ignorance, bungling, or malice.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become't
Shak., Cor., iii 1 158

The pagans paint him and *mangle* him after a thousand fashions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 301

The organ part was thoroughly *mangled*
The Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1882.

—**Syn.** *Maim*, etc. See *mutilate*

mangle[2] (mang'gl), *n.* [< D *mangel* = MLG. *mangel-* (in comp.) = G. *mangel, mandel* = Sw. *mangel* = Dan *mangle-* (in comp., (cf Pol *magiel* = Bohem. *magl* = Little Russ *makel* = Lith *mangalys* = Hung *mangorlo*, < G.), a mangle, dim (due perhaps in part to the OF *mangonel*, > E *mangonel*) of a form represented by G *mange*, a mangle, MHG. *mange*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, = Icel *mangi*, a mangonel, = It *mangano*, a machine for smoothing linen, a war-engine, < ML. *mangonum, mangona, mango(n-)*, a war-engine for throwing stones, etc., < Gr. *μάγγανον*, a war-engine for throwing stones, the axis of a pulley, a bolt, a hunting-net, etc., also a means of charming or bewitching (a philter, drug, etc.). Cf. *mangonel, mangonize*] A machine for smoothing fabrics or household articles of linen or cotton, as sheets, tablecloths, napkins, and towels As formerly made, it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest which rested upon two cylinders The chest was loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders, and was moved backward and forward by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers being thus made to pass over and thoroughly press the articles spread on a polished table underneath Mangles of this construction have, however, been generally superseded by mangles which act in the manner of a calender or a clothes wringer, the cloth to be smoothed being passed between one or more pairs of rollers

mangle[2] (mang'gl), *v. t.*, pret and pp *mangled*, ppr *mangling* [= D MLG *mangelen* = G. *mangeln* = Sw *mangla* = Dan *mangle*, mangle, from the noun] To smooth with a mangle, calender

mangle-bark (mang'gl-bark), *n* [< NL *mangle* (see *mangrove*) + *bark*[2].] Same as *mangrove-bark*

Mangle bark is principally used in tanning leather
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix (1887), p. 268

mangler[1] (mang'gler), *n* [< *mangle*[1] + *-er*[1]] 1 One who mangles or tears in cutting, one who mars, mutilates, or disfigures

Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine,
Paint on *Tickell*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller

2 A machine for chopping meat for cooking, a meat-chopper or -masticator

mangler[2] (mang'gler), *n* [= D *mangelaar* = Sw *manglare*, as *mangle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who uses a mangle

mangle-rack (mang'gl-rak), *n* A rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately The continuous rotatory motion of the pinion is by this device converted into a reciprocating motion, as in some forms of clothes mangle *E. H. Knight*

mangle-wheel (mang'gl-hwēl), *n* A wheel so constructed that a reciprocating rotatory motion is communicated to it by a pinion which rotates continuously

mango (mang'gō), *n* ; pl *mangos* or *mangoes* [= F. *manque* = Sp *mango* = Pg *manga*, mango (*manquier*, the tree), < Malay *mañggā*, the mango (fruit)] 1. The luscious, slightly acid fruit of the mango-tree, in shape and appearance somewhat resembling the plantain. See *Mangifera*

The *mango* is certainly the king of fruit Its flavour is a combination of apricot and pine-apple
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv

2 The tree that produces mangos

Sheltered by a drooping *mango*, whose rich clusters of purple and orange fruit hung in tempting proximity to lips and hands *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv

3 A small green melon pickled in imitation of pickled mangos —4 A certain humming-bird, *Lamprornis mango* —**Mango-ginger** See *Curcuma*, 2, and *ginger*[1] —**Mountain mango,** *Chusa flava* of Jamaica.

mango-bird (mang'gō-bėrd), *n* A kind of Indian oriole, *Oriolus kundoo* (Sykes), of a yellow color, closely related to the common oriole of Europe.

The *mango-bird* glances through the groves, and in the early morning announces his beautiful but unwelcome presence with his merle melody
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 55

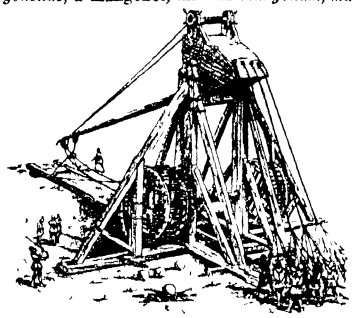
mango-fish (mang'gō-fish), *n* A fish, *Polynemus paradiseus*, of a golden color, with free pectoral rays, of which the upper three are about twice as long as the entire fish; the tupsee It has no air-bladder, rarely exceeds 9 inches in length and inhabits the Bay of Bengal to the Malay archipelago entering rivers in April and May to spawn Its flesh is highly esteemed. See cut under *Polynemus*.

mango-hummer (mang'gō-hum″ėr), *n* Same as *mango*, 4.

mangold, mangold-wurzel (mang'gōld, -wėr″zl), *n.* Same as *mangel-wurzel*

mangona† (mang'gō-nā), *n.* [ML., also *mangana, manganum* see *mangonel, mangle*[2]] A military engine for throwing stones, darts, etc. See *mangonel*.

mangonel† (mang'gō-nel), *n* [Also *manganel*, < ME. *mangonel*, *manganel*, *mangnel*, *magnel*, *magnal*, < OF. *mangonel*, *mangoneal*, F *mangonneau* = Pr *manganel* = It *manganella*, < ML. *mangonellus*, a mangonel, dim. of *mangonum*, *mangona*, an engine for throwing stones: see *mangle*[2]] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc



Mangonel (From Viollet le Duc's Dict de l'Architecture')

Sette Mahon at the *mangonel* and mulle-stones throweth,
With crokes and with kalketrappes a cloye we hem echone'
Piers Ploweman (C), xxi 295

Mid *mangenels* & ginnes hor either to other caste
Rob of Gloucester, p 566

Without stroke, it mot be take,
Of trepeget or *mangonel*
Rom of the Rose, l 6279

The lazy engines of outlandish birth,
Couched like a king each on its bank of earth —
Arbalist, *manganel*, and catapult *Browning*, Sordello

mangonism† (mang'gō-nizm), *n* [< *mangon(ize)* + *-ism*] The art of mangonizing, or of setting off worthless or poor things to advantage

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious trust little by *mangonisme* insinuations, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, March

mangonist† (mang'gō-nist), *n* [< *mangon(ize)* + *-ist*] 1 One who mangonizes, or furbishes up worthless articles for sale

The *mangonist* doth feed and graith his horse
Money Masters all Things (1698), p 77 (*Encyc Dict*)

2. A strumpet

One who sells humane flesh — a *manjonist*!
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, i 1

mangonize† (mang'gō-nīz), *v t* [< L *mangonizare*, furbish up for sale, < *mango(n-)*, a dealer in slaves or wares who furbishes them up for sale, a furbisher, polisher, < Gr *μαγγανεύειν*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving): see *mangle*[2]] 1 To polish or furbish up in order to set off to advantage

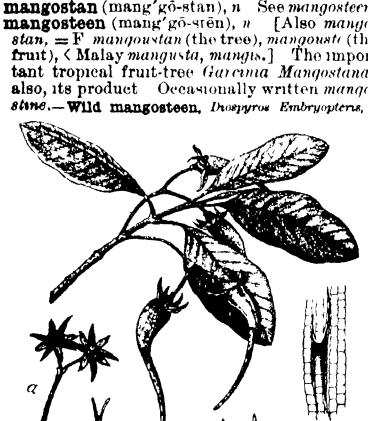
Hust What will you ask for them a week, captain?
Tuc No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them
B Jonson, Poetaster, iii 1

2 To fatten, as slaves, for sale

mangoose, *n*. See *mongoos*

mangostan (mang'gō-stan), *n* See *mangosteen*

mangosteen (mang'gō-stēn), *n* [Also *mangostan*, = F *mangoustan* (the tree), *mangoustc* (the fruit), < Malay *manqusta*, *manqis*.] The important tropical fruit-tree *Garcinia Mangostana*, also, its product Occasionally written *mangostine*.—**Wild mangosteen**, *Diospyros Embryopteris*, a dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.



Branch of Mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*), with leaves and fruit *a* flowers, *b*, a flower bud open the pistil removed, *c*, the pistil, *d*, a trichoblast in the bark, highly magnified

mango-tree (mang'gō-trē), *n*. *Mangifera Indica*. See *Mangifera* and *mango*.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n* [Formerly also *mangrowe* (1670), appar an altered form, simulating E. *grove*, of **mango*, or some similar form (cf F. *manglier*, Sp *mangle*, NL *mangle*, mangrove) of Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.] 1 A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, chiefly *R mucronata* (*R Mangle*), the common mangrove, abounding on tropical shores in both hemispheres. It is a low tree of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend from the branches, it is peculiar also in that its seed germinates in the fruit, sending down its radicle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detachment from the parent By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly malarial bogs, hundreds of miles in length The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture See cut in preceding column

2 Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Avicennia* They are littoral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant asparagus like shoots from the underground roots The seed also germinates as it ripens *A officinalis* (including *A tomentosa*), called *white mangrove*, extends to Australia and New Zealand the manawa of the Maoris, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum *A nitida* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove See *blackwood*, 3

3 In *zool*, the mango-fish — **Red mangrove**, a Guiana form or name of the common mangrove — **White mangrove** See def 2, also, the white buttonwood (which see) — **Zaragoza mangrove**, *Conocarpus erecta* See *buttonwood*, 1

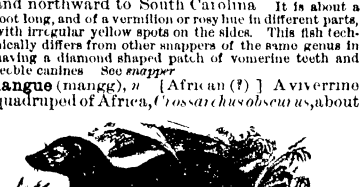
mangrove-bark (mang'grōv-bark), *n* The bark of the common mangrove, of *Avicennia officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning Also *mangle-bark*

mangrove-cuckoo (mang'grōv-kuk'ō), *n* An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus seniculus* or *C minor*, found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands so called from frequenting mangroves It resembles the common *C americanus* and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange brown instead of white, and the auriculars are dusky See *Coccyzinæ*

mangrove-hen (mang'grōv-hen), *n* The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-rail, *Rallus longirostris* or *R crepitans* [West Indies]

mangrove-snapper (mang'grōv-snap'ėr), *n* The bastard snapper, *Lutjanus* (*Rhomboplites*) *aurorubens*, a spatoid fish of the West Indies and northward to South Carolina It is about a foot long, and of a vermilion or rosy hue in different parts, with irregular yellow spots on the sides. This fish technically differs from other snappers of the same genus in having a diamond shaped patch of vomerine teeth and feeble canines See *snapper*

mangue (mangg), *n* [African (?)] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, *Crossarchus obscurus*, about



Mangue (*Crossarchus obscurus*)

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender

Mangusta (mang-gus'tä), *n*. [NL (Cuvier), after F *mangouste* see *mongoose*] A generic name of ichneumons or mongooses same as *Herpestes*

mangy† (mān'ji), *n* See *mange*[2], *n*

The dog whose *mangy* ears away his hairs
Stapylton, Juvenal, viii 42 (*Encyc Dict*)

mangy (mān'ji), *a* [< *mange*[2], *n*., + *-y*[1]] Infected with the mange; scabby; hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from mange

Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
Shak, T of A, iv 3 371

I remember her a *mangy* little urchin picking weeds in the garden *Thackeray*

manhaden, *n*. See *menhaden*

manhandle (man'han"dl), *v t*.; pret and pp *manhandled*, ppr *manhandling* *Naut*, to move by force of men, without levers or tackles, hence, to handle roughly, pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes [they] were so mauled and *manhandled* that it was reported aft. *The Century*, XXXI 905

man-hater (man'hā"tėr), *n*. 1. One who hates mankind, a misanthrope

What will they do then, in the name of God and Saints, what will these *man haters* yet with more despight and mischief do? *Milton*, Church Government, ii., Con.

2. One who hates the male sex.

Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed *man-hater*, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, viii

manhead† (man'hed), *n*. [Early mod. E *manhed*, < ME *manhede* = MLG. *manheit* = OHG. *manaheit*, MHG. *manheit*, G. *mannheit*, < *man* + *-head*] 1. The state of being human; human nature; humanity.

The high Physicion, our Blessed Saufour Christ, whose holy *Manhed* God ordeined for our necessitie
Sir T More, Cumfort against Tribulation.

2 Manhood, virility

Thou mayst, syn thou hast wysdom and *manhede*,
Assemblen al the folk of oure kynrede
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 427

Sone, y schal thee schewe — now take hede —
And of suche maners thee declare
Bi whiche thou schalt come to *manhede*,
To wordli worschip, and to weelfare
Babees Book (E E T S), p 34

manheim (man'hīm), *n*. A brass alloy resembling gold See *Mannheim gold*, under *gold*

manhole (man'hōl), *n* 1. A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cesspool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing; in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keirs, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning, inspection, or repairs. In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped steam-tight or water tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside, and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted, the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat

2 In *coal-mining*: (*a*) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road [Eng] (*b*) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners [Pennsylvania anthracite region] (*c*) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

manhood (man'hud), *n* [< ME *manhode* (also *manhede* see *manhead*[1]), < *man* + *-hood*] 1 The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence

Equal to the Father as touching his godhead, and inferior to the Father as touching his *manhood*
Athanasian Creed, [English] Book of Common Prayer

Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt
With thee thy *manhood* also to this throne
Milton, P L, iii 314

2 The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy, virility

To some shade,
And fit you to your *manhood*
Shak, Cymbeline, iii 4 195

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In *manhood* where youth ended
Milton, P L, xi 246

3. The quality of being a man or manly, manliness, possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc

I am ashamed
That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus
Shak, Lear, i 4 319

Peace hath higher test of *manhood*
Than battle ever knew
Whittier, The Hero

Manhood suffrage See *suffrage* = **Syn. 3.** Bravery, firmness, stanchness

mania (mā'ni-ä), *n* [Early mod. E *manie* (see *manie*), < ME. *manie*, < OF *manie*, F. *manie* = Sp *mania* = Pg It *mania*, < L. *mania*, madness (a disease of cattle), ML. NL. insanity, < Gr *μανία*, madness, frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad, akin to *μένος*, mind, *μῆνις*, wrath, etc.: see *mind*[1]] 1 Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action; specifically, a psychoneurosis with these as the fundamental features In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fail of the systematized character of those of paranoea Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days, or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable The cases issue in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility

2 An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire: as, a *mania* for drink; in colloquial use, a "rage" or craze for something: as, a *mania* for first editions.

In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the *mania* for painted glass had seized on the French architects, and all architectural propriety was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 520.

Mania a potu, madness from drinking, delirium tremens. —**Mania gravis** Same as *Bell's disease* (which see, under *disease*). —**Mania transitoria,** insanity coming on suddenly in individuals previously sane, and not the delirium of an epileptic attack, which it resembles. =**Syn.** 1. *Insanity, Lunacy,* etc. See *insanity*

maniable† (man′i-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *maniable,* < *manier,* handle, manage, < *main,* < L *manus,* the hand: see *main*[3], *manage.*] Manageable; tractable; docile

Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, *manable,* and pliant to government
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i 23

maniac (mā′ni-ak), *a* and *n.* [= F. *maniaque* = Sp. *maniaco* = Pg. It. *maniaco,* < NL *maniacus,* < L. *mania,* < Gr. *μανία,* madness: see *mania.*] **I.** *a* Raving with madness; mad or crazy; insane.

II. *n.* One who raves with madness; a madman

All their symptoms agree with those of epileptics and *maniacs,* who fancied they had evil spirits within them
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, i 8

maniacal (mā-ni′a-kal), *a* [< *maniac* + *-al.*] Pertaining to madness; marked by or manifesting mania, insane, mad as, a *maniacal* tendency; *maniacal* ravings

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon *N Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra.

manicate (man′i-kāt), *a.* [< L *manicatus,* sleeved. see *manch*[2].] In *bot*, covered with hairs or pubescence so dense and interwoven into a mass that they form a tissue which can be easily stripped off

Manichæism, *n* See *Manicheism*

Manichean, Manichæan (man-i-kē′an), *a* and *n.* [= F. *Manichéen,* as *Manichee* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Manicheans

As dreadful as the *Manichean* god,
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy
Cowper, Task, v 444

II. *n* One of a religious body, adherents of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a native of Persia or some neighboring country, in the third century. Its doctrines and features were derived from Gnostic, Buddhistic, Zoroastrian, and various other sources These it attempted to combine with Christianity, and it is generally classed among Gnostic sects Its theology was dualistic, representing the conflict between light and darkness, and including belief in the inherent evil of matter Its morality was professedly ascetic, but profligacy of life and cruel or immoral ceremonial were generally attributed to it in both its earlier and its later forms It had an organized priesthood, and recognized a distinction between its esoteric class (the "elect" or "perfect") and the "hearers" It originated in Persia, but soon extended into the Roman empire, and existed as late as the seventh century The Paulicians, Albigenses, Catharists, etc , developed it into new forms, retaining many of its features, and hence were styled "New Manicheans" The title *Manichean,* or *New Manichean,* was an epithet used opprobriously in the controversies of the middle ages

Manicheanism, Manichæanism (man-i-kē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Manichean* + *-ism*] Same as *Manicheism*

Manichee (man′i-kē), *n* [= Sp. *Maniqueo* = Pg. *Manicheo,* < LL *Manichæus,* < LGr. *Μανιχαῖος,* usually in pl *Μανιχαῖοι,* L *Manichæi,* one of the sect so called, adj *Μανιχαϊκός,* < Gr *Μανιχαῖος,* LL *Manichæus,* otherwise called *Μάνης,* LL. *Manes,* < Pers *Mani,* the founder.] Same as *Manichean*

If I trip him just a-tying,
Sure of heaven as sure can be,
Spin him round and send him flying
Off to hell a *Manichee?*
Browning, Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister

Manicheism, Manichæism (man′i-ke-izm), *n* [= F. *Manichéisme* = Sp. *Maniqueismo* = Pg *Manicheismo;* as *Manichee* + *-ism*] The religious system taught by or derived from the teachings of Manichæus; Manichean doctrine

Manicheist (man′i-kē-ist), *n.* [< *Manichee* + *-ist*] Same as *Manichean.*

manichord (man′i-kôrd), *n.* [< F. *manichordion,* OF. *manicordon* = It. *monocordo,* an instrument so named, orig with one string, < Gr. *μονόχορδος,* with one string see *monochord,* of which *manichord* is thus ult an erroneous form.] A clarichord. Also called *dumb spinet*

manicie†, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct form of *manacle.*

manicon† (man′i-kon), *n.* [NL., < L. *mamcon,* a plant the juice of which was supposed to produce madness, < Gr. *μανικόν,* neut. of *μανικός,* belonging to madness, mad, < *μανία,* madness see *mania.*] A kind of nightshade, probably *Atropa Belladonna.*

Bewitch hermetic men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon.*
S Butler, Hudibras, III i 821.

manicure (man′i-kūr), *n.* [< L *manus,* hand, + *cura,* care.] 1. The surgical care of the hands and nails.—2 One who makes a business of trimming and polishing the nails, removing blemishes from the hands, etc

manicure (man′i-kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp *manicured,* ppr. *manicuring* [< *manicure, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To care for (the hands and nails). [Recent.]

The daughter's [hands] shall trifle with books and music, shall be soft and *manicured* and daintily gloved
The Century, XXVIII 873

II. *intrans* To perform the work of a manicure. [Recent]

Manidæ (man′i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Manis* + *-idæ.*] A family of squamate edentates, the sole representative of the suborder *Squamata* of the order *Bruta,* peculiar to tropical Asia and Africa, the pangolins or scaly ant-eaters The form is elongate, without apparent distinction of neck and tail The whole aspect resembles that of a lizard, an appearance heightened by the remarkable large, flat, horny, overlapping scales which cover the upper parts in continuous series The under parts are hairy, teeth are wanting, the hind feet are plantigrade and five toed, and the fore feet are also pentadactyl, but the digits are so shaped that the animal walks on its knuckles The placentation is diffuse and non deciduate The family includes 6 or 8 species, referable to 3 genera, *Manis, Phoiludotus,* and *Smutsia* See cut under *pangolin* Also *Manina,* and wrongly *Manidæ.*

maniet, *n.* [Early mod. E , < ME *manie, manye,* < OF. *manie,* < L *mania,* madness see *mania,* the present form of the word.] Madness, mania

Manye
Engendred of humour malencolyk
Chaucer, Knight s Tale, l 516.

So this fell Fury, for fore runners, sends
Manie and Phrenzie to suborne her frends
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Furies

manifest (man′i-fest), *a* and *n* [= F *manifeste* = Sp *manifiesto* = Pg It *manifesto,* < L *manifestus,* evident, clear, plain, palpable, prob orig 'struck by the hand' (hence 'at hand,' 'palpable'), < *manus,* the hand, + **festus,* for **fendtus,* pp of **fendere,* strike see *fend*[1], *defend, offend*] **I.** *a* That may be readily perceived by the eye or the understanding, open to view or to comprehension, plain, obvious; apparent

Pericles, whose wordes are *manifeste* and playne,
From swe rying admonisheth thee to obstaine
Babees Book (E E T S), p 350

God was *manifest* in the flesh. 1 Tim iii 16

Ay, and make 't *manifest* where she has lived
Shak , W 1 , v 3 114

Calisto there stood *manyfest* of shame
Dryden, Pal and Arc , ii 623

Manifest destiny See *destiny.* —**Manifest hypermetropia** See *hypermetropia.* —**Manifest polysyllogism,** a series of syllogisms each set forth in full —**Manifest quality,** in *philos* , a quality intelligible in its own nature or as it exists in the thing itself =**Syn** *Clear, Plain Evident, Manyfest, Obvious* patent, palpable, unmistakable, conspicuous The first five words agree in representing the object as though viewed with the eye What is *clear* can be seen without dimness, what is *plain* can be seen by any one at the first glance, without search or study *Evident* suggests something more of a mental process but no difficulty in seeing that the thing is true *Manifest* is a degree stronger than *evident,* the mind getting the truth as by an intuition *Obvious* by derivation applies to that which lies so directly in our way that we cannot help coming upon it and seeing it, that which is *obvious* needs no pointing out or explaining We speak of a *clear* case of self deception, a duty that is *plain,* an *evident* mistake, a *manifest* misunderstanding, an *obvious* inference, not needing to be actually put into words

II. *n* 1† A public declaration, an open statement, a manifesto

But you authentic witnesses I bring,
Before the gods and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest* *Dryden,* Iliad, I 473

2. A document, signed by the master of a vessel, containing a list of all the packages or separate items of freight on board, with their distinguishing marks, numbers, descriptions, destination, etc , for the information and use of the custom-house officers. By the United States Revised Statutes, § 2807, it is required to contain also a designation of the ports of lading and of destination, a description of the vessel, and the designation of its port, its owners and master, the names of consignees, of passengers, with a list of their baggage, and an account of the sea-stores remaining

manifest (man′i-fest), *v. t.* [< F *manifester* = Sp. Pg. *manifestar* = It. *manifestare,* < L *manifestare,* make plain, < *manifestus,* evident, plain. see *manifest, a.*] To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; show plainly, put beyond doubt or question; display; exhibit

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested*
Mark iv 22.

Therefore, for Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him *manifests* the true knowledge he has in their disposition *Shak* , Cor , ii 2 14

They sente a booke of exceptions against his accounts, in such things as they could *manifest*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 304.

=**Syn.** To make known, prove, reveal, evidence, declare, evince See comparison under *manifest, a*

manifestable (man′i-fes-ta-bl), *a* [< *manifest, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being manifested or shown. Also, less properly, *manifestible*

There is no other way then this that is *manifestable* either by Scripture, reason, or experience
Dr H More, Def of Moral Cabbala, iii.

manifestant (man-i-fes′tant), *a* [< L *manifestan(t-)s,* ppr of *manifestare,* manifest see *manifest, v*] One who makes a manifestation or demonstration [Rare.]

The *manifestants* paraded past the docks
Harper's Mag , LXXVI. 407

manifestation (man′i-fes-tā′shon), *n* [= OF. F Pr *manifestation* = Sp *manifestacion* = Pg *manifestação* = It. *manifestazione,* < L *manifestatio(n-),* < *manifestare,* make plain see *manifest*] 1. The act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure, a making evident to the eye or to the understanding, the exhibition of something by clear evidence, display, revelation as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation

The *manifestation* of his personal valour
Raleigh, Hist World, IV vii 2.

2 That in or by which something is manifested or made apparent or known

Mind and matter are *manifestations* of the same power, the distinction being that in the one the real and in the other the ideal preponderates
J Watson, Schelling s Transcendental Idealism p 213

manifestative (man-i-fes′tā-tiv), *a* [< *manifest* + *-ative*] Manifested, consisting in manifestation [Rare]

His essential glory could suffer no detriment, His *manifestative* did *Charnock,* Works, IV 5

manifestedness (man′i-fes-ted-nes), *n* The state of having been manifested, shown, or made clear [Rare]

manifester (man′i-fes-ter), *n* One who manifests [Rare]

We find him [Osiris] called the "*Manifester* of good," "full of goodness and truth *Amer Antiquarian,* IX 356

manifestible (man′i-fes-ti-bl), *a* [< *manifest, v* , + *-ible*] See *manifestable*

manifestly (man′i-fest-li), *adv* In a manifest manner, clearly; evidently, plainly

Give me your hand, you are welcome to your country
Now I remember plainly, *manifestly,*
As freshly as if yesterday I had seen him
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1

manifestness (man′i-fest-nes), *n* The state or quality of being manifest, obviousness; plainness, clearness

manifesto (man-i-fes′tō), *n* [< It *manifesto* = E *manifest*] A public declaration, as of a sovereign or government, or of any person or body of persons, making known certain intentions, or proclaiming certain opinions and motives in reference to some act or course of conduct done or contemplated, in general, a proclamation

The Commissioners have made their dying speech in the shape & form of a *manifesto* & Proclamation
George Washington, To Col Sam l Washington (N A Rev , [CXLIII 482).

He put forth a *manifesto,* telling the people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation *Macaulay,* Hist Eng , x

Ostend Manifesto, in *U S hist* a despatch drawn up in 1854 by three diplomatic representatives of the United States after a conference at Ostend in Belgium, urging that the United States should acquire Cuba.

manifesto (man-i-fes′tō), *v. t.* or *i* [< *manifesto, n*] To affect by a manifesto, issue manifestos or declarations *Darwin.* [Rare]

I am to be *manifested* against, though no prince, for Miss Howe threatens to have the case published to the whole world *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, VIII 261

Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling and *manifestoing* and consoling mankind
Carlyle, French Rev , II vi 3

manifold (man′i-fōld), *a* and *n.* [Also *manyfold* in lit. use; < MF *manyfold, manyfald, manifald, monifald,* etc , < AS *manigfeald, mænigfeald, monigfeald* (= OS *managfald* = OFries. *manichfald* = OHG. *managfalt, manacfalt,* MHG *manecvalt* = Icel *margfaldr* = Goth *managfalths,* of, with additional adj suffix, D. *menigvoudig, menigvuldig* = MLG *mannichvoldich* = Sw *mångfaldig* = Dan *mangfoldig,* also AS *manigfaldlic* = Icel. *margfaldligr*), < *manig,* many, + *-feald,* E *-fold.*] **I.** *a* 1 Of many kinds, numerous in kind or variety, varied, diverse

O Lord how *manyfold* are thy works! Ps civ 24

The Calamities and Confusions which the late Wars did bring upon us were many and *manyfold*
Howell, Letters, iv. 47

Attractions *manyfold* For him it bore and this he chose.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. Exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics; complicated in character; having many parts or relations: used with nouns in the singular number as, the *manifold* wisdom or the *manifold* grace of God (Eph iii 10, 1 Pet iv 10), "the *manifold* use of friendship," *Bacon*

With how *manifold* and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father
Shak, Lear, ii. 1 49

Manifold fugue, a fugue with more than one subject.

II. *n* 1. A complicated object or subject; that which consists of many and various parts, specifically, an aggregate of particulars or units, especially, in *math*, a multitude of objects connected by a system of relations; an ensemble —2. In Kant's theory of knowledge, the total of the particulars furnished by sense before they are connected by the synthesis of the understanding, that which is in the sense and has not yet been in thought

Then, and then only do we say that we know an object, if we have produced synthetical unity in the *manifold* of intuition
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr by Max Muller

He [Kant] tells us in the Analytic that sense only presents to us a mere *manifold*, which requires to be bound together in the unity of a conception ere it can be apprehended as an object
E Caird, Philos of Kant, p 228.

3 A copy or facsimile made by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer, etc —4 A tube, usually of cast metal, with one or more flanged or screw-threaded inlets and two or more flanged or screw-threaded outlets for pipe-connections, much used in pipe-fitting for steam-heating coils, or for cooling-coils in breweries, and in other cases where it is useful to convey steam, water, or air from a large pipe into several smaller ones Also called *T-branch* and *header* —**Class of a manifold**, in *math*., the multitude of an infinite manifold. A discretely infinite manifold is said to belong to the *first class*, and a continuously infinite manifold to the *second class* — **Condensed manifold.** See *condensed* —**Derivative of a manifold of points.** See *derivative*

manifold (man'ı-fōld), *adv* [= OHG *manaqfalto* (cf D *menigvuldig*), from the adj] Many times; in multiplied number or quantity

There is no man who hath left house, or parents, who shall not receive *manifold* more Luke xviii 30

manifold (man'ı-fōld), *v t.* [< ME. *manfolden*, < AS. *gemænigfalden*, *gemonigfealdan* (= OHG *managfaltōn*, *manacfaldan*, MHG *manecvalten* = Icel *margfalda* = Sw *månqfaldiga*, cf. MLG *mannichvoldigen*), from the adj] To make manifold, multiply, specifically, to multiply impressions of by a single operation, as a letter by means of a manifold-writer, or by the use of carbon-paper in a type-writer

manifoldly (man'ı-fōld-lı), *adv* [< ME **manfoldly*, < AS *manigfealdlice* (= Icel *margfaldliga*), < *manigfeald*, manifold see *manifold*] In a manifold manner; in many ways.

manifoldness (man'ı-fōld-nes), *n* [< ME **manifoldnes*, < AS *manigfealdness*, < *manigfeald*, manifold: see *manifold*] 1 The state of being manifold, variety; multiplicity —2 In *math* (*a*) A manifold or ensemble, especially, a continuous quantity of any number of dimensions

This wider conception of which space and time are particular varieties it has been proposed to depote by the term *manifoldness* Whenever a general notion is susceptible of a variety of specializations, the aggregate of such specializations is called a *manifoldness* Thus space is the aggregate of all points and each point is a specialization of the general notion of position *F W Frankland*

(*b*) The number of different prime factors of a number.

The total number of distinct primes which divide a given number I call its *manifoldness* or multiplicity
J J Sylvester, Nature, XXXVII 152.

manifold-paper (man'ı-fōld-pā'pėr), *n.* Carbonized paper used for duplicating a writing, or in a typewriting-machine.

manifold-writer (man'ı-fōld-rī'tėr), *n* A preparation of oiled paper interleaved with carbonized paper, which, when written on with a hard point, transfers the impressed carbon in the form of writing to two or more sheets

maniform (man'ı-fôrm), *a* [< L *manus*, the hand, + *forma*, form] 1. Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped —2 Having the two terminal joints opposed to each other, as the pedipalp of a scorpion, chelate *Kirby.*

maniglion (ma-nil'yon), *n* [< It. *manuglione*, a handle of a cannon, < *manuglio*, a bracelet: see *manilio*] A handle of an early type of cannon, usually one of two handles cast with the gun. Compare *dolphin*, 5

manihoc† (man'ı-hok), *n.* Same as *manioc.*

Manihot (man'ı-hot), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotoneæ* and the subtribe *Adrianeæ*. The calyx of the staminate flowers has imbricated lobes and is often colored, the stamens are 10 in number and have anthers attached at the back, and the styles are spreading They are tall herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves which are undivided or often palmately 3- to 7 lobed or parted, and monœcious apetalous flowers, which are quite large and grow in terminal or axillary racemes. There are about 80 species, all natives of tropical and subtropical America, several of them, however, are largely cultivated elsewhere. The genus is of great importance for the food products derived from the roots of several species, especially *M utilissima*, the bitter cassava, and *M Aipi*, the sweet cassava, which by some are regarded as varieties of one species *M Glaziovii* furnishes Brazilian or Ceara India-rubber. See *Brazilian arrowroot* (under *arrowroot*), *cassava*, *manioc*, and *tapioca*

2 [*l c*] Same as *manioc*

manikia, *n* Plural of *manikion*

manikin, manakin (man'ı-kın, man'a-kın), *n* and *a.* [Also *mannikin*, in def. 3 sometimes *manequin*, < OF *manequin*, F *mannequin* = Sp. *maniqui*, a puppet, manikin, < MD. *manneken* (= G *mannchen*), a little man, < *man*, = E. *man*, + dim. *-ken*, E *-kin* Cf. *manikin*[1] The bird *Pipra manacus* was called *manikin* (G. *hart-mannchen*) in allusion to the beard-like feathers on the chin] **I,** *n* 1. A little man, a dwarf; a pygmy.

Fab This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby
Sir To I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong, or so *Shak*, T N, iii 2. 57

Forth rush'd the madding *mannikin* to arms
Beattie, Battles of the Pigmies and Cranes

2 A model of the human body, used for showing the structure, form, and position of the various organs, limbs, muscles, etc, or adapted and used for practising bandaging or for performing certain obstetrical operations, as delivery with the forceps —3 An artists' model of the human figure See *lay-figure* and *manequin* —4 A non-oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Pipricæ* Manikins are generally small, thick set, and of brilliant plumage, with few exceptions, they are natives of the hottest parts of America They feed on vegetable and animal substances, and are lively and active in their movements The bearded manikin, *Manacus manacus*, is black, with the breast, neck, and tuft of feathers on the chin white The species are numerous, and the sexes are diverse in color and often in form, the males of many having curiously shaped wings or tail The name sometimes extends to all the *Pipridæ*, and to some members of the related family *Cotingidæ* See cut under *Manacus* [In this sense usually *manakin*, conformably with the New Latin *Manacus*]

II. *a* Like a manikin, artificial [Rare]

Boors, indeed, but they are live boors, and not *manikin* shepherds *D G Mitchell*, Wet Days (Theocritus)

manikion (ma-nik'ı-on), *n*, pl *manikia* (-ä) [MGr *μανίκιον*, a sleeve see *epimanikion.*] Same as *epimanikion*

manil (ma-nil'), *n.* Same as *manille*[1]

manila, manilla[1] (ma-nil'ä), *n* [< *Manila* (see def).] 1 [*cap.*] A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands —2 A fibrous material obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis*, the abaca or abaka, a plant that grows in the Philippine Islands Excellent ropes and cables are made from it (its most common use), and its finer qualities are woven into fabrics suitable for wearing apparel, sometimes of great beauty and cost Also called *Manila hemp* See *Musa*

Manila copal, elemi, rope, etc See *copal*, etc

manilio (ma-nil'iō), *n* [< It. *manuglio*, *manuglia*, a bracelet, a handle see *manille*[1], *manuglion*] A bracelet or arm-ring, especially one of a kind worn by savages, as in Africa Copper manilios formed a common article of barter during the early intercourse between Europeans and African tribes See *ring money* Also *manil*, *manille*

Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets *Sir T Herbert*, Travels, p 204

manilla[1] (ma-nil'ä), *n.* [< Sp *manilla* = Pg. *manilha* = It *manuglia*, a bracelet, ring-money, < ML. *manilia*, a bracelet, < L *manus*, hand see *main*[3] Cf *manille*[1], *manilio.*] A piece of ring-money such as was until recent times used for barter on the Guinea coast of Africa. These pieces are of copper or iron, of fixed weight, and in the present century have been manufactured in England for exportation to Africa. See *manilio*

manilla[2] (ma-nil'ä), *n.* [See *manille*[2].] In the game of solo, the seven of trumps, the highest card but one.

manilla[3], *n* See *manila.*

manille[1] (mā-nil'), *n* [Also *manil*, < OF. *manille*, a bracelet, a handle, < It *manuglia* = Sp *manilla*, a bracelet. see *manilla*[1].] Same as *manilio* *Ash.*

manille[2] (ma-nēl'), *n* [< F. *manille*, < Sp. *malilla*, for **manilla* = Pg *manilha*, a game of cards, manille (as defined); appar < *mano*, hand cf. *manilla*[1].] The highest card but one in the games of omber and quadrille. It is the two of clubs or spades, or the seven of diamonds or hearts, according as one or other of these suits is trumps, the manille always being a trump The card, in the form *Manil'io*, is personified in the following lines

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board
As many more *Manillio* forced to yield,
And march'd a victor from the verdant field
Pope, R. of the L, iii 51.

Manina (mā-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Manis* + *-ina*[1]] Same as *Manidæ.*

maninose (man'ı-nōz), *n.* [Also *manninose*, *mannynose*, *manynose*, *nannynose*, etc ; < Amer Ind. *mananosay*] The soft clam, *Mya arenaria.* [Maryland and Virginia.]

manioc (man'ı-ok), *n* [Also *manihoc*, *manihot*, *maniocca*; = Sp. Pg *mandioca*, of Braz. origin.] The cassava-plant or its product The manioc or cassava is a very important food staple in tropical America. The tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, sometimes weighing forty pounds, must be grated to a pulp and submitted to pressure in order to remove a deleterious juice Those of *M Aipi* may be used as an esculent vegetable like potatoes. The South American natives also prepare from manioc an intoxicating drink called *piwarrie* Also *mandioc*, *mandioca*

maniocca (man-ı-ok'ä), *n* See *manioc*

maniple (man'ı-pl), *n* [< OF *manuple*, F *manipule* = Sp *manipulo* = Pg *manipulo* = It. *manipulo*, *manipolo*, < L *manipulus*, a handful, a bundle; also (because, it is said, a bundle of hay was tied to the military standards), a number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, < *manus*, the hand, + *-pulus*, akin to E *full*[1] see *full*[1]] 1 A handful. [Rare]

I have seen him wait at court there with his *maniples* Of papers and petitions
B Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i 1.

Do thou pluck a *maniple* — that is, an handful — of the plant called Maidenhair, and make a syrup therewith as I have shewed thee *O W Holmes*, Med Essays, p 282.

2. In *Rom antiq*, a military company consisting normally of 120 men in three out of the four classes of infantry (velites, hastati, and principes), and of 60 men in the fourth (triarii), with two (first and second) centurions and a standard-bearer Three maniples constituted a cohort

The enemy were actually inside before the few *maniples* who were left there were able to collect and resist them
Froude, Cæsar, p 317

Hence —3† A company or any small body of soldiers.

The Rereward was led by Sir Thomas Blackenbury, consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two Wings of Horse men, containing fifteen hundred, all of them cast into square *Maniples* *Baker*, Chronicles, p 232

Fool! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow though into branches, nor will beware until hee see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade
Milton, Areopagitica, p 48

4. In the *Western Church*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting of a short, narrow strip, similar in material, width, and color to the stole It is marked with a cross and generally embroidered and fringed The maniple is worn by prelates, priests, deacons, and subdeacons, hanging from the left sleeve of the alb, fastened near the wrist, or attached by strings, pins, or a button It is assumed by the celebrant after the alb and girdle, and before the stole A bishop assumes it at the Indulgentiam In Anglican churches maniples are worn, as in the medieval church, three or four feet in length, in the Roman Catholic Church they are now much shorter The maniple seems to have first come into use in the eighth century, and was originally a piece of white linen used as a handkerchief Till the twelfth century and later it continued to be held in the hand There is no corresponding vestment in the Eastern Church, though some writers have confounded the epimanikion with it Other names formerly given to the maniple were *fanon* or *phanon*, *mantile*, *manutergium*, *mappula* or *mappa*, and *sudarium.*

manipules, *n. sing.* and *pl.* See *manyples.*

manipular (mā-nip'ū-lar), *a.* [= F *manipulaire* = It (obs) *manipulare*, *manipolare*, < L. *manipularis*, of or belonging to a maniple or company, < *manipulus*, a handful, a military company: see *maniple.*] 1 Of or pertaining to handling or manipulation, either literally or figuratively

Mr Squills began mending it [the pen] furiously — that is, cutting it into slivers — thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his *manipular* operations. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xi. 7

What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for *manipular* convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself *Emerson*, History

2. Of or pertaining to a maniple or company of soldiers: as, the *manipular* system of Roman tactics

manipulate (mā-nip'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *manipulated*, ppr. *manipulating* [< ML. *manipulatus*, pp. of *manipulare* (> It. *manipolare* =

Sp. Pg. *manipular* = F. *manipuler*), take or lead by the hand, < *manipulus*, a handful: see *manciple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To handle, or act on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; hence, in general, to subject to certain mechanical operations or to some method of handling, arranging, combining, etc · as, the chemist exercises great care in *manipulating* his materials and apparatus.—2. Figuratively, to operate upon by contrivance or influence; affect in a particular way by a definite course of treatment; manage; specifically, to manage insidiously; adapt or apply to one's own purpose or advantage; treat or use falsely or deceptively · as, to *manipulate* accounts or the facts of history (with the purpose of falsifying them).

The king undertook that the powers of parliament should not be again delegated to a committee such as Richard had *manipulated* so cleverly
Stubbs, Const Hist, § 303

He found it necessary to *manipulate* his parliamentary foes with the prospect of his resignation
Lowe, Bismarck, II 485

II. *intrans* To use the hands, as in mechanical or artistic operations, scientific experiments, mesmerism, etc as, to *manipulate* neatly or successfully

manipulation (mā-nip-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulacion* = Pg *manipulação* = It *manipolazione*, < ML as if **manipulatio(n-)*, < *manipulare*, lead by the hand see *manipulate*] 1 The act or art of manipulating; manual management, manual and mechanical operation of any kind in science or art, specifically, in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs, in *chem*, the preparation and employment of utensils, apparatus, and reagents in chemical work —2. Figuratively, the act of operating upon anything by contrivance or influence, management, specifically, insidious management, adjustment or accommodation to one's own purpose or advantage as, *manipulation* of voters, figures, or facts

Given an average defect of nature among the units of a society, and no skillful *manipulation* of them will prevent that defect from producing its equivalents of bad results
H Spencer, Study of Sociol, p 22

There was then, as always, a form of statecraft which meant *manipulation*, which never presides at the formation of parties based on principle, which is, in fact, too busy in "handling" to do much with leading parties
The Century, XXXVI 953

manipulative (mā-nip′ū-lā-tiv), *a* [< *manipulate* + *-ive*] Of or pertaining to manipulation as, *manipulative* power or skill

Indeed, it may be questioned whether, in the absence of that exercise of *manipulative* faculty which the making of weapons originally gave, there would ever have been produced the tools required for developed industry
H Spencer, Study of Sociol, p 194

manipulator (mā-nip′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *manipulateur* = Sp Pg *manipulador* = It *manipolatore*, as *manipulate* + *-or*] 1. One who manipulates, in any sense of that word

Lowell, who had helped in his way in founding the new Republican party, could never look into the face of a *manipulator* without a laugh, and the more he looked the more he laughed
The Century, XXXVI 953

2 An exercising-machine, or a device for rubbing the body —3 In *photog.*, a tool for holding a glass plate during preparation or development —4. In *teleg*, the transmitter of a dial-telegraph —5. A machine for handling hot blooms and billets in iron- and steel-manufacturing A series of parallel rollers of equal diameter, all geared together and turning one way, carry the blooms or billets along in the desired direction, while a series of crescent shaped arms working between the rollers turn over the blooms or billets as required, without interfering with their transmission *Sci Amer*, N S, LIX. 166.

manipulatory (mā-nip′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a* [< *manipulate* + *-ory*] Of or pertaining to manipulation; suitable for use in manipulations

That legs are to a considerable degree capable of performing the duties of arms is proved by the great amount of *manipulatory* skill reached by them when the arms are absent *H Spencer*, Prin of Biol, § 60

Manis (mā′nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), so called in ref. to their nocturnal habits, < L. **manis*, assumed sing of *manes*, ghosts: see *manes*.] 1. The typical genus of *Manidæ*, formerly including all the pangolins, now usually restricted to those in which the tail is very long and tapering, the scales are narrow, and the feet hairy. Such are the long tailed pangolin, *M longicaudata*, and the phatagin, *M tricuspis*, both of which are African The genera *Pholidotus* and *Smutsia* have been detached from *Manis* See *Manidæ* and *pangolin*

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, or any pangolin. [With a rare plural, *manises*. *Owen.*]

Manisk†, *a* and *n.* See *Manx.*

manito, manitou (man′i-tō, -tō), *n.* [Algonkin.] Among certain of the American Indians, a spirit or other object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish Two manitos or spirits are spoken of by preeminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil. See the quotation

Gitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of the symbol
Mitche *Manito* the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted
As Kenabeek, the great serpent
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv

manitrunk (man′i-trungk), *n* [< L. *manus*, hand, + *truncus*, trunk] In *entom*, the prothorax, bearing the fore leg or manus, the anterior segment of the thorax or trunk, with which the head articulates Compare *alitrunk*, and see *manus*

manjack (man′jak), *n* A large West Indian tree, of the species *Cordia elliptica* or *C macrophylla*

manjar-blanco†, *n* [Sp, < *manjar*, eating, food, + *blanco*, white see *blanc-mange*] Same as *blanc-mange* *Minsheu*

manjore†, **manjuret**, *n* Middle English forms of *manger*

mank[1]† (mangk), *v t* [ME *manken*, < AS **mancian*, in comp *be-mancian*, mutilate, < **manc* = D MLG *mank*, lame, defective; cf MHG *manc*, lack, defect, prob < L *mancus*, maimed, infirm, defective, imperfect Cf *mangle*[1]] To mutilate

The rycht arme from the schuldir al to rent
Apoun [upon] the *mankt* sennouns hinges by,
As impotent *Gavin Douglas*, tr of Virgil, x 47

mank[2]†, *n* [< ML *mancus* (AS *mancus*), a coin so called] Same as *mancus*

mankal, *n* See *mangal*

mankin[1]†, *n.* [ME, also *manken*, *monkin*, *monkun*, *monkunne*, < AS *mancyn*, *moncyn* (= OS *mancunn* = OHG *mancunni*, *manchunni*, MHG *mankunne* = Icel *mannkyn*, *mannkind* = Sw *mankön* = Dan *mandkjön*), the race of man, mankind, < *man*, *mann*, man, + *cyn*, *cynn*, race, kin see *man* and *kin*[1] Cf. *mankind*] The race of man, mankind

mankin[2] (man′kin), *n* [< *man* + *-kin*] A little man; a manikin [Rare]

The *Mankin* feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p 63.

mankind (man-kīnd′, formerly also man′kind), *n* and *a* [< ME *mankinde*, *mankende*, *mankunde*, < *man* + *kind*[1] This word has taken the place of the older *mankin*[1]] **I.** *n* 1. The human race, men collectively

Whiche byrthe was done in yt selfe moste holy place, to the greteste joye and gladnesse yt euer come to *mankynde*
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 87

The proper study of *mankind* is man
Pope, Essay on Man, ii 2.

2 The masculine division of humanity, men, as distinguished from women

Because thou art a woman, and disclaim'st
Flinty *mankind* *Shak*, T of A, iv 3 491

Of all *mankind* Lord Trinket is my aversion
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii

3† Human kindness, humanity.

O you, whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts.
B Jonson, Sejanus, v 10

II.† *a* 1 Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature, unwomanly, masculine, coarse; bold

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' door
Shak, W T, ii. 3 67

O *mankind* generation! *B Jonson*, Epicœne, v 1

So, so, 'tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?
Beau and Fl, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. Of virile power; strong; ferocious, furious.

Terrible lions, many a *mankind* bear. *Chapman.*

Manks (mangks), *a.* and *n.* See *Manx*

manless (man′les), *a* [< ME. **manles*, < AS. *manleás*, without men, uninhabited (= MLG *manlōs*, without men, = MHG. *manlôs*, unmanly, cowardly, = Icel. *mannlauss*), < *mann*, man, + *-leás*, E *-less* see *man* and *-less*] 1. Without men or people; uninhabited.

It was no more but a strategem of fire-boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night-time *Bacon*, War with Spain.

The world was void,
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, *manless*, lifeless
Byron, Darkness.

2†. Unmanly; base; cowardly, dastardly, unbecoming a man.

Stuffed with *manless* cruelty *Chapman*

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning, p 82.

manlessly† (man′les-li), *adv* In a manless or unmanly manner; inhumanly

She saw her Hector slaine, and bound
T' Achilles' chariot, *manlessly* drag'd to the Grecian fleet
Chapman, Iliad, xxii

manlihead†, *n* [ME *manlihead*, < *manly* + *-head*.] Manliness, vigor; courage

With hys sword so gripte of fine *manly hede*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l. 5876

manlike (man′līk), *a.* [< *man* + *like*[2] Cf *manly*] 1 Resembling man in form or nature

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different sex *Milton*, P L, viii. 471

Man like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend like is it to dwell therein
Longfellow, Poetic Aphorisms, tr from Friedrich von [Logau

2 Having the qualities proper or becoming to a man, as distinguished from a woman, masculine, manly

They spede at the spurre, with owttyne speche more,
To the Marche of Meyos, theis *manlyche* knyghtez
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l. 2418

Elizabeth, the next, this falling sceptre hent,
Digressing from her sex, with *manlike* government,
This island kept in awe *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii.

Venerable too is the rugged face, for it is the face of a man living *manlike* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p 157

manlily (man′li-li), *adv* In a manly or courageous manner *Sharon Turner* [Rare]

manliness (man′li-nes), *n* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the distinctive attributes of a man, character or conduct worthy of a man; manhood

Manliness and manfulness are synonymous, but they embrace more than we ordinarily mean by the word courage, for instance, tenderness and thoughtfulness for others. They include that courage which lies at the root of all *manliness*, but is, in fact, only its lowest or rudest form
T Hughes, Manliness of Christ, ii.

manling (man′ling), *n* [< *man* + *-ling*[1].] A little man [Rare]

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature *B Jonson*, Discoveries.

manly (man′li), *a* [< ME *manly*, *manliche*, < AS **manlic* (in adv *manlice*) (= MLG *manlik* = OHG. *manlih* = Icel *mannligr* = Sw *manlig* = Dan *mandlig*), manly, masculine, < *mann*, man see *man* and *-ly*[1]] 1† Humane, charitable, hospitable

Artow *manlyche* amonge thi neighbores of thi mete and drynke? *Piers Plowman* (B), v 260

2. Possessing the proper characteristics of a man, independent in spirit or bearing, strong, brave, large-minded, etc

The like *manly* womanhood (if a Christian might commend that which none but a Christian can discommend).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 822.

Now clear the ring, for, hand to hand,
The *manly* wrestlers take their stand
Scott, L. of the L., v 23

3 Pertaining to or becoming a man, not boyish or womanish; marked by or manifesting the quality of manhood; suitable for a man.

This prince was hold full *manly* of his hande.
Generydes (E E T S.), l 1932.

His big *manly* voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7 161

Therefore with *manlier* objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more show
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise
Milton, P R., ii 225.

=Syn. 2 *Manful*, etc. (see *masculine*), honorable, high-minded

manly (man′li), *adv.* [< ME *manly*, < AS *manlice*, manfully (= D. *manlijk* = Icel *mannliga* = G *männlich*, manfully), < **manlic*, manly see *manly*, *a*] In the manner of a man; manfully

Many migti man *manliche* medled that time.
William of Palerne (E E T S), l. 2325

This tune goes *manly* *Shak*, Macbeth, iv 3 235

man-made (man′mād), *a.* Made or contrived by man; of human as distinguished from divine origin; hence, as applied to spiritual subjects, artificial, simulated, or spurious.

Every *man-made* god
Had lied
R Buchanan, in N A Rev, CXL. 447

man-mercer† (man′mėr′sėr), *n* One who deals in goods for men's wear. Also called *man-huckster*

man-midwife (man'mid'wif), *n.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur

man-milliner (man'mil'i-nèr), *n.* A milliner of the male sex; especially, one who undertakes the manufacture of women's bonnets, etc., employing others to do the work.

An empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a *man-milliner*. *T Hook*, All in the Wrong, ii.

manna (man'ä), *n* [< ME *manna, manne,* < AS. *manna, monna* = D & G Dan. Sw Goth *manna* = F *manne* = Sp *mana* = Pg *maná, manna* = It *manna,* < L *manna,* f (Pliny), LL (Vulgate) *manna,* and *man,* neut or indeclinable, < Gr. *μάννα,* a concrete vegetable exudation, a grain, in the Old Testament manna, < Heb *mān* (= Ar. *mann*), manna, described, as found by the Israelites, as "a small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It *is* manna [in the Vulgate "*Manhu?* quod significat. Quid est hoc?"] for they wist not what it was" (Ex xvi 14, 15), implying that the name thus arose from the question, Heb. *mān hū,* 'what is this?', but this is doubtless a popular etymology. The name is otherwise referred to Heb. *man,* a gift, Ar. *mann,* favor.] **1** The food by which the children of Israel were sustained in the wilderness (Ex xvi. 14–36, Num. xi 6, 7) The circumstances attending the gift of manna show that it was believed to be miraculous Modern commentators differ in opinion as to its probable nature by some it is identified with an exudation of the tamarisk tree, and by others with a lichen which, torn from its home and carried vast distances by the wind, still falls and is gathered for food in the Sinaitic peninsul (see *manna lichen*), and by others it is regarded as a special and miraculous creation

And the house of Israel called the name thereof *Manna* and it was like coriander seed, white, and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey Ex xvi 31

Each morning, on the ground
Not common dew, but *Manna* did abound
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Eden

Hence—**2** Delicious food for either the body or the mind; delectable material for nourishment or entertainment

His tongue
Dropp'd *manna,* and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels *Milton*, P L, ii 113

Mine was an angel's portion then,
And, while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was *manna* to my taste
J Montgomery, A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief

3. Divine or spiritual food

Thou *Manna,* which from Heav'n we eat,
To every Taste a several Meat!
Cowley, The Mistress, For Hope

4. In *phar*, a sweet concrete juice obtained by incisions made in the stem of *Fraxinus Ornus,* a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe, and from other species of ash It is either naturally concreted or exsiccated and purified by art At the present day the manna of commerce is collected exclusively in Sicily, where the manna ash is cultivated for the purpose in regular plantations The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat translucent It has a slight peculiar odor, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habit It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines It consists principally of a crystallizable sweet substance named *mannite,* and certain other substances in smaller quantity Sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, as the *Eucalyptus ruminalis,* the manna gumtree of Australia, and the *Tamarix Gallica* var *mannifera,* of Arabia and Syria, are also considered to be kinds of manna Small quantities of manna known as *Briançon manna,* are obtained from the common larch, *Larix Europea* — **Jews' or Hebrew manna, manna of Sinai.** (*a*) An exudation from the leguminous bush called *camel's thorn, Alhagi camelorum* (including *A Maurorum*) See *Alhagi* and *camel's-thorn.* (*b*) The secretion of the tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica,* var *mannifera* It is a honey like liquid which exudes from punctures made by an insect, hardens on the stems, and drops to the ground. It is collected by the Arabs as a delicacy — **Madagascar manna** Same as *dulcitol* — **Persian manna.** Same as *Jew's manna* (*a*) — **Poland** or **Polish manna** Same as *manna seeds*

manna-ash (man'a-ash), *n.* A tree, *Fraxinus Ornus.* See *ash*[1] and *manna,* 4

manna-croup (man'ä-krōp), *n* See *semolina.*

mannaed† (man'ad), *a* [< *manna* + *-ed*[2]] Honeyed *Richardson*

And each, for some base interest of his own,
With Flattery's *manna'd* lips assail the throne
Wickie, tr of Camoens's Lusiad, ix

manna-grass (man'a-gràs), *n* The sweet-seeded grass *Glyceria fluitans* The name is sometimes extended to the genus See *Glyceria*

manna-gumtree (man'a-gum'trē), *n* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus ruminalis,* which yields a crumb-like melitose manna.

manna-lichen (man'ä-li'ken), *n.* One of several species of lichens, particularly *Lecanora esculenta* and *L affinis.* See *Lecanora*

manna-seeds (man'ä-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the manna-grass. See *Glyceria.*

manner[1] (man'èr), *n.* [Early mod E. *maner,* < ME *maner, manere* = OFries. *manere, manere* = MD *maniere,* D *manier* = MHG. *maniere,* G *manier* = Sw. *manér* = Dan *maneer,* < OF. *manere, maniere, meniere,* F. *manière* = Pr *maneira* = Sp *manera* = Pg *maneira* = It *maniera* (ML reflex *maneria, manneria, maneries*), manner, habit; prop fem of the adj, OF. *manier* = Pr *manier* = Sp *manero,* < ML **manarius* for *manuarius,* of or belonging to the hand (as a noun, *manuarius,* a manual laborer) (hence with ref to the way of handling or doing a thing), < L *manus* (*manu-*), hand see *main*[3] Cf *manual*] **1** The way in which an action is performed, method of doing anything, mode of proceeding in any case or situation, mode, way, method

Thus Haukyn the actyf man hadde ysoiled his cote,
Til Conscience acouped hym there of in a curteise *manere*
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 459

Vse it in *maner* as I seide afore
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 16

For the husbanding of these Mountains, their *manner* was to gather up the Stones, and place them in several lines along the sides of the Hills, in form of a Wall
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 65

After this *manner* therefore pray ye Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name Mat vi 9

I do not much dislike the matter, but
The *manner* of his speech
Shak, A and C, ii 2 114

2 Habitual practice, customary mode of acting or proceeding with respect to anything, characteristic way or style, as in art or literature, distinctive method, habit, style as, one's *manner* of life, the *manner* of Titian, or of Dickens.

In Cipre is the *manere* of Lordis and alle othere Men, alle to eten on the Erthe *Mandeville*, Travels, p 29

A good *maner* than had Robyn,
In londe where that he were,
Every daye or he wolde dyne
Thre messes wolde he here
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 46)

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them Acts xvii 2

He who can vary his *manner* to suit the variation is the great dramatist, but he who excels in one *manner* only will, when that *manner* happens to be appropriate, appear to be a great dramatist *Macaulay*, Dryden

The *manner* of the painters of the fifteenth century was often shackled and cramped by difficulties which have long since been broken away, and by ignorance which has long since yielded to knowledge
C E Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p 56

3 Personal bearing or behavior, customary conduct, characteristic way of acting, wonted deportment or demeanor most commonly in the plural: as, his *manner* was abrupt, good or bad *manners*, reformation of *manners* in a community

All his *maners* so wele it did hyr plece,
That she constreyned was in certeynte
To loue hym best, it wold non other be
Generydes (E E T S), l 689

Of corrupted *maners* spryng peruerted Iudgmentes
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 79

Evil communications corrupt good *manners*
1 Cor xv 33

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe

Specifically—**4** *pl* Good behavior; polite deportment, habitual practice of civility, commendable habits of conduct as, have you no *manners*?

Fit for the mountains, and barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd
Shak, T N, iv 1 53

Good *manners* is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse *Swift*

By *manners* I do not mean morals, but behaviour and good breeding, as they shew themselves in the town and in the country *Addison*, Country Manners

5 The way in which anything is made or constituted, mode of being or formation, fashion, character, sort, kind often used with *all* in a plural sense, equivalent to sorts or kinds as, *all manner* of baked meats [Obsolete or archaic]

There duellen Sarazines, and another *maner* of folk, that men clepen Cordynes *Mandeville*, Travels, p 259

Alle *maner* of men, the mene and the riche,
Worchyng and wandryng as the worlde asketh
Piers Plowman (B), Prol, l 19

Then Samuel told the people the *manner* of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book 1 Sam x 25

What *manner* of man are you?
Shak, Hen VIII, v 1 118

[The word in this sense is frequently used in old English without *of* following, in a quasi-adjective use, like *kind of* in modern English as, *manner folk,* kind of people, *manner* crime, kind of crime, etc

Zif ony Man do thereinne ony *maner* Metalle, it turnethe anon to Glasse *Mandeville*, Travels, p 32.

Ther was to her no *maner* lettre sent
That touched love, from eny *maner* wyght,
That she ne shewed hit him er hit was brent
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l 113

Wherbye the kinges peas may in eny *maner* wise be broken or hurt. *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 427

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To read what *manner* musicke that mote bee
Spenser, F Q, II xii 70]

By no manner of means. See *means*[3] — **Dotted manner** See *dot*[1] — **In a manner,** in a certain degree, measure, or sense, to a certain extent

The bread is *in a manner* common 1 Sam xxi 5

'Tis not a time to pity passionate griefs,
When a whole kingdom *in a manner* lies
Upon its death bed bleeding
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, i 1

Shark's manners, greediness, rapacity, extreme selfishness [Naut slang] — **To make one's manners,** to salute a person on meeting, usually by a bow or courtesy said of children [Prov Eng, and formerly New Eng]

I humbly *make my manners*, missus
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii

To the manner born, accustomed to some practice or mode from birth, having lifelong familiarity with the thing mentioned

But to my mind — though I am native here,
And *to the manner born* — it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak, Hamlet, i 4 15

[*Manner* here is sometimes understood as *manor* (which was formerly also spelled *manner*) and is often changed to *manor* in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to locality]—**Syn 1** *Manner, Mode, Method, Way Manner* is the least precise of these words, standing for sort or kind, custom, mode, method, or the like *Mode* may mean a fashion, or a form or sort, as a *mode* of existence, or a single act or an established way, as a *mode* of disposing of refuse *Method* implies a succession of acts tending to an end, as a *method* of slaughtering an ox or of solving a problem *Way* is a very general word, in large popular use for each of the others, as a man's *way* of building a dam (*method*), of holding a pen (*mode*), of staring at strangers (*manner*) — **2** *Habit, Usage,* etc See *custom.* — **3** *Manners, Morals,* etc See *morality*

manner[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *manor*

manner[3]† (man'èr), *n* Another form of *manor*

mannerable† (man'èr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME *manerable,* < *manner*[1] + *-able*] Well-trained; versed in good manners

In a *mannerable* mershalle the connynge is moost commendable
To haue a fore sight to straungers, to sett them at the table *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 191

männerchor (men'èr-kōr), *n* [G., < *manner,* pl of *mann,* man, + *chor,* chorus see *man* and *chorus*] A German singing-society or chorus composed exclusively of men

mannered (man'èrd), *a* [< ME *manered,* < *manner*[1] + *-ed*[2]] **1** Having or possessed of manners, carriage, or demeanor, in compounds, having manners of a certain kind, as in *ill-mannered, well-mannered.*

And Mede ys *manered* after hym
Piers Plowman (C), iii 27

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born *Shak*, Pericles, iii 3 17

2 Marked by a constantly repeated manner or method, especially in art or literature, characterized by mannerism, artificial, unnatural, affected

A peculiar reaction from the *mannered* style of the masters of the preceding century manifested itself in Holland
Amer Cyc, XII 800.

A *mannered* piece, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and . nymphs dancing in the shadow
Athenæum, April 1, 1882

The defective proportions of the forms, and the *mannered* attitude of the principal figure
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 28.

mannerism (man'èr-izm), *n* [< *manner*[1] + *-ism.*] **1** Monotonous, formal, or pedantic adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner, especially a tasteless uniformity, without freedom or variety; excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson

The secondary intellect seeks for excitement in expression, and stimulates itself into *mannerism*, which is the wilful obtrusion of self, as style is its unconscious abnegation *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 181

2 A peculiarity of manner in deportment, speech, or execution; an exceptionally characteristic mode or method, an idiosyncrasy.

The seated passengers remained in happy ignorance that their *mannerisms* and facial peculiarities were sharply defined to the public eye.
T. Hardy, The Woodlanders, i.

mannerist (man'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *manner*[1] + *-ist.*] One who is addicted to mannerism

He [Hayman] sometimes succeeded well, though a strong *mannerist*, and easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV iii.

The school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of *mannerists* who wrote with ease
Lowell, Study Windows, p 407

mannerless (man'ėr-les), *a* [Early mod E *manerles*, < *manner*[1] + *-less*] Deficient in manners, ill-behaved

Your medeling mastres is *manerles*
Skelton, Philip Sparow

mannerliness (man'er-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior, civility, complaisance *Sir M Hale*, Orig of Mankind, p 34

mannerly (man'ėr-li), *a* [< ME. *manerly* (in adv.) (= D *manierlyk* = G *manierlich* = Sw *manérlig* = Dan. *manerlig*), < *manner*[1] + *-ly*[1]] Showing good manners, well-behaved, civil, respectful, complaisant, not rude or vulgar

What thou thinkest meet and is most *mannerly*
Shak, T G of V, iii 1 58

Within four days I am gone, so he commands me,
And 'tis not *mannerly* for me to argue it
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv 3

=Syn. Courteous, polite, gentlemanly

mannerly (man'er-li), *adv.* [< ME *manerly*, < *manner*[1] + *-ly*[2]] With good manners or civility, respectfully, without rudeness

Thanne seruyd he the quene att euery mele,
Bothe att hir mete and soper decently,
The whiche he dede full wele and *manerly*
Generydes (E E T S), l 468

We ll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story
Shak, Cymbeline, iii 6 92

manners-bit (man'ėrz-bit), *n* A small part of the contents of a dish which well-mannered guests leave, in order that the host or hostess may not feel suspected of having made inadequate provision [Local]

mannery†, *n* See *manory.*

mannet†, *n* [< *man* + dim *-et*] A little man, a manikin

Jer What is her squire?
Bar A toy, that she allows eightpence a day,
A slight *mannet*, to port her up and down
B Jonson, New Inn, iv 1

Mannheim gold. See *gold*

Mannian (man'i-an), *a* and *n* [< *Man* (see def., and etym. of *Manx*) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, an island belonging to the British empire, lying between England and Ireland, Manx

II. *n* An inhabitant of the Isle of Man, a Manx man or woman

The Sunne was no sooner vp but the *Mannians* arranged themselues, and with great furie set vpon Godred
Hakluyt's Voyages, p 10

[Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Manniferæ (ma-nif'e-rē), *n pl* [NL., fem pl of *manniferus*: see *manniferous*] A Linnean group of hemipterous insects, corresponding to the modern family *Cicadidæ*

manniferous (ma-nif'e-rus), *a* [< NL. *manniferus*, < L (LL.) *manna*, manna, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] 1 Bearing or producing manna, as a tree —2 Causing the production of manna, as an insect, of or pertaining to the *Manniferæ*

mannikin, *n* See *manikin*

manning†, (man'ing), *n.* [< *man* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A man's work for a day —2 The operation of training animals or birds by accustoming them to strangers

Hawkes that waxe haggard by *manning* are to be cast off
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 372

manninose, *n* See *mannose*

mannish (man'ish), *a.* [< ME. *mannisshe, mannysh*, for earlier **mennisc*, < AS. *mennisc*, of man, human (as a noun, ME. *mannish, mennisch* = G. *mensch*, etc., man), with reg mutation of the vowel *a*, < *mann*, man, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf *mensk, mense.*] **1**† Of the human species, of the nature of man, human in kind.

But yet it was a figure
Most liche to *mannisshe* creature.
Gower, Conf Amant, vi

2†. Characteristic of man, natural to the human species; human in quality

To do synne is *mannysh*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus

3. Characteristic of or resembling the males of the human kind; hence, as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly

Alle her lymes so wel answerynge
Weren to womanhode, that creature
Nas never lesse *mannysh* in semynge
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 284.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown
Is not more loathed than an effeminate man
Shak, T and C, iii 3 217

4. Simulating manhood, having the air or appearance of manliness, characteristic of the mature age of manhood

We ll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other *mannish* cowards have
Shak, As you like it, i 3 123

And let us Polydore, though now our voices
Have got the *mannish* crack, sing him to the ground
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2 246

Boys, thinking it *mannish*, sometimes use oaths to show off their smartness *Gow*, Primer of Politeness, p 57

5†. Fond of men, addicted to the society of men

A chidestere or wastour of thy good,
Or riche or poore, or elles *mannysh* wood
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 292

=Syn *Male, Manly*, etc See *masculine*

mannishly (man'ish-li), *adv* In a mannish manner, boldly

mannishness (man'ish-nes), *n* The state or quality of being mannish (*a*) Manhood, manliness (*b*) Masculineness, boldness

The painted faces and *mannishness* and monstrous disguisedness of one sex. *Bp Hall*, Impress of God

mannite (man'it), *n* [< *manna* + *-ite*[2]] A neutral substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) found in a number of plants, chiefly in the larch and manna-ash (*Fraxinus Ornus*), and also formed by the mucous fermentation of sugars It is a white, odorless, crystalline substance, having a sweet taste, readily soluble in water and optically inactive Also called *mannitol* and *mannitose*, and regarded as a hexatomic alcohol

mannitic (ma-nit'ik), *a* [< *mannite* + *-ic*] Containing or related to mannité —**Mannitic fermentation**, a fermentation by which glucose or altered cane sugar is resolved into gum, mannite and carbonic acid It is not uncommon in certain saccharine liquids and in wines produces the defect called *ropiness* *Encyc Brit*, IX 98

mannitol (man'i-tol), *n* [< *mannite* + (*alcoh*)*ol*] Same as *mannite*

mannitose (man'i-tōs), *n* Same as *mannite*

mannynose, *n* See *mannose*

manœuver, manœuvre (ma-no'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *n* [Also *manuever, manuure*, < F *manœuvre*, OF *manouvre, manovre* = Sp *maniobra* = Pg *manobra* = It *manovra*, < ML *manuopera, manopera*, a working with the hand, < L *manus* (abl *manu*), the hand, + *opera*, work see *manu*[3] and *opera*, and *-ure*, and cf *manure* and *manor*, of the same ult origin] **1** A planned and regulated movement, particularly of troops or warvessels, any strategic evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, or of a ship or ships, etc — **2.** Management with address or artful design, an adroit move or procedure, intrigue, stratagem

To make them the principal, not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament *Burke*, Duration of Parliament

3 An affected trick of manner to attract notice as, he is full of *manœuvres* —**Manœuver line** See *lines of operation*, under *line*[2] **Mechanical manœuvers** See *mechanical* =Syn. *Trick, Stratagem*, etc See *artifice*

manœuver, manœuvre (ma-no'vėr or ma-nū'vėr), *v.*; pret and pp *manœuvered, manœuvred*, ppr *manœuvering, manœuvring*. [Also *manœuver, manœuvre*, < F *manœuvrer*, OF *manouvrer, manovrer* = Sp *maniobrar* = Pg *manobrar* = It *manovrare*, manœuver, from the noun] **I.** *intrans* **1** To perform manœuvers, move or change positions among troops or ships for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline —**2** To manage with address or art, employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose

I never, by any *manœuvring*, could get him to take the spiritual view of things *Thoreau*, Walden, p 162

II. *trans* **1** To change the position of, as troops or ships, cause to perform strategic evolutions

Sir Geo Rodney now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill as to gain the windward of the enemy during the night, and entirely to preclude their retreat
Belsham, Hist Great Britain, April 8, 1782

2 To affect in some specified way by a manœuver or by manœuvers

Instead of seizing his opportunity to win a great battle or to capture an army by siege, he had simply *manœuvred* the enemy out of position *The Century*, XXXVI 673

3 To manipulate [Rare]

The usual trick consisted in the power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skilfully *manœuvred* bandage. *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 79

manœuverer, manœuvrer (ma-nū'vėr-ėr or ma-nū'vėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who manœuvers, one who engages in or relies upon strategic management or intrigue

This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*
Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring, i

2 A form of rudder See the quotation

Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including Thorneycroft's double rudders, Thomson's stern way *manœuverer*, White's turnabout system *The Engineer*, LXVII. 214

Also *manœuvrer, manœuver*

man-of-the-earth (man'ov-thē-ėrth'), *n* The wild potato-vine, *Ipomœa pandurata*, so called from the great size sometimes attained by the root

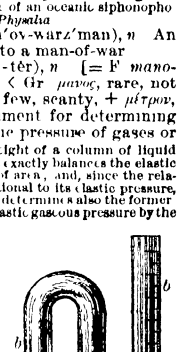
man-of-war (man'ov-wâr'), *n*, pl *men-of-war.* [< ME *man of werre* see under *man*, *n* Cf *warman*] **1** An armed ship, a publicly recognized vessel fitted for engaging in battle; a ship of war

And leave you not a *man of war* unsearch'd,
This wicked emperor may have shipp'd her hence
Shak, Lr And, iv 3 22

2 In *coal-mining*, one of the small pillars left to support the roof of the chambers (or *sides of work*, as they are called locally) in working the "ten-yard coal" in Staffordshire, England —**Man-of-war bird** (*a*) The frigate bird or frigate pelican, *Tachypetes aquila* or *Fregata aquila* so called from its formidable swoop and grasp of its prey See cut under *frigate bird* (*b*) One of the jaegers or skuas a wrong use —**Man-of-war fashion**, a neat, orderly, and seaman like manner, indicative of good discipline – **Portuguese man-of-war**, a popular name of an oceanic siphonophorous hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*

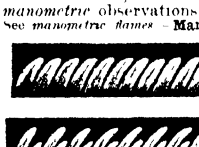
man-of-war's-man (man'ov-warz'man), *n* An enlisted man belonging to a man-of-war

manometer (mā-nom'e-tėr), *n* [= F *manomètre* = Sp *manometro*, < Gr *μανός*, rare, not dense, thin, loose, slack, few, scanty, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for determining and indicating the elastic pressure of gases or vapors It measures the weight of a column of liquid or the tension of a spring that exactly balances the elastic pressure of the gas on a unit of area, and, since the relative density of a gas is proportional to its elastic pressure, the measurement of the latter determines also the former Manometers which measure elastic gaseous pressure by the tension of a spring are used for steam gages. In some forms the pressure of the gas is on a piston or diaphragm connected with a counterbalancing spring In others the initial pressure is received on a small primary piston or diaphragm, and transmitted by a fluid mass acting upon a secondary and much larger piston or diaphragm upon which the pressure per unit of area is reduced inversely as the area of the smaller piston is to that of the larger Of this kind is Shaw's gage for measuring very high pressures. In the Bourdon steam gage a curved tubular spring is used having its interior connected by a tube with the interior of the tank, boiler, cylinder or gas holder containing the vapor or gas to be tested. In all of these forms the parts moved under varying pressure are connected with an indicator, and the pressure is read on a graduated dial plate In the *open air manometer* the elastic pressure of a gas is indicated by the height of a column of liquid, usually mercury or water, which it will support In its simplest form an S-shaped glass tube, open at the upper end, is employed, as shown in the cut. In the *compressed air manometer* the tube containing the liquid is closed at the top and hence the varying elastic pressure of the confined air is added to the weight of the liquid column in balancing the gaseous pressure to be measured. The *statical manometer* of Boyle has a thin glass bulb counterpoised on a pair of delicate scales, the specific gravity of the bulb and its confined air varying with both pressure and temperature of the surrounding air The manometer of Ramsden is essentially a compressed air manometer combined with a scale which indicates temperatures while determining atmospheric density The ordinary gas-gage is a simple open air manometer



Open-air Manometer
a, brass coupling tube *b b'*, glass tube, of which part *b* is graduated *cc'* liquid column The arrow transmitted through *a* depresses the part *c* of the liquid column and raises the part *c*

manometric (man-ō-met'rik), *a* [= F *manométrique*, as *manometer* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the manometer, made with the manometer as, *manometric* observations **Manometric capsule** See *manometric flames* —**Manometric flames of König** (see figures), an appearance produced by the reflection in a rotating mirror of a gas flame which is made to pulsate by the action of sonorous waves. The sound is conducted by a tube to one side of a small metal capsule (*manometric capsule*), and causes the vibration of a dividing membrane the other side of which is connected with


Manometric Flames

the gas jet Of the figures here given, the first is that caused by a single tone, and the second corresponds to the simultaneous production of a tone and its octave

manometrical (man-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *manometric* + *-al.*] Same as *manometric.*

ma non troppo. See *ma*³.

manor (man'or), *n.* [Early mod E also *mannor, manour, mannour, manner, maner, manere, manoir* (ML *manerium*), < OF *manoir* (= Pr *maner*), a mansion, < *manoir, maneir*, < L. *manere*, remain, dwell, = Gr *μένειν*, stay, remain see *remain, remnant*, etc., and cf. *manse*² and *mansion*, from the same source as *manor.*] **1†.** A dwelling, habitation.

> Trouthe hymself, over al and al,
> Had chose his *maner* principal
> In hir, that was his restyng place
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1004

2. In England, generally, a landed estate, especially one the tenure of which vests the proprietor with some particular rights of lordship, specifically, in *old law*, a lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him; in more ancient usage, an estate of a lord or thane with a village community, generally in serfdom, upon it. See *villeinage* and *yard-land*

> In the iii yer of his reign in Septembre was bore to the kyng a sone cleped Richard, att Oxenford in his *manoire*, wher is now the white freres
> *Rob of Gloucester*, p 484, note

> These *manors* [those with which England was covered about the time of the Domesday Survey] were in fact in their simplest form estates of manorial lords, each with its village community in villenage upon it The land of the lord's demesne — the home farm belonging to the manor house — was cultivated chiefly by the services of the villata, i. e of the village community or tenants in villenage The land of this village community, i e the land in villenage, lay round the village in open fields In the villages were the messuages or homesteads of the tenants in villenage, and their holdings were composed of bundles of scattered strips in the open fields, with rights of pasture over the latter for their cattle after the crops were gathered as well as on the green commons of the *manor* or township
> *Seebohm*, Eng Vil Community, p 76

> On close inspection, all feudal society is seen to be a reproduction of a single typical form This unit consists of a group of men settled on a definite space of land, and forming what we Englishmen call a *Manor*, and what in France was called a Fief
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p 302.

> The name *manor* is of Norman origin, but the estate to which it was given existed, in its essential character, long before the Conquest, it received a new name as the shire also did, but neither the one nor the other was created by this change. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 98

3†. The jurisdiction of a court-baron or court of the lord of a manor — **4** In some of the United States formed by English colonies, a tract of land occupied or once occupied by tenants paying a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in stipulated services *Burrill.* In colonial times these resembled the old English manors, their possession being in most cases accompanied by jurisdiction

man-orchis (man'ôr″kis), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance between its lip and the body of a man hanging by the head] A greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*, natural order *Orchideæ*, which grows in meadows and pastures in the eastern part of England The genus is distinguished from *Orchis* by the absence of a spur, but contains no species of importance Also called *greenman* and *greenman orchis*

manor-house (man'or-hous), *n.* The house or mansion belonging to a manor

manorial (ma-nō'ri-al), *a.* [< *manor* + *-ial*] Of or pertaining to a manor or to manors, constituting a manor: as, *manorial* law, a *manorial* estate.

> This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial* claims
> *Paley*, Moral Philos, vi 11

> In the garden by the turrets
> Of the old *manorial* hall
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi

> The colony of Maryland was settled and established on the *manorial* principle. *The Dial*, IV, No 48

Manorial court. Same as *court-baron*

manor-seat (man'or-sēt), *n.* Same as *manor-house*

manory† (man'or-i), *n* [Also *mannery,* an extension of *manor*] Same as *manor.*

manoscope (man'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr *μανός*, rare, not dense, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A manometer [Rare]

manoscopy (mā-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr *μανός*, rare, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] That branch of physics which concerns itself with the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Manouria, Manouriana. See *Manuria, Manuriana.*

manovery (ma-nō'vėr-i), *n*, pl *manoveries* (-iz) [A var of *manœuver* (ME. *mainovre*): see *manœuver*] In *Eng. law*, a device or a manœuvering to catch game illegally.

man-pleaser (man'plē″zėr), *n.* One who pleases men, or who strives to gain their favor.

> Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service, as *men pleasers*, but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

man-power (man'pou″ėr), *n* 1 The rate of work done normally by one man in a given time —2 A motor utilizing the force of a man in driving machinery.

manqueller† (man'kwel″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *manquellere, monquellere*, < AS. *mancwellere*, a homicide, < *mann*, man, + *cwellere*, killer: see *queller*] A mankiller; a manslayer; an executioner

> But sente a *manqueller* and commaundide that Jones [John Baptist's] heed were brought in a disch
> *Wyclif*, Mark vi 27

> Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? Ah, thou honey seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed, a *man queller*, and a woman queller
> *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 1 58

manred† (man'red), *n.* [< ME *manrede*, < AS *manrǣden, mannrǣden*, homage; < *mann*, vassal, *man*, man, + *rǣden*, condition: see *man* and *-red* Cf. *homage*, < L *homo*, man Hence, by corruption, *manrent*] Personal service or attendance, homage. It was the token of a species of bondage whereby free persons became bondmen or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

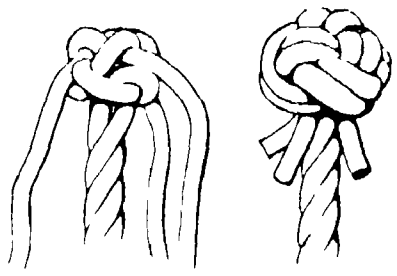
> Misdoo no messengere for menske of thi selvyne,
> Sen we are in thy *manrede*, and mercy the besekes
> *Morte Arthure* (E E T S), l 127

manrent† (man'rent), *n.* [A corruption of *manred*, simulating *rent*²] Same as *manred.*

> He had bound them [the border chiefs] to his interests by those feudal covenants named "bands of *manrent*," compelling the parties to defend each other against the effects of their mutual transgressions
> *F Tytler*, Hist. Scotland (ed 1845), IV 205

manroot (man'rōt), *n.* A morning-glory, *Ipomœa leptophylla*, found on the dry plains of Colorado and in adjacent regions It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an immense root having some resemblance in shape and size to a man

man-rope (man'rōp), *n.* *Naut*, one of the two ropes suspended from stanchions one on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, etc —**Man-rope knot** See *knot*¹



Man rope Knot

Mansard roof. See *roof.*

manse¹†, *v t* [ME *mansien*, by apheresis from *amansien, amonsien*, < AS *āmānsumian* (contr pp *āmānsod*), excommunicate, < *ā-*, out, + **mānsum*, familiar, intimate, appar < **mān*, in *gemǣne*, common, + *-sum* see *mean*² and *-some*] To excommunicate; curse.

> "By Marie," quod a *mansed* preste of the marche of Yrlonde,
> "I counte namore Conscience bi so I cacche syluer,
> Than I do to drynke a draugte of good ale!"
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx 220

manse² (mans), *n.* [< ME **manse*, < OF. *manse*, < ML *mansa, mansum*, a dwelling, < L. *manere*, pp *mansus*, remain, dwell see *remain*, and cf *mansion*] Originally, the dwelling of a landholder with the land attached, afterward, especially, any ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate, now, specifically, the dwelling-house of a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and hence sometimes the parsonage of any church of the Presbyterian or Congregational order.

> To grip for the lucre of foul earthly preferment, sic as gear and *manse*, money and victual
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xliii

> Across the meadows, by the gray old *manse*,
> The historic river flowed *Longfellow*, Hawthorne

Capital manse†, a principal residence, a manor house or lord's court

> This lady died at her *capital manse* at Fencot near Bicester in 1111. *T Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p 80

man-servant (man'sėr″vant), *n*, pl. *men-servants* (men'sėr″vants) A man who is a servant

manship† (man'ship), *n.* [ME. *manship, manchip*, < AS *manscipe*, humanity, < *mann*, man, + *-scipe*, E *-ship*] Manhood, courage.

> I beseche & preie,
> Fo[r] loue that ȝe owe to the lord that let ȝou be fourmed,
> Meyntenes ȝit ȝoure *manchip* manli a while
> *William of Palerne* (E. E T S), l. 2676

manshiply†, *adv* [ME. *manschipelıche*; < *manship* + *-ly*²] Manfully.

> His lord he served trewelıche,
> In al thing *manschıpelıche*
> *Guy of Warwick*, p. 1. (*Halliwell*)

mansion (man'shon), *n.* [< ME. *mansion* (in astrology), < OF. *mansion* = Sp *mansion* = Pg. *mansão* = It. *mansione*, < L. *mansio(n-)*, a staying, remaining, abiding, also an abode, dwelling, < *manere*, pp *mansus*, stay, remain, dwell. see *remain.* Cf *manor, manse*², *mease*¹, *measondue.*] **1†** A tarrying-place; a station. —**2.** A dwelling; any place of fixed residence or repose. [Archaic or poetical]

> In my Father's house are many *mansions* John xiv 2.

> To unfold
> What worlds or what vast regions hold
> The immortal mind, that hath forsook
> Her *mansion* in this fleshly nook
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 92

3. A dwelling-house of the better class; a large or stately residence; especially, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor-house.

> Here the Warrior dwelt,
> And, in that *mansion*, children of his own,
> Or kindred, gathered round him
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii

4. In Oriental and medieval astronomy, one of twenty-eight parts into which the zodiac is divided; a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).

> Which book spak muchel of the operaciouns
> Touchynge the eighte and twenty *mansiouns*
> That longen to the moone
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l 402

5 In *astrol*, the sign in which the sun or any planet has its special residence; a house.

> Phebus the sonne ful joly was and cleer,
> For he was neigh his exaltacion
> In Martes face, and in his *mansion*
> In Aries, the colerik hote signe
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l 42

mansion† (man'shon), *v i* [< *mansion, n*] To tarry; dwell; reside. [Rare.]

> Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors, as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein
> *J Mede*, Paraphrase of St. Peter (1642), p 16

mansionary (man'shon-ā-ri), *a* [= F. *mansionnaire* = Sp It *mansionario*, < LL. *mansionarius*, of or belonging to a dwelling, < L. *mansio(n-)*, a dwelling see *mansion.*] Resident; residentiary: as, *mansionary* canons *Wright.*

mansion-house (man'shon-hous), *n* The house in which one resides, an inhabited house, especially one of considerable importance or grandeur; a manor-house.

> This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all maner of necessaries
> *Bacon*, Use of the Law

> [A burglary] must be, according to Sir Edward Coke's definition, in a *mansion house*, and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is domus mansionalis Dei
> *Blackstone*, Com, IV xvi

The Mansion-house, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London

mansionry (man'shon-ri), *n.*; pl. *mansionries* (-riz) [< *mansion* + *-ry.*] Abode in a place; residence. [Rare]

> The temple haunting martlet does approve,
> By his loved *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
> Smells wooingly here *Shak*, Macbeth, i. 6 5.

manslaught†, *n.* [ME. *manslaqt, manslaȝt, monslaȝt*, < AS. *manslıht, mansleht, manslæht, man slyht, monslıht*, etc. (= OS *manslahta* = OFries. *manslachta, monslachta* = MLG. *manslacht* = OHG. *manslahta, manslaht*, MHG. *manslaht* = Dan. *mandslat*, cf also AS *manslege* = D *manslag*), the slaying of a man, < *mann*, man, + *slıht, sleaht*, slaying: see *slaught.*] Manslaughter.

> The syn of sodomi to heven
> Hit crysen on God Almyȝt,
> And *monslaȝt* with a rewful steven
> Hit askys vengans day and nyȝt.
> *Audelay*, Poems, p 2 (*Halliwell*)

manslaughter (man'slâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *manslaȝter, manslauter*; < *man* + *slaughter.* Cf *manslaught*] **1** The killing of a human being by a human being, or of men by men; homicide; human slaughter.

> To overcome in battle, and subdue
> Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite
> *Man slaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch
> Of human glory. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 693.

Specifically — **2** In *law*, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied, which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Blackstone.* Manslaughter differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder It differs from excusable homicide, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. Manslaughter has been distinguished as *voluntary*, where the

killing was intentional in a sudden heat or passion without previous malice, and *involuntary*, where it was not intentional, but the slayer was at the time engaged in an unlawful act less than a felony, or doing a lawful act in an unlawful manner This distinction of name is no longer used in procedure, except in those jurisdictions where it may be enjoined by statute

manslayer (man'slā'ĕr), *n.* [< ME. *manslaer*, < *man* + *slayer*.] A slayer of a man or of men, one who kills a human being

There shall be six cities of refuge for the *man slayer* Num xxxv 6

manstealer (man'stē'lĕr), *n* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves; a kidnapper

The law is for manslayers, for *menstealers*, for liars 1 Tim i 9, 10

manstealing (man'stē'ling), *n* The act of stealing human beings to sell them into slavery

man-sty (man'stī), *n* A sty or dwelling unfit for human habitation; a filthy dwelling-place [Rare]

The landlord who, as too many do, neglects his cottages till they become *man sties*, to breed pauperism and disease *Kingsley*

mansuete (man'swēt), *a* [< ME *mansuete*, < OF *mansuet*, *mansuete*, F *mansuet* = Pr *mansuet* = Sp Pg It *mansueto*, < L *mansuetus*, tamed, tame, mild, soft, pp of *mansuescere*, tame, become tame, lit accustom to the hand, < *manus*, the hand, + *suescere*, become accustomed see *custom*] Tame, gentle, habitually mild or forbearing, not wild or ferocious [Rare]

She seyde ek, she was fayn with hym to mete,
And stood forth mawet, mylde, and *mansuete*
Chaucer, Troilus, v 194

Our hard headed, hard hitting, clever, and not over *mansuete* friend *Dr J Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser, p 209

mansuetude (man'swē-tūd), *n* [< ME *mansuetude* = OF *mansuetume*, F *mansuetude* = It *mansuetudine*, < L *mansuetudo*, tameness, mildness, < *mansuetus*, tame, mild see *mansuete* Cf *consuetude*, *desuetude*] Tameness, habitual mildness or gentleness [Archaic]

The remedie agayns me is a vertu that men clepen *man suetude* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Our Lord Himself, made up of *mansuetude*,
Sealing the sum of sufferance up, received
Opprobrium, contumely, and buffeting
Without complaint
Browning, Ring and Book, II 84

manswear, mainswear (man'-, man'swār), *v t*, pret *manswore*, *manswore*, pp *mansworn*, *manswornen*, ppr *manswearing*, *manswearing* [< ME *manswerien* (in pp *manswornen*, *manswore*), < AS *mānswerian* (pret *mānswōr*, pp. *mānsworen*), swear falsely, < *mān* (= OS *mēn* = OHG MHG *mein*), falseness, evil, wickedness (= Icel *mein* = Sw Dan. *men*, harm, misfortune), < *mān* (= OFries *mein* = MLG *mēn*, *mein* = OHG, MHG. *mein*), false, deceitful (= Icel *mein*, harmful), in *mānāth* (= OS *mēnēth* = D. *meineed* = OHG *meineid*, MHG *meineit*, G *meineid* = Icel *meinedhr* = Sw Dan *mened*), orig *mān āth*, a false oath, perjury, perhaps akin to OBulg *mena*, exchange, change, = Lith *mainas*, exchange, and through this notion of 'exchange' connected with AS. *gemǣne*, E *mean*, common see *mean*[2] To swear falsely; perjure one's self. [Obsolete or prov Eng or Scotch]

If I chance to stay at hame,
My love will ca me *mansworn*
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I 132)

manta (man'tä), *n* [Sp. (and Pg), a blanket see *mantle*] 1 A coarse unbleached cotton fabric which forms the staple clothing of the common people of Mexico.—2. In *mining*, a blanket or sack of ore, a placer in situ [Western U S]—3. The Spanish-American name of an enormous devil-fish or sea-devil, an eagle-ray of the family *Ceratopteridæ* Hence—4. [*cap*] [NL.] A genus of such rays *Manta birostris* is a species of the warmer American waters It is a synonym of *Ceratoptera*

Mantchoo, *n.* and *a* A spelling of *Manchu*

manteau (man'tō), *n* [Formerly also *manto*, *mantoe* (also by corruption *mantua*, q v.), < F *manteau*, a cloak see *mantle*,· the older form of the same word. The form *manto*, *mantoe*, is simply a more phonetic spelling of the F (like *cutto*, *cuttoe*, for *couteau*), and not from the Sp. or It. *manto*.] 1. A cloak or mantle

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto*, or blacke coole [cowl], a pastoral staff *Rycaut*, State of the Greek Church, p 96.

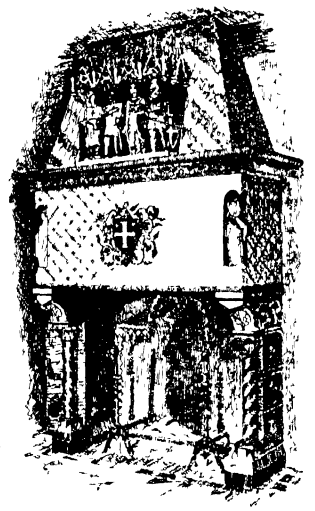
Specifically—2 A woman's cloak or outer garment; especially, a mantle open in front and displaying the skirt or petticoat.

Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over? *England's Vanity* (1683), p 80 (*Nares*)

I met her this Morning, in a new *Manteau* and Petti coat, not a bit the worse for her Lady's wearing *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, I 1

But since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing *manteau* sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street *Gay*, Trivia, I 110

mantel (man'tl), *n* [< ME *mantel*, < OF *mantel*, a cloak, a shelf over a fireplace: see *mantle*, of which *mantel* is but an older spelling, retained only in the architectural sense, without particular reason.] 1† A cloak See *mantle* (the present spelling in this sense).—2 In *arch*, all the work or facing around a fireplace,



Mantel
Cloister of St Elne, near Perpignan, France (14th century)

resting against the chimney, and usually projecting and more or less ornamental It includes the mantelpiece or chimneypiece, with the mantel shelf, when this is present, and the hood of fireplaces having this feature

3 In a restricted sense, a mantel-shelf

mantelboard (man'tl-bōrd), *n* The shelf of a mantelpiece, especially when movable and forming rather a part of the over-mantel than of the chimneypiece proper

mantel-clock (man'tl-klok), *n* A clock or timepiece intended to stand on a mantel-shelf

The *mantle clock* strikes six sharp insisting blows as she exclaims *W M Baker*, New Timothy, p 25

mantelet, mantlet (man'tel-et, mant'let), *n* [Formerly also *mantellet*, < ME *mantelet*, < OF *mantelet*, F *mantelet* (= Sp Pg *mantelete* = It *mantelletto*, *mantelletta*), dim of *mantel*, a cloak see *mantel*, *mantle*] 1 A short cloak or mantle (*a*) A short cloak worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by knights

A *mantelet* upon his shuldre hangynge
Bret ful of rubies rede, as fyr sparklynge
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 1305

(*b*) A woman's garment, narrower than the mantle, and approaching the form of a tippet or broad scarf, worn over the shoulders

2 Same as *contoise* See also *lambrequin*, 1 (*a*)—3 In *gun*, a shield to protect men serving guns in embrasures, casemates, or portholes from the bullets of sharpshooters—4 A movable roof or screen used in sieges, etc, to protect the besiegers in their attacks See *cat-castle*, *vinea*, *sow*[2], 4

From these *mantellets* they shot great pieces, as culuer ings, double gunnes, and great bombards *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 79

They bring forward *mantelets* and pavisses, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxvii

5 A movable shelter used in a hunting-field

The mysteries of battues, shooting grouse from *mantelets*, every department, in short, of modern sport with the gun *The Academy*, Feb 4, 1888, p 77

6 A flexible covering, usually of rope, drawn close round a gun when it is discharged. *Encyc Brit*, IX 453

manteletta (man-te-let'ä), *n* [It see *mantelet*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch*, a sleeveless vestment of silk or woolen stuff, which reaches to the knees and is fastened in front, worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court.

mantelinet (man'tel-in), *n* [< OF and F. *mantelin* (Sp. *mantellina*), a short cloak, a ridinghood, < *mantel*, a cloak see *mantel*, *mantle*] Same as *mantelet*, 1

mantellé (man-te-lā'), *a* [OF, < *mantel*, mantle see *mantle*] In *her*, marked by two triangles occupying the dexter and sinister sides of the chief, as if a mantle had been thrown over it from behind· said of an escutcheon

Mantellia (man-tel'i-a), *n* [NL, named after G A *Mantell* (1790–1852), an English geologist] A generic name given by Brongniart to a tree parts of the trunk of which are found in the Portland dirt-bed (in the Purbeck group), and considered to belong to the cycads It had been previously described by Buckland under the family name of *Cycadeadea* (1828), and later (1835) received from him the generic name *Cycadites* It has also been described under the generic names of *Zamites* and *Strobalites* Schimper adopts Buckland's name as that of a genus, changing it to *Cycadoidea* Zigno prefers the generic name *Mandelia*

mantelpiece (man'tl-pēs), *n* [Also *mantlepiece*, < *mantel*, 2, + *piece*] The fitting or decoration of a mantel—that is, the horizontal hood, cornice, or shelf carried above a fireplace; hence, by extension, all the marble-work, metal-work, or wainscoting around a fireplace, or masking the breast of a chimney, including usually one shelf or more

A set of Grecian looking vases on the *mantle piece* *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii

mantel-set (man'tl-set), *n* A set of two, three, or more decorative objects intended for a mantel-shelf

mantel-shelf (man'tl-shelf) *n* 1 That part of a mantelpiece which constitutes a shelf—2 A mantelpiece

manteltree (man'tl-trē), *n* [Also *mantletree*, formerly *mantell-tree*, < *mantel*, *mantle*, + *tree*] In *arch*, a beam behind the mantelpiece serving as the lintel to a fireplace, sometimes replaced by a brick arch, to which the name is also given

The first entrance large, and like the *mantletree* of a chimney *Sandys*, Travailes, p 136

Here also, as a sort of *mantle tree* ornament, sits the marble kitten that Rufus made *S Judd*, Margaret I 17

mantes, *n* Plural of *mantis*, 2

mantian (man'ti-an), *a* [< Gr *μαντεία*, divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι*, practise divination, < *μάντις*, a diviner see *Mantis*] Same as *mantic*.

mantic (man'tik), *a* [< Gr *μαντικός*, of a diviner or prophet, prophetic, < *μαντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet see *Mantis*] Relating or pertaining to prophecy or divination, or to one supposed to be inspired, prophetic as, *mantic* fury. *Trench*. [Rare]

mantichor, *n* See *manticore*

mantichora (man-ti-kō'ra), *n* [NL see *manticore*] 1 Same as *manticore*—2 [*cap*] A genus of tiger-beetles of the family *Cicindelidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1781, typical of the *Mantichorinæ* All are African, *M tuberculata* is an example

Mantichoridæ (man-ti-kor'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-idæ*] The *Mantichorinæ* regarded as a family

Mantichorinæ (man'ti-kō-ri'nē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Mantichora* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Cicindelidæ*, typified by the genus *Mantichora*, with no wings, small eyes, and separate posterior coxæ. The species are large and black or yellow Four genera are known, of which *Omus* and *Amblychila* are found in the United States, and the rest inhabit Africa.

manticora (man-ti-kō'ra), *n* [L see *manticore*] 1 Same as *manticore*—2 [*cap*] [NL] Same as *Mantichora*, 2

manticore (man'ti-kōr), *n* [Also *manticor*, *manticora*, *mantichor*, and corruptly *mantiger*, < F *manticore*, < L *mantichora*, < Gr *μαντιχώρας*, *μαρτιχώρας*, corrupt forms of *μαρτιχωρας*, *μαρτιχόρας*, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, with a human head, a lion's body, a porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail, < Pers *mardkhora*, 'man-eater,' < *mard*, man, + *-khora*, *khaur*, eater.] 1. A fabulous monster having the body of a beast of prey, with a human head In heraldry it is represented with the head of an old man, usually affronté It usually has horns like those of an ox, or long and spiral, and some writers say that the tail and feet should be those of a dragon

Near these was placed the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring cat a mountain and the man mimicking *mantiger* That word, replied Martin is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth *Martinus Scriblerus*

2. An unidentified and perhaps imaginary kind of monkey

Mantidæ (man'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mantis* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous raptorial orthopterous insects, typified by the genus *Mantis*, with immensely long prothorax, and the fore legs peculiarly modified as grasping-organs for raptorial purposes They are known as *rearhorses, race horses, camel insects, praying insects, soothsayers*, etc, from their peculiar shapes and postures, and are noted for their ferocity, pugnacity and tenacity of life The praying attitude, in which the fore legs are held peculiarly doubled up, is assumed for defense and aggression The genera and species are numerous Among the gressorial or ambulatorial orthopters the family contrasts with *Phasmidæ* Also *Mantida, Mantides*

mantiger (man'ti-jer), *n* See *mantticore.*

mantile, *n* Same as *mamiple*, 4

mantilla (man-til'a), *n* [= F *mantille*, < Sp *mantilla* = Pg *mantilha* = It *mantiglia*, mantle, mantilla see *mantle*] 1 A short mantle.

> Sir Francis Vere, conspicuous in the throng in his red *mantilla* *Motley*, United Netherlands, II 263

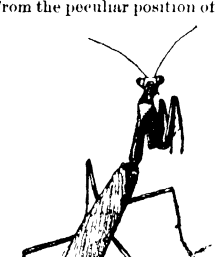
2 A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady

> A Doña Inez with a black *mantilla*,
> Followed at twilight by an unknown lover
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i 1

3. A woman's head-covering, often of lace, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil, worn in Spain and the Spanish colonies, in Genoa, and elsewhere

> Her hair was partly covered by a lace *mantilla*, through which her arms, bare to the shoulder, gleamed white
> *R L Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p 219

Mantis (man'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μάντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, foreboder, also a locust or grasshopper described as having long thin fore legs, kept constantly in motion, perhaps *Mantis religiosa*, so called from the peculiar position of the fore legs, which resembles that of a person's hands at prayer, orig one who utters oracles while in a state of divine frenzy, < *μαίνεσθαι*, rage, be mad, > *μανία*, frenzy see *mania*] 1 The typical genus of *Mantidæ*, formerly the same as the family, now much restricted They are natives chiefly of tropical regions, but some species are common in temperate latitudes —



Praying mantis (*Mantis religiosa*) adult male reduced one fourth

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *mantes* (-tēz)] Any species of the family *Mantidæ*, a rearhorse The common rearhorse or praying mantis of the United States is *Phasmomantis carolina*

mantis-crab (man'tis-krab), *n* Same as *mantis-shrimp*, 1

Mantisia (man-tis'i-ä), *n* [NL (Sims, 1810), < *mantis*, the insect, which the flowers are thought to resemble] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, the ginger family, and the tribe *Zingibereæ* It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, with three parietal placentæ, and by having lateral opposite threadshaped staminodia extending from the middle of the filament. They are herbs, with narrow leaves having a long twisted apex, and curious purple and yellow flowers growing in loose clusters There are two species, indigenous to the East Indies, one of these, *M saltatoria*, is often cultivated for the singularity and beauty of its flowers, which bear some resemblance to a ballet dancer hence the popular name *dancing girls* or *opera girls* See *dancing girl*, 2

Mantispa (man-tis'pä), *n* [NL (Illiger, 1798), irreg or erroneously for "*Mantiopa*, < Gr *μάντις*, an insect, NL *Mantis*, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), face] The typical genus of *Mantispidæ*, so called from the likeness to a mantis, the prothorax being long and slender, and the fore legs enlarged and bent for grasping The larva is hypermetamorphic, and has a double molt The larvæ live in the egg bags of spiders *M pagana* is European, others are found in all the warmer parts of the world

Mantispidæ (man-tis'pi-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mantispa* + *-idæ*] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mantispa* *J O Westwood*, 1840

Mantispinæ (man-tis-pī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mantispa* + *-inæ.*] The *Mantispidæ* considered as a subfamily of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*

mantissa (man-tis'ä), *n.* [< L *mantissa, mantisa*, an addition, a makeweight, of Etruscan origin] 1 A supplementary treatise, a lesser work following one on the same subject — 2. The decimal part of a logarithm so called as being additional to the characteristic or integral part Thus, in the logarithm of 900 = 2.95424 the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is 95424 This use of the word was introduced by Henry Briggs, and is applied chiefly to Briggsian logarithms. See *logarithm*



Mantis shrimp (*Squilla empusa*)

3 [*cap.*] In *zool*, a genus of mollusks

mantis-shrimp (man'tis-shrimp), *n* 1 A stomatopodous crustacean of the family *Squillidæ*, as *Squilla mantis* or *S empusa* so called from the resemblance to the insect called *mantis* See *Gonodactylus, Squilla* Also called *mantis-crab* and *locust-shrimp* — 2 A lemodipodous crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*, a specter-shrimp so called for the same reason as above

mantistic (man-tis'tik), *a* [Irreg < Gr *μαντις*, a diviner, seer, prophet, + *-istic*] Same as *mantic.*

> An idea of spiritual or *mantistic* qualities supposed to be peculiar to the female sex
> *A Wilder*, Knight's Anc Art and Myth (1876), p 144

mantle (man'tl), *n* [Formerly also *mantel* (still retained in the architectural sense), *mantell*, < ME *mantel, mantylle*, partly (*a*) < AS *mantel, mentel* = OFries D MLG *mantel* = OHG *mantal, mandal*, MHG *mantel, mandel*, G *mantel* = Icel *mottull* = Sw Dan *mantel*, a cloak, partly (*b*) < OF *mantel*, F *manteau* (> E *manteau, manto*[1], also *mantua*, q v), a cloak, a mantel (in arch), = Pr *mantel*, a cloak, = Sp *mantel*, a table-cloth, = It *mantello*, a cloak, all < L *mantellum, mantelum*, a cloak, mantle, also *mantele, mantelloum, mantile, mantilium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth, whence also It *mantile*, mantle, = Pg *mantilha* = Sp *mantilla* = It dim *mantiglia, mantilla* (> F, G *mantille* = E *mantilla*, q v), a mantle, also (< L *mantellum*, regarded as dim) ML *mantum*, > It *manto, ammanto* = Sp Pg *manto*, m, also Sp Pg *manta* = F *mante*, f, a cloak, perhaps orig a 'hand-cloth,' < *manus*, the hand, + *tela*, a web, texture see *toil*[2] A similar reduction of *manus* to *man-* occurs in *manucle, manicate*, etc] 1 A loose sleeveless garment worn as an outer covering, falling in straight lines from the shoulders, a simple kind of cloak Mantles were originally mere pieces of cloth of suitable size and shape, the upper corners of which were brought together and fastened at the neck or over one shoulder, with the loose edges lapping in front or at one side Those worn during the middle ages and later were large and loose, capable of being drawn across the breast, but usually open in front and secured across the breast by a lace or chain Long flowing mantles form a part of the distinguishing costume or insignia of British and other nobles and knights, and are represented more or less conventionally behind the escutcheon in coats of arms



Mantle of Manwaring arms 15th century

> The damsell was in her smok with a *mantill* a-bouten hir *Merlin* (E E T S), I 17

> And Elijah took his *mantle*, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground 2 Ki ii 8

2 Figuratively, a cover or covering, something that conceals

> Well covered with the night's black *mantle*
> *Shak* 3 Hen VI, iv 2 22

> Before the heavens thou wert, and, at the voice
> Of God as with a *mantle* didst invest
> The rising world *Milton*, P L, iii 10

A hot-water filter in which the *mantel* of water between the glass funnel and the outer copper wall is kept warm by a flame which is placed under the tube
Huppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans), p 133

Specifically — (*a*) An outer covering of a wall, differing in material from the inner part. (*b*) In *founding*, a covering of porous clay laid over a pattern in wax. When heat is applied the wax melts and runs out, leaving the clay mantle in condition to serve as a mold (*c*) The outer enveloping masonry of a blast furnace (*d*) In *zool* and *anat*, some part or organ which covers, conceals, or mantles (1) In *Mollusca*, the pallium (2) In *Cirripedia*, the sac, formed by the dorsal part of the integument, which incloses the body (3) In *ornith.*, the pallium or stragulum See *stragulum* (4) The tunic of an ascidian

3. In *her*, same as *mantling*, 3 — 4 An inclosed chute which leads water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel. *F H Knight* — 5. In the incandescent gas-light of Dr Auer von Welsbach, a tube variously composed of one or more of the oxids of zirconium, lanthanum, thorium, and cerium, and prepared by dipping a tube of cotton netting (made by a knitting-machine) into a solution, or mixed solutions, of the oxid or oxids, thus coating the filaments, which after coating are burned out, leaving a consolidated tube Heated from the interior by the flame of Bunsen burners to the temperature of incandescence, these mantles become strongly luminous, and are said to last from 1,000 to 2,000 hours of constant use — **Duchesse mantle**, a large easy silk cloak for women, worn about 1870 — **Electoral mantle** See *electoral* — **Empress mantle**, a kind of bar noose worn by women about 1860 — **Josephine mantle**, an outer garment for women, with a cape, worn about 1850 — **Lady's mantle** See *lady's mantle* — **To take the mantle or mantle and ring**, to vow perpetual widowhood During the fifteenth century and later, it was customary for widows to take such pledges, sometimes in the presence of a clergyman or other witnesses See *widow's mantle* below — **Watteau mantle**, a woman's mantle or cloak worn about 1865, distinguished by a Watteau back and other resemblances to garments represented in the pictures of Watteau **Widow's mantle**, a mantle assumed, usually with a ring, as evidence of a vow of perpetual widowhood It appears to have been a russet cloak

mantle (man'tl), *v*, pret and pp *mantled*, ppr *mantling* [< ME *mantlen*, < *mantle*, *n*] I *trans* 1 To cover with or as if with a mantle; disguise, obscure or protect by covering up

> So thick rising sinuses
> Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that *mantle*
> Their clearer reason *Shak*, Tempest, v 1 67

> *Mar* Come I too late?
> *Com* Ay, if you come not in the blood of others,
> But *mantled* in your own *Shak*, Cor, i 6 29

> Darkness the skies had *mantled* o'er
> In aid of her design
> *Cowper* Queen's Visit to London

Specifically — 2 In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, to cover (a partly or completely calcined heap of the ore) with a layer of previously calcined ore Volatilization and loss of sulphur from excessive heat and the injurious action of wind and rain are thus avoided during the progress of the operation and while the heap is cooling

> Calcination is then effected by means of a smothered fire To this end, the mass is after a time covered with a coating of calcined ore, or *mantled*, as it is termed in order to shelter the burning heap from wind and rain, and to moderate the heat *Spons' Encyc Manuf*, I 427

II. *intrans.* 1 To expand and spread, serve as a mantle or covering

> The pair [of wings] that clad
> Each shoulder broad came *mantling* o'er his breast
> With regal ornament *Milton*, P L, v 279

2 To become covered with a coating, as a barmy liquid, send up froth or scum, cream, or cream over; foam

> The cup of joy
> Unmingled *mantles* to the goblet's brim
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii

3 To be or become overspread or suffused, as with blushes or color, hence, to display a superficial change of hue or of expression

> At the distant hint of dark surmise,
> The blood into the *mantling* cheek would rise
> *Crabbe*, Works, V 120

> The rosy blush of morn began to *mantle* in the east
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 109

> You could see an unusual, because a lively, spark dancing in his eyes, and a new found vivacity *mantling* on his dark physiognomy *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii

4 In *falconry*, to stretch out one wing after the leg, as a hawk, by way of relief; spread out the wings for ease sometimes used figuratively

> There my frail fancy, fed with full delight,
> Doth bath in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxii

> Or tend his spar hawke *mantling* in her mewe
> *Bp Hall*, Satires, iv 4

mantle-animal (man'tl-an"i-mal), *n.* A seasquirt, one of the ascidians or tunicaries, translating the technical name *Tunicata* *Haeckel*

mantle-breathing (man'tl-brē"тнing), *a* Respiring by means of the mantle or pallium; pallobranchiate, as a brachiopod: as, the *mantle-breathing* mollusks

mantle-cell (man'tl-sel), *n.* In *cryptogamy*, same as *tapetal cell.*

mantled (man'tld), *p. a.* [< ME *mantled*, < *mantle* + *-ed*2.] Provided with a mantle or a mantelet; protected.

They haue a Fort very well pallisadoed and *mantelled* with barkes of trees *Capt John Smith*, Works, I 120

They built two houses for them he daily expected from England, a faire Well of fresh water *mantled* with bricke
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 84

mantlepiece, *n.* See *mantelpiece*

mantler (mant'lėr), *n.* One who wears or is dressed in a mantle, one whose only clothing is a mantle

In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back
A Wilson, Hist Great Britain (1655).

mantlet, *n* See *mantelet*.

mantletree, *n* See *manteltree*

mantling (mant'ling), *n.* [Verbal n of *mantle*, *v.*] **1** A kind of cloth suitable for making mantles or the like —**2** In the manufacture of alum from aluminous shales or alum ores, a layer of calcined shale spread over a partly or completely calcined heap of the same material, to moderate the heat, prevent loss of sulphur, and protect the mass from the detrimental effects of wind and rain during the calcination and cooling —**3.** In *her* (*a*) The drapery which is often used as a background to a shield, crest, etc, originally perhaps the mantelet of the helmet or countoise (*b*) A mantelet, lambrequin, or countoise Also *mantle*

manto1†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *manteau*

manto2 (man'tō), *n* [Sp, a mantle or covering see *mantle*.] In *mining*, a stratum or bed, especially one which covers some valuable ore, or has some peculiarity of importance from a mining point of view It is usually qualified by some other word as *manto de ossa* (the bone layer) a stratum of cavernous limestone in the mining region of Chañarcillo in Chili The use of the word is limited to South America, and especially Chili In the gold placer mines of that country the manto is the "pay-streak" of gravel or that part of the gravel which contains the gold in paying quantity The barren gravels are called *manturrones* The word *manto* is occasionally used by those writing on the mines of South America in languages other than Spanish

manto-gown† (man'tō-goun), *n* Same as *manteau* or *mantua-gown*

mantologist (man-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *mantology* + *-ist*] One skilled in mantology or divination, a diviner, a prophet [Rare]

mantology (man-tol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr. *μαντεία*, divination), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The act or art of divination or prophesying [Rare]

manton†, **mantoon**†, *n* [< Sp *manton*, a shawl, < *manta*, a cloak see *mantle*] A shawl or wrap

I do heat there are bawds abroad,
That bring cut works, and *mantoons*, and convey letters To such young gentlewomen
Webster, Devil's Law Case, i 2.

mantra (man'tra), *n* [Skt, thought, a hymn or text of the Vedas, a spell, a charm, < √ *man*, think see *mind*1.] **1** A Vedic hymn of praise and prayer, collectively, the matter of the Sanhita or first division of the Veda, as distinguished from the liturgical matter, called the *brahmana* —**2** A sacred text used as a charm or incantation by Brahmans and Yogis

He [the Brahman] may play the mountebank or the conjurer, and with a stock of *mantras* and charms proceed to the curing of murrain in cattle, pip in chickens, and short windedness in old women
J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 375

man-trap (man'trap), *n* **1** A spring-trap or other engine for catching trespassers and marauders Its use has been made unlawful in Great Britain except when set in a dwelling house between sun set and sunrise

2 Anything, such as an open hatchway on shipboard, or an insecure building, ladder, etc, likely to become the cause of injury or death to the unwary [Colloq]

mantua (man'tụ-a), *n* [A corruption of *manteau*, formerly also *manto*, *mantoe*, and in the 17th century also prob (as the Sc form *manty* indicates) pron **mantue* (man'tū) (cf *beauty*, pron. bū'ti), whence, appar by association with *Mantua*, a town in Italy, the form *mantua* There was no actual connection with Mantua, and the supposed analogy of *milliner*, ult. < *Milan*, is fallacious] **1**† A manteau, specifically, a woman's gown, especially one open in front, showing the petticoat and the lining of the mantua itself

Condescending (tho' she is of a great House in France) to make *Mantua's* for the Improvement of the English
Steele, Grief A la-Mode, iii 1

A new *mantua* of genuine French silk. *Scott.*

Ribbons, *mantuas*, clocked stockings, and high heeled shoes *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxii

2 A loose cloak worn by women about 1850

mantua-gown† (man'tụ-a-goun), *n* A loose outer garment worn by women. *L. Phillips*

mantua-maker (man'tụ-ā-mā'kėr), *n* One who makes women's gowns; a dressmaker.

By profession a *mantua maker*, I am employed by the most fashionable ladies *Addison*, Guardian, No 118.

Mantua-maker's hem, a manner of uniting two pieces of material expeditiously, used by dressmakers, etc The ridge of the seam is left standing, not sewed down flat to the stuff

Mantuan (man'tū-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Mantuanus*, of Mantua, < *Mantua* (see def.)] **I.** *a* Belonging or pertaining to the town of Mantua, or to the province or former duchy of Mantua, in northern Italy frequently with reference to Virgil (born near Mantua) or his works

And let your comment be the *Mantuan* Muse
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 129

Ages clapsed ere Homer's lamp appear'd,
And ages ere the *Mantuan* swan was heard
Cowper, Table Talk, l 557

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Mantua

manty (man'ti), *n*, pl *manties* (-tiz) A Scotch form of *mantua* or *manteau*

My cousin's silk *manty*, and her gowd watch
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian

Manu (man'o), *n* [Skt, man, the supposed father of mankind see *man*, *n.*] In *Hindu myth* (*a*) A legendary being, son of Vivasvant (the sun), and progenitor of the human race, to whom is later ascribed the noted legal textbook called the Laws of Manu, or the *Manavadharma-çastra* (*b*) Later, also, one of a series of fourteen patriarchs or progenitors, presiding over successive periods or divisions of time, called *manvantaras*, each of 308,448,000 years

manual (man'ū-al), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *manuel*, ME *manuel* (n.), < OF *manuel*, F *manuel* = Sp Pg *manual* = It *manuale*, < L *manualis*, of or belonging to the hand, neut *manuale* the case or covering of a book, ML a handbook, service-book, etc, < *manus*, the hand see *main*3.] **I.** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the hand, performed, made, or used by the hand, employing the hands as, *manual* dexterity or skill, *manual* labor, a *manual* operation, the *manual* arts

I find some collections made of agriculture, and like wise of *manual* arts
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 123

Trained to the *manual* fight, and brutiscful toil
P Whitehead, The Gymnasiad, i

2 Having hands [Rare]

Persons deprived of hands beget *manual* issues
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, vii 2

3′ In *zool*, of or pertaining to the manus or hand: distinguished from *pedal* as, *manual* muscles, those which lie wholly in the hand —**Manual acts** (*eccles.*), the acts performed by the priest in consecrating the eucharist, such as the fraction or breaking of the bread, making the sign of the cross laying his hand on the paten etc —**Manual alphabet,** the letters made with the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb in conversation See *deaf mute* —**Manual benefice** See *benefice*, 2 **Manual covert** See *covert*, 6 —**Manual exercise,** in the military art, the exercise of handling the rifle and other arms with precision according to prescribed method as, the sergeant drilled his squad in *manual exercise* —**Manual keyboard** See II, 3 (*b*) —**Manual seal,** a signet used for impressing a seal by hand

There is my gage that *manual seal* of death,
That marks thee out for hell
Shak, Rich II, iv 1 25

Sign manual [< OF *seing manuel*], an autograph signature, especially, a signature to an official document executed by the hand of a sovereign or magistrate

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's *sign manual*
Clarendon, Civil Wars

II *n* **1** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled, especially, a book of convenient size containing the elements of a science, a collection of rules, or the like, designed for use as a text-book or as a reference-book, as, a *manual* of laws —**2** Specifically, an office-book of the medieval Catholic Church in England, containing the form to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments of communion (out of mass), baptism, penance, marriage, and extreme unction, and in churchings, burials, etc It corresponds to the Roman Catholic office book called the *ritual* The name *manual* (ML *manuale*) was sometimes used in France also

The *Manual* had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform, with the musical notation where needed, and the full rubrics for the administration of the Sacraments *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III ii 213

3 In *music* (*a*) In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital See *key*1, 4 (*b*), and *keyboard* (*b*) In organs, a keyboard for the hands opposed to *pedal* as, an organ with two *manuals* Abbreviated *M.* —**4** A fire-engine worked by hand, as distinguished from the more modern steam fire-engine See *fire-engine*

manualist (man'ū-al-ist), *n* [< *manual* + *-ist*] An artificer, a workman *Minsheu* [Rare]

manualiter (man-ū-al'i-tėr) *adv* [NL, < L. *manualis*, manual see *manual*] With the manuals, and without the pedals a direction in organ-playing

manual-key (man'ū-al-kē), *n* In an organ, one of the keys in a manual, in contradistinction to a *pedal-key*, which is operated by the foot

manually (man'ū-al-i), *adv* By hand, by means of the hands

manuary† (man'ū-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [< L *manuarius*, of the hand (as a noun, a manual laborer), < *manus*, the hand see *manual*, *main*3 Cf *manuel*1.] **I.** *a* Done or carried on by the hand, manual

In *manuary* crafts, though they be all good, yet that is accompted most noble that is most necessary
Lyly, Euphues, Anat of Wit, p 158

II. *n* **1** One who labors with his hands; a handicraftsman, an artificer, an artisan

There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do no more argue right to the sonship of God than the *manuary's* infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them saints
Bp Hall, Sermon on Rom viii 14

2 A consecrated glove

Some *manuaries* for handlers of relics
Latimer, Works, I 49 (*Davies*)

manubial† (mā-nū'bi-al), *a* [< L *manubialis*, of or belonging to booty, < *manubia*, money obtained from the sale of booty, also booty, spoils, < *manus*, the hand see *manual*] Belonging to spoils, taken in war —**Manubial column.** See *column*

manubria, *n* Plural of *manubrium*.

manubrial (mā-nū'bri-al), *a* [< *manubrium* + *-al*] In *anat*, of or pertaining to a manubrium, having the character of a manubrium, resembling a handle as, the *manubrial* part of the sternum

manubriated (mā-nū'bri-ā-ted), *a* [< *manubrium* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2] Having a manubrium, as a sternum used chiefly in ornithology

manubrium (mā-nū'bri-um), *n*, pl *manubria* (-ą) [= Sp Pg *manubrio*, < L *manubrium*, a handle, haft, hilt, < *manus*, the hand see *manual*] **1** In some technical uses, a handle or haft Specifically —**2** In *anat* and *zool* (*a*) The presternum, or first piece of the sternum, of most mammals, the anterior, or in man the upper, segment of the sternum, corresponding to the first pair of ribs, and succeeded by a piece or pieces collectively called the *gladiolus* or *mesosternum* See cut under *sternum* (*b*) In birds, a small process, often forked, of the fore border of the sternum, in the middle line, at the root of the keel See cut under *cpipleura* (*c*) The handle of the malleus, the process of the outer ear-bone connected with the inner surface of the tympanic membrane See cut under *ossiculum* (*d*) In hydrozoans, the sac or polypite which projects from the center of the concavity of the nectocalyx of a medusa or the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore. See *medusoid* —**3** In *bot*, a cylindrical cell which arises from the center of the inner face of each of the eight shields that compose the wall of the antheridium in the *Characeæ* Also called *handle*. Compare *head*, 6 (*c*), and *head-cell*.

From the center of the inner face of each shield a cylindrical cell, termed a handle or *manubrium* projects in wards nearly to the center of the globe
Bennett and Murray, Cryptogamic Bot, p 177

4 In *organ-building* a stop-knob or handle

manucaption (man-ū-kap'shon), *n* [< ML *manucaptio(n-)*, < L *manus*, hand, + *captio(n-)*, taking see *caption*] In *old law*, a writ for the appearance or bringing in of a person who could not be admitted to bail by the sheriff or an inferior magistrate

This *manucaption* was intended to secure the attendance of the members *Stubbs*, Const Hist, § 424

manucaptor (man-ū-kap'tor), *n* [< ML *manucaptor*, < L *manus*, hand, + *captor*, a taker (hunter) see *captor*] In *old law*, one who stands bail for the appearance of another, a surety

For each of them (newly chosen representatives) *manucaptors* or bailsmen were provided who were bound for their obedience to the writ, and the names of the *manucaptors* were entered in the return
Stubbs Const Hist, § 424

manucode (man'ū-kōd), *n* [< *Manucodia.*] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Manucodia* of Boddaert; a chalybean. The term has also been used for some of the true birds of Paradise of the genus *Paradisea* of Linnæus or *Manucodiata* of Brisson

Manucodia (man-ū-kō'di-a), *n.* [NL (Boddaert, 1783), a misprint for *Manucodiata*, q v] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds, either included in the family *Paradiseidæ* or placed in *Sturnidæ*, and typical of a subfamily *Manucodinæ* (also called *Phonygama* by Lesson in 1828, and *Chalybeus* by Cuvier in 1829), the manucodes or chalybeans There are several species of these beautiful birds, with glossy blue-black plumage, inhabiting the Papuan region, or New Guinea and the islands zoologically related thereto The longest- and best-known of these is *M viridis*, called *M chalybeus* by Boddaert, and *Chalybeus paradiseus* by Cuvier *M kerau dren* (Lesson), *M goulds* (Gray), *M atra* (Lesson), *M pyr rhoptera* (Temminck), *M morotensis* (Schlegel), and *M obscura* (Bernstein) are others, the last three form a separate subgenus called *Lycocorax* by Bonaparte in 1853

manucodiata (man-ū-kō-di-ā'tȧ), *n* [NL, from a Malay name *manuk-dewata*, a bird of Paradise, lit. 'bird of the gods' Cf *mamuque*] 1 An old and disused name for a bird of Paradise

The male and female *Manucordata* [read *manucodiata*?], the male having a hollow in the back, in which it is reported the female both lays and hatches her eggs.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb 4, 1645.

2 [*cap*] A genus of Paradise birds established by Brisson in 1760, equivalent to the Linnean genus *Paradisea* Two species were included by Brisson under this generic name, *Manucodiata major* and *M minor*, corresponding respectively to the *Paradisea apoda* and *P regia* of Linnæus, neither of which pertains to the later genus *Manucodia* [Not in use]

Manucodiinæ (man-ū-kō-di-ī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Manucodia* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of birds named by Cabanis in 1847 from the genus *Manucodia* The term is little used, but by G R Gray (1870) it is employed for a subfamily of *Sturnidæ* composed of the two genera *Astrapia* and *Manucodia*

manuducent† (man-ū-dū'sent), *n* [< ML *manuducen(t-)s*, ppr of *manuducere*, lead by the hand, < L. *manus*, the hand, + *ducere*, lead see *duct.*] One who leads by the hand; a manuductor. [Rare]

manuduction (man-ū-duk'shon), *n* [= Sp *manuduccion*, < ML *manuductio(n-)*, < *manuducere*, lead by the hand see *manuducent*] A leading by the hand, the act of guiding, careful guidance [Archaic]

The only door to enter into the kingdom of God was water, by the *manuduction* of the Spirit.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 151

It is amusing to see the imperial air with which he enounces his behests to applicants for his *manuduction*
F Hall, Recent English, p 112

manuductor (man-ū-duk'tor), *n* [= F *manuducteur* = Sp *manuductor*, < ML *manuductor*, < *manuducere*, lead by the hand see *manuducent*] One who leads by the hand, a leader, a guide, specifically, in *medieval music*, one who indicated the rhythm to a choir by beating time with his hand or by striking pieces of wood or shell together, a conductor [Archaic]

Love be your *manuductor*, may the tears
Of penitence free you from (all) future fears
Jordan, Poems

manuductory (man-ū-duk'tō-ri), *a* [< *manuductor* see *-ory*] Leading by or as by the hand, serving as a guide, or for guidance *Bp Wordsworth*, Church Hist., I 229

manufact† (man-ū-fakt'), *n.* [< L. *manufactus*, made by hand see *manufacture*] Manufacture.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children *Maydman*, Naval Speculations, p 312.

T encourage woolen *manufact*
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, III

manufactory (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *a* and *n* [< L *manus*, the hand, + **factorius*, adj , neut LL. *factorium*, an oil-press, later a factory. see *factory*. Cf. *manufacture.*] **I.**† *a.* Of or pertaining to manufacturing; employed in manufacturing as, a *manufactory* operation *Swift.*

Servile and *manufactory* men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.
Lord, Hist Banians (1630), p 70 (*Latham*)

II. *n* , pl. *manufactories* (-riz). 1† The act of manufacturing, manufacture

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home
Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism, p 190 (*Latham*)

2 A building in which goods are manufactured, more generally, any place where articles for use or consumption are regularly made more comprehensive in scope than *factory* See *factory*, 4

manufactural (man-ū-fak'tū-ral), *a.* [< *manufacture* + *-al*] Pertaining or relating to manufactures. as, *manufactural* demand. *W. Taylor.*

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *manufacture*, = F. *manufacture* = Sp. Pg *manufactura*, < ML *manufactura*, a making by hand, < L. *manufactus*, prop as two words, *manu factus*, made by hand *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factus*, pp of *facere*, make see *man*[3], *manual*, and *factor*] 1. The operation of making goods or wares of any kind; the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery. used more especially of production in a large way by machinery or by many hands working cooperatively

They have here [at Antab] a considerable *manufacture* of coarse stamped callicoes
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 155

By means of trade and *manufactures* a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford
Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv 9

2 Anything made for use from raw or prepared materials, collectively, manufactured articles, figuratively, anything formed or produced, a contrivance

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country *Addison*

The tendency for a long time appears to have been to discourage domestic linguistic *manufactures*, and promote the importation of foreign wares
G P Marsh, Lects on Eng Lang , xii

3† A place or building in which manufacturing operations are carried on, a factory. *E Phillips*, 1706

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v* , pret and pp *manufactured*, ppr *manufacturing* [= F *manufacturer* = Sp Pg *manufacturar*, from the noun] **I.** *trans* 1 To make or fabricate, as anything for use, especially in considerable quantities or numbers, or by the aid of many hands or of machinery, work materials into the form of as, to *manufacture* cloth, pottery, or hardware; to *manufacture* clothing, boots and shoes, or cigars

Manufactured articles were hardly to be found
Macaulay, Hist Eng , xii

2 Figuratively, to produce artificially, elaborate or get up by contrivance or special effort, hence, to make a show of, simulate as, to *manufacture* words or phrases; a *manufactured* public opinion, *manufactured* grief or emotion

Sunday Journals will presently begin to pour out gloomy crop news *manufactured* for the benefit of speculators. *New York Tribune*, Jan 18, 1885

3 To use as material for manufacture, work up into form for use, make something from as, to *manufacture* wool into cloth

II. *intrans* To be occupied in manufactures, fabricate or elaborate something

Plants are essentially characterized by their *manufacturing* capacity — by their power of working up mere mineral matters into complex organic compounds
Huxley, Anim and Veg Kingdoms

manufacturer (man-ū-fak'tūr-ėr), *n* One who manufactures, one who is engaged in the business of manufacturing

manufacturing[1] (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *manufacture*, *v*] The act or process of making articles for use; the system of industry which produces manufactured articles

manufacturing[2] (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *p a* [Ppr. of *manufacture*, *v*] Pertaining to or concerned in manufacture; industrial as, a *manufacturing* community

manul, *n* [Native name] A wild cat of Tartary and Siberia, *Felis manul*, of about the same size as the common European wildcat, *F catus*, but with longer legs It is of a yellowish color with whitish variegations, the tail ringed and the head striped with black.

Manulea (mā-nū'lē-a), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), so called in allusion to the five lobes of the corolla, < L. *manus*, hand] A genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, type of the tribe *Manuleæ*, distinguished by the five-parted or -cleft calyx, the slender suberect corolla, the lobes of which are often notched, and the entire style There are about 25 species, which are herbs, rarely shrubs, and all natives of southern Africa. The flowers are small, generally orange-colored, disposed in simple or compound racemes The fruit is a capsule with the valves two-cleft at the apex

Manuleæ (mā-nū'lē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), for *Manuleeæ*, < *Manulea* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, distinguished by having the lower leaves almost always opposite, the fifth stamen much reduced or rarely perfect, the anthers one-celled, the capsule dehiscent into valves, and the inflorescence centripetal. The tribe includes 8 genera and about 100 species, which are mostly herbs, the majority being natives of southern Africa. Written *Manuleæ* by Bentham (1846)

manumisset, manumisst (man-ū-mīz', -mis'), *v. t.* [Also *manumize*, < L *manumissus*, pp. of *manumittere*, manumit see *manumit*] Same as *manumit*

Whether, then, being my *manumised* slave,
He owed not himself to me?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v 2

The episcopal reformation has *manumized* kings from the usurpation of Rome
Dryden, Ded of Plutarch's Lives

manumission (man-ū-mish'on), *n* [< F. *manumission* = Sp *manumision* = Pg. *manumissão* = It *manumissione*, < L *manumissio(n-)*, the freeing of a slave, < *manumittere*, pp *manumissus*, free, manumit see *manumit*] Liberation from slavery, bondage, or restraint, a setting free; emancipation [To complete the usual legal ceremony of manumission in ancient Rome, the master turned the slave around and released him from his hand before a magistrate]

Then whereto serves it to have been enlarg'd
With this free *manumission* of the mind?
Daniel, Musophilus

Languages, by a regardless Adoption of some new Words, and *Manumission* of old, do often vary, yet the whole Bulk of the Speech keeps intire *Howell*, Letters, iv 19

Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of *manumission*
Blackstone, Com , II vi

manumit (man-ū-mit'), *v t* , pret and pp *manumitted*, ppr. *manumitting* [= OF *manumetre*, *manumettre*, *manumiter* = Sp *manumitir* = It *manomettere*, *manimettere*, < L *manumittere*, release from one's power, set at liberty, free, enfranchise, < *manus*, hand, power, + *mittere*, send see *mission*] To release from slavery, liberate from personal bondage or servitude; set free, as a slave, emancipate

The Christian masters were not bound to *manumit* their slaves, and yet were commended if they did so
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 202

That Poem which you pleased to approve of so highly in Manuscript is now *manumitted*, and made free Denizen of the World *Howell*, Letters, ii 78

=**Syn.** *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, etc See *emancipate*

manumize†, *v t* See *manumise*

manumotive (man-ū-mō'tiv), *a* [< L. *manus*, hand, + NL *motivus*, moving see *motive*] Movable or moved by hand [Rare]

Since the development of the lighter machines of the present day, the idea of a *manumotive* carriage, so familiar to our forefathers, has been frequently mooted
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p 425

manumotor (man-ū-mō'tor), *n* [< L *manus*, hand, + *motor*, a mover see *motor*] A small wheel-carriage so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction by hand-power.

manurable (ma-nūr'a-bl), *a* [< *manure* + *-able.*] 1† That may be cultivated; cultivable.

This book [Doomsday] in effect gives an account not only of the *manurable* lands in every manor, town, or vill, but also of the number and natures of their several inhabitants *Sir M Hale*, Orig of Mankind, p 235

2 That may be manured, or enriched by manure, capable of fertilization.

manurage† (ma-nūr'āj), *n.* [< *manure* + *-age*] Cultivation

Now of the Conqueror this Isle hath "Brutaine" unto name,
And with his Troians Brute began *manurage* of the same
Warner, Albion's England, III 14

manurance (ma-nūr'ans), *n.* [< *manure* + *-ance.*] 1. Cultivation [Archaic]

The culture and *manurance* of minds in youth hath a forcible, though unseen, operation
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 258.

The tenant is entitled to that species of product only which grows by the industry and *manurance* of man, and to one crop only of that product
L A Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p 11

2 Application of manure, manuring. [Rare]

I will see if they will not grow in this soil, even with less toil and *manurance* *Thoreau*, Walden, p 177

manure (ma-nūr'), *v t* , pret. and pp *manured*, ppr. *manuring.* [< ME. *menuren*, *maynouren*, < OF. *manoevrer*, *manovrer*, manage, handle, lit. work by hand see *manœuver* and *mainor.*] 1†. To manage; regulate by care or attention.— 2†. To cultivate by manual labor, till; develop by culture.

Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for mans habitation, were it fully *manured* and inhabited by industrious people *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I 114

3. To apply manure to; treat with a fertilizer or fertilizing materials or elements: as, to *manure* a field or a crop.

Mawene and un-made, *maynoyrede* bott lyttylle,
In swathes sweppene downe fulle of awete floures
Thare unbrydilles theis bolde, and baytes theire horses.
Morte Arthure (E E T S.), l. 2507.

With branches overgrown,
That mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton, P L., iv 628

The soil will in due time be *manured* by the overflowing of that river [the Nile], though they neither see nor know the true cause of it. *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I xv

4. To serve as manure for

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly *Addison*, Cato, iii. 1

manure (ma-nūr'), *n.* [< *manure*, *v.*] Any substance added to the soil with the view of rendering it more fertile; specifically, and as used in leases and other contracts relating to real property, the excrementitious product of live stock, with refuse litter, accumulated, and used for enriching the land. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, blood, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, also of bats), the scrapings of leather and horn, the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals, etc Liquid manure, consisting of town sewage, the drainings of dung heaps, stables, and cow-houses, etc., is largely employed in many places. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure The principal mineral matters employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, various sulphates, phosphates, nitrates, etc

manure-distributer (ma-nūr'dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n* An agricultural machine for spreading a layer of manure evenly over the ground.

manure-drag (ma-nūr'drag), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-fork with curved tines projecting downward, used for hauling manure from a wagon in unloading, for dragging it to a place convenient for piling or loading, or for distributing over a field and harrowing in manure that has been dumped in heaps Also called *manure-hook*

manure-drill (ma-nūr'dril), *n* In *agri.* (*a*) An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered manure either in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired. (*b*) A form of watering-cart for distributing in streams over the surface of a field liquid manure carried in the box of the vehicle. *E H Knight*

manure-fork (ma-nūr'fôrk), *n* A fork, usually with four flat prongs, used for lifting and distributing manure

manure-hook (ma-nūr'hůk), *n* In *agri.* (*a*) Same as *manure-drag* (*b*) A hand-implement used for the same purposes as the manure-drag.

manure-loader (ma-nūr'lō″dėr), *n.* A form of horse-fork for loading into a wagon large bunches of stable-manure *E H Knight.*

manurement† (ma-nūr'ment), *n* [< *manure* + *-ment.*] The art or process of manuring or cultivating, cultivation *Sir H Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 76

manurer (ma-nūr'ėr), *n* One who manures lands.

manure-spreader (ma-nūr'spred″ėr), *n.* Same as *manure-distributer*

Manuria (mā-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., from an E Ind. name.] **1.** A genus of turtles, typical of the subfamily *Manuriana* Also *Manouria.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A land-tortoise of this genus, *Manuria fusca*, inhabiting parts of the hill-country of India. In some respects it resembles a fresh-water turtle of the family *Clemmydæ* The plastron has ten plates, disposed in five pairs, the two pectoral shields are small, angular, and removed toward the sides at the hinder edge of the axillæ

manurial (ma-nū'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *manure* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to manure; serving for manure; fertilizing: as, the *manurial* value of phosphates.

To maintain its good tilth by the *manurial* products which it is now capable of supplying
J R Nichols, Fireside Science, p 104

manurially (ma-nū'ri-ąl-i), *adv.* As regards manure or its production.

Manuriana (mā-nū-ri-an'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Manuria* + *-ana.*] In Gray's system of classification, a subfamily of *Testudinidæ*, typified by the genus *Manuria*, including two Indian species of separate genera, more like the fresh-water tortoises than the other *Testudinidæ.* Also *Manouriana.*

manus (mā'nus), *n.*; pl. *manus* [L., the hand, hence power: see *main*[3], *manual*, etc.] **1.** **The hand.** Technically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrated animal, including all beyond the forearm or fore leg (antebrachium). It is divided into three segments, the carpus, the metacarpus, and the phalanges. See *hand* [The word is used to avoid the implication of any difference between "hand" as of a man and "fore foot" as of a quadruped, it is chiefly a morphological term, opposed to *pes*, which is the corresponding segment of the hind limb Sometimes called *pes anticus*] (*b*) The prehensile organ of a crustacean, the chela or great chelate claw, as of a lobster. (*c*) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg *Kirby* (*d*) In *ichth*, the pectoral fin

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) Same as *dominium*, but more commonly used of power over persons.

Old blind Appius Claudius, or old Cato the Censor, was not stronger than the young men who were in his *manus*, and yet both of them ruled their respective households with absolute sway. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p 28

(*b*) More specifically, the power of a Roman husband over his wife as, *in manu* (of a woman), under the marital authority.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *a* and *n* [= F. *manuscrit* = Sp *manuscrito* = Pg. *manuscripto* = It. *manoscritto*, *manuscritto*, a and n., < ML *manuscriptus*, a., L. prop as two words, *manu scriptus*, written by hand, ML. (neut.) *manuscriptum*, n., a book or paper written by hand, < *manu*, abl of *manus*, hand, + *scriptus*, pp of *scribere*, write see *script* Cf *chirograph*, of like meaning] **I.** *a.* **1.** Written with the hand, in handwriting (not printed)

In a *manuscript* account of the building of the palace, it is mentioned that at the entrance were two columns
E A Freeman, Venice, p 250

2 Consisting of writings or written books.

He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the *manuscript* library at Lambeth
Bp Porteus, Abp Secker, p 55

II. *n* **1.** A book, paper, or instrument written by hand with ink or other pigment, or with a pencil or the like, a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed Especially—**2.** Such a book, paper, or instrument so written before the introduction and general adoption of printing in the fifteenth century, or in a style in vogue before the invention of printing The oldest surviving manuscripts are Egyptian, of which some are at least 3,500 years old Ancient manuscripts are written on papyrus, parchment, or vellum, and are usually in the form of a long band which was rolled for convenience about a rod Greek manuscripts are in uncial, cursive or minuscule characters the uncials are the oldest form, and resemble modern capitals. The cursive characters are derived from the uncials, though they came to differ much from these in shape, and are used in manuscripts from the second century before Christ. The minuscule writing is that practised with few or no exceptions since the ninth century, the forms of the earliest printed Greek closely resemble it. Latin manuscripts are in capital, uncial, cursive, or minuscule characters The capitals are the earliest form, but their use was not entirely discontinued until the Carolingian epoch The uncials, of which the letters are characterized by their rounded shape, were developed very early, attained their highest perfection in the fourth century, and continued in use until the ninth century The cursive writing was developed from the uncial, it appears in the graffiti found scratched on the walls of Pompeii, Rome, etc., and is the parent of many old systems of writing, as the Lombard and Merovingian The minuscule style was developed in the eighth century, in the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and reached its perfection in the twelfth century In this style are written the splendid manuscripts of the middle ages, produced for the most part in monasteries, and enriched with superbly illuminated initial letters and elaborately painted miniatures Upon the introduction of printing, the minuscule writing supplied models to the earliest type-makers *Palimpsest manuscripts* are manuscripts written in antiquity or in the early middle ages upon papyrus or vellum from which earlier writing had been erased Modern science has been successful in deciphering the imperfectly effaced characters of many such manuscripts, and has recovered in this way some of our most valuable remnants of classic literature The three most important Biblical manuscripts extant are the Alexandrian Codex, the Vatican Codex, and the Sinaitic Codex (See *codex*) These are of course all uncials. See *capital*[1], *cursive*, *majuscule*, *minuscule*, *uncial* Often abbreviated *MS*, plural *MSS*

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *v. t* [< *manuscript*, *n.*] To write by hand. [Rare.]

manuscriptal (man'ū-skrip-tal), *a.* [< *manuscript* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of manuscript; found or occurring in manuscript or manuscripts. [Rare]

The more absurd the *manuscriptal* letter,
They paint, from thence, some fancy'd beauty better
Byron, Epistle to a Friend.

A *manuscriptal* painting of the 9th century in the Cotton Library *Encyc Brit*, XII 394

manustupration (man″ū-stū-prā'shon), *n* Masturbation

manutenency†, **manutenancy**† (man-ū-ten'en-si, -an-si), *n.* [< OF. *manutenence*, ML. *manutenentia*, < *manutenen(t-)* *s.* ppr. of *manutenere*, hold in hand, maintain. see *maintain.* Cf. *maintenance.*] **1.** Maintenance. *Abp Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 83.—**2.** A writ used in cases of maintenance.

manutergium (man-ū-tėr'ji-um), *n.*; pl *manutergia* (-ą). Same as *mample*, 4.

manway (man'wā), *n.* **1.** A manhole [Eng] —**2.** In *coal-mining* (*a*) A small passageway used by the miners, but not for transportation of the coal (*b*) The passage used as an airway or chute

man-worship (man'wėr″ship), *n* The worship of man, undue reverence or extreme adulation paid to a man

manworth†, *n* The price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord for the killing of his villein *Bailey*, 1731

manworthy (man'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Worthy of a man, becoming a man [Rare]

Where is it in advance to a better and more *manworthy* order of things? *Coleridge*

Manx, Manks (mangks), *a* and *n.* [A contr of earlier *Manisk*, < *Man*, the Isle of Man (W *Manaw*, L *Mona* (Cæsar, Pliny), *Monapia* (Pliny), Gr *Μονάοιδα* (Ptolemy), cf W *Mon*, L *Mona*, Anglesey), + *-isk*, mod E *-ish*[1] Cf *Welsh*, *Scotch*, *Erse*, similarly contracted Cf *Mannan*] **I.** *a* Of or belonging to the Isle of Man, situated in the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland, or to its language

Yf any suche *Manske* or Iryshe Roge Vacabounde or Beggar ben alredy or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on Land in any parte of England or of Wales the same shalbe conveyghed to the next port in or next whiche they were landed, and from thence be transported
Laws of Eliz (1572), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 109.

Manx cat See *cat*[1] —**Manx puffin**, the shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*

II. *n* **1.** The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic. —**2.** *pl* Natives or inhabitants of the Isle of Man, Manxmen —**3** [*l c*] The shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.*

Manxman (mangks'man), *n* , pl *Manxmen* (-men) A man of the Isle of Man See *Manx*, *n* , 2

Manxwoman (mangks'wum″an), *n* ; pl *Manxwomen* (-wim'en). A woman of the Isle of Man See *Manx*, *n* , 2

many[1] (men'i), *a* , compar *more*, superl. *most* (formerly regularly *manest*) [< ME *many*, *mony*, *mani*, *moni*, *mani*, etc , < AS *manig*, *monig*, *manig* = OS *manag*, *manag* = OFries *monich*, *manich*, *monech*, *manch* = MD *menech*, D *menig* = MLG *mannich*, *mennich* = OHG *manag*, *manac*, MHG *manec*, G *manig* (in comp), usually contr *manch* = Icel *margr* (for **mangr*) = Sw *många* = Dan. *mange* = Goth *managis*, many Root unknown, according to one view, lit. as if **manny*, i e 'containing men' (involving the notion of a crowd of persons), < AS. *man*, etc , man, + *-ig*, an adj suffix, E *-y*[1] But this ignores the similar and prob cognate forms Ir. *minic* = Gael *minig* = W. *mynych*, frequent, and OBulg *mĭnogu*, *mnogŭ* = Sloven *mnog* = Serv. *mnozhina* = Bohem *mnohy*, etc , = Russ *mnogie*, pl., many, and there is no instance in which an AS. or Goth adj formed from a noun by adding the suffix *-ig* or *-ags* has developed another noun by the formative orig contained in the noun *many* (AS *menigu*) see *many*[1], *n.* Whatever the root, it is clear that the word has no connection with L *magnus*, great see *main*[2.] **1.** Being or consisting of a large number of units or individuals, numerous often used alone, the noun being understood See *many*[1], *n.*

To Winchestre and to Wych Ich wente to the feire,
With *mony* maner marchaundise as my mayster hihte.
Piers Plowman (A), v 120

Many are the afflictions of the righteous Ps xxxiv 19

For *many* shall come in my name, and shall deceive *many* Mat. xxiv 5

He is not the best wright that hewes the *mamest* speals
Ray, Proverbs (2d ed , 1678), p 369

Evadne Is there none else here?
Melantius None but a fearful conscience, that's too *many*
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, iv 1

2 Being one of a large number, belonging to an aggregate or category, considered singly as one of a kind followed by *a*, *an*, or *another*, used distributively The phrase *many a one*, so used, was formerly *many one* without the article

I've met wi' *mony a* gentle knicht,
I hae gae me sic a fill
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I 151).

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear
Gray, Elegy

So she, like *many another* babbler hurt
Whom she would soothe. *Tennyson*, Guinevere

3. Being of a certain number, large or small; plural (especially in the phrase *the many* as opposed to *the one*), after a term of qualification (*as*, *so*, *too*, and especially *how* in interrogations) often with the qualified noun omitted as, *how many* people were there? *how many* will go? *as many* as the room will hold, not *so many* as before, *too many* men are dishonest

Behold *how many* things they witness against thee
Mark xv 4

Dost thou conjure for wenches, that thou call'st for such store,
When one is one *too many*? *Shak*, C of E, iii 1 35

The Greek will drink *as many* Glasses as there be Letters in his Mistress s name *Howell*, Letters, ii 54

4 Much *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]—**Many one**† See def 2

Anthony, the full noble souerayn,
Off paynyms hath ryght *manyon* slain
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 2275

Not many, not much [Slang]—**So many** (*a*) Such a number or an equal number of as, packed together like *so many* herrings

All *so many* as his menne mighten areche.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E E T S), l 441

The women of the place had fled, like *so many* frighted deer, to one of the principal churches
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 11

(*b*) Such a number indefinitely or distributively as, he took *so many* of these, and *so many* of those, and *so many* of the others.—**Too many**, too strong, too powerful, too able as, they are *too many* for us, he is *too many*, or one *too many*, for us [Colloq] [*Many* is prefixed to a great number of participial adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves as, *many*-armed, *many* colored, *many* cornered, *many* eyed]=**Syn. 1** Manifold, multiplied, various, divers, sundry, frequent

many[1] (men'i), *n* [< ME *manye*, **menye*, < AS. *menigu*, *mænigeo*, *manigu* (= OS *menigi* = MLG *menige*, *menie*, *menje* = OHG *managī*, *manakī*, *menigī*, *menikī*, MHG *menege*, G. *menge* = Icel *mengi* = Sw *mangd* = Dan *mængde* = Goth *managei*), a crowd, many persons, < *manig*, many see *many*[1], *a*. *Many*, *n*, is thus not merely the adj used as a noun, but was formed from the adj in early times, with a suffix now lost *Many*[1] in the sense of 'crowd' became confused with *many*[2], *menye*, *meiny*, a retinue of servants see *meiny* In the collective use the noun *many*[1], with the def art, is not easily distinguished from the adj *many*[1] used in the plural as a noun] 1 A multitude, a great aggregate, specifically, the mass of people, the generality, the common herd

O thou fond *many*, with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke!
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 3 91

The will of the *many*, and their interest, must very often differ *Burke*, Rev in France

2 A considerable number with the indefinite article, and followed by *of* expressed or understood

A many of us were called together before him, to say our minds in certain matters
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

Like *a many of* these lisping hawthorn buds
Shak, M W of W, iii. 3 77

They have not shed *a many* tears
Dear eyes, since first I knew them well
Tennyson, Miller s Daughter

[The phrase *a many* (as well as *a pretty many*) is now rare or colloquial, yet *a good many* and *a great many* are still in common use]

many[2]† (men'i), *n* See *meiny*

manyberry (men'i-ber"i), *n* Same as *hackberry*.

many-folded (men'i-fōl"ded), *a* Having many folds, doublings, or complications.

His puissant armes about his noble brest,
And *many folded* shield he bound about his wrest
Spenser, F Q, II iii 1

many-headed (men'i-hed"ed), *a* Having many heads. Applied to mythological beings fabled to have a number of heads on a single body, and in literature referring especially to the Lernæan hydra, called the *many headed monster* a phrase hence sometimes used of an excited mob or the mass of the common people, considered as one body moved by many furious or irrational impulses

So with this bold opposer rushes on
This *many-headed monster*, multitude
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

manyness (men'i-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being many in number; numerousness; multiplicity. *Mind*, XLI. 60. [Rare]

manyplies (men'i-plīz), *n. sing* and *pl* [Also *maniplies* and (Sc) *moniplies*, < *many*[1] + *ply*, *n*.] The third stomach of a ruminant, technically named the *omasum* or *psalterium* so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book.

manyroot (men'i-röt), *n* A plant, *Ruellia tuberosa*, found in Texas, Mexico, California, the West Indies, and elsewhere Its flowers are large and blue, and its tuberous roots have emetic properties.

many-sided (men'i-sī"ded), *a*. Having many sides; hence, figuratively, having many aspects, qualities, or capabilities; of diversified range or scope, not narrowly limited

The Bishop of Cyrene was one of those *many sided* volatile, restless men who taste joy and sorrow abundantly and passionately *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi

many-sidedness (men'i-sī"ded-nes), *n*. The condition of having many sides, hence, figuratively, the quality of being many-sided, diversity of character or capability, wideness of range or view

manywise, manyways (men'i-wīz, -wāz), *adv* In many different ways; multifariously; variously

Manzanilla (man-za-nil'ä), *n* [Sp., perhaps so called from a town near Seville] Sherry of unusually dry and light character, specifically, a sherry produced in the district of San Lucar de Barrameda in Spain.

manzanita (man-za-nē'tä), *n* [Sp., dim of *manzana*, apple] One of several shrubs or small trees of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, found in the western United States These are, especially, *A tomentosa*, a shrub from 2 to 6 feet high *A pungens*, the most common manzanita, abounding everywhere on dry ridges, whether on the coast or at great elevations, and *A glauca* the great-berried manzanita distinguished by its larger solid fruit, with a large five-celled stone

maor (mär), *n*. [Gael. *maor*, *maer*, a steward, perhaps < ML *major*, a steward, etc.: see *major*, *mayor*] Anciently, in Scotland, a steward of crown or fiscal lands, whose rank afterward became that of a thane See *maormor*

Maori (mä'ō-ri or mou'ri), *n* and *a* [< *Maori*, lit 'native,' 'indigenous'] **I.** *n* 1 One of the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian race of the Malay family, distinguished for their natural capacity and vigor Most of them now profess Christianity, but they have vigorously though unsuccessfully resisted English dominion —2 The language of the Maoris

II. *a*. Of or belonging to the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, or to their language —**Maori rat** See *rat*

maormor (mar'mōr), *n* [Gael, < *maor*, *maer*, a steward, + *mor*, great] Anciently, in Scotland, a royal steward of high dignity and power, placed over a province instead of a thanage After the introduction of feudalism the maormors became earls Also written *mormaer*.

As to the office of *Mormaer*, there seems little doubt that, like the Maor, he was a royal official resembling the "Graphio" amongst the early Franks, and the Scandinavian "Jarl," acting as a royal deputy, and retaining in early times the third part of the royal revenue and prerogatives. *Book of Deer*

Maoutia (mā-ö'ti-ä), *n* [NL (Weddell, 1854), named after E *Lemaout*, a French botanist.] A genus of urticaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Urticeæ* and the subtribe *Bæhmerieæ*. It is characterized by the minuteness or absence of the perianth in the female flowers, by flowers borne in small panicled heads, and by tufted or plumose stigmas There are 8 species, natives of eastern India, the Malay archipelago, and the South Pacific islands They are shrubs with alternate petioled leaves that are sometimes three nerved and crenate, the flowers are small, disposed in little heads, generally in the axils of the leaves, sometimes terminal See *grass-cloth* and *pooa*.

map[1] (map), *n* [Early mod. E. *mappe*, < OF (also F) *mappe* = Sp *mapa* = Pg *mappa*, *mapa*, a map, = It *mappa*, a map, prop, as in OF F. It, a napkin, = D *map*, *mappe*, map, portfolio, = G Dan *mappe*, portfolio, < L *mappa*, a napkin, table-cloth, a cloth or handkerchief to give the signal in racing; said to be of Punic origin. Hence ML. *mappa mundi* (> OF. *mappemonde*, > ME *mappemounde*, q v), a map of the world, a map being compared, with regard to its folding or to its being spread out on a table, to a napkin or table-cloth The L. *mappa* became corrupted in ML to *napa*, > ult E. *napery*, *napkin*, and *napron*, *apron*, q. v] 1 A drawing upon a plane surface representing a part or the whole of the earth's surface or of the heavens, every point of the drawing corresponding to some geographical or celestial position, according to some law, of perspective, etc, which is called the *projection*, or, better, the *map-projection* See *projection* A map of the earth, or of a part of the earth, frequently exhibits merely the positions of countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, cities, etc, relatively to one another, and, by means of lines of latitude and longitude, relatively to every other point on the earth's surface Maps may be so colored or shaded as to give a variety of information for example, to indicate the geological structure, the amount of rainfall, the principal productions, or the languages spoken There are thus geological, meteorological, linguistic, faunal, and other kinds of maps In maps on a large scale, or those which are the result of careful topographical surveys, the relief of the surface is generally indicated with more or less accuracy. This is done either by contour-lines or hachures, or by simple shading By the latter method, as ordinarily practised, the indications of the relief of the surface are but rough in character With sufficiently accurate data and a careful and artistic treatment, a close approach may, however, in this way be made to the effect obtained by photographing a model of the surface in question in an oblique light From such a photograph the eye gets at once a very clear idea of the character of the surface.

Peering in *maps* for ports and piers and roads
Shak, M of V., i 1 19

2 Figuratively, a distinct and precise representation of anything

A liuely *mappe* of the deadly and damnable state of sinne and sinners (without Christ)
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 84

Catchment-basin map See *catchment*—**Conform map-projection, conical map-projection** See *projection*.—**Contour-line map** See *contour line*—**Dissected map** See *dissect*—**Erratic map** See *erratic* =**Syn. 1** See *chart*

map[1] (map), *v t*, pret. and pp. *mapped*, ppr *mapping*. [< *map*[1], *n*] 1. To draw or delineate in a chart or map, as the configuration and position of any portion of land. Hence—2. Figuratively, to lay down as in a map, sketch, delineate, or describe minutely and accurately: often with *out* as, to *map out* a course of study or reading

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly *Shak*, Cymbeline, iv 1 2.

We *map* the starry sky *M Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

map[2] (map), *n*. A dialectal form of *mop*[3].

Not such *maps* as you wash houses with, but maps of countries. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii 2

maple[1] (mā'pl), *n* and *a* [< ME *mapel*, *mapylle*, *mapul*, < AS **mapol*, **mapul*, **mæpel* (= Icel *mopurr*), in comp. *mapol-treów*, *mapultreow*, maple-tree, *mæpelhyrst*, maple-grove, and in deriv. *mapolder*, *mapulder*, *mapuldur*, *mabuldor*, a maple-tree (a form extant in some place-names, as *Mappledcrham*, *Mappledurwell*) (the *p* in these forms having appar suffered an irreg change from an orig. *t*), = MLG *masseller* (-*bōm*) = OHG *mazzaltra*, *mazzoltra*, *mazaltra*, MHG *mazalter*, *mazolter*, *masholter*, G *massholder*, also *masseller* (the syllable -*der*, OHG -*tra*, being a formative, and not, as usually asserted, a corruption of AS *treów*, E *tree*), ult origin unknown] **I.** *n* 1 A tree of the genus *Acer*, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, peculiar to the northern temperate parts of the globe The maples are often highly valuable, sometimes for their wood, in one or two cases for a sugar product, and often as shade and ornamental trees. See *Acer*

2 The wood of this tree —**Ash-leafed maple.** See *Negundo*—**Bird's-eye maple**, the wood of the sugar-maple when full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds eyes, much used in cabinet work —**Black sugar-maple**, the var *nigrum* of *Acer saccharinum*, growing in lower ground —**Broad-leafed maple**, a fine species, *Acer macrophyllum*, of California and Oregon, the wood of which is largely used locally for furniture, etc —**Common maple** of England *Acer campestre*—**Curled maple**, a wood with undulating or contorted grain, obtained from the red maple the sugar maple, and the broad leafed maple It is used for gun stocks, cabinet work, etc —**Dwarf maple**, *Acer Glabrum*, a small tree or shrub of the western United States —**Goose-foot maple** Same as *striped maple*—**Hard maple** Same as *sugar-maple*—**Italian maple**, *Acer opulifolium*.—**Japanese maple**, certain shrubby species, as *Acer Japonicum*, *A polymorphum*, from Japan, some with palmately lobed red leaves —**Mountain-maple**, *Acer spicatum*, a small tree or shrub in North America from the St Lawrence and Lake region southward —**Norway maple**, *Acer platanoides*, a large tree of Norway and central Europe, often planted —**Red** or **scarlet maple**, *Acer rubrum*, a large tree of the eastern half of the United States, Canada, etc Its wood is brown, tinged with red, and is much used for cabinet work, woodenware, etc Its foliage is brilliant in autumn Also called *swamp-maple*, *water maple*—**Rock-maple** Same as *sugar maple*—**Silver** or **white maple**, *Acer dasycarpum*, a graceful fast growing tree of good size, with sharply cut leaves, silvery beneath It grows wild in eastern North America, and is also much cultivated for shade and ornament —**Soft maple**, either the red or the silver maple —**Striped maple**, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*, a small slender tree, the bark light green striped with brown or black, and sometimes also with white its range is about that of the mountain maple Also called *goose foot maple*, *moosewood*—**Sugar-maple**, *Acer saccharinum*, a tree of great economical worth and noble appearance, ranging from southern Newfoundland through the eastern half of the United States. Its heavy, hard, and tough wood is employed for furniture, shoe lasts, inside finish, flooring, certain parts of ship building, cabinet-work (especially in its curled and bird's-eye varieties), and numerous similar purposes The sap of the living tree is drawn in early spring by tapping for the manufacture of a finely flavored sugar and syrup. Also called *rock-maple*, *sugar tree*—**Swamp-maple.** Same as *red maple*—**Sycamore maple**, or simply *sycamore*, a name in England of *Acer Pseudo platanus*, a handsome tree of the mountains of central Europe and western Asia, frequently planted Its wood is valued for fuel, domestic utensils, etc —**Vine-maple**, *Acer circinatum*, a small tree found from Oregon to British Columbia, the stems often prostrate and forming dense thickets

II. *a*. Consisting or made of, or derived from, maple or the maple-tree.

For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or *maple* dish,
Or do his gray hairs any violence?
Milton, Comus, l. 391

Maple honey, a thick, uncrystallized residuum obtained from the sap of the sugar maple after evaporation and crystallization. —**Maple molasses** Same as *maple syrup* [U. S.] —**Maple sugar**, sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the maple. See *sugar maple*. —**Maple syrup**, a delicate and finely flavored syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar. [U. S.]

maple[2]†, *n.* See *mapple*.

maple-borer (mā′pl-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of the different insects which bore the wood of maples



Sixteen-legged Maple borer (*Ægeria acerni*)
a, *a*, larva; dorsal and lateral views. *b b b*, cocoons exposed by detachment of bark. *c*, moth. *d*, skin of chrysalis as it is often left remaining in the hole of exit. (All natural size.)

Such are *Ægeria* (or *Sesia*) *acerni* in its larval state, *Tremex columba*, and *Plagionotus speciosus*.

maple-cup (mā′pl-kup), *n.* Same as *mazer*.

The Mayor of Oxford also [claims to be] butler and to receive three *maple cups*
List of Claims to Service at Coronation of George IV

maple-disease (mā′pl-di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the white or silver maple, the red maple, and the striped maple, caused by a fungus, *Phyllosticta acericola*, which attacks their leaves. See *Phyllosticta*.

maple-tree (mā′pl-trē), *n.* [< ME. **mapel-tre*, < AS. *mapoltrēow*, *mapultreow*, maple-tree, < **mapol*, maple, + *treow*, tree.] Same as *maple*[1], 1.

map-lichen (map′lī″ken), *n.* *Lecidea geographica:* so called from its figured thallus.

map-measurer (map′mezh″ūr-er), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances on a map. It consists of a small graduated wheel fitted to a handle, which is rolled over the surface of the map, each revolution of the wheel indicating a known distance.

map-mounter (map′moun″tėr), *n.* A workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes them, and fixes them on rollers, etc. *Simmonds*.

mappemoundet, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *mappemonde* = Sp. *mapamundi*, < ML. *mappa mundi*, a map of the world: see *map*[1], *n.*] A map of the world.

mappery (map′e-ri), *n.* [< *map*[1] + *-ery*.] The art of planning and designing maps, in the quotation, the study of maps, planning with the aid of maps

They call this bed work, *mappery*, closet-war
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 205

mappist (map′ist), *n.* [< *map*[1] + *-ist*.] A drawer or maker of maps, a map-maker. [Rare.]

Learned *Mappists* on a Paper small
Draw (in Abbridgement) the Whole Type of All
Sylvester, Little Bartas, I. 311

The *mappist* Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 68.

mapple (map′l), *n.* [Formerly also *maple*, < ME. *mappel*, dim. of *map*[2], q. v.] A small mop or broom of birch twigs, used by scullery-maids in scrubbing out pots, pans, etc.

As broade as scullers *mapples* that they make cleane their boates with. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 144)

mapstick, *n.* See *mopstick*.

map-turtle (map′tėr″tl), *n.* A common pond-turtle of the United States, *Malaclemmys geographicus* so called from the markings of the shell.

maquerellet, *n.* Same as *mackerel*[2].

maqui (mä′kē), *n.* [< Sp. *maqui*, a native name in Chili.] A Chilian evergreen or subevergreen shrub, *Aristotelia Maqui*, of the natural order *Tiliaceæ*. Its wood is used by the natives to make musical instruments, the tough bark serving for strings. From its acid berries a wine is made which is used in malignant fevers. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament.

mar (mär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marred*, ppr. *marring*. [< ME. *marren*, *merren*, < AS. **merran*, *myrran*, *mirran*, in comp. *ā-merran*, *ā-myrran* (> ME. *amerren*, *amarren*), hinder, waste, spoil, = OS. *merrian* = OFries. *mera* = MD. *merren*, *meren*, *maren*, D. *maren* = MLG. *marren*, *meren*, hinder, retard, bind, tie, = OHG. *marrjan*, *marren*, *merren*, MHG. *merren*, hinder, retard, G. dial. *merren*, entangle, = Icel. *merja*, bruise, crush, = Goth. *marzjan*, cause to stumble; hence, from Teut., ML. *marrire*, hinder, annoy, injure, > Sp. *marrar* = Pr. *marri* = OF. *marrir*, *marir*, hinder (intr. lose one's way, stray), annoy, injure. Cf. *moor*[2], which is from the D. word cognate with E. *mar*, and *maraud*, which is perhaps from the OF. form of the verb.] 1. To deface or disfigure, injure by cutting, breaking, abrading, crushing, etc., impair in form or substance.

His visage was so *marred* more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men. Isa. lii. 14.

I pray you, *mar* no more trees with cutting love-songs in their barks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 276.

Should he misuse his tools as they do theirs, he would *marre* all the work he took in hand.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

2. To impair in quality or attributes, affect injuriously, damage the character, value, or appearance of, harm.

I pray you *mar* no moe of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shak.* As you Like it, iii. 2. 378.

How will it *mar* his mirth, thate his feast!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

You may both make the law, and *mar* it presently.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 4.

mar (mär), *n.* [< *mar*, *v.*] A blot, a blemish; an injury.

I trust my will to write shall match the *marrs* I make in it. *Ascham*, To Edward Raven, May, 1551.

mara (mä′ra), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Patagonian cavy, *Dolichotis patachonica*. See *cavy*.

marablanet, *n.* A corruption of *myrobalan*. *Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

marabou[1] (mar′a-bö), *n.* [Also *marabout*, *marbou*, < F. *marabout* = Sp. *marabu*: said to be of West African origin.] 1. A kind of stork, more commonly called *marabou-stork*. —2. A kind of raw silk which is peculiarly white and can be dyed without being freed from its natural gum: so called from the resemblance of its delicate fibers to marabou-feathers.

marabou[2] (mar′a-bo), *n.* [Louisiana F.] The variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe: so called by the French of Louisiana. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 383.

marabou-feathers (mar′a-bo-feTH″ėrz), *n. pl.* Soft and downy feathers found under the wings and tail of the marabou-stork. They are much used for trimming women's gowns.

marabou-stork (mar′a-bo-stôrk), *n.* A stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*, which furnishes the marabou-feathers of commerce. There are two species, the bird originally so named, *L. marabou*, a native of western Africa, and another, *L. argala*, common in India, where it is generally called the *adjutant bird*. See cut under *adjutant bird*.

Marabout[1] (mar′a-bot), *n.* [Also *Maraboot*, < F. *marabout* = Sp. *marabuto*, *morabito* = Pg. *marabuto*, < Ar. *murābit*, a hermit, devotee, < *mo-*, a formative, + *ribat*, a fortified frontier station, a religious house or hospice. Cf. *ma-ravedi*, from the same ult. source.] A member of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes. [Often written without a capital.]

In the oases of the Sahara are chapels built over the remains of *marabouts*, or Mahometan saints.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 148.

marabout[2] (mar′a-bo), *n.* Another form of *marabou*[1].

Maracaibo bark. See *bark*[2].

marah (mä′ra), *n.* [Heb. *Marah*, bitterness, a name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea, from the bitterness of its waters (Ex. xv. 23), also written *Mara* (Ruth i. 20).] Bitter water, bitterness.

All their lives long, with the unleavened bread
And bitter herbs of exile and its fears
The wasting famine of the heart they fed,
And slaked its thirst with *marah* of their tears.
Longfellow, Jewish Cemetery at Newport

maranade (mar′a-nād), *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *marinate*.

maranatha (mar-a-nath′a), *n.* [See *anathema*.] A Grecized form of an Aramaic expression meaning 'the Lord cometh' (or according to some 'the Lord hath come'), found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22 immediately after the word *anathema*, but having no grammatical connection with it.

marano (ma-ra′nō), *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, in Spain, one of those Jews or Moors who, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity while privately continuing in the practices and beliefs of their own religion.

marant (mar′ant), *n.* [< *Maranta*.] In Lindley's system, a plant of his order *Marantaceæ*.

Maranta (ma-ran′tä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after B. *Maranta*, a Venetian physician and botanist of the 16th century.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, type of the tribe *Marantea*. It is distinguished by the one-celled ovary, the slender branched inflorescence, and the narrow involute bracts, closely surrounding the branches. They are herbaceous plants with fleshy tubers, sheathing leaves, and a few-flowered inflorescence, the flowers having a cylindrical corolla-tube and a petaloid filament bearing a one-celled anther. There are about 15 species, indigenous to tropical America, but several species are widely cultivated for their fleshy tubers. The pure kind of starch known as *arrow-root* is obtained from the tubers of *M. arundinacea* and of several other species, by maceration, washing, and drying. (See *arrow-root*.) Several species have highly ornamental foliage, as *M. (Calathea) zebrina*, the zebra plant, whose leaves are 2 feet long and 6 inches wide, of a deep rich green, purple shaded and with a velvety appearance. See also *starute iber*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Marantaceæ (mar-an-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Maranta* + *-aceæ*.] An old order of plants, typified by the genus *Maranta*, now included in the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, and nearly equivalent to the two tribes *Marantew* and *Cannew*.

marantaceous (mar-an-tā′shus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the *Marantaceæ* (*Marantea*).

Marantee (ma-ran′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Maranta* + *-ea*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, the ginger family. The cells of the ovary have but one ovule, and the embryo is much curved. The tribe embraces 12 genera, of which *Maranta* is the type, and about 150 species, all natives of the tropics.

marast, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

marasca (ma-ras′kä), *n.* [< It. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a black, hard, sour cherry, < griot (*marasco*, *amarasco*, the tree), *marasca*, *amarasca*, cherry-wine, < *amaro*, bitter, sour, < L. *amarus*, bitter.] A small black wild cherry, a variety of *Prunus avium*, from which maraschino is distilled.

maraschino (mar-as-kē′nō), *n.* [Also *marasquino* (< Sp. Pg. *marasquino*) and *marasquin* (< F. *marasquin*), < It. *maraschino*, < *marasca*, a kind of cherry: see *marasca*.] A cordial originating in Dalmatia, where it is distilled from or flavored with the marasca cherry, peculiar to that region, hence, a similar cordial produced in other regions from other kinds of cherry. The finest bears the name of *maraschino of Zara*, in which town it is reputed to be manufactured.

marasmic (ma-raz′mik), *a.* [< *marasm(us)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to marasmus, affected with marasmus, as, a *marasmic* tendency, a *marasmic* patient.

Marasmius (ma-ras′mi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836–8), < Gr. μαρασμός, a wasting, withering, from the fact that the species are not putrescent, but dry or wither up with drought.] A large genus of agaricinous fungi, having a tough leathery pileus, which dries up with drought and is revived again on the application of water. The spores are white, and subelliptical in shape. About 300 species are known, of which number many are edible. *M. oreades* is the English champignon or fairy-ring mushroom. See *champignon*.

marasmoid (ma-raz′moid), *a.* [< *marasm(us)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or affected with marasmus.

marasmus (ma-raz′mus), *n.* [= F. *marasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *marasmo*, < NL. *marasmus*, < Gr. μαράσσειν, a wasting, withering, decay, < μαραίνειν, put out, quench, weaken, cause to pine or waste away.] In *pathol.*, a wasting of the flesh. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the cause of the wasting is obscure.

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide wasting pestilence.
Milton, P. L., xi. 487.

Marasmus senilis, progressive atrophy of the aged.

marasquino, *n.* See *maraschino*.

marasset, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*.

Marathi (ma-rä′thi), *n.* [Marathi *Marāthī*.] The language of the Mahrattas. Also written *Mahratti*. See *Mahratta*.

Marathonian (mar-a-thō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Marathon*, < Gr. Μαραθών, Marathon (see def.) (prob. so called from being overgrown with fennel, < μαραθον, μάραθον, μαραθρον, > L. *marathrum*, fennel), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Marathon in Attica, the site of the famous battle in which the Athenians and Platæans overthrew the Persians in 490 B. C.: as, the *Marathonian* bull overcome by Theseus; the *Marathonian* mound or tumulus (the burial-place of the Greeks killed in the battle, still existing).

II. *n.* Same as *Macedonian*, 2.

Marattia (ma-rat′i-a), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), named after J. F. *Maratti* of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, a writer on ferns.] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Marattiaceæ*. They are coarse-habited plants, having large scaly rhizomes and ample twice- or thrice-pinnate fronds, with oblong pinnules, bearing the sori in lines near the margin. Many fossil ferns showing both fronds and fructification closely resembling those of this genus occur, chiefly in Triassic (Rhetic) strata, and were called *Marattiopsis* by Schimper, who united with that genus all the forms which had been called *Angiopteridium*, since found very abundant in the Mesozoic beds of India, and quite recently in the Potomac formation of Virginia.

Marattiaceæ (ma-rat-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kaulfuss, 1824), < *Marattia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of eusporangiate ferns, typified by the genus *Marattia*. They are found in South America, the eastern Pacific islands, South Africa, and southern Asia. They differ from the true ferns on the one hand by the absence of the jointed ring of the spore-case, and from the *Ophioglossaceæ* on the other by the circinate vernation. By some authors they are regarded as a distinct class, of equal rank with the true *Filices* and *Ophioglossaceæ*. Called *Danæaceæ* by Agardh.

maraud (ma-râd′), *v. i.* [< F. *marauder*, play the rogue, go about begging or pilfering, < *maraud*, a rogue, knave, scoundrel; origin uncertain; perhaps, with suffix *-aud*, *-old*, < OF. *marir*, *marrir*, lose one's way, stray, etc., tr. hinder, annoy: see *mar*[1], *v.*] To rove in quest of plunder; make an excursion for booty; go about for robbery: used especially of the despoiling action of soldiers in time of war, or of organized bands of robbers or pirates.

> But war 's the Borderers' game,
> Their gain, their glory, their delight,
> To sleep the day, *maraud* the night.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 4.

maraud (ma-râd′), *n.* [< *maraud*, *v.*] Spoliation by marauders. [Rare.]

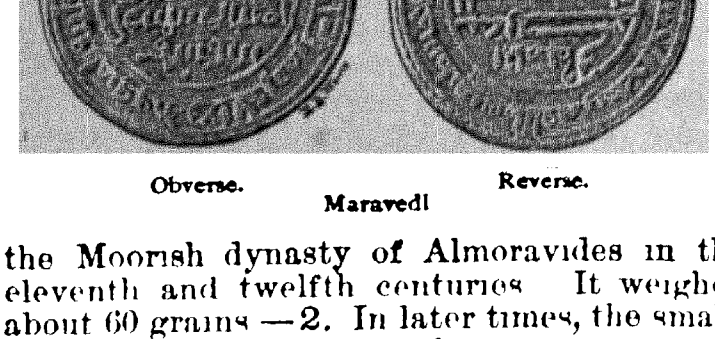
> While it would expose the whole extent of the surrounding country to *maraud* and ravage. *Irving.*

marauder (ma-râ′dėr), *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; especially, one of a number of soldiers or of an organized band engaged in spoliation.

> Joining a corsair's crew,
> O'er the dark sea I flew
> With the *marauders*.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor, vi.

=**Syn.** *Freebooter*, etc. See *robber*.

maravedi (mar-a-vā′di), *n.* [= F. *maravedi*, *maramedi* (Cotgrave), < Sp. *maravedí* (= Pg. *maravedim*), also *morabitino* (= Pg. *marabitino*), a coin so called, < Ar. *Murābitīn*, the name of a Moorish dynasty (Sp., with the Ar. art., *Almoravides*) which reigned in Spain at the close of the 11th and in the first half of the 12th century, during which time the coin was first struck at Cordova; pl. of *morābit*, a hermit, marabout: see *Marabout*[1].] **1.** A gold coin struck in Spain by

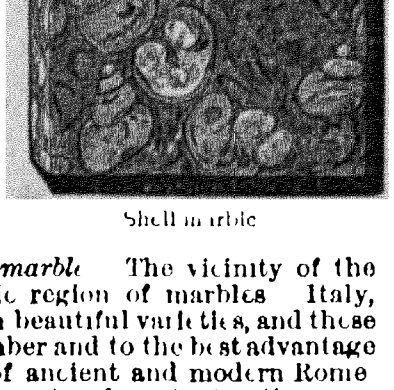


Obverse. Reverse.
Maravedi.

the Moorish dynasty of Almoravides in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It weighed about 60 grains.—**2.** In later times, the smallest denomination of Spanish money, varying in value from a little less to a little more than half an English farthing or quarter of a United States cent. … coin the maravedi circulated till the end of th… century as a money of account; it was abol… **Not worth a maravedi**, worthless.

maray … as *moray*.

marble (mär′bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *marble*, *marbil*, *marbelle*, *marbulle*, *merbyl*, also *marbre*, < OF. *marble*, *marbre*, F. *marbre* = Pr. *marme*, *marbre* = Sp. *mármol* = Pg. *marmore* = It. *marmo* = AS. *marmar*(-*stān*), *marman*(-*stan*) = D. *marmer*, *marmel* = OHG. *marmul*, MHG. *marmel*, *mermel*, G. *marmel*, also *marmel*, *murmel*, *marmor* = Icel. *marmari* = Sw. Dan. *marmor* = OBulg. *mramorŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *mramor* (also *mermer*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *mramor* = Pol. *marmur* = Russ. *mramoru* = White Russ. *marmur* = Lith. *marmoras* = Hung. *marvany* = Turk. *mermer*, < L. *marmor*, rarely *marmur*, marble, < Gr. μάρμαρος, a stone or rock of a white or bright appearance, later esp. (sc. λίθος) marble, < μαρμαίρειν, sparkle, cf. μαῖρα, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' Hence ult. *marver*, *marmoset*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Limestone in a more or less crystalline or crystalline-granular condition. Any limestone, however, even if very compact or showing only traces of a crystalline structure, may be called *marble* if it is capable of taking a polish, or if it is suitable or desirable for ornamental and decorative purposes. The presence of magnesium carbonate associated with the calcium carbonate, forming dolomitic limestone or even pure dolomite, does not in any way influence the nomenclature of the rock; indeed, such presence cannot usually be known except from chemical analysis. Marble is a material of great importance in architecture, not only for exterior use, but for interior decoration in large, costly monumental structures. Thirty-three varieties of ornamental stone are used in the interior of the Grand Opera House in Paris, and a large proportion of these may be classed as marbles. The value and beauty of marble depend largely on its coloration. Perfectly pure carbonate of lime, dolomitic limestone and dolomite are all colorless and white marbles—or at least such as are only slightly tinged with color—are very abundant. White marble such as is used for statuary (for which purpose it must be obtained in large blocks free from flaws or defects of any kind, and perfectly uniform in tint) is extremely rare. Among the finest statuary marbles are those used in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture, of which that from the island of Paros is generally admitted to surpass all others, especially in the possession of a certain amount of translucence by which the artistic effect of the work is heightened. The Parian quarries seem, however, to have been practically exhausted. The Pentelican marble, obtained from quarries near Athens, stood next to the Parian in ancient times, and its quarries are still apparently inexhaustible. At the present time the artistic world is supplied with statuary marble from quarries in the Apennine mountains overlooking the Bay of Spezia, and in the vicinity of Carrara, Massa, and Serravezza. From this marble were carved the finest works of Michelangelo. These quarries, which have been extensively worked for 2,000 years, furnish, in addition to the white, a large amount of variegated marble, especially of the variety known as *bardiglio*. The number and variety of colored and variegated marbles used for various artistic and architectural purposes is very great. Entirely black marble capable of taking a fine polish is rare; much more common are varieties irregularly shaded with gray, bluish gray, or dove-colored tints. Bright colors—red, yellow, green, and blue—are much rarer than the less brilliant shades, but they are seen in some marbles, and are occasionally so blended and interbanded as to produce extremely beautiful effects. These brilliant colorations are chiefly due to the presence of iron in various combinations; dark and grayish shades are generally caused by the presence of a greater or less amount of organic matter. In many varieties of marble the presence of organic remains embedded in the rock adds greatly to its attractiveness. Joints and stems of encrinites as well as many other kinds of fossils occur in this way, and by contrast of their color with that of the material in which they are inclosed, as well as by the gracefulness of their forms, produce a very fine effect. Fragments of shells embedded in calcareous rocks sometimes exhibit a brilliant display of iridescent coloration; such marbles are known as *lumachelles* or, sometimes, *fire marbles*. A beautiful effect is occasionally produced as the result of deposition of the calcareous material in stalagmitic form, so that when cut and polished the marble exhibits concentric zones of various tints, varieties having this structure



Shell-marble.

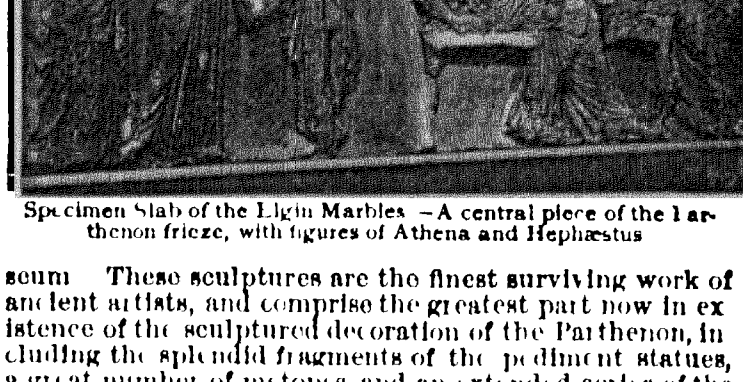
are frequently called *onyx marble*. The vicinity of the Mediterranean is the classic region of marbles. Italy, France, and Spain are rich in beautiful varieties, and these are seen in the greatest number and to the best advantage in the architectural works of ancient and modern Rome. For this reason many of the rarest and most attractive marbles are best known by Italian names, and these names are frequently applied to varieties occurring far away from the Mediterranean, from either real or fancied similarity to the Italian marbles. Some of the best known and most highly prized classic variegated marbles are the following: *Africano*, from the island of Chios, is a lumachelle, or shell-marble, exhibiting a great variety and brilliancy of coloration, reddish and purplish tints predominating. *Bardiglio* is common in the Apennine quarries; of a grayish- or bluish-white color traversed by darker veins of the same. *Brocatel* and *brocatellone* are extremely variegated marbles, with numerous interlacing veins of yellow, violet, and crimson tints on a yellowish ground; marble bearing these designations has been and still is quarried in various places, and especially near Tortosa in Spain. *Cipollino* is a marble with more or less of a concretionary structure, of many tints and much variety in their arrangement, with corresponding names, such as *cipollino verde*, *mandorlato* (having almond-shaped patches of color), *rosso*, etc.; a fine example of this marble may be seen in the columns of the Braccio Nuovo of the Vatican. *Fior di persico* is an exquisitely beautiful marble, with a reddish and crimson shading on a white base, called by the ancients *marmor Molossum*, because coming from the region inhabited by the Molossi, in what is now Albania, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. *Giallo antico* or *Numidian marble* is an extremely beautiful marble quarried in northern Africa; it was highly esteemed and extensively used by the Romans. The tints are variable, red and yellow predominating, the different varieties were designated by names indicating the prevailing tints. *Giallo di Siena* is a beautiful yellow marble of various depths of color, with darker veins, in which violet hues predominate; when these veins are very numerous the marble becomes a *brocatel*. *Pavonazzo* and *pavonazzetto* are various red and purplish marbles and breccias, some of the latter being also true marbles, but having a more or less brecciated character. The most beautiful pavonazetto is that called by the Romans *marmor Synadicum* or *Phrygian marble*, from the locality where it was obtained. It is characterized by a very irregular venation of dark red with bluish and yellowish tints ramifying through a translucent alabaster-like base, which is sometimes almost opaline in its play of colors. *Rosso antico* is a marble of very deep red color, sometimes of various shades, occasionally streaked or clouded with dark purple or whitish tints. The original locality of the classic rosso antico has not been discovered, but some modern red marbles closely resemble this variety. Some of the most highly prized French colored marbles bear names peculiar to France. (See *griotte*, *portor*, *sarrancolin*.) The Devonian and Carboniferous of England and Ireland furnish a considerable number of ornamental marbles. Devonshire and Derbyshire are the counties in which the best known English varieties are obtained. The finest Irish variegated marbles are quarried near Armagh, and at various localities in county Cork, also at Killarney and on the islands of the Kenmare river, and marble called *Siena* is obtained from several places in King's county and near Shannon Harbor in Galway. The most important quarries of white and grayish marble in the United States are those in the Lower Silurian of Vermont and western Massachusetts. There are very extensive marble works at Rutland in Vermont, at Lee in Massachusetts, and at many other points in the same geological formation. Some of the variegated marbles found on the islands and near the shores of Lake Champlain are very handsome, but they are not extensively worked. The most popular colored marble in the United States at the present time is the Tennessee, a light grayish stone beautifully mottled with shades of pinkish red. This marble has been extensively employed in the capitols at Washington and Albany.

> There is a Vessel of *Marbre*, undre the Table, to ressevye the Oyle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

2. A piece of sculptured or inscribed marble, especially if having some interest as an object of study or curiosity, and more particularly if ancient; any work of art in marble: as, the Elgin *marbles*.—**3.** A little ball of marble or other stone, or of baked clay, porcelain, or glass, used by children in play; an alley.—**4.** In *glass-blowing*, a block or thick piece of wood in which are formed hemispherical concavities, used in the manufacture of flasks, etc., to shape the fused glass gathered upon the end of the glass-blower's pipe into an approximately spherical form by pressing and turning it over in the concavities preparatory to the blowing. See *marver*. [In this sense improperly spelled *marbel*.]—**5†.** Marble-silk.

> Then cam the lord tresorer with a C gret horsse and ther cotes of *marbull*.
> *H. Machyn*, Diary, quoted in Rock's S. K. Textiles, p. 77.

6†. *pl.* A venereal disease, probably bubo. *R. Green.*—**Ægina marbles**, or **Æginetan marbles**. See *Æginetan*.—**Artificial marble**, a composition of alum, gypsum, isinglass, and coloring materials worked into a paste, molded into form, and allowed to harden.—**Arundel marbles**, or **Arundelian marbles**, also known as the *Oxford marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures, inscriptions, and other antiquities, purchased by Sir William Petty at Smyrna in 1624 for the Earl of Arundel, whose grandson, at the instance of Evelyn, presented a portion of it to the University of Oxford. The most valuable object in this collection is the inscribed slab called the Parian Chronicle, from having been kept in the island of Paros. In its perfect state, the inscription contained a chronicle of the principal events in Grecian history from the time of the mythical Cecrops to the archonship of Diognetus (264 B. C.), but the part of it covering the last ninety years is now lost, and much of what remains is corroded and defaced.—**Elgin marbles**, a collection of ancient sculptures, for the most part of the school of Phidias and from the Parthenon at Athens, taken to England during the first years of the nineteenth century by the Earl of Elgin, and now preserved in the British Mu-



Specimen Slab of the Elgin Marbles.—A central piece of the Parthenon frieze, with figures of Athena and Hephæstus.

seum. These sculptures are the finest surviving work of ancient artists, and comprise the greatest part now in existence of the sculptured decoration of the Parthenon, including the splendid fragments of the pediment statues, a great number of metopes, and an extended series of the blocks carved in low relief of the cella frieze. The removal of the marbles, many of which were torn violently from their original positions upon the Parthenon, to the further damage of that monument, was in itself an act of vandalism, but their transportation to England at a time when Greece was accessible with difficulty opened the

eyes of the world to the preëminence of Greek work. It was one of the first steps toward securing an accurate knowledge of Hellenic ideals, and has thus influenced contemporary civilization. —**Entrochal marble**. See *entrochal*. —**Hymettian marble**. See *Hymettian*. —**Kilkenny marble**, a variety of fine black marble containing shells, much used for mantelpieces. —**Ligneous marble**. See *ligneous*. —**Madrepore marble**. See *madrepore*. —**Marezzo marble**, an imitation of marble and other fine veined stones in solid slabs, the base of which is cement. —**Pergamene marbles**, or **Pergamum marbles**, two series of sculptures in high relief and of an original type of Greek art, forming part of the decoration of the great altar of Zeus and Athena, erected at Pergamum by King Eumenes II (197–159 B. C.) in commemoration of splendid victories over the invading Gauls. Abundant remains of these sculptures have been unearthed since 1875 by Karl Humann, and are now in the Berlin Museum. See *Pergamene art*, under *Pergamene*. —**Petworth marble**, also called *Sussex marble* (both names arising from its being worked at Petworth in Sussex), a variously colored limestone occurring in the Weald clay, containing the remains of fresh water shells.

II. *a* **1.** Consisting of marble: as, a *marble* pillar. —**2.** Veined or stained like marble; variegated in color; marbled.

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift*

3. Resembling or comparable to marble in some particular, hard and cold, crystalline, frigid, insensible, etc.

Nor hath the scalding noon-day sun the pow'r
To melt that *marble* ice. *Carew*, The Spring.

Winds with ease
Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 564.

marble (mar'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbled*, ppr. *marbling*. [< *marble*, *n.*] To give an appearance of marble to; stain or vein like variegated marble: as, to *marble* paper, a book with *marbled* edges. See *marbling*, 3. Specifically, in *bookbinding*, to marble is to apply to paper or book edges variegated colors in imitation of colored marble, or in any other irregular form.

Those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled marble, are wont to be called *marbled*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 448.

marble-breasted (mar'bl-bres"ted), *a.* Insensible; hard-hearted. [Poetical.]

Live you the *marble-breasted* tyrant still?
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 127.

marble-constant (mar'bl-kon"stant), *a.* Immovable as marble; firm; constant. [Poetical.]

Now from head to foot
I am *marble-constant*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 240.

marble-cutter (mar'bl-kut"ėr), *n.* One who hews marble, a worker in marble, also, an instrument or a machine for cutting marble.

marbled (mar'bld), *a.* [< *marble* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having veins and cloudings like variegated marbles.

A fine *marbled* stone, white, blue, and ruddy.
R. F. Burton, To the Gold Coast for Gold, iii.

2. In *zool.*, variegated with different colors, like marble, dappled, clouded. **Marbled beauty**, a small whitish moth, *Bryophila perla*, dappled with bluish gray. —**Marbled glass**. See *glaze*. —**Marbled guillemot**, a murrelet, *Brachyrhamphus marmoratus* inhabiting the North Pacific ocean, in summer of a blackish color variegated with tawny and chestnut-brown. —**Marbled lizard**, the marblet. —**Marbled tiger-cat**, a large wild cat of Asia, *Felis marmorata*, about two feet long, and of variegated coloration.

marble-edged (mär'bl-ejd), *a.* Having edges, as a book, stained with variegated colors in imitation of marbled paper.

marble-handsaw (mar'bl-hand"sâ), *n.* A toothless blade fitted at the back with a block-handle, used with sand for cutting slabs of marble into pieces. *E. H. Knight.*

marblehead (mär'bl-hed), *n.* The fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See cut under *fulmar*².

marbleheader (mär'bl-hed"ėr), *n.* Same as *marblehead*.

marble-hearted (mar'bl-här"ted), *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel, insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy.

Ingratitude! thou *marble-hearted* fiend.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 281.

marbleize (mär'bl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marbleized*, ppr. *marbleizing*. [< *marble* + *-ize*.] To give the appearance of marble, or a marbled appearance, to.

The *marbleized* iron shelf above the stove-pipe hole supported two glass vases. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

Marbleized glass. See *glass*.

marble-paste (mär'bl-pāst), *n.* A white porcellaneous paste used for figures, busts, and the like, especially at the factory of Lunéville in the eighteenth century.

marble-polisher (mär'bl-pol"ish-ėr), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A block of sandstone used to rub a marble slab in the preliminary operation of polishing; also, a linen cushion with which the polishing is carried to completion by the agency of emery-dust or powder of calcined tin. (*b*) A marble-rubber. —**2.** A machine for polishing marble. Its chief element is a grinding-cylinder composed of several collars upon a mandrel. The slab of marble is placed on a table, and the cylinder, which is fed with the polishing powder, rotates above it, with a longitudinally reciprocating motion as well as one of simple revolution. For columns a large lathe is used, the stone shaft being revolved in contact with rubbers held in the tool-rest. See *marble rubber*.

marbler (mär'blėr), *n.* **1.** One who works in marble, a quarrier or a cutter of marble.

The charter . . . bears the date of 1551, though the *marblers* (of Purbeck in England) always persist that they possess an earlier one. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 244.

2. One who stains or otherwise marks in imitation of marble, especially, one who marbles paper.

marble-rubber (mar'bl-rub"ėr), *n.* A rubber for "surfacing," smoothing, and polishing flat marble slabs. It consists of a flat sole with a superimposed tray having holes through which water and sand are supplied to the sole as needed. It is used with a combined reciprocating and rotary motion.

marble-saw (mar'bl-sâ), *n.* A machine for cutting marble. It consists of a single thin iron blade, or of several blades arranged in a gang set in a frame and reciprocated by pitmans and eccentrics. The blades are constantly fed with sand and water. Such machines will cut a block of marble into several slabs simultaneously, or can be arranged to cut out pyramidal blocks, or to shape a cylinder or a frustum of a cone.

marble-scourer (mar'bl-skour"ėr), *n.* An implement for scouring marble floors, constructed and acting on the same principle as the marble-rubber, but having a handle by which the workman, in a standing position, can conveniently operate it.

marble-silk (mar'bl-silk), *n.* A silk having a weft of several colors, so woven that the whole web looks like marble, stained or veined irregularly. *D. Rock*, S. K. Textiles.

marblet (mar'blet), *n.* [< *marble* + *-et*.] An iguanian lizard of South America, *Polychrus marmoratus*.

marble-thrush (mar'bl-thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush: so called from its marbled breast. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

marblewood (mar'bl-wud), *n.* A large tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros Kurzii*, native in British Burma and the Andaman Islands. Its wood is grayish, interlaid with black, and is used for cabinet-work.

marble-worker (mar'bl-wer"kėr), *n.* One who works in marble; a workman who cuts, hews, or polishes marble; a marbler. —**Marble-workers' file**. See *file*¹.

marbling (mar'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *marble*, *v.*] **1.** The art or process of variegating in color, in imitation of marble, or with veins and cloudings of any sort. —**2.** Any marking resembling that of veined or variegated marble, hence, any mottling, veining, or clouding of a surface: as, the *marbling* of flesh-meat caused by alternations of fat and lean. —**3.** The art or practice of staining paper or the cut edges of a book with variegated colors, usually in some conventional imitation of marble. It is done in a trough of water covered by a layer of gum tragacanth mixed with a little ox-gall. The fluid colors are sprinkled or spattered over this layer with a brush, either in the arrangement intended for use or in a manner which will admit of producing the desired figuration by drawing a brass comb over the surface. The dampened paper held by the ends is lightly passed in a curve over this surface, taking up the colors, and finished by sizing and burnishing or calendering.

marbly (mar'bli), *a.* [< *marble* + *-y*¹.] Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

Great smooth *marbly* limbs.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

marbret, *n.* A Middle English form of *marble*.

Marbury's case. See *case*¹.

marc¹, *n.* See *mark*².

marc² (märk), *n.* [< F. *marc*, residuum, dregs, grounds, mash, etc., perhaps < L. *cmarcus* (or its Celtic original), a kind of wine of middling quality.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressing of fruit, as grapes or olives; as applied to apples, pomace.

To make this liquor [cider-kin] the *marc* is put into a large vat, with a proper quantity of boiled water which has just become cold, the whole is left to infuse for forty-eight hours, and then pressed.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 417.

marcando (mär-kan'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *marcare*, mark: see *mark*¹, *v.*] In *music*, distinct and decisive: applied to single notes and passages, and sometimes to a whole movement, to be so rendered. Also *marcato*.

marcantant, *n.* See *mercatante*.

marcasite (mär'ka-sit), *n.* [Formerly also *marcassite*, *marchasite*, *marchesite*, < F. *marcassite* = Sp. *marquesita* = It. *marcasita*, *marchesita*, with term. *-ite*²; said to be of Ar. origin (?).] **1.** As used by the early mineralogists, the crystallized forms of iron pyrites, including more particularly the isometric species now called *pyrite*. This mineral was frequently used for personal decoration in the eighteenth century. It takes a good polish, and is cut in facets like rose diamonds. It was made into pins, watch-cases, shoe- and knee-buckles, and other ornaments.

Also great pieces of chrystal, amethysts, gold in ye mine, and other mettals and *marcasites*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 21, 1650.

Half the ladies of our acquaintance carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and *marcasites* back. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. In recent use, the orthorhombic iron pyrites, or iron disulphid, FeS_2. It has a lower specific gravity than ordinary pyrite, and on an untarnished surface a somewhat paler color in consequence of which it is often called *white iron pyrites*. The crystallized varieties take various imitative forms called *cockscomb pyrites*, *spear pyrites*, etc., the massive kinds are often radiated, concretionary, etc. Marcasite is much more liable to alteration than ordinary pyrite, passing by oxidation into iron sulphate or copperas. The two kinds of iron pyrites often occur together, and the greater the proportion of marcasite the more the liability to alteration, thus has been shown (Dufrénoy) to be an important element in the durability of building-stones containing pyrites.

marcasitic (mar-ka-sit'ik), *a.* [< *marcasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to marcasite, of the nature of marcasite.

marcasitical (mar-ka-sit'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *marchasitical*, < *marcasitic* + *-al*.] Same as *marcasitic*.

The place that abounds with these *marchasitical* minerals. *Boyle*, Works, III. 333.

marcassin (mär'ka-sin), *n.* [< F. *marcassin*, a young wild boar, a grise.] In *her.*, the young wild boar, used as a bearing. This bearing is distinguished from the boar by having the tail hanging down and not curled round in a ring.

marcato (mar-ka'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *marcare*, mark: see *marcando*.] Same as *marcando*.

marceline¹ (mar'se-lin), *n.* [< F. *marceline*; so called from St. *Marcel* in Piedmont, where the original specimen was found.] In *mineral.*, an altered form of rhodonite, or silicate of manganese, in which the manganese protoxid has been converted into sesquioxid.

marceline² (mar'se-lin), *n.* [Also *marcelline*, < F. *marceline* (a trade-name?).] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's costume.

Marcellian (mar-sel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Marcellus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Marcellus of Ancyra in Asia Minor, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the professed followers of Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

marcelline, *n.* See *marceline*².

Marcellinist (mar-se-lin'ist), *n.* [< *Marcellina* (see def.) + *-ist*.] An adherent of Marcellina, a female Gnostic of the second century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinian*.

Marcellus group. [Named from the town of *Marcellus*, in New York.] The lowest division of the Upper Devonian, according to the classification of the New York Geological Survey. It is a thin shaly rock, often containing carbonaceous matter.

marcescent (mär-ses'ent), *a.* [= F. *marcescent*, < L. *marcescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *marcescere*, wither, pine, fade, decay, inceptive of *marcere*, wither, droop, shrivel, be feeble or languid, faint.] Withering, fading, decaying. Specifically —(*a*) In *bot.*, withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected: as, a *marcescent* perianth. (*b*) In *entom.*, appearing shriveled or withered, as the spines on certain *Hemiptera*.

marcescible (mar-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *marcescible* = Pg. *marcescivel* = It. *marcescibile*, < L. as if **marcescibilis*, < *marcescere*, wither, fade: see *marcescent*.] That may wither, liable to decay, ephemeral, transient.

Marcgravia (mark-grā'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Georg *Marcgraf* (17th century), who traveled in South America and wrote, with W. Pison, a work on the natural history of Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Marcgraviaceæ*. It is peculiar in having the petals stuck together in a hood-like

mass, numerous stamens, and sac shaped bracts at the apex of the usually umbelliform spikes

Marcgraviaceæ (märk-grā-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Jussieu, 1809), < *Marcgravia* + *-aceæ*] A former order of plants, now made a tribe of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ* under the name *Marcgraviæ*

Marcgravieæ (märk-grā-vī'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Choisy, 1824), < *Marcgravia* + *-eæ*] Originally, a suborder of plants of the *Marcgraviaceæ*, now, a tribe of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Marcgravia* It embraces 5 genera of tropical American plants with imbricate or coherent hood shaped petals anthers fixed by the base, and numerous stamens They are climbing or epiphytic woody plants, with flowers in terminal racemes, frequently intermixed with peculiar shaped bracts

march[1] (märch), *n* [< ME *marche*, partly (*a*) < AS *mearc* (gen dat *mearce*), border, bound, mark, partly (*b*) < OF *marche*, F *marche* (= Pr Sp Pg It *marca*, ML *marca*), border, bound, frontier, the Rom forms being from the OHG cognate with AS *mearc* see further under *mark*[1], *n*] A frontier or boundary of a territory, a border; hence, a borderland, a district or political division of a country conterminous with the boundary-line of another country In Scotland the term is commonly applied to the boundaries, or the marks which determine the boundaries of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small The word is most familiar historically with reference to the boundaries between England and Wales and between England and Scotland The latter were divided into two parts, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself and a kind of president or governor, who was called *warden of the marches* See *mark*[1] 13

Also fro the dede See, to gon Estward out of the *Marches* of the Holy Lond, is a strong Castelle and a fair
Mandeville, Travels, p 104

For in the *marches* here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 1 140

These low and barren tracts were the outlying *marches* of the empire *Motley*, Dutch Republic I 18

Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a municipality ride on horseback in procession along the boundaries of the property of the corporation a practice still observed occasionally in some of the burghs of Scotland the original object of which was to preserve in the memory of the inhabitants the limits of their property

march[1] (märch), *v i* [< ME *marchen*, also *marken*, *merken*, < AS *mearcian*, fix the bounds or limits of a place, < *mearc*, border, bound, mark see *mark*[1], *v*, and cf *march*[1], *n*] 1 To constitute a march or border, be bordering, lie continuously parallel and contiguous, abut

He may zif that he wole, go thorghe Almayne, and thorghe the Kyngdom of Hungarye, that *marchethe* to the Lond of Polayne *Mandeville*, Travels, p 6

Of al the Inhabitants of this Isle the Kentish men are most ciuilest, the which country *marcheth* altogether vpon the sea *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p 247

You must not quarrel with the man whose estates *march* with your own *Mrs Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, p 40

2 To dwell adjacent, neighbor

She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans (because she herself, being a Merse woman *marched* with Mid Lothian, in which Jeanie was born)
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xxviii.

march[2] (märch), *v* [< ME *marchen* = D *marcheren* = G *marschiren* = Sw *marschera* = Dan *marschere*, < OF *marcher* F *marcher* (= Sp Pg *marchar* = It *marciare*), walk, march, proceed, move on, perhaps < OF *marche*, border, frontier (see *march*[1], *n*), according to another view, < ML **marcare*, hammer, hence beat the ground with the feet, tramp, march (< *marcus*, a hammer), cf *tramp*, *jog*, *pace one's beat*, and similar expressions Neither view is satisfactory.] **I.** *intrans* 1 To walk with measured steps, or with a steady regular tread, move in a deliberate, stately manner, step with regularity, earnestness, or gravity often used trivially, as in the expression, he *marched* off angrily

When thou didst *march* through the wilderness, the earth shook Ps lxviii 7, 8

So wrought this nimble Artist, and admired
Herself to see the Work *march* on so fast
Beaumont, Psyche, iii 63

2 Specifically, to walk with concerted steps in regular or measured time, as a body or a member of a body of soldiers or a procession, move in uniform order and time; step together in ranks

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have coped withal
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 2 93

The great Achilles *marched* not to the field
Till Vulcan that impenetrable shield
And arms had wrought
Waller, Instructions to a Painter

3. To move in military order, as a body of troops, advance in a soldierly manner as, in the morning the regiment *marched*, they *marched* twenty miles

This worthy chevalrie
All *merchand* to the field
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 224).

Heavy marching order, light marching order See *heavy*[1], *light*[2] —**Marching orders**, orders to march

The Duke s in Belgium already, and we expect *marching orders* every day *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx

Marching regiment, in Great Britain an infantry regiment of the line generally used in a disparaging sense —**To march to the length of**† See *length*

II. *trans*. 1. To cause to move in military order, or in a body or regular procession. as, to *march* an army to the battle-field

On the marriage bed
Of smiling peace to *march* a bloody host
Shak, K John, iii 1 246

2 To cause to go anywhere at one's command and under one's guidance as, the policeman *marched* his prisoner to the lockup

march[2] (märch), *n* [= D G Dan Sw *marsch*, < F *marche* = Sp Pg *marcha* = It *marcia*, walk, gait, march, from the verb] 1 A measured and uniform walk or concerted and orderly movement of a body of men, as soldiers, a regular advance of a body of men, in which they keep time with each other and sometimes with music, stately and deliberate walk, steady or labored progression used figuratively in regard to poetry, from its rhythm resembling the measured harmonious stepping of soldiery

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse the full resounding line
The long majestic *march* and energy divine
Pope, Imit of Horace, II i 269

2 An advance from one halting-place to another, as of a body of soldiers or travelers, the distance passed over in a single course of marching, a military journey of a body of troops as, a *march* of twenty miles

I have trod full many a *march*, sir,
And some hurts have to show, before me too sir
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, ii 2

Such stuff necked objects as with weary *marches* Have travelled from their homes, their wives and children *Ford* Perkin Warbeck iii 1

3 Progressive advancement, progress, regular course

There methinks would be enjoyment more than in the *march* of mind *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

4 A military signal to move, consisting of a particular drum-beat or bugle-call

If drummes once sound a lustie *martch* indeede,
Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede
Gascoigne, Fruits of War

5 In *music* a strongly rhythmical composition designed to accompany marching or to imitate a march-movement The rhythm is usually duple, but it may be triply compound Marches generally consist of two contrasted sections, the second of which (commonly called the *trio*) is softer and more flowing than the first, and is followed by a repetition of the first Rapid marches are often called *quicksteps* or *military marches* Slow marches are also called *processional marches*, and are further distinguished as *funeral* (or *dead*), *nuptial*, *triumphal*, etc

6 In *weaving*, one of the short laths placed across the treadles beneath the shafts of a loom *E H Knight* —7. In the game of euchre, a taking of all five tricks by one side —**Flank march** See *flank*[1] —**Forced march**, a march vigorously pressed in certain emergencies in time of war as to effect a rapid concentration of troops or a strategical combination It is exhausting to even the best troops, and as a rule should not exceed thirty miles a day special care is supposed to be taken to avoid such exhaustion just before going into action The troops are relieved by changing the gaits, alternating the double with the quick time and in the cavalry the horses are relieved for fifteen minutes every hour by the dismounting and marching of the men Any distance over twenty miles a day is reckoned a *forced march* **March past**, the march of a body of soldiers in front of a reviewing officer or some high dignitary

Between 2,000 and 3,000 troops mustered on the ground, and their *march past* was an event of the highest political significance *Marvin*, Gates of Herat, iii

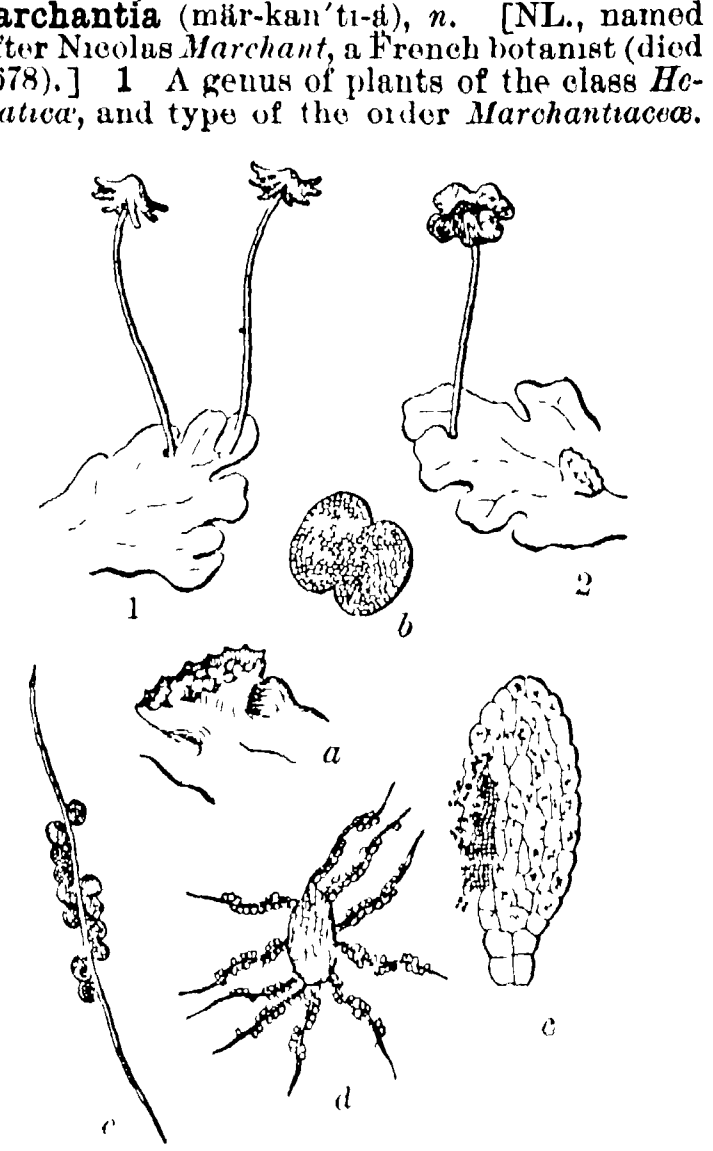
Rogue's march, music played in derision to accompany the expulsion from a regiment of a soldier who is drummed out, or of any obnoxious person ignominiously expelled from a community —**To steal a march** See *steal*

March[3] (märch), *n* [< ME *March*, *Marche*, *Mershe*, *Mars*, < OF *march*, *mars*, F *mars* = Pr *mars*, *martz* = Sp *marzo* = Pg *março* = It *marzo* = D *Maart* = MLG *Mertze*, *Merte*, *Merse*, *Martze*, LG *Marte* = OHG *Merzo*, *Marceo*, MHG *Merze*, G *März* = Sw *Mars* = Dan *Marts* = OBulg *marŭtŭ*, Bulg *mart* = Serv *marach*, *mrach* = Pol *marzec* = Little Russ *marec* = Gr Μάρτιος, < L *Martius*, se *mensis*, March, lit the month of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars see *Mars*, *martial*, etc] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian, previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England till 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March —**Mad as a March hare** See *hare*[1] —**March ale**, ale brewed in March —**March beer**, beer brewed in the month of March Spring and autumn were considered the best seasons for brewing, hence, beer for keeping was brewed when possible either in March or in October —**March meeting** See *meeting*

marchand†, **marchandise**†. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*.

marchant†, *n* An obsolete form of *merchant*

Marchantia (mär-kan'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicolas *Marchant*, a French botanist (died 1678).] 1 A genus of plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, and type of the order *Marchantiaceæ*.



Common Liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*)
1 the female plant 2 the male plant *a* a cupule with the gemmæ *b* one of the gemmæ *c* the antheridium opened *d* part of sporangium with the elaters carrying the spores *e*, elater with spores

M polymorpha, the common liverwort, is the most widely diffused species See *liverwort* — 2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus

Marchantiaceæ (mär-kan-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Marchantia* + *-aceæ*] Cryptogamic plants, forming an order of the *Hepaticæ*. The frond is never leafy, and is frequently forked the male organs are immersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles and the capsules are disposed symmetrically on the under side of stalked wheel shaped receptacles

Marchantieæ (mär-kan-ti'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Marchantia* + *-eæ*] Same as *Marchantiaceæ*.

marchasite†, *n* See *marcasite*

marchasitical†, *a* See *marcasitical*

marchaund†, **marchaundise**†. Obsolete forms of *merchant*, *merchandise*

marchaundyse†, *n* An obsolete variant of *merchandise*

marchaunt†, *n* An obsolete form of *merchant*

march-ditch (märch'dich), *n.* A ditch or trench forming a landmark, a boundary

The dank region of the unknown, whose *march ditch* was the grave *George MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock

marcher[1]† (mär'chėr), *n* [< *march*[1] + *-er*[1].] An officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory

We deny not that there were Lordships *Marchers*, nor that some statutes are restrained to them
Bacon, Works, X 374

Lords marchers of England, the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland, and had their laws and regal power, until their office was abolished by 27 Henry VIII

marcher[2] (mär'chėr), *n.* [< *march*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who marches

A path
Inviting you, distinct with footprints yet
Of many a mighty *marcher* gone that way.
Browning, Paracelsus

marchet (mär'chet), *n.* [Also *merchet*; < ML *marcheta*, *marchetum*, *mercheta*, *merchetum*, etc, < ME. *market*, *merket* (= OHG. *mercat*, etc.), trade, market. see *market*] A pecuniary fine anciently paid by a tenant, serf, or bondsman to his lord for the liberty of disposing of a daughter in marriage This payment, called in law Latin *marcheta* or *mercheta mulierum* (the mark fee of women), was exacted in England, Scotland, and most other countries of Europe. See the quotation.

He [Malcolm III of Scotland] abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing halfe a marke of siluer to be paid to the lorde of the soile, in redemption of the woman's chastitie, which is vsed to be paied yet vnto this day, and is called the *marchets* of woman *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an 1086

marchioness (mär'shon-es), *n* [Formerly also *marchionisse*, < ML *marcionissa*, fem of *marchio(n-)*, a prefect of the marches, < *marcha*, *marca*, a boundary, march see *march*1 Cf *marquis*] 1 The wife or widow of a marquis —2. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11

marchisate†, *n* An obsolete form of *marquisate*

marchland (märch'land), *n.* [< *march*1 + *land*1] A border-land, territory lying on the marches or borders of adjoining countries.

Our special hearth and cradle is doubtless to be found in the immediate *marchland* of Germany and Denmark
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 80

march-line (march'līn), *n* [< *march*1 + *line*2] A boundary-line between adjacent countries

If he did not everywhere know where the *march line* fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p 323

March-mad (march'mad), *a* Extremely excited or excitable, like a March hare (see *hare*1), rash; foolhardy

Keep him dark,
He will run *March mad* else, the fumes of battles
Ascend into his brains *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i 1

marchman (march'man), *n*, pl *marchmen* (-men) A man who lives on the marches or border-land of two countries, a borderer

Now Bowden Moor the *march man* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head,
As glanced his eye o er Halidon
Scott, L of L M, i 30

The great Anglican kingdom of the Mercians—that is, the *Marchmen*, the people on the march or frontier—seems to have been the youngest of all
E A Freeman, Old Eng History, p 39

march-movement (march'möv'ment), *n* In *music*, the characteristic rhythm of a march, namely duple or quadruple

marchpane† (march'pan), *n* [Early mod E. also *marchpain*, *marchepane* (= D *marcipein*, *marsipein* = G *marcipan*, *marzipan* = Dan Sw *marsipan*), < OF *marcepain*, F *massepain* = Sp *mazapan* = Pg *maçapão* = It *marzapane*, according to Minsheu, < L **Martius panis*, bread of Mars, "having towers, castles, and such like on them," < *Martius*, of Mars (see *martial*), + *panis*, bread Some see in the first element a corrupt form of Gr *μᾶζα*, a barley-cake] 1. A confection made of pounded pistachio-nuts or almonds, with sugar, white of egg, etc It was made into various ornamental devices

And whanne Dyner was Don, the Duke sent to the Pilgryms gret basons full of *Marchepanys*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 13

Epigrammes that were sent vsually for new yeares giftes or to be Printed or put vpon their banketting dishes of suger plate, or of *march paines*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 47

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*
Shak, R and J, i 5 9

Hence—2 Something very fine or dainty

Phi The very *march pane* of the court, I warrant you
Pha And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not? *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

march-time (march'tīm), *n* Same as *march-movement*.

march-treason (march'trē"zn), *n* Treason against a march, betrayal to an enemy of a march or border, or of any peculiar interest of a bordering territory

Not a thane within reach but he knew his family and connections, and how many of his ancestors had fallen by the hand of the executioner for *march treason*
Scott, Monastery, Int

march-ward (march'wârd), *n* A warden of the marches; a marcher

Marcian†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *Martian*

marcid† (mär'sid), *a.* [= OF. *marcide* = Pg It *marcido*, < L *marcidus*, withered, shrunken, < *marcere*, wither. see *marcescent*] 1. Withered; shrunken; wasted away.

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil,
That, to your *marcid* dying herbs assigned,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind
W Bowles, in Dryden's tr of Juvenal's Satires, v 128.

2. Causing or accompanied by wasting and feebleness

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever
Harvey (*Latham*)

marcidity (mär-sid'i-ti), *n.* [< *marcid* + *-ity*] A wasted or withered condition; leanness, meagerness. *Perry.*

Marcionist (mär'shon-ist), *n.* [< Gr. Μαρκιωνιστής, < Μαρκίων, Marcion: see *Marcionite* and *-ist*] Same as *Marcionite.*

Marcionite (mar'shon-īt), *n* and *a* [< LL *Marcionita*, < Gr. Μαρκιωνίτης, < Μαρκίων, L. *Marcion*, < Μάρκος, L *Marcus*, a personal name] I. *n* A follower of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the second century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the seventh century or later Marcion taught that there were three primal forces the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ the evil matter, ruled by the devil, and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St Luke and ten of St Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative, he repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister See *Cerdonian*

II. *a* Pertaining to or characterized by the principles of Marcion as, the *Marcionite* Church

Marcionitic (mär-sho-nit'ik), *a.* [< *Marcionite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Marcionites or their doctrines

Marcionitism (mar'shon-īt-izm), *n* [< *Marcionite* + *-ism*] The doctrines of the Marcionites *Encyc Brit*, XV 485

Marcobrunner (mar'kō-brun-ėr), *n* [G] A wine produced in a vineyard in the commune of Erbach, near Wiesbaden, and taking its name from a neighboring fountain called the Markbrunnen It ranks among the best of German wines

Marcomannic (mar-kō-man'ik), *a* [< *Marcomanni* + *-ic*] Relating to the Marcomanni, an ancient German tribe which harassed the Roman empire at intervals from the time of Cæsar to the fourth century

marcor, marcour (mar'kor), *n* [< L *marcor*, decay, faintness, languor, < *marcere*, wither, decay, fade, faint see *marcescent*] The state of withering or wasting, leanness: loss of flesh *Sir T Browne* [Rare]

Marcosian (mar-kō'si-an), *n* [Appar irreg < Gr Μάρκος, L *Marcus*, the name of the founder] A follower of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the second century The leading features of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he apparently caused a miraculous change in the color and quantity of the wine), ministration and prophecy of women, a cabalistic use of numbers and letters, antinomian licentiousness, and a Gnostic system of eons He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus and his followers were not numerous

marcour, *n* See *marcor*

mard† (mard), *n* Same as *merd*

marder†, **mardern**†, *n* Same as *marten*1

Mardi gras (mar'dē grä) [F, lit 'fat Tuesday' so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bœuf gras*) during the celebration of the day *mardi* (< L *Martis dies*, day of Mars), Tuesday, *gras*, fat see *grease*] Shrove Tuesday, the last day of carnival; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display

mare1 (mãr), *n* [< ME *mare*, *mere*, *meere*, *mure*, < AS *mere*, *myre* = OFries *merie* = D *merrie* = MLG LG *merie* = OHG *meriha*, *merhā*, MHG *meriche*, *merhe*, G *mahre* = Icel *merr* = Sw *marr* = Dan *mær*, a mare, fem. to AS *mear*, *mearh* = OHG. *marah*, *march*, *marc*, MHG *march*, *marc* = Icel *marr* (Goth not recorded), a horse, steed, = Ir Gael *marc* = W *march* = Corn *march* (Old Celtic μάρκαν, in Pausanias), a horse, stallion The Teut forms may, however, be derived from the Celtic The masc form has disappeared from E and G, except as found in the disguised compound *marshal*] 1 The female of the horse, or of other species of the genus *Equus*

With him ther was a Plowman was his brother,
In a tabard he rood upon a *mere*
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 541

2 A few ears of grain left standing and tied together, at which the harvesters throw their sickles till the knot is cut *Halliwell* [Herefordshire, Eng]—**Crying the mare**, an old harvest sport in Herefordshire *Blount* See def 2 **Mare's nest**, an absurd or ridiculous imagined discovery something of apparent importance which a person fancies he has discovered but which turns out to be a delusion or a hoax Formerly also *horse nest*

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Fletcher, Bonduca, v 2

It [the average German mind] finds its keenest pleasure in divining a profound significance in the most trifling things, and the number of *mare's nests* that have been stared into by the German Gelehrter through his spectacles passes calculation
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 292

Money makes the mare go, the outlay of money keeps things going money will succeed where everything else fails [Slang]

I'm *making the mare go* here in Whitford, without the *money* too sometimes. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int

Shanks' mare, one's own legs, as a means of conveyance [Slang]—**The gray mare is the better horse**, the wife rules the husband [Slang]—**Timber mare** Same as *horse*1, 5 (*b*)

mare2† (mãr), *n* [< ME *mare*, *mere*, < AS *mara*, an incubus, = MLG. *mare*, *mār*, LG *mare*, *mar*, *mor* = OHG *mara*, *mar*, MHG *mar*, G dial *mahr*, *mar* = Icel *mara* = Sw *mara* = Dan *mare*, nightmare, cf OF *mare*, an incubus, also in comp *cauchemare*, *cochemare*, *cauquemare*, F *cauchemar*, nightmare, < OF *caucher*, < L *calcare*, tread upon, + *mare*, incubus, cf Pol *mara*, a vision, dream, nightmare, Bohem. *mura*, incubus, prob lit 'crusher,' from the root of AS *merran*, *myrran*, hinder, mar, orig 'crush' see *mar*1] Oppressed sleep, incubus, formerly regarded as an evil spirit of the night that oppresses persons during sleep now used only in the compound *nightmare*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach *Bacon*, Nat Hist.

mare3†, *a* and *adv* An obsolete form of *more*1.

Mareca (ma-rē'kä), *n* [NL, < Braz *mareca* (Marcgrave), native name of a teal] A genus of ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, the widgeons The common widgeon of Europe is *M penelope*, that of America is *M americana* See *widgeon* Also written *Marica*

marechal† (mar'e-shal), *n* [F *maréchal*, marshal see *marshal*] A kind of powder used for the hair in the eighteenth century

His hair powdered with *marechal*, a cambric shirt etc
Smollett, Roderick Random

mare clausum (mā'rē klâ'sum) [L *mare*, sea, *clausum*, neut of *clausus*, closed see *mere*1 and *close*2, *a*] A closed sea, a sea closed to navigation, a sea or a part of the high seas within the jurisdiction of a particular nation, as distinguished from the open sea, where all nations have equal right The phrase is not a geographical one, but a technical legal term, the subject of which has always been in controversy in international law and its meaning therefore varies in extent according as it is used by those who claim or who resist an extension of territorial jurisdiction over otherwise open seas

mareis†, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish*.

marekanite (mar'e-kan-īt), *n* [< *Marekanka* (see def) + *-ite*2] A variety of obsidian, found in small spherules in the vicinity of the Marekanka, near Okhotsk in Siberia It is a form of pearlstone

Maremmese (mar-e-mēs' or -mez'), *a* [< It. *Maremme* + *-ese*] Of or pertaining to the Maremme, certain marshy tracts extending along the coast of Tuscany in Italy, reaching back from six to eighteen miles from the sea The soil is of wonderful fertility, but the atmosphere is so pestilential as to render these districts uninhabitable in the warm season

marena (ma-rē'nä), *n* [NL, < G *marane*, *morane*, said to be so called from Lake *Morin*, in Brandenburg, Prussia] A coregonine fish, *Coregonus marana*, better known as *C lavaretus* same as *lavaret*

marennin (ma-ren'in), *n* See the quotation

Navicula ostrearia contains a light blue pigment which it is proposed to call *marennin* which is diffused throughout the protoplasm *Jour of Micros Soc*, 2d ser, VI i 53

Mareotic (mar-ē-ot'ik), *a* [< L *Mareoticus*, < Gr Μαρεωτικός, < Μαρεῶτις (sc λίμνη), also Μάρεια, ἡ λίμνη ἡ Μαρία, Lake Mareotis, < Μάρεια, Μαρέη, < Egypt *Mer* or *Mu*, a city in Egypt, or the lake *Mareotis* (see def) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to Lake Mareotis in Lower Egypt, or the region in which it is situated as, *Mareotic* wine.

mares, *n* Plural of *mas*3

mareschal (mar'e-shal), *n* An obsolete form of *marshal* used archaically, especially with reference to a marshal of France

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* [in ed 1766, "constable"] of France
Prior, Taking of Namur in 1695

mare's-nest (mãrz'nest), *v i* [< *mare's nest* (see under *mare*1)] To discover mare's nests, make absurd discoveries, imagine that one has made an important discovery which is really no discovery at all or is a hoax

He's always *mare's nesting*
Lever, Davenport Dunn, I 206 (*Hoppe.*)

maresse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *marish.*

mare's-tail (mārz'tāl), *n* and *a* I. *n.* 1. (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hippuris* most properly *H. vulgaris*. [In old herbals this was *female horsetail* in contrast with *Equisetum fluviatile*, a stronger plant, called *male horsetail* But later writers say *mare's tail*, as if the meaning had been *female horse tail*.] (*b*) The horsetail, *Equisetum* See *bottle-brush*, 2

The pretty *marestail* forest, fairy pines *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

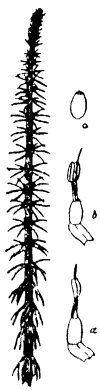
2. *pl* Long straight fibers of gray cirrus cloud, an indication of the approach of stormy weather

A light blue sky and a crescent of *mare's tails* over the mastheads *W C Russell*, Jack's Courtship xxii

3 In *anat*, the cauda equina (which see, under *cauda*).

II. *a.* Like a mare's tail; of the kind called mare's-tails: said of clouds.

Streaks of *marestail* clouds in the sky *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, [XIX 202.



Flowering Branch of Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*). *a*, a flower before anthesis; *b*, a flower after anthesis; *c*, the fruit

marewet, *n.* An obsolete form of *marrow*[1]

Marezzo marble. See *marble*.

margarate (mär'ga-rāt), *n.* [< *margar(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem*, a salt of margaric acid

margaret (mar'ga-ret), *n* [< *Margaret*, a fem name, = F *Marguerite* = Sp. Pg *Margarita* = It *Margarita*, *Margherita*, < L *margarita*, < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl see *margarite* The name *Margaret*, reduced to *Mag*, *Madge*, dim *Maggie*, etc, is familiarly applied to several birds, etc see *madge*[1], *mag*[1], *maqpie*, etc] Same as *madge*[1]

margaret-grunt (mar'ga-ret-grunt), *n* Same as *margate-fish*

margaric (mär-gar'ik), *a* [< *margar(ite)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or resembling pearl — **Margaric acid**, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, an acid formerly erroneously supposed to be present in certain fats It has a fatty aspect and is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in hot alcohol, the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales, whence its name It probably does not occur in nature

margarin, margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n* [< *margar(ic)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from hogs' lard, the solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarin is obtained from the concrete part of olive-oil It is a mixture of stearin and palmatin

margarita (mar-ga-rī'tä), *n* [NL (in def 1 < LGr. *μαργαρίτης*, a crumb of the sacramental bread, lit. a pearl), < Gr *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl see *margarite*.] 1. In the *Gr. Ch*: (*a*) The vessel in which the consecrated oblate is kept (*b*) A portion of the oblate which is placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the body and blood of Christ See *commixture* — 2 [*cap*.] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidæ*. It is represented by a number of species in the colder seas.

Margaritacea (mär'ga-ri-tā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl. of *margaritaceus*, pearly see *margaritaceous*] In old systems, a family of bivalves whose shells are pearly or nacreous inside; the pearl-oysters same as *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ* In De Blainville's classification (1825), this family consisted of the genera *Vulsella*, *Malleus*, *Perna*, *Crenatula*, *Inoceramus*, *Avicula*, *Pulvinites*, *Gervillia*, and *Arcacella*, thus corresponding somewhat to the *Malleacea* of Lamarck Also *Margaritaceæ*.

margaritacean (mar'ga-ri-tā'sē-an), *a* and *n* [As *margaritaceous* + *-an*] I. *a* Margaritaceous; margaritiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Margaritacea*

II. *n* A member of the *Margaritacea*.

margaritaceous (mär'ga-ri-tā'shus), *a.* [< NL *margaritaceus*, pearly, < L *margarita*, a pearl. see *margarite*.] Resembling mother-of-pearl, pearly, glossy-white with purple, green, and blue reflections

Margaritana (mar'ga-ri-tā'nä), *n.* [NL., < L *margarita*, a pearl see *margarite*] A genus of river-mussels of the family *Unionidæ* It is closely related to *Unio*, chiefly differing in some details of the hinge teeth, and in its species, *M margaritifera*, is notable as a pearl oyster, producing pearls of commercial value Also called *Alasmodon*.

margarite (mär'ga-rīt), *n* [< ME *margarite* (also *margery*, q v) (cf AS. *meregrot*, *meregreota* = OS. *meriqriota* = OHG. *marigriioz*, a pearl, forms simulating AS *mere*, etc., sea, + *grēot*, etc., sand, gravel, grit), < OF. *marguerite*, *marguerete*, F. *marguerite*, *marguerite* = Sp. Pg. *margarita* = It. *margarita*, *margherita*, a pearl, < L. *margarita*, rarely *margaritum*, = Bulg. *margarit* = Russ *margaritŭ*, < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, also *μάργαρον*, a pearl, < *μάργαρος*, the pearl-oyster, cf Pers. *murwari* (> Turk. *mervarīd*), a pearl] 1. A pearl [Obsolete or poetical.]

Rich orient pearl,
More bright of hue than were the *margarites*
That Cæsar found in wealthy Albion
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

2 A mineral of micaceous structure, separable into thin laminæ which are rather brittle It has a grayish or reddish color and a pearly luster on the cleavage surface (hence called *pearl-mica*). In composition it is a silicate of aluminium and calcium It is a common associate of corundum It is one of the so-called *brittle micas*

3 In *lithol*, an arrangement of the devitrification products (globulites) of a glassy material into forms resembling strings of beads. a term introduced by Vogelsang.—4. Same as *margarita*, 1

margaritic (mar-ga-rit'ik), *a.* [< *margarite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite; margaric —**Margaritic acid**, one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil

margaritiferous (mar'ga-ri-tif'e-rus), *a* [< L *margaritifer*, pearl-bearing, < *margarita*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]] Pearl-bearing, producing pearls; margaritaceous

margaritite (mar'ga-ri-tīt), *n* [< NL *Margaritites*, a generic name of such shells, < L. *margarita*, a pearl see *margarite*] A fossil pearl-oyster or some similar margaritiferous shell

Margarodes (mar-ga-rō'dēz), *n* [NL, < Gr *μαργαρώδης*, pearl-like, < *μάργαρον*, a pearl (see *margarite*), + *εἶδος*, form] 1 A genus of scale-insects of the family *Coccidæ* *M formicarum* so named from its pearly appearance and from its living with ants, is known in the Bahamas as the *ground pearl* Its scaly covering has caused it to be mistaken for a mollusk These insects are sometimes strung like beads in necklaces. The genus is probably the same as *Porphyrophora* of Brandt (1833), it was named the same year by Guilding

2. A genus of pyralid moths, typical of the family *Margarodidæ*, erected by Guenée in 1854, having the wings immaculate, neither fasciate nor marginate, and the body stout They occur in most parts of the world, more abundantly in tropical countries *M quadristygmalis* of the United States feeds in the larval state on the privet.

Margarodidæ (mar-ga-rod'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Margarodes* + *-idæ*] A family of pyralid moths named from the genus *Margarodes*, having ample, entire, silky, semi-hyaline, iridescent or pearly wings, often bordered and seldom marked The abdomen of the male has an apical tuft which is often bifid It is a large wide spread family of some 20 genera, as *Phacellura*, which contains the moths whose larvæ are known in the United States as *melon caterpillars* and *pickle-worms*

margarodite (mär'ga-rō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μαργαρώδης*, pearl-like (see *Margarodes*), + *-ite*[2]] A variety of muscovite, or common potash-mica, affording, upon ignition, a small percentage of water.

margaron, margarone (mär'ga-ron, -rōn), *n* [= F *margarone*, as *margar(ic)* + *-on*, *-one*] A solid white fatty matter which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

margaryize (mär'gar-i-īz), *v t.*; pret and pp *margaryized*, ppr. *margaryizing*. [< *Margary* (see def.) + *-ize*] In the antiseptic treatment of timber, to impregnate (the wood) with a solution of sulphate of copper The word is derived from the name of the inventor of the process, J J Lloyd Margary

margate-fish (mär'gāt-fish), *n.* A fish, *Hæmulon gibbosum* or *album*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea and Florida Keys Its color is pearly-white, somewhat olivaceous above, with obsolete spots on some of the scales, the mouth is orange within, and the lips and a faint blotch on each side of the snout are light yellow It reaches a length of 2 feet or more, and is one of the most important food fishes of Havana and Key West. Also called *market-fish*, *maggot fish*, *margaret-grunt*

Margaux (mär-gō'), *n* [F., see def] Claret produced in the commune of Margaux, in the department of the Gironde in France. Its better grades closely resemble the Château Margaux See *château*.

margay (mar'gā), *n* [= F. *margay*; < Braz. *margay*] A South American tiger-cat, *Felis tigrina*, or *F. margay*, also some related species They are small spotted and striped cats resembling the ocelot, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay The margay is about 2 feet long, the tail from 12 to 18 inches, it has been domesticated and made useful in destroying rats, like the common house-cat. Also *marjay*.

marge (märj), *n.* [< F. *marge* = Pr *marge* = D. *marge*, < L. *margo* (*margin-*), border, margin: see *margin*.] Same as *margin*. [Poetical.]

By this the Muse arrives
At Elie's fated *marge*
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1632.

The drum, suspended by its tattered *marge*,
Once rolled and rattled to the Hessian's charge
O W. Holmes, Metrical Essay

marged (märjd), *a.* [< *marge* + *-ed*[2].] Bordered, having a margin.

From that gold-sanded, flower-*marged* shore
The Week, VI 186

margent (mär'jent), *n.* and *a.* [A var. of *margin*, with unorig. *-t* as in *parchment*, *tyrant*, etc] I. *n.* 1. A margin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The beached *margent* of the sea.
Shak, M N D, II 1 85

Be not deceiv'd, Readers, by men that would overawe your eares with big names and huge Tomes that contradict and repeal one another, because they can cramme a *margent* with citations. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

By the *margent* of the sea
I would build myself a home
R H Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

2. Gloss, marginal comment

See at the bar the booby Bettesworth, . . .
Who knows of law nor text nor *margent* *Swift*.

II. *a.* Marginal.

Margent notes upon a French text.
R Saltonstall, To Winthrop (1643)

Here, peradventure, my witless youth may be taxed with a *margent* note of presumption, for offering to put up any motion of applause in the behalf of so excellent a poet
Nash (Arber's Eng Garner), I 408).

margent†, *n* [< ME. *margery*, *margerye*, < OF. *margerie*, *marguerie*, vernacular form of *marguerite*, var. of *margarite*, a pearl.] A pearl.

margery-pearl†, *n.* [ME *margery perl*.] Same as *margery*. *Prompt Parv*, p. 214

And seyde, "noll mittere man *margerye perlys*
Amanges hogges, that han hawes at wille"
Piers Plowman (B), x 9

margin (mär'jin), *n* [Also *marge* (< F), formerly also *margyne* (and *margent*, q v); < ME *margin*, *margyne*, < OF *margine* (usually *marge*, F. *marge*) = Sp. *margen* = Pg. *margem* = It *margine*, a border, margin, = Serv. *margyn*, a hill (as a boundary, an ant-hill, mole-hill), < L *margo* (*margin-*), edge, brink, border, margin see *mark*[1]] 1. A bordering or bounding space; a border, a space between one edge or line and another, as that along a river between the edge of the water or of its bed and a real or imaginary outer line, or the like, or that between the edges of a leaf or sheet of paper and those of the printing or writing on it. In some plants the leaf (then called *marginate*) has a distinct margin or border of different formation or coloration from the main body In the case of a book, *margin* alone usually means the clear space between the print and the outer edge of the leaf, called distinctively the *front margin*, the *head* or *top margin* is at the top of the page, the *tail* or *bottom margin* at the foot, and the *back margin* on the inner side against the back Parts of these margins, especially at the sides, may be occupied by marginal notes, remarks, or the like An *opened margin* is one where the leaves have been opened or separated, as with a folder, but not trimmed, an *uncut margin* has not been cut anywhere, a *rough cut margin* has only the more protruding ragged edges cut off with scissors, in a *cropped margin* too much paper has been cut away, in a *bled margin* part of the print has been cut away

We came into the road, where I saw an antient way about eighteen feet broad, paved with large round stones, having a *margin* on each side, partly of hewn stone
Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 80

Thus on Mæander's flowery *margin* lies
The dying swan *Pope*, Iliad of the L, v. 65.

With plates of brass the cors'let cover'd o'er
(The same renown'd Asteropæus wore)
Whose glitt'ring *margins* raised with silver shine
(No vulgar gift), Eumelus! shall be thine
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 641

Starts, when he sees the hazels quiver
Along the *margin* of the river
Whittier, Mogg Megone, II

Specifically — (*a*) In an engraving, the paper left blank outside the plate mark (*b*) In *entom*, properly, the outer part of a surface or distinct portion of the integument, as distinguished from the central part or disk In this sense *margin* is not to be confounded with *edge*, which is used to denote the extreme boundary of a part but where distinction is unnecessary, the two terms are often used synonymously (*c*) In *conch*, the edge or entire outline of a bivalve shell (*d*) In *bot* (1) The edge (2) A distinct border, different from the body of the organ, as the membranous expansion surrounding some seeds or seed vessels, a narrow wing

2. In *joinery*, the flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths

or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the stiles being repeated in the center, and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two leafed doors.

3. Latitude, scope, or range, freedom from narrow restriction or limitation; room or provision for enlarged or extended action.

Their *margin* of effective operation is strictly limited, still, such a *margin* exists, and they [trades unions] have turned it to account *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, viii

4 Allowance made, security given, or scope afforded for contingencies, as profit or loss in trade, error of calculation, change of circumstances, diversity of judgment or opinion, etc

There is always *margin* enough in the statute for a liberal judge to read one way and a servile judge another *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law

5. In speculative dealings on the exchanges (*a*) The sum in money, or represented by securities, deposited by a speculator or trader with his broker as a provision against loss on transactions made on account. This margin is usually reckoned at 10 per cent of the par value of stocks or bonds, and 10 cents per bushel or barrel on grain or oil If the price rises or falls to a satisfactory extent, a sale or purchase is made, and the gain is the customer's profit, less the broker's charges, if the price falls below or rises above the margin furnished, and the purchase is to be protected in expectation of a future rise or fall, the customer is required to furnish ("put up") more margin to cover the difference

The banks refused to loan upon any except first-class collateral, and commission houses regarded the market as in a somewhat dangerous condition for speculators on *margin*. *Appleton's Ann Cyc*, 1886, p 342

(*b*) A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is "called up" (as it is termed) by the other. This mutual deposit (usually of 5 per cent) is made in some bank or trust company agreed upon, and remains subject only to a joint check or draft during the continuance of the contract upon which it has been called —**Cardinal, costal, dentate, dilated margin.** See the adjectives —**Dislocated margin.** See *dislocate* —**Double margin**, a margin in which there is a fine groove along the outer side, the margin being thus composed of two parallel edges or carinæ with the groove between them —**Eroded margin.** See *erode* **Filate, incrassate, inferior, inner,** etc, **margin** See the adjectives.—**Margin draft** See *margin-draft* —**Margin of a course**, in *arch*, that part of the upper side of a course of slates which is left uncovered by the next superior course —**To make margin**, in *printing*, to determine the proper amount of margin to be given to printed pages by the selection of blanks or of low furniture of suitable sizes. = **Syn. 1.** Confine, limit, skirt See *rim*

margin (mär'jin), *v t* [< F *marginer* = Sp. Pg *marginar* = It. *marginare*, < L *marginare*, furnish with a border, < *margo* (*margin-*), a border see *margin*, *n*] **1** To furnish with a margin; form or constitute a margin to, border

The ice-born rivers were *margined* occasionally with spires of discolored ice *Kane*, See Grinnell Exp, II 150

2. To enter in the margin, as a note in a book —**To margin up**, to put up margins, as a provision against loss by a broker who has purchased and holds stocks etc, on behalf of a customer, cover loss on account of depreciation of prices

The concern then had $42,500,000 locked up on the Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to *margin up* after a fall begun in September, 1881 *Amer Economist*, III 176

marginal (mär'ji-nal), *a* [= F. *marginal* = Sp Pg *marginal* = It. *marginale*, < NL. *marginalis*, < L. *margo* (*margin-*), margin see *margin*] Pertaining to a margin; situated on or near the margin; specifically, written or printed in the margin of a page· as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

To come into the dim reflexion of hollow antiquities sold by the seeming bulk, and there be fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in *marginal* stuffings. *Milton*, Church Government, ii, Pref

The passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes *Pope*, Temple of Fame, Adv't

Inner marginal cell. See *inner* —**Marginal bodies, marginal vesicles,** in hydroid polyps, differentiated sensory organs attached to the edge of the umbrella. Those which are pigmented are supposed to have a visual function, those which have hard concretions to be auditory (See cut under *lithocyst.*) Different kinds of marginal bodies have special names —**Marginal bones** or **ossicles,** supernumerary digital phalanges lying along the inner or the outer border of the flipper of an ichthyosaur (See cut under *Ichthyosaurus*) The marginal bones furnish a remarkable instance of more than the normal five digits of vertebrates —**Marginal cell,** in *entom.*, a cell or space of the wing anterior to the marginal vein and attaining the apical margin —**Marginal finger†,** the index finger

Would I had seen thee graved with thy great sire,
Ere lived to have men's *marginal fingers* point
At Charalois, as a lamented story!
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iii 1

Marginal fringes, in *ornith.* See *fringe* —**Marginal gemmation.** See *gemmation* —**Marginal gyrus.** See *gyrus* —**Marginal line,** in *entom.*, a variously waved or angulated line running across the anterior wing near the apical margin, distinguished in many moths.—**Marginal lobe, lobule.** See *lobe* —**Marginal notes,** notes printed on the front margin or fore edge of the leaf Often called *side notes.*—**Marginal vein** or **nervure,** in *entom*, a vein of an insect's wing, extending more or less longitudinally toward the apical margin It may arise from the pterostigma and form a curved line, as in *Hymenoptera* (in which case it is also called the *radial vein*), or it may be a posterior fork of the costal vein, as in certain *Diptera* —**Marginal vesicles.** See *marginal bodies*

marginalia (mär-ji-nā'li-ä), *n. pl* [NL, neut. pl of *marginalis*, marginal see *marginal*] **1** Marginal notes —**2.** In sponges, spicules forming a collar round the osculum. *F E Schulze*

marginalize (mär'ji-nal-īz), *v.*, pret and pp *marginalized*, ppr. *marginalizing*. [< *marginal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans* To furnish with marginal notes [Rare]

Augustine's Confessions, in the same library, he [Archbishop Leighton] similarly *marginalized* *F Jacox*, Literary Life, p 104

II. *intrans.* To make marginal notes. [Rare]

Byron could *marginalize* with similar fertility and facility *F Jacox*, Literary Life, p 112

marginally (mar'ji-nal-i), *adv.* In the margin, as of a book.

marginant (mär'ji-nant), *a* In *bot*, becoming marginate

marginate (mar'ji-nāt), *v t*, pret and pp *marginated*, ppr *marginating* [< L *marginatus*, pp of *marginare*, furnish with a border see *margin*, *v*] To furnish with a margin or margins.

marginate (mar'ji-nāt), *a* [< L *marginatus*, pp see the verb.] Having a margin specifically, in *entom* (*a*) Having the margin of a distinct color as, *marginate* with purple (*b*) Having a distinct margin or edge, as the pronotum of many beetles —**Marginate abdomen,** in *entom*, an abdomen that is compressed and has the sides of the dorsal segments elevated, as in many *Staphylinidæ*, or projecting beyond the wing covers in a sharp ridge, as in many *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, and a few *Coleoptera*

marginated (mar'ji-nā-ted), *a* Same as *marginate*

margin-draft (mar'jin-draft), *n* In *masonry*, a plane chiseled surface adjoining the edge or edges of a hewn block, as that about the joints of a usual variety of ashlar, in which the margin-draft incloses the middle part of the face, which may either be dressed or left rough

margined (mar'jind), *a* [< *margin* + *-ed*²] Marginate, specifically, in *bot*, having a distinct and projecting edge or wing, as the borders of many flat seeds —**Margined fruit-bat,** *Cynopterus marginatus*, a small East Indian species, about 4 inches long, whose ears are marginate or edged with white

Marginella (mar-ji-nel'a), *n* [NL, dim of L *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border see *margin*] The typical genus of the family *Marginellidæ* There are some 200 species, found in all warm seas, of small size, with smooth oval shells having a small respiratory notch The best representatives of the genus have an evident spire, as *M. nubeculata*, some others with sunken spire, as *M. lineata*, form a subgenus *Persicula*


Marginella nubeculata

Marginellacea (mär"ji-ne-lā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Marginella* + *-acea*] Same as *Marginellidæ*

Marginellidæ (mar-ji-nel'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Marginella* + *-idæ*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Marginella* The animal has only radular teeth, tentacles approximate at base, eyes above their base, and a large foot The shell is involute or obovate, with a short or sunken spire, polished porcellaneous surface, and has several distinct plaits on the columellar lip

marginelliform (mär-ji-nel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL *Marginella* + L *forma*, form] Having the character of a *Marginella* or related mollusks

marginelloid (mar-ji-nel'oid), *a.* [< NL *Marginella* + *-oid*] Of or pertaining to the *Marginellidæ*, or to the group which that family represents.

marginicidal (mär'ji-ni-sī'dal), *a.* [< L *margo* (*margin-*), border, + *cædere*, cut, + *-al*] In *bot*, a term descriptive of that mode of dehiscence in which the carpels separate along their external line of junction, not, however, splitting the septa or partitions, as in septicidal dehiscence, but breaking away from them

marginiform (mar'ji-ni-fôrm), *a* [< L *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *forma*, form] Like a border, edge, or margin; forming a mere rim of something: as, the *marginiform* ears of some spermophiles. *Coues.*

margining (mär'ji-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *margin*, *v.*] Margins collectively; also, the form or character of a margin; marks or colors bordering a surface. as, a black *margining.*

marginirostral (mär'ji-ni-ros'tral), *a* [< L *margo* (*margin-*), edge, border, + *rostrum*, bill, beak: see *rostral.*] Bordering or fringing the bill: applied by Macgillivray to feathers situated about the basal margin of the bills of birds. [Scarcely in use]

margin-line (mär'jin-līn), *n* *Naut*, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing-transom in a ship and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom-planks terminate

margin-tailed (mar'jin-tāld), *a* Having the tail margined specifically applied to a South American otter, *Pteronura sandbachi*, in which the tail is alate

margosa (mar-gō'sä), *n* [E. Ind] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta Indica* (*Melia Azadirachta*) Its fruit yields a concrete fixed oil Also called *nim* or *neem* —**Margosa bark.** See *bark*²

margravate, margraviate (mar'grā-vāt, mär-grā'vi-āt), *n* [< *margrave* + *-ate*³] The territory of a margrave

margrave (mar'grāv), *n* [Formerly also (after G.) *markgrave*, *marckgrave*, < F *margrave* = D *markgraaf* = MLG *markgrêve* = Dan *markgreve* = Sw. *markgrefve*, < MHG. *marcgrâve* (OHG *marcgrâvo*), G *markgraf*, < *mark*, a march or border, + *graf*, a count see *march*¹ and *grave*⁵] A German title (*markgraf*), 'count or earl of a mark' or border province equivalent to *marquis* The margraves were originally military governors or guardians by appointment (first in the time of Charles the Great), but their office soon became hereditary From the twelfth century onward the margraves were princes of the empire, and some of them became electors. The title ceased to be used in its territorial sense in 1806, when there were nine margravates, but was retained for some time as a title of courtesy for younger sons

The chief and head of them [commissioners] was the *Margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges.
Sir T More, Utopia, tr by Robinson (1551), Prol

The *margrave*, who was the high executive officer of the little commonwealth, marched down to the cathedral *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I 561

margraviate, *n.* See *margravate*

margravine (mar'gra-vēn), *n.* [< F. *margravine* (= D *markgravin* = MLG *markgrêvinne* = MHG *marcgrâvin*, *marcgrâvinne*, G. *markgrafin* = Sw. *markgrefvinna* = Dan *markgrevinde*), fem. of *margrave*, margrave see *margrave.*] The wife of a margrave

marguerite (mar'ge-rēt), *n* [< F. *marguerite*, a daisy, a pearl, < L *margarita*, < Gr *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl see *margaret*, *margarite*] **1** The common European daisy, *Bellis perennis* —**2.** A species from Teneriffe, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, also called *Paris daisy*, closely resembling the common oxeye daisy, but with leaves more dissected It is successful as a winter bloomer, while the latter is not There is a popular yellow variety, *golden marguerite* See cut under *Chrysanthemum.*—**Blue marguerite,** *Detrus* (*Agathæa*) *coelestis.*

marguetté (mar-ge-tā'), *a* In *her.*, same as *decked*, 3.

Margyricarpus (mar'ji-ri-kar'pus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, + *καρπός*, fruit, erroneously for **Margaritocarpus*] A genus of rosaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Potericæ*, characterized by hermaphrodite flowers which are axillary and solitary and have a calyx without bracts, no petals, two stamens, and one carpel They are branching, rigid, leafy shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and small, incon spicuous flowers sessile in the axils There are 4 species, natives of South America. *M. setosus* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *pearl berry* or *pearl-fruit.*

mariage, *n* An obsolete form of *marriage*

marialite (mar'i-al-īt), *n* [Formation not known.] A kind of scapolite found near Naples It is essentially a silicate of alumnium and sodium with some sodium chlorid. See *scapolite*

Marian¹ (mā'ri-an), *a* [< L *Marianus*, < *Marius* (see def), the name of a Roman gens] Of or pertaining to Caius Marius, a noted Roman general (died 86 B C), or his followers

When ordered by Sulla to put away his wife, who was connected with the *Marian* party he [Cæsar] refused to obey, although he lost by the refusal his wife's dower, his priesthood, and his fortune *Encyc Brit.*, IV 634.

Marian² (mā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Marianus*, < LL. *Maria*, Mary see *mary*², *marry*²] **1** Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary as, the *Marian* doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church —**2** Of or pertaining to Queen Mary of England, daughter of Henry VIII

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr Philpot was the best-born gentleman *Fuller*

The fate of the English Protestants exiled under the *Marian* administration, was, as the day arrived, to be the lot of the English Papists under the government of Elizabeth *I D'Israeli*, Amen of Lit, II 68.

Marian³† (mar'i-an), *n* [Also *Marion*; < OF *Marion*, dim. of *Marie*, Mary see *marry*². Cf *marvet*, *marionette.*] **1.** See *Maid Marian.*—**2.** Same as *marvet.* *Cotgrave.*

Marianism (mā'rɪ-an-ɪzm), *n.* [< *Marian*[2] + *-ism.*] The adoration of the Virgin.

mariche, *n* [E Ind.] An imp or demon.

In these parts are huge woods, harbours of Lions Tigers, Ownces, and *Mariches*, which have Maidens faces and Scorpions tailes *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 459

maricolous(mā-rɪk'o-lus), *a* [< L *mare*, the sea, + *colere*, dwell.] Inhabiting the sea; oceanic or pelagic in habitat, as an animal or a plant

marid (mar'ɪd), *n* [Ar. *marid*, rebellious, rebel.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil jinnee or genie or demon of the most powerful class

It is only when he cannot bring his lovers together, or having done so cannot find enough fires of trouble to test their constancy, that the Arab "raconteur" introduces his genie, 'afrit,' or "*marid*," or changes his hero into an ape *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXIV 195

marie[1]†, *v* A Middle English form of *marry*[1]

marie[2]†, *interj* A Middle English form of *marry*[2].

marie[3]†, *n.* [Var of *marroc*[2], in this form, in the second quot, confused with *Mary*, a woman's name.] A companion, mate; attendant.

What 's become o' your *maries*, Maisry?
Wullie and Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II 59).

Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
The night she'll hae but three
There was Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael and me
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III 118).

mariet (mar'ɪ-et), *n* [< OF. *mariette*, in pl "*Mariets*, f., mariets, marians, violets, Coventry bells" (Cotgrave), also a kind of *Campanula*, F *mariette*, dim of *Marie*, Mary: see *marry*[2].] An old name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium* also called *Marian's violet*, translating the old Latin name *Viola Mariana*

marigenous (mā-rɪj'e-nus), *a* [< L *mare*, the sea, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced in or by the sea [Rare.]

marigold (mar'ɪ-gōld), *n* [< *Mary*, i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *gold*. Cf. D *goudbloem* = G *goldblume*, marigold, lit 'gold-flower', Gael. *lus Mairi*, marigold, lit 'Mary's plant'.] **1** Properly, a composite plant of either of the genera *Calendula* and *Tagetes*. *C. officinalis* is the common garden or pot-marigold of some use in dyeing and medicine. (See cut under *bract*.) The species of *Tagetes* bear the name of *African* or *French marigold*, though their origin is in South America and Mexico. *T. erecta*, the specific African marigold, is stout and erect, with club-shaped peduncles and orange or lemon-colored heads. *T. patula*, the specific French marigold, has cylindrical peduncles and narrower heads, the rays orange or with darker stripes. The Cape marigolds, from South Africa, are species of *Dimorphotheca*, formerly classed under *Calendula*. *D. pluvialis* with white rays closes in dark weather. The name is also applied to various other chiefly golden-flowered plants, commonly with an adjective or in composition.

A Garland braided with the Flowery foulds
Of yellow Citrons Turn Sols, *Mary gealds*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence

The *marigold*, that goes to bed wi' the sun
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 105

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet
Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 45

2†. A piece of gold money so called from its color

I'll write it, an' you will, in short-hand, to despatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *mark golds* in a purse for you *Cowley*, Cutter of Coleman Street

Corn-marigold, in Great Britain, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, growing among crops. Also called *field marygold*, *wild marygold*. — **Fetid marigold**, an ill-smelling American weed *Dyssodia chrysanthemoides*. — **Fig-marigold**, a plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*.

marigold-finch (mar'ɪ-gōld-finch), *n* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*.

marigold-window (mar'ɪ-gōld-win″dō), *n* In *arch.*, same as *rose window* [Rare or obsolete.]

marigraph (mar'ɪ-grāf), *n* [< F *marigraphe*, < L. *mare*, the sea, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A self-registering instrument for making a continuous record of the height of the tides, a tide-gage.

marigraphic (mar-ɪ-graf'ɪk), *a.* [< *marigraph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by means of a marigraph

marikin (mar'ɪ-kin), *n.* Same as *marikina*

marikina (mar-ɪ-kē'na), *n* [NL., from a native name.] A sort of squirrel-monkey, the silky marmoset or tamarin, *Midas* or *Jacchus rosalia*. It is of a bright-yellowish color with long hair about the head making a kind of mane. It inhabits the region of the upper Amazon, and was formerly in much request as a pet. Also called *silky monkey* and *lion monkey*.

marinade[1] (mar-ɪ-nād'), *n.* [< F *marinade*, pickle, < *marin*, of the sea: see *marine* and *-ade*[1].] **1.** A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before cooking to improve their flavor. — **2**†. Pickled meat, either flesh or fish. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

marinade[1] (mar'ɪ-nād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *marinaded*, ppr. *marinading*. [< *marinade*, *n.*] Same as *marinate*

marinade[2] (mar-ɪ-nād'), *n* [Cf. *marinade*[1].] In the West Indies, a little cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm

Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale
Harper's Mag., LXXVII 827.

Marinæ (mā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem. pl. of L. *marinus*, marine.] A series of monocotyledonous marine plants of the natural order *Hydrocharideæ*, characterized by having the cotyledon projected beyond the thick radicle. It embraces the genera *Enhalus*, *Thalassia*, and *Halophila*, natives of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Also called *Thalassiea*.

marinaget†, *n* [< OF. *marinage* (= Sp. *marinaje*), < *marin*, marine, + *-age*.] Seamanship

And with helpe of our ores within the borde, and by other crafte of *marinage*, with grete difficulte and fere they kepte the Galye fromte the shore
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68

marinal (mā-rī'nal), *a* [< *marine* + *-al.*] Of the sea, saline, bitter [Rare.]

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 168

marinate (mar'ɪ-nāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *marinated*, pp. *marinating* [Var. of *marinade*[1], *v.*, as if < *marine* + *-ate*[2].] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
W. King, Art of Cookery

They set before us a *Marinated* ragout flavoured with cumin seed
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, I. 278

marine (ma-rēn'), *a.* and *n* [In present pron. after mod. F., but found in ME., *marine*, *maryne*, < OF. and F. *marin* = Sp. Pg. It. *marino*, of the sea, fem. as a noun, F. *marine* = Sp. Pg. It. *marina*, the sea-shore, sea, shipping interests, etc., < L. *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea, < *mare*, the sea, = AS. *mere*, a lake, = E. *mere*: see *mere*[1].] **I.** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the sea, characteristic of the sea, existing in or formed by the sea: as, a *marine* picture or view; the *marine* fauna and flora; *marine* deposits left by ancient seas; *marine* tides. — **2** Relating to or connected with the sea, used or adapted for use at sea, acting or operating at sea: as, a *marine* chart, a *marine* league, a *marine* engine; *marine* forces. — **3**† Relating to navigation or shipping, maritime, nautical, naval

The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our King Richard the First *Blackstone*, Com., I. xiii

4 In *zool.*, technically, inhabiting the high seas, oceanic, pelagic: distinguished from *maritime* or *littoral*. — **Fleet marine officer** See *fleet*[3]. — **Marine acid**, hydrochloric acid. — **Marine barometer** See *barometer*. — **Marine belt.** Same as *three mile limit* (which see under *mile*). — **Marine boiler**, a boiler specially adapted to use in steamboats and steamships. Maximum heating surface with a minimum of cubic space occupied by the entire boiler and furnace is a distinctive feature of marine boilers, in which also the best proportion of grate to heating surface, arrangement of parts to secure active water circulation, strength, durability, and convenience in firing are points to which the greatest attention is paid. Corrugated plates for direct fire-surface and forced draft are prominent characteristics of modern marine boilers of the best types. — **Marine corps** See *corps*[2]. — **Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos*. — **Marine ducks**, the sea ducks, the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. — **Marine engine**, any steam engine adapted for use in seagoing steamers. — **Marine engineering** See *naval engineering*, under *engineering*. — **Marine glue, governor, guard, hospital** See the nouns. — **Marine insurance** See *insurance*, 1. — **Marine league** See *league*[2]. — **Marine officer**, an officer of the marine corps. — **Marine railway**, a railway, extending from the shore into the sea, on which vessels are hauled up to be repaired or are transported from one body of water to another. — **Marine sauce**, *Porphyra vulgaris*, a common seaweed. — **Marine soap**, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water: made chiefly of cocoanut-oil. — **Marine store**, a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, junk, iron, etc., are bought and sold: applied also to shops where any old articles, as iron, grease, ropes, etc., are bought and sold. In Great Britain the keeper of the store must have his or her name, with "Dealer in Marine Stores," painted distinctly, in letters not less than six inches long, over the door. He must register his purchases, not buy from a person apparently under sixteen, and not cut up any cable or article exceeding five fathoms in length without an order from a justice of the peace. — **Marine surveyor**, a civil officer who surveys ships for insurance, repairs, etc. — **Marine wolf**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling a sort of seal, the head of which is made ferocious with projecting tusks, etc. = **Syn.** *Naval*, *Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*.

II. *n.* **1**†. The sea-shore.

I do yow to wite that thei haue had stronge bataile be-fore Iogres in the playn a-gein the Saisnes, that all the contrey hadde robbed, and all the *maryne* and the portes toward Dover *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280

Every evening they solace themselves along the *Marine*, the men on horse-back, and the women in large Carosses *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192

2. Shipping in general; the maritime interest as represented by ships; sea-going vessels considered collectively, either in the aggregate or as regards nationality or class: as, the mercantile *marine* of a country; the naval *marine*.

Holland is rapidly increasing her steam *marine*
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 31

3 In France, specifically, the naval establishment, the national navy and its adjuncts: as, the minister of *marine*, or of the *marine*.

The first [factions] wished France to attend solely to her *marine*, and thereby to overpower England on her own element *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

4 A soldier who serves on board of a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board of ships or at dockyards. In the United States and British services, they are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.

5. An empty bottle. See the quotation.

I have always heard that empty bottles were, especially among army men, called *marines*. I remember that some sixty years ago a good story used to be told, I think, of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness at some military convivial meeting, little thinking of giving offence to the susceptibilities of any man present, ordered a servant to "take away those *marines*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38

6. In *painting*, a sea-piece, a marine view.

On the right hand of one of the *marines* of Salvator in the Pitti Palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise *Ruskin*

Royal marines, troops who serve on British ships of war. — **Tell that to the marines, that will do for the marines**, expressions signifying disbelief in some statement made or story told. They originated in the fact that, owing to their ignorance of seamanship, the marines were formerly made butts of by the sailors.

mariné (mar-ɪ-nā'), *a* [F., < *marine*, the sea: see *marine*.] In *her.*, having the lower part of the body like the tail of a fish: said of any beast. Compare *sea-lion*.

marined (ma-rēnd'), *a* Same as *marine*.

marineer, *n* An obsolete or archaic form of *mariner*. *Chaucer*, *Coleridge*.

mariner (mar'ɪ-nėr), *n* [Early mod. E. also *marinner*, < ME. *marinere*, *mariner*, *mariner*, < OF. (F. and Pr.) *marinier* (= Sp. *marinero* = Pg. *marinheiro* = It. *marinaro*, *marinaio*), a seaman, < *marin*, of the sea: see *marine*.] A seaman or sailor, one who directs or assists in the navigation of a ship. In law the term also includes a servant on a ship.

And [they] badde goode wynde and softe, and goode *mariners* hem for to gide, till thei come to the Rochell with oute eny trouble or annoye *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479

Thanne the *Marryners* song the letany
Torkington, Diarie of Lng. Travell. p. 22.

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 65

It is an ancient *mariner*,
And he stoppeth one of three
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner

Fly of the mariners' compass†, the compass card. — **Mariners' compass** See *compass*, 7. — **Master mariner**, the captain of a merchant vessel or fishing vessel. = **Syn.** *Seaman*, etc. See *sailor*.

marinership† (mar'ɪ-ne r-ship), *n* [< *mariner* + *-ship*.] Seamanship

Having none experience in the feate of *marinershippe*
Udall, tr. of Apophthegmis of Erasmus, p. 6

The Phœnicians, famous for Marchandise and *Marrinership*, sailed from the Red Sea round about Afrike *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 90

Marinism (ma-rē'nizm), *n.* [< *Marini* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Extreme mannerism in literature, like that of the school of Italian poets of the seventeenth century founded by G. B. Marini (1569–1625), which was characterized by extravagance in the use of metaphor, antitheses, and forced conceits.

Achillini of Bologna followed in Marini's steps. In general, we may say that all the poets of the 17th century were more or less infected with *Marinism*
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 511

Marinist (ma-rē'nist), *n.* [< It. *Marinista*, as *Marini* (see *Marinism*).] A poet of the school of Marini.

There was for a time a large class of imitators of his [Marini's] style, called *Marinists*
Amer. Cyc., XI. 167

marinorama (ma-rē-nō-ra'mä), *n* [Irreg. < L. *marinus*, of the sea, + Gr. ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A representation of sea-views; an exhibition of scenes at sea in the manner of a panorama [Rare.]

Mariolater (mā-rī-ol'a-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. Μαρία, Mary, + λάτρης, worshiper: see *idolater*.] One who worships or pays religious devotion to the Virgin Mary; one who practises Mariolatry.

Mariolatry (mā-rī-ol'a-trī), *n.* [< Gr. *Μαρία*, Mary, + *λατρεία*, worship. Cf. *idolatry.*] The worship or religious veneration of the Virgin Mary. used with the intention of implying that it is equivalent to or trenches upon the worship due to God only (latria). The members of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches distinguish between the worship paid to God (latria) and that paid to the Virgin Mary (hyperdulia) See *dulia, latria, hyperdulia* Also spelled *Maryolatry*

marionette (mar'ī-ō-net'), *n* [< F. *marionnette*, puppet, also formerly 'little Marion,' dim of *Marion*, Marion, dim of *Marie*, Mary, for *Mariolette*, a dim of *Mariole*, the name formerly given to little figures of the Virgin Mary see *marry*[2]] 1 A puppet moved by strings, one of a set of such puppets used to represent characters on a mimic stage.—2 The buffle or buffle-headed duck. *Audubon* [Louisiana.]—3 A small complicated arrangement at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles It is curiously lifelike in its motions, whence the name

Mariotte's law. See *law*[1]

mariposa-lily (mar-ī-pō'sa-lil'ī), *n* [<Sp *mariposa*, a butterfly, + E *lily*] A plant of the genus *Calochortus* Also called *butterfly-tulip*

mariput (mar'ī-put), *n* [Also *marput*, a native name] The African zoril or zorille, *Zorilla capensis* or *striata*, a small animal striped with black and white, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Zorillina*, and resembling a skunk in color and odor Having been described as *Viverra zorilla*, it has been regarded erroneously as a kind of civet

marischal (mar'ī-shal), *n* [An obs or Sc form of *marshal*] Same as *marshal* The dignity of marischal (afterward earl marischal) of Scotland was hereditary in the family of Keith for several centuries, till the attainder of its last incumbent in 1716

marish (mar'ish), *n* and *a* [Early mod E *marish, marise, marice, marrice, marrisse*, < ME *marcis, marcys, marais, marasc, marrasc*, < OF *marcis, marois*, F *marais* = Pr *marcs* = It. *marese*, < ML **marcensis*, a marish, < L *mare*, a sea (lake), + term *-ensis*, E *-ese* (see *mere*[1] and *-ese*), these forms being mixed with OF *maresqs* = Pr *marc* (for **marsc*), < ML *marisc-us*, a marish, appar based on L *mare*, sea (lake), as if < L *mare*, sea, + term *-iscus*, E *-ish*[1], but prop < MLG *mersch, marsch, masch*, LG *marsch* = G *marsch* = Dan *marsk*, a marsh, = AS *mersc*, wet ground, of the same ult formation see *marsh* Cf *morass*] **I.** *n* A marsh [Now only poetical]

Doun to a *mareys* faste by she ran
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 114

The mosse and the *marrasse*, the mountez so hyt
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 2014

The firste nyght that thei departed from Camelotte that thei come to a Castell that stode in a *marrasse*, so wele and so feire sittinge, an so cloos that it doubted noon assaute
Merlin (E E T S), ii 604

It was built of a *Marish*, because of Earthquakes
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 330

Flanked with a ditch, and forced out of a *marish*
B Jonson, Underwoods, lxii

And far through the *marish* green and still
The tangled water courses slept
Tennyson, Dying Swan

II. *a* Marshy [Now only poetical]

This Countrey of Moscouie hath also very many and great riuers in it, and is *marish* ground in many places
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 247

The frank sun of natures clear and rare
Breeds poisonous fogs in low and *marish* minds
Lowell, Dana.

marish-beetle (mar'ish-bē″tl), *n* Same as *marsh-beetle*

Marist (mā'rist), *n* and *a.* [NL *Marista*, < LL *Maria*, Mary (see def.). see *marry*[2]] **I.** *n* A member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the management of schools, instruction in industry and agriculture, etc It was founded at Bordeaux in 1818, and has many establishments in France and other countries Unlike the Brethren of the Christian Schools, the Marists receive pay from their pupils

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin as, *Marist* monks

maritagium (mar-ī-tā'ji-um), *n* [ML · see *marriage*] In *feudal hist.*, the right of the king, upon the death of a tenant in capite, to dispose of the heiress (and, by a later extension of the right, of the heir, if male) in marriage This right, which originated in the interest of the feudal superior to secure a fit tenant, grew to be a pecuniary resource, and was enforced by imposing on heirs and heiresses refusing to be thus disposed of, or marrying without royal consent, a forfeiture of double the value of the right of disposal thus denied

marital (mar'ī-tal), *a* [= F. *marital* = Sp. Pg. *marital* = It. *maritale*, < L. *maritalis*, of or belonging to married people, < *maritus*, of or belonging to marriage, as a noun, *maritus*, m., a husband, *marita*, f., a wife. see *marry*[1]] 1 Of or pertaining to a husband, or to marriage as it concerns the husband as, *marital* rights or authority, *marital* devotion.

A husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far as to give his wife moderate correction
Art of Tormenting (*Richardson*)

Hence—2 Pertaining to or of the nature of marriage, matrimonial, connubial

It is said that *marital* alliance between these races is unnatural. *N A Rev* CXLII 489

Marital affection (*affectio maritalis*), in *Rom law*, the circumstance which distinguished marriage from concubinage namely the intention to found a legal family so that the children born of the connection should legally have a father, this is expressed by *liberorum quærendorum causa Fuchta* =**Syn** *Nuptial, Connubial*, etc (See *matrimonial*)

maritated† (mar'ī-ta-ted), *a* [< L. *maritatus*, pp of *maritare* (> It *maritare*), marry see *marry*[1]] Having a husband *Baily*, 1727

maritim†, *a* See *maritime*

maritimal† (mā-rit'ī-mal), *a* [< *maritime* + *-al*] Same as *maritime*

Skill of warlike science, and experience in *maritimal* causes *Holinshed*, Descrip of Ireland, I p 164

maritimate† (mā-rit'ī-māt), *a* [< *maritime* + *-ate*[1]] Adjoining the sea, maritime

Leaving his own name to some *maritimate* province on that side *Raleigh*, Hist World, I 8

maritime (mar'ī-tim or -tīm), *a* [Formerly also *maritim*, < F *maritime* = Sp *marítimo* = Pg It *marittimo*, < L *maritimus*, also *maritumus* of or belonging to the sea, < *mare*, the sea see *marine*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sea or its uses, having physical relation to the sea as, *maritime* dangers or pursuits, a *maritime* town or power

The borders *maritime*
Lack blood to think on't
Shak, A and C, I 4 51

But the Mahometans made the midst of the land the seat of their Empire, both the better to keep the whole in subjection, and for feat of the Christians invading the *maritim* places *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p 86

2 Relating to or concerned with marine navigation, employment, or interests as, *maritime* law, a *maritime* project

His youth and want of experience in *maritime* service
Sir H Wotton, Duke of Buckingham (*Latham*)

Even in the *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke thinks it matter of boast that the royal navy of England then consisted of three and thirty ships
Blackstone, Com, I xiii

3. In *zool*, technically, inhabiting the sea-shore, living coastwise, littoral distinguished from *marine*.

Undrained and marshy land is, however, best suited to this bird [the pewit or lapwing], whose habits are partly *maritime* *W W Greener*, The Gun, p 525

Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem See *assize* —**Maritime contract**, a contract that relates to navigation or commerce by water, as one for hiring seamen, a charter-party, a marine insurance policy, or the like as distinguished from those made and to be performed on land, even although having relation to shipping as a contract to build a ship, which is not maritime The importance of the distinction lies in the fact that courts of admiralty have jurisdiction of causes arising under maritime contracts —**Maritime courts** See *court* —**Maritime fruit-bat**, *Cynonycteris amplexicaudata*, found along coasts from the Persian gulf to the Philippines —**Maritime interest**, a premium or rate of interest allowed on a bottomry bond, and not limited by the usury laws —**Maritime law**, the system of principles and rules which regulate property, business, and conduct in matters of navigation and of commerce by water —**Maritime liens** See *lien*[2], 1 (*b*)

Maritime state, an expression sometimes used to designate the body which consists of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of Parliament *Imp Dict* —**Maritime tort**, a wrong the commission of which occurs on the high seas, so that it is within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty = **Syn** *Marine, Maritime, Naval, Nautical* *Marine* refers to the sea in its merely physical aspects as, a *marine* product, *marine* fauna, *marine* deposits *Maritime* refers to the sea more especially as a field for human action, or as connected with human interests, and to position on or near the sea as Great Britain is a *maritime* nation, and a great *naval* power, we speak of *maritime* laws interests perils, life by derivation *naval* refers to ships and *nautical* to sailors *Naval* is applicable more especially to what pertains to a ship of war or a navy its crew equipments, tactics etc, but in some uses to shipping in general *nautical* to what pertains to the science or art of navigation as, *naval* officers heroes battles, administration the *naval* profession *naval* stores *nautical* calculations made at the *Naval* Observatory, a *nautical* almanac, *nautical* instruments A *nautical* mile is viewed as a mile to be sailed

maritonuclear (mar'ī-tō-nū'klē-ar), *a* [< *maritonucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a maritonucleus

maritonucleus (mar'ī-tō-nū'klē-us), *n*, pl *maritonucleï* (-i). [NL., < L. *maritus*, married, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol*, a "married" bisexed or duplex nucleus, the renovated nucleus of an ovum after its union with the male pronucleus or spermonucleus See *feminonucleus* *Hyatt*, Proc Bost Soc Nat Hist, 1884, p 54

maritureint (mar-ī-tū'ri-ent), *a* [< L. *maritus*, a husband (*maritare*, marry), + *-ient*, a desiderative suffix, as in *esurient*, etc] Wishing to become a husband *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxvi (*Davies*)

marjay (mar'jā), *n* Same as *marjay*

marjerom†, *n* See *marjoram*.

marjoram (mar'jō-ram), *n* [Early mod E also *marjerome, margerim, margerome, mojerum, majoran, majorom, majoram, majoran*, < ME **majoran, marjoron, majoran*, < OF **marjorane, marjolaine, margelyne*, F *marjolaine* = Sp *mayorana* = Pg *mangorana, mangerona* = It. *majorana, maggiorana* = D *marioleyne, mariolein* = MHG *megramme*, also *meiron, meiron*, G *majoran*, dial *maujam, meiran*, < ML *majorana*, a corrupt form due to Rom influence, simulating L. *major*, greater (the Teut forms suffering further perversion), < L *amaracus, amaracum*, < Gr *ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον*, marjoram (the Greek plant so named being appar bulbous, the Persian or Egyptian species prob marjoram)] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species, belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*, or mint tribe The sweet marjoram, *O Majorana*, is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery The common or wild marjoram *O vulgare*, is a native of Europe, and is a perennial plant with opposite leaves and small pink flowers growing in calcareous soils It is gently tonic and stimulant

Here's flowers for you,
Hot lavender, mints, savory, *marjoram*
Shak, W T, iv 4 104

mark[1] (mark), *n* [(*a*) < ME *mark, merk, merke*, < AS *mearc*, neut., = D *merk, mark* = OHG **marc*, MHG *marc*, neut, G *marke*, f, = Icel *mark*, neut, = Sw *marke* = Dan *mærke*, a mark, sign; hence (< Teut) F *marque* (which in some senses is merged in E *mark*[1]) = Sp Pg It *marco*, a mark, sign, these forms being prob connected with (*b*) *march*[1], ME *marche, marke*, < AS *mearc*, f, boundary, = OS *marca* = OFries *merke, merke, merk* = D *marke* = MLG *marke, merke*, a district, = OHG. *marca, marcha*, MHG *marke*, G *mark*, f, a boundary, district, = Icel *merki*, n, a boundary, *mork*, a border district, = Sw Dan *mark*, a field, = Goth *marka*, f, a boundary, confine, coast, hence (< Teut) F *marche* = Sp Pg It ML *marca*, border, march (see *march*[1]), = L *margo*, edge, marge, margin (> E *margin, marge*), = Zend *mereza*, boundary The sense 'boundary' is older as recorded, though the sense 'sign' seems logically precedent The two groups may indeed be from entirely different roots] 1 A visible impression made by some material object upon another; a line, dot, dent, cut, stamp, bruise, scar, spot, stain, etc, consisting either of the visible effect produced by the impressing object or the transfer of a part of its substance A mark in this general sense is understood to be an incidental or a casual effect, without significance except with reference to means or results.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any *marks* upon you Lev xix 28.

I have some *marks* of yours upon my pate
Shak, C of E, I 2 82.

Specifically—2 An impressed or attached sign, stamp, label, or ticket, a significant or distinguishing symbol or device, that which is impressed or stamped upon or fixed to something for information, identification, or verification as, a manufacturer's *marks* on his wares (see *trade-mark*), the *mark* made by an illiterate person opposite or between the parts of his name when written by another on his behalf; a merchant's private *marks* on his goods, to indicate their price or other particulars to his assistants, a *mark* branded on an animal by its owner, to give a student so many *marks* for proficiency See *hall-mark* In ceramics the mark is a cipher word, or other device put upon a piece of ware, usually on the bottom or the under side, as an indication of the pottery from which it comes, a signature of the painter who decorated it or the like Such marks are often impressed in the clay before the glaze is applied and often painted under the glaze, or otherwise permanently affixed Very rarely they form a part of the decoration, as the Chinese characters painted in gold or in red on the Japanese ware known as Kaga or Kutani On a nautical lead line a mark is one of the measured indications of depth consisting of a white, blue, or red rag, a bit of leather, or a knot of small line

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him Gen iv 15

Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a *mark* to thyself? *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 110

The method of the Saxons was to affix [to their names] the sign of the cross, which custom our illiterate

vulgar do to this day keep up, by signing a cross for their *mark* when unable to write their names.
Blackstone, Com , II xx

She had grown up with a twin brother, studying from the same books and in the same classes, and getting the same *marks*, or higher ones.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV 918

3 A distinguishing physical peculiarity, a spot, mote, nævus, special formation, or other singularity; a natural sign. as, a birth-*mark*, the *marks* on sea-shells or wild animals. In farriery the mark is a deep median depression on the cutting surface of the incisor tooth of a horse, due to the infl ection of a vertical fold of the tooth It is seen of different characters according to the wear of the tooth, being thus to some extent an index of a horse's age It disappears after the tooth is worn down beyond the extent of the fold. The dark color is due simply to the accumulation in the fold of food or dirt. See the quotation under *mark-tooth*.

He that by good use and experience hath in his eye the right *mark* and very true lustre of the diamond rejecteth and will not look upon the counterfeit, be it ever so well handled, ever so craftily polished!
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), Int., p xc.

For *marks* descried in men's nativity
Are nature's faults, not their own infamy
Shak, Lucrece, l. 538.

4 A significant note, character, sign, token, or indication; a determinative attestation In logic, to say that a thing has a certain *mark* is to say that something in particular is true of it. Thus, according to a certain school of metaphysicians, "incognizability is a *mark* of the Infinite"

I do spy some *marks* of love in her
Shak, Much Ado, II 3 255

Pride and covetousnesse are the sure *markes* of those false Prophets which are to come
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I saw his Ma'tie (com'ing from his Northern Expedition) ride in pomp and a kind of ovation, with all the *markes* of an happy peace *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640

A *mark* is that in a thing which constitutes a part of the cognition of it or, what comes to the same thing, a partial representation, so far as it is considered as a ground of cognition of the whole representation All our concepts are therefore *marks*, and all thinking is nothing but representing by *marks* *Kant*, Logic (trans), Int , viii

5 A guiding or indicative sign or token (*a*) That which serves as an indication of place or direction, an object that marks or points out as, a book *mark*, boundary-*marks*, to guide a vessel by land *marks* on the shore.

The steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible *marks* *S L Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p 97

(*b*) A badge, banner, or other distinguishing device

The banners (or *marks*) of the ancient Danes were in times of peace light colored, but in war times of a blood color, with a black raven on a red ground
Preble, Hist of the Flag, p 23

6 An object aimed at, a point of assault or attack; especially, something set up or marked out to be shot at often used figuratively as, to hit or miss the *mark*, a *mark* for detraction

By fifty pase, our kynge sayd,
The *merk*s were to longe
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 113)

I will shoot three arrows at the side thereof, as though I shot at a *mark* 1 Sam xx. 20

For slander's *mark* was ever yet the fair
Shak, Sonnets, lxx.

Death loves a shining *mark*, a signal blow
Young, Night Thoughts, v 1011

7. An object of endeavor, a point or purpose striven for; that which one aims to reach or attain

I press toward the *mark* for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil iii 14

Make therefore to yourself some *mark*, and go towards it allegrement. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

Define it well,
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her *mark*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liii.

8. An attainable point or limit, capacity for reaching; reach, range. [Rare]

You are abused
Beyond the *mark* of thought.
Shak, A. and C , III 6 87

9. An object of note or observation, hence, a pattern or example. [Rare]

He was the *mark* and glass copy and book
That fashion d others *Shak*, 2 Hen IV , II 3 31

10. Right to notice or observation, claim or title to distinction, importance, eminence as, a man of *mark*

And left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no *mark* nor likelihood
Shak, 1 Hen IV , III 2 45

Soldiers of royal *mark* scorn such base purchase
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv 2.

For performance of great *mark* it needs extraordinary health *Emerson*, Conduct of Life

11 A marking or noting, note; attention, observance. [Rare.]

Bot first, of shippe-craft can I right noght,
Of ther makyng haue I no *merke* *York Plays*, p 42.

He hath devoted himself to the contemplation, *mark*, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak, Othello, II. 3 322

12 A license of reprisals See *marque*.—13. A boundary, a bound or limit noted or established; hence, a set standard, or a limit to be reached. as, to speak within the *mark;* to be up to the *mark*.

In that Contree of Libye is the See more highe than the Lond, and it semethe that it wolde covere the Erthe, and natheles zit it passethe not his *Markes*
Mandeville, Travels, p 144

Choose discreetly,
And virtue guide you! There all the world, in one man,
Stands at the *mark* *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v 4

It's only a question between the larger sum and the smaller I shall be within the *mark* any way
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii

The ancient capital of Burgundy is wanting in character, it is not up to the *mark*
H James, Jr, Little Tour, p 258.

14 In the middle ages, in England and Germany, a tract of land belonging in common to a community of freemen, who divided the cultivated portion or *arable mark* among their individual members, used the *common* or *ordinary mark* together for pasturage or other general purposes, and dwelt in the *village mark* or central portion, or apart on their holdings. It was a customary tenure, like that of the existing Russian *mir*, and was similarly managed and governed.

The *Mark* System, as it was called, according to which the body of kindred freemen, scattered over a considerable area and cultivating their lands in common, use a domestic constitution based entirely or primarily on the community of tenure and cultivation *Stubbs*, Const Hist , § 19

15†. Image, likeness

Which mankynde is so fair part of thy werk
That thou it madest lyk to thyn owene *merk*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l 152.

Hence—16†. The mass of beings having a common likeness; posterity.

If wommen hadde writen stories,
As clerkes han withinne hire oratories,
They wolde han writen of men moore wikkednesse
Than al the *mark* of Adam may redresse
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 696

Accidental synthetical mark, a mark not predicated of the subject in the definition of it.—**Adequate mark**. Same as *adequate definition* (which see, under *definition*). —**Analytical mark**. Same as *essential mark*.—**Arable mark**. See def 14.—**Beside the mark**. See *beside*.—**Bird mark**, a well known mark of certain pieces of pottery, indicating Liverpool wares, and supposed to be the crest belonging to the arms of the city of Liverpool.—**Cadence-mark**, in *music*, a vertical stroke in a text arranged for chanting, to indicate how the words are to be fitted to the measures of the cadences.—**Common mark**. See def 14.—**Constitutive mark**, in *logic*. See *constitutive*.—**Coördinate marks**, in *logic*, independent predicates of the same subject.—**Demerit mark**. See *demerit*².—**Diacritical mark**. See *diacritical*.—**Essential mark**, in *logic*, one of the characters predicated in the definition of anything Also called *analytical mark*.—**Fruitful mark**, in *logic* See *fruitful*.—**God bless** or **God save the mark! Save the mark!** etc , ejaculatory or parenthetical phrases expressive of irony, scorn, deprecation, surprise, or a humorous sense of the extraordinary "In archery, when an archer shot well it was customary to cry out '*God save the mark!*'—that is, prevent any one coming after to hit the same mark and displace my arrow Ironically it is said to a novice whose arrow is nowhere" *Brewer*, Dict Phrase and Fable, p 790

For he made me mad
To see him shine so brisk and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman
Of guns and drums and wounds—*God save the mark!*
Shak, 1 Hen IV , I. 3 56.

To be ruled by my conscience, I should stay with the Jew my master, who, *God bless the mark*, is a kind of devil *Shak*, M. of V , II. 2. 25

My father had no more nose, my dear, *saving the mark!* than there is upon the back of my hand. *Sterne.*

"Deny myself" meant simply pleasure you,
The sacred and superior, *save the mark!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II 278

God's mark! See *God*¹.—**Hall mark**. See *hall-mark*.—**Harmonic mark**. See *harmonic*.—**High-water mark**. See *water*.—**Leading marks**. See *leading*¹.—**Lenticular mark**. See *lenticular*.—**Low-water mark**. See *water*.—**Mark moot**, formerly, in England, a village assembly which had such direction of the affairs of the mark or village community as devolved in later times on the manorial court and the vestry See def. 14.—**Mark of expression**. Same as *expression-mark*.—**Mark of mouth**, in *farriery* See def 3.—**Mark of Venus**, in *palmistry*, the thoral line of the hand.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her* See *cadency*.—**Mark system**. See def 14.—**Merchant's mark**. See *merchant*.—**Metronomic mark**, a mark at the beginning of a piece of music, like "M. M. ♩ = 120," M M meaning Maelzel's Metronome, and ♩ = 120 meaning that the sliding weight is to be set at 120, and that then the time of a single oscillation is that intended for each ♩ of the piece, or, in other words that each ♩ is to occupy ½₂₀ of a minute Any note may be chosen as the unit of reference.—**Necessary mark**, a mark which not only happens to be a mark of the subject, but would be so in every possible state of things.—**Ordinary mark**. See def 14.—**Plimsoll's mark**, a mark required by statute to be placed on the outside of the hull of a British vessel, showing the depth to which the vessel may be loaded so called from Samuel Plimsoll, a member of Parliament, at whose instance the law was made Also called *load-line*.—**Remote mediate mark**, in *logic*, a mark of a mark, a predicate of a predicate.—**Repeat-mark**. See *repeat*.—**Staccato mark**. See *staccato*.—**Synthetical mark**. Same as *accidental mark*.—**To come up to the mark**. See *come*.—**To cut the mark**. See *cut*.—**To keep one's mark**, in *falconry*, to wait, as a hawk, at the place where it lays game, until it is retrieved. *Halliwell*.—**To make one's mark**. (*a*) To affix a cross (either Latin or St Andrew's), in place of signing one's name done by illiterate persons. (*b*) To make one's influence felt, gain a position of influence and distinction.—**To toe the mark**, to stand with the toes touching a line drawn or indicated for some purpose, as a person about to make a jump, or a child or a row of children in school; hence, colloquially, to stand up to one's obligation or duty, face the consequences of one's action or situation, take a bold stand

He had too much respect for his wife's judgment and discretion to refuse to *toe the mark*, even when it was an imaginary one *The Century*, XXXVIII 769

Trade mark. See *trade-mark*.—**Syn. 1.** Impress, impression (on wax, etc), print (of the hand, etc), trace, track, indication, symptom.—**2** Badge.—**4.** Characteristic, proof.

mark¹ (mark), *v* [< ME *marken, merken*, < AS *mearcian* = OS *markōn* = OFries *merkia* = D. *merken* = MLG. *merken, marken*, LG. *marken* = OHG *marchōn, merchan, merkan*, MHG. G. *merken* = Icel. *marka* = Sw *märka* = Dan. *mærke* (cf F. *marquer*, OF. *merker, marchier* = Pr Sp Pg *marcar* = It. *marcare, marchiare*, < ML. *marcare*), mark; from the noun. Cf *remark, demarcation*] **I.** *trans* 1 To make a mark or marks on; apply or attach a mark to; affect with a mark or marks by drawing, impressing, stamping, cutting, imposing, or the like.

My body 's *mark'd*
With Roman swords *Shak*, Cymbeline, III 3 56

2 To apply or fix by drawing, impressing, stamping, or the like, form by making a mark or marks. as, to *mark* a line or square on a board; to *mark* a name or direction on a package

The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly *marked* as often to elude the most careful investigation *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist of Greece

3 To serve as a mark or characteristic of, distinguish or point out, literally or figuratively; stamp or characterize

For leagues no other tree did *mark*
The level waste, the rounding gray
Tennyson, Mariana

An advance in metallurgy was *marked* by the use of a silver coinage *C Elton*, Origins of Eng Hist , p 305

4. To notice, observe particularly; take note of, regard; heed.

And *marke* what shall be read to thee,
Or given thee to learne
Babees Book (E E T S), p 291

Let them cast back their eyes unto former generations of men, and *mark* what was done in the prime of the world
Hooker, Eccles Polity, II 4

Mark them which cause divisions and offences
Rom xvi 17.

Mark, madam, we live amongst riddles and mysteries
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv 17.

5 To single out; designate; point out

At the knight Carion cast he that one,
As he mellit with his maistur, *merkit* hym euyn,
Hit hym so hitturly with a hard dynt,
That he gird to the ground, & the gost yalde.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 6497

If we are *mark'd* to die, we are enow
To do our country loss. *Shak*, Hen V , iv 3 20

I am *mark'd* for slaughter,
And know the telling of this truth has made me
A man clean lost to this world
Fletcher, Valentinian, I 3

6† To wound; strike.

He *merkit* hym in mydward the mydell in two,
That he felle to the flat erthe, flote he no lengur
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 7325

To mark down. (*a*) To set down in writing or by marks, make a note or memorandum of as, to *mark down* a sale on credit, to *mark down* the number of yards. (*b*) To mark at a lower rate, reduce the price marks on as, to *mark down* prices; to *mark down* a line or stock of goods —**To mark out** (*a*) To lay out or plan by marking, mark the figure or fix the outlines of as, to *mark out* a building or a plot of land, to *mark out* a campaign (*b*) To notify, as by a mark, point out, designate as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for punishment.

I wonder he should *mark* me *out* so!
B Jonson, Sejanus, I 2

To mark time. (*a*) *Milit*, to move the feet alternately in the same manner, and at the same rate, as in marching but without changing ground (*b*) To indicate the rhythm for music, beat time.—**To mark up**, the opposite of *to mark down* (*b*).—**Syn 1** To brand.—**3** To show, evince, indicate, betoken, denote.—**4.** To note, remark

II. *intrans.* 1 To act as marker or scorekeeper; keep a score; set down or record results at successive stages.

You *marking*, as well as I, we may put both our marks together, when they are gone, and confer of them
B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

2. To note; take notice.

O upright judge! *Mark*, Jew: O learned judge!
Shak, M of V, iv 1 313

mark[2] (märk), *n* [Also *marc*; < ME. *mark, marc*, < AS. *marc*, a weight (of silver or gold), = OFries. *merk* = D *mark* = OLG. *mark, merk* = OHG **marka* (> ML *marca*, It *marca*, OF. *marc*, etc.), MHG. *mark, marke*, G. *mark*, f., a weight of silver or gold, a coin, = Icel *mork*, a weight (½ lb) of silver or gold, = Sw. Dan *mark*, usually identified, in the orig. supposed sense a 'stamped coin,' with *mark*[1], a sign, stamp, but the sense of 'a particular weight' seems to be older.] 1. A unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system, especially for gold and silver. It was generally equal to 8 ounces In 1524 the Cologne mark was made the standard for gold and silver through out the German Roman empire, and copies were distributed to all the principal cities. But, owing to the carelessness with which these were made, preserved, and copied, the Cologne mark came to have different values in different places The following table shows the values of some of the principal marks in English troy grains, either directly as given, or reduced from French grains, doli, or milligrams The larger discrepancies are in most cases due to known changes of standards

Place	Distinctive name	French Mint, 1795	English Mint, 1878	Russian Commission 1842	Official determinations
Berlin	1st, old Prussn mark, others, Cologne mark of 1816	3613¾	3609	3608 88	3608 82
Bremen	Commercial mark, chang'd, 1818		3843	3847 12	
Brussels	Troyes mark	3794⅜			
Cologne		3609½	3608		
Copen'gen	Goldsmiths' mark	3638½	3633		
Dantzic	Cologne mark, w't changed, 1816	3603½	3608		
Dresden	Cologne mark	3603¾		3602 04	
Hamburg	Cologne mark	3606½	3608		
Lisbon		3540	3541½		3541 61
Lübeck			3739½	3740 11	3740 19
Madrid		3548	3550⅝		
Milan		3627½			
Paris			1777½		
Stockholm	Mint mark	3279½	3252		
Stuttgart	Cologne mark	3610½		3609 14	
Turin		3790	3795	3795 08	3795 00
Venice	Goldsmiths' mark	3686½	3681½	3681 46	3680 60
Vienna	Mint mark	1930½	1833		

2. An Anglo-Saxon and early English money of account In the tenth century it was estimated at 100 silver pennies but from the end of the twelfth century (or earlier) onward at 160 pennies or 13s 4*d* (in money of the time) The mark was never an Anglo Saxon or English coin, as is often erroneously stated

There's a franklin in the wild of Kent hath brought three hundred *marks* with him in gold
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 1 61

A special gentle,
That is the heir to forty *marks* a year
B Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1

3 A modern silver coin of the German empire, containing precisely 5 grams of fine silver, or 0 20784 of that in a United States silver dollar German silver coins of the value of 2 marks, and gold coins of the value of 5, 10, and 20 marks, are also



Obverse Reverse
German Mark (Size of the original)

current. The gold coins contain 0 3584229 gram of fine gold per mark, the value of which is consequently $0 23821

4. A silver coin of Scotland issued in 1663 by Charles II., worth at the time 13*s*. 4*d*. Scotch (or 13 pence and one third of a penny English). The *thistle mark* (so called from its reverse type being a thistle) was a Scotch silver coin of the same value issued by James VI In this sense commonly spelled *merk* — **Mark banco**, a money of account formerly used in Hamburg, of the value of about 35 United States cents so called to distinguish it from the *mark courant*, a coin of the value of about 28 United States cents The mark banco has not been used since the Franco-German war of 1870–1. (See also *half-mark*)

mark[3]† (märk), *v. t.* [ME. *marken, merken;* var. of *march*[3].] To march; proceed

Thes drest for the dede and droghen to ship,
And *merkit* vnto Messam with a mekyll nauy
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5196.

mark[4] (märk), *a.* and *n* [A variant of *murk*[1] *murk*] I. *a.* Dark. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The nyght waxed soon black as pycke,
Then was the miste bothe *marke* and thycke
MS Cantab Ff ii. 38, f 201. (*Halliwell*)

II. *n* Dark; darkness

He's throw the dark, and throw the *mark*,
And throw the leaves o' green
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II 320).

markable† (mär'ka-bl), *a.* [< *mark*[1] + *-able*] Remarkable.

He would strike them — with some *markable* punishment
Sir E Sandys, State of Religion, f 2 b (*Richardson*)

mark-boat (märk'bōt), *n* A boat anchored to mark a particular spot in yacht-racing, to mark a turning- or finishing-point in the race, in nautical surveying, to serve as a fixed point to angle upon.

marked (markt), *p. a.* 1. Distinguishable, as if by means of a mark, plainly manifest, noticeable; outstanding, prominent.

He seems to have been afraid that he might receive some *marked* affront *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xx

The cheek is broad, and its bone is strongly *marked*
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 240

Light does produce such *marked* effects
H Spencer, Prin of Biol, § 13

2 Subject to observation or notice, having notoriety, good or bad: as, his public spirit, or his suspicious conduct, makes him a *marked* man.—3. In *music*, with emphasis; marcato — **Marked pawn**, in *chess* a pawn on which some mark is put to distinguish it as the piece with which a player undertakes to give checkmate — **Marked proof**, in *engraving*, a proof in which some unimportant detail is left unfinished, showing that the impression has been taken before the completion of the plate — **The marked end** or **pole of a magnet**, the north seeking pole, often indicated by some mark on the needle

markedly (mar'ked-li), *adv* In a marked manner; manifestly, noticeably, so as to excite attention

markee (mär-kē'), *n* See *marquee*

marker (mar'ker), *n* [< ME. **marker*, < AS. *mearcere*, a writer, notary, < *mearcan*, mark see *mark*[1], *v*] 1. One who or that which marks Specifically — (*a*) One who marks the score at games. (*b*) In English schools and universities, the monitor who calls the roll at divine service. (*c*) *Milit*, the soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheels, or who marks the direction of an alinement. (*d*) Something used to mark a place, as a book mark

2 A counter used in card-playing — 3 One who marks or notices, a close observer, hence, rarely, a marksman

The best *marker* may shoot a bow's length beside
Scott, Monastery, xviii

4. In *agri*, some implement used for tracing lines on the ground, as the position to be occupied by a row of plants or hills, or the like It may be, for instance, a marking plow, a form of three tined harrow, or a removable attachment to a planter or plow

5. In a sewing-machine, an attachment for making upon the cloth, as it passes the needle, a slight crease that may serve as a guide for folding a tuck, or for another line of stitching, a tuck-creaser — 6. A pen or stylus used for marking or recording

markest†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *marquis*

market (mär'ket), *n* [< ME *market*, < late AS *market* = OFries *merked, merkad, market* = D. *markt* = MLG. *market, merkt* = OHG *merkāt, marchāt*, MHG. *market, markt*, G *markt* = Icel *markadhr* = Sw. *marknad* = Dan. *marked* = OF. **market, market, marchet*, F. *marché* = Pr. *mercat* = Sp. Pg. *mercado* = It. *mercato*, market, < L *mercatus*, traffic, trade, a market, < *mercari*, pp. *mercatus*, trade: see *mercantile, merchant*. Hence *mart*[1] Cf. *marchet, merchet, mercheta*] 1. An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; the meeting together of people for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction, where the sale is public.

"Market is over for us to day," said Molly Corney, in disappointed surprise "We must make the best on 't and sell to th' huxters" *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii

And he answered, "What's the use
Of this bragging up and down,
When three women and one goose
Make a *market* in your town?"
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, ix

2 A public place or building where goods are exposed for sale; a market-place or market-house.

A footsore ox in crowded ways
Stumbling across the *market* to his death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. The assemblage of people in a market as there was a large *market* to-day

What are known as the *markets* in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house Habit or convenience seems to have determined the particular spots occupied, which are known as the consol market, the English railway market, the foreign stock market, and so on
Encyc Brit., XXII. 557.

4. A place of purchase and sale in general; a city, country, region, or locality where anything is or may be bought or sold as, the home or foreign *market* (the country in which goods are produced, or that to which they are transported or from which they are brought), the American or British *market*, the London *market*

There is a third thing to be considered — how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. *J S Mill*

5. Traffic, trade, purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale, demand, hence, price; cost; worth, valuation as, to make *market*, a ready *market*, a dull *market*, the *market* is low, there is no *market* for such goods

Second Pro I prithee look what *market* she hath made.
First Pro Imprimis, sir, a good fat lotion of mutton
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a *market*, and helps off the trash
Couper, Charity, l. 522.

The *market* to day has been more active than for a considerable time *Manchester Guardian*, Dec 16, 1880

6 In *Eng law* (*a*) The franchise or libertygranted to or enjoyed by a municipality or other body to establish a place, usually in an open space, for the meeting of people to buy and sell under prescribed conditions (*b*) The assemblage of buyers and sellers on the day and within the hours appointed The importance of the distinction between a market and any other mart arose from (1) the necessity of public authority for making such use of a street or place, (2) the value of an exclusive franchise of this kind, and (3) the rule of English law that a buyer in open market gets good title, though the seller may not have had good title — **Clerk of the market** See *clerk* — **Court of the clerk of the market** See *court*. — **Market overt**, in *Eng law*, open market a place where the public are invited to send and sell, and to come and buy The peculiar feature of trade in *market overt* is that the buyer may get good title though the seller has not — **Market price**, the price a commodity will bring when sold in open market, price current

The *market price* of every particular commodity is regulated by the proportion which is actually brought to market and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, or the whole value of the rent, labour, and profit which must be paid in order to bring it thither *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations.

Market value, value established or shown by sales, public or private, in the ordinary course of business See *market price* — **To bull, corner, forestall, glut, hold the market** See the verbs

market (mar'ket), *v* [< *market, n*] I. *intrans.* To deal in a market, buy or sell, make bargains for provisions or goods

II. *trans* To carry to or sell in a market, make market or sale for, vend, sell as, to *market* meat or vegetables, to *market* a crop

And rich bazaars, whither from all the world
Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth *Southey*, Thalaba, iv

marketability (mär'ket-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *marketable* see *-bility*] Capability of being marketed or sold; readiness of disposal; quick sale

Our government owes its life to the credit of its bonds. Their *marketability* alone furnished the means for suppressing the great rebellion *N A Rev*, CXXIX 571.

marketable (mar'ket-a-bl), *a* [< *market* + *-able*] 1. That may be marketed or sold; salable, fit for the market

One of them
Is a plain fish, and, no doubt, *marketable*
Shak, Tempest, v 1 266.

2 Current in the market

The *marketable* values of any quantities of two commodities are equal when they will exchange one for another
Locke

Marketable title, in the *law of conveyancing*, such a title as the court will compel a purchaser to accept, upon a contract to purchase which does not exempt the vendor from the full obligation of giving a clean and sufficient title often used in contradistinction to *good holding title*, by which is meant a title which may without imprudence be presumed sufficient but may yet be subject to a doubt affecting the marketableness of the property

marketableness (mar'ket-a-bl-nes), *n* The state of being marketable; marketability

market-basket (mar'ket-bas'ket), *n.* A large basket used to carry marketing

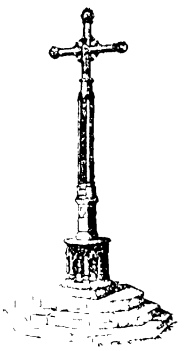
market-beater† (mär'ket-bē'tėr), *n* [< ME. *market-betere*, < *market* + *beater*] Cf. *market-dasher*.] One who lounges about the **market** or in public; a lounger. *Wyclif*.

He was a *market-betere* atte fulle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 16.

market-bell (mär'ket-bel), *n.* A bell giving notice that trade may begin or must cease in a market

Enter, go in, the *market bell* is rung
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 2 16

market-court (mär'ket-kôrt), *n.* In England, a court held by justices or by the clerk of a market, for the punishment of frauds and other offenses committed in the market



Market-cross, Royat (Puy de Dome) France 15th century (From Viollet le Duc's Dict de l'Architecture)

market-cross (mar'ket-krôs), *n* A cross set up where a market is held. In medieval times most market towns in England and Scotland, and in many parts of the continent, had a market cross, sometimes forming a monument of considerable size and elaborate architecture Many such crosses survive See *cross*[1], 2

These things indeed you have articulate,
Proclaim'd at *market crosses*, read in churches
Shak, 1 Hen IV, v 1 73

market-dasher† (mar'ket-dash'ėr), *n* [< ME *market-dascher*, < *market* + *dasher*] Same as *market-beater*
Prompt. Parv, p 326

market-day (mar'ket-dā), *n* The day on which people go to market, specifically, the fixed day on which a market is held in a town under a chartered privilege

marketer (mar'ket-ėr), *n* **1** One who attends a market, one who exposes anything for sale in a market

I sat down with a hundred hungry *marketers*, fat, brown, greasy men, with a good deal of the rich soil of Languedoc adhering to their hands and boots.
H James, Jr, Little Tour, p 157

2. One who goes to market, a purchaser of supplies, a purveyor

In a butcher's shop there is a superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good *marketer* to see through *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII 430

market-fish[1] (mar'ket-fish), *n* A marketable fish, specifically, a codfish weighing from six to twelve pounds, suitable, in a fresh state, for ordinary markets [Provincetown, Mass]

market-fish[2] (mär'ket-fish), *n* A corruption of *margate-fish*

market-garden (mar'ket-gär'dn), *n* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market

market-gardener (mar'ket-gard'nėr), *n* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale

The mob of fishermen and *market gardeners* at Naples yelled and threw up their caps in honour of Masaniello Quoted in *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xii

market-geld† (mar'ket-geld), *n.* The toll of a market

market-house (mar'ket-hous), *n* A building in which a market is held.

Many an English market town has an open *market house* with arches, with a room above for the administration of justice or any other public purpose
E A Freeman, Venice, p 32.

marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *market*, *v*] **1.** The act of going to or transacting business in a market —**2.** That which is bought or sold, a supply of commodities from a market

market-Jew (mär'ket-jō), *n* The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus* Also called *market-Jew crow* and *Jew-crow*

market-lead (mar'ket-led), *n* See *market-pot*

market-maid (mar'ket-mād), *n* A maid-servant awaiting hire in the market

You come not
Like Cæsar's sister, but you are come
A *market maid* to Rome *Shak*, A and C, iii 6 51

marketman (mar'ket-man), *n.*, pl *marketmen* (-men) **1** One who exposes provisions, etc, for sale in a market

Talk like the vulgar sort of *market men*,
That come to gather money for their corn
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 2. 4

2 One who buys in a market, one who does marketing; one who makes purchases of supplies in a market

So worthless peasants bought and sold for theft wives,
As *market men* for oxen, sheep, or horse
Shak, 1 Hen VI., v. 5 54.

market-master (mär'ket-mās'tėr), *n.* An officer having supervision of markets and the administration of laws respecting them. [Pennsylvania]

market-penny† (mar'ket-pen"i), *n* Money for liquor on the market-day *Nares*

market-place (mär'ket-plās), *n* The place in which a market is held, usually an open space in a town set apart for the holding of markets

Beware of the scribes, which love salutations in the *market places* Mark xii 38

The *market place* is very spacious and fine, being so large both for breadth and length, that I never saw the like in all England *Coryat*, Crudities, I 6

market-pot (mar'ket-pot), *n* In *silver-refining*, the pot at the end of the series of pots used in the Pattinson process, in the direction in which the amount of silver left in the lead is diminished It contains the "market lead," or that part of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead, this is not expected to contain more than 10 pennyweights of silver to the ton

market-stead† (mar'ket-sted), *n* A market-place

Their best archers plac'd
The *market sted* about
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii

market-town (mär'ket-toun), *n* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times

Come, march to wakes and fairs and *market towns*
Shak, Lear, iii 6 78

markgravet, *n* An obsolete variant of *margrave*

markhor, markhoor (mar'kôr, -kōr), *n.* [Also *markhore*, *markkhur*, an E Ind name] An Asiatic variety of wild goat, closely related to the common domestic goat, but having long, massive, spirally twisted horns, *Capra falconeri*, also called *C megaceros* and *C jerdoni*

marking (mar'king), *n* and *a* [< ME *marking*, < AS *mearcung*, *mercung*, *mearcung*, a marking, description, verbal n of *mearcian*, mark see *mark*[1], *v*] **I.** *n* **1** The act of impressing a mark upon something —**2** In *coinage*, the process of edge-rolling, or swaging the edge of the blank to prepare it for reeding —**3** A mark or series of marks upon something, characteristic arrangement of marks, as lines or dots, or of natural coloring as, the *markings* on a bird's eggs, or of the petals of a flower, the natural *markings* of a gem or of ornamental wood

There is no record of a tertiary *marking* on a diatom having been observed before
Jour Roy Microsc Soc, 2d ser, VI ii 321

Annular markings See *annular duct*, under *annular*

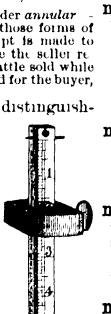
Marking of goods, in *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which an attempt is made to transfer the property of a thing sold while the seller retains possession Thus, the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer, if in the herds or field of a third person

II. *a* **1.** Making a mark, hence, distinguishing, significant, striking

The most *marking* incidents in Scottish history — Flodden, Darien or the forty-five — were still either failures or defeats
R L Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home

2 Taking note, discerning, observant

He [Mr James Quin] had many requisites to form a good actor an expressive countenance a *marking* eye, a clear voice *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p 9



Marking-gage

marking-gage (mar'king-gāj), *n* A carpenters' tool for drawing lines parallel to an edge It consists of a stem through one end of which a marking point is driven perpendicularly, and upon which is a sliding block having its face toward the perpendicular point, and held at the desired distance by a set-screw In use, the tracing point is held in contact with the material to be marked, while the adjustable block is passed along its edge

marking-ink (mar'king-ingk), *n* See *ink*[1]

marking-iron (mar'king-ī"ėrn), *n* A branding-iron

markingly (mar'king-li), *adv* In an attentive manner, observantly, heedfully

Pyrocles *markingly* hearkened to all that Dametas said
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iv

marking-machine (mär'king-ma-shēn"), *n* In *coining*, a machine used in the mint to swage the edges of coin-blanks, which it raises or throws up all around, preparatory to milling.

marking-nut (mär'king-nut), *n* The fruit of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium* so called because it contains a juice used in marking cloths Also called *Malacca bean*, *marsh-nut*, and *Oriental cashew nut* See *cashew-nut* and *bean*[1] — **Marking-nut oil**, a painters oil obtained from the kernels of marking nuts

marking-plow (mar'king-plou), *n* In *agri*, a plow used for making small furrows to serve as guides in various operations, as in plowed land for planting corn, or in a field to be marked out for planting an orchard

markist, markisest, *n* Middle English spellings of *marquis* and *marquesse* *Chaucer*

marklet† (mark'let), *n.* [< *mark*[1] + *-let*] A mark, a badge

I am sure men use not to weare such manes. I am also sure Souldiers use to weare other *marklets* or notadoes in time of battell *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 32

markman (mark'man), *n*, pl *markmen* (-men) **1**† Same as *marksman*

Ben I aim'd so near when I supposed you loved
Rom A right good *mark man!* And she's fair I love
Shak, R and J, I 1 212

2 A member of a community owning a mark or joint estate in land See *mark*[1], *n*, 14

In the centre of the clearing the primitive village is placed, each of the *mark men* has there his homestead, his house, court yard, and farm buildings
Stubbs, Const Hist, § 24

markmote (mark'mōt), *n* [< *mark* + *mote*[1]] A council or deliberate assembly of markmen.

The village assembly, or *markmote* would seem to have resembled the town meetings of New England
J Fiske, Amer Pol Ideas, p 41

marksman (märks'man), *n*, pl *marksmen* (-men) [= Sw *marksman* = Dan. *mærkesmand*, standard-bearer, as *mark's*, poss. of *mark*[1], + *man*] **1** One who is skilful in shooting with a gun or a bow, one who readily hits the mark, a good shooter

But on an arm of oak, that stood betwixt
The *marks man* and the mark his lance he fixt
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, viii

He was a fencer, he was a *marksman* and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xiii

2 One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of signing his name [Rare.]

If you can avoid it do not have *marksmen* for witnesses
St Leonards, Property Law, p 170 (*Encyc Dict*)

marksmanship (marks'man-ship), *n* [< *marksman* + *-ship*.] The character or skill of a marksman, dexterity in shooting at a mark

marksmanship (marks'wum"an), *n*, pl *marksmen* (-wim"en) A woman who is skilful in shooting at a mark, as with the bow

Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *marksmen*
Scott, St Ronan's Well, xviii

mark-tooth (mark'tōth), *n.* A horse's tooth so marked as to indicate to some extent his age See *mark*[1], *n*, *3*

At four years old there cometh the *mark tooth* [in horses], which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it, and that weareth shorter and shorter every year, till that at eight years old the tooth is smooth
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 754

mark-whitet (mark'hwīt), *n* The center of a target

With daily shew of courteous kind behaviour,
Even at the *marke-white* of his hurt she roved
Spenser, F Q, V v 35

markworthy (märk'wer"ᵺi), *a* [< *mark*[1] + *worthy*] Worthy of mark or observation, deserving of notice, noteworthy

No spectacle is more *markworthy* than that which our common law courts continually offer
Sir E Creasy, Eng Const., p 225.

marl[1] (märl), *n.* [< ME. *marl*, *marle*, *merle*, < OF *marle*, *merle*, F *marne* = D MLG *mergel* = OHG *mergil*, MHG G. *mergel* = Sw Dan. *mergel*, < ML *margila*, marl, dim of L. *marga* (> It Sp Pg *marga*), marl. Perhaps a Celtic word. cf. Bret *marg*, marl, but the W *marl*, Ir Gael. *marla*, marl, must be of E origin] A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, the latter being present in considerable quantity, forming a mass which is not consolidated, but falls to pieces readily on exposure to the air. The word *marl*, however, is used so vaguely as to be often ambiguous, and in England some substances are thus designated in which there is no lime Marl is a valuable fertilizing material for different kinds of soil, according to its composition In New Jersey the mixtures of greensand with clay much used as fertilizers are commonly called *marls* or *greensand-marls* and many varieties thus designated contain no more than one or two per cent of carbonate of lime Marls and marly soils are especially well developed in the Permian and Triassic of England and on the continent The upper division of the Keuper in England is known as the "Red Marl Series," and in places reaches a thickness of 3,000 feet These marls are largely quarried at various points for making bricks See *shell marl*

For lacke of dounge in sondy lande be sprynge
Goode *marl*, and it wol make it multiplie
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p. 180.

His spear
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning *marle* *Milton*, P L, i 296

arl[1] (marl), *v t.* [< *marl*[1], *n*] To overspread
r manure with marl.

Never yet was the man known that herewith *marled* the
ame ground twice in his lifetime
Holland, tr of Pliny, xvii 8

Who would hold any land,
To have the trouble to *marl* it?
B Jonson, Staple of News, ii 1

arl[2] (marl), *v t* [Also *marline*, < ME *marlen*, D *marlen* (= LG *marlen*, > G *marlen*), fasten
vith marline, appar ureg developed from *mar-yn*, marline: see *marline*, *n* and *v*] **1.** *Naut*, o wind, as a rope, with marline, spun-yarn,
wine, or other small stuff, every turn being
ecured by a sort of hitch a common method
f fastening strips of canvas called *parceling*,
o prevent chafing

I purchased here [St John's, Newfoundland] a stock
t fresh beef, which after removing the bones and ten
ous we compressed into rolls by wrapping it closely
vith twine, according to the nautical process of *marling*,
nd hung it up in the rigging
Kane, Sec Grinnell Exp, I 20

2 To ravel, as silk *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

arl[2] (marl), *n* [< *marl*[2], *v*] The fiber of
hose peacock-feathers which have the webs
ong and decomposed, so that the barbs stand
part, as if raveled used for making artificial
lies

If there are any fibres of the hackle or wing standing in
he wrong direction, clip them with scissors, and the fly
s completed Floss silk or peacock's *marl* may be used
nstead of mohair *Tribune Book of Sports*, p 146

arl[3]†, *v t* [A contr form of *marvel*] To won-
ler, marvel. [Old or prov. Eng and Scotch]

I *marle* whether it be a Toledo or no
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 1

arl[4] (marl), *n* [A contr form of *marble*.]
. Marble.—**2.** A marble (plaything) [Prov
Eng]

How stodgy they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it *marls*
r cobnuts? *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss

arl[5] (märl), *v. t* [Origin obscure] See the
quotation.

Accarpionare [It.], to dresse any manor of fish with vine
er to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call
marling of fish *Florio*

arlaceous (mär-lā′shius), *a* [< *marl*[1] + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of or resembling marl,
aving the properties of marl

arlberry (marl′ber″i), *n*, pl *marlberries* (-iz)
small tree, *Ardisia Pickeringia*, of the *Myrsi-aceæ*, growing in Florida, the West Indies,
nd southern Mexico The wood is rich brown
narked with darker rays, and is susceptible of
beautiful polish Also called *cherry*

arlborough-wheel (marl′bur-ō-hwēl), *n.* A
hick idle-wheel used to connect two wheels
hose shafts he too near together for the wheels
o be brought into the same plane

arl-brick (marl′brik), *n* A superior kind of
rick used for fronts of buildings and for gaged
rches; a cutter Also called *marl-stock*

arle† (märl), *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*[1]

arled (marld), *a* [< *marl*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Marbled,
nottled; checkered

The *marled* plaid ye kindly spare,
By me should gratefully be ware
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House

arl-grass (märl′gras), *n.* The zigzag clover,
Trifolium medium, also, the red clover, *T. pra-ense* [Eng]

arli (mär′li), *n.* [< F, *marli*, origin unknown]
.. Quintin, specifically, embroidered quintin
—**2.** See *marly*[2].

arlieria (mär-li-ē′ri-ă), *n* [NL (Cambes-
edes, 1829), named after G. T *Marlière*, who introduced the culture of corn, rice, and coffee in
ertain parts of Brazil] A genus of dicotyle-lonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and the tribe *Myrteæ* They are char
cterized by having the stamens inflexed or involute in
he bud, the calyx-limb closed until torn open by the ex
ansion of the flower, when it is crowned by five folia-eous lobes, and a 2 celled or rarely 3 celled ovary with two
vules in each cell They are shrubs or trees with oppo-ite, pinnately veined leaves, and small 4 or 5 parted lowers More than 50 species have been described, but he number may be much reduced, they are natives of ropical America. *M* (*Rubachia*) *glomerata* of subtrop-cal Brazil, there called *cambuca*, yields a fruit much used or food *M tomentosa*, of extratropical Brazil, the guapa-anga, is a tall shrub which produces sweet berries

arlin (mär′lin), *n.* [A var of *marling*[1], *mer-in*] A godwit or a curlew. (*a*) The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa* more fully called *horsefoot*, *common brown*, and *red marlin*. See cut under *godwit*. (*b*) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*, distinguished in some localities as the *ring-tailed*, *white tailed*, or *field marlin*. (*c*) The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus* more fully called *crooked billed*, *hook billed*, and *horsefoot marlin* [New Jersey]

marline (mar′lin), *n* [Also *marlin*, *marling*, = F Sp *merlin* = Pg. *merlim*, < D. *marlyn*, also irreg *marling*, *merling* (= Fries. *merlyne* = MLG *merlink*, *marlink*, LG *marlink* = Sw Dan *merling*, *merle*), a marline, < *marren*, bind, tie (= E *mar*[1]), + *lyn*, a line (= E *line*[2])] *Naut*, small cord used as seizing-stuff, consisting of two strands, loosely twisted

Some the galled ropes with dauby *marline* [*marling* in Globe edition] bind *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st 148

marline (mar′lin), *v t*, pret and pp *marlined*, ppr *marlining*. [< *marline*, *n*] Same as *marl*[2]

marline-hole† (mar′lin-hōl), *n* *Naut*, one of the holes formerly made for marling the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails

marlinespike (mar′lin-spīk), *n* **1** *Naut*, a pointed iron implement used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, and as a lever in putting on seizings, etc. Also written *marlin-spike* and *marlingspike*.—**2.** A jager, a species of *Stercorarius* so called (by sailors) from the long pointed middle tail-feathers

marling[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *merlin*

marling[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *marline*

marling-hitch (mar′ling-hich), *n* *Naut*, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or pareeling spun-yarn.

marlite (mar′līt), *n* [< *marl*[1] + *-ite*[2]] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air

marlitic (mar-lit′ik), *a* [< *marlite* + *-ic*] Having the qualities of marlite

marlock (mar′lok), *n* [Origin obscure] To frolic, gambol [Prov Eng]

Dost ta mean to say as my Silvie went and demeaned
herself to dance and *marlock* wi a th fair folk at th Admiral's Head? *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xi

marlotte (mar′lot), *n* [= F *marlotte* = Sp Pg *marlota*, a kind of Moorish gown] A loose gown or wrapper worn by women in the sixteenth century It was used especially as an outer garment over the robe

Marlowism† (mar′lō-izm), *n* The style of the Elizabethan dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564–93)

No religion but precise *Marlowisme*
G Harvey, Pierces Supererogation

marl-pit (marl′pit), *n* [< ME *marlepit*, *marlputte*, *merlepitt*, < *marl*[1] + *pit*[1]] A pit where marl is dug

He was in a *marlepit* yfalle
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l 274

marl-slate (märl′slāt), *n* Calcareous shale, a variety of marl splitting into thin plates The marl slate proper is a member of the magnesian limestone group of the Permian as developed in England and is nearly the equivalent of the *kupferschiefer* of the Germans

marl-stock (marl′stok), *n* Same as *marl-brick*

marlstone (marl′stōn), *n* In *geol*, argillaceous and more or less ferruginous limestone The middle of the three principal divisions of the Lias in England is called the *Marlstone*, a name first used by W Smith This is economically a highly important rock, since it contains the celebrated deposits of iron ore called the *Cleveland* from the Cleveland hills, in which it occurs The Middle Lias or Marlstone consists generally of two members, the upper one being the Marlstone proper, and the lower a series of sands, marls, and clays The maximum thickness of the whole series is about 300 feet

marly[1] (mar′li), *a* [< ME *marly*, < *marl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling marl or partaking of its character; abounding with marl.

Tande is best for whete
If it be *marly*, thicke, and sumdele wete
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 10

Marly clay, a variety of clay used in making pale bricks and as a manure

marly[2] (mar′li), *n* The rim of a dish, as distinguished from its cavetto Also spelled *marli*

marlyon†, *n* An obsolete form of *merlin*.

marm, *n* A vulgar mode of writing *ma'am* for *madam*

marmalade (mar′ma-lād), *n* [Formerly also *marmelade*, *marmelad*, *marmelet*, = D. G Dan *marmelade* = Sw *marmelad*, < OF, *marmelade*, F *marmelade* = It. *marmellata* = Sp *marmelada*, < Pg *marmelada*, marmalade, orig a confection of quinces, < *marmelo* (= Sp *membrillo*), a quince, < L. *melimelum*, a quince, < Gr. *μελίμηλον*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince see *melimele*] A preserve or confection of pulpy consistence made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, and barberry, and the berries of the mountain-ash, and sometimes also the larger fruits, like the apple, pear, plum, pineapple, quince, etc

All maner of fruits and confeccions, *marmelad*, suecad, greene ginger, confiettes *Tyndale*, Works, p 229.

Every period in her style carrieth *marmalad* and sucket in the mouth *G Harvey*, New Letter

After a good dinner, left Mrs Hunt and my wife making a *marmalett* of quinces *Pepys*, Diary, Nov 2, 1663

Marmalade-box. Same as *genipap*.—**Natural marmalade**, the fruit of the marmalade tree

marmalade-plum (mar′ma-lād-plum), *n* The marmalade-tree, or its fruit

marmalade-tree (mar′ma-lād-trē), *n* A tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, that yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade. Also called *mammee-sapota*



Marmalade tree (*Lucuma mammosa*)

marmalady (mar′ma-lā-di), *a* [< *marmalade* + *-y*[1]] Like marmalade [Rare]

The Frenchman, you see, has a soft *marmalady* heart.
Middleton Blurt, Master Constable, iii 1

marmala-water (mar′ma-la-wa″ter), *n* [< Pg *marmelo*, quince (see *marmalade*), + E *water*] A fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the Bengal quince, *Ægle Marmelos*, much used by the natives as a perfume for sprinkling *Simmonds*

marmalet† (mar′ma-let), *n* An obsolete form of *marmalade*

marmarosis (mar-ma-rō′sis), *n* [< Gr *μαρμαρωσις*, marble (see *marble*), + *-osis*] Conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphic agencies

One of the most remarkable examples of *marmarosis* is the alteration of the Triassic limestone of Carrara into the well known statuary marble.
A Geikie, Text Book of Geol (2d ed), p 561

marmatite (mar′ma-tīt), *n* [= F *marmatite*, as *Marmato* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A variety of sphalerite or zinc sulphid, containing considerable iron, and hence of a black color The original, found at Marmato, near Popayan, in Colombia, contained 23 per cent of sulphate of iron

marmolite (mar′mō-līt), *n.* [Irreg < Gr *μαρμαρος* (L *marmor*), marble, + *λιθος*, stone] A mineral of a pearly luster, a greenish color, and a laminated structure It is a variety of serpentine

marmoraceous (mar-mō-rā′shius), *a* [< L *marmor*, marble, + *-aceous*] Pertaining to or like marble *Maunder*

marmorate (mar′mō-rāt), *a* [< L *marmoratus*, pp of *marmorare*, overlay with marble, < *marmor*, marble see *marble*] **1**† Made like marble, or invested with marble as a covering Compare *marbleize*

Under this ston closyde and *marmorate*
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyff
Wood, Athenæ Oxon, I

2 In *bot*, traversed with veins as in some kinds of marble

marmorated† (mär′mō-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *marmorate*, 1

marmoration (mar-mō-rā′shon), *n* [= Sp *marmoracion*, < LL *marmorato(n-)*, < L *marmorare*, overlay with marble see *marmorate*] **1** A covering or incrusting with marble—**2** The act of variegating so as to give the appearance of marble, marbleizing *Blount* [Rare]

marmoratum (mar-mō-rā′tum), *n* [L, neut of *marmoratus*, overlaid with marble see *marmorate*] In *arch*, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together It was used by the ancient Romans in building terrace-walls, etc

marmoreal (mar-mō′rē-al), *a* [< L *marmoreus*, of marble (< *marmor*, marble see *marble*), + *-al*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling marble, having the properties of marble, marble-like

The thronging constellations rush in crowds
Paving with fire the sky and the *marmoreal* floods
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i 49

marmorean (mar-mō′rē-an), *a.* [As *marmoreal* + *-an*] Same as *marmoreal*

marmortinto (mar-mōr-tin′tō), *n* [< It *marmore*, marble, + *tinto*, tint see *marble* and *tint*] A process employed in the eighteenth

century in decorating walls, ceilings, etc., in imitation of marble. It consisted in depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble-dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of marble, or sometimes in ornamental patterns

marmose (mär'mōs), *n* [< F *marmose* (Buffon); origin not ascertained, no appar connection with *marmoset*.] One of several small



Marmose (*Didelphys dorsigera*)

South American opossums which have the pouch rudimentary and carry the young on the back Such are *Didelphys dorsigera* of Surinam, of the size of a rat, the still smaller *D. marina*, and other species.

marmoset (mär'mō-zet), *n*. [Formerly also *marmozet*, < ME *marmeset*, "beeste, *zinzphalus, cenozephalus* [cynocephalus], *mammonetus, marmonetus*" (Prompt Parv., p. 327), *marmosette*, a kind of ape (mentioned by Mandeville), also *meimouse* (Caxton); < OF *marmoset, marmouset*, F. *marmouset*, the cock of a cistern or fountain, an antic figure, a puppet, orig a marble figure as an ornament to a fountain, irreg with change of orig *r* to *s*, as in *chaire* (> *chaise* see *chair, chaise*), < ML *marmoretum*, a marble figure, < L. *marmor*, marble see *marble* The application of *marmoset*, 'an antic figure,' to an ape was prob assisted by association with F *marmot*, = It *marmotta*, a marmoset, a monkey.] **1†.** A little ape or monkey

[I will] instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset*.
Shak., Tempest, iii 2. 174

2 Now, specifically, a small squirrel-like South American monkey of the family *Hapalidæ*, or *Midadæ* (which see for technical characters) There are numerous species, referred to two leading genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, and known by many names, as *squirrel-monkeys, ouistitis tamarins*, etc They are the smallest of the monkey tribe, ranging from a few inches to a foot in length, with a long, bushy, non-prehensile tail, and thick, soft, silky or woolly fur, in some species lengthened into conspicuous ear-tufts or a kind of mane The coloration is extremely variable The thumb of the hand is not opposable, but the inner toe of the hind foot serves as a thumb, and has a flat nail, all the other digits of both extremities being armed with sharp claws of great service in climbing Marmosets are confined to tropical America, having their center of abundance in northern South America, they live in the woods, and feed chiefly upon insects They are extremely sensitive to cold, but with proper care may be kept in confinement, and make amusing pets though their intelligence is low Characteristic examples are the common black-eared marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*, and the marakina or tamarin, *Midas rosalia* See cut under *Hapale*

3†. An ugly little fellow; a conceited "puppy."

Some mincing *marmoset*,
Made all of clothes and face
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii 2.

marmot (mär'mot), *n* [Formerly *marmotto* (< It.), = D *marmot(-dier)*, < F. *marmotte* = Sp Pg *marmota*, < It. *marmotto, marmotta, marmontana*, < Romansch *murmont* = Sw dial *murmet*, < OHG *murmunto, muremunto, murmunti, murmenti*, MHG *murmendîn*, G *murmel(-thier)* = Dan. *murmel(-dyr)* = Sw. *murmel(-djur)*, variously altered from ML *mus montanus*, a marmot, lit 'mountain mouse' see *mouse* and *mountain*.] **1** A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys;* a bear-mouse, ground-hog, or woodchuck There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America they are the largest living representatives of the *Sciuridæ*, or squirrel family, of stout thick-set form, with short bushy tail They are terrestrial and fossorial, living in underground burrows, generally in open ground and often in communities, and hibernate in winter The species to which the name was originally given is *Arctomys marmotta* or *A. alpinus* inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees *A. bobac* is the Asiatic marmot, occurring also in parts of Europe, especially in Russia. North America has at least three species the common woodchuck or ground hog, *A. monax*, found abundantly in many parts of the United States and Canada, the yellow-bellied marmot of the Rocky Mountains, *A. flaviventris*, and the large hoary marmot or whistler of northwestern America, *A. pruinosus* Besides the foregoing, some of the larger species of the related genera *Cynomys* and *Spermophilus*, which include the prairie-dogs and marmot-squirrels, are some times called *marmots*. See cut under *Arctomys*

2. The Cape coney, *Hyrax capensis* · a misnomer. *Kolbe, Vosmaer, Buffon*, etc —**Earless marmot**, the suslik, *Spermophilus cidlus*

Marmota (mär'mō-tä), *n*. [NL., < *marmot*.] Same as *Arctomys* *Blumenbach*

marmot-squirrel (mär'mot-skwur'el), *n*. Any animal of the genus *Spermophilus*, some kind of suslik. The species are numerous especially in North America, and, as is implied in the name, they are intermediate in all respects between the arboreal squirrels on the one hand and the strictly terrestrial marmots on the other

marmozet, *n*. An obsolete form of *marmoset*.

maronet (ma-rōn'), *n*. An obsolete spelling of *maroon*[1]

Maronist (mar'ō-nist), *n*. [< L. *Maro(n-)*, the family name of Virgil, + *-ist*.] A disciple of Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro), a Virgilian student or scholar.

Like some imperious *Maronist*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I vi 7 (*Davies*)

Maronite (mar'ō-nīt), *n* [= F. *Maronite*, as *Maron* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a body of Syriac Christians dwelling chiefly in the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon They are named from St Maron, a Syrian monk (about A. D. 400), or less probably from John Maron, patriarch of the sect in the seventh century The Maronites were originally Monothelites, but they entered into a partial union with the Roman Catholic Church in 1182, which after an interruption was made closer in 1445 and again in 1596 They still retain their own patriarchate of Antioch (now seated at Kanobin), their Syriac liturgy (although Arabic is now their vernacular tongue), the marriage of priests, their traditional fast-days, and the use of both elements in lay communion The Maronites as a tribe were formerly under the same local government as the Druses, with whom they have had some bloody conflicts. In 1861, after a severe outbreak, they were put under a separate governor

maroon[1] (ma-rōn'), *a* and *n* [Formerly *maronc*, also, as F., *marron*, < F. *marron*, a chestnut, chestnut-color, also a fire-cracker, maroon (II., 4), < It *marrone*, formerly *marone*, a chestnut, origin unknown Cf MGr *μαραόν* or *μαραόι*, the fruit of the cornel-tree.] **I.** *a* Very dark crimson or red See II., 2 —**Maroon oxid.** Same as *purple brown* (which see, under *brown*)

II. *n* **1** A kind of sweet chestnut produced in southern Europe, and known elsewhere as the *French* or *Italian chestnut*, having a single kernel and attaining a large size from the fact that the other two seeds of the involucre or bur are abortive It is largely used for food by the poor in the countries where it is produced.

A. I will eate three or foure chestnuts what will you do?
P. They like me so, so if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better
Benvenuto, Passenger's Dialogues (1612). (*Nares*)

2 A generic name for any pure or crimson red of very low luminosity. The color of a chestnut is yellower —**3** In *dyeing*, a coal-tar coloring matter obtained by purifying the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta —**4** In *pyrotechnics*, a small cubical box of pasteboard filled with gunpowder and wrapped round with two or three layers of strong twine, used to imitate the report of a cannon Maroons are primed with a short piece of quick match, inserted in a hole punctured in one of the corners, and are usually exploded in batteries to produce the effect of cannonading, as in combinations of fireworks Also *marron*

Some of these sounds were produced by rockets, some by a 24 pound howitzer, and some by an 8 inch *maroon*
John Tyndall, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 282.

Purple maroon, a very dark magenta or crimson color. A color-disk composed of 90 parts of velvet-black, 5 of pure red, and 5 of artificial ultramarine gives a purple maroon

maroon[2] (ma-rōn'), *n*. and *a* [Also rarely *marroon*, < F *marron*, abbr by apheresis (the syllable *si-* being perhaps mistaken for a F word) < *simarron* (> obs. E. *symaron*) for **cimarron*, < Sp *cimarron* (= Pg. *cimarrão*), wild, unruly, fugitive (Cuban *negro cimarron*, or simply *cimarron*, a fugitive negro), appar. orig. 'living on the mountain-tops,' < *cima* (= Pg. It *cima* = F. *cime*), a mountain-top, orig. a sprout, twig, < L. *cyma*, a sprout, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a sprout see *cyma, cyme*.] **I.** *n* **1.** One of a class of negroes, originally fugitive slaves, living in the wilder parts of Jamaica and Dutch Guiana. In both of these localities they were often at war with the whites, but were never fully subdued, and in the latter country, where they are called *bush negroes*, they still form a large independent community professing a mongrel species of paganism Maroons are found also in some of the other West Indian islands.

2. One who is left on a desolate island as a punishment.

"I'm Ben Gunn, I am," replied the *maroon*, wriggling like an eel in his embarrassment.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure Island, xxxiii.

3. [< *maroon*[2], *v*.] A hunting- or fishing-trip or excursion. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a*. Same as *feral*[1], 2.

maroon[2] (ma-rōn'), *v* [< *maroon*[2], *n*.] **I.** *trans.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, etc.

It was between ten a Clock and one when I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) *Maroon'd*, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84

II. *intrans* In the southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian maroons, make a pleasure-excursion of some duration, with provision for living in camp.

"Really, this is a fine country," said Robert, referring to the abundant *marooning* dinner
Goddard, Young Marooners, p. 105.

A *marooning* party is a party made up to pass several days on the shore or in the country
Bartlett, Americanisms, p. 334

marooner (ma-rō'nėr), *n*. **1.** A runaway slave; a maroon

On the south shore dwelt a *marooner*, that modestly called himself a hermit *Byrd*, Westover Papers, p. 18

2 One who goes marooning, a member of a marooning party. See *maroon*[2], *v*. 1. [Southern U. S.]

maroquin (mar-ō-kēn'), *n* [F. see *morocco*.] Morocco; goat's leather

At the end of it [the gallery] is the Duke of Orleans library, well furnished with excellent bookes, all bound in *maroquin* and gilded *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644

A large sofa covered with black *maroquin*
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 7

marotte (ma-rot'), *n* [F.] A fool's bauble

marplot (mär'plot), *n* [< *mar*[1], *v*., + obj. *plot*[2].] One who by officious interference mars or defeats a design or plot, one who blunderingly hinders the success of any undertaking or project

If we will not be *mar plots* with our miserable interferences, the work the society, letters, arts, science, religion of men would go on far better than now
Emerson, Spiritual Laws, Essays, 1st ser., p. 125

Marprelate controversy. [The name *Marprelate* was assumed as indicating the animus of the writers, < *mar*[1], *v*., + obj. *prelate*.] A discussion carried on in a series of pamphlets attacking prelacy, issued in England by the Puritans "in 1588–9, at the cost and charge" of one bearing the pseudonym of "Martin Marprelate, gent." These pamphlets were printed secretly, the press used for the purpose being carried about from place to place to escape seizure John Penry, Udall, and others are supposed to have been the writers of the tracts

marque (mark), *n* [< OF *marque, merque*, F *marque* (ML *marca, marcha*), seizure or arrest by warrant (*lettre de marque*, a warrant of seizure), a particular use of *marque*, a mark, stamp, official stamp see *mark*[1].] Seizure —**Letter of marque**, usually in the plural *letters of marque* (formerly also *letters of mark* or *mart*, also *scripts of mart*), or *letters of marque and reprisal* (*a*) Originally, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to enter an enemy's territory and capture the goods or persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him (*b*) In present usage, a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign or the supreme power of a state to its citizens to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received—that is, a license to engage in privateering Letters of marque were abolished among European nations by the treaty of Paris of 1856 The United States declined to accede to this agreement, but proposed that all innocent private property at sea be exempt from seizure by public armed vessels in time of war

Divers *Letters of Mart* are granted our Merchants, and *Letters of Mart* are commonly the Forerunners of a War
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 3

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt (*Nares*)

Hence—(*c*) A private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy, a privateer.

marquee (mar-kē'), *n*. [Also *markee;* an assumed sing from the supposed pl. **marquees*, an E. spelling of F *marquise*, an awning or canopy, as over a doorway or an entrance, < *marquise*, a marchioness, see *marquise*.] A tent of unusual size and elaborateness; an officer's field-tent; hence, a large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a dinner-party on some public occasion.

Major Worth's *marquee* was pitched on the angle of the redoubt thrown up during the night previous to the famous battle. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p 90.

I remember well during the War standing by the General's *markee* half the night. *S Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

marquess, *n* See *marquis*.

marqueterie, *n.* See *marquetry*.

marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n* , pl. *marquetries* (-riz). [< F. *marqueterie*, < *marqueter*, spot, inlay, < *marque*, a mark: see *mark*[1]] An inlay of some thin material in the surface of a piece of furniture or other object The most common material is a veneer of wood, such veneers are often stained green, dark red, and other colors Ivory, tortoise shell, etc , are sometimes combined with these

The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapestry and *marquetry* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng , xx

marquis, marquess (mär'kwis, -kwes, orig. mar'kis, -kes), *n* [Also dial *markis* (the proper historical form); formerly also *marquesse* (and, in ref. to Italian use, *marchese*), < ME *markis*, < OF *markis*, *marquis*, F *marquis* = Pr *marques*, *marquis* = Sp. *marques* = Pg. *marquez* = It *marchese*, < ML *marchensis*, a prefect of a frontier town, later as a title of nobility, < *marcha*, *marca*, a frontier, march see *march*[1], *mark*[1].] In Great Britain and France, and in other countries where corresponding titles exist, a nobleman whose rank is intermediate between that of an earl or count and that of a duke A marquis was originally an officer charged with the government of a march or frontier territory, the title as an honorary dignity was first bestowed in England in 1386 Dukes have commonly the secondary title of *marquis*, which is used as the courtesy title of their eldest sons The wife of a marquis is styled *marchioness* The coronet of an English marquis consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves alternating with four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge, the cap is of crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine See cut under *coronet*[2]

A *markis* whilom lord was of that lande *Chaucer*, Clerk s Tale, l 8

And the *Marchese* of Mantua was w[t] them in the forseyd Galye *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 12

Robert, who bears the title of *Marquess* in its primitive sense, as one of the first lord marchers of the Welsh borders *E A Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV 333

This is to be understood as the Coronet of a real *Marquis*, whose title is 'Most Noble' which I mention lest any one should be led into a mistake by not distinguishing a real *Marquis*, i e by creation, from a nominal *Marquis*, i e the eldest son of a Duke the latter is only styled "Most Honourable

Peerage, Heraldry (*N and Q*, 7th ser , VIII 166)

Lady marquis†, a marchioness

You shall have two noble partners with you, the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess* Dorset *Shak*, Hen VIII, v 3 170

marquisal (mär'kwis-al), *a* [< *marquis* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a marquis

To see all eyes not loyal, ducal or *marquesal* fall before her own *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxxvii

marquisate (mar'kwis-āt), *n* [Also *marquessate*, < *marquis* + *-ate*[1]] The dignity or lordship of a marquis; when used with reference to Germany, a margravate

Lord Malton is to have his own earldom erected into a *marquisate* *Walpole*, Letters, II 18

marquisdom† (mär'kwis-dum), *n* [Formerly also *marquesdome*, < *marquis* + *-dom*] A marquisate

Other nobles of the *marquesdome* of Saluce *Holinshed*, Hist Scotland, an 1483

marquise (mar-kēz'), *n* [F , fem of *marquis*, marquis: see *marquis*.] 1 In France, the wife of a marquis; a marchioness —2 A small parasol or sunshade, usually of silk and often trimmed with lace, in use about 1850

marquisess†, *n* [ME *marquesse* , < *marquis* + *-ess*.] A marchioness.

marquisship† (mar'kwis-ship), *n* [Formerly *marquiship*, *marqueship*, < *marquis* + *-ship*.] A marquisate *Holinshed*, Chron , Ireland, an. 1586

Marquoi's rulers See *ruler*

marram (mar'am), *n* [Also *marrem*, *maram*, *marem*, *marum*, = Icel *marālmr*, for *marhālmr*, sea-grass, < Norw. *marhalm* (generally pronounced *maralm*), grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*, = Dan. *marhalm*, *marehalm*, grass-wrack, also lyme-grass; lit. 'sea-halm,' < Icel. *marr* (= Norw. *mar* = AS. *mere*), the sea, + *hālmr* (= Norw Dan *halm* = AS. *healm*), straw. see *mere*[1] and *halm*.] A common grass of northern shores, *Ammophila arundinacea*. See *Ammophila*. Also *marrum*, *marum*, *matweed*, and *halm*

marre[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mar*[1].

marre[2], *n* Same as *murre*[2].

marrer (mär'ėr), *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

For he sayeth yt they may be ye *marrers* and destroyers of the realme. *Sir T More*, Works, p 295.

marreys†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marish*

marriable† (mar'i-a-bl), *a* [< ME. *maryable*, < OF. *mariable*, < *marier*, marry: see *marry*[1] and *-able*.] Marriageable. *Holinshed*, Hen. I , an 1115.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* [< ME *mariage*, < OF (and F.) *mariage* = Pr. *maridatge*, *mariatge* = Sp *maridaje* = It *maritaggio*, < ML *maritaticum*, marriage, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife see *marital*, *marry*[1].] 1. The legal union of a man with a woman for life, the state or condition of being married; the legal relation of spouses to each other, wedlock In this sense marriage is a status or condition which, though originating in a contract, is not capable of being terminated by the parties' rescission of the contract, because the interests of the state and of children require the affixing of certain permanent duties and obligations upon the parties

2. The formal declaration or contract by which act a man and a woman join in wedlock In this sense marriage is a civil contract, implying the free and intelligent mutual consent of competent persons to take each other, as a present act, as husband and wife, and according to the modern and most prevalent view no formalities other than such as the law of the jurisdiction may expressly impose are necessary to prevent either from subsequently repudiating the other or denying the legitimacy of their issue The formalities provided for by the law of some of the United States are optional, being intended chiefly to enable the parties to preserve authentic evidence of the contract When a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighborhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed, without other evidence, for purposes of enforcing rights and liabilities of third persons

O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!
From me, whose love was of that dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow
I made to her in *marriage* *Shak*, Hamlet, i 5 50

Marriage is an engagement entered into by mutual consent, and has for its end the propagation of the species *Hume*, Of Polygamy and Divorces.

3. The celebration of a marriage, a wedding

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son Mat. xxii 2

About this time there was a *marriage* betwixt John Laydon and Anne Burras Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 204

4† A marriage vow or contract

That wommen kan nat kepe hir *mariage* *Chaucer*, Prol to Wife of Bath s Tale, l 710

5 Intimate union, a joining as if in marriage The figure is used in the Bible to represent the close union of God or Christ and the chosen people or church See Isa. liv 5, Hos ii 19, 20

The *marriage* of the Lamb is come, and his wife hath made herself ready Rev xix 7

Let me not to the *marriage* of true minds
Admit impediments *Shak*, Sonnets, cxvi

They plant their Vines at the foote of great Trees, which *marriage* proueth very fruitfull *Purchas*, Pilgrimage p 842.

6 In various card-games, as bezique, the possession in one hand of the king and queen — **Avail of marriage.** See *avail*[1] — **Civil marriage,** a marriage ceremony conducted by officers of the state, as distinguished from one solemnized by a clergyman — **Clandestine marriage** See *clandestine* — **Communal marriage,** a kind of general or multiplex state of marriage, in which "every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another" (*H Spencer*), existing among some primitive races, and imitated for a time, but afterward abandoned, by the members of the Oneida Community — **Consummation of marriage.** See *consummation* — **Cross-marriages** See *cross* — **Danish marriage,** a term used to designate a matrimonial relation recognized by the early Danish law, by which a concubine who had publicly lived with a man and shared his table for three years, or winters, was deemed a lawful wife — **Diriment impediments of marriage.** See *diriment* — **Dissenters' Marriages Act.** See *dissenter* — **Fleet marriages** See *Fleet* — **Jactation of marriage** See *jactation*. — **Left-handed marriage.** See *morganatic* — **Marriage articles, or marriage contract,** an antenuptial agreement, an instrument made between the parties to a contemplated marriage, embodying the terms agreed on between them respecting rights of property and succession The law, while it does not allow the parties to modify by agreement the personal rights and duties of the married state, does allow them to modify the resulting effects of that state on rights of property — **Marriage brokage,** the service, or compensation for the service, of negotiating a marriage contract between third persons — **Marriage contract,** or **contract of marriage** (*a*) A pre-contract of marriage, the preliminary or promissory engagement of marriage (*b*) A marriage itself (*c*) Same as *marriage articles* — **Marriage favors,** knots of ribbons or bunches of flowers, usually white, worn at weddings — **Marriage license,** a permit or certificate of competency required by the law of some jurisdictions to be procured from a public officer before marriage See under *license*. — **Marriage lines.** See *line*[2], *n.* — **Marriage portion.** See *portion* — **Marriage settlement,** an arrangement, usually made before marriage and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and it may be portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death — **Morganatic marriage.** See *morganatic* - **Plural marriage,** the marriage of a man with two or more women, polygamy applied especially to the kind of polygamy existing among the Mormons, without the accompaniment of the harem of Oriental countries, each wife usually living in a separate house — **Polygamous marriage.** See *polygamy* — **Putative marriage** See *putative* — **Scotch marriage,** a marriage by mutual agreement, with out formal solemnization, the parties declaring that they presently do take each other for husband and wife so called because such marriages are recognized by Scotch law =**Syn. 1-3** *Marriage*, *Wedding*, *Nuptials*, *Matrimony*, *Wedlock* *Marriage* is the act of forming or entering into the union, or the union itself *Wedding* generally includes the ceremonies and festivities attending the celebration of the union or *marriage*, but not essential to it, marriages are often made without such ceremonies *Nuptials* is more formal than *wedding* we speak of the *nuptials* of a prince *Matrimony* is the married state, or the state into which a couple are brought by *marriage* *Wedlock* is the vernacular English word for *matrimony*, not differing from it in meaning, but being the ordinary term in law as, born in *wedlock*

marriageable (mar'āj-a-bl), *a* [< *marriage* + *-able*.] Capable of marrying, fit or competent to marry, of an age suitable for marriage as, a *marriageable* man or woman, a person of *marriageable* age or condition

They led the vine
To wed her elm, she, spoused, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower *Milton*, P L , v 217

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable* *Spectator*

marriageableness (mar'āj-a-bl-nes), *n* The state of being marriageable

married (mar'id), *p a* 1 United in wedlock, having a husband or a wife applied to persons as, a *married* woman

The *married* offender incurs a crime little short of perjury *Paley*, Moral Philos , iii 4

2 Constituted by marriage, of or pertaining to those who have been united in wedlock, conjugal, connubial

Thus have you shunn'd the *married* state *Dryden* (*Latham*)

3 Figuratively, intimately and inseparably joined or united, united as by the bonds of matrimony

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 137

marrier (mar'i-ėr), *n* One who marries

I am the *marrier* and the man — do you know me? *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v 2

marron[1]†, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *maroon*[1]

marron[2], *n* [F] See *maroon*[2]

marrot (mar'ot), *n* [Also *murrot*, cf. *murre*[2], *murre*] One of several different sea-birds of the auk family, *Uria* (*a*) The razor-billed auk (*b*) The murre or foolish guillemot (*c*) The puffin or sea parrot

marrow[1] (mar'ō), *n* [Also dial *marry*, *mary*, < ME *marow*, *merow*, *mary*, *mayh*, *merz*, < AS. *mearg*, *meah* = OS *marg* = OFries *merch*, *merg* = D *marg*, *merg* = MLG *merch*, LG *march*, *merch* = OHG *marag*, *marg*, MHG *marc*, G *mark* = Icel *mergr* = Sw *märg*, *merg* = Dan. *marv* = W *mer* = Corn *marv* = OBulg Russ *mozgŭ* = Zend *mazga* = Skt *majjan*, marrow, perhaps < Skt √ *mṛj* = L *mergere*, dip see *merge*] 1 A soft tissue found in the interior of bones, both in the cylindrical hollow of the long bones and in the hollows of cancellated bony structures, the medulla or medullary matter of bone It varies greatly in different situations. Ordinary marrow of the shafts of adult bones, as the humerus and femur, is a soft yellow solid consisting of about 95 per cent of fat The red marrow of various bones, vertebral cranial, sternal, and costal is softer, and contains very few fat cells, but numerous marrow cells and cells resembling the nucleated red corpuscles of the embryo The so-called spinal marrow, or medulla spinalis is the spinal cord the central axis of the nervous system a tissue of an entirely different character, not found in the hollow of a bone, but in the cavity running through the chain of vertebræ

Out of the harde bones knokke they
The *mary*, for they caste nought awey *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l 80

Heri Forstrom prepared us for the journey by a good breakfast of reindeer's *marrow*, a justly celebrated Lapland delicacy *B Taylor*, Northern Travel, p 111

2† The pith of plants

Ryhte soft as the *marye* is that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro without by the stidefastnesse of wode *Chaucer*, Boethius iii prose 11

3† The pulp of fruits

Thaire [oranges'] bitter *marow* wol chaunge sweete
Her seede in meth III dales yf me steep,
Other in ewes mylk as longe hem wete *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p 121

4. Figuratively, the inner substance, the essence, the essential strength, the inner meaning, purpose, etc , the pith

He never leaveth searching till he come at the bottom the pith, the quick the life, the spirit, the *marrow*, and very cause why *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 6.

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and *marrow* of our attribute
Shak, Hamlet, I 4 22.

He never pierces the *marrow* of your habits
Lamb, My Relations

For this, thou shalt from all things suck
Marrow of mirth and laughter
Tennyson, Will Waterproof

Vegetable marrow (*a*) A kind of gourd, a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, the oblong fruit of which is used as a vegetable in England (*b*) The alligator pear See *avocado*

marrow[1] (mar'ō), *v t* [< *marrow*[1], *n*] To fill with marrow or with fat [Rare]

They can devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths.
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Drunkard (*Latham.*)

He was fresh sinewed every joint,
Each bone new *marrowed* as whom gods anoint
Though mortal to their rescue *Browning*, Sordello

marrow[2] (mar'ō), *n* [< ME *marowe, marwe*, origin obscure Cf *moral*[2], which is perhaps a corruption of *marrow*[2]] A companion or mate, an associate, an intimate friend, a fellow, hence, one of a pair of either persons or things, a match as, your knife 's the very *marrow* o' mine [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

Birds of a fethere best fly together,
Then like partners about your market goe,
Marrowes adew, God send you fayre wether
Pronos and Cassandra, I ii 4 (*Nares*)

If I see all ye're nine to ane
An that s an unequal *marrow*
The Dowy Dens of Yarrow (Child s Ballads, III 67).

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!
Busk ye busk ye, my winsome *marrow*!
W Hamilton, Braes of Yarrow

marrow[2] (mar'ō), *v t* [< *marrow*[2], *n*] To associate with; hence, to match, fit. [Prov Eng. and Scotch]

marrow[3]†, *a* [< ME **marowe, merowe*, < AS *mearu* (*mearw-, merw-, mærw-, myrw-*) = OHG *marawi, maro*, MHG. *mar* (*marw-*) (also, with variation, MD *murwe, morwe*, D *murw* = OHG *murwi, murwi*, MHG *murwe, mur*, G *murbe*), soft Cf *mellow*] Soft, tender

marrow-bone (mar'ō-bōn), *n* [Formerly also and still dial *mary-bone*, < ME **marwe-bon, marie bone*, < *marrow*[1] + *bone*[1] The conjecture that *marrow-bones*, in the second sense, is a "corruption of *Mary-bones*, in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin Mary by kneeling," is absurd The use is doubtless a mere whimsical application of the word] **1** A bone containing fat or edible marrow See *marrow*[1], 1

A cook thei hadde with hem for the nones,
To boylle chyknes with the *mary bones*,
And pondre marchant tart, and galyngale
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C T, l. 380

2 *pl* The bones of the knees; the knees. [Humorous]

Down he fel vpon his *maribones*, & pitteously prayd me to forgeue him ye one lye *Sir T More*, Works, p. 727

Down quickly
On your *marrow bones*, and thank this lady!
Beau and Fl, Honest Man s Fortune, v 3.

3. A large bone used to make a rhythmical noise by striking against something

Even the middle class were glad to get rid of the noise of drums, etc (which still survives in the *marrow bones* and cleavers—the rough music of a lower-class wedding).
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 35

To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot (Slang)

marrow-cells (mar'ō-selz), *n pl* Cells resembling white blood-corpuscles, but larger, with clearer protoplasm and relatively larger nucleus

marrowfat (mar'o-fat), *n* A kind of tall-growing, wrinkled pea

marrowish (mar'ō-ish), *a* [< *marrow*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Of the nature of or resembling marrow

In the upper region serving the animall faculties, the chiefe organ is the braine, which is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 19

marrowless[1] (mar'ō-les), *a* [< *marrow*[1] + *-less*] Without marrow; not medullary

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold
Shak, Macbeth, III 4 94

marrowless[2] (mar'ō-les), *a* [< *marrow*[2] + *-less*] **1** Without a match; unequaled —**2** Not matching, as two things of the same kind, but not the same color, fit, etc [Scotch]

marrow-pudding (mar'ō-pud'ing), *n* A pudding prepared from or with beef-marrow or the variety of gourd known in England as *vegetable marrow*

marrow-spoon (mar'ō-spon), *n* A long narrow spoon for scooping out marrow from bones

marrow-squash (mar'ō-skwosh), *n* Vegetable marrow. See *squash* [U S]

marrowy (mar'ō-i), *a* [< *marrow*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of marrow, strong, energetic; hence, in discourse or writing, pithy, forcible, effective, etc

A rich *marrowy* vein of internal sentiment. *Hazlitt.*
Marrowy and vigorous manhood *O W Holmes*

Marrubieæ (mar-ō-bī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Bentham, 1848), < *Marrubium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants, included in the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by a tubular or bell-shaped calyx, with rather prominent ribs and a corolla tube which is included or slightly exserted It embraces 4 genera, of which *Marrubium* is the type, and about 80 species.

Marrubium (ma-rō'bi-um), *n* [NL., < L *marrubium*, hoarhound] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Labiatæ*, and the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by an included corolla tube, with the lower lip nearly flat or concave, and by having the nutlets rounded at the apex and the anther-cells at length confluent They are perennial herbs, often tomentose or woolly, with wrinkled leaves, and small usually white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters. About 33 species have been described from Europe, North Africa, and extratropical Asia One species, *M vulgare*, the common or white hoarhound is very widely distributed (perhaps indigenous to America), and is sometimes used medicinally See *hoarhound*

marrum (mar'um), *n* Same as *marram*

marry[1] (mar'i), *v*, pret and pp *married*, ppr *marrying* [< ME *maryen, marien*, < OF (and F) *marier* = Pr Sp *maridar* = It *maritare*, < L *maritare*, wed, marry, < *maritus*, a husband, *marita*, a wife, as an adj, *maritus*, pertaining to marriage, conjugal, orig appar only as fem adj *marita*, provided with a husband (cf *viduus*, deprived of one's wife, *vidua*, deprived of one's husband, orig. only fem, a widow see *widow*), as if fem pp of a verb **marire*, provide with a husband, < *mas* (*mar-*), a man, husband see *masculine, male*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To unite in wedlock or matrimony, join for life, as a man and a woman, or a man or woman to one of the opposite sex, constitute man and wife, or a husband or wife, according to the laws or customs of a nation

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were *married*
Shak, Much Ado, II 3 253.

Tell him that he shall *marry* the couple himself
Gay, The What d ye Call it

2 To give in marriage, cause to be married

He wolde have *maryed* me fulle highely, to a gret Princes Daughtre, *rif* I wolde han forsaken my Lawe and my Beleve *Mandeville*, Travels, p 35

Ych wol the *marie* wel with the thridde part of my londe
To the noblest bachelor that thyn herte wol to stonde
Rob of Gloucester, p 30

An Example of one of the Kings of France, who would not *marry* his Son without the Advice of his Parliament
Howell, Letters, I iii 3

3 To take for husband or wife as, a man *marries* a woman, or a woman *marries* a man

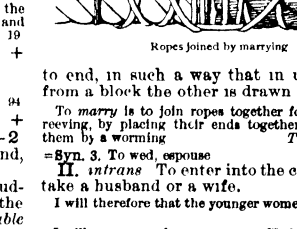
Friar You come hither, my lord, to *marry* this lady?
Claudio No
Leonato To be married to her friar, you come to marry her *Shak*, Much Ado, iv 1 4

4 Figuratively, to unite intimately or by some close bond of connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am *married* unto you Jer iii 14

Marrying his sweet notes with their silver sound
W Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I 5

5 *Naut*, to fasten together, as two ropes, end



Ropes Joined by marrying

to end, in such a way that in unreeving one from a block the other is drawn in

To *marry* is to join ropes together for the purpose of reeving, by placing their ends together and connecting them by a worming *Totten*, Naval Dict.

=Syn. 3. To wed, espouse

II. *intrans* To enter into the conjugal state; take a husband or a wife.

I will therefore that the younger women *marry* 1 Tim v 14

I will *marry* one day *Shak.*, C of E, II 1. 42

marry[2] (mar'i), *interj.* [< ME. *Mary, Marie*, the name of the Virgin Mary, invoked in oaths.] Indeed! forsooth! a term of asseveration, or used to express surprise or other feeling.

Ye, sir, and wol ye so?
Marie! therof I pray yow hertely
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 51

Cal Wilt thou be pleased to hearken once again to the suit I made to thee?
Ste Marry, will I, kneel and repeat it.
Shak, Tempest, III 2 46

[The word was formerly much used, with various additions, to express surprise, contempt, or satirical encouragement, as in the phrases following]—**Marry come up!** sometimes **marry come out!** indeed!

Give my son time, Mr Jolly? *marry come up*
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663) (*Nares*)

Marry gep† (also **gap, gip**), for ***marry go up**† (the original form not found). Same as *marry come up* The form *marry gip* may be due in part to the oath *By Mary Gipsy*, or 'by St. Mary of Egypt,' found in Skelton

Marry gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I

"I thought th' had'st scorn'd to budge a step
For fear"—Quoth Echo, *Marry guep*
Butler, Hudibras, I iii 202

Fair and softly, son, at her, *marry gap*, pray keep your distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her be sure you behave yourself handsomly
Unnatural Mother (1698) (*Nares*)

Marry trap† A doubtful phrase, apparently an error (for *marry gap*?) in the following passage

Be avised, sir, and pass good humours I will say *marry trap* with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me
Shak, M W of W, I 1 170

marrying (mar'i-ing), *p a* Disposed to marry, in a condition to marry — **Marrying man**, a man likely or disposed to marry

I don t think he s a *marrying man*
Trollope, Dr Thorne, vi

I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex, and were I a *marrying man*, her, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife *Mme D'Arblay*, Evelina, letter lxxvi

marrymuffe†(mar'i-muf), *n* **1.** A garment mentioned in 1640—**2.** A material, apparently an inexpensive and rough stuff, for men's wear

Mars (marz), *n* [L *Mars* (*Mart-*), OL *Mavors* (*Mavort-*), also *Mamar*, Oscan *Mamers* (*Mamert-*), Mars] **1** A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he had originally no connection He was principally worshiped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet *Gradivus*, but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of *Silvanus*, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called *Quirinus* In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear, in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed. See cut under *Ares*

The mailed *Mars* shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 117

2. The planet next outside the earth in the solar system Its diameter (about 4,200 miles) is only 0 54 that of the earth, its superficies 0.28, and its volume 0 147 Its mean density is 0 71 that of the earth, so that the density of its crust may very likely be about the same as the earth s, but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals, and buildings would naturally be much larger The mean distance from the sun is 141,500,000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0 093 in place of 0 017, the inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same Its day is half an hour longer than ours Its year is 687 of our days The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great number of canals or straits Its color is strikingly red Its climate is, perhaps, not very different from that of the earth It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall in Washington in 1877 conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and of Voltaire The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than 8 hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east, the outer, Deimos, revolves in 30 hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time The symbol of Mars is ♂, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god A planetoid has recently been discovered whose orbit falls within that of Mars

They have discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about *Mars*, whereof the innermost revolves in the space of ten hours, and the outermost in twenty one and a half *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, III iii

3† In *old chem*, iron.—**4.** In *her*, the tincture red, when blazoning is done by the planets. see *blazon* —**Mars brown, yellow**, etc See the nouns

Marsala (mär-sä'lä), *n* [See def.] A class of white wines produced in Sicily, especially in the region about Marsala on the western coast. There are many brands, of which the best possess a very delicate flavor and have a general resemblance to Madeira, but are usually lighter

marsbanker†, **marsbunker**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *mossbunker*.

Marsdenia (märs-dē'ni-ä), *n* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William *Marsden* (1754-1836), a British orientalist.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadeæ*, the milkweed family, type of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*. It is characterized by having the crown adnate to the stamen-tube, and composed of five flat scales which are free at the apex,

and by a subrotate, campanulate, or urn shaped corolla, with the lobes convolute to the right, or rarely subvalvate They are twining shrubs, rarely suberect, with opposite leaves, and small or medium sized purplish green or whitish flowers, growing in terminal or axillary umbrella-shaped cymes There are about 55 species, natives of the warmer regions of the globe *M tenacissima* of India yields the valuable jetee-fiber (See *jetee*) *M tinctoria*, also East Indian, produces a blue dye, whence it is called *indigo plant* The milky juice of *M erecta*, of southeastern Europe, raises blisters on the skin, and taken internally is a violent poison *M suaveolens* of Australia is named *fragrant bower plant*, and *M viridiflora* is the native potato of New South Wales. See *cundurango*

Marsdeniese (märs-dē-nī'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Marsdenia* + *-ew.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. The anthers are usually terminated by a hyaline or rarely opaque membrane, which is inflexed over the disk of the stigma or is suberect, the pollinia are erect and solitary in the cells, and are parallel with the margin of the stigma. The tribe embraces 36 genera and over 300 species, found throughout the world

Marseillais, Marseillaise (mar-se-lyā', mar-se-lyāz' or mär-se-lāz'), *a.* and *n.* [F, masc and fem (< L *Massiliensis*), < *Marseille* (> E *Marseilles*), < L *Massilia*, < Gr *Μασσαλία*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis settled by a Greek colony from Phocæa, now *Marseilles* Cf *Massilian*] **I.** *a* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles, one of the chief seaports of France, situated on the Mediterranean —**Marseillaise Hymn**, or **The Marseillaise**, the national song of the French republic, written in April, 1792, by Rouget de Lisle, an officer of engineers at Strasburg, and called by him *War Song of the Army of the Rhine* The Parisians first heard it sung by a band of patriots from Marseilles, and gave it the name by which it has since been known Rouget de Lisle himself asserted that he wrote both the words and the music in one night His authorship of the former has never been disputed, that of the latter has frequently been, but apparently on quite insufficient grounds

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of the city of Marseilles —2. The Marseillaise Hymn See I

marseilles (mär-sālz'), *n* [So called from *Marseilles* in France.] A cotton fabric similar to piqué, stiff, and used for men's waistcoats and summer garments —**Marseilles quilt** See *counterpane*[1]

marsella (mar-sel'ä), *n* [Cf *marsellos*(?)] A kind of twilled linen *E H Knight*

Marsenia (mar-sē'ni-a), *n* [NL (Leach, 1820)] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Marseniidæ*

Marseniidæ (mar-sē-nī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Marsenia* + *-idæ*] A family of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Marsenia* They possess a characteristic protrusible rostrum They have a large thick mantle, a depressed truncate head with tentacles rising from its angles, eyes sessile at the outer base of the tentacles, and the teeth of the radula in three or seven rows The rachidian tooth has a recurved unicuspid or denticulate apex The shell is small and mostly entirely internal The species inhabit all seas and nearly 40 of them are known Most, if not all, bore holes in ascidians and sponges to deposit their ova, and then cover the holes with special lids Nearly all are dioecious, but a few are monœcious or hermaphrodite Also called *Marsenadæ*, *Lamellariadæ*

marsenioid (mar-sē'ni-oid), *a* and *n* [< *Marsenia* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Marseniidæ*.

II. *n* A member of the *Marseniidæ*

marsh (märsh), *n* [Also dial *mash*, < ME *mersh*, *mersch*, < AS *mersc*, *mærse*, *merse* (= MD *mersche*, *maersche* = MLG *mersch*, *marsch*, *masch*, LG. *marsch*, > G *marsch* = Dan *marsk*), a marsh, wet ground, prob orig 'a place full of pools,' < *mere*, a lake, pool, + *-isc*, E *-ish*[1] see *mere*[1] and *-ish*[1] (Cf *mensk*, in which the same suffix appears as a noun-formative) See *marish*, an equiv. word of different history] A tract of water-soaked or partially overflowed land; wet, miry, or swampy ground, a piece of low ground usually more or less wet by reason of overflow, or scattered pools, but often nearly or wholly dry in certain seasons, a swamp, a fen Low land subject to overflow by the tides is called *salt-marsh* or *tide-marsh*

And on the hyest of these hylles, and on the playn of these valeys, there were meruaylouse great *marshes* and daungerous passages *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron, I xviii

A *marsh* here is what would in England be called a meadow, with this difference, that in our marshes, until partially drained, a growth of tea-trees (Leptospermum) and rushes usually encumbers them Such is our *marsh* — a fine meadow of 180 or 200 acres, and green in the driest season

Mrs Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 119

Marsh bent. See *bent*[2] —**Syn** *Bog*, *Quagmire*, *Slough*, *Swamp*, *Marsh*, *Morass*, *Fen*, *Moor* Excepting *moor*, these words agree in denoting wet ground A *bog* is characterized by vegetation, decayed and decaying, and a treacherous softness A *quagmire* or *quag* is the worst kind of bog or slough, it has depths of mud, and perhaps a shaking surface. A *slough* is a place of deep mud, and perhaps water, but generally no vegetation *Slough*, *quagmire*, and *swamp* are the most suggestive of sinking in the mire *Swamp* is rather broad in meaning, trees of certain kinds grow in *swamps*, but there is too much water to allow of agriculture or pasturage In the United States, however, *swamp* is often used in the restricted sense of 'fresh water marsh' A *marsh* is frequently or periodically very wet, as the salt *marshes* that are soaked by high tides, it may or may not be able to produce *marsh* grass or small trees A *morass* is the worst kind of marsh, large and too wet for valuable productiveness A *fen* is a marsh abounding in coarse vegetation, a *moor* may or may not be wet, its distinguishing mark being the absence of forests *Fen* and *moor* are little used in the United States.

marshal[1] (mar'shal), *n.* [Formerly also *marshall*, *mareschal*, etc, < ME *marshal*, *marschal*, *marschalle*, *mareschalle*, < OF. *mareschal*, *marescal*, F *maréchal* = Pr *manescal* = Sp Pg *mariscal* = It *maniscalco*, *maniscalco*, *maliscalco*, a marshal, a farrier, < ML. *maniscalcus*, *marschalcus*, *mariscalus*, *maniscalus*, < OHG *marahscalh*, MHG *marschalc*, a groom, a master of the horse, a marshal (also MHG *marschal*, G *marschall* (after F), a marshal) (= MLG *marschalk*, a farrier, blacksmith, marshal, = MD *maerschalk*, a farrier, a marshal, D. *maarschalk*, a marshal; cf Sw *marskalk* = Dan. *marskal*, a marshal, < LG or G), lit 'horse-servant,' < *marah* (= AS *mearh*), a horse, + *scalh* (= Goth *skalks*), a servant see *mare*[1] and *shalk*] **1** An officer charged with the duty of regulating processions and ceremonies, deciding on points of precedence, and maintaining order applied generally to such officers throughout the middle ages and in more recent times, usually with some explanatory term as, *marshal* of the palace, *marshal* of the lists The functions of the king's groom or farrier in various European countries were extended till the royal marshal became one of the highest military and civil officers, and the title of *marshal* was applied with qualifications, to a large number of officers having similar duties In England the king's marshal (along with the royal constable till the time of Henry VIII, and afterward alone) had charge of the ordering of arms, and of all matters of chivalry and knighthood, etc, and he is still represented by the hereditary earl marshal (which see, under *earl*)

A semely man oure hoste was withalle,
For to han been a *marshal* in an halle
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 752.

The office of a conynge vachere or *marshalle* with owt fable
Must know alle estates of the church goodly & greable,
And the excellent estates of a kynge with his blode honorable *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 185

Reason becomes the *marshal* to my will
Shak, M N D, ii 2 120

I ask'd the royal grant, no *marshal* by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try?
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 259

2. A military officer of high rank, usually the highest under the chief of the state or the minister of war In many countries the title is commonly modified by some other term thus in England, it has the form *field marshal*, in Germany, *Feldmarschall*, in France, *maréchal de France*

3 In the United States, a civil officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each judicial district, as the executive or administrative officer (corresponding to the sheriff of a county) for the United States Supreme Court, and for the circuit and district courts within his district There are also marshals for the consular courts in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey United States marshals were formerly charged with the duty of taking the national census in their districts, the officers who take the State census in certain States are called *marshals* or *census marshals*

4 An officer of any private society appointed to regulate its ceremonies and execute its orders —**5.** In some universities, as in Cambridge, England, an officer attendant upon the chancellor or his deputy.—**Earl marshal** See *earl*.—**Marshal of France** (*maréchal de France*), the highest French military dignitary, the rank being conferred in recognition of services of special brilliancy in the field, as the winning of a pitched battle, or the taking of two fortified places As the law has stood since 1839, the number of holders of the marshalship must not be raised beyond six in time of peace, but may be increased to twelve in time of war The office has existed since the early middle ages Originally subordinate to the constables of France, since the reign of Francis I the title of *marshal of France* has had the importance which it still retains.—**Marshal of the field**, one who presided over any outdoor game *Halliwell*.—**Marshal of the hall**[1], the person who, at public festivals, placed every one according to his rank It was his duty also to preserve peace and order *Halliwell*.—**Marshal of the King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench**, formerly, an officer who had the custody of the prison called the King's (or Queen's) Bench, in Southwark The act 5 and 6 Vict, c xxii, abolished this office, and substituted an officer who is called *keeper of the Queen's prison*.—**Marshal of the king's** (or **queen's**) **household** Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*).—**Marshal's staff**, a baton, variously proportioned, forming the badge of office of a marshal, especially, the long baton of the earl marshal of England Two of them appear in the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, who holds the office of earl marshal as a hereditary right. They are crossed in saltier behind the shield, the ends only showing, and are represented as plain round staves, or capped at each end by heads of slightly conical form, sable —**Provost marshal**. See *provost*

marshal[1] (mär'shal), *v t*, pret and pp *marshaled* or *marshalled*, ppr *marshaling* or *marshalling* [< *marshal*[1], *n*] **1.** To dispose or set in order, arrange methodically, array

Nay, I know you can better *marshal* these affairs than I can *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i 1

Then *marshall'd* feast
Served up in hall with sewers and seneschals.
Milton, P L, ix 37

Specifically (*a*) To draw up in battle array, review, as troops

False wizard, avaunt! I have *marshall'd* my clan,
Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one!
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning

There was no want of old soldiers who were quite capable of *marshalling* the recruits
Lecky, Eng in 18th Century, xvii

(*b*) To order, as a procession

2 To lead in a desired course, train, discipline

With feeble steps from *marshalling* his vines
Returning sad *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey

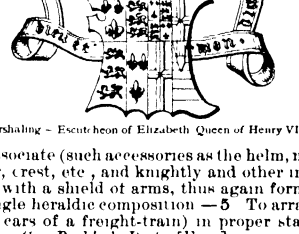
3 To act as a marshal to, lead as harbinger or guide, usher

Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going
Shak, Macbeth, ii 1 42

Our conquering swords shall *marshal* us the way
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, iii 3

They *marshalled* him to the castle hall,
Where the guests stood all aside
Scott, Marmion, i 12

4 In *her*, to dispose (as more than one distinct coat of arms upon a shield) so as to form a single composition, group, as two or more distinct shields, so as to form a single composition, also,



Marshaling — Escutcheon of Elizabeth Queen of Henry VII

to associate (such accessories as the helm, mantling, crest, etc, and knightly and other insignia) with a shield of arms, thus again forming a single heraldic composition —**5** To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order *Car-Builder's Dict* [Eng]—**To marshal assets** or **securities**, to arrange the order of liability of or charge upon several parcels of property or several funds to which a claimant has a right to resort for payment of his demand For example A and B have a claim upon two funds, C has a claim upon one of them only A and B can be compelled to satisfy themselves out of the fund to which C has not access, before resorting to the other, which constitutes the only source of payment for him

marshal[2]†, *n* A common old spelling of *martial* as confused with *marshal*[1]

marshalcy (mar'shal-si), *n* [Formerly also *marshalcie*, *marshalsie*, < ME *marshalcie*, < OF *mareschalcie* marshalship, < *mareschal*, marshal: see *marshal*[1] and *-cy*] The office, rank, or position of a marshal

This office forego of the *marschalcie*
Rob of Brunne, p 292.

marshaler, marshaller (mar'shal-er), *n* One who marshals or disposes in due order

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words
Trapp, Pref to Trans of Æneid (*Latham*)

marshalman (mar'shal-man), *n*, pl *marshalmen* (-men) A marshal. [Rare]

Marshalman Stand back, keep a clear lane
Tennyson, Queen Mary, I 1

marshalsea (mar'shal-sē), *n* [< *marshal* + *-sea*, formerly *sea* see *sea*[3]] In England—(*a*) The seat or court of the marshal of the royal household (*b*) [*cap*] A prison in Southwark, London, under the jurisdiction of the marshal of the royal household It was abolished in 1849 and the prisoners, together with those from the Fleet prison were placed in the Queen's Bench prison (known as the Queen's prison until its discontinuance in 1862).—**Court of Marshalsea**, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the royal household of England to administer justice between the domestic servants of the king or queen In the Marshalsea there were two courts of record — (1) the original court of the Marshalsea, which held plea of all trespasses committed within the verge (that is, within a circle of 12 miles round the sovereign's residence) and (2) the palace court, created by Charles I, and abolished in 1849

marshalship (mär'shal-ship), *n* [< *marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a marshal; the

state of being a marshal; also, the term of office of a marshal

The Duke of Norfolk, with the rod of *marshalship*, a coronet on his head
Shak, Hen. VIII, iv 1, Order of Coronation, 7

marshbanker† (marsh'bang'kėr), *n* An obsolete form of *mossbunker*.

marsh-beetle (marsh'bē'tl), *n* [< *marsh* + *beetle*1] The cattail or reedmace, *Typha latifolia* Also *marsh-bottle*, *marsh-pestle*

marsh-bellflower (marsh'bel'flou-ėr), *n* A plant, *Campanula aparinoides*, growing in bogs and wet meadows of North America

marsh-blackbird (marsh'blak'bėrd), *n*. An American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelainæ*, and especially of the genus *Agelaius*, of which there are several species, chiefly inhabiting marshes See cut under *Agelainæ*

marshbunker (marsh'bung'kėr), *n* Same as *mossbunker*

marsh-buttercup (marsh'but'ėr-kup), *n* A plant of the genus *Villarsia* of the gentian family. [Australia]

marsh-cinquefoil (märsh'singk'foil), *n*. Same as *marsh-fivefinger*.

marsh-cress (marsh'kres), *n* A plant, *Nasturtium palustre* Also called *marsh-watercress*

marsh-diver (märsh'dī'ver), *n* Some marsh-bird, perhaps the bittern

Marsh-divers, rather, maid,
Shall croak thee sister *Tennyson*, Princess, iv

marsh-elder (marsh'el'dėr), *n* 1 See *elder*2 —2 The wild guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

marsh-fern (marsh'fėrn), *n* One of the shield-ferns, *Aspidium Thelypteris*.

marsh-fever (marsh'fē'ver), *n* Same as *intermittent fever* (which see, under *fever*1).

marsh-fish (marsh'fish), *n* The mudfish, *Amia calva*

marsh-fivefinger (marsh'fiv'fing-gėr), *n* See *fivefinger*, 1, and *Potentilla*

marsh-flower (marsh'flou'ėr), *n* See *Limnanthemum*

marsh-gas (märsh'gas), *n* Light carbureted hydrogen See *fire-damp*.

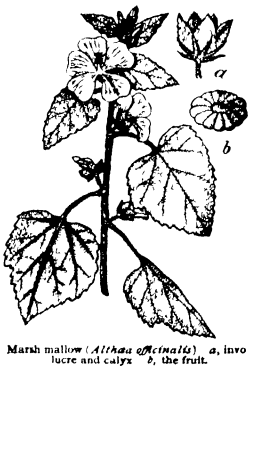
marsh-goose (märsh'gos), *n* 1. The graylag —2 Hutchins's goose, *Bernicla hutchinsi* [North Carolina]

marsh-grass (märsh'gras), *n*. 1. Any grass that grows in marshes.—2 Specifically, any grass of the genus *Spartina*, or cord-grass, also, *Distichlis maritima* [U S]

marsh-harrier (marsh'har'i-ėr), *n* A harrier of the genus *Circus*, especially *C. aeruginosus* so called from their fondness for hunting for frogs in marshy places See *harrier*2, 2

marsh-hawk (märsh'hâk), *n* The common American marsh-harrier, *Circus hudsonius*, the only member of the *Circinæ* found in North America so called from frequenting marshes and wet meadows in search of its prey, which consists chiefly of frogs and other reptiles The adult male is mostly bluish above and white below, the female and the young of both sexes are dark brown above, with conspicuous white upper tail coverts, and below of a light reddish brown with darker markings See cut under *Circinæ*

marsh-hen (marsh'hen), *n* One of several different birds of the family *Rallidæ* (*a*) The king rail, *Rallus elegans* more fully called *fresh-water marsh hen*. (*b*) The clapper rail, *Rallus crepitans* or *longirostris* more fully called *salt water marsh hen* or *salt marsh hen*. Also *meadow hen*, *mud hen*, *sedge hen*. (*c*) The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata* See cut under *Gallinule* [Local, U S] (*d*) The American coot, *Fulica americana* [New Eng] (*e*) The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus* Also *moat hen*.


Marsh mallow (*Althæa officinalis*) *a*, involucre and calyx *b*, the fruit.

marshiness (mär'shi-nes), *n*. The state of being marshy

marshland (märsh'land), *n*. [< ME. **mershland*, < AS *mersc land*, < *mersc*, marsh, + *land*, land] A marshy district, marsh *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXVI. 301

marshly† (marsh'li), *a*. [< ME *mersschly* < *marsh* + *-ly*1] Marshy.

A *mersschly* lond called Holdernesse
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 2 (*Harl. MS*)

marsh-mallow (marsh'mal'ō), *n*. [< ME. **mershmalwe*, < AS. *mersc mealwe* (*-mealewe*, *-mealuwe*), < *mersc*, marsh, + *mealwe*, mallow.] 1 A shrubby herb, *Althæa officinalis*, growing in marshy places, especially maritime, in the temperate regions of the Old World, and on the coast of New England and New York The flowering stalks are two or three feet high, the leaves broadly ovate, the moderate sized flowers pale rose color, chiefly in a terminal spike, but some peduncled in the upper axils The mucilaginous root is used as a demulcent, it also forms the basis of well known confections The name has been locally applied to other plants, as *Malva sylvestris* See *Althæa* and *althea*, and cut in preceding column.
2. A paste or confection made from the root of this plant. [In this sense usually written *marshmallow*.]

marsh-marigold (marsh'mar'i-gōld), *n*. A golden-flowered plant, *Caltha palustris* in the United States also called *cowslip* See *Caltha* and *gowan*

The wild *marsh marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray *Tennyson*, May Queen

marsh-miasma (marsh'mī-az'ma), *n*. Miasma from marshes or boggy spots, the infectious vapors which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and produce intermittent and remittent fevers

marsh-nut (marsh'nut), *n* Same as *marking-nut*

marsh-parsley (marsh'pärs'li), *n* 1. A plant, *Apium graveolens*, varieties of which form the cultivated celery —2 A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Selinum*) *palustre* Its root has been used as an antispasmodic

marsh-peep (marsh'pēp), *n*. The least stint or Wilson's sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *minutilla*, the smallest and one of the most abundant of its tribe in North America.

marsh-pennywort (marsh'pen'i-wėrt), *n* A creeping umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* It is also called *white-rot* See *flukewort*, and cut under *Hydrocotyle*.

marsh-pestle (marsh'pes'l), *n* Same as *marsh-beetle*

marsh-plover (marsh'pluv'ėr), *n*. The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata* a gunners' misnomer [Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts]

marsh-pullet (marsh'pul'et), *n* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata* See cut under *gallinule* [Washington, D C]

marsh-quail (marsh'kwāl), *n* The meadow-lark, *Sturnella magna* [Local, New Eng]

marsh-ringlet (marsh'ring'let), *n*. A kind of butterfly, *Cœnonympha darus*

marsh-robin (marsh'rob'in), *n* The chewink or towhee-bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* so called from its haunts, and the reddish color on the sides of the breast [Local, U S]

marsh-rosemary (marsh'rōz'mā-ri), *n* 1 A plant, *Statice Limonium*, the root of which is a strong astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine [U S]—2 An occasional name of the *wild rosemary*. See *Ledum*.

marsh-samphire (marsh'sam'fir), *n* A leafless, much-branched, jointed, succulent plant, *Salicornia herbacea*, found on muddy or moist sandy shores in both hemispheres It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle See *glasswort* and *Salicornia*

marsh-shrew (märsh'shrō), *n*. An aquatic shrew of North America, *Neosorex palustris*, and other species of the same genus The technical characters are similar to those of the water shrew of Europe, *Crossopus fodiens* They inhabit the northern United States and British America, ranging further south in alpine regions. See *Neosorex*

marsh-snipe (marsh'snīp), *n*. The common American snipe, the meadow-snipe. [Maryland, U. S]

marsh-tackey (märsh'tak'i), *n*. A small horse peculiar to the coast-line of the southern United States; a swamp-pony. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*

marsh-tea (märsh'tē), *n* See *Ledum*.

marsh-tern (märsh'tėrn), *n*. The gull-billed tern or sea-swallow, *Gelochelidon nilotica* or *anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

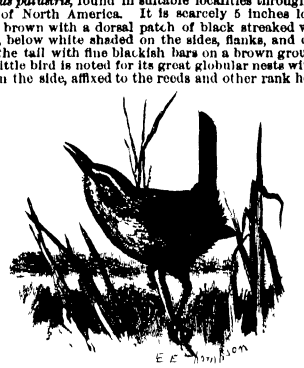
marsh-tit (marsh'tit), *n* A European titmouse, *Parus palustris*, closely resembling the coal-tit.

marsh-trefoil (märsh'trē'foil), *n*. See *bog-bean* and *Menyanthes*.

marsh-watercress (märsh'wâ'tėr-kres), *n*. Same as *marsh-cress*.

marshwort (märsh'wėrt), *n*. 1. The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.—2 The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium* (*Sium*) *nodiflorum*. [Eng]

marsh-wren (märsh'ren), *n*. One of several different wrens which breed exclusively in marshes. Two are common in the United States, of which the best-known is the long billed marsh-wren, *Cistothorus palustris*, found in suitable localities throughout most of North America. It is scarcely 5 inches long, above brown with a dorsal patch of black streaked with white, below white shaded on the sides, flanks, and crissum, the tail with fine blackish bars on a brown ground This little bird is noted for its great globular nests with a hole in the side, affixed to the reeds and other rank herb-


Long billed Marsh wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

age of the marshes it colonizes It lays from 6 to 10 eggs of chocolate brown color, but many of the nests never have eggs in them, being apparently built and used by the males alone. A variety of this species found in California is known as the *tule wren* The short-billed marsh wren, *C. stellaris*, is quite different, being almost entirely streaked above with black and white, besides the distinction implied in the name It nests differently, lays white eggs, is less abundant, and is chiefly observed in the United States east of the Mississippi Other kinds of marsh-wrens, mostly like the short billed, inhabit Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, but none of this genus are found in the Old World

marshy (mar'shi), *a* [< ME *mershy*, *merschy*, < *marsh* + *-y*1] 1. Partaking of the nature of a marsh, swampy, fenny

No natural cause she found from brooks or bogs
Or *marshy* lowlands, to produce the fogs
Dryden tr of Ovid's Metamorph, i.

2 Produced in or peculiar to marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, iii 277 (*Latham*)

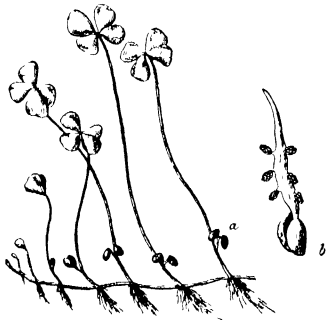
In snipes the colours are modified so as to be equally in harmony with the prevalent forms and colours of *marshy* vegetation *A R Wallace*, Nat Select, p 53.

Marsian (mär'si-an), *a* [< *Marsi* (see *Marsic*) + *-an*] Same as *Marsic*

The ruins of the old *Marsian* city of Alba
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 21.

Marsic (mar'sik), *a* [< L *Marsicus*, < *Marsi* (see def)] Of or pertaining to the Marsi, a Sabine people of ancient Italy, living in the Apennines around Lake Fucinus: as, the *Marsic* or Social War (a contest against Rome, 90–88 B C., of confederated tribes under the lead of the Marsi)

Marsilea (mär-sil'ē-ä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), named after Aloysius *Marsili*, an early Italian naturalist.] A genus of aquatic or subaquatic


Marsilea quadrifolia
a, the sporocarp or conceptacle, *b* a sporocarp with valves opened and emitting the mucilaginous cord, which bears the sori

cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Marsileaceæ*. They have wide-creeping rootstocks, and leaves produced singly or in tufts from nodes of the rootstock, each consisting of a petiole and four sessile, equally spreading, deltoid cuneate or oblanceolate leaflets with flabellate anastomosing veins. The conceptacles or sporocarps are ovoid or bean-shaped and two valved, and emit a mucilaginous cord upon which are borne numerous oblong cylindrical sori, each sorus containing numerous microsporangia and few macrosporangia. The genus is widely distributed, and embraces 40 species, of which 4 are North American. *M Drummondii* is the Australian nardoo. Sometimes written *Marsilia*

Marsileaceæ (mär-sil-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Marsilea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of leptosporangiate heterosporous fern-like plants, in which the fructification consists of sporocarps either borne on peduncles which rise from the rootstock near the leafstalk or consolidated with it, and contains both macrospores and microspores.

Marsilieæ (mar-si-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker, 1887), < *Marsilea* + *-ieæ*.] With some systematists, a suborder of plants of the order *Rhizocarpeæ*, or heterosporous *Filicineæ*: virtually the same as the order *Marsileaceæ*.

Marsilly carriage. A naval gun-carriage, in use with smooth-bore guns, having no front trucks, the front transom resting directly on the deck of the ship.

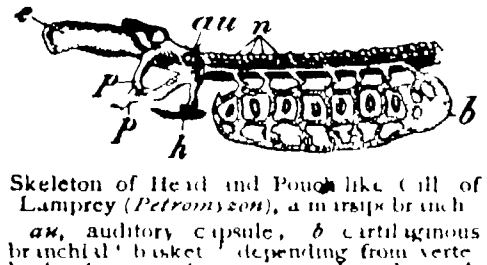
marsipobranch (mar'si-pō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [See *Marsipobranchii*.] **I.** *a.* Having pursed gills; pertaining to the *Marsipobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the class *Marsipobranchii*; a myzont or myxine fish.

Marsipobranchiata (mär"si-pō-brang-ki-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Marsipobranchii*.

marsipobranchiate (mär"si-pō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Marsipobranchii* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *marsipobranch*.

Marsipobranchii (mar"si-pō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μάρσιπος or μάρσυπος, a pouch, bag (see *marsupium*), + βράγχια, gills.] A group of vertebrates, variously denominated by naturalists. In all systems of classification it consists of those *Vertebrata* which have the skull imperfectly developed, the notochord not continued beyond the pituitary body, the brain distinctly differentiated, the heart well developed, with an auricle and a ventricle, the gills forming fixed sacs within branchial apertures on each side six or more in number, the lower jaw defective, and the mouth round like a sucker, whence the alternative name *Cyclostomi*. In the earlier systems the *Marsipobranchii* were regarded as an order or a subclass of fishes; they are now designated as a class of *Vertebrata*, and divided into two primary groups, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*, the former comprising the lampreys, the latter the hags. Both are known as *myzonts*. *Marsipobranchii* is a synonym of *Cyclostomi* and *Cyclostomata*, 2. See cut under *lamprey*.



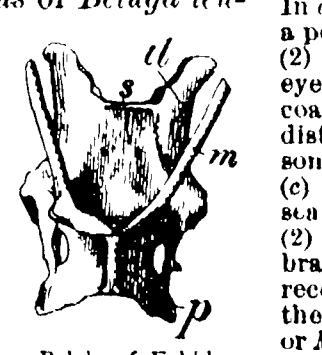
Skeleton of Head and Pouch-like Gill of Lamprey (*Petromyzon*), a marsipobranch.

au, auditory capsule; *b*, cartilaginous branchial "basket" depending from vertebral column, with seven complete descending branchial arches united by transverse bands between which are the gill-openings, and covering the heart at the part where the letter *b* is placed; *e*, ethmovomerine cartilage; *h*, rudiment of hyoid; *n*, neural arches of vertebræ; *p p*, palatoquadrate (or pterygopalatine) arch, the hinder pier of which represents a suspensorium, though there is no lower jaw.

marsoon (mar-sön'), *n.* [Corruption of F. *marsouin*, OF. *marsouin*, < OHG. *meriswin*, MHG. *merswin*, G. *meerschwein* = MLG. *merswin* = Sw. Dan. *marsvin*, lit. 'sea-hog': see *mereswine*.] The white whale, *Delphinapterus* or *Beluga leucas*. See cut under *Delphinapterus*. [Local, Canada.]

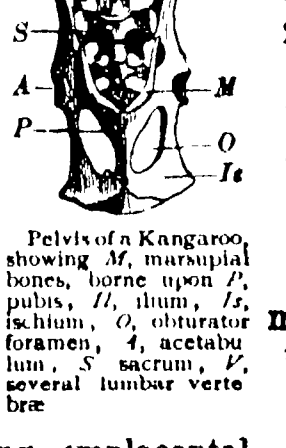
marsupia, *n.* Plural of *marsupium*.

marsupial (mar-sū'pi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *marsupialis*, < L. *marsupium*, a pouch: see *marsupium*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a bag, pouch, or marsupium; marsupiate.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a marsupium: as, *marsupial* bones.—**3.** Provided with a marsupium; specifically, pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or having their characters.—**Marsupial bones**, epipubic bones, scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen of implacental mammals, and articulated with the pubic bones: supposed by some to be related to the support of the pouch, and known to have an office in relation to the muscle which acts upon the mammary glands.—**Marsupial capsule.** See *capsule*.—**Marsupial frog.** See *frog*[1].



Pelvis of Echidna, front view, showing *m*, marsupial bones; *il*, ilium; *p*, pubis; *s*, sacrum.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Marsupialia*; any implacental didelphian mammal. Also called *marsupiate*.—**Herbivorous marsupials.** See *herbivorous*.



Pelvis of a Kangaroo, showing *M*, marsupial bones, borne upon *P*, pubis; *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *O*, obturator foramen; *A*, acetabulum; *S*, sacrum; *V*, several lumbar vertebræ.

Marsupialia (mär-sū-pi-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsupialis*: see *marsupial*.] An order of the class *Mammalia*, coextensive with the subclass *Didelphia*, containing implacental mammals usually provided with a marsupium or pouch for the reception and nourishment of the young; the marsupials or pouched animals. There being no developed placenta, the period of gestation is very brief, and the young are born extremely small, imperfect, and quite helpless. In this state they are immediately transferred to the pouch on the belly of the mother, where are the teats, to which the little creatures adhere firmly for a while, completing their development by sucking milk. As they grow larger and stronger, they are able to let go and take hold of the teat again, and even after leaving the pouch they may for a while retreat to it, or be carried about elsewhere on the mother's body. (See cut under *marmose*.) The uterus is double, and the vagina also is more or less completely divided into two separate passages (whence the name *Didelphia*); the scrotum of the male is abdominal in position, and pendulous, in front of the penis. The corpus callosum is rudimentary, but the cerebral hemispheres are connected by a well developed anterior commissure. The angle of the mandible is normally inflected. There is a wide range of adaptive modification in the structural details of the marsupials, the order in itself including representatives or analogues of nearly all the other orders of mammals, as the carnivorous, the insectivorous, the herbivorous, etc. At the present time the marsupials are eminently characteristic of the Australian region, only the *Didelphyidæ* or opossums being found in America; but in former epochs the distribution of the marsupials was general, and some of the oldest known mammalian fossils of Mesozoic age are supposed to belong to this order. It has been variously subdivided. Owen in 1839 divided it into five tribes, *Sarcophaga*, *Entomophaga*, *Carpophaga*, *Poephaga*, and *Rhizophaga*. A main division, based on the dentition, is into *Diprotodontia* and *Polyprotodontia*. In 1872 Gill made the four suborders *Rhizophaga*, *Syndactyli*, *Dasyuromorpha*, and *Didelphimorpha*, with nine families, *Phascolomyidæ*, *Macropodidæ*, *Tarsipedidæ*, *Phalangistidæ*, *Phascolarctidæ*, *Peramelidæ*, *Dasyuridæ*, *Myrmecobiidæ*, and *Didelphyidæ*, for the living forms, and four fossil families, *Diprotodontidæ*, *Thylacoleontidæ*, *Plagiaulacidæ*, and *Dromatheriidæ*. Also called *Marsupiata*.

marsupialian (mär-sū-pi-ā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *marsupial* + *-ian*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupian (mar-sū'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *marsupial*.

Marsupiata (mar-sū-pi-ā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *marsupiatus*, pouched: see *marsupiate*.] Same as *Marsupialia*.

marsupiate (mar-sū'pi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *marsupiatus*, pouched, < L. *marsupium*, a pouch: see *marsupium*.] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupiated (mar-sū'pi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *marsupiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *marsupial*.

marsupium (mär-sū'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *marsupia* (-ä). [L., also *marsuppium*, < Gr. μαρσίπιον, also written μαρσίππιον, μαρσύπιον, μαρσυππεῖον, dim. of μάρσιπος, μαρσίππος, μάρσυπος, a pouch, bag.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a purse of the kind usually borne in the hand of Mercury, and indicating his character as god of gain.—**2.** In *med.*, a sack or bag in which any part of the body is fomented.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a purse- or pouch-like receptacle for the eggs or young, more external than any of the proper organs of gestation; a brood-pouch of any kind. (*a*) In *mammal.*, the duplication of the skin of the abdomen of *Marsupialia*, forming a pouch in which the mammary glands open, and into which the imperfectly developed young are transferred at birth, to be nourished until they are able to move about. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A temporary fold of the skin of the belly of a penguin, in which the egg may be contained for a time. (2) The pecten or bourse, a vascular erectile organ in the eye of a bird, formed of pectinated folds of the choroid coat lying in the vitreous humor, and extending a variable distance toward or to the crystalline lens: supposed by some to effect or assist in the accommodation of the eye. (*c*) In *ichth.*: (1) A receptacle in which the pipe-fishes and sea-horses carry their young: it is developed in the male. (2) The pouch-like arrangement of the gills of a marsipobranchiate fish, as a hag or lamprey. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, a receptacle for the eggs, formed by the bases of some of the legs of certain crustaceans, as the opossum-shrimps or *Mysidæ*.

4. In *anat.*, the alar ligaments (which see, under *alar*).

mart[1] (mart), *n.* [Contr. of *market*, prob. due to the D. form *markt*: see *market*.] **1.** A place of sale or traffic; seat of trade; market.

> If any born at Ephesus be seen
> At any Syracusian marts and fairs,
> He dies.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 18.

> Certaine it is, Rome thereby becomes a rich *Mart*: where the marchants of the Earth resort from all places of the Earth to buy heauen.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 127.

2†. Trade; traffic; purchase and sale; market.

> Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

> It standeth vpon a mighty riuer, and is a kinde of porte towne, hauing a great *marte* exercised therein.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 61.

> Now I play a merchant's part,
> And venture madly on a desperate *mart*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 329.

mart[1] (märt), *v.* [< *mart*[1], *n.*, or contr. of *market*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To traffic; deal.

> If he shall think it fit,
> A saucy stranger in his court to *mart*,
> As in a Romish stew.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 151.

II. *trans.* To make market for; trade in; buy and sell; deal in or with.

> You yourself
> Are much condemned to have an itching palm,
> To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
> To undeservers.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 11.

> Never was man so palpably abused;
> My son so basely *marted*, and myself
> Am made the subject of your mirth and scorn.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 5.

Mart[2]† (märt), *n.* [ME. *Mart*, < OF. *Mart*, < L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars: see *Mars*.] **1.** Same as *Mars*, 1. *Chaucer*, *Spenser*. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] War; warfare; battle; contest. [Rare.]

> My father (on whose face he durst not look
> In equal *mart*), by his fraud circumvented,
> Became his captive.
> *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, ii. 7. (*Latham*.)

mart[3] (märt), *n.* [Abbr. of *Martinmas*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Martinmas.

> And their workes, let him reade Buxdorsius and his Bibliotheca Rabbinica, printed this last *Mart*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 177.

2. A cow or ox fattened to be killed (usually about Martinmas) and salted or smoked for winter provision. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Each family killed a *mart*, or fat bullock, in November, which was salted up for winter use. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

mart[4]† (märt), *n.* [A corrupt form of *marque*, *mark*[1]: see *marque*.] Same as *marque*.—**Letters of mart, scripts of mart.** See *letter of marque*, under *marque*.

martagon (mär'ta-gon), *n.* [< F. Sp. *martagon* = It. *martagone* (NL. *Martagon*).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. The bulbs are said to be eaten by the Cossacks.

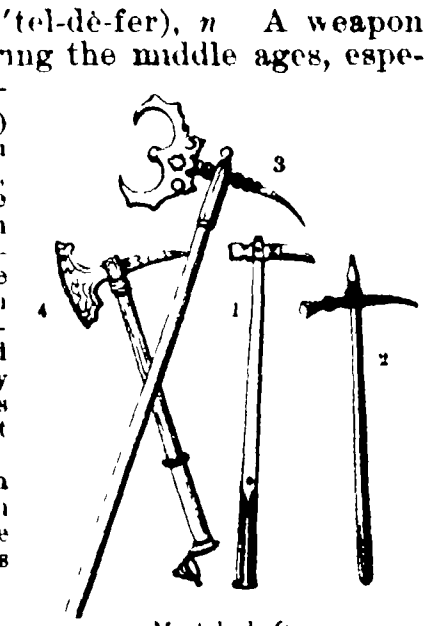
martel (mär'tel), *n.* [OF. and F. *martel* = Sp. *martillo* = Pg. It. *martello*, a hammer, < L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.] A hammer as a weapon for striking; a war-hammer.

> Formidable *martels* were in vogue during the bronze period.
> *Jour. of the Archæol. Assoc.*

martel† (mär'tel), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *marteler* (= Pr. *martellar* = Sp. *martillar* = Pg. *martellar* = It. *martellare*), < *martel*, a hammer: see *martel*, *n.*] To hammer; strike.

> Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,
> Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
> That made him low incline his lofty crest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

martel-de-fer (mär'tel-dė-fer), *n.* A weapon used in Europe during the middle ages, especially during the fifteenth century. (*a*) A long-handled weapon used by foot-soldiers, especially in the defense of fortified walls and in action against mounted men at arms. The plommé was a common form of it. (*b*) A short-handled weapon, used with only one hand by mounted men. It was common to furnish it with one blunt or dentated face and with a sharp point or beak on the opposite side of the handle, but in some cases both sides were pointed. The short-handled hammers were frequently made of metal throughout. Also called *horseman's hammer*.



Martels de fer.

1. Horseman's hammer of about the time of Edward IV. 2. Martel de fer, time of Henry VIII. 3. Martel de fer, time of Edward VI. 4. Martel de fer with hand-gun, time of Queen Elizabeth.

marteline (mär'te-lin), *n.* [F., dim. of *martel*: see *martel*, *n.*] A small hammer or mallet used by sculptors and marble-workers. It is pointed at one end and square or diamond-shaped at the other. *F. H. Knight.*

marteline-chisel (mär'te-lin-chiz"el), *n.* A form of sculptors' chisel with a serrated edge.

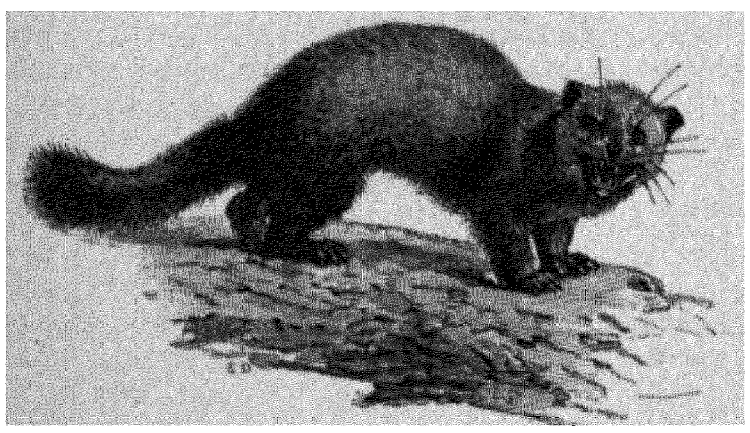
martellato (mar-tel-lä'tō). [It., pp. of *martellare*, strike: see *martel*, *v.*] In *music*, struck with a sudden, emphatic blow: used of the tones of a melody or of successive chords that are intended to be markedly distinct and more or less staccato, especially in violin- and pianoforte-playing.

martellement (F. pron. mar-tel'mon), *adv.* [F., < It. *martellamente*, < *martellare*, strike, hammer: see *martel*, *v.*] In music for the harp, with an acciaccatura or with a redoubled stroke.

martello tower. See *tower*.

marten[1] (mar'ten), *n.* [Formerly also *martin*; early mod. E. *martern*, *martrone* (prop. the fur of the marten, orig. adj.: see *martern*), for earlier *marter*, *martre*, < F. *martre*, *marte* = Pr. *mart* = Sp. Pg. *marta* = It. *martora*, < ML. *martus*, *marturis*, *mardarus*, *mardalus*, *mardarius*, L. *martes* (found but once, in a doubtful read-

ing), of Teut origin OHG *mardo*, MHG *marder*, *mader*, G *marder* = D *marter* (with formative -*r*), = OHG *mart* = AS *mearth* = Icel *mördhr* = Sw *mård* = Dan *maar*, a marten, no Goth form recorded] 1 A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, subfamily *Mustelinæ*, and genus *Mustela* or *Martes*, of which there are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere The name was originally given to the common pine marten *Mustela martes* or *Martes abietum*, of the northerly parts of Europe This animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail 12 inches long, and thus rather larger than a house cat, but standing much lower, on account of the shortness of the legs The fur, consisting of three kinds of hairs, is full and soft, and of an extremely variable shade of brown, usually paler on the head and under parts A closely related species is the stone or beech marten, *Mustela foina*, of Great Britain and many other parts of Europe, it is, on the average, smaller in size, with a whitish throat and inferior pelage The American pine marten, *M americana* is similar, but specifically distinct, it inhabits the north



American Sable or Pine-marten (*Mustela americana*)

erly United States and the whole of British America, and is commonly called the *American sable* The Siberian or true sable is *M zibellina*, of blackish color and with an extremely rich and valuable fur The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, much larger than any of the foregoing and of a blackish color, is a very distinct species peculiar to northerly North America. See *sable*, and cut under *fisher*, 2.

> Those that, in Norway and in Finland, chase
> The soft-skind *Martens*, for their precious case
> *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 4

2 A carnivorous marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*, as the spotted marten of Australia. [Australia]

marten2†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *martin*2

marter†, *n* An obsolete form of *marten*1

martern†, **martrin**†, *n* [Early mod E also *martron*, < ME *martryn*, also *marteron*, *martern*, *martron*, < OF *marterine*, *martrine*, the fur of the marten, fem of *marterin*, *martrin*, of the marten, < *martre*, the marten see *marten*1] 1 The fur of the marten

> Ne *martryn*, ne sabil, y trowe, in god fay,
> Was none founden in hire garnement.
> *Lydgate* (*Halliwell*, under *martern*)

2 A marten

> The Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable the *Martron*, the black and dunne fox *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 479

Martes (mar'tēz), *n* [NL , < L *martes*, a marten see *marten*1] The specific name of the common pine-marten, used as a generic designation of the martens same as *Mustela*. *Cuvier*, 1797

martext (mär'tekst), *n* [< *mar*1, *v* , + obj *text*] A perverter of texts, a blundering or ignorant preacher used as a proper name by Shakspere

> I have been with Sir Oliver *Martext*, the vicar of the next village *Shak* , As you Like it, iii 3 43

marthy (mar'thi), *n* The burbot [Hudson's Bay]

martial (mar'shal), *a* and *n* [= F *martial* = Sp Pg *marcial* = It *marziale*, < L *martialis*, of or pertaining to Mars, or war, < *Mars*, the god of war see *Mars*] **I.** *a* **1** [*cap*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Mars

> This is his hand,
> His foot Mercurial, his *Martial* thigh
> *Shak* , Cymbeline, iv 2 310

2 Of or pertaining to war, of warlike character, military, warlike; soldierly as, a *martial* equipage or appearance, *martial* music; a *martial* nation

> And shew'd to them such *martiale* sport
> With his long bow and arrow,
> That they of him did give report
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V 360).

> How farest thou, mirror of all *martial* men?
> *Shak* , 1 Hen VI , i 4 74

> With glittering firelocks on the village green
> In proud array a *martial* band is seen
> *O W Holmes*, A Family Record

3 Having reference to a state of war, or to a military organization; connected with the army and navy opposed to *civil* as, *martial* law , a court *martial*.

> They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice
> *Bacon*, Holy War

> The Laws themselves civil as well as *martial*, were published and executed in Latin *Howell*, Letters, ii 58

> Now *martial* law commands us to forbear
> *Pope*, Iliad, vii 352

4 [*cap*] Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars

> The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colors whereby they answer these planets *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , vi 14

> We can actually see his [Mars's] polar snows accumulate during the *Martial* winter and melt away at the approach of the *Martial* summer *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos , I 382

5† In *old chem.*, having the properties of iron.

> Why should the Chalybes or Bilboa boast
> Their harden'd iron, when our mines produce
> As perfect *martial* ore? *J Philips*, Cider, i

Æthiops martial† See *æthiops* —**Martial law**, law imposed by the military power, that military rule or authority which exists in time of war, and is conferred by the laws of war, in relation to persons and things under and within the scope of active military operations, and which extinguishes or suspends, for the time being, civil rights and the remedies founded upon them, so far as this may be necessary in order to the full accomplishment of the purpose of the war The person who exercises martial law is, however, liable in an action for any abuse of the authority thus conferred It is the application of military government — the government of force — to persons and property within its scope, according to the laws and usages of war, to the exclusion of municipal government in all respects where the latter would impair the efficiency of military law or military action *Benét* See *military law*, under *military* —**Martial music**, music for military purposes, or of a similar kind, music characterized by spirit, impetuosity, heavy duple rhythm, sonority, and brilliance —**Martial salts**†, an old name of salts of iron =**Syn 2** and **3** *Martial*, *Warlike Military* The opposite of *martial* is *civil*, of *warlike* is *peaceful*, of *military* is *civil* or *naval* *Warlike* applies most to the spirit or ingrained habits as the *warlike* tribes of the north, but it also applies to that which is like war or naturally goes with war as, *warlike* preparations, *warlike* rumors *Martial* applies to that which is connected with war in a general way, or with war as active, and especially as appealing to the eye or the ear as, *martial* music, din, pomp, appearance, array *Military* applies more closely to things connected with the actual putting of soldiers into service thus, a court *martial* is composed of *military* officers and may therefore be called a *military* court, it applies *martial* law , its members appear in full *military* dress

II.† *n* A soldier, or military man

> The Queen of *martials*
> And Mars himself conducted them
> *Chapman*, Iliad xviii 469

> Others strive
> Like sturdy *Martials* far away to drive
> The drowsy Droanes that harbour in the hive
> *Fuller*, David's Sinne, st 36 (*Davies*)

martialism (mar'shal-izm), *n* [< *martial* + -*ism*] The character of being martial, warlike spirit or propensity, military character

> Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalrie, such a young Josiah for religion and piety
> *Creation of the Prince of Wales*, D 2, 1610 (*Latham*)

> He [Skobeleff] had got about him a rugged motley crowd of stanch fighting men, of whose *martialism* he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare
> *Arch Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p 29

martialist (mar'shal-ist), *n* [= It *martialista* (Florio), as *martial* + -*ist*] A warrior or soldier, a military man

> The exquisite portraiture of a perfect *martialist*, consisting in three principall pointes wisedome to governe, fortitude to perfourme, liberalitie to incourage
> *Greene*, Euphues to Philantus (1587)

> One Cosroes, of the enemies' part, held up his finger to me, which is as much with us *martialists* as "I will fight with you " *Beau and Fl* , King and No King, ii 1

martialize (mar'shal-īz), *v t* , pret and pp *martialized*, ppr *martializing* [< *martial* + -*ize*] To render martial or warlike *Imp Dict*

martially (mar'shal-i), *adv* In a martial manner

martial-man†, *n* A martialist, a soldier

> *Martial men* were never more plentiful than in this King's [Edward III 's] Reign *Baker*, Chronicles, p 133

martialness (mar'shal-nes), *n* The quality of being martial or warlike

Martian (mar'shan), *a* [< ME. *Marcian*, < L *Martianus* (as a personal name), < *Martius*, of Mars, < *Mars* (*Mart*-), Mars see *Mars*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the god Mars or to war, warlike

> The judges, which thereto selected were,
> Into the *Martian* field adowne descended
> To deeme this doutfull case, for which they all contended
> *Spenser*, F Q , IV v 6

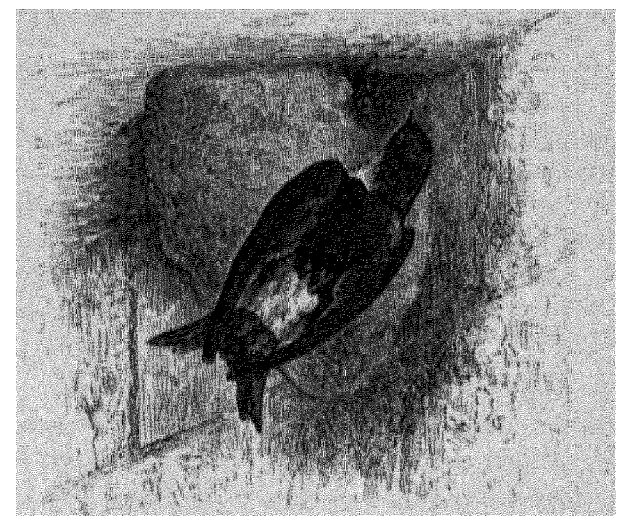
2 Of or pertaining to the planet Mars; Martial

> The rate of retardation of the *Martian* rotation by solar tidal friction *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p 203

> Perhaps even indications derived as to the nature of the mysterious *Martian* canals *Edinburgh Rev* , CXLV 26

martin1†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *marten*1

martin2 (mar'tin), *n* [< *Martin*, < F *Martin*, a man's name (chiefly with ref to St Martin), used in various applications, esp , in F , in several names of birds, as *martin-pecheur* (= Sp *martin pescador*), a kingfisher, *oiseau de St Martin*, the ringtail, < ML *Martinus*, a man's name, < L *Mars* (*Mart*-), Mars see *Mars*] **1** Any swallow of the family *Hirundinidæ*, a martinet, a martlet The name has no specific meaning, and is commonly used with a qualifying term The house martin (or house swallow), *Hirundo* or *Chelidon urbica* of Europe, is one of the best known, so named because it nests under the eaves of houses (See *Chelidon*) The sand martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*, common to Europe,



House-martin (*Chelidon urbica*)

Asia, and America, is oftener known as the *bank swallow* (See *Cotile*, and cut under *bank swallow*) Purple martins are the several American species of the genus *Progne*, one of which, *P subis* or *purpurea* is an abundant and familiar bird of the United States, it is one of the largest of the swallow family, and the adult male is entirely of a glossy blue black color (See cut under *Progne*) A few birds not of this family are sometimes called *martins*, as the king bird or tyrant flycatcher of North America, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, popularly known as the *bee martin* (See cut under *king bird*) Kingfishers are sometimes called by their French name, *martin pecheur* Also called *martinet*

2† An ape *Encyc Dict*

> Who knoweth not that apes men *martins* call?
> *A Whip for an Ape, or Martin Displaced* (1589).

3. See the quotation [Slang]

> And in this practice [disguising themselves] all their villany consists for I have heard and partly know a highway lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the *martin* or honest man so robbed the same day at an Inne being not descried, nor yet once mistrusted or suspected for the robbery *Rowlands*, Hist Rogues.

4 A tool for grinding or polishing stone It consists of a brass plate faced with a flat stone An opening is pierced through the plate and stone to permit sand to pass through and come between the martin and the stone which is being ground —**Black martin**, *Cypselus apus*, the common black swift of Europe See cut under *swift*

martinet1 (mar'ti-net), *n* [< F *martinet* (= Sp Pg *martinete*, ML *martineta*), a martin, swift, dim of *martin*, used in names of birds see *martin*2 Hence *martlet*1] In ornith same as *martin*2, 1

> Those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and *martinet* *Ray*, Works of Creation, i

martinet2† (mar'ti-net), *n* [< F *martinet*, a cat-o'-nine-tails, tilt-hammer, etc , variously applied, but not found as in def , perhaps a particular use of the personal name *Martinet* (cf *martinet*1), but cf OF *martelet*, dim of *martel*, a hammer see *martel*] *Naut* , the name formerly given to a small line fastened to the leech of a sail to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled Also *martnet*

martinet3† (mär'ti-net), *n* [< ME *martinett* < OF *martinet* (ML *martinetus*), "a water-mill for an iron forge" (Cotgrave), or a forge-hammer driven by water-power; cf *martinet*1, *martinet*2, etc] **1** Some kind of water-mill *Cath Anglicum*, p 229 —**2** A military engine of the middle ages

> Him passing on,
> From some huge *martinet*, a ponderous stone
> Crushed *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii (*Davies*)

martinet4 (mar-ti-net'), *n* [Said to be so called from General *Martinet*, who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV No F use of the word in the sense of a disciplinarian appears.] A rigid disciplinarian, especially in the army or navy, a stickler for routine or regularity in small details

> He is shown to us pedantic and something of a *martinet* in church discipline and ceremony
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 143

martinetism (mar-ti-net'izm), *n* [< *martinet*4 + -*ism*] The methods of a martinet, a rigid enforcement of discipline, strict mechanical routine

> These young men have not been trained in the *martinetism* of the Military and Naval academies
> *The American*, XI 86.

martingale, martingal (mär'ting-gāl, -gal), *n.* [< F. *martingale*, a martingale (def. 1), a particular use of *martingale* (*chausses à la martingale*) (= Sp. It. *martingala*), a kind of breeches (cf. OF. *martengalle*, a kind of dance common in Provence), < *Martigal*, an inhabitant of Martigues, < *Martigues*, a place in Provence.] 1. In a horse's harness, a strap passing between the fore legs, fastened at one end to the girth under the belly, and at the other to the bit or the musrol, or forked and ending in two rings through which the reins are passed, intended to hold down the head of the horse. See cut under *harness*[2].

What a hunting head she carries! sure she has been ridden with a *martingale*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit-end, used for guying down the head-stays. Also called *dolphin-striker*. See cut under *dolphin-striker*. — 3. A mode of play in such games as rouge et noir which consists in staking double the amount of money lost. *The American Hoyle.*

You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all, avoid a *martingale* if you do. Play ought not to be an affair of calculation, but of inspiration. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxviii.

The fallacy of those who devise sure methods of defeating the bank (*martingales*, as they are termed) lies in the fact that they neglect to consider that the fortune of any one gambler, compared to that of the bank, is small. *Science*, X. 44.

Martingale backropes, small chains or ropes extending from the lower end of the martingale to the ship's bows on either side; same as *gob lines*. — **Martingale stays** or **guys**, small chains or wire ropes extending from the outer ends of the jib boom and flying jib boom to the lower end of the martingale.

Martini-Henry rifle. See *rifle*.

Martinish† (mär'tin-ish), *a.* [< *Martin* (see *Martinist*, 1) + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Martinists. See *Martinist*, 1.

This *Martinish* and Counter martinish age. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Martinist (mär'tin-ist), *n.* [Also *Martenist*, < *Martin* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. One of those who wrote the tracts or pamphlets attacking prelacy (1588–9) which gave rise to the Marprelate controversy, or a defender or supporter of them. See *Marprelate controversy*.

Biting petitions and Satyrick Pasquils (worthy of such *Martenists*). *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 61. (*Davies.*)

This pure *Martinist*, if he were not worse. *Greene.*

Pap Hutchet talketh of publishing a hundred mery tales of certaine poore *Martinists*. *G. Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

2. A member of a school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St. Martin (1743–1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out; a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catherine II. *Blunt*, Dict. of Sects.

martinite (mär'tin-īt), *n.* A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring as a pseudomorph after gypsum in the island of Curaçao, West Indies.

Martinmas (mär'tin-mas), *n.* [Formerly also *Martimas*, *Martlemas*; < *Martin* (see def.) + *mass*[1]. Hence, by abbr., *mart*[3].] A church festival formerly kept on November 11th, in honor of St. Martin, the patron saint of France. He was bishop of Tours during the latter part of the fourth century, and destroyed in large measure the heathen altars remaining in his day. In Scotland this day is a half yearly term day on which rents are paid, servants enter on their engagements, etc. — **Martinmas beef**, beef salted or smoked at Martinmas for winter use. Cf. *mart*[3], 2.

Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provision, then called *Martinmas beef*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Martin process. See *process*.

martin-snipe (mär'tin-snīp), *n.* The green sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*: so called from some fancied resemblance to the house-martin. *Stevenson*, Birds of Norfolk. [Norfolk, Eng.]

martin-swallow (mär'tin-swol″ō), *n.* The European house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*.

martire†. An obsolete form of *martyr* and *martyry*.

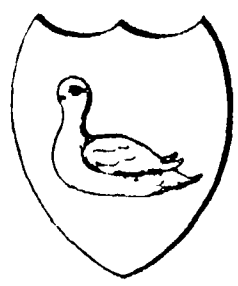
martite (mär'tīt), *n.* [Prob. < L. *Mars* (*Mart-*), Mars (in ML. applied to iron), + *-ite*[2].] Iron sesquioxid in isometric crystals, probably pseudomorph after magnetite. It occurs occasionally on a large scale, as in the Lake Superior iron region and the Cerro de Mercado in Mexico.

Martlemas (mär'tl-mas), *n.* A corruption of *Martinmas*.

martlet[1] (märt'let), *n.* [A corruption of *martinet*, a martin, martlet: see *martinet*[1].] The martin, a bird.

But, like the *martlet*,
Builds in the weather on the outward wall.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 28.

martlet[2] (märt'let), *n.* [Appar. for *marlet*, < OF. *merlette*, also *merlotte*, a martlet, in heraldry. Cf. *merlette*.] In *her.*, a bird represented with the wings closed and without feet, but often retaining the tufts of feathers which cover the thighs. It is a very common bearing in English heraldry, and is used in differencing to indicate the escutcheon of the fourth son. See *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*), and compare *cannet*.


Martlet

Martling-men (märt'ling-men), *n. pl.* [So called from their habit of assembling in "Martling's Long Room" in New York city.] In *U. S. hist.*, a coalition of two factions of the Democratic-Republican party in the State of New York, the Burrites and Lewisites, formed about 1807. The members afterward became known as *Bucktails*.

martnet†, *n.* [Cf. *martinet*[2].] Same as *martinet*[2].

martret†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marten*[1].

martrin†, *n.* See *marterin*.

mart-town† (märt'toun), *n.* Same as *market-town*.

In the time of the Saxons, the said citie of London was a *Mart towne* for many nations. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Martynia (mär-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Martyn*, professor of botany at Cambridge, who died in 1768.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Pedalineæ* and the tribe *Martynieæ*. It is characterized by a partially bell shaped bladder like calyx which is unequally 5 toothed or 5 parted, and by a corolla tube spreading above. The fruit is a woody wrinkled capsule terminating in two long curved hooks or beaks. There are about 10 species, indigenous to


Flowering Plant of *Martynia proboscidea* (unicorn plant). *a*, the fruit.

South America and the warmer parts of North America. They are prostrate or suberect branching herbs, covered with clammy hairs, and bearing roundish long petiolate leaves and large rose purple or pale yellow flowers, which grow in short terminal racemes. From the form of the pod, *Martynia* has been designated *unicorn plant*, especially *M. proboscidea*, which is also called *elephant's trunk*. This coarse, heavy scented species is wild in the Mississippi region as far north as Illinois, and is sometimes grown in gardens for the sake of its pods, which serve as a pickle. *M. fragrans*, from Mexico, is less stout and clammy, and is sometimes cultivated for its showy flowers, which are reddish or violet purple, streaked with yellow, and exhale a fragrance like that of vanilla.

Martynieæ (mär-ti-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Martynia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Pedalineæ*. It embraces 3 genera, of which *Martynia* is the type, and about 18 species, found in South America and the warmer parts of North America.

martyr (mär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *martyr*, *martir*, *marter*, < AS. *martyr* = OS. OFries. *martir* = OHG. *martyr* = Sw. Dan. *martyr* = Goth. *martyr* (also with added suffix, D. *martelaar* = MLG. *martelēre* = OHG. *martirari*, MHG. *marterer*, *merterer*, *marteler*, *merteler*, *marterære*, G. *märtyrer*) = OF. *martir*, F. *martyr* = Pr. *martyr* = Sp. *martir* = Pg. *martyr* = It. *martire*, < LL. *martyr*, < Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, a witness, LGr. one who by his death bore witness to the Christian faith, lit. 'one who remembers' (cf. *μέρμερος*, anxious, L. *memor*, remembering), < *μαρ* = Skt. √ *smar*, remember: see *memory*.] 1. Originally, a witness; one who bears testimony to his faith. [Thus the grandsons of Judas, accused before Domitian, and released unscathed, were always regarded as martyrs.]

2. One who willingly suffers death rather than surrender his religious faith; one who bears witness to the sincerity of his faith by submitting to death in asserting it; specifically, one of those Christians who in former times were put to death because they would not renounce their religious belief: as, Stephen was the first *martyr* (called the *protomartyr*); the blood of the *martyrs* is the seed of the church.

Undre that Chirche, at 30 Degrees of Depnesse, weren entered 12000 *Martires*, in the tyme of Kyng Cosdroe, that the Lyoun mette with alle in a nyghte, be the wille of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.

The noble army of *Martyrs* praise Thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

3. One who suffers death or grievous loss in defense or on behalf of any belief or cause, or in consequence of supporting it: as, he died a *martyr* to his political principles or to his devotion to science.

Who would die a *Martyr* to Sense in a Country where the Religion is Folly? *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 2.

For these humble *martyrs* of passive obedience and hereditary rights nobody has a word to say. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

Hence — 4. One who suffers greatly from any cause; one who is afflicted; a victim of misfortune, calamity, or disease: as, a *martyr* to gout, or to tight lacing. — 5. [< *martyr*, *v.*] An old instrument of torture in which the victim was subjected to agonizing pressure. Hence — 6. In *wine-making*, a wooden box used for pressing grapes.

The use of a *martyr* for the purpose [pressing] is, perhaps, most general; this is a wooden box, having a bottom formed of laths so closely set that the grapes cannot pass between them. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 435.

Acts of the Martyrs. See *acta*. **Era of Martyrs.** See *era*. — **The Order of the Martyrs.** See *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*, under *order*.

martyr (mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *martyren*, *martiren*, < OF. *martirer*, make a martyr of, < *martir*, martyr: see *martyr*, *n.*] 1. To put to death as a punishment for adherence to some religious belief, especially for adherence to Christianity; hence, to put to death for the maintaining of any obnoxious belief or cause.

The primitive Christians . . . before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, *martyred* for it. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii. (*Latham.*)

2†. To put to death for any cause; destroy, as in revenge or retaliation; torture.

To mete hym in the mountes, and *marture* hys knyghtes,
Stryke theme doune in strates and struye theme fore evere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.

Hark, wretches! how I mean to *martyr* you.
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 181.

3. To persecute as a martyr; afflict; despoil; torment.

Me and wrecched Palamoun
That Theseus *martyreth* in prisoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 704.

The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart
Thou *martyrest* with sorow and with smart.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 2.

martyrdom (mär'tėr-dum), *n.* [< ME. *martyrdome*, *martirdom*, *marterdom*, < AS. *martyrdōm* (= G. *martyrerthum* = Sw. Dan. *martyrdom*), < *martyr*, martyr, + *dom*, condition: see *martyr* and *-dom*.] 1. The state of being a martyr; the death or sufferings of a martyr; the suffering of death or persecution for the sake of one's faith or belief.

Aboute ij myle from Rama is the towne of Lydya, where seynt George suffred *marterdome* and was hedyd. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

A man does not come the length of the spirit of *martyrdom* without some active purpose, some equal motive, some flaming love. *Emerson*, War.

2. A state of suffering for any cause; persecution; affliction; torment: as, tight lacing is a fashionable *martyrdom*.

Who couthe ryme in English proprely
His *martirdom*? for sothe it am nat I.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 602.

3†. Destruction; slaughter; havoc.

As soone as the kynge Ban come in to the medlee he be gan to do so grete *martirdom* of peple and so grete occision, that on alle partyes thei fledde from his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

martyre†, *n.* [ME. *martire*, < OF. *martyre*, *martire*, F. *martyre* = Sp. *martyrio* = Pg. *martyrio* = It. *martirio*, < LL. *martyrium*, a testimony, martyrdom, a martyr's grave, a church dedicated to a martyr, < Gr. *μαρτύριον*, testimony,

proof, etc , < μαρτυρ, a witness see *martyr*, *n.* Cf *martyry*] 1 Martyrdom, torment.

Thanne thou shalt brenne in gret *martire*
Rom of the Rose, l 2547

2 Slaughter, havoc

A bove alle othir, it was merveile to se the *martire* that Gawein made, for a gein his strokys ne myght not endure Iren ne style *Merlin* (E. E. T S), ii 198

martyress (mar'tėr-es), *n.* [< *martyr* + *-ess*] A female martyr [Rare]

Pictures of sainted martyrs and *martyresses*
New Princeton Rev , I 108

martyrization (mar'tėr-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *martyrize* + *-ation*] The act of inflicting martyrdom, or the state of being martyred

Name the vexations, and the *martyrizations*
Of metals in the work *B Jonson*, Alchemist, ii 1

martyrize (mar'tėr-īz), *v* , pret and pp *martyrized*, ppr *martyrizing* [< F *martyriser* = Sp *martirizar* = Pg *martyrisar* = It *martirizzare*, < ML *martyrizare*, make a martyr of, < *martyr*, a martyr see *martyr*, *n*] **I** *trans* To cause to suffer martyrdom, hence, to inflict suffering or death upon, torture

To her my thoughts I daily dedicate,
To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l 473

We feel little remorse in *martyrizing* animals of low degree *Pop Sci Mo* , XXV 765

II.† *intrans* To suffer martyrdom

Witness hereof is Aillde that blessed Virgin,
Which *martyrized* at Kinton
Rob of Gloucester, App , p 582

martyrly† (mar'tėr-li), *a* [< *martyr* + *-ly*[1]] Martyr-like, becoming a martyr

Piety, sanctity, and *martyrly* constancy
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 15 (*Davies*)

martyrologe† (mar'tėr-o-lōj), *n* [< F *martyrologe*, < ML *martyrologium*, a catalogue of martyrs see *martyrology*] A roll or register of martyrs same as *martyrology*, 2

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury
Bp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p 335

martyrological (mar'tėr-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *martyrolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to martyrology, relating to martyrs or martyrdom, or to a book of martyrs *Osborne*, Advice to a Son (1658), p. 70 (*Latham*)

martyrologist (mar-te-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *martyrolog-y* + *-ist*] A writer of martyrology; one versed in the history of the martyrs

martyrology (mar-tė-rol'ō-ji), *n* [= F. *martyrologe* = Sp *martirologio* = Pg *martyrologio* = It. *martirologio*, < ML *martyrologium*, < MGr μαρτυρολόγιον, a catalogue of martyrs, < Gr μάρτυρ, martyr, + λόγος, an account, < λέγειν, speak see *Logos*, *-ology*] 1 The history of the lives sufferings, and death of Christian martyrs

The *martyrology* which was embroidered on the cope of the ecclesiastic, or which inlayed the binding of his missal *C T Newton*, Art and Archæol , p 24

2. Pl. *martyrologies* (-jiz) A book containing such history, specifically, in the *Rom Cath Ch* , a list or calendar of martyrs, arranged according to the succession of their anniversaries, and including brief accounts of their lives and sufferings

It is Saint Thomas, represented, as in the *martyrologies*, with the instrument of his death
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I iii

martyrship (mar'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *martyr* + *-ship*] The state, honor, or claim of being a martyr

These now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave it before *Fuller*, General Worthies, iii

martyry (mar'tėr-i), *n* [< LL *martyrium*, < Gr μαρτύριον, testimony, proof, LGr confession, also a martyr's shrine see *martyre*] The spot where a martyr suffered, or a chapel raised on that spot in his honor

The oratory or altar erected over the tomb of a martyr was anciently denominated either a *martyry*, from the Greek μαρτύριον, 'confession,' or memorial, because built to do honour to his memory *Rock*, Hierurgia, p 279

marum (mā'rum), *n* A variant of *mariam.*

marvail†, etc See *marvel*, etc

marvedie†, *n* Same as *maravedi*

marvel (mar'vel), *n* [Early mod E also *marvail*, < ME *marveyle*, *mervaile*, *mervaylle*, *merveile*, *merveille*, etc , < OF *merveille*, F. *merveille* = Pr. *meravelha*, *meravilla* = Sp *maravilla* = Pg *maravilha* = It *maraviglia*, *meraviglia*, formerly *mirabiglia*, a wonder, < L *mirabilia*, wonderful things, neut pl of *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, admire see *mirable*, *admire*] 1 That which causes wonder; an astonishing thing; a wonder, a prodigy.

The most *meruelle* that Thomas thoghte,
ffor feftty hertes in were broghte
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child s Ballads, I 106).

Before all thy people I will do *marvels*, such as have not been done in all the earth Ex xxxiv 10

No *marvels* hath my tale to tell,
But deals with such things as men know too well
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 241

2 Admiration; astonishment, wonder.

What *marvail* that the Normans got the Victory?
Baker, Chronicles, p 23

The vast acquirements of the new governor were the theme of *marvel* among the simple burghers of New Amsterdam *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 211

marvel (mar'vel), *v* , pret. and pp *marveled* or *marvelled*, ppr *marveling* or *marvelling* [Early mod E also *marvail*, and contr *marl* (see *marl*[2]); < ME *merveilen*, *merveilen*, *mervaylen*, etc , < OF *merveiller* (= Sp *maravillar* = Pg *maravilhar* = It. *maravigliare*, *meravigliare*), wonder, from the noun] **I.** *trans* To wonder at, be struck with surprise at, be perplexed with curiosity about· with a clause for object

And ȝet me *meruelled* more how many other briddes
Hudden and hileden her egges ful derne
Piers Plowman (B), xi 342

I *marvel* where Troilus is *Shak* , T and C , i 2 238

II. *intrans* 1 To be filled with admiration, astonishment, or amazement, wonder

I cannot a little *marvel* at the philosopher Aristotle
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 157

Marvels are not marvellous to them, for ignorance does not *marvel* *Lewes*, Probs of Life and Mind, I 309

2 To appear wonderful; seem or be a wonder

So that it to me nothynge *meruayleth*,
My sonne, of loue that the ayleth
Gower, Conf Amant , vi

marvel†, *a* [ME *mervayl*, < OF. *merveil*, < L *mirabilis*, wonderful see *mirable*, and cf *marvel*, *n* , and *marvelous*] Wonderful, marvelous

This is a *meruayl* message a man for to preche,
Amonge enmyes so mony & mansed fendes
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), iii 81

marvel-monger (mar'vel-mung″gėr), *n* One who deals in marvels, one who relates or writes marvelous stories

The *marvel mongers* grant that He
Was moulded up but of a mortal metal.
J Beaumont, Psyche, xviii 92 (*Davies*)

marvel-of-Peru (mar'vel-ov-pē-rö'), *n* A plant of the genus *Mirabilis*, *M Jalapa*, native in tropical America, and common in flower-gardens, the four-o'clock Its red, white, yellow, or variegated funnel shaped flowers open, except in cloudy weather, only toward night, hence the names *four o'clock* and *afternoon ladies*

marvelous, marvellous (mar've-lus), *a* [< ME *mervailous*, *merveillous*, *merveylous*, < OF *merveillos*, F. *merveilleux* (= Sp *maravilloso* = Pg *maravilhoso* = It *maraviglioso*), wonderful, < *merveille*, a wonder see *marvel*, *n*] Of wonderful appearance, character, or quality, surpassing experience or conception, exciting astonishment or incredulity

He herde hym preised and comended of *marveilouse* bewte and valour *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 577

This is the Lord s doing , it is *marvellous* in our eyes
Ps cxviii 23

And the people of the village
Listened to him as he told them
Of his *marvellous* adventures
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi

The marvelous, that which exceeds credibility or probability sometimes used as a euphemism for extravagant or boastful lying as, he is apt to deal in *the marvelous* =**Syn.** Surprising, extraordinary, stupendous, prodigious See comparison under *wonderful*

marvelous, marvellous (mar've-lus), *adv* [< ME *mervailous*, etc.; < *marvelous*, *a.*] Wonderfully, surprisingly [Archaic.]

Thei ben made of Ston, fulle wel made of Masonnes craft of the whiche two ben *merveylouse* grete and hye , and the tothere ne ben not so grete *Mandeville*, Travels, p 52

Here s my great uncle, Sir Richard Raveline, a *marvellous* good general in his day, I assure you
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1

marvelously, marvellously (mar've-lus-li), *adv* [< ME *marvailously*, etc ; < *marvelous* + *-ly*[2]] In a marvelous manner; wonderfully.

marvelousness, marvellousness (mär've-lus-nes), *n* The condition or quality of being marvelous or wonderful

marver (mar'vėr), *n.* [< F. *marbre*, marble see *marble*] In *glass-manuf* , a slab or tablet, originally of marble, but now generally of polished cast-iron, placed on a suitable support or stand, and used by the glass-blower to impart, by rolling and pressing, a cylindrical form to the fused glass gathered upon the end of the blowpipe. It sometimes has concavities formed in it, by which a spheroidal shape may be given to the fused mass when desired Also *maver*

Let us watch another workman who is rolling on a *marver* his freshly gathered lump of soft glass.
Harper's Mag , LXXIX 260

marver (mar'vėr), *v. t* [< *marver*, *n*] In *glass-manuf* , to shape by means of a marver. Also *maver*.

A mass of glass is then gathered, *marvered*, slightly expanded, and thrust into the opening of the mould
Glass making, p 60

mary[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *marrow*[1].

mary[2]†, *interj.* See *marry*[2]

mary-bone†, *n* An obsolete variant of *marrow-bone*

mary-bud† (mā'ri-bud), *n* The marigold

And winking *Mary buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes.
Shak , Cymbeline, ii 3 25

marygold† (ma'ri-gōld), *n* An obsolete spelling of *marigold*

Marylander (mer'i-lan-der), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Maryland, one of the United States, lying south of Pennsylvania and north of Virginia.

Maryland pinkroot, worm-grass. See *Spigelia.*

Maryland yellowthroat. See *yellowthroat*, and cut under *Geothlypis*

Marymas (mā'ri-mas), *n* [< *Mary* (see def) + *mass*[1]] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary, especially, the Annunciation

Marymas day Same as *Marymas*

Maryolatry†, *n* See *Mariolatry*

mary-sole (mā'ri-sōl), *n* The smear-dab [Prov Eng and Scotch]

marziale (mär-tsi-a'le), *a* [It see *martial*] In *music*, martial, warlike

mas[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *mace*[1]

mas[2]† (mas), *n* [An abbr of *master*[1] Cf *massa*, often abbr to *mass*'] Master

Tip What Burst?
Pierce *Mas* Bartolomew Burst,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,
And now a gamester *B Jonson*, New Inn, iii 1

mas[3] (mas), *n* , pl *mares* (mā'rēz) [L , a male see *male*[1], *masculine*] In *zool* and *bot* , a male; one of the male sex· commonly denoted by the sign ♂

Masaridæ (ma-sar'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , also *Massaridæ*, < *Masaris* + *-idæ*] The *Masarinæ* rated as a family Also *Masarides* and *Masarites*

Masarinæ (mas-a-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL , also *Massarinæ*, < *Masaris* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Vespidæ*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Masaris* These wasps have slight folding of the wings, slight notching of the eyes, and the fore wings with three submarginal cells, two of which are closed They are mostly tropical, only 4 or 5 species being known in southern Europe In America they are represented by the genus *Masaris*, all the species of which are western

Masaris (mas'a-ris), *n* [NL (Fabricius, 1793)] The typical genus of *Masaridæ* It contains large handsome wasps with two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second submarginal receiving both recurrent nervures) the antennæ of the male long and knobbed at the tip, those of the female short and clavate The species are all from western North America and northern Africa Also *Massaris*

masc. An abbreviation of *masculine*

mascagnin, mascagnine (mas-kan'yin), *n.* [< *Mascagni* (see def) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] A native sulphate of ammonium, found by Mascagni near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany

mascally (mas'kal-i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *masculy*

mascalonge, *n* See *maskalonge.*

Mascalongus (mas-ka-long'gus), *n* [NL (Jordan, 1878), < *mascalonge*, *maskalonge* see *maskalonge*] A subgenus of *Esox* or pikes, containing the maskalonge, *E* or *M nobilior*

mascarade†, *n* An old spelling of *masquerade.*

Mascarene (mas-ka-rēn'), *a* and *n* [The *Mascarene* Isles were so called from their discoverer, *Mascarenhas*, a Portuguese] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mascarene Isles, a group in the Indian ocean consisting of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion (Bourbon), and Rodriguez.

The *Mascarene* continent, including Madagascar, stretched north and south. *Winchell*, World Life, p 352

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Mascarene Isles.

mascaro (mas'ka-rō), *n.* [< Sp. *máscara* = Pg. *mascara*, a mask: see *mask*[3], *n.*] A kind of paint used for the eyebrows and eyelashes by actors.

ıscaron (mas'ka-ron), *n.* [F., = Sp. *mascron*, < It. *mascherone*, a large mask: see *ask*³, *n*] In *decoıtive art*, a human .ce more or less ·otesque, as of a ıtyr or faun, most ›mmonly in reef, much in use nong the Roans and in the reved classic styles ' the sixteenth ›ntury and later.



Mascaron, handle of vase French design of epoch of Louis XIV

ıschet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English rm of *mash*¹

ıscherone (mas-›-rō'ne), *n* [It ›e *mascaron*] A ınan or semiıman mask, genally grotesque in iaracter.

ıscle¹†, *a* and *n* ME, < OF *mascle* ısually contr *masle*, *male*, > E *male*), < L *asculus*, male: see *male*¹] Same as *male*¹.

Natheles comunelıche hure moste love is the monethe Janver, and yn that monethe the renne fastest of any me of the 3eer bothe *mascle* and femel
MS Bodl, 546 (*Halliwell*)

ıscle² (mas'kl), *n* [Also *maskle*, < ME *mas-*, *maskel*, < OF *mascle*, an erroneous form of *acle*, F *macle*, < L *macula*, a spot see *macula*, *aeule*, *macle*, *mackle*] 1† Same as *mackle*

With outen mote other *mascle* of sulpande synne
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 725

A plate of steel more or less lozenge-shaped, ıed in making scale-armor ıd similar garments of fence. **3.** In *her*, a bearing in the rm of a lozenge perforated voided so that the field ap›ars through the opening his bearing is never charged ıth any other Also *macle*.



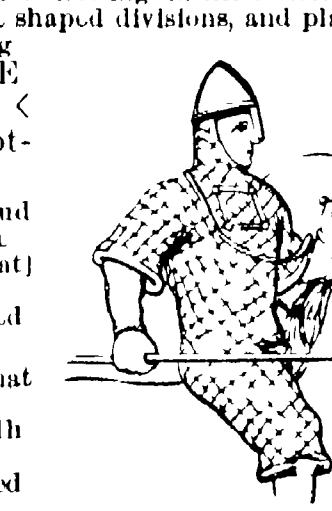
Mascle

ıscled (mas'kld), *a* [< *mas-*·² + *-ed*²] Exhibiting or formed of mases, or lozenge-shaped plates Also *macled* **Mascled armor**, armor showing in the contemporary presentations, lozenge shaped divisions, and plates ap rently not overlapping

ıscleless†, *a* [ME *ascelles*, *maskelles*, < *ascle*² + *-less*] Spot›ss, immaculate

e] solde alle his goud bothe wolen and lynne › bye hym a perle [that] watz *mascellez*
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 731

Maskelles," quoth that myry quene,
/nblemyst I am wyth outen blot "
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 780



Mascled Armor, 11th century

ıscot (mas'kot), *n* ‹lso *mascotte*, < F *mascotte*, in gamblers' slang luck-piece, fetish, talisman] A thing sup›sed to bring good luck to its possessor, a ›rson whose presence is supposed to be a ›use of good fortune [Recent]

It is even fashionable to talk about *mascots* – a *mascot* ing an object, animate or inanimate, that contributes the good fortune of its possessor
Pop Sci Mo, XXX 121

ıscular (mas'kū-lär), *a* In *bot.*, relating to amens: same as *male* and *masculine*.

ısculate† (mas'kū-lāt), *v* *t.* [< LL *masculus*, male, < L. *masculus*, masculine, male. see *ale*¹] To make manly or strong *Bailey*

ısculé (mas-kū-lā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.. see *asculy*] Same as *masculy* —**Cross masculé**, a ›ss composed of mascles reaching the edge of the estcheon, differing from a *cross of mascles*, which does not tend to the edge

ısculiflorous (mas″kū-li-flō'rus), *a* [< L *asculus*, male, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having ale flowers.

ısculine (mas'kū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *maslyn* = F. *masculin* = Sp Pg. It. *masculino*, L. *masculinus*, male, masculine, in gram. of e masculine gender, < *masculus*, male: see *ascle*¹, *male*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Male: opposed to *male*.

Thi *masculyn* children that is to seyn, thi sones.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

2. Having the distinguishing characteristics of the male sex among human beings, physical or mental; pertaining to a man or to men, of manlike quality opposed to *feminine* as, the *masculine* element of society, *masculine* spirit or courage

Seditious tumults and seditious fames differ no more but as brother and sister, *masculine* and feminine
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed 1887)

Give her a spirit *masculine* and noble,
Fit for yourselves to ask and me to offer
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, iv 1

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *masculine* mind. *Sir H Wotton*, Panegyric on King Charles I, [Remains, p 144. (*Latham*)

Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts which are equally moving, but of a more *Masculine* and elevated Turn
Addison, Spectator, No 363

I half suspect that her womanly strength was veined with one *masculine* weakness, the solemn conviction that any slight ailment was the onset of deadly disease
N A Rev, CXLIII 339

3 As applied derogatively to women, unwomanly; bold, forward · as, her manners are coarse and *masculine*, she has a *masculine* air or stride —4 Suitable for the male sex, adapted to or intended for the use of males as, *masculine* garments

But this my *masculine* usurp d attire
Shak, T N, v 1 257

A *masculine* church (women being interdicted the entrance thereof) to the memory of St. Augustine *Fuller*

5 In *gram*, belonging to or having the characteristics of that one of the so-called genders into which the nouns, etc, of some languages are divided which includes as its prominent part the names of male beings, having inflections or forms belonging to such words as, a *masculine* noun, a *masculine* termination. See *gender* By statute in England and many of the United States, words of the masculine gender used in the general statutes include females unless the contrary in tent appear Abbreviated *m* and *masc*

6 In *bot*, relating to stamens same as *male*¹, 2 —**Masculine cesura** See *cesura* —**Masculine numbers**, odd numbers —**Masculine rimes** Same as *male rimes* (which see, under *male*¹, *a*) —**Masculine signs**, in *astrol*, the first, third fifth, etc, signs of the zodiac =**Syn** *Male Masculine, Mannish, Manly, Manful Virile, Gentlemanly* (See comparison under *feminine*) *Male*, matching *female*, applies to the whole sex among human beings and gender among animals to the apparel of that sex, and, by figure, to certain things, as plants, rimes cesuras, screws, joints *Masculine* matching *feminine*, applies to men and their attributes and to the first grammatical gender a woman may wear *male* apparel and have a *masculine* walk, voice, manner, temperament *Mannish*, not closely matching *womanish*, applies to that which is somewhat like man, as when a boy gets a *mannish* voice, and to that in woman which is too much like man to be *womanly* (See quotations under *mannish*) *Manly*, matching *womanly*, is the word into which have been gathered the highest conceptions of what is noble in man or worthy of his manhood, especially as opposed to that which is fawning or underhand *Manful* expresses the stanchness, fearlessness, and energy of a man, as opposed to that which is weak, cowardly, or supine *Virile* has lost much of its suggestion of the qualities of a man, it is generally used in expression of the notion of energy or strength *Gentlemanly* has a cheaper sense, expressing the practice of the merely external courtesies but it is also a high word for the possession of a *manly* refinement both of nature and of manners

II. *n* (*a*) In *gram*, the masculine gender, (*b*) a word of this gender.

masculinely (mas'kū-lin-li), *adv* In the masculine manner, like a man. [Rare]

Aurelia
Tells me you've done most *masculinely* within,
And played the orator *B Jonson*, Catiline, iii 3

masculineness (mas'kū-lin-nes), *n* The quality or state of being masculine, manlikeness in qualities or character

masculinity (mas-kū-lin'i-ti), *n* [= Sp *masculinidad*, as *masculine* + *-ity*] The quality of being masculine, masculine character or traits

masculonuclear (mas″ kū - lō - nū' klē - ar), *a* [< *masculonucle*(*us*) + *-ar*³] Of or pertaining to a masculonucleus

masculonucleus (mas″kū-lō-nū'klē-us), *n*; pl *masculonuclei* (-ī). [NL, < L. *masculus*, male, + *nucleus*, nucleus] In *embryol*, the male nucleus; the masculine as distinguished from the feminine product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus, when it has become bisexual opposed to *feminonucleus* *A. Hyatt*

masculy (mas'kū-li), *a* [Heraldic F *masculé* (< **mascule* for *mascle*), ult. < L. *maculatus*, spotted: see *mascle*², *maculate.*] In *her* (*a*) Covered with mascles; having the whole space occupied with mascles. A field masculy is usually of two colors only, the alternate mascles being, for in stance, argent on a field gules, and gules on a field argent (*b*) Opened with a lozenge-shaped or diagonally square opening, as a cross or other ordinary. Also *masculé*, *mascally*.

Masdevallia (mas-de-val'i-ä), *n* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J *Masdeval*, a Spanish botanist] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Pleurothalleæ*. It has two pollen masses, the sepals spread at the base, or approach each other to form a tube, being pro duced at the apex into long narrow tips or tails The plants are small epiphytes, with creeping rootstocks, and stems bearing one coriaceous leaf, which tapers into a long petiole The peduncle rises from the membranous sheath which surrounds the petiole, and bears one or many loosely clustered flowers, which are of medium size, have very small petals, and are beautifully marked and col ored There are more than 125 species, growing in tropical America as far as Peru and Mexico, many are cultivated for the singularity and beauty of their flowers. *M Chimæra* has been called the *spectral flowered orchid*

mase†, *v* and *n* An obsolete spelling of *maze*¹

masednesst†, *n*. A variant of *mazedness* *Chaucer*

maselin†, *n* See *maslin*¹

maser†, *n* An obsolete form of *mazer*

maser-tree, *n* See *mazer-tree*

mash¹ (mash), *n* [Formerly also *mesh*, whence by corruption *mess* (see *mess*¹), < ME *masche*, *maske*, < AS **masc*, transposed **max* (in comp *māxwyrt*, mash-wort) = North Fries *mask*, grains, mash, = MHG *mesch*, mash, also mead, G *meisch*, *meische*, *maisch*, mash (of malt), = Sw *mask*, dial *mask* = Dan *mask*, grains, mash The noun appears to be older than the verb, and to be connected with *mix*, AS *miscian* (see *mix*); but some confusion with other words seems to have taken place Cf. *mash*¹, *v* Hence *mish-mash*] **1** A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or stirred together in a promiscuous manner, especially, a mess of bran and grain, or of meal, stirred with boiling water, or a mixture of boiled turnips and bran, etc, for feeding farm stock

I'll give him a *mash* presently shall take away this dizziness *B Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv 3

"I do wonder if Peter will give Rosy her warm *mash* to night!" she thought, uneasily
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 748

2 Softness produced by beating or bruising; a pulpy state or condition in the phrase *all to mash*, or *all to a mash*

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall
For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,
And get no coin at all
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner (*Nares*)

3 In *brewing* and *distilling*, a mixture of ground grain, malted or otherwise prepared, and water

The mixture of the quantity of malt required for one grist is the *mash* *Thausing*, Beer (trans), p 412.

4† A mess, mixture, or jumble, confusion, disorder, trouble

I have made a fair *mash* on 't
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv 9.

I doubt mainly I shall be i th *mash* too
Beau and Fl, Captain iii. 3

5 [< *mash*¹, *v t*, 2] A double-headed hammer for breaking coals *Scotch Mining Terms*, in N. and Q, 7th ser, VI 264 —**6** [< *mash*¹, *v t*, 3] One who gains the affection or sentimental admiration of another as, he is evidently her *mash* [Recent slang]

mash¹ (mash), *v* [Formerly also *mesh*, *meash*, Sc also *mask*, < ME *mashen*, *maschen*, *meschen*, mash, = G *meischen*, mash, stir, mix, = Sw *maske*, mix, = Dan *maske*, mash, fatten pigs with grains, appar from the noun Cf Gael and Ir *masg*, mix, infuse, steep The word may have been partly confused with OF *mascher*, F *macher*, chew see *masticate*. *Smash* is a diff word] **I** *trans* **1** To make a mash of by infusing or steeping in water, as malt in brewing

Their common drinke is Mead, the poorer sort vse water, and a third drinke called Quaffe, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a little branne *meashed* with it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 496.

2 To press or beat into a confused mass, crush by beating or pressure as, to *mash* apples in a mill

[Let] there be yokes of fresh and new laid eggs, boil'd moderately hard, to be mingl d and *mash d* with the mustard, oyl and vinegar *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

Master Peter *mashed* the potatoes with incredible vigour *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii

3 To gain the affection or sentimental admiration of (one of the opposite sex) See *masher*, 3 [Recent slang] – **To be mashed on**, to cherish an affection or sentimental regard for [Recent slang]

He *was mashed on* fair Finette,
From the moment he first met her
Philadelphia Times, Feb 19, 1886.

=**Syn. 2** *Crush*, etc. See *dash*

II. *intrans* To act furiously, be violent: as, to go *mashing* around.

mash[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *mesh*[1].

mash[3], *n* A dialectal form of *marsh* [U S]

mash[4] (mash), *n* [Hind *māsh*, < Skt *māsha*, a bean, pulse] In India, a kind of bean, *Phaseolus radiatus*.

The principal crop of this country [Assam] consists of rice and *mash* *Encyc Brit.*, II 719

masha (mash'ä), *n* [Hind *māshā*, < Skt *māsha*, a bean see *mash*[4]] An Indian unit of weight for gold, the weight of the bean of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, equal to 8[4] grains troy, or 5 vatis

mashallah (mash-al'ä), *interj.* [Ar *mā-shā'llāh*, < *shā*, will (*mashīa*, a thing willed), + *Allāh*, God see *Allah*] As God wills an exclamation used by Persians, Turks, and Arabs to express wonder or admiration

mash-cooler (mash'kö'lėr), *n* A trough in which mash or wort is stirred to hasten the cooling

masher (mash'er), *n* 1. An apparatus for preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirits *Ure*, Diet —2. One who or that which mashes or crushes, a crusher.—3. One whose dress or manners are such as to impress strongly the fancy or elicit the admiration of susceptible young women, a fop, a "dude", a "lady-killer" [Recent slang]

Of late years Mr Du Maurier has perhaps been a little too docile to the muse of elegance, the idiosyncrasies of the *masher* and the high girl with elbows have beguiled him into occasional inattention to the doings of the short and shabby *H James, Jr*, in Harper's Mag, LXXIX 63

mash-fat (mash'fat), *n.* [< ME *maskefatte*, *masfat*, < *mash*[1] + *fat*[2], vat] A mash-vat or mash-tub

mashing (mash'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mash*[1], *v.*] 1 A beating or pounding into a mass, a crushing —2. In *brewing*, the process of infusing the crushed malt in warm water, to extract the saccharine matter from it and convert the starch into dextrine and sugar —3 The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed

mashing-fat, *n.* Same as *mash-tub*

He maye happe, ere aught long, to fall into the *meshing fatte* *Sir T More*, Works, p 679

mashing-tub (mash'ing-tub), *n* Same as *mash-tub*

mashipt, *n* An obsolete contracted form of *mastership*

I may personally perfourme your request, and bestowe the sweetest farewell on your sweet-mouthed *maship* *G Harvey*, to Ed Spenser, Oct 23, 1579

mashlin, mashlim, mashlum (mash'lin, -lim, -lum), *n.* and *a* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *maslin*[2].

I'll be his debt twa *mashlum* bannocks,
And drink his health in auld Nanse Tinnock's
Nine times a week
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives

mash-machine (mash'ma-shēn'), *n* In *brewing*, a machine for pulping mash before discharging it into the mash-tub to be steeped *E H Knight*

mash-pulper (mash'pul'pėr), *n.* Same as *mash-machine*

mash-tub (mash'tub), *n* In *brewing*, a vat for steeping the ground malt to make wort Such tubs or vats are often of great size, and are provided with stirring machinery for keeping the mash in motion during the process. Also called *mashing tub*, *mash tun*, *mash vat*

mash-vat (mash'vat), *n* Same as *mash-fat*

mash-wort (mash'wėrt), *n* In *brewing*, wort that is not separated from the grains

mashy[1] (mash'i), *a.* [< *mash*[1] + *-y*[1]] Produced by crushing or bruising, of the nature of a mash as, the *mashy* juice of apples or grapes [Rare]

Then comes the crushing swain, the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood
Thomson, Autumn, l 699

mashy[2], **mashie** (mash'i). *n* In *golf*, a straight-faced niblick. See *golf-club*

masjid (mas'jid), *n.* [Also *mesjid*, *musjid*, < Ar *masjid*, *masgad*, *mesgad*, a place of worship, a mosque see *mosque*] A Mohammedan place of worship, a mosque

mask[1] (mask), *v* [A dial and more orig form of *mash*[1], *v*] **I.** *trans.* To steep; infuse [North Eng. and Scotch]

I hope your honours will tak tea before ye gang to the palace, and I maun gang and *mask* it for you
Scott, Waverley, xlii

II. *intrans* To be infused; yield to the process of infusion as, the tea is *masking*. [Scotch.]

mask[2]†, *n.* and *v* An obsolete form of *mesh*[1].

mask[3] (mask), *n.* [Formerly also *masque* (which is still used archaically in senses 2 and 3), *maske*, = D G. Dan. *maske* = Sw *mask*, < F *masque*, a mask, vizor, masker, entertainment, etc., < Sp *máscara* = Pg *mascara* = It *maschera*, a masker, masquerader, a mask, < Ar *maskharat*, a jester, buffoon, masker, < *sakhara*, ridicule.]

1 A cover for the face with apertures for seeing and breathing, especially, such a cover, usually of silk or velvet, as worn at masquerades, a false face, a vizor Ancient Greek and Roman actors wore masks covering the head as well as the face, made to simulate the characters represented, with hair and beard when required, and with mouth pieces so formed as to swell the volume of the voice, and masks of various forms have continued to be used in mummeries and pantomimes for the latter (as also at masked balls), commonly covering only the upper part of the face to the tip of the nose or the upper lip Masks are often used for disguise, as during the commission of nefarious acts and, under the name of *false faces*, usually grotesque or hideous, as toys for children, also sometimes by women to preserve the complexion, or as vehicles for the application of cosmetics Masks of wire, gauze, etc, are used to afford protection to the face, as from splinters, dust, or smoke in glass works, grinding mills, and other factories, and also by fencers, firemen, and base-ball catchers



Mask
From cast of statue of Thalia in the Vatican Museum

Now Love pulled off his *mask* and shewed his face unto her *Sir P Sidney*

But since she did neglect her looking glass,
And threw her sun expelling *mask* away
Shak, T G of V, iv 4 158

Off with thy *mask*, sweet sinner of the north, these *masks* are foils to good faces, and to bad ones they are like new satin outsides to lousy linings
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v 1

2. A festive entertainment or performance in which the participants are masked or wear a disguising costume; a body of maskers, a masquerade, a revel

Pan A *masque*! what's that?
Scri A mumming or a shew,
With vizards and fine clothes
Clench A disguise, neighbour,
Is the true word
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v 2

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*
Content, though blind *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii

'Twould make a very pretty dancing Suit in a *Mask*
Steele, Tender Husband, iii 1

3. A form of histrionic spectacle, much in vogue during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries It probably originated in the practice of introducing on solemn or festive occasions men wearing masks to represent mythical or allegorical characters From a mere acted pageant, it gradually developed into a complete dramatic entertainment in which the scenes were accompanied and embellished by music, and, in the hands of writers like Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Milton, reached a high degree of literary excellence

The king is gone this day for Royston, and hath left with the queen a commandment to meditate upon a *mask* for Christmas, so that they grow serious about that already
Donne, Letters, xxxvi

I who till now Spectator was, must in
The glorious *Masque* an Actor be
J Beaumont, Psyche, l 110

The musical dramas known under the name of *masques*, which were so popular from the time of Ben Jonson to the time of the Rebellion, kept up a general taste for the art
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent, iv

4 Anything used or practised for disguise or concealment; anything interposed as a safeguard against observation, discovery, or disclosure; a screen or disguise, a subterfuge, pretext, or shift: as, a *mask* of brush in front of a battery, suffering under a *mask* of gaiety.

The Phylosophers of Greece durst not a long time appeare to the worlde but vnder the *masks* of Poets
Sir P Sidney, Apol for Poetrie

Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a *mask*
Of deep deliberation *Cowper*, Task, iv 299

5 A person wearing a mask.

A *Mask*, who came behind him [Sir Roger], gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of mead with her
Addison, Spectator, No 383

The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a *mask* went unimproved away
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 541

6. In *sculp.*: (*a*) A representation in any material, as marble, metal, terra-cotta, or wax, of the face only of a figure, or of the face with the front of the neck and upper part of the chest as, a *mask* of Jupiter; comic and tragic *masks*. (*b*) An impression or cast of the face of a person, living or dead, made by covering the face with some plastic or semi-fluid substance, as plaster of Paris, which is removed when it has become sufficiently set.—7. In *arch.*, a representation of a face, generally grotesque, employed to fill and adorn vacant places, as in corbels, friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, etc.—8. In *surg*, a linen bandage with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, applied over the face in cases of burns, scalds, erysipelas, etc.—9. In *zool.* (*a*) A formation or coloration of the head like a mask; a hood or capistrum. See *masked*. (*b*) Specifically, in *entom*, the greatly enlarged labium or lower lip of the larval and pupal dragon-fly It is elongate, spatulate, and armed at the end with two hooks adapted for seizing prey, but in repose the whole organ is folded up over the lower part of the face, concealing the jaws and other mouth organs beneath Hence, though these larvæ are exceedingly voracious, they appear at first sight quite harmless Also called *forcipate labium* —**Iron mask**. See *the man in the iron mask*, below —**Mask of steel**, a name given to an unusual piece of armor of the thirteenth century, consisting of a shaped and pierced plate of steel applied to the camail or coif of mail in such a way as to protect the face, which the camail leaves exposed —**Mask-wall**, in *fort*, the scarp wall of a case mate —**The man in the iron mask**, a prisoner of state in France, masked in a vizor of black velvet, who was confined and guarded in the fortresses of Sainte Marguerite, the Bastille, and elsewhere, in the reign of Louis XIV The prisoner's identity is not certainly known He was supposed to have been a prince of the house of Bourbon



Mask of Steel 13th century

mask[3] (mask), *v* [Formerly also *masque*, *maske*, < F *masquer*, mask, from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1 To cover the face of, wholly or in part, for concealment, disguise, or defense, conceal with a mask or vizor

They must all be *mask'd* and vizarded
Shak, M W of W iv 6 40

2 To cover with a disguising costume of any kind, as in a masquerade.

They are not presented as themselves,
But *masqu'd* like others
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

3 To disguise, conceal, screen from view by something interposed.

Masking the business from the common eye
Shak, Macbeth, iii 1 125

Now a poore man has not vizard enough to *maske* his vices, nor ornament enough to set forth his vertues
Bp Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man

Who [men] never shew their Passions more violently and unreasonably than when they are *mask'd* under a Pretence of Zeal against Heresie and Innovation
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III iii

On a line with the house is a garden *masked* from view by a high, close board fence *Cable*, Old Creole Days, p 8

=Syn 3 To cloak, veil, screen, shroud

II. *intrans* 1. To play a part in a masquerade; go about in masquerade

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchmen to daunce and to *maske* *Cavendish*, Wolsey

Is this a shape for reputation
And modesty to *masque* in?
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i 2

2. To put on a mask, disguise one's self in any way

And then we *mask'd* *Shak*, R. and J, i 5 89

maskalonge (mas'ka-lonj), *n* [Also written *mascalonge*, *maskalunge*, *muscalonge*, *muskalonge*, *muskalunge*, *moskalonge*, etc, also *masquallonge*, *maskallonge*, *muskellunge*, *muskallunge*, etc., the spelling *masquallonge* simulating F *masque allongé*, defined as 'long face,' lit 'lengthened mask,' or F *masque longue* (also given as the name of the fish), 'long face,' lit. 'long mask,' the name of the fish being also written, to emphasize this etym., *masq' allongé*, *mascalongé*, etc ; also *noscononge*, etc ; but also, and according to the Ind. origin properly, written *maskinonge* (so in the laws of Canada), *maskanonge*, *maskenonge*, < Algonkin *maskinonge*, in Chippeway dial. *maskenozha*, *maskinoje*, lit. 'great pickerel,' < *mas*, great, + *kinonge*, *kenozha*, *kinoje*, etc., a pickerel or pike, lit. 'long-

nose,' < *kenose*, long.] A kind of pike, *Esox nobilior*, a fish of the family *Esocidæ*, the largest and finest of all pikes inhabiting the Great Lake region of North America and the Ohio valley. It is distinguished by the scaleless cheeks and lower parts of the opercules and the dark grayish color marked with small round black spots. It attains a length of from 4 to 6 feet

mask-ball (mâsk'bâl), *n.* A ball at which the guests are masked, a masked ball

mask-crab (mâsk'krab), *n* A crab of the family *Corystidæ*, as *Corystes cassivelanus* See cuts under *Corystidæ* and *Dorippe*

masked (mâskt), *p a* **1** Having the face covered with a mask; disguised or concealed —**2†.** Bewildered, amazed

Leaving him more *masked* than he was before
Fuller, Holy War, iii 12

3 In *zool* (*a*) Larvate or larval thus, a caterpillar is the *masked* state of a butterfly. (*b*) In *entom*, applied to pupæ which have the wings, legs, etc, of the future imago indicated by lines on the surface, as in *Lepidoptera* (*c*) Marked on the head or face as if literally wearing a mask; capistrate, personate.—**4** In *bot*, same as *personate*.—**Masked ball**, a ball at which the participants appear in masks, which are usually laid aside before its conclusion —**Masked battery** See *battery* —**Masked crab**, a mask crab —**Masked diver**, the common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, the bright red, blue, and yellow horny covering of whose beak comes off period ically, and is thus literally a mask which is removed —**Masked glutton.** See *glutton* —**Masked gull**, the European brown headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, which in summer has the head enveloped in a dark brown hood Many other gulls are similarly masked, as all those of the genus *Chroicocephalus* See cut under *Chroicocephalus* —**Masked monkey**, or **masked saguin**, *Callithrix personatus*, a Brazilian species with a black head See cut under *saguin* —**Masked pig**, a kind of pig domesticated in Japan, with large pendulous ears and heavily furrowed face, by some called *Sus plicieeps* and regarded as a genuine species, to which the generic name *Centurosus* (as *C plicieeps*) has also been given

maskeeg, *n.* [< Ojibway *maskeeg*, a swamp] A bog [Upper Great Lakes and Canada]

maskel† (mas'kel), *n* **1** An obsolete form of *mascle*[2] —**2** A kind of lace made in the fifteenth century.

maskelynite (mas'ke-lin-īt), *n* [Named after N Story *Maskelyne*, formerly keeper of the mineralogical department of the British Museum] In *mineral*, an isotropic mineral found in the Shergotty meteorite It has the composition of labradorite, and the suggestion has been made that it may be a fused feldspar

masker (mas'kėr), *n* [Also *masquer*, < Sp *mascara*, a mask see *mask*[3], *n* In def 2 now regarded as < *mask*[3], *v* , + *-er*[1]] **1†** A mask

Cause them to be deprehended and taken and their *maskers* taken off *Sir T More*, Works, p 758

2 A person in masquerade, one who takes part in an entertainment where the guests are masked or disguised

One time the king came sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen *maskers* all in garments like sheepeheards
Stow, Hen VIII, an 1516

Lewis of France is sending over *masquers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iii 3 224

masker† (mas'kėr), *v t* [< *masker*, *n*] To mask, conceal, or disguise

They of the house being sodainly taken, and their wits *maskered*, had not defended the master thereof
Holland, tr of Ammianus Marcellinus (1600) (*Nares*)

maskery† (mas'kėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *maskarye*, *masquerie*, < F. *masquerie*, < *masque*, a mask see *masque*, *n*] **1.** A masking or disguising, a masquerade.

Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a *Maskarye*, and the priests vestments masking clothes
Christopherson, 1554 (Maitland on Reformation, p 303). [(*Davies*)

2. The dress or disguise of a masker.— **3.** Pretense; the assumption of a better or nobler character than the real one

All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, I 1
War's feigned *maskery*
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii 8.

maskette (mas-ket'), *n* [< *mask*[3] + *-ette*] A mask, or representation of a face, worn as a part of the head-dress or on the shoulders, or even in miniature form on the fingers.

Maskette being applied to objects resembling masks, but worn above or below the face
A W Buckland, Jour Anthrop Inst , XV 503

mask-flower (mâsk'flou'er), *n.* [Tr. of Peruv *ricaco*, or *ricarco*, name of the species *Alonsoa linearis*] A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Alonsoa* *A linearis* is a dwarf bushy plant, with obliquely wheel shaped flowers, scarlet, with a black spot at the base, the form suggesting the name *A incisifolia* is larger, with deeply toothed scarlet and black flowers. *A Warscewiczii*, with scarlet flowers, is another cultivated species. There are half a dozen species, native in the tropical Andes, frequently cultivated

mask-house† (mâsk'hous), *n* A place where masks were played, a play-house.

If it were but some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious show were to be presented *Bp Hall*, Contemplations, iv

maskin† (mas'kin), *n* [Also *meskin*, < *mass*[1] + *-kin*] The mass, or service of the eucharist.

By the *meskin*, methought they were so indeed
Chapman, May-Day

masking (mâs'king), *n* [Verbal n of *mask*[3], *v*] The act or diversion of covering the face with a mask, or of wearing a masquerade dress; masquerading

The carnival of Venice is everywhere talked of The great diversion of the place at that time, as well as on all other high occasions, is *masking*
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 392

masking-piece (mâs'king-pēs), *n* In the theater, a piece of scenery used to hide a platform or steps on the stage

maskinonge, maskinongy (mas'ki-nonj, -non-ji), *n.* Same as *maskalonge*

maskin'-pot (mas'kin-pot), *n* A pot for masking or infusing tea Also *maskin'-pat* [Scotch]

Then up they gat the *maskin pat*,
And in the sea did jaw, man
Burns, The American War

masklet, *n.* See *mascle*[2]

maskelessł, *a* See *mascleless*

maskoid (mas'koid), *n* [< *mask*[3] + *-oid*] A solid stone or wooden carving of a face, such as are found over the mummies or on the tombs or temples of the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians *W H Dall*

maslin1† (mas'lin), *n* and *a* [Also *mastlin*, < ME *maslin*, *maslyn*, *masselme*, *mastelyn*, *mastlinq*, *mastlynq*, *mestlinq*, and in def 2 *masclin*, *maselyn*, < AS *mæstlinq*, *mæstlinc*, *mæsling*, *mæslen*, a kind of brass or mixed metal (glossing L *æs*, *aurichalcum*, and *electrum*), a vessel made of this metal (= D *messing* = MHG *messinc*, *missinc*, *mosching*, G. *messing* = Icel *mersing*, *messing* = Sw Dan *messing*, a mixed metal, brass), with suffix *-linq*[1] (in D, etc, *-inq*[3]), < L *massa* (MHG *masse*, *messe*), a mass, a lump see *mass*[2]] **I.** *n* **1.** A mixed metal, brass.

iiij c cuppys of golde fyne,
And as many of *maskyn* [read *maslin*]
MS Cantab ff ii 38, f 122 (*Halliwell*)

The wyndowes worn y mad of iaspre & of othre stones fyne, Y poudred wyth perree of polastre, the lenes were *masalyne*
Sir Ferumbras, l 1327

2. A vessel for containing food or drink, made of the metal maslin or brass

They fette him first the sweete wyn,
And mede eek in a *maselyn*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l 141

II *a* Made of maslin, brazen.

Take a quarte of good wyne, and do it in a clean *maselyn* panne *MS Med Rec XV Cent* (*Halliwell*)

In the opinion of practical men, the metal of which old *maslin* pans are made is of peculiar and superior quality, and unlike old English brass *N and Q*, 6th ser , XII 472.

maslin2 (mas'lin), *n* [Also *mastlin*, *meslin*, early mod. E. *maslin*, *masselin*, *masselin*, *mastlyn*, *masthlng*, *massling*, *mestling*, *messling*, *massledine*, etc., < ME *mastlinc*, *mastlyn*, *mastlyonc*, *mestlyonc*, *mastilzon*, *mastelyn*, etc , < OF *mestellon*, *mestellon*, *mestelon*, *mestillon*, *mestilun*, *mixtilloun*, etc , < ML *mixtilio(n-)*, *mistilio(n-)*, also, after OF , *mestillo(n-)*, *mestilo(n-)* (cf. equiv. OF. *mestail*, *meteil*, *metail*), mixed grain, < L *mixtus*, *mistus*, pp of *miscere*, mix. see *mix*[1]. For the sequence *mast-*, *mas-*, < L *mixt-*, *mist-*, cf. *mastiff*. For the sense, cf. *mongcorn*.] Mixed grain, especially a mixture of rye and wheat. [Obsolete or prov Eng]

I say nor cow, nor wheate, nor *mastlyn*,
For cow is sorry for her oastlyn
Men Miracles (1656), p 6 (*Halliwell*)

masnad, *n.* Same as *musnud*.

mason (mā'sn), *n* [< ME *mason*, *masoun*, < OF. **mason*, *maçon*, *machon*, *masson*, F. *maçon* = Pr. *masso*, < Ml. *macio(n-)*, also *machio(n-)*, *macho(n-)*, *maco(n-)*, *mactio(n-)*, *mattio(n-)*, *matio(n-)*, a mason, prob. of Teut origin, < OHG *mezzo*, *metzo*, MHG *metze*, G *metz*, in comp as *steinmetz*, a stone-mason, and as a surname *Metz*, prob akin to OHG *mezan*, MHG. *mezen* = Icel *meita* = Goth. *maitan*, hew, cut: see under *ant*[1].] **1.** A builder in stone or brick; one whose occupation or trade is the laying of stone or brick in construction, with or without mortar or cement —**2.** A builder in general. [Rare]

The singing *masons* building roofs of gold
Shak Hen V, i 2. 198.

3. A worker in stone; a stone-cutter or -hewer.

There that tild vp a toure, triedly wroght,
Meruelously made with *masons* deuyse,
With Jemmes, & iuwells, & other ioly stonys
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 10584

There were two hundred *masons* working on free stone every day *Coryat*, Crudities, I 34

4 A member of the fraternity of freemasons See *freemason* —**Mason's level.** Same as *plummet level* —**Master mason**, a freemason who has reached the third degree

mason (mā'sn), *v t* [< *mason*, *n*] To construct of masonry, build of stone or brick, build

Al buyldynges are *masoned* and wrought of diverse stones *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron , I 1

Mason and Dixon's line. See *line*[2]

mason-bee (mā'sn-bē), *n.* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of one of the genera *Anthophora*, *Osmia*, *Chalcodoma*, and some others, which construct their nests with grains of sand agglutinated together by means of a viscid saliva, and fix them on the side of walls, etc., or avail themselves of some cavity for that purpose See cut under *Anthophora*

masondewe, *n* See *measondue*

masoned (mā'snd), *a* In *her* , same as *maçonné*

masoner (mā'sn-ėr), *n* A bricklayer *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

masonic (mā-son'ik), *a* [< *mason* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the fraternity of freemasons as, *masonic* emblems —**Masonic lodge**, a meeting place, and hence a society, of freemasons

masonite (mā'sn-īt), *n* [Named after Owen *Mason*] In *mineral*, a variety of chloritoid from Natick, Rhode Island

masonried (mā'sn-rid), *a* [< *masonry* + *-ed*[2]] Constructed of masonry, consisting of masonry or stonework as, "*masonried* signal stations," *Sidereal Messenger*, II 177

masonry (mā'sn-ri), *n* and *a* [< ME *masonry*, < F *maçonnerie*, masonry, < *maçon*, mason see *mason*] **I** *n* **1** The art or occupation of a mason, the art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones or bricks to form walls and other parts of buildings, the skill of a mason The chief kinds of masonry employed at the present day may be classed as *rubble-work*, *coursed masonry*, and *ashlar* See these words

Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of *masonry* *Hume*, Human Understanding, § 11

2 The work produced by a mason, masonwork, specifically, a construction of dressed or fitted stones and mortar, as distinguished from *brickwork* or *brick-masonry* —**3** The craft or mysteries of freemasons, the principles and practices of freemasons —**Greek masonry**, the masonry of ancient Greek builders, which in the period of its most perfect development, in the fifth century B C , represents the highest attainment in the arts of cutting and assembling stone

II, *a.* Consisting of masonwork, formed or built of dressed or fitted stones and mortar as, a *masonry* fort

mason-shell (mā'sn-shel), *n* A carrier-shell; a looping-snail, a pteneglossate gastropod of the family *Xenophoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchyliophora* so called from its habit of carrying about bits of shell, coral, or rock affixed to the substance of its shell See cut under *carrier-shell*

Mason's locomotive. See *locomotive*

mason-spider (mā'sn-spī'dėr), *n* A trap-door spider *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXIII 803

mason-swallow (mā'sn-swol'ō), *n* A swallow which builds a nest of mud, as the barn-swallow or the eaves-swallow *E Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 834

mason-wasp (mā'sn-wosp), *n* An aculeate hymenopterous insect of the genus *Odynerus*, family *Vespidæ*, a kind of solitary wasp so called from the ingenuity with which it constructs its habitations in the sand, in the plaster of walls, etc *O muraria* is an example.

masonwork (mā'sn-wėrk), *n* Masonry [Colloq]

masooka (ma-sō'ka), *n* [Said to be a corruption of Pg *bezuga*] The spot or lafayette, a fish, *Lagostomus xanthurus* [Florida]

masoola-boat, masulah-boat (ma-sō'la-bōt'), *n.* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore. It stands high out of the water, thus presenting a great surface to the wind is difficult to manage, and slow but it is well adapted for the purpose for which it is used and sustains on the bars and shores shocks that would break up any European boat, the planks of which it is built being fastened together by cocoanut fibers It is rowed sometimes with as many as sixteen oars. As the boat approaches the shore, the boatmen watch the opportunity

of a coming wave to drive it high on the beach, where it is quickly run up out of the reach of the next rolling wave
Also called *chelingue* *Imp Dict*

Masora, Massorah (mas'ō-rà), *n* [Heb, tradition] 1 The tradition by which Jewish scholars endeavored to fix the correct text of the Old Testament, so as to preserve it from all corruption —2 After the ninth century, the book, or the marginal notes to the Hebrew text, in which the results of such tradition are preserved, embodying the labor of several centuries There is a twofold Masora, a Babylonian or Eastern, and a Palestinian or Western, the former being the more important The Masora not only takes account of various readings, but also contains notes of a grammatical and lexicographical character, including the system of Hebrew vowel points first established by it With much that is valueless, it contains all the material from which a critical revision of the Old Testament text can now be derived Also written *Masorah* and *Massora*

A more accurate and lasting *masoreth* than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilæan school at Tiberias hath left us *Milton*, Divorce, To the Parliament

Masorete, *n* Same as *Masorite*

masoretic, massoretic (mas-ō-ret'ik), *a* [< *Masorete* + *-ic*] Relating or belonging to the Masora, or to the compilers of the Masora, pertaining to the method or system of the Masora as, *masoretic* points—that is, the vowel-points furnished by the Masora

The text which the Revisers used was the so called *massoretic* or traditional text *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII 559

masoretical, massoretical (mas-ō-ret'i-kal), *a* [< *masoretic* + *-al*] Same as *masoretic*.

Masorite, Massorite (mas'ō-rit), *n* [< *Masora* + *-ite*²] One who made the Jewish traditional interpretation of the Bible his special study, specifically, one of that body of Jewish scholars which first put the Masora into written form See *Masora* Also *Masorete*, *Masoret*, *Massorete*, *Massoret*

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels
Mather, Vindication of the Bible, p 257 (*Latham*)

masque, *n* and *v* See *mask*³

masquelonge, *n* Same as *maskalonge*

masquer, *n.* See *masker*

masquerade (mas-ke-rād'), *n* [= D G Dan. *maskerade* = Sw. *maskerad*, < F *masquerade* = It *mascherata*, < Sp Pg *mascarada*, a masquerade, < *mascara*, a mask see *mask*³] 1 An assembly of persons wearing masks and usually other disguises, or rich and fantastic dress usually, a dancing-party or ball See *mask-ball*

The world a *masquerade*! the maskers, you, you, you
Goldsmith, Epil to Mrs. Lennox's Comedy, Sisters

Warton says that certain theatrical amusements were called *masquerades* very anciently in France
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 342

2. Disguise effected by wearing a mask or strange apparel; hence, concealment or apparent change of identity by any means, disguise in general

And, after all, what is a life? 'Tis but
The truth in *masquerade*
Byron, Don Juan, xi 57

Old Adam will smile at the pains that have made
Poor winter look fine in such strange *masquerade*
Wordsworth, Farmer of Tilsbury Vale

3 The costume of a person who joins in a masquerade, disguising costume of any sort.—4 A Spanish diversion on horseback See the quotation

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors, performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands and a kind of cane in their right
Clarendon, Life, I 223

5. A changeable or shot silk *Fairholt*

masquerade (mas-ke-rād'), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *masqueraded*, *ppr.* *masquerading* [< *masquerade*, *n*] **I.** *intrans* 1. To wear a mask, take part in a masquerade.—2. To disguise one's self

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin
Sir R L Estrange, Fables

II. *trans* To cover with a mask or disguise

His next shift therefore is to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p 229 (*Latham*)

masquerader (mas-ke-rā'dėr), *n* 1 A person dressed and disguised for a masquerade. Hence —2 A person or thing disguised in any manner

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures
Young, Night Thoughts, v 860

mass[1] (mȧs), *n.* [< ME *masse*, *messe*, < AS *mæsse*, the mass, a church festival, = OS *missa* = OFries. *missa* = MD *misse*, D *mis* = MLG. *misse* = OHG. *missa*, *messa*, MHG. *messe*, *misse*, G *messe* = Icel *messa* = Sw. *messa* = Dan. *messe* = F *messe* = Sp *misa* = Pg. *missa* = It *messa*, the mass, < LL. *missa*, dismissal, esp. the dismissal of a congregation, the mass, < L *mittere*, pp *missus*, send see *mission* The name *missa* is usually said to be taken from the words *ite*, *missa est*, 'go, it is the dismissal,' or 'go, dismissed' (the word *concio*, 'congregation,' being unnecessarily supposed to be omitted), thought to have been used at that point of the mass when the catechumens were dismissed, and the communion service followed, but it appears to have referred only to the dismissal of the congregation at the end of the mass, and to have been applied, by an easy transfer, to the service itself] 1. The celebration of the Lord's Supper or eucharist

That Office which was called the *Mass* by the mediæval and the Latin Church, but which we now call the Lord's Supper and the Holy Communion
Procter, Hist Book of Com Prayer, p 305

The Supper of the Lord, and the Holy Communion, commonly called the *Mass* *Book of Common Prayer* (1549)

2 The office for the celebration of the eucharist, the liturgy. The component parts of the mass or liturgy are the *ordinary of the mass* (*ordo missæ*) and the *canon of the mass* (*canon missæ*), succeeded by the communion (sometimes counted part of the canon) and post communion Anciently and technically the part preceding the offertory is the *mass* or *liturgy of the catechumens* (*missa catechumenorum*), the remainder the *mass* or *liturgy of the faithful* (*missa fidelium*) In the Roman Catholic Church different classes of masses are *high mass*, *low mass*, *private mass*, *votive mass*, etc See the phrases below

It nedith not to speke of the *messe* ne the seruise that thei hadde that day, for it were but losse of tyme
Merlin (E E T S), II 375

And whan our parish *masse* was done,
Our kinge was bowne to dyne
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III 175)

The time of the Communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament, without the varying of any other rite or ceremony in the *Mass*
Order of the Communion (1548)

The maiden buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And *mass*, and rolling music, like a queen
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

3 The sacrament of the eucharist or holy communion The word *mass* in this and the preceding senses is popularly used of the eucharist as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, or of the teachings of that church with regard to the sacrament, as involving not only the doctrines of the real presence and the eucharistic sacrifice, held in some other churches also, but the doctrine of transubstantiation as defined by the Council of Trent The use of the word *mass* (*missa*) in the Western Church is as old as the fourth century The Greek Church has no term precisely corresponding to *mass*, the sacrament being generally called the *eucharist* or *holy communion*, and the office the *liturgy* At the Reformation the first Prayer Book (1549) of the Church of England retained the name *mass*, which was omitted in the second book (1552) and fell into disuse being popularly regarded as involving a Roman Catholic view of the sacrament The use of the word has, however, been revived to some extent among Anglicans in the present century Swedish and Danish Protestants use the corresponding word for their own communion office

4 A musical setting of certain parts of the Roman Catholic liturgy, also of corresponding parts of the Anglican liturgy It consists usually of the following sections each of which is sometimes divided into separate movements Kyrie, Gloria (including the Gratias agimus, Qui tollis Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu), Credo (including the Et Incarnatus, Crucifixus, Et Resurrexit), Sanctus (including the Hosanna), Benedictus (including a repetition of the Hosanna) and the Agnus Dei (including the Dona nobis) To these an Offertorium (after the Credo and before the Sanctus) is sometimes added The Requiem Mass differs largely from the regular mass, and includes settings of several of the stanzas of the hymn "Dies Iræ" The artistic form of musical masses varies widely, from unaccompanied plain song to the most elaborate polyphony with orchestral accompaniments Medieval masses were named usually from the melody which was taken as the subject for contrapuntal treatment, as Josquin's mass 'L'homme armé', modern masses are named from the key of the first movement, as Bach's "Mass in B minor"

5. A church festival or feast-day now only in composition as, *Candlemas*, *Childermas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Martinmas*, *Marymas*, *Michaelmas*, *Roodmas* (compare *kermess*) —**By the mass!**, an oath formerly in common use sometimes abbreviated to *mass*

Mrs Page Trust me, he beat him most pitifully
Mrs Ford Nay, *by the mass*, that he did not, he beat him most unpitifully, methought
Shak, M W of W, iv 2 214

'*Mass*, here he comes
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii 3

Capitular mass, in collegiate churches, high mass, celebrated on Sundays or festivals —**Consummation of the mass.** See *consummation* —**Conventual mass,** a solemn mass celebrated daily in cathedral and collegiate churches, in memory of and for the benefit of their founders.—**Dry mass, dry service,** a form of service not properly a mass, consisting of part of the eucharistic office but without consecration such as the naval or nautical mass, or the mass of the presanctified The same name was also given to an office consisting of part of the ordinary of the mass, and without either consecration, elevation, or communion said in some places in the middle ages for strangers who came too late for the celebration The Typica of the Greek Church have been compared to such an office What is commonly known as the *Ante-communion Service* has sometimes been called by Anglican writers the *Dry Service* (*Missa sicca*) —**High mass,** a mass accompanied by music and incense, celebrated on Sundays, feast-days, and other special occasions by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon —**Low mass,** the ordinary mass, said, not sung, by the priest —**Mass bell.** See *bell*¹ —**Mass for the dead,** a mass celebrated for a person or persons after their death, in the Roman Catholic Church, one celebrated for the purpose of hastening the release of a soul or souls from purgatory The color of the vestments, etc, is black —**Mass of the Holy Ghost,** a solemn mass for the Pope, the sovereign, or the state, and for all in union with the church or with a religious order It is celebrated previous to a council or to the election of a bishop or abbot, and also at consecrations and coronations, or to obtain from God some special light or favor —**Mass of the Presanctified.** Same as *Liturgy of the Presanctified* See *liturgy* —**Ordinary of the mass** See *ordinary* —**Private mass.** (*a*) Low mass (*b*) Any mass where only the priest communicates especially such a mass celebrated in a private oratory —**Votive mass,** a mass which does not correspond with the office of the day, but is said at the choice of the priest

mass[1] (mȧs), *v* *t* [< *mass*[1], *n*] To celebrate mass

As for the rumours that have or do go abroad, either of our relenting or *massing*, we trust that they which know God and their duty towards their brethren in Christ will not be too light of credence
Bp Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 83

Massing priest†, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church

Christ's doctrine is, that he is "the way" but this doctrine maketh the *massing priest* the way
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc, 1853), II 293

mass[2] (mȧs), *n.* [< ME *masse*, < OF *masse*, F *masse* = Pr *massa* = Sp *masa* = Pg It *massa* = OHG *massa*, MHG G *masse* = Dan. *masse* = Sw. *massa*, < L *massa*, a lump, mass (as of dough, pitch, salt, cheese, metal, stone, etc), prob < Gr *μάζα*, a barley cake, cf *μαγμα*, a kneaded mass, < *μάσσειν*, knead see *macerate* Hence ult *mash*[1]] 1 A body of coherent matter, a lump, particularly a large or unformed lump as, a *mass* of iron or lead, a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of rock

Right in the midst the Goddesse selfe did stand
Upon an altar of some costly *masse*
Spenser, F Q, IV x 39

One common *mass* composed the mould of man
Dryden, Sig and Guis, 1 502

Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass
All others, once were but a shapeless *Mass*
Congreve, tr of Ovid's Art of Love

2 An assemblage or collection of incoherent particles or things, an agglomeration, a congeries, hence, amount or number in general as, a *mass* of sand, a *mass* of foliage, of troops, etc

I remember a *mass* of things, but nothing distinctly
Shak, Othello, II 3 289

In our study of anatomy there is a *mass* of mysterious philosophy *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, I 36

3 The bulk or greater part of anything, the chief portion, the main body

The great *mass* of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries *Jefferson*, Works, VIII 68

The great *mass* of human calamities, in all ages, has been the result of bad government
Story, Misc Writings, p 618

4 Bulk in general, magnitude, massiveness.

Witness this army of such *mass* and charge
Shak, Hamlet, iv 4 47

5 The quantity of any portion of matter as expressed in pounds or grams, and measured on an ordinary balance with the proper reduction for the buoyancy of the atmosphere, otherwise, the relative inertia, or power in reaction, of a body. For example, if two bodies at rest but free to move, as a gun suspended in vacuo and a bullet in it, are suddenly separated by a force acting between them, their respective velocities will be inversely as their *masses*, and this phenomenon best defines *mass* It is usually confounded with weight which is more properly the force with which a body is accelerated in the direction in which a plummet points, in consequence of the earth's attraction and rotation Thus, if a piece of lead which is found to weigh a pound at the base of the Washington monument is transported to the top, it will be found to weigh a pound there for its mass is unchanged But if only the piece of lead and the balance are carried to the top of the monument, while the weight against which it has been weighed is left at the base, and there attached to the balance at the top by means of a long string or wire (the weight of which is to be properly allowed for), the piece of lead would be found to have lost the weight of one third of a grain, the weight thus varying though the mass does not

The destructive effects of a cannon ball are due entirely to its *mass* and to the relative speed with which it impinges on the target, and would be exactly the same (for the same relative speed) in regions so far from the earth or other attracting body that the ball had practically no weight at all When we open a large iron gate properly hinged it is the *mass* with which we have to deal, if it were lying on the ground and we tried to lift it, we should have to deal mainly with its weight.
Tait, Properties of Matter.

6. In *entom.*, the terminal joints collectively of an antenna when they are enlarged and closely appressed to each other, forming a clava or club —**7.** A large bunch of strung beads (12 small bunches fastened together).—**Blue mass** See *blue-mass*.—**Buccal mass** See *buccal*.—**Center of mass** See *center*1.—**Cleavage-mass.** See *cleavage*.—**Exploding mass,** in cephalopods See extract under *spermatophore*.—**Flat masses** See *blanket deposit*.—**Levy in mass** See *levy*1.—**The masses,** the great body of the people, especially of the working class and the lower orders, the populace

mass2 (màs), *v.* [< *mass*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans* **1** To form into a mass, collect into masses; assemble in one body or in close conjunction as, to *mass* troops at a certain place, to *mass* the points of an argument

> The fragmentary produce of much toil,
> In a dim heap, fact and surmise together
> Confusedly *massed* as when acquired
> *Browning,* Paracelsus

2†. To strengthen, as a building for the purpose of fortification.

> They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven *Hayward*

II. *intrans* To collect in masses, assemble in groups or in force

> The rebels *massed* in the north west angle of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio railroads
> *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 416

mass3† (mas), *n.* See *mas*2

> *Mass* constable, I have other manner of matter
> To bring you about than this
> *B. Jonson,* Tale of a Tub, ii. 1

massa (mas'a), *n.* A corruption of *master*1 [Negro dialect, U. S.]

Massachusettensian (mas-a-cho-se-ten'si-an), *n.* [< NL. *Massachusettensis,* < *Massachusetts,* a name of Amer. Ind. origin.] A native or an inhabitant of the State of Massachusetts [Rare.]

> In this society of *Massachusettensians,* then, there is a moral and political equality of rights and duties among all the individuals *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 392

massacre (mas'a-kėr), *n.* [< F. *massacre* (ML. *mazacrium*), massacre, killing, also the head of a stag newly killed, appar. of Teut. origin, and prob. < MD. *matsken, matzgen,* cut, hew, = D. *matsen,* maul, kill, = G. *metzen,* cut, kill, > *metzeler,* massacre: see *mason*.] **1.** The indiscriminate killing of human beings, the unnecessary slaughter of a number of persons, as in barbarous warfare or persecution, or for revenge or plunder: as, the *massacre* of Glencoe: sometimes applied also to the wholesale killing of wild animals

> Where stain'd nobility lies trodden on,
> And rebels' arms triumph in *massacres*
> *Shak.* 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 14

2. In *her.*, a pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing.—**Massacre of the innocents** See *innocent*, *n.*—**Syn. 1.** *Massacre, Butchery, Carnage.* *Massacre* denotes the indiscriminate and general slaughter of many; *butchery* a ruthless, unsparing, and cruel slaughter, as though it were done at the shambles; *carnage* a great slaughter, suggesting the piled-up dead of the battle field. See *kill*1

massacre (mas'a-kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *massacred,* ppr. *massacring.* [< *massacre, n.*] To kill with attendant circumstances of atrocity, butcher; slaughter: commonly used in reference to the killing of a large number of human beings at once, who are not in a condition to defend themselves

> The cohort was *massacred* by the fraude of the Agrippinensis *Sir H. Savile,* tr. of Tacitus, p. 180
>
> Do the locks bristle and the eyebrows arch
> For grouse or partridge *massacred* in March?
> *Scott,* The Poacher

=Syn. *Murder, Slaughter,* etc. See *kill*1

massacrer (mas'a-krėr), *n.* One who massacres. [Rare.]

> We have put wax into our ears to shut them up against the tender soothing strains of regicides, assassins, *massacrers,* and septembrisers *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, i.

massacrous† (mas'a-krus), *a.* [< *massacre* + *-ous.*] Cruelly murderous

> Theyr mindes benummed with the *massacrous* monstrousness of thys quick marshall law
> *Nash,* Christ's Teares over Jerusalem

massage1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *message.*

massage2 (ma-säzh'), *n.* [< F. *massage,* < *masser,* Gr. *μάσσειν,* knead: see *mass*2.] In *therap.*, the act or art of applying intermittent pressure and strain to the muscles and other accessible tissues of the patient. The means employed are rubbing, kneading, and light pounding, combined ordinarily with more or less additional stimulation of the skin, as by friction and slapping. This manipulation furthers the removal of lymph from the parts, which is especially needful when the lymphatic flow is sluggish through lack of muscular exercise, it apparently quickens the blood-circulation through the part, and furnishes gentle vasomotor exercise, it acts possibly as a direct trophic stimulus to muscular and sustentacular tissues, by stretching ligamentous structures it maintains or increases supplieness, in the abdomen it stimulates and aids peristalsis, and as a general stimulation of sensory nerves it may affect favorably the nutrition of the central nervous system. It is represented in the customs of many primitive peoples, and in a developed form constitutes a valuable resource of modern scientific therapeutics

massage2 (ma-sazh'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *massaged,* ppr. *massaging.* [< *massage*2, *n.*] In *med.*, to treat by the process called *massage*

> Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to *massage* the spine *Lancet,* No. 3418, p. 423

massagiert, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger*

massagist (ma-sa'zhist), *n.* [< *massage*2 + *-ist.*] One who practises massage

> In a libel action yesterday for a slashing criticism by one *massagist* of another's book, Judge D—— charged against the prosecution *New York Tribune,* May 30, 1889

Massalia (ma-sā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μασσαλία* = L. *Massilia,* Marseilles.] The twentieth of the planetoids, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1852. Also *Massilia*

Massalian1 (ma-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*

Massalian2 (ma-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Hesychast*

mass-area (màs'ā'rē-ä), *n.* See the quotation

> When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the *mass area* of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn
> *Maxwell,* Matter and Motion, LXVIII.

Massaridæ, Massaris, etc. See *Mavarida,* etc.

massasauga (mas-a-sâ'ga), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] One of the small but very venomous rattlesnakes which inhabit prairies in the western United States and Territories, such as *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*). The top of the head is covered with regular plates, as in innocuous serpents, not with scales as in most rattlesnakes: the pit between the eye and the nose is present, as in all *Crotalidæ*. These snakes are of dark blotched coloration, and a foot or two long. They are also called *sidewipers* and *sidewinders,* from their habit of wriggling sidewise. The black massasauga is a very dark colored species or variety, *C. kirtlandi*

mass-bell (màs'bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*1)

> Then with holy water sprinkled
> All the ship, the *mass bells* tinkled
> *Longfellow,* Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xi.

mass-book (màs'buk), *n.* [< ME. *messebok,* < AS. *mæsse-bōc,* < *mæsse,* mass, + *bōc,* book.] The missal, or Roman Catholic service-book

> To force upon their Fellow Subjects that which themselves are weary of, the Skeleton of a *Masse Booke*
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

mass-center (màs'sen"tėr), *n.* That position from which as an origin the mean value of all the rectangular or oblique coordinates of the particles of a body is zero. In other words, passing any plane through this point, the sum of the masses of all the particles on the one side of this plane each multiplied by its distance from the plane is the same as the corresponding sum for all the particles on the other side. The mass center is usually, but loosely, called the *center of gravity*

mass-day (màs'dā), *n.* [< ME. *messe-day, mæsse-dæi,* < AS. *mæsse-dæg,* mass-day, < *mæsse,* mass, + *dæg,* day.] A day on which high mass is celebrated

massé1 (ma-sā'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *masséed,* ppr. *masséing.* [< F. *massé,* pp. of *masser,* knead: see *massage*2.] To perform the operation of massage upon; massage

> In *masséing* the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* IV. 960

massé2 (ma-sā'), *n.* [Cf. *massé*1.] In *billiards,* a sharp stroke made with the cue nearly or quite perpendicular, causing the cue-ball to return in a straight line or to move in a circular direction, the direction depending mainly upon the part of the ball to which the cue is applied

massena (ma-sē'nä), *n.* [Named after André *Masséna* (1758–1817), a marshal of France.] In *ornith.* (*a*) A partridge, *Cyrtomyx massena.* See cut under *Cyrtonyx.* (*b*) A trogon, *Trogon massena*

masser1 (màs'ėr), *n.* A priest who celebrates mass. [Rare.]

> A good *masser* and so forth, but no true gospel preacher
> *Bale,* Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe (1543), fol. 38

masser2 (mas'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *mercer;* but cf. AS. *massere* (rare), a merchant.] A mercer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

massé-shot (ma-sā'shot), *n.* Same as *massé*2.

masseter (ma-sē'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μασητήρ* (not **μασσητήρ*), a chew (*μῦς μασητήρ,* a muscle of the lower jaw), < *μασᾶσθαι,* chew, prob. akin to *μάσσειν,* knead: see *mass*2.] In *anat.*, one of the principal muscles of mastication, the action of which directly and forcibly closes the mouth. In man the masseter is a stout thick squarish muscle which arises from the malar bone and adjoining parts of the zygomatic arch and is inserted into the outer surface of the ramus of the lower jaw bone. See cut under *muscle*.—**Internal masseter,** an occasional name of the internal pterygoid muscle, or entopterygoideus

masseteric (mas-ē-ter'ik), *a.* [< *masseter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the masseter as, a *masseteric* vessel or nerve, the *masseteric* fascia

masseterine (ma-sē'ter-in), *a.* [< *masseter* + *-ine*2.] Same as *masseteric*

masseur (ma-sėr'), *n.* [F., < *masser,* knead: see *massage*2.] A man who practises massage

masseuse (ma-sėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *masseur:* see *masseur.*] A woman who practises massage.

mass-gospellert, *n.* A Romanist

> Who would desire a two years' merry life for an eternal sorrow? as these *mass gospellers* do, which yet are uncertain of two years' life
> *J. Bradford,* Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 105

mass-house (mas'hous), *n.* A Roman Catholic house of worship: an opprobrious term

> From this time [about 1744] *mass houses,* though without any regular legal sanction, appear to have been freely permitted, and religious worship was celebrated without fear
> *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 304

massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* [Incorrectly *mastecot,* < F. *massicot.*] Protoxid of lead, or yellow oxid of lead, PbO. Melted lead exposed to the air becomes covered with a yellowish gray dusky pellicle. This pellicle is carefully taken off, and is oxidized by exposure to air and a moderate heat to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxid, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a heat sufficient to make it red hot, but not to melt it, assumes a deep yellow color. In this state it is called *massicot,* but does not differ chemically from litharge, though different in color and mechanical condition. After melting it has a reddish tint, and is called *litharge.* Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, is further oxidized to minium or red lead. It is sometimes used as a pigment, and as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters. Also called *lead ocher*

massif (ma-sēf'), *n.* [F.: see *massive.*] A central mountain-mass, the dominant part of a range of mountains, a part of a range which appears, from the position of the depressions by which it is more or less isolated, to form an independent whole, also, an orographic block or fault-block (German *scholle*), a band or zone of rocks raised or depressed between two largely developed parallel faults. The French word *massif* is occasionally used with these various significations in default of any good and familiar English term, especially by geologists writing on the Alps

Massilia (ma-sil'i-a), *n.* Same as *Massalia*

Massilian (ma-sil'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Massilianus,* < *Massilia,* Gr. *Μασσαλία,* Marseilles. Cf. *Marsellian.*] Of or belonging to Marseilles. Applied specifically to the members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called *Semi-Pelagians*

massilyt (mas'i-li), *adv.* Massively

massiness (mas'i-nes), *n.* The state of being massy, greatness of bulk, ponderousness from size or density

massing-chalice (màs'ing-chal'is), *n.* A chalice used in the service of the mass, as distinguished from any other cup

massive (mas'iv), *a.* [= D. *massief* = G. Dan. Sw. *massiv,* < F. *massif,* bulky, massive, < *masse,* mass: see *mass*2 and *-ive.*] **1.** Forming or consisting of a large mass, solid, having great size and weight, heavy, weighty, ponderous: as, a *massive* weapon

> The common military sword is a heavy, *massive* weapon, for close engagement *Horsley,* Works, I. vii.
>
> The tallest of my folios, Opera Bonaventuræ, choice and *massive* divinity, to which its two supporters (Bellarmine and Holy Thomas) showed but as dwarfs—itself an Ascapart. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 34

2. Existing in mass or masses; massed or aggregated, not separated into parts or elements specifically applied in psychology to sensations or feelings

> As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes *massive H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 513
>
> The entrance into a warm bath gives our skin a more *massive* feeling than the prick of a pin
> *W. James* Mind, XII. 1

> The distinction in pleasures (and in pains) between the acute and voluminous or *massive* (Intensity and Quantity) is pregnant with vital results
> *A. Bain,* Emotions and Will, p. 12.

3 Pertaining to the whole mass or bulk of anything; total, as to mass; not special, local, or partial.

Opposing *massive* to localised or specialised stimulation
Proc Soc Psych Research, Oct, 1890, p 134

4 In *mineral*, without crystalline form, although perhaps crystalline in structure. as, a mineral that occurs *massive* A mineral which is both massive and non-crystalline is said to be *amorphous*.— 5 In *geol*, homogeneous; destitute of structural divisions, such as planes of stratification or jointing By some geologists the term *massive* is used as synonymous with *eruptive* or *Plutonic igneous*, but such rocks often have one or more well marked systems of joints, and are by no means homogeneous. 6 In *zool*, massed applied to the type of structure represented by the mollusks. *Von Baer* [Rare.]—**Massive eruption**, in *geol*, the pouring forth of lava from a line or system of fissures, so that vast areas have become covered by nearly horizontal sheets of eruptive material =**Syn. 1.** *Massy, Ponderous*, etc See *bulky*

massively (más'iv-li), *adv* In a mass; ponderously

massiveness (más'iv-nes), *n* The state or quality of being massive, in any sense, specifically, great weight with bulk, massiness; ponderousness

mass-meeting (más'mē'ting), *n* A public meeting of persons in mass, or of all classes, to consider or listen to the discussion of some matter of common interest

massmonger† (más'mung'gėr), *n* One who celebrates mass, a Romanist; one who believes in the sacrifice of the mass an opprobrious term

Our Papists have another will, which the *massmongers* will more willingly follow than God's will
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc, 1853), II 315

massondew†, *n* Same as *measondue*

Massonia (ma-sō'ni-ă), *n* [NL (Thunberg, 1781), named after F *Masson*, a botanical writer and explorer of the 18th century] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Alleæ*, the onion family, and type of the subtribe *Massoniæ* They have a regular cylindrical perianth tube, with five equal, spreading, or reflexed lobes, and six stamens, which are longer than the perianth, and are united by their filaments into a ring at the base They are bulbous herbs, with two ovate radical leaves which lie flat on the ground, and an umbel like head of numerous usually white flowers The scape is very short, the head being almost sessile between the leaves, and surrounded by a many leafed membranous involucre About 20 species are known, all from the south of Africa, several of them are cultivated for their singular appearance

Massonieæ (mas-ō-ni'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Massonia* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Allieæ* It is characterized by a coated bulb, a very short scape, subsessile between the leaves and a dense umbel of flowers, surrounded by an involucre of from three to an indefinite number of bracts The subtribe includes 2 genera, *Massonia*, the type, and *Daubenya*

Massora, Massoretic, etc See *Masora*, etc.

mass-penny (más'pen'i), *n* [< ME *massepeny*, < *mass*[1] + *penny*.] A fee for a mass

Gif us
A Goddes halfpeny, or a *masse peny*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 41

As soon as the Credo was done, the offering if the day happened to be one of those upon which it had to be given, was made by all the people, each of whom walked up to the foot of the altar to leave their gift or, as it used to be called, the *mass penny*, in the basin held by a clerk or upon the celebrant's own hand, covered with the broad end of his stole *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III ii 102

mass-priest (más'prēst), *n* [< ME. *masse-priest* (†), < AS. *mæsseprēost*, < *mæsse*, mass, + *prēost*, priest.] Formerly, a secular priest of the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the regulars; afterward, a priest retained in the chantries, or at particular altars, to say masses for the dead still sometimes used derogatorily for any Roman Catholic priest.

mass-seer† (más'sēr), *n* One who sees or is present at a mass

"No man can serve two masters" "he that gathereth not with Christ," as no *mass-seer* unreproving it doth, "scattereth abroad"
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 53

massuellet, *n.* See *masuel*.

massula (mas'ū-lă), *n*; pl *massulæ* (-lē) [NL, < L *massula*, dim. of *massa*, a lump or mass. see *mass*[2]] In *bot*. (*a*) In the *Filicineæ*, a mass of hardened frothy mucilage inclosing a group of microspores (*b*) In phanerogams, a group of cohering pollen-grains that have been produced by one primary mother-cell *Goebel*

mass-vector (mas'vek'tor), *n* See the quotation

Let us define a *mass vector* as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point The direction of the *mass vector* is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass
Maxwell, Matter and Motion, LIX

mass-velocity (más'vē-los'i-ti), *n.* The mass of matter through which the disturbance to which it belongs is propagated per unit of time per unit of cross-section.

massy (más'i), *a* [< ME. *massy*, < *mass*[2] + *-y*[1]] 1 Compacted into or consisting of a mass, possessing great mass or bulk, massive

He was *massy* & mekull, made for the nonest.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3885

Your swords are now too *massy* for your strengths.
Shak, Tempest, III 3 67

2 Being in mass; consisting of masses, made up of large or heavy parts

Bound betweene two Tables of *massie* Gold
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 267

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the *massy* ore
Milton, P L, I 703

It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and *massy* expense as for states to use a minute economy
Emerson, Farming

=**Syn** *Massive, Ponderous*, etc See *bulky*

mast[1] (mast), *n* [< ME *mast*, < AS *mast* = D *mast* = MLG LG *mast* = OHG. MHG G. *mast* = Icel *mastr* = Sw Dan *mast* (not recorded in Goth), hence OF *mast*, F *mât* = Pr *mat*, *mast* = Pg *masto*, *mastro*, mast, perhaps radically connected with L. *malus*, a mast, pole] **1.** A pole or pillar of round timber, or of tubular iron or steel, secured at the lower end to the keel of a vessel, and rising into the air above the deck to support the yards, sails, and rigging in general A mast is composed either of a single piece, or of several pieces united by iron bands When it is of several pieces, it is called a *built mast* or a *made mast* In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower mast*, *topmast*, and *topgallantmast* The royalmast is now made in one piece with the topgallantmast A mast consisting of a single length is called a *pole mast* In a full rigged ship with three masts, each of three pieces, the masts are distinguished as the *foremast*, the *main mast*, and the *mizzenmast*, and the pieces as the *foremast* (proper), *foretopmast*, *foretopgallantmast*, etc In vessels with two masts, they are called the *foremast* and *mainmast*, in vessels with four masts, the aftermast is called the *spanker mast* or *jigger mast*

Anone the mastyr commaundeth fast
To hys shyp men in alle the hast,
To dresse hem sone about the *mast*,
Theyr takelyng to make
Pilgrims' Sea Voyage (E E T S), l 11

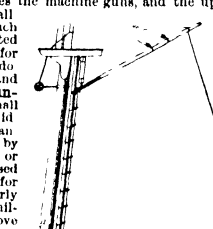
The tall fir pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral
Milton, P L, I 293

2 Any tall pole

We passe by severall tall *masts* set up to guide travellers, so as for many miles they stand in ken of one another like to our beacons *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646

Electric light *masts*, and telegraph poles with their close network of wires crossing and recrossing and literally obscuring the sun *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIX 222

3 The main upright member of a derrick or crane, against which the boom abuts. *Cassier's Engineer's Dict* —**At the mast**, on the spar deck at the mainmast, the official place of interview between men of the United States navy and their officers when a request is to be made or an offense investigated —**Before** or **afore the mast** See *before* —**Captain of the mast**† See *mastman* —**Dolphin of the mast.** See *dolphin* —**Hand-mast**, a mast-makers' name for a round spar, at least 24 and not exceeding 72 inches in circumference Such spars are measured by the hand of four inches, there being a fixed proportion between the number of hands in the length of the mast and that contained in the circumference taken at one third of the length from the butt-end *Laslett* [Eng] —**Military mast**, a mast carried by a war ship for fighting purposes only, and not for setting sail Naval ships of the most recent design are often provided with one military mast or more, carrying armored tops or platforms on which are mounted machine guns Such masts are also used for signaling and to provide stations for lookouts, and, in time of action, for small arm men Where more than one top is placed on a military mast, the lower one carries the machine guns, and the upper the lookouts and small arm men Such masts are also fitted with derricks for hoisting torpedo boats, etc, out and in —**Sliding-gunter mast**, a small mast fitted for sliding upward on another mast by means of hoops or rings It is used principally for boats but formerly served as a skysail-mast rigged above a royalmast —**Spencer-mast**, a spar attached abaft the foremast or mainmast to receive the rings or hoops of a spencer —**To spend** or **expend a mast.** See *spend* —**Trysail-mast**, or **spanker-mast**, a small mast (similar to a spencer mast) abaft a lower mast for carrying the hoops to which a trysail or spanker is bent


Spencer mast
Mast with Spencer mast attached

mast[1] (mast), *v. t.* [< *mast*[1], *n.*] To fix a mast or masts in; supply with a mast or masts; erect the masts of· as, to *mast* a ship.

mast[2] (mast), *n.* [< ME. *mast*, < AS. *mæst*, food, mast (acorns, beechnuts, etc.), = OHG MHG. G. *mast*, mast, prob. orig. **matsti-*, connected with Goth *mats* = OHG. *maz* = E *meat*, etc, food. see *meat*[1].] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest-trees, acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals

As if God had ordained kings for no other end and purpose but only to fat up men like hogs, and to see that they have their *mast* *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, viii 3

mast[2] (mast), *v. t* [< *mast*[2], *n.*] To feed on mast.

Masting themselves like hogs.
Becon, Works, II 425 (*Davies*)

mastaba (mas'ta-bă), *n.* The earliest form of Egyptian tomb, a building oblong or square in plan and having sloping sides and a flat roof It covers the sepulchral pit

Mastacembelidæ (mas"ta-sem-bel'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mastacembelus* + *-ida*] A family of opisthomous fishes exemplified by the genus *Mastacembelus*, without ventrals or prominent anal papillæ, with the body eel-like, and with numerous tree dorsal spines The species inhabit fresh waters of southern Asia and of Africa, and are known as *spiny-eels*

mastacembeloid (mas-ta-sem'be-loid), *a* and *n* **I**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Mastacembelidæ*.

II *n.* A fish of the family *Mastacembelidæ*

Mastacembelus (mas-ta-sem'be-lus), *n* [NL (Gronovius), < Gr *μάσταξ*, the mouth, + *ἐν*, in, + *βέλος*, a dart see *belemnite*] A genus of tropical Asiatic fishes, type of the family *Mastacembelidæ*, whose upper jaw ends in a pointed movable appendage *M armatus* is a common spiny-eel of India

mastadenitis (mas-tad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μαστός*, the breast, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the mammary gland, mastitis

mastalgia (mas-tal'ji-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *μαστός*, the breast, + *ἄλγος*, pain] In *pathol*, neuralgia of the breast, mastodynia

mastax (mas'taks), *n* [NL, < Gr *μάσταξ*, the mouth, < *μασᾶσθαι*, chew Cf *mustache*] **1** The muscular pharynx of the wheel-animalcules, the pharyngeal bulb of rotifers, containing the masticatory apparatus Also called *buccal funnel* —**2** [*cap*] A genus of caraboid beetles, confined to eastern Asia *Fischer*, 1825 —**3.** [*cap*] A genus of orthopterous insects *Perty*, 1830

mast-bass (mast'bas), *n* The black-bass [Local, U S]

mast-carline, mast-carling (mast'kar"lin, -ling), *n* In a ship, a large carline placed at the side of the masts, between the beams, to support the partners

mast-coat (mast'kōt), *n* In a ship, a conical canvas fitted over the wedges around the mast, at the level of the deck, to prevent the oozing of water down below

masted (mas'ted), *p a.* Furnished with a mast or masts, having or exhibiting masts· chiefly used in composition as, a three-*masted* vessel.

Nowhere far distant from the *masted* wharf
Dyer, Fleece, III

Slow enlarging on the view,
Four manned and *masted* barges grew
Scott, L of the L, II 16

master[1] (más'tėr), *n* and *a* [Also *mester* (dial) and *mister*, the latter now differentiated in use (see *master*[1]), < ME *maister*, *mayster*, *mester*, *maistre*, < OF *maistre*, F *maître* = Pr. *majstre*, *maestre*, *mestre*, *mayestre* = Sp *maestre*, *maestro*, OSp. *mestre*, *mestre* = Pg *mestre* = It. *maestro*, *mastro* = AS *magister*, *magister*, *magister*, *mægster* = OS *mēster* = OFries. *māstere*, *mester* = D *meester* = MLG. *mēster*, *meister*, LG *meester* = OHG *meistar*, MHG G *meister* = Icel *meistari* = Sw *mästare* = Dan. *mester*, master, < L. *magister*, a chief, head, director, president, leader, teacher, in ML Rom and Teut applied to various superior officers, in titles, etc, and hence a conventional prefix; in OL. *magester*, with formative *-tu-ter*, *-es-ter* (as in the opposite *minister*, a servant), < *mag-*, in *magnus*, great: see *main*[2], *magnitude*, *major*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A man who has authority; a man who exercises the chief control over something or some one, a paramount ruler, governor, or director.

The firste lordes and *maystres* that in Engelond were,
These chef townes heo lette in Engelonde rere
Rob of Gloucester, p 2.

Euery man is his *master* that dare beate him, and euery man dares that knowes him
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Coward.

Masters o' the people,
We do request your kindest ears
Shak, Cor, II 2. 55

He remains *master* of the field
Bacon, Political Fables, ix, Expl

They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute *master* of Holland
Macaulay, Hist Eng, ix

Specifically —(*a*) A male teacher or instructor in a school, more especially the sole or head teacher, a schoolmaster

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school
Goldsmith, Des Vil., l 196

(*b*) The navigator of a ship In the merchant marine the master is the captain or commander In men-of war the navigator or sailing master formerly had the specific title of *master*, and was a line-officer of the lowest rank In the British navy his title is now *navigating lieutenant* or *staff commander* In the United States navy he is now ranked as *lieutenant (junior grade)*, between ensign and lieutenant, and is called the *navigator*

An vnhappie *Master* he is that is made cunning by manie shippe wrakes *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 61

2 One who has another or others under his immediate control, a lord paramount or employer of slaves, vassals, domestic servants, workmen, or laborers, etc., in *law*, specifically, one who has in his own right and by virtue of contract a legal personal authority over the services of another, such other being called his servant The important distinction between the relation of master and servant and that of principal and agent lies in the fact that a master is liable to third persons for the errors of his servant to a greater degree than principals generally are for the errors of agents or employees over whom such authority does not exist, and in the fact that a servant has not always the same remedy against his master for injuries suffered in the course of employment as one not a servant might have

No man euer throue by suing his Lord or *Master*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 99

It fares not by fathers as by *masters* it doeth fare,
For a foolish father may get a wise sonne,
But of a foolish *master* it haps very rare
Is bread a wise seruant where euer he wonne
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 203

Our *master* and mistris seeks you
Shak, As you Like it, v 1 66

3 One charged with the care, direction, oversight, or control of some office, business, undertaking, or department as, *Master* of the Rolls, a ship-, harbor-, or dock-*master*, *master* of the revels, ceremonies, etc —**4** One who has the power of controlling or using at pleasure, an owner or proprietor, a disposer

Nor that I am more better
Than Prospero, *master* of a full poor cell
Shak, Tempest, I 2 20

He who is not *master* of himself and his own passions cannot be a proper master of another
Steele, Spectator, No 137

5. A chief, a principal, head, or leader

Maystur in mageste, maker of Alle,
Endles and on, euer to last!
Now, god, of thi grace graunt me thi helpe
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1

Some food we had, and some fresh water, that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo,
Out of his charity (who being then appointed
Master of this design) did give us
Shak, Tempest, I 2 163

6 A man eminently or perfectly skilled in something, as an occupation, art, science, or pursuit, one who has disposing or controlling power of any kind by virtue of natural or acquired ability, a proficient, an adept as, a *master* of language, or of the violin; a *master* in art

Few men make themselves *Masters* of the things they write or speak *Selden*, Table-Talk, p 66

Heard Sigr Francisco on the harpsichord, esteem'd one of the most excellent *masters* in Europe on that instrument.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec 2, 1674

I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished *master*
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

7. A title of address, formerly in use, corresponding to *magister* (which see) Abbreviated *M.* *Master* is now changed to *mister* in ordinary speech, and used in its unchanged form only before the name of a boy, or by a servile dependent to a superior, or sometimes (especially in irony) by a superior to an inferior, as in the second quotation See *mister*[1]

The Pharisees answered, saying, *Master*, we would see a sign from thee Mat. xii 38.

Master doctor, have you brought those drugs?
Shak, Cymbeline, I. v 4

In the city of Glocester *M* Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends, amongst the rest, *M* Bird, of the queenes chappell, visited *M* Woodcock of the colledge So *Master* Woodcock like a woodcock bit his lip
Tarlton, Jests (1611). (*Halliwell*)

8. A young gentleman; a boy of the better class.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants.
Swift, Directions to Servants.

9. A title of dignity or office. (*a*) A degree conferred by colleges and universities as, *master* of arts (*b*) [*cap.*] In Scotland, the title of the eldest son of a viscount or baron as, the *Master* of Lovat (heir of Lord or Baron Lovat)

Master of Ravenswood, a title which he still retained, though forfeiture had attached to that of his father
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ii

(*c*) The title of the head of some societies or corporations as, the grand *master* of the Knights of Malta, the *master* of Balliol College, the *master* of a lodge of freemasons (*d*) *Eccles.*, a title applied to certain residentiaries in a minster as, *master* of the lady chapel, etc

10†. In the game of bowls, the jack

At bowles every one craues to kisse the *master*
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p 60 (*Davies*)

11 A husband [Low, Eng.]

"I'm a watching for my *master*" "Do you mean your husband?" said I "Yes, miss, my *master*"
Dickens, Bleak House, viii

Grand master, the title of the head of military orders of knighthood, as the Hospitalers, the Templars, and the Teutonic Knights The title is also given to the head of the fraternity of freemasons for the time being

Wottest thou that Lucas de Beaumanoir, the chief of their Order, and whom they [the Templars] term *Grand Master*, is now himself at Templestowe?
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv

Great master† See *great* —**Master attendant.** See *attendant* —**Master in chancery**, in England, formerly, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer of the court of chancery —**Master in lunacy** See *lunacy* —**Master of Arts**, an academical degree granted by a college or other authorized body, on the successful completion of a certain course of study or in recognition of professional merit Commonly abbreviated to *A M* or *M A* —**Master of ceremonies.** See *ceremony* —**Master of or in glomery**† See *glomery* —**Master of song**, in England, in the sixteenth century, the title of the music teacher to the Chapel Royal —**Master of the church**, in *Eng eccles hist*, one of the body of learned clergy who sat as advisers of the bishops in synods —**Master of the faculties**, the principal officer of the Court of Faculties (which see, under *faculty*) —**Master of the horse** (*a*) [Latin *magister equitum*, commander of the cavalry] In *Rom hist*, an official appointed by the dictator to act as his chief subordinate He discharged the duties of the dictator during the latter's absence (*b*) An equerry, specifically, the third great officer in the British court He has the management of all the royal stables and hired horses, with authority over all the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, etc In state cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign

He is in attendance on me, the noble Earl of Sussex a *master of horse* *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv

Master of the household, an officer employed under the treasurer of the British royal household to survey accounts —**Master of the mint** See *mint*[1] —**Master of the ordnance**, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery of Great Britain —**Master of the robes** See *robe* —**Master of the Rolls**, one of the judges of the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, the keeper of the rolls of all patents and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery He ranks next after the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and above the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas —**Master of the Sentences** (*Magister Sententiarum*), a title given to the celebrated Peter Lombard Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century from his great work "Sententiarum Libri Quatuor," or "The Four Books of Sentences" (commonly called "The Sentences") illustrative of doctrines of the churches in sentences or passages taken from the fathers —**Master of the song**†, an instructor of choristers a choir master —**Master of the Temple**, the preacher of the Temple Church in London He holds his office by appointment of the crown, without episcopal induction —**Master's mate**, formerly, in the United States navy, a junior officer whose duty it was to assist the master See *mate*[1] —**Masters of the schools**, in the University of Oxford, England, the conductors of the first examination ('responsions') of the three that candidates for the degree of B A are required to pass —**Passed master**, one who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies or societies as the freemasons, etc., hence, figuratively one who has ripe experience in his particular craft or business Often written *past master* —**The little masters** (*a*) Certain German engravers of the sixteenth century so called from the smallness of their prints (*b*) See the quotation

In this [the batters'] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (alias sweaters), who were called *Little Masters* *English Guilds* (E E T S), Int, p clxxviii

The Master, a specific designation of Christ as head of the church and supreme guide of his followers —**The old masters**, a title given collectively to the eminent painters of the Renaissance and earlier, particularly to the Italian painters of this period —**To be meat for one's master.** See *meat*[1]

II. *a* Having or exercising mastery; directing or controlling; chief; principal; leading, as, a *master* mechanic or mariner; a *master* builder or printer; a *master* hand in trade.

The *master* temple of al the toune
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1016.

The choice and *master* spirits of this age
Shak, J C, III 1. 168

This later version of a most sublime tragedy has the fire and vigor of a *master* hand
Stedman, Victorian Poets, pp 121-2.

Master builder. (*a*) A chief builder, a director of building, an architect

As a wise *masterbuilder*, I have laid the foundation
1 Cor iii 10

(*b*) One who employs workmen in building —**Master chord**, in *music*, the chord of the dominant —**Master fugue**, in *music*, a fugue without episodes one in which either subject or answer is continuously heard, or one in which only the most difficult contrapuntal methods are used —**Master mariner, mason**, etc See *mariner*, etc —**Master mind**, the chief mind, a predominant intellect, a master spirit.—**Master note** Same as *leading note* See *leading*[1] —**Master passion**, a predominant passion as, ambition was his *master passion* —**Master spirit**, a predominant mind, a master mind

A good book is the precious life blood of a *master spirit*, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life *Milton*, Areopagitica

Master workman (*a*) A workman in charge, or one who is master of his craft (*b*) [*caps.*] The chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor [U S]

master[1] (mȧs'tėr), *v* [= D. *meesteren* = MLG. *mēsteren*, *meisteren* = OHG *meisterōn*, *meistrōn*, MHG G *meistern* = Sw *mastra* = Dan *mestre*, master, from the noun] **I** *trans* **1** To become the master of, subject to one's will, control, or authority, conquer, overpower, subdue

Every one can *master* a grief but he that has it.
Shak, Much Ado, iii. 2. 28

Kings nor authority can *master* fate
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v 3

2. To make one's self master of, overcome the difficulties of, learn so as to be able to apply or use as, to *master* a science

That art of plain living, which moralists in all ages have prized so much, was *mastered* completely by Wordsworth
J R Seeley, Nat Religion, p 97

3 To control as master or owner, possess, have power over

So then he hath it [gold] when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be *master'd* by his young
Shak, Lucrece, l. 863

The Hurons would follow our trail, and *master* our scalps before we had got a dozen miles
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxv

4† To hold the position or relation of master to, be a master to

Rather father thee than *master* thee
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2. 395

5 In a technical use, to season or age

A slight change in the quality of the sumac, something different in the "ageing" or *mastering* of the logwood, and other causes, put works almost to a stand still
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p 86.

II. *intrans* To be skilful, excel [Rare]

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill
B Jonson, Underwoods. (*Latham.*)

master[2] (mȧs'tėr), *n* [< *mast*[1] + *-er*[1]] A vessel with (a specified number of) masts in composition as, a three-*master*

master-at-arms (mas'ter-at-ärmz'), *n.* In a man-of-war, a petty officer of the first class; the chief police officer of the ship, whose duties are to take charge of all prisoners, and to keep order on the berth-deck His assistants are called *ship's corporals*

masterdom (mȧs'tėr-dum), *n* [< ME *masterdom* (= OHG *meistartuom*, *meistarduom*, MHG. *meistertuom*, G *meistherthum*), < *master*[1] + *-dom*] Power of control; dominion, mastery

Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*
Shak, Macbeth, I 5 71

masterful (mȧs'ter-ful), *a* [< ME *masterfull*, *masterful*, < *master*[1] + *-ful*] **1.** Having the character or qualities of a master, capable of mastery; controlling, imperious, domineering

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "chek mat!"
For eyther they ben ful of jalousie,
Or *masterful*, or loven novelrye
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 756.

How *masterful* loue is in youthe!
Gower, Conf Amant, iii

Such parents are invaluable boons to an ambitious, energetic, and *masterful* child *The Century*, XXVIII 126

2 Expressing or indicating mastery; exhibiting force or power as, a *masterful* manner or command —**Masterful beggar**, formerly, in *Scots law*, a beggar who took by force or by putting the household in fear, a sorner

masterfully (mas'ter-ful-i), *adv* In a masterful or imperious manner.

masterfulness (mȧs'tėr-fûl-nes), *n* The quality of being masterful, imperious, or domineering

masterhood (mȧs'tėr-hûd), *n* [< *master*[1] + *-hood*] The state of being a master, a condition of mastery; mastership.

I would accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv

master-joint (más'tėr-joint), *n* In *geol.*, the most marked or best-defined system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected Many rocks are traversed by two systems of joints nearly at right angles with each other, one of these is frequently decidedly better defined than the other, and any joint of this system would be designated as a master joint If there are two well developed systems of joints and an other which is less so, the former would both be included under the designation of *master joints*

master-key (más'tėr-kē), *n* **1.** A key which opens (masters) many locks so differently constructed that the key proper to each will open none of the others

A very *Master-Key* to every Body's strong Box
Congreve, Way of the World, iii

2 Figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties, a guide to the solution of many questions or doubts

The discernment of characters is the *master key* of human policy *Goldsmith*, Phanor

masterless (más'tėr-les), *a* [< ME *masterles*, < *master*[1] + *-less*] **1** Not having a master, uncontrolled or unprotected by a master In England in early times, a masterless man—that is, one who could not prove either that he was a freeman or that he was under the control of a master—was beyond the pale of the law, and could legally be treated as a vagabond, or consigned to a master, or even put to death Negroes were subject to similar conditions in the southern United States during the existence of slavery

A *masterless* man? He had better not to speak to me, unless he is in love with gaol and gallows
Kingsley, Westward Ho, vii

In English society of a far later time we find "*masterless* men" to be a name of thieves, beggars, and peace breakers
F Pollock, Land Laws, p 80

2. Free from mastery or ownership, liberated from or not subject to a master; having unrestrained liberty.

Ther sholde ye se stedes and horse renne *masterles*, their reynes trailynge vndir fote, wher of the sadeles were all blody of knyghtes that ther ynne hadde be slayn
Merlin (E E T S), ii 211

What mean these *masterless* and gory swords?
Shak, R and J, v 3 142.

3. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable, beyond control

Such vast heath fires are lighted up that they often get to a *masterless* head *Gilbert White*

masterlessness (más'tėr-les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being masterless or without a master, unrestramedness *Hare.*

masterliness (mas'tėr-li-nes), *n* The condition or quality of being masterly, masterly ability or skill

master-lode (mas'tėr-lōd), *n* Same as *champion lode* (which see, under *lode*[1])

masterly (más'tėr-li), *a* [= D *meesterlyk* = MLG *mēsterlik* = OHG *meistarlih*, MHG *meisterlīch*, G *meisterlich* = Sw *mästerlig* = Dan *mesterlig*, as *master*[1] + *-ly*[1]] **1** Pertaining to or characteristic of a master, characteristic of one who is master of his art or subject

But when action or persons are to be described, . how bold, how *masterly* are the strokes of Virgil!
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis

2. Acting like a master, imperious; domineering, masterful [Rare]

masterly (más'tėr-li), *adv* [= D *meesterlyk* = MLG *mesterlike* = OHG *meistarlīhho*, MHG *meisterlīche*, G *meisterlich*, as *master*[1] + *-ly*[2]] In a masterly manner, with the skill or ability of a master

Masterly done
The very life seems warm upon her lip
Shak, W T, v 3 66

masterous†, mastrous† (más'tėr-us, -trus), *a* [Formerly also *maistrous*, < *master*[1] + *-ous*] Characteristic of a master, masterly, skilful

Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings interlin'd with barbarous Latin to illumin a period, to wreath an Enthymema with *maistrous* dexterity?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

masterpiece (más'ter-pēs), *n* **1** A work or performance of a master; a piece of work of surpassing excellence; any performance or production superior to others of its kind, whether by the same person or by others

Here we must rest this is our *master piece*,
We cannot think to go beyond this
B Jonson, Volpone, v 1

At an earlier period they had studied the *master pieces* of ancient genius *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2†. Chief excellence or talent

There is no *master piece* in art like policy
Beau. and Fl, Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*
Clarendon, Great Rebellion

master-prize† (más'tėr-priz), *n* A masterly or commanding stroke, a move, stroke, or game worthy of a master hand or mind

She hath play'd her *master-prize*, a rare one
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii 4

There is some notable *masterprize* of roguery
This drum strikes up for
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii 1

mastership (más'tėr-ship), *n.* [= OFries *masterskip*, *mesterskip* = D *meesterschap* = MLG *mēsterschop* = OHG *meisterscaft*, MHG. G. *meisterschaft* = Sw *mästerskap* = Dan *mesterskab*, as *master*[1] + *-ship*.] **1** The state or office of a master, a master's position or rank as, the *mastership* of a school, or of a vessel

Yet these conscientious Men wanted not boldness to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept, Collegiate *Masterships* in the Universities.
Milton, Hist. England, iii

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two the one, power or command, the other, propriety or *mastership* *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I ix § 1

2. Masterly skill or capacity, superiority; mastery

That, when the sea was calm all boats alike
Show'd *mastership* in floating *Shak*, Cor, iv 1 7

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, i

3†. A chief work, a masterpiece

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of Heaven in face and mind
Dryden, Pal and Arc, ii 318.

4† In address, *your mastership*, like *your lordship*, etc Sometimes contracted to *mashup*

How now, Signior Launce! what news with *your mastership*? *Shak*, T G of V, iii 1 280

Save *your mastership*!
Do you know us, sir?
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii 1

master-sinew (más'tėr-sin'ū), *n* In *farriery*, the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, which is inserted into the hock It corresponds to the tendon of Achilles in man

mastersinger (más'ter-sing''ėr), *n.* [Tr of MHG *meistersinger*, G. *meistersinger* (G also *meistersanger*), < *meister*, master, + *singer*, singer] One of a class of German poets and musicians, chiefly peasants and artisans, who began to form guilds or societies for the cultivation of their art in the fourteenth century Nuremberg was their principal seat, and Hans Sachs, a shoemaker of that place, was the most celebrated of them, but societies were founded in all the principal cities, many of which were maintained till the seventeenth century, while that of Ulm continued in existence till 1839

Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes,
Walked of yore the *Mastersingers*, chanting rude poetic strains *Longfellow*, Nuremberg

master-spring (más'tėr-spring), *n* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine

master-stroke (más'tėr-strōk), *n* **1** A masterly achievement, a wonderfully clever or successful action

How oft, amazed and ravished, you have seen
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master strokes* in each mechanick part
Sir R Blackmore

2 In *art*, an important or capital line

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly that, through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance
Waller, Poems, ii, Pref

Paul should himself direct me I would trace
His *master strokes*, and draw from his design
Cowper, Task, ii 398

master-touch (más'tėr-tuch), *n* The touch or finish of a master

I have here only mentioned some *master touches* of this admirable piece *Tatler*, No 156

master-wheel (más'tėr-hwēl), *n* The main or chief wheel in a machine; specifically, a wheel which acts as a driver or imparts motion to other parts, as the large cog-wheel of a horse-power

masterwork (más'tėr-wėrk), *n* [= MLG *mēsterwerk* = G *meisterwerk* = Sw. *mästerverk* = Dan *mesterværk*, as *master*[1] + *work*.] Principal performance; masterpiece, chef-d'œuvre

Yet let me touch one point of this great act,
That famous siege, the *master work* of all
Daniel, Death of the Erle of Devonshire

Here by degrees his *master-work* arose
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii 19

masterwort (más'tėr-wėrt), *n.* [A tr. of *Imperatoria* sense variously explained] A name of several umbelliferous plants. (*a*) Properly, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, a native of central Europe, formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb Its root is an aromatic stimulant. (*b*) An American plant, *Heracleum lanatum*. Its root has stimulant and carminative properties (*c*) *Archangelica atropurpurea*, an infusion of which is sometimes used in flatulent colic—**Dwarf masterwort**, *Hacquetia Epipactis*—**Great black masterwort**, *Astrantia major*—**Small black masterwort**, *Astrantia minor*—**Wild** or **English masterwort**. Same as *herb-gerard*.

mastery (más'tėr-i), *n* [< ME. *mastry*, *maystry*, *maistrie*, *meystry*, < OF. *maistrie* (= Sp *maestría* = Pg *mestria* = It *maestria*), mastery, < *maistre*, master. see *master*[1], *n*] **1.** The state of being a master, power of command or control; rule; dominion, sway.

A monk ther was, a fair for the *maistrie*
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l. 165.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for *mastery* *Milton*, P L, ii. 899

Their *mastery* of the sea gave them along every coast a secure basis of operations
J. R Green, Conquest of England, iii.

2 Ascendancy in war or in competition; the upper hand, superiority; preeminence

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*
Ex. xxxii 18

Riding of this steed, brother Bredbeddle,
The *mastery* belongs to me
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I 242)

3. Expert knowledge or skill, power of using or exercising; dexterity as, the *mastery* of an art or science

The 16 medicyn agens the feuere pestilenciale, and the *maistre* to cure it
Book of Quante Essence (ed Furnivall), p 23

O, had I now your manner, *maystry*, might,
How would I draw! *B Jonson*, Poet to the Painter

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages *Tillotson.*

4 Masterly attainment; the gaining of mastership

Now I wole teche zou the *maistrie* of departynge of gold fro siluir whanne thei be meyngid togidere
Book of Quante Essence (ed Furnivall) p 9

A science whose *mastery* demands a whole life of laborious diligence *Story*, Misc Writings, p 340

5† A contest for superiority *Holland*

He would often times run, leap, and prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers
Knolles, Hist Turks (1603) (*Nares*)

The youth of the several wards and parishes contend in other *masteries* and pastimes *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan, 1646

6†. A masterly operation or act, a triumph of skill

Taketh good heed, ye shul wel seen at ye,
That I wol doon a *maistrie* er I go
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 49

No *maystry* is it to get a friend, but for to keepe him long *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 91

7† The finding of the magisterium or philosopher's stone; also, the stone itself

I am the lord of the philosopher's stone,
I am the master of the *mastery*
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 1

mastful (mast'ful), *a* [< *mast*[2] + *-ful*] Abounding with mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest-trees

masthead (mast'hed), *n* **1** The top or head of the mast of a ship or vessel, technically, the top or head of the lower mast, but by extension the highest point of the mast Thus, a sailor may be sent to the masthead (the top of the lower mast) as a lookout-man, or for punishment to carry the colors at the masthead is to carry them at the highest point of the mast

2 One who is stationed at the masthead as, the sundown *masthead*

masthead (mast'hed), *v t* [< *masthead*, *n*] **1** To raise to the masthead; place or display at the masthead

In a minute the flag, jack down, was *mastheaded*, and fluttering its fair folds upon the breeze
W C Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvii

2 To punish, as a sailor, by sending to the masthead (the top of one of the lower masts) for a certain or an indefinite time

The next morning I was regularly *mastheaded*
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv (*Davies*)

mast-hoop (mast'hōp), *n* A wooden or iron hoop on a mast

mast-house, masting-house (mast'-, mas'ting-hous), *n* A large roofed building in which masts are made or prepared for use

mastic (mas'tik), *n* and *a* [Also *mastich*, formerly also *mastick*, < ME *mastik* = D *mastik*, < F *mastic* = Pr *mastic*, *mastec* = Sp obs. *máscics* (usually *almaciga*, < Ar. *al-mastake*) = Pg. *mastique* = It *mastice*, *mastico* (= G *mastix*, < LL. ML. *mastix*), < L *mastiche*, also *mastice*, LL. *mastichum* and *mastix*, < Gr. μαστίχη, mastic, so called because used as in the East as chewing-gum, <

μαστιζειν, chew; cf. μάσταξ, the mouth (see *mastax*, *mustache*), < μασᾶσθαι, chew. Hence ult. *masticate*.] I. *n*. 1. A resinous substance obtained from the common mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*, a small tree about 12 feet high, native in the countries around the Mediterranean. The commercial article is derived principally from the Levant, and especially from the island of Chios. The greater part is obtained from artificial incisions in the bark of the tree. It comes in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. About 90 per cent. of mastic is dissolved in alcohol, the residue constituting the substance masticin. Its solution in turpentine constitutes a varnish much used in painting in oil. In the East mastic is chewed by the women.

2. A similar resin yielded by some other plant. Algerian or Barbary mastic is afforded by *Pistacia Terebinthus* (*P. Atlantica*), a tree of the same region as *P. Lentiscus*. In India a mastic is obtained from *P. Khinjuk* and *P. Cabulica*. At the Cape of Good Hope a shrubby composite plant, *Euryops speciosissimus*, called *resin bush*, yields a gum which serves as mastic. The Peruvian mastic tree is *Schinus molle*, the West Indian is *Bursera gummifera*, a lofty tree from all parts of which a resinous gum exudes.

3. A mastic-tree.

> A line of sandy hills, covered with thickets of myrtle and *mastic*, shut off the view of the plain and meadows.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 43.

4. A distilled liquor, most commonly obtained from grapes or grape-skins after the wine is pressed, flavored with the gum mastic and sometimes with anise or fennel, becoming opaline when mixed with water, much drunk in Turkey, Greece, and the islands. The best is made in Chios.—5. A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. It is composed of finely ground oölitic limestone mixed with sand and litharge, and is used with a considerable portion of linseed oil. It sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.—**Asphaltic mastic**. Same as *asphalt*, 2.—**Bituminous mastic**. See *bituminous cement*, under *bituminous*.

II. *a*. Adhesive, as or with gum or mastic.

> Gellia wore a velvet *mastick* patch.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, vi. 1.

masticable (mas'ti-ka-bl), *a*. [< *mastic(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being chewed; susceptible of mastication.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *masticated*, ppr. *masticating*. [< LL. *masticatus*, pp. of *masticare*, chew (> It. *masticare* = Sp. *masticar*, obs. *mastigar* = Pg. *mastigar* = OF. *maschier*, F. *mâcher*, chew), orig. chew mastic (not from the ancient and rare Gr. μαστιχᾶν, gnash the teeth, which is, however, remotely related), < *mastiche*, *mastice*, mastic: see *mastic*, *n*.] 1. To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; chew: as, to *masticate* food.

> Now I eat my meals with pain,
> Averse to *masticate* the grain.
> *Cotton*, Fables, vi.

2. To prepare for use by cutting or kneading, as with a masticator.

> Mr. Hancock . . . had a cylinder made of *masticated* rubber, of a convenient size. *Ure*, Dict., I. 693.

mastication (mas-ti-kā'shon), *n*. [= F. *mastication* = Sp. *masticacion* = Pg. *mastigação* = It. *masticazione*, < ML. **masticatio(n-)*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] 1. The act of chewing; the process of triturating food with the teeth; manducation.—2. The process of tearing to pieces or kneading, as india-rubber, by means of the masticator.—**Muscles of mastication**, the muscles specially concerned in the act of chewing, being those by whose action the lower jaw is moved upward and sidewise. They constitute a special group of muscles, deriving their innervation from the motor filaments of the trigeminus nerve. In man these muscles are the temporalis, masseter, and external and internal pterygoid.

masticator (mas'ti-kā-tor), *n*. [= Sp. *masticador*, a horse's bit, = Pg. *mastigador* = It. *masticatore*, masticator, < NL. *masticator*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] One who or that which masticates or chews. Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of mincing machine for cutting up meat for aged persons or others unable to chew properly. (*b*) A machine used in purifying india-rubber or gutta-percha, consisting of a shaft set with strong teeth and revolving in a case in which the material to be purified is placed. (*c*) In *entom.*, sometimes used for the organs of the mouth employed in mastication—the maxillæ and mandibles. *Kirby*.

masticatory (mas'ti-kā-tō-ri), *a*. and *n*. [= F. *masticatoire* = Pr. *mastigatori* = Sp. It. *masticatorio*, < NL. **masticatorius*, < LL. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*, *masticator*.] I. *a*. Relating or pertaining to mastication; used in or effected by chewing: as, the *masticatory* apparatus or process.—**Masticatory mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth provided with well-developed mandibles and maxillæ, as in *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*. Also called *mandibulate mouth*.—**Masticatory sac** or **stomach**, a stomach which serves for the trituration and comminution of food by a process analogous to chewing, as the muscular gizzard of a bird, with its dense, tough, and sometimes bony epithelial lining, or the highly chitinized stomach of a crustacean, with its elaborate set of tooth-like processes.

II. *n*.; pl. *masticatories* (-riz). A substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

> The root [of the cocoanut palm] is used as a *masticatory*.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 464.

mastic-cement (mas'tik-sē-ment"), *n*. Same as *mastic*, 5.

mastic-cloth (mas'tik-klôth), *n*. A kind of canvas made for needlework.

mastich, mastiche, *n*. See *mastic*.

mastic-herb (mas'tik-ėrb), *n*. A low shrubby plant, *Thymus mastichina*, having a strong agreeable smell, like mastic. It grows in Spain.

masticic (mas-tis'ik), *a*. [< *mastic* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mastic.

masticin (mas'ti-sin), *n*. [= F. *masticine* = It. *masticino*, as *mastic* + *-in*².] A substance ($C_{10}H_{31}O_2$) which remains undissolved on dissolving mastic in alcohol. It amounts to about a tenth of the mastic employed, and has while moist all the characters of caoutchouc, but becomes brittle when dried.

mastick†, *n*. and *a*. I. *n*. An obsolete spelling of *mastic*.

II. *a*. [Appar. an attrib. use of *mastic* with ref. to *masticate*.] Masticatory: only in the following passage, where modern editions have *mastiff*.

> When rank Thersites opes his *mastick* jaws,
> We shall hear music, wit, and oracle.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 73.

Masticophis (mas-tik'ō-fis), *n*. [NL., prop. **Mastigophis*, < Gr. μάστιξ, a whip, scourge, + ὄφις, a serpent, snake.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, established by Baird and Girard in 1853, the whip-snakes. The type is the coachwhip snake, *M. flagelliformis*, a very slender species with smooth scales, found in the southern United States, and others are described.

masticot¹, *n*. An erroneous form of *massicot*.

masticot²†, *n*. Mastic.

mastic-tree (mas'tik-trē), *n*. [< ME. *mastictree*.] 1. A tree which yields mastic, especially *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic*, 1 and 2.

> The benes hardde of *mastic tree* wol serve Ysowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. A valuable tree of Florida and the West Indies, *Sideroxylon Mastichodendron*. The wood is very hard and heavy, strong, and close-grained. It resists the attacks of teredo, and is largely used in ship- and boat-building. It bears a plum-like fruit, of a pleasant subacid flavor, eagerly eaten by animals.

masticurous (mas-ti-kū'rus), *a*. [Also *mastichurous*, prop. **mastiguorous*, < Gr. μάστιξ, a whip, scourge, + οὐρά, the tail.] Having a whip-like tail, as the ray.

mastiff (mas'tif), *n*. [The associated forms (in E. and F.) are of 3 types: (*a*) *mastiff*, formerly also *mastive*, < ME. *mastyf*, *mestif*, a mastiff, < OF. *mestif*, F. *métif*, of mixed breed, mongrel (*chien mestif*, a mongrel dog), < ML. **mixtivus*, **mistivus*, mixed; (*b*) early mod. E. *masty*, < ME. *mastis*, a mongrel, < OF. *mestis*, F. *métis* (= Pr. *mestis* = Sp. *mestizo* = Pg. *mestiço* = It. *mestizzo*), of a mixed breed, mongrel, < ML. **mixticius*, **misticius*, mixed; (*c*) **mastin* (**mestin*, > Sc. *messin*), < OF. *mastin*, F. *mâtin* = Pr. *mastin* (cf. Sp. *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*, ML. *mastinus*, all appar. < OF.), a mastiff, < ML. **mixtinus*, **mistinus*, mixed, all three types (ML. **mixticius*, *misticius*, **mistinus*) < L. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mixed, pp. of *miscere*, mix: see *mix*¹. For the form *mast-*, ult. < L. *mist-*, cf. *mastlin*², *maslin*². This etym. is the only one that satisfactorily explains the various forms involved. Skeat, following Scheler and Diez, supposes *mastiff* to be lit. 'a house-dog,' the ML. type *mastinus* being in this view contracted (after Rom.) from **masnatinus*, ult. **mansionatinus* (sc. *canis*), < *masnata*, ult. **mansionata* (OF. *mesnee*, *maisnee*, etc.), household, family (see *many*², *meiny*). Minsheu (1625) similarly explains it as "q. *maison tenant*, i. *domum tenens*, keeping the house."] A variety of dog of considerable antiquity. A true bred mastiff is of large size, and very stoutly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. This animal is capable of great attachment, and is valuable as a watch-dog.

> In olde time was an usage to norysshe grete *mastyuus* and sare bytynge dogges in the lytell houses upon the walls, that by them shulde be knowen the comynge of theyre enemyes. *Caxton*, Fayt of Armes, ii. 158.

> As savage bull, whom the fierce *mastives* bait. *Spenser*.

mastiff-bat (mas'tif-bat), *n*. A molossoid or bulldog-bat, a member of the *Molossinæ*: so called from its physiognomy. See *Molossinæ*.

Mastigamœba (mas"ti-ga-mē'bä), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge, + ἀμοιβή, change, alternation: see *amœba*.] A remarkable genus of flagellate infusorians, combining the pseudopods of an amœba with a long terminal flagellum. The genus illustrates a group of infusorians which have been called *Rhizoflagellata*. A species is named *M. aspersa*.

Mastigamœbidæ (mas"ti-ga-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mastigamœba* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Mastigamœba*.

mastigium (mas-tij'i-um), *n*.; pl. *mastigia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip.] In *entom.*, one of the prominent organs on the posterior extremity of a very few lepidopterous larvæ, from which threadlike processes can be thrust, as in the European *Harpyia vinula*. The caterpillars lash their sides with these threads to repel the attacks of ichneumon parasites.

Mastigophora (mas-ti-gof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mastigophorus*: see *mastigophorous*.] Same as *Flagellata*.—**Mastigophora trichosomata**. Same as *Cilioflagellata*.

mastigophore (mas'ti-gō-fōr), *n*. [< *Mastigophora*.] A flagellate infusorian; any member of the *Mastigophora*.

mastigophoric (mas"ti-gō-for'ik), *a*. [< *mastigophore* + *-ic*.] Same as *mastigophorous*, 1. *T. L. Peacock*, Headlong Hall, vi.

mastigophorous (mas-ti-gof'ō-rus), *a*. [< Gr. μαστιγοφόρος, bearing a whip, < μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Carrying a whip, scourge, or wand. *S. Smith*.—2. In *zoöl.*, flagellate, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*.

mastigopod (mas'ti-gō-pod), *a*. and *n*. [< NL. *mastigopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a*. Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Mastigopoda*.

II. *n*. A member of the *Mastigopoda*.

Mastigopoda (mas-ti-gop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *mastigopus*: see *mastigopod*.] All those *Protozoa* which possess cilia or flagella; the two infusorial classes *Ciliata* and *Flagellata*. *Huxley*.

mastigopodous (mas-ti-gop'ō-dus), *a*. [As *mastigopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *mastigopod*.

mastigure (mas'ti-gūr), *n*. [< NL. *Mastigurus*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*: as, the spine-footed *mastigure*, *Uromastix spinipes*.

Mastigurus (mas-ti-gū'rus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, + οὐρά, a tail.] Same as *Uromastix*. *Fleming*.

mastilyon†, *n*. Same as *maslin*².

masting-house (mast'ing-hous), *n*. See *mast-house*.

mastis†, *n*. A Middle English form of *masty*².

mastitis (mas-tī'tis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μαστός, the breast, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mammary gland. Also called *mammitis*.

mastive†, *n*. An obsolete form of *mastiff*. *Minsheu*; *Cotgrave*.

mastless¹ (mast'les), *a*. [< *mast*¹ + *-less*.] Having no mast: as, a *mastless* vessel.

mastless² (mast'les), *a*. [< *mast*² + *-less*.] Bearing or producing no mast: as, a *mastless* beech.

> A crown of *mastless* oak adorned her head.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

mastlin¹†, *n*. See *maslin*¹.

mastlin²†, *n*. See *maslin*².

mastman (mast'man), *n*.; pl. *mastmen* (-men). A seaman stationed at a mast in a man-of-war to keep the ropes clear and in order. In the British service, formerly called *captain of the mast*.

mastoccipital (mas-tok-sip'i-tal), *a*. [< *masto(id)* + *occipital*.] Common to the mastoid and the occipital bone: as, the *mastoccipital* suture. Also *masto-occipital*.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n*. [NL., so called with ref. to the mammillary processes on the molar teeth, < Gr. μαστός, breast (mammilla), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. An extinct proboscidean quadruped of the family *Elephantidæ* and subfamily *Mastodontinæ*. Several genera and rather numerous species have been discovered in Tertiary deposits of most parts of the world, in some cases associated with those of the mammoth. One of the largest and best known of these is the American *Mastodon giganteus*, which survived to a late Pleistocene period. A specimen nearly perfect was found in Missouri in 1840; it is now in the British museum, and its dimensions are: extreme length 20 feet 2 inches, height 9 feet 6½ inches, cranium, length 3½ feet, width 2 feet 11 inches, tusks, extreme length 7 feet 2 inches, circumference at base 27 inches. See cut on following page.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Mastodontinæ*, formerly held to include all the mastodons,

now restricted to those of the tetralophodont series, such as *M. americanus* of Europe

mastodont (mas'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *mastodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having teeth like a mastodon: tubercular, as a mastodon's tooth

II. *n.* A mastodon

mastodontic (mas-to-don'tik), *a.* [< *mastodont* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a mastodon, resembling a mastodon, of mammoth size: as, *mastodontic* dimensions. *Everett.*

Mastodontinæ (mas'tō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mastodon* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Elephantidæ* typified by the genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from *Elephantinæ* by the character of the molar teeth. mastodons. The ridges of the molars increase in number by one or more on the successive teeth, and have more or fewer mammilliform



Mastodon. (*Mastodon giganteus.*)

Skeleton discovered at Cohoes, New York, 1866; now in the State Museum of Natural History, Albany.

tubercles, while the intervening valleys have little or no cement. Three genera are now recognized, called *Trilophodon*, *Tetralophodon*, and *Pentalophodon* by Falconer, the second of these terms being a synonym of *Mastodon* proper, and the first being the same as *Petracauldon* of Godman.

mastodontine (mas-to-don'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mastodontinæ* or distinguished from *elephantine* in a technical sense.

mastodynia (mas-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the mammary gland

mastoid (mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μαστοειδής*, like the breast, < *μαστός*, the breast, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Teat-like, shaped like a nipple: specifically applied in anatomy to a part or process of the temporal bone, from its shape in man. See below. — **Mastoid artery**, a small branch of the posterior auricular artery, also, a small branch of the occipital artery which enters the mastoid foramen. — **Mastoid cells**, a number of irregular spaces or cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, communicating with one another and with the cavity of the tympanum. **Mastoid foramen.** See *foramen*. — **Mastoid muscle**, the sternocleidomastoideus. **Mastoid process** of the temporal bone, the mastoid. See cuts 1 and 2 under *skull*.

II. *n.* 1 The mastoid part or process of the temporal bone. In adult man, a conical nipple-like bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear, to which the sternocleidomastoid, trachelomastoid, digastric, and other muscles are attached, and which is grooved for the passage of the occipital artery. It is not a distinct element of the compound temporal bone having no independent center of ossification, but is merely an outgrowth of the petrosal bone, forming with this the petromastoid. It is scarcely recognizable in infants. The interior is excavated by the numerous mastoid cells.

2. A distinct bone of the skull of some of the lower vertebrates, regarded by Owen as homologous with the mammalian mastoid

mastoidea, *n.* Plural of *mastoideum*

mastoideal (mas-toi'dē-al), *a.* [< *mastoideus* + *-al.*] Same as *mastoid*

mastoidean (mas-toi'dē-an), *a.* [< *mastoideus* + *-an.*] Same as *mastoid*

mastoidei, *n.* Plural of *mastoideus*

mastoideum (mas-toi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *mastoidea* (-ä). [NL., neut. see *mastoideus*.] The mastoid, more fully called *os mastoideum*

mastoideus (mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *mastoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *εἶδος*, form.] The sternocleidomastoideus

mastoiditis (mas-toi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *mastoideus* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the mastoid

mastoidohumeral (mas-toi-dō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< *mastoid* + *humeral.*] Connecting the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the humerus: as, the *mastoidohumeral* muscle of some animals

mastological (mas-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *mastology* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *mammalogical*

mastologist (mas-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *mastology* + *-ist.*] Same as *mammalogist*

mastology (mas-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *mammalogy*

masto-occipital (mas'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Same as *mastooccipital.*

mastoparietal (mas'tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *masto(id)* + *parietal.*] Common to the mastoid and the parietal bone: as, the *mastoparietal* suture

mastopathy (mas-top'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the mammary gland

mastotheca (mas-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *mastothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, the breast, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca.*] A cutaneous pouch or fold of the skin in which the nipples of mammary glands are situated, as the marsupium or pouch of the marsupial mammals

mastotympanic (mas'tō-tim-pan'ik), *n.* [< *masto(id)* + *tympanum* + *-ic.*] A bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature. *R. Owen.*

Mastozoa (mas-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μαστός*, breast, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Mammals, the class of *Mammalia*. *De Blainville.*

mast-pocket (mast'pok"et), *n.* A heavy casting under a wrecking-car, supported by a derrick truss-rod, serving as a socket for the mast of a derrick to hold it upright. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

mastress†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mistress*

mast-rope (mast'rōp), *n.* A rope used for sending a topmast or topgallantmast up or down

mastroust, *a.* See *masterous*

mast-tree (mast'trē), *n.* 1 One of the trees which produce mast, specifically, the cork-tree. — 2 In India, a tall tree, *Polyalthia* (*Guatteria*) *longifolia*, handsome and much planted along avenues: so named doubtless from its erect habit, its wood being useless

masturbate (mas'tėr-bāt), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *masturbated*, ppr. *masturbating*. [< L. *masturbatus*, pp. of *masturbari*, practise masturbation.] To commit self-abuse

masturbation (mas-tėr-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *masturbation* = Sp. *masturbacion*, < NL. *masturbatio(n-)*, < L. *masturbari*: see *masturbate.*] Self-defilement, onanism

masturbational (mas-tėr-bā'shon-al), *a.* [< *masturbation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or caused by masturbation

masturbator (mas'tėr-bā-tor), *n.* One who masturbates

masturbatory (mas'ter-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *masturbate* + *-ory.*] Concerned with the practice of masturbation

masty[1] (mas'ti), *a.* [< ME. *masty*, < *mast*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of mast, or the fruit of the oak, beech, etc

> Ye *masty* swyne, ye ydel wreches
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1777

masty[2]† (mas'ti), *n.* [< ME. *mastis*, a mongrel, < OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mongrel: see *mastiff.*] The ME. form seems to have been taken as a plural, whence the later assumed singular *masty.*] Same as *mastiff*

> Not a *masty* upon the castle walls but shall bark too
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iv. 1
>
> The true bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
> Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper* (1663). (*Nares.*)

masuel† (mas-u-el'), *n.* [< OF. *massuelle*, *masuele*, *maquele*, a mace, < *masse*, *mace*, a mace: see *mace*[1].] A war-mace. Also spelled *massuelle*

masulah-boat, *n.* See *masoola-boat*

mat[1] (mat), *n.* [< ME. *matte*, < AS. *meatta* = D. *mat* = LG. *matte* = OHG. *matta*, MHG. *matte*, *matze*, G. *matte* = Sw. *matta* = Dan. *matte* = W. *mat* = Ir. *mata* = It. *matta* (= OF., with change of initial *m* to *n* (as also in *napkin*, *napery*, as compared with *map*), *nate*, F. *natte*, > MLG. *natte* = ME. *natte*, *natt*, *nat*), < L. *matta* (ML. *natta*), a mat.] **1.** An article plaited or woven of more or less coarse material, as rushes, straw, coir, rope, twine, or thick woolen yarn, of various sizes and shapes according to the use to which it is to be put. Mats are especially used for covering or protecting floors as door mats for wiping the shoes upon, etc. A similar but usually lighter material used as packing, for covering floors or passages, etc., is called *matting*. The skin of an animal with thick hair or wool is sometimes used as a mat, and articles serving as door mats, and so called, are also made of india rubber, and even of thin upright strips of steel. Table-mats are thin sheets or plates of straw or the like to set hot dishes upon. In Japan very thick soft mats, consisting of a wooden frame measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, covered with straw matting and backed with closely packed drawn straws, are used for flooring, resting on posts, and on these the people sit, eat, and sleep. In China and other Asiatic countries portable mats of about the same size are used for beds, and are commonly carried for that purpose in traveling.

> Nevtheles ther com to vs Jacobyns and other feynyd Cristen Peple of Sondry Sectis, that browght to vs *mattes* for our mony to lye upon
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24
>
> The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall

2. A web of rope-yarn used on ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, etc. — **3**† Matting, woven rushes or straw.

> I defy thee,
> Thou mock made man of *mat!* charge home, sirrah!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

4 A structure of interwoven withes, weeds, brush, or the like, or of fascines, fastened with ropes and wires, used as a revetment on riverbanks, etc., a mattress. — **5** A sack made of matting, such as are used to contain coffee or to cover tea-chests, specifically, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee

> The annual receipts of coffee landed at the warehouses in Brooklyn amount to about 2,500,000 *mats*
> *Evening Post*, June 13, 1888

6 Anything closely set, dense, and thick: as, a *mat* of hair, a *mat* of weeds. — **7** A piece of thick paper, cardboard, or other material placed for protection or ornament immediately under the glass in a picture-frame, with enough of the central part cut out for the proper display of the picture (usually a drawing, engraving, or photograph). — **8** In *lace-making*, the solid or closely worked surface, as distinguished from the more open part

mat[1] (mat), *v.* pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting*. [< *mat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1 To cover or overlay with mats or matting

> Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air
> *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense

2 To make like a mat, cause to resemble a mat, twist together, interweave like a mat; entangle: as, *matted* hair

> The bank, with daffadillis a dight,
> With grass like sleave was *matted*
> *Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia
>
> The fibers are *matted* as wool is in a hat
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, I. 4
>
> His locks were tangled and his shaggy beard
> *Matted* with filth, in all things else a Greek
> *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

II. *intrans.* To grow thick together, become interwoven like a mat

mat[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *matte*[2]

mat[3] (mat), *a.* and *n.* [Also *matt*, cf. F. *matte*, n., < G. *matt*, dull, dim, dead (*matt-gold*, dead gold, *matt-blau*, pale blue, *matt-bunzen*, a burnisher, etc.), = E. *matte*[2], ME. *mat*, *mat*, faint, dull, etc.: see *matte*[2]. The word *mat*[3] taken in artistic use from G., seems to be confused in part with *mat*[1], *n.*, paper or cardboard with a more or less dulled or roughened surface used to protect or set off a picture: see *mat*[1], *n.*, 7.] **I.** *a.* Having a dull or dead surface, unpolished; lusterless: as, *mat* gold, *mat* silver

> Most kinds of varnish that will dry "bright" under ordinary circumstances will become *matt* if subjected to a chill, or to the action of damp during the drying
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 297

II. *n.* **1** A dull or dead surface, without luster, produced in metals, as gold or silver, by special tools. — **2.** [< *mat*[3], *v.*] An implement by which a mat surface is produced, as in gold or silver

> A very coarse *mat* is used in representing velvet drapery
> *Society of Arts Rep.*, I. 323

mat[3] (mat), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *matted*, ppr. *matting*. [< *mat*[3], *a.*] To produce a rough or unpolished surface on (metal), whether by means of a mat or by engraving with a sharp tool. — **To mat in**, to produce a roughened surface ground in metal work

matachin†, **matachine**† (mat-a-chēn'), *n.* [Also *mattachin*, = F. *matassins*, < Sp. *matachin*, < Ar. *motawajjihin*, maskers, pl. of *motawajjih*, masked, < *wajh*, face.] A participant in an old comic dance performed by maskers in mock-military guise, originally with sword and buckler, and later with a wooden sword or some other sham weapon, also, the dance itself, and the kind of mask or domino worn in it. The dance became a mere display of tumbling or acrobatic feats

> *Lod.* We have brought you a mask
> *Flam.* A *matachin*? it seems, by your drawn swords
> *Webster*, White Devil. (*Nares.*)

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia.

It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions
Douce, Illus of Shakspere, II 435 (*Nares*)

To dance a matachin, to fight a duel with swords

I'd *dance a matachin* with you
Should make you sweat your best blood for 't
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v 1

We may thereby perchance
Ere many springs, compelled be *to dance*
Another *Matachin*
Wither, Speculum Speculativum (1660), p 26

mataco (mat'a-kō), *n* [S Amer] A small three-banded armadillo, the apar or apara, *Dasypus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus* Also *matacho*, *mataco* See cut under *apar*

matador (mat-a-dōr'), *n* [< Sp *matador* (< L *mactator*), a slayer, < *matar*, kill, < L *mactare*, kill, sacrifice: see *mactation*, *mactator*] 1 A killer, specifically, the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights He carries in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left the *muleta*, a small stick with a piece of scarlet silk attached, with which, after the animal has been sufficiently tormented by the picadors and banderilleros, he draws its attention to himself, and then kills it by plunging his sword into its neck Also written *matadore*

In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd,
But all afoot, the light limb'd *Matadore*
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds
Byron, Childe Harold, i 74

2 One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille These three are the ace of clubs the ace of spades, and the two of trumps should clubs or spades be trumps or the seven of trumps should hearts or diamonds be trumps

Now move to war her sable *Matadores*
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors
Pope, R of the L, iii 47

3 In the game of solo, the spadella, manilla, or basta (which three are known as the *higher matadors*), and, if these are all obtained by one side, any one of all lower cards held in uninterrupted sequence in one hand the latter are known as *lower matadors*

matæology, *n* See *mateology*

matafund (mat'a-fund), *n* [< ML *matafunda*, appar < Sp *matar*, kill (see *matador*), + L *funda*, a sling] Same as *matafunda*

matafunda (mat-a-fun'da), *n*. [ML see *matafund*] An old military engine which threw stones by means of a sling *Grose*

That murderous sling,
The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone
Fled fierce *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii

matagasset, *n* [Also *mattagesse*, *mattagess*, < F (Savoyard) *matagasse*, a shrike, lit 'kill-magpie,' < *mate* (= Sp Pg *matar*, < L *mactare*), kill, + *agasse*, *agace*, a magpie] The great gray shrike or butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius excubitor*

Though the *matagasse* bee a hawke of none account or price, neyther with us in any use
Book of Falconrie or Hawkinge (London, 1611)

matai (mat'ī), *n* [Native name] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, *Podocarpus spicata*, with a pale or reddish soft durable wood

matamata (mat-a-mat'a), *n* [S Amer] 1 A pleurodirous tortoise of the genus *Chelys*, *C fimbriata* or *matamata* Its brown carapace is covered with pyramidal eminences, and its body is curiously flattened It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil See cut under *Chelyidæ*

2. [*cap.*] [NL] A genus of such turtles, a synonym of *Chelys* *Merrem*, 1828.

matapi (mat'a-pi), *n* [S Amer] A pliable basket used in South America and the West Indies for extracting the poisonous juice from the manioc-root The basket is first compressed so as to increase its diameter, it is then filled with the grated manioc and hung up with a weight attached to the lower end As its diameter decreases under the tension the juice flows out through the interstices

mat-boat (mat'bōt), *n* In *hydraul engin.*, a frame of ways resting on scows, on which mat for revetment is made, and from which it is launched into position to prevent scour on a river-bank or elsewhere. *E H. Knight.* Also called *matting-boat*

mat-braid (mat'brād), *n* A thick braid, solid and closely woven, used for trimming, for the binding of heavy garments, and the like

match[1] (mach), *n*. [< ME *matche*, *metche*, *macche*, *mache*, *meeche*, *meche*, < AS *gemæca*, a companion, a secondary form of *gemaca*, a companion, whence E. *make*, and by corruption *mate*: see *make*[2], *mate*[1]] 1. A companion or fellow, a person or thing considered in comparison with another, one of a pair, or of a possible pair, as a married or marriageable man or woman, a competitor, or an agreeing or harmonizing object.

So with marschal at her [their] mete meuseked thay were,
& vch mon with his *mach* made hym at ese
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 124

Search out a *match*
Within our kingdom, where and when thou wilt,
And I will pay thy dowry
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 5

Didn't I refuse Sir Tivy Terrier, who every body said would have been a better *match!*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii 1

2 A person or thing that is equal to or on equal terms with another in any respect, one fit or qualified to mate or cope with another, a peer as, I am no *match* for you in argument

The all seeing sun
Ne'er saw her *match* since first the world begun
Shak, R and J, i 2, 98.

Hannibal, a conqueror all his life, met with his *match*, and was subdued at last *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 172.

Dryden then betook himself to a weapon at which he was not likely to find his *match* *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vii

3 A pair, a couple, two persons, things, or sets mated or suited to each other as, the horses are an exact *match* in height, color, or gait —**4** A mating or pairing, a coupling, a joining of two persons, things, or sets for any purpose specifically —(*a*) A joining in marriage, a marriage engagement

I would effect
The *match* between Sir Thurio and my daughter
Shak, T G of V, iii 2 23

(*b*) An engagement for a contest or game, the contest or game itself as, a *match* at billiards, a shooting *match*, the terms of a *match*

A felle fight and a fuerse fell hom betwene,
But vnmete [unequal] was the *Macche* at the mene tyme
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1324

Ferrers his tabard with rich verry spread,
Well known in many a warlike *match* before
Drayton, Barons Wars, ii.

When a *match* at foot ball is made, two parties, each containing an equal number of competitors, take the field, and stand between two goals
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes p 108

Hence —**5†** An agreement or engagement in general, a bargain

When he first bought her [the ship], I thinke he had made a saving *match* if he had then stuck her, and never set her forth
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 308

Queen Katherin she a *match* did make,
As plainly doth appear
For three hundred tun of good red wine,
And three [hundred] tun of beere
Robin Hoods Chase (Child's Ballads, V 321)

It is a *match*, Sir, I will not fail you God willing to be at Amwell Hill to morrow morning before sunrising
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 56

A set match†, an intrigue or conspiracy

Lest they should think this *a set match* betwixt the brethren *Bp Hall* Aaron's Consec

Consolation match See *consolation* —**Grinning-match.** See *grin*[1]

match[1] (mach), *v* [< ME *matchen*, *macchen*, match from the noun] **I.** *trans* **1** To mate or couple, bring together in association or cooperation, join in action, comparison, contest, or competition as, they are well *matched*, to *match* coins in gaming, to *match* cruelty with cunning

Ector met hym with mayn, *macchit* hym so harde,
That he gird to the ground & the gost past
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8215

Then [came] the reign of a queen *matched* with a foreigner *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 131

Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air
Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l 36

He is *matched* to trot, and is continually breaking into a gallop *De Quincey*, Rhetoric

2 To join suitably or conformably, bring into agreement; make harmonious or correspondent as, a pair of *matched* horses, to *match* the parts of a machine

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength
Roscommon, On Poetry

So well was *match'd* the tartan screen
With heath bell dark and brackens green
Scott L of the L, iii 31

3 To be a match for, be able to compete with, equal as, no one can *match* him in his specialty.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness
Shak, W T, v 3 72

Our waking conceptions do not *match* the fancies of our sleeps *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, ii 11

A king's palace in France or England would not *match* the home of a Foscari in Venice, in beautiful and luxurious appointments. *D G Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

4. To furnish or show a match, counterpart, or competitor for, find or provide something to agree or harmonize with as, to *match* combatants for any contest, to *match* a jewel or a ribbon

At Hubins the Eye-maker, I saw Drawers full of all sorts of Eyes, admirable for the contrivance, to *match* with great exactness any Iris whatsoever This being a case where mismatching is intolerable
Luster, Journey to Paris, p 144

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct *South*

To match colors See *color*

II. *intrans* **1†** To contend

Thus *macchat* those men till the merke night
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 9679

2 To form a union, become joined or mated, as in marriage.

Against her friend's minds, she *matched* with an ancient man who had neither honesty nor ability, and one whom she had no affection unto
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 190

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep
Dryden Spanish Friar

3 To be of corresponding size, figure, or quality, tally, suit, harmonize, correspond as, these colors do not *match* — **To match,** correspond, suiting, or harmonizing in style, color, or any other respect

The landlord in drab breeches and boots with tops to *match*
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxiii

match[2] (mach), *n* [< ME *macche*, < OF *mesche*, *meesche*, F *mèche*, the wick of a candle, a match to fire a gun, = It *mecca*, *meca* = Sp Pg *mecha* = It. *miccia*, a match, < ML *mixa*, **myxa*, *myxus*, L *myxus*, m, a wick, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozle, < Gr *μύξα*, the nozle of a lamp, a nostril, mucus, akin to L *mucus*, mucus see *mucus*] **1†** The wick of a lamp or candle

Of a torche
The blase beo blowen out, 3ut brenneth the weke,
Withouten lye and lyght, lith [remaineth] fuyr in the *mecche*
Piers Plowman (C), xx 179

Of the grapes which this Palma Christi or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent wicks or *matches* for lamps and candles *Holland*, tr of Pliny, xxiii 4

2 In general, anything that takes fire readily either from a spark or by friction, and is used for retaining, conveying, and communicating fire formerly, hemp flax, cotton, or tow dipped in sulphur course paper saturated with nitre, a species of dry wood called touchwood, etc, were in common use as matches and for military purposes a slow burning cord was used (See *match cord*, *match lock*, *match tub*) Early in the nineteenth century an improvement was introduced in the form of a thin slip of wood tipped with sulphur or other combustible matter, which ignited when brought into contact with phosphorus contained in a box or vial All other domestic devices of the kind however were superseded by the friction match, which was introduced about 1830 See *locofoco*, *lucifer*, *congreve*, *vesuvian*, *fusee*, and *vesta*

Giving a trifle for oyl, about midnight we departed, having here met with good store of company, such as were allowed travelling with their *matches* light, and prepared to receive all onsets *Sandys*, Travailes, p 90

3 In a special sense, a slow-match having the form of a line or cord of indefinite length. See *match-cord*

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker
Boyle, Works, I 20

The soldiers tied their links of *match* about their middle *Millan*, in Grose's Milit. Antiquities, I 160

4† A match-lock musket

A great many they were of goodly well proportioned fellowes, as grim as Dluds, yet the very sight of cocking our *matches*, and being to let fly, a few wordes caused them to leaue their bowes and arrowes to our guard
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 211

Chemical match, a sort of friction match first manufactured at Vienna, tipped with sulphur, and having the end covered with a compound of sugar and chlorate of potash, colored with vermilion, and made adhesive with glue For ignition it was dipped into a vial containing sulphuric acid Also called *dip splint* —**Incendiary match.** See *incendiary* —**Quick-match,** a match made with threads of cotton or with cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whisky, then soaked in a paste of mealed powder and gummed spirits, and afterward strewed with mealed powder It burns at the rate of a yard in 13 seconds, and is used to prime heavy mortars, etc —**Safety-match,** a kind of match which will not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface, as the side of a box, containing the phosphorus or other necessary part of the combustible composition —**Slow-match,** a match made to burn very slowly as at the rate of 4 or 5 inches an hour, and used for blasting purposes, artillery, etc, and formerly for fitting the matchlock —**To prime a match,** to render it easily ignitible by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder made into a sort of paste

match[2] (mach), *v t* [< *match*[2], *n*] To purify, as a vessel, by burning a match or matches in it *Imp Dict*

matchable (mach'a-bl), *a* [< *match*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being matched, suitable for matching, corresponding in quality, character, or appearance

> To tell my forces, *matchable* to none,
> Were but lost labour, that few would beleeve
> *Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l 89

> The Treasury and Library of the Emperor [of Æthiopia], neyther of which is thought to be *matchable* in the world
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 678

> Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores
> *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat Hist of the Earth

matchableness (mach'a-bl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being matchable *B Jonson*

match-board (mach'bōrd), *n* In *carp*, a board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, to enter the corresponding groove and receive the corresponding tongue of the boards to be placed in contiguity with it Such boards are always planed smooth on one or both faces Also called *matched board*

> The walls consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and *matchboard*
> *Medical News*, LII 670

match-boarding (mach'bōr"ding), *n* A wall-lining constructed of match-boards Also called *matched boarding* When the boards used are beaded on the outer face along the edge in which is the groove, the lining is properly called *matched and beaded boarding*

match-box (mach'boks), *n* 1 A box for holding matches —2. *Milit*, same as *match-pipe*

match-cloth† (mach'kloth), *n* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, probably so called as resembling in texture the fur skins originally used for match coats

match-coat† (mach'kōt), *n* A large loose coat formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins matched and sewed together, and afterward of match-cloth

> The proper Indian *match coat* which is made of skins, dressed with the fur on, sewed together The Duffield *match coat*, bought of the English
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii ¶ 3

match-cord (mach'kôrd), *n* A kind of slow-match carried by musketeers of the sixteenth century for firing their matchlocks, having the form of a stout cord and carried loose in the hand or hooked to the belt or bandoleer It was lighted at one or both ends when carried into action

matcher (mach'ėr), *n* One who matches

matcher-head (mach'ėr-hed), *n* In *wood-working*, the cutter-head of a planing-machine or a tonguing-and-grooving machine

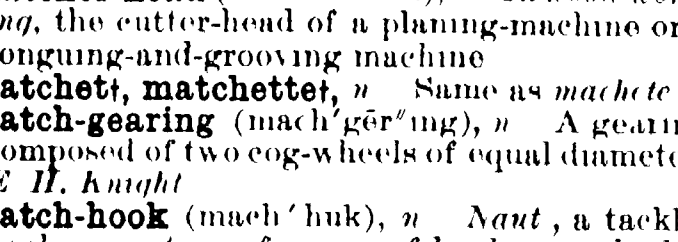
matchet†, **matchette**†, *n* Same as *machete*

match-gearing (mach'gēr"ing), *n* A gearing composed of two cog-wheels of equal diameter *E H. Knight*

match-hook (mach'hůk), *n* *Naut*, a tackle-hook consisting of a pair of hooks or a double hook shutting together so that each part serves as a mousing for the other

matching-machine (mach'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A molding-machine for cutting the tongues and grooves in the edges of match-boards

match-joint (mach'joint), *n* The joining of



Boards joined by Match Joints

match-boards, by tongue and groove See *match-board*, *match-plane*

matchless (mach'les), *a* [< *match*[1] + *-less*] 1 Having no match or equal, peerless; unrivaled as, *matchless* impudence; *matchless* charms

> Warring in heaven against heaven's *matchless* King
> *Milton*, P L, iv 41

> Her look composed, and steady eye,
> Bespoke a *matchless* constancy
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii 21

2† Not matched, not paired, hence, unshared, having no partner

> Als as she double spake so heard she double,
> With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort
> *Spenser*, F Q, IV i 28

=**Syn. 1** Unparalleled incomparable, inimitable

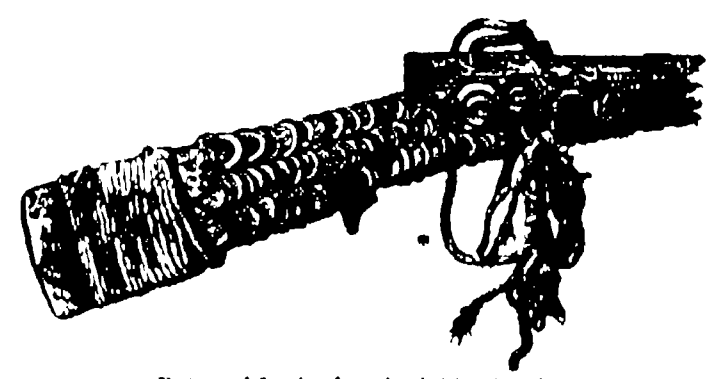
matchlessly (mach'les-li), *adv* In a matchless manner, so as not to be equaled

matchlessness (mach'les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being matchless, peerlessness

match-line (mach'līn), *n* Same as *match-cord*

match-lock (mach'lok), *n* The earliest form of musket-lock, constructed so as to be fired by means of a match in the form of a cord

matchlock (mach'lok), *n* A musket furnished with a match-lock; a gun fired by means of a



Butt and Lock of an Arab Matchlock

lighted match Matchlocks were used in England till near the end of the seventeenth century, when they were superseded by flintlocks

> Down from his cottage wall he caught
> The *matchlock*, hotly tried
> At Prestonpans and Marston moor,
> By fiery Ireton s side *Whittier*, The Exiles

> A soldier with his *matchlock*, bow, and shield
> *R H Stoddard*, Guests of the State

matchlockman (mach'lok-man), *n*, pl *matchlockmen* (-men). A soldier armed with a matchlock

matchly (mach'li), *a* [< *match*[1] + *-ly*[1]] Exactly alike *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

match-maker[1] (mach'mā"kėr), *n* [< *match*[1], *n*, + *maker*] One who plans or brings about marriages; especially, one who officiously or obtrusively engages in promoting a match or matches

match-maker[2] (mach'mā"kėr), *n* [< *match*[2], *n*, + *maker*] One who makes matches for burning

match-making (mach'mā"king), *n* [< *match*[1], *n*, + *making*, *n*] The act or practice of setting one's self to bring about marriages

match-making (mach'mā"king), *a* [< *match*[1], *n*, + *making*, *ppr*.] Tending to make matches, active in bringing about marriages

> Mingled with these groups were three or four *match-making* mammas
> *Dickens*

match-pipe (mach'pīp), *n* A metal tube carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks, to protect the lighted match and to screen its light from the enemy

match-plane (mach'plān), *n*. Either of two planes used to prepare boards for being joined by grooving and tonguing, one plane, called the *plow*, being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue See *match-board*

match-plate (mach'plāt), *n* In *founding*, a plate to the opposite sides of which are fastened correspondingly the two halves of a pattern, and which is then placed between the two sides of a flask and rammed up from both sides The plate holds the pattern in position until the sand is consolidated the flask is then opened and the match plate removed when, upon closing the flask again, the two parts of the matrix come together

match-play (mach'plā), *n* [< *match*[2], *n*, + *play*, *n*] In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes lost or won on either side

match-pot (mach'pot), *n* A small vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches, specifically, such a vessel attached to a larger one, as to a lamp or vase

match-rifling (mach'rī"fling), *n*. In *gun-making*, any one of various methods of rifling guns by which they are specially adapted to long-range shooting in shooting-matches See *rifle*, *rifling*, and *shooting-range*

> The Metford *match rifling* is very expensive to produce, and once obtained requires great care to preserve it from rust and scratches
> *W W Greener*, The Gun, p 146

match-safe (mach'sāf), *n*. A vessel of incombustible material for holding friction-matches

match-staff (mach'stȧf), *n* A staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match

match-terms (mach'tėrmz), *n. pl* A corresponding pair of terms of two ratios, two antecedents or two consequents

> Each couple of them which so agree and match together in like sirname or qualitie are properly to be called *match termes* or genderlike termes, for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents
> *T Hills*, Arithmetic (1600), viii

match-tub (mach'tub), *n* In old war-vessels, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which were fixed lighted slow-matches ready for use, and containing water to extinguish sparks that might fall from the matches

match-wheel (mach'hwēl), *n*. A cog-wheel made to fit into or work with another *E H. Knight*

match-wood (mach'wůd), *n* 1. Wood in any form, whether in logs, scantlings, or boards, adapted to and designed for use in the manufacture of matches.—2. Wood which has been sawn, or sawn and split, to the proper size for matches —3. As a figure of speech, wood which has been broken or splintered into very fine pieces

> The timber framed wagons have been smashed to *match-wood*
> *The Engineer*, LXV 278

mate[1] (māt), *n* [< ME *mate* (= OD *maet*, D *maat* = MLG *māt*, *mate* = G *maat* = Sw. Dan. *mat*), a companion, a var (due in part, esp in the naut. use, to the D form) of *make*[2] see *make*[2], and cf. *match*[1]] 1 A familiar associate or companion, one who is associated with another or others in habitual intercourse or action, a fellow; a comrade often used as the second element in a compound, as in play*mate*, school*mate*, ship*mate*

> Therefore a-shoar, *Mates*, let our Anchor fall
> Heer blowes no Winde, heer are we Welcom all
> *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, i 7

> Why how now, friends! what saucy *mates* are you
> That know nor duty nor civility? *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii 9

> 'Ere, Bill! I worn't a speaking to you, marm, I were a speaking to my *mate* *Norris*, Matrimony, xxxi

2. An equal, a match.

> Your pride is yet no *mate* for mine
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

3. One of a pair, one who or that which corresponds to or is joined with another in a pair, one of a pair of mated persons or animals, male and female, or of matched things, one of two fellows as, a conjugal *mate* or partner; these shoes are not *mates*

> There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her *mate*
> Isa xxxiv 15

> Mary took another *mate*,
> But Dora lived unmarried till her death
> *Tennyson*, Dora

4 A ship's officer whose duty it is to oversee the execution of the orders of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior In a merchant ship the mate takes command of the ship in the absence of the captain or commanding officer Large ships have a first, second third, and sometimes a fourth mate

> The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late,
> Who half so merry now as master and his *mate*?
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii 426

> Now *mate* is blind and captain lame,
> And half the crew are sick or dead
> *Tennyson*, The Voyage

5 In the United States navy, an officer of the line not in the line of promotion —**Boatswain's mate** See *boatswain* —**Carpenter's mate** See *carpenter* —**Gunner's mate** See *gunner* —**Inkhorn mate**† See *inkhorn* —**Jersey mates** (in humorous allusion to New Jersey), a pair of horses not matched in size or color Also called *Jersey match* and *Jersey team* [U S]—**Master's mate** See *master*[1]

mate[1] (māt), *v*, pret. and pp *mated*, ppr *mating* [< *mate*[1], *n* Cf *match*[1], *v*] I *trans* 1 To join or match as a mate or as mates, as in marriage or other union

> The hind that would be *mated* by the lion
> Must die for love *Shak*, All's Well, i 1 102.

> Know you not what fate awaits you,
> Or to whom the future *mates* you?
> *Bret Harte*, An Arctic Vision

> Do women never think of anything but *mating* people who happen to be thrown together?
> *C D Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p 73

2. To match one's self with or against, vie or cope with [Rare]

> Tall ash, and taller oak, that *mates* the skies
> *Dryden*, tr of Virgil's Georgics, ii 93

II. *intrans* To be joined in companionship, form a union; pair as, to *mate* with one's like, birds *mate* in spring

mate[2]† (māt), *a* [< ME. *mate*, *maat*, *mat*, < OF *mat* = Pr *mat* = Sp Pg *mate*, confounded, dull, = It *matto*, fond, mad, = D. *mat* = MLG. *mat* = MHG *mat*, G *matt* = Sw. *matt* = Dan *mat*, confounded, confused, dejected, dull, < ML. *mattus*, confounded, confused, dull (also checkmated ?), < Pers (> Turk) *māt*, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving checkmate, *shāhmāt*, checkmate, lit the king is dead. see *checkmate* Cf *mate*[3] Cf also *mat*[3], < G *matt*, dull, dim] 1. Enfeebled, fatigued; spent.

> What of here hard heizing & of the hote weder,
> Meliors was al *mat*, sche ne mizt no further
> *William of Palerne* (E. E T S), l 2441

> Now thei ben moche at the werse, for thei ben wery and *mate* for trauaile.
> *Merlin* (E. E T S.), iii. 396.

2. Confounded, daunted, dismayed, dejected, cast down

Him thoughte that his herte wolde breke,
Whan he saugh hem so pitous and *so maat*
That whilom weren of so greet estaat
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 93.

That nyght logged Amaunt and his men by a launde side in the wode, and were full *mate* and pensif for her kyn and frendes. *Merlin* (E E T S), II 359

3 Overthrown; fallen, slain

O Golias, unmesurable of lengthe,
How myghte David make thee so *mat!*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 837

And wexeth anone so feeble and *mate*
Gower, Conf Amant, vi

mate[2] (māt), *v* [< ME *maten*, < OF *mater* = Sp Pg *matar* = It *mattare* = D *matten* (in *afmatten*) = G *matten* = Sw *matta* = Dan *matte*, mate, from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To defeat, daunt, confound, stupefy [Obsolete or archaic]

fyve hundrith fully of there fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
And mony mo were there marred, & *mated* with fire
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 9541

Luc What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
Ant S Not mad, but *mated*, how, I do not know
Shak, C of E, III 2. 54

Theod I think she is taller than yourself
Leoc Why, let her!
It is not that shall *mate* me
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii 2

Twenty years of depression and continual failure *mated* the spirits of the cavaliers *Hallam*

II. *intrans* To be confounded

mate[3] (māt), *n* [< ME *mate*, in *checkmate* see *checkmate*] In *chess*, the state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it, the player whose king is so placed losing the game.

At the chesse with me she gan to play
Ther with Fortune sclde "chek here!"
And "*Mate!*" in the myd point of the chekkere
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 660

Although I had a check,
To gene the *mate* is hard
Surrey, To the Ladie that Scorned her Louer

Like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir *Bacon* Boldness

Fool's mate, a mode of checkmate in which the tyro, moving first, is mated by his opponent's second move

Scholar's mate, a simple mode of checkmate, sometimes practised on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro in four moves

A simple trip, akin to *scholar's mate* at chess
H Kingsley

Smothered mate, a form of mate in which the king is so surrounded by his own men as to be unable to move, and the mate is given by a knight

mate[3] (māt), *v t*, pret and pp *mated*, ppr *mating* [< ME *maten*, < OF and F *mater* (= Pr *matar* = It *mattare*), checkmate, < *mat*, checkmated see *mate*[2]] To checkmate

mate[4], **maté** (mat'a), *n* [Sp, prop *yerba de mate* *yerba*, herb, *de*, of, *mate*, a vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves are infused] A species of holly, *Ilex Paraguayensis*, also, its prepared leaves, or the tea-like beverage made from them The mate is a small tree or is reduced to a bush by the cutting of its branches for their leaves It is found wild on the river banks of Paraguay and in the neighboring mountainous districts of Brazil, and is cultivated in plantations The leaves are prepared by roasting and pulverizing Boiling water is poured over them to form the tea, which is imbibed through a tube, commonly without addition sometimes with sugar or lemon It is an aromatic beverage, whose general effects are those of tea and coffee It is considered very refreshing in fatigue, and is consumed by miners and other heavy laborers Its use, once adopted, is very difficult to abandon Also called *Brazil* or *Paraguay tea*, *Jesuits' tea*, and *yerba*

matelassé (mat-las'ā), *a* and *n* [F, pp of *matelasser*, cover with a mattress, < *matelas*, a mattress see *mattress*] **I.** *a* Having a raised pattern the surface of which looks as if quilted said of fine textiles, especially silk Matelassé silks have usually a rich flowered pattern, and are of one color, the pattern showing only by its slight relief and different texture

II. *n* A kind of French dress-goods of silk and wool. See I

mateless (māt'les), *a* [< *mate*[1] + *-less*] Having no mate or companion.

Daughter too divine as woman to be noted,
Spouse of only death in *mateless* maidenhood
A C Swinburne, Athens.

matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n* [F, a dish of different sorts of fish, < *matelot*, a sailor, seaman see *matross*] Fish served with a sauce of wine, onions, herbs, and other seasoning. The name is sometimes given to a dish of meat or other viands served with a similar sauce.

matelotte (mat'e-lot), *n*. [F, < *matelot*, a sailor see *matelote*.] An old sailors' dance, in duple rhythm, similar to the hornpipe The dancers wore wooden shoes and had their arms interwined behind their backs

mately (mat'li), *a* In *her*, same as *urdé* as, a cross *mately*.

mateology (mat-ē-ol'ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr. *ματαιολογία*, vain, random talk, < *ματαιολόγος*, talking at random, < *μάταιος*, vain, idle, foolish (> *μαγή*, folly), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] A vain discourse or inquiry Also spelled *mataology* [Rare]

The sapience of our forefathers and the defectiveness of our dictionaries are simultaneously illustrated by the head roll of *mateology* [a list of different kinds of divination] embodied in the extract here following
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 37

mateotechny† (mat"ē-ō-tek'ni), *n* [< Gr. *ματαιος*, vain, + *τεχνη*, art.] Any unprofitable science [Rare]

Such a peevish practice & unnecessarie *Mateotechnie*
Touchstone of Complexions, Pref, p 6 (*Davies*)

mater[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *matter*

mater[2] (mā'tėr), *n*, pl. *matres* (-trēz) [L, = Gr *μητηρ* = E *mother* see *mother*[1].] **1** Mother in certain special uses See *alma mater*, and phrases below — **2** In *anat*, one of two membranes or meninges of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid, and distinguished as *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia* so called from some idea that they produce the brain — **Mater aceti**, mother of vinegar, a fungus or mold plant which appears on the surface of vinegar, forming there a thick leather like coat It belongs to the genus *Mycoderma* — **Mater familias**, the mother of a family

materet, *n* A Middle English form of *matter*.

material (mā-tē'ri-al), *a* and *n* [= F *matériel* = Sp Pg *material* = It *materiale*, < LL *materialis*, of or belonging to matter, < L *materia*, matter see *matter*] **I.** *a* **1** Consisting of matter, of a physical nature, not spiritual as, *material* elements, a *material* body

I saw when at his word the formless mass
This world's *material* mould, came to a heap
Milton, P L, III 709

The motion of the ether communicated to *material* substances throws them into motion It is therefore itself a *material* substance *Tyndall* Light and Electricity, p 124

2 Relating to or connected with matter, concerned with organic nature, affecting corporeal things or interests as, *material* existence or well-being

Even in that *material* civilization which utilitarianism delights to glorify, there is an element which the philosophy of mere enjoyment cannot explain
Lecky, Europ Morals, I 89

Material circumstances will continue to rule political agglomerations *The Nation*, XLII 155

Hence — **3** Corporeal, sensuous, sensual, gross as, *material* delights

These temptations are crasse and *material*, and soondis carnible *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 104

4 Pertaining to the matter or subject, of substantial import or consequence, essential, necessary, important

That were too long their infinite contents
Here to record, ne much *materiall*
Spenser, F Q, II x 74

He [the king of Spain] had done them some *material* good Offices. *Howell*, Letters, I vi 3

How we all came to disregard so *material* a point is inconceivable *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi

A circumstance may be said to be *material* when it bears a visible relation in point of causality to the consequences, immaterial, when it bears no such visible relation
Bentham, Introd to Morals and Legislation, vii 23

She repeated to my friend the singular story she had before told him, without any *material* variation from the detail she had formerly given
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 203

5† Full of matter, or of solid sense and observation

Touch Honesty coupled to beauty is to have honey a sauce to sugar
Jaq A *material* fool! [Aside]
Shak, As you Like it, iii 3 42

Beware of being too *material* when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills, for pre occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech
Bacon, Dispatch (ed 1887)

What thinks *material* Horace of his learning?
B Jonson, Poetaster v 1

Natural and easy as well in her deportment as in her discourse, which was always *materiall*, not trifling
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685

6 In *philos*, consisting in or pertaining to matter in the Aristotelian sense, and not to form, arising from matter of positive fact, and not from logical implication; referring to the object as it exists, and not to distinctions originating in the mind; relating to a word as an object, and not to its meaning All these senses come down from the middle ages, and in them *material* is opposed to *formal* In Cartesian and later writings, *material* often means pertaining to the outward world, as opposed to *spiritual* In the Kantian terminology, *material* means pertaining to or derived from matter in the Kantian sense of that term, namely, that which is contributed to cognition by sense Examples of the many established phrases in which this word occurs are given below

7 In the *law of evidence*, of legal significance in the cause, having such a relation to the question in controversy that it may or ought to have some influence on the determination of the cause See *immaterial issue*, under *issue* — **Material acceptation** or **supposition**, the taking of a spoken or written word as an object of thought — **Material being** See *being* — **Material cause** See *cause*, 1 **Material cognition** See *cognition* — **Material consequence**, a consequence, or premise with conclusion, which is valid that is, of which the conclusion is true whenever the premise is true, but which is so by virtue of a matter of fact, and not by virtue of the logical forms of the premise and conclusion The use of this term originated with Scotus, who further distinguishes between a necessary and a contingent material consequence, according as the premise needed to be supplied to render the consequence a logical syllogism is a necessary or a contingent proposition **Material criterion of truth** See *criterion* — **Material descent**, the passage from a genus to a species which comes under it as a matter of fact, but not by logical necessity — **Material distinction**, the distinction between different individuals of the same species This is an example of a use of the word *material* common with Thomas Aquinas and his followers, which seems to imply that matter is the principle of individuation — **Material fallacy**, a fallacy in which the syllogism satisfies all the rules of formal logic, but where the deception belongs to a class of falsifications of premises Such, for example, are cases where "most" is exaggerated into "all," where we argue *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, etc **Material form**†, in *metaph*, a form depending upon matter, and having no independent existence, which is supposed to be true of every form except the human soul — **Material heresy** See *heresy*, 2 — **Material idea** See *idea* — **Material knowledge** Same as *material cognition* — **Material logic** See *logic* — **Material matter of a proposition**, the subject and predicate opposed to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified by the proposition — **Material mode**, a mode which affects the matter of a proposition opposed to *formal mode*, which affects the form

The *material modes* affect the matter of the enunciation, viz either the subject or the predicate for example, in this enunciation, A good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep, the word bonus or good is the mode of the subject In this, A rhetorician speaks ornately and copiously, ornately and copiously are the modes of the predicate *Burgersdicius*, tr by a Gentleman

Material multitude†, the plurality of a number in which the distinctions which may separate the objects are left out of view It is a Thomist expression — **Material object of a science**, the things of which that science takes cognizance regardless of the point of view from which it considers them Thus, chemistry and mechanics have the same material object that is to say, the whole universe — **Material opposition**, the opposition between terms which are not opposed in form **Material perfection of cognition**, a perfect acquaintance with the facts, as opposed to a logically distinct apprehension of them — **Material principle**, the Aristotelian matter See *matter*, 2 (a) — **Material science**, a science which rests on outward observation, and not on introspection a Cartesian distinction **Material sign**†, a sign which indicates its object, and shows its real existence but does not represent it or exhibit its form a Thomist phrase — **Material substance**, matter in the ordinary sense — **Material supposition** Same as *material acceptation* — **Material truth**, the correspondence of our judgments with their objects opposed to *formal truth*, which is mere logical consistency — **Material unity**†, that which belongs to an individual as such a Thomist term — **Material virtue**†, a power residing in material things *Aquinas*

II. *n* **1** Component or contributory matter or substance, that of or with which any corporeal thing is or may be constituted, made, or done as, the *materials* of the soil or of disintegrated rocks, wool is the *material* of cloth; building- or writing-*materials*, war-*material*

The houses are all built, on the outside of no better a *material* than either Sun burnt Brick or Flemish Wall *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem p 124

The scenery though for ever changing, changes like the pattern of a kaleidoscope, the same *materials* read justed in varying combinations *Froude* Sketches, p 64

2 A constituent principle or element, that which composes or makes a part of anything as, the *material* of one's thoughts, the *materials* of a drama

Concerning the *materials* of seditions
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles

Let none fear that this age, or any coming one, will extirpate the *material* of poetry
Gladstone, Might of Right, p 121

Raw material, unmanufactured material material for fabrication in its natural state, or, with reference to some processes of manufacture, in the partially manufactured state to which it must be brought prior to treatment by those processes Thus wool is the raw material of yarn, and yarn that of cloth iron ore is the raw material of pig iron, and pig iron that of cast iron

The currier and tanner find their whole occupation in converting *raw material* into what may be termed prepared material *J S Mill*

Strength of materials, that power by which any substance as a rod bar beam, chain, or rope, resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing lateral or longitudinal pressure

material† (mā-tē'rī-al), *v t* [< *material*, *n.*] To render material, materialize

I believe that the whole frame of a beast doth perish, and is left in the same state after death as before it was *materialed* unto life *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, § 37

materialisation, materialise. See *materialization*, *materialize*

materialism (mā-tē'rī-al-izm), *n* [First used in E , = F *matérialisme* = Sp Pg It. *materialismo*, as *material* + *-ism*] 1 The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separable from the body —2 The metaphysical doctrine that matter is the only substance, and that matter and its motions constitute the universe See *idealism*, 1

Philosophical *materialism* holds that matter and the motions of matter make up the sum total of existence, and that what we know as psychical phenomena in man and other animals are to be interpreted in an ultimate analysis as simply the peculiar aspect which is assumed by certain enormously complicated motions of matter *J Fiske*, Evolutionist, p 277

3 The doctrine that all phenomena are to be accounted for by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, in connection with certain laws or tendencies toward laws, in nature, Epicureanism —4 Any opinion or tendency that is based upon purely material interests, hence, any low view of life, devotion to material things or interests, neglect of spiritual for physical needs and considerations

Criticism is infested with a cant of *materialism*, which assumes that manual skill and activity is the first merit of all men, and disparages such as say and do not *Emerson*, The Poet

There is a Lower Life, of which the animating principle is secularity, or – in the popular sense of the word – *materialism*. *J R Seeley*, Nat Religion, p 225

materialist (mā-tē'rī-al-ist), *n* and *a* [= F *matérialiste* = Sp Pg It *materialista*, as *material* + *-ist*] **I.** *n* 1 One who holds or advocates any form of metaphysical materialism

He who denies spirit in man or in the universe is a perfect *materialist* *Fleming*, Vocab of Philos

2. One who is absorbed by material interests, one who takes a low, material view of life

Persons who worship nothing but worldly success, who care for nothing but wealth, or fashionable display, or personal celebrity or sensual gratification, are thus loosely called *materialists* *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos , II 493

II. *a* Of or pertaining to materialism, materialistic

The *materialist* view is quite as imperfect as the spiritualist view *G H Lewes*, Hist Philos., II 753

materialistic (mā-tē'rī-a-lis'tik), *a* [< *materialist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by materialism, in any sense of that word

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *material istic* than his physics *Kingsley*

materialistical (mā-tē'rī-a-lis'ti-kal), *a* [< *materialistic* + *-al*] Same as *materialistic*

materiality (mā-tē-ri-al'i-ti), *n* [= F *matérialité* = Sp *materialidad* = Pg *materialidade* = It. *materialità*, < NL **materialita(t-)s*, < LL *materialis*, material see *material*] 1 The state or condition of being material, physical constitution or organization, corporeity as, the old belief in the *materiality* of heat

Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross *materiality* been known
Byrom, I pistle to a Gentleman in the Temple

There has arisen the conception of a deity who, at first human in all things, has been gradually losing human *materiality* *H Spencer*, Univ Prog , p 70

2 A material thing, material substance.

Sufficient is it to remember for the present that the soul is a subtler and more refined *materiality* which is thus endowed with more delicate and refined perceptions than the bodily organs. *W Wallace*, Epicureanism, p 102.

3. Material character, coarseness; grossness

In polygamous families the children cannot avoid suffering from the general debasement and *materiality* of life *S Bowles*, Our New West, p 248

4 The perception of material substance by the mind, that factor in cognition which is recognized as material

It is of more than psychological interest to remark how the primordial factor in *materiality* is thus due to the projection of a subjectively determined reaction to that action of a not self on which sense impressions depend — an action of the not self which, of course, is not known as such till this projection of the subjective reaction has taken place *J Ward*, Encyc Brit , XX 56.

5 The quality of being material, importance; essentiality as, the *materiality* of testimony

Now *materiality* is a relative term applied to the consequences of an act, it bore relation to pain and pleasure applied to the circumstances, it bears relation to the consequences

Bentham, Introd to Morals and Legislation vii 23

materialization (mā-tē'rī-al-ī-zā'shon), *n* [< *materialize* + *-ation*] The act of materializing or of investing with or assuming a material form, change from a spiritual, ideal, or imaginary state to a state of matter, specifically, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form Also spelled *materialisation*

materialize (mā-tē'ri-al-īz), *v* , pret and pp *materialized*, ppr *materializing* [= F *materialiser* = It *materializzare*, as *material* + *-ize*] **I.** *trans* 1 To give a material form or bodily existence to; make physically perceptible, embody in any manner See II

By this means [letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles *Guardian*, No 172

With wonderful art and beauty [Virgil has] *materialized* (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations *Tatler*, No 115

He regarded the suggestion that the letter he described as "*materialized*, or rebitegrated in the air" was an outcome of any concealed apparatus as "grotesquely absurd *R Hodgson*, Proc Soc Psych Research, III 262

2 To give the character of metaphysical materialism to, render materialistic

The *materializing* tendencies of the former system *Milman*, Hist Latin Christianity, viii 5

3 To reduce to a material basis or standard, treat as pertaining only to matter, give a material character to, make material, low, coarse, sensual, etc as, to *materialize* thought, morality, or mythology, to *materialize* one's ideas or enjoyments

II. *intrans* 1 To become material, assume a material form; in recent spiritualistic use, to assume, as a spirit or immaterial entity, a form which is perceptible by the senses, or one that is visible, tangible, and (in the case of supposed spirits) capable of physical exertion

But, setting aside all charlatanry, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence from people who are presumably truthful to the effect that they have actually seen persons and things *materialize*, as the phrase goes, out of nothing *N A Rev*, CXLVI 704

2 To take form or shape; come into perceptible existence, become real as, the project has not yet *materialized* [Colloq]

The ball of the intruders was regarded as a challenge by some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly *materialized* among the bee hives and the althea bushes *M N Murfree*, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains

Also spelled *materialise*

materially (mā-tē'ri-al-i), *adv* 1 With, in, by, or with reference to matter or material things, from a material point of view, physically as, to be well provided *materially*, the state of the country *materially* considered —2 As regards matter or substance, not formally, in itself considered

An ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good. *South.*

3 In a material manner, to an important extent or degree, essentially

It conduced *materially* to the security of good order *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii 2

material-man (mā-tē'ri-al-man'), *n.* One who keeps for sale the materials used in some trade, especially those used by builders

materialness (mā-tē'ri-al-nes), *n* The state or quality of being material; importance, essentiality

materia medica (mā-tē'ri-ä med'i-kä) [ML. NL , medical material *materia*, material, matter, *medica*, fem of *medicus*, medical see *medic*[1], *medical*] 1 Medicinal agencies collectively, the various remedial substances employed in medicine —2 That branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of their nature and modes of action

materiarian† (mā-tē-ri-ā'ri-an), *n* [< LL *materiarius*, believing in the eternity of matter, < L *materia*, matter· see *matter* and *-arian*] A materialist *Cudworth*

materiate† (mā-tē'ri-āt), *a* and *n.* [< L *materiatus*, taken, not as pp of *materiare*, build of wood, but as a mere adj , made of matter, < *materia*, matter· see *material*, *matter.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of matter; material.

Gold, the most ponderous and *materiate* amongst metalles *Bacon*, Nat Hist , § 326.

2 In *metaph* , united with matter; embodied in matter. said of an Aristotelian form.

II. *n.* A material substance; a thing formed of matter

materiation† (mā-tē-ri-ā'shon), *n* [Cf. L *materiatio(n-)*, woodwork, < *materiare*, build of wood, *materiari*, procure wood. see *materiate.*] 1 A selling of timber for building *Bailey*, 1731 —2. In *metaph* , a making real by embodying in matter or visible form

Creation that is, a production of all things out of nothing a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , v 1

materiature (mā-tē'ri-ā-tūr), *n* [< *materiate* + *-ure*] Materialization, the production by the soul of the matter of the body *J H Stirling*

matériel (ma-tā-ri-el'), *n.* [F see *material*, *n*] The assemblage or totality of things used or needed in carrying on any complex business or operation, in distinction from the *personnel*, or body of persons, employed in the same applied more especially to military supplies and equipments, as arms, ammunition, baggage, provisions, horses, wagons, etc

materies (mā-tē'ri-ēz), *n* [L see *matter*] In some technical uses, material a material, a matter or substance composing or peculiar to anything, or considered as an operative or causative agency as, *materies* morbi (something regarded as the immediate cause of disease)

materiousness (mā-tē'ri-us), *a* [< LL. *materiosus*, full of matter (wood?), < L *materia*, matter, wood see *matter*] Same as *material Milton*

maternal (mā-ter'nal), *a* [= F *maternel* = Pr Sp Pg *maternal* = It *materale*, < L *maternus*, of a mother, < *mater*, mother see *mater*[2], *mother*[1]] 1 Pertaining to a mother or to motherhood, proper to a mother, motherly as, *maternal* love or authority, *maternal* pains or cares

Ah, that *maternal* smile!
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture

We smile to see our little ones at play
So grave, so thoughtful, with *maternal* care
Nursing the wisps of rags they call their babes
O W Holmes, Idols

2 Relating to or consisting of mothers; concerning the state of motherhood as, a *maternal* association, a *maternal* hospital —3 Coming from or through a mother, imparted by or connected with one's mother as, a *maternal* inheritance, a *maternal* uncle or cousin, *maternal* ancestry or lineage

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame
Fire shall devour *Gay*, Apotheosis of Hercules

Clive is driven over the downs to Brighton, to his *maternal* aunt there *Thackeray*, Newcomes, v

4 Of or pertaining to the country of one's birth; native, vernacular

English speaking missionaries have planted their *maternal* dialect at scores of important points *G P Marsh*, Lects on Eng Lang , i

= **Syn** *Parental*, etc See *motherly*

maternality (mā-ter-nal'i-ti), *n* [< *maternal* + *-ity*] Motherhood *Bailey*, 1731

maternally (mā-ter'nal-i), *adv* 1 In a maternal or motherly manner —2 Through a mother, or on the maternal side as, they are related *maternally*

maternity (mā-ter'ni-ti), *n* , pl *maternities* (-tiz) [< F *maternité* = Sp *maternidad* = Pg *maternidade* = It *maternità*, < ML *maternita(t-)s*, < L *maternus*, of a mother see *maternal*] 1 The state of being a mother, motherhood

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity* *Parthenea Sacra* (1633), p 47

2 A place for the care of mothers in childbirth; a lying-in ward or hospital. [Rare]

The hospital contains 65 beds, and has also a large extern *maternity* attached *Lancet*, No 3445, p 500

Extern maternity See *extern* – **Maternity hospital.** See *hospital*

mateship (māt'ship), *n* [< *mate*[1] + *-ship*] Fellowship; companionship [Rare.]

I sat among them equally
In fellowship and *mateship* as a child
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii

matfelon†, *n.* [Early mod E also *materfilon*, < ME *matfelon*, *matefelon*, *matfelone*, *matiefelon* (W *madfelen*, < E), < OF *matefelon*, *matefelun*, *matieflon*, knapweed] The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, also, *C scabiosa*

Tak avaunce, *matfelon*, yarow, and sanygill and stamp tham, and temper tham with stale ale, and dryuk hit morn and even *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i 53.

mat-grass (mat'grās), *n* 1 Same as *matweed* —2 A European grass, *Nardus stricta*, which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts It is worthless for agricultural purposes, except as affording a natural pasturage for sheep. Also called *nard.*

math (măth), *n.* [< ME *math* (†), < AS *mæth* (= OHG. *mād*, MHG. *māt* (*mād-*), G. *mahd*), a mowing, what is mowed, etc, with formative *-th*, < *mǽwan*, mow see *mow*[1]] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing [Obsolete, except in the compounds *aftermath* and *lattermath*]

The first mowing thereof, for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math*
Bp Hall, Hard Texts, Amos vii

math. An abbreviation of *mathematics* and *mathematical.*

mathematic (math-ē-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [I *a* = F *mathématique* = Sp *matemático* = Pg *mathematico* = It *matematico* (cf D G *mathematisch* = Dan. *mathematisk* = Sw *matematisk*), < L *mathematicus*, < Gr *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to learning, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp to mathematics, < *μάθημα*, a lesson, a thing learned, learning, science, in the pl *μαθήματα*, the sciences, esp. mathematics, < *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn II *n* = F *mathématique* = Sp *matemática* = Pg *mathematica* = It *matematica* (D *mathematiek* = G Dan *mathematik* = Sw *matematik*), < L *mathematica*, f, < Gr *μαθηματική* (sc *τέχνη*), f, also *μαθηματικά*, neut pl, mathematics, in L also astrology See II]

I. *a* Same as *mathematical* [Rare]

Sir, not only a *mathematic* point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present, flows into every line which is derived from the centre, but our soul, which is but one, hath swallowed up a negative and feeling soul
Donne, Letters, xxi

Solving problems *mathematic*
Byron, Granta

II. *n* Same as *mathematics* [Rare]

All pure *mathematic* is thus a science of pure intuition
Hickok, Mental Philos, p 125

mathematical (math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a* and *n.* [< *mathematic* + *-al*] **I.** *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or relating to mathematics; having to do with pure quantity, quantitative as, *mathematical* knowledge, *mathematical* instruments, a *mathematical* theory

That Egyptian and Chaldean wisdom *mathematical* wherewith Moses and Daniel were furnished
Hooker, Eccles Polity, III 8

The greater or less accuracy attainable in a *mathematical* science is a matter of accident
Jevons, Pol Econ, p 7

The first or *mathematical* class of categories, the categories of quantity or quality
E Caird, Philos of Kant, p 316

2 According to the principles of mathematics, theoretically precise, absolutely accurate, strict, rigid, demonstrable as, *mathematical* exactness, *mathematical* certainty

Every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 7

3† Geometrical, as opposed to *arithmetical* and *algebraical* an incorrect use, formerly current

Arithmetical, *mathematical*, algebraical, and paradoxical questions
E Carlile (1794), title of book

4† Astrological, magical

Though I do by the authority of God's laws and man's laws damn this damnable art *mathematical*, I do not damn such other arts and sciences as be associated and annexed with this unlawful astrology
Bp Hooper, Works, I 330

5 Produced by mathematics, as pure figures and number

A marvellous newtrality have these things *mathematicall*, and also a strange participation between things supernaturall, immortall, intellectuall simple and indivisible, and things naturall, mortall, sensible, compounded and divisible
Dr J Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570)

Mathematical abstraction. See *abstraction* — **Mathematical body**, a volume of pure space, without inertia and the other properties of natural bodies See *body* — **Mathematical certainty** or **evidence**, that sort of certainty which results from mathematical demonstration, based on a diagram or the like — **Mathematical chronology** See *chronology* — **Mathematical conception**, a conception which is applicable immediately to space and time, and not to existence or causation, a conception that is not dynamical — **Mathematical induction.** See *induction* 5 — **Mathematical infinity**, that sort of infinity which is considered in mathematics See *infinite*, 1 and *infinity*, 3 - **Mathematical instruments**, instruments for mathematical drawing and drafting, such as dividers, protractors, and the like — **Mathematical notation.** See *notation* — **Mathematical psychology**, an application of mathematics to psychology, like that attempted by Herbart — **Mathematical quantities**, quantities as they are conceived by the mathematician, often professedly fictitious, as distinguished from natural quantities, which are quantities as they exist in the concrete — **Mathematical signs** See *sign* — **Mathematical unity**, the abstract number 1 **Mathematical whole**, a whole whose parts lie outside of one another, a quantitative, integral, or integrate whole

II.† *n pl.* Mathematics

The arte of vulgar arithmeticke Newly collected, digested, and in some part devised by a wel willer to the *Mathematicals*
T Hull (1600), title of book

Take delight likewise in the *mathematicals*
Sir P Sidney (Arber's Eng Garner, I 308).

The stars, the planets, and signs in the firmament shall be strange gods, if we, being deceived with the *mathematicals*, shall wholly hang on them
Bullinger Sermons, ii 2.

mathematically (math-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mathematical manner, according to the laws or principles of mathematical science, with mathematical certainty, demonstrably as, a proposition that is *mathematically* true
Prescott

mathematician (math^{e}ē-mā-tish'an), *n* [= F *mathématicien*, as *mathematic* + *-ian*] One who is versed in mathematics

The *Mathematician*, taking his start from the pure perceptions of space and time, goes on freely constructing figures in space without any reference to experience, and demonstrating the properties of such figures
E Caird, Philos of Kant, p 242.

2† An astrologer

Mathematicians among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra p 327

Combinatorial mathematician See *combinatorial*

mathematicize (math-ē-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.* [< *mathematic* + *-ize*] To consider or treat in a mathematical manner, as logic [Rare]

mathematicological (math-ē-mat'i-kō-loj'i-kal), *a* Applying mathematics or algebra to logic *Jevons*

mathematics (math-ē-mat'iks), *n* [Pl of *mathematic* see *-ics* Cf *mathematic*, *n*] The science of quantity; the study of ideal constructions (often applicable to real problems), and the discovery thereby of relations between the parts of these constructions, before unknown The observations being upon objects of imagination merely, the discoveries of mathematics are susceptible of being rendered quite certain The first considerable advances in mathematics were made by the Greeks, whose greatest geometers, Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius flourished in or about the third century B C After their time not very much progress was made until the seventeenth century, but since then the progress of discovery has been continuous See *absolute, algebra, arithmetic, equation, function, geometry, group, infinite, infinitesimal, number, problem, quantity, space, theorem*, etc

To the pure *mathematics* are those sciences belonging which handle quantity determinate
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 171

I have mentioned *mathematicks* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 7

Mathematics is the science which draws necessary conclusions *B Peirce*, Linear Associative Algebra (1870), § 1

Now this establishment of correspondence between two aggregates and investigation of the properties that are carried over by the correspondence may be called the central idea of modern *mathematics*
W K Clifford, Philos Pure Sciences, p 334

Applied mathematics, the mathematical study of a series of problems the connection of which is objective opposed to *pure mathematics* which studies systems of relation, the connection lying in the analogy of the relationship Examples of applied mathematics are rigid dynamics hydodynamics, the theory of probabilities, the kinetical theory of gases, etc — **Higher mathematics**, all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics — that is, all except practical arithmetic, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and a part of algebra.

mathemeg (math'ē-meg), *n* [Said to be Cree Indian, meaning 'ugly'] A fish of the Saskatchewan basin, believed to be the siluroid *Ictalurus nigricans*, a kind of catfish.

mathesis (ma-thē'sis), *n* [LL, learning, mathematics, < Gr *μάθησις*, learning, knowledge, science, < *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn see *mathematics*] **1** Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics [Obsolete or archaic]

Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfined
Too mad for mere material chains to bind,
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square
Pope, Dunciad, iv 31

2 [*cap*] In *entom*, a genus of cleroid beetles, erected by Waterhouse in 1877, having a long antennal club and the third tarsal joint not bilobed The type is *M guttuara* of New Zealand, resembling the longicorn *Zorion guttuarium*, with which it is associated, and upon which it is probably parasitic

mathesy†, *n* [< LL. *mathesis*, learning see *mathesis*] Mathesis, mathematics

Anon after he set vp a great scole at Canturbory of al maner of scyences, as rhetorick logyck, phylosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometrye, arithmetick, and musicke
Bp Bale, English Votaries, i

mathook[1] (mat'huk), *n* In *hydraul engin*, a long pole with an iron hook at the end, used in making and handling mats for jetty-work

Lyes and libels served as spades and *mathooks* to work with
Roger North, Examen, p 592

mathook[2]†, *n.* A falsified form of *mattock.*

Mathurin (math'ū-rin), *n* [So called as occupying the church of St *Mathurin* in Paris] A member of the order of Trinitarians. See *Trinitarian*, 2

mati (mä'tē), *n* [Chin, < *ma*, horse, + *t'i*, foot.] A sedge, *Eleocharis tuberosa*, growing in China, with wholesome edible tubers

matias bark. Same as *malamba bark* (which see, under *bark*[2])

maticin, maticine (mat'i-sin), *n* [< *matico*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] A bitter principle obtained from the plant matico

matico[1] (ma-tē'kō), *n* [Sp] A plant, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*), natural order *Piperaceæ* In Peru it has long enjoyed a high reputation for styptic and aphrodisiac properties It is an aromatic tonic and stimulant and acts like cubebs on the urinary passages A species of *Eupatorium* (*E glutinosum*) has the same name

matico[2] (mat'i-kō), *n* Same as *matacco*

matie (mā'ti), *n* [Origin uncertain] A fresh herring in which the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed This is the state in which the fish are in the best condition for food being most delicious as well as most nutritive Although they are not so bulky in appearance as full herring, they are in reality much fatter See *full herring*, under *herring*
Perley

matin (mat'in), *n* and *a* [< ME *matin* (in pl *matyns*), < OF and F *matin* (= It *mattino*), morning (*matins*, morning prayers), < L *matutinum*, the morning, neut of *matutinus*, of the morning, < *Matuta*, the goddess of dawn, as if fem of an adj **matutus*, early, timely (†), akin to *maturus*, mature see *mature* Cf *matutine*]

I. *n* **1**† Morning

The glow worm shows the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire
Shak, Hamlet, I 5 89

2 *pl* One of the canonical hours appointed in the early church, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church, especially in monastic orders It properly begins at midnight, and is occupied by two services, nocturns and lauds The name is also applied to the service itself which includes the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Creed, and several psalms

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins* for the saints whose the relics are
Stillingfleet

3 Morning worship, as sung, hence, any morning song usually in the plural

He ne hurde masse ne *matyns* ne euesen ne eche tyde
Rob of Gloucester, p 389

And crop full out of doors he flings
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings
Milton, L'Allegro, 1 114

4 *pl* A musical setting of any part of the office of matins

II. *a* Pertaining to the morning, used in the morning [Poetical]

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung *Milton* P L, vi 526

Each morning sleep was broken thro
By some wild skylark's *matin* song
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

matinal (mat'i-nal), *a* [< F *matinal*, < LL *matutinalis*, of the morning, < L *matutinus*, of the morning see *matin* Cf *matutinal*] **1** Relating to the morning, or to matins —**2.** [*cap*] Appellative of the second of Professor H D Rogers's fifteen subdivisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day It represents Nos II and III of the numerical divisions of the Paleozoic series according to the previous nomenclature of the Pennsylvania Survey, viz the Matinal limestone and the Matinal shales and slates, the equivalent of the groups included between the Potsdam sandstone and the Oneida conglomerate according to the nomenclature of the New York Survey

matinée (mat-i-nā'), *n* [F, < *matin*, morning see *matin*] **1** An entertainment (especially a theatrical performance) or a reception held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon [The general dinner hour of early times having been at the close of the forenoon, the French *matinée*, like the English *morning*, is often considered as extending to the common modern dinner hour in the evening especially in cities]

2 A woman's dress for home wear in the forenoon, or up to the time when she dresses as for dinner or for going out Its form and material change according to fashion

A becoming *matinee* is of claret flannel Many pretty *matinees* are made of smah
Philadelphia Times, March 14, 1886

mating (mā'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *mate*[1], *v*] **1** The act of taking a mate, or pairing, as by birds —**2** See the quotation

Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made This is called *mating*
Fisheries of U S, V II 259

mating-time (mā'ting-tīm), *n* The breeding season, when any animal mates or pairs; pairing-time

matire†, *n* A Middle English form of *matter*

matlockite (mat'lok-it), *n.* [< *Matlock* (see def.) + *-ite*²] A native oxychlorid of lead, occurring near Matlock in Derbyshire, England, in tetragonal crystals of a yellowish color and adamantine luster

matpole (mat'pōl), *n* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pole, usually about 20 feet long and 3 inches thick, smoothed and pointed with iron, used in placing mats for shore-protection, etc

matral (mā'tral), *a* [< L *matralis*, pertaining to a mother, < *mater*, mother: see *mater*², *mother*¹.] In *anat.*, pertaining to one of the membranes enveloping the brain, as the dura mater or pia mater in composition

Between the pia *matral* and the arachnoid sheath
H Gray, Anat (ed 1887), p 805

Matralia (mā-trā'li-a), *n pl* [L, neut pl of *matralis*, pertaining to a mother: see *matral*.] In ancient Rome, an annual festival celebrated on the eleventh of June, by the citizen matrons only, in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta

The festival inculcated the principle that mothers should care not only for their own but for their sisters' children

matrast†, *n* [OF: see *matrass*.] A crossbow-bolt Compare *vireton*, *quarrel*², *bolt*¹

matrass (mat'ras), *n* [< F *matras*, a chemical vessel so called from its long straight narrow neck, < OF. *matras* = Pr *matrat*, an arrow, a javelin, < L *matara*, *mataris*, *materis*, *madaris*, a Celtic javelin, a pike: a word of Celtic origin.] 1 A chemical vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, etc., a cucurbit Also called *bolt-head*—2† In *hort.*, a flask-like glass employed to shelter plants or flowers from the weather or from extremes of cold and heat

Protect from violent storms and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses* *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense

matres, *n.* Plural of *mater*²

matresst, *n.* An obsolete form of *matteress*

matriarch (mā'tri-ārk), *n* [< L *mater*, < Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ἀρχος*, a leader, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1 The wife of a patriarch [Rare]

Dr Southey has classed this injured *Matriarch* [Job's wife] in a triad with Xantippe and Mrs Wesley
Southey, The Doctor, cxvii (*Davies*)

2. A woman who holds (to some extent or in some respect) in a family or tribe a position analogous to that of a patriarch See *matriarchy*.

matriarchal (mā-tri-ār'kal), *a* [< *matriarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to matriarchy, relating to the superior importance of mothers (in certain respects, as the reckoning of descent) in a family, clan, or tribe, characterized by matriarchy

The Indian tribes farther south are largely *matriarchal*, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side *E B Tylor*, Pop Sci Mo, XXVI

Here the *matriarchal* system is still in existence—the eldest daughter inherits all *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XL 214

matriarchalism (mā-tri-ar'kal-izm), *n* [< *matriarchal* + *-ism*.] The character of being matriarchal, matriarchal customs or practices, matriarchy

This immense district represents an area of lower culture, where *matriarchalism* has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system
E B Tylor, Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 102

matriarchate (mā-tri-ar'kāt), *n* [< *matriarch* + *-ate*³.] The position or power of a matriarch.

Women were at first considered like other properties and in the communist stage they used to belong to each and all, when property was divided women were assimilated to landed properties or estates, and the children took the name of their mother as in feudal countries they took that of their estate This is really the origin of the so-called *matriarchate*, in which the mother had, in fact, no power, but gave her name to her child
Jour Anthrop Inst, XVIII 271

matriarchy (mā'tri-ar-ki), *n.* [< L *mater*, < Gr. *ματηρ*, mother, + *-ἀρχια*, rule: see *matriarch*.] Government by a mother or by mothers, specifically, an order of society, as in certain primitive tribes, in which the mother in certain important respects, especially in line of descent and inheritance, takes precedence of the father, descent or inheritance in the female line

The ancient Slavonians had no prejudice against *matriarchy* *Quarterly Rev*, CLXII 196

Matricaria (mat-ri-kā'ri-a), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref to the supposed medicinal value of some of the species, < L *matrix* (*matric-*), womb: see *matrix*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Anthemideæ* It is characterized by radiate heads, with an involucre of rather broad bracts, by achenia with from 3 to 5 ribs on the inner face and none on the back, and by a receptacle which is often conical or oblong They are herbs, with alternate leaves, which are two or three times pinnatifid, with linear or threadlike divisions, and small or medium sized heads, which are usually solitary at the tips of the branches, and have white ray flowers and yellow disk flowers There are about 23 species, found in Europe, North America, the northern part of Asia, and northern and southern Africa *M. Chamomilla*, called *wild* or *German camomile*, is a common annual of Europe, in appearance strongly resembling the common may weed *M. inodora*, also European, is a scentless species, which, like the former is sparingly naturalized in the United States *M. discoidea*, with rayless heads is spreading from western America eastward, and is naturalized in northern Europe *M. dalmatica* of South Africa, affords a good substitute for camomile



Flowering plant of *Matricaria inodora*
a, ray flower, *b*, disk flower, *c*, achenium

matricet (mā'tris), *n* [< F *matrice* = Sp Pg. *matriz* = It *matrice*, < L *matrix*, the womb: see *matrix*.] Same as *matrix*

matrices, *n.* Plural of *matrix*

matricidal (mat'ri-si-dal), *a.* [< *matricide*¹ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matricide, or a person guilty of matricide

As when one fair land
Saw, North and South, her bright armed myriads stand,
Saw herself rent in twain by *matricidal* hand
Palgrave, N A Rev, CXX 440

matricide¹ (mat'ri-sīd), *n* [= F *matricide* = Sp Pg It *matricida*, < L *matricida*, the killer of his mother, < *mater*, mother, + *-cida*, < *cadere*, kill.] One who kills his or her mother

matricide² (mat'ri-sīd), *n* [= F *matricide*, < L *matricidium*, the killing of one's mother, < *mater*, mother, + *-cidium*, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing or murder of one's mother

Thy *Matricida* all pardon must exceed
J Beaumont, Psyche, v 17

matricula (mā-trik'ū-la), *n*, pl *matriculæ* (-lē) [= F. *matricule* = Sp *matrícula* = Pg *matricula* = It *matricola*, < LL *matricula*, dim of *matrix* (*matric-*), a public register: see *matrix*.] A roll or register Specifically—(*a*) The register or roll of a university

His name occurs not in the *matricula*
Wood, Athenæ Oxon

(*b*) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, a collegiate, or a parish church

matriculant (mā-trik'ū-lant), *n* [< ML *matriculan(t-)s*, ppl of *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] A candidate for matriculation, one who applies for enrolment among the members of a body, as a student in a college or university, an entrant

They are ready to favor the demand upon *matriculants* for a preliminary qualification *The American*, V 390

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *v.*, pret and pp *matriculated*, ppr *matriculating* [< ML *matriculatus*, pp of *matriculare* (> It *matricolare* = Sp Pg. *matricular*), register, enroll, < LL *matricula*, a public register, roll, list, dim of *matrix*, a public register: see *matricula*, *matrix*.] **I.** *trans* To enter in a register, register; enroll; especially, to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling one's name in a register

It was their obstinacy to incorporate their errors into their creeds, and to *matriculate* their abuses among their sacred rites
Abp Bramhall, Works, II 206, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, II 221

Frederick was, accordingly, at the proper age, *matriculated* at Oxford *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 179

II. *intrans* To become a member of any body or society, especially a college or university, by having one's name entered in a register

The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now *matriculating* at the universities. *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I 1

matriculate (mā-trik'ū-lāt), *a* and *n* [< ML *matriculatus*, pp: see the verb.] **I** *a* Matriculated, admitted, enrolled.

To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate
Skelton, Garland of Laurell

II. *n* One who has been admitted to membership of a body, as a college or university, by enrolment in its register.

Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions *Arbuthnot*

matriculation (mā-trik-ū-lā'shon), *n* [= Sp *matriculacion*, < ML **matriculatio(n-)*, < *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating, or of admitting to membership by enrolment; the state of being matriculated.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book *Ayliffe*, Parergon

matriculator (mā-trik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< ML **matriculator*, < *matriculare*, register: see *matriculate*.] One who matriculates

At Oxford the *matriculator* subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and also swore to observe three articles of the 36th Canon *Quarterly Rev*, CXLVI 209

matriheritage (mat-ri-her'i-tāj), *n.* [< L *mater* (*matr-*), mother, + E *heritage*.] Inheritance in the female line of descent

The two systems of *matriheritage* and polyandry
Pop Sci Mo, XXX 141

matriherital (mat-ri-her'i-tal), *a* [< L *mater* (*matr-*), mother, + *herit(age)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to matriheritage, or inheritance in the female line.

An excellent specimen of the matriarchal or *matriherital* system fully carried out under recognized and well defined law among a civilized people *Pop Sci Mo*, XXX 141

matrimoignet, *n* A Middle English form of *matrimony* *Chaucer*.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a* [= F. *matrimonial* = Sp Pg *matrimonial* = It *matrimoniale*, < LL *matrimonialis*, pertaining to marriage, < L *matrimonium*, marriage: see *matrimony*.] 1 Of or pertaining to matrimony, connubial, nuptial as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

Cherish thy hasten'd widowhood with the gold
Of *matrimonial* treason! *Milton*, S A, l 959

The main article in *matrimonial* alliances
Paley, Moral Philos, III 8.

2 Derived from marriage

If he [Henry VII] relied upon that title he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII

Crown matrimonial, in *Scot law* the right to a share in the sovereignty conferred on the husband of a reigning queen the extent of this concession appears never to have been precisely defined, but the common belief is that it implied a complete partnership in the crown, with remainder to the survivor and his or her heirs It was granted, with important reservations, on the occasion of the first marriage of Mary Queen of Scots, and was explicitly refused to her second husband—**Matrimonial cause**, in *law*, a suit for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage as an action for divorce or the like In England such causes were formerly a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction—**Matrimonial Causes Acts**, a series of English statutes relating to causes arising from the matrimonial relation (*a*) A statute of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c 85) which established the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, having exclusive jurisdiction over divorce and matrimonial matters, and settled the law relating thereto (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c 19) relating to divorce and judicial separation (*c*) A statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c 68) which substitutes for the restitution of conjugal rights formerly enforced periodical payments of money by the husband authorizes the court to order a settlement of a wife's property for the benefit of the husband and children, and relates to desertion and custody of children—**Syn 1** *Matrimonial*, *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, *Marital* *Matrimonial*, *connubial*, and *conjugal*, like *matrimony*, relate to the married state *Nuptial* and *hymeneal* are more suggestive of the act of marriage or that which is in close connection with it *Connubial* suggests the fact that marriage is the union of persons of opposite sexes *Conjugal* primarily means belonging to a spouse, and secondarily belonging to the state of spouses—that is matrimony as, *conjugal* felicity, responsibility, obligations, rights *Marital* means, specifically, belonging to a husband, but is also used with reference to the married state in general

matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ni-al-i), *adv* As regards matrimony; in matrimony, according to the manner or laws of marriage

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church that he cannot quit the same *Ayliffe*, Parergon

matrimoniousf (mat-ri-mō'ni-us), *a* [< *matrimony* + *-ous*.] Relating to matrimony, matrimonial

Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business
Milton, Tetrachordon

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n* [< ME. *matrimonye*, also *matrimoyne*, *matrimoigne*, < OF *matrimonne*, *matrimoine* = Pr *matrimoni* = Sp Pg It. *matrimonio*, < L *matrimonium*, marriage, wedlock, in pl wives, < *mater* (*matri-*), mother (see *mater*², *mother*¹), + term *-monium* see *-mony*.] 1 The relation of husband and wife, with especial reference to what concerns the

latter; the state of marriage or wedlock, nuptial union, conjugal partnership

He that joyneth his virgin in *matrymonye* doith wel
Wyclif, 1 Cor vii 38.

2. The act of marriage; entrance upon the married state by a formal ceremony or procedure as, the solemnization of *matrimony* by a clergyman In the Roman Catholic Church matrimony is regarded as one of the sacraments

Exhorting the married men to temperance, and the bachelors to *matrimony* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii

3†. Wife. [A Latinism. Compare *wedlock* in the same sense]

Restore my *matrimony* undefil'd,
Wrong not my niece, and, for our gold or silver
If I pursue you, hang me!
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, iv 6

4 A game with cards =**Syn. 1** and **2** *Wedlock*, *Wedding*, etc See *marriage*

matrimony-vine (mat'rĭ-mō-nĭ-vīn), *n* A garden-plant, *Lycum vulgare*, also, the closely allied *L. barbarum* The latter is said to be used in medicine in Japan

matrimoynet, *n* A Middle English form of *matrimony*

matrix (mā'trĭks or mat'rĭks), *n* ; pl *matrices* (mat'rĭ-sēz, L mā-trī'sēz) [< L *matrix* (*matric-*), a breeding animal, the parent stem (of plants), LL the womb, a source, origin, cause, a public register or roll, < *mater* (= Gr *μήτηρ*), mother see *mater*[2], *mother*[1.]] **1.** The womb, the uterus

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine Ex xxxiv 19

Hence—**2** That which encloses anything, or gives origin to anything, like a womb (*a*) A mold which gives form to material forced into it in a solid condition, or poured into it in a fluid state and allowed to harden before removal (*b*) In *engraving*, the intaglio formed in steel by engraving, or by driving into the metal a tool called a *hub*, upon which the design of the coin has been produced in relief The steel matrix is subsequently hardened and tempered From this matrix punches for making dies are obtained by driving into it pieces of soft steel, which, after taking form from the matrix, are in their turn hardened and tempered The finished punches used in coining thus alternately take the design in cameo and intaglio, and in order as follows (1) cameo, the hub, (2) intaglio, the matrix, (3) cameo, the punch (4) intaglio, the die Lastly the coin is struck in cameo by the die (*c*) The bottom die in any stamping or drop press (*d*) In *type-founding*, an attachment to the mold in which the face of a type is cast the mold proper making the body for that face Every letter or character has its special matrix but all the matrices of the same font are fitted to one mold The matrix is a small flat bar of copper that has received the deeply sunken impress of the punch, or model letter cut on a tool of steel As left by the punch it is known as a *drive*, or *strike* or *engraved matrix* When finished and fitted to the mold it is a *justified matrix* Matrices are also made by the electrotyping process (*e*) In *stereotyping*, the mold of plaster, papier mâché, or other composition which is taken from types as arranged in the form, and into which the melted alloy called *stereotypers metal* is poured in casting stereotype plates (*f*) In *mineral* and *geol*, the rock in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded (*g*) In *mining*, same as *gangue*, 1 [Rare and incorrect] (*h*) In *odontog*, the formative part of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and capsule The former is converted into dentine, the latter into cement (*i*) In *anat*, the intercellular substance as, the *matrix* of cartilage, containing capsules the animal *matrix* of bone impregnated with mineral salts, etc (*j*) In *bot* (1) that upon which a plant is fixed or from which it grows as, lichens which grow upon a *matrix* of rock (2) Intercellular substance as, the filaments of nostoc lie in a gelatinous *matrix*

3. In *math*, a rectangular array of quantities, usually square so called because considered as a mold or set of compartments into which a certain number of quantities can be put, the leaving of one of the spaces unoccupied being in effect to put zero there The matrix is consequently a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it has spaces The numbers in the spaces are called the *constituents of the matrix* The following definitions relate to square matrices The vertical lines of numbers are called the *columns* the horizontal ones the *rows* The diagonal running from the upper left hand to the lower right hand corner is called the *principal diagonal* Constituents symmetrically situated with reference to the principal diagonal are said to be *conjugate* A matrix in which every constituent is equal to its conjugate is said to be *symmetrical*, if all the constituents along each diagonal band transverse to the principal diagonal are equal, the matrix is said to be *persymmetrical* The addition of matrices is so understood that the sum of two like matrices is a matrix every constituent of which is equal to the sum of the corresponding constituents of the parts The multiplication of two like square matrices is so understood that the product is a matrix whose construction is of the kind shown in the following example

$$\begin{Vmatrix} a, & b \\ c, & d \end{Vmatrix} \times \begin{Vmatrix} A, & B \\ C, & D \end{Vmatrix} = \begin{Vmatrix} aA + bC, & aB + bD \\ cA + dC, & cB + dD \end{Vmatrix}$$

Inverse matrix to a given matrix, the matrix of transformation from the set of variables to which the direct matrix transforms to the set from which it transforms. Also called *reciprocal matrix* —**Invertebrate matrix,** a square matrix whose principal diagonal contains zeros — **Latent roots of a matrix.** See *latent* — **Matrix of the type $q \times p$,** a matrix with p columns and q rows The types of two matrices are said to be complementary when $p - p^1 = q + q^1$ — **Matrix-rolling machine,** in stereotyping by the paper process, a machine sometimes used, in place of the beating table and brush, to force the type into the prepared paper —**Nuclear matrix.** See *karyoplasm*.—**Reciprocal matrix.** See *inverse matrix*

matron (mā'tron or mat'ron), *n.* [< F. *matrone* = Sp Pg It. *matrona*, < L *matrona*, a married woman, wife, matron, < *mater*, mother. see *mater*[2], *mother*[1]] **1** A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, or a woman old enough to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman possessing the gravity suitable to a mother

Yet did that auncient *matrone* all she might
To cherish her with all things choice and rare
Spenser, F Q, VI xii 14

For thee the soldier bleeds, the *matron* mourns.
Pope, Iliad, vi 412

2. In a special sense, a head nurse in a hospital, the female head or superintendent of any institution —**Jury of matrons** See *jury*

matronage (mat'ron-āj or mā'tron-āj), *n* [< *matron* + *-age*] **1** The state of being a matron, matronly character or condition

The underscorings of young ladies' letters, a wonder even to themselves under the colder north light of *matronage* *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 120

2. A body of matrons; matrons collectively

His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land *Burke* A Regicide Peace, i

matronal (mā'tron-al or mat'ron-al), *a* [=Sp Pg *matronal* = It *matronale*, < L *matronalis*, of or belonging to a married woman, < *matrona*, a married woman see *matron*] Of or pertaining to a matron, suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman, grave, motherly

He had herd of the beautie and vertuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widdow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronall* yeares of seuen and twentie *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 218

Only in depicting this Roman ideal of *matronal* chastity, Fletcher, with his wonted coarseness of taste, has touched on very slippery ground *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XL 337

Matronalia (mat-rō-nā'li-ä), *n pl* [L, orig neut. pl of *matronalis*, belonging to a married woman see *matronal*] In *Rom antiq*, a festival celebrated by matrons on the first of March in honor of Mars

matronhood (mā'tron-hud or mat'ron-hud), *n* [< *matron* + *-hood*] The condition of being a matron, matronage

matronize (mā'tron-īz or mat'ron-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *matronized*, ppr *matronizing* [< *matron* + *-ize*] **1.** To render matronly

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits
Richardson, Familiar Letters

2 To act as a mother to; assume the manner of a matron toward, specifically, to chaperon

She brought her to Boston to *matronize* her
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi

Also spelled *matronise*

matronlike (mā'tron-līk or mat'ron-līk), *a* Matronly

matronly (mā'tron-li or mat'ron-li), *a* [< *matron* + *-ly*[1]] Like a matron, characteristic of or suitable to a matron, elderly, ripe in years

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs and the younger the white *Sir R L Estrange*, Fables

matronly (mā'tron-li or mat'ron-li), *adv* [< *matronly*, *a*] In a manner becoming a matron [Rare]

She up arose with seemely grace,
And toward them full *matronely* did pace
Spenser, F Q, I x 8.

matronship (mā'tron-ship or mat'ron-ship), *n* [< *matron* + *-ship*] The office of matron of a hospital or other institution *Lancet*, No 3422, p 62 of Adv'ts.

matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *a* and *n.* [= It *matronimico*, < L *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or being a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor

II. *n.* **1.** A name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor correlative to *patronymic*

If it be a clear sign of exclusive female kinship that children should take the mother's family name, it is a fortiori, a note of it that they should be called by a *matronymic* *J F M'Lennan*, Studies in Anc Hist, p 289

2. A word of a form used for matronymic designation; a matronymic formation

A genitive and possessive casal suffix, variant of *al*, which was used as a *matronymic* *The Academy*, Jan 14, 1888, p 29

matross (ma-tros'), *n.* [=G. *matrose*, < D *matroos* = Sw. Dan *matros*, a sailor, irreg < F *matelot*, a sailor, seaman, a corruption of **matenot*, < Icel *motunautr*, messmate, companion, < *matr* (= E. *meat*) + *nautr* = AS *genedt*, companion (see *geneat*)] Formerly, one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store-wagons as guards and assistants.

matsu (mats), *n* [Jap. *matsŭ*, pine] The most common tree of Japan, a pine which attains great age and size, *Pinus Massoniana* It is a fine tree for avenues, and its wood is valuable for housecarpentry and furniture

matt, *a*, *n*, and *v.* See *mat*[3]

mattachint, *n* See *matachin*

mattagesst, mattagesset, *n* See *matagasse*

mattamore (mat'a-mōr), *n* [< F *matamore*, < Ar *metmur*, a ditch, a cavern or other subterranean place in which corn is laid up.] In the East, a subterranean repository for wheat.

matte (mat), *n* [F, < G *matt*, dull, dim · see *mat*[3]] In *metal*., a product of the smelting of sulphureted ores, obtained in the process which next follows the roasting The object of this process is to remove the oxid of iron present in the roasted ore, by causing it to combine with silica, with which it forms a fusible slag Also called *regulus* and *coarse metal*

In English copper works the word metal is commonly used to denote compounds of this kind, that of regulus being applied in a specific sense to certain kinds of metal I shall, however, adopt the word regulus as a generic appellation for such products The Germans designate regulus by the synonymous terms Stein and Lech, and the French by the term *matte* *Percy's Metallurgy*, I 44

matted (mat'ed), *p a.* [< *mat*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Covered with mats or matting [Rare]

If the *matted* things fright you on the same account [the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place *Gray*, Letters, I 388

matter (mat'er), *n* [< ME *matter*, *mattere*, *mater*, *matere*, < OF. *matiere*, *materi*, *matire* = F *matière* = Sp Pg It *materia* = D. G Dan *materie* = Sw *materia*, matter (= vernacular Sp *madera* = Pg. *madeira*, wood, > ult E *Madeira*), < L *materia*, also *materies*, stuff, matter of which anything is composed, wood, timber, etc , lit 'material of which anything is formed or made', with formative *-ter*, from the root *ma*, Skt √ *mā*, form, build, make, arrange, same as √ *mā*, measure see *mete*[1] Cf L *mater*, mother, *manus*, hand, usually referred to the same root. see *mother*[1], *manu*[3]] **1** Sensible substance, that which offers resistance to touch or muscular effort, that which can be moved, strained, broken, comminuted, or otherwise modified, but which cannot be destroyed or produced, that which reacts against forces, is permanent, and preserves its identity under all changes Matter has three states of aggregation, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous See *solid*, *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*[1]

One and the same quantity of *matter* remains invariable in nature, without addition or diminution
Bacon, Physical Fables, 1, Expl.

Matter being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain that, unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division can be any individual conscious being *Clarke*, To Mr Dodwell

According to the definition I have proposed, *Matter*, and the changes of *Matter*, mean the Felt, and the changes of the Felt and all our knowledge of *Matter* is in Feeling, and the changes of Feeling
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, II iv § 88.

All that we know about *matter* is that it is the hypothetical substance of physical phenomena.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs

2. In *philos* (*a*) That which is in itself nothing definite, but is the subject of change and development, and by receiving a form becomes a substance; that out of which anything is made See *form* Matter in this sense (a translation of Aristotle's word ὕλη, originally wood) is termed by the scholastics matter *ex qua* (out of which), to distinguish it from matter *circum quam* (concerning which), or the object of any action or power, as well as from matter *in qua* (in which), or the subject of any attribute

Generally *matter* is divided into that out of which, in which, and about which that out of which is that which is properly so called, in which the subject, about which the object *Burgersdicius*, tr by a Gentleman

Matter unform'd and void *Milton*, P L, vii 238

(*b*) Extended substance *Descartes* (*c*) In the Kantian terminology, that which receives forms, especially, that element of cognition which comes to us from without, that which distinguishes a particular cognition from others, the purely sensuous part, independent of the representations of space and time and of every

operation of thought; the content of experience

All the *matter* of perception is but our own affection
J Hutchinson Stirling, Mind, X 68.

3. That of which anything is or may be composed, plastic, formative, or formed material of any kind, material as, the prime *matters* of textile fabrics (wool, cotton, silk, etc.), the book contains much useless *matter*.

Perpetued *matere* of the fir of helle
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

The upper regions of the air receive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below *Bacon*.

A goodly monument, which the Great Mogor hath beene nine years in building The *matter* is fine Marble, the forme nine square, two English miles about, and nine stories in height *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 478

Fancy and judgment are a play's full *matter*
Ford, Fancies, Epil

That other mortal
Whom of our *matter* time shall mould anew
Dryden, tr of Lucretius, iii 30

4. Specifically, in *printing* (*a*) Material for work, copy as, to keep the compositors supplied with *matter* (*b*) Type set up, material to be printed from, or that has been printed from and will not again be required, in the former case called distinctively *live matter*, and in the latter *dead matter*.—**5** In a restricted sense, mere effete substance; that which is thrown off by a living body, or which collects in it as the result of disease, pus as, fecal *matter*, purulent or suppurative *matter* (often called simply *matter*), the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or a wound —**6** The material of thought or expression; the substance of a mental act or a course of thought, something existing in or brought forth by the mind, a conception or a production of the intellect considered as to its contents or significance, as distinguished from its form

I will answer also my part, for I am full of *matter*
Job xxxii 17, 18

Conceit, more rich in *matter* than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament
Shak, R and J, ii 6 30

Every man's stile is for the most part according to the *matter* and subiect of the writer, or so ought to be and conformable thereunto
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 124

I know no man a greater master in commanding words to serve *matter*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref, p x

Upon this theme his discourse is long, his *matter* little but repetition *Milton*, Likenoklastes, xviii

His manner in court was excelled by his *matter*
Sumner, Hon John Pickering

7 Material or occasion for thought, feeling, or expression, a subject or cause of mental operation or manifestation, intellectual basis or ground, theme, topic, source as, *matter* for reflection, a *matter* of joy or grief

Thurgh vnwarnes of wit that thi wirdis cast,
Thow ges *matir* to men mony day after,
Sforto speke of thi spede, & with spell herkyn
Of thi lure and thi losse for a high wille
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 2089

It is made but a laughing *matter*, but a trifle, but it is a sad *matter*, and an earnest *matter*
Latimer, Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

Hail Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song
Milton, P L, iii 413

The wavering and cowardly policy of England furnished *matter* of ridicule to all the nations of Europe
Macaulay, Bacon

8. A subject of or for consideration or action, something requiring attention or effort; material for activity, affair, concern as, *matters* of state or of business

Ye now wolde vs meve with other *materes* and tales other weyes, and ther fore we pray you and requyre spoke no more ther of *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 681

For their priuate *matters* they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 83

To your quick conceiving discontents,
I'll read you *matter* deep and dangerous
Shak, 1 Hen IV, i 3 190

I have *matter* of danger and state to impart to Cæsar
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

High *matter* thou enjoin'st me, O prime of men!
Sad task and hard *Milton* P L, v 563

She knows but *matters* of the house
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvii

9. A subject of debate or controversy; a question under discussion, a ground of difference or dispute

Every great *matter* they shall bring unto thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge Ex xviii 22

Dare any one of you, having a *matter* against another, go to law? 1 Cor vi 1

[They brought] divers arguments against it, whereof some were weighty, but not to the *matter*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II 154.

Adr Why, man, what is the *matter*?
Dro S I do not know the *matter* he is rested on the case
Shak, C of E, iv 2 42.

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs *Sir R L'Estrange*

The word *matter* has always meant, in legal proceedings, the question in controversy
Davis, Law in Shakespeare, p. 134

10 An object of thought in general; a thing engaging the attention; anything under consideration indefinitely as, that is a *matter* of no moment; a *matter* of fact

For they speak not peace but they devise deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land Ps xxxv 20

My heart is inditing a good *matter* Ps. xlv. 1

What impossible *matter* will he make easy next?
Shak, Tempest, ii 1 88

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown
Sir R L'Estrange

With many thousand *matters* left to do
Tennyson, Princess, iv

Money *matters* seem likely to go on capitally My expenses, I find, will be smaller than I anticipated
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I 331

And the power of creation is not a *matter* of static ability, it is a *matter* of habits and desires
W K Clifford, Mental Development, p 104

11 A circumstance or condition as affecting persons or things, a state of things; especially, something requiring remedy, adjustment, or explanation as, this is a serious *matter*, what is the *matter*?

"It's a very strange *matter* fair maiden" said he,
"I canna blaw my horn, but ye call on me"
Lady Isabel and the Elf Knight (Child's Ballads, I 196).

Then go with me to make the *matter* good
Shak, T of the S, iv 2 114

I'll tell you what the *matter* is with you
Milton, Ans to Salmasius, i 21

So when you plague a fool 'tis still the curse,
You only make the *matter* worse and worse
Pope, Donne Versified, Sat iv

What has been the *matter*? — you were denied to me at first!
Sheridan, The Rivals, i 21

12† An inducing cause or occasion, explanatory fact or circumstance; reason

The *matter* of seditions is of two kinds much poverty and much discontent *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles

And this is the *matter* why interpreters will not consent it to be a true story *Milton*

13 Significance; sense, meaning, import

I was born to speak all mirth and no *matter*
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 344

14 Ground of consideration, importance, consequence; used especially in interrogative and negative phrases, sometimes with an ellipsis of the verb

Whatsoever they were, it maketh no *matter* to me
Gal ii 6

Much *matter* was made of this, as fearing it would be taken as an act of rebellion
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 175

No *matter* who's displeased when you are gone
Shak, T G of V ii 7 66

No *matter* what is done, so it be done with an air
Steele, Spectator, No 6

If to be perfect in a certain sphere,
What *matter* [is it], soon or late, or here or there?
Pope, Essay on Man, I 74

Mr Surface what news do you hear? though indeed it is no *matter*, for I think one hears nothing else but scandal *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 1

15 Something indefinite as to amount or quantity, a measure, distance, time, or the like, approximately or vaguely stated

One of his pinnaces was about forty tons, of cedar, built at Barbathes, and brought to Virginia by Capt. Powell, who there dying, she was sold for a small *matter*
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 228

Away he goes to the market town, a *matter* of seven miles off *Sir R L'Estrange*

The Dutch, as I have before observed, do often buy Proebottoms for a small *matter* of the Maylayans
Dampier, Voyages, II i 111

I have Thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in Town, to learn somewhat of your Lingo first, before I cross the Seas
Congreve, Way of the World, iii 15

16 In *law*: (*a*) Statement or allegation: as, the court may strike out scandalous *matter* from a pleading (*b*) A proceeding of a special nature, commenced by motion on petition or order to show cause, etc., as distinguished from a formal action by one party against another, commenced by process and seeking judgment as, the *matter* of the application of A. B. for the appointment of a trustee —**17†** Wood apparently with reference to the hard stem of the vine

Helpe hem uppe with canne and litel stakes,
And yeve hem streng yeres after three
At yeres IIII uppe III *maters* takes
On hem, alle ronk yf that the landes be
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*. — **All is a matter†**, it is all one thing substantially, hence, it is wholly indifferent.

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, *all is a matter* *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 86.

A matter of course. See *course*[1] — **A matter of life and death** See *life* **Close matter** See *close*[2] — **Coloring matter** See *color* — **Common matter†**, that which all things have in common, being — **Contingent matter.** See *contingent* — **Dead matter.** See def 4 (*b*). — **First matter†** (*a*) In *metaph*, matter unformed and chaotic (*b*) The material or substance of which anything is composed Also *prime matter*, *materia prima* — **For that matter,** as far as that goes, so far as that is concerned

For that Matter, Sir, be ye 'Squire, Knight, or Lord,
I'll give you whate'er a good Inn can afford
Prior, Down Hall, st 21

Intelligible matter See *intelligible* — **Live matter** See def 4 (*b*) — **Matter of a proposition,** the subject of the proposition also called the *material matter*, in contradistinction to the *formal matter*, which is the fact signified — **Matter of a syllogism,** the propositions and terms of the syllogism The formal matter of a proposition has, since the twelfth century, been distinguished as natural, contingent or casual, and remote or unnatural, according as the character signified by the predicate term must, may or may not, or cannot inhere in the subject — **Matter of cognition.** See def 2 (*c*) — **Matter of composition,** or **permanent matter,** that of which anything consists — **Matter of fact** (*a*) A reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful, hypothetical, or hyperbolical

Lady Sneer Strange, indeed!
Crabt *Matter of fact*, I assure you
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i 1

(*b*) In *law* that which is fact or alleged as fact in contradistinction to *matter of law*, which consists in the resulting relations, rights, and obligations which the law establishes in view of given facts Thus, the questions whether a man executed a contract, and whether he was intoxicated at the time, relate to *matters of fact*, whether, if so, he is bound by the contract, and what the instrument means, are *matters of law* The importance of the distinction is that in pleading allegations of the former are essential and of the latter unavailing, and that the former are usually questions for the jury, the latter for the judge (*c*) A particular element or fact of experience

Some particular existence, or as it is usually termed, *matter-of-fact* *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV xvi 5

What is the nature of that evidence which assures us of any real existence and *matter of fact* beyond the present testimony of our senses?
Hume, Human Understanding, iv

Matter of generation, or **transient matter,** that out of which anything is made, as seed — **Matter of law** See *matter of fact* (*b*) — **Matter of record,** that which is recorded or which may be proved by record In law the term imports a judicial, or at least an official record See *record* — **Second matter,** in *metaph*, matter formed See *first matter* — **Sensible matter,** the matter of sensible things — **Signate, designate, determinate,** or **individual matter,** that which is diverse, though not in any character different, in all individuals This distinction originated with Thomas Aquinas — **Spiritual matter,** the matter of the incorruptible body after the resurrection — **Standing matter,** composed types that have not yet been printed or molded from or that have been so used and are set aside for further service — **To make a matter of conscience** See *conscience* — **To make matter†, to make no matter** See *make*[1] — **Upon the matter†, upon the whole matter,** on the whole, taking all things into view

So that *upon the matter*, in a great wit, deformity is an advantage to rising *Bacon*, Deformity

Waller with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter* equal in foot *Clarendon*

What's the matter with (a thing or act)? what is your objection to (it)? — a humorous use, at once assuming that objection has been made, implying that there is no ground for the objection, and recommending the thing or act mentioned

matter (mat'ėr), *v* [< *matter*, *n*] **I.** *intrans.* **1** To be of importance, import; signify chiefly used in negative and interrogative phrases as, it does not *matter*, what does it *matter*?

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they lived
Sir H Savile, tr of Tacitus, p 161

To a man of virtue and honour indeed, this *mattered* little *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xvii

2† To form pus, collect or be discharged, as matter in an abscess, also, to discharge pus

Each slight sore *mattereth* *Sir P Sidney*

Earth's milk 's a ripened core,
That drops from her diseases, that *matters* from her sore
Quarles, Emblems, i 12.

II. *trans* **1†** To regard, care for, mind

I repulsed her once and again, but she put by my repulses and smiled Then I began to be angry, but she *mattered* that nothing at all
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 339

The low Land is sometimes overflown with water in the time of Harvest, yet they *matter* it not, but gather the crop and fetch it home wet in their Canoas
Dampier, Voyages, II i 25.

I had rather receive Money than Letters. I don't *matter* Letters, so the Money does but come
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 106.

2 To approve of. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

matterful (mat'ėr-fûl), *a* [< *matter* + *-ful*] Full of matter, substance, good sense, or the like; pithy, pregnant

What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matter ful* creature! *Lamb*, To Wordsworth (1815), p 97

matterless (mat'ėr-les), *a* [< *matter* + *-less*] Void of matter, substance, or significance, immaterial, either literally or figuratively, of no consequence or importance

All fine noise
Of verse meere *matterlesse* and tinkling toies
B Jonson, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry

Like shades quite *matterlesse*
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p 35 (*Davies*)

The sky is only the *matterless* limit of vision
Boardman, Creative Week, p 84

matter-of-course (mat'ėr-ov-kōrs'), *a* Proceeding as a natural consequence, following naturally as a thing to be expected or about which there can be no question

I won't have that sort of *matter of course* acquiescence
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx

matter-of-fact (mat'ėr-ov-fakt'), *a* 1 Consisting of or pertaining to facts, not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal, ordinary, commonplace applied to things

His passion for *matter of fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents
Lamb, To Wilson

The common *matter of fact* world of sense and sight
Caird

The man said good morning, in a *matter of fact* way
The Century, XXXVI 823

2 Adhering to facts, not given to wander beyond realities, unimaginative, prosaic applied to persons

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter of fact* man *Boswell*, Johnson

mattery (mat'ėr-i), *a* [< *matter* + *-y*[1]] 1 Full of matter—that is, of thought or facts, significant, weighty [Rare]

Away with your *mattery* sentences, Momus, they are too grave and wise for this meeting
B Jonson, Poetaster, iv 3

2 Purulent, generating pus [Rare]

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which, transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough *Harvey*, Consumptions (*Latham*)

Matthew Walker knot. See *knot*[1]
Matthieu-Plessy green. See *green*[1]
Matthiola (mat-thī'ō-lä), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1812), named after P A *Mattioli*, an Italian physician of the 16th century] A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Arabideæ*, characterized by a long many-seeded silique, and stigmas often thickened or horned at the back They are hoary herbs or low branching shrubs, with oblong or linear leaves, which are entire or sinuate, and with rather large flowers usually purple or white and growing in bractless racemes There are about 36 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and western Asia To this genus belong the numberless varieties of stock or stock gillyflower of the gardens *M incana* includes the biennial sorts, the Brompton stock, queen stock, and others It is wild along the Mediterranean coast-line, etc (See *gillyflower*, 3 and *hopes*) *M annua* of southern Europe, perhaps a variety of the last, furnishes the ten week stocks Another variety, by some considered a distinct species (*M Græca*), is the smooth leafed or wallflower leafed stock *M tristis*, of southern Europe, is the dark flowered or night scented stock, with lurid flowers pleasantly fragrant in the evening

mattie (mat'i), *n* Same as *matie*
matting[1] (mat'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mat*[1], *v*] 1 Materials for mats, matwork—2 A fabric of some coarse material, as rushes, flags, grass, straw, hemp, bamboo, etc, used for covering floors, as a packing for some kinds of goods, and for various other purposes

All around us, what powers are wrapped up under the coarse *mattings* of custom, and all wonder prevented
Emerson, New England Reformers

3. *Naut*, a texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun-yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, used to prevent chafing—4 The mat of a picture—**Canton matting** Same as *India matting*—**Cocoanut matting**, matting made of coir, especially that which is heavy and thick and rather open in texture It is used especially for floor covering in places where much wear is expected—**Grass matting**, matting made of vegetable fiber, of which many sorts are utilized in India, China, and Japan It is used principally for floor cloth—**India matting** See *India*—**Indian-matting plant**, a species of *Cyperus* (*Papyrus corymbosus*), native in India. It is largely employed in the manufacture of matting—**Russia matting**, a coarse woven fabric for packing, made in Russia from strips of the bast or inner bark of the linden

matting[2] (mat'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mat*[3], *v*] 1. The act or process of producing a dull or roughened surface on metal, specifically, the process of covering plates with varnish in gilding on water-size *E H Knight*.—2 A dull, slightly roughened surface, free from polish, produced by the use of the mat

matting-boat (mat'ing-bōt), *n* Same as *matboat.*

matting-loom (mat'ing-lōm), *n* A loom in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof. *E H Knight*

matting-punch (mat'ing-punch), *n* In *metal-working*, a punch with a roughened working end, used with a light hammer or mallet for matting the ground or the parts of the surface left flat between fretwork tracery, etc For very fine work in silver or gold such punches are sometimes made by breaking with a sharp blow a bar of highly hardened steel, and selecting pieces which have one even, finely and regularly granulated end, and so grinding the other as to remove the angles The unground end is the working end of the punch, and needs no further preparation

matting-tool (mat'ing-tol), *n*. In *metal-working*, a kind of chasing-tool for producing evenly roughened surfaces A matting tool used for lathe-work is a small roughened cylinder or spheroid of hardened steel, journaled in the branches of a furcated handle by which it is applied to the work, over the surface of which it rolls as the object turns in the lathe

mattock (mat'ok), *n*. [Formerly also sometimes *mathook*, simulating *hook*, < ME *mattocke*, *mattok*, *mattoke*, < AS *mattuc*, *mattoc*, *mettoc*, *meottoc*, *mettac*, < W *matog*, a mattock, hoe, = Gael *madag*, pickax The resemblance of OBulg *motuika* = Russ *motuika* = Pol *motyka* = Lith *mattikas*, a mattock, appears to be accidental] An instrument for loosening the soil in digging, shaped like a pickax, but having its ends broad instead of pointed

mattoid (mat'oid), *n* [< ML *mattus*, stupid, dull, + *-oid* See *-oid*] One who exhibits symptoms of mental degeneration but is not positively insane, a semi-insane person, a crank a term used by Lombroso to designate a semi-insane person whose ideas and aims (often of a literary or artistic character), while they may simulate those of talent and even of genius, are marked by radical absurdities which the patient is unable, through mental weakness, to perceive

mattress (mat'res), *n* [Formerly also *matress*, *mattrass*, *matteress*, < ME *mattress*, *matrys*, *matras* = D *matras* = Sw *madrass* = Dan *madras*, < OF *materas*, F *matelas* = It *materasso*, *materassa* = MHG. *matraz*, *materaz*, G *matratze*, < ML *matratum*, *mataratium*, *mataritium* = (with Ar art) Sp *almadraque* = Pg *almatrac*, a mattress, < Ar *matrah*, mattress, cushion, bed, prop a place where anything is thrown, then something thrown down, hence a 'shake-down,' a mattress, < *taraha*, throw down] 1 A bed consisting of a bag filled with straw, hair, moss, sponge, husks, excelsior, or other soft and elastic material, and usually quilted or tacked with transverse cords at short intervals to prevent the contents from slipping

Pom And I have heard Apollodorus carried -
Eno A certain queen to Cæsar in a *mattress*
Shak, A and C, ii 6 71

2 In *hydraul engin*, a mat or mass of brushwood, willow rods, light poles, or other like material, roughly woven or tied together and used to form foundations for dikes and jetties, or as aprons, fencing, curtains, or surfacing for dikes, dams, embankments, and similar constructions, either for assisting to hold together loose material or to prevent injury by the erosion of water —**French mattress**, a mattress made partly of wool and partly of hair [Eng]—**Spring-mattress**, a mattress in which spiral springs support the stuffed part so as to make an elastic bed—**Wire mattress**, a frame of wood or iron over which is tightly stretched a sheet of variously constructed thick wire cloth It is used in beds as a substitute for springs

mattress-boat (mat'res-bōt), *n* In *hydraul. engin*, a flat boat or scow on which mattresses are constructed and transported, and from which they can be launched into position

mattulla (ma-tul'ä), *n* [NL, < L *matta*, a mat, + *-ulla*, dim term, as in *medulla*, pith] In *bot*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms Also written *matulla*

matty (mat'i), *n* Same as *matie.*

maturable (mā-tūr'a-bl), *a* [< *mature*, *v*, + *-able*] 1 That may be matured or perfected

The writer gives evidence of a true poetic gift, and of abilities, which, if immature, are yet *maturable*
The Nation, XLVIII iv

2 Capable of maturation, that may suppurate.

Matura diamond. See *diamond*

maturant (mat'ū-rant), *n* [< L *maturan(t-)s*, ppr. of *maturare*, ripen: see *maturate.*] In *med*, a medicine or an application to an inflamed part to promote suppuration, a maturative.

maturate (mat'ū-rāt), *v*; pret and pp *maturated*, ppr *maturating* [< L *maturatus*, pp. of *maturare*, make ripe: see *mature*, *v*] I. *trans* 1. To bring to maturity; mature [Rare]

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter *Fuller*

2. To promote perfect suppuration in

II *intrans* 1 To ripen, come to or toward maturity [Rare]—2. To suppurate perfectly

maturation (mat-ū-rā'shon), *n* [< F *maturation* = Pr *maturacio* = Sp *maduracion* = Pg *maduração* = It. *maturazione*, < L *maturatio(n-)*, a hastening, < *maturare*, ripen see *mature*, *v.*] 1 The process of ripening or coming to maturity, a bringing to maturity, hence, a carrying out, consummation [Rare]

Till further observation shall discover whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation* *Boyle*, Works, I 453

At our entrance into the world, when health and vigour give us fair promises of time sufficient for the regular *maturation* of our schemes *Johnson*, Rambler, No 111

2 In *med.*, a ripening or maturing, as of an abscess, formation of pus, suppuration.

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere there can be a perfect cure
Bp Hall, Balm of Gilead

maturative (mā-tūr'a-tiv), *a* and *n*. [< F *maturatif*, as *maturate* + *-ive*] I. *a* 1 Producing maturity, conducive to ripeness

Between the tropicks and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits, than the former
Sir T Browne

2 Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of pus in an abscess

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives *Wiseman*, Surgery

II *n* In *med*, anything that promotes suppuration; a maturant

The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all imposthumes
Holland, tr of Pliny, xx 22.

mature (mā-tūr'), *a* [< L *maturus*, ripe, mature, of full age, fit, timely, early, speedy, perhaps orig **macturus*, < √ *mag*, in *magnus*, great see *main*[2]] 1 Complete in natural growth or development, fully grown or ripened, ripe as, *mature* grain or fruit, a person of *mature* age, *mature* in judgment

The youngest son of Priam a true knight,
Not yet *mature*, yet matchless
Shak, T and C, iv 5 97

Two thousand summers have imparted to the monuments of Grecian literature, as to her marbles, only a *maturer* golden and autumnal tint
Thoreau, Walden, p 112

2 Completely elaborated or prepared, brought to maturity; ready for use or execution, fully evolved, ample, thorough as, a result of *mature* deliberation

How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his godlike office now *mature*
Milton, P R, i 188

Indeed, upon *mature* thoughts I should think we could not have done better than to have complied with the desire they seemed to have of our settling here [at Mindanao]
Dampier, Voyages, I 349

Which images, here figured in this wise,
I leave unto your more *mature* survey
Daniel, Philotas, Ded

3 In *med*, in a state of perfect suppuration—4 In *com*, become payable, having reached the time fixed for payment, fully due—**Mature insect**, in *entom*, an insect which has attained the last or imago stage of its development—**Mature larva**, a larva which has attained its full growth before passing into the pupa state—**Mature pupa**, a pupa ready to give forth an imago = **Syn** 1 and 2 *Mature*, *Ripe*, digested, well-considered *Mature* and *ripe* both primarily denote the result of the process of physical growth *Ripe* emphasizes simply the result the fruit needs no more nourishment from the stock, and further change will be to over ripeness and decay *Mature* combines with the idea of the result the further suggestion of the process by which the result was reached Further, *ripe* always seems figurative when applied to anything besides fruit, especially fruit growing above ground to speak of a *ripe* scholar, or a *ripened* judgment, is distinctly figurative *Mature*, on the other hand seems quite as literal now in the secondary as in the primary sense The same distinction exists between the verbs and between the nouns corresponding to these adjectives

mature (mā-tūr'), *v*; pret and pp. *matured*, ppr *maturing* [< F *maturer* = Sp Pg *madurar* = It. *maturare*, < L *maturare*, make ripe, ripen, < *maturus* ripe see *mature*, *a*] I. *trans* 1 To cause to ripen, bring to maturity as, to *mature* ale

Prick it [an apple] with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 326

And like the stores autumnal suns *mature*,
Through wintry rigours unimpaired endure
Cowper, Conversation, l. 649

2 To elaborate or carry to completion; make ripe or ready for use or action as, to *mature* one's plans

I have not the leisure to *mature* a discourse which should invite the attention of the learned by the extent of its views, or the depth of its investigations
Story, Misc Writings, p 549

3. In *med.*, to bring to a state of perfect suppuration; maturate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to a state of ripeness; become ripe or perfect as, wine *matures* by age or by agitation in a long voyage; the judgment *matures* by age and experience —2 In *com.*, to reach the time fixed for payment, or for payment of the principal, as distinguished from instalments of interest. as, a bill *matures* on a certain date.—3. In *med*, to come to a state of perfect suppuration =Syn. 1 *Mature, Ripen* See comparison under *mature, a*

maturely (mā-tūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a mature manner; with ripeness, completely.—2 With ripe care, thoroughly: as, a prince entering on war ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—3† Speedily, quickly. [A rare Latinism]

We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures

matureness (mā-tūr'nes), *n.* Mature state or condition; ripeness or perfection, maturity as, such *matureness* of judgment is surprising in one so young

maturescent (mat-ū-res'ent), *a* [< L *maturescen(t-)s*, ppr of *maturescere*, become ripe, ripen, < *maturus*, ripe see *mature*] Becoming mature; waxing ripe *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare]

maturity (mā-tū'ri-ti), *n* [= F *maturité* = Pr. *maturitat* = It. *maturità*, < L *maturita(t-)s*, ripeness, maturity, < *maturus*, mature see *mature.*] 1 The state of being mature, ripeness, completeness, full development or elaboration as, *maturity* of age; the *maturity* of corn, the *maturity* of a scheme

Not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity* *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii

2. In *com*, the time fixed for payment of an obligation; the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due —3. In *med*, a state of perfect suppuration =Syn 1 *Maturity, Ripeness* See comparison under *mature, a*

matutinal (mā-tū'ti-nal), *a* [= F *matutinal* = Pr. Sp *matutinal* = It. *mattutinale*, < L *matutinalis*, of the morning, < *matutinum*, the morning see *matutine*, *matin*, and *matinal*] Pertaining to the morning, coming or occurring early in the day. as, a *matutinal* bath

My salutation to your priestship! What?
Matutinal busy with book so soon
Of an April day? *Browning*, Ring and Book, I 309

Matutinal cognition† See *cognition*

matutine (mat'ū-tin), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg *matutino* = It *mattutino*, < L *matutinus*, of the morning, neut *matutinum*, the morning see *matin.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *matutinal.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

Among astrologers, six of the planets are said to be *matutine* when they are above the horizon at sun rising, and vespertine when they set after the sun The three upper planets are counted strongest when oriental and *matutine*, as the three lower when occidental and vespertine *E Phillips*, 1706

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and vespertine motions
Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 227 (*Latham*)

Upraise thine eyes, and find the lark,
The *matutine* musician
Who heavenward soars on rapture's wings
F Locker, Arcadia.

II.† *n pl.* Matins

Matutines [were] at the first hour, or six of the clock
Fuller, Ch Hist, VI 287 (*Davies*)

matweed (mat'wēd), *n.* 1 A grass, *Ammophila arundinacea* (*Psamma arenaria*) so called from its use in making mats Also called *sea-matweed, halm*, and *marram* —2 Less properly — (*a*) *Spartina stricta*, seaside-grass (*b*) *Naidas stricta*, small matweed (see *mat-grass*). (*c*) *Lygeum Spartum*, hooded matweed

matwork (mat'wėrk), *n* 1 Matting, anything plaited or woven like a mat —2. In *arch*, same as *nattes.*

maty[1], *n* See *matie*

maty[2] (mat'i), *n* ; pl. *maties* (-iz) [E. Ind.] In India, a native servant, especially an underservant or assistant servant

maud (mâd), *n* [Perhaps so called from some one named *Maud* The name *Maud* is ult < *Matilda*, a name of OHG origin see *-hild*] A gray woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a traveling-rug or warm wrap made of similar material Also spelled *maude.*

Fra' south as weel as north, my lad,
A' honest Scotsmen lo'e the *maud*
Mrs Scott of Wauchope, To Burns

He soon recognized his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a gray shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat *Scott*, Guy Mannering

maudle† (mâ'dl), *v. t* [< *maudlin*, formerly sometimes *maudling*, taken as a ppr. form] To render maudlin, throw into confusion or disorder. *E Phillips*, 1706

maudlin (mâd'lin), *a* [Formerly sometimes *maudling*, being taken as a ppr form, earlier *maudlen, maudlen*, attrib use of *Maudlin*, i e *Magdalen*, with ref. to Mary Magdalene, regarded as the penitent "woman which was a sinner," and represented by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping. see *magdalen, magdalene*] 1† Tearful, lacrymose, weeping

Sir Edmond berry first, in woful wise,
Leads up the show, and milks their *maudlin* eyes
Dryden, Prol to Southerne's Loyal Brother, l 21

2. Over-emotional, sickly-sentimental, foolishly gushing

How's this! — in tears? — O, Tilburina, shame!
Is this a time for *maudling* tenderness,
And Cupid's baby woes? *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii 2

There is in his writings an entire absence of all the cant and *maudlin* affectation of mouth worshippers of freedom *Whipple*, Ess and Rev, I 23

3 Tipsy, fuddled; foolish from drink

'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut
With *maudlin* Clarence in his Malmsey butt
Byron, Don Juan, I 166

It is but yonder empty glass
That makes me *maudlin* moral
Tennyson, Will Waterproof

maudlin (mâd'lin), *n* [< *Maudlin*, a fem name, < ME *Maudeleyn, Maudeleyne*, < OF *Magdelaine, Magdelaine*, Magdalen see *magdalen* Cf *maudlin, a*] 1 A hardy herbaceous plant, *Achillea Ageratum*, a kind of milfoil, native to southern Europe, bearing yellow flowers Also called *sweet maudlin*

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels *Miller*, Gardener's Dictionary

2† The costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*

maudlin-drunk (mâd'lin-drungk), *a* In the sentimental and tearful stage of intoxication

Some *maudlin drunken* were and wept full sore
Yorkshire Ale (1697), p 8 (*Halliwell*)

The fifth is *maudlen drunke*, when a fellowe will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his ale, and kisse you, saying, By God, captaine, I love thee
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell*)

maudlin-fair (mâd'lin-fâr), *n.* A great uproar *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

maudlinism (mâd'lin-izm), *n* [< *maudlin* + *-ism*] The state of being maudlin; manifestation of sickly sentimentality.

At this precise period of his existence, Mr Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before *Dickens*, Pickwick

maugret (mâ'gėr), *n* [< ME *maugre, mawgre, maugree, magre*, < OF. *maugre, maulgre, malgre* (= Pr. *malgrat* = It *malgrado*), ill-will, spite, < *mal* (< L *malus*), ill, + *gre, gret*, < L. *gratum*, a pleasant thing, neut of *gratus*, pleasant (see *grate*[3]) Cf *bongree* Hence *maugre, prep*] Ill-will; spite

I thought no *maugre*, I tolde it for a bourde [jest]
Barclay, Fyfte Eglog (*Nares*)

Yef it myshappe we shull haue *magre*, and therfore it be houeth vs to sle Petrius or take hym quyk and yelde hym to kynge Arthur *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 654

To can (con) maugre†, to show ill will

Shulde I therfore *cunne* hym *mawgre*?
Rom of the Rose, l 4559

maugre (mâ'gėr), *prep.* [Early mod E also *mauger, maulgre, magree*, < ME *maugre, mawgre, mawgree, mawgrey, magre*, < OF *maugre, maulgree, malgre*, F. *malgré* (= It *malgrado*), prep, in spite of, an elliptical use (cf *spite, despite*, in similar E use) of the noun *maugre*, ill-will, spite see *maugre, n*] In spite of, notwithstanding

A knizt him conquerede al with clene strengthe,
& hade him out of the ost *mawgrey* hem alle
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 3475

"Then tell" (quoth Blandamour), "and feare no blame
Tell what thou saw st, *maulgre* who so it heares."
Spenser, F Q, IV i 48

Maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me *Emerson*, Misc, p 16

Maugre his†, against his will — **Maugre one's teeth**†, in spite of all that one can do

That salle he, *maugre his tethe*,
For alle his gret arraye
MS Lincoln A 1 17, f 132. (*Halliwell*)

Hard it is for him to be welcome that commeth against his wil, that saith to God when he commeth to fetche him Welcome, my Maker, *magree my teeth.*
Sir T More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 53

maugret (mâ'gėr), *v. t* [< *maugre, prep*] To defy.

Deeply fixed
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms
Webster

mauist, *n* [ME ; < OF. *mus* (?).] A measure containing in some places a little more than forty bushels

He in his berne hath, soth to sayn,
An hundred *mauis* [tr OF *cent mus*] of whete greyne
Rom of the Rose, l 5590

maukin (mâ'kin), *n* and *a* See *malkin*

mauky, *a.* See *mawky*

maul[1] (mâl), *n* [A different spelling of *mall*[1], and now the common form in this sense] A heavy wooden hammer or mallet, a kind of beetle, a mall

maul[1] (mâl), *v. t.* [Another spelling of *mall*[1], and now more usual see *mall*[1], *v*] 1 To beat and bruise with a maul, or as if with a maul; disfigure by beating

By this hand I'll *maul* you *B Jonson*, Alchemist, iv 2.

We are *maul'd* we are bravely beaten,
All our young gallants lost
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii 2

I'll *maul* that rascal, has out brav'd me twice
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, ii 2.

2 To do injury to, especially gross injury, in any way. [Obsolete or archaic]

Far hence they vent their Wrath,
Mauling, in mild Lampoon, th intriguing Bath
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol

The doctor *mauls* our bodies, the parson starves our souls, but the lawyer must be the adroitest knave, for he has to ensnare our minds
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix

3 To split with wedges and a maul or mallet

I'd rather scrub floors, I'd rather *maul* rails, I'd rather do anything in this world for a livin' than teach school!
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 248.

maul[2] (mâl), *n* [An irreg var of *maulm, malm*] Clayey, sticky soil *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

maul[3] (mâl), *n* [Appar an irreg var or contracted dim of *moth*] A moth *Halliwell* [North Eng]

maul[4] (mâl), *n* [Also *maule, mauls, maus* a corruption of *mallow, mallows*] The common mallow of Great Britain, *Malva sylvestris* [Prov Eng]

mauling (mâ'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *maul*[1], *v*] A severe beating, as with a stick or cudgel [Colloq.]

maul-in-goal (mâl'in-gōl'), *n* In *foot-ball*, a struggle between the two sides for the possession of the ball when it has been carried across the goal-line but has not been touched to the ground The maul in goal is still a feature of the game as played in Great Britain, but has been abandoned in the American game

maulkin, *n* and *a* See *malkin*

maulmt, *n* See *malm*

maul-oak (mâl'ōk), *n* See *live-oak*

maulstick (mâl'stik), *n* Same as *mahlstick*

maum, *n* , *a* , and *v* See *malm*

maumet, mammet† (mâ'met, mam'et), *n.* [< ME. *maumet, mawmet, maument, mawment*, earlier *mahimet*, an idol, < OF *mahumet, mahomet, mahommet*, an idol, a pet, a particular use of *Mahomet*, Mohammed see *Mahoun, Mahometan, Mohammedan*] 1 An idol· from the old belief that Mohammedans were idolaters

An Idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many, for certes every florein in his cofre is his *maumet* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

When Criste in that contre come with his dame,
The false goddes in fere fell to the ground,
Bothe Mawhownus & *maumettes* myrtild in peces
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 4812.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv 5 (*Nares*)

2. A puppet [In this later sense usually *mammet*]

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets*
Every Woman in her Humour (1609) (*Nares*)

This is no world
To play with *mammets* and to tilt with lips
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 3 96

How the *mammet* twitters! *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 1.

maumetrise†, *n* [ME *mawmetryse* see *maumetry.*] Same as *maumetry*

In this comandement es forboden all *mawmetryse*, all wychecrafte and charemynge
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 9

maumetrous†, **mammetroust**, *a.* [< *maumetr-y, mammetr-y*, + *-ous*] Idolatrous

Their most monstrous mass or *mammetrous* masan
Bp Bale, Select Works, p 165 (*Davies*)

maumetry†, **mammetry**† (mâ'met-ri, mam'et-ri), *n.* [< ME *maumetrie, maumetry, maumen*

trie, etc., < *maumet*, an idol. see *maumet*, *-ry*, and *Mahometry*] Idolatry

Bot thus he ordand for thaire sake
In that same place to edify
A temple for thaire *maumetry*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 90.

The synne of *mawmettrie* is the firste thyng that God deffended in the ten commaundments.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Heretofore they call'd Images Mammets, and the Adoration of Images *Mammettry* that is, Mahomet and Mahometry, odious names *Selden*, Table Talk, p 88.

maumish†, *a* [< *maum*, *malm*, + *-ish*¹] Foolish, silly, idle, nauseous. Also *mawmish*.

It is one of the most nauseous, *maumish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual finical fop
Sir R L'Estrange

maumletdar (mâm'let-där), *n* [Hind. *māmletdar*] In the East Indies, an official superintendent, as of the collection of the revenue, of police, etc

maun (män), *v* A Scotch form of *moun*, must

It may be of consequence to the state, sir, and I doubt we *maun* delay your journey till you have seen the laird *Scott*, Waverley, xxx

maunch¹†, *v* An obsolete form of *munch*
maunch², *n* See *manche*²
maunche, *n* Same as *manche*²
maunch-present†, *n* [Also *manch-present*, *mounch-present*, < ME *mawnchepresande*, **manchepresent*, < OF **manchepresent*, lit devourer of gifts (δωροφάγος), < *mancher*, *manger*, eat (see *munch*, *mange*), + *present*, present, gift see *present*.] One who is greedy for gifts, a sycophant

A *maunchepresande*, sicofanta. *Cath Ang*, p 232

A *mounch present* is he that is a great gentleman, for when his mayster sendeth him with a present, he will take a tast therof by the way This is a bold knaue that some tyme will eate the best and leaue the worst for his mayster
Awdeley, Fraternitye of Vacabondes (ed Furnivall), p 14

maund¹ (mând), *n*. [Also *mand*, < ME. *maunde*, *mande*, < AS *mand*, *mond* = MD *mande*, D *mand* = MLG *mande*, LG *mande*, *mane* (> G *mand*, *mande* = F *mande*, dial *manne*), a basket Hence the dim MD *mandeken*, > F *mannequin*, a small hamper] A basket or hamper [Obsolete or provincial]

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew
Shak, Lover s Complaint, l 36

We tooke a flagon of wine, & filled a *maund* with bisket, & a platter with apples & other fruits
Hakluyt s Voyages, I 101

My mother contrived to send me by the packhorses a *maund* of provisions, and money, and other comforts *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxviii

The word *maund* exists yet in the living speech of Kent, and we are glad to find it has not as yet become a thing of the past in Somerset There it seems that it signifies now one kind of basket only It is round and deep, without cover, and with two handles
N and Q, 7th ser, VI 139

maund²† (mand), *v t* See *mand*².
maund³† (mand), *v i* [Appar < ME **maunden* (?), < OF *mendier*, < L *mendicare*, beg see *mendicant*] To beg

A very canter I, sir one that *maunds*
Upon the pad *B Jonson*, Staple of News, ii 5

Do you hear?
You must hereafter *maund* on your own pads, he says
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii 1

maund⁴ (mând), *n* [Formerly *maune* (the *d* being excrescent), < Hind *man*, usually *man* (Pers *mān*), a measure of weight] In the East Indies, a unit of weight. The legal maund of India, called the *Bodtish maund* or *bazaar maund*, is 100 pounds troy or 82$\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois The Calcutta factory maund is 74$\frac{2}{3}$ pounds avoirdupois In Madras the maund is 24 pounds 11 ounces, in Bombay 28 pounds avoirdupois Many other maunds are in use.

One died in my time (saith our Author) named Raga Gaginat, on whose goods the King seased, which, besides jewels and other treasure, amounted to threescore *maunes* in gold, euery *maune* is fiue and fiftie pound weight
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 545

maunder† (mân'dėr), *n*. [< *maund*³ + *-er*¹] A beggar

Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and sovereign, monarch o' the *maunders*
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii 1

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a begging himselfe, and wanted money
Rowley, Search for Money (1609). (*Halliwell*)

maunder (mân'dėr), *v i* [Formerly also *mander*, < *maunder*, *n*] 1† To beg.

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, v 1

A churlish, *maundering* rogue!
You must both beg and rob
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque

2. To speak with a beggar's whine; grumble.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy *Wiseman*, Surgery

3. To mutter; talk incoherently or idly; wander in talking like a drunken or foolish person, drivel

Now I shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour Justice *maunder* at me
Fletcher Rule a Wife, iii 1

He is the same, still inquiring, *mandring*, gazing, listening, affrighted with every small object
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 576.

maunderer (mân'dėr-ėr), *n*. 1†. A beggar

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer* upon the pad, I confess. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl

2. A grumbler, a driveler
maundering (mân'dėr-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *maunder*, *v*] Muttering or driveling speech, a muttering

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and behaviour of a swine *South*, Sermons, VII xiv

maunding†, *n* [Verbal n of *maund*³, *v*] Begging

Being borne and bred vp in the trade of *maunding*, nipping, and foisting for the space of tenne years
Rowlands, History of Rogues, quoted in Ribton Turner's (Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 585

maundril (mân'dril), *n* [Also *maundrel* Cf *mandrel*] In *coal-mining*, a pick with two prongs

maundy (mân'di), *n* [Early mod E also *maundye*, *mawndy*, *mandie*, < ME *maundee*, *maunde*, *mande*, *monde*, etc, a command, < OF *mandé* (F *mandat*), < L *mandatum*, a command see *mandate*, of which *maundy* is another form, derived through the OF Senses 2 and 3 are explained as referring to the words of Christ in his discourse at the last supper: *Mandatum novum do vobis ut diligatis invicem*, "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another" (John xiii 34), words sung as an anthem at the ceremony of feet-washing, and also as referring to the injunction as to this ceremony (John xiii 14-15), and to the command to celebrate the sacrament, "This do"] 1† A commandment *Piers Plowman* —2† The sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Lord, where wolte thou kepe thi *maunde*?
Coventry Mysteries, p 259 (*Encyc Dict*)

The Thursday byfore there he made his *maundee*,
Sittyng atte sopere he seide thise wordes
Piers Plowman (B), xvi 140

3 The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons or inferiors, performed as a religious rite on Maundy Thursday in commemoration of Christ's washing the disciples' feet at the last supper It consists in the washing of the feet of a number of men, generally twelve (in the Western Church usually paupers or poor priests), by a priest, prelate, or sovereign The custom, of very early origin, is obsolete in the Anglican Church, but is still observed in the Greek Church and in the Roman Catholic Church See *lavipedium*, *pedilavium*

My wife had been to day at White Hall to the *Maundy* it being Maundy Thursday, but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London did it for him *Pepys*, Diary, III 100

4 [*cap*] The office appointed to be read during the ceremony of feet-washing —**Maundy dish**, a dish in which the maundy money was contained when presented to the sovereign for distribution —**Maundy money, maundy coins**, money distributed by the almoner of the English sovereign to certain poor men and women who on Maundy Thursday attend a service in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall The maundy money is to the amount of a penny for each year of the sovereign s age From 1662 to the present time small silver coins of the value of fourpence, threepence, twopence, and one penny have been specially struck for this distribution They are legally (though with the exception of the threepenny pieces, not practically) current coins of the realm

The numbers and weights of the fourpences, twopences, and pence, being *Maundy coins*, are the same for each of the years [1872-81] 4518 fourpences, 4752 twopences, and 7920 pence *Encyc Brit*, XVI 482.

Maundy purse†, a purse used to contain the maundy money distributed by the king or queen —**Maundy Thursday**, the Thursday of Holy Week, commemorating Christ's last supper, and also both in the Greek and the Western Church his washing of the disciples' feet upon that day (See def 3) It has been the custom in both the Greek and the Western Church since the fifth or sixth century to consecrate the chrism and holy oils on Maundy Thursday In England the day is observed, in addition to its other special religious services, by a distribution from the sovereign of clothing and money among the poor (See *maundy money*) In the Greek Church Maundy Thursday is called the *Great Thursday* or the *Great and Holy Thursday* Also called *Mandate Thursday*, *Chare Thursday*, *Sheer Thursday*, *Cœna Domini*, and, improperly, *Holy Thursday* See *Tenebræ*

maunna (ma'na) [< *maun* + *na*] Must not [Scotch]

As lang as Siller 's current, Deacon, folk *maunna* look ower nicely at what King's head 's on t.
Scott, Guy Mannering xxxii

Maurandia (mâ-ran'di-ȧ), *n* [NL (Ortega, 1800), named after Dr *Maurandy*, professor of botany at Cartagena in Spain] A genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Antirrhineæ* It is characterized by a large corolla, which is partially gibbous at the base and open at the throat, and by the cells of the anther at length becoming confluent. The plants are climbing herbs, supporting themselves by their twisted petioles and flower stalks They have hastate leaves, either angularly lobed or coarsely dentate, and showy violet, purple, or rose colored axillary flowers There are 6 species, found in Mexico and Texas, very ornamental and frequently cultivated The species *M erubescens* and *M scandens* were formerly classed as *Lophospermum*, while the old *M antirrhiniflora* is now referred to *Antirrhinum*

Mauresque (mâ-resk'), *n*. Same as *Moresque*
Mauretanian (mâ-re-tā'ni-an), *a* and *n* See *Mauritanian*.

Maurist (mâ'rist), *n* [< *Maur* (see def) + *-ist*] A member of the Congregation of St Maur, a Benedictine order founded in France in 1618, which was distinguished for the scholarship and literary labors of its members It had many flourishing houses, but was suppressed in the Revolution An attempt was made to reestablish it in the abbey of Solesmes

Mauritanian (mâ-ri-tā'ni-an), *a* and *n* [Also *Mauretanian*, < L *Mauritania*, *Mauretania*, < Gr Μαυριτανία, country of the Mauri, < *Mauri*, Gr Μαῦροι, Moors see *Moor*⁴, and cf *Morian*] I *a* Of or pertaining to Mauritania, an ancient kingdom of northwestern Africa, afterward a Roman province, corresponding to parts of modern Morocco and Algeria.

II. *n* One of the race inhabiting ancient Mauritania, called by the Romans *Mauri*, ancestors of the modern Berbers, or true Moors See *Moor*⁴.

Mauritia (mâ-rish'iä), *n* [NL (Karl Linnæus the younger, 1781), named in honor of Prince *Maurice* of Nassau] A genus of South American palms belonging to the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ* and the subtribe *Mauritieæ*, characterized by flowers in catkins borne on the branches of the spikes, and by furrowless seeds They often attain the height of 100 or 150 feet, and bear a crown of enormous fan shaped leaves There are 9 species, found in Brazil, Guiana, and the West Indies *M vinifera*, the Brazilian wine palm or buriti and *M flexuosa*, the morichi or ita-palm are of great importance to the natives of the regions where they grow See *buriti* and *ita palm*

Mauritieæ (mâ-ri-tī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Mauritia* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of South American palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ*, distinguished by the fan-shaped leaves. It embraces 2 genera (*Mauritia*, the type, and *Lepidocaryum*) and 14 species, which are confined to Brazil, Guiana, and the West Indies

Mauritius-weed (mâ-rish'us-wēd), *n* A lichen, *Roccella fuciformis*, which yields archil

Maurolicidæ (mâ-rō-lis'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Maurolicus* + *-idæ*] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Maurolicus* They have a compressed claviform body, no scales, but rows of phosphorescent spots along the sides of the abdomen and scattered spots on the head, a deeply cleft mouth, and the margin of the upper jaw formed laterally by the supramaxillaries, which are dentigerous The species are inhabitants of the high and deep seas By some authors they are referred to the family *Sternoptychidæ* as a subfamily *Coccinina* or *Coccininæ*

Maurolicus (ma-rol'i-kus), *n* [NL, named after *Maurolico*, an Italian naturalist] A genus of iniomous fishes, typical of the family *Maurolicidæ* The species longest known is *M. borealis*, the argentine

Mauser gun, rifle. See *gun*¹, *rifle*

mausole† (mâ'sōl), *n* [< L *mausolēum* see *mausoleum*] A tomb or mausoleum

What rarer *Mausole* may my bones include?
Sylvester, Sonnets on the Miraculous Peace in France, xii

mausolean (mâ-sō-lē'an), *a* [< *mausoleum* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to a mausoleum, monumental

They shall be honourably interred in *mausolean* tombs
Burton Anat of Mel, p 213

That new Pile
For the departed built with curious pains
And *mausolean* pomp
Wordsworth, Breadalbane's Ruined Mansion

mausoleum (ma-so-lē'um), *n* [< L *mausolēum*, < Gr μαυσωλεῖον, the tomb of Mausolus (see def), hence any splendid tomb, < Μαύσωλος, Mausolus] 1 [*cap*] In *Gr archæol*, a very large and magnificent edifice adorned with sculpture, built by Queen Artemisia of Caria as the tomb of her husband, King Mausolus, at Halicarnassus, about 350 B C, ranking as one of the seven wonders of the world Hence—2 Any splendid tomb, a grand or stately sepulchral monument or edifice, now usually designed to contain a number of tombs: as, the *mausoleum* of a royal family

Borne, full of years and honours, to a *mausoleum* sur passing in magnificence any that Europe could show
Macaulay, Hist Eng , xviii

maut (mät), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *malt*[1]

mauther (mâ′ᵺĕr), *n* [Also *moather*, *mother*, *modder*, perhaps a dial use of *mother*[1] Cf the cognate LG *medder*, *modder*, *modder*, aunt, cousin, lit. mother] A rustic girl, a gawky young woman, a wench [Prov. Eng]

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 4

P I am a *mother* that do want a service
Qu O thou art a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)
Where maids are *mothers* [*mauthers*], and *mothers* are maids *Brome*, Eng Moor, iii 1 (*Nares*)

When once a giggling *mauther* you,
And I a red-faced chubby boy
Bloomfield, Rural Tales (1802), p 5 (*Nares*)

"Cheer up, my pretty *mauther* !" said Mr Peggotty
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxi

mauvaise honte (mō-vāz′ ônt′) [F : *mauvaise*, fem of *mauvais*, bad (false), *honte*, shame] False modesty, bashfulness, shyness.

Nothing but strong excitement and a great occasion overcomes a certain reserve and *mauvaise honte* which I have in public speaking , not a *mauvaise honte* which in the least confuses me or makes me hesitate for a word, but which keeps me from putting any fervor into my tone or my action *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I 217

mauvaises terres. See *bad lands*, under *land*[1]

mauvais sujet (mō-vâ′ su-zhā′) [F : *mauvais*, bad, *sujet*, subject, person] A bad fellow, a "hard case"

mauvaniline (mōv-an′i-lin), *n* [< *mauve* + *aniline*] A coal-tar color ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3H_2O$) used in dyeing, prepared from the resinous residue from the arsenic-acid process of making magenta. It dyes silk and wool a fast violet

mauve (mōv), *n.* and *a* [< F *mauve*, mallow see *mallow*] **I.** *n.* A reddish-purple dye obtained from aniline, the sulphate of the base mauveın, also, the color produced by it so called from the resemblance of the color to the purple markings of the petals of mallows It is now almost out of use. Also called *Perkin's purple*, *aniline violet*, and *aniline purple*

II. *a* Of the color of mauve as, a *mauve* dress.

In April [1787] the Queen [Marie Antoinette] bought four yards of ruban *mauve*, an item worth noting, since many persons imagine that mauve, as the name for a colour, is as modern as magenta
Fortnightly Rev, N S , XLII 287

mauvein, mauveine (mō′vin), *n* [< *mauve* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] The base ($C_{27}H_{24}N_4$) of aniline purple or mauve same as *indisin*

But it was not until 1856 that Perkin prepared *mauveine*, the first aniline dye, on a large scale
Benedikt, Coal tar Colours (trans), p 3

maver (mā′vėr), *n* and *v.* Same as *marver*

maverick (mav′ėr-ik), *n* [So called from one Samuel *Maverick*, a Texan cattle-raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle-range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be "Maverick's", whence the term *maverick* for all such unbranded animals in the cattle region] 1. On the great cattle-ranges of the United States, an animal found without an owner's brand, particularly a calf away from its dam, on which the finder puts his own or his employer's brand , or one of a number of such animals gathered in a general round-up or muster of the herds of different owners feeding together, which are distributed in a manner agreed upon.

Unbranded animals are called *mavericks*, and when found on the round up are either branded by the owner of the range on which they are, or else are sold for the benefit of the association
T Roosevelt The Century, XXXV 507

Hence—2 Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land [Western U S]

maverick (mav′ėr-ik), *v. t* [< *maverick*, *n*] To seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick, hence, to take possession of without any legal claim , appropriate dishonestly or illegally as, to *maverick* a piece of land [Western U S]

mavis (mā′vis) *n* [Also formerly or dial *mavish*, < ME *mavis*, *mavys*, *mauvis*, < OF *mauvis*, *malvis*, F. *mauvis* also *mauvette*, dial *mauvard* = Sp *malviz*, *malvis* = It *malvizzo*, *malvizzo*, dial *mavrezzo* (ML *malvitus*), a mavis, prob of Celtic origin. cf Bret *milfid*, *milvid*, *milchouid*. a mavis, Corn *melhuet*, *melhues*, a lark] The song-thrush or throstle, *Turdus musicus*, a well-known thrush common in most parts of Europe It haunts gardens and woods near streams and meadows Its song is sweet and has considerable compass , it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words This name, still common in Scotland, is now rare in England See *thrush*

And bonny sang the *mavis*
Out o' the thorny brake
Lamkin (Child s Ballads, III 99)

The *mavis* is the sweetest bird
Next to the nightingale
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII 274)

Big mavis, the mistle thrush [East Lothian, Scotland]

mavish (mā′vish), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mavis*

"Like two young *mavishes*," Mr Peggotty said I knew this meant, in our local [Norfolk] dialect, like two young thrushes. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii

mavis-skate (mā′vis-skāt), *n.* The largest British ray, *Raia oxyrhyncha*, sometimes 8 feet long and broad

mavortial (mā-vôr′shal), *a* [< L. *Mavors* (*Mavort-*), Mars see *Mars*, *martial*] Martial, warlike

Once I was guarded with *mavortial* bands
Locrine, iv 1 (*Encyc Dict*)

maw[1] (mâ), *n.* [< ME *mawe*, *mawe*, *maghe*, < AS *maga* = D *maage*, *maag* = MLG. *mage*, LG *mage*, *maag* = OHG *mago*, MHG *mage*, G *magen* = Icel *magi* = Sw *mage* = Dan *mave* (cf It. dial *magone*, crop of birds, *magun*, maw, < OHG), maw, stomach the native Teut word for 'stomach'] 1 The stomach now used of human beings only in contempt, and rarely of animals

Rigte as hony is yuel to defye [digest] and ongle ymeth [cloyeth] the *mawe* *Piers Ploweman* (B), xv 63

They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the *maw* Deut xviii 3

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their *maw*
Milton, To the Lord General Cromwell

2 The crop or craw of a fowl

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill the ir *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach *Arbuthnot*

3 The sound or air-bladder of a fish

Isinglass or fish glue in its raw state, is the "sound, *maw*, or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser , p 155

4† Stomach, appetite, inclination

Unless you had more *maw* to do me good *Beau and Fl*

maw[2] (ma), *v* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mow*[1]

On the fifteenth day of May
The meadows will not *maw*
Proud Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, VIII 86)

maw[3] (mâ), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mew*[1]

maw[4]**†**, *n* [Origin obscure] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six *Halliwell*

Methought I acretia and I were at *maw*, a game, uncle, that you can well skill of *Chapman*, May Day, v 2

Maw,
My lord, you were best to try a set at
Ford Love s Sacrifice, iii 2

maw-bound† (mâ′bound), *a* Costive, constipated

mawk[1] (mâk), *n* [< ME *mawk*, *mauk*, a contr. form of *mathek*, < Icel *maðkr* = Dan *maddik* = Norw *makk*, a maggot, a dim of the simple form which appears in AS *matha* = D *made*, etc , a maggot see *mad*[2], *made*[2] Cf *maddock*] A maggot [North Eng and Scotch]

mawk[2] (mâk), *n* [Short for *mawkin*, *malkin*] A slattern [Prov Eng]

mawkin (mâ′kin), *n* See *malkin*

mawkish (mâ′kish), *a* [< *mawk*[1] + *-ish*[1]] **1†** Maggoty [Not found in this literal sense Compare *mawky*, 1] Hence—**2†** Loathsome, apt to cause loathing or nausea; sickening

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth
Addison, tr of Virgil s Georgics, iv

3 Insipid, sickening, sickly as, *mawkish* champagne, *mawkish* sentimentality

This state of man
Is not a situation of betweenity,
As some word coiners are disposed to call it—
Meaning a *mawkish* as it were ish state,
Containing neither love nor hate
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p 206

Flow, Welsted, flow! like thine inspirer, beer,
Though stale, not ripe, though thin, yet never clear,
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull,
Heady, not strong, o'erflowing, though not full
Pope, Dunciad, iii 171

mawkishly (mâ′kish-li), *adv.* In a mawkish way

mawkishness (mâ′kish-nes), *n* **1.** Mawkish, sickly, or sickening quality.—**2** Sickly or qualmish sentimentality

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy , but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided the way of life uncertain, the ambition thick sighted , thence proceeds *mawkishness*
Keats, Endymion, Pref

mawks (mâks), *n* A dialectal variant of *mawk*[2]

mawky (mâ′ki), *a* [Also *mauky*, < *mawk*[1] + *-y*[1] Cf *mawkish*] **1** Maggoty [Prov. Eng] —**2** Mawkish

Even John Dryden penned none but *mawky* plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p xxiii

mawmt, *n* An obsolete form of *malm*

mawmet†, *n* See *maumet*

mawmetry†, *n* See *maumetry*

mawmish†, *a.* See *maumish*

mawmouth (mâ′mouth), *n* The calico-, grass-, or strawberry-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, a centrarchoid fish [Local, U S]

mawn (mân), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *maund*[1]

mawp (map), *n* [Cf *nope*, *alp*[1]] The bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* See cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov Eng]

maw-seed (mâ′sēd), *n* The seeds of the opium-poppy, *Papaver somniferum* so called from being used as food for cage-birds, especially when molting

mawskin (mâ′skin), *n* The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese, rennet [Prov Eng]

maw-worm (mâ′wėrm), *n* An intestinal worm which may be found in the stomach, as a pin-worm or threadworm, such as *Oxyuris vermicularis*

max (maks), *n* [Said to be an abbr of **maxime*, and orig applied to gin of the best kind, < F *maxime*, < L *maximus*, greatest see *maximum*] A kind of gin

Treat
Boxers to *max* at the One Tun in Jermyn Street
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends

maxilla (mak-sil′ä), *n* , pl *maxillæ* (-ē) [L , the jaw-bone, jaw, dim of **maxsula* (> *mâla*, jaw), < √ *mac* in *macerare*, soften, macerate, = Gr √ μακ, μαγ, in μασσειν, knead, μαζα, a kneaded mass see *mass*[2], *magma*, etc] In *anat* and *zool* : (*a*) A jaw or jaw-bone, a maxillary bone, especially, a bone of the upper jaw, as distinguished from the mandible When the term is applied to both jaw bones, they are distinguished as *maxilla superior* and *maxilla inferior*, the supramaxillary and inframaxillary bones (*b*) Specifically, the supramaxillary bone proper, as distinguished from the premaxillary or intermaxillary, which is often fused therewith in the higher vertebrates (*c*) In *entom* , as in insects and arachnidans, one of the second pair of gnathites, either one, right and left, of the second or lower pair of horizontal jaws, next behind or below the mandibles In the maxillæ, thus forming the under jaw of insects, may be distinguished several parts, as the basal joint or cardo, the footstalk or stipes, the palp bearer or palpiger, and the blade or lacinia See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *Ichneumon* (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the right or left one of either of the two pairs of gnathites which come next after the mandibles, between these and the maxillipeds The maxillæ of a crustacean thus correspond to those of an insect, but there is an additional pair of them —**Composite maxillæ, dentate maxillæ**, etc See the adjectives.

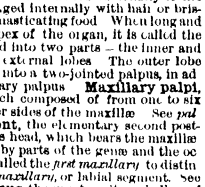
maxillar (mak′si-lär), *a* Same as *maxillary*

Maxillaria (mak-si-lā′ri-ä), *n* [NL (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called in allusion to the resemblance between the lip and column and the jaws of an animal, < L *maxilla*, the jaw.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Maxillarieæ*, characterized by an erect concave lip with erect lateral lobes and a fleshy column They are epiphytes arising from pseudobulbs, with usually one or two flat leaves which are coriaceous, thin, or slightly fleshy The flowers are large or of medium size, often beautiful and fragrant There are about 120 species, natives of tropical America.

Maxillarieæ (mak′si-lā-ri′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Maxillaria* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of the tribe *Vandeæ* of the natural order *Orchideæ*, characterized by leaves that are not plaited and a column (or the part that bears the stamens and pistils) produced into a claw-like foot It contains 9 genera, all American, and about 176 species

maxillary (mak′si-lā-ri), *a* and *n* [< L *maxillaris*, of the jaw, < *maxilla*, the jaw-bone,

jaw: see *maxilla*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining in any way to a jaw or jaw-bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the maxilla alone, in any of the special senses of that word. as, the *maxillary* bones of a vertebrate, the *maxillary* palps of an insect —**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *facial vein* (which see, under *facial*). —**External maxillary artery,** a disused name of the third branch of the external carotid, now called the *facial artery* (which see, under *facial*). —**Inferior maxillary division or nerve** Same as *inframaxillary nerve* (which see, under *inframaxillary*). —**Internal maxillary artery,** one of two terminal branches of the external carotid (the other being the temporal), coursing inward past the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw bone, and supplying deep parts of the face by means of its numerous branches, of which there are upward of twelve —**Maxillary lobe,** in *entom*, a part of the maxilla attached externally to the stipes, and toothed or fringed internally with hair or bristles, used for holding and masticating food When long and blade like, forming the apex of the organ, it is called the *lacinia* It may be divided into two parts — the inner and outer or the internal and external lobes The outer lobe is sometimes transformed into a two-jointed palpus, in addition to the true maxillary palpus —**Maxillary palpi,** in *entom*, appendages, each composed of from one to six joints, attached to the outer sides of the maxillæ See *palpus* —**Maxillary segment,** the elementary second postoral segment of an insect's head, which bears the maxillæ It is perhaps represented by parts of the genæ and the occiput This is generally called the *first maxillary* to distinguish it from the *second maxillary*, or labial segment. See *postoral* —**Maxillary sinus,** the great cavity or hollow of the supramaxillary bone of man and some other mammals communicating with the middle meatus of the nose commonly called the *antrum Highmorianum* or *antrum of Highmore* See *antrum* —**Maxillary teeth,** teeth implanted in the supramaxillary bone In mammals they are distinguished from the incisors, which are implanted in the premaxillary Such maxillary teeth are the canines, premolars, and molars In the lower vertebrates as fishes, they are distinguished from the vomerine, palatal, pharyngeal, etc, teeth —**Superior maxillary nerve,** the second main division of the fifth or trigeminal nerve, extending from the Gasserian ganglion, and mainly distributed to the upper jaw



Inferior Maxillary or Lower Jaw bone of Man

A symphysis menti *B* angle of jaw *C* body or horizontal ramus *D* coronoid process *E* ascending ramus *F* condyle the teeth inserted along the alveolar border The convex line between *D* and *F* is the condyloid notch

II. *n*, pl. *maxillaries* (-riz) A jaw-bone, a maxillary bone, or maxilla In vertebrates at least three maxillaries are commonly distinguished by qualifying terms These are (*a*) the superior maxillary, or supramaxillary (*b*) the premaxillary, or intermaxillary and (*c*) the inferior maxillary, or inframaxillary The last of these is the lower jaw bone, the other two belong to the upper jaw All these are paired but each may fuse with its fellow, and the two maxillaries of each half of the upper jaw often coalesce When used absolutely, the term means the supramaxillary

naxilliferous (mak-sa-lif'ō-rus), *a* [< L *maxilla*, jaw, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Provided with maxillæ as, the *maxilliferous* mouth of a crustacean or beetle

naxilliform (mak-sil'i-fôrm), *a* [< L *maxilla*, jaw, + *forma*, form] Having the form or morphological character of a maxilla as, a *maxilliform* limb

naxilliped, maxillipede (mak-sil'i-ped, -pēd), *n* [< L *maxilla*, jaw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] In *Crustacea*, a foot-jaw or gnathopodite, one of the several limbs which are so modified as to partake of the characters of both jaw and foot, serving for the purpose of both mastication and locomotion They are the posterior three of the gnathites or appendages of the mouth the remainder being two pairs of maxillæ and one pair of mandibles See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *Cryptophialus*

naxillipedary (mak-sil-i-ped'a-ri), *a* [< *maxilliped* + *-ary*] Of or pertaining to a maxilliped, having foot-jaws

Hence results a sudden widening of the second maxillary, as compared with the first *maxillipedary* somite
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 270

naxillojugal (mak-sil-ō-jō'gal), *a* [< *maxilla* + *jugum* + *-al*] Common to the superior maxillary and to the malar (or jugal) bone, malarimaxillary

naxillomandibular (mak-sil'ō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a* [< *maxilla* + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to both jaws — that is, to the maxilla and to the mandible

naxillopalatine (mak-sil-ō-pal'a-tin), *a*. and *n* [< *maxilla* + *palate* + *-ine*[1]] **I** *a* In *anat*, of or pertaining to the supramaxillary and palatine bones

II. *n* In *ornith*, a part of the superior maxillary bone which projects inward, forming a palatal process, which may or may not meet its fellow in the midline of the bony palate. Its character and connections are various, and much used in the classification of birds. See cuts under *ægithognathous*, *desmognathous*, and *dromæognathous*.

maxillopharyngeal (mak-sil'ō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a*. [< *maxilla* + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*) + *-e-al*] Pertaining to the lower jaw-bone or inframaxillary and to the pharynx.—**Maxillopharyngeal space,** in *surgical anat*, a triangular area between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw bone, containing important vessels and nerves, as the internal carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

maxillopremaxillary (mak-sil'ō-prē-mak'si-lā-ri), *a* and *n* [< *maxilla* + *premaxilla* + *-ary*] **I.** *a* Common to the maxilla and to the premaxilla as, "the *maxillopremaxillary* part of the skull," *Huxley*

II. *n*. The supramaxillary and premaxillary bones taken together, when, as in many of the higher vertebrates, they fuse into a single bone

maxilloturbinal (mak-sil-ō-tėr'bi-nal), *a* and *n* [< *maxilla* + *turbine* + *-al*] **I.** *a* Whorled or scrolled, and articulated with the supramaxillary bone, as is the inferior turbinated bone

II. *n* The inferior turbinated bone In man it is a light spongy bone curved upon itself, articulating with the supramaxillary, palatal lacrymal, and ethmoid bones, and projecting into the nasal fossæ, serving to separate the middle from the lower of these fossæ The name is correlated with *ethmoturbinal* and *sphenoturbinal* See cuts under *nasal* and *craniofacial*

maxim (mak'sim), *n* [< F *maxime* = Sp *maxima* = Pg *maxima* = It. *massima*, < ML *maxima*, a maxim, abbr of LL *maxima propositio*, premise, the greatest or chief premise (applied by Boethius to the rules of the commonplaces which are more than ordinary major premises), fem of L *maximus*, greatest, superl of *magnus*, great see *maximum*] 1 A proposition serving as a rule or guide, a summary statement of an established or accepted principle, a pithy expression of a general rule of conduct or action, whether true or false as, the *maxims* of religion or of law, the *maxims* of worldly wisdom or of avarice, ethical *maxims*

All which points were observed by the Greekes and Latines, and allowed for *maximes* in versifying
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 101

In human laws there be many grounds and *maxims* which are positive upon authority
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 364

A *maxim* is the short and formal statement of an established principle of law More than two thousand of these *maxims* now exist, many of which are of great antiquity, and most of which are of the highest authority and value
Robinson, Hem of Law, 4

2 In *logic*, the rule of a commonplace; an ultimate major premise —3 An axiom [Rare]

Maxims certain propositions which [are] self evident, or to be received as true
Locke, Human Understanding, IV vii 11

4 Same as *maximal*[1] =**Syn. 1** *Precept*, *Axiom*, etc See *aphorism*

maxima[1] (mak'si-ma), *n* [L, fem of *maximus*, greatest, see *maxim*, *maximum*] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *large*, 2, when the latter was used in its precise sense as the next denomination above *long*.

maxima[2], *n* Plural of *maximum*

maximal (mak'si-mal), *a* [< *maximum* + *-al*] Of the highest or maximum value, etc; being a maximum

The *maximal* and minimal values are reached with full loaded and empty girder
Jour Franklin Inst, CXXVI 240

A *maximal* muscular clench was recorded on a dynamometer *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 191

maximally (mak'si-mal-i), *adv* In the highest degree, to the utmost, extremely

Those portions of the brain that have just been *maximally* excited retain a kind of soreness which is a condition of our present consciousness *W James*, Mind, IX 12

maximed (mak'simd), *a* [< *maxim* + *-ed*[2]] Reduced to a maxim, pithily formulated [Rare]

There is another *maximed* truth in this connection "Knowledge is a two edged sword"
J C Van Dyke, Books and How to Use them, p 19

Maxim gun. See *machine-gun*

Maximilian (mak-si-mil'i-an), *n* [So called from *Maximilian*, the name of various rulers of Bavaria] A Bavarian gold coin worth about 13*s* 6*d* English. *Simmonds*. —**Maximilian armor,** an armor decorated and rendered more rigid by flutings, with which all the large surfaces are occupied This armor, introduced toward the close of the fifteenth century, is generally thought to have originated among the skilful armorers of Milan, and is also called *Milan armor*

Maximiliana (mak-si-mil-i-ā'nä), *n* [NL (Martius, 1831), named after *Maximilian* Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied] A genus of palms of the tribe *Cocoineæ* and subtribe *Eucocoineæ*, distinguished by the minute petals and six slightly exserted stamens of the male flowers, and the one-seeded fruit There are 3 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and the island of Trinidad *M regia* is the Inaja or jagua-palm of the Amazon, *M Caribæa* is the crown palm of some of the West Indies, and *M insignis* is the cocorite of Brazil See *crown-palm*, *cocorite*

maximist (mak'si-mist), *n*. [< *maxim* + *-ist*] One who has a fondness for quoting or using maxims *Imp. Dict*

maximization (mak'si-mi-zā'shon), *n* [< *maximize* + *-ation*] The act or process of maximizing, or raising to the highest degree. *Bentham* Also spelled *maximisation*

maximize (mak'si-miz), *v. t*, pret. and pp *maximized*, ppr *maximizing* [< L *maximus*, greatest (see *maximum*), + *-ize*] To make as great as possible, raise or increase to the highest degree Also spelled *maximise*

To *maximize* pleasure is the problem of Economics
Jevons, Pol Econ, p 40

maxim-monger (mak'sim-mung'gėr), *n* One who deals much in maxims; a sententious person *Imp Dict*

maximum (mak'si-mum), *n* and *a* [=F. *maxime* = Sp *maximo* = Pg *maximo* = It *massimo*, a, < L *maximum*, neut of *maximus*, greatest, superl of *magnus*, great see *main*[2], *magnitude*, etc] **I.** *n*; pl *maxima* (-mä) 1 The greatest amount, quantity, or degree, the utmost extent or limit opposed to *minimum*, the smallest

He could produce the *maximum* of result with the minimum outlay of means
T Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin

2 In *math*, that value of a function at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease — **Absolute maximum,** that value which is greater than any other —**Maxima and minima,** in *math* and *physics*, the values which a function has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and vice versa The method of finding these greatest and least values is called the *method of maxima and minima*

II. *a* Greatest as, the *maximum* velocity — **Maximum thermometer,** a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the highest temperature during a day or during any given space of time, or since its last adjustment See *thermometer*

Maxwell color-disks. See *disk*

may[1] (mā), *r*; pret *might*, no pp, ppr, or inf in use [A defective auxiliary verb classed with *can*, *shall*, etc, as a present-preterit (*a*) Ind pres 1st and 3d pers sing *may*, < ME *may*, *mai*, *mey*, *mei*, *maiz*, < AS *mæg* = OS *mag* = OFries *mei*, *mī* = MD D MLG LG *mag* = OHG MHG G *mag* = Icel *mā* = Sw *må* = Dan *maa* = Goth *mag*, (*b*) ind pres 2d pers sing now *mayst*, *mayst*, by conformation with reg verbs in *-st*, *-st*, but historically *miht*, < ME *miht*, *myht*, *mizt*, *maht*, < AS. *meaht*, *meht*, *miht* = OS *maht* = OHG MHG *maht*, G *magst* = Icel *mátt* = Goth *magt*, (*c*) ind pres 1st, 2d, and 3d pers pl now *may* (by conformation), but historically *moa*, or, with retention of the orig pl suffix, *mowen*, *moun*, dial *maun*, must, < ME *mow*, *mowe*, *moze*, *mown*, *moun*, *mowen*, *mawen*, *mahen*, *maȝen*, *muwen*, *muzen*, < AS *māgon*, *māgon* (or with short vowel, as in Goth, *magon*, etc) = OS *mugun* = OFries *mugun* = OHG *magum*, *magut*, *magun*, MHG *mugen*, *maget*, *magen*, G *mogen* = Icel *megum* = Dan *maa* = Sw *må* = Goth *magum*, (*d*) pret 1st pers sing, *might*, dial *mought*, < ME *mighte*, *muchte*, *mihte*, *myhte*, *mizte*, *mizt*, *mught*, *muhte*, *moght*, *mought*, etc, < AS *meahte*, *mehte*, *mihte* = OS *mahta* *mohta* = OFries *machte* = MD *moght*, D *mogt*, *mocht* = MLG *machte*, *mochte* = OHG *mahta*, *mohta*, MHG *mahte*, *mohte*, G *mochte* = Icel *mātta* = Sw *mätte* = Dan *maatte* = Goth *mahta*, pl in similar forms; (*e*) inf **may*, or rather *mow*, not in mod use, < ME *mowe*, *mowen*, *mughen*, *muzen*, < AS **mugan* or **magan* (neither form in use, but the second indicated by the occasional ppr *maȝende*, *megende*) = OS *magan*, *mugan* = OFries **mega* = D *mogen* = MLG LG. *mogen* = OHG *magan*, *mugan*, MHG *mugen*, *mugen*, G *mogen* = Icel *mega* = Sw *må* = Dan *maa* = Goth *magan*, an orig independent verb meaning 'be strong, have power,' hence 'be able, can,' and used in AS, etc, where now (in E) *can* would be used (*can* orig meaning 'know' see *can*[1]), akin to OBulg *moga*, *mosti*, be able, can, = Russ *mochi*, be able, also prob to AS *micel*, etc., E *much*, L *magnus*, great, Gr *μέγας*, great, L *mactus*, honored, Skt √ *mah*, be great] **A.** As an independent verb, or as a quasi-auxiliary: To have power, have ability, be able, can In the absolute original use, 'can,' now rare (being superseded by *can*) except where a degree of contingency is involved, when the use passes insensibly into the later uses The uses of *may* are much involved, the notions of power, ability, opportunity, permission, contingency, etc.,

passing into each other, and *may* in many constructions being purposely or inevitably used with more or less indefiniteness. The principal uses are as follows (*a*) To indicate subjective ability, or abstract possibility rarely used absolutely (as in the first quotation), but usually with an infinitive (not, however, as a mere auxiliary) See also *mow*[3].

For and thou ouer me *myȝtist*, as y ouer thee *may*,
Weel bittirli thou woldist me bynde
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 167

If thou consider the number and the maner of thy blisses and thy sorrowes, thou *maist* nat forsaken (canst not deny) that nart yet blisful *Chaucer*, Boethius

Therefore whanne it *maie* not be aghenseid to these thingis, it behoueth ghou to be ceeasid, and to do nothing follil *Wyclif*, Acts xix. 36.

Thei turned a-noon to flight, who that *myght* sonest, so that noon a-bode other *Merlin* (E E T S), III 534

Ask me not, for I *may* not speak of it
Tennyson, Holy Grail

(*b*) To indicate possibility with contingency

What-so eer thou be seruyd, loke thou be feyn,
For ele thou *may* want it when thou hast nede
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), I 59

For she said within herself, If I *may* but touch his garment, I shall be whole Mat. ix 21

Things must be as they *may* *Shak*, Hen V, II 1 23

I am confirm'd,
Fall what *may* fall
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I 1

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance
Pope, Moral Essays, I 3

Let us keep sweet,
If so we *may*, our hearts, even while we eat
The bitter harvest of our own device
Whittier, Amy Wentworth

It *might* be May or April, he forgot,
The last of April or the first of May
Tennyson, The Brook

The young *may* die, but the old must!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv

In this sense, when a negative clause was followed by a contingent clause with *if*, *may* in the latter clause was formerly used elliptically, *if I may* meaning 'if I can control it' or 'prevent it'

My body, at the leeste way,
Ther shal no wight defoulen, *if I may*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l 690

"Sey boldely thi wille,' quod he,
"I nyl be wroth, *if* that *I may*,
For nought that thou shalt to me say "
Rom of the Rose, l 3099

Sometimes *may* is used merely to avoid a certain bluntness in putting a question, or to suggest doubt as to whether the person to whom the question is addressed will be able to answer it definitely

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
Prior, Phillis's Age

The preterit *might* is similarly used, with some slight addition of contempt

Who *might* be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched?
Shak, As you Like it, III 5 35

(*c*) To indicate opportunity, moral power, or the absolute power residing in another agent

As I shalle devyse zou, suche as thei ben, and the names how thei cleepen hem, to suche entent, that zee *mowe* knowe the difference of hem and of others
Mandeville, Travels, p 53

For who that doth not whenne he *may*,
Whenne he wolde hit wel be nay
Curser Mundi (*Halliwell*)

He loved hym entirly, and fain wolde he that he a bood stille yef it *myght* be *Merlin* (E E T S), III 631

Easily thou *mightest* haue perceiued my wanne cheekes to forshew yat then, which I confesse now
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 355

I'll yield him thee asleep,
Where thou *mayst* knock a nail into his head
Shak, Tempest, III 2 69

(*d*) To indicate permission the most common use.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward Luke xvi 2.

An I *may* hide my face, let me play Thisby too
Shak, M N D, I 2 53

I *might* not be admitted *Shak*, T N, I 1 25

In this sense *may* is scarcely used now in negative clauses, as permission refused amounts to an absolute prohibition, and accordingly removes all doubt or contingency (*e*) To indicate desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, and the like In this sense *might* is often used for a wish contrary to what can or must be as, O that I *might* recall him from the grave!

May you live happily and long for the service of your country *Dryden*, Ded of Æneid

Certain as this, O! *might* my days endure,
From age inglorious and black death secure
Pope, Iliad, viii 667

That which I have done,
May He within himself make pure!
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur

(*f*) In *law*, *may* in a statute is usually interpreted to mean *must*, when used not to confer a favor, but to impose a duty in the exercise of which the statute shows that the public or private persons are to be regarded as having an interest.

B. As an auxiliary In this use notionally identical with *may* in the contingent uses above, in **A** (*b*), but serving to form the so-called compound tenses of the subjunctive or potential mode, expressing contingency in connection with purpose, concession, etc *May* is so used—(1) In substantive clauses, or clauses that take the place of or are in apposition with the subject or object or predicate of a sentence introduced by *that*

It was my secret wish *that* he *might* be prevailed on to accompany me *Byron*

They apprehended *that* he *might* have been carried off by gipsies *Southey*

I heard from an old officer that when in the West Indies he was told by a lady, at whose house he was dining, *that* he *might* not like the soup, as it was made from snakes
N and Q, 7th ser, II 335

(2) In conditional clauses [Rare, except in clauses where permission is distinctly expressed]

Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have
Is his to use, so Somerset *may* die
Shak, 2 Hen VI, v 1 53

(3) In concessive clauses

Whatever the stars *may* have betokened, this August, 1749, was a momentous month to Germany *G H Lewes*

A great soul *may* inspire a sick body with strength, but if the body were well, it would obey yet more promptly and effectually *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 55

(4) In clauses expressing a purpose

Was it not enough for thee to bear the contradiction of sinners upon Earth, but thou must still suffer so much at the hands of those whom thou diedst for, that thou *might est* bring them to Heaven? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I vi

Constantius had separated his forces that he *might* divide the attention and resistance of the enemy *Gibbon*

may[2], *n* [< ME *may*, *mai*, *mey*, a kinsman, person, < AS *mǣg*, m, a kinsman, = OS *māg* = OFries *mēch* = MLG. *māch*, *māge* = OHG. *māg*, MHG. *māc*, a kinsman, = Icel *māgr*, a father-in-law, = Sw *måg* = Dan. *maag*, son-in-law, = Goth. *mēgs*, a son-in-law, orig a 'kinsman', akin to AS *māga*, a kinsman, son, man, to *magu*, a child, young person, servant, a man, = OS *magu*, child, = Icel *mogr*, a son, a man (> ME *mouce*), = Goth *magus*, a boy, servant, to AS. *mǣg*, f, a kinswoman (see *may*[3]), and to *mægeth*, *mægden*, a maid, maiden (see *maid*, *maiden*), ult from the root of *may*[1], have strength] **1** A kinsman —**2** A person

may[3] (mā), *n* [< ME *may*, *mey*, a maid, < AS *mǣg*, f, kinswoman, a woman, akin to *māga*, m, a kinsman see *may*[2]] A maiden, a virgin [Obsolete or Scotch]

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow fayre *may*,
Thow haven of refut, bryghte sterre of day
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 753.

To hevyns blys yhit may he ryse
Thurghe helpe of Marie that mylde *may*
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 128.

But I will down yon river rove, among the wood sae green,
An' a' to pu' a posie to my ain dear *May*
Burns, Oh, Luve will Venture in

May[4] (mā), *n* [< ME *may*, *mey*, < OF *mai*, F *mai* = Pr. *mai* = Sp *mayo* = Pg *maio* = It *maggio* = OFries *mai* = D *mei*, Flem. *mey* = MLG *mei*, *meie* = MHG *mei*, *meige*, G *mai* = Sw *maj* = Dan. *mai* = Turk *māyıs*, < L *Maius*, *Majus*, sc *mensis*, the third month of the Roman year, usually associated with *Maia*, *Maja* (Gr. *Maia*), a goddess, the mother of Mercury, orig a goddess of growth or increase; from the root of *magnus*, OL *majus*, great see *may*[1]] **1.** The fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer

In the month of *May* the citizens of London of all estates, generally in every parish, and in some instances two or three parishes joining together, had their several mayings, and did fetch their maypoles with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morrice dancers, and other devices for pastime all day long and towards evening they had stageplays and bonfires in the streets
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 454

The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose
Milton, Odes, May Morning

2 Figuratively, the early part or springtime of life

His *May* of youth and bloom of lustihood
Shak, Much Ado, v 1 76.

3 [*l. c.*] (*a*) The hawthorn: so called because it blooms in May Also *May-bush*

But when at last I dared to speak,
The lanes, you know, were white with *may*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

(*b*) Some other plant, especially species of *Spiræa* as, Italian *may*.—**4** The festivities or games of May-day.

It seems to have been the constant custom, at the celebration of the May games, to elect a Lord and Lady of the *May*, who probably presided over the sports
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 455

I'm to be Queen o' the *May*, mother
Tennyson, The May-Queen

5. In Cambridge University, England, the Easter-term examination.

The *May* is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford, at the latter there are no public College examinations
C A Bruce, English University, p 87

Italian may, a frequently cultivated shrub, *Spiræa hypericifolia*, with small white flowers in sessile umbels Also called *St Peter's wreath* —**Lord of the May** See *lord* —**May laws** See *law*[1]

may[4] (mā), *v i* [< *May*[4], *n*] To celebrate May-day, take part in the festivities of May-day chiefly or only in the verbal noun *maying* and the derivative *mayer* as, to go a *maying*.

maya[1] (mä'yä), *n* [Hind] In *Hindu myth* (*a*) Illusion or deceptive appearance. (*b*) [*cap.*] Such appearance personified as a female who acts a part in the production of the universe, and is considered to have only an illusory existence

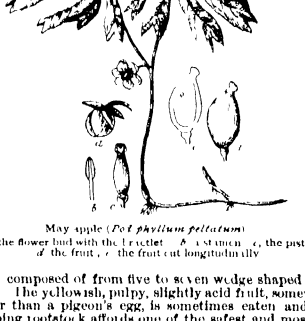
Maya[2] (mä'yä), *a* [Native name] Of or pertaining to the Mayas, an aboriginal tribe of Yucatan, distinguished for their civilization and as the possessors of an alphabet and a literature when America was discovered as, the *Maya* alphabet, the *Maya* records

Mayaca (mā-yak'ä), *n* [NL (Aublet, 1775), from the native name] The type and only genus of plants of the natural order *Mayacaceæ* There are about 7 species, natives of North and South America from Virginia to Brazil They are small moss like marsh or semi aquatic plants, with inconspicuous white, pink, or violet flowers

Mayacaceæ (mā-ya-kā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Kunth, 1843), < *Mayaca* + *-aceæ*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the series *Coronariæ*, and characterized by having regular flowers, three stamens, and a one-celled ovary with three parietal placentæ and many orthotropous ovules The order contains but one genus, *Mayaca*

Mayaceæ (mā-yā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1847), < *Mayaca* + *-aceæ*] Same as *Mayacaceæ*

May-apple (mā'ap'l), *n* **1.** A plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, of the natural order *Berberidaceæ* It is a native of North America. A perennial herb about two feet high, it has one large white flower rising from between two leaves of the size of the



May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)
a the flower bud with the bracts *b* a stamen *c*, the pistil, *d* the fruit, *e* the fruit cut longitudinally

hand composed of from five to seven wedge shaped divisions The yellowish, pulpy, slightly acid fruit, somewhat larger than a pigeon's egg, is sometimes eaten and the creeping rootstock affords one of the safest and most active cathartics known Also called *mandrake*, *hog apple* **2** The plant *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas, also, a related plant of the western United States, *Achlys triphylla* —**3** Same as *honeysuckle-apple* [U S]

maybe (mā'bē), *adv* [Also dial *mebbe*, an ellipsis of *it may be* Cf *mayhap*.] Perhaps, possibly, probably

I'll know
His pleasure, *maybe* he will relent
Shak, M for M, II 2. 4

Faith!—*may be* that was the reason we did not meet
Sheridan, The Rivals, II 2

"O binna feared, mither, I'll *maybe* no dee"
Glenloyne (Child's Ballads, IV 82)

maybe (mā'bē), *a.* and *n* [< *maybe*, *adv*] **I.** *a* Possible; uncertain. [Rare]

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give,
Then add those *may be* years thou hast to live
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 298

II. *n* Something that may be or happen, a possibility or probability [Rare]

However real to him, it is only a *maybe* to me
J Hadley, Essays, p 218.

May-beetle (mā'bē"tl), *n.* **1** A cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris* Also *May-bug*, *May-chafer* [Eng]—**2** A June-bug, *Lachnosterna fusca*, or other species of the same genus. See cuts under *dor-bug* and *June-bug* [Southern U. S.]

May-bird (mā′bėrd), *n* 1. The bobolink. [Local, U. S.]—2. The wood-thrush [Jamaica.]—3. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper. [South Carolina.]—4. The May-curlew or whimbrel [Local, Eng.]

May-blob (mā′blob), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Prov. Eng.]

May-bloom (mā′blōm), *n* The hawthorn.

May-blossom (mā′blos′um), *n* The lily-of-the-valley. [Prov. Eng.]

May-bug (mā′bug), *n* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-bush (mā′bŭsh), *n* The hawthorn or whitethorn.

O that I were there,
To helpen the Ladyes their *Maybush* beare
Spenser, Shep Cal, May

May-chafer (mā′chā′fėr), *n.* Same as *May-beetle*, 1.

May-cherry (mā′cher′i), *n.* The June-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis.*

maycock (mā′kok), *n.* [< *May*[4] + *cock*[1].] The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica. G. Trumbull* [Massachusetts.]

maycock-fluke (mā′kok-flōk), *n.* A flounder or plaice. [Scotch.]

May-curlew (mā′kėr′lū), *n* The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*

May-day (mā′dā), *n* The first day of May: a day on which the opening of the season of flowers and fruit was formerly celebrated throughout Europe: it is still marked in some places by various festive observances The chief features of the celebration in Great Britain (where, however, it has nearly disappeared) are the gathering of hawthorn blossoms and other flowers, the crowning of the May-queen, dancing round the May pole, etc

'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep 'em from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning *Shak*, Hen VIII, v 4 15

Against *Mave day*, Whitsunday, or some other time of the year, every parish, towne, or village assemble themselves, both men, women, and children, and either all together, or dividing themselves into companies, they goe some to the woods and groves, some to the hills and mountaines, some to one place, some to another, where they spend all the night in pleasant pastimes, and in the morning they return, bringing with them birche boughes and branches of trees to deck their assemblies withal *Stubbes*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 454

maydet, maydent. Obsolete forms of *maid, maiden*

Maydeæ (mā′dē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Mays*, the specific name of Indian corn, + *-eæ*] A tribe of grasses belonging to the series *Paniceæ*, characterized by the unisexual spikelets, of which the staminate is terminal The tribe contains 7 genera and about 15 species, widely dispersed The most important genus is *Zea*, the maize or Indian corn

May-dew (mā′dū), *n* The dew of May, which is said to have great virtue in whitening linen, and to have also other remarkable properties It is still the practice for young people in some parts of Great Britain to go out into the fields in the morning of the first of May, and bathe their faces with May dew—a survival of the impression or belief of former times that it preserves beauty

My wife away down with Jane and W Hewer to Woolwich, in order to a little ayre and to lie there to night, and so to gather *May dew* to morrow morning, which Mrs Turner hath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with *Pepys*, Diary, III 137.

may-drink (mā′dringk), *n* [Tr Flem *meydrank*, D *meidrank*, G. *maitrank*] A beverage popular in Belgium and northern Germany at the season of the flowering of the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata* It is prepared by putting sprigs of this plant into a flask of light white wine, and sweetening with sugar Bits of pineapple or orange, or a few fresh leaves of the black currant, are sometimes added

Mayduke (mā′dūk), *n* [A corruption of *Medoc*, a district near Bordeaux in France, from which these cherries were introduced] A variety of cherry of the sour type.

Mayencian (mā-en′si-an), *n* [< *Mayence* + *-ian*] The name given in France and Belgium to a division of the Miocene Tertiary typically developed in the Mainz (or Mayence) basin. The formation consists of marine, brackish, and fresh-water deposits, characterized by numerous interesting fossils Part of the Molasse of Switzerland is considered the equivalent of the Mayencian

Mayer (mā′ėr), *n.* [< *May*[4] + *-er*[1]] One who goes a maying, or takes part in May-day festivities.

On the *Mayers* deign to smile
Mayer's Song, Hone's Every day Book, II 571

May-fish (mā′fish), *n.* The barred or striped killifish, *Hydrargyra majalis.* [New York.]

May-flower (mā′flou′ėr), *n* A flower that appears in May Specifically—(*a*) In England, the hawthorn or may, also the cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), the marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), and, rarely, other plants. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens* See *arbutus* and *Epigæa*. (*c*) In the West Indies, *Dalbergia Amerimnum* and *Ecastophyllum Brownei* —**May-flower decoration,** in *ceram* See *May flower porcelain* —**May-flower porcelain,** a name given to a variety of porcelain which is thickly covered with may or hawthorn blossoms modeled in relief, the flowers nearly touching one another, so that the sharp edges form a bristly covering of the whole surface These flowers are colored, and sometimes gilded This decoration is almost a specialty of Dresden ware

Mayflower compact. See *compact*[2].

May-fly (mā′flī), *n* 1. A neuropterous insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*, one of the *Ephemerina*, an ephemerid, a day-fly. See the technical words, and cut under *day-fly*—2 In Great Britain, a neuropterous insect of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidæ*, as *Sialis lutaria*, the caddis-fly.

He loves the *May fly*, which is bred of the cod worm or caddis *I Walton*, Complete Angler.

3 An artificial fly made in imitation of the May-fly

He makes a *May fly* to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with angle rods
Addison, Sir Roger and Will Wimble

May-fowl (mā′foul), *n* The whimbrel [Local, Eng.]

May-game (mā′gām), *n.* 1 Sport or play such as is usual on or about the first of May, hence, frolic, jest

What *May game* hath misfortune made of you?
Spenser, F Q, V vii 40

Send hither all the rural company
Which deck the *May games* with their clownish sports!
Beaumont, Masque of Inner Temple

A goodly *May game* in Fenchurch street, with drums, and guns, and pikes and with the nine worthies who rode, and each of them made his speech, there was also a morrice dance, and an elephant and castle, and the Lord and Lady of the May preparing to make up the show
Strype, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 456

2 One who takes part in the May-games or May-day sports, hence, a trifler, also, one who is an object of May-games or jests, a make-game

I'll make you know me Set your faces soberly,
Stand this way, and look sad, I'll be no *May game*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii 1

Why should not I, a *May game*, scorn the weight
Of my sunk fortunes? *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, I 2.

I will laugh at thee, and at myself,
To have been so much a fool, you are a fine *may game*
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii 2

May-garland (mā′gär′land), *n* A wreath of flowers formerly borne from house to house by children on May-day

Two in every group carried between them suspended from a stick, the *May garland*, formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of prim roses and other flowers, and fresh green foliage
The Antiquary, May, 1880

mayhap (mā′hap), *adv.* [Also *mayhaps*, an ellipsis of *it may hap.* So also dial **mayhappen*, contr *mappen* Cf *maybe*] Peradventure, it may happen, perhaps

"*Mayhap* there is more meant than is said in it," quoth my father *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii 37

Mayhap his eye brightened as he heard
The song grow louder and the hall they neared
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 100

May-haw (mā′hâ), *n* A small tree, *Crataegus æstivalis*, of the southern United States Its fruit, which ripens in May, is used for preserves, jellies, etc Also *apple-haw.*

mayhem (mā′hem), *n* [Formerly also *maiheme*, an earlier form of *maim*, retained archaically in legal use see *maim*, *n*] At *common law*, a crime consisting in the violent doing of a bodily hurt to another person, such as renders him less able in fighting either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary, as distinguished from one which merely disfigures See *maim*

May-hill (mā′hil), *n.* A period of difficulty or danger; a critical juncture, crisis in allusion to the opinion that May is a trying month for invalids.—**To climb up May-hill,** to get through the month of May safely, hence, to pass the crisis or critical or difficult part.

Whereas in our remembrance Ale went out when Swallows came in, seldom appearing after Easter, it now hopeth (having *climbed up May hill*) to continue its course all the year *Fuller*, Worthies, Derbyshire, I 252 (*Davies*)

maying (mā′ing), *n* [Verbal n of *May*[4], *v*] The observance of May-day, and the sports and games indulged in on that occasion.

Now it befell in the moneth of luely May that queene Guenever called unto her the knyghtes of the round table, and gave them warning that, early in the morning, she should ride on *maying* into the woods and fields beside Westminster *The Death of Arthur*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 460

Come, my Corinna, come, let's go a *Maying*
Herrick, To Corinna.

May-lady (mā′lā′di), *n* The queen or lady of the May, in old May-games

Some light huswife, belike, that was dressed like a *May-lady*, and, as most of our gentlewomen are was more solicitous of her head tiers than of her health
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 473

May-lily (mā′lil′i), *n* The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*

May-lord (mā′lôrd), *n* A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day [Prov. Eng.]

The shepherd boys who with the muses dwell
Met in the plain their *may lords* new to choose
(For two they yearly choose), to order well
Their rural sports the year that next ensues.
J Fletcher, Purple Island, I 2.

May-morn (mā′môrn), *n* [< ME. *may-morwe*] The morning of May-day; figuratively, freshness, vigor Compare *May-dew*

My thrice-puissant liege
Is in the very *May morn* of his youth,
Ripe for exploits *Shak*, Hen V, I 2 120

maynt, mayne[1]**t,** *n* Obsolete forms of *main*[1]

mayne[2]**t, maynyt,** *n* Same as *meiny.*

mayonnaise (mā-on-āz′), *n* [< F. *mayonnaise*, a sauce (see def), origin uncertain See the quotation] In *cookery*, a sauce composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beaten together with vinegar or lemon-juice to the consistency of thick cream, and seasoned with salt, pepper, garlic, etc It is an esteemed dressing for salads, cold fish, and some other dishes

I was told by a French friend at Dax, in the Landes, that the proper way of pronouncing the word *mayonnaise* was *bayonnaise*, Bayonne being the birthplace of that now world famed salad *N and Q*, 7th ser, II 174

mayor (mā′or or mār: see etym), *n.* [Early mod E *mair, maire, mayre, mayer*, the prop. E form *mair* being still retained in the pron mār, the spelling *mayor*, changed from the occasional earlier *mayer*, perhaps to conform to the termination to that of *chancellor, purveyor*, etc, but more prob in imitation of the Sp, being introduced about the middle of the 16th century, and displacing the older (F) spelling without affecting the pron until more recent times, < ME *maire, mayre, meire, meyre*, < AF *maire, meire, meir, meyre*, OF *maire* (later also *maiour, mayeur, major*), F *maire* = Sp *mayor* = Pg *maior, mayor*, a mayor, = OHG *meior, meier*, MHG *meier, meiger*, G *meier* (as a surname, *Meyer*), a steward, bailiff (majordomo), < ML *major*, a mayor, prefect, chief, etc, < L *major*, greater, compar of *magnus*, great see *major*, of which *mayor* is a doublet] The principal officer of a municipality; the chief magistrate of a city or borough The mayor of London (that is of the district known as *the City*, comprising only a small part of the whole area of London see *city of London*, under *city*, *n*) and those of York in England and of Dublin in Ireland have the title of *lord mayor* The title *mayor* is not used in Scotland, *provost* taking its place Compare *burgomaster*

This yere [1208] began the names of *Mayers* and sherefs in London. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p xv.

And there in the east ende of the hall, where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen as sembled about him *Sir T More*, Works, p 61

The first historical appearance of the office of *mayor* is in London, where the recognition of the commune by the national council in 1191 is immediately followed by the mention of Henry Fitz Alwyn as *mayor*
Stubbs, Const Hist, § 485

Lord Mayor's Court See *court*—**Mayor of the palace,** in France, originally the first officer of the royal household, then the first officer of state, under the Merovingian kings Gradually these officials aggrandized their own influence to the detriment of that of the monarchs, till the latter ruled only nominally, all real power being usurped by the mayors The most distinguished among them were Pepin of Héristal, his son Charles Martel, and the latter's son Pepin "the Short" who in 751 or 752 dethroned the last of the Merovingians, Childeric III, and founded the Carolingian dynasty —**Mayor's court,** a minor judicial tribunal, held in cities by the mayor as judge

mayoral (mā′or-al), *a* [< *mayor* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a mayor or mayors, or the office of mayor

Sir Peter Laurie, afterwards of aldermanic and even *mayoral* celebrity *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I 217

mayoralty (mā′or-al-ti), *n* [Formerly sometimes *majoralty*, < ME *mairalte*, < OF *mairalte*, as *mayoral* + *-ty*] The office of a mayor, or the period of his service

This was for matters of misgouernment in the *maioralitie* *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 229.

mayoress (mā′or-es), *n.* [< OF *mairesse*, fem. of *maire*, mayor see *mayor*] The wife of a mayor.

To ride in a fine gilt coach and six.
Like Her Worship the Lady *Mayoress*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Education.

mayorlet (mā′or-let), *n* [< *mayor* + *-let*] A petty mayor *Carlyle* [Rare]

mayorship (mā′or-ship), *n* [Formerly *mairship*, *mayreship*, < *mayor* + *-ship*] The office or dignity of a mayor

That the Mayre of London, whiles he were Mayre, haue none other offyce to the cite belonging than the offyce of the *mayreshyp* of the same *Arnold's Chronicle*, p 4

May-pole (mā′pōl), *n* **1.** A pole around which the people dance in May-day festivities It was usually cut and set up afresh on May day morning, drawn by a long procession of oxen, decorated, as were also the pole itself and the wagon, with flowers and ribbons, but in some cases a pole once set up was left from year to year, as notably the famous pole of the parish of St Andrew Undershaft in London, which was cut down in the reign of Edward VI At the restoration of Charles II a May pole 134 feet high was set up in the Strand A few May poles still remain in England, although the celebration is almost obsolete

Their chiefest jewel they bring from thence is the *Maie pole*, which they bring home with great veneration, as thus — they have twentie or fourtie yoake of oxen, every ox having a sweete nosegale of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home the *May pole* *Stubbes*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 455

2. An ale-stake. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]—**3** A tree of Jamaica, *Spatheha simplex*, of the order *Simarubeæ* It has a tall slender stem with a crown of leaves at the top, like a palm Also called *mountain-pride* and *mountain green*

may-pop (mā′pop), *n* The passion-flower, or its fruit, properly, the fruit of *Passiflora incarnata*, which is of the size of a hen's egg and edible [Southern U S]

May-queen (mā′kwēn), *n* A girl or young woman crowned with flowers and honored as queen at the games held on May-day

may-skate (mā′skāt), *n* Same as *maris-skate*

may-sucker (mā′suk′ėr), *n* The harelipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera* [Local, U S]

maythorn (mā′thorn), *n* [< *May*[4] + *thorn*] The hawthorn: so called to distinguish it from the earlier flowering blackthorn See *May*[4], 3

The *maythorn* and its scent *Mrs Browning*

May-time (mā′tim), *n*. [< ME *may time*, < *May*[4] + *time*[1]] May, the season of May

Alle freliche foules that on that frith songe,
for merthe of that *may time* thei made moche noyce
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 822.

They (for the time
Was *maytime*, and as yet no sin was dream'd)
Rode under groves that look'd a paradise
Tennyson, Guinevere

mayweed (mā′wēd), *n* [Early mod E *maie-weed*, a var, simulating *May*[4], of *maytheweed*] A composite plant, *Anthemis Cotula*, a common weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and, by naturalization, in America It is a branching annual a foot or two high, the leaves finely divided, and the flower heads having a yellow disk and white rays The foliage is pungently ill scented, and is said to blister the hands It has been used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic Other names are *dog's camomile*, *dog's fennel*, *stinking camomile*, also *Balder brae*, *bephthalmum*, *dill weed* See particularly *Anthemis* and *Cotula*

maywort (mā′wėrt), *n*. A kind of bedstraw, *Galium cruciatum*, blooming in May Also called *crosswort*

Mazagan (maz′a-gan), *n* [From *Mazagan*, a town in Morocco, near which it grows wild] A small and early variety of bean, *Vicia Faba*, known in America, in common with the larger and later Windsor variety, as the *English bean*

mazame (ma-zām′), *n* [< Mex *mazame*, *mazame*, *teuthlamazame* (Hernandez), the pronghorn] **1.** The North American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. See cut under *Antilocapra* —**2** The pampas-deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*

mazapilite (maz′a-pil-īt), *n* [< *Mazapil* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] An arsenate of calcium and iron, closely related to arseniosiderite It occurs in nearly black prismatic crystals in the district of Mazapil, Mexico

mazard (maz′ėrd), *n*. [Also *mazzard*, a var (with accom term. *-ard*) of *mazer* The second sense is figurative, the head being often humorously compared to a bowl or goblet] **1†** A bowl, a mazer

They drank good ale in a brown *mazard*
Aubrey, Misc, p 213 (*Davies*)

An instance of this occurs in connexion with St Edmund's Church at Salisbury, "where they have digged up an old bishop out of his grave, and have made a *mazzard* of his scull and his bones are in an apothecary's shop *Athenæum*, No 3071, p 303.

2† The head, the skull

Chapless, and knocked about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade *Shak*, Hamlet, v 1 97

I had a *mazzard*, I remember, so well lined in the inside with my brain, it stood me in better stead than a double headpiece *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

3 A wild cherry of Europe See *cherry*[1], *n*, 1, and *gean*

Red quarrenders and *mazard* cherries.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i

mazard† (maz′ard), *v t*. [< *mazard*, *n* Cf *jowl*, *v*, knock, as related to *jowl*, *n*, cheek, jaw] To kill or stun by a blow on the skull, brain

The wooden rogues let a huge trap door fall on my head If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*
B Jonson, Love Restored

mazard-bowl (maz′ard-bōl), *n* Same as *mazard*, 1

A *Mazard bowl* of maple wood full of beer
Quoted in *Elton's* Origins of Eng Hist, p 182.

mazarin[1]**†**, *n* See *mazerin*

mazarin[2], *n* and *v* See *mazarine*

mazarinade (maz-a-ri-nād′), *n*. [< F *mazarinade*, as *Mazarin* (see def) + *-ade*[1]] In *French hist*, one of the pamphlets, satires, songs, or lampoons directed against Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61), prime minister of France, during the wars of the Fronde

Mazarin Bible. See *Bible*

mazarine (maz-a-rēn′), *n* [Also *mazarin*, < F *mazarine* (†), named after Cardinal *Mazarin*] **1** Same as *mazarine-blue*.

The sky up above was a bright *mazarine*,
Just as though no such thing as a tempest had been
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 205

2† A blue gown worn by common-councilmen

Bring my silver'd *mazarine*
Anstey, New Bath Guide, ix (*Davies*)

mazarine (maz-a-rēn′), *v t*; pret and pp *mazarined*, ppr. *mazarining*. [Cf. *mazarine*, *n*] To decorate with lace in a special manner, edge, as with campane lace

Three yards of lace to *mazarin* ye pinners at 25 shillings
An Inventory (1694)

mazarine-blue (maz-a-rēn′blo), *n* A rich blue color

It is true our gowns of *mazarine blue*, edged with fur, cut a pretty figure enough *Goldsmith*, From a Common-Councilman

Mazarin-hood, *n* A hood or cap decorated with lace and forming a fashionable head-dress about 1720 See *mazarine*

Mazdean (maz′dē-an), *a* [< *Mazda* (see quot under *Mazdeism*) (*thus Mazda* or *Ormuzd*) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Mazdeism

Mazdeism (maz′dē-izm), *n* [*Mazde* (*an*) + *-ism*] The ancient religion of Persia, Zoroastrianism

Mazdeism, as we call the Persian religion, from its supreme god, Ahura Mazda, was not the growth of a day, nor the work of one man *Faiths of the World*, p 95

maze[1] (māz), *v*; pret. and pp *mazed*, ppr. *mazing* [Early mod. E *mase*, < ME *masen* (also in comp *amasen*, *bemasen* see *amaze*, *bemaze*), prob < Norw *masa*, pore over a thing, refl *masast*, begin to dream, = Sw dial *masa*, be lazy, lounge, bask in the sun, prob the same (through the senses 'be idle, talk idly') as Norw *masa* = Icel *masa*, chatter, prattle The E *maze* is not 'connected with AS *mäse*, a whirlpool," for the reason, among others, that there is no such word] **I.** *trans* To confuse, bewilder, amaze, especially, to confuse by intricacy

A little herd of England's timorous deer
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 2. 47

Why art thou *mazed* to see me thus revived?
B Jonson Volpone, iii 6

The fellow looks as he were *mazed*, methinks
Scott, Kenilworth, xvii

II.† *intrans* **1.** To be bewildered, perplexed, or puzzled

"Ye *maze*, ye *maze* goode sire," quod she,
"This thank have I for I have mased you see."
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 1141

2 To wind intricately

Like as molten Lead, being poured forth
Vpon a leuell plot of sand or earth
In many fashions *mazeth* to and fro
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 3

maze[1] (māz), *n* [Early mod. E *mase*, < ME *maze*, *mase*, from the verb] **1** Confusion of thought, perplexity, uncertainty; bewilderment

They lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 2

2† Anything intended to confuse or mislead, a snare, a deception

But walaway, al this nas but a *maze*
Fortune his howve entended bet to glaze
Chaucer, Troilus, v 468

3† A wild fancy, a confused notion; an error.

Men dreme al day of owles and of apes,
And eek of many a *maze* therwithal
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 273

Let no *maze* intrude
Upon your spirits.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv 5

4. A baffling and confusing network of paths or passages, a labyrinth as, the *maze* of Hampton Court in England, a winding and turning; hence, a perplexed or embarrassing state of things; intricate disorder, entanglement. as, he found affairs all in a *maze*

The quaint *mazes* in the wanton green
Shak, M N D, ii 1 99

To pry into the *maze* of his counsels is not only folly in man, but presumption even in angels
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, i 13

Others reason'd high,
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost
Milton, P L, ii 561

Varied tints all fused in one
Great mass of color, like a *maze*
Of flowers illumined by the sun
Longfellow, Kéramos

5† Wonder, matter of wonder or curiosity

Go thou not into the toun as it were a gase
From oon hous to another for to seke the *mase*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 39

maze[2] (māz), *n* A variant of *meaze*[2], 1.

mazedness† (mā′zed-nes), *n*. [< ME *mased-nesse*, < *mazed*, pp, + *-ness*] The condition of being mazed, confusion, astonishment

She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe
Til she out of hir *masednesse* abreyde
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 1005

mazeful† (māz′ful), *a* [< *maze*[1], *n*, + *-ful*] Causing amazement, wonderful *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l 190.

mazelin†, *n* Same as *maslin*[1]

mazer (mā′zer), *n* [Early mod E also *maser*, < ME *maser*, *masere*, a bowl, orig of maple-wood, prob not < AS **maser*, **maser*, maple (or other spotted or mottled wood), which is found only in deriv. adj **maseren*, occurring once erroneously written *maesen* ("vi *maesene* sceala," "6 maple vessels"), and perhaps in comp *Maserfeld*, a local name, but from the cognate Icel *mosurr*, a maple-tree, maple-wood (*mosurr-bolli*, a maple bowl, *mosurr-skāl*, a maple vessel see *skoal*), = MLG *maser*, a maple-tree, = OHG *masar*, MHG G *maser*, a knur or knob on a tree, a knot or spot in maple and other wood, MHG also a bowl of spotted or mottled wood (> OF *mazre*, *madre*, spotted or mottled wood (> OF (and F.) *madré*, spotted, mottled), and *mazerin*, a drinking-vessel see *mazerin*), from the noun seen in OD **masc*, *masche*, *maesche* = MLG *mase* = OHG *māsā*, MHG *māse*, G *mase*, a spot, whence also ult E. *measles*] **1†** Hard mottled wood, understood to be maple, formerly used in making the bowls or goblets hence called *mazers*

Off lanycolle thou shall prove,
That is a cuppe to my behove,
Off *mazer* it is ful clene
MS Cantab Ff v 48, f 50 (*Halliwell*)

2 A bowl or large drinking-cup without a foot, of maple or other hard wood, and often richly decorated with carving and mounted with silver or other metal In later use the term was applied to bowls entirely of metal A number of mazers are preserved in England, dating from different epochs from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century

They toke away the syluer vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *mazars*, and spones
Wolde they non forgete
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 75)

Then loe, Perigot, the Pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the Maple warre
Spenser, Shep Cal, August

They powre wine into a great bowle, and then dip in that bowle or *mazer* a sword *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 896

In the wardrobe above they shew'd us fine wrought plate, porcelan, *mazers* of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds rubies and emeralds *Evelyn*, Diary Jan 25, 1645

3† The head, the skull or brain-box. same as *mazard*, 2

Are thy mad brains in thy *mazer*? *Ford*, Fancies, iv 1

mazer-dish† (mā′zėr-dish), *n*. A mazer, or other dish made of maple.

There was neither *mazer dish* nor standing cup upon the little table, at the elbow of his [the abbot's] huge chair of state *Scott*, Monastery

mazerin†, mazerine† (maz′e-rin), *n*. [Also *mazarin*, ME, < OF *mazerin*, *mazelin*, *madelin*, *maderin* (ML. *scyphus mazerinus*), a drinking-bowl of wood, < *mazre*, *madre*, spotted wood. see *mazer*] A drinking-vessel; a porringer

One of Her Majesty's Knurl'd Dishes, weight 52 Ounces, and one Silver *Mazerine*, Weight 20 Ounces, both engrav'd with His late Majesty's Arms
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne [I 183.

mazer-tree (mā′zėr-trē), *n.* The common maple of Great Britain, *Acer campestre.* Also *maser-tree.*

mazer-wood (mā′zėr-wŭd), *n* 1 Same as *mazer,* 1 —2. Gutta-percha See the quotation.

In the Museum Tradescantianum the following entry occurs . "The plyable *mazer wood,* being warmed, will work to any form" This museum became the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford The word 'mazer," variously spelt, often occurs in early English poetry, and is specially mentioned in old catalogues and wills It is by no means impossible that mazer cups may have been made of gutta percha, as its lightness, strength and non liability to fracture would recommend it, and curiously enough one of the vernacular names of the tree yielding gutta percha is "*mazer wood* tree"
Encyc Brit, XI 338.

mazily (mā′zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a mazy manner; by winding and turning; with confusion or perplexity.

The brooks of Eden *mazily* murmuring
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton

maziness (mā′zĭ-nes), *n* The state of being mazy or mazed, perplexity or perplexingness

mazological (maz-ō-loj′ĭ-kal), *a.* [< *mazology* + *-ic-al.*] Mastological, mammalogical.

mazologist (mā-zol′ō-jist), *n* [< *mazology* + *-ist*] A mastologist or mammalogist

mazology (mā-zol′ō-jĭ), *n* [< Gr *μαζός,* breast, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak see *-ology*] Mammalogy, mastology, therology

mazurka (ma-zėr′ka), *n* [Also as F *mazourka,* < Pol *mazurka,* a dance, < *Mazur,* a native of Mazovia, Poland] 1 A lively Polish dance, properly for four or eight pairs of dancers, originally performed with a singing accompaniment The steps and figures are various, and may be improvised The more modern mazurka is a polka with two sliding steps instead of one, the music is in triple time 2 Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately rapid, with a capricious accent on the second beat of the measure. Older mazurkas usually have a drone bass The prominence of the mazurka form is mainly due to the predilection shown for it in the works of Chopin

mazy (mā′zĭ), *a* [< *maze* + *-y*1] Having the character of a maze; perplexing from turns and windings, winding, intricate

Then out again he flies, to wing his *mazy* round
Thomson, Castle of Indolence

Mazy herring See *herring* —**Mazy pack,** a parish fool *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

mazzard, *n* See *mazard*

M. C. An abbreviation of *Member of Congress*

M. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Medicinæ Doctor,* Doctor of Medicine (see *doctor,* 2), (*b*) in *musical notation,* of *mano destra* (Italian) or *main droite* (French), 'right hand,' indicating a passage to be performed by the right hand

me1 (mē), *pron* [Early mod E also *mee,* < ME *me,* < AS dat *mē, me* = OS *mi* = OFries *mi* = D. *mij* = MLG *mer* = OHG MHG G *mir* = Icel *mer* = Goth *mis,* AS acc *mē, me,* older (in poet use) *mec,* ONorth *meh* = OS. *mi, mik* = OFries *mi* = D *mij* = MLG *mik* = OHG *mih,* MHG. G *mich* = Icel *mik* = Sw Dan. *mig* = Goth. *mik,* = Ir Gael. *mi* = W *mi* = Corn *me* = Bret *me* = L. gen *mei,* dat *mihi,* acc. *me* = Gr. gen *μοῦ, ἐμοῦ,* dat *μοι, ἐμοι,* acc *μέ, ἐμέ* = Skt gen dat. *mahyam, mē,* acc *mām, mā,* me; a pronominal base associated in use with that of the pronoun *I* see *I*2 Hence *mine*1. Cf *myself*] A pronoun of the first person, used only in the oblique cases (accusative and dative, classed together as objective), and supplying these cases of the pronoun *I.*

"*Me, me,*" he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On *me!* the fact confest, the fault my own"
Dryden, Æneid, ix

The dative occurs—(*a*) To express the indirect object as, give *me* a drink, bring *me* that book

What *me* bitide other bifalle
Ihe schal the foreward holden alle
King Horn (E E T S), p 63

Pay *me* that thou owest Mat xviii 28

(*b*) To express the indirect object in mere reference or mention—that is, to bring into the predicate, as an apparent indirect object, the actual subject (the ethical dative) a form of expression adding a certain life or vivacity to colloquial speech, and therefore a favorite use in Shakspere and other Elizabethan dramatists.

Comes *mee* a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

He plucked *me* ope his doublet and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak,* J C, I 2 207

I remember *me,* I'm marry'd and can't be my own Man again *Congreve,* Way of the World, II 8

(*c*) In such expressions as *woe is me, well is me, leeze me* (lief is me)

Woe is me, that I sojourn in Mesech' Ps cxx. 5

(*d*) Before the impersonal verbs *think* and *seem,* where *me* is conventionally written with the verb as one word, as *me thinks* (preterit *methought*), *meseems* (preterit *mesemed*)

They talk'd,
Meseem'd, of what they knew not
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

(*e*†) In such expressions as *me rather were, me liever were,* etc See *have* and *lief*

me2†, [ME, an abbr. form of *man,* < AS *man, mon,* or of the pl *men,* < AS *men,* used indefinitely see *man*] One, they used indefinitely

Thenne hadde Fortune folwynge hure two faire maldenes, Concupiscentia-carnis *me* calde the eldere mayde
Piers Plowman (C), xii 174

M. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Methodist Episcopal,* (*b*) of *Mining Engineer* as, John Smith, *M E*; (*c*) of *Middle English* · used (as *ME*) in the etymologies of this work

meach, meaching. See *miche*1, *miching.*

meacock† (mē′kok), *n* and *a* [Also *mecock, mecocke,* supposed to stand for **meckock,* < *meek* + dim *-ock,* but this is doubtful] **I.** *n* A timorous, cowardly fellow

A *meacock* is he who dreadth to see bloud shed
Mir for Mags, p 418

I shall be compted a *Mecocke,* a milksop
Lyly, Euphues, p 109

Fools and *meacocks,*
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v 2

II. *a* Tame, timorous, cowardly

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew
Shak, T of the S, II 1 315

mead1 (mēd), *n* [Early mod E also *meath,* < ME *mede, methe,* < AS *medu, meodu* = OFries D MLG *mede* = OHG *metu, meto,* MHG *met, met,* G *meth, met* = Icel *mjodhr* = Sw Dan *mjod* = Goth **midus* (not recorded), mead, a drink made from honey, a common Indo-Eur word, = W *medd* (> ult E *metheglin*) = Ir *meadh,* mead, = OBulg *medŭ,* honey, wine, = Russ *medu,* honey, = Lith *midus,* mead, *medus,* honey, = Lett. *meddus,* honey, = Gr *μέθυ,* mead (> ult E *amethyst*), = Zend *madhu* (= Pers *mai*), wine, = Skt **madhu,* honey, sugar, < *madhu,* adj, sweet] 1 A strong liquor made by mixing honey with water and flavoring it, yeast or some similar ferment being added, and the whole allowed to ferment It was a favorite beverage in the middle ages, and is made according to different recipes in different parts of England down to the present day When carefully made it will keep for a long time, and improve with age

And being now in hand, to write thy glorious praise
Fill me a bowl of *meath,* my working spirit to raise.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv 112

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, Hum,
Meath, and Obarni *B Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, I 1

My friend, wandering from house to house at last dis covered an old man, who brought him a bowl of *mead* in exchange for a cigar *B Taylor,* Northern Travel, p 351

2 A sweet drink charged with carbonic gas, and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla [U S.]

mead2 (mēd), *n* [< ME *mede,* < AS *mād,* a mead, meadow. see *meadow,* the more orig form *Mead*2 and *meadow* are related as *lease*1 and *leasow, shade* and *shadow*] Same as *meadow* now chiefly used in poetry.

And if thi *mede* is drossy, barayne, olde,
Let plowe it efte, and playne it efte doune lowe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 188.

She was gathering Narcissus flowers in the *meads* of Sicily *Bacon,* Physical Fables, xi

Downward sloped
The path through yellow *meads*
Lowell, Parting of the Ways

meader (mē′dėr), *n* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *mæthere,* a mower, < *mæth,* a mowing · see *math.*] A mower *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng]

meadow (med′ō), *n.* [< ME. *medowe, medewe, medwe,* < AS *mād* (nom and acc sing), pl *mādwa, māda, mādwa* (the nom sing *mādwe,* f, and *mādwa,* m, being rare and uncertain, stem *mādw-* or *mædw-*) = OFries *mede* = D *mat,* a meadow, = MLG *mēde, made* = OHG **mata* (**matta*), in comp. *mato-screch,* a grasshopper, MHG *mate, matte,* G *matte,* also *matt* (esp in place-names), a meadow; usually referred, as 'a place mowed' or 'to be mowed,' to the verb *mow*1, AS. *māwan,* but the noun with the formative *-d* (*-th*) from this verb is *math* (AS. *māth* = OHG. *mād,* MHG. *māt,* G *mahd,* etc), a different word, and the AS word in its orig form (stem *mādw-*) can hardly be so formed from *māwan,* mow, there being no recognized formative *-dw* But possibly the root **mād-,* **mād-* (the formative being *-w*), may be cognate with L *mētere,* reap, mow, which may contain an extended form of the root of *mou* see *mou*1] 1 A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay, also, a piece of grass-land in general, whether used for the raising of hay or as pasture-land Meadows are often on the banks of a river or lake but so far above the surface as to be dry enough to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality In some parts of the United States, as New England, land so situated is called *meadow* or *meadow land* without reference to its use, and in other parts, especially in the West, *bottom* or *bottom-land*

Made hem alle to assemble in the Dukes londe in a grete *medowe* vpon a rivere *Merlin* (E E T S), I 70.

This golden *meadow,* lying ready still
Then to be mow'd when their occasions will
Daniel, Panegyrick to the King's Majesty

2 A feeding-ground of fish, as cod *Report of U S Fish Commission,* 1877, p 541.—3. An ice-field or floe on which seals herd.—**Floating meadow,** flat meadow land adjoining a river or other source of water supply, by means of which it can be flooded at pleasure.—**Salt meadow,** low ground subject to occasional overflow by extraordinary tides, and producing coarse grass that can be used for hay, called *salt-grass*

meadow-beauty (med′ō-bū″tĭ), *n* A plant of the genus *Rhexia,* chiefly *R Virginica* It is a low herb with showy purple flowers Also called *deer-grass*

meadow-bird (med′ō-bėrd), *n* The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* so called from its usual breeding-place See cut under *bobolink* [Local, U S]

meadow-bright (med′ō brit), *n* The marsh-marigold [Prov Eng]

meadow-brown (med′ō-broun), *n* One of various butterflies of the subfamily *Satyridæ,* as *Hipparchia janira* Also called *satyr* The eyed meadow-brown of the eastern United States is *Satyrodes Eurydice*

meadow-campion (med′ō-kam″pi-on), *n* See *campion*

meadow-clapper (med′ō-klap″ėr), *n* The salt-water marsh-hen

meadow-clover (med′ō-klō″vėr), *n* See *clover*

meadow-crake (med′ō-krāk), *n* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*

meadow-cress (med′ō-kres), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*

meadow-drake (med′ō-drāk), *n* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis* [Prov Eng]

meadower (med′ō-er), *n* One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure

meadow-fern (med′ō-fėrn), *n* See *fern*1

meadow-fescue (med′ō-fes″kū), *n* See *Festuca*

meadow-foxtail (med′ō-foks″tāl), *n* See *foxtail*

meadow-gallinule (med′ō-gal′ĭ-nūl), *n* Same as *meadow-crake*

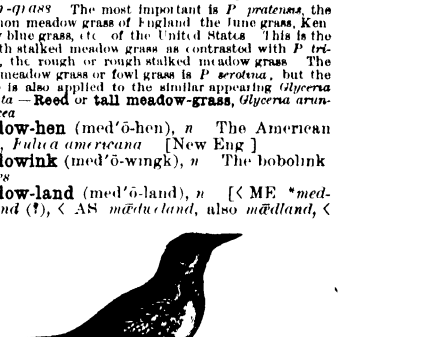
meadow-gowan (med′ō-gou″an), *n* See *gowan*

meadow-grass (med′ō-gras), *n* A general name for grasses of the genus *Poa,* chiefly, however, the larger and more useful species See *spear-grass* The most important is *P pratensis,* the common meadow grass of England the June grass, Kentucky blue grass, etc of the United States This is the smooth stalked meadow grass as contrasted with *P trivialis,* the rough or rough stalked meadow grass The fowl meadow grass or fowl grass is *P serotina,* but the name is also applied to the similar appearing *Glyceria nervata* —**Reed** or **tall meadow-grass,** *Glyceria arundinacea*

meadow-hen (med′ō-hen), *n* The American coot, *Fulica americana* [New Eng]

meadowink (med′ō-wingk), *n* The bobolink *Coues*

meadow-land (med′ō-land), *n* [< ME **medu-land* (†), < AS *mādu-land,* also *mādland,* <



Meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*)

mædwe, meadow, + *land*, land] Land used as a meadow, also, meadows collectively.

meadow-lark (med'ō-lärk'), *n* 1 A well-known bird of the family *Icteridæ*, or American starlings; the field-lark, *Sturnella magna* The upper parts are mottled gray, brown, and black, the under are bright-yellow with a black horseshoe shaped mark on the breast The meadow lark inhabits most of the United States It nests on the ground, lays from 4 to 6 white eggs with reddish speckles and is a sweet songster The name is inaccurate, the bird having no resemblance to a lark See cut on preceding page

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr
Of *meadow lark* and her sweet roundelay?
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth

2 The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis* [Local, Eng.]

meadow-mouse (med'ō-mous), *n* A field-mouse or vole of North America; any member of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The commonest one in the United States is *Arvicola riparius*. See cut under *Arvicola*

meadow-mussel (med'ō-mus'l), *n*. A kind of mussel found on tide-flats or salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula* [New York]

meadow-ore (med'ō-ōr), *n*. In *mineral*, bog-iron ore, or limonite See *limonite*

meadow-parsnip (med'ō-par'snip), *n* 1. A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. [Great Britain] —2 Any plant of the genus *Thaspium*. [U S.]

meadow-pea (med'ō-pē), *n* A perennial leguminous plant, *Lathyrus pratensis*, of Europe and Asia, available as a pasture-herb for sheep

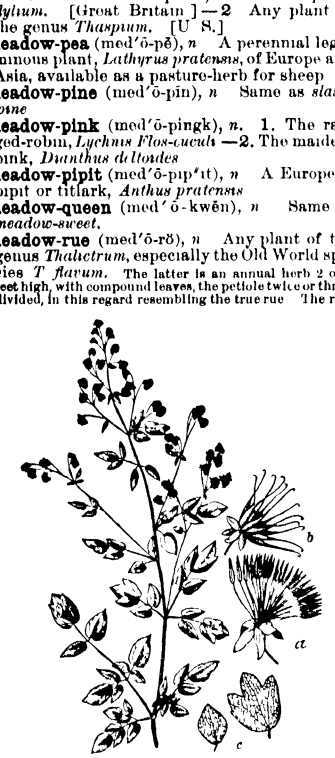
meadow-pine (med'ō-pīn), *n* Same as *slash-pine*

meadow-pink (med'ō-pingk), *n*. 1. The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* —2. The maiden-pink, *Dianthus deltoides*

meadow-pipit (med'ō-pip'it), *n* A European pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis*

meadow-queen (med'ō-kwēn), *n* Same as *meadow-sweet*.

meadow-rue (med'ō-rō), *n* Any plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, especially the Old World species *T flavum*. The latter is an annual herb 2 or 3 feet high, with compound leaves, the petiole twice or thrice divided, in this regard resembling the true rue The root



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of the Meadow rue (*Thalictrum Cornuti*)
a a male flower *b* a female flower with young fruit *c*, parts of the leaf

is said to have aperient and stomachic properties, like rhubarb. There are several American species, as the early meadow rue, *T dioicum*, the purplish meadow rue *T purpurascens*, and the tall meadow rue, *T Cornuti* The panicled flowers are without petals, but are marked in the males by conspicuous clusters of stamens.

meadow-saffron (med'ō-saf'ron), *n* Most properly, the plant *Colchicum autumnale*, from its resemblance to the true saffron, *Crocus sativa*. The name is extended, however, to the whole genus, sometimes to other closely allied plants See *Colchicum*

meadow-sage (med'ō-sāj), *n* See *sage*

meadow-saxifrage (med'ō-sak'si-frāj), *n* 1 An umbelliferous plant, *Silaus pratensis*, its leaves resembling those of the burnet-saxifrage Also called *pepper-saxifrage* —2 Sometimes, a plant of the genus *Seseli* of the same family

meadow-snipe (med'ō-snīp), *n* 1 The grass-bird or pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata*. *J P Giraud*, 1844 [Long Island] —2. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicatula* *B.S.Barton*, 1799. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Local, U. S.]

meadow-sweet (med'ō-swēt), *n*. Any plant of the genus *Spiræa*, primarily *S Ulmaria* of the Old World, in the United States more especially *S salicifolia*.

meadow-titling (med'ō-tit'ling), *n*. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*

meadowwort (med'ō-wėrt), *n* The meadow-sweet *Spiræa Ulmaria*

meadowy (med'ō-i), *a*. [< *meadow* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow

Thy full and youthful breasts, which, in their *meadowy* pride,
Are branch'd with rivery veines meander like that glide
Drayton, Polyolbion, x

meadwort†, *n* [< ME *medwurt*, < *mead*1 + *wort*1] A plant, probably the same as *meadow-wort*

meager, meagre (mē'gėr), *a* and *n* [Early mod E also *meigre*, < ME *meqre*, < OF *megre*, *maigre*, *magre*, F *maigre* (see *maigre*) = Pr. *magre*, *maigre* = Sp Pg It *magro*, < L *macer* (*macr-*), lean, thin, meager, cf AS. *mæger* = D MLG *mager* = OHG *magar*, MHG G *mager* = Icel *magr* = Sw Dan *mager*, lean, thin, meager the Teut forms being prob not derived, like the Rom, from the L. *macer* (the adoption into Teut, at so early a date (AS. OHG) of an untechnical word, esp an adj, from the L, being very improbable), but cognate with it, the L *macer* (*macr-*), thin, with the Teut., being prob. = Gr *μακρός*, long (see *macron*); cf. *μῆκος*, length, *μακύνος*, *μηκεδανός*, tall] **I.** *a* 1 Lean, thin, having little flesh.

Be nowe of good chere, Titus, that your chekes *meygre* and leane be nat the cause of your discomeringe
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, ii 12.

A stranger stepped on shore, a lofty, lordly kind of man, tall and dry, with a *meagre* face, furnished with huge moustaches *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 179

2 Without richness or fertility, barren said of land —3 Without moisture; dry and harsh said of chalk, etc —4 Without fullness, strength, substance, or value, deficient in quantity or quality, scanty, poor, mean

But thou, thou *meagre* lead,
Thy paleness moves me more than eloquence
Shak, M of V, iii 2 104

As to their *Meayer* Diet, it is much against Nature and the improved Diet of Mankind
Laster, Journey to Paris, p 19

5. Lenten; adapted to a fast. See *maigre*.

When Lent arrives they open their magazines, and take out of them the best *meagre* food in the world, for there is no dish of fish that they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 517

Meager day, a fast-day See def 5 Also *maigre day*

When I arrived at the inn, I called for supper, and, it being a *meagre day*, was fain to put up with eggs
Smollett, tr of Gil Blas, I 2

=**Syn.** 1 Spare, emaciated, lank, gaunt —2 and 4. Tame, barren, bald, jejune, dull, prosing

II. *n* 1† A sickness

Megre, a sickenesse, [F] *maigre* *Palsgrave*

2† Same as *maigre*, 2.—3. A spent salmon, or kelt [Canada]

meager†, **meagre**† (mē'gėr), *v t* [< *meager*, *meagre*, *a*] To make lean

His ceaseless sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, xi

meagerly, meagrely (mē'gėr-li), *adv*. Poorly, thinly; sparely; feebly.

meagerness, meagreness (mē'gėr-nes), *n* The condition or quality of being meager, leanness, poorness, scantiness; barrenness

meagrim†, *n*. An obsolete form of *megrim*.

meak† (mēk), *n* [Also *meek*, var of *make*3] A hook with a long handle used in agriculture for pulling up plants

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake
Tusser, Husbandry

meaker (mē'ker), *n* A minnow [Prov Eng]

meaking-iron (mē'king-ī'ėrn), *n*. Same as *making-iron*

meal1 (mēl), *n*. [< ME *mele*, < AS. *melu*, *melo*, *meolo* (*melw-*) = OS *mel* = OFries *mel* = D. *meel* = MLG. LG *mel* = OHG *melo*, MHG *mel*, G *mehl* = Icel *mjol* = Sw *mjol* = Dan *meel*, flour, meal, lit 'what is ground' from a verb not recorded in AS (**malan*), but found in other tongues, namely, OS *malan* = D *malen* = MLG. *malen* = OHG *malan*, *malen*, MHG. *maln*, G. *mahlen* = Icel. *mala* = Sw *mala* = Dan. *male* = Goth *malan*, grind, = Ir. *melim* = OBulg *melja*, *mlete* = Lith. *malu*, *malti* = L. *molere*, grind, > ult. E *mill*1, *molar*, etc : see *mill*1 Cf. *malm*, from the same verb, and *mellow*, from the same ult. root.] 1 The edible part of any kind of grain or pulse ground to a powder or flour; flour as, oatmeal, bean-*meal*.

Meal and bran together
He throws without distinction
Shak, Cor, iii 1 322

"Jenny, what *meal* is in the girnel?" "Four bows o' aitmeal, twa bows o' bean, and twa bows o' pease"
Scott, Old Mortality, xx

Specifically —(*a*) In the United States, ground maize more fully called *Indian meal* and *corn meal* (*b*) In Scotland and Ireland, oatmeal

Blest wi' content, and milk and *meal*
Burns, The Contented Cottager

2. Any substance resembling the meal of grain or pulse, especially, any coarsely ground substance

In the Lond growen Trees, that beren *Mele*, whereof men maken gode Bred and white, and of gode savour
Mandeville, Travels, p 189

Auriculas enriched
With shining *meal* o'er all their velvet leaves
Thomson, Spring, l 537

3. A sand-heap *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the *meales*, the name given to the sand-banks *Freeman*, Life of W Kirby, p 147 (*Davies*)

A cat in the meal. See *cat*1 —**Indian meal.** See def 1 (*a*) —**Round meal**, meal granulated in the milling rather than powdered or pulverized

meal1 (mēl), *v* [< *meal*1, *n*] **I.** *trans*. 1 To grind into meal or the state of meal; pulverize as, *mealed* powder —2 To sprinkle with meal, or mix meal with [Rare]

II. *intrans* To yield or produce meal; be productive in meal applied to grain as, the barley does not *meal* well this year. *Jamieson* [Scotch.]

meal2 (mēl), *n* [< ME *mele*, *meel*, *mel*, < (*a*) AS *mæl*, a fixed time, season, occasion, a time for eating, a meal, = OS *māl* = OFries *mel*, *mal* = MD *mael*, D *maal*, time, a meal, = MLG *māl* = OHG *mal*, MHG *mal*, a time, G *-mal*, as a suffix, -times, = MHG also *māl*, a time for eating, a meal, G *mahl*, a meal; = Icel *māl*, time, meal, = Sw *mål* = Dan *maal*, meal, = Goth *mēl*, a time the word in these senses being appar identical with (*b*) AS *mæl*, *mēl*, a measure, also a mark, sign (*Crustes mæl*, 'Christ's sign,' a cross, crucifix, *fȳr-mēl*, *grāg-mēl*, etc), a diff word from *māl*, a spot, E *mole* see *mole*1, = OS **māl* (in comp *hōbhudmāl*, head on a coin) = OHG **māl* (in comp *anamālī*, a spot), MHG G. *māl*, a spot, = Icel *māl*, a measure, the markings or inlaid ornaments of weapons, = Sw *mål* = Dan *maal*, measure; appar ult < √ *mā*, measure, as in *metan*, mete, measure see *mete*1, *measure*, etc] 1. The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger, a provision of food (formerly of drink also) for one or more persons or animals for a single occasion, as at a customary time of eating, the substance of a repast; a breakfast, dinner, or supper with reference to domestic animals, more commonly called a *feed*

That thei lasse shulden feele,
Of wyne let fill full a *meele*,
And dronken till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all
Gower, Conf Amant, vi

Give them great *meals* of beef, they will eat like wolves *Shak*, Hen V, iii 7. 161

A rude and hasty *meal* was set before the numerous guests. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng, xiii

2 The taking or ingestion of a supply of food, an eating, a refection or repast.

Unquiet *meals* make ill digestions
Shak, C of E, v 1 74

Whatsoever he be that sitting in the company of any others at *meale* he will give occasion of offence
Coryat, Crudities, I 106

3 The milk which a cow yields at one milking. Also called *meltith* [Prov. Eng and Scotch.]

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*
Browne, Pastorals, i 4 (*Nares*)

A meal's meat†, meat or food for a meal

You ne'er yet had
A meal's meat from my table, as I remember
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

A meal's victuals, a meal of victuals, food enough for a meal [Colloq]—**A square meal**, a full or plentiful meal or repast [Slang, U S]—**Meal pennant, meal pendant**, in the United States navy, a red pennant displayed on ships of war during the time that the crew are at meals.—**To make a meal**, to take a hearty or sufficient supply of food. [Colloq]—**To mend one's meal.** See *mend*

meal2† (mēl), *v. t* [< *meal*, *n*] To apportion food to; provide with meals or food; feed; fodder.

Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well *mealed* and milked by the way
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 454

meal[3] (mēl), *n* [A var of *mole*[1], < AS *māl*, a spot. see *mole*[1.] A speck or spot. *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng]

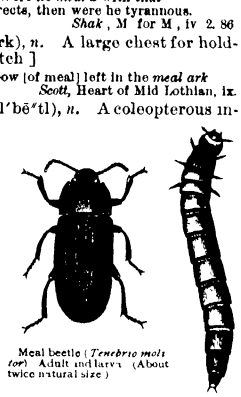
meal[3]† (mēl), *v t* [Appar < *meal*[3], *n* , but the word in the passage quoted is dubious.] Apparently, to defile or taint

Were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Shak , M for M , iv 2. 86

meal-ark (mēl'ȧrk), *n*. A large chest for holding meal. [Scotch]

There was not a bow [of meal] left in the *meal ark*
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, ix.

meal-beetle (mēl'bē″tl), *n*. A coleopterous insect belonging to the genus *Tenebrio*, the larva of which is the meal-worm The name may be extended to any of the *Tenebrionidæ*



Meal beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) Adult and larva (About twice natural size)

mealberry (mēl'ber″i), *n*. The bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*

meal-bread (mēl'bred), *n*. Bread made of good wheat, ground and not sifted *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

meal-cooler (mel'kö″lêr), *n*. In *milling*, a device for freeing meal from the heat generated by grinding The meal, as it comes from the stones, is passed through a passage under the influence of a light blast of cool air

mealer[1] (mē'lêr), *n* [< *meal*[1] + *-er*[1]] A wooden rubber with which gunpowder is mealed

mealer[2] (mē'ler), *n* [< *meal*[2] + *-er*[1]] One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another [Colloq]

One of those cheap boarding houses where humanity is resolved into two classes only — roomers and *mealers*
Christian Union, Aug 11, 1887

mealie (mē'li), *n* [S. African] An ear of maize or Indian corn; specifically, in the plural, maize as a sack of *mealies* [South Africa and Australia.]

Among the exhibits in the Natal section, the maize (locally *mealies*), owing to its splendid size, is especially striking
Westminster Rev , CXXVI 48

mealie-field (mē'li-fēld), *n* A field of mealies or maize; a maize-field Also called *mealie-garden* [South Africa.]

A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being a *mealie field* hard by A volley was fired from the adjacent *mealie garden*
Cape Argus, June 5, 1879

mealiness (mē'li-nes), *n* 1 The quality of being mealy, softness or smoothness, with friableness and dryness to the touch or taste — 2. The quality of being mealy-mouthed

mealing-stone (mē'ling-stōn), *n*. A stone of a hand-mill for grinding.

The grain is roasted and ground between two stones, one lying on the ground, the other held in the hands — two *mealing stones*
Amer Anthropologist, I 306

mealman (mēl'man), *n*., pl *mealmen* (-men). One who deals in meal

mealmonger (mēl'mung″gèr), *n* One who deals in meal

meal-moth (mēl'môth), *n*. A pyralid moth, *Asopia farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed upon meal

meal-mouthed (mēl'mouᵺd), *a* Same as *mealy-mouthed*

That same devout *meale-mouth'd* precisian
Marston, Satires, ii (*Nares*)

meal-offering (mēl'of″êr-ing), *n*. See *meat-offering*

meal-pock†, **meal-poke**† (mēl'pok, -pōk), *n* A meal-bag, a bag carried by beggars to hold the meal received in charity

His *meal pock* hang about his neck,
Into a leathern fang
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 188)

meal-tide† (mēl'tīd), *n* [< ME *meeletide*, < *meal*[1] + *tide*.] Meal-time, the hour for a meal

The morwen com and nyghen gan the tyme
Of *meele tide*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 1556.

meal-time (mēl'tim), *n*. The usual time for eating a meal.

meal-tub (mēl'tub), *n*. A large tub or barrel for holding meal or flour.

meal-worm (mēl'wȇrm), *n*. The grub or larva of a meal-beetle, as *Tenebrio molitor*, which infests granaries, corn-mills, bakehouses, etc , and is very injurious to flour and meal See *meal-beetle.*

mealy (mē'li), *a* [< *meal*[1] + *-y*[1]] 1 Of the nature of meal, resembling or having the qualities of meal; pulverulent as, a *mealy* powder, a *mealy* potato, a *mealy* apple.

The very brightest Sunday Autumn saw,
With all its *mealy* clusters of ripe nuts
Could never keep those boys away from church
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

2 Covered or overspread with meal or with some powdery substance resembling meal

There are two distinct species of bug [coffee-bug] found in Ceylon, and called respectively "black," or "scaly," and "white," or *mealy*
Spons' Encyc Manuf , I 699

3 Specifically — (*a*) In *ornith.*, having the plumage whitened as if dusted over with flour, hoary; canescent (*b*) In *entom* , mealy-winged (*c*) In *bot* , same as *farinose*. — 4 Pale-colored, light or white in hue, like meal as, a *mealy* complexion

The *mealie* Mountains (late vnseen)
Change their white garments into lusty green
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 4

His complexion, which was pale or *mealy*
Dickens, David Copperfield, xl

5. Mealy-mouthed [Slang]

I didn't mince the matter with him I'm never *mealy* with 'em
Dickens, Hard Times

Mealy amazon, a South American parrot *Chrysotis farinosa* See *Chrysotis* — **Mealy bug** See *bug*[2] — **Mealy redpoll** See *redpoll*

mealy-bird (mē'li-bȇrd), *n* The young of the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis* *Rev* (*Swainson* See cut under *Harelda* [Prov Eng (Norfolk)]

mealymouth (mē'li-mouth), *n* The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Local, Eng]

mealy-mouthed (mē'li-mouᵺd), *a* Speaking cautiously or warily, not saying plainly what is meant, using too much caution or reserve in speech, as from timidity or hypocrisy, hence, soft-spoken, given to the use of soft or honeyed words, hypocritical

So were more meete for *mealy mouthed* men
Gascoigne, Fruits of War

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain
Sir R L'Estrange

Angry men hotly in earnest are not usually *mealy mouthed*
Edinburgh Rev , CLXIII 425

mealy-mouthedness (mē'li-mouᵺd-nes), *n* The quality of being mealy-mouthed

mealy-tree (mē'li-trē), *n* The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana* so called on account of the mealy surface of the young shoots and leaves [Great Britain]

mealy-winged (mē'li-wingd), *a* 1 Having the wings covered with minute scales, lepidopterous, as an insect The mealy-winged scale-insects are the *Aleurodidæ* [Rare]

All farinaceous or *mealy winged* animals as butterflies and moths
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , iii 15

2. Covered with whitish powder like meal specifically applied to the neuropterous insects of the family *Conopterygida*

mean[1] (mēn), *v* , pret and pp *meant*, ppr. *meaning* [< ME *menen*, < AS *mǣnan* (also *gemǣnan*), mean, intend, declare, tell, relate, = OS *mēnian*, mean, intend, make known, = OFries. *mêna* = D. *meenen* = MLG. *menen*, LG *meenen* = OHG. *meinan*, MHG G. *meinen*, mean, intend, signify, think, etc , = Icel *mœna* = Sw. *mena* = Dan. *mene* = Goth **mainjan* (not recorded), intend, signify, mean, cf OHG. *meina*, thought, *minni*, memory, Goth. *munan*, think, intend, mean, akin to OBulg *menja*, *menite*, mean, = Bohem *mneti*, think, ult. < √*man* (Skt. *man*, etc), think see *mind*[1], *min*[3], *mental*[1], *mention*, etc. Cf *mean*[4].] **I.** *trans* 1. To have in mind, view, or contemplation; intend; hence, to purpose or design

We fayne and forge and father soch things of Tullie as he neuer *ment* in deed
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 123

No man *means* evil but the devil
Shak , M W of W , v 2 15

Alas, poor creature! he *meant* no man harm,
That I am sure of
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iii 9

Sir Peter, I know, *means* to call there about this time
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 2

I wish I knew what my father *meant* us to do
E S Sheppard, The Children's Cities

2 To signify, or be intended to signify, indicate; import, denote

What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews?
1 Sam iv 6

If aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
Where more is *meant* than meets the ear
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 120.

When Tully owns himself ignorant whether Iessus, in the twelve tables *means* a funeral song, or mourning garment, and Aristotle doubts whether ὄφελον, in the Iliad, signifies a mule, or muleteer, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information
Johnson, Dict , Pref p iii.

3†. To mention; tell; express.

[They] present hom to Priam, that was prise lord
There *menyt* that thaire message & with mouthe told
Destruction of Troy (E E T S.), l 7838.

To mean business. See *business* = Syn 2 Intend, design, contemplate (with present participle)

II. *intrans* 1 To be minded or disposed, have intentions of some kind. usually joined with an adverb. as, he *means* well

Godd woll helpe Hys servants that *meane* truly
Paston, Letters, II 351

Evans His meaning is good
Shal Ay, I think my cousin *meant* well
Shak , M W of W , i 1 265.

2 To have thought or ideas, have meaning. [Rare]

And he who, now to sense now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning
Pope, Prol to Satires, l 186.

3†. To speak, talk *Halliwell*

Leve we stylle at the quene,
And of the greyhound we wylle *mene*
That we before of tolde
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 74 (*Halliwell.*)

Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
Ffongit hir faire, and with fyne chere
Toke hir into tent, talket with hir fast,
And *ment* of hir maters, as that in mynd hade
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8100.

mean[2] (mēn), *a* [< ME *mene*, *mene*, earlier *imene*, < AS *gemǣne* (very rarely and prob by mere error without the prefix, *mǣne*) = OS *gimēni* = OFries *mêne* = MD *gemene*, D *gemeen* = MLG, *gemeine*, *gemēne*, *gemēn*, LG *gemeen* = OHG *gimeini*, MHG *gemeine*, G *gemein* = Sw *gemen* = Dan *gemen* = Goth *gamains*, common, general, perhaps akin to L *communis*, common, general see *common* From this word in the orig. sense 'common,' 'general' has developed the sense 'low' in rank or quality, hence 'base' (cf similar senses of *common*); but this development has prob been assisted by the confluence of the word with one orig distinct, namely, AS *mǣne*, false, wicked (*mǣne āth*, a false oath) (= OHG MHG *mein*, false, = Icel. *meinn*, harmful, etc), < *mān*, false, also a noun, falsehood, wickedness, evil see *mansuear*] 1† Common, general

Ther of mervelled the *mene* peple what it myght mene
Merlin (E E T S), ii 145

2 Of a common or low origin, grade, quality, etc., common, humble as, a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin, a *mean* abode

Alle manere of men, the *mene* and the ryche
Piers Plowman (C), I 20

So my *meaner* ministers
Their several kinds have done
Shak, Tempest, iii 3 87.

Meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray
Cowper, Doves

3 Characteristic of or commonly pertaining to persons or things of low degree, common, inferior, poor; shabby as, a *mean* appearance; *mean* dress

He chanc'd to meet his deposed Brother, wandering in *mean* condition
Milton, Hist Eng , i.

I know not what entertainment they [other seamen] had, but mine was like to be but *mean*, and therefore I presently left it
Dampier Voyages, II i 55

4 Without dignity of mind, destitute of honor; low-minded, spiritless, base

The *mean* man's actions, be they good or evil, they reach not far
Hooker, Eccles Polity, vii 18

Till I well could weep for a time so sordid and *mean*.
Tennyson, Maud, v 2.

5 Niggardly; penurious, miserly, stingy. — 6 Of little value or account, low in worth or estimation, worthy of little or no regard, contemptible, despicable

The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be verie *meane*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 144

But Paul said, I am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no *mean* city
Acts xxi 39

The French esteem him [the chub] so *mean* as to call him Un Villain
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 66

7. Disobliging, pettily offensive or unaccommodating, "small" [Colloq] — **To feel mean**, to feel that one has been guilty of some petty act, feel that one has not been generous, honorable, etc [Colloq] = Syn 2 *Vulgar*, etc (see *common*), humble, poor, servile — 4. *Abject*, *Low*, etc. (see *abject*), paltry See list under *low*[2] — 5 *Niggardly*, *Stingy*, etc (see *penurious*), sordid, selfish, close

mean[3] (mēn), *a* and *n* [< ME *meene, mēne,* < OF *meen, moien,* F *moyen* = Pr *mean* = Sp Pg. *mediano* = It *mezzano,* mean, < L. *medianus,* that is in the middle, middle, < *medius,* middle see *medium* and *mid*[1] Cf *median* and *mizzen,* doublets of *mean*[3]] **I** *a* **1** Occupying a middle position, midway between two extremes, median now chiefly in certain technical uses See phrases below

Ther ben none other *meene* weyes newe
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l 286

2. Of medium size, extent, etc , medium, middling, or moderate

In their cares [the women] weare eare rings of the fourme and bignesse of a *meane* t andle
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 887

These faunes are of a *meane* price, For a man may buy one of the fairest of them for so much money as counter vaileth our English groate *Coryat,* Crudities, I 145

The first tidings of Vicary (who was probably born between 1490 and 1500) are, that he was "a *meane* practiser (had a moderate practise) at Maidstone, and was not a trained Surgeon Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser , VI 42.

3 Coming between two events or points of time, intervening, intermediate only in the phrase *in the mean time* or *while*

In the meene while lete vs geder oure kyn and oure frendes and sowderes out of alle londes, and lete vs yeve hem batelle as soone as we may be assembled
Merlin (E E T S), II 174

In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat John iv 31

4. Intermediate in a number of greater and less values, quantities, or amounts, forming an average between two or more terms of any kind, average, specifically, in *math* , having a value which is a symmetrical function of other values of the same sort, such that, were all those other values to be equal, the value of the function would be equal to them all (compare II , 4) as, the *mean* breadth of a country, the *mean* distance of the earth from the sun

Those constitutions which can bear in open day the rough dealing of the world must be of that *mean* and average structure - such as iron and salt, atmospheric air and water *Emerson* Society and Solitude

Center of mean distances See *center*[1] — **Focus of mean motion.** See *focus* **Mean anomaly** See *anomaly*, 2 — **Mean apogee** See *apogee*, 1 — **Mean clef,** in *musical notation,* the C clef, because once specially used for the mean or middle voices **Mean distance, ecliptic, effort.** See the nouns — **Mean error** See *error*, 5 — **Mean line,** in *crystal* , a bisectrix the first mean line is the *acute,* the second mean line the *obtuse bisectrix* — **Mean longitude** of the sun moon or a planet in *astron,* the celestial longitude which the body would have at any moment if, starting from perihelion, it moved in its orbit with a uniform angular velocity, completing its revolution in the same time it actually employs in making the circuit The mean and true longitudes agree therefore at perihelion and aphelion — **Mean moon,** an imaginary moon, supposed to move with an equable motion in the ecliptic, and in the same period as that which the real moon takes to perform a revolution with an unequable motion — **Mean noon,** the moment when the mean sun passes the meridian — **Mean place,** in *logic,* a place which partly agrees with the nature of the things to be proved, and partly differs from the same The mean places are conjugates, species, and divisions. **Mean position,** in *fencing,* a position of the wrist midway between pronation and supination, with the thumb above the fingers *Rolando* (ed Forsyth) — **Mean proportional,** the second of any three quantities in continued proportion — **Mean solar day** See *day*[1], 3 — **Mean space**†, meanwhile

Mean space entreate our freinds not to be too bussie in answering matters before they know them
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 55

Mean sun, in *astron* , an imaginary or fictitious sun, moving uniformly in the celestial equator, and having its right ascension always equal to the sun s mean longitude Its hour-angle at any moment defines the *mean time* or clock time, just as the hour angle of the actual sun defines the apparent or sun dial time The use of the mean sun in time reckoning is necessitated by the fact that, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the sun a real motion in right ascension is seriously variable, and the days, hours, etc , of apparent solar time have, therefore, no fixed length See *day*[1], 3 — **Mean term,** in *logic,* same as *middle term* (which see, under *middle*) — **Mean time,** a system of reckoning time, such that all the days and their like subdivisions are of equal length, its day being the mean interval between the two successive passages of the sun over the meridian of any place The mean time at any moment may be defined as the hour angle of the mean sun at that moment (See *mean sun*) Mean time is the time usually employed for civil and scientific purposes, and is the time indicated by an ordinary clock or watch, properly regulated Apparent time is that indicated by a correctly adjusted sun dial, the difference between the mean and the apparent time at any moment is called the *equation of time* and sometimes slightly exceeds a quarter of an hour — **Mean voice,** in *music,* a voice or voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as a tenor or an alto — **Mean way**†, mean time

In the *meane way* they [Lerius and his fellows] passed by the Tapuiary Paraibee, Ouetacates, all which, howsoeuer they exercise hostilities and mutuall disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 887

To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See *extreme* = **Syn.** See II

II. *n.* **1** The middle point, place, or state between two extremes, a middle path or course, a middle or intermediate kind, quality, rate, or degree; hence, the avoidance of extremes, absence of excess; moderation

Oeupye the *meene* by stydefast strengthes, for al that ever is undir the *meene* or elles al that overpassith the *meene* dispisith welefulnesse
Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 7

There is no *mean*, either we depart from God and stick to the devil, or depart from the devil and stick to God
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc , 1853), II 52.

'Tis a sin against
The state of princes to exceed a *mean*
In mourning for the dead
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I 1

We shall hold the immutable *mean* that lies between insensibility and anguish
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vii

The happy *mean* between these two extremes
Macaulay, Hist Eng , vii

2† Intervening time, interval of time, interim, meantime

Reserve her cause to her eternall doome
And, in the *meane,* vouchsafe her honorable toombe
Spenser, F Q, II I 58

3 In *music* (*a*) A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto

Thi organys so hithe begynne to syng ther mess,
With treble *meene* and tenor discordyng as I gesse
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p 54 (*Halliwell*)

Your change of notes, the flat, the *mean,* the sharp
B Jonson, Underwoods, xcviii

(*b*) The second of a set of viols, an alto

Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpions shels Of these they haue Base, Tenor, Countertenor, *Meane* and Treble
Capt John Smith, Works, I 136

(*c*) Either the second or the third string of a viol, the former being the *small mean,* and the latter the *great mean* — **4.** A quantity having a value intermediate between the values of other quantities, specifically, in *math* , the average, or *arithmetical mean,* obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number In general a mean is a quantity which depends upon certain other quantities according to any law which conforms to these two conditions first, that, if the quantities which determine the mean should all be equal the mean would be equal to any one of them , and second, that no transposition of the values of the determining quantities among themselves can alter the value of the mean (See *geometrical mean,* below) The ancients recognized ten kinds of mean (*μεσότης, mediotas*), distinguished by ordinal numbers, to which Iordanus Nemorarius added an eleventh Only the first four, the arithmetical, geometrical, harmonical, and contraharmonical, are true means

5 In *logic,* the middle term in a syllogism — **6**† A mediator, an intermediary, an agent, a broker, a go-between

Thogh that our hertes stierne ben and stoute,
Thow to thy Sone canst be swich a *mene*
That alle our giltes he forgiveth clene
Chaucer, Mother of God, l 88

For the am I becomen
Bytwyxen game and ernest swich a *meene*
As maken wommen unto men to comen
Chaucer, Troilus iii 254

7 A subservient agency or instrumentality, that which confers ability or opportunity to attain an end now rare in the singular, the plural form being used with both singular and plural meanings as, *means* of travel or of subsistence, by this *means* you will succeed

Be that *meane* the cite for to wynne
Generydes (E E T S), l 952

Let me have open *means* to come to them
Shak , Rich III , iv 2. 77

An outward and visible sign [a sacrament] of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained as a *means* whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof *Book of Common Prayer,* Catechism

What person trusted chiefly with your guard,
You think is aptest for me to corrupt
In making him a *mean* for our safe meeting
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II 1

The end must justify the *means* *Prior,* Hans Carvel

8 Causative agency or instrumentality, contributory aid or assistance, help, support only in the plural form, in the phrase *by means of,* or *by* (or *through*) . *means* as, we live by *means of* food, it came about *through* their *means*

That *by means of* death they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance
Heb ix 15

Our brother is imprison'd *by* your *means*
Shak , Rich III , I 3 78

Specifically — **9** *pl* Disposable resources; elements of ability or opportunity, especially, pecuniary resources; possessions; revenue, income

The widow and the fatherlesse
He would send *meanes* unto
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V 357).

He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outlived his *means* *Sheridan,* The Duenna, II 3.

Arithmetical mean. See def 4 — **Arithmetico-geometrical mean** See *arithmetico geometrical* — **By all means,** certainly, on every consideration , without fail as, go, *by all means*

Yes, yes, the epigram, *by all means*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II 2

By any means (*a*†) By all means

Tell her
She must *by any means* address some present
To the cunning man *B Jonson,* Alchemist, v 2.

(*b*) In any way , possibly , at all

I have always defended you, and said I didn't think you so ugly *by any means* *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, III 1

By no manner of means, in no possible way , not in the least — **By no means,** not at all , certainly not , not in any degree — **Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic* — **Contraharmonical mean and proportion** See *contraharmonical* — **Geometrical mean,** the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product In general, the geometrical mean of *n* quantities is the *n*th root of their product — **Golden mean,** in *morals,* moderation , the avoidance of extremes in either of two contrary ways — **Harmonic mean.** See *harmonic* — **Means of grace** See *grace* — **Quadratic mean,** the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities. — **To make means**†, to take steps , find one's way

We hauing *made meanes* for our speedie flight, as we were issuing foorth we were bewrayed by ye barking of a dog *Webbe,* Travels, p 28 (ed Arber)

After she had been in prison three or four days, she *made means* to the governour, and submitted herself, and acknowledged her fault in disturbing the church
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 339

=Syn. 1 *Mean, Medium, Average, Mediocrity* *Mean* and *medium* represent the middle point or degree *Mean* is much used in mathematics (See *arithmetical mean, geometrical mean,* etc , above) *Mean* is also much used in morals as, in conduct we are to observe the golden *mean,* Aristotle held that each virtue was a *mean* between two vice of defect and a vice of excess *Medium* has this latter sense, but is used chiefly in matters of practical life as, goods that are a *medium* between the best and the poorest, a color that is a *medium* between two others In this sense *medium* is much used as an adjective as, a *medium* grade, color, price *Means* is the form of *mean* that corresponds to *medium* when it stands for that which, by being between others, is the agency for communication, etc As *mean* and *medium* generally imply simply two extremes, but may imply several quantities of different amounts or degrees, so *average* may imply simply two extremes, but generally implies several quantities of different amounts or degrees as, the *average* of 3, 5, 7, and 9 is 6 The latter word has similar figurative uses as the man's education was better than the *average* *Mediocrity* is now used only in an unfavorable sense, implying blame or contempt as, talents not above *mediocrity* — that is, very moderate — **7** Instrument, method, mode, way, expedient, resource, appliance

mean[4]† (mēn), *v* [< ME *menen,* < AS. *mǣnan,* lament, moan see *moan,* the present E. form The AS. is often identified with *mǣnan,* mean, but the difference of meaning makes it necessary to treat it as a distinct word] **I.** *intrans* To moan, lament; mourn, complain

Dem And thus she *meanes,* videlicit
This Asleepe, my Loue? What, dead, my Doue?
O Piramus, arise! *Shak* , M N D , v 1 330 (folio 1623)

II. *trans.* To bemoan, lament. used reflexively

Whanne I hade al *me mened* no more nold he sele
But "serteinly, swete damisele, that me sore rewes "
Wilham of Palerne (E E T S), l 561

mean[5]† (mēn), *v t* [An aphetic form of *demean*[1]] To demean , carry , conduct

As good a gentleman born as thou art nay, and better *meaned* *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho, i 1

Oh, wives, hereafter, *mean* your hearts to them
You give your holy vows
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, v 2

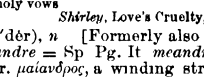
meander (mē-an'dėr), *n* [Formerly also *maander,* = F *meandre* = Sp Pg. It *meandro,* < L. *mæander,* < Gr. *μαίανδρος,* a winding stream or canal, any winding pattern, so called from the river Meander, L *Mæander, Mæandrus, Mæandros,* < Gr *Μαίανδρος,* a river, now called *Mendere,* which flows with many windings into the Ægean Sea near Miletus] **1** A winding course, a winding or turning in a passage; a maze, a labyrinth

Here s a maze trod, indeed,
Through forth rights and *meanders* !
Shak , Tempest, III 3 3.

There is another way, full of *meanders* and labyrinths
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, i 17

In the garden are many stately fountains, walks, terraces, *meanders,* fruit-trees, and a most goodly prospect. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan 18, 1645.

2. An ornament composed of lines, neither representing nor suggesting any definite ob-



Meander

ject, forming right or oblique angles with one another, or even curved with interlacings, etc The name is used especially for the fret- or key-ornament.

In a small fragment of similar drapery a minute *maeander* pattern is painted in black on a red ground
A S Murray, Greek Sculpture, I 114

3. A path on which the directions, distances, and elevations are noted, as a part of a survey of a country

meander (mē-an'dėr), *v* [< *meander*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wind, turn, or flow round. [Rare.]

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
With silver quivering rills *meander'd* o er
Pope, Moral Essays, iv 85

2 To form into meanders, cause to twist about [Rare]

Those arms of sea that thrust into the tinny strand,
By their *mean'red* creeks indenting of that land
Drayton, Polyolbion, i 158.

II. *intrans* **1** To proceed by winding and turning, make frequent changes of course, move or flow intricately as, a *meandering* river, to *meander* from point to point in a walk

Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream *meandering* there,
And catechise it well *Cowper*, Task, iii 202.

2 To make a rough survey of a country by going over it, measuring the bearings, distances, and changes of elevation of the path pursued, and noting the positions of neighboring topographical features

meander-line (mē-an'der-līn), *n* A line forming a part or the whole of a meander in sense 3

meandrian (mē-an'dri-an), *a.* [< *meander* + *-an*, after L *Mæandrius*, pertaining to the river *Mæander*] Winding, having many turns

This serpent, surrepent generation, with their *meandrian* turnings and windings, their mental reservations
Dean King, Sermon, Nov 5, 1608, p 27 (*Latham*)

meandrically (mē-an'dri-kal-i), *adv* In a meandering way, in an irregular course *Amer Naturalist*, XXI 936

meandrine (mē-an'drin), *a* [< *meander* + *-ine*[1]] 1 Meandrous, winding, characterized by windings and turnings —2 Gyrate, as a brain-coral, specifically, of or pertaining to the genus *Mæandrina* Also spelled *mæandrine*

By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or *meandrine* *Encyc Brit*, VI 478

Meandrinidæ (mē-an-drin'i-dē), *n pl* See *Mæandrinidæ*.

meandrous (mē-an'drus), *a* [Formerly also *mæandrous*, < *meander* + *-ous.*] Winding, flexuous; meandering

With virtuous rectitude *meandrous* falsehood is inconsistent *Loveday*, Letters (1662), p 268 (*Latham*)

Ouse it self in this shire, more *meandrous* than Mæander *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire

meandry† (mē-an'dri), *a* [< *meander* + *-y*[1]] Same as *meandrous*

The river Styx with crooked and *meandry* turnings, en circleth the palace of the infernal Dis *Bacon*

meane†. An obsolete form of *mean*[1], *mean*[2], *mean*[3], and *mien*.

meaner†, *n* One who means or expresses a meaning or thought.

This room was built for honest *meaners*, that deliver themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, i 1

meaning (mē'ning), *n* [< ME *menyng* (= OFries *meninge* = D *meening* = MLG *mēninge* = OHG *meinunga*, MHG *meinunge*, G *meinung* = Icel *meining* = Sw. Dan *mening*, opinion); verbal n. of *mean*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as an aim or purpose, that which is meant or intended to be done; intent, purpose; aim; object

And speres thaim sadly [ask them soberly] of the same,
So shall ge stabely vndirstande
Ther mynde and ther *menyng* *York Plays*, p 131

I am no honest man if there be any good *meaning* towards you *Shak*, Lear, i 2 190

2 That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated in any way, the sense or purport of anything, as a word or an allegory a sign, symbol, act, event, etc ; signification, significance, import

What is your will? for nothing you can ask,
So full of goodness are your words and *meanings*,
Must be denied speak boldly
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv 3

He that hath names without ideas wants *meaning* in his words, and speaks only empty sounds
Locke, Human Understanding, III x 31

Old events have modern *meanings* *Lowell*, Mahmood

Well known things did seem
But pictures now or figures in a dream,
With all th ir *meaning* lost.
Wil iam Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 311

3†. Understanding; knowledge, remembrance

"Ich haue no kynde knowyng," quath ich, "ȝe mote kenne me bettere,
By what wey hit wexith and wheder out of my *menyng* '
Piers Plowman (C), ii 138

In *menyng* of manerez mere,
This burne now schal vus bryng
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 924

= **Syn. 1.** Design —**2** Sense explanation, interpretation, purport, acceptation See *significance*

meaning (mē'ning), *p. a* Significant; expressing thought or purpose as, a *meaning* look

meaningful (mē'ning-fûl), *a* [< *meaning*, *n* , + *-ful.*] Full of meaning, significant

The *meaningful* adjuncts to root-words — in substantive, verbal, and other terminations *Science*, XII 292

meaningless (mē'ning-les), *a* [< *meaning* + *-less*] Having no meaning, destitute of sense or significance.

He bored me with his *meaningless* conversation
T Hook, Jack Brag (*Latham*)

The process of loading a gun is *meaningless* until the subsequent actions performed with the gun are known
H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 1

The term "ought " is *meaningless* without the conception of duty *Muvart*, Nature and Thought, p 207

meaninglessly (mē'ning-les-li), *adv* Without meaning or significance. [Rare]

A fact inexplicable on the theory that the tenses are used *meaninglessly*, by fixed habit
Amer Jour Philol, IX 159

meaninglessness (mē'ning-les-nes), *n* The character of being meaningless, or without significance or import [Rare]

meaningly (mē'ning-li), *adv* In a meaning manner, significantly, with intention as, to look at a person *meaningly*

meaningness (mē'ning-nes), *n* The character of being meaning, significance

She looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meaningness*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI 341

meanlesst (mēn'les), *a.* [< *mean*[3] + *-less*] Performed without the aid of means or second causes

Since his ascention into heaven *meanelesse* miracle are ceased *Nash*, Christ s Teares

meanly[1] (mēn'li), *adv* [< ME **menelyche*, < AS *gemǣnelice*, commonly, generally, < *gemǣnelic*, common see *meanly*[1], *a*] **1** In a mean, low, or humble degree, basely

His daughter *meanly* have . match'd in marriage
Shak, Rich III , iv 4 37

She was much censur d for marrying so *meanly*, being herselfe allied to the Royal family
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674

2 With a low estimate, disrespectfully; contemptuously as, to think or speak *meanly* of a person

meanly[1]†, *a* [ME *menelich*, *mænelich*, < AS *gemǣnelic*, common, general, < *gemǣne*, common see *mean*[2], *a* , and *-ly*[1]] **1.** Common; general. —**2** Moderate, mild

Lyhte and *meenelyche* remedies
Chaucer, Boethius, i prose 6

meanly[2]† (mēn'li), *adv.* [< *mean*[3] + *-ly*[2]] In a mean or middling manner or degree (*a*) Moderately

The Husbandman was *meanly* well content
Triall to make of his endevourment.
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 297

My wife, not *meanly* proud of two such boys,
Made daily motions for our home return
Shak, C of E , i 1 59

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated *Dryden*, tr of Dufresnoy s Art of Painting

(*b*) Indifferently, poorly

He was a person but *meanly* qualified for the station he was in *Dampier*, Voyages, II i 102

meanness (mēn'nes), *n* [< ME. **menenes*, < AS *gemǣnnes*, < *gemǣne*, common see *mean*[2]] **1** The state of being mean in grade or quality, want of dignity or distinction; commonness; poorness; rudeness.

Worship, ye sages of the east,
The king of Gods in *meanness* drest
Bp Hall, Anthems, For Christmas Day

Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles, and *meanness* may be rich in accomplishments which riches in vain desire *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor , i 27

This wonderful Almighty person had not so much in the same world as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition *South*, Sermons, IV x

2. Want of mental elevation or dignity; destitution of spirit or honor; contemptibleness, baseness.

Lives there a man so dead to fame, who dares
To think such *meanness*, or the thought declares?
Pope, Iliad, xiv 103.

3. Sordid illiberality; stinginess, over-selfish economy in small things; niggardliness.

All this performed with a careful economy that never descends to *meanness* *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster

Meanness, however, has a wider sphere than Illiberality, and refers not merely to the taking or refusing of money, but to taking advantages generally in this wider sense the opposite virtue is Generosity
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics p 302

= **Syn. 1** Abjectness, lowness, lowliness scantiness, slenderness See *abject* - **2** and **3** *Littleness*, *Meanness*, illiberality, sordidness, penuriousness, closeness, miserliness *Littleness* applies to more than *meanness* applies to, as the understanding and the affections It is the opposite of all *largeness* of nature, and especially of *magnanimity* *Meanness* is directly selfish, but in a sordid, groveling, pinching fashion, it is the opposite of *nobleness* and *generosity* See *penuriousness*

meanort, *n* [By aphæresis from *demeanor*] Behavior, demeanor, conduct

As if his *meanor* were not a little culpable
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 108. (*Davies*)

means (mēnz), *n pl.* See *mean*[3], *n* , 7, 8, 9

mean-spirited (mēn'spir[i]-ted) *a* Having a mean spirit, spiritless; groveling

He [Preston] was at best a *mean spirited* coward
Macaulay, Hist Eng , xvii

meant (ment) Preterit and past participle of *mean*[1].

meantime (mēn'tīm'), *adv* [An ellipsis of *in the mean time* see *mean*[3], *a* , 3] During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another

Meantime in shades of night Æneas lies *Dryden*

meantime (mēn'tīm'), *n* The interval between one specified period and another only in the phrase *in the meantime*, formerly also *the meantime* properly two words (in the *mean time*), conventionally written as one, after the adverb

In the menetyme that they entended a boute this mater, come Merlyn to Blase *Merlin* (E E T S), i 23

The mean time, lady,
I'll raise the preparation of a war
Shak, A and C , iii 4 25

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl), *adv* [An ellipsis of *in the mean while* see *mean*[3], *a* , 3] Same as *meantime*

The enemy *meanwhile* had made his way up the pass
Macaulay, Hist. Eng , xiii

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl), *n* Same as *meantime* only in the phrase *in the meanwhile* two words, written as one

meany†, *n.* See *meiny*.

mear[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mere*[1]

mear[2]†, *n.* and *v* See *mere*[2]

mear[3], *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *marel*.

mearsman†, *n* An obsolete form of *meresman*

mease[1]†, *n* [Also *meese*, *mise*, < ME **mese*, *messe*, < OF *mese*, *maise*, *meze*, *meze*, *maze*, f and m , also *mex*, *mes*, m , a messuage, dwelling, garden, < ML *mansa*, f , *mansus*, m , a dwelling see *manse*[2], and cf. *messuage*] A dwelling or a messuage

And, richly clad in thy fair Golden Fleece,
Do st hold the First House of Heav'ns spacious *Meese*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 4

mease[2] (mēs or mēz), *n* [< OF *mese*, *meze*, *maise*, *maze*, *meisse*, *moise* (ML *mesa*, *measa*), a barred (of herring, etc)] **1** A tale of 500 herrings. Also *maze* [Prov Eng]—**2**† A measure or allowance

I want my *mease* of milk when I go to my work
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond and Eng

measle (mē'zl), *n* [Also *meazel*, the rare singular of *measles*, q v] **1** A spot or an excrescence on a tree See *measles*, 3

A *meazell* or blister growing on trees *Florio*

2 An individual *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, the larval or scoleciform stage of the pork-tapeworm, *Tænia solium*, producing the disease called measles in swine (but not human measles), hence, any similar larva

measled (mē'zld), *a.* [< ME *maseled*, < *measle* + *-ed*[2]] Affected with measles or larval tapeworms, measly

Steward, you are an ass, a *measled* mongrel
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, ii 3.

Thou vermin wretched
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 688.

measles (mē'zlz), *n* [Early mod E also *measels*, *meazles*, *meazels*, *measils*, *massils*, *maysilles*, rarely and erroneously in sing (in sense 1), early mod. E *mesyll*, *masul*, *mazil*, < ME *meseles*, *maseles*, *meselle*, *mesylle*, measles (glossing ML *morbillus*, *serpedo*, *variola*, OF. *rugeroles*), < MD *maselen*, *masselen*, also *maseren*, *masseren* = G. *masern*, measles, lit. 'little spots' (of *smallpox*, orig *small pocks*, 'little pustules'), pl of MD **masel*, *maschel* = MLG *masele*, *massele*, a spot, eruption, pustule, = OHG. *masala*, a bloody tu

mor, G *maser*, a spot, speckle, as on wood or on the skin, dim of MD **mase* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsa*, MHG. *māse*, G *mase*, a spot, the mark of a wound; whence also ult. *mazer*, a bowl orig of spotted wood see *mazer*. The word *measles*, ME *meseles*, *masales*, is entirely distinct from ME *mesel*, a leper, whence *meselry*, leprosy, but has been more or less confused with it, as in MD *masel-sucht*, MLG. *masel-*, *massel-*, *mesel-sucht*, *-suke*, defined as "the measell-sicknesse" (Hexam), or measles, but prop. the 'leper-sickness,' or leprosy. The words *mesel*, *meselry* became nearly obsolete before the 17th century, in ME. the words were pronounced differently Hence the equiv *measlings*, q v. The singular *measle* (def. 1, above) appears to have been developed from the plural (which is now used as singular), in the sense 'a spot like those of measles,' and not in the orig lit sense (in MD, etc.) of 'a little spot'] 1 A contagious disease of man, with an incubation period of about nine or ten days, and a period of invasion of about three or four days, in which there are pyrexia and rapid pulse, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air-passages, and bronchitis, followed by an eruption of small rose-colored papulæ, which arrange themselves in curvilinear forms The period of eruption usually lasts about four days. The eruption is succeeded by a bran like desquamation The poison is conveyed directly from the patient through the air and by fomites. It is given off in the period of invasion as well as in later periods. Also called *rubeola* and *morbilli*.

> So shall my lungs
> Coin words till their decay against those *measles*,
> Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
> The very way to catch them *Shak*, Cor, iii 1 78.

Petecchie [It.], the disease we call the *Meazels* or Gods marks *Florio*

> From whence they start up chosen vessels,
> Made by contact, as men get *measles*
> *Butler*, Hudibras, I iii 1248.

2. An old name for several diseases of swine or sheep, caused by the scolex or measle of a tapeworm, and characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin, cough, feverishness, and discharge at the nostrils.—3 A disease of plants; any blight of leaves appearing in spots, whether due to the attacks of insects or to the action of weather See *measle*, 1

Fruit bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun *Mortimer*, Husbandry

4. See *measle*, 2 — **False, French, German,** or **hybrid measles**, rubella.—**Black measles**, a malignant form of measles formerly of not infrequent occurrence, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted *Syd Soc Lex*

measle-worm (mē′zl-wėrm), *n* The scolex of a tapeworm, a measle

measlings (mēz′lingz), *n.* [= Sw *mässling*, *messling* = Dan *mæslinger* (pl); as *measle-s* + *-ing*¹] The measles *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

measly (mē′zli), *a* [< *measle-s* + *-y*¹] 1 Infected with measles or the measle, as an animal or its flesh, especially pork

> Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
> To ease her itch against the stump,
> And dismally was heard to whine,
> All as she scrubb d her *meazly* rump
> *Swift*, On Cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill

2. Good-for-nothing; miserable; wretched, contemptible [Low]

measondue†, *n* [Sc. also *messandew*, *massondew*, < ME *mesondue*, *mesondieu*, *maisondewe*, *masondewe*, etc., < OF. *maison dieu*, orig. *maison de Dieu*, a hospital, lit (like mod. F. *hôtel-dieu*, a hospital) 'house of God' *maison*, < L *mansio(n-)*, a dwelling, a house, *de*, < L *de*, of; *Dieu*, < L *Deus*, God.] A monastery, a religious house or hospital

> And saue the wynnynge,
> And make *meson-deux* ther with meseyse to helpe,
> And wikkede wones wihtly to amende
> *Piers Plowman* (A), viii 28.

> Mynsteris and *masondewes* malle to the erthe
> *Morte Arthure* (E E T S.), l 3038.

Measondue is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this kingdome, and it comes of the French (Maison de Dieu), and is no more but Gods house in English.
Les Terms de la Ley (1641), fol. 202

measurable (mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *mesurable*, *mesurabel*, < OF and F *mesurable* = Pr. *mezurable* = Sp *mensurable* = Pr *mensuravel* = It *misurabile*, < L *mensurabilis*, that may be measured, < *mensurare*, measure see *measure*, *v* Cf *mensurable*] 1 Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion *Bentley*, Sermons

A *measurable* function *Maudsley*, Mind, XII 507.

2. Moderate; temperate; limited; of small quantity or extent. as, to meet with *measurable* success

> Be meke & *mesurabul* nouȝt of many wordes,
> Be no tellere of talis but trewe to thi lord
> *William of Palerne* (E E T S), l. 333

> O, wiste a man how many maladyes
> Folwen of excesse and of glotonyes,
> He wolde been the more *mesurable*
> Of his diete, sittinge at his table
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l 53

Measurable or **mensurable music**. See *mensurable*, 2.

measurableness (mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being measurable or admitting of mensuration

measurably (mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv* 1 In a measurable manner.—2. Moderately, in a limited degree

> She yafe answare fulle softe and demurely,
> With oute of chaungyng of coloure or corage
> Noo thyng in haste, but *mesurably*
> *Political Poems*, etc (ed Furnivall), p 60

Wine *measurably* drunk and in season bringeth gladness of the heart Ecclus xxxi 28

measure (mezh′ūr), *n* [< ME *mesure*, *mesur*, < OF. and F. *mesure* = Pr *mesura*, *mensura* = Sp *mesura* = Pg *mesura*, *mensura* = It *misura*, < L. *mensura*, a measuring, measure, a thing to measure by, < *metiri*, pp *mensus*, measure see *mete*¹] 1 A unit or standard adopted to determine the linear dimensions, volume, or other quantity of other objects, by the comparison of them with it, a standard for the determination of a unit of reckoning Measures of length are either line measures or end measures Line measures are objects having lines marked upon them, between which it is intended that the measurement shall be made, end measures are objects (bars) between the ends of which it is intended that the measurement shall be made

A perfect and just *measure* shalt thou have
Deut xxv 15

Who hath comprehended the dust of the earth in a *measure*? Isa xl 12.

> A tailor
> With his shears and *measure* in his hand
> *Shak*, K John, iv 2 196

Nothing then could serve well for a convenient *measure* of time but what has divided the whole length of its duration into apparently equal portions by constantly repeated periods *Locke*, Human Understanding, II xiv 18.

2 Hence, any standard of comparison, estimation, or judgment

But money may maken *mesur* of the peyne,
(After [according to] that his power is to payen) his pen ance schal faile
Piers Plowman s Crede (E E T S), l 571

The natural *measure* whereby to judge our doings is the sentence of Reason *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, i 8

> Some, valuing those of their own side or mind,
> Still make themselves the *measure* of mankind
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l 453

3. A system of measurement; a scheme of denominations or units of length, surface, volume, or the like. as, weights and *measures*, long *measure*, square *measure*, etc

That he himself was skilled in weights and *measures* . there is no reason to doubt
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins

4 The dimensions or extent of a thing as determined or determinable by comparison with a unit or standard; size; extent; capacity (literal or figurative); volume, duration, quantity in general.

Both the cherubims were of one *measure* and one size
1 Ki vi 25

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days Ps xxxix. 4

> If else thou seek'st
> Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say
> *Milton*, P L., vii 640

The elder Mirabeau clearly enounced the doctrine that "the *measure* of subsistence is the *measure* of population " *Amer Anthropologist*, I 1

It is possible to determine the forms of the planetary orbits their positions, and their dimensions, in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun as the unit of *measure*, with great precision
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p 214

5 An act of measurement or comparison with a standard of quantity, or a series of such acts: as, to make clothes to *measure*

> Even now a tailor call'd me in his shop,
> And therewithal took *measure* of my body
> *Shak*, C of E, iv 3 9

6 A definite quantity measured off or meted out as, a *measure* of wine or meal. In some places, as applied to certain things, a *measure* is a known quantity, the word being used specifically Thus, in England a *measure* of corn is a Winchester bushel, in Connecticut, a *measure* of oysters is five quarts

To-morrow about this time shall a *measure* of fine flour be sold for a shekel, and two *measures* of barley for a shekel 2 Ki vii 1

> Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
> The table round *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 11.

7. Used absolutely, a full or sufficient quantity. [Rare.]

> I'll never pause again, never stand still,
> Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
> Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge
> *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, ii. 3 32.

8 Quantity, amount, extent, or any dimension, as measured or meted out; the result of any mensural determination or rule as, the *measure* of or for the beams is 10 feet 4 inches; full or short *measure* In many technical uses *measure* has specific applications, according to the particular case involved Thus, in printing, the *measure* of a line, page, or column is its width stated in ems.

Good *measure*, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom
Luke vi 38.

9 Moderation; just degree or proportion; reasonable bounds or limits as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*.

We should keep a *measure* in all things
Latimer, Misc Sel.

> *Measure* is a merry mean, as this doth shew,
> Not too high for the pye, nor too low for the crow
> *Heywood's Proverbs* (ed 1562) (*Hazlitt*)

There is a *measure* in everything
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 74

10. Degree; proportion; indefinite quantity.

Thou feedest them with the bread of tears, and givest them tears to drink in great *measure* Ps lxxx 5

If you will fish for a Carp, you must put on a very large *measure* of patience *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 145

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession *Jer Taylor*

It is not in human nature to deceive others for any long time without in a *measure* deceiving ourselves also
J H Newman, Parochial Sermons, i 125

11. In *pros* (*a*) Determination of rhythm by division into times or groups of times, rhythm, as so determined; meter In ancient prosody the unit of measure is the primary time or mora See *mora*¹ (*b*) A group of times or syllables used to determine the length of a colon, period, or meter In ancient prosody the measure was sometimes a single foot (monopody), and sometimes a pair of feet (dipody) Iambic, trochaic, and anapestic rhythms were as a rule measured by dipodies, other meters by monopodies The measure was marked as such by beating time, the secondary ictus of a dipody not receiving the beat According to the number of measures contained in it, a meter was designated as *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, etc, and these terms are those still in use for modern poetry, some writers, however, counting every foot a measure

Meeter and *measure* is all one, for what the Greekes call μετρον, the Latines call Mensura, and is but the quantitie of a verse, either long or short
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 55

(*c*) A rhythmical period or meter, especially as determined by division into such groups; a rhythm, line, or verse

Long, stately, and swelling *measures*, whose graver movement accords with a serious and elevated purpose.
E C Stedman, Vict Poets, p. 93.

12. In *music* (*a*) One of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats. A measure always begins with such a primary accent, and includes one or two (or even more) secondary accents, with various possible lesser accents Most rhythms may be reduced to measures having either one primary and one secondary accent or one primary and two secondary accents, the former rhythm being called *duple* and the latter *triple* Measures are indicated in printed music by bars, one of which is placed before each primary accent. All the notes between two bars are said to belong to the same measure or bar The essential structure of the measures in a given piece of music is indicated at the beginning by the rhythmical signature See *signature* (*b*) Same as *tempo* [Rare.]—13. Any regulated or graceful motion; especially, motion adjusted to musical time.

Hath not my gait in it the *measure* of the court?
Shak, W T, iv 4. 757

14. A slow, stately dance or dance-movement

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical, the wedding, mannerly modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 1 77.

My dancing — well, I know what our usher said to me last time I was at the school Would I might have led Philautia in the *measures*!
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1.

> He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar—
> "Now tread we a *measure*!" said young Lochinvar
> *Scott*, Marmion, v 12.

15 A determinate action or procedure, intended as means to an end; anything devised or done with a view to the accomplishment of a purpose; specifically, in later use, any course of action proposed or adopted by a government, or a bill introduced into a legislature: as, *measures* (that is, a bill or bills) for the relief of the poor; a wise *measure*; rash *measures*.

That pride which many who presume to boast of their generous sentiments allow to regulate their *measures* has nothing nobler in view than the approbation of men
Johnson, Rambler

Measures, not men, have always been my mark
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii

16. *pl.* In *geol*, a set or series of beds, as in *coal-measures*, the assemblage of strata in which the coal of any particular region occurs —**17** In *fencing*, the distance of one fencer from another at which the one can just reach the other by lunging *To come into measure* is to approach an opponent near enough to reach him with the sword tip by thrusting and lunging —**Above** or **beyond measure**, to an indefinitely great degree or extent, exceedingly

Martin having rejoiced *above measure* in the abundance of light *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii 3

Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God
Gal i 13

Absolute measure See *absolute* —**Angular measure**, the system of units employed for measuring angles It is based on the measurement of the circumference of a circle described with the vertex of the angle as its center The circumference is regarded as divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*, a right angle is thus the angle subtended at the center by the fourth part of the circumference, or is 90 degrees The table is

60 seconds (60″)	= 1 minute (1′)
60 minutes	= 1 degree (1°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference

Apothecaries' measure, the system of units employed by apothecaries in compounding and dispensing liquid drugs The table in use in the United States is

Gallon		Pints		Fluidounces		Fluidrachms		Minims
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7680
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

The capacity of the gallon is 231 cubic inches The pint of the British Pharmacopœia (being the eighth part of the gallon of 277 274 cubic inches) is divided into 20 fluidounces, with the fluidrachm and minim constituting the same subdivisions of the fluidounce as in the above table The cubic capacity of the gallon can, however, be stated only approximately The standards are made to contain a certain weight of water at a certain temperature See *gallon* —**Barren measures** See *barren* —**Binary measure** See *binary* —**Cartesian measure of force** See *Cartesian* —**Circular measure** (*a*) A system of measurement used in trigonometry, in which the unit is the angle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius namely, 57° 17′ 44 8+. (*b*) Same as *angular measure* —**Cloth-measure**, the standard system of lineal units employed in measuring cloth The table is

Yard		Quarters		Nails		Inches
1	=	4	=	16	=	36
		1	=	4	=	9
				1	=	2¼

The English ell is 5 quarters, and the **Flemish** ell about 3 quarters See *ell* —**Common measure** See *common* —**Compound measure** See *compound* —**Cubic measure**, the system of units employed for measuring volume, formed from long measure by taking the cubes of the lineal dimensions The table is

Cubic yard		Cubic feet		Cubic inches
1	=	27	=	46656
		1	=	1728

Decimal measure See *decimal* —**Dry measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring dry commodities, such as grain, fruit, etc The table is

Quarter		Bushels.		Pecks		Gallons.		Quarts		Pints
1	=	8	=	32	=	64	=	256	=	512
		1	=	4	=	8	=	32	=	64
				1	=	2	=	8	=	16
						1	=	4	=	8
								1	=	2

A pottle is 2 quarts, a load of grain is 5 quarters, and a last 10 quarters The approximate capacity of the imperial (British legal) bushel is 2,218 192 cubic inches, of the Winchester (United States legal) bushel, 2,150 42 cubic inches (See *apothecaries' measure*) The United States bushel is thus equivalent to 96046 British bushel —**Gravitation measure of force** See *gravitation* —**Greatest common measure** of two or more numbers or quantities, the greatest number or quantity which divides each of them without a remainder —**Heaped measure** See *heap*, *v t* —**Imperfect measure** See *imperfect*. —**In a measure**, to some extent —**Lineal** or **linear measure** See *long measure*, below —**Liquid measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring liquids The table is

Gallon		Quarts		Pints		Gills.
1	=	4	=	8	=	32
		1	=	2	=	8
				1	=	4

For the capacity of the gallon, see *apothecaries' measure* —**Long measure, lineal** or **linear measure**, the system of units ordinarily used in measuring length The table is

Mile		Furlongs.		Poles Rods, or Perches		Yards.		Feet		Inches
1	=	8	=	320	=	1760	=	5280	=	63360
		1	=	40	=	220	=	660	=	7920
				1	=	5½	=	16½	=	198
						1	=	3	=	36
								1	=	12

Other units considered as belonging to long measure are the pace, 5 feet, the fathom, 6 feet, the span, 9 inches, the hand (used in measuring the height of horses), 4 inches, the surveyors' chain or Gunter's chain, of 100 links, 66 feet, the engineers' chain, of 100 links (United States), 100 feet (see *link*) See also *cloth measure*, above —**Measure of a number or quantity**, in *math*, a number which is exactly contained in another two or more times. —**Measure of a ratio**, its logarithm in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity See *ratio* —**Measure of capacity**, dry or liquid measure —**Measure of curvature** See *curvature* —**Measure of solidity** Same as *cube measure* —**Metric measures** See *metric system*, under *metric*³ —**Net measure** See *net* —**Out of measure**, out of proportion, disproportionately, immoderately, excessively

And his Lond durethe in very brede 4 Monethes lor neyes and in lengthe *out of measure*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277

He saith they [Brazilians] liue 150 yeares, and that their women are *out of measure* luxurious
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 836

Small measure, in some parts of the United States, a measure containing a quarter of a peck, used especially in marketing for dry vegetables —**Square measure**, the ordinary system of units for measuring and expressing areas, including the acre and rood and the squares of the units of the ordinary long measure (See *land measure*) The acre is 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links — **To take the measure of**, to observe narrowly so as to form a judgment concerning —**Winchester measure**. See *bushel*, 1 —**Within measure**, within bounds.—**With measure**†, fully

He cannot but *with measure* fit the honours
Which we devise him *Shak*, Cor, ii 2, 127

measure (mezh′ūr), *v*; pret and pp *measured*, ppr *measuring*. [< ME *mesuren*, < OF. (and F.) *mesurer* = Pr Sp *mesurar* = Pg *mensurar*, *mesurar* = It. *misurare*, < L *mensurare*, measure, < *mensura*, measure. see *measure*, *n* Cf *mensuration*.] **I.** *trans* **1** To ascertain the length, extent, dimensions, quantity, or capacity of by comparison with a standard, ascertain or determine a quantity by exact observation. To measure a length, a standard of length is employed, this is laid down so that its beginning coincides with the beginning of the length to be measured, and its other end is marked, it is then laid down again in the same way, with its first end where its last end previously came, and so on, counting the number of times it is laid down Finally, if there remains a length less than that of the standard, this is measured by subdividing the length of the standard into a sufficient number of equal parts, and using one of these as a secondary standard Measurements are also effected by reference to units of area or of capacity, as well as by means of weighing, etc

In londes *mesuring* yit crafte̊s are
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 47

Suppose that we take two stations situated north and south of each other, determine the latitude of each, and *measure* the distance between them
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p 201

2 To serve as the measure of; be adequate to express the size of often used figuratively

An ell and three quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip *Shak*, C of E, iii 2 118

3 To estimate or determine the relative extent, greatness, or value of; appraise by comparison with something else with *by* before the standard of comparison

In all which the king *measured* and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 45

Who is ther almost that *measures* wisdom *by* simplicity, strength *by* suffering, dignity *by* lowliness?
Milton, Church Government, ii 1

Measuring merit *by* adventitious circumstances of great ness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No 2

4. To bring into comparison or competition, oppose or set against as equal or as a test of equality. with *with*.

Their pleasaunt tunes they sweetly thus applyde,
With that the rolling sea them fitly answered,
And on the rocke the waves breaking aloft
A solemn Meane [tenor] unto them *measured*
Spenser, F Q, II xii 33

All start at once Ulieus led the race
The next Ulysses, *measuring* pace *with* pace
Pope, Iliad, xxiii 888

He was compelled to *measure* his genius *with* that of the greatest captain of the age
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 14

5. To pass over or through

Thou hast *measured* much grownd,
And wandred, I wene about the world round
Spenser, Shep Cal, September

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day
Shak, M of V, iii 4 84

6. To adjust; proportion, suit, accommodate

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires
Jer Taylor

7† To control, regulate.

The philosophre him betecheth
The lore, howe that he shall *measure*
His bodie, so that no **measure**
Of fleshly lust he **shulde** excede
Gower, Conf Amant, vii

8 To allot or distribute by measure, apportion, mete. often with *out*

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again Mat vii 2.

Of Eight great Hours, Time *measures out* the Sands,
And Europe's Fate in doubtful Balance stands.
Prior, Letter to Boileau Despreaux, 1704

What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, *measured out* by the sun *Addison*, Spectator, No 159

To measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length, lie or be laid prostrate

If you will *measure your* lubber's *length* again, tarry but away! *Shak*, Lear, i 4 100

To measure strength, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger, specifically, to engage in a contest.—**To measure swords**, to fight with swords.

Miss Tattle, who was by, affirmed that Sir H Roquet and Tom Saunter were to *measure swords* on a similar provocation *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 1

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take a measurement or measurements.—**2** To be of a (specified) measure, give a specified result on being compared with a standard as, a board *measures* ten feet —**Measuring cast** See *cast*

measured (mezh′ūrd), *p. a* **1.** Definitely ascertained or determined by measurement or rule, set off or laid down by measurement, adjusted or proportioned by rule

A positive and *measured* truth
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

The rest, no portion left
That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
Large expectation, he disposes neat
At *measured* distances *Cowper*, Task, iii. 24

2 Characterized by uniformity of movement or rhythm, rhythmical; stately, formal, deliberate as, to walk with *measured* tread

His voice was clear, but not agreeable, his enunciation *measured* and precise *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii 25

3 Limited or restricted, within bounds, moderate as, to speak in no *measured* terms.—**Measured music.** See *mensurable*, 2.

measuredly (mezh′ūrd-li), *adv* Deliberately [Rare]

Measuredly came the words from her lips
R Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xii

measureless (mezh′ūr-les), *a* [< *measure* + *-less*] Without measure, unlimited; immeasurable

What, sir, not yet at rest? The king's a bed and shut up
In *measureless* content *Shak*, Macbeth, ii 1 17

measurelessness (mezh′ūr-les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being unmeasured, or incapable of being measured, immoderateness. *George Eliot*

measurely† (mezh′ūr-li), *adv* [< *measure* + *-ly*²] Moderately

Yet *measurely* feasting, with neighbours among,
Shall make thee beloved, and live the more long
Tusser, Good Husbandly Lessons, x.

measurement (mezh′ūr-ment), *n* [< *measure* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of measuring, mensuration

The exact length of any aliquot part of it [the circle], such as 1°, is not beyond the limits of very exact *measurement* *Herschel*, Outlines of Astron (1858), § 209

All must determine the distance of the moon as well as that of the sun to be able to complete our map on a known scale of *measurement*
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p 216.

2. A system of measuring or measures as, builders' *measurement* —**3** An ascertained dimension; the length, breadth, thickness, depth, extent, quantity, capacity, etc., of a thing as determined or determinable by measuring; size, bulk, area, or contents.—**Builders' measurement**, a method of computing the tonnage of merchant vessels in use among ship builders Its results are nearly double the legal or registered tonnage —**Measurement goods**, light goods which are charged for carriage by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by weight —**New measurement**, a more accurate method than that formerly in use of arriving at the cubical capacity of a ship available for stowing cargo The model of the ship affects the comparison of tonnage with the old measurement, it varying very largely The new measurement superseded the old by act of Congress about 1884 See *tonnage* —**Units of measurement** See *unit*

measure-moth (mezh′ūr-môth), *n* A geometrid or looper. See *looper*, 2

measurer (mezh′ūr-ėr), *n* One who or that which measures

The world's bright eye, Time's *measurer*, begun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run
Howell, Poem Royal to His Majesty, Jan, 1641

Specifically —(*a*) One whose occupation or duty it is to measure land commodities in market, etc (*b*) One who measures work on a building as a basis for contractors' prices (*c*) formerly, an officer in the city of London who measured woolen cloths, coals, etc Also called a *meter* See *alnager* (*d*) An instrument or apparatus used in measuring (*e*) In *entom.*, a measuring worm

measuring-chain (mezh′ūr-ing-chān), *n* The surveyors' chain, containing 100 links of 7.92 inches each (Gunter's chain), or 100 links of 1 foot each See *chain* and *link*

measuring-faucet (mezh′ūr-ing-fâ′set), *n.* A faucet, or a contrivance performing the func-

tions of a faucet, designed to measure the amount of a liquid passing through it Such faucets are used in delivering liquids in bulk, in putting them up in cans, etc

measuring-funnel (mezh'ūr-ing-fun″el), *n.* A funnel with a valve to close the nozle, fitted with a graduated scale indicating the quantity of liquid contained in it

measuring-glass (mezh'ūr-ing-glȧs), *n* A graduated glass vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, and others for measuring fluids

measuring-line (mezh'ūr-ing-līn), *n* A line used for measuring lengths

measuring-machine (mezh'ūr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n* A device for the exact determination of length or end-measurement Such instruments usually consist of a metallic bed piece with a head stock at each end, of sliding bars which in shape are true rectangular parallelopipeds, and of a combination of two or more accurate micrometer screws, attached to the head stocks, and driven by graduated wheels so as to advance or retract the bars, which slide in a groove between the head stocks.

measuring-pump (mezh'ūr-ing-pump), *n* A pump used for measuring liquids Each stroke delivers the same volume, and the strokes are counted, or the pump-rod is connected with registering mechanism adjusted to indicate the number of strokes or the total volume discharged

measuring-tape (mezh'ūr-ing-tāp), *n.* A tape-measure or tape-line

measuring-wheel (mezh'ūr-ing-hwēl), *n* A small wheel of known circumference, fitted by its axis to a handle, used to measure the circumference of round bodies, as that of a carriage-wheel when the tire is to be fitted, a circumferentor or tire-measurer

measuring-worm (mezh'ūr-ing-wėrm), *n* The larva of any geometrid moth, a looper, so called from its mode of progression same as *geometer*, 3 See cut under *Cidaria*

neat[1] (nēt), *n* [< ME *mete*, < AS *mete* = OS *meti*, *mat* = OFries *mete*, *meti*, *met* = MD *mete*, D *met* = MLG *met*, LG *met*, *mett* = OHG MHG *maz*, G. *mass*, in comp *massleid*, aversion to food, = Icel *matr*, also *mata* = Sw *mat* = Dan *mad* = Goth *mats*, food, root uncertain, perhaps orig 'a portion dealt out,' < AS *metan* (pret *mæt*), etc , measure see *mete*[1] Otherwise, perhaps cognate with L *mandere*, chew see *manducate*, *mange*[1]] 1 Food in general, nourishment of any kind [Obsolete, archaic, or local]

> The Camaylle fynt alle wey *Mete* in Trees and on Busshes, that he fedethe him with *Mandeville*, Travels, p 58
>
> Blysful was the fyrst age of men they heldyn hem apayed with the *metes* that the trewe feeldes browhten forth *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 5
>
> And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and his *meat* was locusts and wild honey Mat. iii 4
>
> The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their *meat* in the summer Prov xxx. 25

2. Solid food of any kind. as, *meat* and drink

> With abstynence of drynk and litel *mete*
> After this feste as fede hem dales three
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 153
>
> I have fed you with milk, and not with *meat*, for hitherto ye were not able to bear it. 1 Cor iii 2
>
> Shall I not take care of all that I think,
> Yea, ev'n of wretched *meat* and drink?
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xv

3. The flesh of warm-blooded animals ordinarily killed for food, butcher-meat; flesh-meat· as, to abstain from *meat* but eat fish on Friday in a narrower sense, the flesh of mammals used for food. as, to prefer *meat* to fowl or fish, bear-*meat*, deer-*meat*.

> I smell the smell of roasting *meat*,
> I hear the hissing fry *O W Holmes*

4 The edible part of something as, the *meat* of an egg, of a nut, or of a shell-fish· sometimes with a plural as, the *meats* of nuts or of oysters

> After I have cut the egg i' the middle, and eat up the *meat* *Shak*, Lear, i 4 174

5. The taking of food or a meal; the act of eating meat, in the original sense of the word as, grace before *meat*

> Till it come to the *mete* tyme that the kynge made the Duke of Tintagel to be set before hym self *Merlin* (E E T S), i 64
>
> He 's within at *meat*, sir
> The knave is hungry
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii 2.

The ingenious English tourists who visit the United States from time to time find us silent over our *meat*.
Howells, Venetian Life, vi

6† Dinner.

> After the sondry seasons of the yeer
> So chaungede he his *mete* and his soper.
> *Chaucer*, Gen Prol to C T, l 848
>
> The kynge Arthur hym asked whan that was don, and he seide, "Seth yesterday after *mete*"
> *Merlin* (E E T S), iii. 623

7 An animal or animals collectively, as used or hunted for food: as, to kill *meat* for an exploring party. [Local]—**A meal's meat.** See *meal*[2] —**Broken meat.** See *broken*.—**Butchers' meat** See *butcher meat* —**Dark meat**, that part of the flesh of some fowls which when cooked is not white or light, particularly the thighs and legs of turkeys —**Light meat**, the flesh of the breast and wings of various fowls which when cooked is of a whitish color Fowls which have light meat are the varieties of the domestic hen, the turkey, various grouse, as the ruffed, many partridges, as the bobwhite etc It is perhaps confined to the gallinaceous order of birds. Also called *white meat* —**Red meat**, meat which is ordinarily served underdone, or preferred to be eaten rare, as beef, mutton, venison, canvasback, etc —**To be meat for one's master**, to be too good for one

> Away, you mouldy rogue, away! I am *meat for your master* *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 4 135

To hang up meat. See *hang* —**White meat** (*a*) Same as *light meat* (*b*) Meat which must be well cooked, leaving no trace of bloodiness, as veal

meat[1] (mēt), *v t* [Of Goth *matjan*, eat, devour, from the noun see *meat*[1], *n.*] To supply with food, feed [Old Eng and Scotch]

> Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
> Wel *meated* and used
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry
>
> Haste then, and *meate* your men though I must still say
> My command would lead them fasting forth
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xix 196

meat[2]†, *v* An obsolete spelling of *meet*[1]

meatal (mē-ā'tal), *a* [< *meatus* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a meatus, having the character of a meatus

> In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long, and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane *Owen*, Anat

meat-chopper (mēt'chop″ėr), *n.* Any device for chopping or mincing meats

meat-earth (mēt'ėrth), *n* Soil. [Prov Eng]

> The upper part of this [overburden] consists of soil, or *meat earth* *Spons' Encyc Manuf*, I 638

meated (mē'ted), *a* Having meat or a fleshy part (of a specified kind) used in composition as, a sweet-*meated* nut, light-*meated* or dark-*meated* fowls

meat-fly (mēt'flī), *n* A flesh-fly or blow-fly, a dipterous insect which lays its eggs on meat, on which the larvæ feed applied to various species, especially *Calliphora vomitoria* and *Sarcophaga carnaria* See cut under *flesh-fly*

meat-forme†, *n* [ME *mete-forme*, < *meat*[1] + *forme*] A form or long seat on which to sit at table.

> And whenne his swerde brokene was,
> A *mete forme* he gatt percas,
> And there with he ganne hym were
> *MS Lincoln* A 1 17, f 105 (*Halliwell*)

meath† (mēth), *n* Same as *mead*[1]

meat-hunter (mēt'hun″tėr), *n* Same as *pot-hunter*, 1.

> The *meat-hunters* are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game, but, as it decreases, the deer s turn will surely come *Harper's Mag*, LXXVIII 878

meatiness (mē'ti-nes), *n* The state or quality of being meaty, in any sense, fleshiness, pithiness: as, the *meatiness* of an ox, or of a discourse

meatless (mēt'les), *a* [ME *meteles*, < AS *meteleds* (= Icel *matlauss*), without food, < *mete*, food, + *-léas*, E. *-less* see *meat*[1] and *-less*] Destitute of meat, without food

> Thre dawes and thre nygt *meteles* hii wuste hem so,
> That hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do
> *Rob of Gloucester*, p 170

Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over a *meatless* bone *G H Lewes*, Hist. Philos, I 194

meat-maggot (mēt'mag″got), *n* The larva of the flesh-fly, *Calliphora vomitoria*, found in meat

meat-offering (mēt'of″ėr-ing), *n* A Jewish sacrificial offering, constituting a part of the daily service of the altar or of special services, consisting of fine flour either raw or baked without leaven but with salt, or of dried or parched and pounded corn of the first-fruits, etc , with fine oil and frankincense See Lev. ii and vi 14–23, etc In the revised version rendered *meal-offering*

meatometer (mē-ā-tom'e-tėr), *n* [< L *meatus* (see *meatus*) + Gr *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius

meat-pie (mēt'pī), *n* **1.** A pie made of meat or flesh —**2.** A mince-pie [Local, New Eng]

meatrife (mēt'rif), *a* [< *meat*[1] + *rife*] Abounding with food, plentifully supplied with food. [Scotch]

> The mill it is a *meatrif* place
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V 202).

meat-safe (mēt'sāf), *n* A cupboard or chest in which to keep meat, made with walls of wire gauze or perforated zinc.

meat-saw (mēt'sâ), *n* A saw used by butchers, having a thin, narrow blade fastened in an iron frame or bow, which gives it rigidity

meat-tea (mēt'tē), *n* A tea at which flesh-meat is furnished; a high tea (which see, under *high*) [Vulgar]

> A good hearty *meat tea* being the usual premier pas in amatory matters. *G. A Sala*, Baddington Peerage, I 120

meatus (mē-ā'tus), *n*, pl *meatus*, sometimes, as English, *meatuses* [< L. *meatus*, a passage, < *meare*, go Cf. *congel*[1], *permeate*] In *anat.*, a passage applied to various ducts of the body.—**Inferior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate bone and the floor of the nasal cavity Also called *meatus ventralis* —**Meatus acusticus** See *meatus auditorius* —**Meatus auditorius externus**, the external opening of the ear, closed at the bottom by the membrana tympani Also called *meatus acusticus externus* —**Meatus auditorius internus**, the passage in the petrous bone by which the auditory and facial nerves leave the cranial cavity Also called *meatus acusticus internus* —**Meatus cysticus**, the gall duct —**Meatus urinarius**, the external orifice of the urethra.—**Meatus venosus**, the short trunk formed by the union of the right and left vitelline or omphalomesenteric veins in the fetus —**Meatus ventralis**, the inferior nasal meatus —**Middle meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the inferior turbinate part of the ethmoid bone and the inferior turbinate bone —**Nasal meatus** (*pl*.), the nasal passages between and below the turbinated parts of the ethmoid and the inferior turbinate bones —**Superior meatus** (of the nose), the passage in the nose between the turbinate parts (superior and inferior) of the ethmoid bone

meaty (mē'ti), *a* [< *meat*[1] + *-y*[1]] **1** Abounding in meat; fleshy as, *meaty* cattle —**2** Resembling meat, or characteristic of it as, a *meaty* flavor —**3** Figuratively, pithy, full of meaning or significance; condensed, as a treatise giving much information in small compass

> I think any discussion of it [practice and theory in esthetics] would be likely to be rather more *meaty* than the inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime which fill so many pages of text books on esthetics *G S Hall*, German Culture, p 105

meaw†, An obsolete spelling of *mew*[1], *mew*[2].

meazel, *n* See *measle*

meazlet, *v t* See *mistle*, *mizzle*[1]

mebbe (meb'ē), *adv* A dialectal form of *maybe*.

meble†, *a* and *n* See *moble*[1]

mecate (me-kȧ'te), *n* [Mex] **1** A Mexican square measure, equal to about one tenth of an acre —**2** A rope made of hair or of the fiber of the maguey [Southwestern U S]

Mecca balsam. Same as *balm of Gilead*

Meccan (mek'an), *a* and *n* [< *Mecca* (see def) + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Pertaining or relating to Mecca, a city of Arabia, the birthplace of Mohammed, and the chief holy city and pilgrim resort of the Mohammedan world.

> Only about one third of the *Meccan* pilgrims proceed thither (to the tomb of Mohammed at Medina) *Encyc Brit.*, XIX 93.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Mecca

mech. An abbreviation of *mechanics* and *mechanical*

mechal† (mē'kal), *a* [Early mod E *mechall*, *michall*, < L *mœchus*, < Gr *μοιχός*, an adulterer.] Wicked, adulterous

> That done, straight murder
> One of thy basest Groomes, and lay you both
> Grasp'd arme in arme on thy adulterate bed,
> Then call in witness of that *mechall* sinne
> *T Heywood*, Rape of Lucrece.

mecha-meck (mech'ȧ-mek), *n.* The wild potato-vine See *Ipomœa*

mechanic (mē-kan'ik), *a* and *n* [< ME *mechanike*, mechanic art, < OF *mecanique*, F *mécanique* = Pr *mechanic* = Sp *mecánico* = Pg *mechanico* = It. *meccanico* (cf. D. G *mechanisch* = Sw Dan. *mekanisk*), < L *mechanicus*, of or belonging to machines or mechanics, inventive; as a noun, *mechanicus*, m , a mechanic, *mechanica*, f , mechanics, < Gr *μηχανικός*, pertaining to machines or contrivance, mechanic, ingenious, inventive; as a noun, *μηχανικός*, an engineer, *μηχανική*, f sing , *μηχανικά*, neut pl , mechanics, < *μηχανή* (> L *machina*), a machine, contrivance: see *machine* *Mechanic* is thus ult. the adj to *machine*, but the words came into E. at different times and under different circumstances]

I. *a* **1** Same as *mechanical*· now used chiefly in the phrase *the mechanic arts*

> Thrust some *mechanic* cause into his [God's] place,
> Or bind in matter, or diffuse in space.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv 471.

But he (Pope) (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere *mechanic* art
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 654

Must sleepy bards the flattering dream prolong,
Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song?
Crabbe, Works, I 4

2† Belonging to or characteristic of the class of mechanics, common, vulgar, mean

The poor *mechanic* porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate
Shak, Hen. V, i. 2 200

3 Supporting the atomistic philosophy

These *mechanic* philosophers being no way able to give an account thereof [of the formation and organization of the bodies of animals] from the necessary motion of matter *Ray*, Works of Creation, i

II. *n* **1†.** Mechanic art, mechanics

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and misters,
Whose arte is cleped *mechanike*
Gower, Conf Amant, vii

2† Mechanism; structure

The fault being in the very frame and *mechanic* of the part *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 194

3 A maker of machines or machinery, hence, any skilled worker with tools, one who has learned a trade, a workman whose occupation consists in the systematic manipulation and constructive shaping or application of materials, an artificer, artisan, or craftsman To many persons whose business is partly mechanical the term *mechanic* is inapplicable, as farmers, surgeons, and artists It implies special training, and is therefore inapplicable to unskilled laborers, though they may be engaged in constructive work

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artificer as Amphion *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, vii 18

Some plain *mechanic*, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence
Cowper, Retirement, l 449

4 One who works mechanically, one who follows routine or rule in an occupation requiring careful thought or study used opprobriously as, a mere literary *mechanic*, the picture shows the artist to be only a *mechanic* — **Mechanics' institute**, an institution for the instruction and recreation of artisans and others of similar grade, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, etc — **Mechanic's lien** See *lien*²

mechanical (mē-kan'ı-kal), *a* and *n* [< *mechanic* + *-al*] **I.** *a* **1** Pertaining to or exhibiting constructive power, or pertaining to mechanism or machinery, also, dependent upon the use of mechanism, of the nature or character of a machine or machinery as, *mechanical* inventions or contrivances, to do something by *mechanical* means

Arts *mechanical* contract brotherhoods in commonalties *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 116

2 Machine-like, acting or actuated by or as if by machinery, or by fixed routine, lacking spontaneity, spirit, individuality, etc, as applied to actions, automatic, instinctive, unconscious, etc as, the *mechanical* action of the heart, a *mechanical* musician

Any man with eyes and hands may be taught to take a likeness The process, up to a certain point, is merely *mechanical* *Macaulay*, History

I call that part of mental and bodily life *mechanical* which is independent of our volition
O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 261

Human action is either *mechanical* or intelligent, either conventional or rational
J R Seeley, Nat Religion, p 166

3 Having the characteristics of that which is produced by machinery or is artificially contrived, artificial; not spontaneous; not genuine or of natural growth; lacking life or spirit, humdrum

None of these men of *mechanical* courage have ever made any great figure in the profession of arms
Steele Spectator, No 152.

I always thought fit to keep up some *mechanical* forms of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys friendship *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv

It is the limitation to rigid instruments already prepared, and to an external connection between them, that gives *mechanical* work that uncanny appearance which causes us to feel most repugnance to a comparison of it with life *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans), I 72

He would not tolerate a *mechanical* lesson, and took delight in puzzling his pupils and breaking up all routine business by startling and unexpected questions and assertions *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 425

4 Of or pertaining to the material forces of nature acting on inanimate bodies or masses; specifically, pertaining to the principles or laws of mechanics. as, the *mechanical* effects of frost; the *mechanical* powers

The tumult in the parts of solid bodies when they are compressed, which is the cause of all flight of bodies through the air, and of other *mechanical* motions, is not seen at all. *Bacon*, Nat Hist., § 98.

5 Effected by material force or forces; consisting in the play of material forces as, *mechanical* pressure.

I doubt, however, if a view which recognizes only a *mechanical* course of Nature can logically do anything with such ideas as those of reverence, and so forth, but reckon them among the morbid productions of imagination to which nothing real corresponds, and of which it has already learnt to reject so many
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans), II 109

6 Exalting the material forces of the universe above the spiritual, subordinating the spiritual to the material, materialistic. as, the *mechanical* philosophy (specifically, atomism), a *mechanical* view of life — **7** Belonging to or characteristic of mechanics or artisans, or their class; mechanic-like, having the character or status of an artisan; hence (chiefly in old writings), mean, low, or vulgar

Hang him, *mechanical* salt butter rogue
Shak, M W of W, ii 2. 290.

The lower part [containeth] the houses of artificers and *mechanical* men that keepe their shops there
Coryat, Crudities, I 217

8 Engaged in operating machines or machinery, or in superintending their operation as, a *mechanical* engineer — **9** Exhibiting or indicating skill in contrivance, invention, or the use of tools and machines as, a *mechanical* genius; a *mechanical* turn of mind — **10** Effected or controlled by physical forces that are not chemical as, a *mechanical* mixture (that is, one in which the several ingredients still retain their identity, and are held together by no special force whether of cohesion or chemical attraction), *mechanical* decomposition — **Mechanical construction of a curve**, a construction performed by means of a mechanical contrivance — **Mechanical curve** See *curve* — **Mechanical drawing** Same as *geometrical drawing* (which see, under *drawing*) — **Mechanical engineering, finger, firing** See the nouns — **Mechanical equivalent of heat** See *equivalent* — **Mechanical impermeator, involution, leech** See the nouns — **Mechanical lamp** Same as *carcel lamp* — **Mechanical line†** See *line*² — **Mechanical manœuvers** (*milit.*), the mounting, dismounting, and transportation of cannon and gun-carriages — **Mechanical mixture** See *chemical combination* under *chemical* — **Mechanical philosophy**, physics considered as affording a basis for philosophy or the explanation of the universe — **Mechanical pigeon** See *pigeon* — **Mechanical powers**, the simple machines See *machine*, 2 — **Mechanical solution of a problem**, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments — **Mechanical stage**, in *micros* See *microscope* - **Mechanical telegraph**, an automatic telegraph in which a message represented by a series or succession of dots on a paper ribbon is passed under a key or stylus, the circuit being made or broken by the simple mechanical passing through of the ribbon — **Mechanical theory** in *med*, an ancient theory that all diseases were principally caused by lentor, or morbid viscidity of the blood — **Mechanical work**, work consisting in the moving of a body through space, generally in opposition to gravity — **Rocks of mechanical origin**, in *geol*, rocks composed of sand, pebbles, fragments, and the like a term used by some (not aptly) as the equivalent of *clastic* or *fragmental* = **Syn.** *Mechanical, Physical Chemical* These epithets are thus distinguished Those changes endured by bodies which concern their masses without altering their constitution — *i e* losing their identity — such as changes of place, of figure, etc, are *mechanical*, those which concern the position of the molecules — *i e* which change the molecular state of bodies, as when iron is melted — are *physical*, those which concern the number or arrangement of atoms within the molecule and cause a change of constitution are *chemical*, as when iron rusts — *i e* oxidizes — or gunpowder explodes

II.† *n* A mechanic

A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls
Shak, M N D, III ii 9

mechanicalize (mē-kan'ı-kal-īz), *v t*; pret. and pp *mechanicalized*, ppr *mechanicalizing* [Formerly *mechanicallize*, < *mechanical* + *-ize*.] To render mechanical; reduce to a mechanical level or status *Cotgrave* [Rare.]

mechanically (mē-kan'ı-kal-ı), *adv* **1** In agreement with mechanical principles, according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship as, the machine is *mechanically* perfect

The chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine *Boyle*, Works, III 68

2. By mechanical force or means, by physical power: as, water *mechanically* raised — **3** In a manner resembling a machine; without care or reflection; by the mere force of habit; automatically, not spontaneously. as, to play on an instrument *mechanically*

Guards, *mechanically* formed in ranks
Cowper, Table-Talk, l 136

4 Without loss of the constitution or identity of elements, in a manner involving change of place or figure without change of structure or constitution; without the aid of chemical attraction: as, elements *mechanically* united in air; a body *mechanically* decomposed.

mechanicalness (mē-kan'ı-kal-nes), *n*. The state of being mechanical, or governed by or as if by mechanism

mechanician (mek-a-nish'an), *n*. [= F *mécanicien*, as *mechanic* + *-ian*] **1** One who is skilled in mechanics or in machinery, one who is versed in the principles of machines or of mechanical construction

Even a *mechanician*, if he has never looked into a piano will, if shown a damper, be unable to conceive its function or relative value *H Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 1

2 A mechanic, an artisan

A *mechanician* or mechanical workman is he whose skil is without knowledge of mathematicall demonstration *Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

The engraver was considered in the light of a *mechanician*, and, except in a very few instances, his name was not displayed *Ure*, Dict, II 293

mechanicize (mē-kan'ı-sīz), *v t*; pret and pp. *mechanicized*, ppr *mechanicizing*. [< *mechanic* + *-ize*] To render mechanical [Rare]

Because no branch of the race was more *mechanicized* by Locklanism than the American *The American*, X 89

mechanicochemical (mē-kan'ı-kō-kem'ı-kal), *a* [< *mechanic* + *chemical*] Pertaining to or dependent on both mechanics and chemistry applied specifically to the sciences of galvanism, electricity, and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena that require for their explanation an application of the laws of mechanics and chemistry

mechanics (mē-kan'ıks), *n* [Pl of *mechanic* see *-ics*.] **1** The theory of machines This is the old meaning of the word, especially before the development of the modern doctrine of force

I do not here take the term *Mechanicks* in that stricter and more proper sense wherein it is wont to be taken when it is used only to signify the doctrine about the moving powers (as the beam, the levers, the screws, and the wedge), and of framing engines to multiply force, but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematicks to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies *Boyle*, Works, III 4%.

2 The mathematical doctrine of the motions and tendencies to motion of particles and systems under the influence of forces and constraints, in a narrower sense, this doctrine as applied to systems of rigid bodies Mechanics is now commonly divided into *kinematics* and *dynamics* and the latter into *statics* and *kinetics* Mechanics treated by means of the infinitesimal calculus is called *analytical mechanics* The fundamental principles of mechanics are stated under *energy* and *force*, but the science is characterized by the great number of derived principles made use of See *principle*

Newton defined the laws, rules, or observed order of the phenomena of motion which come under our daily observation with greater precision than had been before attained and, by following out with marvellous power and subtlety the mathematical consequences of these rules, he almost created the modern science of pure *mechanics*.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI 489

mechanism (mek'a-nizm), *n* [= F *mécanisme* = Sp. *mecanismo* = Pg *mechanismo* = It *meccanismo*, < ML. **mechanismus*, LL. *mechanisma*, < Gr **μηχανισμα*, contrivance, < **μηχανίζειν*, contrive, < *μηχανη*, contrivance see *machine*, *mechanic*.] **1** The structure of a machine, engine, or other contrivance for controlling or utilizing natural forces, the arrangement and relation of parts, or the parts collectively, in any machine, tool, or other contrivance; means of mechanical action, machinery, hence, the structure of anything that is conceived to resemble a machine

The *mechanism* — that is, the bulk and figure of the bone and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone *N Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II 6

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech, none has hitherto attended to the far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action behind the scene *D Stewart*, Human Mind, II ii 2.

It will not do therefore to say that light is propagated through air in one way, by one sort of *mechanism* when the air is very rare, and by another when the air is very dense *Stokes*, Light, p 79

The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the *mechanism* of perception and memory *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I 232.

2 A mechanical contrivance or agency of any kind, in general, the apparatus, means, or mode by which particular effects are produced or purposes accomplished as, the *mechanism* of a musical instrument (the apparatus by means of which the performer acts upon it), the *mechanism* of a play or of a poem; the *mechanism* of government — **3†** Action according to the laws of mechanics, mechanical action

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism* to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

mechanist (mek'a-nist), *n* [< *mechan(ic)* + *-ist.*] 1 A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery or in mechanical work; a mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk worm's thread *Johnson*, Rambler, No 117

What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, *mechanist*,
A planter, and a rearer from the seed?
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

2. One of a school of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely mechanical forces

mechanistic (mek-a-nis'tik), *a* [< *mechanist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mechanism or to mechanists: as, "*mechanistic* combination," *Nature*, XXX 383

mechanize (mek'a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret and pp *mechanized*, ppr *mechanizing*. [= OF. *mechaniser*, *mechanizer*, < Gr. **μηχανίζειν*, contrive, < *μηχανή*, a contrivance: see *machine*, *mechanic*.] To render mechanical; bring into the form of mechanism; form mechanically; bring into a mechanical state or condition

The human frame a *mechanized* automaton *Shelley*

mechanizer (mek'a-nī-zėr), *n* One who mechanizes; a believer in mechanical order or system, a utilitarian or formalist

Our European *Mechanizers* are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and coöperative spirit has not Utilitarianism flourished within the last fifty years! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, III 5

mechanograph (mē-kan'ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr *μηχανή*, a machine, + *γράφειν*, write] A machine-made copy, as of a writing, a work of art, etc

mechanographic (mek'a-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *mechanograph-y* + *-ic*] 1 Treating of mechanics [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to mechanography.

mechanographist (mek-a-nog'ra-fist), *n* [< *mechanograph-y* + *-ist*] One who by mechanical means multiplies copies of any work of art, writing, or the like.

mechanography (mek-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr *μηχανή*, a machine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or a work of art by the use of a machine

mechanology (mek-a-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*] The knowledge of, or a treatise on, mechanics or mechanism. [Rare]

The science of style, considered as a machine, in which words act upon words, and through a particular grammar, might be called the *mechanology* of style *De Quincey*, Style, I

mechanurgy (mek'a-nėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr *μηχανουργία*, < *μηχανουργός*, an engineer, < *μηχανή*, a machine, + **ἔργειν*, work] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines. [Rare]

meche[1]†, **mechel**†, *a* Middle English variants of *much*

meche[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *match*[2]

Mechitarist, *n* See *Mekhitarist*.

Mechlin (mek'lin), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or produced at Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.—**Mechlin embroidery**†, an old name for Mechlin lace, because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery *Dict Needlework*.—**Mechlin lace.** See *lace*

II. *n.* Same as *Mechlin lace*.

Mechoacan root See *root*

Mecistops (mē-sis'tops), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μῆκιστος*, *μάκιστος*, superl of *μακρός*, long, + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of African gavials of the family *Gavialidæ*, founded by J. E Gray in 1862 They have the hind feet webbed, the plates of the back and neck connected, and the jaws slender, not enlarged at the end *M bennetti* or *cataphractus* is an example

Meckelian (me-kē'lian), *a.* [< *Meckel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to J. F Meckel (1781–1833), a German anatomist.—**Meckelian ganglion, rod,** etc See the nouns

Mecoceras (mē-kos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *μῆκος*, length, + *κέρας*, horn] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Mecocerinæ*, comprising a single beautiful species from South America

Mecocerinæ (mē-kos-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mecoceras* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Mecoceras*. Also raised to family rank as *Mecoceridæ*

mecock†, *n* See *meacock*

mecometer (mē-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῆκος*, length (cf. *μακρος*, long: see *macron*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of graduated compass used at the Maternity Hospital in Paris for measuring new-born infants.

meconarceine (mek-ō-när'sē-in), *n.* [< *meco(nic)* + *narc(otic)* + *-ine*[2]] An alkaloid obtained from opium: said to be a useful hypnotic

meconate (mek'ō-nāt), *n* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] A salt of meconic acid.

meconic (mē-kon'ik), *a.* [< Gr *μηκωνικός*, pertaining to a poppy, < *μήκων* (> L. *mecon*), a poppy, poppy-seed, poppy-juice, opium, = OBulg. *makŭ* = OHG **māhan*, MHG **mâhen*, *mân*, G *mohn*, also OHG. *māgo*, MHG. *māge* = OSw. (*val*)*mughi*, Sw (*vall*)*mo* = Dan (*val*)*mue*, poppy; the Teut forms prob not of native origin.] Pertaining to or derived from the poppy.—**Meconic acid,** $C_7H_4O_7$, the peculiar acid with which morphine is combined in opium. When pure, it forms small white crystals Its aqueous solution shows a deep-red color with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it It is a tribasic acid, but most of its salts contain but two equivalents of the base

meconidia, *n* Plural of *meconidium*.

meconidine (mē-kon'i-din), *n* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] One of the alkaloids contained in opium

meconidium (mek-ō-nid'i-um), *n* , pl *meconidia* (-ä) [NL , < Gr. *μήκων*, part of the intestines of testaceous animals, also the ink-bag of a cuttlefish, lit poppy, poppy-seed (see *meconic*), + dim. *-ιδιον*] The fixed generative medusoid of some calyptoblastic hydroids, as of the genus *Gonothyræa*, in which the sexual elements are matured and from which the embryos are discharged in the form of ciliated planulas These generative buds or zooids develop upon the gonotheca, several in succession from above downward, retaining their direct communication with the blastostyle, when fully matured they are sacs hanging to the gonotheca by a narrow stalk or peduncle, having an opening or mouth at the far end surrounded by a circlet of tentacles, through which mouth the ova escape, the cavity of the hollow meconidium communicates with that of the blastostyle, and the medusoid after performing its function, decays upon its stem, never becoming detached as a free zooid

meconin (mek'ō-nin), *n* [< *mecon(ic)* + *-in*[2]] A neutral substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$) existing in opium It is white, fusible, and crystalline

meconioid (mē-kō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *meconium* + *-oid*] Resembling meconium

meconiorrhœa (mē-kō'ni-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL , < Gr. *μηκώνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly increased discharge of meconium.

meconium (mē-kō'ni-um), *n.* [< L *meconium*, < Gr *μηκώνιον*, poppy-juice, the first feces of infants, < *μήκων*, the poppy see *meconic*] 1† Poppy-juice.—2. The feces of a new-born infant.—3. In *entom*, the feces of an adult insect just transformed from the pupa

meconology (mek-ō-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr. *μήκων*, the poppy, opium, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on the poppy, or on opium

meconophagism (mek-ō-nof'a-jizm), *n.* [As *meconophag-ist* + *-ism*] Opium-eating; the opium habit

The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the *meconophagism*. *Alien. and Neurol*, VII 463

meconophagist (mek-ō-nof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr *μήκων*, the poppy, opium, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*] An opium-eater, one who has contracted the opium or morphine habit

If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become *meconophagists* *Alien. and Neurol*, VII 471

Meconopsis (mek-ō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL (Vigier, 1821), < Gr *μήκων*, the poppy, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and the tribe *Eupapavereæ*, characterized by a capsule which splits open for a short distance, and by a club-shaped style bearing from four to six radiate-deflexed stigma-lobes They are herbs, having a yellow juice entire or lobed leaves, and showy yellow, purple, or blue flowers, which droop in the bud, and are borne on long peduncles. Nine species are known, natives of western Europe, the central part of Asia, and western North America *M cambrica*, the Welsh poppy, a plant of rocky and woody places in parts of western Europe, has bright-green hairy pinnate leaves, slender stems, and large terminal sulphur yellow flowers This and several other species are cultivated for ornament.

Mecoptera (mē-kop'te-rä), *n pl.* [NL , < Gr *μῆκος*, length, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E *feather*] In some systems, an order of neuropterous insects corresponding to the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, proposed for uniformity of nomenclature instead of Brauer's term *Panorpatæ* Also, incorrectly, *Mecaptera*. *Packard*, 1888.

med. An abbreviation of *medicine*, *medical*

Meda (mē'dä), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1856); a made word.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Medinæ*, containing such as *M. fulgida* of the Gila river in Arizona.

medal (med'al), *n.* [< OF. *medaille*, F. *médaille* (> D. G. *medaille* = Dan. *medalje* = Sw. *medalj*) = Sp. *medalla* = Pg. *medalha* = It. *medaglia*, ML reflex *medallia*, *medalia*, *medalea*, *medalla*, *medale* (> OHG. *medilla*, *medila*, MHG. *medele*), a medal, < LL. as if **metallea*, < L *metallum*, metal: see *metal*.] A piece of metal, usually circular in form, bearing devices (types) and inscriptions, struck or cast to commemorate a person, an institution, or an event, and distinguished from a coin by not being intended to serve as a medium of exchange. The word is also sometimes used to designate coins, particularly ancient coins in the precious metals, or fine medieval or Renaissance coins, in collections. Some of the Greek and Roman coin-types are commemorative, and the Roman medallions were of a quasi medallic character Strictly speaking, however, the medal is a creation of modern times. The earliest, and in point of portraiture the finest, medals were produced in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century by Vittore Pisano of Verona. Fine medals were also executed in Italy, Germany, and France during the sixteenth century English medals begin practically with the reign of Henry VIII The earliest specimens are cast, but in the reign of James I the process of striking began to be employed Thomas Rawlins, Thomas Simon, and Abraham Simon (seventeenth century) are the principal medalists who were natives of England, but some of the best English medals were the productions of foreign artists, as Trezzo (time of Philip and Mary), Simon Passe (James I), N Briot (Charles I), the Roettier family (Charles II), and J Croker (Anne)

An antique *medal*, half consumed with rust *Boyle*, Works, V 545

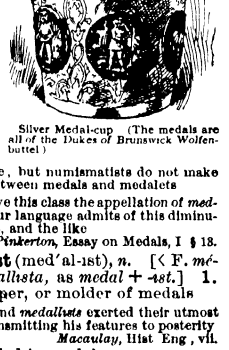
Italian and French writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries use *medaglia* and *médailles* to signify coins which, being no longer in circulation, were preserved in the cabinets of collectors as curiosities Even in the last century our own word *medal* was so employed The *medals* of the Roman Emperors to which Gibbon often alludes in his notes to the "Decline and Fall" are, of course, what are now known as coins, and Addison's "Dialogue upon the Usefulness of *Medals*" is, for the most part, a treatise on Roman imperial coins *W Wroth*, in Coins and Medals (1885), p 236.

Counterfeit Medals Act. See *counterfeit*.—**Madonna medal.** See *madonna*

medal (med'al), *v. t* ; pret. and pp *medaled* or *medalled*, ppr *medaling* or *medalling* [< *medal*, *n*] To decorate with a medal; confer a medal upon; present with a medal as a mark of honor [Rare]

Irving went home, *medalled* by the king, diplomatized by the university, crowned, and honoured, and admired *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Nil nisi Bonum

medal-cup (med'al-kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel of metal, usually silver, in which coins or medallions are incrusted and form a part of the decoration. Usually these coins are so inset that both sides can be seen, the interior of the cup as well as the exterior being in this way made ornamental In some cases a series of coins of a single sovereign or of a succession of sovereigns is used



Silver Medal-cup (The medals are all of the Dukes of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel)

medalet (med'al-et), *n* [< *medal* + *-et*] Any medal of small size. When not larger than, for example, the English florin or half-crown, or United States half dollar, medals are generally called by this name, but numismatists do not make any rigid distinction between medals and medalets

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive in ringlet, bracelet, and the like *Pinkerton*, Essay on Medals, I § 18.

medalist, medallist (med'al-ist), *n.* [< F. *médalliste* = Sp. *medallista*, as *medal* + *-ist.*] 1. An engraver, stamper, or molder of medals

Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vii.

2 One who is skilled in medals.

Nothing could be more Civil and Franc than this Gentleman, whom I believe to be the best *Medalist* in Europe *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 98.

As a *medalist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

3. One who has gained a medal as a reward of merit.

I backed my man to be not only Senior Classic, but First Chancellor's *Medalist*, and to be a *Medalist* at all he must be a Senior Optime in Mathematics *C A Bristed*, English University, p 215.

medallic (mē-dal'ik), *a.* [< *medal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or represented on a medal or medals: as, the *medallic* art; a *medallic* coin or portrait.

I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallic* history of the present King of France. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii

If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruin and decay, *medallic* coins would become the most durable memorials. *Jevons*, Money and Mech of Exchange, p 63.

medallion (mē-dal'yon), *n* [< F *médaillon* (= Sp. *medallon*), a large medal, a medalhon, locket, etc., < *médaille*, a medal · see *medal*] 1. A medal of large size Some Greek coins of unusually large module are popularly, though incorrectly, so called as, the Syracusan *medallions* The pieces called by numis-



Obverse Reverse
Medallion of Maximus I (Size of the original)

matists the *Roman medallions* are generally struck in copper, though sometimes in the precious metals, and bear a general resemblance to the sestertii or large bronze coins of the earlier Roman emperors, but they are often of finer workmanship than the coins, and are not inscribed with the letters S C (for *senatus consulto*) These medallions (the ancient name of which is not known) did not circulate as money, but were given by the emperors as presents to state officials and others Their types are of a more or less commemorative character

Medallions [were], in respect of the other coins, the same as modern medals in respect of modern money They were exempted from all commerce, and had no other value but what was set upon them by the fancy of the owner They are supposed to have been struck by emperors for presents to their friends, foreign princes, or ambassadors *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii

2. Anything resembling the classical medallion. (*a*) A circular or oval disk decorated with figures, as a portrait with legends, and cast in metal Medallions of this sort were common at the epoch of the Renaissance, and are among the most interesting specimens of the sculptures of that time (*b*) In *arch*, a tablet, circular, oval, square, or of any other form, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, etc, and applied to an exterior or interior wall, a frieze, or other architectural member, a cartouche (*c*) A member in a decorative design resembling a panel, a space reserved for some special work of art, as a landscape, a portrait, etc or merely filled with ornamentation different from the surface around it as, a *medallion* in a carpet, on a painted vase, etc

medallion-carpet (mē-dal'yon-kär"pet), *n* A carpet woven in one piece, with a large central figure, surrounded by a plainer surface, and usually a border

medallioned (mē-dal'yond), *a* [< *medallion* + *-ed*²] Ornamented with a medallion or medallions

medallion-pattern (mē-dal'yon-pat"ėrn), *n* In *decorative art*, a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part

medallist, *n* See *medalist*

medallurgy (med'al-ėr-ji), *n* [< *medal* + Gr *ἔργειν*, work Cf *metallurgy*.] The art of designing and striking medals [Obsolescent.]

medal-machine (med'al-ma-shēn"), *n* A machine for copying medals and similar works in relief or in intaglio, on a scale larger or smaller than the originals It is an adaptation of the carving-machine

medal-play (med'al-plā), *n*. In *golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes taken to complete the game

medal-tankard (med'al-tang"kärd), *n* Same as *medal-cup*

meddle (med'l), *v*, pret and pp *meddled*, ppr. *meddling*. [Early mod E also *medle*; < ME. *medlen*, *medlen*, < OF. *medler*, *mesler*, assimilated *mesler*, *meller*, F. *mêler* = Pr *messlar* = Sp. *mezclar* = Pg *mesclar* = It *mischiare*, *mescolare*, mix, < ML as if **misculare*, < L *miscere*, mix see *mix*¹. Cf *mell*¹, *medley*, *intermeddle*, etc.]

I.† *trans* To mix; mingle

Wordly [worldly] selynesse,
Which clerks callen fals felicitee,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 815.

Six sexter with a pounde
Of honey *medled* thai, and save it sounde
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 118.

A *medled* estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles Polity, iv 8.

He tok his seurd in hand, the croyce let he falle,
And *medeled* him in the pres, among the barons alle
Rob of Brunne, p. 18

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be mixed or mingled; mix.

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts
Shak, Tempest, I 2 23

2†. To mingle in association or interest, concern one's self; take part; deal generally requiring *with* in construction

Whan these iiij kynges saugh that these were a-monge hem *medelinge*, thei departed her peple in tweyne, and lefte viij*xti* fighting stille *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 207

Study to be quiet, and to *meddle with* your own business. *Tyndale*, 1 Thes iv 11

Meddle not *with* them that are given to change
Prov xxiv 21

The shoemaker should *meddle with* his yard, and the tailor with his last. *Shak*, R. and J, i 2 40

3 To interfere or take part inappropriately, improperly, or impertinently; concern or busy one's self with or about something without necessity or warrant, act in a matter with which one has no business used absolutely, or followed by *in* or *with*

Why shouldest thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 Ki xiv 10.

In those days nobody *meddled with* concerns above his comprehension *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 163

Miss Alethen was a lady of excellent sense, and did not *meddle with* him any more *J E Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I xxx

To meddle or make, to have to do, take part, interfere [Colloq]

For such kind of men the less you *meddle or make* with them, why, the more is for your honesty *Shak*, Much Ado, iii 3 55

meddler (med'lėr), *n* One who meddles, one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no personal or proper concern, an officious person, a busybody

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part *Bacon*, Of Great Place

Layer-overs for meddlers See *layer over*

meddlesome (med'l-sum), *a*. [< *meddle* + *-some*] Given to meddling, apt to interpose in the affairs of others, inclined to be officiously intrusive

Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious ill
Pursues thee e en to death *Blair*, The Grave.

meddlesomeness (med'l-sum-nes), *n*. Officious interference in or with the affairs of others

I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable *Barrow*, Sermons, I xxi

meddling¹ (med'ling), *n* [< ME *medlyng*, *meddelynge*, verbal n of *meddle*, *v*] 1 The act or habit of interfering in matters not of one's proper concern

Most of the vices of Frederic's administration resolve themselves into one vice, the spirit of *meddling* *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great

2†. Contention in battle, fighting

Whan Agravayn hadde the horse, he lepte vp as soone as he myght, and than be-gan the *medelynge* amonge hem full crewell and fell *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 199

meddling² (med'ling), *p a* Officious, unwarrantably busy or officiously interposing in other men's affairs as, a *meddling* neighbor

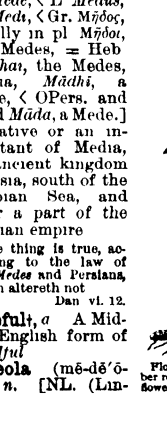
A *meddling* man is one that has nothing to do with his businesse, and yet no man busier than hee, and his busi nesse is most in his face *Ep Earle*, Micro cosmographie, A Meddling Man

meddlingly (med'ling-li), *adv* In a meddling manner; officiously

mede¹†, **mede**²†, *n*. Middle English forms of *meed*¹ and *meed*.

Mede³ (mēd), *n* [= F. *Mède*, < L *Medus*, pl *Medi*, < Gr. *Μῆδος*, usually in pl *Μῆδοι*, the Medes, = Heb *Mādhai*, the Medes, Media, *Mādhi*, a Mede, < OPers. and Zend *Māda*, a Mede.] A native or an inhabitant of Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and later a part of the Persian empire

The thing is true, according to the law of the *Medes* and Persians, which altereth not Dan vi. 12.



Flowering Plant of Indian Cucumber root (*Medeola Virginica*) *a*, flower, *b*, fruit.

medefull, *a* A Middle English form of *meedful*

Medeola (mē-dē'ō-lạ), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Medēa*, *Media*, < Gr. *Μήδεια*, Medea, famed as a sorceress] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Medeoleæ* It is characterized by a whorl of leaves at the middle of the stem, and by the flowers being in a terminal umbel, surrounded by three involucrate leaves There is but a single species, *M Virginica*, the Indian cucumber root, which is common in damp, rich woods in North America. See *cucumber root*

Medeoleæ (mē-dē-ō'lē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Medeola* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ* It is characterized by a bulbless stem (the few leaves radical, or whorled on the stem), terminal solitary or umbelled flowers, extrorse anthers, and an indehiscent fleshy fruit It contains 5 genera and about 25 species, natives of North America and the northern and temperate parts of Europe and Asia

media¹ (mē'di-ä), *n* [L, fem of *medius*, middle. see *medium*.] In *anat*., the middle tunic of an artery or a lymphatic vessel *Leidy*, Anat. (1889)

media², *n* Plural of *medium*

mediacy (mē'di-ā-si), *n* [< *media(te)* + *-cy*] 1. The state of being mediate, the state or fact of being a medium or mean cause.—2 Mediation

Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undeclared consequent, no *mediacy* from the antecedent, they could not in their ostensible conclusion reverse the quantities of Breadth and Depth *Sir W Hamilton*.

mediad (mē'di-ad), *adv* [< *media*¹ + *-ad*³] In *anat* and *zool*, to or toward the meson or middle line or plane in situation or direction; mesiad.

Almost all the Lamellibranchiata have two pairs of these gills on either side an inner pair, which are placed *mediad*, and an outer pair at the sides of these *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat (trans), p 386.

mediæval, mediævalism, etc See *medieval*, etc

medial (mē'di-al), *a*. and *n* [< LL *medialis*, of the middle, < L *medius*, middle see *medium*.]

I. *a* 1 Pertaining to the middle, situated or existing between two extremities or extremes; intermediate in situation, rank, or degree. as, the *medial* letters of a word, a *medial* mark on an insect's wing

The inherent use of all *medial* knowledges, all truths, cognitions, books, appearings, and teachings, is that they bring us in to know God by an immediate knowledge *Bushnell* Sermons on Living Subjects, p 123

Among the Dipnoi, Protopterus retains the *medial* row of rays only, which have the form of fine rods of cartilage. *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat (trans.), p 477

2 Mean, pertaining to a mean or average —3. In *modern spiritualism*, pertaining to a medium or to mediumship, mediumistic as, *medial* faculties; *medial* phenomena —4 In *zool*. and *anat*, same as *median*¹ and *mesal* —5 In *bot*, same as *median*¹ —**Alligation medial**. See *alligation*.—**Medial cadence** (*a*) In *Gregorian music*, a cadence closing with the chord of the mediant of any mode. (*b*) In *modern music*, a cadence, final or not, in which the next to the last chord is inverted, an inverted cadence —**Medial cells**, basal cells of an insect's wing, between the subcostal, median, and submedian veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera* also called *median* and *brachial cells* —**Medial consonants**, in *music*, a term used by Helmholtz for the major third and major sixth, as distinguished from the minor third and minor sixth —**Medial eyes**, eyes equally distant from the base of the head and the apex or end of the labrum —**Medial line**, a line whose length is a mean proportional between those of two other lines.—**Medial moraine, stress**, etc See the nouns.

II. *n* In *Gr gram*, one of the mutes *β*, *γ*, *δ*, as if intermediate in sound between the surd mutes *π*, *κ*, *τ* and the aspirates *φ*, *χ*, *θ* The term *medial* (Latin *media*) translates the technical Greek *μέσον*, sc *ἀφωνον*, middle mute

medially (mē'di-al-i), *adv* In or along the middle, as regards the middle, midway as, *medially* situated

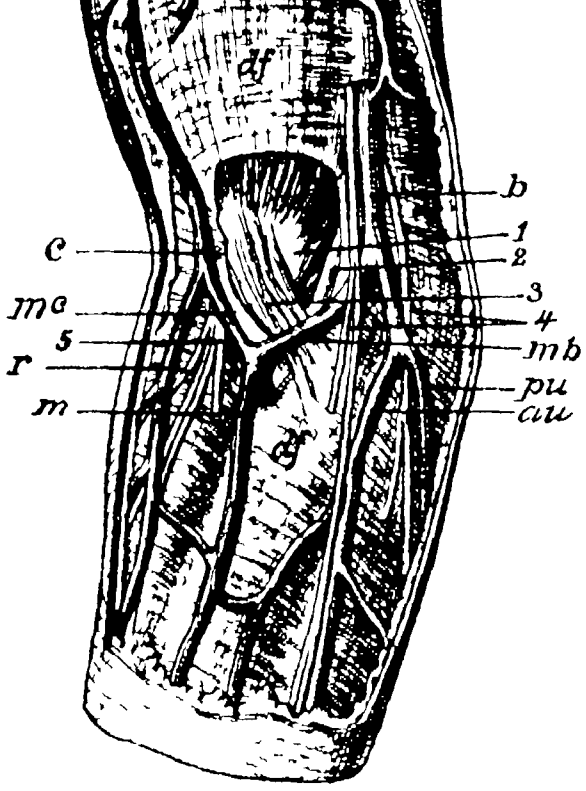
medialuna (mē"di-a-lū'nä), *n* A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast, *Cassiosoma californica* It has an ovate form, vertical fins not falcate, color blackish above with bluish and lighter tints below the fins blackish It is about one foot long, is common along the coast from Point Conception in California southward, and is an esteemed food fish

median¹ (mē'di-an), *a* [= F *médian* = Sp. Pg. It *mediano*, < L *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle see *medium* Cf *mean*³ and *mizzen*, ult doublets of *median*¹] Pertaining to or situated in the middle, specifically, in *anat*. and *zool*, intermediate as dividing the body by a longitudinal and vertical plane; medial; mesal as, the linea alba is the *median* line of the abdomen, in *bot*, situated in or along, or belonging to, the middle of a structure having a right side and a left. See below —**Median area**, in *entom*, a large space occupying the center of the wing, from base to end, lying between the median and submedian or internal veins In *Orthoptera* it is often marked by a different structure from the rest of the wing —**Median artery**, a branch, usually of the anterior interosseous, accompanying the median nerve It is sometimes of large size, and may arise from the ulnar or the brachial.—**Median basilic vein**. See *basilic* —**Median cells**. Same

as *medial cells* See *medial* — **Median cephalic vein**, the vein of the arm which connects the median and the cephalic vein Also called *medicephalic vein* It is one of the veins commonly selected for venesection — **Median coverts**, in *ornith*, those coverts of the secondaries which intervene between the greater and lesser coverts See cut under *covert* — **Median foveola.** See *foveola* — **Median line**, a line passing or supposed to pass exactly through the middle of something specified Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, the periphery of the median plane, the dorsimeson or ventrimeson, or both of these, dividing the surface of the body into equal right and left halves, also, any line which lies in the meson or median plane (*b*) In *crystal*, same as *mean line* and *bisectrix* See *bisectrix*, 1 (*c*) In *climatology* the average central course of a trade-wind

The mean position of the *median line* lies at least six or seven degrees north of the equator
Croll, Climate and Time, p 231

Median nerve (*a*) The principal nerve of the front of the arm, situated between the musculocutaneous and the ulnar, arising from the upper and lower cords of the brachial plexus by two heads which embrace the axillary artery, and prolonged to the hand (*b*) In *bot*, a nerve traversing the middle of a leaf or leaf-like expansion — **Median plane.** (*a*) In *anat* and *zoöl*, an imaginary vertical plane supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts, right and left, the meson (*b*) In *bot*, of a flower or other lateral structure of a plant, a vertical plane which bisects the anterior and posterior sides, and which, if prolonged, would pass through the center of the parent axis. *Goebel* Also called *anteroposterior plane* — **Median shade**, in *entom*, a more or less distinct shaded band or mark running transversely across the middle of the anterior wing, found in most noctuid moths — **Median stress** See *stress* — **Median vein.** (*a*) In *anat*, the middle superficial vein of the front of the forearm, dividing at or near the bend of the elbow into the median basilic and median cephalic The former of these soon joins one of the brachial veins which accompany the bra



Median and other Veins of Arm.

1, tendon of biceps, 2 brachial artery 3 bicipital fascia 4 internal cutaneous nerves 5 external cutaneous nerves *m* median vein *mb* median basilic, *mc* median cephalic *b* basilic *c* cephalic, *r*, radial, *au*, *pu* anterior and posterior ulnar veins Several unnamed veins are also shown All these veins are superficial to *df*, *df*, the general deep fascia of the parts, *mb* or *mc* is usually selected for venesection.

chial artery, the latter soon unites with the radial to form the cephalic, which continues superficial up the arm to join the axillary or subclavian (*b*) In *entom*, the third main longitudinal vein or rib of an insect's wing, counting from the anterior border — **Median wall**, in archegoniate plants, a wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall, dividing the pro-embryo into lateral halves *Goebel* — **Median zone.** See *zone*

Median[2] (mē′di-an), *a* and *n* [‹ L. *Media*, ‹ Gr Μηδία, Media, ‹ Μῆδοι, the Medes· see *Mede*[3]] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Media, an ancient kingdom of Asia Also *Medic*

Ev'ry day did change attire,
In costly *Median* silk
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII 297)

II. *n.* Same as *Mede*[3] [Rare]

medianimic (mē″di-a-nim′ik), *a.* Same as *mediumistic*

medianly (mē′di-an-li), *adv.* [‹ *median* + *-ly*[2]] In or along the middle

The laryngeal sac opens *medianly* into the front of the larynx. *Encyc Brit*, II 151

mediant (mē′di-ant), *n* [‹ It *mediante*, ‹ LL. *median(t-)s*, ppr of *mediare*, divide in the middle see *mediate*] 1 In *Gregorian music*, one of the principal tones of a mode, situated as nearly as possible midway between the dominant and the final, and ranking next in importance to them It may be used as the first tone of any phrase of a plain song melody except the first and the last The mediants of the several modes are I, F, II, E, III, G, IV, G, V, A, VI, D, VII, C VIII, F, IX, C, X, B, XI, D, XII, D, XIII, E, XIV A

2 In *modern music*, the third tone of the scale The scale is major or minor according as the mediant is a major or a minor third above the key-note

median-ventral (mē″di-an-ven′tral), *a* Same as *medioventral* *Huxley and Martin*

mediastina, *n* Plural of *mediastinum.*

mediastinal (mē-di-as′ti-nal), *a* [‹ *mediastinum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum or middle septum or partition, particularly that of the thorax

mediastine† (mē-di-as′tin), *n* [‹ NL *mediastinum*, q. v] Same as *mediastinum*

mediastinitis (mē-di-as-ti-nī′tis), *n* [‹ *mediastinum* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the proper tissue of the mediastinum

mediastinum (mē″di-as-tī′num), *n.*; pl. *mediastina* (-na). [NL, neut of L *mediastinus*, lit being in the middle or midst (used only in the sense of 'a helper, assistant'), ‹ *medius*, middle see *medium*] In *anat*, a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or between two paired cavities of the body, especially, the membranous partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, formed of the two inner pleural walls Since in man these pleural folds do not meet, the term *mediastinum* is extended to the space between them — **Anterior mediastinum**, the space between the sternum and the pericardium, containing the triangularis sterni muscle, parts of other muscles, areolar tissue, lymphatic glands, etc — **Mediastinum testis**, the septum of the testicle, or corpus Highmorianum, an incomplete vertical partition formed by an infolding of the tunica albuginea — **Middle mediastinum**, nearly the same as the pericardiac cavity, containing the heart, ascending aorta, pulmonary artery, and superior cava, which are within the pericardium, and the phrenic nerves, roots of the lungs, and lymphatic glands — **Posterior mediastinum**, the space between the spine and the pericardium, containing the descending aorta, azygous veins, thoracic duct, esophagus, and pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves — **Superior mediastinum**, the space corresponding to the upper part of the sternum extending from the manubrium in front to the spine behind It contains the trachea esophagus, thoracic duct, the arch of the aorta and the origin of the large arteries, the large veins, phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, thymus gland, etc

mediate (mē′di-āt), *v.*, pret and pp *mediated*, ppr *mediating* [‹ LL *mediatus*, pp of *mediare*, divide in the middle (ML also be in the middle, be or come between, mediate), ‹ *medius*, middle see *medium*] **I.** *intrans* **1.** To occupy an intermediate place or position, be interposed, have the position of a mean

By being crowded they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body
Sir K Digby

Evernia vulpina must be admitted to *mediate*, as well in general habit as in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and Usnea
E Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p (11)

2 To have the function of a mean or means, effect a connection between other things, or a transition from one to the other

Lotze, so to speak, turns the flank of the sceptical doctrine, by insisting that, after all, knowledge can be nothing but a *mediating* process. *Mind*, X 110

Prof Jebb has, it is true, not augmented the number of previous theories as to the origin of the Iliad by any theory distinctly original, yet he has opened up a *mediating* view, which is of interest and may commend itself to many *Amer Jour Philol*, VIII 475

3 To intervene for the purpose of reconciliation, act as an intermediary for the settlement of a disagreement or discord; intercede.

What man is able to *mediate*, and stand in the gap, between God and man? *Donne*, Sermons, I

Bacon attempted to *mediate* between his friend and the Queen *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon

4†. To take an intermediate stand, act moderately, avoid extremes

The law doth sometimes *mediate*, thinks it good
Not ever to steep violent sins in blood
Webster, White Devil, I 1

5 In *spiritualism*, specifically, to act as a medium = **Syn. 1** See *interposition.*

II. *trans* **1.** To effect by intervention, interposition, or any intermediary action.

Employed to *mediate*
A present marriage, to be had between
Him and the sister of the young French queen
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii

It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to *mediate* a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii 18

2 To effect a relation between or a transition from, as between two things, or from one thing to another; bring into relation by some intervening means or process

What we have is always a positive *mediated* by a negative, and if we could absolutely sever either from the other, we should come in both cases to the same result.
E Caird. Hegel, p. 215

3. To harmonize; reconcile, settle, as a dispute, by intervention.

No friends
Could *mediate* their discords
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2

4†. To further by interceding, or by acting as a mediator [Rare]

Remember me by this, and in your prayers,
When your strong heart melts, *mediate* my poor fortunes
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i 2

5 To divide into two equal or approximately equal parts

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet *Holder*

mediate (mē′di-āt), *a.* [‹ LL. *mediatus*, pp see the verb Cf *immediate*, *intermediate*] 1 Situated between two extremes; lying in the middle; intermediate; intervening

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing
Prior, Solomon, iii

2. Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate in operation, not final or ultimate

It is certain that the immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits, and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 399

3 Effected by or due to the intervention of a mean or medium, derived from or dependent upon some intervening thing or act, not primary, direct, or independent.

We may, accordingly, doubt the reality of any object of *mediate* knowledge, without denying the reality of the immediate knowledge on which the *mediate* knowledge rests
Sir W Hamilton, Metaphysics, ix

As a lecturer he [Christison] was perfect, full of immediate knowledge as distinguished from *mediate*
Dr J Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser, p 302

Mediate agglutination. See *agglutination* — **Mediate auscultation** or **percussion**, in *pathol* See *auscultation* — **Mediate certainty**, certainty founded on inference or reasoning opposed to *immediate* or *intuitive certainty* — **Mediate contraries.** See *contrary* — **Mediate evidence**, or **mediate testimony**, in *law*, a phrase not having any technical meaning, but used by theoretic writers to indicate (*a*) evidence or testimony which does not go directly to demonstrate the fact sought to be proved, but to establish some intermediate fact from which an inference or further evidence may deduce that sought to be proved and (*b*) secondary evidence as distinguished from primary — **Mediate good**, something useful or good as aiding to the attainment of an ultimate good — **Mediate imputation.** See *imputation* — **Mediate inference**, an inference from two or more premises — **Mediate knowledge**, representative knowledge, the knowledge of something through something else which is immediately perceived — **Mediate mode** See *immediate mode* under *mode*[1] — **Mediate object**, anything which is an object through something else which is the immediate object

The sensible qualities are the immediate objects of the senses, a substance invested with those qualities the *mediate* *Burgersdicius*, tr by a Gentleman

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*[1]

mediately (mē′di-āt-li), *adv* In a mediate manner, by the intervention of a mean or medium; indirectly, by mediation

She hath a superior above her, by whom she ought to be ruled and ordered, for she is not immediately under God but *mediately* *Latimer*, Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

If the king granted a manor to A, and he granted a portion of the land to B, B held his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king *Blackstone*, Com, II v

mediateness (mē′di-āt-nes), *n* The state of being mediate, in any sense of that word

mediation (mē-di-ā′shon), *n* [‹ ME *mediacion*, *mediacioun*, ‹ OF. *mediation*, F *médiation* = Sp *mediacion* = Pg *mediação* = It *mediazione*, ‹ ML **mediatio(n-)*, ‹ LL *mediare*, divide in the middle, ML also mediate. see *mediate*] 1 The act of mediating; intervention, interposition

But by *mediacyon* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde haue euery yere durynge his life iii M markes.
Rob of Brunne, p 102, note

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause that whatsoever it does by the *mediation* of second causes it can do immediately by itself without them
South, Works, IV xi

2. Agency between parties with a view to reconcile them or to effect some arrangement between them; entreaty for another; intercession

And noble offices thou mayst effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren.
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 4 25

By *Mediation* of Cardinals sent by the Pope, a Truce for two Years is concluded between the two Kingdoms of England and France *Baker*, Chronicles, p 124

It is the Christian's unspeakable privilege, and his alone, that he has at all times free access to the throne of grace through the *mediation* of his Lord and Saviour
J H Newman, Parochial Sermons, i 245

3. The state of being mediate, or of serving as a medium or means; intermediate relation; a coming between.—4†. Means; aid; help.

By *mediacion* of this litel tretis I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions
Chaucer, Prol to Astrolabe

5. In *music* (*a*) In Gregorian music, that part of a melody which lies between the intonation and the ending — that is, the main part of the melody The various "tones" or melodies properly have but one mediation, which usually appears under three forms, according to the nature of the text to which the melody is sung (*b*) In an Anglican chant, the rhythmical conclusion of the first half — that is, the two measures after the first reciting-note, ending frequently in a half-close; the first cadence **=Syn.** 1 and 2 *Interference, Intervention*, etc See *interposition*

mediative (mē′di-ā-tiv), *a* [< *mediate* + *-ive*] Having a mediating function, acting as a mean, medium, or mediator, mediatorial

This commerce of sincerest virtue needs
No *mediative* signs of selfishness
Shelley, Queen Mab, v

mediatization (mē″di-ā-ti-zā′shon), *n* [< *mediatize* + *-ation*] The act of mediatizing, or the state of being mediatized See *mediatize*

mediatize (mē′di-ā-tiz), *v t*, pret and pp *mediatized*, ppr *mediatizing* [< *mediate* + *-ize*] 1 To make mediate, reduce from an immediate or direct to a mediate or indirect relation through the interposition of a secondary superior or controlling agency Applied specifically to the process of converting one of the minor German states or principalities of the old empire from the semi-independent condition of having a direct share in the imperial government, and responsibility to it, to that of subordination to an intervening power, by being annexed to it while retaining all local possessory and governmental rights By this process, especially under the Westphalian treaties of 1648, and the changes leading to the dissolution of the old empire and the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the number of mediatized states and princely families became very large

The same peace [that of Lunéville] declared that all the secular princes who had lost territory by this cession were to be indemnified by the Empire This was done at Regensburg in 1803 The indemnifying material was obtained by *mediatizing* all the free cities but six, and all the spiritual estates but two *Lowe*, Bismarck, Int, p vi

'Your Highness,'' I said (it is a title appertaining to him as sprung from a *mediatized* family)
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 866

2 To mediate [Rare]

A creed of reconciliation which attempts to *mediatize* between two opposite parties *Unitarian Rev*, Aug, 1885

mediator (mē′di-ā-tor), *n* [= F *médiateur* = Pr *mediator* = Sp Pg *mediador* = It *mediatore*, < LL. *mediator*, < *mediare*, mediate see *mediate*] 1. One who mediates, one who interposes between parties, especially, one who interposes for the purpose of effecting reconciliation

In this Distraction of Christendom, many Princes, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Hungary, became *Mediators* for a Peace between the two Kings of England and France *Baker*, Chronicles, p 187

Charles came back, not as a *mediator* between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a *mediator* between internal factions *Macaulay*, Sir J Mackintosh

2 A go-between; an agent

By which *mediatours* or which messagers
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

The Mediator, a title of Jesus Christ, given with reference to his agency in reconciling God and men

For there is one God, and one *mediator* between God and men, the man Christ Jesus 1 Tim ii 5

=Syn. Intercessor, interceder, propitiator

mediatorial (mē″di-ā-tō′ri-al), *a* [< *mediatory* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a mediator, having or pertaining to the functions of a mediator

His *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office
Paley, Sermons, xxii

mediatorially (mē″di-ā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; as a mediator

mediatorship (mē′di-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *mediator* + *-ship*] The office, position, or function of a mediator.

The infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and intercession of Christ *South*, Works, VI i

mediatory (mē′di-ā-tō-ri), *a* [< LL. **mediatorius*, intermediate (cf. *mediator*, mediator), < *mediare*, mediate· see *mediate*.] Pertaining to mediation, mediatorial

The *mediatory* office which he was to be intrusted with *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii

mediatress (mē′di-ā-tres), *n* [< *mediator* + *-ess*. Cf *mediatrix*.] Same as *mediatrix*.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen'
As judge and *mediatress* stand between?
Lewis, tr of Statius, vii

mediatrix (mē-di-ā′triks), *n.* [< LL. *mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator*, a mediator see *mediator*.] A female mediator.

The good countess spoke somewhat of your desire of letters, but I am afraid she is not a proper *mediatrix* to those persons, but I counsel in the dark
Donne, Letters, xxvi

medibasilic (mē″di-ba-sil′ik), *a.* [< *medi(an)* + *basilic*.] Connecting the median and the basilic vein of the arm specifically said of the median basilic vein. *Coues*, 1887

medic[1] (med′ik), *a* and *n* [= OF. *medique* = Sp *médico* = Pg It. *medico*, < L. *medicus*, of or belonging to healing, curative, medical, as a noun, *medicus*, m, a physician, doctor, surgeon, LL. *medica*, f., a female physician, midwife, < *medēri*, heal, = Zend *madh*, treat medically Hence *medical*, *medicine*, *remedy*] **I.** *a* Same as *medical* [Rare]

Should untun'd Nature crave the *medick* art,
What health can that contentious tribe impart?
Pomfret, Poems

II. *n* A physician or doctor, a medical student [Colloq]

Medic is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang
B G Wilder, Jour Nervous Diseases (1885), xii

Medic[2] (mē′dik), *a* [< L *Medicus*, < Gr *Μηδικός*, pertaining to the Medes, < *Μῆδοι*, Medes see *Mede*[3]] Same as *Median*[2].

The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian
Jour Anthrop Inst, XIX 41

medic[1], **medick**[2] (mē′dik), *n* [< ME *medike*, < OF *medique*, < L *medica*, < Gr *μηδική*, sc *πόα*, 'Median grass,' a kind of clover, fem of *Μηδικός*, of the Medes or of Media see *Medic*[2]] A kind of clover, *Medicago sativa*, Burgundy clover, lucerne The black medic or nonesuch, is *M lupulina* Its pods are black when ripe The spotted medic is *M maculata*, whose leaflets bear a purple spot *Purple medic* is a name sometimes used for lucerne

At Auerel *Medike* is forto sowe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 140

medicable (med′i-ka-bl), *a* [= OF *medicable*, *medecable* = Sp *medicable* = It *medicabile*, < L *medicabilis*, that can be healed, < *medicari*, heal, cure see *medicate*] Capable of medication, that may be cured or healed.

Songs of victory and praise,
For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled
With *medicable* wounds *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1815

Medicago (med-i-kā′gō), *n* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L *medica*, medic, + term *-ago*, as in *tussilago*, etc.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Trifolieæ*, the clovers It is characterized by an obtuse keel and a scythe shaped legume which is more or less spirally curved or twisted There are about 40 species, natives of Europe Asia, and Africa, but now naturalized in other parts of the world They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves and adnate stipules, and usually small papilionaceous flowers, which are yellow, rarely purple, and grow in axillary racemes or heads, or sometimes almost solitary The common name of plants of the genus is *medic*, sometimes *snail clover* *M sativa*, with purple flowers, is an important fodder-plant, cultivated under the names of *alfalfa* and *lucerne* (which see) *M lupulina*, the black medic or nonesuch, closely resembles the hop clovers, and also shares their name but is distinguished by its black pods It is of some agricultural value when growing with other herbage *M maculata*, the spotted medic (heart clover), has a peculiar spirally coiled prickly pod These species are all naturalized in the United States *M arborea* is a shrubby species (tree medic, moon trefoil) of southern Europe, said to promote the secretion of milk *M scutellata* of the Mediterranean region is also a good forage plant, resisting drought well. *M falcata* is the yellow or sickle-podded medic

medical (med′i-kal), *a* and *n* [< F. *médical* = Sp Pg. *medical*, < ML. *medicalis*, pertaining to a physician or to medicine, < L *medicus*, of healing; as a noun, a physician: see *medic*[1]] **I.** *a* 1 Pertaining or relating to the profession or practice of medicine, engaged in or connected with the study or treatment of disease as, the *medical* profession, a *medical* man, book, or college, *medical* services, *medical* science —2 Curative; medicinal, therapeutic as, the *medical* properties of a plant; the *medical* effects of bathing.

Abbreviated *med.*

Medical department, geography, etc See the nouns — **Medical director**, a medical officer of the highest grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of captain — **Medical finger**† [L. *digitus medicus* or *medicinalis*] The third finger so called because that finger was supposed to have a nerve connecting it with the heart, and therefore to be medically important

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her *medical finger* a pretty handsome golden ring
Urquhart, tr of Rabelais, III 17 (*Davies*)

Medical inspector, a medical officer of the second grade in the United States navy, having the relative rank of commander — **Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine See *forensic*

Medical jurisprudence — or, as it is sometimes called, Forensic, Legal, or State Medicine — may be defined to be that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law
A S Taylor, Med Jurisprudence, p 1

Medical man, a medical practitioner, a physician or surgeon, sometimes, in England, one who has the medical charge of a patient or a family, who may be a licensed apothecary, as distinguished from a physician or doctor

Messengers went off for her physician and *medical man* They came, consulted, prescribed vanished
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv

II. *n.* 1 A student or a practitioner of medicine [Colloq]

The London *medicals* were quite as popular as the Edinburgh students *Lancet*, No 3437, p 96

2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing The vial maker cuts the tubes into lengths suitable to make two vials, and on each end of the piece, with the aid of a blowpipe, forms a neck. He then heats the middle of the tube, parts it centrally, and closes the openings at the separated ends, shaping them properly for the bottoms.

medically (med′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a medical manner, for medical purposes, with reference to medicine or medical science

medicament (med′i-ka-ment), *n* [= F *médicament* = Sp Pg It *medicamento*, < L *medicamentum*, a remedy, medicine, drug, < *medicari*, heal see *medicate*] 1 A healing substance; anything used as a curative, a medicine or remedy, now, more especially, a healing substance applied externally

Not with any *medicament* of a contrary temper, as the Galenists use to cure *contraria contrariis*, but as the Paracelsians, who cure *similia similibus* making one do loui to expell another
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 39

I sent more chirurgeons, linen *medicaments*, &c, to the several ports in my district *Evelyn*, Diary, June 7, 1666

The lump of sugar which pothicars put into their whole some but bitter *medicaments* to please a froward child
Scott, Abbot, xxii

2 Medicinal effect; curative power, the property of healing or remedying disease or disorder

The stricken soldier was gathering strength and vitality by the unconscious *medicament* of the soft sunshine and balmy breezes *Tourgée*, A Fool's Errand, p 98

medicamental (med′i-ka-men′tal), *a* [< *medicament* + *-al*] Relating or pertaining to medicaments, having the character of a medicament

medicamentally (med′i-ka-men′tal-i), *adv* In a medicinal way, as a medicament

The fish [codling] is not a young cod, being more wholesome *medicamentally*, but not so toothsome
N and Q, 6th ser, IX 210

medicamentous (med′i-ka-men′tus), *a* [< *medicament* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or produced by drugs *Med News*, LIII. 414.

medicaster (med′i-kas-tėr), *n* [= It *medicastro*, < L *medicus*, a physician, + dim *-aster*] A pretender to medical knowledge or skill, an ignorant doctor

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad
Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p 107 (*Latham.*)

medicate (med′i-kāt), *v t*, pret and pp *medicated*, ppr *medicating* [< L *medicatus*, pp of *medicare* (> It. *medicare* = Sp Pg *medicar* = OF *medier*), heal, cure, < *medicus*, a physician, surgeon see *medic*[1].] 1 To make medicinal; tincture or imbue with a remedial substance or principle

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2 To treat with medicine, ply with or as if with drugs

Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and *medicated* with spells of Circean effeminacy? *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom Hist.

Medicated ale, bath, etc See the nouns

medication (med-i-kā′shon), *n* [= F *médication* = Pr *medicacio* = Pg. *medicação* = It *medicazione*, < L as if **medicatio(n-)*, < *medicari*, heal, cure see *medicate*] 1 The act or process of medicating or imbuing with medicinal substances, the infusion of medicinal virtues, —2 The use or application of medicine, specifically, the administration of a therapeutic agent in order to produce some specific modification in the structure or function of the organism, as in producing diuresis, perspiration, etc.

He adviseth to observe the times of notable mutations, as the equinoxes and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, iv 13

medicative (med′i-kā-tiv), *a* [< *medicate* + *-ive*] Having medical properties, curing; tending to cure

Medicean (med-i-sē′an), *a* [< It *Medici* (see def), a surname (orig pl of *medico*, a physician:

see *medic*[1]), + *-e-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Medici, an illustrious family of Florence, appearing first as merchants of the medieval republic, and at the dawn of the Renaissance, in the fifteenth century, raised to supreme power through their liberality and merit From this time on for three centuries, amid fortunes of varying brilliancy, this family produced popes, sovereigns and tyrants and it occupies a large place in the history of Europe In the fine arts and literature the epithet has particular reference to Cosimo del Medici, known as Cosimo the Elder, and to Lorenzo the Magnificent. The former was virtual master of the Florentine republic from 1434 to 1464, and was a generous patron of the new art and letters founded on antique models, the latter was chief of the state in fact, though not in name, from 1469 to 1492, a brilliant protector of all learning, particularly of that of Greece surviving from the wreck of Constantinople, and a powerful benefactor of the arts. The Popes Leo X (Lorenzo's son) and Clement VII (Giulio del Medici) carried on the traditions of the family in the fields of intellectual cultivation and achievement — **Medicean Library** Same as *Laurentian Library* (which see, under *Laurentian*) — **Medicean stars**, the name given by Galileo to the satellites of Jupiter

medicephalic (mē-di-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a* [< *medi(an)* + *cephalic*] Connecting the median vein of the arm with the cephalic: specifically used of the median cephalic vein. *Coues*, 1887

mediccrebellar (mē-di-ser-ē-bel'ar), *a.* [< *medi(an)* + *cerebellar.*] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum specifically applied to the anterior cerebellar artery

medicerebral (mē-di-ser'ē-bral), *a* and *n* [< *medi(an)* + *cerebral*] **I.** *a.* Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere specifically applied to the middle cerebral artery

II. *n* The mediccrebral artery, a branch of the internal carotid.

medicinable (mē-dis'i-na-bl, formerly med'i-si-na-bl), *a* [< ME. *medicinable*, < OF *medicinable, medecinable*, as *medicine*, *v. t*, + *-able*] Capable of mediciming or curing, medicinal, healing; wholesome [Obsolete or archaic]

Al maner eggis of foulis that ben holsum and *medcy nable* to ete for man kynde
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 12.

Some griefs are *medicinable*, that is one of them,
For it doth physic love *Shak*, Cymbeline, iii 2. 33

No man hath sought to make an imitation by art of natural baths and *medicinable* fountains
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 199

The physicians make the galls and stones in the heads of Carps to be very *medicinable*
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 145

Medicinable ring, a ring supposed, as in the middle ages, to prevent or remove disease Compare *cramp-ring*

medicinal (mē-dis'i-nal, formerly med'i-si-nal), *a.* [< OF. *medicinal, medecinal*, F *médicinal* = Pr. *medecinal, medicinal* = Sp. Pg *medicinal* = It. *medicinale*, < L. *medicinalis*, of or belonging to medicine, medical, < *medicina*, medicine see *medicine.*] **1.** Having the properties of a medicine; adapted to medical use or purposes; curative, remedial

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum *Shak*, Othello, v 2. 351

To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is *medicinal* and restores their tone *Emerson*, Misc, p 21

2†. Pertaining to medicine; medical

Learned he was in *med'cinal* lore
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii. 223.

medicinally (mē-dis'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with the effect of a medicine, for medicinal purposes as, some kinds of food act *medicinally*, to use a mineral *medicinally.*

medicine (med'i-sin, more often med'i-sn), *n* [< ME *medecine, medycyne, medcin, medcyn, medsyn*, < OF. *medecine*, also *mecine*, F *médecine* = Pr *medecina, medicina, metzina* = Sp. Pg. It *medicina* = D. *medicyn* = G Dan. Sw. *medicin*, < L *medicina*, (sc. *ars*) the healing art, medicine, (sc. *officina* or *taberna*) a physician's shop, (sc *res*) a remedy, medicine, fem of *medicinus*, of or belonging to physic or surgery, or to a physician or surgeon (> OF *medecin*, F *medecin*, > E obs *medicine* (def 4), a physician), < *medicus*, a physician, surgeon see *medic*[1]] **1** A substance used as a remedy for disease, a substance having or supposed to have curative properties, hence, figuratively, anything that has a curative or remedial effect

Than par auenture send sall he
Sum of his angels to that tre,
Of whilk springes the olle of life,
That *medcyn* es to man and wife
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 65

Thol perceyved denwel that no Syknesse was curable by gode *Medycyne* to leye thereto, but zif men knewen the nature of the Maladye *Mandeville*, Travels, p 120

If the rascal have not given me *medicines* to make me love him, I'll be hanged *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 2. 19.

Nature too unkind,
That made no *medicine* for a troubled mind
Beau. and Fl, Philaster, iii 2

The only *medicine* for suffering, crime, and all the other woes of mankind is wisdom *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p 89

2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases and remedying as far as possible the results of violence and accident *Practical medicine* is divided into medicine in a stricter sense, surgery, and obstetrics. These rest largely on the sciences of anatomy and physiology, normal and pathological pharmacology and bacteriology, which, having practical relations almost exclusively with medicine, are called the *medical sciences* and form distinct parts of that art. Abbreviated *med*

Ne hide it nought, for if thou feignest,
I can do no *medicine* *Gower*, Conf Amant, i

3. Something which is supposed to possess curative, supernatural, or mysterious power, any object used or any ceremony performed as a charm: an English equivalent for terms used among American Indians and other savage tribes

And as an angler *med'cine* [i e bait] for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked horn of a fold bred ox
Chapman, Odyssey, xii (*Nares*)

Among the North American Indians, the fetish theory seems involved in that remarkable and general proceeding known as getting *medicine*
E B Tylor, Prim Culture, II 141

The *medicine* used as bait, sometimes denominated barkstone, is the product of a gland of the beaver
Pop Sci Mo, XXV 20

4†. A physician [A Gallicism]

Meet we the *medicine* of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us *Shak*, Macbeth, v 2. 27

Cephalic medicines See *cephalic* — **Clinical medicine** See *clinical* — **Domestic, eclectic, forensic, Hermetic medicine** See the adjectives — **Institutes of medicine** See *institute* — **Logical medicine** See *logical*

medicine (med'i-sin), *v. t.*, pret and pp *medicined*, ppr *mediciming* [< *medicine, n*] To treat or affect medicinally; work upon or cure by or as if by medicine [Obsolete or poetical]

But, being hurt, seeke to be *medicyned*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l 877

Great griefs, I see, *medicine* the less
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2 248

medicine-bag (med'i-sin-bag), *n* A bag or pouch containing some article or articles supposed to possess curative or magical powers for the remedy or prevention of disease or misfortune, worn on the person by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples; a portable receptacle for remedies or magic charms

The American sorcerer carries a *medicine bag* made with the skin of his guardian animal, which protects him in fight. *E B Tylor*, Encye Brit, XV 200

medicine-chest (med'i-sin-chest), *n* A chest for holding medicines, together with such instruments and appliances as are necessary for the purposes of surgery

medicine-man (med'i-sin-man), *n* Among American Indians and other savage races, a man supposed to possess mysterious or supernatural powers: a name used in English to translate various native names Among the Indians medicine-men are persons prepared for their office by a long and severe course of training, of a kind supposed to endow them with magical powers of cure and prophecy

In fact, for a year or two he held the position — doubtless to his own amusement — of a *medicine man*, to whom any mystery was easy *Nineteenth Century*, XIX 186

medicine-pannier (med'i-sin-pan'yer), *n* In the United States army, a pannier for the transportation of medicines either in wagons or on pack-animals

mediciner (med'i-si-nėr), *n.* [< *medicine* + *-er*[1]] A medical man, a physician

Better fashioned *mediciners* have brought fewer patients through *Scott*, Abbot.

medicinerea (mē'di-si-nē'rē-ä), *n* [NL., < L *medius*, median, + NL. *cinerea*, q. v.] The cinerea or gray matter of the lenticula and of the claustrum of the brain, which occupies a position intermediate between the ectocinerea and the entocinerea

What may, for the sake of a general term, be called *medicinerea* *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, VIII 136.

medicine-seal (med'i-sin-sēl), *n.* One of certain small greenish square stones found near old Roman towns and stations throughout Europe, engraved with inscriptions on one or more borders, which were used as seals by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines on wax or other plastic substance.

medicine-stamp (med'i-sin-stamp), *n.* Same as *medicine-seal.*

medicine-stone (med'i-sin-stōn), *n.* A smooth stone found among American prehistoric remains It was probably used as a sinker or plummet for fishing *H W. Henshaw*, Amer Jour. Archæol., I 110.

medicis (med'i-sē), *n* A covering or wrap for the shoulders and breast, consisting generally of a loosely gathered piece of tulle or blond, worn about the close of the eighteenth century.

medick[1], *a* and *n* See *medic*[1].

medick[2], *n* See *medic*[3]

medico (med'i-kō), *n* [< Sp *médico* = Pg It. *medico*, a physician see *medic*[1].] A doctor [Cant]

medicochirurgical (med'i-kō-ki-rėr'ji-kal), *a* [< L. *medicus*, medical, + *chirurgicus*, chirurgical: see *chirurgic, chirurgical*] Pertaining or relating to medicine and surgery, consisting of both physicians and surgeons as, a *medicochirurgical* journal; the *Medicochirurgical* Society

medicolegal (med'i-kō-lē'gal), *a.* [< L *medicus*, medical, + *legalis*, legal see *legal.*] Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or to law as affected by medical facts

medics† (med'iks), *n* [Pl of *medic*[1]. see *-ics*] The science of medicine.

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, [and] to cure all diseases
J Spencer, Prodigies, p 402. (*Latham*)

medietas linguæ (mē-di'e-tas ling'gwē) [L *medietas*, middle, middle course, half (see *moiety*); *linguæ*, gen of *lingua*, tongue, speech] A jury composed half of natives and half of foreigners (hence said to be *de medietate linguæ*, of half-tongue), formerly allowed under the English common law for the trial of an alien. In the United States the practice is still permitted by the laws of Kentucky

mediety (mē-di'e-ti), *n*, pl. *medieties* (-tiz) [= F. *médiété* (vernacularly *moitié*, > E *moiety*), < L *medietas(t-)*, the middle, middle course, the half, moiety, < *medius*, middle: see *medium.*] The middle state or part, half, moiety

Which [sirens] notwithstanding were of another description, containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird, the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, v 19

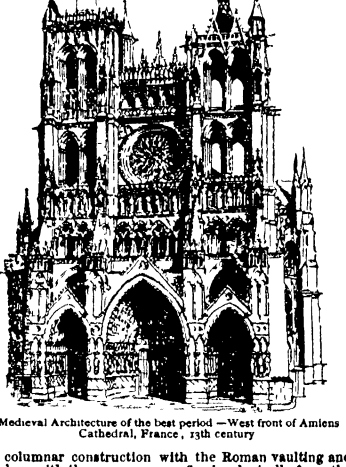
The archdeacon of Richmond (in 1246) granted the *mediety* of Poulton and Biscopham to the priory of St Mary, Lancaster *Baines*, Hist Lancashire, II 507

There were two rectors, the living being held in *medietes* *Encye Brit*, XIV 715

medieval, mediæval (mē-di-ē'val), *a.* and *n.* [< L *medius*, middle, + *ævum*, age, period see *medium* and *age*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the middle ages. as, *medieval* art or architecture, the *medieval* spirit; a *medieval* habit of thought. See *middle ages*, under *age*

The darkest portion of the *medieval* period was different in different countries In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century
Hallam, Middle Ages

Medieval architecture, the most important branch of medieval art, including a great number of varied styles This architecture embodies a union of the Greek system



Medieval Architecture of the best period — West front of Amiens Cathedral, France, 13th century

of columnar construction with the Roman vaulting and arches, with the consequences flowing logically from the new combination It may be considered as originating

about A. D 300, in the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato, in which arcades were introduced supported on free standing shafts instead of the Roman piers with engaged columns, and in which the profile of the architrave was continued around the archivolt, which had usurped the architrave's function, and now sprang directly from the capital, abandoning the meaningless Roman interposition between archivolt and column of a small section of a mock entablature Despite local differences, medieval architecture represents a continuous development from the classical Roman to the modifications wrought by the Renaissance At its origin, copying Roman models, it was poor and rude, owing to the lack of skill and of resources in its builders Every succeeding generation sought to perfect the system of vaulted ceilings to which the characteristic forms of this architecture are due The application of the Roman groined vault was extended and brought into new combinations, the pointed arch and vault were evolved, as possessing more stability and elasticity than the old round arched forms, and finally the use of ribs to strengthen and support the vault was elaborated By about 1225 medieval architecture could solve with the utmost economy and artistic excellence any problem that could be presented to masonry construction From about 1250 architects, embarrassed no longer by inherent difficulties, began to lose the simple beauty of their style in unnecessary elaboration of details as in complicated window traceries and in distorted profiles of moldings, and architecture progressively declined, so that the simplification of external forms effected by the Renaissance was a gain But the sound and scientific medieval methods of construction remained in great part beneath the Renaissance exterior, and indeed are not yet wholly abandoned, especially in France Many fanciful theories have been formed as to the origin of medieval architecture, especially that deriving its groined vaulting from an imitation of the lines of interlacing branches in an avenue of trees It was, however, in fact a thoroughly logical growth from classical models, and the result of consistent efforts to adapt means to the ends sought Thus, the problem in a great church or hall was to cover in securely a large space with as few interruptions as possible to sight and sound, hence the tendency to widen the arches and to reduce the thickness of the pillars The great height of such buildings was not induced by a desire to "soar heavenward, but by the necessity to secure light for the nave by windows pierced above the roofs of the aisles The typical decoration of this architecture is of the highest beauty and fitness, ornamenting but not masking the construction and, while based chiefly on natural forms, it always, until the decline of the style, conventionalized these appropriately to their architectural function This architecture attained its best development in France See *Byzantine*, *Romanesque*, *Pointed*, etc —**Medieval art,** the art of the entire middle ages in Europe beginning in the gradual transformation of classical forms and ideals, and extending to the Renaissance, or, roughly, to the year 1500, though in Italy it actually became merged earlier in the new current of modern art, and in the north, as in England and Germany, it continued later It embraces a countless number of regional and local styles and schools, yet all animated by a kindred spirit It is second in importance in art history only to the art of Greece, and, while in many ways it fell far short of Greek art the course of its development from rude beginnings was very similar and, like the Greek presents a consecutive and sincere effort on the part of succeeding craftsmen and artists constantly to do better Its ideal of beauty was less high than that of the Greeks, it was more of a didactic art, seeking, in its illuminations and painting and sculpture, to illustrate and enforce the teachings of the Bible and the inherent imperfection of man Yet the general similarity of methods of observation and work was so close that in France especially, after the close of the archaic period in the thirteenth century, much figure sculpture was produced, as that in the portals of the cathedral of Rheims and on the north transept of that of Rouen, which is in spirit thoroughly Greek, and is equal to all but the best Greek draped work In decoration medieval art was preeminent Like Greek art, it was understood and appreciated not by a small cultivated class, but by the whole people It consistently sought to give to the commonest tools and utensils beautiful forms and characteristic ornament, while the architectural sculpture and decorative combinations of forms have never been surpassed in their variety, in their beauty of execution, and in their fitness to the ends which it was sought to attain To the general artistic sentiment, religious fervor, and emulative spirit of the period most of the great cathedrals, embodying, like a Greek temple, the best architecture and sculpture and the best decoration of the day, owe their origin —**Medieval history, Latin,** etc See the nouns

II *n* One belonging to the middle ages

This view of landscape differs from that of the *mediævals* *Ruskin*

medievalism, mediævalism (mē-di-ē'val-izm), *n* [< *medieval* + *-ism*] **1** That which is characteristic of the middle ages; the medieval spirit, practice, or methods in regard to anything, a peculiarity or characteristic of the middle ages

Again, I say, it is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and *Mediævalisms*
Nineteenth Century, XIX 665

2 Devotion to or adoption of the spirit or practice of the middle ages, medieval tendency in thought or action, as with respect to religion or politics

Even Abbotsford despite its cherished associations, jarred upon me a little, because I knew its *mediævalism* was all carton pierre
Miss Braddon, Hostages to Fortune, p -

medievalist, mediævalist (mē-di-ē'val-ist), *n.* [< *medieval* + *-ist*] **1.** One who is versed in the history of the middle ages —**2** One who sympathizes with the spirit and principles of the middle ages: often with the sense of one who is antiquated or behind the times —**3** One who lived in the middle ages

You have but to walk aside, however, into the Palazzo Pubblico, to feel yourself very much like a thrifty old *mediævalist* *H James, Jr*, Trans Sketches, p 264

medievalize, mediævalize (mē-di-ē'val-īz), *v t*, pret and pp. *medievalized*, *mediævalized*, ppr. *medievalizing*, *mediævalizing* [< *medieval* + *-ize*] To render medieval.

Mr Fellows, the painter, had helped with the costumes, supplying some from his own artistic properties, and *mediævalizing* others *Howells* Annie Kilburn, xvi

medievally, mediævally (mē-di-ē'val-i), *adv* In a medieval manner, in accord with the spirit or method of the middle ages

medifixed (mē'di-fikst), *a* [< L. *medius*, middle, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*[2]] In *bot*, attached by the middle, as an anther upon its filament Compare *basifixed*

medifurca (mē-di-fėr'kä), *n*, pl *medifurcæ* (-sē) [NL, < L. *medius*, middle, + *furca*, fork] In *entom*, the middle forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect

medifurcal (mē-di-fėr'kal), *a* [< *medifurca* + *-al*] Pertaining to the medifurca, or having its character as, a *medifurcal* process

medill†, *a* and *n* A Middle English form of *middle*

Medinæ (mē-dī'nē), *n pl* [< *Meda* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the genus *Meda* It is characterized by a short posterior dorsal fin armed with two spines, the posterior of which closes into a groove in the other, and by the adherence of the ventral fins to the abdomen by their inner margins Few species are known, all confined to streams of the southwestern part of the United States

Medina sandstone. See *sandstone*

medine (mē'din), *n* [Also *medino*, < F *medin* (Cotgrave), appar of Ar origin] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, the fortieth part of a piaster

47 *medines* passe in value as the duckat of gold of Venice *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 271

Medinilla (med-i-nil'ä), *n* [NL (Gaudichaud, 1826), named after D J de *Medinilla* y Pineda, governor of the Marianne Islands] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Medinilleæ* It is characterized by eight, ten, or twelve nearly equal stamens, the connective of the anthers two lobed or spurred in front and with two lobes or one spur at the back, and a calyx tube scarcely longer than the ovary About 75 species are known, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Madagascar, and the islands off the west coast of Africa They are erect or climbing shrubs, generally quite smooth, with opposite or whorled entire fleshy leaves and clusters of white or rose colored flowers Several of the species are very ornamental The most common greenhouse species is perhaps *M magnifica*, a beautiful plant with pink flowers

Medinilleæ (med-i-nil'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), < *Medinilla* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, typified by the genus *Medinilla* It is distinguished by a berry like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly, by having the stamens usually equal and recurved, with a connective lobed or spurred both at the back and in front, or only posteriorly and by leaves which are not striolate between the primary nerves The tribe includes 12 genera and about 145 species, all natives of the Old World

medinot, *n* Same as *medine*.

mediocral (mē'di-ō-kral), *a* [< *mediocre* + *-al*] **1†** Being of a middle quality, mediocre as, *mediocral* intellect *Addison* —**2** In *entom*, being of middle length —**Mediocral antennæ,** in *entom* those antennæ which have the same length as the insect s body, or which, being turned backward on the body, attain the posterior extremity *Kirby*

mediocre (mē'di-ō-ker), *a*. and *n* [= F *médiocre* = Sp Pg It *mediocre*, < L *mediocris*, in a middle state, of middle size, middling, moderate, ordinary, < *medius*, middle see *medium*.] **I.** *a* Of moderate degree or quality; middling, indifferent, ordinary

A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of *Pope*, To Dr Warburton, Nov 27, 1742

II. *n* **1** One of middling quality, talents, or merit *Southey* [Rare] —**2.** A monk between twenty-four and forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and from reading the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory. *Shipley*.

mediocrist (mē'di-ō-krist), *n* [< *mediocre* + *-ist*] A person of middling abilities; a mediocre person [Rare]

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think, among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse
Swift, To Pope, Sept. 3, 1735.

mediocrity (mē-di-ok'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *mediocrities* (-tiz) [= F *médiocrité* = Pr *mediocritat* = Sp *mediocridad* = Pg. *mediocridade* = It *mediocrità*, < L *mediocrita(t-)s*, a middle state, < *mediocris*, in a middle state see *mediocre*] **1** The character or state of being mediocre, a middle state or degree, a moderate degree or rate, specifically, a moderate degree of mental ability

Albeit all bountye dwelleth in *mediocritie*, yet perfect felicitye dwelleth in supremacie
Spenser, Shep Cal, July, Embleme

For modern Histories there are some few very worthy but the greater part beneath *mediocrity*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 130

His humanity ingenuousness, and modesty the *mediocrity* of his abilities *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, i

2† Moderation, temperance

Mediocrity, or the holding of a middle course, has been highly extolled in morality *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi

Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a *mediocrity* *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 324

3 A mediocre person, one of moderate capacity or ability, hence, a person of little note or repute, one who is little more than a nobody

They proclaim, with a striking unanimity of bitterness, that their managers are nearly all *mediocrities*, with no training for the duties they venture to assume without influence on the destinies of the country they pretend to govern *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV 475

—**Syn 1** *Medium*, *Average*, etc See *mean*[3], *n*

mediodorsal (mē"di-ō-dôr'sal), *a* [< L *medius*, middle, + *dorsum*, back see *dorsal*] Median and dorsal, situated in the middle line of the back, dorsimesal *Huxley and Martin*

mediopalatine (mē'di-ō-pal'a-tin), *a* and *n* [< L *medius*, middle, + *palatum*, palate see *palate*] **I.** *a* Situated in the median line of the palate, as a suture, uniting the right and left palate bones

II. *n* A mediopalatine bone

Other formations which, like the *mediopalatine*, serve to bind the palate halves together
Coues, Key to N A Birds, p 178

mediopectus (mē"di-ō-pek'tus), *n*, pl *mediopectora* (-to-ra) [NL] Same as *medipectus*

mediosubmedian (mē di-ō-sub-mē'di-an), *a* [< *medi(an)* + *submedian*] In *entom*, common to or intervening between the median and submedian nervures of an insect's wing as, the *mediosubmedian* interspace.

mediotarsal (mē"di-o-tär'sal), *a* [< L *medius*, middle, + NL *tarsus*, tarsus see *tarsal*] Situated in the middle of the tarsus, especially, formed between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones as, a *mediotarsal* ankle-joint See *tibiotarsal* —**Mediotarsal articulation,** the kind of ankle joint which is characteristic of all those vertebrates below mammals which have a tarsus the joint being formed between the rows, proximal and distal, of tarsal bones, not between the proximal row and the leg as in mammals It occurs in all birds, and in those reptiles which have tarsi

mediotransverse (mē"di-ō-träns-vėrs'), *a* [< *medi(an)* + *transverse*] Same as *transmedian*

medioventral (mē di ō-ven'tral), *a* [< *medi(an)* + *ventral*] In *anat* and *zool*, median and ventral, situated in the middle line of the ventral or under side of an animal, ventrimesal Also *median-ventral*

medioxumous† (mē-di-ok'sū-mus), *a* [< L *medioximus*, *medioxumus*, that is in the middle, superl, < **medioc*, in *mediocris*, in a middle state, < *medius*, middle see *mediocre* and *medium*] Middlemost, intermediary.

The whole order of the *medioxumous* or internuncial deities *Dr H More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I xii § 6

medipectoral (mē-di pek'tō-ral), *a* [< *medipectus* (-*pector*-) + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the medipectus —**Medipectoral legs,** in *entom*, the intermediate or second pair of legs of a hexapod

medipectus (mē-di-pek'tus), *n*, pl *medipectora* (-tō-ra) [NL, < L *medius*, middle, + *pectus*, breast] In *entom*, the middle breast, the under side of the mesothorax, the central portion of the sternum of an insect more frequently called *mesosternum* Also *mediopectus*

medipeduncle (mē'di-pe-dung kl), *n* Same as *medipedunculus*

medipeduncular (mē di-pē-dung'kū-lar), *a* Of or pertaining to a medipedunculus

medipedunculus (mē di-pē-dung'kū-lus), *n*, pl. *medipedunculi* (-lī) [< L *medius*, middle + *pedunculus*, peduncle see *peduncle*] The middle peduncle of the cerebellum, the pontibrachium *B G Wilder*

mediscalene (mē-di-skā'lēn), *a.* [< *mediscalenus*] Of or pertaining to the mediscalenus

mediscalenus (mē'di-skā-lē'nus), *n.*, pl *mediscaleni* (-nī) [NL, < L *medius*, middle, + NL.

scalenus, q v.] The middle scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus medius *Coues*

medisect (mē-di-sekt'), *v t.* [< L. *medius*, middle, + *secare*, pp *sectus*, cut] To cut through the middle; sever into equal right and left parts *B G Wilder*

medisection (mē-di-sek'shon), *n* [< *medisect* + *-ion*, after *section*] Hemisection dissection at the meson or median longitudinal line of the body. *B G Wilder.*

meditabund† (med'i-ta-bund'), *a* [< LL *meditabundus*, < L. *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] Pensive, thoughtful *Bailey*, 1731.

meditance† (med'i-tans), *n* [< *medit(ate)* + *-ance*] Meditation

Your first thought is more
Than others's labour'd *meditance*, your premeditating
More than their actions
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, I 1

meditant (med'i-tant), *a* and *n* [< L. *meditan(t-)s*, ppr of *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] **I.**† *a* Meditating

A wise justice of peace *meditant*
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind

II. *n* One who meditates, one who gives himself up to meditation [Rare]

Celestial *Meditant!* whose Ardours rise
Deep from the Tombs, and kindle to the Skies
A Physician, To James Hervey, on his Meditations among [the Tombs (1748)

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v*, pret and pp *meditated*, ppr *meditating* [< L *meditatus*, pp of *meditari* (> It *meditare* = Sp Pg *meditar* = F *méditer*), think or reflect upon, consider, design, purpose, intend, in sense (and in form, allowing for the possible interchange of *d* and *l*) near to Gr *μέλεται*, care for, attend to, study, practise, etc]
I. *intrans* 1 To think abstractedly, engage in mental contemplation, revolve a subject in the mind, cogitate, ruminate

Isaac went out to *meditate* in the field at eventide
Gen xxiv 63

While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly *meditating*
Tennyson, Boadicea

2. To think out a plan or method, engage in planning or contriving; fix one's thoughts with reference to a result or conclusion followed by *on* or *upon*

I will *meditate* the while *upon* some horrid message for a challenge
Shak, T N, iii 4 219

=**Syn.** To consider, reflect See list under *contemplate*, *v t*

II. *trans* 1. To plan, design, intend

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war, God knows, I did not then think of war
Eikon Basilike

Resolved to win, he *meditates* the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray
Pope, R of the L, ii 31

Here the grim tyrant *meditates* his wrath
Thomson, Winter, l 898

2 To think on, revolve in the mind, consider

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things
Ecclus xiv 20

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade,
And strictly *meditate* the thankless Muse?
Milton, Lycidas, l 66

3. To observe thoughtfully or intently; contemplate vigilantly, watch [Rare]

Crouch'd close he [a spaniel] lies, and *meditates* the prey
Pope, Windsor Forest, l 102

=**Syn.** 1 To devise, concoct —2 To contemplate, ruminate, revolve, study

meditatio fugæ (med-i-tā'shi-ō fū'jē) [L , contemplation of flight see *meditation* and *fugue*] In *Scots law*, a phrase noting the position of a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner is on *meditatione fugæ*, or when he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the Court of Session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ warrant* Under the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1881, which abolishes imprisonment for debt except in a few special cases, warrants of this kind are practically obsolete *Imp Dict*

meditation (med-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *meditacioun*, < OF *meditation*, F. *méditation* = Sp *meditacion* = Pg *meditação* = It *meditazione*, < L *meditatio(n-)*, < *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] 1 The act of meditating, close or continued thought, the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind, sustained reflection.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer. Ps xix 14

And the imperial votaress passed on
In maiden *meditation*, fancy free.
Shak, M N D, ii 1 164.

It should be no interruption to your pleasures to hear me often say that I love you, and that you are as much my *meditations* as myself *Donne*, Letters, iv

He, then, that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his *meditation*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I. 69

Deep and slow, exhausting thought
In *meditation* dwelt with learning wrought
Byron, Childe Harold, iii 107

2. Religious contemplation.

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely bent to *meditation*
Shak, Rich III, iii 7 62

Meditations in order to a good life let them be as exalted as the capacity of the person and subject will endure up to the height of contemplation, but if contemplation comes to be a distinct thing, and something besides or beyond a distinct degree of virtuous *meditation*, it is lost to all sense, and religion, and prudence
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 73.

3 In *theol* (*a*) A private devotional act, consisting in deliberate reflection upon some spiritual truth or mystery, accompanied by mental prayer and by acts of the affections and of the will, especially formation of resolutions as to future conduct Meditation differs from study in that its principal object is not to acquire knowledge, but to advance in love of God and holiness of life (*b*) A public act of devotion, in which a director leads a congregation in meditating upon some spiritual subject —**4** A short literary composition in which the subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner as, a volume of hymns and *meditations*.

But natheles this *meditacioun*
I putte it ay under correccioun
Of clerkes for I am not textuel
Chaucer, Prol to Parson's Tale, l 55

meditationist (med-i-tā'shon-ist), *n* [< *meditation* + *-ist*] A writer or composer of meditations *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xxii

meditatist (med'i-tā-tist), *n* [< *meditate* + *-ist*] One given to meditation or thoughtfulness [Rare] *Imp Dict*

meditative (med'i-tā-tiv), *a* [= F *méditatif* = Pr *meditatiu* = Sp Pg It *meditativo*, < LL *meditativus*, < L *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] 1 Addicted to meditation

Abelard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*
Berington, Hist Abelard

2. Pertaining or inclining to or expressing meditation as, a *meditative* mood

Inward self-disparagement affords
To *meditative* spleen a grateful feast
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv

meditatively (med'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a meditative manner, with meditation

meditativeness (med'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n* The state or character of being meditative, thoughtfulness.

medite† (med'it), *v. t* [< OF *mediter*, < L *meditari*, meditate see *meditate*] To meditate upon, consider or study thoughtfully.

Meditating the sacred Temple's plot
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Magnificence

mediterranet (med'i-te-rān'), *a* [= F *méditerrane* = Pr *mediterrane* = Sp Pg It *mediterraneo*, < L *mediterraneus*, midland, inland, remote from the sea (LL *Mediterraneum mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, previously called *Mare magnum*, *nostrum*, *internum*), as a noun, the interior, < *medius*, middle, + *terra*, land (Cf *mediterranean*] Same as *mediterranean*

They that haue seene the *mediterran* or inner parts of the kingdome of China, do report it to be a most amiable country
Hakluyt's Voyages, II ii 91

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantique and *Mediterrane* Seas *Bacon*, New Atlantis

mediterranean (med'i-te-rā'nē-an), *a* [< *mediterrane* + *-an*] 1† In the midst of an expanse of land, away from the sea, inland.

Their buildings are for the most part of tymber, for the *mediterranean* countreys have almost no stone
The Kingdome of Japonia

These facts appear to be opposed to the theory that rock salt is due to the sinking of water charged with salt in *mediterranean* spaces of the ocean
Darwin, Geol Observations, p 580

2 Nearly or quite surrounded by land, existing in the midst of inclosing land; confined or cut off by a bordering of land used specifically [*cap*] as the name of the sea between Europe and Africa, the *Mediterranean* Sea, or (substantively) the *Mediterranean*, and rarely otherwise. —**3** [*cap.*] Pertaining to, situated on or near, or dwelling about the Mediterranean Sea as, the *Mediterranean* currents; the *Mediterranean* countries or races.—**Mediterranean fan-palm, fever**, etc See the nouns.—**Mediterranean subregion**, in *zoögeog*, the second of four subregions into which the Palearctic region is divided As bounded by Wallace, it includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains, all the southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range and beyond to the extratropical part of the Sahara and the Nile valley to the second cataract, while eastward it includes the northern half of Arabia, all Persia and Baluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan to the Indus

mediterraneous† (med''i-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L *mediterraneus*, midland see *mediterranean.*] Inland; remote from the ocean or sea

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, ii 4

meditullium† (mē-di-tul'i-um), *n* [NL , < ML *meditullium*, *meditolium*, etc., the middle of a thing, a yolk, hub, etc., < L *medius*, middle, + *-tullium*, *-tolium*, etc., apparently a mere termination] In *bot*, same as *diploe*, 2. See cut under *diploe*

medium (mē'di-um), *n* and *a* [= F *medium* = Sp *medio* = Pg *meio* = It *medio*, n , a medium, middle course, < L. *medium*, neut of *medius*, middle, = Gr *μέσος*, middle see *middle*]
I. *n* ; pl. *media* or *mediums* (-a, -umz) 1. That which holds a middle place or position, that which comes or stands between the extremes in a series, as of things, principles, ideas, circumstances, etc , a mean

They love or hate, no *medium* amongst them
Burton Anat of Mel , p 167

For there is no *medium* between living in sin and forsaking of it, and nothing deserves the name of Repentance that is short of that *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, iii

A gen'rous friendship no cold *medium* knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows
Pope, Iliad, ix 725

The piece, however, has no *medium*, all that is not excellent is intolerably bad
Gifford, Int to Ford's Plays, p xl

Technically —(*a*) In *math*, a mean See *mean*³ (*b*) In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism (*c*) A size of paper between demy and royal American printing medium is 19 × 24 inches, American writing medium, 18 × 23 inches, English printing medium, 18 × 23 inches, English writing medium, 17½ × 22 inches, American double medium, 24 × 38 inches, and American medium and a half, 24 × 30 inches

2 Anything which serves or acts intermediately, something by means of which an action is performed or an effect produced, an intervening agency or instrumentality as, the atmosphere is a *medium* of sound

Nothing comes to him not spoiled by the sophisticating *medium* of moral uses *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster

A negotiation was opened through the *medium* of the ambassador *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiii

The social *medium* has been created for man by human ity *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p 157

Specifically —(*a*) In *painting*, any liquid vehicle, as linseed oil, poppy-oil, varnish or water, with which dry pigments are ground, or with which pigments are mixed by the painter while at work, in order to give them greater fluidity (*b*) In *acoustics*, a ponderable elastic substance, as air or other gas water, etc , which transmits the energy of the sounding body in waves of condensation and rarefaction to the ear (*c*) In *heat* and *light*, that which transmits the energy of the heated or luminous body to a distance in undulatory waves, the ether (*d*) In *bacteriology*, the nutritive substance, either a liquid or a solid, in which or upon which the various forms of microscopic life are grown for study The liquid media employed are infusions of hay, extract of beer yeast, and broth of various kinds of meat The solid media most used are eggs, slices of potatoes and carrots, agar agar, and especially gelatin and the gelatinized serum of the blood of oxen After being thoroughly sterilized by heat, they are usually placed in test-tubes, and inoculated with the form that it is desired to study, the cultures may then be observed through the glass

3. A person through whom, or through whose agency, another acts, specifically, one who is supposed to be controlled in speech and action by the will of another person or a disembodied being, as in animal magnetism and spiritualism, an instrument for the manifestation of another personality Many of the so called spiritual mediums claim the power of acting upon and through matter, by means of the spirits controlling them, in a manner independent of ordinary material conditions and limitations In this sense the plural *mediums* is preferred

Although particular persons adopted the profession of *media* between men and Elohim there was no limitation of the power, in the view of ancient Israel, to any special class of the population
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX 854

4 Something of mean or medium weight, size, etc [Colloq]

The present classification of the cavalry of the line is as follows thirteen regiments of *Mediums*, comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7, etc
N and Q, 7th ser , VIII 111

The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer "Heavies," but *Mediums*
N and Q, 7th ser , VIII 111.

Circulating medium, coin and bank notes, or paper convertible into money on demand, currency —**Medium cœli**, in *astrol* midheaven the meridian of the place of

observation.—**Medium of cognition**, a cognition producing other cognition inferentially or quasi-inferentially. —**Medium of form** or **of participation**, in *logic*, something which partakes of the nature of both of two extremes. =**Syn.** 1. *Average, Mediocrity*, etc. See *mean*[3]

II. *a.* Middle, middling, mean: as, a man of *medium* size. =**Syn.** See *mean*[1], *a.*

mediumistic (mē′di-um-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums as, *mediumistic* phenomena.

Private and unpaid "mediums," or other persons in whose presence *mediumistic* phenomena occur
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 206

mediumship (mē′di-um-ship), *n.* [< *medium* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a spiritualistic medium, the vocation or function of such a medium.

Animal magnetism, clairvoyance, *mediumship*, or mesmerism are antagonistic to this science
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 803

medium-sized (mē′di-um-sīzd), *a.* Of medium or middle size, or an intermediate or of an average size.

medius (mē′di-us), *n.* [ML. and NL. use of L. *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] In *music*: (*a*) In Gregorian music, an inflection, modulation, or deviation from monotone, used to mark a partial break in the text, as at the end of a clause. It consists of a downward step of a minor third. See *accent*, 8. (*b*†) A tenor or alto voice or voice-part, a mean.

The superius, *medius*, tenor, and bassus parts of Byrd's Gradualia
Athenæum, No. 3190, p. 821.

Medjidie (me-jid′i-e), *n.* [Turk. *mejidi*, < *mejid*, medjid (see def.), lit. glorious (*'Abd-ul-mejid*, lit. glorious servant of God), < Ar. *mejid*, glorious, < *mejd*, glory.] 1. A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Medjid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.—2. A modern silver coin of Turkey, named from the sultan Abdul-Medjid, who coined it in 1844. It is equivalent to 20 piasters, and is worth, approximately, 85 cents.

medjidite (me-jid′īt), *n.* [< *Medjid* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral* (named after the sultan Abdul-*Medjid*), a hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, occurring with uranmite.

medlar (med′lär), *n.* [Formerly also *medle*, < ME. *medler, meddeler*, < OF. *medler, mesler, mesler* (F. *néflier*), a medlar-tree, < *mesle, mesple*, F. dial. *mèle*, also (with change of orig. *m* to *n*, as in *map, nape*[2], *napkin*, etc.) OF. **nesple, neple*, F. *nèfle* = Sp. *néspera* = Pg. *nespera* = It. *nespola*, †, the medlar (fruit), cf. Sp. *nispero* = It. *nespolo*, medlar-tree, = D. MLG. *mispel* = OHG. *mespila, nespela*, MHG. *mespel, nespil*, G. *mispel* = Sw. Dan. *mispel* = Bohem. *mišpule, nyšpule* = Pol. *mespil, mespul*, = Hung. *nespolya, naspolya* = Turk. *mushmula* (> Serv. *mushmula*), < L. *mespilus*, f., a medlar, medlar-tree, < Gr. *μέσπιλον*, neut., a medlar, medlar-tree, *μεσπίλη*, the medlar-tree.] 1. A small, generally bushy tree, *Mespilus Germanica*, related to the crab-apple, cultivated in gardens for its fruit. It is wild in central and southern Europe, but was introduced from western Asia. See *Mespilus*.


Leaves and Fruit of Medlar tree (*Mespilus Germanica*)

Meddlers in hoote lande gladdest be,
So it be moist that come also in cold
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Witwoud grows by the Knight, like a *Medlar* grafted on a Crab
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

2. The fruit of the above tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, but with a broad disk at the summit surrounded by the remains of the calyx-lobes. When first gathered, it is harsh and uneatable, but in the early stages of decay it acquires an acid flavor much relished by some. There are several varieties.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe and that's the right virtue of the *medler*
Shak., As you like it, iii. 2. 123.

The stalk [of the cotton wool plant], no bigger than that of wheat, but rough as the Beans: the head round and bearded, in size and shape of a *medlar*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Dutch medlar, the common variety of medlar.—**Japanese medlar**. Same as *loquat*, 2.—**Neapolitan** or **Welsh medlar**. See *azarole*.

medlar-tree (med′lär-trē), *n.* [Cf. ME. *medle-tree*.] Same as *medlar*, 1.

medlar-wood (med′lär-wud), *n.* Some hard-wooded species of *Myrtus*, growing in Mauritius and adjacent islands, as *M. mespiloides*.

medle[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *meddle*.

medle[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mesle, mesple*, medlar: see *medlar*.] A medlar, perhaps only in the compound *medle-tree*.

medleet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *medley*.

medle-tree†, *n.* [ME.] Same as *medlar-tree*.

A sat and dinede in a wede,
Under a faire *medle tre*
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 52. (*Halliwell.*)

medley (med′li), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *medly, medlie*, < ME. *medlee, medle*, < OF. *medlee, meslee, meelee, mellee*, F. *mêlée* (> E. *mêlée* and *melly*) = Sp. *mezcla* = Pg. *mescla*, a mixing, orig. fem. of *medle, mesle*, etc., pp. of *medler, mesler*, mix: see *meddle* and *meld*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A mixture, a mingled and confused mass of elements, ingredients, or parts, a jumble, a hodgepodge.

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars,
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war
Addison, Cato.

The ballet had been a favourite subject of court diversion since Beaujoyeaulx produced in 1581 Le Ballet Comique de la Royne, a *medley* of dancing, choral singing, and musical dialogue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

2. A musical composition, song, or entertainment consisting of incongruous or disjointed scraps or parts selected from different sources, a mélange or potpourri.—3. A fabric woven from yarn spun from wool which has been dyed of various colors.

Every Woolen Weaver shall have for every yard of *Medley* 1d. Qs.
Statute (1609), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 444.

As *Medleys* are most made in other shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this county
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 435. (*Davies.*)

4†. A hand-to-hand fight; a melley or mêlée.

As soone as the speres were spente, thei drough oute theire swerdes, and be gonne the *medle* on foote and on horsebak
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 457.

=**Syn.** 1. *Miscellany, Jumble*, etc. See *mixture*.

II. *a.* 1. Mingled, confused.

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war
Dryden.

A *medley* air
Of cunning and of impudence
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Mixed; of a mixed stuff or color.

He rood but hoomly in a *medlee* coote
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 328.

medley†, (med′li), *v. t.* [< *medley, n.*] To mix.

His heeir was grete and blakke, and foule *medled*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 635.

A *medled* estate of the orders of the Gospel and the ceremonies of popery is not the best way to banish popery
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

Médoc (me-dok′), *n.* [From *Medoc*, a region in France, in the department of Gironde.] A class of excellent French red Bordeaux wines, included under the English term of clarets, comprising the finest wines of the Bordeaux type, the Château Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, and Chateau La Tour, as well as many other brands of desirable quality and more moderate cost. All these wines have a delicate aroma, and a peculiar slightly bitterish flavor, and when pure are free from headiness.

medrick, madrick (med′rik, mad′rik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The tern or sea-swallow.

A *medrick* that makes you look overhead
With short, sharp screams as he sights his prey
Lowell, Appledore.

medrinack (med′ri-nak), *n.* [Also *medrinaque*, formerly in pl. *medrinacks, medrinackes*, appar. of native origin.] A coarse fiber from the Philippines, obtained from the sago-palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress-linings, etc. *Maunder.*

medrissa (me-dris′a), *n.* Same as *madrasah*.

medulla (mē-dul′ä), *n.* [= F. *médulle* = Sp. *medula* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *medolla, midolla*, < L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, kernel, < *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marrow. [Little used.] (*b*) The so-called spinal marrow, the spinal cord, or central axis of the nervous system, the myelon: more fully called *medulla spinalis*. (*c*) The hindmost segment of the brain, continuous with the spinal cord, the afterbrain or metencephalon, the oblongata: more fully called *medulla oblongata*. (*d*) The ventral ganglionic chain of the nervous system of some invertebrates, as *Vermes*, supposed to be analogous to the spinal cord of vertebrates. (*e*) The pith of a hair. (*f*) The myelin, or white and fatty covering of the axis-cylinder of a nerve.—2. In *bot.*, the pith of plants. (*a*) In exogens, the central column of parenchymatous tissue about which the wood is formed. (*b*) In heteromerous lichens, the innermost stratum of colorless tissue composing the thallus. It exhibits three well-marked forms: (1) the *medulla*, composed of simple or branched entangled filaments; (2) the *crustaceous*, which is tartareous in appearance; (3) the *cellulose*, which consists of angular, rounded, or oblong cellules.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata.** See *column*.—**Medulla oblongata.** See def. 1 (*c*), and also *brain*.—**Medulla spinalis.** See def. 1 (*b*).

medullar (mē-dul′är), *a.* [= F. *médullaire* = Sp. *medular* = Pg. *medullar* = It. *midollare*, < LL. *medullaris*, situated in the marrow, < L. *medulla*, marrow: see *medulla*.] Same as *medullary*. [Rare.]

These little emissaries united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like channels of fibres.
G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.

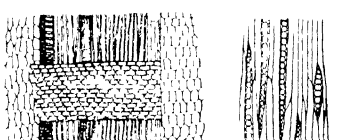
medullary (med′u-lā-ri), *a.* [As *medullar*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to marrow or medulla, or resembling it in form or position; myelonal: as, *medullary* substance, a *medullary* cavity, *medullary* cancer, a *medullary* foramen.—2. In *bot.*, composing or pertaining to the medulla or pith of plants. See phrases below.—**Medullary axis**, in *lichens*, same as *medullary layer*.—**Medullary cancer.** Same as *encephaloid cancer* (which see, under *encephaloid*).—**Medullary cavity**, in *embryol.* (*a*) The hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord.

The primitive *medullary cavity*, which persists as the central canal, remains open in the lumbar swelling of birds
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat., p. 512.

(*b*) The hollow of a bone which contains marrow.—**Medullary foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Medullary furrow or groove**, in *embryol.*, the primitive trace or furrow of a vertebrate embryo or a corresponding formation in an invertebrate: so called from being the site of a future medulla.

As the *medullary groove* deepens its edges become more sharply defined, and its inner border comes close down to the entoderm, thus forcing asunder the two halves of the mesoderm.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 174.

Medullary layer, in *lichens*. See *medulla*, 2 (*b*).—**Medullary plate**, in *embryol.*, one of the lips of the medullary groove.—**Medullary rays**, the radiating vertical bands or plates of parenchymatous tissue in the stems of exogenous plants, popularly called the *silver grain*.


Medullary Rays.

1. Longitudinal radial section through the wood of a branch of maple one year old. *p*, pith; *b*, bark. 2. Longitudinal tangential section of the same wood, showing the ends of the medullary rays.

There are two kinds—the *primary*, which extend from the pith (medulla) to the cortex, and the *secondary*, which are shorter than the primary. The rays may be *simple*, consisting of a single cell or a single layer of superimposed cells as in many conifers; or *compound*, consisting of more than one layer of superimposed cells as in most dicotyledons.—**Medullary sheath**, in *bot.*, a narrow zone made up of the innermost layer of woody tissue immediately surrounding the pith in plants.—**Medullary tube**, the spinal cord in the primitive tubular stage.

medullated (med′u-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a medulla.

The [spinal] cord will be seen to be mainly made up of *medullated* nerve-fibres
Martin, Human Body, p. 177.

medullin (mē-dul′in), *n.* [< L. *medulla*, pith, + *-in*[2].] A name given by Braconnot to the cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants, as the sunflower and lilac.

medullispinal (mē-dul-i-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *medulla*, marrow, pith, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Pertaining to the medulla spinalis, spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

The *medullispinal* or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater
Holden, Anat. (1886), p. 794.

medullitis (med-u-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *medulla*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.* same as *myelitis*.

medullose (med′u-lōs), *a.* [= F. *medulleux* = Sp. *meduloso* = Pg. *medulloso* = It. *midolloso*, < L. *medullosus*, full of marrow, < *medulla*, marrow, pith: see *medulla*.] Having the texture of pith. *Maunder.*

Medusa (mē-dū′sa), *n.* [L. *Medusa*, < Gr. *Μέδουσα*, a fem. name, orig. fem. of *μέδων*, a ruler, ppr. of *μήδεσθαι*, rule.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the three Gorgons, the only one of them who was mortal. She was slain by Perseus with the aid of Athena, and her serpent-entwined head was so awful that its sight turned all beholders to stone. It was afterward borne by Athena on her ægis or on her shield. The later artists beautified the grimacing head of Medusa, retaining only the writhing serpents of the legend. See *Gorgon* and *ægis*.

2 Pl *medusæ* (-sē) In *zool.* (*a*) [*l c*] A jelly-fish, sea-jelly, or sea-nettle, an acaleph, in a strict sense, a discophoran or discophorous hydrozoan, any member of the family *Medusidæ* or order or subclass *Discophora* a term very loosely used, and now chiefly as an English word See *medusoid, n* (*b*) [*cap*] [NL] An old genus of jelly-fishes, used with great and varying latitude, more or less nearly equivalent to the order *Discophora* or family *Medusidæ*, now greatly restricted or entirely discarded In the latter case *Aurelia* is used instead. See cut under *acaleph.* [In this sense there is no plural] (*c*) [*l c*] Some hydrozoan resembling or supposed to be one of the foregoing, a medusoid as, the naked-eyed *medusa* of Forbes, which are the reproductive zoöids or gonophores of gymnoblastic hydroids.

medusa-bell (mē-dū'sa-bel), *n* The swimming-bell, gelatinous disk, or umbrella of a medusa

medusa-bud (mē-dū'sa-bud), *n* A budding medusa; a rudimentary medusa, or one not detached from its stock, forming a generative bud or gonophore

Medusæ (me-dū'sē), *n pl* [NL, pl of *Medusa*] Jelly-fishes, acalephs proper, or discophorans, as a family or higher group of the *Hydrozoa*, equivalent to *Medusidæ* or *Discophora*, 1

medusal (mē-dū'sal), *a* [< NL *Medusa* + *-al*] Same as *medusan* *Nature*, XXXVIII 356

medusan (mē-dū'san), *a* and *n* [< NL *Medusa* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a member of the family *Medusidæ*

II. *n* A hydrozoan of the family *Medusidæ*

Medusa's-head (mē-dū'saz-hed), *n.* **1.** A basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket; a euryalean ophiurian or branching sandstar of the family *Astrophytidæ* Also *medusa-head* and *medusa-headstar*. See cut under *basket-fish* — **2** An extant crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*, *P. caput-medusæ* — **3** In *bot*, the plant *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ* — **Medusa's-head orchis** See *orchis*

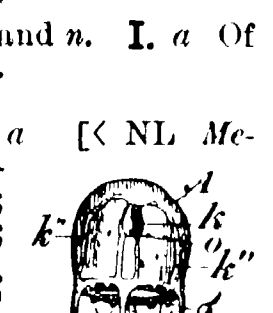
medusian (mē-dū'si-an), *a* and *n* [< NL *Medusa* + *-ian*] Same as *medusan*

Medusidæ (mē-dū'si-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Medusa* + *-idæ*] The medusæ, acalephs, discophorans, or jelly-fishes, as a family of *Hydrozoa*, typified by the genus *Medusa* proper The hydrosome is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx or swimming bell, from the roof of which one or several polypites are suspended The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals, and a number of tentacles depend from its margin The reproductive organs appear as processes either of the sides of the polypite or of the nectocalycine canals The family as thus defined is coextensive with the order or subclass *Discophora*, and equivalent to *Medusæ*, 2 (*b*), but the term is often used in a much more restricted sense, as synonymous with *Aureliidæ*

medusidan (mē-dū'si-dan), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Medusidæ*.

II. *n* One of the *Medusidæ*.

medusiform (mē-dū'si-fôrm), *a* [< NL *Medusa* + L *forma*, form] Resembling a medusa in form; medusoid, in the form of a bell; campanulate — **Medusiform bud**, a budding medusoid contained in the gonophore of some hydrozoans



Medusiform Zoöid of *Campanularia*
A nectocalyx, *A*, velum σ lithocysts *te* tentacles, *k*, manubrium *k* radial canals, *o*, mouth

medusite (mē-dū'sīt), *n.* [< NL *Medusites*, < *Medusa* + *-ites*, E *-ite*[2]] A fossil medusa or acaleph Notwithstanding the softness of jelly fishes, fossil traces of some have been found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen in Bavaria

Medusites (med-ū-sī'tēz), *n* [NL. see *medusite*] A generic name of certain fossil medusæ

medusoid (mē-dū'soid), *a* and *n* [< NL *Medusa* + Gr εἶδος, form] **I.** *a* Like a medusa; resembling a medusa in form or function, medusiform as, a *medusoid* bud, the *medusoid* organization Sometimes *acalephoid* — **Medusoid bud**, the generative bud or gonophore of a fixed or free hydrozoan

II. *n* **1** The medusiform generative bud or receptacle of the reproductive elements of a hydrozoan, whether it becomes detached or not Such an organism constitutes the middle stage in the process of metagenesis The gonophore may present every stage of development and degree of complication until it becomes medusiform or bell shaped when it is called a medusoid from its resemblance to a medusa or jelly fish

2 Loosely, any medusa, medusidan, or medusoid organism

mee[1]†, *pron* An obsolete spelling of *me*[1].

mee[2] (mē), *n* [E Ind] An evergreen tree of India. See *Bassia*

meech, meeching. See *miche*[1], *miching.*

meed (mēd), *n* [< ME *meede, mede*, < AS. *mēd*, in older form *meord, meard, meorth* = OS *mēda*, *mieda, mēda* = OFries *mēde, meide, mīde* = D *miede* = MLG *mēde, meide*, LG *mede* = OHG *mieta, miata, mēta*, MHG *miete*, G *miete, miethe* = Goth. *mizdo*, meed, reward, recompense, = OBulg *mĭzda* = Bulg *mŭzda* = Bohem. Russ *mzda* (Pol *myto*, < G), reward, = Gr μισθός = Zend *mīzdha*, pay, hire, = Pers *mazd* (> Turk *muzd*), pay, recompense, reward] **1** That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of desert, good or bad (but usually the former); reward, recompense, award.

> As muche *mede* for a myte that he offreth
> As the riche man for al his moneye and more, as by the godspel *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv 97

> The Laurell, *meed* of mightie Conquerours
> *Spenser*, F Q, I i 9

> Who cheers such actions with abundant *meeds*
> *B Jonson*, Poetaster v 1

> A sordid soul,
> Such as does murder for a *meed*
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii 22

> Here comes to day,
> Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
> This *meed* of fairest *Tennyson*, Œnone

2 A gift, also, a bribe

> For certes by no force ne by no *meede*
> Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l 133

> They take *meede* with priuie violence,
> Carpets, and things of price and pleasance
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 198

> Plutus, the god of gold,
> Is but his steward, no *meed* but he repays
> Sevenfold above itself *Shak*, T of A, i 1 288

> Gin ye'll gie me a worthy *meid*,
> I'll tell ye whar to find him
> *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III 75)

3† Merit or desert

> My *meed* hath got me fame *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, iv 8 38

meed† (mēd), *v t* [< ME *meden* = OS *mēdean*, *miedon* = MLG *mēden* = OHG *miaten, mietan*, MHG. G. *mieten*, reward, from the noun] **1** To reward, bribe

> & [he] *meded* hem so moche with alle maner thinges,
> & bi het hem wel more than I zou telle kan
> *William of Palerne* (E E T S), l 4646

2 To deserve or merit

> Yet, yet thy body *meeds* a better grave
> *Heywood*, Silver Age (ed Collier), i

meedful† (mēd'ful), *a* [< ME *medeful*, < *meed* + *-ful*] Worthy of meed or reward, deserving

meedfully† (mēd'ful-i), *adv* [ME. *medefully*, < *meedful* + *-ly*[2]] According to meed or desert, suitably

> A wight, without nedeful compulsion, ought *medefully* to be rewarded *Testament of Love*, iii

meek (mēk), *a* [< ME *meek, meke, meok, meoc*, < Icel *mjūkr*, soft, mild, meek, = Sw *mjuk*, soft, = Dan *myg*, soft, pliant, supple, = Goth **muks*, in comp *mukamōdei*, gentleness] **1** Gentle or mild of temper, self-controlled and gentle, not easily provoked or irritated, forbearing under injury or annoyance

> Full *meke* was the kynge a gein god and the peple, and a gein the mynistres of holy cherche, that alle thei hadde grete pite *Merlin* (E E T S), i 94

> Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am *meek* and lowly in heart and ye shall find rest unto your souls
> Mat xi 29

> He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms
> Crosswise and makes his mind up to be *meek*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I 36

2 Pliant, yielding, submissive

> Hee had take the toune that tristy was holde,
> And made all the menne *meeke* to his wyll
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E E T S), l 953

> He humbly louted in *meeke* lowlinesse
> *Spenser*, F Q, I x 44

> With tears
> Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
> Frequenting sent from hearts contrite, in sign
> Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*
> *Milton*, P L., x 1104

3 Humble, unpretentious

> So we buried him quietly . in the sloping little church yard of Oare, as *meek* a place as need be
> *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v

=**Syn. 1** *Mild*, etc (see *gentle*), humble, lowly

meek† (mēk), *v* [< ME *meken* (= Sw *mjuka*), from the adj] **I.** *trans* To make meek, soften; render mild, pliant, or submissive, humble or bring low

> For he that highith himself shal be *mekid*, and he that *mekith* himself shall be enhaunsid *Wyclif*, Mat xxiii 12

II. *intrans* To submit; become meek

> Ac Nede is next him, for anon he *meketh*,
> And as low as a lombe, for lakking of that hym nedeth
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 35.

meeken† (mē'kn), *v. t* [< *meek* + *-en*[1]] Same as *meek*

> Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meekned* valleys,
> In quest of memory
> *W Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii 1.

> Where *meekened* sense and amiable grace
> And lively sweetness dwell *Thomson.*

meek-eyed (mēk'īd), *a* Having eyes that reveal meekness of character

> He, her fears to cease,
> Sent down the *meek eyed* Peace
> *Milton*, Nativity, l 46

> A patient, *meek eyed* wife *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv 3

meekhead†, *n* [< ME *mekehede*, < *meek* + *head*] Meekness *Halliwell*

meekly (mēk'li), *adv* [< *meek* + *-ly*[2]] In a meek manner, submissively, humbly, not proudly or roughly, mildly, gently

meekness (mēk'nes), *n* [< ME *meekenes, mekenes*, < *meek* + *-ness*] The quality of being meek; softness of temper, mildness, gentleness, forbearance under injuries and provocations, unrepining submission =**Syn.** Lowliness, humility, self abasement See comparison under *gentle*

meer†. An obsolete form of *mere*[1], *mere*[2], *mere*[3].

meerkat (mēr'kat), *n* **1** The African penciled ichneumon, *Cynictis penicillata* See cut under *Cynictis* — **2** The African suricate or zenick, *Suricata tetradactyla*

meerschaum (mēr'shâm or -shum; G pron. mār'shoum), *n* [< G *meerschaum*, lit 'sea-foam,' < *meer*, the sea (= E *mere*[1]), + *schaum*, foam, froth, = E *scum*] **1** A hydrated silicate of magnesium, occurring in fine white clay-like masses, which when dry will float on water, sepiolite The name from the German for 'sea foam,' alludes to the lightness and the snow-white color It is found in various regions, but occurs chiefly in Asia Minor, Livadia, and the island of Eubœa When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather like soap It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which, after being carved or turned are baked to dry them, then boiled in milk, polished, and finally boiled in oil or wax Artificial meerschaum is made from the chips and waste left from meerschaum cutting, consolidated by pressure Meerschaum is imitated also in plaster of Paris, treated with paraffin and colored with gamboge and dragon's-blood, and in other ways

2 A pipe made from this substance Such pipes are valued from their taking a rich brown color from the oil of tobacco gradually absorbed by the material

meerswine†, *n* See *mereswine*

meese†, *n* See *mease*[1]

Meesia (mē'si-a), *n* [NL (Hedwig, 1782), named after David *Meese*, a gardener of the University of Francker, in the Netherlands] A genus of mosses typical of the tribe *Meesieæ*, having long, densely cespitose stems and linear or narrowly lanceolate leaves, with rectangular-hexagonal small areolation The capsule is cernuous, clavate, and thick walled the annulus simple or wanting The species are distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, some occurring in North America Also spelled *Meesea*

Meesieæ (mē-si'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Meesia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of mosses of the order *Bryaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Meesia* They are generally small plants with 3- to 8 ranked lanceolate or linear oblong leaves, and a long pedicelled long necked capsule with a small convex or conical lid, and a double peristome of 16 teeth Also spelled *Meeseæ*

meet[1] (mēt), *v* , pret and pp *met*, ppr *meeting* [< ME *meeten, meten*, < AS *mētan* (pp *mētte*, *mēted*), *gemētan* (= OS *mōtjan* = OFries *mēta* = D *moeten*, *gemoeten* = MLG *moten*, LG *moten, moten* = Icel *mæta* = Sw *möta* = Dan *mode* = Goth *gamōtjan*), meet, encounter, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting see *moot*[1], *n*] **I.** *trans* **1** To come into the same place with (another person or thing), come into the presence of, of persons, come face to face with

> Prepare to *meet* thy God, O Israel Amos iv 12

> That, in the official marks invested, you
> Anon do *meet* the senate *Shak*, Cor, ii 3 149

2 To come up to from a different direction; join by going toward, come to by approaching from the opposite direction, as distinguished from *overtake* as, to *meet* a person in the road.

> And thus thei conveyed hem vn to the town whereas Gonnore, the doughter of kynge leodogan com hem for to *meten* *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 448

> I would have overtaken, not have *met* my Game
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv 5

3 To come into physical contact with; join by touching or uniting with, be or become contiguous to

> The broad seas swell'd to *meet* the keel
> *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

4 To come upon; encounter, attain to; reach the perception, possession, or experience of:

as, to *meet* one's fate calmly, his conduct *meets* the approbation of the public, you will *meet* your reward.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that *meetes* thee in the dore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore
Spenser, F Q, III iii. 21

All sorts of cruelties they *meet* like pleasures
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv 2.

I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I *meet* no opportunity of sending it *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

Chariots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view
Milton, P L, vi 18

5 To come into collision with, encounter with force or opposition, come or move against: as, to *meet* the enemy in battle

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine he shall hear
Infernal thunder *Milton*, P L, ii 64

I have heard of your tricks —
And you that smell of amber at my charge
And triumph in your cheat — well, I may live
To *meet* thee
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, iii 3

Some new device they have afoot again,
Some trick upon my credit I shall *meet* it
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v 3

Like fire he *meets* the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee
Tennyson, Princess, iv (song)

6 To come into conformity to, be or act in agreement with as, conduct that *meets* one's expectations — 7 To discharge, satisfy. as, to *meet* a note at maturity

This day he requires a large sum to *meet* demands that cannot be denied *Bulwer*, Lady of Lyons, v 2 (*Hoppe*)

8 To answer, refute as, to *meet* an opponent's objections —**To meet half-way**, to approach from an equal distance and meet, figuratively make mutual and equal concessions to, each party renouncing some claim, make a compromise with —**To meet the eye**, to arrest the sight come into notice, become visible —**Well met**, a salutation of compliment Compare *hail fellow, well met*, under *hail fellow* Shakspere has also *ill met* in the opposite sense

Weel met weel met, now, Parcy Reed
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI 144)

=**Syn 1** To light or happen upon 6 To comply with, fulfil

II. *intrans* 1 To come together, come face to face, join company, assemble, or congregate

Also we *mette* with ij Galyes of Venys, which he went owte of Venys a moneth afor vs
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 18

And for the rest o' the fleet
Which I dispersed, they all have *met* again,
And are upon the Mediterranean flote
Shak Tempest, i 2 233

So hand in hand they pass'd the loveliest pair
That ever yet in love's embraces *met*
Milton, P L, iv 322

2 To come together in opposition or in contention, as in fight, competition, or play

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight we shal now *meat* for ye shoot
Sir T More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 33

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes
Milton, P L, vi 439

3 To come into contact, form a junction; unite, be contiguous or coalesce

There Savoy and Piemont *meete*
Coryat, Crudities, I 90

4. To combine.

How all things *meet* to make me this day happy
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, ii 1

Thou the latest left of all my knights,
In whom should *meet* the offices of all
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

5. To come together exactly, agree, square or balance, as accounts

The Courtly figure Allegoria, which is when we speake one thing and thinke another, and that our wordes and our meanings *meete* not
Puttenham Arte of Eng Poesie, p 154

It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all [our accounts] *meet* *Lamb*, Old China

To make both ends meet See *end* — **To meet up with**, to come upon, whether by encountering or by overtaking [Southern U S] — **To meet with** (*a*) To join, unite in company

When Gabryell owre lady grette,
And Elyzabeth *with* here *mette*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 17

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us
Shak, M W of W, iv 4 42

(*b*) To light on, find, come to often said of an unexpected event.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation *Bacon*

(*c*) To suffer, be exposed to, experience

Royal Mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince
Rowe, Ambitious Step Mother, ii. 2.

(*d*) To obviate [A Latinism]

Before I proceed farther, it is good *to meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound
Bacon

(*e*) To counteract, oppose

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban
Shak, Tempest, iv 1 166

[*Meet* in the intransitive sense is sometimes conjugated with *to be* as an auxiliary as well as with *have*] =**Syn. 1** To collect, muster, gather

meet[1] (mēt), *n.* [< *meet*[1], *v*] 1 A meeting of huntsmen for fox-hunting or coursing, or of bicyclists for a ride, also, the company so met

The mantelpiece, in which is stuck a large card with the list of the *meets* for the week of the county hounds
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i 4

2. The place appointed for such a meeting, the rendezvous

meet[2] (mēt), *a* and *n* [< ME *meete, mete*, < AS *gemet*, fit, suitable (cf *mǣte*, moderate, = Icel *mat*, meet), < *ge-*, a generalizing suffix, + *metan*, measure see *mete*[1]] **I.** *a* 1 Fit, suitable, proper, convenient, adapted, appropriate

The said Towne of Brymyncham ys a verey *mete* place, and yt is verey *mete* and necessarye that theare be a ffree Schoole erect theare *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 249

But for Adam there was not found an help *meet* for him
Gen ii 20

It was *meet* that we should make merry Luke xv 32

2† Proper, own

Menelay the mighty, that was his *mete* brother,
Come fro his kingdom with clene shippes Sixti
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 4057

3†. Equal

Lord of lordes both loud and still,
And none on melde [mold] *mete* him untill
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 122

4 Even [Now only prov Eng]

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much, but he'll be *meet* with you *Shak*, Much Ado, i 1 47

I'll be *meet* with 'em
Seven of their young pigs I've bewitch'd already
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2

=**Syn 1** Fitting, suitable, suited, congenial

II † *n* An equal, a companion

meetelest, *n* See *metels*

meeten† (mē'tn), *v t* [< *meet*[2] + *-en*[1]] To make meet or fit, adapt, prepare. *Ash* [Rare]

meeter[1] (mē'tėr), *n* [< *meet*[1] + *-er*[1]] One who meets or encounters, a participant in a meeting [Rare]

meeter[2]†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *meter*[2]

meeth[1]†, *n* [Also *meith*, said to be a var of *mete*[1], *v*] A mark, a sign, a landmark or boundary as, *meeths* and marches

meeth[2]†, *n* See *mead*[1]

meeting (mē'ting), *n* [< ME *metinge*, verbal n of *meet*[1], *v*] 1 A coming together, an interview as, a happy *meeting* of friends — 2 An assembly, a congregation; a collection of people, a convention as, a social, religious, or political *meeting*, the *meeting* adjourned till the next day applied in the United States, especially in rural districts, to any assemblage for religious worship, and in England and Ireland to one of dissenters from the established church, specifically, an assembly of Friends for religious purposes as, to go to *meeting*.

Many sober Baptists and professors came in, and abode in the *meeting* to the end
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc

I seem to see again
Aunt, in her hood and train,
Glide with a sweet disdain,
Gravely to *Meeting*
Locker, On an Old Muff

Your yellow dog was always on hand with a sober face to patter on his four solemn paws behind the farm wagon as it went to *meeting* of a Sunday morning
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 20

3 A conflux, as of rivers; a confluence; a joining, as of lines, junction; union.

Her face is like the Milky Way i' the sky,
A *meeting* of gentle lights without a name
Suckling, Brennoralt, iii

4. A hostile encounter; a duel.

At the first *metynge* there was a sore iust
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I cexi

Basket-meeting See the quotation [Western U S]

Basket Meetings — jolly religious picnics where you could attend to your salvation and eat "roas'in' ears" with old friends in the thronged recesses of the forests
E Eggleston, The Graysons, x

Experience, family, indignation, etc, **meeting** See the qualifying words — **March meeting**, in New England towns, the principal town meeting, occurring annually in March

I fin' em ready planted in *March meetin'*,
Warm ez a lyceum audience in their greetin'
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser, Hosea Biglow's Speech in [March Meeting

meetinger (mē'ting-er), *n* [Also dial *meetner, meetner*, < *meeting* + *-er*[1]] In some parts of England, a habitual attendant of a dissenting meeting or chapel

The *Meetinger* keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade, and fires it off at us when he gets a chance *Nineteenth Century*, XXII 265

meeting-house (mē'ting-hous), *n* A house of worship specifically employed by Friends to designate their houses of worship, in England by members of the established church to designate the houses of worship of dissenters, and in the United States, chiefly in the country, as a designation of any house for worship

The *meeting house* was much enlarged and there was a fresh enquiry among many people after the truth
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting houses*, but I soon made him easy *Addison*.

In the old days it would have been thought unphilosophic as well as effeminate to warm the *meeting houses* artificially *C D Warner*, Backlog Studies, p 27

meeting-post (mē'ting-pōst), *n* The outer stile of a canal-lock gate, which meets, at the middle of the gateway, the corresponding stile of the companion gate Also called *miter-post*

meeting-seed (mē'ting-sēd), *n* Fennel, caraway, dill, or other aromatic and pungent seed, eaten to prevent drowsiness in church [New Eng]

She munched a sprig of *meetin seed*
St Nicholas, IV 202.

meetly† (mēt'li), *a* [< ME *metely*, < *meet*[2] + *-ly*[1]] Meet, becoming, appropriate, proportionable

Fetys he was and wel beseye,
With *metely* mouth and yen greye
Rom of the Rose, l 822

Diuers other, that were more *meetelie* for your estate *Stow*, Edw V, an 1482.

meetly (mēt'li), *adv* [< ME *meetely, metely*, < *meet*[2] + *-ly*[2]] 1 In a meet or fit manner; fitly, suitably, properly

So that the mete & the masse watz *metely* delyuered
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1414

I account the Mirrour of Magistrates *meetely* furnished of beautiful parts *Sir P Sidney*, Apol for Poetrie

2 Measurably, tolerably

And it is yet of a *metely* good strengthe, and it was called in olde tyme Lifrita
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 35

meetness (mēt'nes), *n* [< *meet*[2] + *-ness*] The state or quality of being meet, fitness, suitableness, propriety

meg-, mega-. [< Gr μέγας, great, large, big see *mickle, much*] In *physics*, a prefix to a unit of measurement to denote the unit taken a million times as, a *megohm*, a *megavolt*, etc

megabacteria (meg″a-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr μέγας, great, large, + NL *bacteria*, q v] The largest kind of bacteria distinguished from *microbacteria* *Ziegler*, Pathol Anat, i 185

megabasite (meg-a-bā'sīt), *n* [< Gr μέγας, great, + βάσις, base, + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, a tungstate of iron and manganese, probably a variety of wolfram

megacephalic (meg″a se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a* [< Gr μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head, + *-ic*] Large-headed specifically applied in craniometry to skulls whose cranial capacity exceeds 1450 cubic centimeters

Megacephalon (meg-a-sef'a-lon), *n* [NL (C J Temminck, 1844), < Gr μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head] A genus of mound-birds or brush-turkeys of Celebes, of the family *Megapodidæ* and subfamily *Talegallinæ*, the maleos so called from the size of the head, which results from an expansion of the cranial walls into a kind of helmet *M maleo* is the only species

megacephalous (meg-a-sef'a-lus), *a* [< Gr μέγας, great, large, + κεφαλή, head] Large-headed, megacephalic in general Also *megalocephalous*

Megaceros (me-gas'e-ros), *n* [NL, < Gr μέγας, great, large, + κέρας, horn.] The genus of large extinct *Cervidæ* of which the Irish elk is the type, having immense palmated antlers The animal formerly called *Cervus megaceros* or *C hibernicus* is now known as *Megaceros hibernicus* It is related to the elk of Europe and the moose of America, but is much larger Its remains abound in the peat-bogs of England and Scotland

megacerous (me-gas'e-rus), *a* [< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + κέρας, horn] Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk

Megachile (meg-a-kī'lē), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χειλος*, lip.] A genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, or bees, of the family *Apidæ* and group *Dasypoda*, the leaf-cutters It is a large genus, of world-wide distribution, containing many species of varied habits all furnish their cells with bits of leaves cut from trees and plants which they stick together and roll into cases to form their larval cells in the trunks of dead trees and old rotting palings The nest of *M. muraria* is composed of grains of sand glued together with its viscid saliva, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated by a knife About 50 European and as many North American species are known *M. centuncularis* is one of the common species of Europe and North America.

Megachilidæ (meg-a-kil'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Megachile* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-cutting bees regarded as a family.

Megachiroptera (meg'a-kī-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL , neut pl of *megachiropterus* see *megachiropterous*.] Same as *Macrochiroptera*. *G. E. Dobson*

megachiropteran (meg'a-kī-rop'te-ran), *a* and *n* [< *Megachiroptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Megachiroptera*, or having their characters; being a fruit-bat.

II. *n* A member of the *Megachiroptera*, a fruit-bat

megachiropterous (meg'a-kī-rop'te-rus), *a* [< NL. *megachiropterus*, < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E *feather* see *chiropterous*.] Same as *megachiropteran*.

megacocci (meg-a-kok'sī), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *κοκκος*, a berry see *coccus*.] The largest kind of cocci distinguished from *micrococci*

megacosm (meg'a-kozm), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, + *κόσμος*, world.] Same as *macrocosm*

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way as he doth the *megacosm*, or great world

By Croft, Animad on Burnet's Theory (1685), p 138 (*Latham*)

megaderm (meg'a-dėrm), *n* [< NL *Megaderma*.] A bat of the family *Megadermatidæ*

Megaderma (meg-a-der'ma), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρμα*, the skin see *derma*.] The typical genus of the family *Megadermatidæ* (or subfamily *Megadermatinæ* of *Nycteridæ*) *M. gigas* of Australia is the largest bat of the suborder *Microchiroptera*, the forearm measuring 4½ inches *M. lyra* is a smaller species, common in India There are several others

Megadermatidæ (meg'a-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Megaderma*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] The *Megadermatinæ* rated as a family

Megadermatinæ (meg-a-dėr-ma-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Megaderma*(*t*-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Nycteridæ*, typified by the genus *Megaderma*, the megaderms

Megaderus (me-gad'e-rus), *n* [NL (Serville, 1834), < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *δέρη*, neck, throat.] A genus of longicorns or cerambycids having the three sternal sclerites continuous They exhale a strong, peculiar odor, though no odoriferous glands have been discovered They are mostly tropical American, but *M. bifasciatus* occurs in Texas

megadont (meg'a-dont), *a.* [Irreg < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*.] Having large teeth *W. H. Flower*

megadyne (meg'a-dīn), *n* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E *dyne*, q. v.] A unit equal to a million dynes

megaerg (meg'a-ėrg), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E *erg*, q. v.] A unit equal to a million ergs Also *megerg*, *megalerg*

megafarad (meg'a-far-ad), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great (see *mega-*), + E *farad*, q. v.] In *electrometry*, a unit equal to a million farads

Megalæma (meg-a-lē'ma), *n* [NL , < Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *λαιμός*, throat (breast).] The typical genus of *Megalæmida* or scansorial barbets The species of *Megalæma* proper are Asiatic *M. hæmacephala*, the crimson breasted barbet, is a common Indian one, known as the *tambagut* or *coppersmith* Also *Megalaima*, as originally by G R. Gray in 1842

Megalæmidæ (meg-a-lē'mi-dē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Megalæma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly Old World non-passerine picarian birds, formerly confused with the barbets proper or puff-birds (*Bucconida*) of America, scansorial barbets The technical characters are—the homalogonatous and antiopelmous musculation of the zygodactylous feet a single carotid no cæca, tufted cræodochon, acute mandibrium sterni, bifurcate vomer, and ten rectrices The term is synonymous with *Capitonidæ* The megalemes are nearly related to the toucans and woodpeckers They are of small to moderate size, of stout form, with large heads and heavy bills garnished with long bristles, in the latter respect resembling the barbets of the family *Bucconidæ* The coloration is highly variegated and often brilliant. Some 80 species are described, chiefly Asiatic and African, only a few occurring in South America The family is divided into *Pogonorhynchinæ*, *Megalæminæ*, and *Capitoninæ*.

megaleme (meg'a-lēm), *n* A scansorial barbet of the genus *Megalæma*, in a broad sense Also *megalæme*, *megalaime*

megalerg (meg'a-lėrg), *n.* [< Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great (see *mega-*), + E *erg*.] Same as *megaerg*

Megalesian, Megalensian (meg-a-lē'si-an, -len'si-au), *a.* [< L. *Megalesia*, prop *Megalensia* (< Gr. *Μεγαλήσια*, a festival in honor of the Magna Mater or Cybele), neut pl of *Megalensis*, pertaining to *Megale*, < Gr. *Μεγάλη*, 'the Great,' an epithet of the Magna Mater, fem of *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great see *main*², *meckle*, *much*.] Of or belonging to Cybele, the Great Mother.—**Megalesian games**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 208 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her

megalesthete (meg-a-les'thēt), *n* [< Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *αἰσθητής*, one who perceives see *esthete*, *esthetic*.] A supposed tactile organ of the chitons. Also written *megalasthete* *H. N. Moseley*

Megalichthys (meg-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of large fossil ganoid fishes of Carboniferous age, established by Agassiz Their remains occur in Devonian beds of Europe By Gunther the genus is referred to the family *Saurodipteridæ*, suborder *Polypteroidei*, by others to families called *Saurodipterini* or *Saurichthyidæ* It was characterized by large, smooth, but minutely punctured, enameled scales, some of which have been found 5 inches in diameter, indicating a fish of great size The jaws were furnished with immense lanitary teeth Several species have been described from the Carboniferous strata of Scotland and England

megalith (meg'a-lith), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, + *λίθος*, stone.] A great stone, specifically, a stone of great size used in constructive work or as a monument, as in ancient Cyclopean and so-called Druidic or Celtic remains

Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French *megaliths*

J. Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p 181, note

megalithic (meg-a-lith'ik), *a* [< *megalith* + *-ic*.] Consisting of megaliths or very large stones as, *megalithic* monuments, the *megalithic* architecture of Egypt The word *megalithic*, however, as now almost exclusively used, has reference to a peculiar class of monuments or remains, of which the most essential feature is that the stones used in their construction in a vast majority of cases have nearly or quite their natural form Hence these remains, in so far as they consist of stone, have been designated as "rude stone monuments" The stones used in them are frequently, but not always, of very large size The menhir and dolmen are perhaps the most characteristic of the various forms of megalithic construction (see these words), but circles and avenues or alinements of standing stones as well as tumuli or barrows of earth, either covering or inclosing dolmens, and frequently surrounded by one or more rows or circles of upright stones, are almost equally common and characteristic The region especially notable for the number and variety of its megalithic remains extends from northern Africa through France and Great Britain to Scandinavia The most remarkable display of the various forms is in Algiers, in Brittany in Cornwall and various districts in southwestern England and Wales as well as in parts of Ireland and Scotland, also in northern Germany, Denmark, and southern Scandinavia There are also great numbers of dolmens and tumuli in India, especially in the hills of Khassia, where such monuments are still being erected

To the same primitive period [the Neolithic] of rude savage life must be assigned the rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the *Megalithic* Age Everywhere we find traces, alike throughout the seats of oldest civilisation and in earliest written records, including the historical books of the Old Testament Scriptures of the erection of the simple monolith, or unhewn pillar of stone, as a record of events, a monumental memorial, or a landmark *Encyc. Brit.*, II 338

But it is in Egypt that *megalithic* architecture is seen in its most matured stage, with all the massiveness which so aptly symbolises barbarian power *Encyc. Brit.*, II 338

The *megalithic* structures, menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, and the like have been kept up as matters of modern construction and recognized purpose among the rude indigenous tribes of India *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I 55

megallantoid (meg-a-lan'toid), *a* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, large, + NL. *allantois*, q. v.] Having a large allantois

Megalobatrachus (meg'a-lō-bat'rā-kus), *n* [NL (Tschudi), < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *βατραχος*, a frog see *batrachian*.] An Asiatic genus of the family *Protonopsidæ* (or *Cryptobranchidæ*), having four small but well-formed feet, and no gill-slits; the giant salamanders *M. maximus* is the largest living amphibian, attaining a length of three feet or more It is found in Japan and some parts of continental Asia

megalocarpous (meg'a-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλόκαρπος*, having large fruit, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having large fruit

megalocephalous (meg'a-lō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *megacephalic*.

What Thurnam calls medium brains range in weight between 40 and 52½ ounces for men and 35 and 47½ ounces for women All brains in size above this are called *megalocephalous*

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI 289

megalocyte (meg'a-lō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *κύτος*, a cavity. see *cyte*.] A large blood-corpuscle, measuring from 12 to 15 micromillimeters in diameter, found in the human blood in cases of anemia, especially of pernicious anemia.

megalogonidium (meg'a-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n* ; pl. *megalogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + NL *gonidium*.] Same as *macrogonidium*

megalograph (meg'a-lō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of camera lucida used for microscopic drawing, or for industrial pattern-drawing, as from designs formed by the kaleidoscope It admits of drawing directly from the microscopic or kaleidoscopic image

megalography (meg-a-log'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A drawing of pictures to a large scale *Bailey*, 1731

megalomania (meg'a-lō-mā'ni-à), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μεγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *μανια*, madness see *mania*.] A form of insane delusion the subjects of which imagine themselves to be very great, exalted, or powerful personages, the delusion of grandeur

Megalonyx (meg-gal'ō-niks), *n* [NL (Thomas Jefferson, 1797), so called from the great size of its claw-bones; < Gr *μεγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὄνυξ*, a claw.] **1** A genus of gigantic extinct Pleistocene edentate quadrupeds related to the sloths, belonging to the family *Mylodontidæ* (sometimes, however, referred to the *Megatheridæ*), having the foremost tooth in each jaw large and separated from the others by a wide diastema *M. cuvieri* is one of the best-known species.—**2** [*l. c.*] An individual or a species of this genus

megalopa (meg-a-lō'pa), *n* Same as *megalops*, 2

megalophonous (meg'a-lō-fō'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μεγαλοφωνος*, having a loud voice, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, + *φωνή*, voice.] **1** Having a loud voice, vociferous, clamorous [Rare.]—**2** Of grand or imposing sound [Rare.]

This is at once more descriptive and more *megalophonous*

Note on Shelley's Peter Bell the Third, Prol

Megalophonus (meg'a-lō-fō'nus), *n.* [NL , < Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, having a loud voice: see *megalophonous*.] A genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1841 upon certain African species which have naked nostrils and are colored like quails, as *M. apiatus* (or *clamosa*) so called from being megalophonous Also called *Corypha*.

megalopic (meg-a-lop'ik), *a* [< Gr *μεγαλωπός*, large-eyed, < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ*, eye see *optic* Cf *Megalops*.] Having large eyes, specifically, of crustaceans, having the character of a megalops

Megalopinæ (meg'a-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalops* (*Megalop-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of elopine fishes without pseudobranchiæ, and with large scales and a long anal fin, represented by the genus *Megalops* They are known as *tarpons* (or *tarpums*) and *jew-fish*

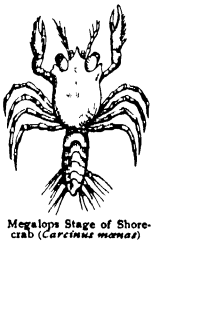
megalopine (meg'a-lō-pin), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Megalopinæ*

II. *n* A fish of the subfamily *Megalopinæ*

megalopolis† (meg-a-lop'ō-lis), *n* [< Gr *μεγαλόπολις*, a great city, metropolis (also the name of several cities), < *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *πόλις*, city see *police*.] A chief city, a metropolis.

Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis* *M. Collins*, The Ivory Gate, II 211 (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Megalops (meg'a-lops), *n.* [NL , < Gr. *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, large, + *ὤψ*, eye. see *megalopic*.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of elopine fishes, representing the subfamily *Megalopinæ* of the family *Elopidæ*, founded by Lacépède in 1803. *M. atlanticus* is a large species, known as the *tarpon*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A spurious genus of decapod crustaceans, representing a stage in the development of crabs in



Megalops Stage of Shore-crab (*Carcinus mœnas*)

which the eyes are enormous The term is retained as the designation of this condition, commonly known as the *megalops* or *megalops stage* First called *megalopa* (W. L. Leach, 1815)

In the higher Decapoda the zoea frequently gives rise to a *Megalops*, with very large stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of moults, the adult form is produced *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 11

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa *Dejean*, 1833.—4. A genus of reptiles

megalopsia (meg-a-lop'si-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + ὀψις, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

megalopsychy (meg'a-lop-si'ki), *n.* [< Gr. μεγαλοψυχια, greatness of soul, < μεγαλοψυχος, great-souled, high-souled, < μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, + ψυχη, soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Megaloptera (meg-a-lop'te-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + πτερον, wing, = E. *feather*.] A tribe of *Neuroptera*, containing the families *Myrmeleontidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, and *Mantispidæ*. *Latreille*, 1803.

Megalopteris (meg-a-lop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, + πτερις, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neuropteris* by its nervation, and to *Alethopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lesquereux not separable from *Danæopsis* except by the characters of the venation) is found in the Devonian of New Brunswick, in the Subcarboniferous of West Virginia, and also in the coal measures of Illinois and Ohio.

The fragments referred to *Megalopteris* pertain to a group of ferns which, at the beginning of the Carboniferous epoch represents this family by plants as remarkable by their magnitude as by the elegance and beauty of their forms. *Lesquereux*, Coal Flora of Pennsylvania, p. 152.

Megalornis (meg-a-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + ὀρνις, bird.] 1. Same as *Gryps*, 1. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Bowerbank the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1841, being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. cunicus* from its supposed relationship to the emu.

megalosaur (meg'a-lō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus*.] A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridæ*.

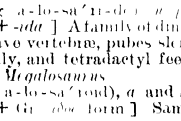
megalosaurian (meg''a-lō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of a megalosaur.

II. *n.* A megalosaur.

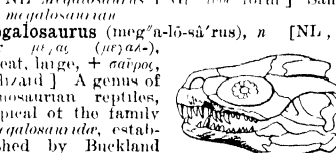
Megalosauridæ (meg''a-lo-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurians with biconcave vertebræ, pubes slender and united distally, and tetradactyl feet, typified by the genus *Megalosaurus*.

megalosauroid (meg''a-lo-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + Gr. εἰδος form.] Same as *megalosaurian*.

Megalosaurus (meg''a-lō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridæ*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 20 to 40 and even 50 feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oolite.



Skull of *Megalosaurus*.



1, *Megalosaurus* (restored); 2, tooth; 3, part of jaw.

megalosplenia (meg''a-lō-splē'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + σπλην, the mult, spleen.] In *pathol.*, enlargement of the spleen.

Megalotinæ (meg''a-lō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalotis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three-lobed tubercular molars of upper jaw, and bent sectorial teeth of both jaws.

megalotine (meg-a-lō'tin), *a.* [< Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, large, + ους (ωτ-) = E. *ear*.] Having large ears, as a fox, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotinæ*.

Megalotis (meg-a-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας (μεγαλ-), great, + ους (ωτ-) = E. *ear*.] 1. The typical genus of *Megalotinæ*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. lalandi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Aquiotus* and *Otocyon*.—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidæ*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrrhulauda*.

Megamastictora (meg''a-mas-tik'tō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, + μαστιξ, μαστιγ-, a scourge, < μαστιζειν, whip, flog, scourge, < μαστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter, the chalk-sponges contrasted with *Micromastictora*.

megamastictoral (meg''a-mas-tik'tō-ral), *a.* [< *Megamastictora* + *-al*.] Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge; of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*.

Megamys (meg'a-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, large, + μυς, mouse.] A genus of fossil hystricomorphic rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Octodontidæ* D'Orbigny.

megaphone (meg'a-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. μεγας, great, + φωνη, sound. Cf. *megalophonous*.] An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel-shaped receivers for collecting the sound waves which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes.

Megaphyton (meg-af'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr. μεγας, great, large, + φυτον, plant.] A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite biserial rows. The internal disks of the scars often have horseshoe-shaped vascular impressions. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size, having scars three inches wide.

megapod (meg'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. μεγας, great, large, + πους (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. μεγαποδων, having large feet.] I. *a.* Having large feet specifically applied to the *Megapodiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Megapodiidæ*.

megapodan (me-gap'o-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *megapod*.

megapode (meg'a-pōd), *n.* Same as *megapod*.

Megapodidæ (meg-a-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Megapodiidæ*.

Megapodiidæ (meg''a-po-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of peristeropodous alectoromorphous birds of the order *Gallinæ*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*, the megapods or mound-birds, the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American curassows or *Cracidæ*, which latter the megapods represent in the Australasian region. They are known as mound-birds from their singular and characteristic habit of scraping up heaps of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and go sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl, and are generally of somber color. The family is divided into *Megapodiinæ* and *Talegallinæ*. See these words, and *Megapodius*. Usually *Megapodidæ*.



Mound-bird (*Megapodius tumulus*).

Megapodiinæ (meg-a-pō-di-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megapodiidæ* contrasting with *Talegallinæ*, containing two genera, *Megapodius* and *Leipoa*, mound-birds or megapods proper.

Megapodius (meg-a-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, large, + πους (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical and principal genus of *Megapodiidæ*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodinæ* excepting *Leipoa ocellata* in all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. tumulus*, figured above, is a characteristic example.

megapolis† (me-gap'o-lis), *n.* [< Gr. μεγας, great, + πολις, city. Cf. *megalopolis*.] A metropolis.

Amadavad is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 64.

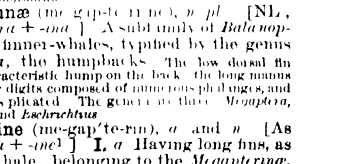
Megaptera (me-gap'te-ra), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, + πτερον, wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *Megalopteral*.] A genus of furrowed whalebone-whales, the humpbacks, belonging to the family *Balænopteridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinæ*, established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat, free cervical vertebræ, short broad baleen plates, and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas such as the long-finned whale *M. longimanus*.

Megapterinæ (me-gap-te-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaptera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*, the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back; the long manus has the four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is plicated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Psewopsa* and *Eschrichtius*.

megapterine (me-gap'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Megaptera* + *-ine*.] I. *a.* Having long fins, as a finner-whale, belonging to the *Megapterinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Megapterinæ*.

Megarhynchus (meg-a-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, large, + ῥυγχος, snout, bill.] A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of



Megarhynchus pitangua, life-size.

the family *Tyrannidæ*, of which *M. pitangua* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. mexicanus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysomaster* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by Thunberg in 1824, and is also called *Scaphorhynchus*, *Platyrhynchus*, and *Megastoma*.

Megarian (me-gā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Megara*, < Gr. Μεγαρα, pl., Megara (appar. pl. of μεγαρον, hall, chamber in pl. palace, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter: see *megaron*), + *-ian*.] Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital. Megarian — **Megarian school**, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B. C. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence that the material world has no real existence, that change is inconceivable, that only the actual is possible, that the good is the only real, and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of sophisms, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*.

Megaric (me-gar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Megaricus*, < Gr. Μεγαρικος, of Megara, < Μεγαρα, Megara.] I. *a.* Same as *Megarian*.

II. *n.* A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school.

megaron (meg'a-ron), *n.*; pl. *megara* (-ra) [< Gr. μεγαρον, a large room, a large building, a palace, < μεγας, great, large, spacious.] In *Gr. archæol.*, specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a megaron for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such megara, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Tiryns in the Peloponnesus in 1884–5.

Megarrhiza (meg-a-rī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεγας, great, + ῥιζα, root.] A former genus of plants now included under *Echinocystis*. The species so separated differ from the others in their large turgid seeds 15 to 30 millimeters long, and in the enormous development of their roots. See *Echinocystis*, *bitter-root*, *chilli coyote* (under *chilli*), and *man-root*.

megasclere (meg′a-sklēr), *n.* [< NL. *megasclerus*, < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A supporting spicule of a sponge, forming a part of the skeleton Megascleres are generally of large size, as indicated by the name, and usually contribute to the formation of a more or less consistent skeleton, while the microscleres or flesh spicules serve only for the support of single cells but the distinction is not possible in all cases

megasclerous (meg′a-sklē-rus), *a* [< *megasclere* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to a megasclere; having the character of a megasclere

Megascolex (meg-a-skō′leks), *n* [NL (Templeton, 1845), < Gr *μέγα*, great, large, + *σκώληξ*, a worm] A genus of oligochætous annelids or worms of large size The Ceylonese *M cæruleus* is a yard long, and as thick as one's finger

megascope (meg′a-skōp), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] 1 A modification of the solar microscope for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions —2 In *photog*, an enlarging camera

megascopic (meg-a-skop′ik), *a* [As *megascope* + *-ic*] Perceptible through unaided vision, visible without the use of a powerful magnifying instrument, or with only the assistance of a pocket-lens used in contrast to *microscopic*, with reference to objects or investigations in regard to which the use of a microscope is not required as, the *megascopic* constituents of a rock, the *megascopic* structure of the brain, a *megascopic* examination of an object Also *macroscopic*, *macroscopical*

megascopical (meg-a-skop′i-kal), *a* [< *megascopic* + *-al*] Same as *megascopic*

megascopically (meg-a-skop′i-kal-i), *adv* By the naked eye, by superficial inspection as distinguished from minute or microscopic inspection, without the use of magnifiers Also *macroscopically*

Megascops (meg′a-skops), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέγας*, great, + *σκωψ*, a small kind of owl] A genus of horned owls of the family *Strigidæ*, established by J J Kaup in 1848 The name is now adopted for the group of American species of which the common red or mottled owl of North America, usually called *Scops asio*, is the type

megaseme (meg′a-sēm), *a* and *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *σῆμα*, sign] **I.** *a.* In *craniom*, having a large index, specifically, having an orbital index over 89, not mieroseme

If above 89, it [the orbital index] is *megaseme* *Quain*, Anat, I 83

II. *n* A skull having a large index

Megasoma (meg-a-sō′ma), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *σῶμα*, body] 1 A genus of large cetonian coleopters, typical of the subfamily *Megasomina*, having the prosternal process glabrous, Hercules-beetles or elephant-beetles *M elephas*, *M typhon*, *M actæon* and *M thersites* are American species of these huge beetles All these are South American except *M thersites*, which is Californian They are the largest coleopters known The genus was established by Kirby in 1825

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects *Boisduval*, 1836

Megasominæ (meg-a-sō-mī′nē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Megasoma* + *-inæ*] Swainson's name of the Hercules-beetles as a subfamily of *Cetoniidæ*

megasporange (meg′a-spō-ranj), *n.* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *σπορά*, a spore or seed, + *ἄγγος*, a vessel] Same as *macrosporangium*

megaspore (meg′a-spōr), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *σπορός*, seed] Same as *macrospore*

Some of the best seams of coal appear to have been chiefly formed by the accumulation of these *Megaspores* *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 347

megass, megasse (me-gas′), *n* Same as *bagasse*

Megasthena (me-gas′the-na), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *σθένος*, strength] In Dana's classification of mammals, the second order of *Mammalia* Dana divided this class into four orders *Archontia*, man alone, *Megasthena*, the quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, and cetacean mammals, *Microsthena*, the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates, *Ootheoidea* the marsupials and monotremes The arrangement is the same as Owen's *Archencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, *Lissencephala*, and *Lyencephala* *Megasthena* corresponds to *Gyrencephala*, also to *Educabilia*, exclusive of man Also *Megasthenes*

megasthene (meg′a-sthēn), *n* One of the *Megasthena*, any quadrumanous, carnivorous, herbivorous, or cetacean mammal

There is a close parallelism with the Mutilates, the lowest of the *Megasthenes* *Amer Jour Sci*, Jan, 1863, p 71

megasthenic (meg-a-sthen′ik), *a* [< *megasthene* + *-ic*] Having great strength of structural character, strongly organized, specifically, having the nature of or pertaining to the *Megasthena*.

This is in contrast with the fact among Crustaceans, the *megasthenic* and microsthenic divisions of which stand widely apart *J D Dana*, On Cephalization, p 8

megasynthetic (meg′a-sin-thet′ik), *a* [< Gr. *μέγας*, great, + *συνθετικός*, putting together see *synthetic*] Same as *polysynthetic*. [Rare]

megathere (meg′a-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *megatherium*] A mammal of the family *Megatheridæ*

megatherian (meg-a-thē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL *Megatherium* + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Megatherium*

II. *n* A megathere

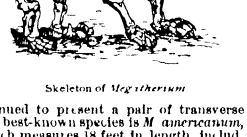
Megatheridæ (meg-a-ther′i-dē), *n pl.* Same as *Megatheriidæ*.

Megatheriidæ (meg′a-thē-ri′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Megatherium* + *-idæ*] A family of extinct gigantic edentate animals of the order *Bruta*, related to the sloths and ant-eaters, the remains of which occur abundantly in Pleistocene deposits of North and South America, the ground-sloths The teeth are usually 10 in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, as in the sloths — In one genus 8 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower The typical and leading genera are *Megatherium* and *Colodon*, many others are sometimes referred to this family, sometimes to *Mylodontidæ*, etc

megatherioid (meg-a-thē′ri-oid), *a* and *n.* [< *Megatherium* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Resembling or having the characters of a megathere, belonging to the *Megatheridæ*

II. *n* A megathere or some similar mammal Also *megatheroid*.

Megatherium (meg-a-thē′ri-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] 1 The typical genus of the family *Megatheridæ*, containing huge extinct sloths larger than a rhinoceros They had 10 teeth in the upper jaw, and 8 in the lower deeply implanted, persistently growing, prismatic, and with such an arrangement of the vasodentine, dentine, and cement that as they wore away the triturating surfaces continued to present a pair of transverse ridges One of the best-known species is *M americanum*, the skeleton of which measures 18 feet in length, including the tail, which is 5 feet



Skeleton of *Megatherium*

2 [*l c*] An animal of this genus

megatherm (meg′a-thėrm), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, + *θερμη*, heat] In *bot*, a term proposed by Alphonse de Candolle in 1874 to designate a plant of his first "physiological group," requiring great heat combined with much moisture The plants of this group (megatherms) occur either within the tropics or not beyond the thirtieth degree of latitude, in warm moist valleys where the mean temperature does not fall below 20° C See *hekistotherm*

megatype (meg′a-tīp), *n.* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, large, + *τύπος*, impression] In *photog*, an enlarged positive

megaulic (me-gâ′lik), *a* [< NL. *megaulicus*, < Gr *μέγας*, great, + NL *aula*, aula see *aula*, 2] Having the aula large, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megaulica*

Megaulica (me-ga′li-ka), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *megaulicus* see *megaulic*] Animals whose aula is large and whose cerebral hemispheres are extended horizontally or undifferentiated. They are the *Ichthyopsida* exclusive of amphibians, dipnoans, and *Branchiostoma* *Wilder*, Amer Nat, Oct, 1887, p 914

megavolt (meg′a-vōlt), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + E *volt*] A unit equal to one million volts.

megaweber (meg′a-vā-bėr), *n* [< Gr *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + E *weber*] A unit equal to a million webers

megazoöspore (meg-a-zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr *μέγας*, great, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *macrozoöspore*.

megerg (meg′ėrg), *n.* Same as *megaerg*

Megilla (mē-jil′ă), *n* [NL] 1. A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, founded by Mulsant in 1851 The larva of *M maculata*, the spotted ladybird, is useful in devouring plant lice, chinch bugs and eggs of the Colorado potato beetle, the adult beetle feeds upon pollen See cut under *ladybird*

2 A genus of hymenopterous insects *Fabricius*, 1804

megilp (mē-gilp′), *n.* and *v* See *magilp*

Megistanes (mej-is-tā′nēz), *n. pl* [NL, < Gr *μεγιστᾶνες*, great men, grandees, < *μέγιστος*, superl of *μέγας*, great, large] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, containing the two families *Casuaridæ* and *Dromæidæ*, or the cassowaries and emus. Called *Casuarii* by some authors.

megohm (meg′ōm), *n.* [< Gr *μέγας*, great (see *meg-*), + *ohm*] A unit equal to one million ohms.

megrim (mē′grim), *n* [Early mod. E also *meagrim*, *meagrom*, < ME *migrim*, *migreyme*, *migrene*, *mygreyn*, a corruption of *migraine*, *migraine*, < OF *migraine*, F *migraine* (> G Dan *migrane* = Sw. *migran*) = Sp. *migraña* = It *magrana*, *emigrana*, < L. *hemicranium*, < Gr *ἡμικρανία*, a pain in one side of the head, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρανίον*, head, cranium see *hemicrania*.] **1.** A form of headache usually confined to or beginning or predominating on one side of the head. It may be ushered in by malaise, languor, chilliness, or ocular or other sensory symptoms The ocular symptoms are such as amblyopia, a glimmering appearance before the eyes, spectra of angular outline (fortification spectra), or hemianopsia The headache, often becoming overpowering in its character and intensity, lasts from several hours to two or three days At its height it is attended often with nausea and vomiting The attacks return with a certain periodicity Exhausting influences are apt to increase their frequency The liability to megrim lasts for years, and is apt to disappear in middle life or later Also called *migraine*, *hemicrania*, *nervous headache*, and *sick headache*

A fervent *megreyn* was in the ryȝt syde of hurr hedde. *Chron. Vilodun*, p 12 (*Halliwell*)

2 *pl* Lowness of spirits, as from headache or general physical disturbance; the "blues"; a morbid or whimsical state of feeling.

These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies. *Ford*

3. *pl.* In *farriery*, a sudden attack of sickness in a horse at work, when he reels, and either stands still for a minute dull and stupid, or falls to the ground insensible These attacks are often periodical, but are most frequent in warm weather

Meibomian (mī-bō′mi-an), *a* [< *Meibomius* (see def.) + *-an*] In *anat*, pertaining to Meibomius (Heinrich Meibom, a German physician, 1638–1700); specifically applied to the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, known as *Meibomian glands* or *follicles* They secrete the unctuous substance which lubricates the eye See *gland*

meidan, *n* Same as *maidan*

Meidinger cell (mī′ding-ėr sel) A voltaic element in which the plates are zinc and copper and the liquids solutions of magnesium sulphate and copper sulphate The copper plate and solution of copper sulphate are contained in a small jar which stands in the bottom of the cell, the supply of copper sulphate is kept up by means of a funnel or tube containing crystals of it and extending from the top of the cell down into the inner jar

meikle, *a* and *n* See *mickle*

meiniet, *n* See *meiny*

meint†, Past participle of *ming*[1]

meiny† (mē′ni), *n* [Early mod E also *meyney*, *meany*, *mevy*, *meme*, *many*, *maipne*, Sc *menyie*, *menzie*, etc, < ME *meiny*, *meine*, *meyny*, *mayny*, *meynee*, *mayne*, *meyne*, *menge*, *maigne*, etc, < OF *mesnee*, *maisnee*, *mesnie*, *maignee*, *mainada* = Pr Sp Pg *mesnada*, *manada* = It *masnada* (ML reflex *maisnada*, *mainada*, *mesnada*, *masnada*, etc.), < **mansionata*, a household, < L *mansio(n-)*, a dwelling, mansion see *mansion*] 1 Household, suite, attendants, retinue, train

He wile senden after the
Fram heuene adun of his *meyne*
King Horn (L E T S), p 47

He sawe the deuill sytting and all his *meyny* aboute hym *Holy Rood* (L E T S), p 168

Som man wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his *meynee* slayn
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 400

2 Company, army.

Lest that she wolde hem with her hondes slen,
Or with her *meynee* putten hem to flyghte
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l 352

But the kynge Brandon and the kynge Pyncenars dide grete meiveiles bothe with theire bodyes and theire *meyne* that were full bolde and hardy *Merlin* (E E T S), III 588

They summon'd up their *meiny*, straight took horse,
Commanded me to follow and attend
Shak, Lear, ii 4 85

meio-. For words beginning thus, see *mio-*

meipsead (mē-ip′sē-ad), *n* [< L *me* (= E *me*), acc. of *ego*, I, + *ipse*, self, + *-ad*[1].] An egotistical writing. [Rare]

My letters to you are such pure *meipseads* *Southey*, Letters, III 57

meire, *n.* In *her.*, a fur same as *potent counter-potent*.

meirré, *a* In *her*, divided like the fur potent counter-potent

Meissner's corpuscles, plexus. See *corpuscle*, *plexus*

meistersänger, meistersinger (mīs′tėr-seng″-ėr, -sing″ėr), *n.* [G., < *meister*, master, + *sänger* (= AS. *sangere*), singer (< *sang*, song), or *singer*

= E *singer*] A mastersinger, specifically, a member of one of the societies or guilds formed during a period ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century in the principal cities of Germany (the most celebrated at Nuremberg) for the cultivation of poetry and music These societies were composed mostly of workingmen, and succeeded to the field occupied before their time by the Minnesinger, who had usually belonged to the aristocratic classes They founded schools in which their art, called *Meistergesang*, was taught according to strict rules constituting a system called *tabulatur* They practised chiefly lyrical poetry, generally on a biblical subject, sung with an accompaniment of some stringed instrument, as the harp, violin, etc Before admission to the degree of *Meister* (master) it was necessary, as a rule, to pass through four preparatory degrees viz, *Schüler* (scholar), *Schulfreund* (schoolfellow), *Dichter* (poet), and *Sänger* (singer) The candidate for admission to the guild had to present a poem and its musical accompaniment, which must receive the approval of four judges, called *Merker*, who examined the diction, grammatical construction, meter, rime, and melody The Meistersinger claimed to trace their origin back to the middle of the tenth century, but their earliest school is alleged to have been founded at Mainz about 1312 by Frauenlob, one of the last of the Minnesingers, and schools were established afterward in all the principal cities of Germany After the Reformation the guilds gradually became extinct, but the school at Ulm continued in existence until 1839

meitht, *n* See *meeth*[1]

meiurus, *n* See *minnow*

meizoseismal (mī-zō-sīs′mal), *a.* and *n* [Irreg < Gr *μείζων*, nreg comp. of *μέγας*, great, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake see *seismic*] **I.** *a* Connected with or relating to the greatest overturning power of an earthquake-shock *Mallet.* —**Meizoseismal curve**, that curve which connects points upon the earth's surface in which the upsetting or overturning power of an earthquake shock was a maximum

Within the *meizoseismal* curve the shock has less overturning power because then its direction is more vertical, without, because, though more horizontal, the power of the shock has become weakened by distance of transmission *Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry [(3d ed.), p 351

II. *n.* In seismological nomenclature, a curve uniting points of maximum disturbance or "overthrow" (*Mallet*), or those at which the effects of any earthquake-shock have been felt with the greatest violence

meizoseismic (mī-zō-sīs′mik), *a* [As *meizoseismal* + *-ic*] Same as *meizoseismal*

me judice (mē jo′dh-sē) [L *me*, abl of *ego*, I, *judice*, abl of *judex*, judge see *judge*, *n*] I being the judge, in my opinion, according to my judgment

meket, *a* and *v* A Middle English form of *meek*

Mekhitarist (mek′i-tar-ist), *n* [Named after *Mekhitar* da Pietro, a native of Sebaste, Armenia, who founded a religious society at Constantinople see def] A member of an order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar (1676–1749) at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro near Venice in 1717 This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna and branches in Russia, France Italy Turkey, etc The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works, and their society is also organized as a literary academy, which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion Also *Mechitarist*

mekill, *a* An old form of *meikle*

melaconite (me-lak′o-nīt), *n* [Gr *μέλας*, black, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2]] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy (also crystallized) oxid of copper, found in Vesuvian lava (there called *tenorite*) and abundantly at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In the latter case it is the result of the decomposition of other ores

melada (me-lä′dä), *n* [< Sp *melada*, prop fem pp. of *melar*, candy, < *miel*, < L. *mel*, honey see *mell*[2].] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of sugar and molasses together.

Melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, and without any process of purging or clarification
U S Statutes, XVIII 339, quoted in Morgan's U S Tariff

melæna (me-lē′nä), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέλαινα* (sc *χολή*), black bile, fem of *μέλας*, black] **1** Black vomit. a term adopted by Sauvages to denote the occurrence of dark-colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-colored bloody matter The black vomit in yellow fever is a morbid secretion mixed with blood from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines.

2. The discharge from the anus of dark, tarry, and altered blood, the result of intestinal hemorrhage.

Melænornis (mel-ē-nôr′nis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black, + *ὄρνις*, a bird] A genus of African drongo-shrikes established by G R Gray in 1840, containing such species as *M edolioides* Also called *Melasoma*.

melah (mē′lä), *n.* [E Ind] In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims or devotees, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes. *Imp. Dict*

melainotype (me-lā′nō-tīp), *n* An incorrect form for *melanotype*

Melaleuca (mel-a-lū′ka), *n* [NL (Linnæus), so called in allusion to the black trunk and white branches, < Gr *μέλας*, black, + *λευκός*, white] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and the subtribe *Eulepiospermeæ* It is characterized by stamens united in bundles and longer than the petals on which they are inserted (the bundles, however, not uniting to form a tube), and by numerous linear or wedge shaped ovules arranged in the cells in an indefinite number of series The plants are shrubs or trees, usually with alternate coriaceous leaves that are one, three, or several nerved The flowers are white red, or yellow, generally in heads or spikes See *hillock tree*, *tea tree*, and *cajeput*

Melambo bark. Same as *Malambo bark* (which see, under *bark*[2])

Melameridæ (mel-a-mer′i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Walker, 1855), < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *-ida*] A family of bombycid moths, said by its founder to have much affinity to the *Zygænida* and also to the *Pyralidæ*, based upon no generic name The wings are generally black sometimes with a metallic hue, often adorned with bright colors, or partly limpid There are about 12 genera, mainly confined to tropical America

melampe (me-lamp′), *n* A shell of the genus *Melampus*

melampode† (me-lam′pōd), *n* [< Gr *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore see *Melampodium*] Black hellebore

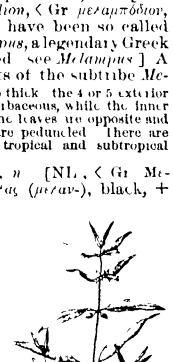
Here grows *Melampode* every where,
And Turbith, good for Gotes
Spenser, Shep Cal, July

Melampodieæ (me-lam-pō-dī′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Melampodium* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of *Heliantheæ*, of the natural order *Compositæ* characterized by the heterogamous flower-heads, the fertile pistillate ray-flowers, and the chaffy receptacle It includes 21 genera and about 100 species, of which 20 belong to the genus *Melampodium* The genera are widely dispersed over the world, and are mostly herbs

melampodineous (me-lam-pō-din′ō-us), *a* [< *Melampodium*] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melampodium*

Melampodium (mel-am-pō′di-um) *n* [NL (Linnæus), < L *melampodion*, < Gr *μελαμπόδιον*, black hellebore, said to have been so called from *Μελάμπους*, L *Melampus*, a legendary Greek physician, lit black-footed see *Melampus*] A genus of composite plants of the subtribe *Melampodieæ* The achenia are thick the 4 or 5 exterior bracts of the involucre are herbaceous, while the inner ones surround the achenes the leaves are opposite and entire, and the flower heads are pedunculed There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America

Melampus (me-lam′pus), *n* [NL., < Gr *Μελάμπους*, Melampus, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ* They are of small size, with an ovate shell, short spire, and sharp outer lip A species is known as *M coffea*, from its resemblance to a grain of coffee *M bidentatus*, about half an inch long, is very common in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States



Flowering Plant of Cow wheat (*Melampyrum Americanum*) *a*, a flower, *b*, the fruit, *c* a bract

melampyrin (mel-am-pī′rin), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *dulcitol* Also *melampyrite*.

Melampyrum (mel-am-pī′rum), *n.* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr *μέλας*, black, + *πυρός*, wheat] A genus of plants of the tribe *Euphrasieæ*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, characterized by having 4 stamens, 2 ovules in each cell of the ovary, and opposite leaves There are 9 species erect branching annuals natives of extratropical Europe and Asia and of North America See *cow-wheat* and *horse flower*

Melanactes (mel-a-nak′tēz), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀκτίς*, brightness] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridæ* *M piceus* is a shining pitch black species one inch long, inhabiting the Atlantic water shed of the United States There are 7 species, all North American *Le Conte*, 1850

melanæmia (mel-a-nē′mi-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *αἷμα*, blood] A condition in which the blood contains irregular-shaped particles of brown or black pigment, either swimming free in the plasma, or enveloped in leucocytes Melanæmia is most frequently the result of severe forms of remittent or intermittent fever

melanæmic (mel-a-nē′mik), *a* [< *melanæmia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to melanæmia

melanagogue† (me-lan′a-gog), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀγωγός*, leading drawing, < *ἄγειν*, draw.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler

melancholia (mel-an-kō′lh-a), *n* [LL see *melancholy*] **1** In *pathol*, a mental condition characterized by great depression combined with a sluggishness and apparent painfulness of mental action Melancholia may or may not exhibit paroxysms of violent behavior, and there may or may not be delusions

2 Same as *melancholy*, 2

melancholiac (mel-an-kō′lh-ak), *n* [< *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-ac*] A person affected with melancholia, a melancholy maniac

He [Hamlet] is a reasoning *melancholiac*, morbidly changed from his former state of thought, feeling, and conduct
Dr Buckhill quoted in Furness's Hamlet, II 210

melancholiant† (mel-an-kō′lh-an), *a* and *n* [ME *melancolien*, as *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-an*] **I.** *a* Melancholy

And he whiche is *melancolien*
Of pacience hath not hem
Where of he maie his wrath restraine
Gower, Conf Amant, III

II. *n* A melancholiac

You may observe in the modern stories of our religious *melancholiants*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning
Dr J Scott, Works (1718), II 126 (*Latham*)

melancholic (mel-an-kol′ik), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *melancholick*, *malencolik*, < F. *melancolique* = Pr. *melancolic*, *malencolic* = Sp. *melancólico* = Pg *melancolico* = It *melancolico*, *malinconico* (cf D G *melankolisch* = Sw *melankolisk* = Dan *melankolsk*), < L *melancholicus*, < Gr *μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, < *μέλαν χολία*, black bile, melancholy, see *melancholy*] **I.** *a* **1** Affected with melancholy, gloomy, hypochondriac

She thus *melancholicke* did ride,
Chawing the cud of griefe and inward paine
Spenser, F Q, V vi 19

Our *melancholic* friend, Propertius
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb
B Jonson, Poetaster, iv 1

2 Produced by melancholy, expressive or suggestive of melancholy, somber, gloomy, mournful as, *melancholic* strains

To day you shall have her look as clear and fresh as the morning, and to morrow as *melancholic* as midnight
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II 1

3 Producing melancholy, unfortunate, causing sorrow

The Sea roareth with a dreadfull noyse, the Windes blowe with a certaine course from thence the people haue a *melancholike* season, which they passe away with play
Purchas Pilgrimage, p 485

Disperse these *melancholic* humours and become yourself again *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 124

[Archaic in all uses See *melancholy*, *a*]

II. *n* **1** One who is affected with mental gloom, a hypochondriac, in *pathol*, one who suffers from melancholia, a melancholiac

(As to) the outward parts of their bodies, here brouches, chains, and rings may have good use, with such like ornament of jewels as agreeth with the ability and calling of the *melancholicke* *Bright*, Melancholy, p 120

Four normal persons and four *melancholics*
Amer Jour Psychol, I 359.

2† A gloomy state of mind

My condition is much worse than yours, and will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you, possesses me *Clarendon*, Life, ii (*Latham*)

melancholically (mel-an-kol′i-kal i), *adv* In a melancholy way

The red town rises out of the red sand, its walls of rammed clay frittering away *melancholically* in the sun
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII. 767.

melancholily (mel'an-kol-i-li) *adv* [*melancholy* + *-ly*²] In a melancholy manner with melancholy. [Rare]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought oaken chair *melancholily* inclining her cheek to the right hand
Keepe, Monuments of Westminster (1683), p 6

melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-nes), *n* The state of being melancholy, disposition to be melancholy or gloomy

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playsome enough, but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*
Aubrey, Anecdotes, II 600

melancholious (mel-an-kō'li-us), *a* [< ME *melancolious*, *malencolious*, as *melancholy* + *-ous*.] 1. Melancholy, gloomy.

Som man is to curious
In studye, or *melancolyous*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 80

The *melancholious*, crazy croon
O cankrie care
Burns, Epistle to Major Logan

2. Expressing melancholy or gloom

The Rector added, in a *melancholious* tone, "there won't be above thirty to divide"
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl

melancholist† (mel'an-kol-ist), *n* [< *melancholy* + *-ist*] One who is affected with melancholia, a melancholiac

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass *Glanville*, Essays, iv

melancholize† (mel'an-kol-īz), *v* [< *melancholy* + *-ize*] **I.** *intrans* To be or become melancholy, indulge in gloomy musings

A most incomparable delight it is so to *melancholize*, and build castles in the air *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 154

II. *trans* To make melancholy

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old Age and undeserved Adversity
Dr H More, Philos Poems, 1 pis Ded

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n* and *a* [ME *melancolie*, *melancoly*, *malencolie* < OF *melancolie*, *merencolie*, F *mélancolie* = Pr *melancolia* = Sp *melancolia* = Pg *melancolia* = It *melanconia*, *malinconia* = D *melankolie* = G *melancholie* = Dan Sw *melankoli*, < LL *melancholia*, < Gr μελαγχολία, the condition of having black bile (L *atra bilis*), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < μέλας (μελαν-), with black bile, < μέλας (μελαν-), black, + χολή, bile see *choler*] In the adj use the word is later, standing for *melancholic*] **I** *n* 1 Same as *melancholia*, in old use, insanity of any kind

Anone into *melancolie*,
As though it were a fransie,
He fell *Gower*, Conf Amant., bi
Yf he bite her in his rage,
Let labouryng his *melancoly* swage
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 136
Moping *melancholy*,
And moon struck madness *Milton*, P L, xi 485

2 A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration, depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition, dejection, sadness Also, in technical use, *melancholia*

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humour, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or swartysh colour, which reigneth upon solitarye carefull musyng men
Bullein, quoted in More's Utopia (tr by Robinson), [ii 7, note

Cle What is his malady?
Cam Nothing but sad and silent *melancholy*,
Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why nei ther *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i 2

Step Ay, truly sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*
Mal Oh, it's your only fine humour sir, your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit, sir I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 1

3 Sober thoughtfulness, pensiveness [Rare]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
Hail, divinest *Melancholy*!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 12

4† Bitterness of feeling, ill nature

And if that she be riche and of parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire *malencolie*
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 252
Manly in his *malycoly* he metes another
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 2204

=**Syn.** 2 Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency

II. *a.* 1. Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind

Duke Byron
Flows with adust and *melancholy* choler
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii 1

Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a *melancholy* dream
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, Pref

2 Affected by depression of spirits, depressed in spirits, dejected, gloomy

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou *melancholy*?
Shak, M W of W, ii 1 156

3 Given to contemplation, thoughtful; pensive See I, 3 [Rare]

A certain music, never known before
Here soothed the pensive *melancholy* mind
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i 40

4 Producing, or fitted to produce sadness or gloom, sad, mournful; as, a *melancholy* fact, a *melancholy* event

Their Songs are very *melancholy* and doleful so is their Musick but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain *Dampier*, Voyages, I 127

Its past, that *melancholy* dream!
Nor will I quit thy shore
Wordsworth, Poems of the Affections, lx

5 Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy, somber

The house is moderne, and seemes to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though *melancholy* place *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept 30, 1644

Old ocean's gray and *melancholy* waste
Bryant, Thanatopsis

Melancholy euryomia, a beetle *Euryomia melancholica* **Melancholy flycatcher**, *Turannus melancholicus* =Syn 2 Low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast

melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this'l), *n* A European species of thistle, *Cnicus heterophyllus*, once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-angk-thō'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< *Melanchthon* (see def) + *-ian*] The name *Melanchthon* is a translation into classical form of the G surname *Schwarzerd*, lit 'black earth', < Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + χθών, earth] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560), the German reformer

II. *n* A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views.

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonians* or Philippists
P Schaff, in Amer Cyc, XIV 246

Melanconieæ (mel'an-kō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Berkeley, 1860), < *Melanconium* + *-eæ*] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti*, or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes* The spores ooze out in tendrils, or form a dark mass Also written *Melanconiei*

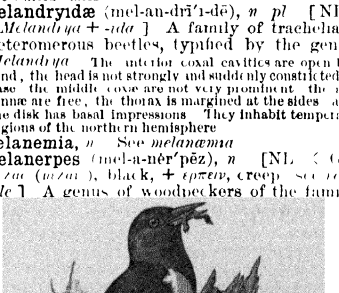
Melanconium (mel-an-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL (Link, 1809), < Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + κόνος, a cone.] A genus of fungi, typical of the division *Melanconiæ*, in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass About 70 widely distributed species are known.

Melandrya (mel-lan'dri-a), *n.* [NL, so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; < Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + ἀνήρ, tree, oak see *dryad*] The typical genus of *Melandryidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1801 It is represented in northern Europe and North America *M caraboides* is a British species *M striata* of Say is the only one known in the United States

Melandryidæ (mel-an-drī'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Melandrya* + *-idæ*] A family of tracheiate heteromerous beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya* The anterior coxal cavities are open behind, the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base the middle coxæ are not very prominent the antennæ are free, the thorax is margined at the sides and the disk has basal impressions They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere

melanemia, *n* See *melanæmia*

Melanerpes (mel-a-nėr'pēz), *n* [NL < Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + ἑρπειν, creep see *reptile*] A genus of woodpeckers of the family *Picidæ*, giving name to a subfamily *Melanerpinæ* *M erythrocephalus*, type and example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel-blue black and white with crimson head, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States *M formicivorus* is a related species of the southwestern parts of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber Many others have been referred to this genus



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).

Melanerpinæ (mel'a-nėr-pī'nē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Melanerpes* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes*, of uncertain limits The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus*

Melanesian (mel-a-nē'shan), *a* and *n* [< *Melanesia* (see def), lit 'the islands of the blacks,' < Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + νῆσος, an island] **I** *a* Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it

II. *n* A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago), a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands In race and language the Melanesians appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians

Melanetta (mel-a-net'a), *n* [NL, < Gr. μέλας, black, + νῆττα, νῆσσα, duck see *Anas*.] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright party-colored bill The common North American species is *M velvetina* or *M deglandi*, very closely related to *M fusca* of Europe and Asia, if really distinct Also written *Melanitta*, and more correctly *Melanonetta*

mélange (mā-lonzh'), *n* [F, a mixture, < *mêler*, mix see *meddle*] **1** A mixture, a medley, usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in lit, a miscellany —**2** A French dress-goods of cotton chain and woolen weft. *E H. Knight*

Melania (me-lā'ni-a), *n* [NL., < L *melania*, < Gr μελανία, blackness, < μέλας (μελαν-), black] **1** In *conch*, the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Melaniinæ*, having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian

2 In *entom* (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melaniacea (me-lā-ni-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl* [NL, < *Melania* + *-acea*] Same as *Melaniidæ*

melaniacean (me-la-ni-ā'sē-an), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Melaniacea*

melanian (me-lā'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< *Melania* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Melaniidæ*, or having their characters

II *n* A member of the family *Melaniidæ*

melanic (me-lan'ik), *a* [< Gr μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-ic*] 1 Black, dark as, a *melanic* race —2 Of or pertaining to melanosis —**Melanic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma **Melanic deposit**, a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues —**Melanic variety or race**, in *zool*, a variety or race characterized by a darker color or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species

Melaniidæ (mel-a-nī'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Melania* + *-idæ*] A family of gastropods of the order *Prosobranchiata*, typified by the genus *Melania* The shell is spiral, turreted and covered with dark epidermis, the aperture is often channeled or notched in front the outer lip is acute, and the operculum is horny and spiral The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly fluviatile and ovoviviparous They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution into two subfamilies, *Melaniinæ* and *Strepomatinæ* Also *Melaniacea*, *Melanadæ*, *Melanidæ*

melaniform (me-lā'ni-i-form), *a* [< NL *Melania* + L *forma*, form] Having the form of the melanians, resembling a melanian

Melaniinæ (me-lā-ni-ī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Melania* + *-inæ*] One of two subfamilies of *Melaniidæ*, typified by the genus *Melania*, containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America distinguished from *Strepomatinæ* The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched, the mantle margin is fringed The species are ovoviviparous.

melaniine (me-lā'ni-in), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Melanian in a strict sense, of or pertaining to the *Melaniinæ*

II. *n* A member of the *Melaniinæ*.

melaniline (me-lan′i-lin), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + E. *aniline*] A basic substance ($C_{11}H_{11}N_3$) obtained from cyanogen chlorid and dry aniline

melanin (mel′a-nin), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-in*²] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races, also, the dark pigment seen in melanæmia and in melanosarcoma and melanocarcinoma The pigments in these cases may, however, be different

We must be on our guard however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with *melanin* *Frey*, Histol and Histochem (trans), p 53

melanioid (me-lā′ni-oid), *a* and *n*. [< *Melania* + *-oid*] Same as *melanian*

Melanippe (mel-a-nip′ē), *n* [NL (Duponchel, 1829), < Gr *Μελανίππη*, f, *Μελάνιππος*, m, a mythical proper name, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἵππος*, horse] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentinæ*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species

melanism (mel′a-nizm), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ism*] In *physiol*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages the opposite of *albinism*, specifically, in *zool*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird It is not pathological like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal, it is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rat, *Mus rattus*, believed to be a permanent melanism of the white bellied rat or roof rat, *M alexandrinus* or *M tectorum* Compare *albinism*, *leucism*, *erythrism*

melanistic (mel-a-nis′tik), *a* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-istic*] Affected with melanism, abnormally dark in color Also *melanotic*

The *Nasua rufa* was based on a *melanistic* specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk
J. A. Allen

melanite (mel′a-nīt), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*²] 1 A variety of garnet of a deep-black color It properly belongs to the lime iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included It is often associated with volcanic rocks as at Vesuvius Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite See *garnet*
2 In *conch*, a fossil melanian

melanitic (mel-a-nit′ik), *a* [< *melanite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite

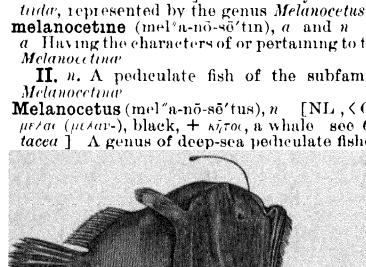
melanocarcinoma (mel′a-nō-kar-si-nō′ma), *n*, pl *melanocarcinomata* (-ma-ta) [NL, < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *καρκίνωμα*, cancer see *carcinoma*] In *pathol*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma It is less frequent than melanotic sarcomata

Melanocetinæ (mel′a-nō-se-tī′nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Melanocetus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Ceratiidæ*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus*

melanocetine (mel′a-nō-sē′tin), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinæ*

II. *n*. A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinæ*

Melanocetus (mel′a-nō-sē′tus), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κῆτος*, a whale see *Cetacea*] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,



Melanocetus johnsoni, the belly distended with another fish), about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinæ*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale *M. johnsoni* is the only species *Gunther*, 1864

Melanochroi (mel-a-nok′rō-ī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *melanochrous*, black skinned see *melanochrous*] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples, a variety or class of mankind according to Huxley's classification They are pale complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroi* are not a distinct group but result from the mixture of Australoids and Xanthochroi *Huxley*, Anat Vert, p 421

Hamitic and Semitic *Melanochroi*
W. H. Flower, Pop Sci Mo, XXVIII 317

melanochroic (mel′a-nō-krō′ik), *a* [< *melanochroous* + *-ic*] Dark-colored, of or pertaining to the Melanochroi as, the *melanochroic* races

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p 180

melanochroite (mel′a-nō-krō′īt), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*²] A basic chromate of lead found at Berezovsk in the Ural Also called *phœnicochroite*, since the color is red rather than black

melanochroous (mel-a-nok′rō-us), *a* [< NL *melanochrous*, < Gr *μελανόχροος* (also *μέλα χροος*), black-skinned, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, skin, color] Dark-colored, having an unusually dark skin, as a person of white race Also, improperly, *melanochrous*

There seems good ground for the belief that, among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p 147

melanocomous (mel-a-nok′ō-mus), *a* [< Gr *μελανοκόμης*, black-haired, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κόμη*, hair see *coma*²] Black-haired, having black hair

Melanocrypha (mel′a-nō-kor′i-fā), *n* [NL (Boie, 1828), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *κορυφή*, head, top see *corypheus*] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Alaudidæ*, containing such as the common *M. calandra*, the calandra lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark

Melanodendron (mel′a-nō-den′dron), *n* [NL (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *δένδρον*, a tree] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, and subtribe *Heterochæmea* They have copious bristly pappus, numerous narrow bracts of the involucre which are arranged in an indefinite number of series, and achenia which are 3- or 5-ribbed and scarcely compressed There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium* See *black cabbage tree*, under *cabbage tree*

melanoid (mel′a-noid), *a* [< Gr *μελανοειδής*, black-looking, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *εἶδος*, form] Having a black or dark appearance — **Melanoid cancer**, in *pathol*, melanocarcinoma.

melanoma (mel-a-nō′ma), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μέλανωμα*, blackness, < *μελανοῦν*, blacken, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black] A dark-pigmented tumor

melanopathia (mel-a-nō-path′i-ä), *n* [NL see *melanopathy*] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum See *melasma*

melanopathy (mel-a-nop′a-thi), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering] Same as *melanopathia*.

Melanophila (mel-a-nof′i-lä), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φίλος*, loving] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by Eschscholtz About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies Eleven occur in North America *M. fulvoguttata* is a small brassy black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States

melanophlogite (mel-a-nof′lō-jīt), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), a flame (see *phlox*), + *-ite*²] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated (hence the name) It consists of almost pure silica, and is probably a pseudomorph It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Girgenti, Sicily

Melanophyceæ (mel′a-nō-fī′sē-ē), *n pl*. [NL (Rabenhorst, 1868), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-eæ*] One of the five great divisions of *Algæ* according to the classification of Rabenhorst It included the *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*, and is the same, or nearly the same as *Melanospermeæ*

Melanopsidæ (mel-a-nop′si-dē), *n pl* [< *Melanopsis* + *-idæ*] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melanidæ* The spire is short and pointed, the body whorl lengthened, and the pillar lip thickened

Melanopsis (mel-a-nop′sis), *n* [NL, < *Melan(ia)* + Gr *ὄψις*, appearance] 1 The typical genus of *Melanopsidæ* *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea —
2 [*l. c.*, pl *melanopsides* (-si-dēz)] A member of this genus

Melanorrhœa (mel′a-nō-rē′ä), *n* [NL (Wallich, 1830), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ* and the tribe *Mangiferæ*, characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens They are large trees over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary panicles of perfect flowers The fruit is a drupe, and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star like manner There are 6 species, natives of east ern India and Borneo *M. usitata* is the important black, Martaban or Burmese varnish tree

melanosarcoma (mel′a-nō-sar-kō′mä), *n*, pl *melanosarcomata* (-ma-ta) [NL, < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σαρκωμα*, sarcoma] In *pathol*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle shaped cells, and is very malignant

melanoscope (mel′a-nō-skōp), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectroscope exhibit red bands It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light-violet color over dark red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black

melanose (mel′a-nōs), *n* [NL, < Gr *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black see *melanosis*] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina*. The leaves are the parts attacked, and are at first covered with brownish spots these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York, along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri See *Septoria*

melanosiderite (mel′a-nō-sid′e-rīt), *n* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σίδηρος*, of iron see *siderite*] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxid with 7 per cent. of silica It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county Pennsylvania.

melanosis (mel-a-nō′sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black, < **μελανοῦν*, blacken see *melanoma*] In *pathol* (*a*) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone-marrow, associated with melanæmia, malarial poisoning, etc (*b*) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors Specifically this is an organic affection (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form

melanosity (mel-a-nos′i-ti), *n* [< *melanous* (*-ose*) + *-ity*] Tendency toward blackness, darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes *Beddoe*, Science, VII 84

melanosperm (mel′a-nō-spėrm), *n* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermeæ*.

Melanospermeæ (mel′a-nō-sper′mē-ē), *n pl*. [NL (Harvey, 1849), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algæ* were divided by Harvey It included the *Fucaceæ*, *Laminariaceæ*, etc, but is now nearly obsolete

melanospermous (mel′a-nō-sper′mus) *a* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*] Characterized by dark-colored seeds or spores, belonging to the *Melanospermeæ*

The group of *melanospermous* or olive green sea weeds
W. B. Carpenter, Micros, § 327

melanotekite (mel′a-nō-tē′kīt), *n* [Irreg < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *τηκειν*, melt, + *-ite*²] A rare silicate of lead and iron from Långban, Sweden It occurs in black or blackish gray crystalline masses, with cleavage in two directions It fuses easily to a black glass whence the name

melanothallite (mel′a-nō-thal′īt), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *θαλλός*, a branch, + *-ite*².] In *mineral*, a mineral occurring in black lamellæ, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chlorid, copper oxid, and water It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius

melanotic (mel-a-not′ik), *a* [< *melanosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*] 1. Properly, affected with melanosis, melane, melanod —2 In *zool*, same as *melanistic* **Melanotic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma

Melanotus (mel-a-nō′tus), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *νῶτος*, the back] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829 It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridæ* and is distributed all over the world There are upward of 100 species, 44 of

which are North American These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire worms *M communis* is a common brown pilose species of the United States, half an inch long

melanotype (mel'a-nō-tīp), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *τύπος*, type] In *photog*, a ferrotype [Rare or obsolete]

melanous (mel'a-nus), *a* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ous*] Dark-complexioned, brunette the opposite of *blond* or *xanthous* *Pritchard*

The *melanous*, with black hair and dark brown or black ish skins *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses p 153

Melanoxylon (mel-a-nok'si-lon), *n* [NL (Schott, 1827), < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ξύλον*, wood] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ* and the tribe *Sclerolobieæ*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with samara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex There is but one species, *M Brauna* See *brauna*

melanterite (me-lan'te-rīt), *n* [< Gr *μελαντήρια*, compar of *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*²] The native hydrous sulphate of iron

Melanthium (me-lan'thi-um), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming, < Gr *μέλας*, black, + *ἄνθος*, a flower] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Veratreæ* They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polygamous flowers, which are yellowish white or greenish There are 4 species all natives of North America and sometimes cultivated for ornament *M Virginicum* of the United States is called *bunch flower* (which see)

melanuria (mel-a-nu'ri-a), *n* [NL see *melanuria*] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine

melanuric (mel-a-nū'rik), *a* [As *melanuria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine — **Melanuric fever** See *fever*¹

melanurin (mel-a-nu'rin), *n* [< Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *οὖρον*, urine] A dark pigment found in the urine

melaphyre (mel'a-fīr), *n* [< Gr *μέλας*, black, + (*πορ*)*φυρ*(*ίτης*), porphyry see *porphyry*] A fine-grained greenish- or brownish-black aggregate of plagioclase, augite, olivin, magnetite, or titaniferous iron and some chloritic mineral, usually delessite The term *melaphyre*, as it has been formerly used by lithologists, includes a considerable variety of rocks, but as now generally restricted it is properly applied to such basalts as have undergone considerable alteration Hence the melaphyres are, in point of fact, mostly of Paleozoic age, although some are Mesozoic, because the older a rock is other things being equal the more likely it is to have undergone chemical change

mela-rosa, mella-rosa (mel a-tō'za), *n* [< It *mela*, an apple, + *rosa*, a rose] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy

melasma (me-las'mȧ), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέλασμα*, a black color, < *μέλαινειν*, blacken, < *μέλας*, black see *melas*] **1** An abnormal access of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder, local pigmentary stains of the skin The morbid process is called *melanopathia* Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma* — **2** [*cap*] In *zool* (*a*) A genus of melanian mollusks *Adams*, 1858 (*b*) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M lineatum* of the Canaries *Wollaston*, 1864

melasmic (me-las'mik), *a* and *n* [< *melasma* + *-ic*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to melasma as, *melasmic* blotches

II. *n* Same as *melasma*, 1

melassest, *n* An obsolete form of *molasses*

melassic (me-las'ik), *a* [< F *melasse*, molasses, + *-ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses as, *melassic* acid

Melastoma (me-las'tō-mȧ), *n* [NL (Burmann, 1737), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black, < Gr *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *στόμα*, mouth] An Old World genus of plants, type of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osbeckieæ* They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs They are hairy shrubs, at most always erect with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 3 to 7 nerved and showy purple or rose colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and western Asia Oceania and the Seychelles *M Malabathricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian rhododendron* It is also called *Malabar laurel* or *gooseberry*

Melastomaceæ (me-las-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Brown, 1818), < *Melastoma* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Myrtales* The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cells, or to basal placentæ, the anther usually opens at the top by two pores, the connective is thickened or variously appendaged, and the leaves have from 3 to 9 nerves The order embraces 133 genera and about 2 500 species, which are almost entirely confined to the tropics, and are most abundant in South America.

melastomaceous (me-las-tō-mā'shius), *a* Belonging or relating to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*

Melastomeæ (mel-a-stō'mē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), < *Melastoma* + *-eæ*] A suborder of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ* The cells have rather prominent placentæ inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose The suborder embraces 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type They are trees, or rarely herbs, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds

Melchite (mel'kīt), *n* and *a* [< MGr *Μελχίτης*, < Syriac *malkāyē*, Ar *malekiya*, *milkiya*, lit. royal, < *melek*, king] **I.** *n* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of *king* being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (A D 451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrines of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, "royalists" or "imperialists," because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I 291

II *a* Of or pertaining to the Melchites as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet *Isaac Taylor*

melder (mel'dėr), *n* [< Icel *meldr*, flour or corn in the mill, < *mala*, grind see *meal*¹] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time [Scotch]

That ilka *melder* wi' the miller
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller
Burns, Tam o' Shanter

meldometer (mel-dom'e-tėr), *n* [Irreg < Gr *μέλδειν*, melt, + *μέτρον*, measure] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals It involves the use of a platinum stipple ated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current, whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods

mele¹†, *n* A Middle English form of *meal*¹

mele²†, *n* A Middle English form of *meal*²

mele³†, *n* [< AS *māl* (= Icel *māl* = Dan *maal*), speech, talk, conversation] Discourse, conversation

O moul thou marrez a myry *mele*
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 23

mele⁴†, *v* [ME *melen*, < AS *mǣlan* (= Icel *mala* = Dan *male*), speak, < *mǣl*, speech, talk see *mele*³, *n*] **I.** *intrans* **1** To speak, talk.

And whon that Wit was I war hou his wyf tolde,
He bi com so confoundet he couthe not *mele*,
And as doumbe as a dore drouȝ him asyde
Piers Plowman (A), xi 93.

2 To chatter, twitter, as birds

Bothe the thrusch & the thrustele bi xxxti of bothe,
Meleden ful merye in manet of here kinde
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 821

II. *trans* To call or bring together, assemble

Themperour with moche mirthe his men than *meled*
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1287

mele⁴†, *n* [ME., origin obscure.] A cup or bowl

Also they had tool to dyke and delve with, as pikforkis, spadus, and schovelis, stakes and rakes, boketis, *meles*, and payles *Vegetus*, MS Douce 291, f 47 (*Halliwell*)

Meleagridæ, Meleagrididæ (mel-ē-ag'ri-dē, mel'ē-ag-rid'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Meleagris* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*] A family of *Gallinæ* or gallinaceous birds; the turkeys The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls

Meleagridinæ, Meleagrinæ (mel-ē-ag-ri-dī'nē, mel'ē-ag-rī'nē), *n pl* Turkeys as an American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris*

Meleagrina (mel'ē-ag-rī'nȧ), *n* [NL, < *Meleagris*, 2, + *-ina*²] A genus of asiphonate bivalves of the family *Aviculidæ* or *Pteriidæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters The pearl-oyster is *M margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas, it sometimes attains a length of 10 or 12 inches



Meleagrina (*Avicula*) *margaritifera*
b, byssal forumen or notch, *a*, suspensors of the gills

Meleagris (mel-ē-ā'gris), *n* [NL, < L *meleagris*, < Gr *μελεαγρίς*, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after *Meleager*, < *Μελεαγρος*, > L *Meleager*, son of Œneus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar] **1** In *ornith* · (*a*) [*l c*] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnæus gave the technical specific name *Numida meleagris* (*b*) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagridæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked throat spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncules, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast, the turkeys There are three kinds *M gallopavo* or *mexicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey, differing little from *M sylvestris* or *americana*, the common wild turkey of the United States, and the more beautiful and very distinct ocellated turkey of Honduras, *M ocellata* See *turkey*

2 In *conch*, a genus of mollusks same as *Meleagrina* *Montfort*, 1810

mêlée (mā-lā'), *n* [F, < OF *meslee*, *medlee*, etc, a mixture, confusion, fight, > E *medley* and *medley*, q v] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons, especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part

"I shall tilt to morrow answered Athelstane, "in the *melee*, it is not worth while for me to arm myself to day"
Scott, Ivanhoe, lii

=**Syn.** *Affray*, *Brawl*, etc See *quarrel*¹, *n*

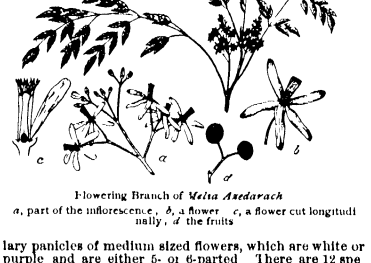
melegueta pepper Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*¹)

Meles (mē'lēz), *n* [NL, < L *meles*, also *males*, *melis*, *malis*, a badger or marten] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinæ*, family *Mustelidæ* It formerly included all the *Melinæ*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M vulgaris* or *M taxus* See *Melinæ* and cut under *badger*²

Meletian (me-lē'shian), *n* [< Gr *Μελητιανοί*, pl, < *Μελήτιος*, LL *Meletius* see def] **1** One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt After his death they adopted Arian views — **2** A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A D 360 He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead Among the Orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*, others remained separate and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop Eustathius then dead) as *Eustathians* Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypostasis* (which see) in different senses The schism between them continued till the end of the century

mele-tidet, *n* See *meal-tide*

Melia (mē'li-ȧ), *n* [NL (Linnæus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, < Gr *μελία*, the ash] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Melieæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated stamen-tube, and from 10 to 12 anthers They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axil



Flowering Branch of *Melia Azedarach*
a, part of the inflorescence, *b*, a flower *c*, a flower cut longitudinally, *d* the fruits

lary panicles of medium sized flowers, which are white or purple and are either 5- or 6-parted There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania *M Azedarach*, variously known as *pride of India*, *bead tree*, *false sycamore*, etc is native in sub Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries It is from 30 to 50 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac* Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *bastard cedar* A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge (See *azedarach*, *bead-tree*,

china-tree, and *holy tree*, under *holy*.) Also called *hill margosa*. The tree long known as *M. Azadirachta*, but now classed as *Azadirachta Indica*, is the margosa or nim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See *margosa*.) *M. Azedarach*, var. *Australasica*, is an elegant tree of India, the Malayan archipelago, and Australia, called in the last named country *white cedar*. *M. sempervirens*, now considered to be the same as *M. Azedarach*, has been called *hoop-tree* in the West Indies.

Meliaceæ (mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1817), < *Melia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales*. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The order includes 37 genera and about 550 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

meliaceous (mē-li-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Meliaceæ*. Also *cedrelaceous*.

Meliad (mē'li-ad), *n.* [< Gr. Μηλιάδες, nymphs of fruit-trees (or of flocks), < μῆλον, an apple or any tree-fruit (or μῆλον, a sheep or goat).] In *Gr. myth.*, a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

And from the grove
The *Meliads*, who here for lack of flocks
Must tend the fruit.
R. H. Stoddard, The Search for Persephone.

Melianthaceæ (mel"i-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1888), < *Melianthus* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by irregular polygamodiœcious flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. *Melianthus* is the type genus.

Melianthus (mel-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. μέλι, honey, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the order *Melianthaceæ*, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd pinnate leaves (the leaflets one sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 5 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (*Cape*) *honey flower*, or *honey plant*, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibean, Melibœan (mel-i-bē'an), *a.* [< L. *Melibœus*, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < Gr. Μελίβοιος, cf. fem. Μελίβοια, a personal name.] In *rhet.* and *poetry*, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating; amœbean.

melic (mel'ik), *a.* [< Gr. μελικός, pertaining to song, < μέλος, a song, strain, melody.] Pertaining to song; intended to be sung: applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

The exact relation of *melic* poetry to the cantonal dialect.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 234.

Melica (mel'i-kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < It. *melica*, the great millet, < L. *mel*, honey.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Meliceæ*. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 30 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasturage. *Melic grass* is a general name for the species.

Meliceæ (mē-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Melica* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*. It includes 4 genera, of which *Melica* is the type, and about 36 species.



1. Flowering Plant of Melic-grass (*Melica mutica*). 2. The panicle. *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, a flowering glume, side view; *d*, the same, back view.

meliceris (mel-i-sē'ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *meliceris*, < Gr. μελικηρίς, a tumor so called, < μελίκηρον, a honeycomb, < μέλι, honey, + κηρός, wax.] In *pathol.*, an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistence, usually a hygroma.

melicerous (mel-i-sē'rus), *a.* [< *meliceris* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of meliceris; affected with meliceris: as, a *melicerous* tumor.

melic-grass (mel'ik-grås), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

Melicocca (mel-i-kok'ä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), < Gr. μέλι, honey, + κόκκος, a berry.] A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Melicocceæ*. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See *honeyberry*.

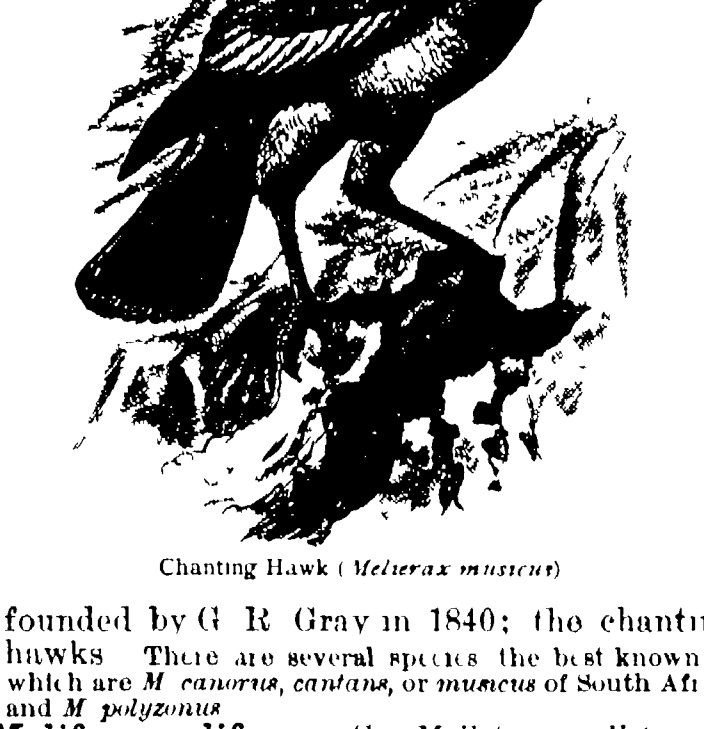
Melicocceæ (mel-i-kok'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Melicocca* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, the soapberry family. It embraces 9 genera, *Melicocca* being the type, and 48 species, found principally in the tropics.

melicotton†, *n.* Same as *melocoton*.

Melidæ (mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-idæ*.] A family of arctoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, ratels, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies *Melinæ*, *Mellivorinæ*, and *Mephitinæ* of the family *Mustelidæ*. See these words.

Melieæ (mē-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830), < *Melia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceæ*. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano convex or foliaceous cotyledons. *Melia* is the type genus.

Melierax (me-lī'e-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέλος, a song, + ἱέραξ, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*,



Chanting Hawk (*Melierax musicus*).

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840; the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best known of which are *M. canorus*, *cantans*, or *musicus* of South Africa and *M. polyzonus*.

Melifera, meliferous. See *Mellifera, melliferous*.

Meligethes (mel-i-jē'thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μελιγηθής, Doric μελιγαθής, honey-sweet, < μέλι, honey, + γηθεῖν, rejoice.] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family *Nitidulidæ*. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called *glow beetles*; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and fructifying organs. In this way *M. æneus* injures cruciferous vegetables.

melilite, mellilite (mel'i-līt), *n.* [Prop. *melilite*, < Gr. μέλι, honey, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt. It is a silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and calcium.

melilot (mel'i-lot), *n.* [< OF. *melilot*, *mellilot*, *menilot*, F. *mélilot* = Sp. Pg. *meliloto* = It. *meliloto*, *melliloto*, < L. *melilotos*, < Gr. μελίλωτον or μελίλωτος, a kind of clover, < μέλι, honey, + λωτός, lotus: see *lotus*.] A plant of the genus *Melilotus*.

Melilotus (mel-i-lō'tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789): see *melilot*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, the pulse family, the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, and the tribe *Trifolieæ*, the clovers. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobous or obovoid legume, which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves having adnate stipules and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 10 species are known, which are found in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the Tonka bean or the vernal grass, owing to the presence of the principle called *coumarin* (which see). General names for the genus are *melilot* and *sweet clover*. *M. alba*, the white melilot or honey lotus, also called *Cabul clover*, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. *M. officinalis*, the common or yellow melilot, is, like the last, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as *balsam-flowers*, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See *hart's clover* and *king's-clover*.

Melinæ (mē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meles* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Meles*, the badgers. The form is stout and squat, the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of *Melinæ*: the European *Meles*, the Asiatic *Arctonyx* and *Mydaus*, and the American *Taxidea*. Also *Melina*.

meline (mē'lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *meles*, a badger (see *Meles*), + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Badger-like; of or pertaining to the *Melinæ*.

II. *n.* A badger of any kind; any member of the *Melinæ*.

meling†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *mele*[3], *v.*] Talk, conversation.

Will[i]am to the window witterli migt sene
gif Meliors with hire maydenes in *meling* there sete.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 760.

melinite (mā'lin-īt), *n.* An explosive of French invention, said to be composed of picric acid, guncotton, and gum arabic. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force has been variously represented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable. [Recent.]

melinophane (me-lin'ō-fān), *n.* [Prop. *meliphane*, < Gr. μέλι, honey, + -φανής, appearing, clear, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon-syenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to *meliphanite* (meliphane).

meliorate (mē'lyo-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meliorated*, ppr. *meliorating*. [< LL. *melioratus*, pp. of *meliorare* (> It. *migliorare*, *migliorare* = Pg. *melhorar* = Sp. *mejorar* = OF. *meliorer*, *meillorer*), make better, < *melior*, better (compar. of *bonus*, good), = Gr. μᾶλλον, adv., rather, compar. of μάλα, adv., very much.] **I.** *trans.* To make better; improve; ameliorate.

Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but *meliorates* and improves our own.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

Tragedy . . . was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of *meliorating* the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; be improved.

Yesterday not a bird peeped; the world was barren, peaked and pining: to-day 'tis inconceivably populous; creation swarms and *meliorates*.
Emerson, Works and Days.

meliorater (mē'lyo-rā-tėr), *n.* Same as *meliorator*.

melioration (mē-lyo-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *melioration*, < LL. *melioratio(n-)*, bettering, < *meliorare*, make better: see *meliorate*.] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 433.

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 354.

2. *pl.* In *Scots law*, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

meliorator (mē'lyo-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which meliorates or makes better.

The greatest *meliorator* of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

meliorism (mē'lyo-rizm), *n.* [< L. *melior*, better (see *meliorate*), + E. *-ism*.] **1.** The improvement of society by regulated practical means: opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

Meliorism, instead of an ethical, is a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 468.

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement: a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called *Meliorism* may be accepted. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 271.

The only good reason for referring to the source [of the word meliorist is] . . . that you found it useful for the doctrine of *meliorism* to cite one unfashionable confessor of it in the face of the fashionable extremes.
George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 19, 1877.

meliorist (mē'lyo-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *melior*, better, + E. *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of meliorism.

I am not, however, a pessimist — I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a *meliorist*
Dr J Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser , p 27

In her general attitude toward life, George Eliot was neither optimist nor pessimist She held to the middle term, which she invented for herself, of *meliorist* She was cheered by the hope and by the belief in gradual improvement of the mass
Cross, Life of George Eliot, III 309

I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word *meliorist* except myself
George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan 17, 1877

II. *a* Of or pertaining to meliorism or meliorists.

If we adopt either the optimist view or the *meliorist* view - if we say that life on the whole brings more pleasure than pain, or that it is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain, then these actions by which life is maintained are justified, and there results a warrant for the freedom to perform them
H Spencer, Man vs State, p 96.

melioristic (mē-lyo-rĭs′tĭk), *a* [< *meliorist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to meliorism correlated with *optimistic* and *pessimistic*

Too scientifically *melioristic* for the common herd
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p 148

meliority (mē-lyor′ĭ-tĭ), *n* [< NL *meliorita(t-)*s, < L *melior*, better see *meliorate*] The state of being better; betterness [Rare]

Aristotle ascribeth the cause of this *meliority* or betterness unto the air
Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 613

This colour of *meliority* and preeminence is a signe of enervation and weakness
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil

Meliphaga (mē-lif′ă-ga), *n.* [NL , also, erroneously, *Melliphaga*, neut pl of **meliphagus* see *meliphagous*] The typical genus of *Meliphagidæ* The term has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for all the family and some other birds, but is now restricted to a single species, *M phrygia* of Australia known as the *black and yellow honey eater* See *honey eater*

meliphagan (mē-lif′ă-gan), *n* A bird of the genus *Meliphaga*, a honey-eater Also, erroneously, *melliphagan*

Meliphagidæ (mel-ĭ-faj′ĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL , also *Melliphagidæ*, < *Meliphaga* + *-idæ*] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Meliphaga*, belonging to the group *Cinnyrimorphæ* of the order *Passeres*, the honey-eaters or honey-suckers They are closely related to the *Nectarinidæ*, with which they share the character of the protractile bifid, and pencilled tongue The bill is of variable length and degree of slenderness, but is always curved, with a prominent culmen, the nostrils are basal, and situated in a large membranous nasal fossa, never entirely covered with feathers, and they are linear or oval in shape, with or without an operculum The first primary (except in *Zosterops* and *Entomophila*) is about half as long as the second The wings, tail, and feet vary in character with the genera, the anterior toes and their claws are short, the former much united at base and the hallux is large and strong The plumage inclines to green and yellow colors, it is never blue, and is red only in one group, the *Myzomelinæ*. Parts of the head and neck are often bare, and variously wattled or caruncular The family is confined to the Old World, and is specially characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions, though the range of the *Melithreptinæ* is much more extensive. The species number nearly 200 referable to about 25 genera. The family is now usually divided into 8 subfamilies *Meliphaginæ*, *Myzomelinæ*, and *Melithreptinæ*

meliphagidan (mel-ĭ-faj′ĭ-dan), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the family *Meliphagidæ*.

II. *n* A meliphagan or honey-eater

Meliphaginæ (mel″ĭ-fă-jī′nē), *n pl* [Also *Melliphaginæ*, NL , < *Meliphaga* + *-inæ*] The typical subfamily of *Meliphagidæ* With few exceptions, the group is characteristic of the Australasian and Polynesian regions

meliphagine (mē-lif′ă-jĭn), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, less strictly, same as *meliphagidan*

II. *n* A meliphagan or honey-eater of the subfamily *Meliphaginæ*.

meliphagous (mē-lif′ă-gus), *a.* [Also *melliphagous*, < NL. **meliphagus*, < Gr *μέλι*, honey, + *φαγεῖν*, eat] Feeding upon honey, mellivorous

meliphanite (mē-lif′a-nīt), *n* [< Gr *μέλι*, honey, + *-φανης*, appearing, clear, + *-ite*²] See *melinophane*

melipult, *n.* [< Gr *μέλι*, honey, + L *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, drive out Cf *catapult*] A honey-extractor. *Phin*, Dict Apiculture, p 48.

melisma (mē-lĭs′mă), *n* [NL (> It), < Gr *μέλισμα*, a song, < *μέλιζειν*, sing, warble, < *μέλος*, song] In *music* (*a*) A song, melody, or air, as contrasted with a recitative or declamatory passage (*b*) A melodic decoration, grace, floritura, or roulade (*c*) A cadenza

melismatic (mel-ĭs-mat′ĭk), *a* [= It. *melismatico*, as *melisma(t-)* + *-ic*] In *music* (*a*) Melodious. (*b*) Ornamented, adorned.—**Melismatic singing** or **playing**, a style of vocal or instrumental performance in which a great number of ornaments, as trills, mordents, runs, etc , are introduced —

Melismatic song, vocal music in which there is more than one note to a syllable opposed to *syllabic song*, in which there is only one note to each syllable.

melismatics (mel-ĭs-mat′ĭks), *n* [Pl of *melismatic* see *-ics*.] In *music*, the art of florid or decorated vocalization

Melissa (mē-lis′ă), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr *μέλισσα*, Attic *μέλιττα*, a bee, < *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*), honey see *mell*²] **1.** A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, the tribe *Saturineæ*, and the subtribe *Melisseæ* It is distinguished by a calyx which is distinctly two lipped, by an exserted corolla tube, which is recurved ascending below the middle, and by the divergent anther-cells They are herbs, with dentate leaves and loose axillary clusters of white or yellowish flowers Three or four species are known from Europe and central and western Asia. *M officinalis*, from southern Europe, is the common lemon-balm of the gardens

2 In *zoöl* , same as *Andrena*.

melissa-oil (mē-lis′ă-oil), *n* A volatile oil obtained from balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which gives to the plant its aromatic, lemon-like odor — **Indian melissa-oil**, a fragrant oil distilled in India from a species of *Andropogon* See *Andropogon* and *lemon-grass*. Also called *verbena oil*

Melisseæ (mē-lis′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1846), < *Melissa* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturineæ* The calyx has almost always thirteen quite prominent nerves, the corolla is two lipped, with the tube usually exserted, and the stamens are ascending at the base and divergent above It embraces 14 genera, *Melissa* being the type, and about 200 species They are usually strong scented aromatic herbs The genus *Hedeoma*, the American pennyroyal, belongs to this subtribe

melissyl (mē-lis′il), *n* [< Gr *μέλισσα*, a bee, + *ὕλη*, matter.] A hypothetical radical ($C_{30}H_6$) which occurs in many compounds derived from wax The more difficultly soluble part of beeswax consists of melissyl palmitate Also called *myricyl*

Melisuga, Melisugæ, etc See *Mellisuga*, etc.

Melitæa (mel-ĭ-tē′ă), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μέλι* (*τ-*), honey] **1** In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies allied to *Argynnis*, containing about 50 species, chiefly European and North American, checkered with brown, yellow, and white, and not silvered on the under side, which has bands of white and yellow *M phaeton* is a common and characteristic species of North America, its larvæ feed on *Chelone*, and hibernate gregariously in a web The British species, like those of *Argynnis*, are known to English collectors as *fritillaries*

2 A genus of alcyonarians or sea-fans of the family *Isididæ*, or giving name to a family *Melitæidæ* The polypary is branched as in the gorgonians or true sea fans, and composed of alternating hard and soft or calcareous and coriaceous joints, the latter much larger than the former, which form bead like nodes along the stem *M ochracea* is a yellowish coral from the Indian and Pacific oceans Also *Melitæa*, *Melithæa*, *Melithea*, *Melitea*

Melitæidæ (mel-ĭ-tē′ĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Melitæa* + *-idæ*] A family of isidaceous alcyonarian corals, typified by the genus *Melitæa*, having porous or corky nodes Also *Melithæidæ*

melitæmia (mel-ĭ-tē′mi-ă), *n* [NL , irreg for **melithæmia*, < Gr *μέλι* (*τ-*), honey, + *αἷμα*, blood] In *pathol* , the presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the blood

Melitophili (mel-ĭ-tof′ĭ-lī), *n pl.* [NL , < Gr *μέλι* (*τ-*), honey, + *φίλος*, loving] In Latreille's system, the sixth and last section of *Scarabæidæ*, composed of the old genera *Trichius*, *Goliathus*, and *Cetonia* It corresponds more or less exactly with the modern family *Cetoniidæ*. Also, erroneously, *Mellitophili*

melitophiline (mel-ĭ-tof′ĭ-lĭn), *a* Pertaining to the *Melitophili*, or having their characters; cetonian. Also *mellitophiline*

melitose (mel′ĭ-tōs), *n* [< Gr *μέλι* (*τ-*), honey, + *-ose*] A sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) obtained from the manna which falls in opaque drops from various species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Tasmania It is a crystalline solid, dextrorotatory, and directly fermentable It is probably a compound of raffinose and eucalin

Melitta (mē-lit′ă), *n* Same as *Andrena*

Melitteæ (mē-lit′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Melittis* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, characterized by a broad calyx and a much-exserted corolla-tube, with the posterior lip broad and somewhat concave It embraces 5 genera, *Melittis* being the type, and 8 species, found principally in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere

Melittis (mē-lit′ĭs), *n* [NL (Linnæus), < Gr. *μέλιττα*, Attic form of *μέλισσα*, a bee see *Melissa*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Melitteæ*, characterized by a three-lobed calyx, by having the cells of the anther divergent, and by the flower-cluster usually consisting of six flowers. *M. melissophyllum* is the only species. See *balm*, 7, and *honey-balm*.

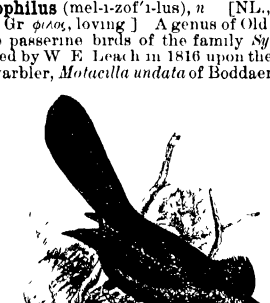
melituria (mel-ĭ-tū′rĭ-ă), *n.* [NL , < Gr. *μέλι* (*τ-*), honey, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, glucosuria. Also, erroneously, *mellituria*.

melituric (mel-ĭ-tū′rĭk), *a* [Also *mellituric*, < *meliturin* + *-ic*] Glucosuric

Melivora, Melivorinæ, etc Erroneous forms of *Mellivora*, etc

meliza (mē-lī′zä), *n* [NL , prop **melizea*, < Gr *μέλι*, honey, + *ζέα*, spelt (NL *zea*, maize).] Maize or Indian corn See the quotation from Smollett under *hasty-pudding*

Melizophilus (mel-ĭ-zof′ĭ-lus), *n* [NL., < *meliza* + Gr *φίλος*, loving] A genus of Old World oscine passerine birds of the family *Sylviidæ*, founded by W E Leach in 1816 upon the Dartford warbler, *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, now



Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*)

called *Melizophilus undatus*, *provincialis*, or *dartfordiensis*

mell¹ (mel), *v* [< ME *mellen*, < OF. *meller*, *mesler*, etc , mix see *meddle*, of which *mell* is a contracted form] **I.** *trans* To mix, blend [Obsolete or provincial]

All hor colours to ken were of clene yalow,
Withouten more in the mene, or *mellat* with other
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 5462

Th' aduerse Cloud, which first receiueth thus
Apollo's rales, the same direct repells
On the next Cloud, and with his gold it *mells*
Her various colours
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 21

Oft began wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together *mell*
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, I 43

II. *intrans* **1.** To mix, mingle [Obsolete or archaic]

With men of myght can I not *mell*
York Plays, p 167

Alas, our society
Mells not with piety
B Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed

2† To meddle, intermeddle or interfere

Vn callyd go thou to no counselle,
That longes to the, with that thow *melle*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 19

She would it eeke, and make much worse by telling,
And take great joy to publish it to many,
That every matter worse was for her *melling*
Spenser, F Q , V xii 35

3† To busy one's self used reflexively

Sche *melled hire* Mellors forst to gretthe
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1719

4 To contend in fight [Obsolete or prov Eng]

Mony fallyn were fey of the fell Grekes,
But mo of the meny, that *mellat* hom with
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 5243

5†. To copulate

Like certeyn birdes called vultures,
Withouten *mellyng* conceyven by nature
Lydgate (*Halliwell*)

mell²† (mel), *n* [= F *mêl* = Pr *mel* = Sp *mel* = Pg *mel* = It. *mele*, *miele*, < L *mel* (*mell-*) = Gr *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*) = Goth *milith*, honey, not found elsewhere in Teut., except as in *mildew*, q v There is an accidentally similar Hawaiian *meli*, honey] Honey.

That mouth of hirs, which seemde to flow with *mell*
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath

mell³ (mel), *n.* [A var of *mall*¹.] A mallet; hence, derisively, the head [Scotch]

Her teeth was a' like teather stakes,
Her nose like club or *mell*
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I 148).

There stood a fause lord him behin',
Who thrust him thro' body and *mell*, O
The Brass o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 70).

mell[3] (mel), *v. t* [A var. of *mall*[1], *v.*] To pound or bruise with or as with a mell or mallet; crush, maul [Scotch.]

mell[4] (mel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *mill*[1]. *Chaucer.*

mell[5] (mel), *n.* [A var. of *meal*[3], *mole*[1]] A stain in linen. *Halliwell.* [North Eng]

mell[6] (mel), *n* [Origin obscure] A warming-pan *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

mellan (mel'an), *n.* In *diamond-mining*, same as *cascalho.*

mella-rosa, *n.* See *mela-rosa.*

mellay, *n.* See *melley.*

mell-doll (mel'dol), *n.* An image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph amid much rejoicing on the last day of reaping, a kern-baby. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng]

mellet†, *n* An obsolete form of *merle*[1] *Halliwell.*

melled† (meld), *a* [‹ *mell*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Honeyed, mingled with honey.

> Which sugred mel or *melled* sugar yield
> *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Lawe

melleous† (mel'ē-us), *a* [= F. *mielleux*, ‹ L. *melleus*, of or belonging to honey, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey see *mell*[2]] 1 Having the character of honey, similar to honey.

> Which of the slow ways may be best employed to free wax from the yellow *melleous* parts *Boyle*, Works, V 712

2 In *bot*, having the taste or smell of honey

melley (mel'i), *n* [Also *melly*, and archaically *mellay*, ‹ OF *melee* (F *mêlée*), earlier *meslee*, etc, a mixture, medley, contest see *medley* Cf. *mêlée*, a mod F form] Same as *melee*

> Gawan, that sate bi the quene,
> To the kyng he can enclyne,
> "I be-seche now with sa3e3 sene,
> This *melly* mot be myne'
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E T S), l 342

> Here and everywhere
> He rode the *mellay*, lord of the ringing lists
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v

mellic (mel'ik), *a.* [‹ *mell*[2] + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to honey

melliet (mel'i), *n* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey see *mell*[2] The term is appar arbitrary, and not conformed to Gr μέλι, honey] Honey

> For from thy makings milk and *mellie* flows
> *Davies*, Eclogue, l 20 (*Davies*)

Mellifera (me-lif'e-rä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of L *mellifer*, honey-bearing see *melliferous*] In Latreille's system, the fourth family of aculeate *Hymenoptera*, the *Anthophila*, the honey-bees It corresponded to the Linnean genus *Apis* and was divided by Latreille into *Andrenetæ* and *Apiariæ*, equivalent to the modern families *Andrenidæ* and *Apidæ*

melliferous (me-lif'e-rus), *a* [= F. *mellifère* = Pg It *mellifero*, ‹ L *mellifer*, honey-bearing, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] 1 Producing honey, as a plant, mellific

> And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with *melliferous* plants of the best kind
> *N Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv 2

2 Bearing or preparing honey, as a bee, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Mellifera*

mellific (me-lif'ik), *a* [= Sp *melifico* = Pg *mellifico*, ‹ L *mellificus*, honey-making, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *facere*, make] Making or producing honey; honey-making.

mellification (mel"i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= F *mellification*, ‹ L as if **mellificatio*(*n-*), ‹ *mellificare*, pp *mellificatus*, make honey see *mellify*] The making or production of honey, honey-making

> In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and the *mellification* of bees *Arbuthnot*

mellifluence (me-lif'lo-ens), *n* [= OF *mellifluence*, as *mellifluen*(*t*) + *-ce*] A flow of sweetness, a smooth, honeyed flow.

> He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes
> *T Warton*, Pref to Milton's Smaller Poems

mellifluent (me-lif'lǫ-ent), *a* [= OF. *mellifluant*, ‹ L *mellifluen*(*t-*)*s*, flowing with honey, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *fluen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow see *fluent*] Flowing like honey; smoothly or sweetly flowing

> Gresset's clear pipe combines in one
> Each former bard's *mellifluent* tone
> *Cooper*, Apology of Aristippus, Ep 3

mellifluently (me-lif'lǫ-ent-li), *adv* Mellifluously.

mellifluous (me-lif'lǫ-us), *a* [= OF *mellifleux*, also *melliflu*, *melleflu*, F *melliflue* = Sp. *melifluo* = Pg It *mellifluo*, ‹ LL *mellifluus*, flowing with honey, ‹ L. *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *fluere*, flow] Flowing or dropping like honey; hence, sweetly or smoothly flowing, especially in sound.

> From off the boughs each morn
> We brush *mellifluous* dews
> *Milton*, P L, v 429

> The marvellous teachings of Socrates, as they come mended by the *mellifluous* words of Plato
> *Sumner*, Orations, I 143

mellifluously (me-lif'lǫ-us-li), *adv*. In a mellifluous manner, with sweetly flowing sound

> When amatory poets sing their loves
> In liquid lines *mellifluously* bland *Byron*

mellify† (mel'i-fī), *v t* [ME *mellifien*, ‹ OF. *mellifier* = Sp. *melificar* = Pg *mellificar*, ‹ L. *mellificare*, make honey, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *facere*, make] To make honey

> Place apte is there swete herbes multiplie,
> And bees the welles haunte and water cleche,
> Utilitee is ther to *mellyfie*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 145

melligo (me-lī'gō), *n* [L, a honey-like juice, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey] Honeydew

mellilite, *n* See *melilite*

melliloquent (me-lil'o-kwent), *a* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *loquen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr of *loqui*, speak] Speaking sweetly or pleasantly [Rare]

Mellinidæ (me-lin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mellinus* + *-idæ*] A family of digger-wasps or *Fossores*, containing only the genus *Mellinus*, having the abdomen petiolate, and the submarginal cell of the fore wings receiving a recurrent nervure

Mellinus (me-lī'nus), *n* [NL (Fabricius, 1793), appar ‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey see *mell*[2]] The typical genus of *Mellinidæ* It contains 2 European and 3 North American species *M arvensis*, a common digger wasp of Europe, burrows in sand and stores its tubes with flies upon which its larvæ feed

Melliphaga, melliphagan, etc Erroneous forms of *Meliphaga*, etc

mellisonant† (me-lis'ō-nant), *a* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr of *sonare*, sound see *sonant*] Sweet-sounding [Rare]

> *Mop* Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you
> *To* He have t no more a sheep bell, I am knight
> Of the *mellisonant* tingle tangle
> *Randolph*, Amyntas (1640) (*Nares*)

Mellisuga (mel-i-sū'gä), *n* [NL, ‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sugere*, suck] A genus of humming-birds of the family *Trochilidæ*, giving name to a subfamily *Mellisuginæ* It contains the smallest of its tribe and the very least of all birds, such as *M minima* of the West Indies, which is scarcely 2 inches long, the upper parts showing golden green, the wings and tail dusky purplish Also, erroneously, *Melisuga*

Mellisugæ (mel-i-sū'jē), *n pl* [NL, pl of *Mellisuga*] In *ornith* (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of sundry tenuirostral birds, such as humming-birds and species referred to *Certhia* and *Upupa* (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the humming-birds, family *Trochilidæ*, considered as a cohort of *Anisodactyli* of an order *Volucres* Also called *Longilingues*

mellisugent (mel-i-sū'jent), *a* [Also *melisugent*, ‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *sugen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr of *sugere*, suck see *suck*] Honey-sucking said of various birds and insects

Mellisuginæ (mel i-su-jī'nē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mellisuga* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of humming-birds named from the genus *Mellisuga*

mellit (mel'it), *n* [‹ F *mellite*, an electuary of honey, ‹ L *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey: see *mellite*[1]] In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar *Imp Dict*

Mellita (me-lī'tä), *n* [NL, ‹ L *mellita*, fem of *mellitus*, honeyed, sweetened with honey (*placenta mellita*, a honey-cake) see *mellite*[1]] A genus of clypeastroid sea-urchins of the family *Scutellidæ* The common sand dollar or cake-urchin of the Atlantic coast of the United States, whose dried test presents five slits, is *M quinquefora* See cut under *cake-urchin*

mellitate (mel'i-tāt), *n* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-ate*[1]] A salt of mellitic acid

mellite[1]†, *a.* [ME, ‹ L. *mellitus*, honeyed, ‹ *mel* (*mell-*), honey see *mell*[2] Cf *mellit*] Mixed with honey; sweetened

> Wyne *mellite* as saide is save hem shall
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 53

mellite[2] (mel'īt), *n* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-ite*[2]] A rare mineral, first observed in the beds of brown-coal in Thuringia It occurs in tetragonal crystals and nodular masses of a honey yellow color, it is a mellitate of aluminium Also called *honey stone*

mellitic (me-lit'ik), *a* [‹ *mellite*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from mellite or honey-stone —**Mellitic acid**, $C_6(CO_2H)_6$, the peculiar acid of mellite It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless needles

Mellitophili, mellitophiline. See *Melitophili*, *melitophiline*

mellitous (me-lī'tus), *a* [‹ L *mellitus*, honeyed see *mellite*[1]] Mixed with honey

melliturla, mellituric. Erroneous forms of *melituria*, *melituric*

Mellivora (me-liv'ō-rä), *n* [NL, ‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *vorare*, devour] 1 The typical and only genus of *Mellivorinæ*, founded by Storr in 1780. There are two species, the Indian and the African honey-badger or ratel, *M indica* and *M capensis* —2 A genus of hymenopterous insects *Westwood*

Mellivorinæ (me-liv-ō-rī'nē), *n pl* [Also *Melivorinæ* NL, ‹ *Mellivora* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, having but one true molar on each side of each jaw, and the lower molar sectorial, the ratels or honey-badgers There is but one genus, *Mellivora*, of Asia and Africa See *ratel*

mellivorous (me-liv'ō-rus), *a* [Also, erroneously, *melivorous*, ‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *vorare*, devour] Eating honey, subsisting on honey, as many insects, both in the perfect state and as larvæ

mellon†, *n* An obsolete form of *melon*[1]

mellone (mel'ōn), *n* [‹ L *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-one*] A compound of carbon and nitrogen the exact composition of which is not certainly known, obtained by heating certain thiocyanates strongly. It is a yellow insoluble powder

mellow (mel'ō), *a* [Early mod E *melow*, ‹ ME. *melwe*, soft, perhaps a var of *merwe*, ‹ AS. *mearu* (*mearu-*), soft, tender (see *marrow*[3]), the change of *r* to *l* being perhaps assisted by association with the ult related D *mollig* = Fries *mollig*, soft, = G dial *mollig*, also *moll*, soft, *molich*, mellow, prob akin to L *mollis*, soft see *moll*[2], *mollify*, etc] 1 Soft, especially from ripeness, easily yielding to pressure as, a *mellow* peach

> Your chekes embolned like a *mellow* costard
> *Ballad* ascribed to Chaucer

> The full juiced apple, waxing over *mellow*,
> Drops in a silent autumn night
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song

> Young cattle are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, *mellow* hide, etc *Encyc Brit*, I 390

2 Soft and friable, as earth, loamy

> Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat
> *Bacon*

> In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a *mellow* and crumbly appearance, and smoaks, the farmers say the earth is brimming
> *A Hunter*, Georgical Essays, I 157

3. Soft, rich, or delicate to the touch, eye, ear, palate, etc, as color, sound, flavor, and the like.

> The *mellow* bulfinch answers from the grove
> *Thomson*, Spring, l 605

> A *mellow* voice Fitz Eustace had,
> The air he chose was wild and sad
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii 9

> The *mellower* tints of the sinking sun
> *Geikie* Geol Sketches, ii 19

4 Having the character or appearance of maturity, showing ripeness; of ripe age or quality, perfected, matured.

> Season of mists and *mellow* fruitfulness!
> *Keats*, To Autumn

> Matthew Arnold has the dignity of form of his classic models Longfellow the graceful facility of a *mellow* literary culture *Encyc Brit*, V 439

> Quebec is the *mellowest* nook of this raw continent
> *Harper's Mag*, LXXVI 356

5 Softened or matured by length of years; toned down by the lapse of time, kindly disposed, good-humored, genial, jovial

> As merry and *mellow* an old bachelor as ever followed a hound *Irving*

6 Rendered good-humored or genial by liquor, somewhat under the influence of liquor, half-tipsy

> 'Here, Hermes,' says Jove, who with nectar was *mellow*
> *Garrick*, Epitaph on Goldsmith

7 Of sounds, soft and rich, characterized by many and well-balanced overtones The quality is well illustrated by most of the tones of an orchestral horn when well played

mellow (mel'ō), *v* [‹ *mellow*, *a*] **I.** *trans* 1 To ripen, bring to maturity, soften by ripeness or age, give richness, flavor, or delicacy to

> My riper *mellowed* yeeres beginne to follow on as fast.
> *Gascoigne*, Gloze upon a Text.

> The Syrian and the Signian Pear
> *Mellowed* by Winter from their cruder Juice,
> Light of Digestion now
> *Congreve*, tr of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2 To soften, pulverize, make friable as, earth is *mellowed* by frost

They plough in the wheat stubble in December, and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it they do not plough it again till April. *Mortimer*, Husbandry

3 To soften in character, render more perfect or more agreeable, tone or smooth down, mature, improve

Maturing time
But *mellows* what we write, to the dull sweets of rhyme
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr Oldham

For Time shall with his ready pencil stand,
Retouch your figures with his ripening hand
Mellow your colours and imbrown the teint
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller

II *intrans* 1 To become soft, be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection

Till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there [in the grave], we're stubborn clay *Donne*, On Himself, I 12

The apple *mellowed* or shrivelled up, and then fell off
T Parker, Historic Americans, Franklin

2 To soften in character, become toned down

This country, gradually softening towards the neighbourhood of Mr Boundaby's retreat there *mellowed* into a rustic landscape *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii 7

mellowly (mel'ō-li), *adv* [< *mellow* + *-ly*[2]] In a mellow manner, softly

mellowness (mel'ō-nes), *n* [< *mellow* + *-ness*] The state or quality of being mellow, in any sense of that word

mellowy (mel'ō-i), *a* [< *mellow* + *-y*[1]] Soft, mellow.

Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x 97

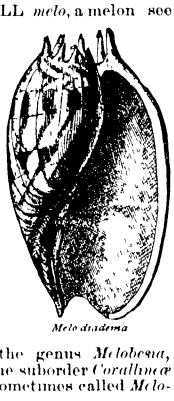
mell-pellt, *adv.* [See *pell-mell, adv*] Same as *pell-mell*

mell-supper (mel'sup'er), *n* In some parts of England, a supper and merrymaking on the evening of the last day of reaping, a harvest-home

At the *mell supper*, Bourne tells us "the servant and his master are alike, and everything is done with equal freedom, they sit at the same table, converse freely together, and spend the remaining part of the night in dancing and singing, without any difference or distinction"
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 468.

melluco (me-lö'kō), *n* [S Amer] A chenopodiaceous plant of the Andes, *Ullucus tuberosus*, yielding edible tubers

Melo (mē'lō), *n* [NL, < LL *melo*, a melon see *melon*[1]] A genus of ratchiglossate gastropods of the family *Volutidæ*, closely related to *Cymbium*, the melon-shells


Melo diadema

Melobesia (mel-ō-bē'si-ä), *n* [NL] A small genus of coralline marine algæ, giving its name to the former tribe *Melobesieæ*. The fronds are calcareous horizontally expanded, orbicular or becoming confluent, and indefinite in outline They were regarded as corals by the earlier writers

Melobesieæ (mel-ō-bē-si'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Agardh, 1852), < *Melobesia* + *-eæ*] A former tribe of calcareous algæ, taking its name from the genus *Melobesia*, which is now placed in the suborder *Corallineæ* of the order *Florideæ* Sometimes called *Melobesaceæ*

Melocactus (mel-ō-kak'tus), *n* [NL (Link and Otto, 1827), < LL *melo(n-)*, a melon, + *cactus*, cactus] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cactaceæ*, the cactus family, and the tribe *Echinocacteæ* The stem is flat at the base, and is crowned by a narrower cylindrical flower-bearing head which is covered with woolly hairs. There are about 30 species, which are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia The species in general are called *melon-cactus* or *melon-thistle* The best known is *M communis*, the turk's cap or pope's head It has a height of a foot or a foot and a half It grows profusely over barren tracts in parts of the West Indies and South America, and is common in cultivation

melocoton, melocotoon (mel'ō-kot-on, -kō-ton), *n* [Formerly also *melocotone, melocotton*, and corruptly *malakatoon*, < Sp *melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree, = It *melocotogno*, quince-tree, < ML *melum cotoneum melum Cydonium*, < Gr *μῆλον Κυδώνιον*, a quince lit apple of Cydonia *μῆλον*, apple; *Κυδώνια* of Cydonia, in Crete see *quince, quince*] **1** The quince-tree or its fruit —**2.** A large kind of peach

In September come *melocotones* nectarines, corne lians *Bacon*, Gardens (ed 1887)

A strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melocoton*
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i 1

Deuce ace, the wafer woman, that prigs abroad
With musk melons and *malakatoones*
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i 2

melodeon (me-lō'dē-on), *n* [Also *melodium*, < L *melodia*, < Gr *μελῳδία*, a singing see *melody* Cf *melodion*] A reed-organ or harmonium

melodia (me-lo'di-ä), *n* [NL use of LL *melodia*, melody, see *melody*] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the clarabella; a variety of stopped diapason

melodic (me-lod'ik), *a.* [= F *mélodique* = Sp *melódico* = It *melodico*, < LL *melodicus*, < Gr *μελῳδικός*, of or for melody, melodious, < *μελῳδία*, melody see *melody*] In *music* (*a*) Melodious, pertaining to a pleasing succession of sounds. (*b*) Pertaining to melody as distinguished from harmony and rhythm —**Melodic interval** See *interval*, 5

melodica (me-lod'i-kä), *n* [NL, fem of LL *melodicus*, melodious: see *melodic*] A small variety of pipe-organ, invented by J A Stein in 1770, which was intended to be set upon a harpsichord or similar instrument so that a melody could be played upon it while the accompaniment was played upon the harpsichord Its compass was about 4½ octaves The tone produced was flute-like in quality, and crescendo and diminuendo effects were produced by simply altering the pressure of the fingers

melodically (me-lod'i-kal-i), *adv* **1** Melodiously —**2** In a melodic manner, in a way involving a succession of tones opposed to *harmonically* and *rhythmically*

melodico (me-lod'i-kō), *a* [It see *melodic*] In *music*, melodious, soft noting passages to be so rendered

melodicon (me-lod'i-kon), *n* [NL, < Gr *μελῳδικον*, neut of *μελῳδικος*, of or for melody see *melodic*] A variety of pianoforte, invented by P Riffelsen in 1803, in which the tone was produced from tuning-forks or steel bars instead of wires

melodics (me-lod'iks), *n* [Pl of *melodic* see *-ics*.] That branch of musical science that is concerned with the pitch and succession of tones—that is, with melody in the technical sense

melodiograph (me-lō'di-ō-grȧf), *n* [< Gr *μελῳδία*, melody, + *γραφειν*, write] Same as *melograph*

melodion (me-lō'di on), *n* [< LL *melodia*, < Gr *μελῳδία*, melody see *melody*. Cf *melodeon*] A musical instrument, invented in 1806 by J C Dietz, consisting of a graduated series of metal bars which could be sounded by being pressed against a rotating cylinder It was played from a keyboard

melodious (me-lō'di-us), *a* [< F *melodieux* = Sp Pg It *melodioso*, < LL as if **melodiosus*, < *melodia*, melody see *melody*] **1** Containing or characterized by melody, musical, agreeable to the ear, characterized by a pleasant succession of sounds

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long *Milton*, P L v 656

Tone of silver instrument
Leaves on the wind *melodious* trace
Emerson, Forerunners.

2 Producing agreeable, especially musical, sounds

And then tempered all these knowledges and skilles with the exercise of a delectable Musicke by *melodious* instruments, which withall seemed them to delight their hearers *Puttenham*, Arte of Ling Poesie, p 6

=Syn. Tuneful, sweet, dulcet See *euphony*

melodiously (me-lō'di-us-li), *adv* In a melodious manner, sweetly, musically

melodiousness (me-lō'di-us-nes), *n* The quality, in a sound or in music, of being pleasing to the ear, the character of having a flowing and beautiful melody

melodize, *v.* See *melodize*.

melodist (mel'ō-dist), *n* [= F *mélodiste*, as *melody* + *-ist*] **1** A composer or singer of songs and melodies sometimes opposed to *harmonizer*

Happy *melodist*, unwearied,
For ever piping songs for ever new
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn

Milton was a harmonist rather than a *melodist*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 284

2 A collection of songs, melodies, tunes, etc

melodium (me-lō'di-um), *n.* See *melodeon*

melodize (mel'ō-dīz), *v* ; pret. and pp *melodized*, ppr *melodizing* [< *melod-y* + *-ize*] **I.** *trans* To make melodic or melodious

Whose murmurs *melodize* my song!
Langhorn, Ode to the River Eden

These repeated attempts of the learned English . to *melodize* our orthoepy
I D'Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 30

II. *intrans.* **1.** To compose or sing melodies. —**2** To make melody, harmonize

Such a strain, with all o'erpowering measure,
Might *melodize* with each tumultuous sound
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int

Also spelled *melodise*

melodram (mel'ō-dram), *n.* [G see *melodrama*] Same as *melodrama*, 2

A romantic tragedy by Friedrich Duneker, for which Beethoven composed a soldiers' chorus, a romance, and a *melodram* with harmonica
Grove, Dict Music, II 122

melodrama (mel-ō-drȧ'mȧ), *n* [Also *melodrame*, < F *melodrame* = Sp. Pg *melodrama* = It *melodramma* = G, *melodram*, < NL *melodrama*, < Gr *μέλος*, song, + *δρᾶμα*, action, a play see *drama*.] **1** Properly, a dramatic composition in which music is used, or an opera in the broad sense —**2** A drama with incidental music, or an operetta with more or less spoken dialogue, a piece in which speech and song (or instrumental music) alternate Also *melodram*. —**3** A form of the drama characterized by compositions in which the music is of but moderate importance or value, and the plot and scenes are of a decidedly romantic and sensational nature.

melodramatic (mel"ō-dra-mat'ik), *a* [= F. *mélodramatique* = Sp *melodramatico*, as *melodrama(t-)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of melodrama

A set of highly coloured pictures full of contortion and *melodramatic* postures would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael
Sir G C Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, vi [(*Latham*)]

The traveller in Sicily needs no gayer *melodramatic* exhibition than the table d'hote of his inn will afford him in the conversation of the joyous guests
Emerson, Eloquence

melodramatical (mel'ō-dra-mat'i-kal), *a* [< *melodramatic* + *-al*] Same as *melodramatic*

melodramatically (mel"ō-dra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv* In a melodramatic manner, with exaggerated speech or action.

melodramatist (mel-o-dram'a-tist), *n* [< *melodrama(t-)* + *-ist*] A writer of melodramas, a melodramatic author

Perils greater than any which the most daring romance writer or *melodramatist* ever imagined
W Matthews Getting on in the World, p 26

melodrame (mel'ō-dram), *n* [< F *melodrame*, < NL *melodrama* see *melodrama*] Same as *melodrama*.

To perform a subordinate part in this splendid *melodrame* of the Elements *Lady Morgan*, On France, II 345

Melodusæ (mel-ō-dū'sē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μελῳδοῦσα*, fem pl of *μελῳδῶν*, singing, ppr of *μελῳδεῖν*, sing, < *μελῳδος* singing see *melody*] In Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), one of two suborders of passerine birds, including the singing *Passeres*, and nearly equivalent to the *Acromyodi* or *Oscines*

melodusine (mel-ō-dū'sin) *a* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melodusæ*, oscine or oscinine, acromyodian

melody (mel'ō-di), *n.*, pl. *melodies* (-diz) [< ME *melody, melodye* (= D *melodie* = G *melodie, melodei* = Dan Sw *melodi*), < OF *melodie*, F *mélodie* = Sp *melodia* = Pg It *melodia*, < LL. *melodia*, < Gr *μελῳδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, < *μελῳδός* (> LL *melodus*), singing, musical, < *μέλος*, song, strain, melody, + *ᾠδή*, song, ode see *ode* Cf *comedy*] **1** In general, a succession of agreeable musical sounds, sweet sound, song; tune, music

Thus endured the foye and the *melodye* all the mete while *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 454

The birds chant *melody* on every bush
Shak, Tit And, II 3 12

Specifically —**2** In *music* (*a*) A succession of tones, whether pleasing or not In this sense *melody* is coordinate with *harmony* and *rhythm* as the three necessary constituents of all music It depends essentially upon tones of relative pitch, successively arranged (*b*) A series of tones so related to one another as to produce a distinct musical phrase or idea The underlying relationship may be variously established by any particular rhythmic arrangement, as in some popular dance tunes, by the intervals of a single chord, as in arpeggio phrases, by a diatonic order, as in scale passages, by the harmonic connections between successive chords of which the melody in question forms one of the voice-parts, as in simple choral writing, and by innumerable

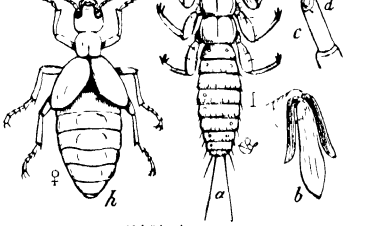
modifications and combinations of these and similar principles. (*c*) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition, usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air (*d*) A song of clear and balanced form; an air, a tune A melody is *authentic* when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key-note or final, *plagal* when its compass extends about a half octave above and below the key-note and final It is *diatonic* when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, *chromatic* when it uses other tones, foreign to that scale It is *concrete* or *conjunct* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward, *discrete* or *disjunct* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words, *slurred* when more than one tone is given to a syllable A melody may be further described as *popular*, *national*, *artistic*, etc.

3. A melodious or tuneful poem, a poetical composition suitable for singing

There are, no doubt, some exquisite *melodies* (like the "Sabrina Fair") among his [Milton's] earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English glees
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 284

Imperfect melody, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written —**Leading melody** See *leading*[1] —**Syn.** *Harmony*, *Rhythm*, etc See *euphony*

Meloé (mel'ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), etym uncertain] The typical genus of *Meloidæ*, the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidæ* or blister-beetles proper It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides, or are mixed with them The larvæ are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



Meloë barbarus

a first or triungulin larva (line shows natural size), *b* claws of, *c* antenna, *d* maxillary palpus, *e*, labial palpus, *h*, image of female, *i*, antenna of male

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms (See *hypermetamorphosis*) The larvæ attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee hence they are called *bee lice* It is a very large genus, of wide distribution Fourteen species inhabit North America

melograph (mel'ō-graf), *n* [< Gr *μέλος*, song, melody, + *γράφειν*, write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made much in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph instrument The strip of paper is afterward punctured along the marks of the record, and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator The perforator is then made to reproduce a stiff paper stencil, which is an exact copy of the written record The stencil may then be used in the melotrope for the reproduction of the music

meloid (mē'loid), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*, or having their characters

II *n* Any member of the family *Meloidæ*

Meloidæ (me-lō'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Meloe* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloe*, or merged in *Cantharidæ*. The larvæ are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera*

melologue (mel'ō-log), *n.* [< F *mélologue* (see quot), < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology* Cf *monologue*, etc] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative; a melodrama [Rare]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to King Lear and Le Retour à la Vie, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the single movements, called by the composer a *melologue*
Encyc. Brit, III 598

Melolontha (mel-ō-lon'thạ), *n* [NL (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μηλολόνθη*, *μηλολάνθη*, a kind of beetle or cockchafer] The typical genus of *Melolonthidæ*. It is represented in the Old World exclusively, with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7-jointed, that of the female 5-jointed *M vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-bug of Europe, often very destructive

Melolonthidæ (mel-ō-lon'thi-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Melolontha* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha*, now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*, cockchafers The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthidæ* *Melolonthæ*, *Melolonthada*, *Melolonthides*, *Melolonthites*, *Melolonthinæ*

melolonthidan (mel-ō-lon'thi-dan), *n* A member of the *Melolonthidæ*

melolonthine (mel-ō-lon'thin), *a* [< *Melolontha* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha*

melomane (mel'ō-mān), *n* [< F. *melomane* = Sp. *melomano*, < Gr *μέλος*, song, melody, + *-μανής*, < *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad] Same as *melomaniac*

melomania (mel-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n* [F *mélomanie* = Sp *melomanía*, < NL *melomania*, < Gr *μέλος*, song, melody, + *μανία*, madness, frenzy] An inordinate passion for music Compare *musicomania*

melomaniac (mel-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n* [< *melomania* + *-ac*.] One who has an inordinate passion for music

melomany (mel'ō-mā-ni), *n* [< F *melomanie*, < NL *melomania* see *melomania*] Same as *melomania*

melon[1] (mel'on), *n* [Formerly also *mellon*, *millon*, *mellon*, *millon*, F *melon* = Sp *melon* = Pg *melão* = It. *melone*, a melon, < LL *melo(n-)*, for L *melopepo(n-)* (> OF *melopepon*), < Gr *μηλοπέπων*, a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, < Gr *μῆλον* (L *malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc), + *πέπων*, a melon see *pepo*] 1 A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or its fruit, the muskmelon The plant is not known in a wild state, but its origin was referred by De Candolle to the region of the southern Caspian It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated, and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the stringy and watery placentæ with the seeds being rejected The melon is grown in numberless varieties as the cantaloup, the nutmeg, etc In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon* — *melon* being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter The melon of Numbers xi 5 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see def 2) See *cantaloup* and *Cucumis*

Have *millions* at Mihelmas, pasneps in Lent.
Tusser, Husbandrie, March (*Nares*)

Some grapes and *mellons* from my Lord at Lisbone
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661

Stumbling on *melons* as I pass,
Insnared with flowers, I fall on grass
Marvell, The Garden

2 The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*. — 3 A melon-shell — 4 A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the blackfish, grampus, and related cetaceans, melon-blubber The melon reaches from the spout-hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw

The head was dissected on deck, first the *melon* was removed then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head skin," which is the whaleman's term for the blubber on top of the head *Fisheries of U S*, V ii 290

Gourd-melon, a pumpkin-like fruit, used in India for curries See *benincasa* — **Hairy melon**. Same as *abitalara* — **Sweet-scented melon**, a variety of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a species, *Cucumis Dudaim* Also called *apple cucumber*

melon[2] (mel'on), *n* [Abbr of *pademelon* or *paddy-melon*] Same as *pademelon*

melon-blubber (mel'on-blub'er), *n* The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*[1], 4

melon-cactus (mel'on-kak''tus), *n.* See *Melocactus*.

melon-caterpillar (mel'on-kat''ėr-pil-ar), *n* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phacellura* (*Eudioptis*) *hyalinata* It is yellowish-green, 1¼ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other pepos or cucurbitaceous fruits

Melongenidæ (mel-on-jen'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Melongena* (< Gr. *μῆλον*, apple, + *γένος*, kind), the typical genus, + *-idæ*] A family of proboscidiferous rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongena* The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform Also *Melongenæ*, as a subfamily

melon-hole (mel'on-hōl), *n.* A hole made by the pademelon or padmelon, very dangerous for horsemen often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep *melon holes*, and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats
A C Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I 220

meloniform (mel'on-i-fôrm), *a.* Melon-shaped

melon-oil (mel'on-oil), *n* The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil

melon-shaped (mel'on-shāpt), *a* Having the form of a melon, oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc

melon-shell (mel'on-shel), *n* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo*

melon-thick (mel'on-thik), *n* A West Indian name of the common melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis*.

melon-thistle (mel'on-this'l), *n.* A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Melocactus*

melon-tree (mel'on-trē), *n* The papaw, *Carica Papaya*.

melon-worm (mel'on-wėrm), *n.* Same as *melon-caterpillar*

Melopelia (mel-ō-pē'li-ạ), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *πέλεια*, a dove, rock-pigeon] A genus of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Zenaidinæ*, the white-winged doves They have the outer primary normal, the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12 feathered, the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*)

long as the tarsus, a large bare circumorbital space, the neck with metallic luster a blue black auricular spot, a large white mark on the wings and the sexes alike in plumage *M leucoptera* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings

Melophagus (mē-lof'a-gus), *n* [NL, < Gr *μῆλον*, a sheep, + *φαγεῖν*, eat] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M ovinus*, a well known wingless species, is the common sheep-tick The genus is also called *Melophila* and *Melophaga*

melophone (mel'ō-fōn), *n* [< Gr. *μέλος*, a song, + *φωνή*, voice] A kind of concertina

melophonic (mel-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ic*] Pertaining to music or its performance

melophonist (mel'ō-fō-nist), *n* [< Gr *μέλος*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ist*] A singer of melodies

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists*, I would insinuate no wrong thought
Thackeray, A Dinner in the City, iii

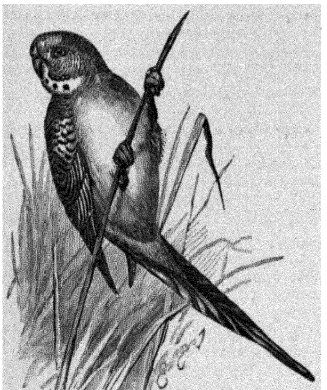
melopiano (mel'ō-pi-an'ō), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέλος*, song, + It *piano* see *piano*] A form of pianoforte, invented by Caldara in 1870, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective

meloplast (mel'ō-plast), *n* [< Gr. *μέλος*, song, + *πλάστης*, a molder, modeler, < *πλάσσειν*, form see *plastic*] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first

meloplasty (mel'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr *μῆλα*, pl, the cheeks (pl of *μῆλον*, apple), + *πλάσσειν*, form see *plastic*] In *surg*, the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopœia (mel-ō-pē′ya), *n* [LL., < Gr *μελοποία*, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < *μέλος*, song, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poet*] The art or science of constructing melodies, melodies

Melopsittacus (mel-op-sit′a-kus), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέλος*, song, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots, the grass-



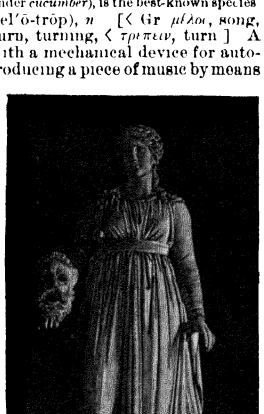
Zebra Grass-parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*).

parrakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the aviaries, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spī′zä), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέλος*, song, + *σπίζα*, a finch] A genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ*, founded by Baird in 1858, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America, the song-sparrows. The best known is the common song sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp sparrow, *M. palustris*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mē-loth′ri-a), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr *μῆλον*, an apple (L. *melo*, melon), + (†) *θρίον*, fig-leaf, leaf] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants of the series *Platyospermeæ*, and the cucumber tribe *Cucumereæ*. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a 2-lobed connective produced from the apex, and the fruit usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 58 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranaceous palmately lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best-known species.

melotrope (mel′ō-trōp), *n* [< Gr *μέλος*, song, + *τροπή*, a turn, turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

The *melotrope* is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended as far as possible, to imitate the *motion* of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., [LIX. 376.

mel-pell†, *adv.* Same as *pell-mell*.

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, [a band of men] slew *mel pell* both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7 000. *Hooker*, Eccles. [Polity, viii. 9.

Melpomene (mel-pom′e-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr *Μελπομένη*, one of the Muses, prop. ppr. fem. of *μέλπεσθαι*, sing.] 1. In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. 2. A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1852.

melrose (mel′rōz), *n* [< NL. *mel rosæ*, L. *mel*, honey, *rosæ*, gen. of *rosa*, rose] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.
Sir W. Fordyce, On Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

melt[1] (melt), *v.*; pret. *melted*, pp. *melted* (or *molten*), ppr. *melting*. [< ME. *melten* (pret. *malt*, pp. *molten*), < AS. *meltan*, *miltan* (pret. *mealt*, pp. *molten*), melt, = Icel. *melta*, melt, digest; Gr. *μέλδειν*, liquefy, melt, cf. OBulg. *mladŭ*, soft. Akin to *malt*[1], *malt*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become liquid through heat, be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandare that neyghe *malt* for wo and routhe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 582.

These fellows commonly which use such deceitfulness and guiles, can speak so finely that a man would think butter should scant *melt* in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selec.

O, that this too too solid flesh would *melt*,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction, be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canaan shall *melt* away.
Ex. xv. 15.

My heart *melted* away in secret raptures.
Addison, Vision of Mirza.

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like, become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should *melt* at an offender's tears.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 126.

They say women have tender hearts, I know not;
I am sure mine *melts*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

4. To be weakened or broken, be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man.
Josh. ii. 11.

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible, pass by imperceptible degrees, blend, shade.

The twilight *melted* into morn.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Departure.

II. *trans.* 1. To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat, liquefy, fuse, as, to *melt* iron, lead, wax, or tallow, to *melt* ice.

When sun doth *melt* their snow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1218.

Get me some drink, George. I am almost *molten* with fretting.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inscriptions, victories, buildings, and a thousand other pieces of antiquity [on coins] were *melted* down in these barbarous ages.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Loosely, to make a solution of, liquefy by solution, dissolve, as, to *melt* sugar in water. — 3. Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence, render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love.
Dryden.

Her noble heart was *molten* in her breast.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

=Syn. To mollify, subdue. *Melt*, *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, *Fuse*. Two words, popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone; the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applicable only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as if of themselves (*Chambers's Journal*). *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes synonymous with *melt* (as to *fuse* a wire by electricity), but it is more often used of melting together, as, bell metal is made by *fusing* copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt[1] (melt), *n* [< *melt*[1], *v.*] 1. The melting of metal, the running down of the metal in the act of fusion. — 2. The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

12,867 *melts* of ingots were made for coinage during the year.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 175.

3. Any substance that is melted.

The *melt* is then allowed to cool and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 216.

melt[2] (melt), *n* Same as *malt*[2].

meltable (mel′ta-bl), *a.* [< *melt*[1] + *-able*] Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*.
Fuller, Worthies, Salop, II. 253. (*Davies*.)

meltada (mel-ta′da), *n* [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golunda meltada*. *J. E. Gray*.

melter[1] (mel′tėr), *n* 1. One who melts, specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* meddeth in wayne, for the cruell is not taken away from them.
Bible of 1551, Jer. vi. 29.

Thou *melter* of strong minds.
Beau. and Fl., False One, ii. 4.

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master *melter*, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 250.

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance, a melting-pot: as, a *melter* for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax.
Workshop Receipts.

melter[2] (mel′tėr), *n* Same as *milter*.

melting (mel′ting), *p. a.* 1. Disposed to melt or soften, feeling or showing tenderness, tender, compassionate.

To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour
The *melting* spirits of women.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 122.

One whose subdued eyes,
Albeit unused to the *melting* mood,
Drop tears.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 349.

2. Adapted to melt or soften, affecting, moving: as, a *melting* speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With *melting* airs or martial.
Cowper, Task, vi. 3.

melting-furnace (mel′ting-fėr″nās), *n.* A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactories the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel′ting-li), *adv.* [< *melting* + *-ly*²] In a melting manner, in a manner to melt or soften, by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelmane lay upon a bank that, her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

meltingness (mel′ting-nes), *n* [< *melting* + *-ness*] The quality of melting; capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren.
Whole Duty of Man, Collect for Charity.

melting-pan (mel′ting-pan), *n* A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water added by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel′ting-point), *n* The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts, the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel′ting-pot), *n* A crucible.

meltith (mel′tith), *n* [Probably a form of *meal-tide*] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel′ton), *n* [So called after the original manufacturer] A stout kind of cloth for men's wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad cloth doeskins, *meltons*, and all nap finished cloth the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 661.

melungeon (me-lun′jon), *n.* [Origin obscure, perhaps ult. < F. *mélange*, a mixture: see *mélange*] One of a class of people living in eastern Tennessee, of peculiar appearance and uncertain origin.

They resented the appellation *Melungeon*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese.
Boston Traveller, April 14, 1889.

Melursus (me-lėr′sus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *ursus*, bear] An Indian genus of *Ursidæ*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Ursus*, honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labiatus* is the aswail (which see). *Prochilus* is a synonym.

melvie (mel′vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *melvied*, ppr. *melvying*. [A dial. var. of *meal*[1], *v.*, < ME. *mele*,

< AS. *melu* (*melw-*), meal: see *meal*[1].] To soil with meal [Scotch.]

Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his braw claithing
Burns, Holy Fair

Melyridæ (me-lir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Melyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous beetles, corresponding to Latreille's *Melyrides*, typified by the genus *Melyris*.

Melyrides (me-lir'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL, pl. of *Melyris*.] In Latreille's classification, the third tribe of *Malacodermi*, or soft pentamerous beetles The palpi are generally filiform and short, the mandibles notched, the antennæ mostly serrated, in some males pectinated, the joints of the tarsi entire, and the ungues unidentate or furnished with a membranous appendage These beetles are mostly very agile, and are found upon flowers *Malachius, Dasytes, Zygra, Pelecophorus*, and *Diplolæcerus* are named as leading genera

Melyris (me-lī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775); origin obscure.] The typical genus of *Melyridæ* These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers, they are generally of small size and very gaily colored Most of them are natives of Africa.

mem. An abbreviation of *memorandum*, placed before a note of something to be remembered

member (mem'bėr), *n* [< ME *membre*, < OF (and F.) *membre* = Sp *miembro* = Pg. It. *membro*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division.] **1** An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function, a vital organ, particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing

Even so the tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things Jas iii 5

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a *member* off, and give it you
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 3 15

2. Specifically, the private parts

Thei gon alle naked, saf a litylle Clout, that thei coveren with here Knees and hire *Membres*
Mandeville, Travels, p 197

3 Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body

Baptism, wherein I was made a *member* of Christ
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism

Know ye not that your bodies are the *members* of Christ? 1 Cor vi 15

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous *Members*, that are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded many of them had not Room to use their weapons *Addison*, Spectator, No 21

4 A part of any aggregate or whole, one of a number of associated parts or entities, any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total

The figures and the *membres* of thine Astrolable
Chaucer, Prol to Astrolabe

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Count wisdom as no *member* of the war
Shak, T and C, i 3 198

Specifically — (*a*) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs, particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society often used officially in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress

There are not more useful *members* in a commonwealth than merchants *Addison*, The Royal Exchange

He [Sir John Dalrymple] was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, *member* for Ayrshire
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xiii

(*b*) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence, a clause, a part of a verse (*c*) In *arch.*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding (*d*) In *alg.*, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=). (*e*) In *zoöl* and *bot.*, a component of any higher classificatory group thus, a species is a *member* of a genus, a genus is a *member* of a family, etc — **Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a borough — **County member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county — **Divisive members.** See *duramen* — **Syn. 1.** *Member, Limb. Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs We speak of the *limb* of a tree, but rarely apply *limb* to the leg of an animal The word has little figurative use, except in science (see definition), such expressions as "*limb* of the law," for a lawyer, and "*limb* of the devil" for a rogue, are jocose, *limb* being used for *member* or part. *Member* is much freer in primary and in figurative uses for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole as, a *member* of a sentence, of a family, of a society, of a state "The tongue is a little *member*" (James iii 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a *limb*

membered (mem'bėrd), *a.* [< *member* + *-ed*[2].] Having members; especially, having limbs: used chiefly in composition, as big-*membered*, in *her.* (also *membré*), used when the limbs are of a different tincture from the body.

memberless (mem'bėr-les), *a* [< *member* + *-less*.] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

membership (mem'bėr-ship), *n.* [< *member* + *-ship*.] **1.** The state of being a member, the office or position of a member, as of Parliament.

No advantages from external church *membership* or profession of the true religion can of themselves give a man confidence towards God *South*, Sermons, II xi

Jeffrey is perhaps on his way to Edinburgh to day He is a candidate for the *Membership* there *Carlyle*, in Froude

2. The members of a body regarded collectively: as, the whole *membership* of the church

membra, *n* Plural of *membrum*

Membracidæ (mem-bras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Membrax* (< Gr. *μέμβραξ*, a kind of cicada) + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous *Hemiptera* with three-jointed tarsi, typified by the genus *Membracis* It is a large group of extraordinarily diversified and grotesque forms, the prothorax especially being the seat of remarkable modifications The coloration is not less diversified The antennæ are short and setose, with thickened base beneath the expanded edge of the clypeus, below or a little before the eyes The legs are short and stout, and the hind tibiæ are furnished with a terminal circlet of spines The species, of which there are upward of 800, are all jumpers, and are generally known as *tree hoppers*. They abound in tropical and subtropical America, where more than half the known species are found, there are many in Africa, some in Australia and the East Indies, but scarcely any in Europe

membracine (mem'brā-sin), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Membracidæ*.

II. *n* A member of the family *Membracidæ*

Membracis (mem'brā-sis), *n* [NL (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *μέμβραξ* (*μεμβράκ-*), a kind of cicada.] A genus of tree-hoppers, typical of the family *Membracidæ*, having the two forward pairs of tibiæ broadly flattened and fitted very closely against the breast It is very rich in species among which are some of the most gaily colored and beautifully decorated members of the family

membral (mem'bral), *a* [< NL **membralis*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member see *member*.] In *anat* and *zoöl*, of or pertaining to the limbs of an animal, as distinguished from the body proper, appendicular, as distinguished from axial (parts of the whole body).—**Membral segment**, a natural morphological division of a limb between two principal joints thus the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, is a *membral segment* See *stomere*

membranaceous (mem-brā-nā'shus), *a* [< L. *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane, < *membrana*, skin, membrane see *membrane*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of membrane, consisting of membrane, membranous

Birds of Prey that live upon Animal Substances have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi 8

membrane (mem'brān), *n* [< F. *membrane* = Sp Pg It *membrana*, < L. *membrana*, the skin or membrane that covers the several members of the body, the thin skin of plants, a skin parchment (> Gr *μεμβράνα*, parchment), cover, surface, < *membrum*, member see *member*.] **1** A thin pliable expansive structure of the body, an expansion of any soft tissue or part in the form of a sheet or layer, investing or lining some other structure or connecting two or more structures The term is used in the widest sense, with little or no reference to the kind of tissue which may be concerned, the membranous quality depending upon thinness and pliability, not upon texture or fabric No hard parts, as bone and cartilage, come within the definition of membrane Most membranes are fibrous - that is, consist wholly or in part of some form of connective tissue, in or on which may be other and more special form-elements, as the layers of cells peculiar to the mucous, the serous, and other special membranes. In some cases a sheet of nerve tissue, or of muscle tissue, constitutes a membrane, with little admixture of other elements Some membranes chiefly consist of a network of blood-vessels, with little connective tissue Most membranes are specified by qualifying terms See phrases following

2. In *entom*, specifically, the membranous terminal part of a hemelytrum, the membrane of the fore wing of a hemipter. See cut under *clavus*. —**3** A skin prepared for being written on

They consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or *membranes* Of these *membranes*, the greater part are vellum and parchment.
English Guilds (E E T S), Int, p xliv

Adipose, alveolar, atrial membrane See the adjectives. — **Alimentary mucous membrane.** See *alimentary*. — **Arachnoid membrane, araneous membrane.** Same as *arachnoid*, 2. — **Basal membrane of the ligula**, in certain *Coleoptera*, a narrow membranous part between the mentum and the ligula When more fully developed it is called the *hypoglossa*. — **Basement membrane** See *basement*. — **Basilar membrane** See *basilar*. — **Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm. — **Branchiostegal, bronchial, cellular membrane.** See the adjectives. — **Choroid membrane**, the choroid. — **Conjunctival membrane**, the conjunctiva. — **Costocoracoid membrane** See *costocoracoid*. — **Cricothyroid membrane**, the tough fibrous tissue which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. — **Deciduous membrane**, the decidua. — **Diphtheritic membrane**, in *pathol*, the false membrane formed in diphtheria, composed of necrosed epithelium, or of an exudate of pus, fibrin, and epithelial scales, or of these with necrosed epithelium — **False membrane**, in *pathol*, an unorganized membraniform layer, such as is produced in croupous inflammation, when it is formed of pus and fibrous and necrosed epithelium in varying amounts — **Fenestrated membrane** See *fenestrated*. — **Fibroserous membrane.** See *fibroserous*. — **Germinal, Henlean, Henslovian, hyaloid, hyoglossal membrane** See the adjectives. — **Interosseous membrane**, a tough sheet of fascia connecting two bones in their continuity especially applied to such a tissue between the ulna and the radius, and between the tibia and the fibula. — **Investing membrane**, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum It was formerly called the *serous layer of the germinal membrane*. — **Jacob's membrane**, the bacillary layer, or layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye See *bacillary*. — **Krause's membrane**, a membrane dividing the muscle-fiber transversely, supposed to be indicated by the intermediate line in the light disk of striated muscle fiber Also called *Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe*. — **Limiting membrane of the retina,** *external* and *internal*, the outer and inner boundaries of the fibers of Muller, presenting the appearance of continuous membranes, the outer lying between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, and the inner being next to the hyaloid membrane. — **Membrane of Bruch**, a structureless or finely fibrillated transparent membrane, lying between the choriocapillaris and the pigmented layer of the retina. — **Membrane of Corti.** Same as *tectorial membrane*. — **Membrane of Demours**, or **membrane of Descemet**, a transparent, glassy lamina, covering posteriorly the proper tissue of the cornea, itself lined with a single layer of epithelioid cells Also called *posterior elastic lamina*. — **Membrane of Henle** Same as *Henlean membrane*. — **Membrane of Reissner**, the membrane which separates the scala vestibuli of the cochlea from the cochlear canal or scala media It extends obliquely from the spiral lamina to the outer wall of the cochlea It is a very delicate layer of connective tissue continuous with the periosteum of the upper surface of the bony lamina, and lined with pavement epithelium on its lower side. — **Mucous membrane**, the general lining membrane of the alimentary canal and its annexes, including the respiratory and urogenital passages It is one of the most extensive and the most complex of the membranes of the body, varying greatly in character in different cases, and in different parts of its own extent, and may include various special glandular structures, as mucous crypts, follicles, etc, as well as the appropriate nerves, blood vessels, and lymphatics Mucous membrane consists essentially of a basement membrane (see *basement*), which separates a free epithelial from a fibrovascular attached layer The epithelium is a layer of cells of various kinds, as *spheroidal, columnar, ciliated*, etc, the fibrovascular layer consists of connective tissue with vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and often muscular fibers Embedded in this membrane may be also the glandular structures above mentioned and the surface is often thrown up into various ridges, villi, and papillæ The structure is essentially a secreting one, giving rise to mucous as well as to various other special secretions At the openings of the body the mucous membrane is directly continuous with the skin the conjunctiva of the eye is also a mucous membrane — **Nasmyth's membrane**, the cuticle or cuticula, or cuticle of a tooth, the epithelial investment of the enamel of a young tooth, which persists for a while and then wears off — **Nictitating membrane**, the winking membrane or winker the third eyelid It is very highly developed in some animals, as birds, in which it can be swept across the whole eye by means of appropriate muscles and tendons (see cut at *eye*), but in many others it is rudimentary or wanting In essential character it is a fold of the conjunctival mucous membrane which when little developed, or when not in action, lies at the inner canthus of the eye — **Obturator membrane** (*a*) The membrane or ligament nearly closing the obturator foramen (*b*) The occluding membrane of the fetal brain which closes the upper part of the fourth ventricle — **Pituitary membrane**, the mucous membrane of the nose the membrane lining the nasal passages, continuous with that of the pharynx, ear, eye and various sinuses of the skull In a part of this membrane ramify the nerves of smell Also called *Schneiderian membrane*. — **Pupilary membrane**, a delicate transparent vascular membrane of the fetal eye which closes the pupil for a time, and divides the space in which the iris is suspended into two distinct chambers It is sometimes persistent, causing blindness **Schneiderian membrane**, the pituitary membrane so called from the anatomist Schneider, who first showed the nasal mucus to be the product of this membrane, not of the brain, as had before been supposed — **Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith* the membrane of the syrinx or lower larynx It is a delicate, highly vibratile membrane, with a free concave upper margin ascending in the trachea from the pessulus or cross bar of the syrinx, and constitutes a pair of the vocal organs, like the vocal cords of the larynx of a mammal — **Serous membrane**, a thin membrane of connective tissue, of mesoblastic origin, lined with a simple layer of flattened epithelial cells These cells are joined together along lines which are sometimes straight but usually sinuous or jagged Between them here and there are openings (stomata) of lymphatic vessels Membranes of this kind line certain cavities of the body, and are reflected over the contained viscera, forming in this way a shut sac moistened with lymph and communicating with the lymphatic vessels through the stomata The best examples of serous membranes are the pleuræ, the pericardium, the peritoneum, and the tunicæ vaginales. — **Subradular membrane**, a membrane situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of the odontophore of a mollusk — **Synovial membrane**, the membrane which lines the joints and secretes synovia or synovial fluid, the glairy substance which lubricates the joint and facilitates its movements The membrane passes gradually into the articular cartilage Such membranes consist chiefly of connective tissue, with vessels and nerves, covered here and there with patches of epithelial cells — **Tectorial membrane**, in *anat*, a strong elastic membrane in the cochlear canal of the ear, lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane, extending outward from the limbus spiralis part way toward the outer wall of the cochlea, and covering the Cortian organ, upon the rods of which it rests It is thin at its origin at the limbus spiralis, then thickens, and again tapers toward the free outer extremity Also called *membra e of Corti*. — **Thyrohyoid mem-**

brane, the fibrous membrane which connects the hyoid bone with the thyroid cartilage —**Tympanic membrane**, the membrane which occludes the external meatus of the ear and separates it from the middle ear —**Undulating membranes**, simple membranous bands, one margin attached, the other free, exhibiting undulatory motion *Mi croyraphic Dict* —**Vibratile membrane** Same as *semi lunar membrane* —**Vitelline membrane**, the proper coat or wall of an ovum, inclosing the vitellus or yolk It corresponds to the cell wall of any other cell Also called *zona pellucida*, from its pellucid appearance in some cases, as in the human ovum

membrane-bone (mem'brān-bōn), *n.* An ossification in membrane of any kind, a bone which has any other origin than in cartilage The bones of the skeleton of vertebrates are for the most part preformed in cartilage which is resorbed during the process of ossification, but some, as those of the face, of the top and sides of the skull, those found in tendons and other fibrous structures, as the bones of the eyeball heart, penis, etc, of various animals, and all dermal bones, or those of the exoskeleton, are membrane bones

membraneless (mem'brān-les), *a* [< *membrane* + *-less*] Not provided with a membrane as, a *membraneless* cell

membranella (mem-brā-nel'a), *n* ; pl. *membranellæ* (-ē) [NL ,dim of L *membrana*, membrane see *membrane*.] In *zool* , same as *cirrus*, 2 (*i*)

membraneous (mem-brā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL *membraneus*, of a membrane or parchment, < L *membrana*, membrane see *membrane*] Same as *membranous*.

membrane-suture (mem'brān-sū"tūr), *n* In the hemelytrum of a heteropterous insect, the suture between the basal harder part or corium and the terminal part or membrane.

membrane-winged (mem'brān-wingd), *a* In *entom* , hymenopterous

membraniferous (mem-brā-nif'e-rus), *a* [< L. *membrana*, membrane, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]] Having or producing membrane

membraniform (mem'brā-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L *membrana*, membrane, + *forma*, form.] Having the characteristics of a membrane, membranous in form, laminar; lamellar, fascial

membranocoriaceous (mem'brā-nō-kō ri-ā'shus), *a* [< L *membrana*, membrane, + *corium*, hide, + *-aceous*. Cf *coriaceous*] Of a thick, tough, membranous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan

membranology (mem-brā-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< L *membrana*, membrane, + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of membranes, a treatise on membranes [Rare.]

membranosus (mem-brā-nō'sus), *n* , pl. *membranosi* (-si) [NL. see *membranous*] A muscle of the thigh, the semimembranosus

membranous (mem'brā-nus), *a* [= F *membraneux*, < NL *membranosus*, < L *membrana*, membrane see *membrane*] 1 Having a membrane or membranes, membraniferous —2 Consisting of membrane, having the texture or quality of a membrane, membranaceous —3 Of or pertaining in any way to membrane, resembling membrane, membraniform —4 In *bot*, having the character or appearance of membrane, thin, rather soft and pliable, and often more or less translucent, as sometimes leaves, the walls of seed-vessels, the indusia in ferns, etc See phrases below —**Membranous croup, labyrinth**, etc See the nouns —**Membranous mycelium**, a mycelium in which the hyphæ form a membranous layer by interweaving See *mycelium* —**Membranous ossification.** See *membrane bone*

membranule (mem'brā-nūl), *n* [= F *membranule*, < L *membranula*, dim of *membrana*, a membrane see *membrane.*] 1. A little membrane —2 In *entom* , a small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies

membré (F pron mon-brā'), *a.* [F , < *membre*, member see *member*] In *her* , same as *membered*

membrum (mem'brum), *n.*; pl *membra* (-brā) [L see *member*] In *anat* , a member technically distinguished from *truncus*

Memecylæ (mem-ē-sil'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (A P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Memecylon* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomacea*, characterized by having a definite number of **ovules**, and a fruit containing from 1 to 5 seeds, **the** latter with large embryos It embraces 8 **genera**, of which *Memecylon* is the type, and about 155 species, natives of the tropics

Memecylon (me-mes'i-lon), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), < L *memecylon*, < Gr *μεμαικύλον*, *μεμαικύλου*, *μεμαίκυλον*, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomacea*, and type of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, characterized by having 8 anthers and a 1-celled ovary containing 1 seed They are smooth trees or shrubs with entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary clusters of small blue or white flowers. About 110 species have been described, natives of Asia, Africa, tropical Australia, and some of the islands in the Pacific

memento (mē-men'tō), *n* [= F *mémento*, a reminder, < L. *memento*, remember, 2d pers sing impv. of *meminisse*, remember, a redupl. perf ; < √ *men*, think see *mind*[1] It should be noted that *memento* is not connected with *memory*, *remember*, etc] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory, that which reminds, a reminder of what is past or of what is to come, specifically, a souvenir.

> He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful
> *Bacon*
>
> Brother of death daily haunts us with dying *mementos*
> *Sir T Browne*, Urn burial, v
>
> At length she found herself decay,
> Death sent *mementos* every day
> *Cotton*, Fables, v
>
> These [paralytics] speak a loud *memento*
> *Cowper*, Task, i 482

=**Syn.** *Souvenir*, etc (see *memorial*), remembrancer

memento mori (mē-men'tō mo'ri). [L., remember to die, i e that thou must die, usually translated, 'remember death'' *memento*, 2d pers sing impv of *meminisse*, remember (see *memento*); *mori*, die (see *mort*[1], *mort*[2]).] A decorative object, usually an ornament for the person, containing emblems of death or of the passing away of life common in the sixteenth century

> I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a *memento mori*
> *Shak*, 1 Hen IV , iii 3 35

memina (me-mī'na), *n.* [Singalese] 1. The peesoreh, a deerlet of Ceylon, *Tragulus memina* Also *meminna*.—2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of such small deer, separated from *Moschus* by J E. Gray

Memnonian (mem-nō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Memnonius*, < Gr *Μεμνόνιος*, *Μεμνόνειος*, of Memnon, < *Μέμνων*, L *Memnon*, Memnon see def] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Memnon, an Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III at Thebes in Egypt, the vocal Memnon, and called one of the temples there the Memnonium or temple of Memnon See *Memnonium*

> Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
> From Susa, his *Memnonian* palace high,
> Came to the sea. *Milton*, P L , x 308

Memnonium (mem-nō'ni-um), *n* , pl *Memnonia* (-a). [< Gr *Μεμνόνειον*, a temple of Memnon, neut of *Μεμνόνειος*, of Memnon, < *Μέμνων*, Memnon] 1 A temple of Memnon The name was given by the Greeks to an ancient temple at Susa in Persia, and also to the temple still so called at Thebes in Egypt, properly the Rameseum or temple of Rameses II See *Memnonian*

> And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
> In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
> When the *Memnonium* was in all its glory
> *H Smith*, Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition

2 [*l c* or *cap.*] The ancient Greek name for the settlement or suburb adjoining the cemetery of an Egyptian city, consisting of extensive establishments for the mummification of the dead, and of the dwellings of the numerous artisans employed in these establishments and in the various professions, arts, and trades connected therewith. Also *memnonion*

> Here stood, where the field of the colossi is now, the *Memnonevon*
> *C O Muller*, Manual of Archæol (trans), § 218

memoir (mem'wor or mē'mōr), *n* [< F *mémoire*, memoir, < L *memoria*, memory see *memory*] 1† A note of something to be remembered, a memorandum

> He desired a *Memoir* of me, which I gave him, of what I would have him search for in the King's Cabinet, and promised me all the Satisfaction he could give me in that Affair *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 97

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

2 A notice or an essay relating to something within the writer's own memory or knowledge, a record of facts upon a subject personally known or investigated; a concise account of one's knowledge or information on any topic, especially, a communication to a society containing such information as, the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences —3 *pl.* A narrative of the facts or events of some phase of history or in the life of a person, written from personal knowledge or observation, a history or narrative dwelling chiefly upon points about which the writer is specially informed, as an autobiography or a continuous record of observations. Such narratives are generally limited to a special line of facts or series of events, as Guizot's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps*, 'Memoirs to serve for the History of my Time'

> He told me he had studied the History of Books with the utmost application 18 years, and had brought his *Memoirs* into a good Method *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 100
>
> To write his own *Memoirs*, and leave his Heirs
> High Schemes of Government, and Plans of Wars
> *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st 33

4. In a restricted use, a biography; a memorial volume or work containing notices of the life and character of some one deceased, with extracts from his (or her) correspondence, etc =**Syn. 4.** *Biography, Memoir* See *biography*

memoiret, *n.* A Middle English form of *memory*.

mémoire (mā-mwor'), *n.* [F.· see *memoir*] In *diplomacy*, same as *memorandum*, 4

memoirism (mem'wor-izm), *n.* [< *memoir* + *-ism*] The act or art of writing memoirs.

> Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history *Carlyle*, Misc , II 242 (*Davies*)

memoirist (mem'wor-ist), *n* [< *memoir* + *-ist.* Cf *memorist*] A writer of memoirs, a biographer

> Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well informed essayist and *memorist*
> *Crait*, Hist Eng Lit , II 135
>
> Carlo was beginning to swear "fit to raise the dead," writes the *memorist*, at the tardiness of the Norman pair
> *G W Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, ii.

memorabilia (mem'ō-ra-bil'i-ä), *n. pl* [L , neut. pl. of *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted see *memorable*] 1 Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record

> All the *memorabilia* of the wonderful childhood
> *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p 33

2 Things that serve to recall something to memory, things associated with some person, place, or thing that is held in remembrance.

memorability (mem'ō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *memorable* see *-bility.*] Memorableness [Rare]

> Many events of local *memorability*
> *Southey*, The Doctor, xlvii (*Davies*)

memorable (mem'ō-ra-bl), *a* and *n* [= F *memorable* = Sp *memorable* = Pg *memoravel* = It *memorabile*, < L. *memorabilis*, worthy to be remembered or noted, remarkable, < *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention see *memorate*] **I,** *a* 1. Worthy to be remembered, such as to be remembered, not to be forgotten, notable, remarkable as, the *memorable* names of history, *memorable* deeds, a *memorable* disaster

> I passed through part of that forrest, which is called Fontaine Beleau forrest, which is very great and *memorable* for exceeding abundance of great massy stones
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I 34 (sig E)
>
> Witness our too much *memorable* shame
> When Cressy battle fatally was struck
> *Shak*, Hen V , ii 4 53
>
> Neither the praise of his wisedom or his vertue hath left him *memorable* to posterity
> *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy
>
> On this *memorable* day [that of the battle of the Boyne] he was seen wherever the peril was greatest.
> *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , xvi.

2† Keeping in remembrance, commemorative

> I wear it [the lock] for a *memorable* honour,
> For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman
> *Shak*, Hen V , iv 7 109

=**Syn 1** Signal, extraordinary, famous

II.† *n* An event worthy of being kept in memory; a noteworthy or remarkable thing

> He that will be throughly acquainted with the principall antiquities and *memorables* of this famous citie, let him reade a Latin Tract of one Symphorianus Campegius
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I 74
>
> To record the *memorables* therein
> *Fuller*, Church Hist , X. vi. 24

memorableness (mem'ō-ra-bl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being memorable

memorably (mem'ō-ra-bli), *adv* In a manner not to be forgotten; so as to be worthy of remembrance.

memorandt, *a* [ME , = Sp Pg. *memorando*, < L. *memorandus*, to be remembered. see *memorandum.*] Memorable.

> Are he were ded and shuld fro hem wende
> A *memorand* thyng to have yn mynde
> *MS Harl* 1701, f 84 (*Halliwell*)

memorandum (mem-ō-ran'dum), *n* , pl. *memoranda* (-dä), less commonly *memorandums* (-dumz) [= F. *memorandum*, < L. *memorandum*, neut of *memorandus*, to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*, bring to remembrance: see *memorate*] 1. Something to be remembered used, originally as mere Latin, and usually abbreviated *mem.*, to introduce a note of a thing to be done. Hence—2. A note to

help the memory; a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this *memorandum* (of the King's own hand), "Otherwise satisfied"
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII, p 212

Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their Butt,
Graving outrageous *Memorandums* there
Of those snakes tongues which Aphrodisius shot
Into my heedless breast *J Beaumont*, Psyche, ii 147

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not *memorandum*-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour
The Century, XXXVIII 97

Specifically—**3** In *law*, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases, and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum The term is often used in the caption *memorandum of agreement*, with which formal contracts are begun

4 In *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *mémoire*.—**Memorandum articles**, in *marine insurance*, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified.—**Memorandum check**, a bank check with "memorandum" or "mem" on the face of it The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank, and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time.—**Memorandum of association**, in *Eng law*, a document signed by shareholders, stating the name, object, etc, of a joint stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence It corresponds to the *articles of association* in the American law of corporations.—**Memorandum sale**, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods *R Miller*, Law of Conditional Sales.—**Syn. 2** *Souvenir*, *Memento*, etc See *memorial*

memorandum-book (mem-ō-ran'dum-buk), *n* A book in which memoranda are written, a note-book

With *memorandum book* for every town
Cowper, Progress, l 373

memorandumer (mem-ō-ran'dum-ėr), *n* One who makes memoranda, one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations [Rare]

I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotical *memorandummer* [Boswell] till his book of poor Dr Johnson's life is finished and published
Madame D'Arblay, Diary, III 335 (*Davies*)

memorate† (mem'ō-rāt), *v t* [< L *memoratus*, pp of *memorare* (> It *memorare* = Sp Pg *memorar* = OF *membrer*, *menbrer*, F *mémorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, see *memory* Cf *commemorate* and *remember*] To mention for remembrance, commemorate

memorative (mem'ė-rā-tiv), *a* [= F. *mémoratif* = Sp Pg It *memorativo*, as *memorate* + *-ive*] **1**. Of or pertaining to memory as, the *memorative* faculty or power—**2** Preserving or recalling the memory of something, aiding the memory [Archaic and rare]

The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits
Bp Hall, Holy Observations, No 87

Vernal weather to me most *memorative*
Carlyle, in Froude

memoria (mē-mō'ri-ä), *n*, pl *memoriæ* (-ē) [ML, < L. *memoria*, memory, see *memory*.] **1** A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the memoria in religious processions.—**2**. A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb *Cath Dict*.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-al), *a* and *n* [< ME *memorial*, < OF *memorial*, F *mémorial* = Sp Pg *memorial* = It *memoriale*, < L *memorialis*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, < *memoria*, memory see *memory*] **I.** *a* **1**. Preservative of memory, serving for commemoration. as, a *memorial* tablet, a *memorial* window in a church.

Thou Polymnya,
On Parnass that with thy sustres glade,
Syngest with vois *memorial* in the shade
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l 18

Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead
Pope, Iliad, xxiv 1008

Where still the thorn's white branches wave,
Memorial o'er his rival's grave
Scott, L of L M, iv 34.

2 Contained in one's memory, within the memory of man: opposed to *immemorial* [Rare]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories *Watts*

Memorial cross. See *cross*, 2.—**Memorial day** a day observed in memory of something, specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Memorial stone** or **tablet**, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event

II. *n* **1** That which preserves the memory of something, anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc as, the "*Memorial* of St Helena," a book by Las Cases; the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford.

These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever Josh iv 7

Memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 126

There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc, 1853), II 291

He lingered, poring on *memorials*
Of the world's youth *Shelley*, Alastor

Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity *J Milne*, in Faiths of the World

2 In *law* (*a*) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc (*b*) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point, a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel, a brief—**3** A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition—**4** In *diplomacy*, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—**5**† Memory, remembrance, that which is remembered (about a person or thing)

Their *memorial* is perished with them Ps lx 6
Precious is the *memorial* of the just *Evelyn*

6† *Eccles* See *commemoration*, 2 (*b*).—**Syn 1** *Memorial*, *Monument*, *Memento*, *Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember, all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a revered or endeared person, place, etc, in memory A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind *Memento* and *souvenir* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word we give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*, we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us *Memorial* and *monument* are sometimes the same as, the Martyrs' *Memorial* at Oxford is essentially a *monument* A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the Washington *monument*, a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc

A *memorial* is the more affectionate, *monument*, the more laudatory
C J Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p 565

memorialise, *v t* See *memorialize*

memorialist (mē-mō'ri-al-ist), *n*. [= F *mémorialiste* = Sp It. *memorialista*, as *memorial* + *-ist*.] **1**. One who writes a memorial or memorials.

They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most untainted *memorialists* *Steele*, Spectator, No 188

2 One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

memorialize (mē-mō'ri-al-īz), *v t*, pret and pp. *memorialized*, ppr. *memorializing*. [< *memorial* + *-ize*] **1** To present a memorial to; petition by memorial

The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution *The American*, VI 173

2. To commemorate.

This latter work [the Annunciation] was executed for Bernardo Cavalcanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize* *C C Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p 94

Also spelled *memorialise*

memorial-stone (mē-mō'ri-al-stōn), *n*. Same as *corner-stone*, 1.

memoria technica (mē-mō'ri-ä tek'ni-kä) [L.; see *memory* and *technic*] Literally, technical memory, artificial memory, a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances, mnemonics

memorious (mē-mō'ri-us), *a* [= OF *memorieux* = Sp Pg It *memorioso*, < LL *memoriosus*, that has a good memory, < L *memoria*, memory, see *memory*] **1**† That has a good memory *Bailey*, 1731.—**2** Worthy to be remembered.—**3** Invested with memories

Shaggy Cintra with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle *R F Burton*, Gold Coast, I 19

memorist† (mem'ō-rist), *n* [= Pg *memorista*, *memorista*, as *memory* + *-ist* Cf *memoirist*] **1** One who remembers or brings to memory, a remembrancer

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor, i 21

2 One who has a retentive memory

memoriter (mē-mor'i-ter), *adv* [L, by memory, by heart, < *memor*, remembering see *memory*.] From memory, by heart as, to recite a poem *memoriter*

memorizable (mem'ō-rī-za-bl), *a* [< *memorize* + *-able*] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory

And does not permit any good *memorizable* sermons
The American, VIII 396

memorization (mem'ō-ri-zā'shon), *n* [< *memorize* + *-ation*] The act of memorizing, or of committing to memory

In Baden the *memorization* of Latin words is disapproved of *Pop Sci Mo*, XXVI 426

memorize (mem'ō-rīz), *v t*, pret and pp *memorized*, ppr *memorizing* [< *memory* + *-ize*] **1** To cause to be remembered, make memorable, perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription

In vain I thinke right honourable Lord,
By this rude rime to *memorize* thy name
Spenser, To Lord of Buckhurst, Verses prefixed to F Q

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha
Shak, Macbeth, i 2. 40

2 To keep in memory, hold in lasting remembrance, have always in mind

From her
Will fall some blessing to this land which shall
In it be *memorized* *Shak*, Hen VIII, iii 2 52

And would but *memorize* the shining half
Of his large nature that was turned to me
Lowell, Agassiz, i 4

3 To commit to memory, learn by heart

memorizer (mem'o-rī-zėr), *n* One who commits to memory.

The examination system of England compels men to cram—to become mere *memorizers* of facts
Science, XIII 809

memory (mem'ō ri), *n*; pl *memories* (-riz) [< ME *memorie*, also *memoire*, < OF *memorie*, *memoire*, *memoire*, F *mémoire* = Sp Pg It *memoria*, < L *memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, < *memor*, mindful, remembering, cf Gr *μέριμνος*, anxious, *μέριμνα*, care, thought, Skt √ *smar*, remember. From L. *memor* are also ult E *memorial*, *memorate*, *commemorate*, *remember*, etc] **1** The mental capacity of retaining unconscious traces of conscious impressions or states, and of recalling these traces to consciousness with the attendant perception that they (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past; in a narrower sense, the power of such retention alone, the power or act of recalling being termed *recollection* The application of the term is often extended with more or less of figurativeness, to analogous physical processes

The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, is *memory*
Locke, Human Understanding, II x 2

In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retentiveness nothing but the persistence of the old *J Ward*, Encyc Brit, XX 47

Every organ—indeed, every area and every element—of the nervous system has its own *memory*
G T Ladd, Physiol Psychology, p 553

2 The fact of retaining such mental impressions; remembrance, mental hold on the past, retrospect, recollection

Hyr thoote, as I have now *memoyre*,
Seined a round towre of yvoyre
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 945

Who so trusteth to thi mercy
Is endeles in thi *memorie*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 252

And whan the kynge was come a-geln in to his *memorie*, he aroos and wente to cherche and was shriven
Merlin (E. L. T. S.), III. 415

I'll note you in my book of *memory*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, ii 4 101.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my *memory*
Milton, Comus, l. 206

Writing by *memory* only, as I do at present, I would gladly keep within my depth
Swift, Improving the English Tongue

Men once world noised, now mere Ossian forms
Of misty *memory* *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv 1

3. Length of time included in the conscious experience or observation of an individual, a community, or any succession of persons; the period of time during which the acquisition of knowledge is possible

How first this world and face of things began,
And what before thy *memory* was done
Milton, P. L., vii 637

The Gild of Stratford upon Avon, . . whose beginning was from time whereunto the *memory* of man runneth not. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxiii.

4. The state of being remembered, continued presence in the minds or thoughts of men, retained or perpetuated knowledge; posterior note or reputation: as, to celebrate the *memory* of a great event.

The *memory* of the just is blessed Prov. x. 7

Use the *memory* of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly
Bacon, Great Place

Lest, far dispersed
In foreign lands, their *memory* be lost
Milton, P. L., xii. 46

5. That which is remembered, anything fixed in or recalled to the mind; a mental impression, a reminiscence: as, pleasant *memories* of travel

Yet experience is no more than a masse of *memories* assembled, that is, such trials as man hath made in time before *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31

Well, let the *memory* of her fleet into air
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1

I find no place that does not breathe
Some gracious *memory* of my friend
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

The Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest *memories* of the House of Commons was an Irishman *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 28

6. That which brings to mind, a memento or memorial; a remembrancer

They went and fet out the brasen serpent, which Moses commanded to be kept in the ark for a *memory*, and offered before it.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 67

O my sweet master! O you *memory*
Of old Sir Rowland!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 3.

7. Commemoration, perpetuation of the knowledge of anything, a recalling to mind: as, a monument erected in *memory* of a person. —**8†.** An act or ceremony of remembrance, a service for the dead: same as *commemoration*, 2 (*b*).

Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memorials*, their singings, and their gifts
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 454

And I am told that there are women of title who boldly demand *memories* to be celebrated when there are no communicants: and that there are mass priests who celebrate *memories* in the very time and place that the ordinary ministers are celebrating the Communion
Bucer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Legal memory, in *Eng. law*, the period since the beginning of the reign of Richard I. —**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, the phrase usual in statutes prescribing what persons may make wills and generally construed to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the particulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the persons standing in such a relation as to have just expectations. —**To commit to memory**. See *commit*. —**To draw to memory†**, to put on record

A noble storie,
And worthy for *to drawen to memorie*
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 4.

=Syn. 1-4. *Memory*, *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*. *Memory* is the general word for the faculty or capacity itself; *recollection* and *remembrance* are different kinds of exercise of the faculty; *reminiscence*, also, is used for the exercise of the faculty, but less commonly, and when it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seeming rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness of the use of *memory* for that which is remembered has been disputed. The others are freely used for that which is remembered. In either sense *recollection* implies more effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes, than *remembrance*. *Reminiscence* is used chiefly of past events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while *recollection* is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. See *remember*.

Memphian (mem'fi-an), *a.* [< *Memphis* + *-an*.] Same as *Memphite*.

Bushiris and his *Memphian* chivalry *Milton*, P. L., i. 307.

Memphite (mem'fit), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Memphites*, < Gr. Μεμφίτης, < Μέμφις, < Egypt. *Menf*, Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Memphis in Egypt.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis or to its inhabitants or dialect, Memphian: as, the *Memphite* kingdom.

Memphitic (mem-fit'ik), *a.* [< L. *Memphiticus*, of Memphis or Egypt, < *Memphites*, Memphite: see *Memphite*.] Same as *Memphite*.

The *Memphitic* and Theban versions of the New Testament. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 193.

mem-sahib (mem'sä'ib), *n.* [Hind., < *mem*, a form of E. *ma'am*, *madam*, + *sahib*, master, esp. applied to a European gentleman: see *sahib*.] In India, a European lady; the mistress of a household, so called by native servants.

A great assemblage of Sahibs and *Mem sahibs* had been held at Mr. B——'s in order to eat and drink wine, and dance together. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 149.

men (men), *n.* **1.** Plural of *man*. —**2†.** A Middle English variant of *man* in indefinite use.

menaccanite, menaccanitic. See *menachanite*, *menachanitic*.

menace (men'ās), *n.* [< ME. *menace*, *manace*, *manas*, < OF. *menace*, *menache*, *manache*, F. *menace* = Pr. *menassa*, *menaza* = OSp. *menaza* (Sp. *amenaza* = Pg. *ameaça*, *a-meaço*) = It. *minaccia*, *minaccio*, threat, menace, < L. *minaciæ*, pl., threats, < *minax*, threatening, projecting, < *minæ*, things projecting, hence threats, menaces, < *minere*, put out, project, whence also ult. E. *eminent*, *imminent*, *prominent*, etc., and *mine*², *mien*, etc.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a hostile intention, or of a probable evil to come

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 87.

No sound could have grated more unpleasantly on the pontifical ear than the *menace* of a general council
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 6.

Immensely strong, and able to draw in supplies constantly from the sea, Acre was a standing *menace* to the Eastern world. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 151.

=Syn. See the verb.

menace (men'ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *menaced*, ppr. *menacing*. [< ME. *menacen*, *manacen*, *manasen*, < OF. *menacer*, F. *menacer* (= Sp. *amenazar* = Pg. *ameaçar* = It. *minacciare*), threaten, < *menace*, a threat: see *menace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To threaten, hold out a threat against, express a hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to: followed by *with* before the threatened evil when expressed: as, the storm *menaced* the ship *with* destruction.

Whan thei wille *manacen* ony man, thanne thei seyn, God knowe the wel that I schalle do the suche a thing, and tellethe his Manace. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 231.

When Vortiger harde their *manasynge*, he was wroth and angry, and schulde yet they spake eny more ther of he shulde do the same with hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 20.

Thou art *menaced* by a thousand spears
Cowper, Elegies, iv. (trans.)

2. To hold out threats of, indicate the danger or risk of

He *menaced*
Revenge upon the cardinal
Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 2. 137.

As to the unbelievers and erroneous it *menaceth* truly the greatest evill to come. *Purchas* Pilgrimage, p. 251.

Thus the singular misunderstanding which *menaced* an open rupture at one time was happily adjusted
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 19.

=Syn. *Menace*, *Threaten*. *Threaten* is of very general application, in both great and little things: as, *to be threatened* with a cold, a *threatening* cloud, *to threaten* an attack along the whole line. *Threaten* is used with infinitives, especially of action, but *menace* is not: as, *to threaten* to come, to punish. *Menace* belongs to dignified style and matters of moment.

II. *intrans.* To be threatening, indicate danger or coming harm; threaten.

He that oft *manaceth*, he that threteth more than he may performe ful oft time *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?
Shak., J. C., I. 3. 44.

menacement (men'ās-ment), *n.* [< OF. *menacement*, as *menace* + *-ment*.] Threat; menace.

It may be observed that wrongful *menacement* is included as well in simple injurious restrainment as in simple injurious compulsion.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

menacer (men'ās-ėr), *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage,
This roof protects thy rashness. *Philips.*

menachanite, menaccanite (mē-nak'an-īt), *n.* [< *Menachan* or *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*².] Titanic iron ore: same as *ilmenite*.

menachanitic, menaccanitic (mē-nak-a-nit'-ik), *a.* [< *menachanite*, *menaccanite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling menachanite.

menacingly (men'ā-sing-li), *adv.* [< *menacing* + *-ly*².] In a menacing or threatening manner.

menad, menadic. See *mænad*, *mænadic*.

menage[1] (me-näzh'), *n.* [< F. *ménage*, OF. *mesnage*, a household, family, < ML. *mansionaticum*, a household, < L. *mansio(n-)*, a dwelling, house: see *mansion*, and cf. *meiny*.] **1.** A household; the company of persons living together in a house.

Then she tried keeping house with a female friend, then the double *ménage* began to quarrel and get into debt
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. Housekeeping, household management. —**3** (me-naj'). A kind of club or friendly society common among the poorer of the working classes of Scotland and the north of England. —**4†.** A menagerie.

menage[2]**†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *manage*.

menagerie (me-naj'e-ri, me-nazh'e-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *menagery*, = It. *menageria*, < F. *ménagerie*, a menagerie, < *menage*, a household, family: see *menage*[1].] **1.** A yard or inclosure in which wild animals are kept

I can look at him (a national tiger) with an easy curiosity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

2. A collection of wild animals, specifically, a collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.

menagogue (men'a-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *μήν*, a month (> *μηνιαία*, menses), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead. Cf. *emmenagogue*.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

menaion (mē-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *menaia* (-ä). [< LGr. *μηναῖον*, < Gr. *μήν*, a month: see *month*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, any one of the twelve volumes, each volume answering to one month, which together contain a methodical digest of all the offices to be read in commemoration of the church saints. A full set of the menaia constitutes the complete Greek breviary.

menalty† (men'al-ti), *n.* [See *mesnalty*.] The middle class of people.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commaltie. *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Halliwell*.)

mend (mend), *v.* [< ME. *menden*, by apheresis for *amenden*, amend: see *abmend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repair, as something broken, defaced, deranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use; restore to a sound or serviceable condition: as, to *mend* shoes or clothes, a wall or a road.

He saw other two brethren . . in a ship with Zebedee their father, *mending* their nets. Mat. iv. 21.

Mend up the fire to me, brother,
Mend up the fire to me.
Lady Mawry (Child's Ballads, II. 85).

2. To correct or reform; make or set right; bring to a proper state or condition: as, to *mend* one's ways, health, or fortune; that will not *mend* the matter.

It schal neuere grene a good man though the gilti be *mendid*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The gods preserve you, and *mend* you!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse, and the chosen fittest to govern, will be to *mend* our corrupt and faulty Education. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

3. To improve, make better in any way; help, further, better, advance in value or consideration, etc.

Who never *mended* his pace no more
Nor (than if) he had done no ill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune *mendeth* the disposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

He [Christ] came to restore them who were delighted in their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be *mended*.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

My uncle, who is extremely *mended* by soap and the hopes of a peerage, is come up. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 135.

4. To improve upon; add to; surpass or outdo: as, to *mend* one's shot (that is, to make a better one).

I'll *mend* the marriage wi' ten thousand crowns.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll *mend* it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 151.

To mend one's meal, to take something more. [North. Eng.] **=Syn. 1-3.** *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow or do better, improve, act or behave better.

What think you of this fool, Malvolio? Doth he not *mend*?
Shak., T. N., I. 5. 80.

I hope the Times will *mend*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

But fare you weel, Auld Nickie ben,
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and *men'!*
Burns, Address to the De'il.

On the mending hand. See *hand*.

mend (mend), *n.* [< *mend, v.* Cf *mends.*] Amendment; improvement; course of improvement; way to recovery as, to be on the *mend* (said especially of a person recovering from illness).

mendable (men'da-bl), *a* [< *mend* + *-able* Cf. *amendable.*] Capable of being mended

The foundations and frame being good or *mendable* by the Architectors now at worke, there is good hope when peace is settled, people shall dwell more wind tight and water-tight than formerly *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 86.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *a.* [= It *mendace*, < L. *mendax* (*mendaci-*), lying, false, akin to *mentiri*, lie, *commentum*, a device, a falsehood, *comminisci*, devise, invent, design see *comment*[1], *comment*[2]] 1. Given to lying; speaking falsely; falsifying.

Finally these *mendacious* rogues circulated a report *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii

2. Having the character of a lie, false, untrue as, a *mendacious* report, *mendacious* legends

mendaciously (men-dā'shus-li), *adv.* [< *mendacious* + *-ly*[2].] In a false or lying manner; untruly, dishonestly.

mendaciousness (men-dā'shus-nes), *n* The quality of being mendacious; a propensity to lie; the practice of lying, mendacity

mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n* ; pl *mendacities* (-tiz) [< LL *mendacita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *mendax* (*mendaci-*), lying, false. see *mendacious*] 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive, habitual lying

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations. *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, i 6

2. A falsehood, a lie

Now Eve, upon the question of the serpent, returned the precept in different terms "You shall not eat of it, neither shall you touch it, lest perhaps you dye." In which delivery there were no less than two mistakes, or rather additional *mendacities* for the commandment forbad not the touch of the fruit, and positively said, ye shall surely dye *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, i 1

Mendæan, Mendæism. Same as *Mandæan*, *Mandaism*

Mendaite (men'da-īt), *n* Same as *Mandæan*

mender (men'dėr), *n* One who or that which mends or repairs

A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience, which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad soles *Shak*, J C, i 1 15

mendiant†, *n* [< OF *mendiant*, a beggar, < L *mendican(t-)s*, begging see *mendicant* Cf *maund*[3]] A Middle English variant of *mendicant*

mendicancy (men'di-kan-si), *n* [< *mendican(t)* + *-cy*] The condition of being a mendicant, the state of beggary, or the act of begging.

It was often necessary for them to spend a part of every summer in vagrant *mendicancy* *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent, xvi

mendicant (men'di-kant), *a* and *n* [< OF *mendiant*, F *mendiant* = Sp. Pg It. *mendicante*, < L *mendican(t-)s*, ppr of *mendicare*, *mendicari*, beg see *mendicate* Cf *mendiant*, *mendinant*] **I.** *a* 1 Begging, reduced to a condition of beggary.—2. Practising beggary, living by alms or doles: as, a *mendicant* friar See *friar*

Fields of maize, forming
Cloisters for *mendicant* crows
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii 4

Mendicant orders, those religious orders which originally depended for support on the alms they received The principal mendicant orders are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians Also called *begging friars*

II. *n* A beggar, one who lives by asking alms; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity, a begging friar

Next are certaine *Mendicants*, which liue of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giueth them *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 454

And, but for that, whatever he may vaunt,
Who now's a monk had been a *mendicant*
Bp Hall, Satires, v 1

She from her store of meal
Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old *Mendicant*
Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar

All the Buddhist priests are *mendicants*
J F Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv 1

mendicate† (men'di-kāt), *v i* [< L *mendicatus*, pp of *mendicare*, *mendicari* (> It *mendicare* = Pr. Sp. Pg *mendigar* = F *mendier*, > E. obs *maund*[3], q v.), beg, < *mendicus*, poor, needy, beggarly; as a noun, a beggar, ulterior origin unknown] To beg or practise begging

mendication† (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mendicate* + *-ion*] The act or habitual practice of begging.

Two grave and punctual authors omit the history of his [Belisarius's] *mendication*
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, vii 17

mendicience†, *n.* [ME., equiv to **mendicance* see *mendicancy*.] Mendicancy

There hath ben great discord
Upon the estate of *mendicience*
Rom of the Rose

mendicity (men-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< ME *mendicitee*, < OF. *mendicite*, F. *mendicité* = Sp *mendicidad* = Pg *mendicidade* = It. *mendicità*, < L *mendicita(t-)s*, beggary, pauperism, < *mendicus*, beggarly. see *mendicate.*] 1. The state or condition of a beggar; beggarliness.

For richesse and *mendicitees*
Ben cleped two extremytees
Rom. of the Rose, l 6525

In the case of professional authors, *mendicity* often trails mendacity along with it *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev, I 38

2. The practice of begging, beggary; mendicancy.

mendinant†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *mendinant*, ppr of *mendiner*, *mendiener*, beg, < *mendien*, *mandien*, *mendiant*, mendicant, begging· see *mendiant*, *mendicant.*] A mendicant or begging friar.

Therfore we *mendynantz*, we sely freres,
Ben wedded to poverte and continence
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 198

mending (men'ding), *n* [Verbal n. of *mend*, *v.*] 1 A yarn composed of cotton and wool, and prepared for darning the so-called merino stockings made on the stocking-loom. used chiefly in the plural —2 Articles collectively that require to be mended

mendipite (men'di-pīt), *n* [< *Mendip* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A rare oxychlorid of lead, usually occurring in fibrous or columnar radiated masses, also crystallized, of a white color and pearly luster It is found in the Mendip hills, Somerset, England.

mendment† (mend'ment), *n.* [< ME *mendment*, by apheresis from *amendment*] 1. Amendment

Such a grace was hir lent
That she come to *mendment*
MS Cantab Ff v 48, f 43 (*Halliwell*)

By that *mendment* nothing else he meant
But to be king, to that mark he was bent
Mir for Mags, p 355

2 Fertilizing, manuring [Prov. Eng]

This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin
Bp Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), Pref (*Latham*)

mendozite (men-dō'zīt), *n.* [< *Mendoza* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, soda alum, occurring in white fibrous masses near Mendoza, Argentine Republic

mends (mendz), *n. pl* [By apheresis from *amends*] Amends, requital, remedy [Now chiefly prov Eng]

All wronges have *mendes*, but no amendes of shame
Spenser, F Q, II i 20

If she be fair, tis the better for her an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands
Shak, T and C, i 1 68

mene[1]†, *v*, *n*, and *a* A Middle English form of *mean*[1], *mean*[2], etc

mene[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *meiny*

mene[3] (mē'nē) A Chaldaic word, signifying 'numbered'

And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN This is the interpretation of the thing MENE, God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it Dan v 25, 26

Mene[4] (mē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήνη, the moon. see *moon*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes whose species have silvery hues like moonlight, typical of the family *Menidæ* *Lacépède*, 1803.

meneghinite (men-e-gē'nīt), *n.* [After Prof *Meneghini* (1811–89), a mineralogist, of Pisa University] A sulphid of antimony and lead having a lead-gray color and bright metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also in massive forms with fibrous structure.

menepernour†, *n.* Same as *mainpernor*.

menevair†, *n.* See *miniver*.

men-folks (men'fōks), *n pl* The men of a household or community collectively. [Colloq.]

Is it because they are the burden-carriers of the community, carrying in the creels strapped on to their backs loads that the *men-folks* would scarcely lift from the ground? *Harper's Mag*, LI 182.

meng†, **menge**†, *v* Obsolete forms of *ming*[1], *ming*[2]

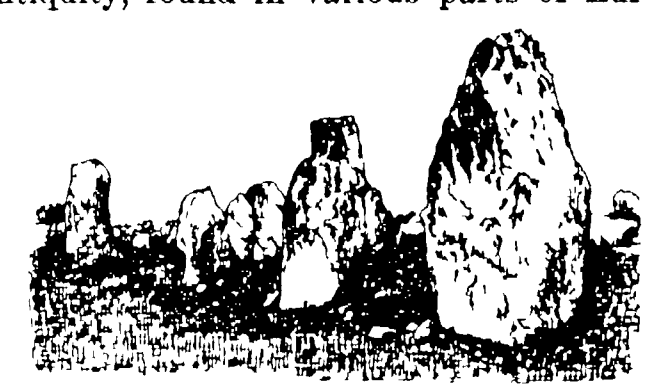
mengcorn†, *n* See *mangcorn*.

mengite (men'jīt), *n.* [After *Menge*, the discoverer.] A black mineral occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Ilmen mountains, Urals. Its exact nature is doubtful, it may be identical with columbite.

mengle†, *v* and *n* An obsolete form of *mingle*

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* [Also *manhaden*, a corruption of Narragansett Indian *munnawhatteaûg* (Roger Williams), lit 'fertilizer,' a name applied to the menhaden, herring, and alewife, all being used by the Indians for manuring their corn-fields] A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus* It has the appearance of a shad, but is still more compressed, has a large head, and the scales are closely imbricated, leaving a high narrow surface exposed, while their posterior margins are pectinated The jaws and mouth are toothless, and there is a deep median emargination of the upper jaw The intestinal canal is very long, and the chief food is obtained from mud taken into the stomach It is one of the most important economic fishes of the eastern coast of the United States, it ranges from 25° to 45° north latitude, and in the summer occurs in the coast-waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, but in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. It is the most abundant fish on the eastern coast of the United States. Formerly it was used almost solely for manure, but large quantities are now converted into oil, and many are canned in oil, to be sold as "sardines," like the European fishes so named It attains a length of from 12 to 16 inches, is bluish above with silvery or brassy sides, the fins usually tinged yellowish or greenish, and has a dark scapular blotch, often with smaller spots behind it It varies a good deal in details of form and color with age, and to some extent with season and locality This fish has at least 30 different popular names in the United States, the leading ones being *mossbunker*, with many variants (see *mossbunker*), *pogie* or *pogy* and its variants, *alewife* or *old wife*, *whiting* or *whitefish*, *bony fish*, *bugfish* (which see), *hardhead*, *fatback*, *chebog*, *pilchard* (a misnomer), *schooly*, *shiner*, *pauhagen* (*poghaden*, *pookagan*, etc), *yellowtail*, *green tailed shad*, *shadine* (as put up in oil), and *sardine* The name *menhaden* extends in literary use to all the other species of *Brevoortia*, of which there are several, as *B patronus* of the Gulf of Mexico, and it is locally misapplied to the thread herring, *Opisthonema thrissa* See cut under *Brevoortia*

menhir (men'hir), *n.* [< Corn *maenhir*, < Corn and W *maen*, a stone (cf *dolmen*, *cistvaen*), + *hir*, long Cf *longstone*] In *archæol*, one of a class of monumental stones of greater or less antiquity, found in various parts of Europe,



Group of Menhirs at Carnac Brittany

also in Africa and in regions of Asia, especially in the Khassian hills They are very abundant in Brittany, France They are usually tall and massive, either entirely rough or partly cut, and are set upright in or on the ground, either singly or in groups, alinements, circles, or other combinations See *megalithic*

All can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non historic regions, when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead *Fergusson*, Rude Stone Monuments, p 60

menial (mē'ni-al), *a* and *n* [Early mod E *menyall*, < ME *meineal*, *meyneal*, < OF (AF) *mesnial*, *menial*, *meignal*, pertaining to a household, < *meisnee*, *maisnee*, etc, a household see *meiny*] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants, serving

Also an Act was made, That no Lord, nor other, might give any Liveries to any but their Household and *Menial* Servants *Baker*, Chronicles, p 164

Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain,
Around him furious drives his *menial* train
Pope, Iliad, xxiv 292

2 Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels.

Freebooters, sprung from low castes, and accustomed to *menial* employments, became mighty Rajahs.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *n* A domestic servant, one of a body of household servants now used chiefly as a term of disparagement

That all might mark — knight, *menial*, high, and low
Cowper, Hope, l 312

Hired servants are of three kinds *menials*, day laborers, and agents A *menial* is one who dwells in the household of the master, and is employed about domestic concerns, under a contract, express or implied, to continue service for a certain time *Robinson*, Elem of Law, 123.

menialty† (mē'ni-al-ti), *n.* [< *menial* + *-ty.* Cf. *meinalty*] Common people collectively.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornehill
Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem (1613) (*Nares*)

Menidæ (men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mene*[4] + *-idæ*.] A family of scombroidean acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mene*. The body is much compressed and the abdomen prominent and trenchant, the mouth very protractile, the dorsal very long and entire, the anal also very long and commencing just behind the ventrals, and the ventrals elongated and complete. *Mene maculata* is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* [< *Ménil(montant)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety or subspecies of opaline silica found at Ménilmontant, a quarter in the eastern part of Paris. It is found in kidney-shaped masses of the size of the hand or larger, sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. It has usually a dull grayish or bluish color.

meningeal (mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* [< *meninx*, pl. *meninges*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the meninges.—**Meningeal arteries**, the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary.

meninges, *n.* Plural of *meninx*.

meningitic (men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [< *meningitis* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to meningitis; affected with meningitis.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane (see *meninx*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, an infectious disease which in ordinary cases is characterized by an acute invasion with violent headache, severe pains and stiffness in the neck, and great malaise, more or less fever, sometimes a chill, and sometimes vomiting. The subsequent course varies greatly, but usually presents severe headache and backache and retraction of the head, tenderness along the spine, often vertigo, stupor, frequently delirium, sometimes convulsions, sometimes vomiting, with paralysis of the ocular and facial muscles or abnormal stimulation of the same. The spinal nerves exhibit more or less disturbance; herpes facialis is frequent, and other skin affections, such as petechiæ, roseola, and urticaria. The spleen may be slightly but is not greatly enlarged. The disease lasts from two to four weeks in many cases, but it may be fatal in a few days, or a severe invasion may be followed by equally speedy recovery; on the other hand, it may last for eight weeks or more. It is most frequent in children, but adults are not exempt. The infection inheres in localities; proximity to or contact with the sick does not seem to increase exposure. Anatomically, the disease presents a purulent leptomeningitis of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *black death, black fever, cerebrospinal fever, congestive fever, malignant meningitis, malignant purpura, malignant purpuric fever, neuropurpuric fever, pestilential purpura, petechial fever, phrenitis typhodes, purple fever, spotted fever, typhoid meningitis, typhus petechialis, typhus syncopalis*.—**Tubercular meningitis**. See *tubercular*.

meningocele (mē-ning'gō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the meninges or cranial membranes; cerebral hernia confined to the membranes.

meningococcus (mē-ning'gō-kok-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane, + κόκκος, a kernel.] A coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebrospinal fever.

meningorachidian, meningorhachidian (mē-ning gō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane, + ῥάχις (ῥαχιδ-), the spine.] Pertaining to the meninges or membranes of the spinal cord and to the rachis or spine: as, the *meningorachidian* veins. See *spinal*.

meninguria (men-ing-gū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane, + οὖρον, urine.] Urine containing membranous shreds.

meninting (me-nin'ting), *n.* [Javanese.] A three-toed kingfisher, *Ceyx meninting*.

meninx (mē'ningks), *n.*; pl. *meninges* (mē-nin'jēz). [NL., < Gr. μῆνιγξ (μηνιγγ-), a membrane, esp. of the brain.] In *anat.*, a membrane; especially, one of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater, named in order from without inward. See these words.

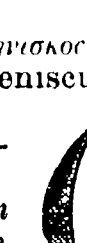
meniscal (mē-nis'kal), *a.* [< *meniscus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

meniscate (mē-nis'kāt), *a.* [< *meniscus* + *-ate*[1].] Resembling the section of a meniscus: applied in botany to a cylindrical body bent into a semicircle.

menisciform (mē-nis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. μηνίσκος, a crescent (see *meniscus*), + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of a meniscus or crescent.

meniscoid (mē-nis'koid), *a.* [< Gr. μηνίσκος, a crescent, + εἶδος, form.] Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped; concavo-convex.

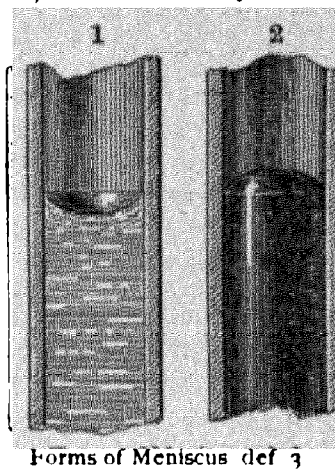
meniscoidal (men-is-koi'dal), *a.* [< *meniscoid* + *-al*.] Same as *meniscoid*.



Meniscus, def. 2.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *menisci* (-ī). [< NL. *meniscus*, < Gr. μηνίσκος, a crescent, dim. of μήνη, the moon: see *moon*.] 1. A crescent or crescent-shaped body. Specifically—2. A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thicker in the center, so that its section presents the appearance of the moon in its first quarter. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens (also called a *converging meniscus*), the corresponding form in which the convexity is less than the concavity is sometimes but improperly called a *diverging meniscus*. See cut under *lens*.

3. The convex or concave surface of a liquid, caused by capillarity: thus, the mercury in a barometer has a *convex meniscus*, but spirit or water a *concave meniscus*.—4. In *anat.*, an interarticular fibrocartilage, of a rounded, oval, disklike, or falcate shape, situated between the ends of bones, in the interior of joints, attached by the margins. Such cartilages are found in man in the temporomaxillary, the sternoclavicular, and sometimes the acromioclavicular articulations, and in the wrist- and knee-joints.



Forms of Meniscus, def. 3.
1, concave; 2, convex.

5. In *zoöl.*, a peculiar organ, of doubtful function, found in *Echinorhynchus*, a genus of acanthocephalous parasitic worms. *Huxley*.

meniset†, *n.* [< ME. *menuse*, < OF. *menuise*, *menuse*, *menuze*, any small object, small fish, small fry, < *menuiser*, make small, minish: see *minish*.] 1. Small fish, small fry.—2. A minnow.

The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167).

menisont†, **mensont**†, *n.* [< ME. *menison*, *menisoun*, *menysoun*, *menesoun*, < OF. *meneison*, *menoison*, *menuison*, *menison*, *menisoun*, *maneson*, dysentery, diarrhea, < LL. *manatio(n-)*, a flowing: see *manation*.] Diarrhea; dysentery.

Bothe meseles & mute, and in the *menyson* blody.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 111.

Menispermaceæ (men"i-sper-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Menispermum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of which the genus *Menispermum* is the type, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*. It is characterized by small, usually three-parted, diœcious flowers with the petals shorter than the sepals, and solitary seeds, which are attached by the ventral face, and have the micropyle above. The order embraces about 57 genera and 350 species, the number of which may, however, be greatly reduced; they are found principally within the tropics, although a few occur in North America, western Asia, and Australia. They are principally woody climbers, with alternate leaves and clusters of small flowers. The plants possess active narcotic and bitter properties, some being very poisonous, while others are used as tonics. It includes 4 tribes, the *Tinosporeæ*, *Cocculeæ*, *Cissampelideæ*, and *Pachygoneæ*.

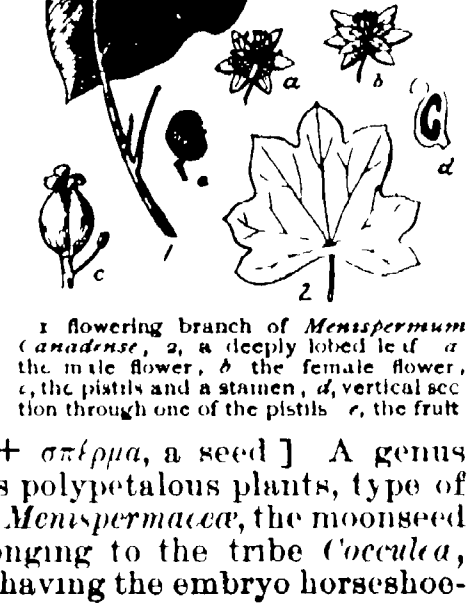
menispermaceous (men"i-sper-mā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Menispermaceæ*.

menispermal (men-i-spėr'mal), *a.* [< *Menispermum* + *-al*.] Relating to the *Menispermaceæ*, or to the larger group to which that order belongs.

menispermate (men-i-spėr'māt), *n.* [< *menisperm-ic* + *-ate*[2].] A compound of menispermic acid and a base.

menispermic (men-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *menispermum* + *-ic*.] Obtained from the seeds of the menispermaceous plant *Anamirta Cocculus*: applied to an acid.

menispermine (men-i-spėr'min), *n.* [< *menispermum* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the shells of the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*. It is tasteless and medicinally inert. See *Cocculus*.



1, flowering branch of *Menispermum Canadense*; 2, a deeply lobed leaf; *a*, the male flower; *b*, the female flower; *c*, the pistils and a stamen; *d*, vertical section through one of the pistils; *e*, the fruit.

Menispermum (men-i-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1705), so called from the half-moon shape of the seeds, < Gr. μήνη, the moon, + σπέρμα, a seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, the moonseed family, and belonging to the tribe *Cocculeæ*, characterized by having the embryo horseshoe-shaped, and by having from twelve to an indefinite number of stamens. They are climbing plants, with partially peltate, palmately lobed or angled leaves, flowers in panicles, and the fruit a compressed drupe. There are 2 species—*M. Canadense*, the Canadian moonseed, native of North America, and *M. Dauricum*, indigenous to the temperate parts of eastern Asia. The former is a desirable arbor-vine, though its flowers are inconspicuous. Its fruit is black with a bloom, resembling small grapes.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is little used in medicine, and seems inert. Also called *Texas sarsaparilla*.

menivert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minever*.

mennard (men'ard), *n.* [See *minnow*.] A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

mennawet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

Mennonist (men'on-ist), *n.* [< *Mennonite* + *-ist*.] Same as *Mennonite*.

Mennonite (men'on-īt), *n.* [< *Menno* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492–1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the seventeenth century into the Upland ("Obere") Mennonites or Ammanites and the Lowland ("Untere") Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last named country they are divided into "Untere" or Old Mennonites, "Obere" Mennonites or Ammanites, New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

mennowt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

menobranch (men'ō-brangk), *n.* An animal of the genus *Menobranchus*.

Menobranchidæ (men-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians named from the genus *Menobranchus*: same as *Proteidæ*.

Menobranchus (men-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μένειν, remain (see *remain*), + βράγχια, gills.] 1. A genus of tailed amphibians of the family *Proteidæ*, characterized by the persistence of the gills and the possession of four limbs with four well-developed digits. It is the American representative of the Old World genus *Proteus*. *M. maculatus* inhabits the waters of the Mississippi basin and of the Great Lakes, while *M. punctatus* is found in those of the south Atlantic watershed. The genus is also called *Necturus*.



Menobranchus or *Necturus maculatus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Menocerca (men-ō-sėr'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μένειν, remain, + κέρκος, a tail.] A series of Old World catarrhine simians, from which the tailless apes (*Anthropoidea*) and man are by some supposed to be derived, as well as the existing tailed monkeys and baboons. *Haeckel*.

menocercal (men-ō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *Menocerca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Menocerca*.

Menodontidæ (men-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyls, typified by the genus *Menodus*, to which are probably also referable such forms as *Titanotherium* of Leidy, *Brontotherium* of Marsh, and *Symborodon* of Cope.

Menodus (men'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1849), < Gr. μήνη, a crescent, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, typical of the family *Menodontidæ*.

menolipsis (men-ō-lip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήν, month (> μηνιαῖα, the menses), + λεῖψις, a failing.] In *pathol.*, the failure or retention of the catamenia.

menologium (men-o-lō'ji-um), *n.* Same as *menology*.

menology (mē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ménologe* = Sp Pg. *menologio*, < ML. *menologium*, < MGr. μηνολόγιον, a calendar of months, < Gr. μήν, a month (see *month*), + λόγος, an account, < λέγειν, speak, tell: see *-ology*.] 1. A register of months, or of occurrences in the order of the months.

In a Saxon *menology* of great antiquity, the author goes on to say, etc.
J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, I. 423.

2. A list or calendar of martyrs; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a book which contains a list of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year, and the lives of the church saints and martyrs. It corresponds to the martyrology of the Roman Catholic Church.

menopause (men′ō-pâz), *n.* [= F. *ménopause*, < Gr. μήν, month (> μηνιαῖα, the menses), + παῦσις, a cessation.] The final cessation of the menses or monthly courses of women, which occurs normally between the ages of forty-five and fifty; the end of menstruation.

menoplania (men-ō-plā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήν, month (> μηνιαῖα, the menses), + πλάνη, a wandering, deviation.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Menopoma (men-ō-pō′mä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its permanent gill-openings, < Gr. μένειν, remain, + πῶμα, a lid.] A genus of large tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Menopomidæ*: so called from the persistence of the gill-slits or branchial apertures. The genus is peculiar to America, where it represents the so-called "giant salamander" of Japan (*Cryptobranchus*, or *Sieboldia*, or *Megalobatrachus maximus*). There are two species of these large, ugly, and repulsive creatures, *M. alleghaniensis* and *M. horrida*. They have four short but well-formed limbs, the fore feet four-toed and the hind feet five-toed. They attain a length of one or two feet, and live in muddy waters of the Alleghany region and Mississippi basin. They are voracious, may readily be taken with hook and line, and are very tenacious of life. They are the largest amphibians of America, and are wrongly reputed to be poisonous. They are popularly known by the names of *hellbender, mud devil, water puppy, water dog, ground puppy*, and *tweeg*. The genus is also called *Protonopsis*, its two species being then known as *P. fusca* and *P. horrida*. See cut under *hellbender*.

Menopomatidæ (men″ō-pō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Menopomidæ*. *Hogg*, 1838.

menopome (men′ō-pōm), *n.* [< NL. *Menopoma*.] An animal of the genus *Menopoma*.

Menopomidæ (men-ō-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Menopoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of tailed amphibians named from the genus *Menopoma*. It is composed of the two genera *Menopoma* (or *Protonopsis*) and *Megalobatrachus* (or *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*), and is also called *Protonopsidæ* and *Cryptobranchidæ*.

menorrhagia (men-ō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήν, month (> μηνιαῖα, menses), + -ραγία, a flowing, < ῥηγνύναι, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *physiol.*, ordinary menstruation.—2. In *pathol.*, an immoderate menstrual discharge; menorrhagy.

menorrhagic (men-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< *menorrhagy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to menorrhagia; also, affected with menorrhagia.

menorrhagy (men′ō-rā-ji), *n.* Same as *menorrhagia*.

menorrhœa (men-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήν, month (> μηνιαῖα, menses), + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal menstrual flow.—2. In *pathol.*, prolonged menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nos′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μήν, a month (> μηνιαῖα, menses), + στάσις, a standing: see *stasis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus; suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.—2. The acute pain which in some women precedes each appearance of the menses: so called because it is presumed to be occasioned by stagnancy of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

menostation (men-os-tā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. μήν, a month (> μηνιαῖα, menses), + L. *statio(n-)*, standing: see *station*.] Same as *menostasis*.

Menotyphla (men-ō-tif′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μένειν, remain, + τυφλός, blind (with ref. to the cæcum).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which possess a cæcum, as distinguished from those without a cæcum, or *Lipotyphla*.

menotyphlic (men-ō-tif′lik), *a.* [< *Menotyphla* + *-ic*.] Having a cæcum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Menotyphla*.

menour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*.

menow†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minnow*.

mensa (men′sä), *n.*; pl. *mensæ* (-sē). [L.] A table, or something resembling a table. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the flat grinding surface of one of the molar teeth; the corona. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the top or upper surface of an altar.—**Divorce a mensa et thoro**. See *divorce*.

mensal[1] (men′sal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *mensale*, < L. *mensalis*, of a table, < *mensa*, a table: see *mensa*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [Rare.]—**Mensal church**, in Scotland, before the Reformation, a church allotted by its patron to the service of the bishop, made thenceforth part of his own benefice, and so regarded as contributing to the maintenance of his table.—**Mensal land**†, land devoted to the supply of food for the table, as of a king or lord.

II. *n.* The book of accounts for articles had for the table. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mensal[2] (men′sal), *a.* [= Pg. *mensal*, < L. *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Monthly. [Rare.]

In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by this *mensal* periodicity. *J. Nelson*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

mense (mens), *n.* [A later form of *mensk*.] 1. Dignity of conduct; propriety, decorum, sense of honor, good manners. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little *mense*,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

We hae *mense* and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. Ornament, credit: as, he's a *mense* to his family. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

mense (mens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mensed*, ppr. *mensing*. [A later form of *mensk*.] To grace, ornament, set off, or be a credit to: as, the pictures *mense* the room. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

menseful (mens′fųl), *a.* [< *mense* + *-ful*. In older form *menskful*, q. v.] Decorous, mannerly, respectful and worthy of respect. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

What! *menseful* Mysie of the Mill so soon at her prayers?
Now, benison on the bonny eyes that open so early!
Scott, Monastery.

menseless (mens′les), *a.* [< *mense* + *-less*.] Destitute of grace, propriety, or moderation; uncivil, immoderate. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

No to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither *menseless*, graceless brutes.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

menses (men′sēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *menses*, pl. of *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] Catamenial or monthly discharges; a periodic constitutional flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus of a female, as a woman, monkey, bitch, or other mammal. The menses occur in connection with ovulation, of which they are generally a sign. They normally occur in women thirteen times a year, or at intervals of a lunar month, whence the name.

mensk†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mensk*, < AS. *mennisc*, of man, human (see *mannish*); as a noun, *mennisc*, humanity (= Icel. *menniska* = Sw. *menniska* = Dan. *menneske* = OS. *menniski* = OFries. *manniska, manska, mansche, menneska, menska, mensche, minscha* = OHG. *menniski, mennisgi, mannisco, mennisko*, MHG. *mennische, mensche*, G. *mensch*, man), < *mennisc*, human, < *mann*, man: see *man, mannish*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of man or mankind; human.

More *mensk* it is manliche to dele
Than for to fle couwar[d]li for ou3t that mai falle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3900.

2. Honored; honorable.

A *mensk* lady on molde mon may hir calle, for gode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 964.

II. *n.* Dignity; honor, grace; favor, good manners; decorous bearing or conduct.

At the fote ther-of ther sete a faunt,
A mayden of *menske*, ful debonere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 162.

My *menske* and my manhede 3e mayntene in erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 399.

mensk†, *v. t.* [ME. *mensken*, < *mensk*, *n.*] 1. To dignify, honor, grace.

To be there with his best burnes bi a certayne time,
To *mensk* the mariage of Mellors his dou3ter.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4815.

3it I may as I mihte *menske* the with 3iftes,
And meyntene thi monhede more then thou knowest.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 177.

2. To worship; reverence.

All tho that trulye trastis in the
Schall neuere dye, this dare I saye.
Therfore 3e folke in fere
Menske hym with mayne and myght.
York Plays, p. 199.

menskful†, *a.* [ME., < *mensk* + *-ful*.] Honorable, worshipful; gracious; graceful; courtly.

Whan he kom first to this kourt bi kynde than he schewde,
His manners were so *menskful* a mende hem mi3t none.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

menskfully†, *adv.* [ME., < *menskful* + *-ly*[2].] With honor, grace, propriety, or civility; honorably; worshipfully.

I giffe 3owe lyffe and lyme, and leve for to passe,
So 3e doo my message *menskefully* at Rome.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2322.

menskind†, *n.* A rare variant of *mankind*.

We *menskind* in our minority are like women, . . . that they are most forbidden they will soonest attempt.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii. (*Davies*.)

menskly†, *adv.* [ME., < *mensk* + *-ly*[2].] With honor, dignity, or propriety; moderately, worthily.

The Marques of Molosor *menskliche* hee aught.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

menstraciet, **menstracyet**†, *n.* See *minstrelsy*.

menstrua[1] (men′strọ-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < *menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] Catamenial discharges; menses.

menstrua[2], *n.* Latin plural of *menstruum*.

menstrual[1] (men′strọ-al), *a.* [= F. *menstruel* = Pr. *menstrual* = Sp. Pg. *menstrual* = It. *menstruale*, < L. *menstrualis*, monthly, of or having monthly courses, < *menstruus*, monthly: see *menstruous*.] 1. Recurring once a month; monthly, gone through or completed in a month; specifically, in *astron.*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month, pertaining to changes of position recurring monthly: as, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place.—2. Pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous, catamenial: as, the *menstrual* flux or flow.—3. In *bot.*, same as *menstruous*, 3.

menstrual[2] (men′strọ-al), *a.* [< *menstruum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

Note . . . that the dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

menstruant (men′strọ-ant), *a.* [< L. *menstruan(t-)s*, ppr. of *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] Subject to monthly flowings; in the state of menstruation: as, a *menstruant* woman.

menstruate (men′strọ-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *menstruated*, ppr. *menstruating*. [< L. *menstruatus*, pp. of *menstruare* (> Sp. *menstruar*), menstruate, < *menstruus*.] To discharge the menses.

menstruate† (men′strọ-āt), *a.* Menstruous.

menstruation (men-strọ-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *menstruation* = Sp. *menstruacion* = Pg. *menstruação* = It. *mestruazione, menstruazione*, < NL. *menstruatio(n-)*, < L. *menstruare*, menstruate: see *menstruate*.] 1. The act of menstruating or discharging the menses.—2. The period of menstruating.

menstrue† (men′strö), *n.* [Formerly also *menstrew*, < OF. *menstrue*, F. *menstrues*, pl., = Pg. *menstruo* = It. *mestruo, menstruo*, < L. *menstrua*, menses: see *menstrua*.] The menstrual flux.

menstruous (men′strö-us), *a.* [< L. *menstruus*, of or belonging to a month, monthly, neut. pl. *menstrua*, monthly courses of women, menses, < *mensis*, a month: see *menses, month*.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female.—2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.—3. In *bot.*, lasting for a month.

menstruum (men′strö-um), *n.*; pl. *menstrua*, *menstruums* (-ä, -umz). [ML., neut. of L. *menstruus*, of a month, monthly: see *menstruous*. The reason of the name in the chemical use is not determined.] Any fluid substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

Briefly, it [the material of gems] consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emollition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy*.

The intellect dissolves fire, gravity, laws, method, and the subtlest unnamed relations of nature in its resistless *menstruum*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

mensual (men′ṣū-al), *a.* [= F. *mensuel* = Sp. *mensual* = It. *mensuale*, < L. *mensualis*, < *mensis*, a month: see *month*. Cf. *mensal*[2].] Of or relating to a month, occurring once a month; monthly.

The arrangement [of a table showing the distribution of earthquakes] is *mensual*. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 259.

Those series of biographies which issue with *mensual* regularity from Paternoster Row.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 522.

mensurability (men″ṣū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property of being mensurable.

The common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*. *Reid*, On Quantity.

mensurable (men′ṣū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *mensurable* = Sp. *mensurable* = Pg. *mensuravel*, < LL.

mensurabilis, that can be measured, < *mensurare*, measure. see *mensurate, measure* Cf. *measurable*] **1** Capable of being measured, measurable.

The solar month is not easily *mensurable* *Holder*

2 In *music*, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice-parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized *tempus perfectum*, which was triple (called "perfect" for fanciful theological reasons), and *tempus imperfectum*, which was duple The system of notation included notes and rests called *large, maxima, long, breve, semibreve, minim, semi minima, fusa*, and *semifusa* (*fusella*), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the *tempus* used (See the various words.) The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also *mensural*

mensurableness (men'ṣū-ra-bl-nes), *n* The quality of being mensurable, mensurability, *Bailey*, 1727.

mensural (men'ṣū-ral), *a* [= Sp Pg *mensural*, < LL. *mensuralis*, of or belonging to measuring, < L *mensura*, measuring see *measure*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to measure —**2.** Same as *mensurable*, 2 —**Mensural note**, in *musical notation*, a note whose form indicates its time value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation — **Mensural signature** See *signature* and *rhythmic*

mensurate (men'ṣū-rāt), *v t* ; pret. and pp. *mensurated*, ppr *mensurating* [< LL. *mensuratus*, pp of *mensurare* (> It *mensurare* = Sp Pg. *mensurar* = F *mesurer*), measure, < *mensura*, measuring, measure. see *measure*, *n* Cf *measure*, *v*] To measure, ascertain the dimensions or quantity of [Rare.]

mensuration (men-ṣū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mensuration* = Pr *mensuratio* = Sp *mensuracion*, < LL. *mensuratio(n-)*, measuring, < *mensurare*, measure see *mensurate, measure*] The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc , by measurement and computation: as, the rules of *mensuration*, the *mensuration* of surfaces and solids

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other
Bp Hall, The Christian, § ii

mensurative (men'ṣū-rā-tiv), *a* [< *mensurate* + *-ive*.] Capable of measuring, adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things

"Yes, Friends," observes the Professor, "not our Logical, *Mensurative* faculty but our Imaginative one, is King over us *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (ed 1831), p 153

The third method spoken of may be called the *mensurative* *Jour Franklin Inst*, CXXII 342.

ment[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *mean*[1].

ment[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *ming*[1]

ment[3]†, *v. t* A variant of *mint*[3]

-ment. [ME *-ment* = OF and F *-ment* = Sp *-mento* = Pg It *-mento*, < L *-mentum*, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself as in *alimentum*, nourishment, < *alere*, nourish, *fragmentum*, a piece broken off, < *frangere* (*fraq-*), break; *segmentum*, a piece cut off, < *secare*, cut (LL.), *regimentum*, rule, < *regere*, rule; *monumentum*, that which keeps in mind, < *monere*, keep in mind, advise, etc] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming, from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in *aliment, fragment, segment, commandment, document, monument, government*, etc It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin as in *movement, nourishment, payment*, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in *astonishment, atonement, banishment, bewilderment, merriment*, etc

menta, *n* Plural of *mentum*

mentagra (men-tag'rā), *n.* [L , < *mentum*, the chin, + Gr ἀγρα, a taking, catching (cf *chiragra, podagra*, etc)] In *pathol.*, an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head

mental[1] (men'tal), *a.* [< F *mental* = Sp. Pg *mental* = It *mentale*, < LL *mentalis*, of the mind, mental, < L *ment(t-)s*, the mind see *mind*[1], *n.*] **1** Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect, intellectual as, the *mental* powers or faculties; a *mental* state or condition; *mental* perception.

'Twixt his *mental* and his active parts
Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages
Shak, T and C, II 3 184.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy
D Stewart, Philos Essays, II 8

In what manner the *mental* powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I 35

2 Done or performed by the mind, due to the action of the mind.

By *mental* analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol , p 335

3 Relating to the mind, concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect as, *mental* philosophy, *mental* sciences —**Mental alienation**, insanity —**Mental arithmetic, association, modification**, etc See the nouns

mental[2] (men'tal), *a* [= F. *mental*, < L *mentum*, the chin. see *mentum*.] In *anat*, of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial.—**Mental artery**, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip — **Mental foramen** See *foramen* —**Mental fossa**, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin.—**Mental nerves**, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen —**Mental point**, in *craniom* , the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti – **Mental prominence**, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw bone It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species. —**Mental spines**. Same as *mental tubercles* —**Mental suture**, in *craiom* , the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula.—**Mental tubercles** Same as *genial tubercles* (which see, under *genial*[2])

mental[3] (men'tal), *n* An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation
E H Knight

mentality (men-tal'i-ti), *n* [< *mental* + *-ity*] Mental action or power, intellectual activity, intellectuality.

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of *mentality* in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is This is but a dangerous criterion of *mentality*
The Nation, Aug 3, 1871, p 78

A certain amount of *mentality* or volition accompanied the result *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII 450

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*
Emerson, English Traits, xiv

mentalization (men"tal-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *mentalize* + *-ation*] Operation of the mind, mental action, manner of thinking. [Rare]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy *mentalization* *E C Mann*, Psychol Med , p 101

mentalize (men'tal-īz), *v t* , pret and pp *mentalized*, ppr *mentalizing* [< *mental*[1] + *-ize*] To develop mentally, cultivate the mind or intellect of, excite to mental activity

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children *G S Hall*, in N A Rev

mentally (men'tal-i), *adv.* [< *mental*[1] + *-ly*[2]] Intellectually, in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea

There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not, at least *mentally* (to borrow a school term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts
Boyle, Works, I 401

mentation (men-tā'shon), *n* [< L *men(t-)s*, the mind, + *-ation*] **1** The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ, mental activity; ideation, cerebration, intellection

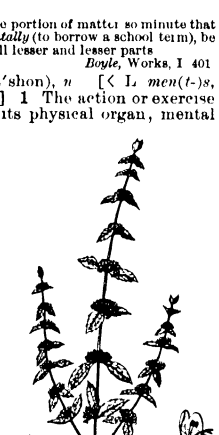
The most absurd *mentations* and most extravagant actions in in sane people are the survival of their fittest states
Pop Sci Mo, XXV 173

2. The result of mentation, state of mind

mentery† (men'te-ri), *n* [< F *menterie*, lying, falsehood, < *mentir*, < L *mentiri*, lie see *mendacious*] Lying

Loud *mentery* small contutation needs.
G Harvey, Sonnets, xix

Mentha (men'thā), *n.* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mentha*, mint see *mint*[2]] A genus of aromatic labiate plants belonging to the tribe *Satureineæ*, type of the subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anther cells, and by a calyx which is 10 nerved and 5 toothed Over 300 species have been described, but the plants vary greatly, and the number may be reduced to 25, they are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes The common name of the genus is *mint* See *mint*[2], *horsemint, hulwort, pennyroyal*, and *peppermint*.



The Upper Part of Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), with flowers.
a, flower; *b*, calyx

menthene (men'thēn), *n* [< L *mentha*, mint, + *-ene*] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$) obtained from peppermint-oil.

Menthoideæ (men-thoi'dē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham, 1832), < *Mentha* + *-oideæ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ* It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2 celled, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 5- to 10-nerved It embraces 20 genera, of which *Mentha* is the type, and about 500 species, although the latter number may be much reduced The plants are found in both hemispheres, but are almost wholly confined to the temperate or subtropical regions

menthol (men'thol), *n.* [< L *mentha*, mint, + *-ol.*] In *chem.*, a solid crystalline body ($C_{10}H_{20}O_1$) which separates from oil of peppermint on standing It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 108° F , and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called *peppermint camphor*

It was known that *menthol* . generated a keen feeling of cold on being spread over the forehead
Dr Goldscheider, Nature, XXXIV 71

Menticirrus (men-ti-sir'us), *n* [NL., orig *Menticirrhus* (Gill, 1861), < L *mentum*, the chin, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair see *cirrus*] A genus of sciænoid fishes There are about 11 species, all American, as *M nebulosus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as *kingfish, whiting*, and *barb*, *M alburnus*, a more southern whiting of the same coast, and *M undulatus*, the bagara of the Pacific coast They are highly prized for the table See cut under *king fish*

menticultural (men-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a* [< L. *men(t-)s*, the mind, + *cultura*, culture see *culture*.] Cultivating or improving the mind *Imp. Dict*

mentiferous (men-tif'e-rus), *a* [< L *men(t-)s*, the mind, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Conveying or transferring mind or thought, telepathic as, *mentiferous* ether [Recent]

mentigerous (men-tij'e-rus), *a* [< L *mentum*, the chin, + *gerere*, bear, carry] In *entom* , bearing the mentum as, a *mentigerous* process of the gula

mention (men'shon), *n* [< ME *mencioun, mencion*, < OF *mention*, F *mention* = Sp *mencion* = Pg *menção* = It *menzione*, < L *mentio(n-)*, a calling to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to *men(t-)s*, mind, < *memini* (√ *men, min*), have in mind, remember see *mind*[1]] **1.** Statement about or reference to a person or thing, notice or remark, especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars

He dide many grete dedes of armes, of whiche is yet made no *mencion*, till that my mater com ther to
Merlin (E E T S), I 124

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*
Of me more must be heard of
Shak, Hen VIII, III 2 438

Let us speak of things at hand
Useful, whence haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask
Milton, P L , viii 200

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain when it is useless *Paley*, Moral Philos , iv 2

2 Indication; evidence [Rare]

It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing *mention* that there had beene Land
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 532

3†. Note, reputation

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,
A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v 3

4†. Report, account

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me,
So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you,
So vertuous and so fair
Beau and Fl, Custom of the Country, i 1

mention (men'shon), *v t.* [< F *mentionner* = Sp Pg. *mencionar* = It. *menzionare*, < ML *mentionare*, mention, < L *mentio(n-)*, mention see *mention*, *n.*] To make mention of; speak of briefly or cursorily, speak of; name, refer to

I will *mention* the lovingkindnesses of the Lord
Isa lxiii. 7

I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings
Did our forefathers yoke *Milton*, Psalm lxxxvii.

This road was formerly called Via Antoniana, the ascent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the

rock, *mentioning* the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelius
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 92.

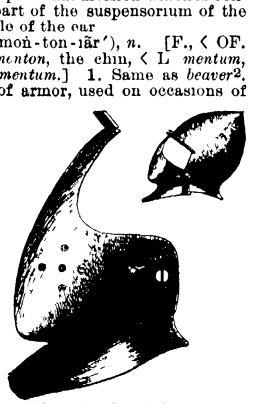
mentionable (men'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *mention* + *-able*] That can or may be mentioned

mentohyoid (men-tō-hī'oid), *a* and *n* [< L *mentum*, the chin, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone

II. *n.* An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone

mentomeckelian (men″tō-me-kē'li-an), *n.* [< L. *mentum*, the chin, + *Meckel* (see def.) + *-ian*] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies, as distinguished from a proximal division which is converted into a part of the suspensorium of the jaw or an ossicle of the ear

mentonnière (mon-ton-iār'), *n.* [F., < OF. *mentonniere*, < *menton*, the chin, < L *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] 1. Same as *beaver*2. —2. A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was put on outside of the gorget, secured to the helmet by hooks on each side and by a slot or similar contrivance at the umbril, and thus replaced the vizor and beaver of the armet, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether


Mentonnière close of 15th century

3. An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face [Rare]

mentor (men'tor), *n* [< L *Mentor*, < Gr *Μέντωρ*, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus, prob. 'adviser,' akin to L *monitor*, adviser: see *monitor*] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person, an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced

mentorial (men-tō'ri-al), *a* [< *mentor* + *-ial*] Containing advice or admonition

mentum (men'tum), *n*, pl *menta* (-ta) [L, the chin] **1** The chin, the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jaw-bone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole interramal space, or interval between the horizontal rami of the mandible

2 In *entom*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum* The mentum is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these See *labium*, and cut at *mouth parts*

3 In *bot*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.—**Levator menti** See *levator*.—**Mentum absconditum**, the retreating chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw, a chin with no prominence.—**Mentum prominulum**, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw.—**Quadratus menti**, the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip.—**Symphysis menti**, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jaw bone.—**Tooth of the mentum**. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**Triangularis menti**, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

mentum-tooth (men'tum-tōth), *n* In *entom*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

Mentzelia (ment-zē'li-ä), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after C. *Mentzel*, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Loaseæ*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 40 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially in the western part They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid tenacious barbed hairs, leaves which are mostly coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are cymose or solitary

menu (me-nü'), *n.* [F., < L. *minutum*, neut of *minutus*, small: see *minute*2.] A bill of fare

You have read the *menu*, may you read it again
Champagne, perigord, galantine, and—champagne
Locker, Mr Placid's Flirtation

Menura (mē-nū'rä), *n* [NL, so called in ref. to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), < Gr *μήνη*, the moon, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridæ*. Three species are described *M superba*, *M victoriæ*, and *M alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid See cut under *lyre bird* Also written, incorrectly, *Mœnura*, *Mœnura*

menurance†, *n.* See *manurance*

menure†, *v. t.* See *manure*

Menuridæ (mē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Menura* + *-idæ*] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudoscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*, the lyre-birds It is one of two families (the other being *Atrichiidæ*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception (See *Menuroidæ* and *Pseudoscines*) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as rasorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound birds, curassows, and guans Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock wrens (*Pteroptochidæ*) It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly

menuroid (men'ū-roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuroideæ*, pseudoscinæ.

Menuroideæ (men-ū-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Menura* + *-oideæ*] A superfamily of pseudoscinæ passerine birds containing the *Menuridæ* and *Atrichiidæ*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the acromyodian syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picarian birds

menuse1†, *v* A Middle English form of *minish*

menuse2†, *n* See *menise*

Menyantheæ (men-ī-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Grisebach, 1839), < *Menyanthes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Gentianeæ*, the gentian family It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being induplicate valvate in the bud It embraces 4 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type, and about 40 species

Menyanthes (men-ī-an'thēz), *n.* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), improp for *Menianthes* or *Menanthes*, < Gr *μηνιαῖος*, or *μήνεως*, monthly, or *μήν*, month, + *ἄνθος*, flower] A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianeæ*, type of the tribe *Menyantheæ* It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and crenate There are two species, or perhaps only one, *M trifoliata*, the bog bean, buckbean, or marsh-trefoil They are herbaceous water plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow in a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape See *bog-bean*

menyanthin (men-ī-an'thin), *n* [< *Menyanthes* + *-in*2] A bitter principle obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*

menye†, **menyie**†, *n* Other forms of *meiny*.

menyng†, *n* A Middle English form of *meaning*

menzie (mē'nyi), *n* A Scotch form of *meiny*.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame
Scott, Abbot, xxxi

Menziesia (men-zi-ē'si-ä), *n* [NL (J E Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald *Menzies* (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver The surname *Menzies*, prop *Menyies* (the *z* being orig. merely another shape of *y*), appears to be derived from ME *menzie*, i e *menyie*, var of *meinie*, etc, a household see *meiny*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Rhodoreæ* It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4 to 5 celled ovary There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan, and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petioled entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M globularis*, is found in the Alleghanies The Irish heath, *Dabeocia polifolia*, was formerly included in this genus

meoble†, *a.* and *n* See *moble*1.

meont, *n* [< Gr. *μῆον*, spignel see *Meum*2, *mew*7] Same as *meu*7 *Minsheu*

Mephistophelean (mef″is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [< *Mephistophele-s* + *-an*] Same as *Mephistophelian*.

Wit is apt to be cold and *Mephistophelean* in men who have no relish for humour
George Eliot, Essays German Wit

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz), *n.* [Written *Mephostophilus* in Shakspere, Fletcher, etc, *Mephostophilis* in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe, a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig. concocter of the name meant to form it from Gr *μή*, not, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *φιλος*, loving (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *φίλος*, loving), or merely concocted a Greek-seeming name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust"

Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v 1

Mephistopheles is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never ending creative energy of the Deity His irreverence and irony are a part of his nature
H Taylor, Faust, I., note 53.

Mephistophelian (mef″is-tō-fē'lian), *a.* [Also *Mephistopheleian*, < *Mephistophel-es* + *-ian*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles, diabolical, sardonic; jeering, irreverent

mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *a.* [= F. *méphitique* = Sp *mefitico* = Pg *mephitico* = It *mefitico*, < LL. *mephiticus*, pestilential, < L *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation see *mephitis*] Pertaining to mephitis; foul; noxious; pestilential, poisonous; stifling

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the *mephitic* atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI 195

That strange and scarcely known lily, alas! of almost *mephitic* odor, the xerophyllum
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII 863

Mephitic gas†, carbon dioxid

mephitical (mē-fit'i-kal), *a* [< *mephitic* + *-al*] Same as *mephitic*

mephitically (mē-fit'i-kal-i), *adv* [< *mephitical* + *-ly*2] With mephitis, foully, pestilentially

Mephitinæ (mef-i-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mephitis* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Mustelidæ* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*, the skunks The group is closely related to the badgers or *Melinæ* and to the African *Zorillinæ*, the three being combined by some authors But the *Mephitinæ* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrate, and the premolars 3 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side) The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail the coloration is black and white, there is no sub caudal pouch as in badgers but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fetid fluid which forms a means of defense and offense The habits are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial There are 3 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*

mephitis (mē-fī'tis), *n* [< L *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation, personified, *Mephitis*, also *Mefitis*, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations] **1** A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth, any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances; a noisome or poisonous stench —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinæ* The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black striped or spotted with white The palate ends opposite the last molar, the mastoid process is flaring, the periotics are not much inflated the zygoma rises backward and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits The nostrils are lateral, and the soles hairy, at least in part There are several species, of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M mephitica*, the common skunk *M macrura* is the long tailed skunk of Mexico The little striped skunk, *M putorius* of the United States, is referred by Coues to the genus *Spilogale* The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*

mephitism (mē-fī'tizm), *n.* [< *mephit*(*is*) + *-ism*] Same as *mephitis*, 1 *Dunglison*.

Mephostophilus†, **Mephostophilis**†, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*

meracious† (mē-rā'shus), *a* [Erroneously for *meracous*, < L *meracus*, pure, unmixed, < *merus*, pure: see *mere*3.] Without admixture or adulteration; pure, hence, strong, racy

meracity† (mē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< L *meracus*, pure see *meracious*] Clearness or pureness *Bailey*, 1731.

meraline (mer'a-lin), *n* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe

mercable† (mėr'ka-bl), *a.* [< L *mercabilis*, that can be bought, < *mercari*, trade, buy see *merchant*] Capable of being bought or sold; merchantable *Bailey*, 1731.

mercantile (mėr'kan-tīl), *a* [Formerly also *mercantil*, < OF *mercantil*, F. *mercantile* = Sp. Pg *mercantil* = It *mercantile*, < ML. *mercantilis*, of a merchant or of trade, < L *mercan(t-)s*, a merchant, trading see *merchant*] **1.** Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants, having to do with trade or commerce; trading, commercial

Bonrepaux was esteemed an adept in the mystery of *mercantile* politics *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vi

2. Characteristic of the business of merchants, in accord with business principles

It was found essential to establish the work [the "Edinburgh Review"] on a sound *mercantile* basis, with a paid editor and paid writers *Sydney Smith*, Wit and Wisdom

Mercantile law, the laws applicable to commercial transactions, the law merchant See *law merchant*, under *law*† —**Mercantile system**, in *polit econ*, the belief, generally held till the end of the last century, that all wealth consists in gold and silver, and that therefore the exportation of goods and importation of gold should be encouraged by the state, while the importation of goods and the exportation of gold should be forbidden, or at least restricted as much as possible

While there are so many things to render the assumption which is the basis of the *mercantile system* plausible, there is also some small foundation in reason, though a very insufficient one, for the distinction which that system so emphatically draws between money and every other kind of valuable possession *J S Mill*, Pol Econ, Prelim Rem

Thus, the *Mercantile System* admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade *W Roscher*, Pol Econ (trans.), I 169

=Syn *Mercantile*, *Commercial* *Commercial* is the broader term, including the other *Mercantile* applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business, the *mercantile* class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling *Commercial* covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign as, the British are a *commercial* people, *commercial* usages, honor, law The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned

mercantilism (mėr'kan-til-izm), *n.* [< *mercantile* + *-ism*] **1** The mercantile spirit or character, devotion to trade and commerce, excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation *The Century*, XXXI 311

2 In *polit econ*, the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it See *mercantile*

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined *mercantilism*, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new views is not yet completely effected *Encyc Brit*, XIX 364

mercantilist (mėr'kan-til-ist), *n* [< *mercantile* + *-ist.*] **1.** A devotee of mercantilism, a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce —**2** In *polit econ*, an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory.

The *mercantilists* may be best described, as Roscher has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds *Encyc Brit*, XIX 354

mercantilistic (mėr'kan-ti-lis'tik), *a.* [< *mercantilist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy; characteristic of mercantilists

From the seventeenth century *mercantilistic* views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature *Cyc of Pol Science*, II 197

mercantility (mėr-kan-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *mercantile* + *-ity*] Mercantile spirit or enterprise [Rare]

He was all on fire with *mercantility* *C Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi (*Davies*)

mercaptan (mėr-kap'tan), *n* [So called as absorbing mercury; < L. *Mer(curius)*, Mercury, ML., quicksilver, mercury, + *captan(t-)s*, taking, ppr. of *capture*, take see *captation.*] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric oxid white crystalline compounds, hence their name *Methyl mercaptan* (CH_3SH), or *methyl sulphydrate*, is a highly offensive and volatile liquid

mercaptide (mėr-kap'tid or -tid), *n.* [< *mercaptan* + *-ide*] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base.

mercaptoic (mėr-kap-tō'ik), *a* [< *mercapt(an)* + *-o-ic.*] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans

mercat†, **mercate**†, *n* [< It *mercato*, < L *mercatus*, a market. see *market*] Same as *market*

This was formerly the Circus or Agonales, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest *mercat* of ye citty *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 20, 1645

By order of court a *mercate* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 148

mercatante† (mer-ka-tan'te), *n* [< It. *mercatante* (cf Sp. *mercadante* = OF *mercadant*, < It.) (equiv. to *mercante*), a merchant, < *mercatare*, trade, < *mercato*, trading, market. see *market*, *v.*] A foreign trader

Tra What is he Blondello?
Bion. Master, a *mercatante* or a pedant,
I know not what, but formal in apparel
Shak, T of the S, iv 2. 63

[Spelled *marcantant* in the early editions, and *mercatant* in some modern ones]

mercative† (mer'ka-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *mercativus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading see *market*] Of or belonging to trade *Coles*, 1717

Mercator's chart, projection. See the nouns

mercature† (mėr'ka-tūr), *n* [< L *mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade see *merchant*] The act or practice of buying and selling, commerce, traffic, trade

mercet† (mėrs), *v. t.* [By aphæresis from *amerce*] To amerce, mulct; fine

For the kynge of Egipt put him downe at Jerusalem, and *merced* the land in an hundred talentes of sylver and a talent of golde *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron xxxvi 3

mercede†, *n* [ME, < L *merces* (*mercēd-*), pay, reward, bribe, etc see *mercy.*] Reward; payment, bribe

That ys no mede bote a *mercede*,
A maner dewe dette for the doynge,
And bote if yt be payed prestliche the payer is to blame
Piers Plowman (C), iv 306

Mercedonius, Mercedinus (mer-se-dō'ni-us, -dī'nus), *n.* [L] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days

mercement† (mėrs'ment), *n* [ME., also *mercyment*, *mercyment*, by aphæresis from *amercement* Cf. *mercament*] A fine, a penalty satisfied by a money-payment; a mulct

Brynge alle men to bowe with oute byter woundе,
With oute *mercement* other maulsaunt amenden alle reames *Piers Plowman* (C), v 182

Right so is loue a ledere and the lawe shapeth,
Vpon man for his mysdedes the *mercement* he taxeth
Piers Plowman (B), I. 160

mercenariant† (mėr-se-nā'ri-an), *n* [< *mercenary* + *-an*] A mercenary.

Odd bands
Of voluntaries and *mercenarians*
Marston, In Praise of Pygmalion, I. 18

mercenarily (mėr'se-nā-ri-li), *adv* [< *mercenary* + *-ly*²] In a mercenary manner. *Imp Dict*

mercenariness (mėr'se-nā-ri-nes), *n* [< *mercenary* + *-ness*] The character of being mercenary, venality, regard to hire or reward, action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end

mercenary (mėr'se-nā-ri), *a* and *n.* [< ME *mercenarie* = F *mercenaire* = Sp Pg It *mercenario*, < L *mercenarius*, earlier *mercennarius*, hired for pay, hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < *merces* (*mercēd-*), pay, wages, reward see *mercy*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain, selling one's services to the highest bidder

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing *Coryat*, Crudities, I 214

Mercenary troops, perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but defending without love and without hatred *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators

Hence —**2.** Venal, sordid, actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain as, a *mercenary* prince or judge; a *mercenary* disposition

This study fits a *mercenary* drudge
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, I 1

You know me too proud to stoop to *mercenary* insincerity *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills

3 Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward, done, given, etc, in return for hire; resulting from sordid motives as, *mercenary* services, a *mercenary* act

For many of our princes, woe the while,
Lie drown'd and soak'd in *mercenary* blood
Shak, Hen V, iv 7 79

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade
Dryden and Soame, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry, iv

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds
Excels ten thousand *mercenary* deeds
Cowper, Truth, l 224.

=Syn. *Hireling*, etc See *venal*

II. *n*; pl *mercenaries* (-riz). **1.** A person who works for pay; especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a shepherde and no *mercenarie*
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 514

Stationed by, as waiting a result,
Lean silent gangs of *mercenaries* ceased
Working to watch the strangers
Browning, Sordello.

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service, a professional soldier This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those *mercenaries* are firmly assured unto the tyrant *Raleigh*, Hist World, V ii 2.

Like *mercenaries*, hired for home defence,
They will not serve against their native Prince
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii 200

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire *Mercenaries* to carry arms in their stead *Steele*, Tatler, No 28

mercer (mėr'sėr), *n* [< ME *mercer*, *mercere*, < OF. *mercier*, F *mercier* = Pr. *mercer*, *mercier* = Sp. *mercero* = Pg *mercieiro* = It *mercaio*, < ML *mercerius* (also *mercerius*, *mercerus*, after OF.), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < L *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise see *mercy*, *merchant*] **1** A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the *mercers* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 539

2 A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk [Eng]

She feels not how the land drops away, nor the acres melt, not foresees the change, when the *mercer* has your woods for her velvets *B Jonson*, Epicene, II 1

mercerization (mėr"sėr-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *mercerize* + *-ation*] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1851 He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrupy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0 825, caused the texture to contract one tenth on drying, retaining 14 72 per cent of potash If soda lye of specific gravity 1 342 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one fourth and contains 9 08 per cent of soda Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico Also spelled *mercerisation*

mercerize (mėr'ser-īz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *mercerized*, ppr *mercerizing* [< *Mercer* (see def of *mercerization*) + *-ize*] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization Also spelled *mercerise*

The microscopical examination of a *mercerized* cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics *Sci Amer*, N S, LVI 241

mercership (mėr'sėr-ship), *n.* [< *mercer* + *-ship*] The occupation or business of a mercer.

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership*, and go to be a musqueteer *Howell*, Letters, ii 62

mercery (mer'sėr-i), *n*; pl. *mercеries* (-iz). [< ME *mercery*, *meercery*, *mercerie*, < OF *mercerie*, *merceurie*, F *mercerie* (> Sp *mercería* = Pg It *merceria*), < ML. *merciaria* (also *mercaria*, after OF.), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < *merciarius*, a mercer: see *mercer.*] **1** The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woolen cloths, etc [Eng]

Clothe, furres, and other *mercery*
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I ccccliii

Half the shop was appropriated to grocery, the other half to drapery, and a little *mercery*
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii

Serious faced folk who buy their *merceries* economically and seldom *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIII 75

2 The trade of a mercer

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality

3 A place where mercers' wares are sold

merchandise (mėr'chan-dīz), *n* [Also *merchandize*, < ME *merchandyse*, *marchaundise*, *marchaundyse*, < OF *marchandise*, *marchaundise*, F. *marchandise*, a merchant's wares, < *marchand*, a merchant see *merchant*] **1** In general, any movable object of trade or traffic, that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale; specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial com-

modities in general; the staple of a mercantile business; commodities, goods, or wares bought and sold for gain. Real property, ships, money, stocks, and bonds are not merchandise, nor are notes or other mere representatives or measures of actual commodities or values. [Now never used in the plural.]

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money, thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her Deut xxi 14

Men comen azen be Damasce, that is a fulle fayre Cytee, and fulle noble, and fulle of alle *Merchandises*
Mandeville, Travels, p 122

As many alnagers to alner and measure al kinds of *marchandises* which they shal buy or sel by the yard
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 210

2† Purchase and sale; trade; bargain, traffic, dealing, or advantage from dealing

I wolde make a *marchaundyse*
Youre myscheffe to marre *York Plays*, p 228

For the *merchandise* of it [wisdom] is better than the *merchandise* of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold
Prov iii 14

Were he out of Venice, I can make what *merchandise* I will *Shak*, M of V, iii 1 134

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing, it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require
Jer Taylor

Goods, wares, and merchandise See *good*, *n* =Syn. 1 *Goods, Commodities*, etc See *property*

merchandize† (mėr'chan-dīz), *v. t.* [< ME *marchaundysen*, < *merchandise*, *n*] To engage in trade, carry on commerce

That none offycer nor purvyour of ye kyngis shall *marchaundyse* by hymself or by odur wythin the cite or with out of thyngis touchyng his offyce
Arnold's Chronicle, p 8

They us'd to *merchandize* indifferently, and were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies
Evelyn, Diary, Feb 5, 1657

merchandizer† (mėr'chan-dī-zėr), *n* A dealer in merchandise, a merchant, a trafficker; a trader

That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i

merchandizing† (mėr'chan-dī-zing), *n* Mercantile business

When I went Home, my antient Father began to press me earnestly to enter into some Course of Life that might make some Addition to what I had, and after long Consultation *Merchandizing* was what I took to
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 348

merchandry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *merchantry*

merchant (mer'chant), *n* and *a.* [Early mod E also *merchaunt, marchant, marchaunt, marchand*, < ME *marchant, marchaunt, marchand*, < AF *marchant, marchaunt*, OF *marchant, marcheant, marceant*, F *marchand* = Sp *mercliante* = It. *mercante*, a trader, merchant, < L *mercan(t-)s*, a buyer, ppr of *mercari*, trade, traffic, buy, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, traffic, < *mercre, mereri*, gain, buy, purchase, also deserve, merit: see *mercy* and *merit*. Etymologically the adj precedes the noun, but the noun appears to be earlier in E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in the business of buying commercial commodities and selling them again for the sake of profit; especially, one who buys and sells in quantity or by wholesale. One who buys without selling again, or who sells without having bought, as where one sells products of his own labor, or who buys and sells exclusively articles not the subject of ordinary commerce, or who buys and sells commercial articles on salary and not for profit, is not usually termed a *merchant*. Those who buy or sell on a commission for others are termed *commission merchants*. In the law of bankruptcy, which forbids a discharge to merchants and traders who have not kept proper books of account, the term has a more extended meaning, having been held to include a livery-stable keeper who buys hay and grain and indirectly sells it by boarding horses, but not a broker who speculates in stocks

I hidre comethe *Marchauntes* with Marchandise be See, from Yndee, Persee, Caldee, Ermonye, and of many othere Kyngdomes *Mandeville*, Travels, p 122

Ye *merchauntes* that vse the trade of merchandise,
Vse lawfull wares and reasonable prise
Babees Book (E E T S), p 354

A *merchant* of or in an article is one who buys and sells it, and not the manufacturer selling it. A wine grower is not a wine *merchant*, even a wine importer is not called a wine *merchant*, but a wine importer
Lord Bramwell, Law Rep, 7 Ex 127

Here shall be his Belgravia for his grandees, and this his Cheapside and his Lombard Street for the *merchants* and bankers. *A Trollope*, South Africa, II 69

2† A supercargo, the person in charge of the business affairs of a trading expedition

He anchored in the road with one ship of small burden, and, pretending the death of his *merchant*, besought the French, being some thirty in number, that they might bury their *merchant* in hallowed ground.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng Garner, I 16).

3† A merchant ship or vessel; a merchantman.

The masters of some *merchant* *Shak*, Tempest, ii 1 5.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants* till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting

4 A shop-keeper or store-keeper. [Scotland, and generally throughout the U. S.]—**5†.** A fellow; a chap. [Familiar.]

The crafty *merchant* (what ever he be) that will set brother against brother meaneth to destroy them both
Latimer, Sermons, p 115, b (*Nares*)

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Shak*, R. and J, ii 4 153

Custom of merchants See *custom*. — **Forwarding merchant** See *forwarding*. — **Hong merchants** See *hong*². — **Merchant of the staple†**, a merchant who dealt in or exported staple commodities — that is, wool, wool fels, and leather. See *staple*. — **Merchants' Court** See *court*. — **Merchant's mark**, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a device used on a seal and in similar ways by a merchant or dealer, often consisting of a cipher of the letters of his name, often of a selected badge, and not often heraldic in character.

II. *a.* **1.** Relating to trade or commerce; commercial: as, the law *merchant*. See *law*¹.

Sir Peter Yes, madam, I would have law *merchant* for them too *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii 2

The *merchant* flag is without the Royal arms, and has a narrow yellow stripe at the top and bottom of the flag outside the two red bars. *Preble*, Hist of the Flag, p 92

2. Pertaining to merchants; belonging to the mercantile class, engaged or used in trade or commerce.

Up amang the *merchant* geir [merchandise],
They were as busy as we were down
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI 136).

Merchant Adventurers See *adventurer*. — **Merchant bar, merchant iron**, an iron bar which has been finished by passing through the merchant rolls. Puddled bars (see *puddle*) are worked into *merchant iron* or *merchant bar* by being cut into pieces of suitable length, which are then piled in packets, heated to a welding heat, and then hammered and rolled, or rolled without hammering, into bars of suitable shape to be put upon the market. The amount of labor bestowed on this process depends on the quality of the iron it is desired to produce. Puddled bars which have been rolled a second time are called "No 2," and this is what is usually designated as *merchant bar*. It is the lowest quality of iron available for the general smith's use. If piled and rolled again, the product is called "No 3." Another repetition of the process furnishes an article known as "best best," and still another gives "treble best." — **Merchant captain** or **seaman**, a captain or seaman employed in the merchant service. — **Merchant prince**, a merchant of great wealth

Many of the *merchant-princes* of Lombard Street and Cornhill *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xv

Merchant rolls, the rolls of a rolling mill which turn out merchant bars. — **Merchant service**, the mercantile marine, the business of commerce at sea. — **Merchant ship**, a ship employed in mercantile voyages, a ship used in trading. — **Merchant tailor**, a trading tailor, a tailor who furnishes the materials for the clothes that he makes

This yere [xix of Henry VII.] the taylours sewyd to the Kynge to be callyd *Marchant Taylours*, whereupon a grete grudge rose amonge dyuers craftys in the cyte agaynst them *Arnold's Chronicle*, p xlii

Merchant train, in *metal working*, a set of rolls having a series of grooves, decreasing progressively, for reducing iron puddle bars to the sizes and shapes known as *merchant bar*. — **Merchant Venturer†**, a Merchant Adventurer. See *adventurer*. — **Merchant vessel**, a merchant ship

Lo, how our *Marchant vessels* to and fro
Freely about our trade full waters go
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Works, II, The Handy Crafts

merchant† (mėr'chant), *v. i.* [Formerly also *merchand, marchand*, < OF *marchander*, F *marchander*, trade, < *marchand*, a trader: see *merchant*, *n*.] To trade, buy or sell, deal, barter; traffic, negotiate.

His wyfe had rather *marchant* with you
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, II cxxix.

And [Ferdinando] *marchanded* at this time with France, for the restoring of the counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppignorated to the French
Bacon, Hen VII, p 99

merchantable (mer'chan-ta-bl), *a* [< ME *merchandable*, < *merchant, v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Suitable for trade or sale; salable

Ther wyves hath ben *merchandabull*,
And of ther ware compenabull
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I 21)

Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware
That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers
Sir J Harington, Epigrams, i 40

2. Specifically, inferior to the best or "selected" quality, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes: as, *merchantable* wheat or timber. — **3.** The highest of the three grades into which codfish that have been salted, washed, and dried are sorted. [Newfoundland.]

merchant-bar, merchant-iron. See *merchant bar*, under *merchant*, *a.*

merchanthood (mėr'chant-hud), *n* The occupation of a merchant

Finding *merchant hood* in Glasgow ruinous to weak health *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, II 83

merchantly† (mėr'chant-li), *a* [< *merchant* + *-ly*¹.] In a manner befitting a merchant

merchantman (mer'chant-man), *n*, pl *merchantmen* (-men) [< *merchant* + *man*.] **1†** A merchant.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a *merchant man* seeking goodly pearls Mat, xiii. 45.

The craftsman, or *merchantman*, teacheth his prentice to lie, and to utter his wares with lying and forswearing
Latimer

2 A ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war, a trading vessel

Likewise had he served a year
On board a *merchantman*, and made himself
Full sailor *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden

merchantry (mėr'chant-ri), *n* [Formerly also *merchandry*, < *merchant* + *-ry*.] **1.** The business of a merchant.

I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and *merchantry*, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species.
Walpole, Letters, iv 482. (*Davies*)

2 The body of merchants taken collectively: as, the *merchantry* of a country

merciable† (mėr'si-a-bl), *a* [< ME *mercyable*, < OF. *merciable*, merciful, < *merci*, mercy: see *mercy*.] Merciful.

That of his mercy God so *merciable*
On us his grete mercy multiplie
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l 236.

To us alle bee *mercyable*,
And forgeue us alle oure mysdede
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p. 100.

merciament† (mėr'si-a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *merciamentum*, < *merciare*, fix a fine: see *amerce, amercement*. Cf. *merciment*.] Amercement

Takynge of *merceamentys* otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd *Fabyan*, Chron, an 1258.

Mercian (mėr'sian), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Mercia* (see def.) (< AS *Mirce, Merce, Mierce, Myrce*, pl, the Mercians, Mercia) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Mercia, an ancient kingdom in the central part of England, extending westward to the Welsh border. It reached its greatest height in the seventh and eighth centuries

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Mercia

merciful (mėr'si-ful), *a* [< ME *mercyful*, < *mercy* + *-ful*.] **1** Possessing the attribute of mercy, exercising forbearance or pity; not revengeful or cruel, clement; compassionate; gracious

And the publican smote upon his breast, saying, God be *merciful* to me a sinner Luke xviii 13.

I shall both find your lordship judge and juror,
You are so *merciful* *Shak*, Hen VIII, v 3 61

You are a *merciful* creditor. God send me always to deal with such chapmen!
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng Garner, I 88).

2 Characterized by mercy; manifesting clemency or compassion, giving relief from danger, need, or suffering.

Virtues which are *merciful*, nor weave
Snares for the failing
Byron, Childe Harold, iii 114

=Syn. *Humane, Merciful* (see *humane*), lenient, mild, tender-hearted

mercifully (mėr'si-ful-i), *adv* In a merciful manner, with compassion or pity, in mercy; tenderly; mildly: as, *mercifully* spared

Good Kate, mock me *mercifully*
Shak, Hen V, v 2. 214

All persons unjustly exiled by Nero he *mercifully* restored againe to their country and honour
Sir H Savile, tr of Tacitus, p 11

mercifulness (mėr'si-ful-nes), *n* The quality of being merciful, tenderness toward the faults or needs of others, readiness to forgive offense or relieve suffering

mercify†, *v. t* [< *mercy* + *-fy*.] To pity

Many did deride,
Whilest she did weepe, of no man *mercifide*
Spenser, F Q, VI vii 32.

merciless (mėr'si-les), *a* [< *mercy* + *-less*.] **1** Destitute of mercy; unfeeling, pitiless; hard-hearted, cruel; relentless; unsparing: as, a *merciless* tyrant

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity,
For at their hands I have deserved no pity
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 6. 25

She was *merciless* in exacting retribution
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 16.

She hauled me to the wash stand, inflicted a *merciless*, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv

2. Without hope of mercy. [Rare.]

And all dismayd through *merciless* despaire
Spenser, F Q, IV viii 51

=Syn 1. Unmerciful, severe, inexorable, unrelenting, barbarous, savage

mercilessly (mėr'sı-les-lı), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly

mercilessness (mėr'sı-les-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless, want of mercy or pity

merciment† (mėr'sı-mėnt), *n.* See *mercement*

mercuraffimonium (mėr'kū-ra-mō'nı-um), *n.* [NL, < *mercurius*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] A compound of mercury and ammonia: specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonia. Examples are mercurous-ammonium chlorid, $(NH_2)_2Hg_2Cl_2$, and mercuric diammonium chlorid, $(NH_2)_2HgCl_2$, known as *fusible white precipitate*. —**Mercurammonium chlorid**, the hydrargyrium ammoniatum or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

mercurial (mėr-kū'rı-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F *mercuriel* = Sp. Pg. *mercurial* = It. *mercuriale*, < L. *Mercurialis*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *Mercury*.] **I.** *a.* **1** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the god Mercury, having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury.

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh
Shak., Cymbeline, iv 2. 310.

To see thee yong yet manage so thine armes,
Have a *mercuriall* mince and martiall hands
Stirling, A Parænesis to Prince Henry.

2. Like Mercury in character, having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted, gay, active; sprightly, flighty, fickle, changeable, volatile.

He is . . . of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 201.

Mercurial races are never sublime.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

3† Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade, hence, pertaining to trade or money-making as, *mercurial* pursuits.

His [Monson's] mind being more martial than *mercurial*, he applied himself to sea service.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.
P. Whitehead, Gymnasiad, i., note.

4†. Pertaining to Mercury as herald, hence, giving intelligence, pointing out, directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

5. Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver. (*a*) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury as *mercurial* preparations or medicines. (*b*) Characterized by the use of mercury as, *mercurial* treatment. (*c*) Caused by the use of mercury as, a *mercurial* disease. —**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar. —**Mercurial bath, erethism, gage**. See the nouns. —**Mercurial gilding**. Same as *wash gilding*. —**Mercurial horn-ore**. Same as *calomel*. —**Mercurial level, ointment, pendulum, thermometer**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1**† A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury, one of mercurial temperament, a sprightly person; also, one given to trickery, a cheat or thief.

Come, brave *mercurials*, sublim'd in cheating,
My dear companions, fellow-soldiers
I' th' watchful exercise of thievery.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, I. 1.

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, Shall *mercurials* be administered?
H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 21.

mercurialine (mėr-kū'rı-al-ın), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ine*².] A volatile alkaloid (CH_5N) extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, isomeric and possibly identical with methylamine.

Mercurialis (mėr-kū-rı-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mercurialis*, sc. *herba*, a plant, prob. dog's-mercury: see *mercurial*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotoneæ*, and the subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is composed of 6 species of **herbs native** in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and **eastern Asia**. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous **weed**, with a simple erect stem **six** or eight inches **high**, the oblong or ovate-lanceolate **leaves** crowded on its **upper** half, the flowers are dioecious on **slender** axillary **peduncles**. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of **determining** the sex of children according as the mother **drank** the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, 8, and *boy's*, *girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*).

mercurialisation, mercurialise. See *mercurialization, mercurialize*.

mercurialism (mėr-kū'rı-al-ızm), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ism*.] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury.

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever.
Lancet, No. 3447, p. 609.

mercurialist (mėr-kū'rı-al-ıst), *n.* [< *mercurial* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 190.

2. A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease.
Dunglison.—**3**†. A scholar, a rhetorician.

He who with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our *Mercurialists* shall find as fit a harbour for pride under a schollers cap as under a souldiers helmet.
Greene, Farewell to Follie.

mercurialization (mėr-kū'rı-al-ı-zā'shon), *n.* [< *mercurialize* + *-ation*.] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*.

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 448.

mercurialize (mėr-kū'rı-al-īz), *v.*, pret. and pp. *mercurialized*, ppr. *mercurializing*. [< *mercurial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be capricious or fantastic.

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichlorid of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Plugs of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephonic circuit.

2. In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system, bring under the influence of mercury.

Also spelled *mercurialise*.

mercurially (mėr-kū'rı-al-ı), *adv.* **1.** In a mercurial manner.—**2.** By means of mercury.

Mercurian (mėr-kū'rı-an), *a.* [< L. *Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-an*.] **1.** Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence.

The *mercurian* heavenly charme of hys rhetorique.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron Walden.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury.

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere.
A. M. Clarke, Astron. in 19th Cent.

mercuric (mer-kū'rık), *a.* [< *mercur-y* + *-ic*.] **1.** Related to or containing mercury.—**2.** In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent: as, *mercuric* chlorid, $HgCl_2$.—**Mercuric chlorid**, corrosive sublimate.—**Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury: a detonating compound ($C_2Hg_2N_2O_2$) which crystallizes in shining gray crystals, prepared from a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury nitrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion-caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc.

mercurification (mer-kū'rı-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mercurify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] **1.** In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—**2.** The act or art of mixing with quicksilver.

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*.
Boyle, Works, I. 643.

mercurify (mėr-kū'rı-fī), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *mercurified*, ppr. *mercurifying*. [< *mercury* + *-fy*.] **1.** To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed.—**2.** To combine or mingle with mercury, mercurialize.

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*.
Boyle, Works, I. 641.

mercuriousness† (mėr-kū'rı-us-nes), *n.* [< **mercurious* (< L. *Mercurius*, Mercury) + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger.

A chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousnesse* of this messenger.
Fuller, Worthies, Kent.

mercurism† (mėr'kū-rızm), *n.* [< *Mercur-y* + *-ism*.] A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement.
Sir T. Browne.

mercurous (mėr'kū-rus), *a.* [< *mercur-y* + *-ous*.] **1.** Related to or containing mercury.—**2.** In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical: as, *mercurous* chlorid, Hg_2Cl_2.

Mercury (mėr'kū-rı), *n.* [< ME. *Mercurie*, *mercurie*, < AF. *Mercurie*, OF. *Mercure*, F. *Mercure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Mercurio*, < L. *Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (apparently) as the god of trade, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, wares: see *mercy*, *merchant*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse.


Mercury.—Statue of Greek workmanship in the British Museum, London.

The herald *Mercury*
New-lighted on a heaven kissing hill
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Pl. *mercuries* (-rız). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger, a conveyor of news or information; an intelligencer.

Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*.
Shak., Hen. V, ii., Chorus, 7.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 131.

Hence—**3.** [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication, formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them [news books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*.
Cowell.

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercuries*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

4†. [*l. c.*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament, spirit, sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change, fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design.
Bp. Burnet.

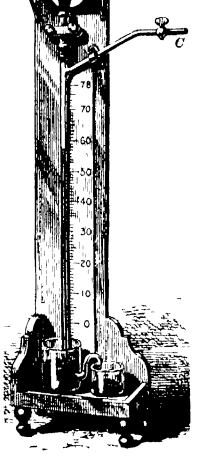
5. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.2056) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about ⅜ of that of the earth, its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 18.5. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

6. [*l. c.*] Chemical symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 200. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about −40°, and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6, when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.1932. This metal occurs native, sometimes in considerable quantity, but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphid, known as *cinnabar* (See *cinnabar*.) Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of its ores have been found to the east of the Cordilleras. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain, of New Almaden and others near the Bay of San Francisco, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgic treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chlorid (Hg_2Cl_2) or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chlorid ($HgCl_2$) or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphid (HgS), or cinnabar, when prepared artificially, is called *vermilion*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form, while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *amalgam*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*.

7. [*l. c.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [Colloq.]

Whatever may be the height of the *mercury* (in the barometer), a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather. *R Strachan*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 80

8. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, chiefly *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, locally called *Kentish balsam* (which see, under *Kentish*), and *M annua*, the annual or French mercury. See *Mercurialis*. (*b*) In older usage, the *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. See *allgood* and *good-King-Henry* This is the *English*, *false*, or *wild mercury*.—**9** In *her.*, the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets.—**Argental mercury.** See *argental*.—**Baron's mercury** (prob orig *barren mercury*), the male plant of *Mercurialis perennis*.—**Boy's mercury**, the female plant of *Mercurialis annua* (the sexes having been mistaken).—**Corneous mercury** Same as *calomel*.—**Extinction of mercury** See *extinction*.—**Girl's mercury**, the male plant of *Mercurialis annua* See *male*, 2.—**Golden mercury**, *Mercurialis perennis*, var *aurea*.—**Hydrosublimate of mercury**, a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chlorid with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate.—**Mercury agometer** See *agometer*.—**Mercury air-pump**, an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at *C* in the figure) at a height something more than 30 inches above the lower receptacle The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained This form of air pump is often called a *Sprengel pump* It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps.—**Mon of Mercury**, in *palmistry* See *mound*, 7.—**Native or virgin mercury**, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—**Three-seeded mercury**, a plant of the genus *Acalypha*, of the same family as *Mercurialis*, and more or less similar in appearance The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded nutlets It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or subtropical Many of the species are shrubby, a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States.—**Transit of Mercury**, a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun.—**Vegetable mercury**, a Brazilian plant, *Francisccea uniflora*, also called *manaca* See *Francisccea*



Mercury Air-pump
The letter *C* marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached

mercury† (mėr'kū-ri), *v t* [< *mercury*, *n.*] To wash with a preparation of mercury

They are as tender as a lady's face new *mercuried* *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, I 1

mercury-cup (mėr'kū-ri-kup), *n* **1.** The cistern of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted.—**2.** A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury, or the cup may be of non-conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit

mercury-furnace (mėr'kū-ri-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mėr'kū-ri-gaтн'ėr-ėr), *n.* In *metal-working*, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. *E. H Knight.*

mercury-goosefoot (mėr'kū-ri-gōs'fůt), *n.* Same as *mercury*, 8 (*b*).

mercury-holder (mėr'kū-ri-hōl'dėr), *n.* A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam

Mercury's-violet (mėr'kū-riz-vī'ō-let), *n.* The common canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium.*

mercy (mėr'si), *n.*; pl *mercies* (-siz). [< ME *mercy*, *mercye*, *mersye*, *marsi*, *merci*, < OF *merci*, *mercit*, F *merci* = Pr. *merce* = Sp *merced* = Pg It *merce*, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon, < L. *merces* (*merced-*), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc , ML also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, < *mercre*, *mercri*, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig. 'receive as a share': see *merit* Cf *amerce*, *gramercy*] **1.** Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrongdoers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender.

A man witheout *marsi* no *marsi* shall have
In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave
MS Ashmole 46 (*Halliwell*)

The Lord is longsuffering, and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty Num xiv 18

A woman's *mercy* is very little,
But a man's *mercy* is more
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III 334)

The sentiment of *mercy* is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions *Emerson*, John Brown

2 An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor, also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected, a fortunate or providential circumstance, a blessing as, it is a *mercy* that they escaped

I am not worthy of the least of all the *mercies* which thou hast shewed unto thy servant Gen xxxii 10

E'en a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake
Cowper, Task, II 132

3. Pity, compassion, benevolence as, a work of *mercy*

In cuneitise lyued haue y,
And neuere dide werkis of *mercyes*
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 99

Which now of these three was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed *mercy* on him Luke x. 36, 37

4 Discretionary action, unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare as, to be at one's *mercy* (that is, wholly in one's power)

At length, vpon their submission, the king tooke them to *mercie*, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks *Holinshed*, Hen III, an 1265

And the offender's life lies in the *mercy*
Of the duke only *Shak*, M of V, iv 1 355

Last, bount thy stiff neck we this halter hang,
And leave thee to the *mercy* of the court
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, v 2

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him, and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy* *Swift.*

Covenanted mercies See *covenant*.—**Fathers of Mercy**, the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 and introduced into the United States in 1842.—**For mercy!** for **mercy's sake!** an exclamation, usually an appeal to pity

Fer Myself am Naples,
Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld
The king my father wreck'd
Mir Alack, *for mercy!*
Shak, Tempest, I 2. 437

God-a-mercy† See *God*1.—**Great mercy**† [Imitated from *gramercy*, ME *grant merci* See *gramercy*] Great favor

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall
Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest scath!
Spenser, F Q, II v 18.

Sisters of Mercy. See *sisterhood*.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy** In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated called the spiritual and as many called the corporal works of mercy The seven works of corporal mercy are to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead, of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. *Cath. Dict*

In fulfillynge of Godis commandmentis and of the seven dedis of *mercy* bodili and gostly to a manys euen cristen.
Rolle, quoted in Hampole's Prose Treatises (E. E T S), [Pref , p xi

To cry (one) **mercy.** (*a*) See *cry*, *v* (*b*) To proclaim a tax.

Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan and did tham *mercie crie*,
& alle Northwales he sat to trouage hie
Rob of Brunne, p 28

=Syn. 1. *Clemency*, etc See *leniency*

mercy†, *v. t* [< ME *mercien*, < OF. *mercier*, thank, also fine, < *merci*, thank, mercy, fine see *mercy*, *n* , and cf. *merce*, *amerce*] **1.** To thank

Mildelicha thenne Meede *mercede* hem alle
Of heore grete goodnesse *Piers Plowman* (A), III 21

2. To fine; amerce.

Forsters did somoun, enquered vp & doun
Whilk men of toun had taken his venysoun,
& who that was gilty thorgh the foresters sawe,
Mercéid was full hi. *Rob of Brunne*, p 112.

mercy-seat (mėr'si-sēt), *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest Hence, *to approach the mercy-seat* is to draw near to God in prayer

mercy-stock†, *n* A propitiation

Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock* *Hutchinson*, Works, p 192. (*Davies.*)

mercy-stroke (mėr'si-strōk), *n* The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain, the coup de grâce.

merd† (mėrd), *n* [Also *mard*, < OF (and F) *merde* = Pr *merga* = Sp *mierda* = Pg It *merda*, < L *merda*, dung, ordure] Ordure, dung, excrement

If after thou of garliko stronge
The savour wilt expell,
A *mard* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes (1577) (*Nares*)

Haire o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay
B Jonson, Alchemist, II 1

Merdivoræ (mėr-div'ō-rē), *n pl* [NL , fem. pl. of *merdivorus* see *merdivorous*] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung

merdivorous (mėr-div'ō-rus), *a* [< NL *merdivorus*, < L *merda*, dung, + *vorare*, devour] Feeding upon excrement, devouring dung

mere1 (mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *mear*, < ME *mere*, *meere*, < AS *mere*, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS. *meri*, a lake, = OFries. *mar*, a ditch, = MD. *mare*, *maer*, D *meer*, *meer* = OHG. *marī*, *mari*, *meri*, *meri*, MHG *mer*, G *meer* = Icel *marr* = Goth *marei*, a lake, = W *mōr* = Gael Ir *muir* = Lith *marės* = Russ *more* = L. *mare* (> It *mare* = Pg Sp Pr *mar* = OF *mer*, *mer*, *meir*, F *mer*), sea, ML also *mara*, > OF. and F *mare*, f , a lake, pool, pond, cf Skt. *maru*, desert, < √ *mar*, die see *mort*1, *mortal.* Hence in comp. *mermaid*, *merman*, etc , and ult. deriv *marsh*, *marish*] A pool, a small lake or pond [Not used in the U S , except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names as, Harlem *mere* in Central Park in New York.]

Then he wendez his way, wepande for care,
Towarde the *mere* of Mambre, wepande for sorewe
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 778

As two Fishes, cast into a *Meer*,
With fruitful Spawn will furnish in few yeer
A Town with victuall
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II , The Colonies

On the edge of the *mere* the Prince of Orange had already ordered a cluster of forts to be erected
Motley, Dutch Republic, II 481.

mere2 (mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meer*, *meere*, *mear*, *meare*, < ME *meer*, *mere*, < AS *gemære* = D *meer*, a limit, boundary, = Icel *marr*, border-land] **1.** A boundary, boundary-line.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side
Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford divide
Drayton, Polyolbion (*Nares*)

As it were, a common *mear* between lands
Abp Ussher, Ans. to Malone, p 309

2 A balk or furrow serving as a boundary- or dividing-line in a common field, also, a boundary-stone, a merestone [Obsolete or provincial]—**3** A private carriage-road [North Eng]—**4.** A measure of 20 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England It is defined by Blount as "20 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high." Mining claims were measured by meres, the discoverer of a lode being allowed to claim two meres.

mere2†, (mėr), *v* [Also *meer*, *mear*, etc , < *mere*2, *n*] **I.** *trans.* To limit; bound; divide or cause division in

That brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa and Byze
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st 22.

At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *meered* question. *Shak*, A and C, III 13 10.

II. *intrans* To set divisions and bounds

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it justely, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire
North's Pl, L 55 D (*Nares*)

mere3 (mėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *meer*, *meere*, = OF *mer*, *mier* = Pr *mer*, *mier* = Sp Pg It. *mero*, < L *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere] **1** Pure; sheer, unmixed

For neither can he fly, nor other harme,
But trust unto his strength and manhood *meare*
Spenser, F Q, II xi 34

The most part of them are degenerated and growen almost *meere* Irish *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh; there (in the world to come) it is *mere* and unmixed
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

2† Absolute, unqualified, utter, whole, in the fullest sense

Those who, being in *mere* misery, continually do call on God *Munday* (Arber's Eng Garner I 204)

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the *mere* perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak*, Othello ii

Signor Francisco, whose *mere* object now
Is woman at these years, that's the eye saint I know,
Amongst young gallants *Middleton*, The Widow, v 1

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowle and wild beasts yet are they so lasie they will not take paines to catch it till *meere* hunger constraine them
Capt John Smith, Works, II 228

3. Sheer, simple, nothing but (the thing mentioned); only. as, it is *mere* folly to do so, this is the *merest* trash.

'Tis a *mere* toy to you, sir, candle-rents
B Jonson, Volpone, v 4

Forc'd of *meer* Necessity to eat
He comes to pawn his Dish, to buy his Meat
Congreve, tr of Satires of Juvenal, xi

A *mere* courtier, a *mere* soldier, a *mere* scholar, a *mere* anything, is an insipid pedantic character
Addison, The Man of the Town

Mere right, in *law*, the right of property without possession = Syn *Mere*, *Bare* *Mere* is much oftener used than *bare* *Bare* is positive, *mere* essentially negative Strictly, *bare* means only *without other things* or *no more than* as, the *bare* mention of a name *Mere* seems to imply deficiency as, *mere* conjecture, *mere* folly In implying smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as *bare* In *Shakspere*, Hamlet, iii 1, "a *bare* bodkin" might be expressed by "a *mere* bodkin"

mere[3]† (mēr), *adv.* [< *mere*[3], *a*] Absolutely; wholly.

On my faith, your highness
Is *mere* mistaken in me *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii 4

I know I shall produce things *meere* devine
Marston, The Fawne, ii 1

mere[4]† (mēr), *a* [ME, also *meere*, *marc*, < AS *mēre*, *mēre* = OS *māri* = OHG *māri*, MHG *mære* = Icel. *mærr* = Goth. *mērs* (in comp *waila-mērs*), famous, akin to L. *memor*, mindful, remembering, Skt √*smar*, Zend *mar*, remember see *memory*] Famous

mere[5]†, *n* A Middle English form of *marc*[1].

meregoutte (mār'got), *n* [F *mere-goutte*, < L *merus*, pure, unmixed, + *gutta* (> F *goutte*), a drop see *mere*[3] and *gout*[1]] The first running of must, oil, etc, from the fruit before pressure has been applied to it, usually limited to the juice of the grape

merelst, *n* [Also *merelle*, *merils*, < ME *merels*, < OF. *merelle*, a game, nine men's morris, F. *merelle*, *marelle*, hopscotch, < *merel* (ML *merellus*, *merallus*), a counter, token, a piece in draughts, also a game] A game also called *fivepenny* or *nine men's morris*, played with counters or pegs See *morris*[1]

Merelles, or, as it was formerly called in England nine men's morris and also five penny morris, is a game of some antiquity *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 416

merely (mēr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *meerly*, < ME *merely*; < *mere*[3] + *-ly*[2]] 1† Absolutely, wholly, completely; utterly

What goodes, catalles, Jewels, plate, ornamentes, or other stuff do *merely* belong or apperteyne to all the sayd promocions *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 197

I wish you all content, and am as happy
In my friend's good as it were *merely* mine
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, v 3

2. Simply, solely, only

Excusing his [Mahomet's] sensuall felicities in the life to come as *meerly* allegoricall, and necessarily fitted to rude and vulgar capacities *Sandys*, Travailes, p 46

The prayers are commonly performed *merely* as a matter of ceremony *E W Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I 212

merenchyma (me-reng'ki-mä), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + (*παρ*)*έγχυμα*, in mod sense 'parenchyma' see *parenchyma*] In *bot*, an imperfect cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells and abundant in intercellular spaces *Cooke*

merenchymatous (mer-e-ong-kim'a-tus), *a* [< *merenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*] Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma

meresauce†, *n* [< ME *meresauce*, appar < OF *mure* (ML *muria*), pickle, brine, + *sauce*, sauce. Cf. OF *saulmure*, pickle] Brine or pickle for flesh or fish *Prompt Parv*, p 334; *Palsgrave*

meresman (mērz'man), *n* [Formerly also *measman*, *meersman*; < *mere's*, poss of *mere*[2] + *man*] One who points out boundaries [Obsolete or local]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the *meresmen* of an Act of Parliament a few years since for ascertaining the boundaries of parishes
N and Q, 7th ser, V 291

mere-stake (mēr'stāk), *n* A pollard or tree standing as a mark or boundary for the division of parts or parcels in coppices or woods Also called *mere-tree*

merestead (mēr'sted), *n* [Formerly also *meerstead*, *mearstead*, < *mere*[2] + *stead*] The land within a particular mere or boundary, a farm

The men were intent on their labours,
Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with *merestead*
Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, viii

merestone (mēr'stōn), *n* [Formerly also *meerstone*, *meerestone*, < ME *merestone*, *merestane*, < *mere*[2] + *stone*] **1** A stone to mark a boundary

The mislaier of a *meere stone* is to blame But it is the unjust judge that is the capitall remover of land markes, when he defineth amisse of lands and property
Bacon, Judicature.

2 Figuratively, a limit.

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within the ancient *merestones* without removing the mark
Bacon, Speech to Hutton (Works, XIII 202).

mereswinet, meerswine†, *n* [ME. *mereswyne*, etc, < OF. *marsouin* < *mere*[1] + *swine*] A dolphin or porpoise

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with corkes fulle huge
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 1091

mere-tree (mēr'trē), *n* Same as *mere-stake*

A *meere tree*, a tree which is for some bound or limit of land *Nomenclator* (1585). (*N and Q*, 7th ser, V 191)

meretrician (mer-ē-trish'an), *a* [= OF *meretricien*, < L *meretrix* (*-tric-*), a prostitute, + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to prostitutes, meretricious.

Take from human commerce *Meretrician* amours
Tom Brown, Works, III 263 (*Davies*)

meretricious (mer-ē trish'us), *a* [= Sp Pg It *meretricio*, < L *meretricius*, of or pertaining to prostitutes, < *meretrix*, a prostitute see *meretrix*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wanton; libidinous

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us unto failings *Feltham*, Resolves, I 26

Her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world *Bp Hall*, Hard Texts, Is xxiii. 17

2 Alluring by false attractions, having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonies do but adulterate nature, making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and unsatisfiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and *meretricious* *Jer Taylor*, Holy Living, ii 6

A tawdry carpet, all bedlowered and befruited such a *meretricious* blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet to tread upon *T Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xxxvii

meretriciously (mer-ē-trish'us-li), *adv* In a meretricious manner, with false allurement, tawdrily, with vulgar show

meretriciousness (mer-ē-trish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being meretricious, false show or allurement, vulgar finery.

meretrix (mer'ē-triks), *n* [L, a prostitute, < *merere*, earn, gain, serve for pay see *merit*] **1** A prostitute, a harlot

A beautiful piece,
Hight Aspasia, the *meretrix*
B Jonson, Volpone, I. 1

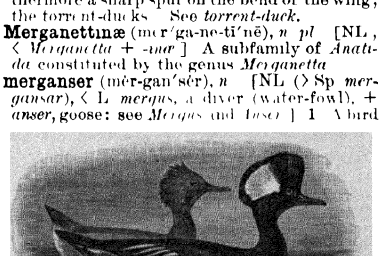
That she [Cynthia] was a *meretrix* is clear from many indications — her accomplishments, her house in the Suburra. *Encyc Brit*, XIX 813

2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of bivalves same as *Cytherea* *Lamarck*, 1799.

Merganetta (mer-ga-net'ä), *n* [NL, < *Mergus* + Gr *νῆττα*, a duck] A remarkable genus of *Anatidæ*, combining characters of mergansers with those of ordinary ducks, and having further more a sharp spur on the bend of the wing, the torrent-ducks See *torrent-duck*.

Merganettinæ (mer'ga-ne-ti'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Merganetta* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ* constituted by the genus *Merganetta*

merganser (mēr-gan'sėr), *n* [NL (> Sp *mergansar*), < L *mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), + *anser*, goose: see *Mergus* and *Anser*] **1** A bird



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginæ*, family *Anatidæ*, a sawbill, garbill, or fishing-duck

Meriania

A merganser resembles a duck but has a cylindrical instead of a depressed bill, with a hooked nail at the end, and a serration of very prominent back set teeth Several species are among the common water fowls of the northern hemisphere The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser* or *Merganser castor*, is about 2 feet long and nearly 3 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are glossy black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white tinged with salmon color, the head and neck glossy dark green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral or vermilion red The head is slightly crested The red-breasted merganser, *M serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly crested The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semicircular crest A South American species, distinct from any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Merginæ* same as *Mergus*

merge (mėrj), *v* ; pret and pp *merged*, ppr. *merging* [< OF *merger*, *mergir* = It *mergere*, < L *mergere*, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = Skt √*majj*, dip, bathe Hence *emerge*, *immerge*, *submerge*, *immerse*, etc] **I.** *intrans* To sink or disappear in something else, be swallowed up, lose identity or individuality with *in*

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastic shall not *merge* in the farmer *Scott*, Speech, April, 1802.

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, ere long
Merged in one feeling deep and strong
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii

II. *trans.* To cause to be absorbed or engrossed, sink the identity or individuality of; make to disappear in something else followed by *in* (sometimes by *into*) as, all fear was *merged in* curiosity

The plaintiff became the purchaser and *merged* his term in the fee *Chancellor Kent*

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were *merged in* the comprehensive one of Spaniard
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 26.

merger[1] (mėr'jėr), *n* [< *merge* + *-er*[1]] One who or that which merges

merger[2] (mėr'jer), *n* [< OF *merger*, inf as noun, a merging see *merge*] **1** In the law of conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a lesser estate in lands, etc, resulting when it is transferred without qualification to the owner of a greater estate in the same property (or the like transfer of the greater estate to the owner of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the greater estate from the qualification or impairment which the existence of the lesser estate had constituted Thus, if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an outstanding lease, owned by another person, acquired the lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter held simply as owner of the fee It resulted sometimes that, if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not avail himself of any claim under the lease

Merger is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate
Mayhew, On Merger, I 1.

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment of a security for a debt by the creditor's acceptance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either so called because such acceptance, by operation of law, and without intention of the parties, merges the lower security

mergh, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *marrow*[1]

Merginæ (mėr-jī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mergus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, typified by the genus *Mergus*, the mergansers See *merganser*.

Mergulus (mėr'gū-lus), *n* [NL (Vieillot, 1816), dim of *Mergus*, q v.] A genus of small three-toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*, the dovekies There is but one species, *M alle* Also called *Alle* See cut under *dovekie*

Mergus (mėr'gus), *n* [NL, < L *mergus*, a diver (water-fowl), < *mergere*, dive see *merge*] The typical genus of *Merginæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted to such species as the goosander, *M merganser*, and the red-breasted merganser, *M serrator* See *merganser*

meri (mā'ri), *n* A war-ax or war-club used by the natives of New Zealand It is seldom less than a foot or more than 18 inches long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone or green jade

meriæum (mē-ri-ē'um), *n* ; pl *meriæa* (-ä) [NL, < Gr *μηριαῖος*, neut of *μηριαῖος*, belonging to the thigh, < *μηρός*, the thigh see *meros*.] In *entom*, a posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles, forming the anterior surface of the socket of the hind leg *Enoch*

Meriania (mē-ri-an'i-ä), *n* [NL (Swartz, 1800), named after M S *Merian*, a Dutch artist] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Merianeæ* There are about 37

species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies They are erect shrubs or trees with long petioled oblong lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Jamaica roses*

Merianieæ (mer-i-an-ī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriania* + -*eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ* and the suborder *Melastomeæ*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulated, cuneate, or fusiform seeds It embraces 11 genera and about 107 species of tropical American shrubs and trees

mericarp (mer'i-kärp), *n* [= F *méricarpe*, < Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *καρπός*, fruit] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit in the *Umbelliferæ* Same as *hemicarp*

merides, *n* Plural of *meris*

Meridiaceæ (me-rid-i-ā'se-ē), *n pl* [NL (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridion* + -*aceæ*] A large family of diatoms, according to the classification of Rabenhorst, taking its name from the genus *Meridion* The frustule is cuneate, producing fan shaped colonies without central nodule They live in both fresh and salt water The family is the same or nearly the same as the *Meridieæ* of Kuetzing

meridial† (mē-rid'i-al), *a* [ME *merydyall*, < LL *meridialis*, of midday, < *meridies*, midday see *meridian*] Of midday, meridian

Whole men of what age or complexion so euer they be of, shulde take theyr naturall rest and slepe in the nyght and to eschewe *merydyall* sleep
Babees Book (E E T S), p 244

meridian (mē-rid'i-an), *a.* and *n* [< ME *meridian*, < OF *meridien*, < F *méridien* = Sp Pg It *meridiano*, < L *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig **medidies*, < *medius*, middle + *dies*, day see *medium mid*[1], and *dial*] **I** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to midday or noon noonday as, the *meridian* sun the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor

In what place that any maner man ys at any tyme of the yer whan that the sonne by moevyng of the firmament cometh to his verrey *meridian* place, than is hit verrey Midday that we clepen owre noon, as to thilke man, and therfore is it cleped the lyne of midday
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii § 39

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower
Milton, P L, iv 30

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its *meridian* blaze was powerfully felt *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 131

2 Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday), culminating, highest before a decline as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles —3 Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line, extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles as, a *meridian* circle on an artificial globe —4 Noting the eighth of Professor H Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*) —5† Consummate, complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain
Roger North, Examen, p 186 (*Davies*)

Meridian altitude of a star See *altitude* — **Meridian line on a dial,** the twelve o'clock hour line

II. *n* 1 Midday, noon —2† Midday repose or indulgence, nooning used specifically as in the quotations

We have, in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our *meridian* (the hour of repose at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monastic rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary)
Scott, Monastery, xix

Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper dram of brandy)
Scott Heart of Mid Lothian, iv

3 The highest point reached before a decline, the culmination the point of greatest increment or development

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while considering that I am past the *Meridian* of my Age
Howell, Letters, I vi 60

In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour
Hallam, Middle Ages iii §

4 A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles, in *geog* , such a circle drawn upon the earth, in *astron* , such a circle on the celestial sphere The meridian of a place on the earth's surface is the great circle passing through it and the poles, or the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles and the zenith of the place See *longitude*

5. Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the *meridian* of Europe

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind

First or **prime meridian,** the meridian from which longitude is reckoned as that of Greenwich See *longitude*, 2 — **Magnetic meridian** of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass* See *declination*, and *agonic line* (under *agonic*) — **Meridian of a globe,** a meridian drawn upon a globe especially a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces — **Secondary meridian,** in *geog* a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitudes may be ascertained by measuring from it

meridian-circle (mē-rid'i-an-ser'kl), *n* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross-wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle The meridian circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declinations of stars

meridian-mark (mē-rid'i-an-märk), *n* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian It is sometimes placed near, with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote

meridies (mē-rid'i-ēz), *n* [L see *meridian*] Meridian, mid-point [Rare]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night
Cowley, Essays (Agriculture)

Meridion (mē-rid'i-on), *n* [NL (Agardh, 1824), < Gr *μερίδιον*, a small part, dim of *μερος*, a part] A genus of diatoms with cuneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridiaceæ* of Rabenhorst

meridional (mē-rid'i-ō-nal), *a* [< ME *meridional*, *meridionel*, < OF *meridional* F *méridional* = Pr Sp. Pg *meridional* = It *meridionale*, < LL *meridionalis*, of midday, < L *meridies*, midday. see *meridian*] 1 Pertaining to the meridian, having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian

The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side then the other *Sir T Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv

Along each side of this body is a *meridional* groove, resembling that of a peach *W B Carpenter*, Micros , § 427

2 Highest, consummate

The *meridional* brightness, the glorious noon and height, is to be a Christian *Donne*, Sermons xvii

3 Southern, southerly extending or turned toward the south

Ethiope is departed in 2 princypalle parties and that is, in the Est partie and in the *Meridionelle* partie the whiche partie *meridionelle* is clept Moretane
Mandeville, Travels, p 156

The which lyne is cleped the sowth lyne or elles the lyne *meridional* *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i 4

4 Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples

A dark *meridional* physiognomy
Motley, United Netherlands, I 139

Meridional distance See *distance* **Meridional parts,** the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map projection expressed in minutes of the equator Neglecting the compression the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance Taking account of the compression, the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$ (where ϕ is the latitude and e the ellipticity of the meridian)

meridionality (mē-rid"i-ō-nal'i-ti), *n* [< *meridional* + -*ity*] 1 The state of being meridional or on the meridian.—2 Position in the south, aspect toward the south

meridionally (mē-rid'i-ō-nal-i), *adv* [< *meridional* + -*ly*[2]] In the direction of the meridian north and south

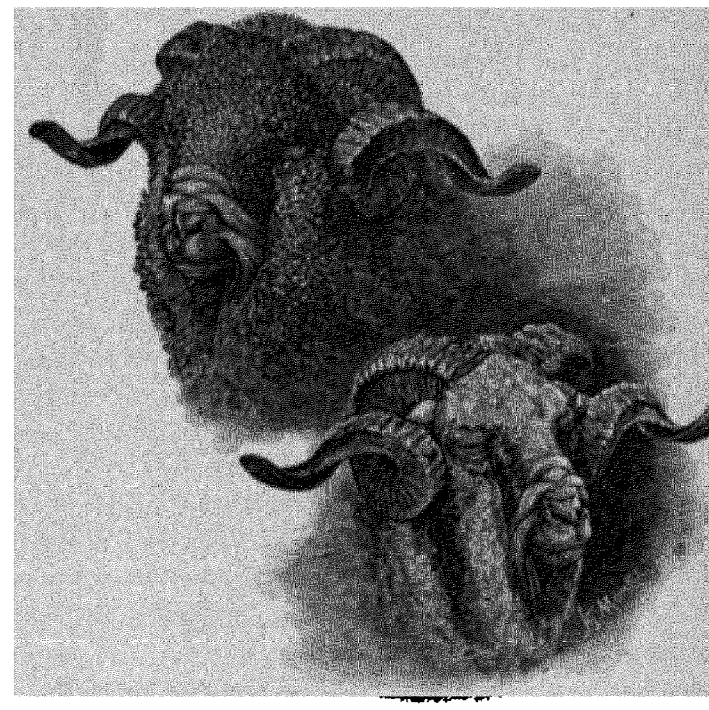
Who [the Jews], reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lye as that stood, doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally* *Sir T Browne* Vulg Err , ii 8

merihedric (mer-i-hē'drik), *a* [< Gr *μερος*, a part, + *ἑδρα*, a seat, base] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system

merils†, *n* See *merels*

meringue (me-rangg'), *n* [F., said to be < *Mehringen*, a town in Germany] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supplementing other confections Puddings or tarts etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues* — **Meringue glacé,** ice cream served with a casing of meringue

merino (me-rē'nō), *a* and *n* [= F *mérinos* = Pg *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < ML *majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo, cf *majoralis*, a chief in Spain a head shepherd, < L *major*, greater, in ML a head, chief, etc. see *major*, *mayor*] **I.** *a* 1 Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool See below —2 Made of the wool



Head of Merino [illegible]

of the merino sheep as, *merino* stockings or underclothing The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage

Merino sheep, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia and Estremadura.

II *n* 1 A merino sheep —2 A thin woolen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep There is a variety which has an admixture of silk
3 A variety of tricot or knitted material for undergarments [U S]

merion (mē'ri-on), *n* [= F *mérione*, < NL. *Meriones*, q. v] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping-mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Meriones* under the name of *M hudsonicus* See cut under *deer-mouse*, 1

Meriones (mē-rī'ō-nēz), *n* [NL , so called with ref to the development of the hind legs (cf Gr *Μηριόνης*, a man's name, companion of Idomeneus), < Gr. *μηρία*, thigh-bones, < *μηρός*, thigh] A genus of saltatorial myomorphic rodents The name has been applied (*a*) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboas a synonym of *Dipus* (*b*) By Fréd Cuvier, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping mice, now called *Zapus* [Disused in both senses]

meris (mē'ris), *n* , pl *merides* (-ri-dēz) [NL , < F *méride* (Perrier), < Gr *μερίς* (*μεριδ*-), a part.] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates called *demes* See *deme* and *zooid* *Encyc Brit* , XVI 842.

merismatic (mer-is-mat'ik), *a* [< Gr *μερισμα*, a part, *μερισμός*, a division, < *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος* a part see *merit*] In *biol* , dividing by the formation of internal partitions, taking place by internal partition into cells or segments

Merismatic cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity
Pop Sci Mo , XXVIII 680

merispore (mer'i-spōr), *n* [< Gr *μέρος* or *μερίς*, a part, division, + *σπορά*, seed] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (septate or compound) spore

meristem (mer'is-tem), *n* [Irreg < Gr *μεριστός*, verbal adj of *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part] Actively dividing cell-tissue, the unformed and growing cell-tissues found at the ends of young stems, leaves, and roots In structure the cells of the meristem are characterized by having a delicate homogenous membrane, which is only rarely thickened, and homogeneous granular protoplasm with a nucleus It is distinguished as *primary meristem* when it forms the first foundation of a member or the cells which develop into

the various tissue-elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and *secondary meristem*, in which the tissue elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell membrane with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell-contents. They retain the power of independent growth, and a meristem may arise from them at any time

meristematic (mer'is-tē-mat'ik), *a.* [< *meristem* + *-atic*²] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem

meristematically (mer'is-tē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of meristem

meristogenetic (me-ris-tō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide (see *meristem*), + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genetic*] Produced by a meristem

merit (mer'it), *n* [< ME *merite, meryte, maret*, < OF. *merite*, F. *mérite* = Pr. *merit, merite* = Sp. *mérito* = Pg It. *merito*, < L. *meritum*, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad); also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance; neut of *meritus*, pp. of *merere, mereri* (> OF. *merir*), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (sc *stipendia*), earn pay, serve for pay; lit 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. *μέρος, μοῖρα*, a part, share, division, *μόρος*, a part, lot, fate, destiny, *μοῖρα*, lot, *μερεσθαι*, share, divide. Cf *mercantile, mercenary, merchant, mercy*, etc , from the same ult. source] **1.** That which is deserved; honor or reward due, recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare]

We beleven of the day of Doom, and that every man schalle have his *Meryte*, aftre he hathe disserved
Mandeville, Travels, p 135.

A dearer *merit*, not so deep a maim,
Have I deserved at your highness' hands
Shak, Rich II, i 3 156

All power
I give thee, reign forever, and assume
Thy *merits* *Milton*, P L, iii. 319

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award, most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his *merits*

Here men may seen how synne hath his *meryte*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 277

Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for
Sillus' *merit* *B Jonson*, Sejanus, ii 1

Satan exalted sat, by *merit* raised
To that bad eminence *Milton*, P L, ii 5

Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe,
Are lost on hearers that our *merits* know
Pope, Iliad, x 294

Specifically—**3** The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration

Reputation is oft got without *merit*, and lost without deserving *Shak*, Othello, ii 3 270

This letter hath more *merit* than one of more diligence, for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain
Donne, Letters, xiv

Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul
Pope, R. of the L., v 34

4. Good quality in general, excellence.

The great *merit* of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment. *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 316

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme.

What a *merit* were it in death to take this poor maid from the world! *Shak*, M for M, iii 1 240

It was the *merit* of Montaigne to rise into the clear world of reality. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I 113

6. *pl.* In *law*, the right and wrong of a case; the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias: as, to judge a case on its *merits*.—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc.—**Merit of condignity, merit of congruity.** See quotation under *condignity*, 2.—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F, the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV in 1842 for distinction in science and art.—**Syn.** *Worth*, etc. See *desert*², *n*

merit (mer'it), *v.* [< ME **meriten*, < OF. *meriter*, F. *mériter* = Sp *meritar* = It. *meritare*, < L. *meritare*, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq of *merere*, earn, gain, merit: see *merit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just,
Illandable, naught *merits* but dispraise
And ignominy *Milton*, P L, vi. 382.

Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward, earn by commendable action or conduct.

So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall daily study to improve and *merit* *Howell*, Letters, I v 34

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from God *South*

3† To reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 259

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *desert*², *n.*

II. *intrans.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obay, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience
Sir T More, Works, p 496

And if in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows *Beau and Fl*

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] *merited* by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels? *Milton*, Aus. to Salmasius

meritable† (mer'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF *meritable*, < *meriter*, merit: see *merit*.] Having merit; meritorious.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work
B Jonson, Case is Altered, ii 4

meritedly (mer'i-ted-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit, by merit; deservedly, worthily

merithal (mer'i-thal), *n* [NL. *merithallus*, < Gr. *μερίς* (*μερι-*), a part, + *θαλλός*, a branch, twig] In *bot*, same as *internode*

meriting† (mer'i-ting), *p. a* Deserving

'Twere well to torture
So *meriting* a traitor. *B Jonson*, Sejanus, v 10

meritmonger† (mer'it-mung"gėr), *n* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation: used in contempt

Like as these *merit-mongers* doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits.
Latimer, Sermon, iii., On the Lord's Prayer

meritorious (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [In older use *meritory*, q. v.; = OF. *meritoire*, F *méritoire* = Pr *meritori* = Sp Pg It *meritorio*, < L *meritorius*, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, < *merere, mereri*, pp *meritus*, earn: see *merit*. In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*.] **1**†. That earns money; hireling. *B Jonson*.—**2.** Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor, possessing merit

And *meritorious* shall that hand be call'd,
Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint
Shak, K John, iii 1 176

You fool'd the lawyer,
And thought it *meritorious* to abuse him
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v 2

Meritorious cognition. See *cognition*.

meritoriously (mer-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

meritory† (mer'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< ME *meritory*, < L. *meritorius*, that earns money: see *meritorious*.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke *Gower*, Conf Amant., Prol

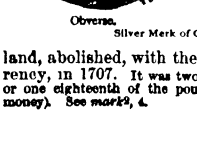
As to the first, it is *meritory* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

meritot† (mer'i-tot), *n.* [See *merry-totter*.] See the quotation.

Meritot, in Chaucer, a Sport used by Children, by swinging themselves in Bell-ropes, or such-like, till they are giddy *Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p 406

merk[1]†, **merke**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *mark*[1]

merk[2], **merke**[2] (märk), *n* [Sc see *mark*[2].] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scotland, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (1s. 1⅓d. English money). See *mark*[2], 4.



Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Merk of Charles II

merk[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *murk*[1].

merk[4]†, *v* and *n* An obsolete form of *march*[2].

merket†, *n.* An obsolete form of *market*.

merkin† (mėr'kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim of OF. *mergue*, a tuft.] **1.** A wig; a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair. Hence —**2.** A mop used in cleaning cannon

merky†, *a.* An obsolete form of *murky*[1].

merl, *n.* See *merle*[1].

Merlangus (mėr-lang'gus), *n.* [NL. (ML. *merlangus*), < F *merlan*, a whiting: see *merling*] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned

merle[1], **merl** (mėrl), *n.* [Early mod E. also *mearl*, < ME *merle*, < OF. *merle*, F *merle* = Pr *merle* = Sp. *merla* = Pg. *melro, merlo* = It *merlo, merla* = D. *meerle* = MLG *merle* = G. dial. *merle* (MLG also *merlink*, MHG *merlin*), < L *merula*, f., later also *merulus*, m., a blackbird.] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under *blackbird*.

To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
And heare the *merle* and mavise many one.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l 24

Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
Throb thick with *merle* and mavis all the year
Lowell, Under the Willows.

merle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*[1]

merligoes, mirligoes (mer'li-gōz), *n* ["Perhaps q. [as if] *merrily go*, because objects seem to dance before the eyes" (Jamieson)] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch]

My head 's sae dizzy with the *merligoes*
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

merlin (mėr'lin), *n* [Early mod E also *merline, marlin, merlion, marlion, marlyon*, < ME *merlone, merlion, marlyon, merlyon* (also erroneously *merlinge*), < OF. *esmerillon, emerillon*, F. *émerillon* = Pr *esmerilho* = Sp *esmerejon* = Pg *esmerilhão* = It. *smeriglione*, a merlin, aug. of OF **smerle* = It. *smerlo* = OHG. *smirl*, MHG *smirle*, G. *schmerl, schmirl* = Icel. *smyrill* (also D *smerlyn* = MLG *smerle* = MHG. *smirlīn, smerlink, smirline*, G *schmerlin*), a merlin, < ML. *smerillus, smerlus*, a merlin, appar., with unorig initial *s* (developed in Rom.), < L *merula*, a blackbird, merle: see *merle*[1].] **1** A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Æsalon* or *Hypotriorchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*)

sparrow hawk, *F regulus*, *F æsalon*, or *F lithofalco*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey, but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The correspondingfalcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon hawk of the same country, *F columbarius*

The *merlyon* that paynyth
Hymself ful ofte the larke for to seeke
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 339

The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird
Holmes, Acad of Arm, ii 11, § 57 (*Nares.*)

2. A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales

The county [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*, which are still to be met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 789.

merling (mėr'ling), *n.* [< ME. *merlyng, merlynge*, with accom. term. *-ing* (as in *whiting*) (ML. *merlingus*), < OF *merlan, merlanc, merlanke*, F. *merlan* (> Sp. *marlan*), a whiting, < L. *merula*, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*[1]] A small gadoid fish, *Merlangus vulgaris*, the European whiting

Merlin's-grass (mėr'linz-grȧs), *n* A species of quillwort, *Isoetes lacustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes

merlon (mėr'lon), *n.* [< F. *merlon* = Sp. *merlon* = Pg *merlão*, a merlon, < It *merlo*, a merlon, perhaps < LL. "*mærulus*, dim. of *mærus, murus*, wall see *mure*] In *fort*, the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures, a cop See *battlement*.

The battery was soon erected, the *merlons* being framed of logs and filled with earth *Franklin*, Autobiog , p 175

The *merlons* of the Guelf battlements were square, those of the Ghibelline were "a coda di rondine"—that is, in shape like the letter M
C E Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p 200

Merlucciidæ (mėr-lū-sī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merlucius* + *-idæ.*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidea* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merlucius* The caudal region is moderate and conform behind, the caudal rays are procurrent forward, the anus is submedian, the suborbital bones are moderate the mouth is terminal, the ventral fins are subjugular, the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one, there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal, the ribs are wide, approximated and channeled below, or with inflected sides, and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest The family includes the English hake and related fishes

merluciine (mėr-lū'sī-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Merlucidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A gadoid fish of the family *Merlucidæ*.

merlucioid (mėr-lū'sī-oid), *a.* Like a hake; of or pertaining to the *Merlucidæ*

Merlucius (mėr-lū'sī-us), *n* [NL., < F *merluche, merlus*, OF *merlus, merluz* (= Sp *merluza* = It *merluzzo*, the hake), dried haddock, < *merlus*, haddock, according to Ménage, < L *maris lucius*, ocean pike. *maris*, gen of *mare*, the sea, *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike see *lucc*[1]] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. smiridus* or *vulgaris*, and type of the family *Merlucidæ* Also spelled *Merluccius*.

mermaid (mėr'mād), *n.* [< ME *mermayde, meremayde*, < *mere*[1] + *maid*. Cf. *mermaiden*] A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm, with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

Chauntecleer so free
Sang merrier than the *mermayde* in the see
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 450

And as for the *meremaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them, for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed *Holland*, tr of Pliny, ix 5

Who would be
A *mermaid* fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea?
Tennyson, The Mermaid

False mermaid, the *Florrkea proserpinacoides*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid weed —**Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point lace —**Mermaid's fish-lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum* so called from its cord like appearance See *Chorda*, 2.

mermaiden (mėr'mā"dn), *n* [< ME. *mermaiden, mermayden, meremaiden;* < *mere*[1] + *maiden*. Cf. *mermaid*.] A mermaid; a siren.

Goth now rather awey, ye *mermaydenes* [L. *sirenes*], whiche that ben swete til it be at the laste
Chaucer, Boethius, I prose 1

Mermen and *mermaidens*, *The Century*, XXXV 537

mermaid-fish (mėr'mād-fish), *n.* An angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

mermaid's-egg (mėr'mādz-eg), *n.* Same as *mermaid's-purse*

mermaid's-glove (mėr'mādz-gluv), *n.* 1. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Halichondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet —2 A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum*: same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

mermaid's-hair (mėr'mādz-hār), *n.* A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula*. See *Lyngbya*.

mermaid's-head (mėr'mādz-hed), *n.* A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urchin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus cordatus*. Also called *heart-urchin*

mermaid's-purse (mėr'mādz-pėrs), *n* An egg-



Mermaid's purse — Egg purse of Nurse hound (*Scyllium stellaris*), about natural size

case or oviducapsule of a skate, ray, or shark Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-barrow*

These cases are frequently found on the sea shore, and are called *mermaid's-purses* *Farrell*, British Fishes.

mermaid-weed (mėr'mād-wēd), *n* A plant of the genus *Proserpinaca*, which consists of two marsh-herbs of North America and the West Indies, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers

mermaladet, *n* An obsolete form of *marmalade*

merman (mėr'man), *n* ; pl. *mermen* (-men) [Early mod E also "*mereman, meareman*, < ME *mereman* (= D *meerman* = G *meermann*), < *mere*[1] + *man*. Cf *mermin* and *mermaid*] 1 A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish

A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide,
Like to a *meareman*
John Taylor, Works, ii 22 (*Nares*)

2 In *her* , same as *triton*.

mermian (mėr'mi-an), *n* [< *Mermis* + *-an*] A land-hairworm of the family *Mermida* or *Mermithidæ*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather

merminț, *n.* [ME , also *mermyn*, pl *merminnen*, < *meremennen*, < AS *meremennen, meremenen, mereemen*, f (= MD *merminne, maermminne*, f., = MLG *merminne* = OHG. *meremanne, meremenni, merimeni, mereimin, mermin*, n , *merimminī, merminna*, f., MHG. *mereminne, merminne*, f , a mermaid, = (with additional suffix) Icel *marmennill, marmendill* (mod *marbendill*), also *margmelli* = Norw *marmale*, a sea-goblin), < *mere*, sea, + *mennen*, fem of *man, mann*, man. see *mere*[1] and *man*, and cf. *merman*] A mermaid or merman

The oost of Rome sig [saw] *mermyns* in liknes of men and of wommen *Trevisa*, tr of Higden's Polychronicon

Ther heo funden the *mermannen*
That beoth deor of muchele ginnen
Layamon, l. 56

Mermis (mėr'mis), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μερμις*, a cord, string.] The typical genus of *Mermithidæ*. *M. nigrescens* and *M albescens* are examples

Mermithidæ (mėr-mith'ī-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Mermis* (*Mermith-*) + *-idæ*] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordiaceæ*, the land-hairworms. They are aproctous *Nematodea*, with a very long filiform body and six oral papillæ, the male having two spicules and three rows of papillæ on the broadened caudal region The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes swarm to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermididæ, Mermisdæ*

meroblast (mer'ō-blȧst), *n* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part (see *merst*), + *βλαστός*, a germ] In *embryol.*, a meroblastic ovum; an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm: distinguished from *holoblast*.

meroblastic (mer-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< *meroblast* + *-ic.*] In *embryol.*, partially germinal applied by Remak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination: opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

merocele (mē'rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Femoral hernia See *hernia*.

merocerite (mē-ros'e-rit), *n* [< Gr. *μηρός*, thigh, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischiocerite See *antenna*

meroceritic (mē-ros-e-rit'ik), *a* [< *merocerite* + *-ic*] Of the nature of a merocerite

merogastrula (mer-ō-gas'trō-lą), *n.*, pl *merogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + NL. *gastrula*, q v] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a perigastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial

merogenesis (mer-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol*, segmentation; origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit*, XXIV 183.

merogenetic (mer'ō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *merogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis

merohedral (mer-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, + *-al*] In *crystal.*, same as *hemihedral*.

merohedrism (mer-ō-hē'drizm), *n* [As *merohedral* + *-ism*] Same as *hemihedrism*.

meroistic (mer-ō-is'tik), *a.* [< Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *ᾠόν*, egg (ovum), + *-istic*] Secreting not only ova, but also vitelligenous cells: applied to the ovaries of insects See *panoistic*.

Dr A Brandt has proposed the term panoistic for ovaries of the first mode, and *meroistic* for those of the second and third modes of development
Huxley, Anat Invert , p 381

meromorph (mer'ō-môrf), *a.* Same as *meromorphic*

meromorphic (mer-ō-môr'fik), *a* [< Gr *μέρος*, part, fraction, + *μορφή*, form.] Similar in nature to a rational fraction —**Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, so long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is monotropic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite The function is, therefore, of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*

Meromyaria (mer"ō-mī-ā'rī-ă), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr *μέρος*, a part, + *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-aria*] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively See *Polymyaria, Holomyaria*

meromyarian (mer"ō-mī-ā'rī-an), *a* [< *Meromyaria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

meroparonymy (mer"ō-pa-ron'ī-mi), *n* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *παρωνυμία*, paronymy see *paronymy*] Partial paronymy, adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, VIII. 519 [Rare.]

Meropidæ (mē-rop'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Merops* + *-idæ.*] An Old World family of tenuirostral piearian birds, typified by the genus *Merops*, the bee-eaters or apiasters. They have the feet not zygodactyl, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four notched behind, the carotid single, the clavodochon nude, and a spinal apterium The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into 2 subfamilies, *Nyctiornithinæ* and *Meropinæ* See cut under *bee-eater*

meropidan (mē-rop'ī-dan), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Meropidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n* A bird of the family *Meropidæ*

Meropinæ (mer-ō-pī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Merops* + *-inæ*] The leading subfamily of *Meropidæ*, containing nearly all the species

meropodite (mē-rop'ō-dīt), *n* [< Gr *μηρός*, thigh, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*, + *-ite*[2]] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See cut under *endopodite*

meropoditic (mē-rop-ō-dit'ik), *a* [< *meropodite* + *-ic*] Of the nature of a meropodite as, the *meropoditic* segment of the leg

Merops (mē'rops), *n* [NL , < L *merops*, < Gr. *μέροψ*, a bird, the bee-eater, appar the same as *μέροψ*, speaking, endued with speech, < *μέρος*, a part, *μείρεσθαι*, divide, + *ὄψ*, voice] The typical genus of *Meropidæ*. Birds of this genus are of lithe and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender, the wings are long and pointed,

the various tissue elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and *secondary meristem*, in which the tissue elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell membrane with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell contents. They retain the power of independent growth and a meristem may arise from them at any time.

meristematic (mer″is-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *meristem* + *-atic*².] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem.

meristematically (mer″is-tē-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of meristem.

meristogenetic (me-ris-to-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. μεριστός, verbal adj. of μερίζειν, divide (see *meristem*), + γένεσις, generation: see *genetic*.] Produced by a meristem.

merit (mer′it), *n.* [< ME. *merite*, *meryte*, *maret*, < OF. *merite*, F. *mérite* = Pr. *merit*, *merite* = Sp. *merito* = Pg. It. *merito*, < L. *meritum*, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad), also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance, neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere*, *mereri* (> OF. *merir*), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (se. *stipendia*), earn pay, serve for pay, lit. 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. μέρος, μερίς, a part, share, division, μόρος, a part, lot, fate, destiny, μοῖρα, lot, μείρεσθαι, share, divide. Cf. *mercantile*, *mercenary*, *merchant*, *mercy*, etc., from the same ult. source.] 1. That which is deserved, honor or reward due, recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare.]

> We beleven of the day of Doom, and that every man schalle have his *Meryte*, aftre he hathe disserved.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 135.

> A dearer *merit*, not so deep a maim,
> Have I deserved at your highness' hands.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 156.

> All power
> I give thee; reign forever, and assume
> Thy *merits*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 319.

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award: most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his *merits*.

> Here men may seen how synne hath his *merite*.
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 277.

> Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for Silius' *merit*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

> Satan exalted sat, by *merit* raised
> To that bad eminence.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 5.

> Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe,
> Are lost on hearers that our *merits* know.
> *Pope*, Iliad, x. 94.

Specifically — 3. The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration.

> Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit*, and lost without deserving.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 270.

> This letter hath more *merit* than one of more diligence, for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain.
> *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

> Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 34.

4. Good quality in general; excellence.

> The great *merit* of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 316.

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme.

> What a *merit* were it in death to take this poor maid from the world!
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 240.

> It was the *merit* of Montaigne to rise . . . into the clear world of reality.
> *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 11.

6. *pl.* In *law*, the right and wrong of a case; the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias: as, to judge a case on its *merits*. — **Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc. — **Merit of condignity, merit of congruity.** See quotation under *condignity*. — **Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F., the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art. =**Syn.** *Worth*, etc. See *desert*², *n.*

merit (mer′it), *v.* [< ME. **meriten*, < OF. *meriter*, F. *mériter* = Sp. *meritar* = It. *meritare*, < L. *meritare*, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq. of *merere*, earn, gain, merit: see *merit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

> For strength from truth divided and from just,
> Illaudable, naught *merits* but dispraise
> And ignominy.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 382.

> Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward; earn by commendable action or conduct.

> So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall daily study to improve and *merit*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 34.

> A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from God.
> *South.*

3†. To reward.

> The king will *merit* it with gifts.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 250.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *desert*², *n.*

II. *intrans.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

> And yet he bode them do it, and they were boundo to obay, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 496.

> And if in my poor death fair France may *merit*,
> Give me a thousand blows.
> *Beau. and Fl.*

> Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] *merited* by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels?
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

meritable† (mer′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *meritable*, < *meriter*, merit: see *merit*.] Having merit; meritorious.

> The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

meritedly (mer′i-ted-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly; worthily.

merithal (mer′i-thal), *n.* [NL. *merithallus*, < Gr. μερίς (μερι-), a part, + θαλλός, a branch, twig.] In *bot.*, same as *internode*.

meriting† (mer′i-ting), *p. a.* Deserving.

> 'Twere well to torture
> So *meriting* a traitor.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

meritmonger† (mer′it-mung″ger), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation: used in contempt.

> Like as these *merit mongers* doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits.
> *Latimer*, Sermon, iii., On the Lord's Prayer.

meritorious (mer-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [In older use *meritory*, q. v.; = OF. *meritoire*, F. *méritoire* = Pr. *meritori* = Sp. Pg. It. *meritorio*, < L. *meritorius*, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, < *merere*, *mereri*, pp. *meritus*, earn: see *merit*. In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*.] 1†. That earns money; hireling. *B. Jonson.* — 2. Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor; possessing merit.

> And *meritorious* shall that hand be call'd,
> Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 176.

> You fool'd the lawyer,
> And thought it *meritorious* to abuse him.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Meritorious cognition. See *cognition*.

meritoriously (mer-i-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

meritoriousness (mer-i-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

meritory† (mer′i-to-ri), *a.* [< ME. *meritory*, < L. *meritorius*, that earns money: see *meritorious*.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

> How *meritory* is thilke dede
> Of charitee to clothe and fede
> The poore folke.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

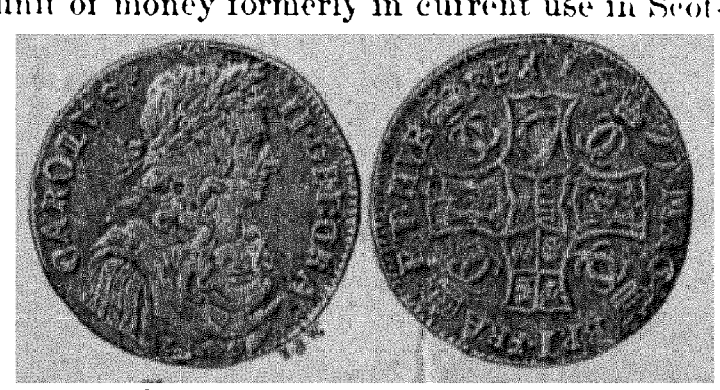
> As to the first, it is *meritory*.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

meritot† (mer′i-tot), *n.* [See *merry-totter*.] See the quotation.

> *Meritot*, in Chaucer, a Sport used by Children, by swinging themselves in Bell ropes, or such like, till they are giddy.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 406.

merk¹†, merke¹†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *mark*¹.

merk², merke² (mark), *n.* [Sc., see *mark*².] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scot-



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Merk of Charles II.

land, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (13½d. English money). See *mark*², 4.

merk³†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *murk*¹.

merk⁴†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *march*².

merket†, *n.* An obsolete form of *market*.

merkin† (mer′kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of OF. *merque*, a tuft.] 1. A wig, a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair. Hence — 2. A mop used in cleaning cannon.

merky†, *a.* An obsolete form of *murky*¹.

merl, *n.* See *merle*¹.

Merlangus (mer-lang′gus), *n.* [NL. (ML. *merlingus*), < F. *merlan*, a whiting: see *merling*.] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M. vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned.

merle¹, merl (mérl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mearl*, < ME. *merle*, < OF. *merle*, F. *merle* = Pr. *merle* = Sp. *merla* = Pg. *melro*, *merlo* = It. *merlo*, *merla* = D. *meerle* = MLG. *merle* = G. dial. *merle* (MLG. also *merlink*, MHG. *merlīn*), < L. *merula*, f., later also *merulus*, m., a blackbird.] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under *blackbird*.

> To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
> And heare the *merle* and mavise many one.
> *Henryson*, Complaint of Creseide, l. 24.

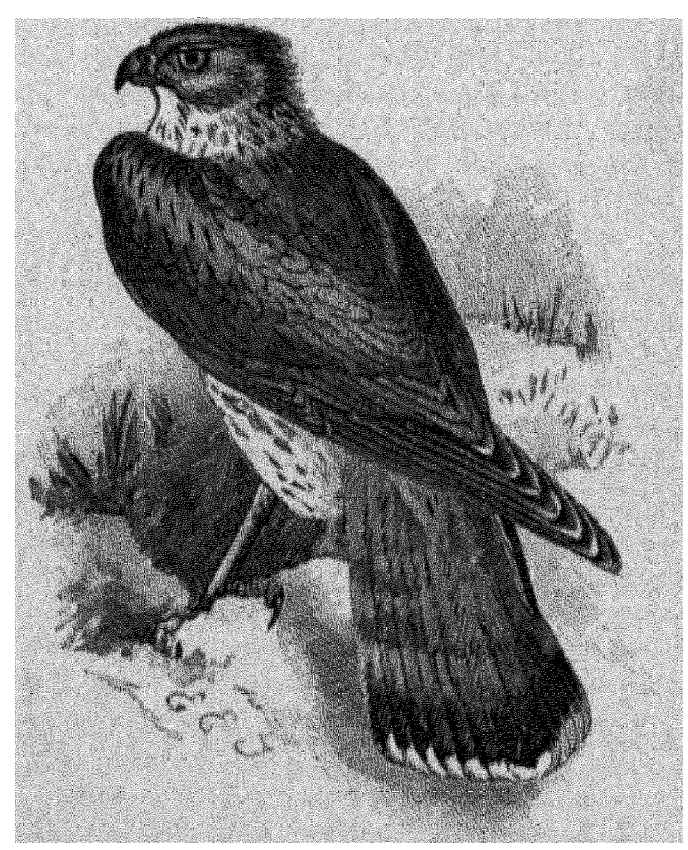
> Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods
> Throb thick with *merle* and mavis all the year.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

merle²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*¹.

merligoes, mirligoes (mer′li-gōz), *n.* ["Perhaps q. [as if] *merrily go*, because objects seem to dance before the eyes" (Jamieson).] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch.]

> My head 's sae dizzy with the *mirligoes*.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

merlin (mer′lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *merline*, *marlin*, *merlion*, *marlion*, *marlyon*, < ME. *merlone*, *merlion*, *marlyon*, *merlyon* (also erroneously *merlinge*), < OF. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*, F. *émerillon* = Pr. *esmerilho* = Sp. *esmerejon* = Pg. *esmerilhão* = It. *smeriglione*, a merlin, aug. of OF. **esmerle* = It. *smerlo* = OHG. *smirl*, MHG. *smirle*, G. *schmerl*, *schmirl* = Icel. *smyrill* (also D. *smerlijn* = MLG. *smerle* = MHG. *smirlin*, *smerlink*, *smirline*, G. *schmerlin*), a merlin, < ML. *smerillus*, *smerlus*, a merlin, appar., with unorig. initial *s* (developed in Rom.), < L. *merula*, a blackbird, merle: see *merle*¹.] 1. A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Æsalon* or *Hypotriorchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which . . . the European merlin, stone falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*).

sparrow hawk, *F. regulus*, *F. æsalon*, or *F. lithofalco*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey, but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The corresponding falcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F. richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon hawk of the same country, *F. columbarius*.

> The *merlyon* that paynyth
> Hymself ful ofte the larke for to seeke.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 339.

> The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black bird.
> *Holmes*, Acad. of Arm., II. xi. § 57. (*Nares*.)

2. A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales.

> The county [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*, which are still to be met with.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 789.

merling (mėr'ling), *n*. [< ME. *merlyng*, *merlynge*, with accom. term. *-ing* (as in *whiting*) (ML. *merlingus*), < OF. *merlan*, *merlanc*, *merlanke*, F. *merlan* (> Sp. *marlan*), a whiting, < L. *merula*, a fish, the sea-carp, a transferred use of *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*[1].] A small gadoid fish, *Merlangus vulgaris*, the European whiting.

Merlin's-grass (mėr'linz-gras), *n*. A species of quillwort, *Isoetes lacustris*, growing in lakes. According to a local Welsh tradition, it is marvelously nourishing to cattle and fishes.

merlon (mėr'lon), *n*. [< F. *merlon* = Sp. *merlon* = Pg. *merlão*, a merlon, < It. *merlo*, a merlon, perhaps < LL. **mœrulus*, dim. of *mœrus*, *murus*, wall: see *mure*.] In *fort.*, the plain member of masonry or other material which separates two crenelles or embrasures; a cop. See *battlement*.

The battery was soon erected, the *merlons* being framed of logs and filled with earth. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 175.

The *merlons* of the Guelf battlements were square, those of the Ghibelline were "a coda di rondine" — that is, in shape like the letter M.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 200.

Merluciidæ (mėr-lū-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merlucius* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of *Gadoidea* or gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Merlucius*. The caudal region is moderate and conform behind; the caudal rays are procurrent forward; the anus is submedian; the suborbital bones are moderate; the mouth is terminal; the ventral fins are subjugular; the dorsal fin is double, a short anterior and a long posterior one; there is a long anal fin corresponding to the second dorsal; the ribs are wide, approximated and channeled below, or with inflected sides; and there are paired excavated frontal bones with divergent crests continuous from the forked occipital crest. The family includes the English hake and related fishes.

merluciine (mėr-lū'si-in), *a.* and *n*. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Merluciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A gadoid fish of the family *Merluciidæ*.

merlucioid (mėr-lū'si-oid), *a.* Like a hake, of or pertaining to the *Merluciidæ*.

Merlucius (mėr-lū'si-us), *n*. [NL., < F. *merluche*, *merlus*, OF. *merlus*, *merluz* (= Sp. *merluza* = It. *merluzzo*, the hake), dried haddock, < *merlus*, haddock, according to Ménage, < L. *maris lucius*, ocean pike: *maris*, gen. of *mare*, the sea; *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike: see *luce*[1].] A genus of fishes represented by the common hake of Europe, *M. smiridus* or *vulgaris*, and type of the family *Merluciidæ*. Also spelled *Merluccius*.

mermaid (mėr'mād), *n*. [< ME. *mermayde*, *meremayde*, < *mere*[1] + *maid*. Cf. *mermaiden*.] A fabled marine or amphibian creature having the form of a woman above the waist and that of a fish below, endowed with human attributes, and usually working harm, with or without malignant intent, to mortals with whom she might be thrown into relation.

Chaunteclеer so free
Sang merier than the *mermayde* in the see.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 450.

And as for the *meremaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them, for looke, how painters draw them, so they are indeed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 5.

Who would be
A *mermaid* fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea?
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

False mermaid, the *Flœrkea proserpinacoides*, an inconspicuous annual plant of the northern United States, resembling the mermaid-weed.— **Mermaid lace**, a fine Venetian point lace.— **Mermaid's fish lines**, a common seaweed, *Chorda filum*: so called from its cord-like appearance. See *Chorda*, 2.

mermaiden (mėr'mā″dn), *n*. [< ME. *mermaiden*, *mermayden*, *meremaiden*, < *mere*[1] + *maiden*. Cf. *mermaid*.] A mermaid, a siren.

Goth now rather awey, ye *mermaydenes* [L. *sirenes*], whiche that ben swete til it be at the laste.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

Mermen and *mermaidens*. *The Century*, XXXV. 537.

mermaid-fish (mėr'mād-fish), *n*. An angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*, unnaturally set up for a mermaid by a taxidermist.

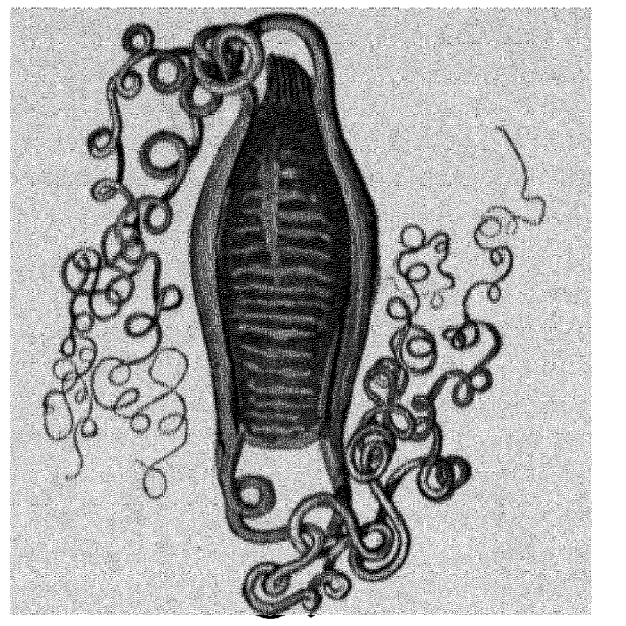
mermaid's-egg (mėr'mādz-eg), *n*. Same as *mermaid's-purse*.

mermaid's-glove (mėr'mādz-gluv), *n*. **1**. A name given to the largest of British sponges, *Halichondria oculata*, from its tendency to branch into a form bearing a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. It sometimes attains a height of 2 feet.— **2**. A kind of alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum*: same as *dead-men's-fingers*.

mermaid's-hair (mėr'mādz-hãr), *n*. A blackish-green filamentous species of seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula*. See *Lyngbya*.

mermaid's-head (mėr'mādz-hed), *n*. A popular British name of a spatangoid sea-urchin, as the *Spatangus* or *Amphidetus cordatus*. Also called *heart-urchin*.

mermaid's-purse (mėr'mādz-pėrs), *n*. An egg-



Mermaid's-purse.— Egg-purse of Nurse-hound (*Scyllium stellaris*), about natural size.

case or ovicapsule of a skate, ray, or shark. Also called *sea-purse* and *sea-barrow*.

These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called *mermaid's purses*. *Yarrell*, British Fishes.

mermaid-weed (mėr'mād-wēd), *n*. A plant of the genus *Proserpinaca*, which consists of two marsh-herbs of North America and the West Indies, having comb-toothed leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

mermaladet, *n*. An obsolete form of *marmalade*.

merman (mėr'man), *n*.; pl. *mermen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **mereman*, *mearemman*, < ME. *mereman* (= D. *meerman* = G. *meermann*), < *mere*[1] + *man*. Cf. *merman* and *mermaid*.] **1**. A fabulous man of the sea, with the lower part of the body that of a fish.

A thing turmoylling in the sea we spide,
Like to a *meareman*.
John Taylor, Works, ii. 22. (*Nares*.)

2. In *her.*, same as *triton*.

mermian (mėr'mi-an), *n*. [< *Mermis* + *-an*.] A land-hairworm of the family *Mermidæ* or *Mermithidæ*. In their early stages these worms are parasitic in the visceral cavities of insects, and the young are able to move over the ground or even on trees during heavy dews or in wet weather.

mermint, *n*. [ME., also *mermyn*, pl. *merminnen*, < *mereminnen*, < AS. *meremennen*, *meremenen*, *meremen*, f. (= MD. *merminne*, *maerminne*, f., = MLG. *merminne* = OHG. *meremanne*, *meremenni*, *merimenni*, *merimin*, *merimin*, n., *meriminni*, *meriminna*, f., MHG. *mereminne*, *merminne*, f., a mermaid, = (with additional suffix) Icel. *marmennill*, *marmendill* (mod. *marbendill*), also *margmelli* = Norw. *marmæle*, a sea-goblin), < *mere*, sea, + *mennen*, fem. of *man*, *mann*, man: see *mere*[1] and *man*, and cf. *merman*.] A mermaid or merman.

The oost of Rome sig [saw] *mermyns* in liknes of men and of wommen. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon.

Ther heo funden the *merminnen*
That beoth deor of muchele ginnen.
Layamon, l. 56.

Mermis (mėr'mis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μέρμις, a cord, string.] The typical genus of *Mermithidæ*. *M. nigrescens* and *M. albescens* are examples.

Mermithidæ (mėr-mith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mermis* (*Mermith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Mermis*, belonging to the order *Gordiacea*, the land-hairworms. They are aproctous *Nematoidea* with a very long filiform body and six oral papillæ, the male having two spicules and three rows of papillæ on the broadened caudal region. The worms in their larval state are parasitic, like the true gordians, being found in the bodies of various insects. When mature they live in the ground, and sometimes swarm to the surface in such numbers as to give rise to the vulgar belief that it has rained worms. Also *Mermidulæ*, *Mermidæ*.

meroblast (mer'ō-blȧst), *n*. [< Gr. μέρος, a part (see *merit*), + βλαστός, a germ.] In *embryol.*, a meroblastic ovum, an egg or ovum containing food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm besides the formative or germinal protoplasm distinguished from *holoblast*.

meroblastic (mer-ō-blas'tik), *a*. [< *meroblast* + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, partially germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which there is much food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation or take part in germination: opposed to *holoblastic*. Birds, reptiles, most fishes, and most invertebrates have meroblastic eggs.

merocele (mē'rō-sēl), *n*. [< Gr. μηρός, thigh, + κήλη, tumor.] Femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

merocerite (mē-ros'e-rīt), *n*. [< Gr. μηρός, thigh, + κέρας, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, one of the joints of an antenna, borne upon the ischiocerite. See *antenna*.

meroceritic (mē-ros-e-rit'ik), *a*. [< *merocerite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a merocerite.

merogastrula (mer-o-gas'trọ-lạ), *n*.; pl. *merogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] The gastrula, of whatever form, of a meroblastic egg. It is a discogastrula if the partial segmentation is discoidal, a perigastrula if the segmentation is superficial as well as partial.

merogenesis (mer-ō-jen'e-sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + γένεσις, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, segmentation; origination of the segments of which an organized body may consist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

merogenetic (mer″ō-jē-net'ik), *a*. [< *merogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting merogenesis.

merohedral (mer-ō-hē'dral), *a*. [< Gr. μέρος, a part, + ἕδρα, seat, base, + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, same as *hemihedral*.

merohedrism (mer-ō-hē'drizm), *n*. [As *merohedr-al* + *-ism*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

meroistic (mer-ō-is'tik), *a*. [< Gr. μέρος, a part, + ᾠόν, egg (ovum), + *-istic*.] Secreting not only ova, but also vitelligenous cells: applied to the ovaries of insects. See *panoistic*.

Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term panoistic for ovaries of the first mode, and *meroistic* for those of the second and third modes of development.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 351.

meromorph (mer'ō-môrf), *a*. Same as *meromorphic*.

meromorphic (mer-ō-môr'fik), *a*. [< Gr. μέρος, part, fraction, + μορφή, form.] Similar in nature to a rational fraction.— **Meromorphic function**, in the theory of functions, a function which, so long as the variable remains within a certain part of the plane of imaginary quantity within which the function is said to be meromorphic, varies continuously, has a derivative, and is monotropic except in going round certain points or isolated values of the variable called *poles*, at which the function becomes infinite. The function is therefore of the nature of a fraction whose numerator and denominator may be infinite series. An older name is *fractionary function*.

Meromyaria (mer″ō-mī-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + μῦς, a muscle, + *-aria*.] One of the three principal divisions of the *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms which have only eight longitudinal series of muscle-cells, two between each dorsal and ventral line and lateral area respectively. See *Polymyaria*, *Holomyaria*.

meromyarian (mer″ō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a*. [< *Meromyaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Meromyaria*.

meroparonymy (mer-ō-pa-ron'i-mi), *n*. [< Gr. μέρος, a part, + παρωνυμία, paronymy: see *paronymy*.] Partial paronymy; adoption or naturalization of a Latin or Greek word in only one or two modern languages. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 519. [Rare.]

Meropidæ (mē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merops* + *-idæ*.] An Old World family of tenuirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Merops*, the bee-eaters or apiasters. They have the feet not zygodactyl, the bill long, slender, and acute, the sternum four-notched behind, the carotid single, the cæcum nude, and a spinal apterium. The range of the family is extensive, including the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australasian regions. The family contains upward of 30 species, divided into several genera, and by Gray into 2 subfamilies, *Nyctiornithinæ* and *Meropinæ*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

meropidan (mē-rop'i-dan), *a*. and *n*. **I.** *a*. Pertaining to the *Meropidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A bird of the family *Meropidæ*.

Meropinæ (mer-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merops* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Meropidæ*, containing nearly all the species.

meropodite (mē-rop'ō-dīt), *n*. [< Gr. μηρός, thigh, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] The fourth joint of a developed endopodite, between the ischiopodite and the carpopodite. See cut under *endopodite*.

meropoditic (mē-rop-ō-dit'ik), *a*. [< *meropodite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a meropodite: as, the *meropoditic* segment of the leg.

Merops (mē'rops), *n*. [NL., < L. *merops*, < Gr. μέροψ, a bird, the bee-eater, appar. the same as μέροψ, speaking, endued with speech, < μέρος, a part, μείρεσθαι, divide, + ὄψ, voice.] The typical genus of *Meropidæ*. Birds of this genus are of lithe and slender form, somewhat like that of the swallow, which they also resemble in their mode of flight. The bill is long and slender; the wings are long and pointed,

the tail has the two middle feathers lengthened, and the plumage is beautifully variegated with bright colors They prey on insects, especially bees, wasps, and other hymenopters, which they capture on the wing There are several species, the best-known of which is *M. apiaster*, the only one of general distribution in Europe, though a second, *M ægyptius*, is also found in parts of Europe See *bee eater* Also called *Apiaster*

merorganization (me-rôr″gan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< Gr μέρος, part, + E. *organization*] Organization in part, or partial organization [Rare]

meros, merus (mē′ros, -rus), *n* [NL, < Gr. μηρός, thigh] 1. In *zool.*, one of the joints of a maxilliped —2 In *anat*, the thigh, femur, or femoral segment of the hind limb, extending from the hip to the knee, and corresponding to the brachium of the fore limb

merosomal (mer′ọ-sō-mal), *a.* [< *merosome* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a merosome.

merosome (mer′ō-sōm), *n* [< Gr. μέρος, a part, + σῶμα, body] In *zool*, one of the definite successive parts or segments of which the body is composed, a metamere, a somite Thus, one of the rays of a starfish, or one of the rings of a worm or crustacean, is a *merosome.*

Merostomata (mer-ō-stō′ma-tạ), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + στόμα, mouth] A group of articulated animals to which various values and limits have been assigned (*a*) Named by De Blainville as an order of crustaceans, containing the horseshoe crabs, together with certain heterogeneous forms (*b*) Extended to the *Limulidæ* and the *Eurypterida* (*c*) Extended to the *Limulidæ, Eurypterida,* and *Trilobita*, as a class of crustaceans synonymous with *Gigantostraca* and with *Palæocarida* (*d*) Having the same limits as (*c*), but associated with the *Arachnida* (*e*) Restricted, as an order of crustaceans, to the *Limulidæ* synonymous with *Xiphosura* (*f*) Restricted, as an order of *Gigantostraca*, to the *Eurypterida*, and synonymous therewith See *Pœcilopoda* *Hœmatobranchia* is a synonym

merostomatous (mer-ọ-stom′a-tus), *a* [< *Merostomata* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Merostomata*, or having their characters.

merostome (mer′ō-stōm), *n* One of the *Merostomata*, as a trilobite or a horseshoe-crab

merostomous (me-ros′tō-mus), *a* [< *merostome* + *-ous.*] Same as *merostomatous*

-merous. [< Gr. -μερής, combining form of μέρος, a part.] A suffix denoting 'parted,' 'divided into parts': often used in botany with a numerical prefix, as *2-merous*, *3-merous*, etc, to be read *dimerous, trimerous*, etc, according to the Greek.

Merovingian (mer-ọ-vin′ji-an), *a.* and *n* [= F *Mérovingien*, < ML. *Merovingi*, the descendants of *Meroveus*, an ancestor of the founder of the dynasty, < OHG **Merowig* or *Merwig*.] **I.** *a* Taking name from Merowig or Merwig (*Meroveus*), an alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks and grandfather of Clovis as, the *Merovingian* race, dynasty, or period Clovis, invading the Roman part of Gaul in A D 486 founded the Merovingian or first race of French kings (several often reigning at the same time in different parts of France), which was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty in 751 or 752. Some suppose *Merowig* or *Meroveus* to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor —**Merovingian writing**, a variety of cursive script full of flourishes and difficult enlacements and combinations of letters, peculiar to the Merovingian period in France used in many documents still in existence.

The *writing* of the Frankish empire to which the title of *Merovingian* has been applied had a wider range than the other national hands It had a long career both for diplomatic and literary purposes In this writing as it appears in documents, we see that the Roman cursive is subjected to a lateral pressure, so that the letters received a curiously cramped appearance while the heads and tails are exaggerated to inordinate length
Encyc Brit, XVIII 157

II. *n.* A member of the family to which the first dynasty of French kings belonged See I.

meroxene (me-rok′sēn), *n.* [< Gr μέρος, a part, + ξένος, strange, foreign] A variety of the kind of mica called *biotite*, distinguished by its optical characters. See *biotite* and *mica2*. The name was early given by Breithaupt to the Vesuvian biotite, but has recently been limited by Tschermak to those kinds of biotite in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry

merpeople (mėr′pē″pl), *n. pl.* [< *mer-* (in *mermaid, merman*) + *people*.] Fabled inhabitants of the sea with a human body and a fish-like tail: a collective name for mermaids and mermen. *Gill*, Forum, III 85

merre†, *v t* A Middle English form of *mar1*.

merrify (mer′i-fī), *v t*; pret and pp. *merrified*, ppr. *merrifying* [< *merry1* + *-fy.*] To cause to be or become merry [Rare]

It *merryfied* us all
Mme D Arblay, Diary, I 324 (*Davies.*)

merrily (mer′i-li), *adv* [< ME *merily, merielу*, < *merry1* + *-ly2*.] In a merry, cheerful, or glad manner; with mirth and jollity.

merrimake (mer′i-māk), *n.* and *v* See *merrymake.*

merriment (mer′i-ment), *n.* [< *merry1* + *-ment*] 1. The state of being merry or frolicsome; hilarious enjoyment; jollity: as, boisterous *merriment*

Yet was there not with her else any one,
That to her might move cause of *merriment*
Spenser, F Q., II vi 8

His deep eye laughter stirr'd
With *merriment* of kingly pride
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2 The act of making merry; mirthful entertainment, frolic

A number of *merriments* and jests . wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 30.

We therefore met your loves
In their own fashion, like a *merriment*
Shak, L. L. L, v. 2. 794.

3†. A short comedy or play.

Some menial servants of mine own are ready
For to present a *merriment* *Ford*, Fancies, v 3.

=**Syn.** See *jolly*

merriness (mer′i-nes), *n* [< *merry1* + *-ness*] 1 The quality of being merry; mirthfulness. [Rare]

Be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness* *Shak*, L L L, i 1 202

2†. Pleasure; happiness

Wyf and chyldren that men desyren for cause of delit and of *meryness* *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii prose 2

merrow (mer′ō), *n* [< Ir *moruach, moruadh*, a mermaid, < *muir*, the sea see *mere1*] A mermaid.

An Irishman caught a *merrow*, with her enchanted cap lying beside her
Baring Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages, p 505

merry1 (mer′i), *a.* [Early mod E *merrie*, < ME. *merie, mirie, myrie, murie, murye*, < AS *merige, mirige, myrige, myrege*, also syncopated *murge*, gen. *myrges*, etc, in pl *merge, mergan*, pleasant, delightful (said of grass, trees, landscape, the world, music, song, etc.; not applied to a humorous or sportive mood, nor to speech or conduct); appar without Teut cognates, and perhaps, with AS adj suffix *-ig*, < Ir Gael *mear*, mirthful, playful, wanton, cf. Ir Gael *mire*, play, mirth, levity, madness, Gael *mir*, v, play, sport, *mireach*, playful, merry. Hence *mirth*] 1 Exciting feelings of enjoyment and gladness, causing cheerfulness or light-heartedness; pleasant; delightful; happy. as, the *merry* month of May, a *merry* spectacle

That hee had delyveryd hym ouȝt of his peynne,
And brouȝt hym into a *myrgurre* [merrier] plase
Chron Vilodun, p 125 (*Halliwell*)

The seson was *myri* and softe, and the contre feire and delitable *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 384

When the *merry* bells ring round
Milton, L'Allegro, l 93.

2 Playfully cheerful or gay, enlivened with gladness or good spirits, mirthful in speech or action, frolicsome, hilarious; jubilant as, a *merry* company.

On that othir syde he was oon of the beste felowes and *myriest* that myght be founde *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 136

Be *merry*, be *merry* my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
'Tis *merry* in hall, when beards wag all
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 3 35 (song)

Be *merry*, sister, I shall make you laugh anon
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

3 Sportive and mirthful in quality or character; jocund, jovial; rollicking, funny as, a *merry* heart, a *merry* song.

This riding rime serueth most aptly to wryte a *merie* tale, so Rythme royall is fittest for a graue discourse
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng Verse (ed Arber), § 16

There is a kind of *merry* war betwixt Signior Benedick and her *Shak*, Much Ado, i 1 62

4 Brisk; lively; cheery.

Thus to the sea faire Maudlin is gone
With her gentle master, God send them a *merry* wind
The Merchant s Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV 333)

We tacked about and stood our course W and by S, with a *merry* gale in all our sails.
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 18

5†. Full of gibes; sneering; sarcastic. *Bp Atterbury.*—**As merry as a grig** See *grig1* —**Merry dancers.** See *dancer* —**Merry Greek.** See *Greek* —**Merry men**, followers, retainers

His *merie men* comanded he
To make him bothe game and glee
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l 128.

They drave back our *merry men*,
Three acres bredth and mair
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII 318).

Merry time†, merry weather†, pleasure, joy, delight.

Whi, doth not thi cow make *myry-wedir* in thy dish?
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

The Merry Monarch, Charles II of England —**The more the merrier**, the larger the company the greater the enjoyment.

But vchon enle we wolde were fyf,
The mo the myryer so god me blesse
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 849

To make merry, to be jovial, indulge in feasting and mirth See *merrymake* =**Syn. 1-3.** *Mirthful, Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*), gleeful.

merry1 (mer′i), *v. t.* [< *merry1*, *a*] To make merry or glad; please; gratify; delight [Rare]

Though pleasure *merries* the senses for a while, yet horror after vultures the unconsuming heart
Feltham, Resolves, p 43

merry1 (mer′i), *adv* [< ME *mery, murye*, < *merry1*, *a*] Merrily; in a lively manner

Daunsith he *murye* that is myrtheles?
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 592

merry2 (mer′i), *n* [Orig **merise*, then *merries*, applied as a plural to the fruit, whence the sing *merry*; < F *merise*, wild cherry; origin uncertain Cf. *cherry1*, ult. < F. *cerise*, cherry.] The wild cherry of England, *Prunus avium*

merry-andrew (mer″i-an′drö), *n.* [< *merry1* + *Andrew*, a man's name see *Andrew*. The name *Andrew* may refer to some buffoon of that name, of whom nothing is now known (cf. a similar use of some man's name in *smart Aleck*, a slang term for a would-be smart fellow), or it may be a general appellation like *zany*, a merry-andrew, ult identical with *John*. There appears to be no evidence for the assertion (appar. first made by Hearne) that the name orig. referred to *Andrew* Boorde, doctor of physic in the reign of Henry VIII, the author of the "Introduction to Knowledge" and other works, and to whom several jest-books were erroneously ascribed (perhaps because of his surname, which recalls ME *boorde, borde, bourde*, a jest. see *bourd1*)] One whose business it is to make sport for others by jokes and ridiculous posturing, a buffoon, a clown

Th' Italian *Merry Andrews* took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace
Dryden, Epil to Univ of Oxford (1673), l 11

merrybouk†, *n.* [Formerly also *merribouke*, appar < *merry1* + *bouk1*] A cold posset

A sillibub or *merribowke* *Cotgrave*

merry-go-down (mer′i-gō-doun′), *n* Strong ale, or huff-cap. [Old cant]

I present you with meate, and you can do no less than present mee with the best morning's draught of *merry go downe* in your quarters
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, Ded (Harl Misc, VI 145)

merry-go-round (mer′i-gō-round′), *n* A revolving machine, consisting of a series of wooden horses or carriage-seats, mounted on a circular platform, on or in which children and sometimes grown persons ride for amusement In the United States also called a *carrousel*

merry-maid (mer′i-mād), *n.* A dialectal form of *mermaid*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merrymake (mer′i-māk), *v i*, pret and pp *merrymade*, ppr. *merrymaking* [Also *merrimake*, < *merry1* + *make1*.] To make merry, frolic

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday

The weak and wronged shall sit with me,
And eat and drink, and *merrymake* and go,
Singing a holiday for every one
Harper s Mag, LXXVIII 180

merrymake (mer′i-māk), *n* [< *merrymake*, *v*] A merrymaking; sport; pastime. Also written *merrimake.*

But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare,
And passe the bonds of modest *merimake*,
Her dalliaunce he despis'd and follies did forsake
Spenser, F Q, II vi 21

We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, *merrymakes* and wars
Mrs Browning, Drama of Exile

merrymaking1 (mer′i-mā″king), *n.* The act of making merry, a convivial entertainment; a gay festival.

Is this a place for mirthful cheer?
Can *merry making* enter here?
Wordsworth, Matron of Jedborough

merrymaking2 (mer′i-mā″king), *a.* Producing mirth or sport.

His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of *merry making* beggars, provoked
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi

merryman1 (mer′i-man), *n.* A dialectal form of *merman*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

merryman2 (mer′i-man), *n.*; pl. *merrymen* (-men). A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown: used as an appellative or pretended surname for a clown: as, Mr. *Merryman.*

merrymeeting (mer'i-mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for mirth or sport; a merrymaking; a festival.

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigours of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company *South*, Sermons, VIII. 408.

merry-night (mer'i-nīt), *n.* A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village *Merry-Night*'
Wordsworth, The Waggoner

merrythought (mer'i-thât), *n.* The furcula or wishbone of a fowl's breast: so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons of whom each pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first, or which is to have a wish gratified that has been mentally formed for the occasion, the winner being the one who gets the longer fragment

I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest, and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a *merry-thought* *Addison*, Omens.

merry-totter† (mer'i-tot'ėr), *n* [< ME. *merytotyr, merytoytir, mery totyr, myry totyr*, < *merry*[1] + *totter*, a swing] A swing for children *Prompt. Parv.*, p 518; *Cath Ang*, pp. 235, 390

merry-trotter (mer'i-trot'ėr), *n* A variant of *merry-totter* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

merrywing (mer'i-wing), *n* The whistle-wing or common goldeneye of Europe and America, *Clangula clangula*, also, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888 See cut under *buffle*[1]. [Connecticut.]

merse (mėrs), *v. t.* [< L *mersare*, dip, freq. of *mergere*, pp. *mersus*, dip: see *merge*] To dip or plunge into or under a liquid

In all cases where the simple envelopment of the object, only, is concerned, no word, probably, is more unexceptionable than *merse*. (1) This word is of common use in cases where an object is placed in a fluid, semi fluid, or any easily penetrable material. (2) It depends upon no form of act. (3) It is without limit of duration
J. W. Dale, Classic Baptism, p. 131

mersement†, *n.* See *mercement* *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 288 (*Halliwell*)

Mersenne's laws. See *law*[1]

mershy, *n* An obsolete form of *marsh*

mersion (mėr'shon), *n* [= F. *mersion*, < L. *mersio(n-)*, a dipping, < *mergere*, pp. *mersus*, dip: see *merse*, *merge*. Cf. *emersion*, *immersion*, *submersion*] The act of dipping or plunging under a liquid, immersion

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and reviving to a new life *Barrow*, Baptism

merswinet, *n* See *mereswine*

Mertensia (mer-ten'si-a), *n* [NL. (Roth, 1797), named after F. C. *Mertens*, a German botanist.] A genus of boraginaceous plants of the tribe *Boragee* and the subtribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by having bractless or very slightly bracted flower-clusters, an almost naked corolla of bell-funnel shape, and obliquely attached nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of eastern Europe, extratropical Asia, and North America. They are perennial herbs, with alternate entire leaves and handsome blue or purplish flowers in corymbs composed of loose raceme-like clusters. The plants are called *smooth lungwort*. *M. Virginica*, the Virginian cowslip or lungwort, is a fine spring wild flower of the eastern United States, also in gardens. *M. maritima*, the sea-lungwort, with smaller flowers, is a sea-coast plant of both hemispheres in northern latitudes, also called *sea bugloss*, and locally *oyster plant*. See *lungwort*, 2.

merthot, *n.* An obsolete form of *myrrh*.

Meru (mer'ö), *n.* In *Hind. myth.*, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods

Merula (mer'ö-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *merula*, a blackbird: see *merle*[1].] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, giving to that family the alternative name *Merulidæ*. The genus, in the sense in which it is at present used, was based in 1816 by W. E. Leach upon the European blackbird, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*. (See cut under *blackbird*.) It also includes such species as the ring ouzel, *M. torquata*, and the American robin, *M. migratoria*. By many naturalists it is used as a subgenus or mere synonym of *Turdus*. *Copeichus* in one sense is a synonym

Merulidæ (me-rö'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merula* + *-idæ*.] A family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Merula*, now usually called *Turdidæ*; the thrushes. In the classification of Swainson (1837) it was differently constituted from *Turdidæ* proper, and divided into *Brachypodinæ*, *Myotherinæ*, *Merulinæ*, *Crateropodinæ*, and *Oriolinæ*

meruline (mer'ö-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula*, or a subfamily *Merulinæ*.

merus, *n.* See *meros*.

mervaillest, *a.* A Middle English variant of *marvelous*.

mervaillet, mervailet, etc., *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*

merveil-du-jour (mer-vây'dü-zhör'), *n.* [F. *merveille-du-jour*, lit. 'marvel of the day': *merveille*, marvel; *du* for *de le*, gen. of def. art., of the; *jour*, day.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths. The common merveil-du-jour is *Agriopis aprilina*; another is *Diphthera orion*.

merveillet, merveilet, etc., *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*.

merveilleuse (mer-vā-lyėz'), *n* [F., fem. of *merveilleux*, marvelous: see *marvelous*.] A fashionable woman under the Directory in France at the close of the eighteenth century, at which time ultra-fashionable people affected extraordinary innovations in costume, especially in a fancied revival of the feminine dress of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even of their mythology. See *incroyable*.

mervelet, mervellet, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *marvel*

merveloust, mervelyoust, *a* Middle English forms of *marvelous*

merwoman (mėr'wum'an), *n.*, pl. *merwomen* (-wim'en) [< *mer-*, as in *mermaid*, + *woman*.] A fabled sea-creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a fish, a mermaid. *T. Gill.*

meryt, *a* An obsolete form of *merry*[1].

Merychippus (mer-i-kip'us), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μήρυξ* (*μηρυκ-*), a ruminating animal (applied to a fish) (> *μηρυκίζειν*, *μηρυκάζειν*, ruminate: see *merycism*), + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Leidy in 1856 upon remains from the Pliocene of North America. It is one of the more recent extinct forms, related to *Hipparion* and to *Protohippus*.

merycism (mer'i-sizm), *n* [< Gr. *μηρυκισμός*, chewing the cud, rumination, < *μηρυκίζειν*, chew the cud, ruminate.] The abnormal habit or act of raising the food from the stomach to the mouth, and remasticating it, rumination in the human species. It occurs in healthy persons, but is more frequent in association with mental defect or disease.

Merycopotamidæ (mer'i-kō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merycopotamus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of omnivorous artiodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Merycopotamus*. The nearest relatives of these animals are the existing hippopotamuses, with which they agree in the massive obese body with phalangigrade feet of four digits each, the obtuse rounded snout with superolateral nostrils, and the two inguinal mammæ. They differ in some dental characters, as the comparatively small cylindroconic canines, and the inequality of the upper and lower molars, the former of which simulate those of ruminants in the detail of their structure.

Merycopotamoidea (mer'i-kō-pot-a-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Merycopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Merycopotamidæ*

Merycopotamus (mer"i-kō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μήρυξ* (*μηρυκ-*), a ruminating animal (> *μηρυκίζειν*, *μηρυκάζειν*, ruminate), + *πόταμος*, river. Cf. *hippopotamus*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Merycopotamidæ*, founded by Falconer and Cautley upon remains from the Sivalik hills of India.

mest, *n.* An obsolete form of *mess*[1]

mes-†. An obsolete form of the prefix *mis-*[2].

mesa (mā'sa), *n* [Sp., < L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*[1].] A table-land, a broad and flat river-terrace; a level or gently sloping region. This Spanish word is in common use throughout the southwestern part of the United States, where large areas, especially on the Colorado river and its branches, are table lands, deeply intersected by valleys (cañons) of erosion, which are often 1,000 or 2,000 feet deep, and occasionally much more.

mesad (mē'sad), *adv* [< *mes(on)* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the meson, in a mesal direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

mesail, mezail, *n.* [OF. ?] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the œillère, or sight-opening. See cut in next column.

mesal (mes'al), *a.* [< *meson* + *-al*.] Middle; median; relating to the meson or middle lengthwise vertical plane of the body between the right side and the left. Also *mesian* and *medial*.

mésalliance (mā-zal-li-ons'), *n.* [F.] Same as *misalliance*

mesally (mes'al-i), *adv.* In the meson or median plane of the body: as, to cut *mesally*, to be situated *mesally*. Also *mestally*.



Helmet with Mesail in two parts — Spanish 16th century

mesamœboid (mes-a-mē'boid), *n* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *amœba*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] One of the free amœboform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo, also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraic (mes-a-rā'ik), *a.* and *n* [< Gr. *μεσαραικός*, pertaining to the mesentery, < *μεσάραιον* (sc. *δέρμα*), the mesentery, < *μέσος*, middle (see *meson*), + *ἀραιά*, the flank, belly, < *ἀραιός*, thin, lean. Cf. *mesentery*.] **I.** *a* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the mesentery, mesenteric: chiefly in the compound *omphalomesaraic*.

II. *n.* Same as *mesentery*

mesaraical (mes-a-rā'i-kal), *a* [< *mesaraic* + *-al*.] Same as *mesaraic*. Also, erroneously, *meseraical*

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those *meseraical* veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guts, and conveys it to the liver *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 97

mesarteritis (mes-ar-te-rī'tis), *n* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the middle coat of an artery

mesaticephali (mes"a-ti-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mesaticephalic*.] Persons whose skulls are mesaticephalic

mesaticephalic (mes"a-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a* [< Gr. *μέσατος*, Attic *μέσατος*, midmost (poet. superl. of *μέσος*, middle), + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard) applied to skulls

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups — dolichocephalic, *mesaticephalic* and brachycephalic. *Nature*, XXXIII. 4.

mesaventuret, mesaunturet, *n* Middle English forms of *misadventure*

mescal (mes-kal'), *n* [< Sp. *mezcal*, < Mex. *mexcalli*.] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana* of Mexico. Also *mexcal*, *mezcal*.

meschauncet, *n* A Middle English form of *mischance*.

meschief†, **meschefe**†, **meschevet**, *n* and *v* Middle English forms of *mischief*

meschit, *n* A form of *mesquit*

mesdames, *n.* Plural of *madame*

mesdemoiselles, *n* Plural of *mademoiselle*

mese[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *mees*, *mes*, < AS. *mēse*, *meóse*, *mise*, *mýse*, a table, also what is on the table, = OHG. *mias*, *meas* = Goth. *mēs*, a table, of L. *mensa*, a table: see *mensal*.] A dinner, meal

My lorde es serued at ylk a *mese*,
With thritty knyghttis faire and free
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105)

mese[2]†, *v.* [ME. *mesen*, moderate, subdue, prob. of Scand. origin, orig. refl. form, corresponding to *meke*, *v.*: see *meek*.] To moderate; subdue; abate; mollify

Wylt thou *mese* thy mode [abate thy anger] and menddyng abyde? *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 764

Mese youre hart and mend youre mode
Towneley Mysteries, p. 175

mese[3] (mēs), *n* A dialectal form of *moss*[1]

meseems (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.*, pret. *meseemed*. [Orig. and prop. two words *me seems* (pret. *me seemed*): *me*, dat. of *I* (see *me*[1]); *seem*, appear: see *seem*[1]. Cf. *methinks*.] It seems to me. See *methinks*

And when in Combat these fell Monsters cross,
Me seem some Tempest all the seas doth toss
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

The knave that doth thee service as full knight
Is all as good, *meseems*, as any knight
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

meseiset, *n.* A Middle English form of *misease*

mesel† (mez'el), *n.* [Early mod. E also *mesell*, *messel* (rare, the word being prop. ME only); < ME *mesel*, *mesell*, a leper, < OF. *mesel*, *mezel*, *meisel*, *masel*, *musel*, *meseau*, fem *mesele*, *meselle*, etc., a leper, leprous, < ML. *misellus*, a leper, lit. a wretched person, a wretch, < L. *misellus*, a wretch, a noun use of *misellus*, wretched: see *miser*[1], unfortunate, dim. of *miser*, wretched: see *miser*[1], of which *mesel* is thus ult. a dim. form, without dim force. The word *mesel* became practically obsolete before the middle of the 16th century, being supplanted by *leper*. It has been to some extent confused by writers with *measles* (ME *meseles*, *masles*): see *measles*. There is no authorized form **meazle* or **meazelry* for *mesel*, *meselry*, such spellings being recent sophistications of the proper ME. spellings *mesel*, *meselry*, due to the confusion mentioned.] A leper.

In that Flom Jordan, Naaman of Syrie bathed him, that was fulle riche, but he was *meselle*, and there anon he toke his hele. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 104.

He that repreveth his neighebor, outher he repreveth hym by som harm of peyne that he hath on his body, as *mesel*, "croked harlot," or by som synne that he dooth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Abaffeled up and down the town for a *mesel* and a scoundrel. *London Prodigal*, ii. 4. (*Nares*.)

meseled†, *a.* [Also *meseld*, *mezled*, *mesled*, *mezelled*, *messeled* (after OF. *meselé*, pp.); < *mesel* + *-ed*[2]. Prob. confused with *measled*.] Leprous.

Meseau (F.), a *meselled*, scurvie, leaprous, lazarous per son. *Cotgrave*.

meseledness†, *n.* [Also *meseldness*, *mezeldness*, < *meseled* + *-ness*.] Leprosy.

Meselerie (F.), *meseledness*, leaprosie, scurvinesse. *Cotgrave*.

mesel-house†, *n.* [ME., < *mesel* + *house*[1].] A hospital for lepers.

And to *meselle houses* of that same lond,
Thre thousand marke onto ther spense he fond. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 136.

meselle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *measles*. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 236.

meselry†, *n.* [ME., also *meselrie*, *meselery*, < OF. *meselerie*, *mezelerie*, *masclerie*, *musclerie* (ML. reflex *mesclaria*), leprosy, also a house for lepers, < *mesel*, a leper: see *mesel*.] Leprosy.

Payne is sent by the rightwys sonde of God, and by his suffrance, be it *meselrie*, or maheym, or maladie. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Mesembryanthemeæ (me-sem'bri-an-thē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1835), < *Mesembryanthemum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, characterized by having leaves without stipules, and the tube of the calyx adherent to the ovary. It includes 2 genera, *Mesembryanthemum*, the type, and *Tetragonia*, and about 320 species, which, although having a wide range, abound principally in the southern part of Africa. The group was originally regarded as an order. Sometimes written *Mesembryaceæ* and *Mesembryeæ*.

Mesembryanthemum (me-sem-bri-an'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), prop. **Mesembrianthemum*, < Gr. *μεσημβρία*, midday, the south (< *μέσος*, middle, + *ἡμέρα*, day), + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower, < *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, < *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, the fig-marigold family, type of the tribe *Mesembryanthemeæ*. They are erect or prostrate fleshy herbs, sometimes slightly woody, with thick fleshy leaves, and showy white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. The fruit is a capsule, which is hygroscopic, swelling out and opening in the rain, and so allowing the seeds to escape. The genus embraces some 300 species, reaching by far its greatest development in South Africa, a few species, mostly littoral, being scattered in the Canaries, the Mediterranean region, Australia, etc. A general name for the species is *fig-marigold*, also *midday flower* and *pig's-face*. *M. crystallinum* is the ice-plant (which see). *M. acinaciforme* and *M. edule* of South Africa are called *Hottentot fig*. *M. dolabriforme* is the hatchet-leafed fig marigold (see cut under *dolabriform*). See *dog's-chop*, *cat chop*, and *fig*[9].

mesembryo (me-sem'bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] The blastula stage of the ova of metazoans, parallel with the adult colonies of such protozoans as *Eudorina*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

mesembryonic (me-sem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *mesembryo*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a mesembryo.

mesencephalic (mes'en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *mesencephalon* + *-ic*.] Situated in the midst of the encephalon, as the midbrain; of or pertaining to the mesencephalon: as, the *mesencephalic* segment of the brain.

mesencephalon (mes-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] The midbrain; a segment of the encephalon consisting essentially of the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes and the crura cerebri. See *brain*. Also *mesencephal*, *mesocephalon*.

mesenchyma (mes-eng'ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *mesenchyme*.

mesenchymal (mes-eng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *mesenchyme* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or derived from mesenchyme; mesenchymatous.

The ordinary *mesenchymal* cells. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 194.

mesenchymatous (mes-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *mesenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Same as *mesenchymal*.

The body cavity contains *mesenchymatous* elements. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Feb., 1886, p. 54.

mesenchyme (mes'eng-kim), *n.* [< NL. *mesenchyma*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] The tissue or substance of the mesoderm of some animals, as sponges.

mesenna, musenna (mē-, mū-sen'ä), *n.* [African.] The bark of *Albizzia anthelmintica*. It is used as a taeniafuge. Also called *bisenna*, *besenna*.

mesentera, *n.* Plural of *mesenteron*.

mesenteria, *n.* Plural of *mesenterium*.

mesenterial (mez-en-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *mesentery* + *-al*.] Same as *mesenteric*.

The low development of the *mesenterial* filament. *Microsc. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

mesenteric (mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< *mesentery* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a mesentery, in any sense: as, *mesenteric* attachment. —**Mesenteric artery**, an artery which ramifies between the two layers of a mesentery. In man there are two large arteries of this name, superior and inferior, both branches of the abdominal aorta. —**Mesenteric chamber**, the space between any two mesenteries of an actinozoan. —**Mesenteric fever, filaments, ganglia, gland.** See the nouns. —**Mesenteric lymphatic**, a lacteal. —**Mesenteric septum**. Same as *mesentery*, 2. —**Mesenteric vein**, a vein which corresponds to a mesenteric artery.

mesentericat (mes-en-ter'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery: see *mesentery*.] In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungi.

mesenteriolum (mes-en-te-ri'ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *mesenterium*, mesentery: see *mesentery*.] A duplicature of peritoneum connecting the appendix vermiformis with the mesentery.

mesenteritis (mes-en-te-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *mesentery* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mesentery.

mesenterium (mes-en-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesenteria* (-ä). [NL.: see *mesentery*.] A mesentery.

mesenteron (mes-en'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *mesenteria* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μεσέντερον*, < *μέσος*, middle, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] In *embryol.*, the interior of the archenteron or primitive intestine; the intestinal cavity in an early stage, bounded by the hypoblast.

After the formation of the mesoblast and the separation of a portion of the archenteron, the hypoblastic cavity is known as the *mesenteron*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 11.

mesenteronic (mes-en-te-ron'ik), *a.* [< *mesenteron* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesenteron.

mesentery (mez'en-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *mesenteries* (-iz). [< NL. *mesenterium*, < Gr. *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery, lit. the middle intestine, < *μέσος*, middle, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a fold or duplicature of peritoneum investing the intestine or other abdominal viscus wholly or in part, and serving to retain such viscus in its proper position in the abdominal cavity. It consists of two layers of peritoneum, separated in that part of their extent which is wrapped around the viscus, in the rest of their extent lying closely apposed, but still having between them the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which go to the viscus, together with, usually, a quantity of fat. In man the mesentery of the intestine is connected by its root to the spinal column for a distance of about six inches, from the left side of the second lumbar vertebra to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis, its breadth, or the distance from the vertebræ to the intestinal border, is about four inches. The term *mesentery* is sometimes restricted to the reflection of peritoneum which keeps the small intestine in position, in which case the similar foldings about other viscera have special names, as *mesoarium*, *mesocæcum*, *mesocolon*, *mesoduodenum*, *mesogastrium*, *mesometry*, *mesorchium*, *mesorectum*, *mesovarium*. See these words. Also *mesaraic*.

2. In *zool.*, some structure like a mesentery: a perivisceral or mesenteric septum. (*a*) In *Actinozoa*, one of the several membranous partitions which radiate from the wall of the gastric sac to that of the body vertically across the somatic or perivisceral cavity, which is thus divided into a corresponding number of mesenteric chambers. (*b*) In sundry other invertebrates, as annelids, one of the membranous or muscular septa which may subdivide the perivisceral cavity into several partly separate chambers.

mesepimeral (mes-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *mesepimeron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesepimeron.

mesepimeron (mes-e-pim'e-ron), *n.*; pl. *mesepimera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the mesothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the mesopleuron.

mesepisternum (mes-ep-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *mesepisterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, one of the mesothoracic episterna.

meseraic, meseraical. Erroneous forms of *mesaraic*, *mesaraical*.

mesethmoid (mes-eth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesethmoid.

II. *n.* The middle ethmoidal bone; the median element of the compound ethmoid bone. It is the part called in human anatomy the *lamina perpendicularis*, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, as distinguished from the lateral masses of that bone, or the ethmoturbinals. See *ethmoid*.

mesethmoidal (mes-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *mesethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *mesethmoid*.

mesh[1] (mesh), *n.* [Formerly also *meash* and *mash*, and dial. *mask*, < ME. *maske*, < AS. **masc*, transposed *max*, also dim. *mæscre* (rare) = MD. *masche*, *maesche*, D. *maas* = MLG. *masche* = OHG. *masca*, MHG. G. *masche* = Icel. *moskvi* = Sw. *maska* = Dan. *maske*, a mesh, net. Cf. W. *masg*, a mesh, network, *mesgl*, a mesh, Lith. *mazgas*, a knot, *megsti*, knot, weave nets.] **1.** One of the clear spaces of a net or netting, an opening in network of a size determined by the distance apart of the knots by which the crossing twines or threads are united, also, a clear space between the threads or wires of a sieve.

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light. *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

2. Figuratively, network, means of entanglement; anything that serves to entangle or constrain: often in the plural: as, the *meshes* of the law.

A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 122.

Breaking the *mesh* of the bramble fig. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

The home ties that make a web of infinite fineness and soft silken *meshes* around his heart. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, iv.

3. *pl.* In lace and similar fabrics, the whole background, often formed of threads very irregularly spaced. —**4.** In *mach.*, the engagement of the teeth of gearing: as, the *mesh* of a toothed wheel with the teeth of a rack or with the cogs of another wheel. —**5.** A tool used in embroidery, knitting, etc., for the production of stitching of regular size, and sometimes having a groove to guide the scissors. *Dict. Needlework*.

mesh[1] (mesh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *meash* (and **mash*†), < ME. *maskyn*, mesh; from the noun: see *mesh*[1], *n.* Cf. *immesh*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make in meshes, form the meshes of.

Within the loft are many tarry fingered Penelopes mending old nets and *meshing* new ones. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 5.

2. To catch in a net, as fish; hence, to entangle, entrap in meshes.

The goodlyhed or beaute which that kynde
In any other lady hadde yset
Kan noght the mountance of a knot unbynde
About his herte, of alle Cryseydes net,
He was so narwe *ymasked* and yknet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1733.

Meashed in the breers that erst was onely torne. *Wyatt*, The Louer that fled Loue.

This fly is caught, is *meshed* already, I will suck him, and lay him by. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. To engage (the teeth of wheels or the teeth of a rack and pinion) with each other.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make meshes or nets.

Net making is a simple and easily acquired art. . . . A little practice in *meshing* is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.

2. To become engaged, as the teeth of one wheel with those of another.

A pitman consisting of two grooved bars connected by teeth with each other is combined with a gear wheel on a main shaft *meshing* into the teeth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 73.

mesh[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mash*[1]. *Florio*.

meshed (mesht), *a.* [< *mesh*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having meshes, also, decorated with a pattern of crossing lines, resembling the meshes of a net: as, *meshed* silk.

Small *meshed* net about 18 inches deep. *Nature*, XL. 423.

Meshed work, embroidery on netting, the original form of needle-point lace common in the seventeenth century.

meshing-net (mesh'ing-net), *n.* A net in the meshes of which fish are caught by their gills; a gill-net.

mesh-stick (mesh'stik), *n.* In making nets, a flat slat with rounded ends and angles, about which the thread or twine is netted or looped, and which gages the size of the meshes so that they are of uniform dimensions

mesh-structure (mesh'struk'tūr), *n.* In *lithol.*, a sort of network frequently seen in alteration products of minerals, and especially in the commonly occurring change of olivin to serpentine Also called *net-structure* and *lattice-structure*—the latter when the linear arrangement of the products is such as gives rise to lozenge shaped figures, as in the case of the alterations of hornblende

meshwork (mesh'wėrk), *n.* A network, meshes collectively; a web, a plexus, cancellation.

If this Danton were to burst your *mesh-work!*—Very curious indeed to consider

Carlyle, French Rev, II viii 2.

meshy (mesh'i), *a.* [< *mesh*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Formed like network; reticulated —2. Resembling network; divided into small equal parts.

When all the treasures of the deep
Into their *meshy* cells were poured *J Baillie*

mesial (mes'i-al or mē'zi-al), *a* [< NL *mesialis* (formed according to *medialis*, medial), < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, mid. see *meson*] Pertaining to the middle, being in the middle; in *zool*, pertaining to or on the middle line or plane of the body, median. Also *mesian* —**Mesial aspect**, the aspect of an organ which is toward the mesial plane or meson, as distinguished from its dextral or sinistral aspect —**Mesial line** Same as *median line* (which see, under *median*[1]) —**Mesial plane**, the meson or mesion

mesially (mes'i- or mē'zi-al-i), *adv.* Same as *mesally*

mesialward (mes'i-al-wärd), *adv* [< *mesial* + *-ward*] Same as *mesad*

mesian (mes'i-an), *a* [< *mes(on)* + *-an*] Same as *mesial* or *mesial Barclay.*

mesion (mes'i-on), *n* [NL (John Barclay, 1803), < Gr *μέσος*, middle see *mesial*] The middle or median longitudinal plane of the body of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, dividing it into equal and similar right and left halves; the meson.

mesistem (mes'is-tem), *n* An abbreviation of *mesomeristem*

Mesites (me-sī'tēz), *n* [NL, < Gr *μεσίτης*, a mediator, < *μέσος*, middle see *mesial*] 1 A genus of birds peculiar to Madagascar, type of the family *Mesitidæ*, presenting a very unusual combination of characters The general appearance is thrush like, and there are points about the bird which



Mesites variegata

have caused it to be classed with thrushes, pigeons, gallinaceous birds, rails, herons, etc The nearest relatives of *Mesites* are the sun bitterns (*Eurypygia*) and the kagus (*Rhinochetus*) (See cuts under *Eurypygia* and *kagu*) *M variegata* is cinnamon brown varied with black The genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St Hilaire in 1838 It is also called *Mesitornis* and *Mesœnas*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Calandridæ*, of wide distribution and few species They abound in Madeira and the Canary Islands, breeding in decaying and dead euphorbias and laurels Two species occur in the United States, *M subcylindricus* and *M ruficollis*

3. A genus of fishes: same as *Galaxias. Jenyns*, 1842.—4. A genus of echinoderms.

Mesitidæ (me-sit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mesites* + *-idæ.*] A family of grallatorial birds, represented by *Mesites*, and related to the *Eurypygidæ* and *Rhinochetidæ*, but not to the *Eupetidæ*. Also *Mesitinæ*, as a subfamily of *Eupetidæ*

mesitine-spar (mes'i-tin-spär), *n.* [< **mesitine* (< Gr. *μεσίτης*, a mediator, lit. being in the middle, + *-ine*[2]) + *spar*[2]] A carbonate of magnesium and iron intermediate between magnesite and siderite, occurring in yellowish rhombohedral crystals at Traversella in Piedmont.

mesitite (mes'i-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μεσίτης*, a mediator (lit being in the middle) (see *Mesites*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *mesitine-spar.*

mesitule (mes'i-tūl), *n.* Same as *mesityl*

mesityl (mes'i-til), *n.* [As *mesit-ite* + *-yl.*] An organic radical, C_6H_{10}, whose oxid yields acetone by hydration.

mesitylene (mes'i-ti-lēn), *n* [< *mesityl* + *-ene.*] Trimethyl benzin, an oily, colorless liquid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid. It is a constituent of coal-tar

mesium (mes'i-um), *n*; pl *mesia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle: see *meson*] Same as *meson*, 1. *Barclay*

mesjid, *n.* Same as *masjid.*

meskeitot, *n.* See *mesquit*[1]

meskint, *n* Same as *maskin.*

meskit[1]†, *n.* Same as *mesquit*[1].

meskit[2]†, *n.* See *mesquit*[2]

meslé (me-lā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *mesler*, mix: see *meddle, mell*[1].] In *her.*, divided into small parts, paly, bendy, barruly, etc, and alternately a color and a metal

meslin[1]†, *n* and *a.* Same as *maslin*[1].

meslin[2], *n.* See *maslin*[2]

mesmeree (mez-mėr-ē'), *n* [< *mesmer(ize)* + *-ee*[1]] The person on whom a mesmerist operates; one who is mesmerized. *Imp Dict.*

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), *a* [< *Mesmer* (see *mesmerism*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism, or resembling its effects as, the *mesmeric* theory; *mesmeric* sleep

Phenomena induced by *mesmeric* or hypnotic methods *Braid*, Trance, p 31

Mesmeric lucidity, clairvoyance

We are especially anxious to witness cases of what is termed *mesmeric lucidity* or clairvoyance

Proc Soc Psych Research, April, 1888, p vi

Mesmeric promise See the quotation

Some of the cases adduced — as of the so-called *mesmeric promise*, or impression made on the brain in the mesmeric state, which irresistibly works itself out in the subsequent normal condition — present a singular conformity to some of the best physiological speculations on the mechanism of memory *Proc Soc Psych Research*, I 288

mesmerical (mez-mer'i-kal), *a* [< *mesmeric* + *-al*] Same as *mesmeric.*

mesmerically (mez-mer'i-kal-i), *adv* In a mesmeric way, in the manner of or according to Mesmer or mesmerism, by mesmeric means

mesmerisation, mesmerise, etc. See *mesmerization*, etc

mesmerism (mez'mėr-izm), *n.* [< F. *mesmérisme* (Sp Pg It. *mesmerismo*); so called from Friedrich Anton (or Franz) *Mesmer* (1733–1815), a German physician, who propounded the theory in 1778, in Paris] 1 The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another, and produce certain phenomena by virtue of a supposed emanation, called *animal magnetism*, proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on Originally Mesmer professed to produce his results by the operation of actual magnets, but all such apparatus has long been abandoned, and those who profess belief in magnetism as the cause of the phenomena exhibited refer it to the body of the mesmerist The actual phenomena believed to be produced by this so called animal magnetism are now explained by modern hypnotism, or artificial somnambulism, which within recent years has been the subject of extended research It is now generally admitted that there is no force of any kind transmitted from the operator to the person operated upon, and many of the pretensions of mesmerism, such as clairvoyance, are rejected. The term *mesmerism* is still popularly used, often more or less synonymously with *hypnotism*, but more frequently in its original or an allied sense Other terms used more or less synonymously with either *mesmerism* or *hypnotism* are *braidism* (after the English surgeon Braid, who first studied the phenomena of mesmerism scientifically) and *neurohypnology*

By one of my usual processes for reducing the cataleptic state of muscles during hypnotism or *mesmerism*, I was enabled, in a few seconds, to unlock her jaws and open her mouth *Braid*, Trance, p 50

2. The influence itself; animal magnetism

mesmerist (mez'mėr-ist), *n.* [< *mesmer(ize)* + *-ist.*] One who practises mesmerism.

The extravagance of the *mesmerists*, who have contended for the reality of clairvoyance in some of their patients. *Braid*, Trance, p. 86

mesmerization (mez'mėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *mesmerize* + *-ation.*] The act of mesmerizing, or the state of being mesmerized. Also spelled *mesmerisation.*

mesmerize (mez'mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mesmerized*, ppr *mesmerizing* [< *mesmer(ism)* + *-ize.*] To practise mesmerism upon; bring into a mesmeric state; hypnotize. Also spelled *mesmerise.*

The rigidity of the *mesmerized* fingers could be tested with, if possible, even more certainty than their insensibility, by simply telling the "subject," after a minute of mesmerisation, to close his or her fist.

Proc Soc Psych Research, I 259.

mesmerizer (mez'mėr-ī-zėr), *n.* One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist Also spelled *mesmeriser.*

mesmeromania (mez'mėr-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< *mesmer(ism)* + *mania*] Mesmerism regarded as a mania or delusion.

"The *mesmero mania*," says one doctor in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, "has nearly dwindled in the metropolis into anile fatuity"

Proc Soc Psych Research, III 412, note

mesmeromaniac (mez'mėr-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n* [< *mesmeromania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*] A person affected with mesmeromania

mesnality (mē-nal'i-ti), *n* Same as *mesnalty.*

mesnalty (mē'nal-ti), *n* [< *mesne* + *-al* + *-ty.* Cf. *mesnalty*] The manor or estate of a mesne lord.

And the consequence of construing it otherwise would be dangerous to create a *mesnalty* But this *mesnalty* doth not extinct the Lord's tenure, but he may still charge the lands for it, albeit not the person of the tenant

Welch and Wale, 9 Keble, 554.

mesne (mēn), *a.* [An archaic spelling of *mean*[3] (ME *mene*, < OF *mesne*, etc.), retained in law use] In *law*, middle; intervening, intermediate. A *mesne lord* was a feudal lord who held land of a superior, but had granted a part of it to another person Thus, he was a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and thus his mesne or mediate lord

They sank from the rank of tenants in chief to the rank of *mesne* tenants

E A Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV 28

Mesne conveyance See *conveyance* —**Mesne encumbrances**, encumbrances the right of priority of which is intermediate to the dates of two other encumbrances or titles under consideration —**Mesne process**, any process in a suit which intervenes between the original process of writ and the final execution —**Mesne profits**, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession intermediate between two dates particularly the commencement and the termination of a possession held without right

mesoarial (mes-ō-ā'ri-al), *a* [< *mesoarium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoarium *Encyc Brit*, XII 660

mesoarium (mes-ō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *mesoaria* (-ä) [NL., < Gr *μέσος* + *ᾠάριον*, dim of *ᾠόν*, egg Cf. *mesovarium*] A fold of the peritoneum forming the mesentery of the ovary or genital gland of some animals, as fishes, a mesovarium

The genital glands overlie the kidneys, each being suspended by a fold of mesentery (*mesoarium*)

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p 53

mesoblast (mes'ō-blast), *n* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo, between the epiblast and the hypoblast; the mesoderm. It corresponds to the *vascular layer* of an earlier nomenclature, when the other two layers were called *serous* and *mucous* By far the greater part of the body of a metazoic animal is derived from the mesoblast.

mesoblastema (mes'ō-blas-tē'ma), *n*; pl *mesoblastemata* (-ma-tä) [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *βλάστημα*, a shoot, a sprout see *blastema*] The mass or layer of cells which constitutes the mesoblast; the mesoderm in its early germination.

mesoblastemic (mes'ō-blas-tem'ik), *a* [< *mesoblastema* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoblastema as, *mesoblastemic* cells or tissue.

mesoblastic (mes-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< *mesoblast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast as, a *mesoblastic* cell; the *mesoblastic* layer.

mesobranchial (mes-ō-brang'ki-al), *a* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *βράγχια*, gills see *branchial.*] Overlying the middle of the branchial chambers, applied specifically to a median subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, called the *mesobranchial lobe* See cut under *Brachyura*

mesocæcal (mes-ō-sē'kal), *a* [< *mesocæcum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesocæcum.

mesocæcum (mes-ō-sē'kum), *n*, pl *mesocæca* (-kä). [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *cæcum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the cæcum and vermiform appendage; the special peritoneal fold which sometimes holds those parts in place

mesocarp (mes'ō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *mesocarpe*; < NL. *mesocarpium*, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot*, the middle layer of a pericarp when it is possible to distinguish three dissimilar layers; the sarcocarp. It is the fleshy substance or edible part of fruits which lies between the epicarp and the endocarp See cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp.*

Mesocarpaceæ (mes-ō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesocarpus* + *-aceæ.*] One of the three

families of algæ into which the group *Conjugatæ* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygosperm, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemaceæ* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three, or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. Sometimes *Mesocarpineæ*. See *Conjugatæ*

Mesocarpus (mes-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL (Hassall, 1845), ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the family *Mesocarpaceæ*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cylindrical, straight, or slightly lubent cells.

mesocephalic (mes-ō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] 1. In *craniom*, of medium size; neither large nor small; with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters.

> A skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*.
> *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317

2. Having a skull of medium breadth or capacity.

mesocephalism (mes-ō-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [⟨ *mesocephal-ic* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being mesocephalic. Also *mesocephaly*.

> Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalism*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and nose root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614

mesocephalon (mes-ō-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesocephala* (-lä). [NL, ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *mesencephalon*.

mesocephalous (mes-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous*.] Mesocephalic.

mesocephaly (mes-ō-sef′a-li), *n.* Same as *mesocephalism*.

mesochil (mes′ō-kil), *n.* [⟨ NL. *mesochilium*, q. v.] Same as *mesochilium*.

mesochilium (mes-ō-kil′i-um), *n.* [NL, ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *χείλος*, lip.] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. *Lindley*, Treasury of Botany.

mesochoros (me-sok′ō-ros), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μεσόχορος*, standing in mid-chorus, ⟨ *μέσος*, middle, + *χορός*, chorus.] Same as *coryphæus*, 1.

mesocœle (mes′ō-sēl), *n.* Same as *mesocœlia*.

mesocœlia (mes-ō-sē′li-ä), *n.*; pl. *mesocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *κοιλια*, a hollow, ventricle; see *cœlia*.] The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacœlia with the epicœlia; the aqueduct of Sylvius. *B. G. Wilder*.

mesocœlian (mes-ō-sē′li-an), *a.* [⟨ *mesocœlia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocœlia of the brain.

> Mesocœle tubular, *mesocœlian* roof quadrilobate.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 914

mesocolic (mes-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [⟨ *mesocolon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mesocolon: as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold; *mesocolic* attachment.

mesocolon (me-sok′ō-lon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μεσόκολον*, less prop. *μεσοκωλον*, the part of the mesentery next the colon, ⟨ *μέσος*, middle, + *κόλον*, the colon: see *colon*[2].] The mesentery of the colon, the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

mesocoracoid (mes-ō-kor′a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μεσος*, middle, + E. *coracoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

II. *n.* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paraglenal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plectospondylous fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

mesocuneiform (mes-ō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ Gr *μεσος*, middle, + E. *cuneiform*.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoid*.

II. *a.* Middle, as a cuneiform bone; pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

mesode (mes′ōd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μεσῳδός*, a mesode (see **def.**), ⟨ *μεσο-*, middle, + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing, ⟩ *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] In *anc. pros.*, a system of metrically different composition intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

mesoderm (mes′ō-dėrm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoic animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm, hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast, or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four-layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *involuntomotory* and *voluntomotory*.

2. In *bot.*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

mesodermal (mes′ō-dėr-mal), *a.* [⟨ *mesoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals; having a middle germinal layer.

Mesodermalia (mes′ō-dėr-mā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μεσος*, middle, + *δερμα*, skin.] *Spongiozoa* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of inhalent and exhalent pores; the sponges: opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other cœlenterates collectively. *R. von Lendenfeld*.

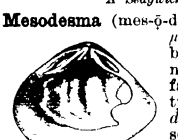
mesodermalian (mes′ō-dėr-mā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Mesodermalia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

mesodermic (mes-ō-dėr′mik), *a.* [⟨ *mesoderm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinating layer; mesodermal.

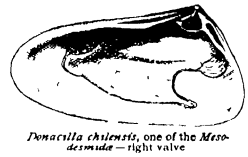
> And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined.
> *A. Sedgwick*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 499

Mesodesma (mes-ō-des′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *δέσμα*, a band: see *desma*.] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Donacidæ*, or made type of a family *Mesodesmidæ*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abound in the Australian region.



Mesodesma glabratum—right valve

Mesodesmidæ (mes-ō-des′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mesodesma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.



Donacilla cuneata, one of the *Mesodesmidæ*—right valve

mesodic (mes-sod′ik), *a.* [⟨ *mesode* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form; especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epodic*, *palinodic*, *periodic*, *prosodic*.

mesodont (mes′ō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *anthropol.*, having medium-sized teeth: as, the *mesodont* races. —2. In *zool.*, pertaining to the *Mesodonta*, or having their characters.

Mesodonta (mes-ō-don′tä), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bunotheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third trochanter apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

mesoduodenal (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* [⟨ *mesoduodenum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

mesoduodenum (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē′num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *duodenum*, q. v.] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum; the duodenal mesentery.

mesogaster (mes-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. An intermediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the cæcum, and including the small intestine with its annexes, as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*. —2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

mesogastral (mes-ō-gas′tral), *a.* [⟨ *mesogaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

mesogastric (mes-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [⟨ *mesogastrium* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrium; umbilical, as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster. —2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace, specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.

mesogastrium (mes-ō-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. In *human anat.*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrium above and the hypogastrium or epipubic region below. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the mesentery of the stomach, the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

mesogenous (me-soj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *-γενης*, born, produced: see *-genous*.] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [Rare.]

mesoglœa (mes-ō-glē′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γλοια*, *γλοιά*, glue: see *glue*.] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other cœlenterates. *R. von Lendenfeld*, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1886, p. 566. —2. [*cap.*] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, typical of the *Mesoglœaceæ*, with olive-brown branching filiform fronds. The unilocular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments; the plurilocular sporangia are unknown. *Agardh*, 1817.

Mesoglœaceæ (mes″ō-glē-a′sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), ⟨ *Mesoglœa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds the same or nearly the same as the *Chordarieæ* or *Chordariaceæ* of Harvey. See *Chordarieæ*.

mesoglœal (mes-ō-glē′al), *a.* [⟨ *mesoglœa* + *-al*.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling mesoglœa.

mesoglutæus (mes″ō-glū-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *mesoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *glutæus*, q. v.] The middle gluteal muscle, the glutæus medius.

mesogluteal (mes″ō-glū-tē′al), *a.* [⟨ *mesoglutæus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mesoglutæus.

mesognathic (mes-og-nath′ik), *a.* Same as *mesognathous*.

mesognathous (me-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull. —2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

mesognathy (me-sog′nā-thi), *n.* [As *mesognathous* + *-y*.] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

Mesohippus (mes-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was only about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet.

mesolabe (mes′ō-lāb), *n.* [⟨ L. *mesolabium*, ⟨ Gr. **μεσολάβιον*, prop. *μεσόλαβον*, *μεσόλαβος*, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, ⟨ *μέσος*, middle, mean (neut. pl. *μέσα*, mean terms), + *λαμβάνειν*, √ *λαβ*, take. Cf. *astrolabe*.] A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all, so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought, by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost whose distance from the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then

the corresponding distance on the uppermost rectangle is the root multiplied by that of the common altitude of the rectangles, which last is supposed to be known The exponent of the root is equal to the number of rectangles employed The mesolabe was invented by Eratosthenes, about 200 to 250 years before Christ.

mesole (mes'ōl), *n* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle (?)] See *thomsonite*

mesolite (mes'ō-līt), *n.* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + λίθος, stone] A zeolitic mineral resembling scolecite, but containing both calcium and sodium.

mesolobar (mes'ō-lō-bär), *a* [‹ *mesolobe* + *-ar*².] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe; callosal· as, *mesolobar* arteries. [Rare]

mesolobe (mes'ō-lōb), *n.* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + λοβός, lobe. see *lobe.*] The callosum or corpus callosum of the brain; the great commissure of the cerebral hemispheres. [Rare or obsolete]

mesologarithm (mes-ǭ-log'a-riᴛʜm), *n* [‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + E. *logarithm*] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent *Kepler*

mesological (mes-ǭ-loj'i-kal), *a* [‹ *mesolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to mesology, relating to the medium in which an organism exists

Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on *mesological* conditions
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, III 882.

mesology (me-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + -λογια, ‹ λέγειν, speak· see *-ology*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the relations of an organism to its environment

mesomeristem (mes-ō-mer'is-tem), *n* [‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + E. *meristem*] The innermost of the two layers into which the exomeristem is divided The exomeristem is the thickening ring which surrounds the axial strand (primary pith of Sanio) or pith cylinder of the nascent shoots or branches of plants It is divided into two layers, the *mesomeristem*, which gives rise to the vascular bundles, and the *perimeristem*, which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen

mesometric (mes-ǭ-met'rik), *a.* [‹ *mesometry* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a mesometry or mesometrium as, *mesometric* folds of peritoneum

mesometritis (mes″ō-mē-trī'tis), *n* [NL., ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + μήτρα, the womb, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the middle or muscular coat of the uterus Compare *metritis*

mesometrium (mes-ō-mē'tri-um), *n.*, pl *mesometria* (-ä) Same as *mesometry*

mesometry (mes'ō-mē-tri), *n*, pl. *mesometries* (-triz) [‹ NL. *mesometrium*, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, intermediate, + μήτρα, the womb see *matrix.*] The mesentery of the womb or its annexes, a peritoneal fold, holding in place the uterus or an oviduct The broad ligament of the human uterus is a mesometry Corresponding duplications of peritoneum acquire special characters in different cases

It [the oviduct of a bird] is supported by peritoneal folds forming a *mesometry*, like the mesentery of the intestines *Coues*, Key to N A Birds, p 221

Mesomphalia (mes-om-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL (Hope, 1838), ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + ὀμφαλός, the navel] A genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ* They are almost exclusively South American, there being over 200 such species, as against one in North America. *M conspersa* is a South American species with peaked elytra, of a blackish green color punctured with velvety black spots, and burnished with six larger golden haired spots

Mesomyodi (mes″ō-mī-ō'dī), *n pl* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + μῦς, muscle, + ᾠδή, song] A suborder or other prime division of *Passeres*, in which the syrinx is mesomyodian; non-melodious or songless passerine birds distinguished from *Acromyodi*.

mesomyodian (mes″ō-mī-ō'di-an), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ian*] Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the middle part of the upper bronchial rings.

Syrinx with less than four distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half ring, representing the *mesomyodian* type of voice organ *Coues*, Key to N. A Birds, p 427

mesomyodous (mes″ō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [As *Mesomyodi* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesomyodian*.

meson (mes'on), *n.* [‹ Gr μέσον, the middle, neut of μέσος = L. *medius*, middle. see *medium*, *mid*¹.] 1. The median plane which divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the vertical longitudinal middle plane, dividing the body into right and left halves. Every median line lies in the meson The dorsal border of the meson is called the *dorsimeson*, the ventral, *ventrimeson*. Also *mesium* See *median*¹, *a*

The *meson*, mesal, or median plane is an imaginary longitudinal plane extending from the dorsal surface of the body to the ventral surface, and dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, VIII 536.

2. See *tetrachord.*

mesondeut, mesondieut, *n.* See *measondue*.

mesonephric (mes-ǭ-nef'rik), *a* [‹ *mesonephron* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesonephron

The *mesonephric* tubules extend gradually from behind forwards till they come in contact with the pronephros
Micros Science, XXIX 135

mesonephron (mes-ō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *mesonephra* (-rä). [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + νεφρός, kidney. see *nephritis*] The Wolffian body proper, the central or intermediate part of the segmental organs or primitive renal organs of the embryo, between the pronephron and the metanephron, whose duct is the Wolffian duct· distinguished from *pronephron* and *metanephron*.

mesonephros (mes-ō-nef'ros), *n*, pl *mesonephroi* (-roi). [NL : see *mesonephron*] Same as *mesonephron*. *Gray*, Anat. (ed 1887), p 133

mesonotal (mes-ō-nō'tal), *a.* [‹ *mesonotum* + *-al*] Situated on the mesonotum; of or pertaining to the mesonotum

mesonotum (mes-ō-nō'tum), *n.* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + νῶτος, the back] The middle one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, succeeding the pronotum and preceding the metanotum, the dorsal division of the mesothorax, the upper part of the middle thoracic segment. It consists typically of four sclerites, called *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, which may or may not be distinguishable by means of sutures between them In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Diptera* it is very large, forming the principal part of the upper surface of the thorax In these insects its divisions are usually named without the prefix *meso* In insects having wing covers the mesonotum is generally concealed by them, except a piece called the *scutellum*, which may be very small, as in most *Coleoptera*, or large, as in many *Hemiptera*

Mesonychidæ (mes-ō-nik'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mesonyx* + *-idæ*] A family of mammals having as type the genus *Mesonyx*

Mesonyx (mes'ō-niks), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail see *onyx*] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals, based by Cope in 1873 upon remains from the Eocene beds of Wyoming. It represents a generalized type supposed by Cope to have some relationship with existing seals The animal had flat blunt claws and a long slender tail

mesoparapteral (mes″ō-pa-rap'te-ral), *a* [‹ *mesoparapter-on* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoparapteron

mesoparapteron (mes″ō-pa-rap'te-ron), *n*; pl *mesoparaptera* (-rä) [NL, ‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL *parapteron* see *parapteron*] The parapteron of the mesothoracic segment, the third sclerite of the mesopleuron

mesophlebitis (mes″ō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + φλέψ (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the middle coat of a vein

mesophlœum (mes-ō-flē'um), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + φλοιός, bark] In *bot*, the middle or green layer of bark.

mesophragm (mes'ō-fram), *n* [NL see *mesophragma*] Same as *mesophragma*

mesophragma (mes-ō-frag'mä), *n.*, pl *mesophragmata* (-ma-tä) [‹ NL *mesophragma*, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + φράγμα, partition see *diaphragm*] 1 In *entom.*, a transverse internal partition, descending from the anterior border of the metathorax above, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, and serving for the attachment of muscles It probably corresponds to the metapræscutum, it is often absent.—2 In *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite (or intersternal apodeme) which is directed inward to unite with its fellow and form an arch over the sternal canal. See *sternal canal*, under *sternal*.

mesophragmal (mes-ǭ-frag'mal), *a.* [‹ *mesophragm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the mesophragm.

mesophyl, mesophyll (mes'ō-fil), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + φύλλον, a leaf] The parenchymatous tissue which lies between the epidermal layers of a flat leaf-lamina; the soft inner tissue of leaves.

mesophyllum (mes-ō-fil'um), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + φύλλον, leaf.] Same as *mesophyl*

mesophytum (me-sof'i-tum), *n*; pl *mesophyta* (-tä). [NL, ‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + φυτόν, a plant] In *bot*, the line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. *Lindley.*

mesopic (me-sop'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὤψ (ὠπ-) face.] Having a nasomalar index of from 107.5 to 110, as the negroid races; having small and moderately retreating malar bones: as, a *mesopic* face.

mesoplast (mes'ō-plast), *n.* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + πλαστός, verbal adj of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Nuclear protoplasm; endoplast, a cell-nucleus

mesoplastic (mes-ō-plas'tik), *a* [‹ *mesoplast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to mesoplast.

mesoplastral (mes-ō-plas'tral), *a.* [‹ *mesoplastron* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesoplastron

In the Pleurodira the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a *mesoplastral* bone *Nature*, XL. 7

mesoplastron (mes-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + E *plastron*] A median and anterior bone or plate of the plastron developed in certain of the pleurodirous tortoises

mesopleural (mes-ō-plö'ral), *a* [‹ *mesopleuron* + *-al*] In *entom* intermediate and lateral, as a part of the mesothorax, of or pertaining to the mesopleuron.

mesopleuron (mes-ǭ-plö'ron), *n*; pl. *mesopleura* (-rä) [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + πλευρόν, a rib see *pleura*] The lateral or pleural part of the mesothorax of an insect, a mesothoracic pleuron, following the propleuron and preceding the metapleuron Each mesopleuron, right and left, is divided into three sclerites — an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron

Mesoplodon (me-sop'lō-don), *n* [NL., ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + ὅπλα, arms, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E *tooth*] A genus of cetaceans same as *Ziphius*

mesoplodont (me-sop'lō-dont), *a* [‹ *Mesoplodon*(*t*-).] Armed with a tooth in the middle of each side of the lower jaw said specifically of whales of the genus *Mesoplodon*

mesopodia, *n* Plural of *mesopodium*

mesopodial (mes-ō-pō'di-al), *a* and *n* [‹ *mesopodium* + *-al*] **I.** *a.* 1 Of or pertaining to the mesopodium of a mollusk —2. Of or pertaining to the mesopodialia

II. *n* A mesopodial bone, one of the mesopodialia

mesopodialia (mes-ǭ-pō-di-ā'li-ä), *n pl* [NL (Marsh, 1880) see *mesopodium*] The bones of the carpus and tarsus, taken together, as mutually corresponding, and as forming morphological segments of the limbs intervening between the epipodialia and the metapodialia. See *epipodialia*.

mesopodium (mes-ō-pō'di-um), *n*, pl *mesopodia* (-ä) [NL., ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + πούς (ποδ-) = E *foot*] The middle one of the three parts into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided, between the propodium and the metapodium. See *epipodium*

mesopostscutellar (mes″ō-post-skū'te-lär), *a* [‹ *mesopostscutellum* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the mesopostscutellum

mesopostscutellum (mes-ǭ-post-skū-tel'um), *n.*, pl. *mesopostscutella* (-ä) [NL, ‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *postscutellum*, q v] The postscutellum of the mesonotum, the postscutellar sclerite of the mesothorax

Mesopotamian (mes″ō-pō-tā'mi-an), *a* [‹ *Mesopotamia*, ‹ Gr Μεσοποταμία, Mesopotamia (see def.), lit. 'the land between the rivers,' ‹ μέσος, middle, + ποταμός, river] Pertaining to Mesopotamia, the region between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in Asia, north of Babylonia. The name is sometimes extended to include Babylonia also —**Mesopotamian art**, a convenient general name including the kindred arts of ancient Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria — though these arts were not definitely limited to Mesopotamia proper They constitute together one of the chief divisions of art development, and exerted an important influence upon Greek art and hence upon succeeding arts for all time See *Assyrian*, *Babylonian*, and *Chaldean*

mesopræscutal (mes″ō-prē-skū'tal), *a* [‹ *mesopræscutum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesopræscutum

mesopræscutum (mes″ō-prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl *mesopræscuta* (-tä) [NL, ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + NL. *præscutum*, q v] The præscutum of the mesothoracic segment of an insect

mesoprosopic (mes-ō-prō-sop'ik), *a* [‹ Gr. μέσος, middle, + πρόσωπον, face] In *craniom*, intermediate between chamæprosopic and leptoprosopic—that is, with a face of moderate width, with a facial index of about 90.

mesopsyche (mes-op-sī'kē), *n* [‹ Gr μέσος, middle, + ψυχή, spirit] Haeckel's name for the midbrain or mesencephalon

mesopterygial (mes-op-te-rij'i-al), *a* [‹ *mesopterygium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesopterygium.

mesopterygium (mes-op-te-rij'i-um), *n*; pl *mesopterygia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr μέσος, middle, +

NL. *pterygium.*] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See *pterygium.*

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'ı-goid), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *pterygoid*, q. v.] That part of the pterygoid which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycni (mes-ō-pik'nī), *n. pl.* [ML., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *πυκνόν*, a small interval in music, neut. of *πυκνός*, close] In *medieval music*, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-ôr'kı-al), *a.* [< *mesorchium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-ôr' kı-um), *n.*; pl. *mesorchia* (-ă). [NL , < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-ō-rek'tal), *a.* [< *mesorectum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum

mesorectum (mes-ō-rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *mesorecta* (-tă). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *rectum*, q. v.] The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place

mesoretina (mes- ō- ret'ı-nă), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *retina*, q v] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy*, Anat., 1889

mesorhinal (mes- ō- rī'nal), *a.* [< *mesorhine* + *-al.*] Internasal; internarial, situated between the nostrils: said specifically of the mesorhinium

mesorhine (mes'ō-rın), *a* [Properly *mesorrhine* (of. Gr *μεσόρριν*, having a middling nose), < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥις* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53 applied to the nose, or to a person having such a nose

Nose small, *mesorhine* or leptorhine *W H Flower*

mesorhinian (mes-ō-rın'ı-an), *a.* [< *mesorhine* + *-ian.*] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature*, XXXV. 357.

mesorhinium (mes-ō-rin'ı-um), *n.*; pl *mesorhinia* (-ă) [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose] In *ornith.*, the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils; the basal or internarial part of the culmen In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque See cuts at *antuæ* and *shield*

mesoscapula (mes-ō-skap'ū-lă), *n* ; pl *mesoscapulæ* (-lē). [NL , < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scapula*, q v.] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *W. K. Parker* —**Delta mesoscapulæ.** See *delta*

mesoscapular (mes-ō-skap'ū-lar), *a* [< *mesoscapula* + *-ar*3.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular segment.* *W H Flower*

mesoscuta, *n.* Plural of *mesoscutum.*

mesoscutal (mes-ō-skū'tal), *a.* [< *mesoscutum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum

mesoscutellar (mes-ō-skū'te-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes'ō-skū-tel'um), *n* ; pl *mesoscutella* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the mesonotum; the scutellar sclerite of the mesothorax

mesoscutum (mes-ō-skū'tum), *n.*; pl *mesoscuta* (-tă). [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the mesonotum, the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoseme (mes'ō-sēm), *a* [< Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] In *cranom.*, having an orbital index between 84 and 89

Mesosemia (mes-ō-sē'mı-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of South American butterflies of the family *Erycinidæ* It contains many brown or blue species, striped with black, and usually having a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wing

mesosiderite (mes-ō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron see *siderite*] A name given by G Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, these divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Brezina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites, *mesosiderite* is a network of iron inclosing olivin and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class See *meteorite*

mesosigmoid (mes-ō-sig'moid), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *sigmoid*] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes- ō- sō' mă), *n* , pl. *mesosomata* (-ma-tă). [NL , < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σῶμα*, the body.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma

mesosomatic (mes'ō-sō-mat'ık), *a.* [< *mesosoma(t-)* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot*, a membrane of a seed, the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

mesospore (mes'ō-spōr), *n* [NL , < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σπορος*, seed] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers, as in the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*

mesosporic (mes-ō-spō'rık), *a* [< *mesospore* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-ō-staf'ı-lin), *a* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *σταφυλή*, the uvula] In *cranıom*, intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline—that is, with a palate of median width; having a palatal index of from 80 to 85

mesostate (mes'ō-stāt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E. *state*] In *biol.*, an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates* as they are called *M Foster*, Encyc Brit , XIX 19

mesosterna, *n* Plural of *mesosternum*

mesosternal (mes-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *mesosternum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum · as, a *mesosternal* sternite

mesosterneber (mes-ō-ster'ne-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *mesosternebra*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *sternebra*, sterneber: see *sternebet*] Any one of the intermediate sternebers or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man

mesosternebra (mes-ō-stėr'ne-brā), *n* ; pl *mesosternebræ* (-brē) [NL.] Same as *mesosterneber*

mesosternebral (mes-ō-stėr'ne-bral), *a.* [< *mesosterneber* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a mesosterneber

mesosternum (mes-ō-stėr'num), *n* , pl. *mesosterna* (-nă) [NL , < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL *sternum*, q. v.] 1. In *anat*, the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum· said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper, as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage



Sternum of Pig, showing *ms* mesosternum or gladiolus *ps*, presternum or manubrium, *xs*, xiphisternum, or xiphoid appendage

2. In *entom* , the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-ō-stē'thı-um), *n* ; pl *mesostethia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr *μεσος*, middle, + *στηθίον*, dim. of *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom* , the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles *Kirby.*

mesostylous (mes-ō-stī'lus), *a* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*2.] Same as *mid-styled.* See *heterostylism*

Mesosuchia (mes-ō-sū'kı-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *σοῦχος*, a crocodile (a local name in Egypt).] A division of crocodiles having amphicœlous vertebræ contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia.*

mesosuchian (mes-ō-sū'ki-an), *a* [< *Mesosuchia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia.*

Crocodilians have developed into the *Mesosuchian* type. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX 466

mesosuchious (mes-ō-sū'kı-us), *a.* [< *Mesosuchia* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesosuchian*

mesotarsus (mes-ō-tär'sus), *n* ; pl. *mesotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *tarsus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg

mesothelial (mes-ō-thē'lı-al), *a.* [< *mesothelium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-ō-thē'li-um), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + NL. (*epi*)*thelium*, q. v.] The epithelium lining the entire primitive cœlom or body-cavity of the embryo, the cœlarium.

Mesotheriidæ (mes'ō-thē-rī'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesotherium* + *-idæ*] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebetidentati*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or polydactyl ungulates. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents, the mandibular condyle is transverse, and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals There are in each upper half jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars — in all, 24 teeth

Mesotherium (mes-ō-thē'rı-um), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidæ*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebetidentati* *M cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes'ō-thėrm), *n* [= F. *mésotherme*, < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θερμός*, hot, *θέρμη*, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group" The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15° to 20° C They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts

mesothesis (mo-soth'e-sis), *n* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *θεσις*, a putting, proposition see *thesis.*] Middle place, mean [Rare]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference *Coleridge*

mesothoracic (mes'ō-thō-ras'ık), *a.* [< *mesothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect.— **Mesothoracic case** Same as *mesothoracotheca*

mesothoracotheca (mes-ō-thō'ra-kō-thē'kă), *n* , pl. *mesothoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < *mesothorax* (*-ac-*) + Gr *θήκη*, a case] In *entom* , the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are in distinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca*

mesothorax (mes-ō-thō'raks), *n* [NL , < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *θώραξ*, chest. see *thorax.*] In *entom.*, the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax*



Mesothorax, shaded, between prothorax (*a*) and metathorax (*b*), *c*, head *d*, two abdominal segments

mesotrocha (me-sot'-rō-kă), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τροχός*, anything round or circular. see *trochee.*] Ciliated embryos of polychætous annelids in which one or many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body See *atrocha*, *telotrocha.*

mesotrochal (me-sot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *mesotrocha* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha, mesotrochous

The actively locomotive embryo of Sipunculus resembles a Rotifer or a *mesotrochal* annelidan larva. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 217.

mesotrochous (me-sot'rō-kus), *a.* [As *mesotrocha* + *-ous.*] Same as *mesotrochal.*

mesotympanic (mes'ō-tim-pan'ık), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in the

midst of the bones forming the tympanic pedicle of a fish, symplectic: correlated in Owen's nomenclature with *eptitympanic*, *hypotympanic*, and *pretympanic*

II. *n.* The mesotympanic bone, now called the *symplectic* See cut under *palatoquadrate*

The pterygoid abutting upon the hypotympanic, between this and the epitympanic are the *mesotympanic* and the pretympanic *Owen*, Anat Vert. (1886), I 105

mesotype (mes'ō-tīp), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *τύπος*, impression, type. see *type*] In *mineral*, a name early given to several minerals of the zeolite group which are now recognized as distinct species. It included natrolite or soda-mesotype, scolecite or lime-mesotype, mesolite or lime-soda mesotype, and also thomsonite.

mesovarian (mes-ō-vā'ri-an), *a* [< *mesovarium* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to the mesovarium

mesovarium (mes-ō-vā'ri-um), *n*; pl *mesovaria* (-ä) [NL, < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary see *ovary*. Cf *mesoarium*.] The mesentery of the ovary; a fold of peritoneum holding the ovary in place, and representing in the female the mesorchium of the male

mesoventral (mes-ō-ven'tral), *a* [< Gr *μέσος*, middle, + E *ventral*.] Median and ventral in position, situated on the ventrimeson

mesoventrally (mes-ō-ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a mesoventral position or direction, ventrimesad

mesoxalate (me-sok'sa-lāt), *n* [< *mesoxal(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base

mesoxalic (mes-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + E *oxalic*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxalic acid as, *mesoxalic* acid, $C(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$, a crystalline solid which readily breaks up into carbonic oxid and oxalic acid

Mesozoa (mes-ō-zō'a), *n pl* [NL., pl of *mesozoon*] A provisional primary division of animals, considered intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*, and based upon the characters of the *Dicyemida* alone These animals have no mesoderm, yet develop metazoic embryos by epiboly *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 578

Mesozoic (mes-ō-zō'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μέσος*, middle, + *ζωή*, life] In *geol*, lying, as a part of the geological series so designated, between the Paleozoic and the Tertiary rocks It is a synonym of *Secondary* as that term is employed by geologists The whole series of fossiliferous rocks is divided into Paleozoic, Mesozoic or Secondary, and Cenozoic or Tertiary The principal subdivisions of the Mesozoic are the Trias or Triassic, the Jura or Jurassic, and the Cretaceous (See these terms) The Mesozoic is distinguished for the great development of the *Reptilia* and its period has hence been called the "Age of Reptiles" In the Mesozoic occur the first traces of mammals, of birds, and of fishes with bony skeletons as well as the first palms and angiosperms

mesozoön (mes-ō-zō'on), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέσος*, middle, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Mesozoa*.

Mespilus (mes'pi-lus), *n.* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *mespilus*, also *mespila*, *mespilum*, < Gr *μέσπιλον*, medlar-tree, a medlar, *μεσπίλη*, medlar-tree see *medlar*] A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Pomeæ*, characterized by the bony endocarp of the fruit and the expanded mouth of the leafy calyx They are shrubs or small trees, which are more or less thorny when wild, and have undivided, nearly sessile leaves, and large white or pinkish flowers, solitary and sessile on short leafy branches The fruit is nearly globular or pear-shaped, and is crowned by a broad, hairy disk, from which the five bony cells slightly protrude The genus includes one (or perhaps two) species, found in various parts of Europe and western Asia *M Germanica* is the common medlar, cultivated in many varieties for its fruit See *medlar*

mespriset, *n* See *misprize*.

mesquit¹†, *n* [Also *mesquate*, *meskit*, *meskite*, *meschit*, *meskerto*, < Sp. *mesquita*, *mezquita*, < Ar *masjid*, a mosque. see *mosque* and *masjid*.] A mosque

The *Mesquat* (for many of them are Mahumetanes) is of bricke *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 461

This forcesayd late prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire *Meskit*, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 347

The very Mahometans have their sepulchres near the *Meskeito*, never in it *Bp Hall*, Works, V 414 (*Davies*)

mesquit², **mesquite**² (mes'kēt or mes-kēt'), *n* [Also *mezquite*, *meskit*, etc.; < Sp *mezquite*, of Mex. (?) origin.] 1. An important leguminous tree, or often shrub, *Prosopis juliflora*, growing from Texas to southern California, and thence southward to Chili It reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is often scrubby, forming dense clumps of chaparral Under the action of prairie fires it is reduced to a low shrub, developing then an enormous mass of roots, locally known as *underground forest*, of great value as fuel The wood is heavy and very hard, almost indestructible in contact with the ground, it is used for the beams and underpinnings of adobe houses, for posts and fencing, for fuel, and for furniture It is of a brown or red color, handsome when polished, but difficult to work The bean-like pods, before maturity, become pulpy and exceedingly rich in grape sugar They are eaten by the Indians as well as by whites, and furnish a valuable fodder for horses The shrub also exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, which in Texas and Mexico is collected in considerable quantities for export Also called *honey mesquit*, *honey-locust*, *honey pod*, and *July flower* The Spanish name is *algarroba*

2. Same as *mesquit-grass* —**screw-pod mesquit**, a tree, *Prosopis pubescens*, similar to *P juliflora* found from New Mexico to southern California, and in Mexico Its pods are twisted into spiral cylinders, whence the above name, and that of *screw-bean* They are ground into meal and used as food by the Indians, also serving as fodder The Mexican name is *tornilla*

mesquit-bean (mes'kēt-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the mesquit-tree.

mesquite¹†, *n.* See *mesquit*¹.

mesquite², *n.* See *mesquit*²

mesquit-grass (mes'kēt-gräs), *n* A grass, properly of the genus *Bouteloua*, growing on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and forming a rich wild pasturage *B oligostachya* is the most useful species *Buchloe dactyloides*, included under the name, is sometimes distinguished as *false mesquit* Also called *buffalo grass* and *grama grass*

mesquit-gum (mes'kēt-gum), *n* See *mesquit*²

mesquit-tree (mes'kēt-trē), *n.* Same as *mesquit*²

Mesropian (mes-rō'pi-an), *a.* [< *Mesrob* (see def) + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to Mesrob or Mesrob (fifth century A D), patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of thirty-six letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of thirty-nine or forty letters, still in use

In 406 A D the *Mesropian* alphabet was adopted by an edict of the Armenian king *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet II 271

mess¹ (mes), *n.* [< ME *mes*, *mess*, *messe*, < OF *mes* (F *mets* — a bad spelling), a portion of food, a dish, a course at table, = It *messo*, m, also *messa*, f, a course at table, < ML. **missum* (found only as *messum*, after OF, a portion of land), prop neut of L. *missus*, sent, pp. of *mittere*, send see *mission* Cf AS *sand*, *sond*, early ME. *sond*, a mess, dish, lit. a sending see *send* The word *mess* (ME *mès*) may have been partly confused in ME with *mès*, *mese*, a dinner see *mese*¹] 1 A supply or provision of anything to be eaten at one meal; a quantity of food sufficient for one or more persons for a single occasion: as, a *mess* of peas for dinner, a *mess* of oats for a horse

And he took and sent *messes* unto them from before him but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs Gen xliii 34

Of herbs, and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses
Milton, L'Allegro, l 85

'Tis only a page that carols unseen,
Crumbling your hounds their *messes*
Browning, Pippa Passes, II

2. In *fishing*, the amount or number of fish taken; the take or haul of fish

I got a rare *mess* of golden and silver and bright cuprous fishes *Thoreau*, Walden, p 338

3 A number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially, a group of officers or men in the army or navy who regularly take their meals in company

Also the meyre of London, notable of dignyte,
And of Queneborow the meire, no thyng like in degre,
At one *messe* they owght in no wise to sitt ne be
Babees Book (E E T S), p 192

With your brode knyfe properly unclose the napkyn that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the seconde *messe*
Leland, Collectanea, Inthronization of Abp Neville

That student was in luck who found himself in the same *mess* with Burke *Contemporary Rev*, L 30

4. A set of four; any group of four persons or things: originally as a convenient subdivision of a numerous company at dinner, a practice still maintained in the London inns of court.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*
Latimer, Sermons, v

You three fools lack'd me fool to make up the *mess*
Shak, L L L, iv 3 207.

Lower mess, those persons who formerly sat at table below the salt See *salt*.

Nor should there stand any great, cumbersome, uncut-up pies at the nether end [of the table] filled with moss and stones, partly to make a show with, and partly to keep the *lower mess* from eating
Beau. and Fl, Woman Hater, I 2

To lose the number of one's mess. See *lose*

mess¹ (mes), *v.* [< *mess*¹, *n*] **I.** *intrans* To share a mess; eat in company with others or as a member of a mess, take a meal with any other person as, I will *mess* with you to-day

Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs Trotter is on board *Marryat*, Peter Simple, v

I told him to bring up the dinner, and we would *mess* on deck *The Century*, XXVI 944.

II. *trans.* 1. To supply with a mess: as, to *mess* cattle —2. To sort in messes for the table, as meat

mess² (mes), *n* [A var. of *mesh*², which is a var. of *mash*¹, a mixture see *mash*¹ Cf *muss*¹] 1. A disorderly mixture or jumble of things, a state of dirt and disorder: as, the house was in a *mess*. [Colloq]

They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a *mess* as possible the next time they come
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 193

What a *mess* they made of it! I had no place for the sole of my foot. *J W Palmer*, After his Kind, p 91

2. A situation of confusion, disorder, or embarrassment, a muddle as, to get one's self into a *mess*

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and *mess* and dislocation
Clough, Bothie of Toberna Vuolich, ix

mess² (mes), *v t* [< *mess*², *n*] 1 To make a mess of; disorder, soil, or dirty

It *messes* one's things so to pick them to pieces
C Reade, Love me Little, I

2 To muddle, throw into confusion, as, he *messes* the whole business [Prov Eng. and U S.]

mess³†, *n* An obsolete form of *mass*¹ —**Mess John**†, a domestic chaplain, a priest or clergyman contemptuous or jocular

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratick and levelling principles which are expected from their tittled pulpits *Burke*, Rev in France

An' syne *Mess John*, beyond expression,
Fell foul o' me *Burns*, To a Tailor

Syne for *Mess John* they quickly sent,
Wha tied them to their hearts content,
And now she's Lady Gowrie
The Lass o' Gowrie (modern version)

mess³†, *interj* Mass See *by the mass*, under *mass*¹

mess⁴†, *n* An obsolete form of *mace*³

messa di voce (mes'sä dē vō'che) [It., lit. a setting of the voice: *messa*, fem of *messo*, pp of *mettere*, put, set; *di*, of, *voce*, voice] In *singing*, the production of a single tone with a gradual change of force from soft to loud and then back to soft again, a combination of a slow crescendo with a slow diminuendo

message (mes'āj), *n.* [< ME *message*, *massage*, < F *message* = Pr *messatge* = Sp. *mensaje* = Pg *mensage*, *mensagem* = It *messaggio*, < ML. *missaticum* (also, after Rom., *missagium*, *messagium*), a message, a notice sent, < L *mittere*, pp *missus*, send: see *mission* Cf *missive*, of same origin and similar meaning; and *mess*¹, of same origin Hence *messager*, *messenger*.] 1. A communication transmitted; a notice sent; information or opinion or advice communicated through a messenger or other agency as, a verbal or written *message*, a telegraphic *message*

And after this, biforn the hye lord
He with a manly vois seith his *message*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 91

If case ye be of *message* sent know you the same through out. *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 104

Ehud said, I have a *message* from God unto thee
Judges iii 20

2 In *U S politics*, an official communication of information, opinion, or advice from a chief executive to a legislative body, or a formal statement of matters requiring legislative consideration or action, sent by the hands of a messenger: as, the President's or governor's *message*, an annual or a special *message* (that is, the message regularly presented at the opening of an annual legislative session, or one relating to some special matter subsequently arising).

The change from the address delivered in person, with its answer, to the *message* sent by the private secretary, and no answer, was introduced by Mr Jefferson and considered a reform *T H Benton*, Thirty Years, II 32.

3† A company of messengers, an embassy.

That we make vs a *message* of men of astate,
Duly to Delphon de-outly to wende
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 4233

4† A messenger

Thus sente the kynge his *messages* thourgh all the londe,
And a noon as thei were fro hym departed
Merlin (E E T S), iii. 574.

message† (mes'āj), *v t* [< *message*, *n*] To deliver in the manner of a messenger, announce.

He dyd in expressed commaund to me *message* his errand.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv 377

messagert, *n.* A Middle English form of *messenger*.

messagery†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *messagerie*, F. *messagerie* = Pr *messatgaria, messatgura* = Sp. *mensajería* = It. *messaggeria* see *message* and *-ry*.] The carrying of messages, the going between two persons with a message, procuring

Fool hardyneese, and Flaterye, and Desir,
Messagerye, and Meede, and other three
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 228.

Messalian (me-sā'li-an), *n.* Same as *Euchite*. Also written *Massalian*

messallt, *n* An obsolete form of *missal*.

messan, *n.* and *a* See *messin*

messandewt, *n* See *measondue*

messan-dog, *n.* See *messin-dog*

mess-chest (mes'chest), *n* *Naut*, on board a man-of-war, one of the covered chests belonging to each mess of the crew, in which small articles of mess-gear are kept

A *mess chest* is rigged to hold the knives, forks cans, etc
T Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV 851

mess-cloth (mes'klôth), *n* *Naut*, in a man-of-war, a tarpaulin spread on deck to serve as a table-cloth

mess-deck (mes'dek), *n* *Naut*, the deck on which the crew mess

messe[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *mease*[1].

messe[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *mass*[1]

messel[1]†, **messeled**†. See *mesel*, *meseled*

messel[2]†, *n.* [< OF *mesel*, < L *mensa*, a table see *mensall*.] A table

messelinet, *n* See *maslin*[2]

messelite (mes'el-īt), *n* [< *Messel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron occurring in groups of small tabular crystals in the brown-coal beds near Messel in Hesse.

messenger (mes'en-jėr), *n* [< ME *messanger, messyngere* (with unorig. medial *n* as also in *passenger, porringer*, etc.), for *messager, messagier*, < OF. *messagier*, F. *messager* (= Pr. *messatgier* = OSp. *messagero*, Sp *mensajero* = Pg *mensageiro* = It *messaggiero, messaggiere*), a messenger, < *message*, a message see *message*] **1.** One who bears a message or goes on an errand, the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, in the civil service, one employed in conveying official despatches

Whan men holden Sege abouten Cytee or Castelle, and thei with inuen dur not senden out *Messagers* with Lettres, from Lord to Lord, for to aske Sokour
Mandeville, Travels, p 118

The bisy larke, *messager* of daye,
Salueth in hire song the morwe graye
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 633

The *messagers* departeden two and two togeder, and passed thourgh many londes and contrees in to a tyme that thei of hem sodeynly metten to geder
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i 30.

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n, he stay'd
Entranced *Pope*, Odyssey, v 97.

2. One who or that which foreruns, a harbinger; a precursor; a forerunner.

The Angel answerde and seyde that sche scholde have no drede of him, for he was verry *Messager* of Jesu Crist
Mandeville, Travels, p 133

Down to short repose they lay,
Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day
Pope Odyssey, xv 534

3. A light scudding cloud regarded as the precursor of a storm or gale of wind.

A southwest wind is blowing over the plains. It drives the *messengers* over the sky, and the sails of the windmill, and makes the dead leaves dance
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Jan of the Windmill

4 *Naut*, an endless rope or chain turned around the capstan, formerly used to unmoor or heave up a ship's anchors, by transmitting the power of the capstan to the cable. The messenger is gripped to the cable by means of nippers, which are shifted from the capstan to the hawse hole as the cable is hauled in

5. In *law*, a person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take temporary charge of the assets, and to perform some other duties in reference to the proceedings —**6.** A piece of stiff paper, or the like, set upon the end of a kite-string held in the hand, to be blown up the string to the kite —**Corbis messenger** See *corbis* —**Cuckoo's messenger**, the wryneck —**Messenger sword**, a sword like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee Two of these were brought to England in 1874, they are partly of gold and partly of iron, and are elaborately ornamented in conventional patterns —**Queen's (or king's) messenger**, an officer of the British government, employed under the secretaries of state, appointed or held in readiness to carry official despatches both at home and abroad = **Syn. 1** Carrier, intelligencer, courier, herald, emissary

messenger-at-arms (mes'en-jėr-at-ärmz'), *n.* In *Scots law*, an officer appointed by and under the control of the Lyon king-at-arms He executes all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Courts of Session and Courts of Justiciary —**Execution by a messenger-at-arms.** See *execution*.

messet†, *n* [Cf. *messin*] A cur; a messin

Dame Julia's *messet* *Hall*, Poems (1646). (*Halliwell*)

mess-gear (mes'gēr), *n.* *Naut*, the outfit of a mess, such as pots, pans, cans, spoons, knives, forks, etc.; mess-traps.

Messiah (me-sī'a), *n.* [= F *Messie* = Sp *Mesías* = Pg. *Messias* = It *Messia* = D. G. Dan Sw. *Messias*, < L. *Messias*, < Gr Μεσσίας, < Heb. *Māshīach*, anointed, < *māshach*, anoint] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world, the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed, but used more frequently as a descriptive title (*the Messiah*) than as a name from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews, and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias*

We have found *Messias*, which is being interpreted, the Christ John i 41

In the High Church of Jerusalem the Christians were but another Sect of Jews, that did believe the *Messias* was come *Selden*, Table Talk, p 33.

At thy nativity, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born
Milton, P. R., i 245

Messiahship (me-sī'ă-ship), *n* [< *Messiah* + *-ship*.] The character, state, or office of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world: also used of pretenders to a similar office or mission.

Christ gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship* as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give
South, Works, III 382 (*Latham*)

One of the chief candidates for the *messiahship* [among the Mohammedans] has already reached Assouan
The Century, XXIV 788

Messianic (mes-i-an'ik), *a* [= F. *Messianique* = Sp *Mesianico*, as *Messiah* + *-an* + *-ic*] Relating or pertaining to the Messiah, or to any one supposed to exercise the office of a Messiah: as, the *Messianic* prophecies or psalms, *Messianic* pretensions

Messias (me-sī'as), *n* Same as *Messiah*

Messidor (mes-si-dôr'), *n.* [F., one of the fanciful names concocted to adorn the Revolutionary calendar; < L *messis*, harvest, + Gr δῶρον, a gift] The tenth month of the year in the calendar of the first French republic, commencing (in 1794) June 19th and ending July 18th

messieurs. Plural of *monsieur*

messin (mes'in), *n* and *a* [Also *messan*, formerly irreg *messoun*, a var of **mestin, mastin*, < OF *mastin*, F *mâtin*, a mastiff see *mastiff*]

I. *n* A mongrel dog, a cur [Scotch.]

But wad hae spent an hour caressin',
E'en wi' a tinkler gypsy's *messan*
Burns, The Twa Dogs

II. *a.* Mongrel; currish. [Scotch]

messin-dog (mes'in-dog), *n.* [Also *messan-dog*, < *messin* + *dog*] Same as *messin*.

mess-kettle (mes'ket'l), *n.* A camp-kettle used in cooking for a mess.

The richly chased vessels of gold and silver which served the Roman household have been displaced by the canteen and the *mess-kettle* of the garrison of the Crescent
The Century, XXXVIII 51

mess-kit (mes'kit), *n* The cooking- and table-utensils of a camp, with the chest in which they are kept and transported

mess-locker (mes'lok'ėr), *n.* A small locker on shipboard for holding mess-gear

messmaking (mes'mā'king), *n.* The act of clubbing together, or messing in company.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I 62.

messmate (mes'māt), *n.* **1.** An associate in a mess, especially in a ship's mess; one who eats ordinarily at the same table with another.

Messmates, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm

2. In *zoöl.*, a commensal —**3.** In *bot.*, same as *messmate-tree*.

messmate-gum (mes'māt-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2], 3.

messmate-tree (mes'māt-trē), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus obliqua*. It is a large tree forming extensive forests in Australia and Tasmania, and furnishing an abundance of cheap fissile timber for all kinds of rough work above the ground

mess-table (mes'tā'bl), *n* The table at which a mess eat together.

mess-traps (mes'traps), *n pl.* The articles which compose a mess-gear.

messuage (mes'wāj), *n.* [ME *messuage*, < OF. *mesnage, maissage, mesnage* (ML. reflex *mesnagium*), < ML. *mansionaticum*, a dwelling-house, manor-house see *menage*, which is a doublet of *messuage*] In *law*: (*a*) A dwelling-house

I give unto my said son John all that *messuage* wherein I now dwell *Winthrop*, Hist New England, II 437

(*b*) A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, including garden and orchard, appropriated to the use of the household, a manor-house and its appendages.

There were then greater number of *messuages* and mansions almost in every place
Harrison, Descrip of Eng., xxii

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York
Tennyson, Edwin Morris

messy (mes'i), *a* [< *mess*[2] + *-y*[1].] In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness; making a mess; littered or littering; untidy. [Rare]

The floor of the room[s] in which *messy* work has to be done is of asphalt *Science*, III 351

mest†, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*

mestee (mes-tē'), *n.* [Also *mustee*, short for *mestizo* Cf OF. *mestis*, F *métis*, mongrel.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon [West Indian]

mester[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *master*[1], *muster*[1]

mester[2]†, *n* A variant of *muster*[2].

mestfull†, *a* [Var of *mestive*, with substituted suffix *-ful*] Sad; gloomy [Rare.]

Emong all other birds
Most *mestfull* bride am I
Emong all fethered foules
I first complain and crie
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares*)

mestif†, *n* An obsolete variant of *mastiff*

mestivet (mes'tiv), *a.* [< L *mastus, mestus*, sad, mournful (< *mærere, mærere*, be sad, mourn), + E *-ive* Cf. *mestful*] Sad, sorrowful; gloomy; dismal

The Melancholy 's *mestive*, and too full
Of fearfull thoughts, and cares unrequisit
Davies, Microcosmos, p 31 (*Davies*)

mestizo (mes-tē'zō), *n* [= G. *mestize*, < Sp *mestizo* = OF. *mestis*, F. *métis*, mixed, mongrel see *mastiff*.] The offspring of a person of mixed blood; especially, a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage

To Mexico there is such a great resort, that all the towns thereabout which were formerly of Indians are now inhabited by Spaniards and *Mestizoes*
S Clarke, Geographical Description, etc (1671), p 261

He [Mr Werner] also saw something of Tippoo Tip during the expeditions between the Falls and Bartlelot's camp on the Aruwimi, but was not very favourably impressed by that wily *mestizo* *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p 441

mestling[1]†, *n* See *maslin*[1]

mestling[2]†, *n.* See *maslin*[2]

mestlion†, **mestlyon**†, *n* See *maslin*[2]

mestome (mes'tōm), *n.* [NL (Schwendener), appar < Gr. μέστωμα, fullness, < μεστός, full] In *bot*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle whose function is mainly conduction

To the elements which impart strength to a bundle Schwendener has given the name stereome, to the other parts of the bundle, *mestome*
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p 191

Mesua (mes'ū-ą), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Mesuah*, an Arabian physician of the 8th and 9th centuries] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guttiferæ* and the tribe *Calophylleæ*, characterized by an ovary which is two-celled and contains four ovules, and by a shield-shaped stigma They are shrubs or trees with very narrow leaves and large axillary solitary flowers. Eight species have been enumerated, all from tropical Asia, but the number is probably reducible to three *M. ferrea*, one of the iron woods, is common in the East Indies, wild and cultivated It is a straight, erect tree with elegant foliage and large four-petaled flowers, pure white and fragrant They afford a native dye and perfume, and are exported, mostly for the latter purpose, under the name *nagkassar* The seeds yield a dark thick oil (nagkassar- or nahor-oil) used in lamps and medicinally. The hard reddish-brown wood is suitable for machinery, railroad-ties, etc.; it is also used for tool-handles and the like.

mesuage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *messuage*.

mesurable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *measurable*.

mesuret, *n.* and *v* A Middle English form of *measure*

mesymnion (me-sim'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *mesymnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr *μεσύμνιον* (see def.), < *μέσος*, middle, + *ὕμνος*, hymn: see *hymn*.] In *anc pros.*, a short colon introduced between lines in the midst of a system or stanza, especially in a hymn. See *ephymnium*, *methymnion*, *prosymnion*.

met[1] (met) Preterit and past participle of *meet*[1]

met[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *mete*[1]

met[3] (met), *n* [See *mete*[1].] A measure of any kind; a bushel, a barrel. [Prov Eng. and Scotch.]

meta (mē'tä), *n*; pl. *metæ* (-tē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq*, a conical column or post, or, usually, a group of three such posts, at each end of the spina of a circus, serving to mark the place of turning; a turning-post.

On the other side of the figure of the queen goddess is a tall hippodrome *meta*, enriched with garlands of flowers — probably having reference to the sacred contests at the founding of a new city
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p 417

meta- (met'a). [L, etc., *meta-*, < Gr *μετα-*, prefix, *μετα*, poet. *μεται*, Doric *πέδα* or *πεδά*, prep, with gen., in the midst of, among, between, along with; with dat (poetical), among, with, in, besides; with acc, into the midst of, coming among, after, beyond, according to, etc, in comp, between, after, over (denoting change, like L *trans-*); = Goth. *mith* = AS. *mid*, ME *mid*, with see *mid*[2].] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'among, between, with, after, beyond, over,' etc, often denoting change or transformation (like L. *trans-*), in which denotation it is much used in the formation of new terms in science. In *zool* it generally denotes 'after' or 'beyond, in place or time, 'hind' or 'hinder,' of place, 'later,' in time, as if implying changes or transformation which required time to accomplish generally correlated with *pro* or *proto* and *meso-* as, *Protozoa*, *Mesozoa*, *Metazoa*, *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, *metathorax*, *Prototheria* and *Metatheria*, *metacarpus* and *metatarsus* (coming next after the carpus and tarsus), etc. In *chem* (*a*) It is used to form the names of aromatic compounds in which two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene ring are conceived of as attached to alternate carbon atoms: distinguished from *ortho*, in which the attachment is to adjacent carbon atoms, and from *para*, in which the attachment is to opposite carbon atoms (*b*) It indicates that an oxygen acid has been formed from the corresponding ortho acid by the withdrawal of one, two, or three molecules of water, forming meta, dimeta-, or tri meta acids (*c*) It is somewhat loosely applied to indicate derivation or close chemical relation, as *metachloral*, *metacetone*

metabasis (me-tab'a-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μετάβασις*, a passing over, shifting, change, < *μεταβαίνειν*, pass over, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βαίνειν*, go, pass: see *basis*.] 1 In *rhet*, a passing from one thing to another, transition —2 In *med*, a change, as in treatment or remedies, or of air, tissue, disease, etc Also called *metabola*

metabatic (met-a-bat'ik), *a* [< Gr *μεταβατικός*, able to pass from one place to another, exchanging, < *μεταβαίνειν*, a passing over see *metabasis*.] Pertaining to the transfer of energy, especially to the passage of heat from one body to another.—**Metabatic function**, a function whose identity for two substances expresses the equilibrium of actual energy between them

metabola[1] (me-tab'ō-la), *n*. [NL., < Gr *μεταβολή*, change, exchange, < *μεταβάλλειν*, throw round, turn about, change, < *μετά*, beyond, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *metabasis*, 2.

Metabola[2] (me-tab'ō-lä), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl, < Gr. *μεταβόλος*, changeable.] Insects which undergo complete or entire metamorphosis or transformation, as the *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera* in contradistinction to the *Heterometabola* In some systems the *Metabola* are regarded as a subclass of *Insecta*, correlated with *Hemimetabola* and *Ametabola* They are also called *Heteromorpha* and *Holometabola*. The three stages of such insects are those of the larva, pupa, and imago The *Metabola* are divided by some into the *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*

Metabolia (met-a-bō'li-ä), *n pl* [NL.] Same as *Metabola*[2].

metabolian (met-a-bō'li-an), *n* [< *Metabola*[2] + *-an*.] A metabolic insect, one of the *Metabola*.

metabolic (met-a-bol'ik), *a*. [< Gr *μεταβολικός*, changeable, < *μεταβόλος*, changeable, *μεταβολή*, change: see *metabola*[1].] 1 In *zool*. (*a*) Undergoing complete metamorphosis, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Metabola*. Also *metabolous*. (*b*) Changeable in form; assuming different characters; polymorphic: applied by Cohn to the *Infusoria*.—2. In *biol.*, exhibiting or affected by metabolism: as, *metabolic* processes; *metabolic* changes.

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm), *n* [As *metabol-y* + *-ism*.] 1. In *theol.*, the consensus of views of some of the early fathers in regard to the eucharist, favoring an objective union of the sensible with the supersensible, or the real with the symbolical presence.—2. In *poetry*, a change from one meter into another —3. In *entom.*, metamorphosis, transformation, metaboly; transition from larva to pupa, or from pupa to imago —4 In *biol* (*a*) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is either renewed or changed to perform special functions, or else disorganized and prepared for excretion. Thus, the formation of the colorless blood corpuscles, the elaboration of the digestive ferments, and the breaking up of proteids into urea and other products are examples of metabolism Compare *anabolism*, *catabolism*

To the assemblage of chemical processes, or rather to the assemblage of transformations which a constituent of the organism such as a proteid undergoes in its passage through the body, the term *metabolism* has been applied.
Gamgee, Physiol Chem, I. 5

(*b*) Especially, retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

metabolite (me-tab'ō-līt), *n*. [As *metabol-y* + *-ite*[2].] A product of or substance resulting from metabolism, especially from retrograde metabolism, or catabolism

If by disease or by artificial removal this metabolism is prevented, the incompletely metabolized pigments circulate in the blood, and staining of skin and mucous membrane, as in Addison's disease, may take place In the urine of Addison's disease such an imperfect *metabolite* occurs
Dr C A MacMunn, Proc Roy Soc, XXXIX 251

metabolize (me-tab'ō-līz), *v t*, pret and pp *metabolized*, ppr. *metabolizing*. [As *metabol-y* + *-ize*] In *biol*, to subject to metabolism, transform by either assimilation or decomposition

Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything and digest and so *metabolize* it as to organise it into healthy mental tissue They are, however, the few
Science, IX. 264

metabolous (me-tab'ō-lus), *a* [< Gr *μεταβόλος*, changeable see *Metabola*[2]] In *entom*, same as *metabolic* *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 366

metaboly (me-tab'ō-li), *n* [< Gr *μεταβολή*, later also *μεταβόλια*, change, exchange see *metabola*[1]] Same as *metabolism*

metabranchial (met-a-brang'ki-al), *a* [< Gr *μετα*, behind, + *βράγχια*, gills see *branchial*] Situated behind the gills: specifically applied to a posterolateral subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of a crab, behind and to one side of the mesobranchial division, called the *metabranchial lobe* See cut under *Brachyura*.

metabrushite (met-a-brush'īt), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, along with, + E. *brushite*.] In *mineral.*, a calcium phosphate allied to brushite, found in the guano of Sombrero, West Indies

Metacanthidæ (met-a-kan'thi-dē), *n pl.* [NL (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Metacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Metacanthus* They have the head long the crown quadrangular, the sides lobe like the first antennal joint clavate, the fourth fusiform, and the corium opaque with large transverse depressions between the strong veins.

Metacanthus (met-a-kan'thus), *n*. [NL. (Costa, 1848), < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye see *canthus*, *cant*[1]] The typical genus of *Metacanthidæ*, containing a few European bugs They are chiefly characterized by the small triangular vertical face, globose eyes, and large distant ocelli

metacarpal (met-a-kär'pal), *a* and *n*. [< *metacarpus* + *-al*] **I.** *a*. Of or pertaining to the metacarpus or a metacarpal —**Metacarpal saw**, a narrow bladed saw for dividing the metacarpal (or metatarsal) bones

II. *n* One of the bones of the metacarpus. They are not more than five in number, and are reckoned as first, etc, from the radial or thumb side to the other When reduced in number they always disappear from the sides, so that when but three are left the first and fifth are gone, when there is but one it is the third or middle meta carpal Two or more may fuse into one bone, as in the metacarpus of a cloven-footed quadruped, as the ox In recent birds, all of which have three ankylosed metacarpals the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of certain carpal bones, constituting a carpometacarpus, like the tarsometatarsus of the foot

metacarpale (met'a-kär-pā'lē), *n.*, pl *metacarpalia* (-li-ä). [NL. see *metacarpal*.] A metacarpal bone; one of the metacarpals

metacarpophalangeal (met-a-kär'pō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a*. [< *metacarpus* + *phalanges* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the metacarpus and the phalanges.

metacarpus (met-a-kär'pus), *n*, pl. *metacarpi* (-pī) [NL (cf. Gr *μετακάρπιον*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers), < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *καρπός*, the wrist] In *anat.*, the second segment of the manus or terminal division of the fore limb of a vertebrate, considered with reference to its bony structure, the segment which comes between the carpus and the phalanges, corresponding to the metatarsus of the foot In man the metacarpus corresponds to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers or thumb, and has five metacarpal bones. In the horse it is the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock joint, and has but one functional bone.

metacellulose (met-a-sel'ū-lōs), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, beyond, + E *cellulose*.] Same as *fungus-cellulose*

metacenter, metacentre (met-a-sen'tèr), *n*. [< F. *metacentre*, < Gr *μετα*, beyond, + *κέντρον*, center] The point at which an upward thrust could be equivalent to the pressure of water upon a floating body which has received a slight rotational displacement about one of the principal axes of its section of flotation The equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the metacenter is above or below the center of gravity The term is specifically applied to the point where the vertical line passing through the centre of buoyancy of a ship, in the position of equilibrium, meets the vertical drawn through the new center of buoyancy when the ship is slightly listed to one side or the other The term was introduced into hydrostatics by Pierre Bouguer, a French geodesist (1698–1758) Also called *center of carity*

metacentric (met-a-sen'trik), *a*. [< *metacenter* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the metacenter

Generally speaking, decrease in *metacentric* height is accompanied by a lengthening of the period of an oscillation
Encyc Brit, XXI 813

metacetone (met-as'e-tōn), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, along with, + E. *acetone*] A substance ($C_8H_{10}O$) obtained by acting on acetone with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless liquid having an odor of peppermint Also called *mesityl oxid*

metachemistry (met-a-kem'is-tri), *n*. [< Gr. *μετα*, beyond, + E. *chemistry*, formed after the analogy of *metaphysics*.] Transcendental chemistry, the chemistry or analysis of the most obscure or abstruse things, physical or spiritual

It [the genesis of idealism] seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry* the vital point being how far the sense of unity, or instinct of seeking resemblances, predominated
Emerson, Literature

metachloral (met-a-klō'ral), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, along with, + E. *chloral*.] A white tasteless solid body, insoluble in water, formed when chloral is kept for some time in contact with strong sulphuric acid It is a polymerid of chloral It seems to resemble chloral hydrate in its pharmacodyname properties

metachoanite (met-a-kō'a-nīt), *a* and *n* [< NL *Metachoanites*, q v] **I.** *a*. Having retrorse septal funnels, as a nautiloid, belonging to the *Metachoanites*

II. *n*. A cephalopod of the group *Metachoanites*

Metachoanites (met-a-kō-a-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *μετα*, behind, + *χοάνη*, a funnel see *choana*, *choanite*] A group of holochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are retrorse contrasted with *Prochoanites* *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost Soc Nat Hist, 1883, p. 260.

metachronism (me-tak'rō-nizm), *n* [= F *metachronisme*, < Gr *μετάχρονος*, after the time, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time Cf *anachronism*] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real date

metachrosis (met-a-krō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μεταχρωννύναι*, change the color of a thing, < *μετά*, beyond, + *χρωννύναι*, later form of *χρώζειν*, tinge, stain (> *χρῶσις*, a coloring, tinting), < *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color] Color-change, as that of a chameleon

metacinnabarite (met-a-sin'a-bar-īt), *n*. [< Gr *μετα* (see *meta-*) + E *cinnabar* + *-ite*[2]] Native mercuric sulphid, crystallizing in tetrahedral crystals, resembling those of the zinc sulphid sphalerite, also occurring massive of a black or grayish-black color It is found with the red mercuric sulphid cinnabar in California.

metacism (met'a-sizm), *n* See *mytacism*

metacœle (met'a-sēl), *n*. Same as *metacœlia*.

metacœlia (met-a-sē'li-ä), *n* ; pl *metacœliæ* (-ē). [NL, < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *κοιλία*, a hollow (ventricle)] The fourth ventricle of the brain, especially its posterior portion *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 482.

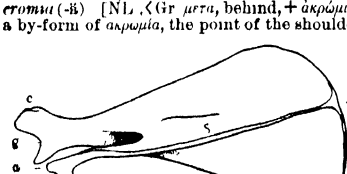
metacœlian (met-a-sē′lī-an), *a.* [< *metacœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the metacœlia.

meta- compounds. See *meta-*

metacresol (met-a-krē′sol), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E *cresol.*] A phenol isomeric with cresol

metacromial (met-a-krō′mi-al), *a.* [< *metacromion* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metacromion: as, a *metacromial* process of the scapula.

metacromion (met-a-krō′mi-on), *n.*; pl *metacromia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr *μετα*, behind, + *ἀκρώμιον*, a by-form of *ακρωμία*, the point of the shoulder-



Dorsal view of l eft Scapula of Rabbit showing Metacromion (About two thirds natural size) *a*, acromion, *m*, metacromion *x*, glenoid fossa, *c*, coracoid process *v*, vertebral border, *s*, spine

blade: see *acromion*] The posterior one of two processes in which the distal end of the spine of the scapula terminates in some mammals, as the shrews and rabbits.

metacyclic (met-a-sik′lik), *a.* [< Gr *μετά*, along with, beyond, + *κυκλος*, circle: see *cyclic*] Relating to a permutation of a number of elements in one cycle.—**Metacyclic group.** See *group*!

metæ, *n.* Plural of *meta*

metæsthetic, metæsthetism. See *metesthetic, metesthetism*

metafacial (met-a-fā′shal), *a.* [< Gr *μετά*, behind, + L *facies*, the face: see *facial*] Situated behind or at the back of the face or facial region of the skull.—**Metafacial angle of Serres.** See *craniometry*

metagaster (met-a-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, the belly: see *gaster*2.] The after-intestine; the secondary and in any way differentiated alimentary canal or digestive tube which is derived from an original primary intestinal cavity, or protogaster It is the ordinary intestinal canal of vertebrates except *Amphioxus.*

metagastral (met-a-gas′tral), *a.* [< *metagaster* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the metagaster.

metagastrula (met-a-gas′trȯ-lä), *n*; pl *metagastrulæ* (-lē) [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, behind, + NL. *gastrula*, q v] A secondary modified gastrula, of variable form, resulting from any kenogonetic mode of egg-cleavage in which a primitive or palingenetic process is vitiated. See cuts under *gastrulation*

Three forms at least of *metagastrulæ* are recognized—the amphigastrula, the discogastrula, and the perigastrula, they are all collectively distinguished from the archigastrula. *Haeckel*

metage (mē′tāj), *n* [< *mete*1 + *-age.*] **1.** Measurement, especially of coal.

Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II 145 (*Davies*)

2. Charge for or price of measuring.

Metageitnion (met-a-gīt′ni-on), *n* [< Gr *Μεταγειτνιών*, the second month of the Athenian year, said to be so called because it was the moving-month, when people 'changed their neighbors,' < *μετά*, over, + *γείτων*, neighbor] The second month of the Athenian calendar, having twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of July and the first part of August

metagelatin, metagelatine (met-a-jel′a-tin), *n* [< Gr. *μετά*, along with, + E *gelatin.*] In *photog*, a substance which has been used as a preservative in a certain dry collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatin boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid

metagenesis (met-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, + *γένεσις*, production. see *genesis*] In *biol*, that modification of parthenogenesis or alternate generation which is exhibited when an organism passes from the egg to the imago through a series of successively generated individuals differing from one another in form distinguished by Owen from *metamorphosis*, or the transformation of any one individual by the modification of its form as a whole. Metagenesis of one or another kind is exhibited by some insects, as aphids, in which the process is commonly called *parthenogenesis*, by various internal parasites, as *Distoma* (see cuts under *cercaria*), and strikingly by various hydrozoans. In the last the cycle includes (1) the free-swimming impregnated ovum, (2) the fixation of this ovum to some submerged object and its development into an organism, (3) the formation by such organism of various zoöids, as nutritive and generative zoöids, unlike each other and unlike the parent, the whole forming a hydroid colony, and (4) the formation by generative zoöids of ova, which on being set free complete the cycle Thus, in a sertularian polyp the ovum is a free-swimming ciliated body, which on fixation develops a mouth and tentacles, and by continued gemmation produces two sets of buds, of which the generative set reproduce the free-swimming ciliated ova. In other polyps, as *Corynidæ*, the set of generative buds themselves become detached as free medusoids like jelly fish (see cut under *medusoid*), whose eggs develop not into bodies like the parent medusoid, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydroid colony on which they were produced In the *Lucernaridæ* a similar metagenesis occurs by fission Herbert Spencer adopts Owen's metagenesis as one of three kinds of his agamogenesis, and considers it as (1) *external*, where new individuals bud from unspecialized parts of the parent, and (2) *internal*, as in the case of the transformations of *Distoma*. See *metamorphosis*

metagenetic (met′a-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *metagenesis*, after *genetic.*] **1.** In *zool*, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from metagenesis *Owen.*—**2** In *mineral*, subsequent in origin said of certain twin crystals. See *twin.*

metagenetically (met′a-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a metagenetic manner, by means of metagenesis *Darwin,* Animals and Plants, p 363

metagenic (met-a-jen′ik), *a* [< Gr. *μεταγενής*, born after, < *μετα*, after, + *-γενης*, born see *-genous.* Cf *metagenetic*] Same as *metagenetic*

metagnathism (me-tag′nā-thizm), *n* [< *metagnath-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ornith*, the condition of a bird's bill when the points of the mandibles cross each other See cut under *crossbill*

metagnathous (me-tag′nā-thus), *a* [< Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *γνάθος*, the jaw] In *ornith.*, having the tips of the mandibles crossed: as, the *metagnathous* bill of the red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra* See quotation under *epignathous*

metagnostic (met-ag-nos′tik), *a* and *n* [See *metagnostics.*] **I.** *a* Metaphysical, in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense.

II *n* One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge [Recent]

The essayist would substitute the title of *Metagnostics* instead of Agnostics *J A Skilton,* in Evolution, p 227

metagnosticism (met-ag-nos′ti-sizm), *n* [< *metagnostic* + *-ism*] The philosophical doctrine that there is a positive (not merely negative) consciousness of the Absolute distinguished from *agnosticism* regarded as maintaining the opposite ground. [Recent]

metagnostics (met-ag-nos′tiks), *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *γνωστικος*, knowing (*γνῶσις*, knowledge): see *gnostic* and *-ics.*] Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge; metaphysics. *Krug*

metagrammatism (met-a-gram′a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *μεταγραμματισμός*, alteration of letters, < *μεταγραμματίζειν*, alter letters, < *μετά*, over, + *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter. see *gram*2] The transposition of the letters of a name so as to form a word or words having some reference to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden.*

metagraphy (me-tag′ra-fi), *n* [< Gr. *μεταγραφειν*, write differently, rewrite, transcribe, < *μετά*, over, + *γράφειν*, write see *graphic*] Transcription, transliteration

His belief in the system of *metagraphy* as applied to non European alphabets *Athenæum,* No 3151, p 340

metairie (me-tā′rē), *n.* [< F. *métairie*, < *metayer*, one who farms on shares see *metayer*] A farm or piece of land cultivated for a share of its produce.

metal (met′al, often met′l), *n.* [Formerly *metall, mettal, mettall* (and *mettle*, now differentiated in use); < ME. *metal*, < OF. *metal*, F. *métal* = Pr *metal, metalh* = Sp Pg *metal* = It *metallo* = MLG *metal, metāl* = MD *metael*, D. *metaal* = G. *metall* = Sw *metall* = Dan. *metal* = W *mettel* = Gael *meatal*, metal, < L. *metallum*, a mine, a metal, any mineral, stuff, kind, < Gr. *μέταλλον*, a mine, a pit or cave where minerals are sought, a quarry, later (only in the deriv. *μεταλλικός*, metallic) a mineral, metal, ore, origin uncertain; in one view orig. 'ore,' as that which is combined 'with another' substance, < *μετα*, with, + *ἄλλος*, another, in another view (and according to the record) orig. a mine or pit as 'a place explored,' < *μεταλλᾶν*, search after, explore, < *μετά*, after, + *ἄλλος*, other. Hence *medal, mettle*] **1.** An elementary substance, or one which in the present state of chemical science is undecomposable, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*, because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities, although in varying degree, are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin, all of which have been known from remote antiquity, and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was, and mainly still is, founded These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water Of the prehistorically known metals, gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and in all probability utilized, in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas Iron also occurs native, especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized But iron is now, and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which, from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized The use of iron other than meteoric was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of Europeans Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature, unless in very minute quantity, hence, where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgic treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc, as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of their ores, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys, that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves Thus, brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and one of its constituents, tin In addition to the six metals already mentioned, quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times, and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form, so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why neither Pliny nor Isidore nor Geber included it among the metals, nor was it so included by writers on chemistry and metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth, and zinc became known, but their ores had long been in use, although, in the case of the two former metals, only to a very limited extent The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallic*, since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle, this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic, discovered in 1694 (its oxidized combinations had long been known and utilized), which, although having a metallic luster, is decidedly brittle This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as "semi metals," the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased In 1741 platina was discovered, but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc —were not detected until much later At about the same time as platina, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements—that is, were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and (in the case of cobalt, at least) utilized to a limited extent Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese, molybdena, tellurium, uranium, titanium, and chromium became known About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platina family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platina* Up to this time all the known substances to which the name *metal* was applied were much heavier than water, and also decidedly heavier than those considered as non metallic Hence, as the old and long prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with, a high specific gravity began to be considered as their most important characteristic Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1758), defining metals as "those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies" With the discovery, by Davy, in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect, for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water, and at first, on this account, were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium, and strontium, 1807, zirconium, 1824, aluminium, glucinium, and yttrium, 1828 These metals are all light as compared with the older metals, but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which -lithium, discovered in 1818—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water Cadmium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence, and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxid in 1818 Many metals have been discovered within the past few years, all of great interest from the scientific point of view, but no one of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties So doubtful and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached, several, after having been accepted for a while, have been dropped from the list There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see *element*), although some three or four of these may still be considered as more or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metallic, these

are sulphur, phosphorus, fluorin, chlorin, iodine, bromine, silicon, boron, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and selenium, all the other elements are considered to be metals, and selenium was formerly generally so considered, but latterly it has been decidedly included among the non-metals, and the name has been changed by some to *selenon*, to make it correspond with *carbon*, *boron*, and *silicon*, with which elements it is to a certain extent chemically affiliated. Tellurium, on the other hand, although closely related chemically to sulphur and selenium, has always been classed among the metals, chiefly because, although brittle, it has a decided metallic luster The names of the metals, so far as is possible, all end in *-um*, even platina is frequently written *platinum* A division of the elements into metals and non-metals is recognized by chemists at the present time as being rather a matter of convenience from the popular point of view than as one capable of exact scientific definition The words *metallic* and *metal*, however, cannot be dispensed with in common life and the arts, and their use can very rarely lead to any confusion The exceptions to this general statement that the metals have a "metallic" luster, and that the non metals do not, are, on the whole, extremely insignificant. Only in the case of selenium and phosphorus in certain of their allotropic forms could there be any question as to whether the term *metallic luster* could properly be used with reference to a non metal

2. In *printing* and *type-founding*. See *type-metal*.—3. The material of glass, pottery, etc, in a state of fusion

If no tongues of flame make their appearance, the calcination is complete The contents of the pot are then shovelled out, and allowed to cool and harden into what is technically called *metal* or "prussiate cake"

Spons' Encyc Manuf, I 270

White glass or enamel is made by adding either arsenic or the oxide of tin to the melted *metal*

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser, p 64

4. *pl* The rails of a railway [Colloq.]

He stood obstinately on the *metals* until the train came up and cut him to pieces

C Marvin, Gates of Herat, p 95

5 In *her.*, one of the two tinctures or and argent—that is, gold and silver.—6 Materials for roads, especially, the broken stones used as ballasting on a road-bed or railway—7. The aggregate number, mass, or effective power of the guns carried by a ship of war

Oblige me by looking that British man of war well over Does she carry more *metal* than the President?

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p 232

8 That of which anything is composed, formative material, hence, constitution, intrinsic quality, as of a person

As his minde is tempered and qualified, so are his speeches and language at large, and his inward conceits be the *mettall* of his minde, and his manner of vtterance the very warp and woofe of his conceits

Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 124

Sir, I am made
Of the self same *metal* that my sister is

Shak, Lear, i 1 71

9 Courage, spirit, mettle In this sense now always *mettle*

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it

Clarendon, Civil War

10† A mine *Davies*

It was impossible to live without our king but as slaves live that is, such as are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *metals*

Jer Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Ep Ded

Aich metal, or **Aich's metal**, an alloy of about two parts of zinc with three of copper, to which about two per cent of iron is added This alloy is very malleable at a red heat, and can be hammered, rolled, or drawn into fine wire It has been used in Austria for cannon, and is believed to have been known to the Chinese —**Antifriction metals** See *antifriction*.—**Babbitt metal**, [Named from Isaac *Babbitt*, the inventor (1799–1862)] An alloy of tin with copper and antimony, used for bearings, bushings, or pillow blocks. This alloy consists of 88 per cent of tin, the remaining 12 per cent being made up of the two other metals. Sometimes called *babbitting* —**Base metals**, in *metal*, the metals not classed as noble, especially lead, zinc, copper, and iron —**Bath metal**, [Named from *Bath*, England] A white brass consisting of 55 parts of copper and 45 of zinc The name is also given to other combinations of the same metals —**Blue metal**. (*a*) A well sinkers' name for blue clay (*b*) See *blue* —**Bowl-metal**, a name given to antimony in the second stage of the English smelting process of that metal —**Britannia metal**, an alloy containing tin, antimony, and copper, to which bismuth, zinc, and lead are occasionally added The essential metal is tin, which usually constitutes nine tenths or more of the compound, the antimony and copper being added to give the desired hardness This alloy is extensively used for table ware, being usually, for that purpose, covered with a thin coating of silver, and sold as silver plate In the best plated ware, however, the silver is laid on a body of German silver —**Coarse metal**, the technical name of the product of the second operation in the process of smelting mixed cupriferous ores in Great Britain, especially at Swansea. The product of this operation, which is performed in a reverberatory furnace, is a matte or regulus containing iron and copper in combination with sulphur in about the same proportion in which they are present in copper pyrites, together with slag —**Composition metal**. See *composition* —**Dutch metal**. See *Dutch*.—**Fusible metal**, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature Such alloys are usually composed of lead, tin, and bismuth Among those best known are—**Newton's metal**, containing 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, which fuses at 202°, **Rose's metal**, 2 parts of bismuth, 1 each of tin and lead, fusing at 201°, and an alloy of 5 parts of bismuth, 3 of lead, and 2 of tin, fusing at 197 The addition of cadmium to alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead lowers their fusing point considerably Thus, if from 3 to 10 per cent of cadmium is added to Rose's metal, the melting-point is reduced to 167° The alloys known as Wood's and Wood and Lipinsky's metals are such alloys of cadmium, bismuth, tin, and lead One of these, containing cadmium 4 parts, and tin, lead, and bismuth each 5 parts, melts at 150° The addition of mercury to fusible alloys like Newton's and Rose's metals is said also to lower their fusing-point considerably —**Gathered metal**. See *laded metal*, under *lade*[1] —**Gedges's metal**. Same as *Aich metal* —**Heavy metal**. See *heavy*[1] —**Kier's metal**, a gun metal composed of 100 parts of copper, 75 of zinc, and 10 of iron —**Laded metal**. See *lade*[1] —**Light metal**, any metal of which the specific gravity is less than 5 —**Magnetic metals**, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium and manganese —**Munts's metal**. [Named from Mr *Muntz* of Birmingham, the inventor] Yellow metal, an alloy of 3 parts of copper and 2 of zinc, differing from common brass in being malleable when hot It is cheaper and can be more easily rolled than copper, and has taken its place as the material used for sheathing, formerly one of the most important uses to which copper was put *Yellow metal* is its general commercial name Also called *patent metal* —**Newton's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above —**Noble or perfect metals**, gold, silver, and platinum so called because when exposed to the air they do not oxidize like other metals, but retain their metallic luster —**Organ- or pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for the construction of organ pipes The value of the metal depends principally upon the proportion of tin used, less than 50 per cent making poor metal A fair percentage of tin is indicated by a spotted surface, hence good metal is also called *spotted metal* —**Patent metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal* —**Pimple-metal**. See *white metal* —**Point of fusion of metals**. See *fusion* —**Prince's metal**, an alloy said to have been so called because first prepared by Prince Rupert (1619–82), nephew of Charles I of England, who invented, or at least introduced into England, the so-called "Prince Rupert's drops." There is no certainty in regard to the composition of the alloy called prince's metal By most writers it is said to have been a kind of brass, others describe it as an alloy of copper and arsenic —**Rose's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above —**To burn metals together**. See *burn*[1] —**White metal**, the product of the fourth operation in the smelting of mixed cupriferous ores (according to the English process) The object of this stage of the process is to remove the iron, and the work is done in a reverberatory furnace, the third stage having been a calcination of the coarse metal, with the object of converting the sulphuret of iron into an oxid The product of the fourth operation is variously designated as *blue white* or *pimple metal*, according to the percentage of copper contained and the peculiar appearance exhibited Portions having a smooth lustrous fracture, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent of copper, are designated as *blue metal*, those of grayish white color, with granular fracture, and containing from 75 to 78 per cent of copper, are called *white metal* *Pimple metal* is that which contains more than 78 per cent of copper, and has its surface pimpled from the escape of sulphurous acid gas —**Wood's metal**. See *fusible metal*, above —**Yellow metal**. Same as *Muntz's metal*

metal (met'al), *v t*; pret and pp. *metaled* or *metalled*, ppr. *metaling* or *metalling*. [< *metal*, *n*] To put metal on; cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.

metal. An abbreviation of *metallurgy*

metal-bath (met'al-bath), *n* See *bath*[1].

metal-casting (met'al-kas"ting), *n* 1 The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it when in a state of fusion into a mold —2 A piece of cast metal having a form that adapts it for use in machinery, manufactures, etc

metaldehyde (me-tal'dē-hīd), *n* [< Gr. *μετά*, with, + E *aldehyde*] A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted in contact with acids at a low temperature It is a white crystalline solid

metaled, metalled (met'ald), *a* 1 Covered with metal, especially with road-metal or ballast; macadamized: as, newly *metaled* roads.—2†. Full of fire or ardor, mettled, dazzling, glancing See *mettled*.

I hate such measur'd, give me *metall'd* fire,
That trembles in the blaze, but then mounts higher

B Jonson, Epigram to William Earle of Newcastle [on Fencing

metalepsis (met-a-lep'sis), *n*. [L., < Gr *μετάληψις*, participation, assumption, alternation, < *μεταλήπτός*, partaken in, < *μεταλαμβάνειν*, partake in, < *μετά*, among, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] A rhetorical figure or trope assumed by some ancient writers, and supposed to consist in substituting a word for a synonym or homonym, which latter is at the same time understood in a metaphorical or transferred sense: as, "*sable* caverns" for "*black* caverns," this in its turn meaning "*dark* or *gloomy* caverns"

The sence is much altered & the hearers conceit strangly entangled by the figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the farfet

Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 152.

metalepsy (met'a-lep-si), *n*. [< Gr. *μετάληψις*, alternation: see *metalepsis*.] In *chem*, change or variation produced by the displacement of an element or radical in a compound by its chemical equivalent: same as *substitution*.

metaleptic (met-a-lep'tik), *a*. [< Gr *μεταληπτικός*, capable of partaking (cf *μετάληψις*, participation), < *μεταλήπτός*, partaken in: see *metalepsis* and *metalepsy*] 1 Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.—2. Transverse as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.—3. In *chem*, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which has been displaced.

metaleptical (met-a-lep'ti-kal), *a* [< *metaleptic* + *-al*] Same as *metaleptic*

metaleptically (met-a-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a metaleptical manner; by transposition

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to commissions. *Bp Sanderson*, Promissory Oaths, § 9

metal-gage (met'al-gāj), *n* A gage used for determining the thickness of sheet-metal. *E. H. Knight.*

metaline (met'al-in), *n*. [< *metal* + *-ine*[2].] 1. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire —2 A compound for forming a lubricating-surface in journal-boxes It is made up of metallic oxids, organic materials, wax, and fatty matters.

metaling, metalling (met'al-ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *metal*, *v*] The material which forms the road-bed of a macadamized road or of a railway, chiefly broken stones, road-metal.

The air is filled with a choking precipitate of the kunker, or carbonate of lime nodules, which form the *metaling* of the road *W H Russell*, Diary in India, I 145

metalist, *n*. See *metallist*

metallic (me-tal'ik), *a*. [= F. *métallique* = Sp. *metálico* = Pg It *metallico* (cf D. *metalliek*, *metallisch* = G. *metallisch* = Dan Sw *metallisk*), < L *metallicus*, < Gr. *μεταλλικός*, of or concerning mines or metal, < *μέταλλον*, a mine (metal): see *metal*, *n*] 1. Consisting of or having the characters of a metal, made up of metal or of an alloy This word is used to indicate the condition of a metal (see *metal*) in which it exists by itself, and not mineralized or combined with those substances which take away its metallic character and convert it into an ore, in which the elementary substance exists, but often with characters greatly differing from those which it has when separated from its mineralizers, or reduced to the metallic form

She said, and lo! a palace towering seems,
With Parian pillars and *metallic* beams

W King, Ruffnus, or the Favourite

Among the most *metallic* of the metals is a gas

J N Lockyer, Spect Anal., p 167

2. Characteristic of a metal: as, a *metallic* luster —3. Having one or more properties resembling those of metals: as, a *metallic* voice.

A distinct, hollow, *metallic*, and clangorous, yet appar ently muffled, reverberation

Poe, Fall of the House of Usher

Metallic-adamantine luster, a variety of luster intermediate between submetallic and adamantine, characteristic of pyrargyrite, some cerusite and octahedrite, etc —**Metallic ammunition, bur, currency, dust, feather.** See the nouns —**Metallic beetles**, a collectors' name for coleopterous insects of the family *Buprestidæ* See cut under *Buprestis* —**Metallic lath**. See *lathing*[1] —**Metallic oxid**, a compound of metal and oxygen —**Metallic paper**, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size Writing done with a pewter pencil upon such paper is almost indelible —**Metallic salts**, those salts which have a metal or metallic oxid for their base, as lead carbonate —**Metallic scales** See *metallic feather*, under *feather* —**Metallic standard**. See *standard* —**Metallic tinkling**, in *pathol*, a high pitched tinkle heard in the lungs in pneumothorax, or in the case of a lung cavity under certain conditions.—**Metallic-tissue loom**. See *loom*[1]

metallical† (me-tal'i-kal), *a* [< *metallic* + *-al*.] Same as *metallic*.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallical*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients

Sir T Browne, Vulg Prr, II 4

metallically (me-tal'i-kal-i), *adv* As a metal; by means of or by the use of metal, with a metal; as regards metallic properties

They [two plates of different metals] are *metallically* connected together *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p 8

Let us conceive a *metallically* pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron *Pop Sci Mo*, XXIV. 299

metallicity (met-a-lis'i-ti), *n*. [< *metallic* + *-ity*.] The condition of being a metal, metallic character or constitution

They [the alchemists] held that mercury enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their *metallicity* *Encyc Brit*, XVI 32.

metallifacture (met'al-i-fak'tūr), *n*. [< L. *metallum*, a metal, + *factura*, a making see *facture*] The manufacture of metals [Rare.]

metalliferous (met-a-lif'e-rus), *a* [= F. *metallifère* = Sp. *metalífero*, < L *metallifer*, yielding metals, < *metallum*, a metal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].]

Producing or yielding metal: as, *metalliferous* deposits or veins, a *metalliferous* district

metalliform (me-tal'ı-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *metalliforme*, ⟨ L. *metallum*, a metal, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or properties of metal; like metal

metallify (me-tal'ı-fī), *v. t*, pret. and pp *metallified*, ppr. *metallifying* [⟨ *metal* + *-i-fy*] To convert into metal

The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of *metallifying* and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate *Encyc Brit*, XXII 70

metallikon (me-tal'ı-kon), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μεταλλικόν*, neut. of *μεταλλικός*, of metal, metallic see *metallic*] An English architectural surface-decoration, consisting of glass plates on which are cemented ornaments of glass, terra-cotta, etc

metalline (met'al-ın), *a.* [= F. *métallin* = It *metallino*, as *metal* + *-ine*¹.] Of a metallic nature or quality; consisting of or like metal, containing metal: as, *metalline* water

The quicksilver [was] by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before *Boyle*, Works, I 49

metalling, *n* See *metalling*

metallist, metalist (met'al-ıst), *n* [⟨ *metal* (L. *metallum*) + *-ist*] 1 A worker in metals, or one skilled in the knowledge of metals

The skilful *metallist*, that findeth and refineth those precious veines for publike use, is rewarded, is honoured *Bp Hall*, Epistles, v 7

2. An advocate of the use of metal (silver or gold) as currency. Compare *bimetallist*, *monometallist*

Perhaps for this reason he has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver *metallists*. *Science*, VIII 75

metallization (met'al-ı-zā'shon), *n* [= F. *métallisation* = Sp. *metalizacion* = Pg. *metalização*, as *metallize* + *-ation*] The act or process of metallizing, or forming or transforming into a metal. Also spelled *metallisation* —**Metallization of wood**, the impregnation of wood with an inorganic substance, by which the pores become so completely filled that the wood acquires, to a certain extent, the qualities of a mineral

metallize (met'al-īz), *v. t*, pret and pp *metallized*, ppr. *metallizing* [= F. *métalliser* = Sp *metalizar* = Pg *metallizar*, as *metal* + *-ize*] To form or transform into metal; render metallic. Also spelled *metallise* —**Metallized glass** See *glass*

metallochrome (me-tal'ō-krōm), *n* [⟨ Gr *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *χρῶμα*, color] A beautiful prismatic tinting imparted by electrolytic action to polished steel plates by depositing on them a thin film of oxid of lead

metallochromy (met'a-lō-krō'mı), *n.* [As *metallochrome* + *-y*³.] The art or process of coloring metals.

Metallo chromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro gilding *W. H Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p 407.

metallographic (met'a-lō-graf'ık), *a* [⟨ *metallograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to metallography.

metallographist (met-a-log'ra-fist), *n* [⟨ *metallograph-y* + *-ist*.] A writer on metallography

metallography (met-a-log'ra-fı), *n* [= F. *métallographie* = Sp. *metalografía* = Pg *metallographia*, ⟨ Gr *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] 1 An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances; the science of metals —2 A process of decorating metals. It consists of a simple system of printing from wooden blocks in acids, in such manner as to produce an imitation of the grain of the wood

3. A method of engraving, allied to lithography, in which metallic plates are substituted for stones.

metalloid (met'a-loid), *a* and *n.* [= F *métalloïde*, ⟨ Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a.* Relating to metalloids; like metal, having the form or appearance of a metal

II. *n* In *chem* , a term which has been variously applied as, (*a*) to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalis and alkaline earths, probably in consequence of their low specific gravity, and (*b*) to all the non-metallic elementary substances In the latter sense it is now used by chemists. The metalloids are thirteen in number oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, boron and silicon The distinction between a metal and a metalloid is, however, purely artificial, being based on physical rather than chemical criteria; but, broadly a metal may be said to differ from a metalloid in being an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, in reflecting light more or less powerfully, and in being electropositive. Though a metalloid may possess one or more of these characters, it will not be found to unite them all Berzelius, in his classification, restricts the term *metalloid* to the inflammable non-metallic elements — sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and boron. See *element*, 3, and *metal*, 1.

metalloidal (met-a-loi'dal), *a.* [⟨ *metalloid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a metalloid or metalloids; of the nature of a metalloid.

Long heat-waves in their action upon *metalloidal* molecules only produce bands and fluted spaces. *J N Lockyer*, Spect Anal , p 175.

metallophone (me-tal'ō-fōn), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal, + *φωνή*, a sound] 1. A pianoforte with graduated metal bars instead of strings —2. An instrument like the xylophone, but with metallic instead of wooden bars

metalloplastic (met'a-lō-plas'tık), *a* [⟨ Gr *μέταλλον*, metal, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form] Pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods

metalloscopic (met'a-lō-skop'ik), *a* [⟨ *metalloscop-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to metalloscopy

Metall[o]scopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described *Amer Jour Psychol* , I 503

metalloscopy (met'a-lō-skō'pı), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, + *σκοπειν*, view] The art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, IV 749

metallotherapeutic (met'a-lō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a* Pertaining to metallotherapy.

metallotherapy (met'a-lō-ther'a-pı), *n* [⟨ Gr *μέταλλον*, metal, + *θεραπία*, medical treatment] The treatment of disease by the external application of metals First formulated as a system by Burq in 1848, and hence often called *Burqism*, it has been recently revived by Charcot. Simple disks of various metals are employed in contact with the external parts of the body, from which different therapeutic results are claimed Other observers assert that all the phenomena described as following the application of metals may be produced by disks of wood, and that whatever curative results are attained are due to mental effects, rather than to any special virtues emanating from the metals themselves.

metallurgic (met-a-lėr'jık), *a* [= F *métallurgique* = Sp *metalurgico* = Pg *metallurgico*, ⟨ NL. *metallurgicus*, ⟨ *metallurgia*, metallurgy. see *metallurgy*] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals —**Metallurgic chemistry**, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals

metallurgical (met-a-lėr'jı-kal), *a* [⟨ *metallurgic* + *-al*] Relating to or connected with metallurgy; belonging to the working of metals as, *metallurgical* investigations or pursuits

metallurgically (met-a-lėr'jı-kal-ı), *adv* By metallurgical methods; as regards metallurgy

metallurgist (met'al-ėr-jıst), *n.* [= F. *métallurgiste* = Sp *metalurgista* = Pg *metallurgista*, as *metallurg-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the science of metallurgy , one who scientifically studies the operations of the smelter

metallurgy (met'al-ėr-jı), *n* [= F *métallurgie* = Sp *metalurgia* = Pg. It *metallurgia*, ⟨ NL *metallurgia*, ⟨ Gr *μεταλλωργός*, working metals, a miner, ⟨ *μέταλλον*, a mine (metal), + *ἔργον*, work.] The science of smelting. In smelting, the metals are separated by known methods from the mineral izing substances with which, with few exceptions, they naturally occur combined Thus, the common ore of lead is galena, a combination of sulphur with that metal The smelter treats this combination in the furnace, and the result is metallic lead The treatment of some ores is simple and easy , that of others is difficult and complex. Smelting implies the use of fire, or separation of the metal in the dry way, but processes carried on in the humid way are not unfrequently employed in the treatment of metalliferous ores. This is not ordinarily called smelting, but metallurgical treatment The ores of many mining regions are treated at or near the place where they are mined, but it is not at all uncommon for ores to be carried to a great distance to be smelted Thus, until within a few years, a large part of the copper used in the world was smelted at Swansea, in Wales, from ores brought from various countries, metallurgical skill and the command of cheap fuel making it desirable to have the ore treated there rather than at the place where it was mined Abbreviated *metal*

metalman† (met'al-man), *n.* [⟨ *metal* + *man.*] A worker in metals, a coppersmith or tinman.

A smith, or a *metalman*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel , p 110

metalogic (met-a-loj'ik), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *μετά*, after, + E. *logic*] The part of metaphysics which concerns logic.

metalogical (met-a-loj'ı-kal), *a* [As *metalogic* + *-al.*] Beyond the province of logic, transcending the sphere of logic

metal-plane (met'al-plān), *n.* A form of plane used to face soft metal plates by taking fine shavings from them. The angle of the cutter with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal to be worked.

metal-saw (met'al-sâ), *n.* A hard steel saw with fine teeth, stretched in a frame and used for sawing metal.

metal-wheel (met'al-hwēl), *n.* In *grinding* and *polishing*, a lap.

metal-work (met'al-wėrk), *n.* Work, especially artistic work, in metal

metamathematics (met-a-math-ē-mat'ıks), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μετά*, after, + *μαθματικά*, mathematics] The metaphysics of mathematics; the philosophy of non-Euclidean geometry and the like

metamer (met'a-mėr), *n* [See *metamere*] A compound which is metameric, or exhibits the property of metamerism

The two methyl and ethyl *metamers* seem distinguishable *Philos Mag*, XXV 235

metamera, *n.* Plural of *metameron.*

metameral (met'a-mē-ral), *a* [⟨ *metamere* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or comprising metameres, having correspondence or agreement between parts —2. In *zool* , same as *metameric.*

metamere (met'a-mėr), *n.* [Also *metameron*, ⟨ Gr. *μετα*, after, + *μέρος*, a part] In *zool* , one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another See *metameric*, *metamerism* The construction of bilaterally symmetrical bodies by metamerism is common and usual in the animal kingdom, and is exhibited in such diversity of details that metameres have received several different names The most general name is *segment*, but, since several morphologically distinct metameres may coalesce in one segment, the stricter term for an individual metamere, such as each morphological segment or ring of an annelid, crustacean, insect, or other articulate animal, is *somite* or *arthromere* A morphological metamere of a vertebrate has been called a *diarthromere* Compare *actinomere* and *antimere* - **Ambulacral metameres.** See *ambulacral*

metameric (met-a-mer'ik), *a* [As *metamere* + *-ic*] 1 In *chem* , pertaining to or characterized by metamerism —2 In *zool* , of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism, being a metamere, or resulting from metamerism, situated in the long axis of the body as one of a longitudinal series of like parts, segmental, somitic.

metamerically (met-a-mer'ı-kal-ı), *adv* So as to be metameric, in or by way of metamerism, as a metamere

metamerism (met'a-me-rizm), *n.* [As *metamere* + *-ism*] 1. In *chem* , a form of isomerism, that property of certain compound bodies by which they have the same chemical elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight, while differing in chemical properties Thus, aldehyde and ethylene oxid have their elements in the same proportion, C_2H_4O, and the same molecular weight, 44, but are very different in their chemical properties Two metameric bodies do not, however, belong to the same class or series of compounds See *isomerism*, *polymerism*

2. In *zoöl.*, a metameric condition; the state of being metameric; segmentation of the body of an animal along the primary or longitudinal axis, resulting in a series of more or less similar consecutive parts which are serially homologous See *metamere*, *antimere*

metamerization (met-a-mer-ı-zā'shon), *n.* [⟨ *metamerize* + *-ation*] Division into metameres

A very regular internal *metamerization*. *Encyc Brit.*, XVII 328

metamerize (met'a-me-rīz), *v. t* , pret and pp *metamerized*, ppr *metamerizing* [⟨ *metamere* + *-ize*] To make metamerous, divide into metameres

Although the vertebrate body is a metameric one, this archinephric duct is not a *metamerized* organ *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat (trans.), p 602

metameron (me-tam'e-ron), *n.*, pl *metamera* (-rä). [NL. see *metamere.*] Same as *metamere.*

metamerous (met'a-mėr-us), *a* [As *metamere* + *-ous.*] Same as *metameral* and *metameric*, 2. *A. A. W. Hubrecht*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613

metamery (met'a-me-rı), *n* [As *metamere* + *-y*³.] The condition of being metameric; metamerism. *A. A. W. Hubrecht*, Micros Science, XXVII. 610.

metamorphic (met-a-môr'fik), *a* [= F. *métamorphique*; as Gr. *μετά*, among (denoting interchange), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*. Cf. *metamorphosis*] 1. Producing metamorphosis; changing the form or structure; transforming as, a *metamorphic* cause or agency; *metamorphic* action. —2. Exhibiting metamorphosis or metamorphism, changed in form or structure; metamorphosed —**Metamorphic rocks**, in *geol* See *metamorphism.*

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ism.*] The process of metamor-

phosing, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure Thus, the metamorphic slates are crystalline schists The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism, hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica schist, talc-schist, etc), and of sandstone into quartzite Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due — in large part, at least - to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata are seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike In the case of regional metamorphism when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure, some of these terms may here be cited As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialize in their application Thus, Prestwich limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth Bonney desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition" Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts" - in other words he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the altered metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock Kinahan proposes "metapepsis" and "paropteisis" as the synonyms of regional and contact metamorphism "Why we need go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear" (*Dana*) Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks composing the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Rosenbusch, "dynamical" Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation" Judd has introduced the term "statical metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystallinic," "paramorphic," and "metachemic" The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmorosis" of Gelkie), the second, a change from one paramorphic state to another, as from augite to hornblende, the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysolite to serpentine "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatosis") and "methylosis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection but which have met with little favor, they were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metachemic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metacrasis" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current — the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by Dana under "crystallinic," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates"

metamorphize (met-a-môr'fīz), *v t.*; pret. and pp *metamorphized*, ppr *metamorphizing* [As *metamorph-ic* + *-ize*] To change; transform; metamorphose *De Quincey*

metamorphology (met'a-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, a transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology.*] In *biol* , the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism Metamorphology and embryology together constitute ontogeny

As soon as the organism has left [the egg coverings], it is no longer an embryo The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphoses, or *metamorphology* *Haeckel*, Evol of Man (trans.), II 400

metamorphopsia (met'a-môr-fop'si-ä), *n* [< Gr *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *ὤψ*, eye] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused

metamorphoscope (met-a-môr'fō-skōp), *n* [< Gr. *μεταμόρφ(ωσις)*, transformation (see *metamorphosis*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box

metamorphosé† (met-a-môr'fōs), *n* [< F *métamorphose* = Sp *metamorfosis* or *metamórfosis* = Pg *metamorphose* = It. *metamorfosi*, < L *metamorphosis*, < Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation see *metamorphosis*] A transformation in shape or character, metamorphosis

My *metamorphose* is not held unfit
Middleton, Family of Love, iv 2

metamorphose (met-a-môr'fōz), *v t* , pret and pp *metamorphosed*, ppr. *metamorphosing* [= F *metamorphoser* , < *metamorphose*, *n* , *metamorphosis*] To change into a different form, alter or modify the shape or character of, transform, transmute

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*,
From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me
Shak, T G of V , I 1 66

The priest was *metamorphosed* into knight
Browning, Ring and Book, I 186

=Syn. *Transmute*, etc See *transform*

metamorphoser (met-a-mor'fō-zėr), *n* One who or that which metamorphoses

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*, both of himself and of others?
Gascoigne, Delicate Dict for Droonkardes

metamorphosic (met'a-môr-fō'sik), *a* [< *metamorphose* + *-ic*] Causing metamorphosis, transforming, relating to or depicting metamorphoses

All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth
Pownall, On Antiquities, p 69 (*Latham*)

metamorphosis (met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n* ; pl *metamorphoses* (-sēz) [Formerly also *metamorphose*, q v ; < L *metamorphosis*, < Gr *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation, < *μεταμορφοῦσθαι*, be transformed, < *μετά*, over, + *μορφή*, form, shape] **1** Change of form or structure, transmutation or transformation Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature

With Severne she along doth go,
Her *Metamorphosis* to show
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi , Arg

I wondered at such a *Metamorphosis* in so short a time, he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature had thus antedated his Years *Howell*, Letters, I iv 28

Where is the gloriously decisive change,
The immeasurable *metamorphosis*
Of human clay to divine gold!
Browning, Ring and Book, II 217

2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development, specifically, in *zoöl* , the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual, particularly, in *entom* , the transformations of a metabolous insect

The term *metamorphosis*, in its technical entomological sense, is applied only to that succession of changes of which . a definite pupal condition forms the middle term *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 361

3. In *chem* , that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid — **4** In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. Metamorphosis does not imply that the petal, for example has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of *chlorosis*, *petalody*, *phyllody*, *pistillody*, *sepalody*, *staminody*, etc (which see) — **Coarctate metamorphosis** See *coarctate* — **Complete metamorphosis.** See *holometabola* and *complete* — **Imperfect** or **incomplete metamorphosis** See *hemimetabola* and *imperfect* — **Metamorphosis of organs**, in *bot* , the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these see *morphology* — **Progressive metamorphosis**, transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance, anabolism — **Retrogressive metamorphosis**, transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance, catabolism Oftener called *retrograde metamorphosis* =**Syn 1** See *transform*, *v t*

metamorphostical† (met'a-môr-fos'ti-kal), *a.* [Irreg < *metamorphosis* + *-t-* + *-ic* + *-al*] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis *Pope*

metamorphotic (met'a-môr-fot'ik), *a* [< *metamorphosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis, consisting in transformation

The epithelial cells lining the uniniferous tubules undergo *metamorphotic* changes *N Y Med Jour*, XL. 402.

Metamorphotic system, in *entom* , a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam, based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification

metamorphy (met'a-mor-fi), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *μορφή*, form] Same as *metamorphosis*, 4

metanauplius (met-a-nâ'pli-us), *n* , pl *metanauplii* (-i) [NL , < Gr *μετα*, after, + NL *nauplius*, q v] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoëa stage is reached, a crustacean of this later nauplius form character

metanephron (met-a-nef'ron), *n* , pl *metanephra* (-rä) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *νεφρός*, kidney see *nephritis*] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter distinguished from *promephron* and *mesonephron*

metanotal (met-a-nō'tal), *a* [< *metanotum* + *-al*] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum. as, a *metanotal* sclerite

metanotum (met-a-nō'tum), *n* , pl *metanota* (-tä) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *νῶτον*, *νῶτος*, the back] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen; the third and last segment of the notum It is divided typically into four sclerites, called *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*, most of which are usually distinguishable — **Lateral callosities of the metanotum.** See *lateral*

metaparapteral (met'a-pa-rap'te-ral), *a* [< *metaparapteron* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metaparapteron

metaparapteron (met'a-pa-rap'te-ron), *n* , pl *metaparaptera* (-ra) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, with, + NL *parapteron*] In *entom* , the parapteron of the metathoracic segment, the third sclerite of the metapleuron

metapepsis (met-a-pep'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *πεψις*, a cooking (boiling), < *πέπτειν*, cook, boil see *peptic*] In *lithol* , a term suggested by G H Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called *regional metamorphism*. See *metamorphism*.

One kind of Metamorphism is Regional or extends over large areas The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called *metapepsis*
G H Kinahan, Geol of Ireland, p 175.

metaph An abbreviation of *metaphysics*.

metaphery (me-taf'e-ri), *n* [< Gr *μεταφέρειν*, carry over, transfer see *metaphor* Cf *periphery*] In *bot* , the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as rarely occurs in *Fuchsia*.

metaphor (met'a-for), *n* [= F *métaphore* = Sp *metafora* = Pg *metaphora* = It *metafora*, < L *metaphora* < Gr μεταφορα, a transfer to one word of the sense of another (L. *translatio*), < μεταφέρειν carry over, transfer, < μετά, over, + φέρειν, carry, = E *bear*[1]] A figure of speech by which, from some supposed resemblance or analogy, a name, an attribute, or an action belonging to or characteristic of one object is assigned to another to which it is not literally applicable, the figurative transfer of a descriptive or affirmative word or phrase from one thing to another; implied comparison by transference of terms as, the ship spread its *wings* to the breeze, "Judah is *a lion's whelp*," Gen xlix 9 If Jacob had said, "*is like* or *resembles* a lion's whelp,' the expression would have been a simile instead of a metaphor A *simple* metaphor is contained in a single word or phrase, like those in italics above, a *continued* metaphor is one in which the figurative description or characterization is maintained throughout a variety of phrases or applications See *simile* and *trope*

What els is your *Metaphor* but an inuersion of sence by transport, your allegorie by a duplicitie of meaning or dissimulation vnder couert and darke intendments?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 128

Whatever here seems beauteous seem'd to be
But a faint *Metaphor* of Thee
Cowley, The Mistress, Not Fair

A *metaphor* is no argument, though it be sometimes the gunpowder to drive one home and imbed it in the memory. *Lowell*, Democracy

Mixed metaphor, a figurative expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as in the following quotation

Where – still to use your lordship's tropes –
The level of obedience slopes
Upward and downward, as the stream
Of hydra faction kicks the beam!
T Moore, To Lord Castlereagh

=Syn. *Comparison*, *Allegory*, etc See *simile*

metaphoric (met-a-for'ik), *a* [= F *métaphorique* = Sp *metafórico* = Pg *metaphorico* = It *metaforico*, < LL **metaphoricus* (in adv *metaphorice*), < Gr μεταφορικός, relating to metaphor, < μεταφορα, metaphor see *metaphor*] Same as *metaphorical*

metaphorical (met-a-for'i-kal), *a* [< *metaphoric* + *-al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphor, consisting of or abounding in metaphor; not literal as, a *metaphorical* expression, a *metaphorical* use of words

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iv 10

metaphorically (met-a-for'i-kal-i), *adv* In a metaphorical manner or sense, by way of metaphor; not literally

metaphoricalness (met-a-for'i-kal-nes), *n* The state or quality of being metaphorical

metaphorist (met'a-for-ist), *n* [< *metaphor* + *-ist*] One who coins or uses metaphors

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories
Martianus Scriblerus

metaphosphate (met-a-fos'fāt), *n* [< *metaphosph*(*oric*) + *-ate*[1]] A salt formed by the union of metaphosphoric acid with a base

metaphosphoric (met"a-fos-for'ik), *a* [< Gr μετα, with, + E *phosphoric*] Pertaining to, produced from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid —**Metaphosphoric acid**, HPO_3, an acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass filled with air or oxygen and absorbing the fumes in water, or by heating orthophosphoric acid to redness When the water is evaporated, the acid is left as a soft, very deliquescent mass The glacial phosphoric acid of commerce is metaphosphoric acid with soda as an impurity

metaphragm (met'a-fram), *n* [< NL *metaphragma*, partition, < Gr μετά, over, + φράγμα, fence, screen see *diaphragm*] In *entom*, the metapostscutellum, which is visible exteriorly in some insects, but in others is internal, forming a transverse partition at the base of the abdomen

metaphragma (met-a-frag'ma), *n* ; pl *metaphragmata* (-ma-tä) [NL.] Same as *metaphragm*

metaphrase (met'a-frāz), *n* [= F *métaphrase* = Sp *metafrasis* = Pg *metaphrase*, < NL *metaphrasis*, < Gr μεταφρασις, a translation or paraphrase, < μεταφραζειν, change from one style to another, as from poetry to prose, < μετά, over, + φράζειν, speak see *phrase*. Cf. *paraphrase*, *periphrase*] 1 A translation, specifically, a verbal translation, a close version or translation from one language into another opposed to *paraphrase*

His *metaphrase* of the Psalmes is still in our hands
Bp Hall, To Mr S Burton

2 A responding phrase, a repartee.

I'm somewhat dull, still, in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase*
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii

metaphrase (met'a-frāz), *v t*, pret. and pp *metaphrased*, ppr *metaphrasing*. [< *metaphrase*, *n*] To translate literally, turn into exactly corresponding words as, to *metaphrase* Latin poetry.

metaphrasis (me-taf'rā-sis), *n* [NL see *metaphrase*] Same as *metaphrase*

Metaphrasis is to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turn the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 93

metaphrast (met'a-frast), *n*. [= F. *metaphraste* = Sp. *metafrasta* = Pg. *metaphrastes*, < Gr μεταφράστης, one who changes from one style to another, < μεταφράζειν, change from one style to another see *metaphrase*] A person who translates literally from one language into another

George Sandys, Esq, the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast* *Wood*, Fasti Oxon, p 1286

metaphrastic (met-a-fras'tik), *a* [< *metaphrast* + *-ic*] Close or literal in translation

Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions *Warton*, Hist Eng Poetry, II 169

metaphrastical (met-a-fras'ti-kal), *a* [< *metaphrastic* + *-al*] Same as *metaphrastic*

metaphysic (met-a-fiz'ik), *a* and *n*. [= F *métaphysique* = Sp *metafísico* = Pg *metaphysico* = It *metafisico*, < ML *metaphysicus*, adj, from the earlier noun *metaphysica*, neut. pl, as a noun, formerly also *metaphysique*, < F *metaphysique* = Sp *metafísica* = Pg *metaphysica* = It *metafisica*, < LL *metaphysica*, neut pl (later *metaphysicæ*, fem pl) as a noun, a transfer of the Greek title τῶν μετὰ τα φυσικά, A–N, 'the (books) after the Physics, 1–50,' applied first probably by Andronicus of Rhodes, in the 1st century B C, to certain books of Aristotle, which were not intended to form one treatise, but which all relate to what he called πρωτη φιλοσοφια, first philosophy μετά, after; φυσικα, physics see *physic*, *physics*. The preposition or prefix came to be regarded as meaning 'beyond,' 'above,' and the title *metaphysica* as the name of a science 'that is above or transcends physics' Hence mod formations like *metachemistry*, *metalogic*, *metamathematics*, etc] **I** † *a* Same as *metaphysical*

By any *metaphysick* book
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iv 8.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysic* wit can fly
S Butler, Hudibras, I i 150

II. *n* Same as *metaphysics*

The one part, which is physic, inquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes, and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II

When I say *metaphysic*, you will be pleased to remember that all general reasoning, all politics, law, morality, and divinity, are merely *metaphysic*
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley II iv

The full treatment of the whole mass of empirical detail is impossible without a more thorough *metaphysic*
Adamson, Fichte, p 222

metaphysict (met-a-fiz'ik), *v. t.* [= F. *métaphysiquer* = Pg *metaphysicar* = It *metafisicare*, discourse metaphysically, from the noun see *metaphysic*, *n*] To make metaphysical *Walpole*, Letters (1782), IV 306 (*Davies*)

metaphysical (met-a-fiz'i-kal), *a* [< *metaphysic* + *-al*] **1** Of or pertaining to metaphysic or metaphysics, in a loose sense, philosophical; hence, highly abstruse, apart from ordinary or practical modes of thought

Hobbes had, in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer, maintained that the will of the Prince was the standard of right and wrong *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, ii

2. Relating to real being, and not merely to appearance; transcendental; hence, pertaining to unverifiable hypotheses

Both ideas and words may be said to be true in a *metaphysical* sense of the word "truth," i e, really to be such as they exist
Locke, Human Understanding, II xxxii 2

3 Pertaining to abstractions, or modes thought of as objects, and named as if they were things, abstract

Truth and Falsehood are odd kind of *Metaphysical* things to them, which they do not care to trouble their heads with *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II i

4† Preternatural or supernatural

The golden round,
Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal
Shak, Macbeth, I 5 30.

Metaphysical abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Metaphysical category**, a category of real being, a concept of a form of existence —**Metaphysical cognition.** See *practical cognition*, under *cognition* —**Metaphysical definition**, a definition by genus and difference —**Metaphysical hypothesis**, in older writers, a supposition that something really exists, thus comprehending scientific hypotheses generally, by positivist writers used to denote an unverifiable hypothesis, a hypothesis concerning things in themselves as distinguished from phenomena. —**Metaphysical method** See *method* —**Metaphysical mode of expression**, the expression of a fact by means of abstract nouns, instead of concrete nouns and adjectives —**Metaphysical partition**, the mental separation of any thing into parts whose separate existence is impossible —**Metaphysical whole** (*a*) A species conceived as compounded of its genus and specific difference (*b*) A whole of comprehension, or a logical term conceived as compounded of its predicates. (*c*) A whole of comprehension in a more general sense, a natural whole, any whole in which the subject is viewed as the whole of which the predicates are parts

metaphysically (met-a-fiz'i-kal-i), *adv* **1** From a metaphysical point of view, by metaphysical methods; as regards metaphysics —**2**†. Supernaturally

The eclipse of the sunne that darkened all the earth at Christes passion, happening altogether prodigiously and *metaphysically* in plenilunis
G Hervey, Letter to Ed Spenser (1580).

metaphysician (met"a-fi-zish'an), *n*. [= F *métaphysicien*, < *metaphysic* + *-ian*] **1** One who is versed in the science of metaphysics —**2.** One who practises the mind-cure [Recent and vulgar]

metaphysicist (met-a-fiz'i-sist), *n* [< *metaphysic* + *-ist*] Same as *metaphysician*

metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n* [Pl of *metaphysic* see *-ics*] **1.** The science of the inward and essential nature of things (*a*) As the subject of the books of Aristotle so called, first philosophy, ontology, the analysis of the nature of being in general, the doctrine of first principles (*b*) [The prefix *meta-* being understood as meaning 'beyond'] Supernatural science the doctrine of that which transcends all human experience (*c*) The science of the mind treated by means of introspection and analysis, and not by experiment and scientific observation, rational psychology (*d*) Any doctrine based upon presumption and not upon inductive reasoning and observation (*e*) An abstract and abstruse body of doctrine supposed to be virtually taken for granted in some science as, 'the *metaphysics* of geometry" [Used frequently with the definite article, and generally connected with unpleasant associations, as being a study very dry and at the same time of doubtful truth

The mathematics and *the metaphysics*,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you
Shak, T of the S, i 1 37

"How," she cried, "you love
The metaphysics!" *Tennyson*, Princess, iii]

2 Philosophy in general; especially, the philosophical study of mind, psychology so used from the time of Descartes, and especially by the Scotch school

Metaphysics was a word formerly appropriated to the ontology and pneumatology of the schools, but now understood as equally applicable to all those inquiries which have for their object to trace the various branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the human mind
D Stewart, Dissertations, ii. 475

3. In the Kantian terminology, the science of God, freedom, and immortality

Abbreviated *metaph*

metaphysiological (met-a-fiz"i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< Gr. μετά, beyond, + φυσιολογια, physiology, + *-ic-al.*] Beyond the province of physiology.

metaphysis (me-taf'i-sis), *n* [< Gr μετά, over, + φῦσις, nature: see *physic*.] Change of nature, transformation, metamorphosis.

metaplasia (met-a-plā'si-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr μετάπλασις, transformation see *metaplasis*] The conversion of an adult tissue directly into another form of adult tissue, as of hyaline cartilage into mucous tissue This takes place principally, if not exclusively, among the tissues of the connective-tissue group

metaplasis (me-tap'lā-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. μετάπλασις, transformation, < μετά, over, + πλάσις, a molding, conformation, < πλάσσειν, form, mold Cf *metaplasm*[2]] See the quotation

This eminent author [Haeckel] regarded the ontogeny of an individual to be divisible into three periods first, the stages of Anaplasis, or those of progressive evolution, second, the stages of fulfilled growth and development. *Metaplasis*, third, those of decline, Cataplasis
Amer Nat, XXII 881

metaplasm[1] (met'a-plazm), *n* [< L *metaplasmus*, < Gr μεταπλασμός, a transformation, the assumption of a present or nominative for the derived tenses of verbs or cases of nouns, < μεταπλάσσειν, transform, change, < μετά, over, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *gram*. (*a*) A change or transmutation in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter

Intercalarius (but it is possible that this latter is simply a *metaplasm* for intercalaris). *Amer Jour Philol*, X 39

(*b*) Formation of an oblique case or cases from a stem other than that of the nominative

metaplasm[2] (met'a-plazm), *n.* [< Gr *μετα*, after, + *πλάσμα*, something molded see *plasm*] In *bot* , protoplasm containing certain carbohydrates which are eventually separated from it in the formation of cell-walls or as secretions

The *metaplasm* of Hanstein, i e that part of the protoplasm which holds the formative material, is colored almost scarlet by Hanstein's aniline violet
Poulsen, Bot. Micro Chem (trans), p 82

metaplast (met'a-plast), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, over, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold Cf *metaplasm*[1].] In *gram.*, a word or the stem of a word exhibiting metaplasm

metaplastic (met-a-plas'tik), *a* [< *metaplast* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or characterized by metaplasm

metaplastology (met'a-plas-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μετα*, over, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj of *πλάσσειν*, form, + Gr *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology*] The doctrine or science of metaplasis

Haeckel used also the term Anaplastology for the physiological relations of the stages of progressive growth and those of the Epacme of groups, *Metaplastology* for those of the adult and the Acme of groups, and Cataplastology for those of the senile stages and the Paracme of groups
Amer Nat , XXII 882.

metapleur (met'a-plor), *n.* [< Gr *μετά*, behind, + *πλευρα*, the side] A posterior part or extent of the lateral epipleura or epipleural fold of *Amphioxus*, behind the preoral epipleura, the atrial epipleura, corresponding in extent to the atrial cavity *Encyc Brit* , XXIV 184

metapleural (met-a-plō'ral), *a* [< *metapleura* + *-al*] 1 In *entom* , posterior and lateral, as a portion of a metathoracic segment, of or pertaining to the metapleuron.—2 Of or pertaining to the metapleur

metapleuron (met-a-plō'ron), *n* , pl *metapleura* (-ra) [NL , < Gr *μετα*, with, + *πλευρόν*, a rib] In *entom* , the lateral or pleural division of the metathorax, a metathoracic pleuron of an insect. Each metapleuron, right and left is divided into three sclerites – an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron

metapneustic (met-ap-nūs'tik), *a* [< Gr *μετά*, behind, + *πνευστικός*, of or for breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe see *pneumatic*] In *entom* , having a single pair of spiracles or breathing-orifices, situated at the anal end of the body, as certain larvæ

metapodia, *n* Plural of *metapodium*.

metapodial (met-a-pō'di-al), *a* and *n* [< NL *metapodialis* see *metapodialia*] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the metapodialia —2 Of or pertaining to the metapodium of a mollusk

II. *n* One of the metapodialia, a metacarpal or metatarsal bone

metapodialia (met-a-pō-di-ā'li-a), *n pl* [NL (Marsh, 1880), neut pl of *metapodialis*, < *metapodium*, q v] The bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus, taken together, and collectively considered as a segment of the fore or hind limb intervening between the mesopodialia and the phalanges See *epipodialia*

metapodium (met-a-pō'di-um), *n* , pl *metapodia* (-ä) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *ποις* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] The posterior one of the three sections into which the foot of some mollusks, as gastropods and pteropods, may be divided correlated with *mesopodium* and *propodium*

metapolitics (met-a-pol'i-tiks), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *πολιτικά*, politics see *politics*] A purely speculative treatment of politics unrelated to practical questions. *Coleridge*

Metapontine (met-a-pon'tin), *a* and *n* [< L *Metapontinus*, < *Metapontum*, < Gr *Μεταπόντιον*, a city in Italy (see def), orig neut of *μεταπόντιος*, in the midst of the sea. < *μετά*, amid, + *πόντος*, sea] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Metapontum or Metapontum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy

Every Athenian coin displays the owl, every *Metapontine* the corn ear, as its chief device
The Academy, Feb 25, 1888, p 139

II *n* An inhabitant of Metapontum

metapophysial (met-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a* [< *metapophysis* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a metapophysis

metapophysis (met-a-pof'i-sis), *n* [NL , < Gr *μετά*, after, + *απόφυσις*, a process see *apophysis*.] In *anat* , a dorsolateral apophysis developed on the prezygapophysis or anterior articular process of a vertebra, especially in the lumbar region. It corresponds to the inner tubercle of the diapophysis of a thoracic vertebra It is sometimes very highly developed, as in the armadillo, when it assists in the support of the carapace. In man, in whom it is rudimentary yet is endogenous or enveloped from an independent center of ossification, it is found in the lumbar region, as the mammillary process or mammillary tubercle See cut under *lumbar*

metapore (met'a-pōr), *n* [< NL *metaporus*, < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *πόρος*, passage· see *pore*[2].] A small blind pore in the median line of the medulla oblongata immediately behind the pons Varolii; the so-called foramen of Magendie.

metapostscutellar (met'a-pōst-skū'tel-är), *a* [< *metapostscutellum* + *-ar*[3]] Of or pertaining to the metapostscutellum.

metapostscutellum (met-a-pōst-skū-tel'um), *n* ; pl *metapostscutella* (-ä) [NL , < Gr *μετα*, behind, + NL *postscutellum*, q v] The postscutellum of the metanotum, the postscutellar sclerite of the metathorax of an insect

metapræscutal (met'a-prē-skū'tal), *a* [< *metapræscutum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metapræscutum

metapræscutum (met'a-prē-skū'tum), *n* , pl *metapræscuta* (-ta) [NL , < Gr *μετα*, behind, + NL *præscutum*, q v] In *entom* , the præscutum of the metanotum, the præscutal sclerite of the metathorax

metapsyche (met-ap-sī'kē), *n* [NL , < Gr *μετά*, behind, + *ψυχη*, soul see *Psyche*] Haeckel's name for the hind-brain or cerebellar segment of the encephalon, the metencephalon or epencephalon

metapsychosis (me-tap-si-kō'sis), *n.*, pl *metapsychoses* (-sēz) [NL , < Gr *μεταψη χωσις*, a transfer of soul from one body to another, < *μετα*, over, + *ψυχωσις*, a giving of life or spirit see *psychosis*] The supposed action of one mind upon another without any known physical means of communication, or its effect See *psychosis* and *telepathy*

It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange *metapsychosis* was a medical curiosity alone *Proc Soc Psych Research*, III 422

metapterygial (me-tap-te-rij'i-al), *a* [< *metapterygium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metapterygium as, *metapterygial* basalia

metapterygium (me-tap-te-rij'i-um), *n* , pl *metapterygia* (-ä) [NL (Huxley, 1871), < Gr *μετα*, behind, + NL *pterygium*, q v] The hindmost of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present See *pterygium*

metapterygoid (met-ap-ter'i-goid), *a* and *n* [< Gr *μετα*, after, + E *pterygoid*] **I** *a* Coming after or situated behind the true pterygoid

II. *n* A metapterygoid bone

metaptosis (met-ap-tō'sis), *n* [NL , < Gr *μεταπτωσις*, a change, < *μεταπιπτειν*, change, < *μετα*, over, + *πιπτειν*, fall, > *-πτωσις*, a falling] In *logic*, the change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse

metarabin (me-tar'a-bin), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, beyond, + E *arabin*] The gum of cherry-, plum-, and almond-trees Its chemical relations are not yet determined

metargon (met-är'gon), *n* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, + *αργον*] An elementary substance obtained, in a gaseous form, by the volatilization of the white solid which remains after liquid argon has boiled away

Metarrhiptæ (met-a-rip'tē), *n pl* [NL , < Gr *μεταρριπτειν*, turn over, turn about, < *μετα*, over, + *ριπτειν*, throw] An order of acephalous or conchiferous mollusks founded upon the family *Tridacnidæ* In these gigantic bivalves the body is apparently turned half way round, whence the name There is a subcentral adductor muscle, and the foot protrudes in front of the beak or umbo of the shell *Gill*

metarrhiptous (met-a-rip'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metarrhipta*, or having their characters.

metascuta, *n* Plural of *metascutum*.

metascutal (met-a-skū'tal), *a* [< *metascutum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metascutum

metascutellar (met-a-skū'tel-är), *a.* [< *metascutellum* + *-ar*[3]] Of or pertaining to the metascutellum

metascutellum (met'a-skū-tel'um), *n.*, pl *metascutella* (-ä) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + NL *scutellum*, q. v] In *entom* , the scutellum of the metanotum; the scutellar sclerite of the metathorax

metascutum (met-a-skū'tum), *n* ; pl *metascuta* (-tä) [NL , < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + NL *scutum*, q v] In *entom.*, the scutum or second division of the metanotum The name is principally used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*, in which the metascutum generally forms an oblique or vertical surface behind the wings and above the insertion of the abdomen

metasilicate (met-a-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< *metasilic-a* + *-ate*[1]] A salt of the hypothetical metasilicic acid H_2SiO_3 often called in mineralogy a bisilicate as, calcium *metasilicate* (the mineral wollastonite, $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO\ SiO_2$)

metasilicic (met'a-si-lis'ik), *a* [< Gr *μετα*, with, + E *silicic.*] A word used only in the phrase *metasilicic acid* See *metasilicate*

metasoma (met-a-sō'mä), *n* , pl *metasomata* (-ma-tä) [NL see *metasome*] Same as *metasome*

metasomatic (met'a-sō-mat'ik), *a* [< *metasoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to the metasome of a cephalopod —2 Pertaining to or resulting from metasomatism as, *metasomatic* rocks

metasomatism (met-a-sō'ma-tizm), *n* [As *metasomat(osis)* + *-ism*] Same as *metasomatosis*

metasomatosis (met-a-sō-ma-tō'sis), *n* [LL , < Gr *μετα*, over, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body] In *lithol* , a term used by a few writers on chemical geology with various shades of meaning, but chiefly in propounding certain theories of the transformation of one rock into another of a very different kind (as of limestone into granite), changes recognized as possible by but few geologists See *metamorphism*

Although the crystalline rocks have been supposed to be occasionally the subject of wide-spread *metasomatosis*, we may properly restrict the title of a general metasomatic hypothesis to that which seeks to explain the derivation of the principal crystalline silicated rocks from limestones.
T S Hunt, Min Physiology and Physiography, p 105

metasome (met'a-sōm), *n* [< NL *metasoma*, < Gr *μετα*, after, + *σῶμα*, body] The posterior part of the body of a cephalopod, which is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera The name is also given to the posterior part of the body of bivalve mollusks behind the mesosome and the foot, containing the posterior adductor muscle

metastannate (met-a-stan'āt), *n* [< *metastannic* + *-ate*[1]] A salt of metastannic acid

metastannic (met-a-stan'ik), *a* [< Gr *μετα*, beyond, + E *stannic*] An epithet applied to the hydrate or acid produced by digesting tin in nitric acid It is isomeric with stannic acid, but quite different in its properties

metastasis (me-tas'tā-sis), *n* [NL , < Gr. *μετάστασις*, a removal, change, departure, < *μεθιστανai*, put in another place, change, remove, < *μετά*, over, + *ἱστανai*, place see *stasis*] 1. Change of substance, conversion of one substance into another

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distempered bodies by the *metastasis* of the morbifick matter
Boyle, Works, II 197

2 In *pathol* , the production of local disease in some part of the body from a focus of more or less similar disease in some other part not immediately adjacent —3 In *bot* , metabolism

metastatic (met-a-stat'ik), *a* [< *metastasis* (*-at-*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to metastasis; characterized by or consisting in metastasis

Those *metastatic* changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants or the storing of reserve material
Bessey, Botany, p 186

metastatically (met-a-stat'i-kal-i), *adv* By metastasis

metasternal (met-a-stėr'nal), *a* [< *metasternum* + *-al*] In *entom* , metathoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax, of or pertaining to the metasternum —**Metasternal epimera** and **episterna**, the side pieces of the metathorax, adjoining the sternum - **Metasternal pores**, minute openings at the sides of the metasternum, found in certain beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ* They exhale a musky odor produced by scent organs within the body Also called *scent pores*

metasternum (met-a-stėr'num), *n* ; pl *metasterna* (-nä) [NL , < Gr *μετα*, behind, + *στέρνον*, breast, > NL *sternum*, q v] 1 In *anat* , the hindmost segment or last sternebra of the breast-bone, the xiphisternum, in man represented by the *xiphoid cartilage* or *ensiform appendage* —2 In *entom* , the sternite of the metathorax, the median part of the postpectus

metasthenic (met-a-sthen'ik), *a* [< Gr *μετά*, behind, + *σθένος*, strength, might] Strong in the hinder parts, having the strength or weight of organization behind the middle of the body, as a kangaroo

metastibnite (met-a-stib'nīt), *n* [< Gr *μετά*, along with, + E *stibnite*] Antimony trisulphid, occurring as an amorphous reddish coating upon siliceous sinter at the Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, Nevada

metastoma (me-tas'tō-mä), *n* , pl *metastomata* (met-a-stō'ma-tä) [NL., < Gr *μετά*, behind,

+ στόμα, mouth.] In *Crustacea*, a median development, often bifid, of the ventral part of a somite immediately behind the mouth It is the so called labium or under lip, composed of small pieces immediately below or behind the mouth Also called *hypostoma* See the quotation, and cut under *cephalothorax*

On each side of and behind, the mouth [of the crawfish] are two little elongated oval calcified plates, between which an oval process setose at its extremity, proceeds downward and forward, and lies in close apposition with the posterior face of the mandible of its side This is one half of what is termed by most authors the labium, but to avoid confusion with the labium of Insecta, from which it is wholly different, it may be called the *metastoma*
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 272

metatarsal (met-a-tar′sal), *a* and *n*. [< *metatarsus* + *-al*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus, or to one of the bones that form it

II. *n* One of the bones of the metatarsus They are not more than five in number, reckoned as first, etc, from the inner to the outer side of the foot When there are fewer than five, it is always the lateral metatarsals which have disappeared, so that an animal with three metatarsals has lost the first and fifth, in one with a single metatarsal the third or middle one remains Metatarsals may ankylose together, as two do in the metatarsus of the ox, and three in that of any recent bird In the latter case the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of tarsal elements, constituting a tarsometatarsus (which see). See cut at *metatarsus* —**Accessory metatarsal**, in *ornith* See *metatarsus*, 1

metatarsale (met″a-tar-sā′lē), *n*, pl *metatarsalia* (-li-ä) [NL. see *metatarsal*] A bone of the metatarsus, one of the metatarsals

metatarsalgia (met″a-tar-sal′ji-ä), *n* [NL, < *metatarsus* + Gr ἄλγος, pain] In *pathol*, pain in the metatarsus *Lancet*, No 3423, p. 707

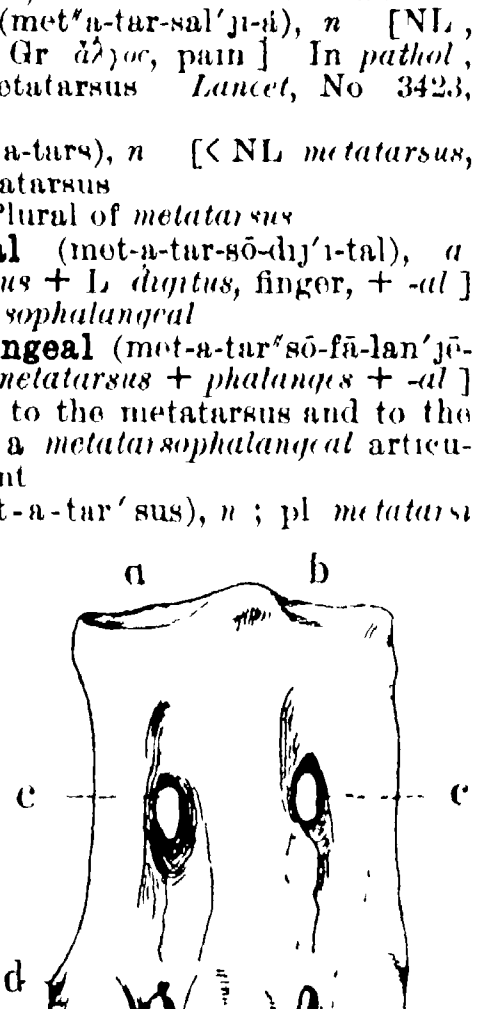
metatarse (met′a-tars), *n* [< NL *metatarsus*, q v] The metatarsus

metatarsi, *n* Plural of *metatarsus*

metatarsodigital (met-a-tar-sō-dij′i-tal), *a* [< NL *metatarsus* + L *digitus*, finger, + *-al*] Same as *metatarsophalangeal*

metatarsophalangeal (met-a-tar″sō-fā-lan′jē-al), *a* [< NL *metatarsus* + *phalanges* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and to the phalanges as, a *metatarsophalangeal* articulation or ligament

metatarsus (met-a-tar′sus), *n*; pl *metatarsi* (-sī). [NL, < Gr. μετά, beyond, + ταρσός, in mod sense 'tarsus' see *tarsus*] **1.** The middle segment of the three of which the foot, or third division of the hind limb, consists, considered with special reference to its bony structure It is the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes, in man corresponding closely with the instep, and composed of five bones (See cut under *foot*) In a horse it is the part of the hind leg between the hock and the fetlock and has but one functional bone In birds it is the part popularly called the *shank*, and in descriptive ornithology known as the *tarsus* In most birds the metatarsus is naked and scaly, and extends from the bases of the toes to the suffrago or first joint above It usually consists of a single stout bone, representing three metatarsals fused together, and further complicated by the fusion of distal tarsal elements with its proximal end In birds with four toes the metatarsus includes a small separate bone known as the *accessory metatarsal*, which is the metatarsal bone of the hallux or hind toe, the metatarsus hallucis



Front of Left Tarsus (Tarsometatarsus) of Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), natural size
a articular facet for inner condyle of tibia *b* articular facet for outer condyle of tibia *c c* two foramina showing incomplete fusion of three metatarsals *d* point of attachment of accessory metatarsal, 2, 3 4 articular facets for second, third, and fourth toes.

2 In *entom* (*a*) The first one of the joints of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then called collectively the *dactylus* Also called *planta* In which case the other joints are collectively known as the *digitus* The peculiarly expanded and bristly metatarsus or planta of bees is known as the *scopula* (*b*) With some authors, the hind foot; the entire tarsus of each hind leg, each of the third pair of tarsi When this nomenclature is used, the tarsus of the middle leg is called *mesotarsus* and that of the fore leg *protarsus* (*c*) The sixth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two which form the foot —**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius* (which see, under *peroneus*).

metatartaric (met″a-tär-tar′ik), *a*. [< Gr μετά, with, + E *tartaric*] A word used only in the following phrase —**Metatartaric acid**, an amorphous form of ordinary tartaric acid, prepared by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature

metatatic (met-a-tat′ik), *a* [< Gr μετά, with, + τασις (*τατι-), tension, intensity, force, < τατος, verbal adj of τείνειν, stretch see *tend*] Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain —**Metatatic isotrophy, plane**, etc See the nouns —**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes** See *axis*[1]

metatatically (met-a-tat′i-kal-i), *adv* In a metatatic manner or sense

metatela (met-a-tē′la), *n*, pl. *metatelæ* (-lē) [NL, < Gr μετά, behind, + NL. *tela*, q v] The tela of the metencephalon; the inferior chorioid tela, in man, a very delicate tissue of the brain, more commonly called *velum medullare posterius* See *tela*, *velum* *Wilder and Gage*.

Metatheria (met-a-thē′ri-ä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr μετα, between, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A subclass of *Mammalia* including the existing *Marsupialia* and their hypothetical extinct ancestors, as well as other mammals intermediate between marsupials and placental mammals The marsupials are the only known examples, the term being thus equivalent to *Didelphia* It is correlated with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*

metatherian (met-a-thē′ri-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Metatheria*, or having their characters as, a *metatherian* mammal; the *metatherian* type

II. *n* A member of the *Metatheria*

metathesis (me-tath′e-sis), *n* [LL, < Gr μετάθεσις, transposition, metathesis, < μετατιθέναι, put over, transpose, < μετά, over, + τιθέναι, put see *thesis*] **1** In *gram*, transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon *ācsian*, *āscian*, English *ax*, *ask*, Anglo-Saxon *brid*, English *bird*

The transposition of vowels and liquids – *metathesis* – is an ordinary and familiar phenomenon of language
J Hadley, Essays, p 159

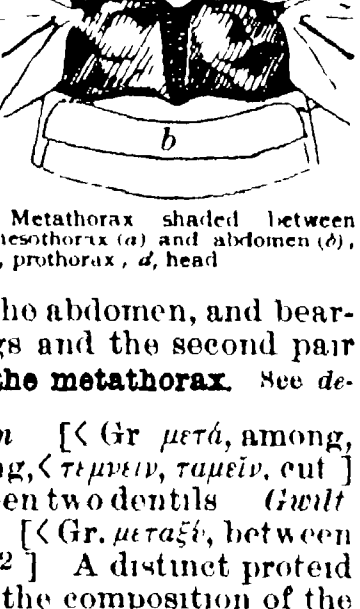
2 In *surg*, a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbific agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract —**3** In *logic*, same as *conversion*

metathetic (met-a-thet′ik), *a* [< *metathesis* (-thet-) + -ic] Of the nature of or containing metathesis

metathetical (met-a-thet′i-kal), *a* [< *metathetic* + *-al*] Same as *metathetic*

metathoracic (met″a-thō-ras′ik), *a* [< *metathorax* + -ic] Of or pertaining to the metathorax of an insect —**Metathoracic case**, the metathoracotheca. **Metathoracic legs**, the third pair of legs of any hexapod, the hind legs —**Metathoracic wings**, the posterior or lower wings

metathoracotheca (met-a-thō″ra-kō-thē′kä), *n*, pl. *metathoracothecæ* (-sē) [NL, < *metathorax* + θήκη, a case] In *entom*, the metathoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the metathorax It is generally indistinguishable in the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*



Metathorax shaded between mesothorax (*a*) and abdomen (*b*), *c*, prothorax, *d*, head

metathorax (met-a-thō′raks), *n* [NL, < Gr. μετα, beyond, + θώραξ, the chest] In *entom*, the third and last segment of the thorax, succeeding the mesothorax, preceding the abdomen, and bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings —**Declivity of the metathorax.** See *declivity*

metatome (met′a-tōm), *n* [< Gr μετά, among, between, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut] In *arch*, the space between two dentils *Gwilt*

metaxin (me-tak′sin), *n* [< Gr. μεταξύ, between (< μετά, between), + *-in*[2]] A distinct proteid substance entering into the composition of the fibrillar structure of chloroplastids

metaxite (me-tak′sīt), *n*. [< Gr μεταξύ, between, + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, a variety of serpentine occurring in fibrous or columnar forms with a silky luster

metayage (me-tā′yāj, F pron mā-tā-yäzh′), *n*. [< F *métayage*, as *metay(er)* + *-age*.] The cultivation of land on shares; the metayer system of agriculture

Metayage — that is to say, a kind of temporary partnership or joint venture, in which the proprietor supplies the land and the seed, and the peasants do all the work with their own horses and implements.
D M Wallace, Russia, p 519

metayer (me-tā′yėr, F pron mā-tā-yā′), *n* [< F. *métayer*, < ML. *medietarius*, one who tills land for half the produce, < L *medieta(t-)s*, middle place, half see *moiety*, *mediety*] A cultivator who tills a farm or piece of ground for the owner, on condition of receiving a share of the produce, generally a half, the owner generally furnishing the whole or a part of the stock, tools, etc This system of cultivation, called *metayage* or the *metayer system*, prevails in the central and southern parts of France and in most of Italy, and is practised to a considerable extent in the southern United States

The principle of the *metayer* system is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement directly with the land owner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather of what remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one half, but in several districts in Italy it is two thirds Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place, in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements
J S Mill, Pol Econ, II viii § 1

The *metayer* has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor since only half the fruits of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own
J S Mill, Pol Econ, II viii § 2

metaynt, *n* A Middle English form of *mitten*

Metazoa (met-a-zō′ä), *n pl* [NL, pl of *metazoon*, q. v] All those animals which are above the *Protozoa*, and which in the course of their development undergo certain metamorphoses, consisting of the primary segmentation of a true egg or ovum, and the subsequent passage through an embryonic condition in which they possess at least two distinct germinal layers; animals exhibiting cellular differentiation The *Metazoa* are distinguished from the *Protozoa* in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenic elements that is to say, into cells In all the *Metazoa* the ovum has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to two layers of cells, endoderm and ectoderm, between which, in most cases, a mesoderm appears, to be itself split in two layers, such a four layered germ developing finally all the histological elements of the adult body With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity lined by a special layer of endodermal cells Sexual reproduction is the rule, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa The lowest term in the series of the *Metazoa* is represented by the *Porifera* or sponges Those of the *Metazoa* which possess a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the subkingdom *Vertebrata*, the rest are the several subkingdoms of invertebrates Compare *Protozoa* See *Mesozoa*, and cuts under *gastrulation*

metazoan (met-a-zō′an), *a* and *n*. [< *Metazoa* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*.

The *Metazoan* segmentation of the ovum
Encyc Brit, XX. 419

II. *n* A member of the *Metazoa*, a metazoon.

metazoic (met-a-zō′ik), *a*. [< *Metazoa* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the *Metazoa*, or having their characters

metazoön (met-a-zō′on), *n* [NL, < Gr μετά, after, + ζῷον, an animal] One of the *Metazoa*, any animal which has a gastrula stage, or which undergoes in the course of its development a process of delamination or of gastrulation, whether by emboly or by epiboly.

If we employ the term gastrula in the broad sense, . it may be truly said that every *metazoön* passes through the gastrula stage in the course of its development
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 584

mete[1] (mēt), *v*; pret and pp *meted*, ppr *meting*. [< ME *meten*, < AS. *metan* (pret *mæt*, pl *mæton*, pp *meten*), measure, = OS *metan* = OFries *meta* = D *meten* = MLG. LG *meten* = OHG *mezan*, *mezzan*, MHG *mezzen*, G. *messen*, measure, = Icel. *meta*, value, = Sw *mata* = Dan. dial *mæde*, measure, = Goth *mitan*, measure; cf the secondary verb, OHG *mezōn*, *mezzōn*, regulate, = Goth *mitōn*, consider; Teut √ *met* = L and Gr √ *med*, in L *modus*, measure (> E *mode*[1], *moderate*, *modest*, etc.), *modius*, a certain measure, Gr μέδιμνος, a certain measure, μέδεσθαι, consider, etc The L *metiri* (√ *met*), measure (whence ult E *measure*, *mensurate*, etc.), is not exactly cognate with AS. *metan*, but appears to be from the same ult. root, namely √ *ma* (Skt √ *mā*), measure, whence also ult E. *meter*[2], *meter*[3], *metric*[1], *metric*[2], etc] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, extent, or capacity of, by comparison with a standard; measure.

First forthi shewe we hegh measure, that es to say howe any thynge that has heght may be *met* howe hegh it es, and this may be done in many maneres
MS Sloane, 213 (*Halliwell*)

She [the Soul] counts their Stars, she *metes* their distances And differing paces
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 6

A fair dial to *mete* out the day
B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i 2

2 To distribute or apportion by measure, measure or deal (out), dole

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* out the valley of Succoth Ps lx 6

For with the same measure that ye *mete* withal it shall be measured to you again Luke vi 38

I *mete* and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race
Tennyson, Ulysses

3. To be a measure of; serve for determining or expressing the extent, quantity, or capacity of

What word *metes* absolute loss?
Mrs Browning, Drama of Exile

II.† *intrans* To take measure or line, aim.

Let the mark have a prick in t to *mete* at
Shak, L L L, iv 1 134

mete[1] (mēt), *n* [(*a*) < ME *mete* (*mēte*) (not found in AS, where the expected form **mēte* is represented by the related *mēth*, f.) (= OFries *mete*, *meta* = MD *mate*, D. *maat* = MLG *mate* = OHG *māza*, MHG *māze*, G *maas*, f., also MHG *māz*, G *mass*, n.), measure, mixed in E with (*b*) the related form, now dial., *met*, < ME *met*, *mette*, < AS *gemet*, measure (= OS *gimet*, measure, = Icel. *mt*, pl., weights of scales), < *metan*, measure, mete: see *mete*[1], *v.*] **1** Measure

Gyve thow trewe weyghte, *mete*, & measure,
And then shall grace with the Indure
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser.), i 68

A XI foote of *mette*
Iche clme away from oth'r must be borne
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 68

2† Computation, estimate, measure

To take thy neighebores catel [property] agayn his wyl, be it by force or by sleighte, be it by *mete* [var. *mette*] or by mesure *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

3 Limitation: limit in the phrase *metes and bounds* (rarely in the singular *mete and bound*)

The aggrieved party stood on his right and demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes and bounds*
Macaulay, Hist Eng, xvii

The Eternal order circles round,
And wave and storm find *mete and bound*
In Providence *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem

mete[2]†, *v.* [ME. *meten* (pret. *mette*), < AS *mētan*, dream.] **I.** *intrans* **1** To dream often used impersonally as, *me mette*, I dreamed

And in a launde as ich lay, lenede ich and slepte,
And merueylously *me mette* *Piers Plowman* (C), i 9

This nyght thrye
To goode mote it torne!—of yow I *mette*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 90

Hence—**2** To lose the use of one's senses, be out of one's mind

I swor hir this
Never to false yow, but [unless] I *mete*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1234

II. *trans* To dream

Thanne gan I to *meten* a merueilouse sweuene [dream]
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 11

mete[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *meten*, *maten*, < AS *mētan*, paint.] To paint.

mete[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *meet*[1]

mete[5]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *meet*[2]

metegavel†, *n.* [< ME *mete*, food, + *gavel*, a tax.] A tribute, charge, or rent paid in victuals

metel†, *n.* [ME., also *meeteles*, < *meten*, dream: see *mete*[2].] A dream

And Ioseph mette *metels* ful merulous alse,
How the sonne and the mone and enleuene sterres
Falden bi fore his feet and helleden him alle
Piers Plowman (A), viii 145

meteless†, *a.* A Middle English form of *meatless*.

metely†, *a.* See *meetly*

metembryo (me-tem'bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] The gastrula stage of the metazoan embryo, parallel with the adult of some sponges, as ascons. *Hyatt*, Proc Bost Soc Nat. Hist., 1887. See cut under *gastrula*

metembryonic (me-tem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *metembryo*(*n*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a metembryo

metempiric (met-em-pir'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *ἐμπειρία*, experience: see *empiric*.] One who believes in the metempirical or transcendental philosophy. Also *metempiricist*.

metempirical (met-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [< *metempiric* + *-al*.] In *metaph.*, beyond or outside of experience, not based on experience, transcendental, a priori opposed to *empirical* or *experiential*.

The *metempirical* region is the void where Speculation roams unchecked, where Sense has no footing, where Experiment can exercise no control, and where Calculation ends in impossible Quantities
G H Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I i § 15

metempiricism (met-em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* [< *metempiric* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, a system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism

metempiricist (met-em-pir'i-sist), *n.* [< *metempiric* + *-ist*.] Same as *metempiric*

metempsychose (me-temp'si-kōz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *metempsychosed*, ppr. *metempsychosing*. [< *metempsychosis*.] To transfer from one body to another, as the soul, cause to undergo metempsychosis

The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones *Peacham*, Blazoning

metempsychosis (me-temp-si-kō'sis), *n.* [< LL. *metempsychosis* (-me), < Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*, the transference of the soul from one body into another, < *μετεμψυχοῦν*, make the soul pass from one body into another, < *μετά*, over, + *ἐμψυχοῦν*, put a soul into, animate, *ἔμψυχος*, having life, < *ἐν*, in, + *ψυχή*, soul, life: see *Psyche*, and cf. *psychosis*, *metapsychosis*.] Transmigration of the soul, the passing of the soul of a person after death into another body, either that of a human being or that of an animal: a doctrine held by various ancient peoples and by Pythagoras and his followers, and still maintained by Brahmans and some others: also loosely used of such a transfer of the soul of a living person

I cannot believe the wisdom of Pythagoras did ever positively, and in a literal sense affirm his *metempsychosis*, or impossible transmigration of the souls of men into beasts *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, i 37

The Mollah and the Christian dog
Change place in mad *metempsychosis*
Whittier, The Hashish

metempsychosize (me-temp-si-kō'siz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *metempsychosized*, ppr. *metempsychosizing*. [< *metempsychosis* + *-ize*.] To cause to pass after death into the body of some other living thing: said of the soul

Izaak Walton *metempsychosized* into a frog
Southey, Doctor, cxxii (*Davies*)

metemptosis (met-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μετα*, beyond, + *ἐμπτωσις*, a falling upon, < *ἐμπίπτειν*, fall upon or in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πιπτειν*, fall.] In *chron.*, the solar equation which would be necessary to prevent the calendar new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 900 years and another every 2,400 years

metencephalic (met-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *metencephalon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metencephalon, in either sense

metencephalon (met-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *metencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] **1** The afterbrain, the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: synonymous with *myelencephalon* of Huxley and others, and *macromyelon* of Owen. *Quain, Wilder and Gage.* —**2** The cerebellar segment of the brain, the chief parts of which are the cerebellum and pons Varolii. *Huxley*. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*

metensomatosis (met-en-sō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *μετενσωμάτωσις*, a putting into another body, < *μετενσωματοῦν*, put into another body, < Gr. *μετά*, over, + *ἐνσωματοῦν*, put into a body, embody, < *ἐνσώματος*, in the body, < *ἐν*, in, + *σῶμα*, body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

Is it not indisputable that man's body is composed of the very same materials, the same protein, and fats, and salines, and water, which constitute the inorganic world—which may unquestionably have served long ago as the dead material which was vivified and utilized in the bodies of extinct creatures, and which may serve in endless *metensomatoses* (if the word, which has the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus, and which is now imperiously demanded by the wants of science, may be pardoned on the score of necessity) for we know not what organisms yet to come? *Farrar*

metenteron (met-en'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *metentera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *μετά*, after, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron, in any secondary, differentiated, or specialized state occurring from modification of its primary condition of archenteron

metenteronic (met-en-te-ron'ik), *a.* [< *metenteron* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the metenteron

meteogram (mē'tē-ō-gram), *n.* [Short for **meteorogram*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (see *meteor*), + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A diagram composed of the tracings made by several self-recording meteorological instruments, as the thermograph and the barograph

meteograph (mē'tē-ō-graf), *n.* [Short for *meteorograph*.] Same as *meteorograph*

The *meteograph*, with the anemograph
R Abercromby, Nature, XXXVI 319

meteor (mē'tē-or), *n.* [< OF. *meteore*, F. *météore* = Sp. Pg. *meteoro* = It. *meteora*, < NL. *meteorum*, < Gr. *μετέωρον*, a meteor (def. 1), usually in pl. *μετέωρα*, lit. 'things in the air,' neut. of *μετέωρος*, lifted up, on high, in air, < *μετά*, beyond, + *ἀείρειν*, lift up, raise (> *ἀωρα*, another form of *αὐώρα*, a being lifted up or suspended on high, hovering, anything suspended).] **1.** Any atmospheric phenomenon

Hail, an ordinary *meteor*, murrain of cattle an ordinary disease yet for a plague to obdured Pharaoh miraculously wrought *Bp Hall*, Invisible World, i § 6

Except they be watered from higher regions, and fructifying *meteors* of knowledge, these weeds must so lose their alimental sappe, and wither of themselves
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err., Pref.

In starry flake, and pellicle
All day the hoary *meteor* fell
Whittier, Snow Bound

Specifically—**2** A transient fiery or luminous body seen in or through the atmosphere, usually in its more elevated region, a shooting-star. If it reaches the surface of the earth, it is called a *meteorite*, formerly *aerolite*, and also (very rarely) *uranolite*

And all their silver crescents then I saw
Like falling *meteors* spent and set for ever
Under the cross of Malta
Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1

The imperial ensign, which, full high advanced,
Shone like a *meteor*, streaming to the wind
Milton, P L, i 537

3 A small body moving in space, and of the same nature as those which become visible by encountering our atmosphere. There is reason to suppose that such bodies are very numerous, and that a large proportion of them are concentrated in swarms. It is considered very probable that a comet is only such a meteoric swarm

meteor. An abbreviation of *meteorology*, *meteorological*

meteor-cloud (mē'tē-or-kloud), *n.* **1** A flock of small meteoroids moving in space. Also called *meteoric swarm*. —**2** A cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air. [Rare.]

meteor-dust (mē'tē-or-dust), *n.* Matter in infinitesimal particles supposed to be floating throughout free space, and gradually settling upon the surfaces of the heavenly bodies

Sir W Thomson shows that *meteor dust*, accumulating at the rate of one foot in 4,000 years, would account for the remainder of retardation
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p 248

meteoric (mē-tē-or'ik), *a.* [= F. *météorique* = Sp. *meteórico* = Pg. It. *meteorico*, < NL. *meteoricus*, pertaining to meteors, ML. in the air, on high, < NL. *meteorum*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] **1†** Of the upper air, ethereal, empyreal

The fiery particles ascended to the most *meteoric* or highest regions *Sharon Turner*, Sacred Hist of World [(tr. of Diod. Siculus), p 23

2 Pertaining to or of the nature of a meteor, consisting of meteors: as, *meteoric* stones, *meteoric* showers

Our nature is *meteoric*, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii

3 Flashing like a meteor, transiently or irregularly brilliant

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713
Craik, Hist Eng Lit., II 235

Meteoric astronomy, that branch of science which treats of meteors and meteoroids in their astronomical relations. —**Meteoric iron**. See *iron* and *meteorite*. —**Meteoric ring**, a swarm of meteoroids more or less thickly scattered along the entire orbit in which they circulate about the sun or other central body, so as to form a ring around it. The rings of Saturn are probably thus constituted. —**Meteoric showers**, showers of meteors or shooting stars occurring periodically, and especially in the months of August and November. The maximum brilliancy occurs every thirty three years, and then sometimes for four years in succession there are showers of unusual magnitude. They are now known to be connected with comets. —**Meteoric stones**, aerolites. See *meteorite*.

Meteoric swarm Same as *meteor cloud* —**Meteoric waters**, waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere *Thomas* Med Dict

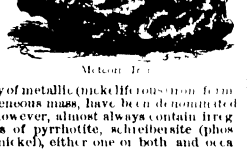
meteorical (mē-tē-or'i-kal), *a* [< *meteor* + *-ical*] Same as *meteoric* [Rare]

I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in moorish places that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation *Bp Hall*, Soliloquies, xii

Meteorinæ (mē"tē-ō-ri'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Meteorus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Braconidæ* or ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteorus*, mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells

meteorism (mē'tē-o-rizm), *n* [= F *meteorisme* = Sp Pg It *meteorismo*, < NL *meteorismus*, < Gr *μετεωρισμός*, a being raised up, swelling, < *μετεωρίζειν*, raise up, < *μετέωρος*, raised up see *meteor*] In *pathol*, flatulent distention of the abdomen, tympanitis

meteorite (mē'tē-or-it), *n* [< *meteor* + *-ite*²] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens" Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aerolites*, but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons and it is also known that meteorites were not unfrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when, several falls having taken place at Barbotan, France, 1790 Siena, 1794, Wold Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng 1795 Salés, France, 1798 Benares, 1798, L'Aigle, France, 1803, the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 300 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 600 although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall many of them have been found on the earth's surface but have been recognized as being extra terrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere in the regions from which they came they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an igneous origin they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence with this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron associated with the silicated combinations exists in the metallic form while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is with rare exceptions, oxidized Furthermore meteorites almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance so that it is necessary to admit, either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body or else that having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony*, but the passage from one class to the other is by no means an abrupt one All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated, indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity The precious metals have not been detected in them Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (nickeliferous) iron forming a nearly homogeneous mass, have been denominated *siderolites* These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphuret of iron and nickel), either one or both and occasionally of graphite In a large proportion of the meteoric irons etching the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmanstattian figures" The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass especially if in addition, the presence of nickel con- bonic analysis While most of the me- related have almost certainly been con- ng the meteorites, there may be cases in w- ence has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmanstattian figures, while the iron found in large quantity and over a wide area associated with and embedded in basalt near Ovifak in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched figures which have generally been considered as Widmanstattian, although others have denied that they could properly be so denominated The terrestrial origin of the Ovifak iron is however, now generally admitted although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiarly intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption, which was at first the favorite theory of its origin Next in order to the siderolites come the *pallasites*, so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas Under the name of *pallasite* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivin, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence Both siderolites and pallasites belong to the class of metallic meteorites By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites* In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivin and bronzite The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (chondri) The chondritic meteorites have, however a quite varied structure, in some few cases passing into a breccia they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in grains or nodules but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure the minerals of which these are made up do not, however differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites There are also a few very anomalous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen the product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites which are only five or six in number One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites Of all the meteoric irons in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Dickson county, Tennessee (1855), of Braunau in Bohemia (1847), and a few others (in all probably about nine), are the only ones positively known to have fallen, all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand are numerous Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size as compared with the earth In the fall of l'Aigle some 2,000 to 3,000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Lissa in (1492), which weighed about 280 pounds, that of Juvinas (1821), 242 pounds, and that of Emmett county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell the largest of them weighing 437 pounds Some masses of iron believed to be meteorites, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite, but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter The mass of iron on the river Bandego in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight, that of Tucuman (Campo del Cielo) is said to weigh fifteen tons The Santa Caterina iron appears to be still larger having been estimated at twenty five tons, but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is really of celestial origin **Neumann's lines**, structural lines described by J G Neumann as occurring in the Braunau meteorite


Meteoric Iron


Meteoric Stone

meteoritic (mē"tē-o-rit'ik), *a* [< *meteorite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapours at a very high temperature, balance the absorption of the *meteoritic* nuclei *Nature*, XXVIII 79

meteorize† (mē'tē-o-rīz), *v* [< *meteor* + *-ize*] To take the form of a meteor ascend in vapors

To the end the dews may *meteorize* and emit their finer spirits *Evelyn* Pomona i

meteorograph (mē'tē-o-rō-graf), *n* [= F *météorographe* = Sp *meteorógrafo*, < Gr *μετέωρος*, a meteor, + *γράφειν*, write] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph anemograph, etc in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements

meteorographic (mē"tē-ō-rō-graf'ik), *a* [= F *météorographique* = Sp *meteorográfico*, as *meteorograph-y* + *-ic*] Pertaining to meteorography

meteorography (mē-tē-ō-rog'ra-fi), *n* [= F *météorographie* = Pg *meteorographia* < Gr *μετέωρος*, a meteor, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] Meteorology specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena

meteoroid (mē'tē-o-roid), *n* [< Gr *μετέωρος*, a meteor, + *εἶδος*, form] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visible as meteors

meteoroidal (mē"tē-o-roi'dal), *a* [< *meteoroid* + *-al*] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteors

This remarkable group of planetoidal or *meteoroidal* bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p 29

meteorolite (mē'tē-o-rō-līt), *n* [= F *météorolithe* = Pg *meteorolitho*, < Gr *μετέωρος*, a meteor, + *λίθος*, a stone] Same as *meteorite*

meteorologic (mē-tē-ō-rō-loj'ik), *a* [= F *météorologique* = Sp *meteorológico* = Pg It *meteorologico*, < NL *meteorologicus*, < Gr *μετεωρολογικός*, pertaining to meteorology, < *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology see *meteorology*.] Same as *meteorological*

Every extensive region [has] its own *meteorologic* conditions *H Spencer*, Universal Progress, p 7

meteorological (mē"tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *meteorologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to weather, atmospheric, specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology —**Meteorological curve**, a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element —**Meteorological elements**, the fundamental data of meteorological observations namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air, the rate of evaporation, the amount and kind of precipitation, the direction and velocity of the wind, the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds the duration of sunshine, and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation —**Meteorological table** (*a*) A statistical table of meteorological data also called *meteorological register* (*b*) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations

meteorologically (mē"tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* In a meteorological aspect, with reference to meteorological conditions, by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods

meteorologist (mē"tē-o-rol'ō-jist), *n* [= F *météorologiste* = Sp *meteorologista*, as *meteorology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in meteorology, an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations, a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phenomena

meteorology (mē"tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n* [= F *météorologie* = Sp *meteorologia* = Pg It *meteorologia*, < NL *meteorologia*, < Gr *μετεωρολογία*, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, < *μετεωρολογος*, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, < *μετέωρον*, a meteor (*τα μετέωρα*, celestial phenomena), + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere; the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects Abbreviated *meteor*

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation both of wind and weather *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, iii 10

Optical meteorology, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere **Practical** or **applied meteorology**, the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests It embraces especially (1) weather forecasts, (2) *medical meteorology*, or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease and (3) *agricultural meteorology*, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth **The new** or **higher meteorology**, the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics —**Theoretical meteorology**, the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the cosmical influences affecting terrestrial atmospherics

meteoromancy (mē'tē-ō-rō-man"si), *n.* [< Gr *μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by meteoric phenomena

meteorometer (mē"tē-ō-rom'e-ter), *n* [< Gr *μετέωρος*, a meteor, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure temperature etc It is usually operated by electricity

meteoroscope† (mē'tē-or'o-skōp), *n* [= F *météoroscope* = Sp *meteoroscopo* = Pg *meteoroscopio* = It *meteoroscopo*, < Gr *μετεωροσκοπεῖον*, an instrument for taking observations of the heavenly bodies, < *μετέωρον*, a meteor, pl celestial phenomena, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies *Diderot.*

With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*
I'll find the cusp and alfridaria,
And know what planet is in Cazimi
T Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii 5.

meteoroscopy† (mē-tē-or'ō-skō-pi), *n* [= F. *météoroscopie* = Sp. *meteoroscopía*, as *meteoroscope* + *-y*[3]] The use of the meteoroscope

meteorous† (mē'tē-or-us), *a.* [< Gr *μετέωρος*, raised, on high, in air. see *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor, meteoric.

The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides
Milton, P L, xii 629

We must conclude that there are *meteorous* beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe
I D'Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 390

meteor-system (mē-tē-or sis*tem), *n.* A flock of small bodies moving together in space and acting upon each other by their mutual attractions and influences of various kinds.

Meterus (mē-tē-ō'rus), *n* [NL (Halıday, 1835), < Gr. *μέτωρος*, in the air, *μετέωρον*, a meteor. see *meteor*] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of a subfamily *Meteorinæ*, with many European and American species *M hyphantriæ* is a parasite of the fall web-worm, *Hyphantria cunea*, of the United States

metepencephalic (met-ep-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a* [< *metepencephalon* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the metepencephalon.

metepencephalon (met-ep-en-sef'a-lon), *n*, pl *metepencephala* (-la) [NL, < *met(encephalon)* + *epencephalon*] A segment of the encephalon between the myelon and the mesencephalon, the metencephalon and epencephalon together considered as one segment *B G Wilder*

metepicœle (met-ep'i-sēl), *n* [< *met(encephalon)* + *epicœle*] The cavity of the metepencephalon; the fourth ventricle Also *metepicœla*. *Wilder*, N Y Med Jour, March 21, 1885, p. 327.

metepimeral (met-e-pim'e-ral), *a* [< *metepimeron* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the metepimeron

metepimeron (met-e-pim'ę-ron), *n*, pl *metepimera* (-rà) [NL, < Gr *μετά*, after, + NL *epimeron*, q. v.] In *entom*, the epimeron of the metathorax, the epimeral sclerite of the metapleuron

metepisternum (met-ep-i-ster'num), *n.*, pl *metepisterna* (-na) [NL, < Gr *μετά*, after, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] In *entom*, one of the metathoracic episterna

meter[1] (mē'tėr), *n* [Formerly also *meeter*, < ME *mete*), < AS **metere* (cf *metend*, a measurer) (= D *meter* = MLG. *meter* = OHG. *mezāri*, *mezzāri*, MHG *mezzer*, G *messer* = Sw *matare*, a measurer), < *metan*, measure see *mete*[1] In the second sense, 'that which measures, an instrument for measuring,' as in *gas-meter*, *water-meter*, etc, the word is partly confused in composition with the L *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, which is the word involved in the unitary compounds *gasometer*, *electrometer*, *geometer*, *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc see *meter*[2], *-meter*[3]] 1 One who measures, a measurer. as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter* [Rare.]

But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord

2 That which measures, or is used for measuring, specifically, an instrument that records or indicates automatically the quantity, force, or pressure of a fluid passing through it or actuating it used in composition, as in gas-*meter*, water-*meter* (see these words), or alone when the fluid to be measured, as gas or water, is understood —3 In *fishing*, one of the two reinforcing ropes of a seine or gill-net, of which one is attached to the upper edge and carries the floats, and the other to the lower edge and bears the weights or sinkers —**Dry meter**, a gas-meter employing a bellows-like apparatus and no liquid —**Electric meter** See *electric* —**Electromagnetic-control meters**, electrical measuring instruments (such as ampere or volt-meters) the indications of which are controlled by the magnetic field produced by an electromagnet In current instruments the electromagnet is usually excited by the current to be measured —**Grain-meter**, any one of a variety of automatic grain-measuring machines, by which a stream of grain flowing from a chute or hopper is received, and the quantity discharged is indicated. Most of these grain meters are automatic weighing machines, the standard weight of a bushel of the grain being the unit of the scale of measurement or, if the indications are in pounds, the latter divided by the weight of a bushel at once gives the delivery in bushels.—**Magnetic-control meters**, electromagnetic-control meters with permanent magnets substituted for electromagnets.—**Spring-control meters**, electrical measuring instruments in which the indications are controlled by the elastic resistance of a spring (See also *ampere meter*, *coulomb meter*, *joule-meter*, *volt meter*)

meter[1] (mē'tėr), *v. t.* [< *meter*[1], *n*] To measure by means of a meter, test by the use of a meter

It was found that the real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by *metering* both
Science, III 497

meter[2], **metre**[1] (mē'tėr), *n* [Formerly also *meeter*, < ME *metur*, *metyr*, *metre*, < OF. *metre*, F *mètre* = Sp Pg It *metro* = AS *meter* = D. *meter* = OHG. *mētar*, MHG *mēter*, G *meter* = Dan Sw. *meter*, meter, < L. *metrum*, meter (of verse) (not in sense of a measure of length), < Gr *μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule, also a measure of content, a space measured or measurable, measure, proportion, fitness, meter (of verse); with formative *-τρον*, < √*με* = Skt √*mā*, measure, seen also in L *metiri*, pp *mensus*, measure, *modus*, measure, and AS *metan*, E. *mete*[1] see *mete*[1], *mode*[1], *measure*. The sense of a measure of length is recent, from the F, but in comp *diameter*, *perimeter*, etc, the lit sense 'measure' is common see *meter*[3] and *mete*[1]] 1 (*a*) Rhythm in language, rhythmic language as measurable by prosodic times or uttered syllables, more specifically, arrangement of language in a succession of rhythmic movements, readily appreciable as such by the ear, verse, as opposed to prose Meter in this sense is the subject-matter of the science of metrics (*b*) Measured verse or rhythmic language; rhythmic language as determined by or divided into fixed measures (1) A measure, foot, or dipody See *measure* [Rare] (2) A line, verse, or period in ancient metrics, specifically, a monocolic verse or a dicolic (or tricolic) period, as opposed to a hypermetron Meters are called *monometers*, *dimeters*, *trimeters*, etc, according to the number of measures in a verse, also *acatalectic*, *catalectic*, *brachycatalectic*, etc, *meters*, according to the completeness or incompleteness of the feet or measures. (3) A kind of verse, a particular variety of poetic rhythm, as expressed by the kind of feet of which the verse consists as, iambic, dactylic, Ionic *meter*, a particular form of metrical composition as, Alcaic *meter*, elegiac *meter* In ancient metrics meters were called *monad*, *pure*, or *simple meters* when they consisted of one kind of foot through out, *compound* or *episynthetic meters* when composed of cola of different kinds of feet, *mixed meters* when uniting different kinds of feet within the same colon

Iasciulous *Meeters*, to whose venom sound
The open eare of youth doth always listen
Shak, Rich II (folio 1623), ii 1 19

According to the number of the syllables contained in every verse, the same is sayd a long or short *meeter*, and his shortest proportion is of foure syllables, and his longest of twelue *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 58

Rhime being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meeter* *Milton*, P L, Pref

Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length
G P Marsh, Lects on Eng Lang, xxv

2. In *music*, the division of a composition into parts of equal time-value and of similar essential rhythmic structure. The smallest part thus indicated is that between successive primary accents, and is called a *measure*, in printed music this is marked by a bar before each primary accent But meter includes also, in a general way, the division of a piece into equal and similar parts of more than one measure, such parts being called *phrases* or *strophes* In this sense musical meter has obvious analogies with meter in verse, though the analogies cannot always be pressed with safety, especially as the nomenclature is not strictly parallel (See *metrics*[2], 2) *Rhythm* may be distinguished from *meter* in that it deals primarily with the accents and the typical and actual accentual patterns, which meter gathers into groups and sections in accordance with their time value This distinction, however, is not always observed or even acknowledged Sometimes the meaning of the term is reversed, rhythm being made a matter of time, and meter one of accent Sometimes, too, the two terms are made entirely interchangeable

3. In *Eng hymnology*, a pattern of versification, including the structure of the prosodical feet used, the grouping of those feet into lines, and the grouping of lines into stanzas or strophes, popularly called *verses* See *foot* and *versification*. According to the kind of feet used, meters are usually either iambic, trochaic or dactylic The principal *iambic meters* are *Common Meter* (C M), having alternately eight and six syllables to the line, *Long Meter* (L M), having eight syllables to the line, and *Short Meter* (S M), having two lines of six syllables, followed by one of eight, and then by another of six Each of these meters has properly four lines to the stanza, so that their syllabic scheme is as follows C M, 8, 6, 8, 6, L M, 8, 8, 8, 8, S M, 6, 6, 8, 6 Each of them may also be doubled, so as to make eight-lined stanzas, the meter then being called *Common Meter Double* (C M D), *Long Meter Double* (L M D), or *Short Meter Double* (S M D). Long meter may also have six lines to the stanza, and is then called *Long Meter*, *Six Lines*, or *Long Particular Meter* (L P M), with the syllabic scheme 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 Other meters of this class are *Common Particular Meter* (C P M), 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6, *Short Particular Meter* (S P M.), 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 8, *Hallelujah Meter* (H M.), 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8 (or 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4), *Sevens and Sixes*, 7, 6, 7, 6, *Tens*, 10, 10, 10, 10, etc The principal *trochaic meters* are *Sevens*, 7, 7, 7, 7, *Eights and Sevens* 8, 7, 8, 7, *Sixes*, 6, 6, 6, 6, *Sixes and Fives*, 6, 5, 6, 5, etc The principal *dactylic meters* are *Elevens*, 11, 11, 11, 11 *Elevens and Tens*, 11, 10, 11, 10, etc Numerous modifications of these schemes occur, especially in recent hymns.—**Accentual meters.** See *accentual* —**Hipponactean meter, Hymenaic meter, Ionic meter** See the adjectives —**In short meter, short meter**, quickly, in short order [U S]

This goin' ware glory waits ye haint one agreeable feetur,
An' if it worn't for wakin' snakes, I'd home again *short meter*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser, ii

Laconic meter See *laconic*, *n*, 3 —**Quantitative meters.** See *accentual meters*, under *accentual*.

meter[3], **metre**[2] (mē'tėr), *n* [Also sometimes, as mere F, *metre*, = Sp Pg. It *metro* (after F), < F *mètre* = D G Sw Dan *meter*, < L *metrum*, < Gr *μέτρον*, a measure see *metr*[2]] The fundamental unit of length of the French metrical system It is the distance, at the melting-temperature of ice, between the ends of a certain platinum bar preserved in Paris and called the *mètre des Archives* It was intended to be one ten millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and to be 443 296 lines of the toise of Peru, from which it really differs by a very small amount The meter is equal to 39 37027 inches according to Professor Rogers, and to 39 36985 inches according to General Comstock. A new meter has been established by the principal nations, which is defined by the length at the melting point of ice between two lines drawn on a bar of platiniridium, which is to be kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at the *pavillon de Breteuil* near Sèvres, France This new meter is to be as nearly as possible of the same length as the old one Abbreviated *m*

meterage (mē'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *meter*[1] + *-age*] 1 The act of measuring —2. Measurement, the result of measuring. —3 A charge for measuring.

meterer† (mē'tėr-ėr), *n* [< *meter*[2] + *-er*[1]] One who writes in meter, a poet *Drayton*

meterly† (mē'tėr-li), *adv* [ME *metrely* < *meter*[2] + *-ly*[2]] Metrically.

Be it in balede, uers, rime, or prose,
He most torn and wend, *metrely* to close
Rom of Partenay (E. E T S), 1 6566.

mete-rod†, *n* [Early mod E *meetrodde*, *metrod*, < *mete*[1] + *rod*] A measuring-rod.

The *meetrodde* that he hadde in his hande was syxe cubytes longe and a spanne *Bible of* 1551, Ezek xl 5

meter-prover (mē'tėr-prō*vėr), *n.* A registering holder, or a gas-tank of known capacity, used for testing the accuracy of gas-meters

meter-wheel (mē'tėr-hwēl), *n* A drum or hollow wheel with several chambers, to which air or other gas is admitted through a tube in the axle In use, the wheel is immersed in water above its axis, and the gas, filling each chamber successively, causes the chamber filled to rise and the wheel to revolve, when the gas is discharged above the level of the water by an opening The chambers are of known capacity, and the revolutions of the wheel are recorded on dials Such wheels are used in gas meters, in which the pressure of the gas flowing through the meter gives the driving power

metesel†, *n* [ME, < AS *mete*, meat, + *sēl*, time] Dinner-time *Halliwell*

metesthetic (met-es-thet'ik), *a* [Also *metæsthetic*, < Gr *μετά*, after, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive see *archesthetic*] Pertaining to the hypothesis of metesthetism

metesthetism (met-es'the-tizm), *n* [Also *metæsthetism*, < *metesthetic* + *-ism*] The monistic hypothesis that consciousness is an attribute of matter, and a product of the evolution of matter and force opposed to *archesthetism*

metestick (mēt'stik), *n* *Naut*, a stick fixed on a board at right angles, used to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast

metewand (mēt'wond), *n* [Formerly also *metwand*, < ME *metewand*, < *mete*[1] + *wand*] A measuring-staff, yardstick, etc, any rod or stick used to measure length [Archaic]

He reformed the olde vntrue measures, and made a measure by the length of his own arme, which was then called vlna, an elle, and now the same is called a yard, or a *metwand* *Stow*, Hen I, an. 1102.

No fitting *metewand* hath To day
For measuring spurts of thy stature
Lowell, To Lamartine

meteyard† (mēt'yard), *n.* [< ME *meteyarde*, < AS *metgyrd*, *metgyrd*, *metgeard*, a measuring-rod, < *gemet*, measure, + *gyrd*, rod see *mete*[1] and *yard*[1]] A metewand a yard in length

Take thou the bill, give me thy *mete yard*, and spare not me *Shak*, T of the S, iv 3. 153

meteynt, *n* A Middle English form of *mitten* *Chaucer*

meth[1], *n* [ME, < AS. *māth*, measure, degree, proportion, ability, rank, due measure, right,

respect, < *metan*, measure: see *mete*[1].] Measure; moderation; modesty.

> And Mari ledd hir life with *methe*
> In a toun that hiht Nazarethe.
> *Metrical Homilies*, p. 107.

meth[1]†, *a.* [ME., < *meth*[1], *n.*] Moderate, mild, courteous.

> Alle that meyne mylde and *meth*
> Went hem into Nazareth.
> *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

meth[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*[1].

meth[3]†, *n.* [Also *methe*, ME., a var. of *mood*: see *mood*[1].] Anger; wrath.

> Quen the lorde of the lyfte lyked hymseluen
> For to mynne on his mon his *meth* that abydez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 436.

> Ne tell thou neuer at borde no tale
> To harme or shame thy felawe in sale;
> For if he then withholde his *methe*,
> Eftsons he wylle forcast thi dethe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

methal (meth'al), *n.* [< *meth*(*yl*) + *al*(*cohol*).] Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).

methane (meth'ān), *n.* [< *meth*(*yl*) + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon (CH_4) belonging to the paraffin series, a colorless, odorless gas which may be reduced to a liquid by extreme pressure and cold. It is innocuous when breathed in moderate quantity. It burns with a slightly luminous flame, and when mixed with seven or eight volumes of air explodes violently. It occurs in nature in the emanations of volcanoes and petroleum wells. It also occurs in large quantity in the coal measures, and when mixed with air constitutes the dreaded fire-damp of the miners. Also called *marsh-gas*.

methanometer (meth-ā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *methane* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus, devised by Monnier, to determine and indicate automatically the quantity of marsh-gas (methane) in coal-mines. It depends upon the change of level of the mercury in a manometer-tube in which carbon dioxid is formed by the combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air under the action, for example, of an electric spark.

methe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mead*[1].

methe[2]†, *n.* See *meth*[3].

metheglin (me-theg'lin), *n.* [< W. *meddyglyn*, < *medd*, mead (see *mead*[1]), + *llyn*, liquor.] Mead.

> It is not my fault if I fill them out nectar and they run to *metheglin*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglin* glides.
> *Gay*, To a Lady, i.

methemoglobin (met-hē-mō-glō'bin), *n.* [< Gr. μετά, with, + E. *hemoglobin*.] A modification of hemoglobin, into which it can be reconverted. It differs from hemoglobin in that its combined oxygen is not displaced by carbon monoxid nor given up in a vacuum.

methemoglobinemia (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the blood. *Med. News*, LIII. 240.

methemoglobinuria (met-hē-mō-glō-bi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [< *methemoglobin* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of methemoglobin in the urine.



Mether, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland.

methene (meth'ēn), *n.* [< *meth*(*yl*) + *-ene*.] Same as *methylene*.

mether (meᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *meth*[2], *meath*, *mead*[1].] A drinking-vessel formerly in use, especially intended for drinking mead or metheglin. The vessels identified as methers are of wood cut out of a single piece, having a capacity of from one to three pints.

> The Dunvegan cup, a *mether* of yew covered with silver mounts. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 902.

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v. impers.*; pret. *methought*. [< ME. *me thinketh*, < AS. *mē thyncth*, it seems to me: see *me*[1] and *think*[2].] It seems to me; it appears to me. See *me*[1] and *think*[2].

method (meth'od), *n.* [= OF. *methode*, F. *méthode* = Sp. *método* = Pg. *methodo* = It. *metodo* = D. G. Dan. *methode* = Sw. *method*, < LL. *methodus*, *methodos*, a way of teaching or proceeding, < Gr. μέθοδος, a going after, pursuit, investigation, inquiry, method, system, < μετά, after, + ὁδός, way.] 1. Orderly regulation of conduct with a view to the attainment of an end; systematic procedure subservient to the purpose of any business; the use of a complete set of rules for carrying out any plan or project: as, to observe *method* in business or study; without *method* success is improbable. In this and the next two senses only in the singular.

> Though this be madness, yet there is *method* in 't.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 208.

> Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
> And without *method* talks us into sense.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 654.

> The particular uses of *method* are various: but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

> Where the habit of *Method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected.
> *Coleridge*, Method, § ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A system, or complete set, of rules of procedure for attaining a given end, a short way to a desired result; specifically, in *logic*, a general plan for setting forth any branch of knowledge whatever; that branch of logic which teaches how to arrange thoughts for investigation or exposition.

> *Method* hath been placed, and that not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgment; . . . the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> *Method* is procedure according to principles.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Meiklejohn), p. 516.

3. Any way or manner of conducting any business.

> In this *method* of life it was once his fate to approach a clear fountain. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iii.

4. A plan or system of conduct or action; the way or mode of doing or effecting something: as, a *method* of instruction, *method* of classification, the English *method* of pronunciation.

> Therefore to know what more thou art than man,
> Another *method* I must now begin.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 540.

> Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the Great Physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*. *South*, Sermons, IX. i.

> Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with utter unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its *methods*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 71.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Manner of performance; technique; style. (*b*) A manner or system of teaching. (*c*) An instruction-book, systematically arranged.—**Acroamatic, analytic, antecedental method.** See the adjectives.—**Arbogast's method** [Named after the inventor, the Alsatian mathematician Louis François Antoine *Arbogast*, 1759–1803, who himself named it the *calculus of derivations*.], A method for the development of the function of a function according to the powers of the variable of the latter function.—**Baconian method.** See *Baconian*.—**Catechetic method**, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the memory.—**Centrobaric method.** See *centrobaric*.—**Comparative method**, any method of investigation which rests upon the comparison of several groups of objects.—**Compositive method.** Same as *synthetic method*.—**Correlative method.** See *correlative*.—**Deductive method.** See *deductive*.—**Definitive** or **divisive method.** See *divisive*.—**Dialogic method.** See *dialogic*.—**Differential method.** (*a*) A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by comparing it with another of the same kind the value of which is known and estimating the difference. See *differential*, and *differential galvanometer*. (*b*) A method introduced by Frischen, in duplex telegraphy, for eliminating the effect of the transmitted current on the instruments at the transmitting station while leaving them available to record any message received at the same time. See *telegraphy*.—**Epidermic, erotematic, Eulerian, exoscopic, expectant method.** See the adjectives.—**Euler's method of elimination.** See *elimination*.—**Genetic, graphical, historical method.** See the adjectives.—**Horner's method of approximation.** See *approximation*.—**Iatraliptic method.** Same as *epidermic method*.—**Inductive** or **experimental method**, a method which depends upon making new observations.—**Introspective method.** See *introspective*.—**Lagrangian, lunar, magistral method.** See the adjectives.—**Mance's method**, a method of measuring the electrical resistance of a circuit in which there is an electromotive force. See *resistance*.—**Metaphysical** or **subjective method**, one which rests on the assumption that the possibilities of thought are coextensive with the possibilities of things.—**Method of adhesions.** See the quotation.

> At the recent meeting of the British Association Dr. E. B. Tylor read an interesting paper on the laws of marriage and descent, illustrative of his ingenious method of studying ethnological phenomena. . . . All myths and customs, on a close study, may by analysis be disintegrated, and are found to consist of certain elements. Dr. Tylor arranges these elements statistically, and, by inquiring which occur simultaneously among various peoples, proves that certain groups of such elements belong genetically together. This he calls the *method of adhesions*. *Science*, XII. 211.

Method of agreement, that method of experimental inquiry in which, some experiment being tried under a great variety of circumstances and found always to yield the same result, it is inferred that this result would be reached under all circumstances.—**Method of approaches.** See *approach*.—**Method of avoidance**, a method of experimentation in which the circumstances of the observation are specially chosen so that one usual source of error does not enter into the result.—**Method of compensation**, a method in which a source of error of unknown amount is got rid of by a special mechanical contrivance.—**Method of concomitant variations**, the method in which the known quantities on which the results of an experiment depend are made to vary with a view to ascertaining the values of the unknown quantities.—**Method of correction**, a method of experimentation in which a source of error is allowed for by calculation. This differs from the method of residues only in that the nature of the causes of the residual phenomena are known, and only their quantities remain to be determined.—**Method of difference**, that method in which an experiment is tried under conditions seeming to differ in but one material circumstance, and the difference in the two results is ascribed to that circumstance.—**Method of dimensions, divisors, exclusions, fluxions.** See *dimension*, *divisor*, etc.—**Method of exhaustion**, the method of approximation to the area of a curvilinear figure by means of inscribed and circumscribed polygons.—**Method of increments, of indivisibles, of infusion, of limits.** See *increment*, *indivisible*, etc.—**Method of least squares.** See *square*.—**Method of residues.** (*a*) That method of experimental inquiry in which from an observed quantity is subtracted the effects of known causes in order that the effects of unknown causes may be studied by themselves. (*b*) A method invented by Cauchy of treating the integral calculus. See *residual*.—**Method of reversal**, a method in which two experiments are made under different circumstances, in such a way that their results can be combined by calculation, so that the error shall be determined and eliminated.—**Natural method**, a method in which the order of nature is observed. See *Jussieuan*.—**Null-method**, a method of measurement in which the equality of two physical quantities is indicated when, on performing a specified operation, no effect is produced on the testing apparatus: for example, the Wheatstone bridge method of measuring electrical resistance.—**Progressive method.** Same as *synthetic method*.—**Regressive** or **resolutive method.** Same as *analytic method*.—**Scientific method**, a method of investigation proceeding in a scientific manner, and setting out from fundamental and elementary principles; especially, the method of modern science.—**Socratic method**, the method of teaching by questions addressed to the understanding.—**Subjective method.** Same as *metaphysical method*.—**Symbolical method.** (*a*) A method in which symbols of operations are treated as if they were symbols of quantities. (*b*) A method in which, in *analytical geom.*, the functions which vanish on straight lines, etc., are represented by single letters. (*c*) In *algebra*, a method in which, by the aid of umbral quantics, are written as powers of polynomials.—**Synthetic, progressive,** or **compositive method**, a method in which we set out with general principles and proceed to deduce their consequences.—**Tabular** or **tabellary method**, the method of exhibiting the divisions of a subject by tables.—**Total method**, the method of a whole science; **partial method**, the method of a particular part of a science.—**Universal** or **general method**, a method applicable to all problems, or to a very wide class of problems; **special** or **particular method**, one applicable to a small class of problems.

methodic (me-thod'ik), *a.* [= F. *méthodique* = Sp. *metódico* = Pg. *methodico* = It. *metodico* (cf. D. G. *methodisch* = Dan. *methodisk*), < LL. *methodicus*, following a method (*medici methodici*, physicians known as methodists), < Gr. μεθοδικός, working by rule, following a method, systematic (οἱ μεθοδικοί, physicians known as methodists), < μέθοδος, a method: see *method*.] Pertaining to or characterized by method; conformed or conforming to a method: as, the *methodic* principle or sect in medicine.

> The legislator whose measures produce evil instead of good, notwithstanding the extensive and *methodic* inquiries which helped him to decide, cannot be held to have committed more than error of reasoning.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 77.

Methodic doubt. See *doubt*[1].

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *a.* [< *methodic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or exhibiting method; disposed or acting in a systematic way; systematic; orderly: as, the *methodical* arrangement of objects or topics, *methodical* accounts, a *methodical* man.

> When I am old, I will be as *methodical* an hypocrite as any pair of lawn sleeves in Savoy.
> *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

> I have done it in a confused manner, and without the nice divisions of art; for grief is not *methodical*.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

methodically (me-thod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to a method; with method or order.

methodics (me-thod'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *methodic*: see *-ics*.] The science of method; methodology.

methodisation, methodise, etc. See *methodization*, etc.

methodism (meth'od-izm), *n.* [< *method* (see *Methodist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The principle of acting according to a fixed or strict method; the system or practice of methodists: as, *methodism* in medicine, or in conduct.

> This system [of medical doctrine] was known as *methodism*, its adherents as the methodici or methodists.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 802.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church. See *Methodist Church*, under *Methodist*.

Methodist (meth'od-ist), *n.* and *a* [< *method* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* 1. [*l. c.*] One who is characterized by strict adherence to method; one who thinks or acts according to a fixed system or definite principles, one who is thoroughly versed in method.

The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificiall boundes, condemne geometricall preceptes in arithmetique or arithmeticall preceptes in geometrie as irregular and abusive
G Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation

The great thinkers of all times have been strict *methodists* *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p 128

2 One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by method or theory Compare *Dogmatist*, 2

As many more
As *methodist* Musus kild with hellebore
In autumne last
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat 4

The *methodists* agreed with the empirics in one point, in their contempt for anatomy, but, strictly speaking, they were dogmatists though with a dogma different from that of the Hippocratic school *Encyc Brit*, XV 802

3. A member of the Christian denomination founded by John Wesley (1703–91). The name was first applied to Wesley and his companions by their fellow-students at Oxford on account of their methodical habits in study and in religious life

Thus Bath yields a continued rotation of diversions, and people of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the *methodist*, have it in their power to complete the day with employment agreeable to their taste and disposition
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p 50

Dialectic Methodists, a name given to certain Roman Catholic priests of France, during the seventeenth century, who opposed by argument the doctrines of the Huguenots Also called *Romish* or *Popish Methodists* — **Free Methodists**, a Methodist denomination in the United States, established in 1860 at Pekin in New York Its members place especial emphasis upon the doctrines of entire sanctification and eternal punishment. They rigidly enforce the rule for simplicity of dress, and prohibit the use of choir or musical instrument in church service; they have abandoned episcopacy, and have one superintendent elected every four years

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists, belonging to or agreeing with the general body of Methodists: as, *Methodist* principles, a *Methodist* church — **The Methodist Church**, a Christian body existing in several distinct church organizations, the most important of which are that known in England as the *Wesleyan* and that known in the United States as the *Methodist Episcopal Church* These two bodies do not differ materially in doctrine, worship, or ecclesiastical organization They are evangelical, and Arminian in theology Their worship is generally non-liturgical Each Methodist society, or local church, is organized in classes, under class leaders, the different societies which are sometimes grouped in circuits, are combined in districts, each of which is, in the United States, under the superintendence of a presiding elder The American churches also have bishops, who are not diocesan, but itinerant possessing concurrent jurisdiction over the whole church The highest ecclesiastical court is the General Conference which meets every fourth year In the United States lay delegates have been admitted to the Conference since 1872, and in England since 1880, before which dates the Conference was a purely clerical body Other Methodist churches are The *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists* Calvinistic in theology, formed from the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connection*, which is Congregational in polity, the *Methodist New Connection*, which gives a larger degree of power to the laity than does the Old Connection, the *Bible Christians*, the *Primitive Methodists*, the *United Methodist Free Churches* a combination of three preexisting Methodist organizations, and the *Wesleyan Reform Union* All the above are British organizations In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church exists in two distinct organizations, the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and the *Methodist Episcopal Church (South)* There is also an *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, an *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, the *Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America*, the *Union American Methodist Episcopal Church* — all composed entirely of colored Methodists, the *Evangelical Association*, popularly though inaccurately termed *German Methodists*, or *Albrights*, from the name of their founder the *United Brethren in Christ*, which is essentially though not nominally a Methodist body, the *Methodist Protestant Church*, which rejects episcopacy, and the *Wesleyan Methodist Connection* of America. In Canada several of the Methodist bodies have been consolidated into a single organization, called the *Methodist Church of Canada* All these Methodist bodies agree in having a consolidated ministry for each body, each minister being subject to change of parish within certain definite periods This feature of their economy is called "the itinerancy"

methodistic (meth-o-dis'tik), *a* [< *methodist* + *-ic.*] 1 Of or pertaining to methodism or methodists, characterized by or exhibiting strict adherence to method; hence, strict or exacting, as in religion or morals.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men!
Byron, Hints from Horace

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Methodist Church: characteristic of the Methodists or Methodism: as, *Methodistic* principles or practices.

In connection with the *Methodistic* revival.
Is. Taylor, Wesley and Methodism, p 106.

Methodistical (meth-o-dis'ti-kal), *a* [< *methodistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Methodistic*, 2

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best. *Bp Lavington*, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared, p xii

methodistically (meth-o-dis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a methodistic manner; specifically [*cap.*], after the manner of the Methodists; as regards Methodism.

methodization (meth'od-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *methodize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of methodizing or reducing to method; the state of being methodized Also spelled *methodisation*.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without. *J S Mill*, Logic, IV ii § 2.

methodize (meth'od-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *methodized*, ppr. *methodizing* [< *method* + *-ize*] **I.** *trans* To reduce to method; dispose in due order, arrange in a convenient manner.

The wisdom of God hath *methodized* the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness
Sir T Browne, Christ. Mor., I 30

Science is simply common sense rectified, extended, and *methodized* *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I 124

II *intrans* To be methodical; use method

The mind is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess *Coleridge*, Method, § 1

Also spelled *methodise*

methodizer (meth'od-ī-zėr), *n.* One who methodizes Also spelled *methodiser*

He was a careful *methodizer* of his knowledge
Scudder, Noah Webster, p 215

methodological (meth"od-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *methodology* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to methodology

If there were several competing methods of geometry geometers would inevitably be involved at the outset of their study in *methodological* discussion
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 5

methodologist (meth-o-dol'ō-jist), *n* [< *methodology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of methodology

methodology (meth-o-dol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μέθοδος*, method, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*] 1 A branch of logic whose office it is to show how the abstract principles of the science are to be applied to the production of knowledge, the doctrine of definition and division, in a broader sense, the science of method in scientific procedure

That part of logic which is conversant with the perfection, with the well being of thought is the doctrine of method — *methodology*
Sir W Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxiv

The rival originators of modern *Methodology*, Descartes and Bacon, vie with each other in the stress that they lay on this point and the latter's warning against the "notiones male terminatæ" of ordinary thought is peculiarly needed in ethical discussion
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 318

2. A treatise on method

methomania (meth-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μέθυ*, *μέθυ*, strong drink (see *mead*[1]), + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol*, an irresistible morbid craving for intoxicating substances, dipsomania

Dipsomania is a form of physical disease, and it has been aptly defined as an uncontrollable and intermittent impulse to take alcoholic stimulants, or any other agent which causes intoxication — in short, a *methomania*
E C Mann, Psychol Med., p 354

methought (mē-thât') Preterit of *methinks*

methridatum, *n* See *mithridatum*

methule (meth'ūl), *n.* Same as *methyl*

methy (meth'i), *n.*, pl. *methies* (-iz). A name of the burbot.

methyl (meth'il), *n* [< Gr *μέθυ*, mead, + *ὕλη*, wood.] The hypothetical radical (CH_3) of wood-spirit and its derivatives. It is analogous to ethyl in its chemical relations — **Methyl alcohol, green, mercaptan.** See *alcohol*, etc

methylal (meth'il-al), *n* [< *methyl* + *al(cohol)*] Methylene dimethyl ether, $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$, a liquid product of the oxidation of methylic alcohol. It has a pleasant odor, and by oxidation passes into formic acid

methylamine (meth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *methyl* + *amine*] A colorless gas (NH_2CH_3), having a strong ammoniacal odor, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions It may be regarded as ammonia (NH_3) in which the radical methyl (CH_3) has been substituted for a hydrogen atom When brought in contact with a lighted taper it burns with a livid yellowish flame Methylamine may be condensed to a liquid, it has not been solidified It is exceedingly soluble in water, and forms, with acids, crystallizable salts

methylate (meth'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *methylated*, ppr. *methylating*. [< *methyl* + *-ate*[1].] To mix or impregnate with methylic alcohol or methyl — **Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol containing ten per cent of wood-naphtha (methylic alcohol) The naphtha communicates a disagreeable flavor, which renders the spirit unfit for drinking It is of much use in the arts as a solvent, for preserving specimens, in the manufacture of varnishes, for burning in spirit lamps, etc

methyl-blue (meth'il-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color prepared by treating spirit-blue (see *spirit-blue*, 2) with methyl chlorid It is used to dye light-blue tints on silk, and possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue

methylconine (meth'il-kō-nin), *n* [< *methyl* + *conine*] One of the alkaloids found in commercial conine

methylcrotonic (meth'il-krō-ton'ik), *a* In *chem*, used only in the following phrase — **Methylcrotonic acid.** Same as *cevadic acid* (which see, under *cevadic*)

methylene (meth'i-lēn), *n* [< *methyl* + *-ene*] A bivalent hydrocarbon radical (CH_2) which does not exist free, but occurs in many compounds, as methylene iodide, CH_2I_2 Also called *methene*

methylene-blue (meth'i-lēn-blō), *n* A coal-tar color prepared by treating dimethylaniline successively with hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrite, sulphureted hydrogen, common salt, and zinc chlorid It is used in dyeing, and produces fast blues on cotton, leather, and jute but not on wool or silk It is also an important bacteriroscopic reagent

methylic (me-thil'ik), *a* [< *methyl* + *-ic*] Containing or related to the radical methyl — **Methylic alcohol, ether**, etc See the nouns

methyl-salicylic (meth-il-sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* Containing methyl in combination with salicylic acid — **Methyl-salicylic acid**, the methyl ester of salicylic acid, and the chief ingredient of wintergreen oil, from *Gaultheria procumbens*, a colorless agreeably smelling oil which forms salts that are easily decomposed

methyl-violet (meth-il-vī'ō-let), *n.* A coal-tar color produced by the direct oxidation of pure dimethylaniline with chlorid of copper Also called *Paris violet*

methymnion (meth-im'ni-on), *n*, pl *methymnia* (-ą) [NL., < Gr *μεθύμνια*, < *μετά*, after, + *ὕμνος*, hymn] In *anc pros*, a short colon after an antistrophe.

methysis (meth'i-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μέθυσις*, drunkenness, < *μεθύειν*, to be drunken with wine] In *pathol*, drunkenness; intoxication.

metic (met'ik), *n* [Irreg for **metec*, < L *metœcus*, < Gr *μέτοικος*, a resident alien, prop adj., changing one's abode, < *μετα*, over (denoting change), + *οἶκος*, house, abode see *economy*] An emigrant or immigrant, specifically, in ancient Greece, a resident alien who in general bore the burdens of a citizen, and had some of the citizen's privileges, hence, any resident alien

To all men, rich and poor, citizens and *metics*, the comparative excellence of the democracy was now manifest *Grote*, Hist Greece, VI 2.

The Patricians, as distinguished from the Patres, formed an aristocracy as compared with their freedmen or other dependents, or with the *metics* or strangers that sojourned among them, or with the alien population that were permitted, on terms more or less hard, to cultivate their lands. *W E Hearn*, Aryan Household, p 192

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *a* [= F *méticuleux*, < L *meticulosus*, full of fear, < *metus*, fear] Timid; over-careful

Melancholy and *meticulous* heads *Sir T Browne*

A stylist of Plato's super subtle and *meticulous* consistency *Amer Jour Philol*, IX 290

meticulously† (mē-tik'ū-lus-li), *adv* Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously*
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor., i 38

metif (mē'tif), *n* [< F *metif*, OF *mestif*, of mixed breed see *mastiff*, and of *mestee*, *mestizo*] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

meting[1] (mē'ting), *n* [ME *metinq*, < AS *metung*, verbal n of *metan*, mete see *mete*[1].] Measuring

meting[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *meeting*

meting[3]†, *n* [ME *metynge*, < AS *mǣtinq*, verbal n of *mǣtan*, dream see *mete*[2]] A dream

Joseph he that redde so
The kynges *metynge*, Pharao
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 282

Metis (mē'tis), *n* [< Gr *Μῆτις*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and sometimes called the mother of Athene, a personification of *μῆτις*, wisdom, prudence] 1 In *Gr myth*, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus — 2 The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ire

lived in April 1848 — 3 A genus of crustaceans — 4 A genus of mollusks *Adams*, 1858

métis (mā-tēs′), *n* [F see *mestizo*] 1 Same as *mestizo* — 2 In the Dominion of Canada, a half-breed of French and Indian parentage

I am aware that the mixture of French and Indian blood has produced the well-known class of *métis*, half breeds, members of which are found here and there throughout Canada but these are comparatively few in numbers
Inter Ocean (Chicago), VIII 151

metœcious (me-tē′shus), *a* [NL, < Gr *μετά*, beyond, + *οἶκος*, a house] Heteroecious

metœcism (me-tē′sizm) *n* [*metœcious* + *-ism*] Heteroecism

metoleic (met-ō-lē′ik), *a* [< Gr *μετά*, with, after, + E *oleic*] Related to oleic acid or oleum

Metoleic acid, a liquid acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid

Metonic (me-ton′ik), *a* [< *Meton*, < L *Meton*, *Meto(n-)*, < Gr Μέτων, Meton (see def.)] Of or pertaining to Meton, an ancient Athenian astronomer —**Metonic cycle** See *cycle*[1] —**Metonic year** See *year*

metonymic (met-ō-nim′ik), *a* [= Pg *metonymico* = It *metonimico*, < Gr μετωνυμικός, belonging to metonymy, < μετωνυμία, metonymy see *metonymy*] Pertaining to or of the nature of metonymy, used by way of metonymy

metonymical (met-ō-nim′i-kal), *a* [< *metonymic* + *-al*] Same as *metonymic*

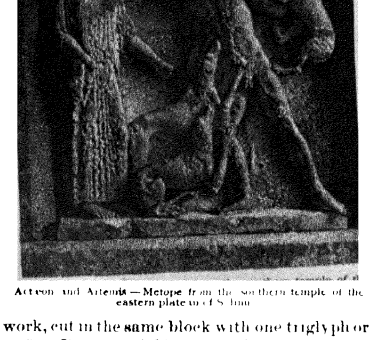
Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders
Drayton, Rosamond to King Henry, note 2

metonymically (met-o-nim′i-kal-i), *adv* By metonymy

metonymy (me-ton′i-mi), *n* [= F *metonymie* = Sp *metonimia* = It. *metonimia*, *metonomia*, < LL *metonymia*, < Gr μετωνυμία, a change of name (in rhet, as defined), < μετά, after, + ὄνυμα, Æolic ὄννυμα, name see *onym*] In *rhet*, change of name; a trope or figure of speech that consists in substituting the name of one thing for that of another to which the former bears a known and close relation It is a method of increasing the force or comprehensiveness of expression by the employment of figurative names that call up conceptions or associations of ideas not suggested by the literal ones, as *Heaven* for God the *Sublime Porte* for the Turkish government *head and heart* for intellect and affection, *the town* for its inhabitants, *the bottle* for strong drink, etc See *synecdoche*

These and such other speaches, where ye take the name of the Author for the thing it selfe, or the thing containing for that which is contained, & in many other cases do as it were wrong name the person or the thing So neverthelesse as it may be vnderstood, it is by the figure *metonymia* or misnamer
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 151

metope (met′ō-pē), *n* [= F *métope* = Sp *metopa* = Pg It *metopa*, < L *metopa*, < Gr μετόπη, the space between the triglyphs of a frieze, < μετά, between, + ὀπή, an aperture, hollow] 1 In *arch* a slab inserted between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze sometimes, especially in late



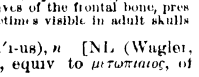
Actæon and Artemis — Metope from the southern temple of the eastern plate metope

work, cut in the same block with one triglyph or more It was so called because in the primitive Doric of which the later triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling beams the metopes were left open as windows, and were thus literally apertures between the beams The metopes were characteristically ornamented with sculpture in high relief, but they were frequently left plain or adorned simply with painting See cuts under *Doric*, *monotriglyph*, and *temple*

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *facies* *Huxley*

metopic (me-top′ik), *a* [< Gr μέτωπον, the forehead, front, lit the space between the eyes, < μετά, between + ὤψ (ωπ-), eye] Of or pertaining to the forehead as, a *metopic* suture —**Metopic point**, a point midway between the greatest protuberances of the right and left frontal eminences See *craniometry* **Metopic suture**, the median suture uniting the two halves of the frontal bone, present in early life and sometimes visible in adult skulls Also called *frontal suture*

Metopidius (met-ō-pid′i-us), *n* [NL (Wagler, 1832), < Gr μετωπίδιος, equiv to μετωπιαῖος, of or pertaining to the forehead, < μετώπιον, μέτωπον, the forehead see *metopic*] A genus of Indian and African grallatorial birds of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, characterized by the lammar expansion of the radius and the reduction of the spur on the wing There are several species, as *M africanus*, *M indicus*, and *M sinensis*



Metopidius
r expanded radius *u* ulna *h* humerus.

metopism (met′ō-pizm), *n* [< *metop-ic* + *-ism*] That character of an adult skull presented in the persistence of a frontal or metopic suture

metoposcopic (met″ō-pō-skop′ik) *a* [= F *metoposcopique*, as *metoposcop-y* + *-ic*] Relating to metoposcopy

metoposcopical (met″ō-pō-skop′i-kal), *a* [< *metoposcopic* + *-al*] Same as *metoposcopic*

A physiognomist might have exercised the *metoposcopical* science upon it [a face] *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii

metoposcopist (met-ō-pos′kō-pist), *n* [< *metoposcop-y* + *-ist*] One versed in metoposcopy

Apion speaks of the *metoposcopists* who judge by the appearance of the face *Encyc Brit*, XIX 4

metoposcopy (met-ō-pos′kō-pi), *n* [= F *metoposcopie* = Sp *metoposcopia* = Pg It *metoposcopia*, < Gr μέτωπον, the forehead, front, + σκοπεῖν, view] The study of physiognomy, the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, *metoposcopy*, chiromancy
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 99

metosteon (me-tos′te-on), *n*, pl *metostea* (-ti) [NL, < Gr μετά, after, + ὀστέον, a bone] In *ornith*, the posterior lateral piece or special ossification of the sternum, behind the pleurosteon, on each side of the lophosteon See cut under *carinate*

metovum (me-tō′vum), *n*, pl *metova* (-va) [NL, < Gr μετά, after, + L *ovum* (= Gr ᾠόν), egg see *ovum*] A meroblastic egg, ovum, or ovule which has acquired its store of food-yolk, or been otherwise modified from its original primitive condition as an egg-cell or protovum Also called *after-egg* and *deutovum*

metralgia (mē-tral′ji-ą), *n* [NL, < Gr μήτρα, womb, + ἄλγος, pain] In *pathol*, pain in the womb

metran (met′ran), *n* The abuna the head of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic church

metre[1], *n* See *meter*[2]

metre[2], *n* See *meter*[3]

metrectopia (met-rek-tō′pi-ą), *n*. [NL, < Gr μήτρα, womb (see *matrix*), + ἔκτοπος, out of place see *ectopia*] Displacement of the womb *Thomas*, Med Dict

metrectopic (met-rek-top′ik), *a* [< *metrectopia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or affected with metrectopia

metretes, *n* [ME, < L *metreta*, < Gr μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids (about 9 English gallons), < μέτρον, measure, < μέτρον, a measure see *meter*[3]] An ancient liquid measure The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters, or 10½ United States gallons. The Lacedæmonian and Eginetan measure was about 55 liters. In Egypt the artaba was sometimes called a metrete

Of tynost must in oon *metrete*,
Or it be atte the state of his fervence,
VIII unce of grounden wermode in a shete
Dependaunt honge and XLti dayes swete
Thenne oute it take
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 203

metric[1] (met′rik), *a* [< NL *metricus*, < Gr μετρικός, taken in the lit sense 'pertaining to measure,' < μέτρον, measure see *meter*[3], and cf *metric*[2], *metric*[3]] Quantitative, involving or relating to measures of distance, especially in different directions See *geometry*

metric[2] (met′rik), *a* and *n* [I *a* = F *métrique* = Sp *métrico* = Pg It *metrico* (cf. D *metriek*, *metrisch* = G *metrisch* = Dan Sw *metrisk*), < L *metricus*, < Gr μετρικός pertaining to meter (of verse), < μέτρον, meter see *meter*[2] II *n* = F *métrique* = Sp *métrica* = Pg It *metrica* = G Dan Sw *metrik*, < NL *metrica*, < Gr μετρική (sc τέχνη), the art of meter, prosody, fem of μετρικός, pertaining to meter see above] **I.** *a*. Having meter or poetic rhythm, pertaining to meter or to metrics, metrical

Hesiod with his *metric* fragments of rustic wisdom
J S Blackie

II *n* Same as *metrics*[2]

Let the writer on *metric* write the poet's scores mathematically *Trans Amer Philol Ass*, XVI 87

metric[3] (met′rik), *a* [< F *métrique* (= Sp *métrico* = Pg It *metrico* (after F), < NL *metricus*, pertaining to the system based on the meter, < *metrum*, a meter see *meter*[3], and cf *metric*[1], *metric*[2]] Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the meter is the fundamental unit —**Metric system**, the system of measurement of which the meter is the fundamental unit First adopted in France (definitely in 1799), it is in general use in most other civilized countries, except the English speaking countries, and is now almost universally adopted for scientific measurements Its use is permitted in Great Britain, and was legalized in the United States in 1866 The meter, the unit of length, was intended to be one ten millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, and is so very nearly Its length is 39 370 inches (See *meter*[3]) The unit of surface is the *are*, which is 100 square meters The theoretical unit of volume is the *stere*, which is a cubic meter The unit of volume for the purposes of the market is the *liter*, which is the volume of 1 kilogram of distilled water at its maximum density, and is therefore intended to be 1 cubic decimeter For 10 times, 100 times, 1,000 times, and 10,000 times one of the above units, the prefixes *deca*-, *hecto*-, *kilo*-, and *myria*- are used For $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the respective units, *deci*- *centi*-, and *milli*- are prefixed The micron, adopted by the International commission is one millionth of a meter The following is a complete table of equivalents

1 myriameter	=	5 4 nautical miles, or 6 21 statute miles
1 kilometer	=	0 621 statute mile, or nearly ⅝ mile
1 hectometer	=	109 4 yards
1 decameter	=	0 497 chain, or 1 988 rods
1 meter	=	39 37 inches, or nearly 3 feet 3⅜ inches
1 decimeter	=	3 937 inches
1 centimeter	=	0 3937 inch
1 millimeter	=	0 03937 inch, or 1 25 4 inch
1 micron	=	$\frac{1}{25400}$ inch
1 hectare	=	2 471 acres
1 are	=	119 6 square yards
1 centiare (or square meter)	=	10 764 square feet
1 decastere	=	13 cubic yards, or about 2½ cords
1 stere (or cubic meter)	=	1 307 cubic yards, or 35 3 cubic feet
1 decistere	=	3½ cubic feet
1 kilolliter	=	1 tun 12 gallons 2 pints 2 gills old wine measure
1 hectoliter	=	22 01 imperial gallons, or 26 4 United States gallons
1 decaliter	=	2 gallons 1 pint 2½ gills imperial measure or 2 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint ½ gill United States measure
1 liter	=	1 pint 3 gills imperial, or 1 quart ½ gill United States measure
1 deciliter	=	0 704 gill imperial, or 0 845 gill United States measure
1 millier	=	2,204 6 pounds avoirdupois
1 metric quintal	=	2 hundredweight less 3½ pounds, or 220 pounds 7 ounces
1 kilogram	=	2 pounds 3 ounces 4½ drams avoirdupois
1 hectogram	=	3 ounces 8½ drams avoirdupois
1 decagram	=	154 32 grains troy
1 gram	=	15 43234874 grains.
1 decigram	=	1 5432 grains
1 centigram	=	0 15432 grain
1 milligram	=	0 015432 grain

Closely connected with the metric system was the proposed division of the right angle or circular quadrant into 100 equal parts instead of 90 degrees but this has not met with favor, mainly because the name *degrees* was retained introducing a risk of confusion See *grad*[2]

metrical[1] (met′ri-kal), *a* [< *metric*[1] + *-al*] Pertaining to measurement, or the use of weights and measures, employed in or determined by measuring as, a *metrical* unit of length or quantity, the *metrical* systems of the ancients

If we agree to accept a precise *metrical* quantity of one metal as our standard *Jevons*, Money, p 69

Metrical diagram See *diagram* — **Metrical property** or **proposition** See *descriptive property*, under *descriptive*

metrical[2] (met′ri-kal), *a* [< *metric*[2] + *-al*] Pertaining to or characterized by poetical measure or rhythm, written in verse, metric as, *metrical* terms; the *metrical* psalms

The Poesie *metricall* of the Grecians and Latines came to be much corrupted and altered
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 7

metrically (met′ri-kal-i), *adv* In a metrical manner measuredly, as regards meter

metrician (mē-trish′an), *n* [< *metric*[2] + *-ian*] A writer of verse, one who is skilled in meters.

Ye that bene *metricians* me excuse
Court of Love, l 30

These Latin *metricians* seem in their scanning of poetry to have beat time in the same way
J Hadley, Essays, p 97.

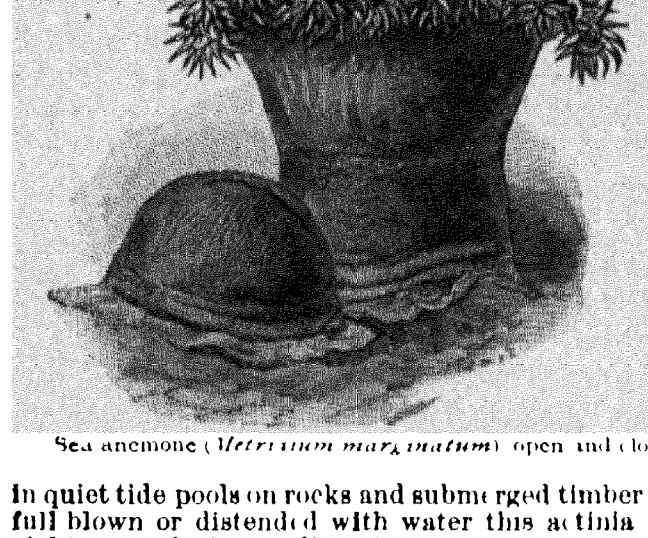
metricist (met′ri-sist), *n* [< *metric*² + *-ist*] A metrical writer, a metrician

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the *metricist* even though he be Pindar himself
Encyc Brit, XIX 262

metrics¹ (met′riks) *n* [Pl of *metric*¹ see *-ics*] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement

metrics² (met′riks), *n* [Pl of *metric*² see *-ics*] 1 The art of versification - 2 The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmics, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orchestics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody* -- that is, the study of quantity or the determination of longs and shorts in spoken language As a matter of convenience grammars have added to this elementary or empiric treatises on versification and so in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics* In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable In the nomenclature of modern metrics syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics times or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems Also *metric*

Metridium (mē-trid′i-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *μητρίδιος*, < *μήτρα*, womb see *matrix*] A genus of sea-anemones *M marginatum* is the commonest sea anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea anemone (*Metridium marginatum*) open and closed

in quiet tide pools on rocks and submerged timber When full blown or distended with water this actinia may be eight or ten inches in diameter

metrification (met″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n* [< *metrify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*)] The making of verses, a metrical composition [Rare]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this *metrification* of Catullus
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics

metrifier (met′ri-fī-ėr), *n* A metrist, versifier

metrify (met′ri-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *metrified*, ppr. *metrifying* [< OF *metrifier*, < ML *metrificare*, write in meter, < L *metrum*, meter (see *meter*²), + *facere*, make see *-fy*] To compose meters or verses

In *metrifying* his base can not well be larger then a meetre of six *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 79

Metriinæ (met-ri-ī′nē), *n pl* [< *Metrius* + *-inæ*] A group of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Metrius*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxæ separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture Also *Metriini*, as a tribe of *Carabinæ*

metrist (mē′trist), *n* [= Sp. *metrista*, < ML *metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, < L *metrum*, meter, see *meter*² and *-ist*.] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm; a metrical writer, a metrician

Coleridge himself, from natural fineness of ear, was the best *metrist* among modern English poets
Lowell, Study Windows, p 267

metritis (mē-trī′tis), *n*. [NL, < Gr *μήτρα* (see *matrix*), womb, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat

Metrius (met′ri-us), *n* [NL, < Gr *μέτριος*, of moderate size, < *μέτρον*, measure, see *meter*²] The typical genus of *Metriinæ*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829 *M contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones

metrocarcinoma (mē-trō-kar-si-nō′ma), *n.*, pl *metrocarcinomata* (-ma-tä) [NL., < Gr *μήτρα*, womb + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer see *carcinoma*] In *pathol*, carcinoma of the uterus.

metrochrome (met′ro-krōm), *n* [< Gr *μέτρον*, a measure, + *χρῶμα*, color] An instrument for measuring colors

metrocracy (mē-trok′rā-si), *n* [< Gr *μήτηρ*, mother, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule] Rule by the mother of the family

The theory which regards *metrocracy* and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed *The Academy*, Feb 15, 1888, p 186

metrograph (met′rō-graf), *n* [< Gr *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station

metroïacon (met-ro-ī′a-kon), *n*, pl. *metroiaca* (-kä) [LL, also *metroiacum*, < Gr *μητρῳακόν*, neut of *μητρῳακός*, equiv to *μητρῷος*, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, < *μήτηρ*, mother see *mother*¹] In *pros*, same as *galliambus*.

metrological (met-rō-loj′i-kal), *a* [< *metrolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to metrology.

metrologist (met-rol′ō-jist), *n* [< *metrolog-y* + *-ist*] A student of or an expert in metrology

metrology (met-rol′o-ji), *n* [= F *métrologie* = Sp *metrologia* = Pg It *metrologia*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of weights and measures It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use -**Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures – **Historical metrology**, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology —**Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure

metromania (met-rō-mā′ni-a), *n* [= F *métromanie* = Sp *metromania* = Pg *metromania*, < Gr *μέτρον*, measure, + *μανία*, madness] A mania for writing poetry

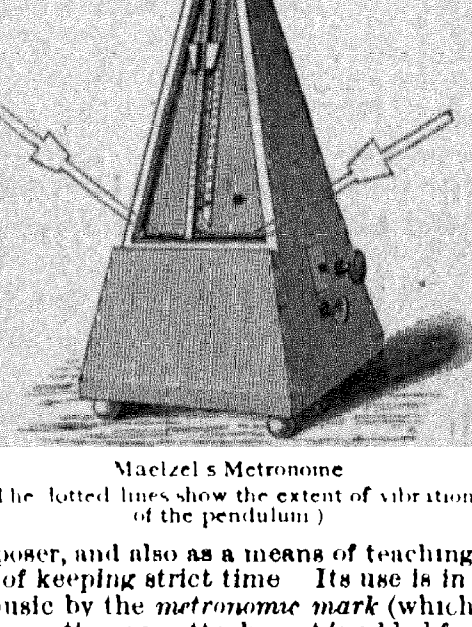
metromaniac (met-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a* [< *metromania* + *-ac*] Characteristic of or affected with metromania, excessively fond of writing verses

He seems to have [suddenly] acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost *metromaniac* eagerness
W Taylor Survey of German Poetry, I 183 (*Davies*)

metrometer¹ (met-rom′e tėr), *n* [< Gr *μέτρον*, measure, + *μέτρον*, measure] Same as *metronome*

metrometer² (met-rom′e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *μήτρα*, the womb, + *μέτρον*, measure] Same as *hysterometer*

metronome (met′rọ-nōm), *n* [= F *métronome*, < Gr *μέτρον*, a measure, + *νόμος*, law see *nome*³] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower, when it is moved down, the rate is faster The upper end of the pendulum is graduated so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured The whole is connected with clock work having a strong spring whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or clack The invention of the metronome was claimed by J N Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark*¹) Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents such a metronome is called a *bell metronome* Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle Abbreviated *M*



Maelzel s Metronome
(The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum)

metronomic (met-rō-nom′ik), *a* [< *metronome* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome —**Metronomic mark**. See *mark*¹

metronomy (met-ron′ō-mi) *n* [< *metronome* + *-y*] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome

metronymic (met-ro-nim′ik), *a* and *n* [< Gr *μητρωνυμικός*, named after one's mother, < *μήτηρ*, mother, + *ὄνομα*, Æolic *ὄνυμα*, name see *onym* Cf *matronymic*, *patronymic*] **I.** *a* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor, correlative to *patronymic* as, a *metronymic* name

II. *n* A maternal name, a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymics*, as we may call them, used as personal descriptions, we find examples both before and after the Conquest *E A Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V 880

metroperitonitis (mē-trō-per″i-to-nī′tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μήτρα*, the womb, + NL *peritonitis*, q v] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum

metrophlebitis (mē″trō-flē-bī′tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μήτρα*, the womb, + NL *phlebitis*, q v] Inflammation of the veins of the womb

metropole† (met′rō-pōl), *n* [< OF *metropole*, F *métropole* see *metropolis*] A metropolis *Halliwell*

Dublin being the *metropole* and chiefe citie of the whole land, and where are hir maiesties principall and high courts *Holinshed*, Ireland, an 1578

metropolis (mē-trop′ō-lis), *n* [= F *métropole* = Sp *metropoli* = Pg It *metropoli*, < LL. *metropolis*, < Gr *μητρόπολις*, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, < *μήτηρ*, = E *mother*, + *πόλις*, state, city see *police*] 1 In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Corcyra and Syracuse, or Phocæa of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis

This Sidon, the auncient *Metropolis* of the Phœnicians (now called Saito), in likelihood was built by Sidon
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 90

Colonies may be regarded as independent states attached to their *metropolis* by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further
W Smith, Dict Greek and Roman Antiq, p 314

2 Later, a chief city, a seat of government, in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town
Addison, Travels in Italy

3. In modern usage (*a*) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop

That so stood out against the holy church,
The great *metropolis* and see of Rome
Shak, K John, v 2 72

Marcianopolis lost its metropolitical rights, though it still continued a See, and Debeltus or Zagara became the *Metropolis* of the province
J M Neale, Eastern Church, i 44

(*b*) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington (*c*) A chief city, a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range as, New York is the commercial *metropolis* of the United States — 4 In *zoögeog* and *bot*, the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species, the focus of a generic area See *generic*

metropolitan (met-rō-pol′i-tan), *a* and *n* [= F *métropolitain* = Sp Pg It *metropolitano*, < LL *metropolitanus*, of a metropolis, < *metropolis*, a metropolis see *metropolis*] **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense residing in or connected with a metropolis as, *metropolitan* enterprise, *metropolitan* police

The eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long
Cowper, Task, iii 727

2 Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province as, a *metropolitan* church

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preeminence above other bishops
Hooker, Eccles Polity, vii § 8

Very near the *metropolitan* church there are several pieces of marble entablatures and columns
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 253

Metropolitan district See *district*

II. *n* 1 A citizen of the mother city or parent state of a colony See *metropolis*, 1

Both *metropolitans* and colonists styled themselves Hellens, and were recognized as such by each other
Grote, Hist Greece, II 315

2. *Eccles* (*a*) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesias

tical superintendence over the bishops and churches of his province, confirmed, ordained and when necessary excommunicated the bishops, and convened and presided over the provincial synods The superiority in rank of the bishops of the principal sees was so early established that many authorities have held that the office of metropolitan (including also under this title the primates of patriarchal sees) was of apostolic origin In the developed organization under the Christian emperors a metropolitan ranked above an ordinary bishop and below a patriarch or exarch In medieval times the power of most of the metropolitans in western countries became much diminished, while that of the diocesan bishops and the pope was relatively increased See *archbishop* and *primate*.

By consent of all churches, the precedency in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the Metropolis, who was called the first Bishop, the *Metropolitan*
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy

The bishops [of Cyprus] were subjected to the Latin *metropolitan*, who was bound to administer justice among them *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 167

(*b*) In modern usage, in the Roman Catholic and other episcopal churches, any archbishop who has bishops under his authority

These be lo, the verye prelates and bysshoppes *metropolitanes* and postles of theyr sects
Sir T More, Works, p 1091

The archbishops of Canterbury and York are both *metropolitans* *Hook*

An Oath of obedience to the *metropolitan* was added to the Oath of Supremacy
R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng, xvi

(*c*) In the Greek Church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province, who is in rank intermediate between a patriarch and a bishop or titular archbishop

At length the gilded portals of the sanctuary are reopened, and the *Metropolitan*, attended by the deacons, comes forward, carrying the Holy Eucharist
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 197

3†. A chief city, a metropolis

It [Amiens] is the *metropolitan* of Picardy
Coryat, Crudities, I 15

metropolitanate (met-rō-pol'i-tan-āt), *n* [< ML. **metropolitanatus*, < LL *metropolitanus*, a metropolitan see *metropolitan*] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

As his wife she [Heloisa] closed against him [Abelard] that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii 5

metropolitanism (met-rō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n* The state of being a metropolis or great city

The return of New York to oil-light illumination is not very encouraging to braggers of our *metropolitanism*
Electric Rev, XV ix. 4

metropolitanize (met-rō-pol'i-tan-īz), *v t*; pret. and pp *metropolitanized*, ppr *metropolitanizing*. [< *metropolitan* + *-ize*] To impart the character of a metropolis to; render metropolitan.

The intermediate space [between Philadelphia and New York] must be *metropolitanized*
Philadelphia Press, Jan 5, 1870

metropolite† (mē-trop'ō-līt), *n* and *a* [< LL *metropolita*, a bishop in a metropolis, < LGr. μητροπολίτης, a native of a metropolis, a bishop in a metropolis, < Gr. μητρόπολις, metropolis see *metropolis*.] Same as *metropolitan*

The whole Countrey of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscouia the *Metropolite* city
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 479

metropolitic (met-rō-pol'i-tik), *a* [< ML *metropoliticus*, < LGr μητροπολιτικός, < μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a metropolis: see *metropolite*] Same as *metropolitical.*

Canterbury, then honoured with the *metropolitic* see
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii

metropolitical (met"rō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a* [< *metropolitic* + *-al*] 1. Pertaining to or being a metropolis; metropolitan.

This is the chief or *metropolitical* city of the whole island *R Knox* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 332).

2 *Eccles*, pertaining to the rank, office, or see of a metropolitan

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete
Abp Sancroft, Sermons, p 4 (*Latham.*)

Mepeham himself fell a victim to the pope's policy, for he died of mortification at being repelled in his *metropolitical* visitation by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, who announced that the pope had exempted him from any such jurisdiction *Stubbs*, Const Hist, § 384

Canterbury is the *metropolitical* cathedral — i e, the cathedral of the metropolitan *N and Q*, 5th ser, X. 397

metrorrhagia (mē-trō-rā'ji-ä), *n*. [NL., < Gr. μήτρα, womb (see *matrix*), + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Uterine hemorrhage; an effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus in the menstrual period, or at other times
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, III. 28.

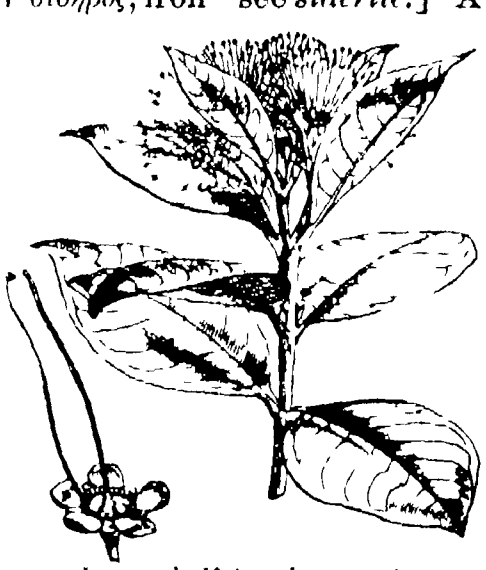
metrorrhea, metrorrhœa (mē-trǫ-rē'ä), *n* [NL *metrorrhœa*, < Gr. μήτρα, womb, + ῥεῖν, flow.] A morbid discharge from the uterus, as of mucus

metroscope (mē'trō-skōp), *n*. [< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + σκοπεῖν, view] An instrument for listening to the sounds made by the heart of the fetus in the womb through the vagina

metroscopy (mē-tros'kō-pi), *n* [< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + -σκοπια, < σκοπεῖν, view see *metroscope*] Investigation of the uterus.

Metrosidereæ (mē"trō-si-dē'rē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Metrosideros* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, the myrtle family, typified by the genus *Metrosideros* It is characterized by many free stamens, arranged in one or many series, or connate in clusters, opposite the petals, myrtle like or large and feather veined leaves, and flowers almost always in corymbs or short racemes It embraces 11 genera and about 60 species, which are found principally in Australia and New Caledonia

Metrosideros (mē"trō-si-dē'ros), *n* [NL (Banks, 1788), < Gr μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, lit womb, + σίδηρος, iron see *siderite*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and the tribe *Septospermeæ*, type of the subtribe *Metrosidereæ* They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbers — a few climbing when young and independent when old The ovules are arranged in many series, and horizontal or ascending, the leaves are opposite and feather-veined, the flowers are usually showy, prevailingly red, strongly marked by their crown of very numerous long erect stamens, and borne in dense terminal three forked cymes There are about 20 species, growing chiefly in the Pacific islands, from New Zealand to the Sandwich Islands, one species each in tropical Australia, the Indian archipelago, and South Africa. *M vera* is the iron tree of Java, and *M robusta* the rata of New Zealand Various species are known in cultivation Nine fossil species of this genus have been described, chiefly from the European Tertiary, but one occurs in the Middle Cretaceous of Greenland



Ironwood (*Metrosideros vera*)

metrotome (mē'trō-tōm), *n*. [< Gr. μήτρα, womb, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut] In *surg.*, an instrument used to divide the neck of the uterus

Metroxylon (mē-trok'si-lon), *n*. [NL (Rottboll), < Gr μήτρα, the pith or heart of a tree, + ξύλον, wood] A genus of palms, known to older writers as *Sagus* (Blume), of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ* and the subtribe *Calameæ* They bear fruit but once, and are characterized by robust stems and branching spikes They are large trees with terminal suberect pinnately cut leaves having opposite linear lanceolate segments the spadix has a coriaceous prickly spathe Seven species are known, indigenous in the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and the Fiji Islands. *M lævis* and *M Rumphii*, natives of Siam, the Malayan islands, etc, are the proper sago palms The former grows from 25 to 50 feet high and has a rather thick trunk, covered with leaf-scars, which bears a graceful crown of large pinnate leaves, from the center of which arise the pyramidal flower spikes The latter is a much smaller tree, further distinguished by the sharp spines borne on its leaves and flower sheaths. These trees flower when about fifteen years old, and require nearly three years to ripen their fruit, after which they die (See *sago*) *M Rumphii* is a littoral tree which forms dense growths, *M lævis* grows in swamps *M amicarum*, a species in the Friendly Islands, yields seeds which serve as a vegetable ivory

mettadel†, *n*. [< It. *metadella*, a liquid measure] A measure of wine, containing one quart and nearly half a pint, two of which make a flask *Bailey*, 1731.

mette¹†. An obsolete preterit of *meet¹*.

mette²†. Preterit of *mete²*.

mettle (met'l), *n*. [A former vernacular spelling of *metal*, in all uses; now confined to fig senses] 1† Same as *metal*

Then John pull'd out his good broad sword,
That was made of the *mettle* so free
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI 43)

2 Physical or moral constitution; material

My name is John Little, a man of good *mettle*,
Ne'er doubt me, for I'll play my part
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V 221)

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of
South, Sermons, VI vii

Romsdal's Horn . . will try the *mettle* of the Alpine Club when they have conquered Switzerland
Froude, Sketches, p 83

3. Natural temperament; specifically, a masculine and ardent temperament, spirit; courage; ardor; enthusiasm

They . tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of *mettle*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii. 4. 13.

Her [a falcon's] *mettle* makes her careless of danger
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 25

The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course
Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1 87

To put one on or **to his mettle**, to put one's spirit, courage, or energy to the test

It *puts us on our mettle* to see our old enemies the French taking the work with us.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xiii (*Hoppe*)

Not that we slacken in our pace the while, not we we rather *put* the bits of blood *upon their mettle*
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi (*Hoppe*)

mettled (met'ld), *a* [Formerly spelled *metaled*, < *mettle*, *metal*, + *-ed²*] Full of mettle or courage; spirited

In manhood he is a *mettled* man,
And a mettle man by trade
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V 237)

I am now come to a more chearful Country, and amongst a People somewhat more vigorous and *metaled*, being not so heavy as the Hollander, or homely as they of Zealand
Howell, Letters, I i 12

A horseman, darting from the crowd,
Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud
Scott, Marmion, i 3

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a*. [< *mettle* + *-some*] Full of mettle or spirit; courageous; fiery

Jockies have particular Sounds and Whistles, and Stroakings, and other Methods to sooth Horses that are *mettlesome* *N Bailey*, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 247

mettlesomely (met'l-sum-li), *adv* In a mettlesome manner, with spirit

mettlesomeness (met'l-sum-nes), *n* The quality of being mettlesome or spirited

metusiast (me-tū'si-ast), *n* [< Gr μετουσία, participation, communion, < μετά, along with, + οὐσία, being, substance, < οὖσα, ppr fem. of εἶναι, be] One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation [Rare]

The *Metusiasts* and Papists
T Rogers, On the Thirty nine Articles, p 289 (*Davies*)

metwand† (met'wond), *n* An obsolete form of *metewand*.

Metzgeria (mets-jē'ri-ä), *n* [NL (Raddi, 1820), named after Johann *Metzger*, a German botanist.] A small, widely diffused genus of diœcious jungermanniaceous *Hepaticæ*, the type of the former order *Metzgerieæ* The capsule is ovate, the antheridia one to three, inclosed by a one leafed involucre on the under side of the midrib

Metzgerieæ (mets-jǫ-rī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–38), < *Metzgeria* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Metzgeria*

meum¹ (mē'um) [L., neut of *meus*, mine, < *me* (gen. *mei*, acc *me*), me see *me¹*.] Mine; that which is mine.—**Meum and tuum**, mine and thine, what is one's own and what is another's as, his ideas of *meum and tuum* are somewhat confused (a humorous way of insinuating dishonesty).

Meum² (mē'um), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *meum*, < Gr. μῆον, spignel. Hence ult. *mew⁷*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ* and the subtribe *Selineæ*. It is characterized by an oblong fruit, with the ribs very much raised and partially winged, by having no oil tubes, and by the face of the seed being concave or furrowed There is but a single species, *M athamanticum*, which grows in the mountainous parts of central and western Europe It is a smooth herb, known as *spignel* or *baldmoney*, also as *mew*, *micken*, and *bearwort*, and bears a tuft of radical leaves, the segments of which are deeply cut into numerous very fine but short lobes, so that they have the appearance of being whorled or clustered along the stalk The flowers are white or purplish, and grow in compound umbels.

meute, *n* See *mute³*

mevable†, *a*. A Middle English form of *movable*.

meve†, *v*. A Middle English form of *move*. *Chaucer*

mevy (mev'i), *n*.; pl *mevies* (-iz). [A dial. dim. of *mew¹*.] A sea-mew; a gull.

About his sides a thousand sea gulls bred,
The *mevy* and the halcyon
W Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

mew¹ (mū), *n* [Also dial. (Sc) *maw*, dim. *mevy*, < ME *mewe*, *mawe*, *mowe*, < AS *mǣw*, in glosses also *meáu*, *mīu*, *mēg* = MD D. *meeuw* = MLG. *mēwe*, LG *mewe* = OHG. *mēh*, *mēgi* (G *mewe*, *mowe*, < LG) = Icel. *mār* = Sw. *måke* = Dan *maage* (cf. F dial *mauwe*, F. dim. *mouette*, < Teut), a mew; perhaps orig. imitative of the bird's cry.] A gull; a sea-mew. See cut under *gull²*.

Here it is only the *mew* that wails
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

mew[2] (mū), *v. i.* [Formerly also *meaw;* also with diff. pron *maw, myaw, miau, meow;* = D *maauwen* = MHG *mâwen, mauzen,* G *mauen, miauen* = Dan *maue, mave* = W. *mewian,* mew; also freq *mewl, maul,* etc. (see *mewl*), cf. Slav Serv. *maukati* = Pol. *miauczać* = Russ. *myaukati,* mew; Hind. *myāūn,* mewing; imitative of a cat's peculiar cry.] To cry as a cat.

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mew'd*
Shak, Macbeth, iv 1 1

To cry mew† See *cry*

mew[2] (mū), *n.* [Formerly also *meaw,* from the verb.] The cry of a cat.

mew[3] (mū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue,* < ME *mewen,* < OF. *muer,* change, molt, < L *mutare,* change: see *mute*[2], *molt*[2]. Cf. *mew*[4], *n* and *v.*] To change (the covering or dress), especially, to shed, as feathers, molt.

With that he gan hire humbly to salewe
With dredeful chere, and oft his hewes *mewe*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 1258

Methinks I see her as an eagle *mewing* her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full mid day beam
Milton, Areopagitica.

'Tis true, I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat, I hate a lawyer
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, iii 2

Forsooth, they say the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard
Ford, Broken Heart, ii 1

mew[4] (mū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mue,* < ME *mewe, muwe, mue,* < OF *mue,* F *mue* = Pr. Sp Pg It *muda,* a molting, a cage for birds when molting, a mew for hawks (ML *muta*), < *muer,* change, molt: see *mew*[3], *mute*[2], *mute*[3].] **1.** A cage for birds while mewing or molting, hence, any cage or coop for birds, especially for hawks.

Frossh as blyve
As thai be take unhurt, with IIII or V
Of thrusshes tamed, putte hem in this *mewe*,
To doo disport among thees gestes newe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p 21

The first that devised a barton & *mue* to keepe foule, was M. Leneus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome, who made such an one at Brindis, where he had enclosed birds of all kinds
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x 50

As the haggard, cloister'd in her *mew*,
To scour her downy robes
Quarles, Emblems, iii 1

Hence—**2.** An inclosure, a close place, a place of retirement or confinement.

Where grisely Night, with visage deadly sad,
She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew
Spenser, F. Q., I v 20

Therefore to your *Mew*
Lay down your weapons, heer's no Work for you
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Vocation

3†. A place where fowls were confined for fattening.

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *mewe*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l 349

4. *pl.* A stable. See *mews*[1].

I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in *mewe* for gnattys.
Paston Letters (1471), III 12

In mew†, in close keeping, in confinement, in secret.

Kepe not thi treasure aye Closyd in *mewe*,
suche old treasure wyll the shame ynowe
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i 69

mew[4] (mū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mue,* < *mew*[4], *n.*] To shut up, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure; immure.

He *mewde* hir up as men *mew* hawkes
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads VIII 185).

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty
Shak, Rich. III, i 1 132.

They keep me *mew'd* up here, as they *mew* mad folks,
No company but my afflictions
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 5

mew[5] (mū). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *mow*[1]. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

mew[6], *n.* A dialectal variant of *mow*[2].

mew[7] (mū), *n.* [Ult. < L *meum,* spignel: see *Meum*[2].] The herb spignel.

mewer (mū'er), *n.* [< *mew*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which mews or cries. *Cotgrave.*

mewet†, *a.* See *mute*[1].

mew-gull (mū'gul), *n.* Same as *mew*[1], sometimes, specifically, *Larus canus.*

mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *meawl,* also with diff. pron *maul, myaul* (cf. F. *miauler* = Sp. *maullar, mayar* = It. *miagolare, miaqulare,* mewl, etc.), freq. of *mew*[2].] **1†.** To cry as a cat, mew. *Cotgrave.* —**2.** To cry as a child.

At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms
Shak, As you Like It, ii 7. 144

Our future Ciceros are *mewling* infants
E. Everett, Orations, I 419

mewl (mūl), *n.* [< *mewl, v.*] The cry of a child.

A woman's voice and a baby's *mewl* were heard
Mrs Anne Marsh, Rose of Ashurst, iii. (*Hoppe.*)

mewler (mū'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *meawler,* < *mewl* + *-er*[1].] One who cries or mewls.

mews[1] (mūz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *mues,* pl. of *mew*[4], *n.*, 4.] **1.** The royal stables in London, so called because built where the mews of the king's hawks were situated, hence, a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns.

The *Mews* at Charing cross, Westminster, is so called from the word Mew which in the falconer's language is the name of a place wherein the hawks are put at the moulting time, when they cast their feathers. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377, an. 1 Richard II., but A. D. 1537, the 27th year of Henry VIII., it was converted into stables for that monarch's horses, and the hawks were removed.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 96.

There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's *mews*, where the rest of the battalion that had marched to Portsmouth still remained.
Greville, Memoirs, June 16, 1820

2. [Used as a singular.] An alley or court in which stables or mews are situated, as, he lives up a *mews.*

Mr. Turveydrop's great room was built into a *mews* at the back.
Dickens, Bleak House, xiv

The *mews* of London, indeed, constitute a world of their own. They are tenanted by one class—coachmen and grooms, with their wives and families—men who are devoted to one pursuit, the care of horses and carriages.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 233

mews[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *moss*[1].
Halliwell [Prov. Eng.]

mewt, *n.* See *mute*[3].

Mexican (mek'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Mexicain* = It. *Mexicano* = Sp. *Mejicano* = Pg. *Mexicano,* < NL. *Mexicanus,* of Mexico, < *Mexico* (Sp. *Mejico*).] **I.** *a.* Native or pertaining to Mexico, a republic lying south of the United States, or to its inhabitants.—**Mexican asphalt** Same as *chapapote.*—**Mexican banana, crow, elemi,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mexican clover** See *Richardsonia.*—**Mexican embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in use for the decoration of towels, table cloths, etc., done with a simple stitch and in outline patterns, and especially adapted to washable materials. The name is derived from the angular and grotesque character of the design, suggesting ancient Mexican carving.—**Mexican goose, lily, mulberry, onyx, orange-flower, persimmon, poppy** See the nouns.—**Mexican pottery,** pottery made by the inhabitants of Mexico before the Spanish conquest, comprising utensils, and also idols and images of grotesque character. Spanish writers of the sixteenth century speak with admiration of the pottery found in use in Mexico by the Spanish invaders. The few specimens that have been spared to the present day have been found in tombs, and occasionally among the ruins of temples.—**Mexican shilling** See *bit*[2], 7.—**Mexican tea,** a weedy plant, *Chenopodium ambrosioides,* naturalized in the United States from tropical America. Also called (especially the variety *anthelminticum*) *wormseed.*—**Mexican thistle, tiger-flower,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mexican turkey,** *Meleagris mexicana,* the supposed original of the domestic turkey. See *turkey.*—**Mexican vine** Same as *Madeira vine.*—**Mexican weasel.** Same as *kwakjou.*—**Mexican whisk.** Same as *broom root.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mexico.

Meyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *May*[4].

meynet, *n.* See *meiny.*

meyneal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *menial.*

Meynert's commissure Same as *commissura basalis of Meynert* (which see, under *commissura*).

meynpernour, *n.* A variant of *mainpernor.*

meynpriset, *n.* See *mainprise.*

meynt†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ming*[1].

meyntenet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *maintain.*

meyntenour†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *maintainer.*

meynt†, *n.* See *meiny.*

mezail, *n.* See *mesail.*

mezeled†, mezeldt, *a.* See *meseled.*

Mezentian (mē-zen'shian), *a.* [< *Mezentius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Relating to Mezentius, a mythical Etrusean king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with the Rutulians.

Spared from the curse of the imperial system and the *Mezentian* union with Italy, it [England] developed its own common laws.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I 6

mezereon (mē-zē'rē-on), *n.* [< F. *mézéréon* = Sp. *mezereon,* < Ar. and Pers. *māzaryūn,* the camellia.] An Old World shrub, *Daphne Mezereum.* See cut under *Daphne.*—**Mezereon bark** See *bark*[2].

mezereum (mē-zē'rē-um), *n.* [NL.: see *mezereon.*] Same as *mezereon.*

mezquite, *n.* See *mesquit*[2].

mezuzah (me-zō'zä), *n.*, pl. *mezuzoth* (-zoth) [Heb.] Among the Jews, an emblem consisting of a piece of parchment, inscribed on one side with the words found in Deut. vi. 4–9 and xi. 13–21, on the other with "Shaddai," "the Almighty," and so placed in a small hollow cylinder that the divine name is visible through an opening covered by a glass. This cylinder is affixed to the right-hand door-post in Jewish houses. The Jews believed that the mezuzah had the virtue of an amulet in protecting a house from disease and evil spirits.

Every pious Jew, as often as he passes the *mezuzah*, in leaving the house or in entering it, touches the divine name with the finger of his right hand, puts it to his mouth, and kisses it, saying in Hebrew "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore" (Ps. cxxi. 8).
McClintock and Strong, Cyc.

mezza, *a.* See *mezzo.*

mezza-majolica (med'zä-mä-jol'i-kä), *n.* Early Italian pottery of decorative character similar to that of true majolica, but less ornamental.



Mezza majolica.—Italian, 17th century.

(*a*) Pottery painted and glazed, but without enamel. (*b*) Pottery having the enamel and richly painted, but without metallic luster.

mezzanine (mez'a-nin), *n.* [< F. *mezzanine,* < It. *mezzanino,* < *mezzo,* middle: see *mezzo.*] In *arch.* (*a*) A story of diminished height introduced between two higher stories, an entresol. See cut under *entresol.* (*b*) A window less in height than in breadth, a window in an entresol.

mezzo (med'zō), *a.*, fem. *mezza* (med'zä) [It., < L. *medius,* middle: see *mid*[1], *medium.*] In *music,* middle, half, mean, moderate. Abbreviated *M.*—**Mezza manica,** a half shift in violin playing.—**Mezza orchestra,** with but half the instruments of an orchestra.—**Mezza voce,** with but half the voice, not loud.—**Mezzo forte,** moderately loud. Abbreviated *mf.*—**Mezzo piano,** moderately soft. Abbreviated *mp.*—**Mezzo punto.** Same as *Gueuze lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Mezzo-soprano,** a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the soprano and the alto, a low soprano, especially one with a larger, deeper natural quality than a true soprano.—**Mezzo-soprano clef,** a C clef when placed on the second line of the staff.—**Mezzo staccato,** moderately or half staccato.—**Mezzo-tenore,** a voice or a voice-part of a compass between those of the tenor and the bass, a low tenor: more usually called a *baritone,* though the latter is rather a high bass than a low tenor.

mezzo-rilievo (med'zō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It., < *mezzo,* middle, half, + *rilievo,* relief: see *relief*.] **1.** In *sculp.*, relief higher than bas-relief but lower than alto-rilievo, middle relief.—**2.** A piece of sculpture in such relief.

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *n.* [< It. *mezzotinto,* < *mezzo,* middle, half, + *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), painted, pp. of *tingere,* paint: see *tint, tinge.*] A method of engraving on copper or steel of which the essential feature is the burnishing and scraping away, to a variable extent, of a uniformly roughened surface consisting of minute incisions, accompanied by a burr, produced by an instrument called a *cradle* or *rocker.* This surface is left nearly undisturbed in the deepest shadows of the subject, but is partially removed in the middle tints, and completely in the highest lights. Thus treated, the plate when inked, prints impressions graded in light and shade according to the requirements of the design, from a rich velvety and perfectly uniform black up through every variation of tone to brilliant white, or showing, when desirable, the sharpest contrasts between the extremes. This style of engraving, invented by Van Siegen, a Dutchman, in 1643, though erroneously ascribed to his pupil Prince Rupert, has been pursued with most success in England. The defect of the process is that it does not admit of clear and sharp delineation of forms, hence in modern practice the outline of the design is strongly etched with acid before the cradle is used, and texture is often given to the finished plate by lines produced by dry point etching.

This afternoon Prince Rupert shew'd me with his owne hands ye new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinto*
Evelyn, Diary, March 13, 1661

Mezzotint print, in *photog*, a picture having some resemblance in texture, finish, or effect to a mezzotint engraving See the quotation

Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper. In this way are made the so called *Mezzotint Prints*
Lea, Photography, p 194

mezzotint (mez'ō- or med'zō-tint), *v t* [< *mezzotint*, *n*] To engrave in mezzotint, represent in or as if in mezzotint

How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves *mezzotinted* upon the turf
Lowell, Study Windows, p 54

Painted by Kneller in 1716, and *mezzotinted* a year later by Smith *Scribner's Mag*, III 542

mezzotinter (mez'ō- or med'zō-tin-tėr), *n* An artist who works in mezzotint, an engraver of mezzotints

1700 Mr John Smith The best *mezzotinter*, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, V 202.

mezzotinto (med-zō-tin'tō), *n.* and *v* Same as *mezzotint*.

mf. In *music*, the abbreviation of *mezzo forte*

M. F. H. An abbreviation of *Master of Foxhounds*

M. ft. [Abbr. of L. *mistura fiat mistura*, mixture, *fiat*, 3d pers sing subj pres of *fieri*, be done: see *fiat*.] In *phar*, let a mixture be made used in medical prescriptions

Mg. In *chem*, the symbol for *magnesium*

M. G. (*a*) An abbreviation of *Major-General* (*b*) In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of the French *main gauche* (left hand), indicating that a note or passage is to be played with the left hand.

Mgr. An abbreviation of *Monsignor* or of *Monseigneur*.

M. H. G. An abbreviation of *Middle High German*. In the etymologies in this work it is written more briefly *MHG*.

mho (mō), *n* [A reversed form of *ohm*] A term proposed by Sir William Thomson for the unit of electrical conductivity It is the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm

mhometer (mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *mho* + Gr *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring electrical conductivities

mi (mē), *n* [It, etc, orig taken from the first syllable of L *mira* see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the third tone of the scale In the scale of C this tone is E, which is therefore sometimes called *mi* in France, Italy, etc —**Mi contra fa**, in *medieval music*, the interval of the tritone, "the devil in music" so named because it occurred between *mi* (B) of the "hard" hexachord and *fa* (F) of the "natural" hexachord see *hexachord* and *tritone* Also called *m contra fa*

miana-bug (mi-an'ā-bug), *n* [< *Miana*, a town in Persia, + E *bug*[2]] A kind of tick, *Argas persicus*, of the family *Ixodidæ*, whose bite is very painful and said to be even fatal See *Argas*

miaouli (mi-ou'li), *n* [Malay (?)] The volatile oil of *Melaleuca flaviflora* It closely resembles cajeput-oil.

miargyrite (mī-ār'ji-rīt), *n* [< Gr. *μείων*, less, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, a sulphid of antimony and silver, occurring in monoclinic crystals of an iron-black color with dark cherry-red streak

miarolitic (mī-ar-ō-lit'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μαρός*, stained, impure, + *λίθος*, stone] A word introduced by Rosenbusch to designate the structure of rocks of the granitic family, where the magma in assuming a crystalline character has shrunk in dimensions so as to leave numerous small cavities, giving the mass a structure somewhat analogous to that commonly designated as *saccharoidal*, as in the case of metamorphic limestone, and also to that to which the name *drusy* is sometimes applied

mias (mī'as), *n* [Malay.] A native name of the orang-outang The natives distinguish three kinds, *mias pappan*, *mias kassar*, and *mias rombi*, which are, however, not scientifically determined to be different from one another *A. R. Wallace*

miaskite, miascite (mi-as'kīt), *n* [< *Miask*, in Siberia, where the rock is found, + *-ite*[2]] In *petrog* See *elæolite-syenite*.

miasm (mī'azm), *n* [< F *miasme* = Sp Pg It *miasma*, < NL *miasma*, < Gr. *μίασμα*, stain, pollution (cf *μιαστρός*, stain), < *μιαίνειν*, stain, dye, **taint**, pollute] Same as *miasma*.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body *Harvey*, Consumptions

miasma (mī-az'mă), *n*; pl *miasmata* (-ma-tă). [NL see *miasm*.] The emanations or effluvia arising from the ground and floating in the atmosphere, considered to be infectious or otherwise injurious to health; noxious emanations; malaria Also called *aerial poison*.

miasmal (mī-az'mal), *a* [< *miasm* + *-al*] Containing miasma, miasmatic as, *miasmal* swamps

miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik), *a* [= F. *miasmatique* = Sp *miasmatico* = Pg It *miasmatico*, < NL *miasma(t-)* see *miasm*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of miasma, affected, caused by, or arising from noxious effluvia; malarious as, *miasmatic* exhalations, *miasmatic* diseases, a *miasmatic* region —**Miasmatic fever.** See *fever*[1]

miasmatical (mī-az-mat'i-kal), *a* [< *miasmatic* + *-al*] Same as *miasmatic*

miasmatist (mī-az'ma-tist), *n* [< *miasma(t-)* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of noxious exhalations, one who makes a special study of diseases arising from miasmata.

miasmatous (mī-az'ma-tus), *a* [< *miasma(t-)* + *-ous*] Generating miasma as, stagnant and *miasmatous* pools.

miasmology (mī-az-mol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μίασμα* (see *miasm*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on miasma, the science that treats of miasmata *Imp Dict*

miasmous (mī-az'mus), *a* [< *miasma* + *-ous*] Miasmal, miasmatic

The maremma where swamps and woods cover cities and fields, and some herds of wild cattle and their half savage keepers are the only occupants of a fertile but *miasmous* desert
J. P. Mahaffy, Harper's Mag., LXVIII 902.

Miastor (mī-as'tor), *n* [NL, < Gr *μιάστωρ*, a guilty wretch, also an avenger, < *μιαίνειν*, stain, defile, pass meur defilement see *miasm*] A remarkable genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ*, having monilform eleven-jointed antennæ, short two-jointed palpi, and the wings with three veins, the middle one of which does not reach the apex *M. metrolœas* is an example This species reproduces agamically The larvæ, which are found under bark, develop within themselves other similar larvæ, which again reproduce themselves, until this chain of asexual reproduction ends by the passing of the larva to the pupa state, from which sexual individuals arise to pair and lay eggs for a fresh generation in the usual way *Meinert*, 1864

miau, miaw (miou, miâ), *v i* Variant forms of *mew*[2] *Minsheu*.

miaul (mi-âl'), *v i* [= F *miauler* see *mewl*] To cry as a cat, mew.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a *miauling* kitten *Scott*

There was a cat trying to get at the pigeons in the coop It clawed and *miauled* at the lattice work of lath
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxix

mica[1]† (mī'kă), *n* [= OF. (and F) *mie* = It *mica*, < L *mica*, a crumb, grain, little bit Hence ult *miche*[1] and *mie* see *mie*] A crumb, a little bit *E. Phillips*, 1706

mica[2] (mī'ka), *n* [= F. *mica* = Sp Pg *mica*, a mineral, < NL *mica*, a glittering mineral (see def.), < L. *mica*, a crumb (cf *mica*[1]), prob applied to the mineral on the supposition that it was related to L *micare*, shine, glitter] 1. One of a group of minerals all of which are characterized by their very perfect basal cleavage, in consequence of which they can be separated easily into extremely thin, tough, and usually elastic laminæ They occur in crystals with a prismatic angle of 120°, but more commonly in crystalline aggregates, often of large plates, but sometimes of minute scales having a foliated structure the folia being generally parallel, but also concentric, wavy, and intrewoven and also arranged in stellate or plumose and sometimes almost fibrous forms In crystallization the micas belong to the monoclinic system, but they approximate very closely in form in part to the orthorhombic system (*e. g.*, muscovite), in part to the rhombohedral system (*e. g.*, biotite) The micas are silicates of aluminium with other bases, as iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, lithium, in some kinds fluorin is present in small amount The prominent varieties are—*muscovite* or common potash mica, the light-colored mica of granite and similar rocks, and *paragonite*, which is an analogous soda species *biotite*, or magnesia mica (including meroxene and anomite distinguished according to the position of the optic axial plane), the black or dark green mica of granite, hornblende rocks, etc, *phlogopite*, the bronze colored species common in crystalline limestone and serpentine rocks, *lepidomelane*, a black mica containing a large amount of iron, and *lepidolite* the rose red or lilac lithia mica occurring commonly in aggregates of scales. (See further under these names) The micas enter into the composition of many rocks, including the crystalline rocks, both metamorphic and volcanic (as granite, gneiss, mica schist, trachyte, diorite, etc.), and sedimentary rocks (as shales and sandstones), sometimes giving them a laminated structure In the sedimentary rocks they are in most cases derived from the disintegration of older crystalline rocks. Mica (muscovite) is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes, in reflectors, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, as in head lights and stove- and lantern lights, and even for windows in Russia (hence called *Muscovy glass*) Ground to powder, it is combined with varnish to make a glittering coating for wall papers, and is used also in preparing a covering for roofs, and as a packing and lubricator for machinery It is often vulgarly called *isinglass* The so called *brittle micas* include a number of species, as margarite, seybertite (clintonite), etc., which are related to the true micas, but are characterized by their brittle folia 2. In the preparation of kaolin for use in the manufacture of porcelain, one of the second set of channels through which a mixture of water and suspended clay washed out by the water from the broken clay-bearing rock is slowly passed to obtain the deposition of flakes of mica and other foreign substances, and thus to purify the clay, which is finally allowed to subside in a series of pits or tanks Each of the first set of channels through which the mixture is passed for the settling of the coarser flakes of mica, etc, is called a *drag* This set of channels is collectively called *the drags*, and the second set *the micas* See *porcelain* and *kaolin*.—**Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite* —**Lithia mica.** Same as *lepidolite* —**Mica-powder**, giant-powder in which mica in fine scales takes the place of the siliceous earth *Ewster*, Mod High Explosives, p 353

mica-. A prefix frequently used in lithology when the rock in question contains more or less mica in addition to the other usual constituents Thus, *mica-syenite*, a rock differing very little from ordinary syenite; *mica-trap*, nearly the same as minette, etc

micaceocalcareous (mī-kā'sē-ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a* [< *micaceous* + *calcareous*] In *geol*, containing mica and lime specifically noting a mica-schist containing carbonate of lime

micaceous (mī-kā'shius), *a* [= F *micacé* = Sp *micáceo* = Pg It *micaceo*, < NL **micaceus*, < *mica*, mica see *mica*[2]] 1 Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties, especially that of occurring in foliated masses consisting of separable laminæ. as, *micaceous* structure —2. Figuratively, sparkling *Davies* [Rare]

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or *micaceous* possessed by Hazlitt *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xxii

Micaceous iron ore See *iron* —**Micaceous rocks**, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica-slate and clay slate —**Micaceous schist**, mica schist

Micaria (mī-kā'ri-ă), *n* Same as *Macaria*

mica-schist (mī'kă-shist'), *n* A rock made up of quartz and mica, with a more or less schistose or slaty structure The relative proportion of the two minerals differs often very considerably even in the same mass of rock The usual mica in a typical mica schist is the species called muscovite, this, however, is sometimes replaced to a certain extent by biotite or paragonite Mica schist passes readily into talc schist and chlorite schist, and when feldspar is added to the other constituents of the rock it becomes gneiss It is one of the most abundantly distributed of the so called crystalline or metamorphic rocks, and, with granite, gneiss, and the other members of the schist family, forms the main body of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*

mica-slate (mī'kă-slāt'), *n.* The common name of the rock now usually designated by lithologists as *mica-schist*

mice, *n* Plural of *mouse*

mice-eyed† (mīs'īd), *a* Keen-eyed, sharp-sighted

A legion of *mice eyed* decipherers
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc, VI 177) (*Davies*)

micella (mi-sel'a), *n.*; pl *micellæ* (-ē). [NL, dim. of L. *mica*, a crumb, grain: see *mica*[1]] One of the hypothetical crystalloid bodies or plates supposed by Nägeli to be the units out of which organized bodies, more particularly plants, are built up These micellæ were supposed to be aggregates of larger or smaller numbers of chemical molecules, and were determined by the optical properties exhibited by cell walls, starch grains, and various proteid crystalloids From their optical properties it was concluded further that they were biaxial crystals, and they were assigned, as a probable form, that of parallelepipedal prisms with rectangular or rhomboid bases

Crystalline doubly refracting particles or *micellæ*, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water
Encyc. Brit., XII 12.

micellar (mi-sel'ăr), *a.* [< *micella* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining or relating to micellæ

Naegeli's *micellar* hypothesis *Science*, VIII 571

Mich. An abbreviation of *Michaelmas*.

michaelite (mī'kel-īt), *n* [< *Michael* (St *Michael's*, an island of the Azores, where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas), *n.* [< ME. *Michelmesse*, *Mychelmesse*, *Mihelmas*, *Mihelmasse*, *Mykhalmasse*, < *Michel* (< F. *Michel*, < Heb. *Mikhā'ēl*, a proper name, signifying 'who is like God'†)

+ *masse, messe,* mass: see *mass*[1].] 1. A festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican, and some other churches on September 29th, in honor of the archangel Michael The festival is called in full the *Festival or Feast of St Michael and All Angels.* It appears to have originated in a local celebration or celebrations, and seems to have already existed in the fifth century The Greek Church dedicates November 8th to St Michael, St Gabriel, and All Angels, the Armenian and Coptic churches also observe this day

For lordes and lor lles luthere and goode,
Fro *Myhel masse* to *Myhel masse* ich fynde mete and drynke
Piers Plowman (C), xvi 215

2 September the 29th as one of the four quarter-days in England on which rents are paid.

And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmas a capon, at *Michaelmas* a goose.
Gascoyne (1575), quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, [II 390

All this, though perchance you read it not till *Michaelmas*, was told you at Micham, 15th August, 1607
Donne, Letters, x.

Michaelmas daisy See *daisy* — **Michaelmas head-court.** See *head court* — **Michaelmas moon,** the harvest moon *Jamieson* [Scotch.]

michaelsonite (mīk'el-son-īt), *n* [Named after C. A *Michaelson*, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral*, a rare mineral found in the zirconsyenite of Norway it is related to allanite

miche[1] (mich), *v i* [Formerly also *mych, myche*, also *meech, meach*, and *mooch, mouch*, < ME *muchen, moochen, mouchen*, < OF *muchier, mucer, musser, mucer, musser*, F. *musser*, hide, conceal oneself, skulk] 1 To shrink from view; lie hidden, skulk; sneak

Straggle up and downe the countrey, or *miche* in corners amongest theyr frendes idlye as Carooghs, Bardes Jesters *Spenser*, State of Ireland

You, sir, that are *muching* about my golden mines here
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn

I never look'd for better of that rascall
Since he came *miching* first into our house
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

2 To be guilty of anything sly, skulking, or mean, such as carrying on an illicit amour, or pilfering in a sneaking way See *micher*.

What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heauen, and *mych* heere on earth, but beautie?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 279

miche[2]†, *a.* and *n* A Middle English form of *much*

miche[3]†, *n.* See *mitch*

michel†, *a* and *n* See *mickle*

Michelangelesque (mī-kel-an-jel-esk'), *a* [< *Michelangelo* (see def) + *-esque*] Pertaining to Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564), a famous Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, resembling the style of Michelangelo, or belonging to his school

Michelangelism (mī-kel-an'jel-izm), *n* [< *Michelangelo* (see def) + *-ism*] The manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo Buonarroti See *Michelangelesque*.

It shuns the Scylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall into the Charybdis of *Michelangelism*
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 850

Michelia (mī-kē'li-ä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), named after *Micheli*, a Florentine botanist of the early part of the 18th century] A genus of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and the tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by introrse anthers, by having the cluster of pistils raised on a stalk, and by the many-seeded carpels They are trees having much the appearance of magnolias, but with the flowers usually smaller and (with one exception) axillary, whereas magnolia flowers are terminal About 12 species are known, natives of tropical and mountainous Asia The most noteworthy species are *M excelsa*, the champ, and *M Champaca*, the champak, both valuable economically, the latter a sacred tree in India. See *champ*[3] and *champak*

michellevyite (mē-shel-lev'i-īt), *n* [Named after M. *Michel Lévy*, a French mineralogist] A mineral having the composition of barite, barium sulphate, and probably that species, but believed by the describer to belong to the monoclinic system. It is found in a massive cleavable form occurring in a crystalline limestone near Perkins' Mill, Templeton, Province of Quebec, Canada

michert, *n.* [Also *meecher, meacher*, < ME. *mycher, mecher*, < *miche*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skulks or sneaks, a truant; a mean thief.

Chyld, be thou lyer nother no theffe,
Be thou no *mecher* for mysche ffe
Babees Book (E E T S), p 401

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 4 450

michery†, (mich'ėr-i), *n.* [< ME *mycherie*, < OF **mucherie*, < *muchier, mucher, mucher*, etc., hide, skulk see *miche*[1].] Theft; pilfering, cheating.

Nowe thou shalt full sore abie
That like stelthe of *mycherie*
Gower, Conf Amant, v

miching (mich'ing), *n.* [Also *meeching, meaching*, < ME. *muchynge*, verbal n. of *miche*[1], *v*] The act of skulking or sneaking, the act of pilfering or cheating.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth
What he male gette of his *muchynge*
Gower, Conf Amant, v

Oph. What means this, my lord?
Ham Marry, this is *miching* mallecho, it means mischief *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 2 146

We never, in our whole school course, once played truant, but other boys did, and the process was freely talked of among us We called it *miching*, pronouncing the i in mich long, as in mile *P H Gosse*, Longman's Mag

miching (mich'ing), *p.a.* [Also *meeching, meaching*, ppr of *miche*[1], *v*] Skulking, sneaking, dodging; pilfering; mean

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, iv 1

A cat grown fat
With eating many a *miching* mouse
Herrick, His Grange, or Private Wealth

But I ain't o' the *meechin'* kind, thet sets an' thinks fer weeks
The bottom 's out o' th' universe coz their own gillpot leaks *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser, p 13

"How came the ship to run up a tailor's bill?" "Why, them's mine," said the cap'n, very *meaching*
S O Jewett, Deephaven, p 159

micken (mik'en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The herb spignel also called *Hyghland micken*. See *Meum*[2] [Scotch]

mickle (mik'l), *a* and *n* [I *a.* Also dial *muckle, meikle*, < ME *mikel, mekel, mukel, mykel* (also assibilated *michel, mechel, muchel, mochel*, > ult E *much*), < AS *micel, mycel* = OS *mikil* = OLG *mikil*, MLG. *michel* = OHG *michil, mihhil*, MHG *michel* = Icel *mikill, mykill* = Goth *mikils*, great, = Gr *μέγας* (*μεγαλ-*), great, akin to L *magnus*, great (OL *majus*, great), compar *major* see *main*[2], *magnitude*, etc, *major, mayor*, etc II *n* < ME *mikel*, etc, *mochel*, etc, partly (in sense of 'size') < AS **micela, mycelu*, size (= OHG *michili*, greatness, size, = Goth. *mikilei*, greatness), < *micel, mycel*, great, and partly the adj used as a noun see I *Mickle* is a more orig form, now obs or dial, of the word which by assibilation and loss of the final syllable has become *much* see *much*.] **I.** *a* 1. Great, large

A ' mercyfull maker, full *mekull* es thi mighte
York Plays, p 8

He has tane up a *meikle* stane,
And flang 't as far as I cold see
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I 126)

O *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities
Shak, R and J, ii 3 15

2 Much, abundant

O cruell Boy, alas, how *mickle* gall
Thy bwenfull shaft shall mingles thy Mell withall!
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Magnificence

There was never sae *meikle* siller clinked in his purse either before or since *Scott*, Waverley, xviii

Let me laugh awhile, I've *mickle* time to grieve
Keats, Eve of St Agnes, xiv

II. *n.* 1† Size, magnitude, bigness

A wonder wel farynge knyght,
Of good *mochel*, and myght yonge therto
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 454

2 A great deal; a large quantity as, many littles make a *mickle*

mickle†, *v t* [< ME *mikelen, muclen, muchen*, also assibilated *muchelen*, < AS *miccligan, micligan, miccligan*, also *gemiclian* (= OHG *mihhilōn* = Icel. *mikla* = Goth *mikljan*), become great, make great, magnify, < *micel*, great see *mickle*, *a.* Cf. *much, v*] To magnify.

mickleness†, (mik'l-nes), *n* [< ME *mikilnesse*, < AS *miccelnes, mycelnes*, < *micel*, great see *mickle* and *-ness*] Bigness; great size.

After this ther com apone thame thane a grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfulle *mekilnesse*, with tuskes of a cubett lenthe
MS Lincoln A 1 17, f 28 (*Halliwell*)

micky (mik'i), *n*, pl *mickies* (-iz). [A dim of *Mike*, a familiar abbreviation of *Michael*, a favorite name among Irishmen, from that of St *Michael* Cf *Pat, Paddy*, similarly derived from the name of St *Patrick*] 1 An Irish boy [Slang, U. S]—2. A young wild bull [Australian]

There were two or three *Mickies* and wild heifers, who determined to have their owner's heart's blood
A C Grant, Bush-life in Queensland, I. 227.

mico (mē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer] 1 A small squirrel-like monkey of South America one of the marmosets or ouistitis, of the genus *Hapale* or *Jacchus* *H argentatus* is white, with black tail and flesh-colored face and hands.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of marmosets based on this species

Miconia (mī-kō'ni-ä), *n* [NL (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), named after D *Micon*, a Spanish botanist] A large genus of South American plants of the natural order *Melastomacea* and type of the tribe *Miconieæ* It is characterized by terminal inflorescence, 4 or 8 parted flowers with obtuse petals, and a calyx which has a cylindrical tube and usually a 4 to 8 lobed limb They are trees or shrubs with very variable foliage and white, rose colored, purple, or yellowish flowers, which are small, and grow in terminal or very rarely lateral clusters About 490 species have been enumerated, all confined to tropical America Quite a number are cultivated for ornament They sometimes receive the name of *West Indian currant bush*

Miconieæ (mī-kō-nī'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (A. P de Candolle, 1828), < *Miconia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of New World plants, belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, typified by the genus *Miconia* It is characterized by a berry like or coriaceous fruit, which breaks open irregularly, by the leaves not being grooved between the primary nerves, and by the anthers opening by one or two pores or slits with the connective usually having no appendages The tribe includes 25 genera and nearly 1 000 species, all of which are indigenous to tropical America

micostalis (mī-kos-tā'lis), *n*, pl *micostales* (-lēz) [NL (Wilder and Gage), < F *micostal* (Straus-Durckheim), supposed to stand for *micrecostal*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + L *costa*, rib: see *costal*] A muscle of the fore leg of some animals, as the cat, corresponding to the human teres minor

micrander (mīk-ran'dėr), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male] A dwarf male plant produced by certain confervoid algæ The androspores, which are peculiar zoospores produced non-sexually in special cells of the parent plant, fix themselves (after swarming) upon the female plant and produce these very small male plants

Micrastur (mīk-ras'tėr), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + LL. *astur*, a species of hawk see *Astur*.] A genus of hawks of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Accipitrina*, established by G R Gray in 1841, having the tarsus reticulated behind and the nostrils circular with a central tubercle It is peculiar to America, the species ranging from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Peru

Micrathene (mīk-ra-thē'nē), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *Ἀθηνη*, Athene see *Athene*] A genus of *Strigidæ* established by Coues in 1866; the elf-owls It includes the most diminutive of owls, with small weak bill and feet, relatively long rounded wings, square tail with broad rectrices, tarsi feathered only above, the feet elsewhere covered with bristles, and middle toe with claw as long as the tarsus The type and only species is *M whitneyi*, an insectivorous owl of arboreal habits found in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico It is only about six inches long Also called *Micropallas*

micraulic (mīk-râ'lik), *a* [< NL *micraulicus*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *aula*, aula see *aula*, 2] Having the aula small, specifically, of or pertaining to micraulica

micraulica (mīk-rā'li-kä), *n pl* [NL · see *micraulic*.] Animals whose aula is small and whose cerebral hemispheres are vertically expanded They are amphibians, dipnoans, reptiles, birds, and mammals *Wilder*, Amer Nat., Oct, 1887, p. 914

Micrembryeæ (mīk-rem-brī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ἔμβρυον*, a germ see *embryo*] A series of dicotyledonous apetalous plants It is characterized by an ovary consisting of a single carpel or of several united or distinct carpels, by the ovules being solitary or rarely several in each carpel, and by the seed having copious fleshy or starchy albumen and a very small embryo It includes 4 orders (*Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, Myristicaceæ*, and *Monimiaceæ*), 39 genera, and nearly 1,300 species.

micrencephalous (mīk-ren-sef'a-lus), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain] Small-brained, having a small brain

micristology (mīk-ris-tol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *histology*] The science which treats of the minutest organic fibers *Thomas*, Med Dict

micro (mī'krō), *n* [< *micro-*, as used in *Microcoleoptera*, etc] In *entom*, any small insect. Thus, *Microcoleoptera* are small beetles, *Microdiptera* are small flies etc and in familiar language, when the meaning is sufficiently determined by the connection, such words are abbreviated to *micro* When not so determined, *micro* always means one of the *Microlepidoptera*

micro- (usually mī'krō, but also, better, mīk'rō) [L, etc, *micro-*, < Gr *μικρός*, also *σμικρος*, small, little.] An element of Greek origin, meaning 'small, little'; specifically, in *physics*, a prefix indicating a unit one millionth part of the unit it is prefixed to: as, *microfarad, microhm*, etc;

in *lithol*, indicating that the structure designated is microscopic in character, or that it is so minutely developed as not to be recognized without the help of the microscope, *e. g. microgranitic, micropegmatitic, microgranulitic* See these words

micro-audiphone (mī-krō-â'di-fōn), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *audiphone*] An instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds so as to render them audible

Microbacterium (mī″krō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + *βακτηριον*, a little stick see *bacterium*.] In some systems of classification, a tribe or division of *Schizomycetes*, containing the single genus *Bacterium*, and characterized by having elliptical or short cylindrical cells

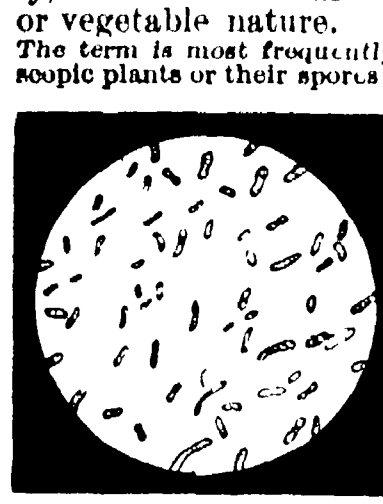
microbal (mī'krō-bal), *a* Same as *microbial*

But now we have antisepsis of the track and careful covering of the wound to guard against *microbal* invasion
Medical News, LII 506

microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* [< F. *microbe* (C Sedillot, 1878) (NL *microbion*), intended to mean 'a small living being,' but according to the formation 'short-lived' (cf Gr. *μικρόβιος*, short-lived), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, little, + *βιος*, life] A minute living being not distinguished, primarily, as to its animal or vegetable nature.

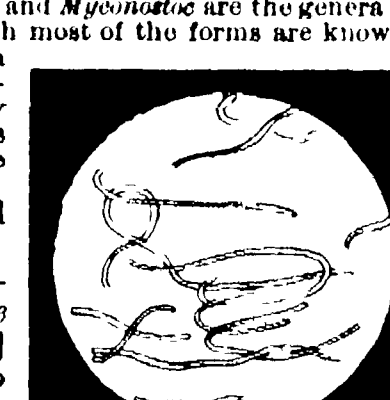

Micrococcus prodigiosus

The term is most frequently applied to various microscopic plants or their spores (particularly *Schizomycetes*), and further has come to be almost synonymous with *bacterium*. Taken in this latter sense, microbes are regarded as essentially polymorphous organisms, adapting themselves to varied conditions of existence, which in turn influence the form taken by them For this reason their classification has often varied, since their distinction into genera and species does not yet rest on precise data. *Micrococcus, Spirochæte, Bacillus, Leptothrix, Bacterium, Vibrio, Spirillum*, and *Myconostoc* are the genera or form genera under which most of the forms are known They are instrumental in the production of fermentation, decay, and many of the infectious diseases affecting man and the lower animals


Micrococcus of Chicken Cholera

microbia, *n.* Plural of *microbion*.

microbial (mī-krō'bi-al), *a.* [< *microbe* (*microbion*) + *-al*] Of or pertaining to microbes, caused by or due to microbes. Also *microbal*


Leptothrix parasitica.

There is a considerable difference found in the *microbial* richness of the air in different places in the country
Nineteenth Century, XXII 244

microbian (mī-krō'bi-an), *a* [< *microbe* (*microbion*) + *-an*] Microbial

His definition of pellagra is therefore this "a *microbian* malady, due to a poisoning produced by a pathogenic bacillus"
Lancet, No 3449, p 707

microbic (mī-krō'bik), *a* [< *microbe* + *-ic*] Microbial

The theory of the *microbic* causation of the disorder
Medical News, LII 376.

microbicide (mī-krō'bi-sīd), *n* [< NL *microbion*, microbe, + L *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill] A substance that kills microbes.

Sulphur is well known as a powerful *microbicide* long recommended in pulmonary diseases
Medical News, L 366

microbiological (mī-krō-bī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *microbiolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to microbiology as, *microbiological* research

Microbiological study of the lochia
Medical News, XLVIII 147

microbiologist (mī″krō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n* [< *microbiolog-y* + *-ist*] One who studies or is skilled in microbiology, one versed in the knowledge of minute organisms, as microbes

Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of *microbiologists*.
Science, V. 73

microbiology (mī″krō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *microbion*, microbe, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology*] The science of micro-organisms; the study of microbes

There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of *microbiology*
Pop Sci Mo, XXXIII 841

microbion (mī-krō'bi-on), *n.*, pl. *microbia* (-ä). [NL see *microbe*] Same as *microbe*

These [reports] by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a *microbion*, or that the particular *microbion* has been discovered
Science, IV 145

microcaltrops (mī-krō-kal'trops), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρος*, small, + E. *caltrop*.] A sponge-spicule of minute size, having the form of a caltrop Also *microcalthrops*. *W J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit, XXII 417

Microcameræ (mī-krō-kam'e-rē), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr *μικρός*, small, + L *camera*, chamber see *chamber*] 1 A subtribe of choristidan sponges having the chambers small: opposed to *Macrocameræ* *Lendenfeld*, 1886 —2. A tribe of ceratose sponges with small spherical ciliated chambers and opaque ground-substance. *Lendenfeld*

microcamerate (mī-krō-kam'e-rāt), *a.* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + L *camera*, chamber. see *chamber*] Having small chambers; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Microcameræ*, in either sense

Microcebus (mī-krō-sē'bus), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey see *Cebus*] A genus of small prosimian quadrupeds of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing such species as the pygmy lemur, *M smithi*, and the mouse-lemur, *M murinus*, the dwarf lemurs

Microcentri (mī-krō-sen'trī), *n pl* [NL (Thomson, 1876), < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κέντρον*, point, spur see *center*[1]] One of two prime sections of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, containing the seven subfamilies which have the tarsi three- or four-jointed (usually four-jointed, rarely heteromerous), anterior tibiæ with a slender short straight spur, and antennæ usually few-jointed They are nearly all of small size

Microcephala (mī-krō-sef'a-lä), *n pl.* [NL., neut pl of *microcephalus*, < Gr *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed see *microcephalous*] In Latreille's system, the fifth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*. They have no evident neck, the head being received in the thorax as far as the eyes, the thorax is trapeziform, widening from before backward, the body is comparatively little elongated, the mandibles are of moderate size, and the elytrum often covers more than half of the abdomen The species live on flowers, fungi, and dung Also *Microcephali*

microcephalia (mī″krō-se-fā'li-a), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed see *microcephalous*] Same as *microcephaly*

microcephalic (mī″krō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *microcephal-ous* + *-ic*] Having an unusually small cranium. Specifically—(*a*) In *cranıom*, having a cranium smaller than a certain standard A capacity of 1,350 cubic centimeters is taken by some as the upper limit of microcephaly (*b*) In *pathol*, having a head small through disease or faulty development, producing idiocy more or less extreme

microcephalism (mī-krō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [< *microcephaly* + *-ism*] A microcephalic condition

microcephalous (mī-krō-sef'a-lus), *a* [= F *microcephale* = Pg *microcephalo*, < NL. *microcephalus*, < Gr *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed, < *μικρός*, small, + *κεφαλή*, head] Having a small head Specifically—(*a*) Having the skull small or imperfectly developed (*b*) In *zool*, of or pertaining to the *Microcephala*

Microcephalus (mī-krō-sef'a-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed: see *microcephalous*] 1. In *entom.*. (*a*) A South American genus of caraboid beetles, with about 6 species, having securiform terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palpi. (*b*) A genus of nemocerous dipterous insects of the family *Chironomidæ* *Van der Wulp*, 1873 —2. A genus of reptiles *Lesson* —3. [*l c*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A microcephalic person. (*b*) Microcephaly.— 4 [*l c.*] In *teratol*, a monster with a small, imperfect head or cranium

microcephaly (mī-krō-sef'a-li), *n* [< NL *microcephalia*, q. v.] The condition or character presented by a small or imperfectly developed head

Microchæta (mī-krō-kē'tä), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *χαίτη*, a mane. see *chæta*.] A genus of earthworms. *M rappi* is a gigantic South African earthworm, four or five feet long, of greenish and reddish coloration *Beddard*, 1886.

microcharacter (mī-krō-kar'ak-tėr), *n.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *χαρακτήρ*, character. see *character*] Any zoölogical character derived from microscopic or other minute examination

microchemical (mī-krō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, minute, + E. *chemical*] Of or pertaining to microchemistry as, *microchemical* reactions; *microchemical* experiments. distinguished from *macrochemical*

Microchemical examination shows that it performs a complex function
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p 274

microchemically (mī-krō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv* By microchemical processes, by means of or in accordance with microchemistry

microchemistry (mī-krō-kem'is-tri), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, minute, + E. *chemistry*.] Minute chemical investigation; chemical analysis or investigation applied to objects under the microscope.

Microchiroptera (mī″krō-kī-rop'te-rä), *n. pl* [NL, < Gr. *μικρος*, small, + NL. *Chiroptera* q v] A suborder of *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous or animalivorous (rarely frugivorous or blood-sucking) bats They have a simple stomach (except *Desmodontes*), a large Spigelian and generally small caudate lobe of the liver, the tail contained in the interfemoral membrane when present, or freed from its upper surface, the rim of the ear incomplete at the base of the auricle, the index finger rudimentary or wanting and without a claw, the palate not produced back of the molar teeth, and the molar teeth cuspidate The group includes all bats except the family *Pteropodidæ* (which constitutes the suborder *Megachiroptera*), inhabiting most parts of the world, and falling into two large series, the vespertilionine alliance and the emballonurine alliance, the former of three families, the latter of two *Animalivora*, *Entomophaga*, and *Insectivora* are synonyms of *Microchiroptera*

microchiropteran (mī″krō-kī-rop'te-ran), *a* and *n* I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Microchiroptera*

II. *n.* One of the *Microchiroptera*, any bat except a fruit-bat

microchiropterous (mī″krō-kī-rop'te-rus), *a* Same as *microchiropteran*

microchoanite (mī-krō-kō'a-nīt), *a* and *n.* [< NL *Microchoanites*] I. *a* Having short septal funnels, as a nautiloid, belonging to the *Microchoanites*

II. *n* A member of the *Microchoanites*

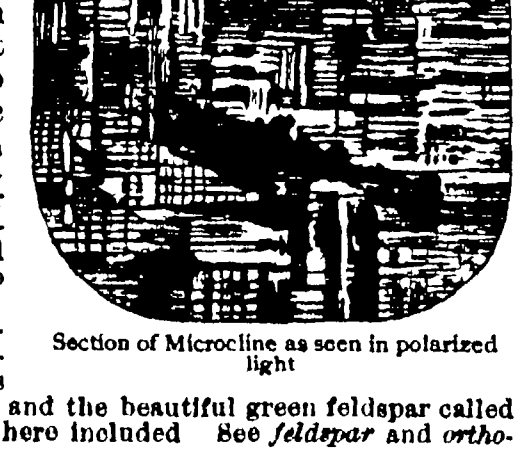
Microchoanites (mī-krō-kō-a-nī'tēz), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μικρος*, small, + *χοάνη*, a funnel see *choana, choanite*.] A group of ellipochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short *Hyatt*, Proc Bost. Soc Nat Hist., 1883, p 260

microchronometer (mī″krō-krō-nom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *χρόνος*, time, + *μέτρον*, measure see *chronometer*] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, such as the time occupied by the passage of a projectile over a short distance a kind of chronograph. Also called, corruptly, *micronometer*

Microciona (mī-krō-sī'ō-na), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κιων* (*κιον-*), a pillar] A genus of fibrosilicious sponges of the division *Echinonemata* *M prolifera* is a common sponge on the Atlantic coast of the United States, growing in tide pools in sheeted or branched masses of orange red color

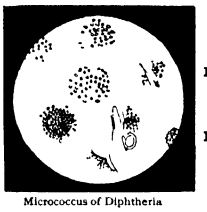
microclastic (mī-krō-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κλαστός*, broken, < *κλᾶν*, break see *clastic*] An epithet applied to a clastic or fragmentary rock or breccia made up of pieces of small size *Naumann*. [Rare]

microcline (mī'krō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κλίνειν*, incline see *cline, clinic*] A feldspar identical in composition with orthoclase, but belonging to the triclinic system. Thin sections often exhibit a peculiar grating like structure in polarized light, due to double twinning Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really microcline, and the beautiful green feldspar called Amazon stone is here included See *feldspar* and *orthoclase*


Section of Microcline as seen in polarized light

Micrococcus (mī-krō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κόκκος*, a berry, kernel: see *coccus*.] 1. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi or bacteria), and the only one of the tribe *Sphærobacteria*. It is characterized by globular or oval slight-

ly colored cells, either formed by transverse division into filaments of two or several chaplet-like articulations, or united in families, or segregated in gelatinous masses, all destitute of spontaneous movement but exhibiting a simple molecular tremor Its species are divided into three physiological groups — *chromogenes*, producing coloring matter, as in "red milk" (*M prodigiosus*, figured under *microbe*), or "golden yellow" (*M luteus*), *zymogenes*, producing various fermentations, as in animal and vegetable infusions (*M crepusculum*) or urine (*M ureæ*), and *pathogenes*, producing diseases Variola vaccinia, septicemia, erysipelas, gonorrhea, and other forms are believed to be produced by micrococci.



Micrococcus of Diphtheria

2 [*l. c*, pl *micrococci* (-sī)] Any member of this genus

By the specific term *micrococcus* is understood a minute spherical or slightly oval organism (Sphærobacterium, Cohn), that like other bacteria divides by fission (Schizomycetes), and that does not possess any special organ, cilium or flagellum, by using which it would be capable of moving freely about

E Klein, Micro Organisms and Disease, p 97

Microcoleoptera (mī-krō-kō-lē-op'te-rä), *n. pl* [NL , ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *Coleoptera*, q. v] In *entom* , the smaller kinds of beetles collectively considered

microconidium (mī″krō-kō-nid'ı-um), *n* , pl *microconidia* (-a) [NL , ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *conidium*] A conidium of small size as compared with others produced in the same species

Microconidia [of *Hypomyces*] or conidia proper very copious. *Cooke*, Handbook Brit Fungi, p 776

microcosm (mī'krō-kozm), *n* [⟨ F. *microcosme* = Sp *microcósmos* = Pg It *microcosmo*, ⟨ LL *microcosmus* (Boëthius), ⟨ LGr *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world, ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κόσμος*, world] 1 A little world or cosmos, the world in miniature; something representing or assumed to represent the principle of universality often applied to man regarded as an epitome, physically and morally, of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*)

If you see this in the map of my *microcosm*, follows it that I am known well enough too? *Shak*, Cor, iv 1 68

The ancients not improperly styled him [man] a *microcosm*, or little world within himself

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii, Expl

Some told me it [a mountain] was fourteene miles high, It is covered with a very *microcosme* of clowdes

Coryat, Crudities, I 92

In the dark dissolving human heart,
And holy secrets of this *microcosm*,
Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest

Tennyson, Princess, III

Each particle is a *microcosm*, and faithfully renders the likeness of the world *Emerson*, Discipline

2 A little community or society

And now the hour has come when this youth is to be launched into a world more vast than that in which he has hitherto sojourned, yet for which this *microcosm* has been no ill preparation *Disraeli*

microcosmic (mī-krō-koz'mık), *a* [= F. *microcosmique*, as *microcosm* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a microcosm or to anything that is regarded as such —**Microcosmic salt**, $HNaNH_4PO_4 + 4H_2O$, a salt of soda ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from human urine It is much employed as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe

microcosmical (mī-krō-koz'mı-kal), *a* [⟨ *microcosmic* + *-al*] Same as *microcosmic*. *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err., II. 3

microcosmography (mī″krō-koz-mog'ra-fi), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μικροκοσμος*, microcosm, + *-γραφια*, ⟨ *γραφειν*, write. Cf *cosmography*.] The description of man as a "little world."

microcosmology (mī″krō-koz-mol'ō-jı), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, microcosm, + *-λογια*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] A treatise on the microcosm, specifically on the human body, or on man

microcosmos (mī-krō-koz'mos), *n*. Same as *microcosmus*, 1

microcosmus (mī-krō-koz'mus), *n*. [LL. (in defs. 2 and 3, NL), ⟨ Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world. see *microcosm*] 1. Same as *microcosm*, 1 —2. A tunicate, ascidian, or sea-squirt· applied by Linnæus in 1735, and recently revived by Heller as a generic name.—3. [*cap*] A genus of coleopterous insects *Chaudoir*, 1878

microcoulomb (mī'krō-kō-lom'), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *coulomb*.] One millionth of a coulomb. See *coulomb*.

microcoustic (mī-krō-kös'tik), *a*. and *n*. [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing see *acoustic*.] **I.** *a*. Serving to augment weak sounds; of or pertaining to an instrument for augmenting weak sounds

II. *n*. An aural instrument designed to collect and augment small sounds, for the purpose of assisting the partially deaf in hearing

microcrith (mī'krō-krith), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κριθή*, barley. see *crith*] In *chem* , the unit of molecular weight, denoting the weight of the half-molecule of hydrogen

microcrystalline (mī-krō-krıs'ta-lın), *a*. [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κρυσταλλινος*, crystalline see *crystalline*] Minutely crystalline said of crystalline rocks of which the constituents are individually so minute that they cannot be distinguished from each other by the naked eye, cryptocrystalline Many lithologists use *microcrystalline* and *cryptocrystalline* as synonymous Rosenbusch, however, uses the former term to designate that structure of the ground mass in which the constituent minerals can, with the aid of the microscope, be specifically determined, and the latter for a structure which can be recognized as crystalline, but in which the individual components can not be specifically identified

microcrystallitic (mī-krō-krıs-ta-lıt'ık), *a* [⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-itic*[2] + *-ic*] A term used by Geikie to designate a devitrification product in which this process has been carried so far that little or no glass-base appears, the original glassy substance having become changed into an aggregation of crystallites or "little granules, needles, and hairs" See *microfelsitic*.

microcyst (mī'krō-sıst), *n*. [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch] In *Myxomycetes*, the resting state of swarm-spores, which become rounded off and invested with a delicate membrane, or sometimes only with a firm border, and may return again under favorable conditions to a state of movement See *Myxomycetes*, *n*, *arm-spore*

microcyte (mī'krō-sīt), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cavity see *cyte*] 1. A small cell or corpuscle

The *microcytes* Very small bodies, for the most part colourless, freely suspended in the plasma

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p 123

2 A small blood-corpuscle, in size from 2 to 6 micromillimeters, found, often in large numbers, in many cases of anemia

microcythemia (mī″krō-sī-thē'mı-a), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *κυτος*, a hollow (see *microcyte*), + *αἱμα*, blood] That condition of the blood in which there are many corpuscles of diminished size

microcytosis (mī″krı-sī-tō'sıs), *n* Microcythemia

microdactylous (mī-krō-dak'tı-lus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *δάκτυλος*, finger see *dactyl*.] Having short or small fingers or toes

microdentism (mī-krō-den'tızm), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + L *den(t-)s*, = E *tooth*, + *-ism*.] Smallness of the teeth.

Microdentism — mere smallness of the teeth — was chronicled in fourteen of the hundred cases *Lancet*, No 3432, p 1152

micro-detector (mī″krō-dē-tek'tor), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *detector*] A sensitive galvanoscope.

Microdiptera (mī-krō-dip'te-rä), *n pl*. [NL , ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *Diptera*] In *entom* , the smaller kinds of flies collectively considered

Microdon (mī'krō-don), *n* [NL (Meigen, 1803), ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small. + *ὀδους* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*] 1 In *entom.*, an important genus of syrphid flies, containing a few European and about 20 North American species They are large, nearly bare, usually short and thick set, with flattened scutellum and short wings, in which there is a stump of a vein in the first posterior cell from the third longitudinal vein The larvæ are remarkable objects, resembling shells, and have twice been described and named as mollusks *M globosus* is an example

2. In *tchth* , a genus of pycnodont fishes of the Cretaceous period *Agassiz*, 1833 —3. In *conch* , a genus of bivalve mollusks *Conrad*, 1842

microdont (mī'krō-dont), *a* [⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*.] Having short or small teeth

The *microdont* races are the low caste natives of central and southern India, the Polynesians, the ancient Egyptians, mixed Europeans not British, and the British

Science, IV 588

micro-electric (mī-krō-ē-lek'trık), *a* [⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *electric*] Having electric properties in a very small degree.—**Micro-electric metrology**, the measurement of minute electric quantities

microfarad (mī-krō-far'ad), *n*. [⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *farad*.] The practical unit of electrical capacity, equal to the millionth part of a farad It is the capacity of about three miles of an Atlantic cable.

microfelsite (mī-krō-fel'sīt), *n*. [⟨ Gr *μικρος*, small, + E *felsite*] In *lithol* , a base or groundmass having a microfelsitic structure. See *microfelsitic*

microfelsitic (mī″krō-fel-sıt'ık), *a* [⟨ *microfelsite* + *-ic*] The designation suggested by Zirkel for a devitrified glass when the devitrification has been carried so far that the hyaline character is lost, but not far enough to give rise to the development of distinctly individualized mineral forms Other lithologists have used this word with different shades of meaning Rosenbusch defines it as follows "This substance, which is distinguished from micro- and crypto-crystalline aggregates by the absence of any action on polarized light, and from what may properly be called glass by not being entirely without structure and by being decidedly less transparent, I call *microfelsite* or the *microfelsitic base* "

microfoliation (mī-krō-fō-lı-ā'shon), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *foliation*] Microscopic foliation, or that which is not distinctly recognized by the naked eye a term used by Bonney in discussing the effect of pressure in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLIV 44

Microgadus (mī-krō-gā'dus), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL *Gadus*, q v] A genus of



Atlantic Tomcod, or Frost fish (*Microgadus tomcodus*)
(From Report of U S Fish Commission)

small gadoid fishes, established by Gill in 1865, the tomcods *M tomcodus* is a well known species of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *M proximus* is its representative on the Pacific coast.

Microgaster (mī-krō-gas'tėr), *n* [NL (Latreille, 1804), ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γαστήρ*, stomach see *gaster*[2]] 1 A notable genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Microgasterinæ* They are characterized by the three submarginal cells of the fore wings (the second one often incomplete), and by having the hind tibial spurs more than half the length of the tarsi Many are known from Europe and North America, as *M subcompletus* of the former country, which is parasitic on various lepidopterous larvæ

2. [*l c*] A member of this genus

Microgasterinæ (mī-krō-gas-te-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL , ⟨ *Microgaster* + *-inæ*] A large subfamily of *Braconidæ*, typified by the genus *Microgaster*, having the mesonotal sutures invisible and the large marginal cell reaching to the end of the wing There are many species, of 6 genera, the largest one of which, *Apanteles*, has 69 species in Great Britain alone Their larvæ parasitize many insects, especially lepidopterous larvæ, issuing from the body of the host and spinning cocoons either singly or in mass *A glomeratus* is an abundant parasite of the cabbage worm, *Pieris rapæ*, both in Europe and North America.

microgeological (mī-krō-jē-ō-loj'ı-kal), *a*. [⟨ *microgeology* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to microgeology; dependent on or derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology as, *microgeological* investigations.

microgeology (mī″krō-jē-ol'ō-jı), *n* [⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *geology*] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope

Microglossa (mī-krō-glos'ä), *n* [NL , also *Microglossus*, *Microglossum*, ⟨ Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] In *ornith* , a genus of cockatoos of the family *Cacatuidæ*, established by Geoffroy in 1809 It contains the great black cockatoos, as *M aterrimum*, *goliath*, and *alecto*, all inhabitants of New Guinea and other islands of the Papuan region

microglossia (mī-krō-glos'ı-a), *n* [NL , ⟨ Gr *μικρος*, small, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue see *glossa*] Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microglossidæ (mī-krō-glos'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL , ⟨ *Microglossa* + *-idæ*] A family of psittacine birds, the black cockatoos synonymous with *Cacatuidæ*

Microglossinæ (mī″krō-glo-sī'nē), *n pl* [NL , ⟨ *Microglossa* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Microglossa*, and containing the black cockatoos

microgonidial (mī″krō-gō-nid'ı-al), *a*. [⟨ *microgonidium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a microgonidium

microgonidium (mī′krō-gō-nid′ı-um), *n.*; pl *microgonidia* (-ă) [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *gonidium*] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell division, which results in the production of gonidia of two sizes, the larger being termed macrogonidia, and the smaller *microgonidia*
Bessey, Botany, p 219

microgram (mī′krō-gram), *n* [< Gr *μικρον*, small, + E *gram*²] The millionth part of a gram, being about $\frac{1}{15000}$ of a gram troy

microgranite (mi-krō-gran′ıt), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + E *granite*] In *petrog* See *quartz-porphyry*

microgranitic (mī′krō-grā-nit′ık), *a* [< *microgranite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to microgranite — **Microgranitic structure** See *quartz porphyry*

microgranulitic (mī-krō-gran-u-lit′ık), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *granulitic*] In *lithol*, an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic The microgranulitic structure, as this term is used by Lévy, differs from the micropegmatitic in the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation

micrograph (mī′krọ-grăf), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *γράφειν*, write] Same as *micropantograph*

micrographer (mī-krog′ra-fẽr), *n* [< *micrograph-y* + *-er*¹] One who is versed in micrography

micrographic (mī-krō-graf′ık), *a* [= F *micrographique*, as *micrography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to micrography

micrographist (mī-krog′ra-fist), *n* [< *micrograph-y* + *-ist*] One who is skilled in micrography; a micrographer

micrography (mī-krog′ra-fi), *n* [= F *micrographie* = Sp *micrografía* = It *micrografia*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write Cf Gr. *μικρογραφεῖν*, 'write small,' i e. with a short vowel] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope

Microhierax (mī-krō-hī′e-raks), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon see *Hierax*.] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidæ*, established by R B. Sharpe in 1874; the falconets, the finch-falcons It contains the diminutive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is preoccupied in another department of zoology The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc There are several species, as *M. cærulescens*, *fringillarius*, *melanoleucus*, and *erythrogenys*

microhm (mık′rōm), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + E *ohm*] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm

microlepidopter (mī-krō-lep-ı-dop′tẽr), *n* In *entom*, an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*

Microlepidoptera (mī-krō-lep-ı-dop′te-rā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *Lepidoptera*, q v.] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralidæ*, the *Tortricidæ*, the *Tineidæ*, and the *Pterophoridæ* These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*

microlepidopteran (mī-krō-lep-ı-dop′te-ran), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Microlepidopterous

II. *n.* A microlepidopter

microlepidopterist (mī-krō-lep-ı-dop′te-rist), *n* [< *Microlepidoptera* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*

microlepidopterous (mī-krō-lep-ı-dop′te-rus), *a* [< *Microlepidoptera* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to the microlepidopters.

Microlicia (mī-krō-lish′ı-a), *n* [NL (Don, 1823), so called as having the leaves usually small, < Gr *μικρος*, small, + *ὁλικός*, universal, general, < *ὅλος*, all] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ* and type of the tribe *Microlicieæ*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx-lobes being shorter than the tube They are erect branching undershrubs, usually not more than a foot or two high, with small leaves, which are generally glandular dotted and solitary commonly rose purple or white flowers which are axillary or sometimes terminal There are about 98 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses

Microliciæ (mī′krō-li-sī′ẽ-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Triana, 1871), < *Microlicia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ* and the suborder *Melastomæ*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds The tribe embraces 15 genera, *Microlicia* being the type, and about 250 species, all of which are found in tropical America

microlite (mī′krō-līt), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *λίθος*, stone see *-lite*] 1 A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster It is essentially a niobate of calcium It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts, in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds

2 Same as *microlith* an incorrect use.

microliter (mī-krō-lē′ter), *n* [< Gr *μικρον*, small, + E *liter*.] The millionth part of a liter

microlith (mī′krō-lith), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + *λίθος*, stone] A name proposed by Vogelsang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks", a "microscopic individual" (*Zirkel*) The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystallite*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites) By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals, while in the former this cannot be recognized Elongated or lath shaped forms and such as resemble an hour glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*, if curved or more or less twisted or hair like, they are frequently called *trichites* Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as products of the devitrification of the glassy lavas The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form

microlithic (mī-krō-lith′ık), *a* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones opposed to *megalithic*

The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance
J Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p 47

2 In *lithol*, pertaining to or characterized by microliths

microlitic (mī-krō-lit′ık), *a* [< *microlite* + *-ic*] Same as *microlithic*, 2

micrological (mī-krō-loj′ı-kal), *a* [< *micrology*² + *-ic-al*] Characterized by minuteness of investigation

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of *micrological* scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has, unhappily made the most pernicious provision *F Hall*, Mod Eng, p 250

micrologically (mī-krō-loj′ı-kal-ı), *adv* In a micrological manner, by means of exact attention to minute details

If things are to be scanned *so micrologically*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 277, note

micrology¹ (mi-krol′ō-jı), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology* Cf *micrology*²] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations, micrography

micrology² (mī-krol′ō-jı), *n* [< Gr. *μικρολογία*, the quality of being careful about trifles, < *μικρολόγος*, careful about trifles, penurious, captious, lit gathering little things, < *μικρός*, small, little, + *λέγειν*, gather see *-ology* Cf *micrology*¹] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters, minute erudition

There is less *micrology* in his erudition
Robberds, W Taylor, II 146 (*Davies*)

Micromastictora (mī′krō-mas-tık′tō-rā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *μαστίκτωρ*, a scourger, < *μαστίζειν*, whip, scourge, < *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Sponqiæ*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0 003 millimeter in diameter The *Micromastictora* are all non calcareous sponges, and are divided by Sollas into two classes, *Myxospongiæ* and *Silicospongiæ* They are also called *Noncalcarea* (Vosmaer) and *Plethospongiæ* (Sollas) The term is contrasted with *Megamastictora*

micromelus (mī-krom′e-lus), *n* [< Gr *μικρομελής*, small-limbed, < *μικρός*, small, + *μέλος*, a limb] In *teratol*, a monster with abnormally small limbs

micromeral (mī′krō-mē-ral), *a.* [< *micromere* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a micromere as, *micromeral* blastomeres.

micromere (mī′krō-mēr), *n* [< Gr *μικρομερής*, consisting of small parts, < *μικρός*, small, + *μέρος*, a part] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamellibranch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabl, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*

The segmentation resembles that of other mollusks, the *micromeres* appearing at the formative pole by separation of the 'protoplasmic' portion of the "macromeres."
Roy Micros Soc Jour, 2d ser, VI ii 224

Micromeria (mī-krō-mē′rı-ā), *n* [NL (Bentham), < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *μερος*, part] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureinea* and the subtribe *Melisseæ* The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen nerved, and about equally five-toothed The corolla is short, rarely exserted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flattish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three parted The filaments are arcuate ascending, the anterior pair longer, the anthers are two celled The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, several odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the Old World, with a few in South America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States *M Douglasea* is a well known sweet scented herb of California called *yerba buena* *M obovata* of the West Indies has been called *altheal*

micromeric (mī-krō-mer′ık), *a* [< *micromere* + *-ic*] Same as *micromeral*

micrometric (mī krō-mẽ-rıt′ik), *a* [< *μικρος*, small, + *μερος*, a part] A term suggested by Vogelsang to designate a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope

micrometer (mī-krom′e-tẽr), *n* [= F *micromètre* = Sp *micrómetro* = Pg It *micrometro*, < Gr *μικρος*, small, + *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle Thus, the *wedge micrometer* is a long wedge shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible and graduated along its length It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured **Annular or circular micrometer**, a micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward truly turned in a lathe The disk, mounted in a brass tube so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer* *Brande and Cox*, Dict., II 516 (changed). — **Double-image micrometer**, a micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A′, B and B′ Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B′, or B may be brought into coincidence with A, and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B — **Filar micrometer**, a micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer screw The astronomical filar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position circle, apparatus for illumination etc — **Micrometer-balance**, a form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steelyard supported on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index-bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage *E H Knight* — **Mother-of-pearl micrometer**, Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother of pearl, $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced

micrometer-screw (mī-krom′e-tẽr-skrō), *n* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use

micrometric (mī-krọ-met′rık), *a.* [= F *micrométrique*, as *micrometer* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the micrometer, made by the micrometer as, *micrometric* measurements

micrometrical (mī-krō-met′rı-kal), *a* [< *micrometric* + *-al*] Same as *micrometric*

micrometrically (mī-krō-met′rı-kal-ı), *adv.* By means of a micrometer

micrometry (mī-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= F *micrométrie*, as *micrometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer

micromillimeter, micromillimetre (mī-krō-mil'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *millimeter*.] 1. The millionth part of a millimeter. —2. The thousandth part of a millimeter formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is *micron*

micromineralogical (mī″krō-min″e-ra-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *micromineralog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to micromineralogy

Rocks may occur the structure of which has been yet more obscured by subsequent *micromineralogical* change *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLIV 42

micromineralogy (mī-krō-min-e-ral'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + E *mineralogy*.] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks

micron (mī'kron), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μικρόν*, neut of *μικρός*, also *σμικρός*, small, minute.] The millionth part of a meter, or $\frac{1}{25400}$ of an English inch This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, representing the civilized nations of the world, and is adopted by all metrologists The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter μ written above the line as, 25^{μ} 4.

Micronesian (mī-krō-nē'si-an), *a* and *n* [< *Micronesia* (< Gr. *μικρονησος*, a small island, < *μικρός*, small, + *νῆσος*, an island see def.) + *-an*.] I *a* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia

micronometer (mī-krō-nom'e-ter), *n* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*

micronucleus (mī-krō-nū'klē-us), *n*, pl *micronuclei* (-i). [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *nucleus*, q v] A small nucleus distinguished from *macronucleus*.

The *micronucleus* is a hermaphrodite sexual element, of sole importance in conjugation *Amer Nat*, XXII 255

micronymy (mī-kron'i-mi), *n* [< Gr *μικρώνυμος*, < *μικρος*, small, + *ὄνυμα*, *ονομα*, name] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones

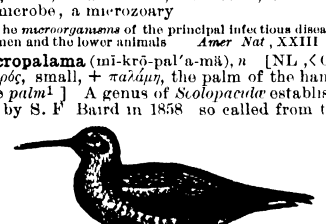
Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that anatomists might well follow *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, VIII 529

micro-organic (mī″krō-ôr-gan'ik), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E. *organic*, after *micro-organism*.] Having the character of a micro-organism, of or pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms, microbial

micro-organism (mī-krō-ôr'gan-izm), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + E *organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio, a microbe, a microzoary

The *microorganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of men and the lower animals *Amer Nat*, XXIII 56

Micropalama (mī-krō-pal'a-mä), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand see *palm*[1].] A genus of *Scolopacidæ* established by S. F Baird in 1858 so called from the



Stilt sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*)

semipalmation of the feet, the stilt-sandpipers There is but one species, *M himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes

micropantograph (mī-krō-pan'tō-graf), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E. *pantograph*.] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{225000}$ of a square inch Also called *micrograph*

microparasite (mī-krō-par'a-sit), *n.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *parasite*.] A parasitic microorganism

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small *Science*, III 130

microparasitic (mī-krō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *microparasite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites; caused by microparasites as, *microparasitic* diseases

micropathological (mī-krō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *micropathology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to micropathology as, *micropathological* investigation

micropathologist (mī″krō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n* [< *micropathology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology

micropathology (mī-krō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + E. *pathology*.] 1. The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease —2. Morbid histology

micropegmatite (mī-kro-peg'ma-tit), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E. *pegmatite*.] A rock having a micropegmatitic structure

micropegmatitic (mī-krō-peg-ma-tit'ik), *a* [< *micropegmatite* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of graphic granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form See *pegmatite* and *microgranulitic*.

microperthitic (mī″krō-pėr-thit'ik), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E. *perthite* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite —that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite *Nature*, XXXVII 459

microphagist (mī-krof'a-jist), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] An eater of microscopic objects; an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size

Several species [of diatoms] have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists* *W B Carpenter*, Micros (Phila ed, 1856) p 306

microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [= F *microphone* = Sp *micrófono*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument for augmenting small sounds The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr Hughes in 1878 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the cat is placed at the ear piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall —**Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay See *relay*

microphonic (mī-krō-fon'ik), *a* [As *microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone, serving to intensify small or weak sounds, microacoustic Also *microphonous*

A large induction coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphonic* transmitter will answer *T D Lockwood*, Elect, Mag, and Teleg, p 315

microphonics (mī-krō-fon'iks), *n* [Pl of *microphonic* see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

microphonous (mī-krof'ō-nus), *a* [As *microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*

microphony (mī'krō-fō-ni), *n* [= F *microphonie*, < Gr *μικροφωνια*, weakness of voice, < *μικρόφωνος*, having a small or weak voice, < *μικρός*, small, + *φωνή*, voice] Weakness of voice

microphotograph (mī-krō-fō'tō-graf), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *photograph*.] 1 A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination, "a microscope photograph of a macroscopic object" (*A. C. Mercer*) —2 See *photomicrograph*

microphotography (mī″krō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *photography*.] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscope or very small scale A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and despatches to be carried by carrier pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870–1 Compare *photomicrography*

microphthalmia (mī-krof-thal'mi-à), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρόφθαλμος*, having small eyes, < *μικρός*, small, + *ὀφθαλμος*, eye· see *ophthalmia*.] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmy*.

microphthalmic (mī-krof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *microphthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia

microphthalmy (mī'krof-thal-mi), *n.* [< NL *microphthalmia*, q. v] Same as *microphthalmia*.

Microphthira (mī-krof-thī'ra), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *φθείρ*, a louse] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acera*, or *Acarides*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites *Leptus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Argas* and *Trombidium* Also *Microphthira*

microphthire (mī'krof-thīr), *n* A larval acarid with six legs, a member of the *Microphthira*

microphylline (mī-krō-fil'in), *a.* [As *microphyll-ous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales

Considered in the way of analogy, the foliaceous verrucariaei may be said to represent Umbilicaria and Parmelia passing, like both of these, into *microphylline*, and, like the last, into finally almost crustaceous forms *Tuckerman*, Gen Lichenum, p 245

microphyllous (mī-krō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr *μικροφύλλος*, having small leaves, < *μικρός*, small, + *φύλλον*, leaf] In *bot*, having small leaves.

microphysiography (mī-krō-fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E *physiography*.] See *physiography*

microphytal (mī'krō-fī-tal), *a* [< *microphyte* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes

microphyte (mī'krō-fit), *n* [= F *microphyte*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *φυτον*, a plant] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits

microphytic (mī-krō-fit'ik), *a* [< *microphyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes as, *microphytic* diseases

micropod (mī'krō-pod), *n* A member of the *Micropoda*

Micropoda (mī-krop'ō-dạ), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*.] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like

Micropodidæ (mī-krō-pod'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] In *ornith*, a family of fissirostral picarian birds, the swifts or *Cypselidæ* See cut under *Cypselus*

Micropodinæ (mī″krō-pō-dī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] In *ornith*, the typical swifts or *Cypselinæ*

Micropodoideæ (mī″krō-pō-doi'dē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Micropus* (*-pod-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of picarian birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypseloidæ* and *Trochilida*, *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense; *Cypselomorphæ* without the *Caprimulgidæ*

microporphyritic (mī-krō-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *porphyritic*.] See *porphyritic*

microprosopus (mī″krō-pro-sō'pus), *n* [< Gr *μικρος*, small, + *πρόσωπον*, face] In *teratol*, a monster with an imperfectly developed face

micropsia (mī-krop'si-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ὄψις*, view] In *pathol*, an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size

Micropterа (mī-krop'te-rà), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl of *micropterus* see *micropterous*.] In *entom* (*a*) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinida*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers They are now called *Brachelytra* (*b*) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830

Micropterinæ (mī-krop-te-ri'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Micropterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Centrarchidæ*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*

micropterous (mī-krop'te-rus), *a* [< NL *micropterus*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E *feather*.] Having short wings or fins

Micropterus (mī-krop'te-rus), *n* [NL see *micropterous*.] 1 In *ichth*, a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinæ*, established by Lacépède in 1802 There are two species, *M dolomieu* and *M salmoides*, or the small and large mouthed black bass, both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures Bass of this genus are variously known as *green*, *lake*, *moss*, *marsh river*, etc, *bass*, *black*, *yellow*, and *jumping perch*, and *trout perch*, *black trout*, *white trout*, *southern* or *Roanoke chub*, and by many other local or fanciful misnomers Sometimes called *Grystes* See cut at *black bass* 1

2 In *ornith*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, named by Lesson in 1831 There is but one species *M cinereus*, the well known steamer duck of South America The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology

3. In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects

Micropuccinia (mī′krō-puk-sin′ı-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *Puccinia*.] A small group of tremelloid *Uredineæ* distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teleutospores are known, as in *Puccinia Prunı* and *P. Asarı*. The teleutospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period of rest. See *Uredineæ*.

Micropus (mī′krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr *μικρόπους*, having small feet, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *ornith.* (*a*) The typical genus of *Micropodidæ* same as *Cypselus* *Meyer and Wolf*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of short-footed thrushes or *Brachypodinæ* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Timeliidæ*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalcocephalus*, *phæocephalus*, *melanocephalus*, *melanoleucus*, and others. The genus is also called *Microtarsus*, *Brachypodius*, *Prosecusa*, and *Ixocheirus*. **2.** In *ichth.*, a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868. — **3.** In *entom.*, a tropical American genus of lygæid bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Blissus*.

micropylar (mī′krō-pī-lăr), *a.* [< *micropyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a micropyle.

micropyle (mī′krō-pīl), *n.* [= F. *micropyle*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] **1.** In *bot.*, the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See cut under *amphitropous*. **2.** In *zool.*: (*a*) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (*b*) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

microrhabd (mī′krō-rabd), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL. *rhabdus*, q. v.] A little rhabdus; a microsclere or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

microrheometrical (mī-krō-rē-ō-met′rı-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ῥοία*, a flowing (< *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *μέτρον*, a measure. Cf. *rheometric*.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

Microrhynchus (mī-krō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] In *mammal.*, a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrisinæ*. The species is called *M. lanıger*. See *avahs*.

Microsauria (mī-krō-sâ′rı-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendrerpeton*, *Hylerpeton*, and *Hylonomus*.

microsaurian (mī-krō-sâ′rı-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Microsauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

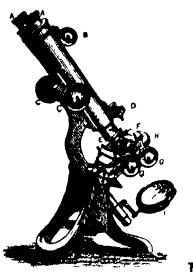
II. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

microsclere (mī′krō-sklēr), *n.* [< NL. *microsclerum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microscleres are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

microsclerous (mī-krō-sklē′rus), *a.* [As *microsclere* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a microsclere.

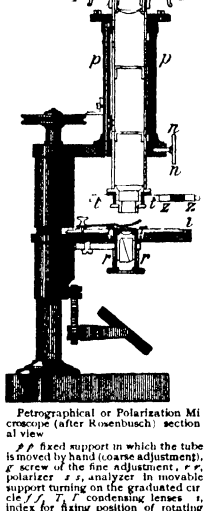
microsclerum (mī-krō-sklē′rum), *n.*; pl. *microsclera* (-rȧ). [NL.] Same as *microsclere*.

microscope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *single microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed, it is also called a *magnifying-glass* or *-lens* (see *magnifying lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses one of which, the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will, it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective, its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be *in focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the *coarse adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly, for opaque objects a bull's eye condenser, a lieberkühn, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used (Compare also the phrases below.)



Binocular Microscope
A A eyepieces, *B* screw to adjust same to width of eyes, *C*, screw for coarse adjustment of focus, *D*, screw for fine adjustment of focus, *I*, objective, *K*, stage, *G, G* rectangular traversing movement, *H* rotatory movement, *J* illuminating mirror

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium*. — **Achromatic microscope.** See *achromatic*. — **Binocular microscope**, a microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece, a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube. — **Double-bodied microscope**, a microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective; two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument. — **Filar microscope**, a microscope having cross wires in the focus of the eyepiece. — **Inverted** or **chemical microscope**, one with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present. — **Magnifying power of a microscope**. See *magnifying*. — **Monocular microscope**, one with a single tube, for use with one eye only. — **Pankratic microscope**, a name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw-tube (see def. 1). — **Petrographical microscope**, a form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object-glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference figures of crystal-sections. — **Reflecting microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the spectulum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former. — **Solar, lucernal, and oxyhydrogen microscopes**, instruments in which the illumination employed comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen lime light respectively.



Petrographical or Polarization Microscope (after Rosenbusch) sectional view
s, s fixed support in which the tube is moved by hand (coarse adjustment), *t* screw of the fine adjustment, *r, r* polarizer, *z, z* analyzer in movable support turning on the graduated circle *f, f*, *Z, Z* condensing lenses, *n* index for fixing position of rotating stage, *r, r* quartz plate, which slides in nose piece above objective through slit at *t, t*, *n, n*, one of two screws for centering objective

microscope-lamp (mī′krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

microscopic (mī-krō-skop′ik), *a.* [< F. *microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] **1.** Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function, adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic* lens, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic* sight or vision.

> Why has not man a *microscopic* eye?
> For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 193.
>
> Such *microscope* proof of skill and power
> As, hid from ages past, God now displays.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 637.

The present limit to *microscopic* vision is simply the goodness of the objective.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XLVIII. 172.

2. Of minute size, so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye; adapted to or prepared for examination by the microscope: as, *microscopic* creatures or particles; a *microscopic* object. — **3.** Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope; hence, relating to things of minute size or significance, infinitesimal, petty: as, *microscopic* observations or investigations; *microscopic* criticism.

So far as *microscopic* analysis would enable us to decide this question.
Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II. 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use: as, to observe anything with *microscopic* minuteness; *microscopic* definition of an object. — **5.** Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the *microscopic* investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

Microscopica (mī-krō-skop′ı-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus*: see *microscopic*.] In *zool.*, microscopic animals; microzoans applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microscopical (mī-krō-skop′ı-kal), *a.* [< *microscope* + *-al*.] Same as *microscopic*.

microscopically (mī-krō-skop′ı-kal-ı), *adv.* [< *microscopical* + *-ly*[2].] In a microscopic manner or degree; by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope: as, to examine a plant *microscopically*; an object *microscopically* small.

microscopist (mī′krō-skō-pist), *n.* [< F. *microscopiste* = It. *microscopista*, as *microscope* + *-ist*.] One skilled or versed in microscopy, one who makes use of the microscope.

Microscopium (mī-krō-skō′pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscopy (mī′krō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopia*, as *microscope* + *-y*[3].] The act or art of using the microscope; investigation with the microscope as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

microsection (mī-krō-sek′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E. *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

microseism (mī′krō-sīsm), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμος*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes.
G. H. Darwin, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 868.

microseismic (mī-krō-sīs′mik), *a.* [< *microseism* + *-ic*.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of microseisms, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say when and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 304.

microseismical (mī-krō-sīs′mi-kal), *a.* [< *microseismic* + *-al*.] Microseismic.

A series of *microseismical* observations.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 316.

microseismograph (mī-krō-sīs′mō-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earth-tremors.

microseismometry (mī′krō-sīs-mom′et-rı), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of *microseismometry* is meagre and unsatisfactory *Nature*, XXXIX 338

microseme (mī′krō-sēm), *a.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σῆμα*, mark, sign see *sema.*] In *cranium*, having an orbital index below 84

The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being *microseme* *A Macalister*, Jour Anthrop Inst, XVI 150

microseptum (mī-krō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *microsepta* (-tă) [NL, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + NL *septum*, q v] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *macroseptum*

microsiphon (mī-krō-sī′fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*

microsiphonula (mī′krō-sī-fon′ū-lă), *n* ; pl. *microsiphonulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σίφων*, a tube, pipe see *siphon*] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost Soc Nat Hist, 1887

microsiphonular (mī′krō-sī-fon′ū-lar), *a* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ar*[3]] Of or pertaining to a microsiphonula

microsiphonulate (mī′krō-sī-fon′ū-lāt), *a* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ate*[1]] Provided with or characterized by a microsiphon *Amer Nat*, XXII 878

microsiphonulation (mī′krō-sī-fon-ū-lā′shon), *n* [< *microsiphonula* + *-ation*] The formation or the possession of a microsiphon, the state of being microsiphonulate *Amer Nat*, XXII. 878.

microsoma (mī-krō-sō′mă), *n* , pl *microsomata* (-ma-tạ) [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body] A little body or corpuscle, one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasm of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are very deeply stained by hematoxylin

microsome (mī′krō-sōm), *n* [< NL *microsoma*] Same as *microsoma. Nature*, XXX 183

microsomia (mī-krō-sō′mı-ă), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body Cf. *microsoma.*] The state of being dwarfed, dwarfishness

microsomite (mī-krō-so′mīt), *n* [< *microsoma* + *-ite*[2]] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed, a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites

microsomitic (mī″krō-sō-mit′ık), *a.* [< *microsomite* + *-ic*] Having the character of a microsomite, relating to microsomites *Amer Nat*, XXII 941

microsommite (mī-krō-som′īt), *n.* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *Somma* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

Microsorex (mī-krō-sō′reks), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + L *sorex* = Gr. *ὗραξ*, a shrew-mouse] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, having 30 teeth *S hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877

microspectroscope (mī-krō-spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E *spectroscope*] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece

Microspermæ (mī-krō-spėr′mē), *n pl* [NL, (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentæ, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentæ, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraces three orders, *Hydrocharideæ* (the frog's-bit family), *Burmanniaceæ*, and *Orchideæ* (the orchid family), including about 5,000 species, 5,000 of which belong to *Orchideæ*

Microsphæra (mī-krō-sfē′rạ), *n* [NL. (Leveillé, 1851), < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi of the group *Erysipheæ* The perithecium, which contains several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel These appendages are free from the mycellum, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner About 50 species are known, of which nearly 20 occur in North America. *M Ravenelii* is injurious to the honey locust (*Gleditschia*), *M alni* (the *M. Frieseii* of authors) occurs on various species of *Cranothus*, *Viburnum*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*, *Platanus*, *Juglans*, and *Carya*, and *M quercina* is found on various species of oak See *Erysipheæ*

microsporangiophore (mī′krō-spō-ran′jı-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL *microsporangium*, q v , + Gr *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern like Cryptogam, of which the foliage leaves, the envelopes of the spore bearing leaves, the *micro* and macro *sporangiophores*, had become permanently differentiated in ascending order *Geddes*, Encyc Brit, XVI 846

microsporangium (mī′krō-spō-ran′jı-um), *n* , pl *microsporangia* (-a). [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + NL *sporangium*, q v] A sporangium containing microspores · the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams

microspore (mī′krō-spōr), *n* [= F *microspore*, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, a seed] 1. In *bot*, an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams

In some of the living club mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called *microspores* *Huxley*, Physiography, p 241

2 In *zool*, one of the spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

microsporine (mī-krō-spō′rın), *a* [< *microspore* + *-ine*[1]] Noting one of the two kinds of microbes reported by Klebs to be uniformly present in diphtheria They are micrococcoid in form and are found chiefly upon the tonsils, and mark a less serious phase of the disease The accuracy of these conclusions has been questioned

Microsporon (mī-kros′po-ron), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, seed] A genus or class of fungi producing various skin-diseases *M furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphæ having long articulations intermixed with round spores, and grows between the cells of the epidermis, effecting their rapid degeneration *M Audouini*, so called, produces pelade, another skin disease According to Grawitz, however, these forms, as well as those also ribed as *Achorion*, the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size This difference is attributed to differences in the food The *M diphtheriæum* of Klebs is a micrococcus.

microsporophyl, microsporophyll (mī-krō-spō′rō-fil), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *φύλλον*, leaf] The leaf-bearing microsporangium of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta* the homologue of the stamen in phanerogams

microsporous (mī′krō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *microspore* + *-ous*] Resembling or derived from a microspore

Microsthena (mī-kros′the-nă), *n pl.* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *σθένος*, strength] In J D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiropters, insectivores, rodents, and edentates The *Microsthena* correspond to the *Lissencephala* of Owen, and to the ineducabilian series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill

microsthene (mī′krō-sthēn), *n* A member of the order *Microsthena*

microsthenic (mī-krō-sthen′ık), *a* [< *Microsthena* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthena*. *J D Dana*, Cephalization, p 9.

Microstoma (mī-kros′tō-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μικρόστομος*, having a small mouth, < *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, mouth] 1 In *ichth.*, a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomidæ*, as *M grœnlandica*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *Vermes*, the typical genus of *Microstomidæ* *M lineare* is an example Also *Microstomum.*

microstome (mī′krō-stōm), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στόμα*, a mouth] In *bot.*, a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses

Microstomidæ (mī-krō-stom′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Microstoma*, or *Microstomum*, + *-idæ*] 1. In *ichth.*, a family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argentines and smelts. Also *Microstomatidæ*.—2. A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensile mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes, hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocœla* They multiply both by ova and by spontaneous fission

microstructure (mī-krō-struk′tūr), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small (with ref to *microscopic*), + E *structure.*] Microscopic structure

This rock has a *microstructure* very similar to that of many andesites *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLV 198

microstylar (mī-krō-stī′lär), *a* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, pillar (see *style*[2]), + *-ar*[3]] In *arch*, having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column

Microstylis (mī-krō-stī′lıs), *n* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *στυλις*, dim of *στῦλος*, a pillar see *style*[2]] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Malaxeæ*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 45 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *M ophioglossoides*, in the United States, bears the name of *adder's mouth*, which is also extended to the other species. See *adder's mouth*

microstylospore (mī-krō-stī′lō-spōr), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *σπόρος*, a seed see *stylospore*] A stylospore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species

microstylous (mī-krō-stī′lus), *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *στῦλος*, a pillar. see *style*[2]] In *bot*, having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens

microtasimeter (mī″krō-ta-sim′e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *tasimeter*] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures A rigid iron frame holds a carbon button which is placed between two surfaces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon button

microtelephone (mī-krō-tel′e-fōn), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E. *telephone.*] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds

microtelephonic (mī-krō-tel-e-fon′ık), *a* [< *microtelephone* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the microtelephone —**Microtelephonic apparatus**, apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds

microthere (mī′krō-thēr), *n* A member of the genus *Microtherium*

Microtherium (mī-krō-thē′rı-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μικρός*, small, + *θήριον*, wild beast] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe The position of the genus is questionable Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Tragulidæ*) It probably belongs to the anoplotherioid series It is also called *Amphimeryx*

microtherm (mī′krō-thėrm), *n* [< F *microtherme*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *θέρμη*, heat] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia, and North America, well northward, and in South America between latitudes 38° and 65° S

microtome (mī′krō-tōm), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination

microtomic (mī-krō-tom′ık), *a* [< *microtome* + *-ic*] Cutting in fine or thin slices, relating to the use of the microtome or to microtomy

microtomical (mī-krō-tom′ı-kal), *a* [< *microtomic* + *-al*] Same as *microtomic Amer Nat*, XXI 1130

microtomist (mī-krot′ō-mist), *n* [< *microtom-y* + *-ist*] One who is expert in the use of a microtome *Micros Sci*, XXX

microtomy (mī-krot′ō-mı), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *-τομια*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. see *anatomy.*] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization

microvolt (mī′krō-vōlt), *n* [< Gr. *μικρός*, small, + E *volt*[2]] A millionth part of a volt

Microzoa (mī-krō-zō′ă), *n pl.* [NL , pl of *microzoon.*] Microscopic animals, or *Microscopica*, *Microzoaria*

microzoal (mī-krō-zō′al), *a.* [< *Microzoa* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa.*

microzoan (mī-krō-zō′an), *n* and *a* **I.** *n* An animalcule, a member of the *Microzoa*

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*

Microzoaria (mī′krō-zō-ā′ri-ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷάριον*, pl *ζῷάρια*, dim of Gr. *ζῷον*, animal.] De Blainville's name for infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

microzoarian (mī′krō-zō-ā′ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *Microzoaria* + *-an*.] **I** *a* Animalcular, of or pertaining to the *Microzoaria*

II. *n* An animalcule, a member of the *Microzoaria*

microzoary (mī-krō-zō′a-ri), *n*, pl *microzoaries* (-riz) [< NL *Microzoaria*.] A microzoarian

microzoöid (mī-krō-zō′oid), *n* and *a* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *zooid*.] **I** *n* A free-swimming *zoöid* of abnormally minute size, which conjugates with or becomes buried within the substance of the body of a normally sized sedentary animalcule of many *Infusoria*.

II *a* Pertaining to a microzoöid

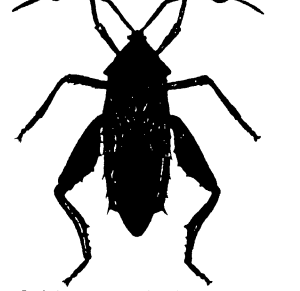
microzoön (mī-krō-zō′on), *n.*, pl *microzoa* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Any micro-organism of animal nature, a microzoarian

microzoöspore (mī-krō-zō′ō-spōr), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + E *zoöspore*.] A zoöspore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species

The smaller or *microzoöspores* are produced by the division of the vegetative mother cell into a larger number of portions. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 391

microzyme (mī′krō-zīm), *n* [< Gr *μικρός*, small, + *ζύμη*, leaven, see *zyme*.] One of a class of extremely small living creatures, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizoötic, epidemic, and other zymotic diseases are dependent for their existence, a zymotic microbe. These pestiferous microbes have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in the animal organism with which they come in contact. See *germ theory* (under *germ*), and cuts under *microbe*

Mictidæ (mik′ti-dē), *n pl* [NL. (Serville, 1843), < *Mictus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mictis*, having the femora spined beneath, and the



Pachylis gigas, a member of the *Mictidæ*

hind ones thicker than the others, especially in the males. It comprises many tropical and subtropical forms, some of large size and handsome coloration, as *Pachylis gigas*, a North American representative. There are about 13 genera of the family. Also *Mictides*, *Mictida*, and (as a subfamily of *Coreidæ*) *Mictina*, *Mictinæ*

miction (mik′shon), *n.* [= F. *miction*, < LL *mictio(n-)*, *minctio(n-)*, < L *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, *minctus* (= AS *migan*, early ME *migen* = MLG *migen* = Icel. *miga*), urinate.] The act of voiding urine

Mictis (mik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814); origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Mictidæ*, having the fourth antennal joint not shorter than the third. Nearly 100 species are described from Africa, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia.

micturate (mik′tū-rāt), *v i*, pret and pp. *micturated*, ppr *micturating* [Irreg < L *micturire*, pp *micturitus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] To pass urine, urinate

micturition (mik-tū-rish′on), *n* [= F *micturition*, < L. as if **micturitio(n-)*, < *micturire*, pp *micturitus*, go to urinate, desiderative of *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, urinate: see *miction*.] The act of urinating, especially, morbidly frequent and scant urination

mid[1] (mid), *a* and *n* [< ME *mid*, *midde*, *myd*, *mydde*, < AS *mid* (a nom. form not actually found, gen. masc. and neut. *middes*, fem. *midre*, *middre*, etc.) = OS *middi* = OFries *midde*, *medde* = MD *mydde* (a.), D *midden* (n.) = MLG. *midde* (a.) = OHG *mitti*, MHG G *mitte* = Icel *miðr* = Sw. Dan *mid* (in comp.) (cf Sw. *midten* = Dan *midte*, n.) = Goth *midjis*, mid, middle; = OBulg *mezhda*, middle, boundary, = Pol *miedza* = Bohem *mezi* = Russ *mezha*, boundary (cf OBulg *mezhdu* = Serv *medju* = Bohem *mezi* = Pol *miedzy* = Russ *mezhdu*, also *mezhi*, between), < L *medius* (> ult. E *medial*, *mediate*, *medium*, etc., *mean*[3], *moiety*, *muzzen*, etc.) = Gr *μέσος*, *μέσσος* (> ult. E *mesial*, *meson*, etc.), orig. **μήθος* = Skt *madhya*, middle. Hence *midst*[1], *middle*, etc.] **I.** *a* 1 Middle, being the middle part or midst. The monosyllable *mid*, properly an adjective, is so closely connected with its noun as to assume often the aspect of a prefix; it is therefore often joined to its noun with a hyphen. The real relation however, is nearly always the normal one of adjective and noun.

Pros. What is the time of day?
Ari. Past the *mid* season
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 239

Virgins and boys, *mid* age and wrinkled eld
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 104

Then, with envy fraught and rage,
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in *mid* air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Milton, P. R., i. 39

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, listening in *mid* air, suspend their wings
Pope, Winter, l. 54

2 Being between; intermediate, intervening. only in inseparable compounds as, *mid*rib, *mid*riff, *mid*wicket

II.† *n.* Middle, midst

Ratcliff, about the *mid* of night come to my tent.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 77

In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk. *Fuller*

It was in the *mid* of the day
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

mid[2]† (mid), *prep* [ME., also *myd*, < AS *mid*, also in old or dial. form *mith*, = OS *mid*, *midi* = OFries *mith*, *mithe*, *mit* = D *met* = MLG *mit*, in comp. *mid-*, LG *med*, *met* = OHG. MHG. G. *mit* = Icel. *með* = Sw. Dan *med* = Goth *miþ*, in comp *mid-*, with, = Gr *μετά*, with, among over, beyond, etc (see *meta-*), = Zend *mad*, with.] With: a preposition formerly in common use, but now entirely superseded by *with*. It remains only in the compound *midwife*.

Mid him he hadde a stronge axe *Rob of Gloucester*

mid[3] (mid), *n* A dialectal form of *might*[1]. *Halliwell*

mid[4] (mid), *n* [Short for *midshipman*.] A midshipman. Also *middy*. [Colloq.]

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mids* of the Victory fell in that action. *Southey*, Letters (1812), II. 315

mid. An abbreviation of *middle* (voice)

'mid (mid), *prep* An abbreviation of *amid*, used in poetry

mida (mī′dä), *n* [NL., < Gr *μίδαξ*, a destructive insect in pulse.] The larva of the beanfly. *Imp. Dict.*

midan (mī′dân), *n* [Hind., < Pers *maidān*.] An open space, or esplanade, in or near a town, an open grassy plain, a parade-ground; among the Arabs, a race-course, or a place for exercising horses. Also spelled *mudaun*

The *mudaun*, or parade ground, with its long drawn arrays of Sepoy chivalry. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 262

midangle (mid′ang″gl), *n* [< *mid*[1] + *angle*[3].] An angle of 45°; half of a right angle.

Midas[1] (mī′das), *n.* [NL., < (†) L. *Midas*, < Gr. *Μίδας*, a king of Phrygia.] A genus of marmosets, typical of the family *Midiidæ*. Upward of 20 species are described. Characteristic examples are the lion marmoset (*M. leoninus*), the tamarin (*M. ursulus*), the pinche (*M. œdipus*), and the marikina (*M. rosalia*)

Midas[2] (mī′das), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μίδας*, a destructive insect in pulse.] In *entom*, the typical genus of *Midiidæ* or *Midasidæ*. The species are mainly North American, as 26 against 8 in Europe. Their larvæ as far as known occur in decaying wood, and are probably carnivorous. *M. fulvipes* and *M. claustus* are examples. *Latreille*, 1796. Also *Mydas* (*Fabricius*, 1794).

Midasidæ (mī-das′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg < *Midas*[2] + *-idæ*.] In *entom*, same as *Midiidæ*, 2. *Leach*, 1819

Midas's-ear (mī′das-ez-ēr), *n* [So called in allusion to *Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who, for a decision he rendered in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, was provided by Apollo (who lost) with ass's ears.] A gastropod of the family *Auriculidæ*, *Auricula midæ*

midbody (mid′bod″i), *n* [< *mid*[1] + *body*.] In *Mollusca*, the mesosoma.

midbrain (mid′brān), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *brain*.] The mesencephalon. See cuts under *encephalon*.

mid-couples (mid′kup″lz), *n pl* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favor of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, etc., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine. *Imp. Dict.*

midday (mid′dā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME *midday*, < AS. *middæg* (also *middeldæg*) (= OFries *middei* = D *middag* = MLG. *middach* = OHG *mittitak*, MHG *mittetac*, G *mittag* = Sw. Dan *middag*), < *mid*, mid, + *dæg*, day: see *mid*[1] and *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* The middle of the day, noon

Had he [our Lord] appeared at *mid day* to all the people, yet all the people would not have believed in him
By Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii

As if God with the broad eye of *midday*,
Clearer looked in at the windows
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.

And Titan, tired in the *mid day* heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177

His hour of *mid day* rest is nearly over
Byron, Cain, iii. 1

midday-flower (mid′dā-flou″er), *n* See *Mesembryanthemum*

middet, *a* A Middle English form of *mid*[1]

middelt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*

middelerdt, *n.* [ME.; also *myddelerd*, *middeleyrd*, *midlerd*, *myddlerde*, *medlert*, etc., < AS. as if **middeleard* for **middelgeard* (= OS. *middilgard* = OHG *mittigart*, *mittilgart*, *mittilcart*, *mittungart*, *mittila gart*), < *middel*, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure. Cf. *middenerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth

midden (mid′n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *middin*, *myddin*, *medin* (in comp.), a corruption (dial. var.) of *midding*.] 1. A dunghill, a muck-heap, a receptacle for kitchen refuse, ashes, etc. See *midding*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Specifically—2. A prehistoric muck-heap, a kitchen-midden

midden-crow (mid′n-krō), *n* See *crow*[2]

middenerdt, *n* [ME., also *middenard*, < AS *middaneard* (also *mideard*) for *middangeard* (= Icel. *miðgarðr* (see *miðgard*) = Goth. *midjungards*), the 'midyard,' the middle abode, the earth as situated between heaven and hell, < *midde*, mid, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure (accom. to *eard*, region, abode). Cf. *middelerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth as the abode of men.

midden-hillt, *n* [Early mod. E. *medin-hille*, < *midden* + *hill*[1].] A dunghill

And like unto great stinkyng mucle *medin hilles*, whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde untill their heapes are caste abroade to the profites of many
Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 7. (*Halliwell*.)

middenstead (mid′n-sted), *n* [< *midden* + *stead*.] The site of a dunghill or muck-heap, a place where dung is stored. [Eng.]

This cause of death and disease is courted by a place that maintains a *middenstead* and cesspool system of excrement disposal. *Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 552

middest, *n* and *adv* See *midst*[1]

middestt, *n* See *midst*[1]

middest[2]† (mid′est), *a* Superlative of *mid*[1]. [Rare.]

Yet the stout Faery mongst the *middest* crowd
Thought all their glorie vaine in knightly vew
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 15

middint, *n* See *midden*, *midding*

midding† (mid′ing), *n* [Also, by corruption, *middin*, *midden* (see *midden*); < ME *middinge*, *middynge*, *miding*, *myddyng*, < Dan. *moddinq*, an assimilated form of *mogdynge*, a dung-heap, dunghill, muck-heap, < *mog* (= Icel. *myki*, *mykr*), dung, muck, + *dynge*, a heap, = Icel *dyngja*, a heap, = Sw *dynga*, muck, = AS *dung*, dung: see *muck*[1] and *dung*[1].] A dunghill; a muck-heap

A fouler *myddyng* sawe thow never nane
Than a man es with flesche and bane
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 628

middle (mid′l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *middel*, *mydel*, *medil*, < AS. *middel* = OFries *middel* = D *middel* = MLG. *middel* = OHG *mittil*, MHG G. *mittel* = Sw. *medel-* = Dan *middel-* (in comp.), adj., middle; also in AS., D., MLG., MHG., G., as a noun, middle, in G. also means; AS. also *midlen*, n., the middle, = Icel. *medhal* = Sw *medel* = Dan. *middel*, n., means, medicine; cf. Icel. *medhal*, prep., among; with formative *-el*, from the adj., AS., etc., *mid*. see

mid[1].] **I.** *a.* 1 Equally distant from the extremes or limits, mean, middling. as, the *middle* point of a line, the *middle* time of life

I wyll go the *middell* wey,
And write a boke bytwene the twey
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol

These are flowers
Of *middle* summer, and, I think they are given
To men of *middle* age *Shak*, W T, iv 4 108

That *middle* course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear
Scott, Rokeby, I 22

2 Intervening, intermediate

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a *middle* state, between its first rudiments and decline *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii, Expl

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends
Sir J Davies, Immortal of the Soul, § 30

3 In *gram* : (*a*) Intermediate between active and passive. applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, *middle* voice, *middle* ending, *middle* tense Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages especially Sanskrit and Greek In Greek the middle voice (ἡ μέση διάθεσις, *mesotes*) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (*b*) Intermediate between smooth (unaspirated) and rough (aspirated) as, a *middle* (medial) mute. See *mute*[1], *n* —**Middle ages** See *age* —**Middle books**[1], a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy —**Middle C** See *C* —**Middle chest** See *chest*[1] —**Middle class**, that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility and the laboring class the untitled community of well born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants In Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists

He [Pitt] looked for support not to a strong aristocratical connection, not to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the *middle class* of Englishmen
Macaulay, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham

Middle distance See *distance* —**Middle English.** See *English*, 2 —**Middle genus.** See *genus* —**Middle Greek** See *Greek*, 2 —**Middle ground.** (*a*) In *painting*, etc , same as *middle distance* (*b*) *Naut*, a shallow place, as a bank or bar —**Middle Latin, latitude, meatus, mediastinum** etc See the nouns —**Middle part or voice**, in *music*, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony as the alto and tenor in ordinary music —**Middle passage**, that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa as, the horrors of the *middle passage* (referring to the slave-trade) —**Middle post**, in *arch* , same as *king post* —**Middle spaces**, in *printing* the spaces most used in the composition of type — the three em (one third) and the four em (one fourth) of the body —**Middle States**, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware —**Middle stitching** Same as *monk's seam*, 1 —**Middle term**, that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises, but is eliminated from the conclusion Also called *mean term*

II. *n* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes, a mean

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land
Judges ix 37

Beauty no other thing is then a beame
Flasht out between the *middle* and extreme
Herrick, Definition of Beauty

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact *middle* between two ill extremes
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch of Eng Man, ii

2 Specifically, the middle part of the human body, the waist

Hir *myddel* smal, hire armes longe and sklendre
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 358.

Another time [he] was bogged up to the *middle* in the slough of Lochend *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii

3 An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate

I . . with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or *middle* *Milton*, P L, ix 603

4. In *logic*, same as *middle term* —5 In *gram* , same as *middle voice*. See I , 3 —**Fallacy of no middle, of undistributed middle, of unreal middle** See *fallacy* —**Middle of the road**, an epithet applied, especially in the presidential campaign of 1896, to those members of the Populist party who urged the nomination of a Populist by their party convention and opposed the acceptance of the nominee of the Democratic party said to be derived from the habit, in some parts of the Southwest, of keeping in the middle of the road, the better to protect one's self from enemies lying in ambush [U S political slang] —**The principle of excluded middle or third**, one of the properties of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the *principle of contradiction* These two principles, taken together, define negation

=**Syn.** 1 *Center, Midst, Middle* *Center* is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circular, globular or regular bodies as, the *center* of a circle, globe, field , but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist as, the *center* of a crowd *Midst* regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense as, in the *midst* of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of *midst* as meaning the middle point (see Gen I 6, Josh vii 23, 1 Kl. xxii 35) is quite obsolete *Midst* is very often used abstractly or figuratively *center* rarely, *middle* never *Middle* is often applied to extent in only one direction as, the *middle* of the street, of a block of houses, of a string , it is often less precise than *center* compare the *center* and the *middle* of a room

The pride, the market-place, the crown
And *center* of the potter's trade
Longfellow, Keramos, I 66

Jesus himself stood in the *midst* of them
Luke xxiv 36

In the dead vast and *middle* of the night.
Shak, Hamlet, I 2 198

middle (mid'l), *v t.*, pret and pp *middled*, ppr *middling*. [< ME *midlen*, < AS *midlian* (= D MLG *middelen* = G. *mitteln* = Icel *miðkla* = Sw *medla*), mediate, < *middel*, middle see *middle*, *n*] **1** To set or place in the middle. Specifically —**2.** In *foot-ball*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal [Eng] —**3** To balance or compromise *Davies*

This way of putting it is *middling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over prudent and your enlarged notions *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III 214

4 To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise, fold in the middle; double, as a rope

The line you dragged in, when *middled*, will serve me to lower you down with *W C Russell*, Death Ship, xivi

middle-aged (mid'l-ājd), *a* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become *middle-aged*
Blackwood's Mag, Dec , 1821, p 753

middle-class (mid'l-klās), *a* Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, *a*

Commercial members of Parliament and other *middle-class* potentates. *M Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iii

Middle-class examinations, in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members ranging from primary to university studies. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A A) to those who pass the senior examination —**Middle-class schools**, in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools

middle-earth (mid'l-erth), *n* [< late ME *myddyl erthe*, *medyl erthe*, etc , an accom. form, as if < *middle* + *earth*, of ME *middelerd*, where the second element is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, abode see *middelerd*, *middenerd*, *earth*[1]] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world)

And had oon the feyrest orchard
That was yn alle thys *myddyll erd*
MS Cantab Ff. ii 38, f 129 (*Halliwell*)

Thesu, that art the goostli stoon
Of al holi chirche in *myddul erthe*
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 16

That maid is born of *middle earth*,
And may of man be won,
Though there have gilded since her birth,
Five hundred years and one
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i 9

middleman (mid'l man), *n* ; pl *middlemen* (-men). [= MLG *middelman* = G *mittelmann* (also *mittelsmann*); as *middle* + *man*] **1** One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter, an intermediate lessee, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc , specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers, in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers, more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executants

An insurance broker is one who acts as a *middleman* between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares. *Jevons*, Money, p 251

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country – the primitive *middleman*, as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 415.

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian *middleman*, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk
E A Freeman, Amer Lects., p 443

2 A man of intermediate rank, a commoner.

The great parliamentary *middleman*. *Disraeli*

3. In the *fisheries*, a planter —4 In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs [Properly *middle-man*]

middlemost (mid'l-mōst), *a superl* [< *middle* + *-most*] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost

Truth hath a mysterious name, it consists of three letters, the first and the last and the *middlemost* of the Hebrew letters *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 65

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss The *middlemost*, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other
Steele, Spectator, No 514

middler (mid'lėr), *n* [= D *middelaar* = MLG *middeler* = G *mittler* = Sw *medlare* = Dan *mellar*, as *middle* + *-er*[1].] **1†** An intermediary, a mediator

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediatour or *middeler* betwene God and men (1 Tim ii 5), coupleth in hym the Jewes and the Gentiles, and joineth them together *Bible of* 1551, note on Isa xxviii. 16

2 A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes — senior, middle, and junior — as in theological seminaries [U S]

Five seniors, five *middlers* and seven juniors have already signed the constitution
The Congregationalist, April 1, 1886

middle-rate (mid'l-rāt), *a* Mediocre

A very *middle rate* poet. *Boswell*, Johnson, I 226.

middle-sized (mid'l-sīzd), *a.* 1 Half-sized — 2 Being of middle or average size

We should be pleased that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the shew,
And, *middlesiz'd*, can pass between
Life's hubbub, safe because unseen
Green, The Spleen

middle-spear (mid'l-spēr), *n* The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

middle-stead (mid'l-sted), *n* A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

middle-weight (mid'l-wāt), *n* In *sporting*, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight, one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight

middling (mid'ling), *a* and *n* [< *middle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a* 1 Medium in rank, condition, or degree, intermediate, hence, only medium, neither good nor bad, neither one thing nor the other as, a fruit of *middling* quality

But *middling* folk, who their abiding make
Between these two, of either guise partake
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II , The Colonies

A certain *middling* thing, between a fool and a madman
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II 1

It's *middling* classes — such as is in a *middling* way like — as is the best friends to me
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 540

2 Not in good health, yet not very ill, also, in Scotland, in fairly good health [Rural]

The children 's *middlin'* Doctor Merrill ses he thinks they've got past the wust on 't.
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 589

3 Of medium quality a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *fair to middling*, under *fair*[1] —**Middling gossip**, a go between

Or what do you say unto a *middling gossip*,
To bring you ay together at her lodging?
B Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I 3

II. *n* 1 The part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble *E H Knight* —2 That part of a hog which lies between the ham and the shoulder, a side of bacon [Western and southern U S] —3 *pl.* In *milling*, the parts of a kernel of grain next the skin of the berry, largely composed of gluten and considered the most nutritious part In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as possible together with the starchy part and the bran, and then the whole was bolted to separate the bran By the newer high milling methods the middlings are passed through a purifying machine and reground, forming a very pure flour, with larger and more uniform granules than that from the first grinding

4 *pl* The coarser particles resulting from milling, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock, canaille.

middling (mid'ling), *adv* [< *middling*, *a*] Tolerably, moderately [Chiefly colloq]

Wal, I don't jedge him nor nobody Don t none on us do more than *middlin'* well
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 31

He has been a *middling* good governor
The American, VIII 227.

middlingly (mid'ling-li), *adv* Passably; tolerably

middlingness (mid'ling-nes), *n* The state of being middling; mediocrity.

I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness*, . . . It is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv

middy (mid'i), *n.*, pl *middies* (-iz). A colloquial diminutive of *mid*[4], an abbreviation of *midshipman*

midethmoid (mid'eth-moid), *a.* and *n* [< *mid*[1] + *ethmoid*.] Same as *mesethmoid*.

midfeather (mid'feтн'ėr), *n.* [< *mid*[1] + *feather*.] A hollow horizontal septum in the furnace of a steam-boiler, which, being filled with water, forms a sort of water-bridge, under and over which the flame of the fuel is caused to pass The midfeather thus adds a very effective heating surface, while retaining the incandescent gases and rendering their combustion more complete before they pass into the cooler flues or tubes of the boiler

Midgard (mid'gard), *n* [< Icel *midhgardhr*, lit 'mid-yard'. see *middenyard*.] In *Scand myth*, the abode of the human race, formed out of the eyebrows of Ymer, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge See *Asgard*

midge (mij), *n* [< ME *mydge, migge, mygge, mygge*, < AS *mycg, mygge, micge*, a midge, gnat, = OS. *muggā* = MD *mugghe*, D *mug* = MLG *mugge*, LG. *mugge* = OHG *muccā, muggā*, MHG. *mucke, mucke, mugge, mugge*, a midge, fly, G *mucke*, a midge, dial. a fly, = Icel *mý* = Sw. *mygg, mygga* = Dan *myg*, a midge, = Pol Russ. *mukha* = Bohem. *mucha*, a fly, prob. lit. 'buzzer' (of the similar lit sense of *breeze*[1], a gadfly, and of *humblebee*), akin to Gr. μυιᾶσθαι, low, cf. also L *mugire*, low (see *mugient*), Gr μύζειν, mutter; an ult imitative root The L *musca* = Gr μυια, etc, a fly, is not related. see *Musca*.] 1 A two-winged fly of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera*, a gnat or some insect resembling one a popular name applied with little discrimination to many different insects They chiefly belong to the families *Stymulidæ, Tipulidæ, Chironomidæ* and *Culicidæ* The term is sometimes specifically applied to the *Chironomidæ* The eggs of some of the last named family, like those of mosquitos and other gnats, are deposited in water, where they undergo metamorphosis, first into larvæ and then into pupæ, in which latter state when ripe they rise to the surface, and the imago or perfect insect emerges See *gnat*

3. Something small of its kind, as the fry of fish; a dwarf; a midget A very small fish, specifically called *Gunther's midge* and *Hypsiptera argentea*, occasionally taken on both the American and European coasts, is supposed to be the fry of a codling of the genus *Phycis*

3 A very small one-horse carriage used in the Isle of Wight, England

midget (mij'et), *n.* [< *midge* + *-et*.] A little midge, hence, something very small for its kind, a very small dwarf; also, a sprightly small child [Colloq.]

Now you know Parson Kendall's a little *midget* of a man
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 177

mid-gut (mid'gut), *n* See *gut* and *mesogaster Huxley*, Crayfish, p 67

mid-heaven (mid'hev'n), *n* 1. The middle of the sky or of heaven

From *mid heaven* already she
Hath witnessed their captivity
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv

2 In *astron*, the meridian of a place

mid-hour (mid'our), *n* 1. The middle part of the day, midday —2 An hour between two specified hours

Lead on then where thy bower
O'ershades, for these *mid hours*, till evening rise,
I have at will. *Milton*, P L, v 376

Midianite (mid'i-an-īt), *n* and *a* [Cf LL *Madianitæ*, pl.; < *Madian*, < Heb *Midyan*, Midian (see def.).] **I.** *n* In *Biblical hist*, one of a wandering tribe or confederation of tribes dwelling in the desert east and south of Palestine

II *a* Pertaining to the Midianites

Midianitish (mid'i-an-ī'tish), *a* [< *Midianite* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Midianite*

Mididæ (mid'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Midas* + *-idæ*.] 1 An American family of small platyrrhine quadrumanous mammals, the marmosets or squirrel-monkeys They differ from other monkeys in having 32 teeth, and the same dental formula as man, and in having hands all the digits of which are in the same plane and armed with claws instead of nails, the thumb being not opposable The tail is long and bushy, and the general aspect is rather that of squirrels than of monkeys. There are many species, confined to wooded regions of the warmer parts of America, known as *sagouins, ouistitis, tamarins*, etc (See *marmoset*.) The family is also called *Hapalidæ, Jacchidæ* and *Arctopithecina*

2 In *entom.*, a small family of large, moderately bristly flies belonging to the tetrachætous series of brachycerous *Diptera*, with clavate antennæ of which the third joint has several segments, typified by the genus *Midas* There are several other genera and about 100 species. Also *Midasidæ, Midasidæ, Mydasidæ*, etc.

mididonet, *adv.* [ME, prop a phrase, *mid idone*. *mid*, with; *idone*, pp. of *don*, do; used as a noun, doing· see *done*.] Quickly; immediately *Halliwell*

Gil is ogain went ful sone,
And al his feren *midydone*
Gy of Warwike, p 69

The cherl bent his bowe sone,
And smot a doke *mididone*
Arthour and Merlin, p 154

mid-impediment (mid'im-ped'i-ment), *n.* In *Scots law*, an intermediate bar to the completion of a right. *Imp. Dict*

midland (mid'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *mid*[1] + *land*[1].] **I.** *n* 1 The interior of a country especially applied to the inland central part of England, usually in the plural

Upon the *midlands* now the industrious Muse doth fall
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii 1

II. *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore as, *midland* towns, the *midland* counties of England

Mr Grazinglands, of the *Midland* Counties.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vi

2 Surrounded by land, inland, mediterranean [Rare.]

There was the Plymouth squadron new come in,
Which on the *midland* sea the French had awed
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 171

midlayer (mid'lā'ėr), *n* In *biol.*, same as *mesoderm*

midleg (mid'leg), *n* 1 The middle of the leg

Then wash their feete to the *mid-legge*, saying another Psalme *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 292

2. In *entom*, one of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect

Mid-Lent (mid'lent), *n.* [Late ME *mydlent*, < *mid*[1] + *Lent*[1].] The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent

The ffryday a for *mydlent*, that was Seynt Cuthberdy's Day *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 1

midlenting (mid'len'ting), *n.* [< *Mid-Lent* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *mothering*.

The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retained in many Parts of England, and well known by the Name of *Midlenting*, or Mothering
Bourne's Pop Antiq (1777), p 329, note

midlesst (mid'les), *a.* [< *mid*[1], *n.*, + *less*] Without middle or core [Rare.]

'Tis nought but All, in't selfe including All,
An vn beginning, *midless*, endless Ball
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 1

mid-main (mid'mān), *n* The middle of the ocean; a locality far out at sea *Chapman*

mid-morn (mid'môrn), *n* Nine o'clock in the morning *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng.]

mid-morrow (mid'mor'ō), *n* The middle of the forenoon, nine o'clock in the morning. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It was nought passed yet *midmorowe*
Gower, Conf Amant, viii

midmost (mid'mōst), *a superl.* [< *mid*[1] + *-most*.] Being in the very middle, middlemost, innermost

The *midmost* had a graceful mien,
But the youngest look'd like beauty's queen
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II 252).

Save he be
Fool to the *midmost* marrow of his bones,
He will return no more
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

midnight (mid'nīt), *n* and *a.* [< ME *midnight, midnyght, mydnyght*, also *middelnigte*, < AS. *midniht* (also *middelniht*) (= D MLG *middernacht* = OHG *mittinaht*, MHG *mitnaht*, G. *mitternacht* (D MLG *midder-*, G *mitter-*, orig dat. of the adj.) = Icel *miðhnœtti* = Sw. *midnatt* = Dan. *midnat*), < *mid*, middle, + *niht*, night.] **I.** *n* The middle of the night, twelve o'clock at night

For whenne the Sonne is Est in tho partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne *mydnyght*, in oure parties o this half, for the rowndeness of the Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p 303.

The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve
Shak, M N D, v 1 370

II. *a* Pertaining to or occurring in the middle of the night· as, *midnight* studies.

We spend our mid day sweat, our *midnight* oil,
We tire the night in thought, the day in toil
Quarles, Emblems, ii 2.

Forth at *midnight* hour he fares, the silent tomb deserting
Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I 308).

midshipman

Where, by the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii 60

Midnight appointments. See *appointment*.— **Midnight sun.** See *sun*.

midnight† (mid'nīt), *v. t.* [< *midnight*, *n.*] To obscure, dim, darken

It cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is faln
Feltham, Resolves, p 93

mid-noon (mid'nön), *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Seems another morn
Risen on *mid noon* *Milton*, P L., v 311

mid-off (mid'ôf'), *n* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket off* See *midwicket*

mid-on (mid'on'), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *mid-wicket on*. See *midwicket*

mid-parent (mid'pār'ent), *n.* A hypothetical parent whose stature is taken to be a mean between the actual stature of a father and that of a mother. See the extract

If we take the height of the father and the height of the mother multiplied by 1 08 — the ratio of male to female stature — draw the mean between the two and call this the height of the *mid parent*, then the height of the child will be nearer to the average of the race than the height of the *mid parent* *Science*, XIII 206

mid-parentage (mid'pār''en-tāj), *n* The character or quality of a hypothetical mid-parent

By the use of this word ["deviate"] and that of *mid-parentage*, we can define the law of regression very briefly
Galton, Science, VI 270

Midrash (mid'rash), *n* [Heb *midhrāsh*, commentary, exposition, < *dārash*, tread, frequent, seek, search, apply oneself to.] 1 In *Jewish lit*, exegesis, interpretation, or exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures Specifically the word denotes haggadic or free interpretation or exposition of a homiletic, allegorical, and popular nature, interspersed with maxims and ethical sayings of eminent men, and with illustrations drawn from the natural world, as well as from all departments of human learning and experience. Compare *haggadah*

2. An exposition or discourse of this kind, or a collection of such expositions or discourses as, the *Midrash* on Samuel, the *Midrash* on the Psalms In this sense the plural is *Midrashim*, occasionally *Midrashoth*

Midrashic (mi-drash'ik), *a* [< *Midrash* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or akin to the Midrash, haggadic.

Very few sayings in Greek are quoted in the *Midrashic* literature *Amer Jour Philol*, VII 93

midrib (mid'rib), *n* 1 In *bot*, the middle (often the only) rib or nerve of a leaf, a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina See *nervation* —2 In *apiculture*, the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb *Phin*, Dict Apiculture, Int, p xiii

midribbed (mid'ribd), *a* [< *midrib* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a midrib

midridt, *n.* [Early mod. E *midridde*, < ME *mydryde, mydrede, midreden*, < AS *midhrithere, midhrythere, midhrythre, midhriðr* (= OFries *midrithere, midrede, midrith* = MLG. *middere*), the membrane inclosing the entrails, < *mid*, mid, + *hrethere, hræther*, breast, bosom A diff. word from *midriff*, with which it has been confused.] The membrane inclosing the entrails

midriff, midrif (mid'rif), *n* [Early mod E also *midryfe, midriffe, middryfe*, < ME *midryf, midref, mydderefe*, < AS *midhrif, midrif* (= OFries *midref* = D *midrif* (cf MD *middelrif, middelrift* = MLG *middelrif*, LG *middelreff, middelriff*), the diaphragm, < *mid*, middle, + *hrif* = OFries *ref*, belly Cf. *midrid*.] The diaphragm See cut at *diaphragm*.

But, sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty in this bosom of thine, it is all filled up with guts and *midriff* *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iii 3. 175

A sight to shake
The *midriff* of despair with laughter
Tennyson, Princess, i

mid-sea (mid'sē), *n.* The middle of the sea; the open sea.

Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bank the *mid sea* *Milton*, P L., vii 403

midship (mid'ship), *a.* [< *mid*[1] + *ship*, orig due to *midships*.] Being or belonging to the middle of a ship as, a *midship* beam.— **Midship bend, midship frame.** Same as *dead flat*

midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.*; pl. *midshipmen* (-men). [So called with ref. to his place or station when on duty aboard ship, which is amidships or abreast the mainmast; < *midship-s* + *man*.] 1. A warrant officer in the British navy of the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion His special duties are to pass the orders

of the captain and other quarter deck officers to the crew and to superintend the performance of them

2 In the United States navy, formerly, an officer of corresponding rank and duties whose designation is now *naval cadet*.—3 In *ichth*, a batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus* so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat The body is naked, and there are several of these conspicuous lateral lines formed of shining pearl like bodies embedded in the skin The dorsal fin has two spines The fish is common along the Pacific coast of the United States, and reaches a length of about 15 inches.—**Cadet midshipman** See *cadet*, 4.—**Midshipman's butter** Same as *avocado*.—**Passed midshipman†**, a midshipman who has passed the prescribed examination for promotion

midshipmite (mid'ship-mīt), *n* [< *midship-s* + *mite*², this being substituted for *man*.] A very small midshipman [Ludicrous]

Oh I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a bo'sun tight, and a *midshipmite*
W S Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell

midships (mid'ships), *adv* [By apheresis from *amidships*] In the middle of a ship more properly *amidships*.

midships (mid'ships), *n. pl.* [< *midship*, *a*] *Naut*, the timbers at the broadest part of a vessel

midsomer†, *n* An obsolete form of *midsummer*

midst[1] (midst), *n* [Only in the phrase *in the midst* and its later variations and extensions, this phrase, early mod. E. also *in the middest*, *in the mids*, in ME. *in the middes*, *in middes* (or *myddes*), being a later extension, with adv gen suffix *-es*, of earlier *on midde*, *a midde*, < AS *on middan*, amid, the form *middes*, *midde*, *middan* being not orig a noun, but an adj in adverbial construction. see *mid*[1], and cf *amid*, *amidst*.] The middle, an interior or central part, point, or position

Quer lokes all lures to the last ende,
What wull falle of the first furthe to the *middis*
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 2242

And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the *midst* of them Mat xviii 2

The king in the *middest* of his play strooke with a tennis ball *Coryat*, Crudities, I 134

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a *mid'st*, and an end *B Jonson*, Discoveries

In the *midst* of rigour I would beseech ye to think of mercy *Milton*, Church Government, ii, Concl

In my midst of, in the midst of my [Rare]

And *in my midst of* sorrow and heart grief
To show them feats. *Milton*, S A, l 1338

In our, your, their midst, in the midst of us, you, them These phrases have been objected to by some writers on English, but with no good reason

In their midst a form was seen *Montgomery*

That *in their midst*, *in our midst*, &c, are at odds with the "genius" of our language, is an assertion somewhat adventurous As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively *Love of God*, intending 'love emanating from God,' may be exchanged for *God's love* but we also say, *Plato's commentators*, and the *world's end* To come to possessive pronouns, we have no scruples about the objective *do his pleasure*, *sing thy praise*, *in my absence*, *on your account*, *to their discredit*, *in our despite*, *his equal*, &c, &c.; and with these phrases *in our midst* is rigidly comparable With reference to analogical principles *in our midst* is altogether irreproachable *F Hall*, Mod Eng, p 50

=**Syn** *Amidst*, *In the midst of*, etc (see *among*), *Center*, etc See *middle*

midst[1] (midst), *adv* [< *midst*[1], *n*, itself orig an adv, in connection with a prep] In the middle

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end
Milton, P L, v 165

midst[2] (midst), *prep.* [By apheresis from *amidst*.] Amidst.

They left me *midst* my enemies.
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 2. 24

Before the seat supreme, from whence a voice,
From *midst* a golden cloud, was heard
Milton, P L, vi. 28

midstream (mid'strēm), *n.* The middle of the stream

The *midstream* 's his, I, creeping by the side,
Am shouldered off by his impetuous tide
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, ii 1

mid-styled (mid'stīld), *a.* Having the style intermediate in length between the short-styled and long-styled forms: applied to heterostyled trimorphic flowers.

midsummer (mid'sum'ėr), *n.* [< ME *midsomer*, < AS *midsumor*, *middesumor* (= MLG. *middensomer* = G. *mittsommer* = Icel *miðhsumar* = Sw. *midsommar* = Dan *midsommer*), < *mid*, mid, + *sumor*, summer.] The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about the 21st of June (astronomically the beginning of summer), because in Great Britain summer is considered as beginning with May, specifically, midsummer day, June 24th See *midsummer day*, below. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), it was the custom in former times to kindle fires (called *St John's fires*) upon hills in celebration of the summer solstice.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun at *midsummer*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 1 102

"On *Midsummer* next," the dam'sel said,
"Which is June the twenty four"
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V 412).

Midsummer ale†, the feast of midsummer day

And now, next *Midsummer ale*, I may serve for a fool
Antiquary, Old Plays, X 91 (*Nares*)

Midsummer daisy Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Midsummer day**, the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist (June 24th). Various superstitious practices and wild festivities were long observed on this occasion.—**Midsummer madness** (*a*) The wild and indecorous methods of celebrating midsummer eve for merly common in Europe (*b*) Lunacy

Why, this is very *midsummer madness*
Shak, T N, iii 4 61

midsummer-men (mid'sum'ėr-men), *n* The hvelong, *Sedum Telephium* said to have been used by girls on midsummer eve to test their lovers' fidelity [Local, Eng]

midsummery (mid'sum'ėr-i), *a* [< *midsummer* + *-y*[1]] Of or pertaining to midsummer

A species of golden rod with a *midsummery* smell
The Century, XXIX 108

mid-superior (mid-sū-pē'ri-or), *n* In *Scots law*, one who is superior to those below him and vassal to those above him *Imp. Dict*

Midterraneant (mid-te-rā'nē-an), *a* [< *mid*[1] + *terranean*, substituted for *Mediterranean*] Same as *Mediterranean*.

North ward [bounded] with narrow *Mid terranean* Sea, Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Colonies

midvein (mid'vān), *n* [< *mid*[1] + *vein*] In *bot*, same as *costa*. See *nervation*

Leaves [of *Musci*] 3 to many (sometimes 2) ranked usually with a *midvein*
Underwood, Bull Ill State Laboratory, II 12.

midward† (mid'wārd), *a* and *n* [< ME *midward*, < AS *middeweard*, toward the middle, < *midde*, middle, + *-weard*, E *-ward*] **I.** *a* Situated in or toward the middle.

II. *n* The middle part

This chanon took his cole, with harde grace,
And leyde it aboven on the *midward*
Of the crosselet
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 179

He standing at the hede in the *mydewarde* of the saide hers. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T S, extra ser), l 30

midward† (mid'wārd), *adv* [< *midward*, *a*] In or toward the middle

mid-watch (mid'woch), *n* *Naut*: (*a*) The period of time from midnight to 4 A M (*b*) The officers and men on duty during that time. See *watch*

midway (mid'wā), *n.* and *a* [< ME *mydwaye*, *mydweye* = D *midweg* = MLG *midwech* (cf. G *mittelweg* = Sw. *medelvag* = Dan *middelvej*), < *mid*[1] + *way*] **I.** *n* 1 The middle, the midst

The Ile of Crete is right in the *myd weye*
Mandeville, Travels, p 31

O pity and shame, that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *mid way* faint!
Milton, P L, xi 631

2 A middle way or manner, a mean or middle course between extremes.

No *midway*
'Twixt these extremes at all.
Shak, A and C, III 4 18

II. *a* Being in the middle of the way or distance, middle.

The crows, and choughs, that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak*, Lear, iv 6 13

midway (mid'wā), *adv.* [= MLG. *midweghe*, *midweges* = Dan *midtvejs*, from the noun] In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

He will to morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love.
Shak, T and C, I 3 278.

She saw him rashly spring,
And *midway* up in danger cling
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Fire-worshippers.

midwicket (mid'wik'et), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands nearly abreast the bowler, at some distance to the right or left. (See diagram under *cricket*.) *Midwicket on* or *mid-on* stands to the left of the batsman who is striking, *midwicket off* or *mid-off* to his right.

midwife (mid'wif), *n*; pl. *midwives* (-wivz). [< ME *midwif*, *mydwyfe*, *mydwy*, *mydwyf*, *mydewyf*, *medwyfe*, *medewyf*, prob. < AS. **midwif* (not recorded), < *mid*, with, + *wif*, wife, woman, cf Sp. Pg *comadre*, a midwife, < *con*, < L. *cum*, with, + *madre*, < L *mater*, mother, G. *beifrau*, a midwife's assistant Cf also D. *medehelpen*, assist, < *mede*, with, + *helpen*, help, G. *mithelfer*, an assistant, < *mit*, with, + *helfer*, helper Owing to the disappearance of the prep *mid*, this element in *midwife* has not been commonly understood, and an etymology based on the ME. form *medewif*, taken as < *mede*, E *meed*, reward, + *wife*, woman (as if 'a woman who serves for pay'), has been in favor. This etymology, which is impossible for other reasons, is not supported even by the ME. form *medewife*, which is explainable as a mere variant spelling of *midwife*] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

The *midwife* wonder'd, and the women cried
"O, Jesus bless us, he is born with teeth!"
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 6 74

Midwife toad, the obstetrical toad or nurse frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes*

midwife, midwive (mid'wif, -wīv), *v*, pret and pp *midwifed*, *midwived*, ppr *midwifing*, *midwiving* **I.** *intrans* To perform the office of midwife

II. *trans.* 1 To assist in childbirth

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abbey *midwiving* an abbess?
Brerint, Saul and Samuel at Endor (1674), p 86 (*Latham*)

2. To aid in bringing into being by acting the part of a midwife, assist in bringing to light

If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or *mid wife* it into the World
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 193

midwifery (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n* [< *midwife* + *-ry*] 1 The practice of obstetrics, the practice of assisting women in childbirth

A general practitioner, in large *midwifery* practice
O W Holmes, Med Essays, p 137

2 Assistance at childbirth or in production

Hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers
Stepney, To the Earl of Carlisle

midwifish (mid'wi-fish), *a* [< *midwife* + *-ish*] Like a midwife, pertaining to a midwife, or to the duties of a midwife

midwinter (mid'win'tėr), *n* [< ME *midwinter*, *mydwynter*, < AS. *midwinter*, *middewinter* (= OFries. *midwinter* = MLG *midwinter*, *medewinter* = G *mittwinter* = Sw Dan *midvinter*), < *mid*, mid, + *winter*, winter] The middle or depth of winter, the usual time of greatest winter cold; specifically, in English literature (winter being reckoned from the 1st of November in Great Britain), the period of the winter solstice, the 21st or 22d of December (which is astronomically the beginning of winter)

miet, *v. t.* [< ME *mien*, *myen*, < OF *mier*, < ML **micare*, pound into pieces, crumb, < L *mica*, a crumb. see *mica*[1]] To pound into small pieces, crumb; crumble *Cath Anq*, p 239

miel de palma. [Sp. see *mell*[2], *de*[2], *palm*[2]] Palm-honey See *coquito*

mien (mēn), *n* [Formerly also *mein*, *meane*, *meen*, *mine*, = MD *myne*, D *mine* = G *miene* = Sw *min* = Dan *mine*, < F *mine*, air, look, mien, < It. *mina*, Olt *mena*, behavior, carriage, deportment, mien, < *menare*, < ML *minare*, also *menare*, conduct, lead, carry, follow up, drive, < L *minari*, threaten see *menace* and *mine*[2]] A person's air, manner, or expression of countenance, look, bearing, appearance, carriage.

Her rare demeanure, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell
Spenser, F Q, VI ix 11

No persons must appear here in the European dress, and as a Christian is known by his *mein*, no strangers dare go out of the streets they are used to frequent
Pococke, Description of the East, I 19

The elder dame
Was of majestic *mien*, with calm dark eyes
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland

=**Syn.** Aspect, demeanor, deportment, port

mier†, *n* [< ME. *mier*, *myere*, *miour*, *myour*, < OF. *meur*, *mieur*, < ML *micatorium*, a pestle, < **micare*, pound see *mie*] An instrument for breaking or pounding anything, a pestle

mieve†, *v* An obsolete variant of *move*

miff (mif), *n.* and *a* [Cf LG (†) or G dial. *muff*, sullenness, G. *muff*, mustiness, *muffen*, sulk, pout see *muff*[2].] **I.** *n* A fit of petulant displeasure, a feeling of slight anger or resentment. [Colloq]

When a little quarrel or *miff*, as it is vulgarly called arose between them *Fielding*, Tom Jones, III 6 (*Davies*)

II *a* Vexed, offended, angry [Rare]

Being *miff* with him myself
W Taylor, Mem by Robberds, I 477 (*Davies*)

miff (mif), *v t* [< *miff*, *n*] To give a slight offense to, displease nearly always in the past participle as, she was somewhat *miffed* [Colloq]

might[1] (mīt), *n* [< ME *mighte*, *myghte*, *miht*, *myht*, *myzt*, also *maught*, *macht*, *maht*, < AS *miht*, *meht*, *mēht*, *meaht* = OS. *maht* = OFries *macht* = D *magt* = MLG *macht* = OHG. MHG *maht*, G *macht* = Icel *mattr* (Icel also *makt*, *mekt* = Sw *makt* = Dan *magt*, after G.) = Goth *mahts*, power, might, with abstract formative *-t* (*-ti-*) (cf the adj., AS. *meaht*, *maht*, powerful, possible, = Goth *mahts*, possible), from the root of *may*[1] (AS. *magan*, ind. *maɣ*), be able, have power see *may*[1]] **1.** The quality of being able; ability to do or act; power, active personal force or strength, physical or mental. as, a man of *might*, the *might* of intellect

Than thei armed hem that were in the Castell with all theire *myght*, and com oute in all haste.
Merlin (E E T S), II 232

Bring him back again to me,
If it lie in your *might*
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 194).

To the measure of his *might*
Each fashions his desires
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

2. Power of control or compulsion; ability to wield or direct force; commanding strength as, the *might* of empire

He her unwares attacht, and captive held by *might*
Spenser, F Q, IV ix. 6

Cleopatra submits her to thy *might*
Shak, A. and C, III 12. 17

3. Physical force, material energy

Whirlpools and storms with circling arms invest,
With all the *might* of gravitation blest
Pope, Dunciad, II 318.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

Toward Wircestre he com with *myght and mayn*.
Rob of Brunne, p 56

With *might and main* they chased the murderous Fox.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l 749

might[2]. Preterit of *may*[1]

mightful (mit'ful), *a* [< ME *myghtful*, *mihtful*, *mizтful*, etc. (= G. *machtvoll*), < *might*[1] + *-ful*.] Mighty, powerful

Thou *mightefull* maker that markid vs and made vs
York Plays, p 3

My lords, you know as know the *mightful* gods
Shak, Tit. And, IV 4 5

mightfulness† (mit'fûl-nes), *n*. [ME. *myghtfulnes*, < *mightful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being mighty; strength, power

mightily (mī'ti-li), *adv* [ME *myghtely*, *mizтli*, < AS. *mihtiglice* (= OS *mahtiglic* = MLG *mechtichlik*, adj.), < *mihtig*, powerful see *mighty* and *-ly*[2]] **1.** In a mighty manner; by great power, force, or strength, vigorously, vehemently; earnestly.

Myne enemyes *myztili* me assay
Hymns to Virgin etc (E E T S), p 70

And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen Rev xviii 2.

And do as adversaries do in law,
Strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends
Shak, T of the S, I 2 279

2. Greatly; in or to a great degree, very much. [Now only colloq.]

To my house, where D Ganden did talk a little, and he do *mightily* acknowledge my kindness to him
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

This gentleman deals *mightily* in what we call the irony
Steele, Spectator, No 438

mightiness (mī'ti-nes), *n*. **1.** The state or attribute of being mighty; power; greatness; also, high dignity

In a moment see
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery!
Shak, Hen. VIII, Prol, l 30

2 A title of dignity particularly in the phrase *their High Mightinesses* the States-General of the Netherlands

Will 't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Shak, T of the S, Ind, ii. 78.

A great tract of wild land, granted to him by *their High Mightinesses* the Lords States General
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 179

3 Great degree; great amount

To shew the *mightinesse* of their malice, after his holye soule departed, they perced his holye heart with a sharpe speare.
Sir T More, Works, p 1260.

mightless (mīt'les), *a*. [= D *magteloos*, *machteloos* = MLG *machtelôs*, *machtlôs* = MHG. *mahtlôs*, G *machtlos* = Icel *mättlauss* = Sw. *magtlos* = Dan *magteslos*, < *might* + *-less*.] Powerless

The rose is *mightles*, the nettille spredis ouer fer
Rob of Brunne, p 280

There is nought more *mightless* than man
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p 143.

mightly† (mīt'li), *a*. [< ME *myghtly* (= Icel *mättuligr*), < *might* + *-ly*[1]] Mighty

He shuld gretter lorde be,
More pusaunt, ful *myghtly*, and ryght gret
Then any of hys kynred in contre.
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l. 212.

mighty (mī'ti), *a* [< ME. *mighty*, *myghty*, *mihti*, *mazty*, etc., < AS. *mihtig*, *mahtig*, *meahtig* (= OS. *mahtig* = OFries *mechtich*, *machtich* = D *magtig*, *machtig* = MLG. *mechtich* = OHG *mahtig*, *mahtic*, MHG. *mehtic*, G. *machtig* = Icel. *mättugr*, contr *mättkar*, *mättkan*, *mätta* = Sw *magtig* = Dan. *mægtig* = Goth. *mahteigs*), powerful, possible, < *miht*, *meaht*, might see *might*[1], *n*.] **1** Possessed of or endowed with might, having much ability, strength, or power, eminently strong, powerful, or great: as, a *mighty* conqueror; a *mighty* intellect, a man *mighty* in argument

The *myghtie* King of Macedoyne moste was adouted
Of any wight in the worlde
Alexander of Macedoyne (E E T S), l 400

And I will bring you out from the people with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm Ezek xx 34

A certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures Acts xviii 24

He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind
Pope, Iliad, xxii 137

No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng, xviii

2 Marked by or manifesting might; very great, important, or momentous; of uncommon force, consequence, size, number, etc

Hire *myghty* tresses of hire sonnyashe heres,
Unbroiden, hangen al aboute hire eores
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 816

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day Mat xi. 23

There arose a *mighty* famine in that land Luke xv 14

We were encounter'd by a *mighty* rock
Shak, C of E, I 1 102.

The greatest News about the Town is of a *mighty* Prize that was taken lately by Peter Van Heyn
Howell, Letters, I vi 22

Stand farther off yet
And mingle not with my authority,
I am too *mighty* for your company
Fletcher (*and another*), Prophetess, v 2.

Job and his three Friends had a *mighty* sense of God and Providence and the Duties of Religion upon their minds *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II ix

And from his blazon'd baldric slung
A *mighty* silver bugle hung
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii

High and mighty See *high* = Syn 1 Sturdy, robust, puissant valiant — **2** Vast, enormous, immense huge, stupendous, monstrous, violent, vehement, impetuous

mighty (mī'ti), *adv*. [< *mighty*, *a*] In a great degree; very, exceedingly as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [Colloq]

A lacquer'd Cabinet, some China ware,
You have 'em *mighty* cheap at Pekin Fair
Prior, Daphne and Apollo

There is a probability of succeeding about that fellow that is *mighty* provoking *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv 3

migniard†, **mignard**† (min'yärd), *a*. [Also *miniard*, < OF *mignard*, F. *mignard*, with suffix *-ard*, equiv to *mignon*, delicate, pretty, a person beloved see *minion* Cf *mignonette*] Delicate, dainty, pretty.

Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm
B Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I 2

migniardise†, **migniardize**† (min'yär-diz), *n* [Also *miniardize*, < OF. *mignardise*, F *mignardise*, < *mignard*, delicate: see *mignard*] Delicacy; daintiness; kind usage, fondling; wantonness.

Entertain her and her creatures too
With all the *mignardise* and quaint caresses
You can put on them
B Jonson, Staple of News, II 1

migniardise†, **migniardize**† (min'yär-dīz), *v t* [Also *miniardize*, < *mignardise*, *n*, as if < *mignard* + *-ize*] To render migniard or delicate; soothe.

Wanton spirits that did *mignardize*, and make the language more dainty and feminine *Howell*, Letters, iv 19

mignion†, **mignon**†, *n*. and *v* See *minion*[1].

mignonette (min-yo-net'), *n* [< F. *mignonnette*, the flower so called, dim. of *mignon*, delicate, pretty, gracefully pleasing: see *minion*[1].] **1** A well-known plant, *Reseda odorata*, native in northern Africa Its racemes of small greenish-white flowers with prominent brown anthers are not showy, but the plant is a universal favorite in gardens on account of its fragrance In ordinary culture it is an annual, but it is naturally shrubby, and by proper care can be made to thrive for several years in the form of tree-mignonette The perfume is best extracted by enfleurage

2 Some other species of the genus *Reseda*. The white mignonette, *R alba*, a tall plant with white scentless blossoms, has sometimes been cultivated The wild or dyer's mignonette, *R luteola*, is better known as *dyer's-weed* or *yellow weed* See *dyer's-weed* — **Jamaica mignonette** See *Lawsonia* — **Mignonette lace**. See *lace* — **Mignonette netting**, a simple kind of netting used for window curtains *Dict of Needlework* — **Mignonette pepper**, in *cookery*, pepper unground, or ground very coarse — **Mignonette-vine**, a plant, *Madia elegans*, from Pacific North America. [Eng]—**Tree-mignonette**, a plant of any common variety of mignonette trained in an erect form and prevented from flowering early by having the ends of the shoots pinched off

migraine (mi-grān'), *n* Same as *megrim*

migrainous (mi-grā'nus), *a*. [< *migraine* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or caused by megrim as, *migrainous* vertigo

The various forms of headache — dyspepsic, *migrainous*, neuralgic, cerebral *Lancet*, No 3422, p 690

migram†, *n* An obsolete form of *megrim*.

migrant (mī'grant), *a* and *n* [= Pg *migrante*, < L *migran(t-)s*, ppr of *migrare*, migrate, remove see *migrate*] **I.** *a* Changing place, migratory

For now desire of *migrant* change holds sway
The Century, XXXI 115

II. *n* **1** One who migrates, a wanderer

The unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained *Foote*, The Minor, Ded

2. In *zool*., specifically, a migratory animal, as a bird.

These are true *migrants*, but a number of other birds visit us occasionally, and can only be classed as stragglers
A R Wallace, Distribution of Animals, I 19

migrate (mī'grāt), *v. i*, pret and pp *migrated*, ppr *migrating*. [< L. *migratus*, pp of *migrare*, (> It *migrare*), move from one place to another, remove, depart, migrate, perhaps connected with *meare*, go Cf. *emigrate*, *immigrate*] To pass or remove from one place of residence or habitat to another at a distance, especially from one country or latitude to another, in a general sense, to wander

Those truly home bred and genuine sons of the soil who have never *migrated* beyond the sound of Bow bells
W Irving, Sketch Book p 379

=Syn *Migrate*, *Emigrate*, *Immigrate* To *migrate* is to change one's abode, especially to a distance or to another country, emphasis being laid upon the change, but not upon the place of departure or that of stopping, and the stay being generally not permanent *Emigrate*, to migrate from, views the person as leaving his previous abode and making a new home, *immigrate*, to migrate into, views him as coming to the new place The Arab *migrates*, the European coming to America is an *emigrant* to those whom he leaves, and an *immigrant* to the Americans *Migrate* is applicable to animals the other terms are generally used of the movements of men

migration (mī-grā'shon), *n*. [< F *migration* = Pg *migração* = It *migrazione*, < L *migratio(n-)*, < *migrare*, pp *migratus*, migrate see *migrate*] **1.** The act of migrating, change of residence or habitat, removal or transit from one locality or latitude to another, especially at a distance Among animals, the most extensive and regular migrations are performed by birds during spring and fall, and in a general way along meridians of longitude, the vernal migration being northward, the autumnal southward This is ordinary or equatorial migration In cold and temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere nearly all insectivorous birds perform migration Some, as sandpipers, which breed only in high latitudes, may be dispersed during their migration over a great part of the world Others, as swallows, are noted not only for the extent but for the rapidity and regularity of their movements, their arrival and departure being capable of prediction with considerable accuracy The migration of many water fowls is scarcely less notable in the same respects Migration seems to be determined, primarily and chiefly, by conditions of food supply, but this does not fully account for the apparently needless extent and the wonderful periodicity of the movement, nor for the fact that individuals sometimes return to exactly the same spot to breed again, after passing the winter perhaps thousands of miles away Migrations of mammals are more irregular than those of birds, less definitely related to latitude and longitude, and more obviously dependent upon food supply such are the excursions, often in enormous hordes, of various arctic animals, as lemmings and other rodents, reindeer, musk oxen, foxes, etc. Such movements do not appear to be specially related to reproduction Many fishes migrate from and back to the sea, ascending rivers to spawn, as is notably the case with anadromous fishes of the salmon and herring families, with eels the case is reversed, with many fishes the catadromous migration is between deeper and shallower, or colder and warmer, salt water Periodical migration is also marked with certain insects. Thus, *Anosia plexippus*, the milkweed-butterfly, migrates southward in the fall to hibernate in the pine woods of

the southern United States The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the "instinct of migration", but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our *migrations* from the blue bed to the brown
Goldsmith, Vicar

Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave *migration*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii

Our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier *migrations* as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body But our voyage from the Low Dutch mainland to the isle of Britain was our first *migration* as a people *E A Freeman*, Amer Lects., p 31

2 A number of animals migrating together, the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration, also, the time or period occupied in migrating —3†. Change of place; removal

Such alterations, transitions, *migrations*, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat Hist of the [Earth. (*Latham*)

4† Residence in a foreign country, banishment

Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration*.
Bp Hall, Invisible World, The Epistle

Bathic migration, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another, vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea distinguished from *equatorial migration*

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of less or greater depth The former may be called equatorial, the latter *bathic migration*. *Bathic migration* is the most common
Goode, Menhaden

Equatorial migration, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator See def 1

migrationist (mī-grā'shon-ist), *n* [< *migration* + *-ist*.] One who or that which migrates

The descendants of previous ages of *migrationists*
Jour Anthrop Inst, XVII 130

migration-station (mī-grā'shon-stā″shon), *n* A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds.

Migration stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada.
Science, IV 374

migration-wave (mī-grā'shon-wāv), *n.* The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after, the height of the migration of a given species *Coues*

migrator (mī'grā-tor), *n* [< LL *migrator*, a wanderer, < L *migrare*, pp *migratus*, migrate see *migrate*.] One who or that which migrates

These wild *migrators* *The New Mirror* (1848), II 121

migratory (mī'grā-tō-ri), *a* [= F *migratoire* = Sp It *migratorio*, as *migrate* + *-ory*.] 1 Given to or characterized by migration, roving or removing from place to place, unsettled · as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally *migratory*, to lead a *migratory* life

Yet, sweet Nightingale!
From the warm breeze that bears thee on, alight
At will, and stay thy *migratory* flight
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another
A R Wallace, Distribution of Animals, I 20

2 Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.
Burke, Abridg of Eng Hist., ii 2.

Migratory animals, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence —**Migratory cells,** white blood corpuscles which, by means of the amœboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue.—**Migratory locust** See *locust*1, 1 —**Migratory pigeon,** the passenger-pigeon See *Ectopistes*, and cut under *passenger pigeon*

migrene†, *n* A Middle English form of *megrim*

Mihelmesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Michaelmas.*

mihrab (mih-räb'), *n* [Ar, praying-place.] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer

miht†, mihti†. Obsolete forms of *might*1, *mighty*

mikado (mi-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'exalted gate' (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), < *mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.] The Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor See *shogun.*

Mikania (mi-kā'ni-ä), *n* [NL (Willdenow), named after J C *Mikan*, a Bohemian botanist (1769–1844).] A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Tubuliflorœ*, the tribe *Eupatoriaceœ*, and the subtribe *Ageratceœ* The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four-flowered heads which are racemed or panicled, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale yellowish heads. About 140 species have been enumerated, but they may probably be reduced to 100. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *M scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high twiner, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copses along streams, it ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *M Guaco* is one of the guaco-plants of tropical America.

mikel†, *a.* and *n* A Middle English form of *mickle*

mil (mil), *n.* [< L. *mille*, a thousand] A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wires, equal to .001 of an inch —**Circular mil,** a unit of area used in measuring the areas of cross-sections of wires, equal to .7854 of a square mil

mil. An abbreviation of *military.*

milage† (mī'lāj), *n.* See *mileage*

Milanese (mil-an-ēs' or -ēz'), *a* and *n.* [< It. *Milanese* (< L. *Mediolanensis*), < *Milano*, < L *Mediolanum*, the city now called Milan] **I.** *a* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan.

II. *n. sing* and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Milan.—**The Milanese,** the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy

milarite (mil'är-īt), *n* [< *Milar* (the Val *Milar*, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur; the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Giuf) + *-ite*2] A silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied in composition to petalite It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms

milce†, *v. t* See *milse*

milch (milch), *a.* [< ME *milche, melch*, < AS *melc, melce, meolce* (= LG *melke* = OHG MHG *melch*, G. *melk* = Icel *milkr*, *mjólkr*), giving milk, < *meolc*, milk see *milk*] 1 Giving milk, furnishing milk as, a *milch* cow · now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows

Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke.
1 Sam vi. 7

2† Milky said of plants

Hem [plants] beth *melch* in veer novelles grene
Beth nought to fede
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S) p 99.

3† Yielding liquid, distilling drops (namely, tears) [Poetical and rare.]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Unless things mortal move them not at all
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,
And passion in the gods *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2 540.

milch-wench† (milch'wench), *n* A wet-nurse

Such exceptions were made against all but one country *milch wench*, to whom I was committed, and put to the breast *Steele*, Tatler, No 15

milch-woman (milch'wum″an), *n* A wet-nurse. [Rare]

We find not above fifty one to have been starved except ing helpless Infants at Nurse, being caused by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch women*
J Graunt, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p 168

milchy (mil'chi), *a* [< *milch* + *-y*1. Cf *milky*]
1. Milk-giving; abounding in milk

There *milchy* goats come freely to the paile
Sir T Hawkins, tr of Odes of Horace, Epode, xvi (*Davies*)

2. Milky, as an oyster

mild (mīld), *a* [< ME *mild, milde, myld*, < AS *milde* = OS. *mildi* = OFries *milde* = D *mild* = MLG. LG *milde* = OHG *milti*, MHG *milte*, G *mild, milde*, mild, = Icel *mildr* = Sw. Dan. *mild*, mild, gentle, = Goth **milds* (or *mildeis* ?) (in comp. *unmilds*, without affection); perhaps = L. *mollis* (if that be taken as reduced from orig. **molvis*, **moldvis*), soft, gentle (see *moll*2, *mollify*, etc). Otherwise akin to OBulg *milŭ*, compassionate, Russ *miluĭ*, amiable, kind, Pol Bohem. *mily*, dear, = Lith. *melas*, dear cf. Gr. μείλιχος, kind, Skt. √ *mard*, be gracious, pity.] 1 Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition, soft-mannered; kindly disposed, good-tempered.

So gainly a god and of goste *mylde* !
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 728.

O, he was gentle, *mild* and virtuous !
Shak, Rich III, i. 2. 104

2 Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate, conciliatory

To smooth his fault I should have been more *mild.*
Shak, Rich II, i. 3. 240.

3 Marked by softness or kindness, gentle in character, method, or appearance; manifesting or expressing mildness, mollifying; tranquil; placid as, *mild* words or manners; a *mild* rebuke, a *mild* aspect

Rushing sound
Of onset ended soon each *milder* thought
Milton, P L, vi. 98.

Ah! dearest friend! in whom the gods had joined
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind
Pope, Iliad, xxiv 963

4 Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect, not harsh or irritating; emollient, bland; genial as, *mild* medicine, *mild* winds, a *mild* remedy

The folding gates diffused a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight
Addison, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, ii.

5 Moderate in quality or degree, of mitigated force, weak in kind, free from harshness or roughness, hence, not hard to endure, manage, etc as, *mild* fruit, *mild* dissipation, *mild* efforts

This horrour will grow *mild*, this darkness light
Milton, P L., ii. 220.

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,
To the *mild* limbo of our father Tate
Pope Dunciad, i. 238.

Upon a *mild* declivity of hill
Byron, Childe Harold, iv 67

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian [oak] are what the workmen call *milder* in character—that is to say they are easier to work, and a little less hard *Laslett*, Timber, p 84

6 Hence, new, not having gained the taste that comes by keeping: said of malt liquors: as, *mild* ale —7 See the quotation

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*
Encyc Brit, VI 312.

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification for example, *mild flavored, mild-looking, mild mannered, mild spirited, mild tempered.*]—**Mild steel.** See *steel* —**To draw it mild** See *draw* =**Syn.** *Bland, Soft*, etc (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific

mild† (mild), *n.* [< ME. *milde* (= OHG *milti* = Icel *mildi*), mildness; < *mild, a*] Mildness, gentleness

Phy on the cruel crabbed heart
Which was not movde with *milde*
Gascoyne, Complaint of Philomene (ed Arber).

mild†, *v* [ME, < AS *mildian*, become mild (cf. *gemildsian, gemiltsian*, make mild, pity. see *milse*), < *milde*, mild see *mild, a*] **I.** *intrans.* To become mild

II. *trans* 1 To make merciful —2 To pity, pardon *Halliwell*

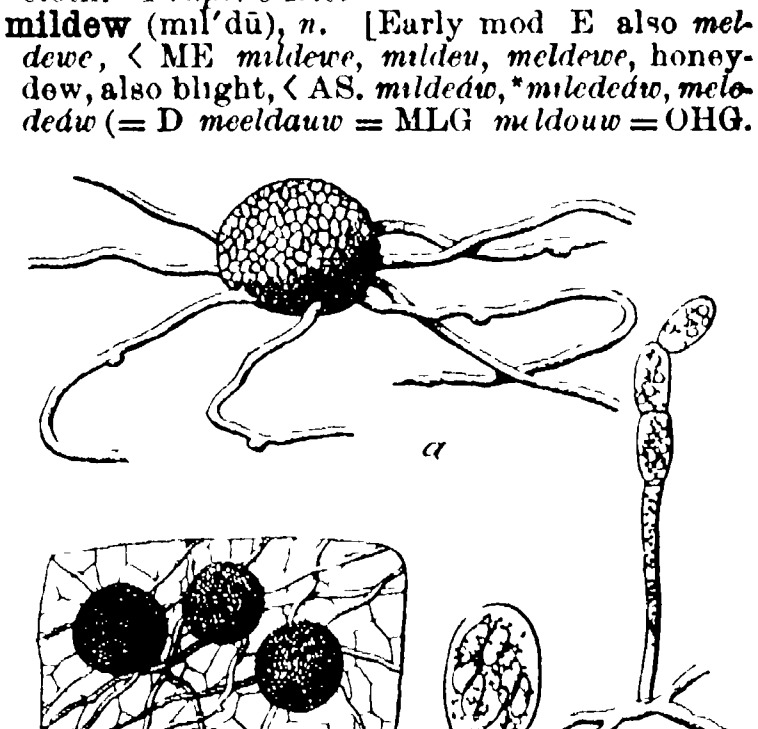
milden (mil'dn), *v* [= Dan *mildne*, as *mild* + *-en*1] **I.** *intrans* To become mild, grow less severe, stringent, or intense, soften as, the weather gradually *mildens* *Imp Dict*

II. *trans.* To render mild, in any sense, make less severe, stringent, or intense, soften

The political tone is also *mildened* in the revision
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 215.

mildernix†, *n.* A coarse linen used for sail-cloth. *Draper's Dict*

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* [Early mod E also *meldewe*, < ME *mildewe, mildeu, meldewe*, honey-dew, also blight, < AS. *mildedēw*, **miledēaw*, *meledēaw* (= D *meeldauw* = MLG *meldouw* = OHG.



Powdery Mildew magnified
1 *Erysiphe communis* upon the epidermis of the leaf of *Lupinus perennis* a the sporocarp and mycelium b conidia bearing hypha, c, an ascus containing eight ascospores

mildtou, MHG. *miltou*, G *mehlthau* = Sw. *mjoldagg* = Dan *meldug* — the form *mele-*, D *meel-*, etc , simulating *melu*, etc , = E. *meall*), honeydew, < **mile* (= Goth. *milith* = L. *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, *μέλιτ-*), honey (> *milsc*, *mylsc*, *milsc*, *mylsc*, *melsc*, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = Icel *milska*, a honeyed drink), + *deáw*, dew The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use, but no other explanation than that here given is plausible] **1.** A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysipheæ*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporeæ*, or downy mildews The *Uredineæ*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the corn-mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See *rust*, *Uredineæ*.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known *Peronospora viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uncinula ampelopsidis* of which the so called *Oidium Tuckeri* is the conidial form, is the powdery mildew of the grape *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as *potato-rot* *Erysiphe communis* is a very common mildew on various *Leguminosæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, etc The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladosporium* See *Cladosporium*, *Erysipheæ*, *Peronosporeæ*



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), magnified

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi

> The Lord shall smite thee with *mildew*
> Deut. xxviii 22
>
> One talks of *mildew* and of frost.
> *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism

mildew (mil′dū), *v.* [< *mildew*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* To taint with mildew

> He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth *Shak*, Lear, iii 4 123
>
> It detains books at the Custom House till the pages are *mildewed* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng , xxi

II. *intrans* To become affected with mildew

mildew-bronze (mil′dū-bronz), *n* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground

mildewy (mil′dū-i), *a.* [< *mildew* + *-y*1] Affected by or abounding in mildew; moldy

mildly (mild′li), *adv.* [< ME *mildlich*, *mildeliche*, < AS. *mildelīce* (= D *mildelyk* = MLG *mildelsk* = MHG *miltcliche*, G *mildlich* = Icel *mildliga* = Sw *mildeligen* = Dan *mildelig*), < *milde*, mild· see *mild* and *-ly*2] In a mild manner or degree, softly; gently; tenderly, not roughly or violently, moderately

mildness (mild′nes), *n* [< ME. *mildenes*, < AS **mildenes* (= OHG *miltnissa*), < *milde*, mild see *mild* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word, gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect; moderateness of quality or character; placidity, softness; yieldingness.

mild-spoken (mīld′spō′kn), *a.* Mild in speech [Colloq]

mile (mīl), *n* [< ME. *mile*, *myle*, < AS *mīl* = D. *mijl* = MLG. *mīle*, LG. *mile* = OHG. *mīla*, *mīlla*, MHG *mile*, G. *meile* = Icel *mila* = Sw Dan. *mil* = OF *mille*, *mile*, F *mille* = Pr Sp *milla* = Pg. *milha* = It *miglio*, < ML *mila*, *millia*, fem sing , a mile, < L *mille*, sc *passuum*, a mile, lit a thousand steps: *mille*, pl *milia*, *millia*, a thousand, *passuum*, gen. pl. of *passus*, a step. see *pace*1.] An itinerary measure, modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards used in the British empire, in the United States, and, formerly, in most European countries The ordinary or statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet, it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch, of which it is an exact multiple, already existed The square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined see phrase below The medieval English mile (divided into 10 furlongs) was equal to 6,810 feet or 2,015 meters. The old London mile was 5,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented, as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile The ancient Scottish mile was 1,976 yards = 1 123 English miles, the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1 273 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly 4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters

Italian Miles	Meters.	*German Miles—continued*	Meters.
Reggio	1593	Hanover	7419
Modena	1549	Saxony	9062
Genoa	1488	Brunswick	7419
Lombardy	1785	Baden	8889
Naples	2226	Austria	7587
Rome	1489		
Tuscany	1652	*Other Miles*	
Sicily	1858	Castile	1392
Malta	1612	Portugal	2058
German Miles		Greece	1292
		Holland	5847
Geographical	7420	Denmark	7538
Prussia	7532	England	1609

> I nold for al the god that euer God made,
> Abide you in a brod wcie bi a large *mile*
> *William of Palerne* (E E. T S), 1 1782.
>
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a *mile* a.
> *Shak*, W T , iv 2 (song)
>
> He had ridden five Staffordshire *miles*
> *Robin Hoods Birth* (Child s Ballads, V 349).

Geographical or **nautical mile**, a mile variously defined as (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.66 feet, (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045 95 feet at the equator to 6,107 85 feet at the poles , and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087 15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080 27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office — **Three-mile limit, belt**, or **zone** (also called the *marine belt*), in *international law*, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water 1 *Whart Dig Int Law*, 114, § 32

mileage (mī′lāj), *n* [Formerly also *milage*, < *mile* + *-age*] **1.** Length, extent, or distance in miles, the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country; the *mileage* of a railroad-line, the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country — **2** An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile, especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature

Private travellers can obtain permission to make use of [post-horses] on payment of small *mileage* dues
H O Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p 52.

mile-post (mīl′pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel

Milesia (mī-lē′si-a), *n.* [NL] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1805 It is composed of large, robust nearly naked species, black or yellowish brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings The genus is mostly developed in southeastern Asia and the East Indian archipelago, but two European species are known, and one, *M ornata*, is North American



Ornate Syrphid (*Milesia ornata*)

Milesian1 (mi-lē′-shian), *a* and *n* [< L *Milesius*, < Gr *Μίλησιος*, of or pertaining to Miletus, < *Μίλητος*, > L. *Miletus*, Miletus· see def.] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Caria, on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient Ionic city of Miletus in Asia Minor

Milesian2 (mi-lē′shian or -zhan), *a* and *n* [After *Milesian*1, < *Milesius*, a fabulous king of Spain] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Ireland or the Irish race See II.

II. *n.* A native of Ireland; a member of the Irish race· so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians were the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

mile-stone (mīl′stōn), *n* A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles.

> The second *mile-stone* fronts the garden gate
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l 490

mileway† (mīl′wā), *n.* **1.** A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes — **2** Five degrees of angular measurement

> As I have said, 5 of thise degrees maken a *mileway*, & 3 *mileway* maken an howre *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I § 16.

milfoil (mil′foil), *n.* [< ME. *milfoil*, < OF *mil-foil*, *merfuel*, *merfuel*, *millefuel*, m., *millefueille*, F *millefeuille*, f , = Pg. *milfolhas* = It. *millefoglie*, *millefoglio*, < L. *millefolium*, neut , *millefolia*, f , milfoil, lit. (like Gr *χιλόφυλλος*, milfoil), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < *mille*, a thousand, + *folium*, leaf see *mill*2 and *foil*1. Cf. *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc.] A composite herb, *Achillea Millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc It is a grayish green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose colored Medicinally the milfoil is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent *A. moschata*, the muskmilfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus.— **Water-milfoil**, one of various water-plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water-milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*

miliat, *n.* [L , pl of *milium* see *Milium*] Millet; millet-seed.

> They stamp their *milia* as we do spice, . . temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 650

miliar†, *n* [< ME *miliare*, < L *miliarium* (see def).] In *Rom antiq* and later, a tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water used in baths

> A *miliar* of lede, the bothom brasse
> Anende the feetes sette it so withoute
> The fourneis, and the fire ther undre passe
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 40

miliaria (mil-i-ā′ri-a), *n.* [NL., < L *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*, belonging to millet see *miliary*] **1** In *pathol* , miliary fever — **2.** In *ornith* , an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives

miliary (mil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F *miliaire* = Sp Pg *miliar* = It *miliare*, < L. *miliarius*, of or belonging to millet, < *milium*, millet see *millet*] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter); accompanied by formations of this size· as, *miliary* glands, *miliary* tuberculosis, *miliary* fever See *gland*, *tuberculosis*, *fever*

milice† (mi-lēs′), *n* [< F. *milice*, militia see *militia*] Militia, in a general sense

> The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*
> *Sir W Temple*, War in the Low Countries

Miliobatis, *n* See *Myliobatis*

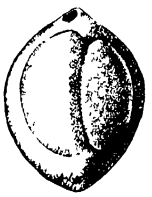
Miliola (mi-li′ō-lā), *n* [NL , < L. *milium*, millet see *Milium*] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, typical of the family *Miliolidæ*. The minute fossil testa or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the miliolite lime stone of the Paris basin, for example

Miliolidæ (mil-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miliola* + *-idæ*] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Miliola* They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrusted with sand, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino arenaceous, and at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogenous, imperforate siliceous film

milioliform (mil-i-ol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL *Miliola* + L *forma*, form] Same as *miliolne*

milioline (mil′i-ō-lin), *a.* [< NL. *Miliola* + *-ine*2] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miliolidæ* or a subfamily *Miliolinæ* as, a *miliolne* chamber or character

Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Miliolne* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 462.



Miliolites.

miliolite (mil′i-ō-līt), *a* and *n.* [< NL *Miliola* + *-ite*2.] **I.** *a* Miliolitic

II. *n.* A fossil milioline foraminifer.

miliolitic (mil′i-ō-lit′ik), *a* [< *miliolite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to miliolites; containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.

milit. An abbreviation of *military*.

militancy (mil′i-tan-si), *n.* [< *militan(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy*.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, I x. 7

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation (England) was in a normal condition of *militancy* against social injustice. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 172.

militant (mil'i-tant), *a.* [= F. *militant* = Sp Pg. It. *militante*, < L. *militan(t-)s*, ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] 1. Fighting; warring; engaged in warfare, pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers *militant*
. moved on
In silence *Milton*, P. L., vi. 61

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike.

The *militant* nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 522

Church militant. See *church*.

militantly (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner.

militar† (mil'i-tär), *a.* [< L. *militaris*: see *military*.] Military.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approved
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Instruct the noble English heirs
In politique and *militar* affairs
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxiii.

militarily (mil'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or warlike manner; by military force, from a military point of view.

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty [of 1856], *militarily* occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 395

militarism (mil'i-tā-rizm), *n.* [< F. *militarisme* = Sp. *militarismo*, as *militar*, *military*, + *-ism*.] The military spirit; addiction to war or military practices, the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters before monarchism and *militarism* had crushed the life out of the nation *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 675

Monarchy, aristocracy, *militarism* we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could
A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 19

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to *militarism* prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?
Nineteenth Century, XX. 311

militarist (mil'i-tā-rist), *n.* [< *militar*, *military*, + *-ist*.] 1. One devoted to military affairs, one proficient in the art of war.

You're deceived, my lord, this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist* — that was his own phrase — that had the whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 161

2. One who is in favor of a standing army, one who advocates a warlike policy.

military (mil'i-tā-ri), *a* and *n.* [Formerly also *militar*, = F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *militar* = It. *militare*, < L. *militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (*milit-*), OL. *moiles*, a soldier.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the position or character of a soldier; pertaining to soldiers, suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly: as, a *military* man; a *military* deportment or disposition.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 86.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,
Your *military* obedience? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 955

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force, adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial, warlike, belligerent: as, the *military* art; *military* glory; *military* history, *military* equipage; a *military* expedition. The military resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military office* has been legally construed to apply to both, but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land-forces, as distinguished from the naval or sea forces.

Both were ambitious of *military* glory, and showed capacity for attaining it *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25

A *military* force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 281

3. Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force: opposed to *civil* as, a *military* despotism; *military* government; a *military* execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit.*

Bureau of Military Justice. See *bureau*. — **Military architecture.** See *architecture*. — **Military art**, the art of war. (a) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped. (b) *Technical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical surveys, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the projection and construction of roads, telegraph lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field. — **Military band.** See *band*[3]. — **Military ceremonies.** See *ceremony*. — **Military commission.** See *commission*. — **Military courts**, the courts of chivalry and courts martial. — **Military drum**, the side-drum or snare-drum. — **Military engineering**, **fever**, etc. See the nouns. — **Military feuds.** See *feud*[2]. — **Military Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*). — **Military law**, the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community. (*Bishop.*) Military law in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service. See *law*[1], and *martial law* (under *martial*). — **Military mast.** See *mast*[1]. — **Military music**, martial music, suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions. — **Military offenses**, offenses which are cognizable by a court-martial. — **Military system**, the rules, regulations, forms, prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp. — **Military tenure**, a tenure of land on condition of per forming military service. — **Military testament**, in *Roman law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases. — **Statute of military tenures**, an English statute of 1660, which abolished knights' service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures. = **Syn.** *Warlike*, etc. See *martial*.

II. *n.* Soldiers generally, soldiery, officers of the army: commonly with the definite article: as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of *the military*.

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, Whitehall, an house used by *the military* in his time as a young man *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, I. 14

militate (mil'i-tāt), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *militated*, ppr. *militating*. [< L. *militatus*, pp. of *militare*, (> It. *militare* = Pg. Sp. *militar* = F. *militer*), be a soldier, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier: see *military*.] 1. To be in conflict or at variance; come into collision.

Against everything which *militated* with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church he hurled his anathemas
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 90

Hence — 2. To stand in array, have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of*: as, these facts *militate against* (or *in favor of*) your theory.

Multiplicity of talents has too often *militated against* the due fulfilment of some special bent
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 1

militation (mil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **militatio(n-)*, < *militare*, pp. *militatus*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] A fighting, warfare, state of conflict.

Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow, no, it is a constant *Militation*, & course of mortification
The Morning Exercise Methodized, p. 374

militia (mi-lish'iă), *n.* [Formerly *milice*, < F. *milice* = Sp. Pg. *milicia* = It. *milizia*, < L. *militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier.] 1†. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of *militia* I had then theirs. *Baxter*

2. Soldiery; militants collectively. [Rare.]

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky
Pope, R. of the L., I. 42.

Hence — 3. The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not. [U. S.]

It has been necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the *militia* of the States by draft *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 348

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own *militia*, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid. In time of war, however, these *militias* come under the control of the central government.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

4. A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise. The feudal array of the middle ages was properly a militia, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the militia.

militiaman (mi-lish'iă-man), *n.*; pl. *militiamen* (-men). One who belongs to the organized and armed militia.

militiate† (mi-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< *militia* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *militate*.] 1. To levy or raise troops; maintain a standing army.

We continue to *militiate*, and to raise light troops
Walpole, To Mann, Nov. 16, 1759 (*Davies*.)

2. To fight as a soldier.

The *militating* spirits of my country
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 177. (*Davies*.)

Milium (mil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *milium*, millet: see *millet*.] 1. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and the subtribe *Stipeæ*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the caryopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet-grass*. *M. effusum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They haue the seed of *Millium* in great abundance
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 104

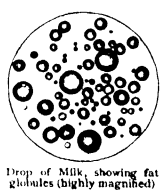
2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

Milium is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 682.

Miliusa (mil-i-ū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Leschenault, 1832), named after *J. Milius* Votolmas, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miliuseæ*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. Seven or eight species are known, natives of eastern India, and perhaps of Australia. They are low or medium sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

Miliuseæ (mil-i-ū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Miliusa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, typified by the genus *Miliusa*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 11 genera and about 65 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

milk (milk), *n.* [< ME. *milk*, *mylk*, *melk*, *mulc*, < AS. *meolc*, *meoluc* (not **mulc*) = OFries. *melok* = D. *melk* = MLG. LG. *melk* = OHG. *miluh*, MHG. *milch*, *milch*, G. *milch* = Icel. *mjólk* = Sw. *mjolk* = Dan. *melk* = Goth. *miluks*, milk, cf. Ir. *melg* = OBulg. *mlěko* = Pol. Bohem. *mleko* = Serv. *mlyeko* = Russ. *moloko* = Wendish *mloko*, *melauka* (all prob. borrowed from or modified according to the Teut., having *k* for the reg. *g*) (cf. W. *llaeth*, L. *lac(t-)* = Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, of diff. origin: see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.); derived from a common Indo-Eur. verb, namely, AS. *melcan* (pret. *mealc*, pp. *molcen*) = D. *melken* = MLG. LG. *melken* = OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melchen*, *melken*, G. *melken* = Goth. **milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, E. *milk* = OFries. *melka* = Icel. *mjólka*, etc., depending on the noun; cf. OBulg. *mlĭza*, *mlesti*, etc., = Russ. *melĭzatĭ* = Lith. *milsti* = L. *mulgere* = Gr. *ἀμέλγειν*, milk, = Skt. √ *marj* = Zend √ *marez*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *v.*, and *milch*, *a.*] 1. A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent., the residue being composed of albuminoids (casein and lactoprotein), fat, milk sugar, and certain salts, chiefly phosphates. Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum, the *cream*, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein, and retaining some serum. In the cow about 5 per cent. of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the *buttermilk*, which is essentially a solution of milk sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is *skimmed milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, lactic acid, which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curds*, the same effect is produced by some other acids and by rennet, the prepared inner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly



Drop of Milk, showing fat globules (highly magnified)

milk sugar and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd The specific gravity of both cow's and human milk is about 1 030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male

Milke before wine I would twere mine,
Milke taken after, is poisons daughter
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p 100

She bath'd her body many a time
In fountains till'd with *milk*
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII 297)

2 Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the cocoanut and the sap of certain plants (see *latex*)

Thoo [squills] that in hilles growe or places colde
Have litel *mylk*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 124

At the time when the contents of the berry [wheat] are in the condition technically known as *milk*
Ure, Dict., IV 153

3. The spat before it is discharged from an oyster.—4 A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "*milk*" or "salt."
Ure, Dict., II 24

Blue milk. (*a*) Milk deprived of its cream, skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge [Colloq.] (*b*) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cyanogenum*, which causes it to assume a blue color **Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient.

Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*
Pepys, Diary

A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Condensed milk, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients, and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness.—**Fairy's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth.—**In milk, in the milk**, milky, containing the spat, as oysters, containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden.—**Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water.—**Milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water so called as resembling milk in appearance.—**Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur.—**Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths.—**Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic fungus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.—**Sugar of milk**. Same as *lactose*.—**Whole milk**, milk with all its cream [Eng.]—**Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacterium synxanthum*.

milk (milk), *v. t.* [< ME. *milken*, < AS. *meolcian* = OFries *melka* (= Icel. *mjólka* = Sw. *mjolka* = Dan. *malke*), draw milk, give milk, < *meolc*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of: as, to *milk* a cow

The Iew may not *milke* his cattell, nor eate of the milke when he hath procured a Christian to *milke* them, except he first buy it, but at his owne price
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 205

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Proeme

2†. To suck

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 55

3. Figuratively, to drain the contents or the strength from, exhaust gradually as, to *milk* a friend's purse; the soil has been *milked* of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked* till they bleede agayne
Tyndale, Works, p. 365

This three year I have *milked* their hopes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1

4 In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win.—5 In *teleg.*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire, read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire)

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milked* without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party
Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 108

6†. To supply with **milk**; feed with milk.

Norished was **Terry** fuetly to ryght
That she full ofte hym **raid** [dressed] and dight,
Chaufed, *milked*, and rechaufed again
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4024

For lyche a moder she can cherishe,
And *mylken* as doth a norys. *Rom. of the Rose*

milk-abscess (milk'ab"ses), *n.* An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

milk-and-water (milk'and-wâ'tėr), *a.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak, characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk and water* burgeois low
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi.

milk-blotch (milk'bloch), *n.* An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrusted in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk scab*

milk-can (milk'kan), *n.* A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers

milk-car (milk'kär), *n.* A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans [U. S.]

milk-cooler (milk'kö"lėr), *n.* An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

milk-crust (milk'krust), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*

milk-cure (milk'kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk

milk-damet (milk'dām), *n.* A wet-nurse; a foster-mother

Then her owne *mylckdame* in byrth soyl was breathles abyding
Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 681

milk-dentition (milk'den-tish"on), *n.* See *dentition*

milk-duct (milk'dukt), *n.* The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior, a galactophorous duct

milken (mil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *milken* (?), < AS. **mylcen*, *milcen*, of milk, < *meolc*, milk: see *milk*, *n.*, and *-en*[2].] 1 Consisting of milk [Rare]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *Milken* diet
Sir W. Temple

2 Milky; resembling milk

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave *milken* lines upon her rosy cheeks, paid a little duty to human fear
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

milken-way† (mil'kn-wā), *n.* Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken way*
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 564)

milker (mil'kėr), *n.* 1. One who milks

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 764

2. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically.—3 A cow or other animal that gives milk: usually with a qualifying term [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be weeded out and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 323

milk-factory (milk'fak"tō-ri), *n.* See the quotation

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy Conference in Ireland, are of three kinds, distinguished by him as *milk factories*, creameries, and butter factories In the *milk factories* which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d. to 4½d. a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d. to 2d. a gallon, for the feeding of pigs. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 406

milk-fat, *n.* See *milk-vat*

milk-fever (milk'fē"vėr), *n.* A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

milk-fish (milk'fish), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmoneus* See *Chanos*.

milkful (milk'fûl), *a.* [< *milk*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Abounding or overflowing with milk, fertile, fruitful

O *Milk-full* Vales, with hundred Brooks indented
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay

milk-glass (milk'glàs), *n.* Same as *cryolite glass* (which see, under *cryolite*).

milk-globule (milk'glob"ūl), *n.* One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin envelop of casein

milk-hedge (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely, is perennially green, and is much used for hedges Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder charcoal Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

milk-house (milk'hous), *n.* A dairy.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a lad in her *milke-house* with a velvet gown!
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 2

milkily (mil'ki-li), *adv.* With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

milkiness (mil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance

All nebulæ naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkiness* or nebulosity
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 458

Hence—2. Blandness, mildness, softness

Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1

My new companion poured out his complaints in a *milkiness* of mood *T. C. Grattan*

milking (mil'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *milk*, *v.*] 1 The act of drawing milk.—2. The milk so obtained at one time.—3. In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse as favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn, with the object of betting against him. *Kirby's Guide to the Turf.*



Swiss Milking-stool, Canton of Berne

milking-stool (mil'king-stōl), *n.* A stool used to sit on while milking a cow The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a disk which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long

milking-time (mil'king-tim), *n.* The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked

I think it is now about *milking time*, and yonder the be at it *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 170

milking-tube (mil'king-tūb), *n.* A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk

milk-kinship (milk'kin"ship), *n.* The kinship arising from adoption or fostering

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk kinship* as well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives it all the effects of blood relationship as a bar to marriage *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 148

milk-ky (milk'kī), *n.*, *pl.* Milch cows [Scotch]

And I'll gi' thee ane o' my best *milk ky*,
To maintain thy wife and children three
Duck o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 78

milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *phlegmasia dolens* See *phlegmasia*

milkless (milk'les), *a.* [< *milk*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without milk, specifically, in *bot.*, not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agaricinous fungi

Gills [of *Russula*] nearly equal, *milkless*, rigid, brittle with an acute edge
Cooke, Handbook of Brit. Fungi, p. 217

milk-livered (milk'liv"ėrd), *a.* Timid, cowardly, white-livered

Milk-liver'd man,
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 50

milk-madget (milk'maj), *n.* A milkmaid

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milckmadge*,
On mye woers formoure be fawning!
Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 572. (*Davies*)

milkmaid (milk'mād), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 6

milkman (milk'man), *n.*, pl. *milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk; especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families

milk-meat (milk'mēt), *n.* Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc

The help which fasting does to prayer cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 6

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 274

milk-mirror (milk'mir"or), *n.* Certain markings on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

milk-mite (milk'mīt), *n.* See *cheese-mite*.

milk-molar (milk'mō"lär), *n.* One of the grinders or back teeth of the milk-dentition

corresponding to and replaced by a premolar of the permanent dentition.

milk-nurse (milk'nėrs), *n.* A wet-nurse.

My mither was a gude *milk-nurse*,
And a gude nourice was she
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III 396)

milk-pail (milk'pāl), *n* A pail for holding milk, specifically, the wooden or tin vessel commonly used in milking

Very fractious, and apt to kick over the *milk pail*
Quarterly Rev, CLX V 149

milk-pan (milk'pan), *n* A large shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow the cream to rise

milk-pap (milk'pap), *n* A teat or nipple [Rare]

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy trenchant sword, for those *milk paps*,
That through the window bars bore at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ
Shak, T of A, iv 3 115

milk-parsley (milk'pars″li), *n* A European umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum palustre*, abounding with an acrid milky juice; also, *Selinum carvifolium* of the same family, sometimes distinguished as *caraway-leaved milk-parsley*.

milk-pea (milk'pē), *n* See *Galactia*, 2

milk-plasma (milk'plaz″mă), *n* A clear slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk through clay filters or membranes

milk-porridge (milk'por'ij), *n* Porridge made with milk instead of water

milk-pump (milk'pump), *n* An instrument for drawing milk from the breasts, a breast-pump

milk-punch (milk'punch'), *n* A drink made of milk, spirits (usually brandy, rum, or whisky), sugar, and nutmeg

"I don't know," replied Mr Pickwick, with equal carelessness, "it smells, I think, like *milk punch*"
Dickens, Pickwick, i

milk-quartz (milk'kwârts'), *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk-white color Also called *milky quartz*

milk-scab (milk'skab), *n* Same as *milk-blotch*

milk-selet, *n* [ME] A milk-pail

Multrale, a *mylk sele* *Nominale MS* (*Halliwell*)

milk-shake (milk'shāk'), *n* A beverage composed of milk and carbonated water with the addition of a flavoring, mixed by being vigorously shaken up and down by hand or by a small machine [Recent, U S]

milk-sick (milk'sik), *a* Infected with milk-sickness. [Colloq]

Ilembles and milk sickness were generally hard to locate by strangers in the particular "settlement," as a "*milk sick* farm" was not desirable as a place of residence, and, if known to be such, was rendered almost unsalable
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, V 9

milk-sickness (milk'sik″nes), *n* A malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the United States, which affects certain kinds of farm stock, and also persons who eat the flesh or dairy products of cattle so infected The symptoms are vomiting, purging extreme nervous agitation, etc From the peculiar tremors that characterize it, it is also called the *trembles*

milk-snake (milk'snāk), *n* A handsome and harmless serpent, *Ophibolus eximus*, of the family *Colubridæ*, common in many parts of the United States It attains a length of about 3 feet, the coloration is yellowish-gray, with a dorsal series of 50 or more elliptical chocolate black bordered blotches, and on each side two other alternating series of blotches, the abdomen is yellowish white with square black blotches It is also called *chicken snake* and *thunder and lightning snake*

milksop (milk'sop), *n* [< ME *milksoppe*, < *milk*, *n*, + *sop*, *n.*] 1 A piece of bread sopped in milk [Rare]—2 A soft, effeminate, girlish man, one who is devoid of manliness a term of contempt

Allas! she selth, that ever I was shape
To wed a *milksop* or a coward ape
Chaucer, Prol to Monk's Tale, l 22

"Tis now come to that pass that he is no gentleman, a very *milk sop*, a clown, of no bringing up, that will not drink *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 143

milksopism (milk'sop-izm), *n* [< *milksop* + *-ism.*] The character of a milksop; effeminacy *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832 [Rare.]

milkstone (milk'stōn), *n* A white calcined flint, often found in connection with prehistoric remains. They are supposed to have been repeatedly heated in order to be thrown into water to make it boil, at a time when pottery vessels were not made to resist the action of fire

milk-sugar (milk'shug″ăr), *n.* Same as *lactose*

milk-tester (milk'tes″tėr), *n.* A lactometer or lactodensimeter. See *tester*.

milk-thistle (milk'this'l), *n* A thistle-like plant, *Silybum* (*Carduus*) *Marianum*, native in southern Europe, somewhat cultivated and spontaneous elsewhere The leaves are variegated with white. Sometimes called *lady's-thistle*

milk-thrush (milk'thrush), *n.* In *pathol* See *aphtha*.

milk-tie (milk'tī), *n* Same as *milk-kinship*

The strength of the foster feeling, the *milk tie*, among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us *Sir J Lubbock*, Orig of Civilisation, p 145

milk-tooth (milk'tōth), *n.* [= D. *melktand* = G. *milchzahn* = Sw *mjölktand* = Dan. *melketand*] A tooth of the milk-dentition, a temporary or deciduous tooth, which is shed and replaced. A child has 20 milk-teeth

milk-tree (milk'trē), *n* 1 Same as *cow-tree* (*Brosimum galactodendron*) —2 A tree of one of several other genera, as *Tabernæmontana utilis*, of British Guiana —**Jamaica milk-tree**, or *milk wood*, *Pseudolmedia spuria* —**Madagascar milk-tree**, *Cerbera Odallam* See *Cerbera*

milk-tube (milk'tūb), *n* In *bot*, a latticiferous tube

milk-vat, milk-fat (milk'vat, -fat), *n* [< ME **milk-fat*, < AS. *meolcfæt* (= D. MLG *melkvat* = OHG *milchfaz*, MHG *milchfaz*, G *milchfass* = Sw *mjölkfat* = Dan *melkefad*), a vessel for milk, < *meolc*, milk, + *fat*, vessel. see *fat*², *vat*] A tank or tub into which milk is poured, especially for coagulating with rennet, in the manufacture of cheese

milk-vessel (milk'ves″el), *n* In *bot*, one of the tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted, a latticiferous vessel

milk-vetch (milk'vech), *n* A plant of the genus *Astragalus* so called from a belief that these plants increased the secretion of milk in goats feeding upon them

milk-walk (milk'wâk), *n.* A round or beat for selling milk, a milkman's route [Eng.]

"My father had a *milk walk*," he said, and when he died I was without money and had nothing to do
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 485

milk-warm (milk'wârm), *a.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder

They had baths of cool water for the summer, but in general they used it *milk warm*
Smollett, France and Italy, xxxii (*Davies*)

milkweed (milk'wēd), *n* 1 A general name for plants of the genus *Asclepias*, somewhat especially for *A Cornuti*, the most common American species so called from their milky juice The bast of *A Cornuti* forms a tough textile fiber The swamp-milkweed, *A incarnata*, is another common species with rather handsome flesh colored flowers. Also called *silkweed*.

2 A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E corollata*, the flowering or blooming spurge See *Euphorbia* —3 In Great Britain (*a*) The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (*b*) The milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre* —**Green milkweed**, a plant of the genus *Acerates* and perhaps *Asclepiodora*, both closely allied to *Asclepias*

milk-white (milk'hwīt), *a* [< ME *milkwhit*, *melkwhit*, < AS *meolchwit*, white as milk, < *meolc*, milk, + *hwīt*, white] White as milk

A little western flower,
Before *milk white*, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness
Shak, M N D, II 1 167

milk-woman (milk'wum″an), *n* A wet-nurse [Scotch]

milkwood (milk'wud), *n* A name of several trees of different genera (*a*) The Jamaica milk tree, *Pseudolmedia spuria*. (*b*) A West Indian apocynaceous shrub, *Rauwolfia canescens*, called *hoary-leafed milk wood* (*c*) A very milky euphorbiaceous tree, *Sapium Laurocerasus* (var *ellipticum*), called *Jamaica milkwood*

milkwort (milk'wėrt), *n* 1 A plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly imagined to increase the milk of nurses In Great Britain the common milkwort is *P vulgaris*—also called *cross flower*, *gang flower*, and *procession* and *rogation-flower*, in allusion to its time of blooming and use

2 A seaside plant, *Glaux maritima*, with the same supposed property. Also called *sea-milkwort*

milky (mil'ki), *a* [< *milk*, *n*, + *-y*¹] 1 Containing, consisting of, or resembling milk as, a *milky* fluid, a *milky* color

Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a *milky* juice *Arbuthnot*, Aliments

The pails high foaming with a *milky* flood
Pope, Iliad, xvi 780

And *milkier* every *milky* sail
On winding stream or distant sea.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv

2. Yielding milk

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains
Roscommon

3. Full of milt or spawn, as oysters. a trade use —4 Soft, mild, timorous, effeminate

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Shak, T of A, iii. 1 67

Thy *milky* meek face makes me sick with hate!
Shelley, The Cenci, II 1

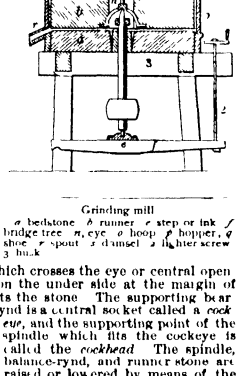
Milky quartz Same as *milk quartz*

milky-tailed (mil'ki-tāld), *a* Having milky color on the caudal fin: specific in the phrase *milky-tailed shiner*, the slender silverfin, *Chiola galacturus*, a cyprinoid fish abounding in mountain streams of the Ohio valley and southward

Milky Way (mil'ki wā) [Formerly also *milken-way*, cf D. *melkweg* = G *milchweg* = Sw (rare) *mjölkväg* = Dan. *melkevei*] The Galaxy See *Galaxy*, 1

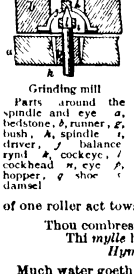
That *Milky Way* which down Heav'ns Mountain flows
Its beauteous smoothness to her footsteps owes.
J Beaumont, Psyche, iii 34

mill¹ (mil), *n* [< ME *mille*, *melle*, *mulle*, *mylle*, earlier *miln*, *milne*, *myln*, *mulne*, < AS. *mylen*, *myln* = OFries *mole* = D *molen*, *meulen* = MLG. *mole*, *molle*, LG *molen* = OHG *mulin*, *muli*, MHG *mule*, *mul*, G *mühle* = Icel. *mylna* = Sw *molla* = Dan *mølle* = F *moulin* = Sp *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It *mulino*, < LL *molina*, a mill, orig fem of L *molinus*, of a mill, < *mola*, a millstone, pl *molæ*, a mill (also grains of spelt ground) (= Gr. *μύλη*, a millstone, mill), < *molere*, grind, = Goth *malan* = Icel *mala* = OHG *malan* = AS *malan*, grind see *malm*, *meal*¹, *mold*¹, etc. From the L *mola* are also E *mole*³, *mole*⁴, *molar*, *moline*, etc, *mullet*², etc] 1 A mechanical device for grinding grain for food Ancient mills, and those still in use in uncivilized or half civilized countries are simple devices for rubbing or pounding the grain, commonly two stones, one of which is moved upon the other by hand The common modern mill consists essentially of two flat circular stones one of which is moved upon the other, and between which the grain is triturated The bedstone and runner are together called a *run of stones* In some mills the under stone is the runner Such a mill is called an "under runner, while an "upper runner" is one like that shown in the cut The bush, *q*, in the bedstone is fastened in its place by wedges. The balance-rynd, *j*, is a curved bar which crosses the eye or central opening of the runner on the under side at the margin of the eye and supports the stone The supporting bearing of the balance rynd is a central socket called a *cock eye*, and the supporting point of the spindle which fits the cockeye is called the *cockhead* The spindle, balance-rynd, and runner stone are raised or lowered by means of the bridge tree and lighter screw to adjust the runner properly in relation to the bedstone The hopper, *p* receives the grain to be ground, and delivers it to the shoe, which is loosely supported, and kept constantly vibrating by the rotation of the damsel, a sort of trundle wheel, the trundles of which chatter against the shoe Flour is also made by cylinder mills or roller mills. The rollers act by crushing, by crushing and rubbing, as when they are caused to run with different peripheral velocities, or by a cutting or scraping action, as when they are serrated and revolved in such manner that the cutting edges of one roller act toward the cutting edges of the other



Grinding mill

a bedstone *b* runner *c* step or link *f* bridge tree *h*, eye *i* hoop *p* hopper, *q* shoe *r* spout *s* damsel *t* lighter screw 3 bush



Grinding mill

Parts around the spindle and eye *a*, bedstone, *b*, runner, *x*, bush, *h*, spindle, *i*, driver, *j* balance rynd *k*, cockeye, *l* cockhead *n*, eye *p*, hopper, *q* shoe *r* damsel

Thou combrest bothe foo & frende,
Thi *mylle* hath grounde thi laste griste
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E. E T S), p. 74.

Much water goeth by the *mill* that the miller knoweth not of *J Heywood*, Proverbs (1546), ii 5

Two women shall be grinding at the *mill* Mat. xxiv 41

2 A machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid substance The word in this use is generally in composition with a word denoting the purpose for which the mill is designed as, *paint mill*, *quartz mill*, *coffee mill*

One could see by the way he ground the coffee in the *mill* nailed to the wall that he was reckless of the results
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 204

3 A machine which transforms raw material by a process other than grinding into forms fit for uses to which the raw material is unfitted In this use also the word is generally in composition, as

saw-mill, planing mill, etc This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel —**5** A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the *mill*, but I was quite innocent of prigging
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I 390

6. (*a*) A building in which grinding is done often in composition as, a flour-*mill*, water-*mill*, wind*mill*, etc. (*b*) In *metal.*, any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting works*, or sometimes (especially in the case of iron) *furnaces* In the manufacture of iron a *mill* is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars etc) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (*c*) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture· as, a silk-*mill*, a cotton-*mill* — **7** In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate —**8** [Cf *mill*1, *v*, 1] A snuff-box Also *mull* [Scotch]

As soon as I can find my *mill*,
Ye'se get a snuff wi' right guid will
Picken, Poems, I 117 (*Jamieson*)

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff box, or *mull*, as he called it, and proffered me *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi

9 A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer It was introduced in 1561, discontinued in 1572, reintroduced in 1656 and 1658, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II The more modern coining press has supplanted this machine The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight, but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II

Coining gold and silver with the *mill* and press
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II iii

10 In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stopes to the level beneath —**11** [< *mill*1, *v*, 10] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists [Slang]

One of the most gratifying *mills* in the annals of the school. *Dickens*, Our School

Barker's mill, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker It consists of a vertical axis *CD*, moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n* Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB* at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT*, it flows out of the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB* and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion The bridge tree *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *cb* The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H* As modified by Whitelaw it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine* See *turbine* —**Cannon-ball mill**. See *cannon ball* —**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruits, etc See *arrastre* —**Cone-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a conical muller or grinder reciprocating in a semi cylindrical concave or bed. *E H Knight* —**Crooke's mill**, an occasional name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*) —**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the millstones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron The trough holds the material to be ground The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart-wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough, thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in ironfoundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes —**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surfaces in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain grinding mill — **Hydraulic, lapidary,** etc , **mill**. See the adjectives. —**Levigating mill**. See *levigate*1 —**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record-ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon recorder for submarine telegraphy —**Revolving mill**, a form of chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position, a revolving-pan mill —**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist* —**To go through the mill**. See *go*

mill1 (mil), *v* [< *mill*1, *n*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To grind in a mill, grind, reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means See *milling*

'Tis here, this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, finely *mill'd*
Cowper, To the Rev William Bull

Raw crops and *milled* breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight
G W Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p 249

2. To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill, shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding See *pug mill*

I umbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards [for floors] before they are *milled*
Art Age, IV 46

3 To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine —**4** To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to be firmly when piled together one upon another —**5** To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled

Wood is halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, iii

6 To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather

Twenty five sides [of leather] being placed in the wheel at one time and gambier liquor poured over them, in this wheel they are *milled* for about ten minutes
Davies, Leather, p 497

7 To throw, as undyed silk *Encyc Dict* —**8** To thicken by fulling, full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill —**9** To yield, in the process of grinding or milling —**10** To beat severely with the fists, fight [Slang]

Having conquer'd the prime one that *mill'd* us all round, You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground
Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben

11 To cause to froth: as, to *mill* chocolate — **Milled screw** See *screw*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner· said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U. S.]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get *milling*— that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards the center, and refusing to leave it
T Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV 862.

2. To turn suddenly and change its course· said of a whale as, the whale *milled*, and ran to leeward *C M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p 311.

mill2 (mil), *n* [< L *mille*, pl. *milia*, *millia*, a thousand From the L *mille* are also ult E *mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc , and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc] One thousandth part of anything, especially, in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent

mill3† (mil), *n*. [< ME. **mil*, *mylde* (cf. AS. *mil*), < OF *mil*, *meil* = Pr. *mil*, *meilh* = Sp. *millo*, *mijo* = Pg *milho* = It *miglio*, < L. *milium*, millet. Cf *millet*, in form a dim of *mill*3] Millet.

They make excellent drinke of Rise, of *Mill*, and of honle, being well and high coloured like wine
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 96.

mill4† (mil), *v. t.* and *i* [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*1, *v*] To steal. [Old slang]

Can they cant or *mill*? are they masters in their art?
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

Millar's asthma. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

mill-bar (mil'bär), *n* Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale

millboard (mil'bōrd), *n.* A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued —**Millboard cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardboard to the sizes required for bookbinding or boxmaking

mill-cake (mil'kāk), *n.* **1** In *gunpowder-manuf*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation —**2** The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

mill-cinder (mil'sin'dėr), *n.* In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxid of iron, and is used as fettling in puddling furnaces, under the name of *bulldog*

mill-dam (mil'dam), *n.* **1.** A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel

The which, once being brust,
Like to great *Mill damb* forth fiercely gusht
Spenser, F Q, V xi 31

2 A mill-pond. [Scotch and U S]

milldewt, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mildew*.

mill-driver (mil'drī'vėr), *n* The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill

milled (mild), *p. a* [Ppr of *mill*1, *v*] **1** Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill —**2** Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press as, *milled* money See *milled money*, below

Four *mill'd* crown pieces (or twenty *mill'd* shillings of the present coin) *Locke*, Lowering of Interest

3 Serrated or transversely grooved.

A small condensing lens, and provided with a *milled* head whereby it can be rotated *Science*, XII 60

4 Having been formed or treated by machinery, specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendering rollers in a paper-mill —**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness —**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is felted or felted — **Milled lead**. See *lead*2 —**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer See *hammered money* (under *hammer*1) and compare *coining press* [Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was so struck in that country about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1656. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost . It seems that they [milled sixpences] were sometimes kept as counters. *Nares*]

Millefiori glass. See *glass*.

millenarian (mil-e-nā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [Sometimes improp. *millennarian*, < *millenary* + *-an*.]

I *a* Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth, chiliastic as, *millenarian* speculations

II. *n.* One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world, a chiliast. See *millennium*.

millenarianism (mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *millennarianism*, < *millenarian* + *-ism*] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium; the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As A. D 1000 approached there was a wide spread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millerites, etc See *chiliasm*, *millenium*, *premillennialism*, *postmillennialism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of *millennarianism*
Encye Brit., XVI. 817.

millenarism† (mil′e-nā-rizm), *n.* [< F. *millénarisme*, as *millenar(y)* + *-ism*.] Millenary doctrine or belief; millenarianism.

millenary (mil′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *millénaire* = Sp. *milenario* = Pg. It. *millenario*, < LL. *millenarius*, containing a thousand, < *milleni*, a thousand each, < L. *mille*, a thousand: see *mill*².] **I.** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, specifically a thousand years; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the millennium.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *millenary* kingdom.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

For I foretell that *millenary* year.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 81.

Millenary petition, a petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his progress to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *millenaries* (-riz). **1.** An aggregate of a thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years; in a restricted sense, the millennium.

Where to fix the beginning of that marvellous *millenary*, and where to end.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 15.

2†. A commander or leader of a thousand men.

Likewise the dukes assigne places vnto euery *millenarie*, or conductor of a thousand souldiers.
Hakluyt, Voyages, I. 60.

3†. One who expects the millennium. See *millenarian*.

The doctrine of the *millenaries* . . . in the best ages was esteemed no heresy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 515.

millennial (mi-len′i-al), *a.* [< *millennium* + *-al*.] Consisting of or relating to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium, or specifically to the millennium: as, a *millennial* period; *millennial* expectations.

To be kings and priests unto God is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness.
Bp. Burnet.

millennialist (mi-len′i-al-ist), *n.* [< *millennial* + *-ist*.] One who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth; a chiliast.

millennianism (mi-len′i-an-izm), *n.* [< **millennian* (< *millennium* + *-an*) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

At the outset [of Christianity] a crass *millennianism* clouded the vision of very many. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 156.

millenniarism (mi-len′i-a-rizm), *n.* [< **millenniar* (< *millennium* + *-ar*²) + *-ism*.] Millenarianism.

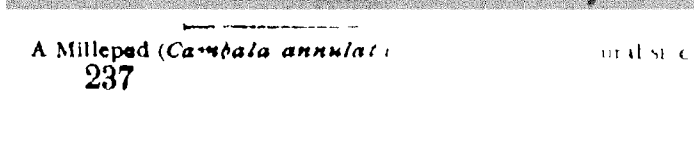
millennist† (mil′en-ist), *n.* [= F. *millénniste*, as *millennium* + *-ist*.] A millenarian.

millennium (mi-len′i-um), *n.* [= F. *millennium* = Sp. *milenio* = Pg. *millenio*, < NL. *millennium*, < L. *mille*, a thousand, + *annus*, year: see *annual*.] **1.** An aggregate of a thousand years; a period or interval of one thousand years: as, the *millennium* of the occupation of Iceland celebrated in 1874.

To us nothing seems more unlikely, more inconceivable, than two *millenniums* of high Egyptian civilization while all the rest of the world was sunk in darkness.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, I. 151.

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, a period during which the kingdom of Christ will be established upon the earth and will predominate over all other authority. The phrase "a thousand years," in Rev. xx. 1–5, has been understood literally, or (on the principle that in Scripture prophecies a day stands for a year and the Jewish year contained 360 days) as representing 360,000 years. It is generally regarded as indicating an indefinite but long period, and belief in such a period is universal in the Christian church. But whether this predominance of the kingdom of Christ will be accomplished gradually by the gospel, and will precede Christ's second coming, or will follow his second coming and be accomplished by it, is disputed. This question divides theologians into two schools, the postmillenarians, who hold the former view, and the premillenarians, who hold the latter; while many hold that the millennium represents the gospel dispensation or reign of the church, and has accordingly already prevailed for many centuries.

milleped, milliped (mil′e-ped, mil′i-ped), *n.* [= F. *millepieds* = Sp. *milpies* = Pg. *millepedes* = It. *millepiedi*, < L. *millepeda*, < *mille*, thousand, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A thousand-legs; a myriapod of the suborder *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*: so called from the very numerous feet, though these are not nearly a thousand in number. The feet are about twice as numerous as those of the similar creatures called *centipeds*, there being two



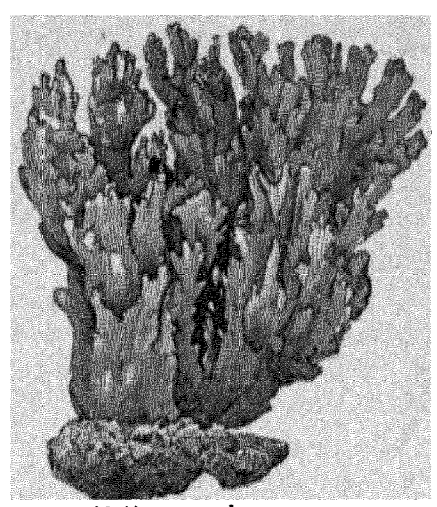
A Milleped (*Cambala annulata*), natural size.

pairs instead of one pair to most of the segments; the legs are also shorter, and the body is harder and more cylindrical. Millepeds are found in water, and in wet or damp places beneath logs, stones, etc. Unlike some of the centipeds, all are quite harmless animals. Some of the commonest belong to the family *Julidæ*, as *Julus sabulosus*. The tufted millepeds are *Polyxenidæ*, the false millepeds, *Polydesmidæ*. Pill millepeds belong to the family *Glomeridæ*; they are comparatively short and stout, and can roll themselves up into a ball, like the wood-lice of the genus *Armadillo*. See *Chilognatha*, and cuts under *Myriapoda* and *thousand-legs*.

2. Some small crustacean with many legs, as an isopodous slater; a wood-louse.

Also *millepede*, *millipede*.

Millepora (mi-lep′ō-rä), *n.* [NL.: see *millepore*.] The typical genus of the family *Milleporidæ*, so called from the numerous pores upon the surface. These are the openings of as many tubular cells or cavities which traverse the hard coralline substance, and are themselves divided in their deeper parts by close-set transverse partitions or tabular dissepiments, vertical septa being rudimentary or absent.



Millepora alcicornis.

millepore (mil′e-pōr), *n.* [= F. *millepore* = Sp. *milepora* = It. *millepora*, < NL. *Millepora*, < L. *mille*, a thousand, + *porus*, a passage: see *pore*.] A coralline hydrozoan of the family *Milleporidæ*. The millepores were long supposed to be corals, and such is their appearance and the part they play in the formation of reefs. They belong, however, to a different class of animals, the *Hydrozoa* (not *Actinozoa*), being among the few members of their class which form a hard calcareous polypary or polypidom like the stone-corals, and the leading representatives of the order called *Hydrocorallinæ* (which see). The incrusting substance forms a dense deposit upon the outer surface of the ramified hydrosome. There are two kinds of zooids or polypites: short broad alimentary zoöids (gastrozooids) with 4 or 6 tentacles, surrounded each by a zone of from 5 to 20 or more long mouthless zooids (dactylozooids) with numerous tentacles, having no ampullæ. The zooids are dilated at their bases, and there give off tubular processes which ramify and inosculate, giving rise to a thin hydrosome.

Milleporidæ (mil-e-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Millepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydrocoralline hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Millepora*. See *millepore* and *Hydrocorallina*.

milleporiform (mil-e-por′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Millepora* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a millepore; milleporine.

Milleporina (mi-lep-o-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Millepora* + *-ina*².] Same as *Milleporidæ*.

milleporine (mil′e-pō-rin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Milleporidæ*, or having their characters; resembling a millepore; milleporiform.

milleporite (mil′e-por-īt), *n.* [< *millepore* + *-ite*².] A fossil millepore.

miller (mil′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *miller*, *meller*, *millere*, *mellere*, earlier *mylner*, *mylnere*, *milnere* (a form remaining in the surname *Milner*), < AS. **mylnere* (not recorded, another term was *mylnweard*, 'mill-ward') = OS. *mulenari* = Fries. *meller* = D. *mulder*, *molenaar* = MLG. *molner*, *molre*, *moller* = OHG. *mulinari*, MHG. *mulnære*, *mulner*, G. *müller* (as a surname also *Müllner*) = Icel. *mylnari* = Sw. *mjölnare* = Dan. *møller*, < LL. *molinarius*, a miller, < *molina*, a mill: see *mill*¹, *n.*] **1.** One who grinds grain in a mill; one who keeps or who attends to a mill, especially a grain-mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 87.

2. A milling-machine.—**3.** A moth whose wings appear as if dusted over with flour or meal, like a miller's clothes; hence, almost any small moth, such as fly about lights at night. Common millers in the United States are *Spilosoma virginica*, a moth whose larva is one of the woolly bear caterpillars, and *Hyphantria cunea*, the web-worm moth. The little yellowish moths of the genera *Crambus* and *Botis* are also commonly called millers. See cuts under *Crambidæ* and *Hyphantria*.

4. A fish, the eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*; a mill-skate.—**5.** The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A young flycatcher. (*C. Swainson*, Brit. Birds, 1885, p. 49.) [Local, Eng.]—**Cross miller.** See *cross*¹, *n.*

millering† (mil′ėr-ing), *n.* [< *miller* + *-ing*¹.] The dust of a flour-mill.

And she would meal you with *millering*
That she gathers at the mill.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

Millerism (mil′ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Miller* (see *Millerite*¹) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Millerites.

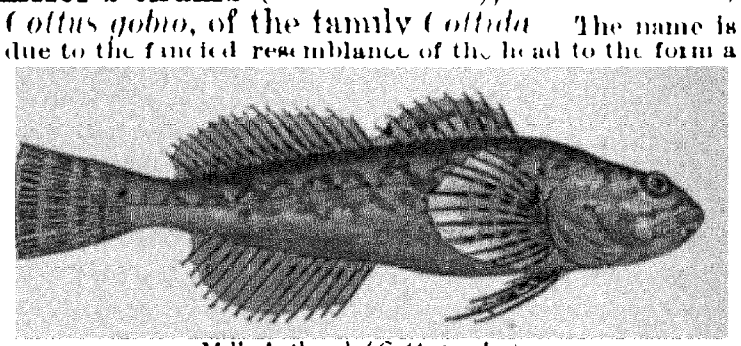
Millerite¹ (mil′ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Miller* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A disciple of the American William Miller, who from 1833 till his death in 1849 publicly interpreted the Scriptures as fixing the second advent of Christ and the beginning of the millennium in the immediate future (at first about 1843). His followers form a still existing denomination of Adventists.

millerite² (mil′ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. *Miller* (died 1880), an English crystallographer.] Native nickel sulphid, a mineral having a bronze color and metallic luster, often occurring in tufts of capillary crystals, and hence called *hair-pyrites*, *capillary pyrites*. It is found also in incrustations with fibrous or radiated structure; in the latter form it is a valuable nickel ore.

miller's-coat† (mil′ėrz-kōt), *n.* A coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defense of leather.

miller's-dog (mil′ėrz-dog), *n.* A kind of shark or dogfish, *Galeus canis*.

miller's-thumb (mil′ėrz-thum), *n.* **1.** A fish, *Cottus gobio*, of the family *Cottidæ*. The name is due to the fancied resemblance of the head to the form a



Miller's thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

miller's thumb is popularly supposed to assume from the frequent sampling of meal with the hand.

2. Any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*, one of the little star-gazers, of which there are several species, as *U. richardsoni*. [U. S.]—**3.** The bib (a fish), *Gadus luscus*. [Great Britain.]—**4.** The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*, the thumb-bird. [Eng.]—**5.** The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

millesimal (mi-les′i-mal), *a.* [= F. *millesimo* = Sp. *milesimo* = Pg. It. *millesimo*, < L. *millesimus*, the thousandth, < *mille*, a thousand: see *mill*².] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts: as, *millesimal* fractions.

millet (mil′et), *n.* [< F. *millet*, millet, dim. of *mil*, millet: see *mill*³.] **1.** A cereal grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, known from antiquity, and still cultivated in the East and in southern and central Europe. It is an annual, from 2 to 4 feet high, with profuse foliage, the flowers abundant, in open nodding panicles. The grain is one of the best for fowls and affords a nutritious and palatable table food. As cultivated in the United States, it is mostly used for fodder, and elsewhere it is less sowed than formerly.

2. One of several other grasses, generally with a prefixed descriptive. See below.—**Arabian** or **evergreen millet**, a variety of Indian millet. [Local, U. S.]—**Cat-tail, East Indian, Egyptian, pearl millet**, in the southern United States, a tall grass, *Pennisetum spicatum*, there cultivated as a forage plant. In India it serves as a cereal.—**German, Hungarian millet.** See *Italian millet*.—**Indian millet, African millet**, a stout cereal grass commonly known as *Sorghum vulgare*, but now regarded as part of a multiform species, *Andropogon Sorghum*, which includes among its varieties the common broom-corn and sorghum. It is extensively cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, occupying the place of a staple grain. The seed properly treated makes a bread of good quality, and is a good grain for quadrupeds and fowls. The plant serves also for green fodder. This is the *durra* or *doura* of Africa and India. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, where it is sometimes called *coffee-* or *chocolate-corn*, because of its attempted use as a substitute for coffee. Also called *guinea corn*, *kafir corn*.—**Italian millet**, *Setaria Italica*, originally an Asiatic grass. Its variety *Germanica* is known as *German* or *Hungarian millet* and *Bengal* or *Hungarian grass*. (See *grass*.) Its seeds are suited to cage-birds and fowls, and it is to some extent used as a food-grain. In America it is raised mostly for forage.—**Millet coda** or **khoda**, the grain of *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, an East Indian cereal.

millet-grass (mil′et-grȧs), *n.* See *Milium*.

mill-eye (mil′ī), *n.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

A noble and seemly baron's mill, . . . that casts the meal through the *mill-eye* by forpits at a time.
Scott, Pirate, xi.

mill-feeder (mil′fē″dėr), *n.* A projection on a mill-spindle which agitates a spout beneath the hopper, thus shaking the grain into the eye of the runner.

mill-file (mil′fīl), *n.* A thin flat file used in machine-shops for lathe-work and draw-filing. *E. H. Knight.*

mill-furnace (mil′fėr″nās), *n.* In iron-works, a furnace in which the puddled bar, or the higher grades of malleable iron, are reheated in order to be rerolled or welded under the hammer or mill-rolls.

mill-gang (mil'gang), *n* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E H Knight*

mill-hand (mil'hand), *n* A person employed in a mill.

mill-head (mil'hed), *n* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned

mill-holm (mil'hōm), *n* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam

mill-hopper (mil'hop'er), *n* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones —**Mill-hopper alarm** an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grist in the hopper is nearly exhausted

mill-horse (mil'hôrs), *n.* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill

'Tis a dull thing to travel, like a *mill horse*,
Still in the place he was born in, lam'd and blinded
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii 4

milli-. [< L *mille*, *milia*, *mila*, a thousand see *million*[1]] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter)

milliampere (mil'i-am-pār'), *n.* [< L *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + E *ampere*] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere

milliard (mil'iärd), *n* [< F. *milliard*, < *mille* (< L *mille*, thousand) + *-ard*.] A thousand millions as, *a milliard of francs* This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870-1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about $1,000,000,000)

milliare[1] (mil-i-ā're), *n* [L, < *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*.] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia, a mile

milliare[2] (mil'i-ār), *n* [< F. *milliare*, < L *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *are*, an are see *are*[2]] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154 07 square inches

milliary (mil'i-ā-ri), *a* and *n.* [= F. *milliaire*, < L *miliarius*, *milliarius*, containing a thousand, neut *milliarium*, *miliarium*, the number one thousand, a milestone, < *mille*, pl. *milia*, a thousand. see *mill*[2], *mile*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet, marking a mile

Before this was once placed a *miliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the city
Evelyn, Diary, Nov 4, 1644

II. *n* A milestone, specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances

When we approached Sidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, an antient Roman *miliary* in the road, it is a round pillar of grey granite
Pococke, Description of the East, II 85

millier (mēl-yā'), *n* [F, < L *mille*, a thousand see *milli-*.] In the *metric system*, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,204 6 pounds avordupois (nearly a ton) It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C

millifold† (mil'i-fōld), *a.* [< L *mille*, a thousand, + E *-fold*] Thousandfold

His kisses *millifold*
Bewray his love and loving diligence
Davies Holy Roode, p 27 (*Davies*)

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram), *n.* [= It. *milligramma*, < F. *milligramme*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *gramme*, a gram see *gram*[2]] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0 015432, or about $\frac{1}{65}$, of a grain

milliliter, millilitre (mil'i-lē-tèr), *n.* [= It *millilitro*, < F *millilitre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *litre*, a liter see *liter*[2]] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0 06102 of a cubic inch

millimeter, millimetre (mil'i-mē-tèr), *n.* [= It *millimetro*, < F *millimètre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F *mètre*, meter see *meter*[3]] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0 03937 inch, or nearly $\frac{1}{25}$ inch It is denoted by *mm* · as, 25 4 *mm* is 1 inch

milliner (mil'i-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *millaner*, *millener*, *millenner*, prob orig *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Millaine*, *Milloyne*, etc) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery, < *Milan* + *-er*[1] Cf *Milanese*. The term *manua-maker*, usually cited in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Mantua* in Italy The word *milliner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (Minsheu), as if < L *millenarius*, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand see *millenary*] 1. Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear, according to Johnson, "one who sells ribands and dresses for women", now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits

No *Millner* can so fit his customers with Gloues
Shak, W T (folio 1623), iv 4 192

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher with a smoaky lawn or a black cyprus!
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Whalley, 1756), [I 3.

2†. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan, hence, a dealer in armor

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *milliners*, or armourers of Milan, and by others, and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular
R. Curzon, Archæol Inst Jour, XXII 6

Milliner's fold, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges, and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other —**Milliner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc

millinery (mil'i-ner-i), *n* [< *milliner* + *-y*[3].] 1 The articles made or sold by a milliner —2. The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation

Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvii

millinet (mil'i-net), *n* [Irreg < *millin(er)* + *-et*.] 1 A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin — 2. A machine-made net *E H Knight*.

milling (mil'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mill*[1], *v.*] 1 The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill. Specifically —2. The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal The manufacture of fine flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling* Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period, but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheat inferior to the higher grades In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings The earlier grinding or grindings decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the middlings purifier, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions The latter thus cleansed are called *semolina* (half ground) The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder milling, or disintegration milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour Cylinder milling, also called *roller milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder mills Disintegration milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator See *mill*[1]

3. The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin-blank to form the milled edge, also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers See *milled screw*, under *screw* —4 A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter —5. In *metal-working*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces —6 A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan-liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve —7 The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felting of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction
Benedikt, Coal tar Colours (trans), p 54

8 In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip —9 A thrashing; a fight, a beating [Slang]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*
W Combe, Dr Syntax, II 2

I determined to box it out with destiny, and put myself in a tribb like attitude for a *milling* match with my foe
Mrs Gore, Cecil, p 158.

10 The act of playing around in a circle· said of a school of fish. Also called *cart-wheeling*. —**High milling**, in *flour manuf*, a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation —**Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling

milling-cutter (mil'ing-kut'ėr), *n.* Same as *milling-machine*

milling-machine (mil'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* 1 A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter. It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter, and it is fitted with index-plates and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work

The position occupied by the *milling machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing machine
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p 338

2 A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling.

Millingtonia (mil-ing-tō'ni-ạ), *n* [NL (Carl Linné, filius, 1781), named after Thomas *Millington*, a professor at Oxford] A genus of bignoniaceous trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches. There is but one species, *M hortensis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. See *cork tree*

milling-tool (mil'ing-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws, a nurling-tool.

million[1] (mil'yon), *n* and *a* [< ME *milloun*, *milion* = D *millioen*, *miljoen* = G Sw. Dan. *million*, < OF. (and F) *million* = Pr. *milio* = Sp. *millon* = Pg. *milhão* = It. *milione*, *millione* (> ML *milio(n-)*), a million, aug of *mille*, < L. *mille*, a thousand see *milli-*] **I.** *n* 1 The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

Coueyte not his goodes
For *mulons* of moneye, morther hem vchone
Piers Plowman (A), iii 255

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest in little place a *million*
Shak, Hen V, Prol., l. 16.

2 The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs as, he is worth a *million*, *millions* have been wasted in preparation for war —3. A very great number or quantity, indefinitely

For we are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies,
And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,
Millions of mischief *Shak*, J C, iv 1 51

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know *Locke*

The million, the great body of the people, the multitude, the public, the masses

For the play, I remember pleased not *the million*, 'twas caviare to the general *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2 457

Three-million bill, in *U S hist* a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso (see *proviso*) as a rider, and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider

II. *a* [Strictly a collective noun see *hundred*] A thousand times one thousand, ten hundred thousand as, a capital of a (or one) *million* dollars, a country of ten *million* inhabitants

million[2] (mil'yon), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *melon*[1]

millionaire, millionnaire (mil-yon-ār'), *n* [= D G. *millionair* = Sw *millionar* = Dan. *millionær*, < F *millionnaire* (= Sp *millonario*, *millonario* = Pg. It. *millionario*), one who owns a million, < *million*, a million see *million*[1].] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc ; an owner of a million or of millions

The plain unsceptered king the man of gold,
The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*,
Mark his slow creeping, dead, metallic stare
O W Holmes, The Banker's Dinner

millionary (mil'yon-ā-ri), *a* [= F *millionnaire*, as *million*[1] + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of millions as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Imp Dict.*

millioned (mil'yond), *a.* [< *million*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Multiplied by millions [Rare]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings
Shak, Sonnets, cxv

2. Having millions.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold
P Whitehead, Honour, a Satire

millionism (mil'yon-izm), *n* [< *million*[1] + *-ism*] The state or condition of having millions.

Billionism or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state *O W Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii

millionist (mil'yon-ist), *n.* [< *million*[1] + *-ist*.] A millionaire

A commercial *millionist* *Southey*, Doctor, ccxxxiii

millionize (mil'yon-īz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *millionized*, ppr. *millionizing*. [< *million*[1] + *-ize*.] To accustom to millions. *Davies.*

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing sacompts appear to be in a very moderate ratio
Archæologia, XXXIII. 201.

millionnaire, *n.* See *millionaire.*

millionth (mil′yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *million*[1] + *-th*[3]] **I.** *a* Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

II. *n* One of a million parts, the quotient of unity divided by a million, a ten hundred thousandth part

milliped, *n* See *milleped.*

millipede (mil′i-pēd), *n.* Same as *milleped*

millistere (mil′i-stār), *n* [< F *millistère,* < L *mille,* a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *stère,* a stere] In the *metric system,* a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61 023 cubic inches It is not in practical use

millivolt (mil′i-vōlt), *n* [< L *mille,* a thousand, + E *volt*] The thousandth part of a volt

mill-jade (mil′jād), *n* A mill-horse

Would you have me stalk like a *mill jade,*
All day, for one that will not yield us grains?
B Jonson, Alchemist, III 2.

millman (mil′man), *n.*; pl. *millmen* (-men). One who is employed in a mill

The *millmen* are also unable to work with their usual vigour *The Engineer,* LXV. 535

mill-money (mil′mun ı), *n* Milled or coined money

What should you,
Or any old man, do, wearing away
In this world with diseases, and desire
Only to live to make their children scourge sticks,
And hoard up *mill money?* *Beau. and Fl.,* Captain, I 3.

mill-mountain† (mil′moun″tān), *n* A European flax, *Linum catharticum*

millocrat (mil′ō-krat), *n* [< *mill*[1] + *-o-crat* as in *aristocrat,* etc] A wealthy mill-owner, a manufacturer who has a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment [Rare]

The true blood suckers, the venomous *millocrats*
Bridwer, Caxtons, II 4 *(Davies)*

millocratism (mil′ō-krat-ızm), *n* [< *millocrat* + *-ism*] The rule of millocrats *Bulwer*

millon†, *n* An obsolete form of *melon*[1]

mill-pick (mil′pik), *n* A tool for dressing millstones — that is, giving them a corrugated or otherwise roughened surface Also called *millstone-hammer, millstone-pick*

mill-pond (mil′pond), *n* A pond or reservoir of water for use in driving a mill-wheel.

mill-pool (mil′pol), *n* [< ME **millepol,* < AS *mylenpōl, mylenpāl,* < *mylen,* mill, + *pōl,* pool] A mill-pond

mill-post (mil′pōst), *n* A stout post bearing some essential relation to a mill, as a post forming the vertical shaft of a windmill, and especially, in some forms of windmill, as the post-mill, the post upon which the entire mill is supported, or a post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns

They [the trees of New England] are not very thick yet many of them are sufficient to make *Mill posts,* some being three foot and a half in the Diameter
S Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p 30

Out of doors reigned Molly Mills, with her short red petticoat, legs like *millposts*
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii

mill-race (mil′rās), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it flows from the dam to the mill.

millreat, millreet† (mil′rē), *n* Obsolete forms of *milreis.*

mill-ream (mil′rēm), *n* A package of hand-made paper containing 480 sheets, of which the two outer quires (48 sheets) are imperfect A ream of 480 sheets of perfect paper is known as a *ream of insides.* [Eng]

mill-rine, *n* In *her* See *tenne de mouline.*

mill-rolls (mil′rōlz), *n pl* The rolls employed in bringing puddled bar-iron into suitable shape for the market

millround (mil′round), *n.* A monotonous round of labor like that on a treadmill

How sick he must have been of the eternal *millround* —seed time and harvest
R Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, v

mill-rynd (mil′rīnd), *n* The rynd of a millstone See *rynd,* and *mill*[1], 1

mill-sail (mil′sāl), *n.* A sail of a windmill. In windmills there are usually four of these sails, of canvas, extended on the sail frames or "whips," and sometimes provided with reefing devices by which the surfaces exposed to the action of wind can be varied in extent to adapt them to variations in the force of the wind See *windmill* and *wind-wheel*

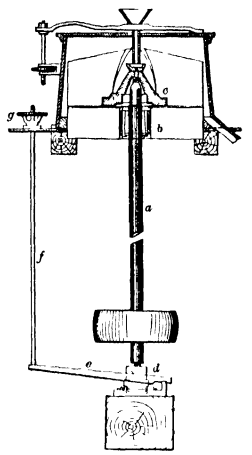
mill-scale (mil′skāl), *n.* An incrustation of a black oxid of iron formed on iron in the process of being rolled, just as forge-scale is on that which is being forged. In the one case it peels off in the rolling; in the other it is thrown off by the blows of the hammer.

mill-sixpence (mil′siks″pens), *n* An English silver coin, of the value of sixpence, produced by the mill-and-screw process See *milled money,* under *milled*

Fal. Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse?
Slen Ay, by these gloves, did he, of seven groats in *mill sixpences* *Shak.,* M W of W, I 1 158

mill-skate (mil′skāt), *n.* The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*

mill-spindle (mil′spın″dl), *n* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill, by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported See *mill*[1], 1



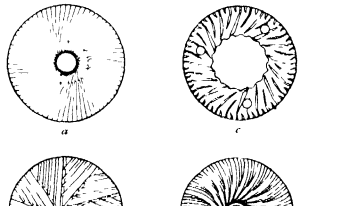
Mill spindle

a spindle, *b,* bush *c* rynd *d* step nik, or trumpet *e* bridge tree *f* lighter screw *g,* hand wheel which operates the lighter screw

mill-stank† (mil′ stangk), *n* A mill-pond or -dam

And that the authority given by the Commissioner of Sewers did not extend to Mills, *Mill stanks,* Causeys, etc , erected before the Reign of King E 1
Case of Chester [*Mill,* 10 Coke, 138, b

millstone (mil′stōn), *n* [Early mod E also *milstone,* < ME *mylston, mylle-stone, mullston, mulstan, mylnston,* < AS *mylenstān* (= D *molensteen* = MLG *molenstēn* = MHG *mulstein,* G *mühlstein* = Dan *mollesten*), a millstone, < *mylen,* mill, + *stān,* stone see *mill*[1] and *stone*] One of a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain The kind of stone best adapted for this use is known as *burstone,* and is found in France and



Modes of Dressing Millstones

a Radial and circular dress *b* Quarter dress *c* Dress for iron grinding plate *d* Curved and circular dress

in Georgia U S The two stones are placed one over the other, and in the operation of grinding one of them remains at rest and is called the *bed* while the other, usually the upper stone, revolves and is called the *runner* (See *mill*[1], 1) The face of a millstone is cut with lines or channels called *furrows,* which lead from the center to the circumference and have flat spaces between them called *land* The furrows and land are together called the *dress,* they are arranged in various ways A sunken space about the eye of the stone is called the *bosom*

As don thise rokkes or thise *mylne stones*
Chaucer, Troilus, II 1384

Bolting-millstone. See *bolting*[2] — **Fairy millstone** See *fairy* — **Lava millstone** See *lava* — **Millstone-dress,** the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone — **To see into or through a millstone,** to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects

Your eyes are so sharpe that you can not onely *looke through a milstone,* but cleane through the mind
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 287

To weep or drop millstones†, to be insensible to emotion, remain hard and stony under or in view of the deepest affliction

Your eyes *drop millstones,* when fools' eyes drop tears
Shak., Rich III, I 3 354

millstone-balance (mil′stōn-bal′ans), *n* A weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.

millstone-bridge (mil′stōn-brij), *n* The bar crossing the eye of a millstone and supporting it on the head of the spindle, a balance-rynd *E H Knight*

millstone-curb (mil′stōn-kėrb), *n* The covering of the stones used in grinding, a husk or hurst *E H Knight*

millstone-dresser (mil′stōn-dres′ėr), *n* 1 A workman whose business is to dress millstones —2 A machine for forming millstones, especially for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone. Such machines range from hand appliances having pivoted hammers for picking and chipping the stone to large power machines employing rotary disks and mandrels armed with diamonds or borts, and include agrarat variety of machines which cause cutters to travel in radial lines over the face of the stones, as well as lathes in which the stone is made to revolve before traversing tool rests carrying cutting mandrels in rapid revolution Smaller machines are portable, and are guided by hand over the stone while the cutting tool is revolved at a high speed by means of a belt

millstone-driver (mil′stōn-drī′vėr), *n* The device on a millstone-spindle which drives the runner by impinging against its bail

millstone-feed (mil′stōn-fēd), *n* A device by which the quantity of grain fed to a millstone is regulated, as by means of an adjustable gate in the aperture of the hopper.

millstone-grit (mil′stōn-grit), *n* A siliceous conglomerate rock, so called because it has been worked for millstones in England It constitutes one of the members of the Carboniferous group, underlying the true coal measures, and overlying the mountain limestone In Wales and southwestern England it is known as "farewell rock, because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams The millstone grit is an important and persistent member of the Carboniferous series both in Europe and in the United States In parts of England it attains a thickness of over 5,000 feet Where the series to which this name is given is developed to this extent, however, it contains interca lated beds of shale and clay and even of coal In Pennsylvania the millstone grit is sometimes called the *Great* or *Pottsville Conglomerate* At Pottsville, on the eastern edge of the anthracite fields, it is over a thousand feet thick, but it thins very much in going west.

The Fourth sand Rock is the well known No XII, or the Great Conglomerate It has its representation in the *millstone grit* beneath the European coal It is the floor of the true coal measures, an immense preparatory outspread of sand and pebble stones of every variety, but chiefly pure white quartz and of every size, from the minute mustard seed and pepper corn to the hen's egg and in the Susquehanna region even the ostrich egg
J P Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p 70

millstone-hammer (mil′stōn-ham′ėr), *n* Same as *mill-pick*

millstone-pick (mil′stōn-pik), *n* Same as *mill-pick*

millstone-ventilator (mil′stōn-ven′ti-lā-tor), *n* A blower and connecting pipes for forcing a blast through the eye of a runner-stone for the purpose of cooling the stones and meal

mill-tail (mil′tāl), *n* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs, a tail-race

The *Mill tail* or Floor for the water below the wheels, is wharted up on either side with stone
Defoe Tour through Great Britain I 86 *(Davies)*

mill-tooth† (mil′toth), *n* A grinder, a molar

mill-ward (mil′wārd), *n* [< ME *milward, melewarde,* < AS *mylenweard,* a miller, < *mylen,* mill, + *weard,* keeper] The keeper of a mill

millweir (mil′wēr), *n* [< ME **milleuere* (?), < AS **mylenwer, mylenwer* (= G *mühlwehr*), a millweir, < *mylen,* mill, + *wer,* a weir see *weir*] See *weir*

mill-wheel (mil′hwēl), *n* [< ME. **millewhele* (?), < AS *mylenhweol, mylenhweogul,* a mill-wheel, < *mylen,* mill, + *hweol, hweogul,* wheel] A wheel used to drive a mill, a water-wheel

mill-work (mil′wėk), *n* 1 Machinery used in mills or manufactories —2 The designing, construction, arrangement, and erection of machinery in mills or manufactories

millwright (mil′rīt), *n* An engineer who designs, constructs, and erects mills, their motors, machinery, and appurtenances, particularly flouring-and grist-mills —**Millwrights' compass** See *compass*

millwrighting (mil′rī′ting), *n* The work or business of a millwright

Engineering and *millwrighting,* though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop
Engineer, LXVII 63

milnet, *n* An obsolete form of *mill*[1]

milord (mi-lôrd′), *n* [F *milord,* formerly also *milort* (Cotgrave), = Sp *milord* (pl *milores*), < E *my lord*] A continental rendering of the English *my lord*

milray†, *n* See *milreis.*

milreis (mil′rēs), *n.* [Formerly *milrea, milray, milleray* (F *milleret*—Cotgrave), < Pg *milreis,*

< *mil* (< L. *mille*), a thousand, + *reis*, pl of *real* = Sp *real*, a small coin: see *real*³, *n.*] 1. A Portuguese unit of money, equivalent to 1,000 reis, and worth about $1.08. —2. A Brazilian unit of money, equal to about 55 United States cents.



Obverse Reverse
Milreis of Portugal (Size of the original)

milset, *v. t.* [ME *milsen, milcen, milcien*, < AS *mildsian, miltsian, gemiltsian* be merciful, < *milds, milts*, kindness, mercy, < *mild*, mild: see *mild, a.*] To be merciful to; show clemency to.

milsey (mil'si), *n.* [Contr. of *milk-sieve.*] A sieve for straining milk. [Local, Great Britain.]

milt¹ (milt), *n.* [< ME *milte*, < AS *milte* = OFries *milte* = D *milt* = MLG. LG *milte* = OHG *milza*, MHG. *milze*, G *milz* (> It *milza* = Sp *melsa*) = Icel *miltr* = Sw *mjelte* = Dan *milt*, the spleen, prob. from the root of *melt*.] In *anat.*, the spleen.

Yet do they offer Swine to the Moon & Bacchus when the Moon is at full. In this sacrifice they burne the talle, *milt*, and leafe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

milt² (milt), *n.* [A corruption of *milk*, in this sense appar. of Scand. origin: < Sw. *mjolke*, milt (< *mjolk*, milk), = Dan. *melke*, milt, = G. *milch* = MLG. *melk*, milk, also milt: see *milk, n.* The D. *milt*, milt, is appar. < E.] The male generative organ of a fish, the spermatic organ and its secretion, the soft roe, corresponding to the roe or spawn of the female. Sometimes *melt*.

You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 102.

milt² (milt), *v. t.* [< *milt*², *n.*] To impregnate the roe or spawn of (the female fish).

milter (mil'ter), *n.* [= D. *milter* (prob. < E. †) = G. *milcher*, as *milt*² + *-er*¹.] That which has or sheds milt; a male fish in breeding-time. Also *melter*.

For the purpose of breeding he had, as the rule is, put in [a pond] three *melters* for one spawner.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1875), p. 143.

Miltonian (mil-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Milton* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to the great English poet John Milton (1608–74), or resembling his style.

Merely a *Miltonian* way of saying that moral no less than physical courage demanded a sound body.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 267.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik), *a.* [< *Milton* (see *Miltonian*) + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to Milton or his works; Miltonian.

If Time the Avenger, executes his wrongs,
And makes the word *Miltonic* mean "sublime."
Byron, Don Juan, Ded., st. 10.

miltwaste (milt'wāst), *n.* [Formerly *miltwast* (Skinner), appar. < *milt*¹ + *waste*: so called, it is said, because formerly believed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or milt: cf. *spleenwort.*] The scaly fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

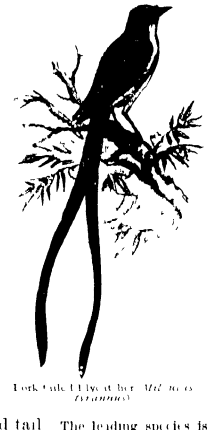
Milvago (mil-vā'gō), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *milvago, milvago*, a kind of fish), < L. *milvus*, a kite (also a kind of fish): see *Milvus.*] 1. A genus of South American vulture-hawks, of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Polyborinæ*, founded by Spix in 1824. There are two species, *M. chimachima* and *M. chimango*. —2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Milvinæ (mil-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Milvus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, typified by the genus *Milvus*, the kites. The scapular process of the coracoid does not reach the clavicle, the face is not ruffed, and the beak is not toothed, the tarsus is shorter than the tibia, and the tail is either forked or much shorter than the long-pointed wings. The *Milvinæ* are birds of less than average size for this family, and of comparatively weak organization, preying chiefly upon reptiles, insects, and other humble quarry. There are a number of genera besides *Milvus*, as *Elanus, Elanoides, Nauclerus, Ictinia*, etc. See cuts under *Elanoides* and *kite*¹, 1.

milvine (mil'vin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *milvinus*, belonging to the kite, < *milvus*, the kite, a bird of prey.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Milvinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Milvinæ*, any kite.

Milvulus (mil'vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of L. *milvus*, a kite: see *Milvus.*] A genus of clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, having an extremely long forficate tail like the **kite**, whence the name, the scissortails, or swallow-tailed flycatchers. *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus* are two species. The former is chiefly a tropical American bird, but it sometimes strays into the United States, it is ashy above and white below, the top and sides of the head black, the crown patch yellow, the tail is black edged with white, and sometimes grows to a foot in length, with a forking of 6 or 8 inches, though the body of the bird is no larger than that of the common king-bird. The other abounds in Texas and southward, sometimes straying through most of the States. It is a very showy bird, of a hoary ash color, paler or white below, variously tinged with crimson or salmon-red, the crown patch orange or scarlet. The tail is generally 8 or 10 inches long, forked 5 or 6 inches, black and white or rosy. The display it makes in opening and shutting this ornament gives the name *scissor-tail.*



Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*).

Milvus (mil'vus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *milvus*, a kite.] The typical genus of *Milvinæ*, having a long forked tail. The leading species is the common kite or glede of Europe, *M. ictinus* or *regalis*. *M. ater* is the black kite of the same continent.

milwell† (mil'wel), *n.* [Also *mullwell*, < ME *mulwell*, origin obscure, cf. *mulwyn.*] A kind of fish. See the first quotation.

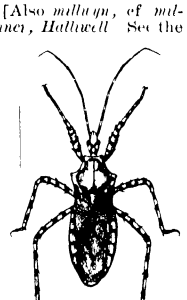
Mullewell, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *millum*, which Spelman renders green fish, but it was certainly of a different kind.
Kennett, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss. (1695). (*Davies.*)

Item, ij saltyng tubbes. Item, viij lynges. Item, iiij *mulwell* fyche.
Paston Letters (Inventory), I. 490.

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

milwyn (mil'win), *n.* [Also *millwyn*, cf. *milwell.*] Green fish. *Skinner*, *Halliwell.* See the first quotation under *milwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Milyas (mil'i-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M. mixtura*. —2. A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*. They are mainly American and *M. cruentus* is one of the best-known heteropters of the United States, of a waxy or orange-yellow color, with the legs and antennæ banded with black. *Stål*, 1861.



Many-banded Robber (*Milyas cinctus*) (line shows natural size).

milzbrand (milts'brant), *n.* [G., < *milz*, milt, spleen, + *brand*, burning, inflammation: see *milt*¹ and *brand.*] Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

mim (mim), *a.* [A minced form of *mum*¹, silent.] Primly silent, prim, demure; precise, affectedly modest, quiet, mute: also used adverbially. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

See, up he's got the word of God
An' meek an' *mim* has view'd it.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Lightning storms seem to come quite natural to you, for all as prim and *mim* as you are!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

mima (mī'mä), *n.* [Burmese.] A young Burmese woman; a girl.

Make war or peace, build or burn, only leave me to my *mimas* and my stranger's drink.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 161.

Mimas (mī'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μίμας*, the name of a centaur.] 1. The innermost and smallest of the satellites of Saturn, revolving about its primary in 22 hours 37 minutes. —2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a golden-green South American beetle, *Scarabæus mimas.*

mimbar, minbar (mim'-, min'bär), *n.* [Turk. *minbar* = Pers. Hind. *mimbar*, < Ar. *manbar*, a pulpit.] The pulpit in a mosque. It consisted originally of a plain low platform approached by three steps, but is now often an elevated structure surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. It differs from a pulpit especially in that it is entered by stairs in front instead of at the side or in the rear. See cut in next column.

mime (mim), *n.* [< F. *mime* = Sp. Pg. It. *mimo*, < L. *mimus*, < Gr. *μιμος*, an imitator, actor, also a kind of drama; cf. *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate; prob. akin to L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. An imitator, one skilled in mimicry, a mimic, specifically, a mimic actor, a performer in the ancient farces or burlesques called *mimes.*

Let him go now and brand another man injuriously with the name of *Mime*, being himself the loosest and most extravagant *Mime* that hath been heard of, whom no lesse then almost halfe the world could serve for stage roome to play the *Mime* in.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The strolling *mimes* carried the last, and probably many of the worst, reminiscences of the Roman acting drama across the period of those great migrations which changed the face of the Western world.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

2. A dramatic entertainment among the ancient Greeks of Sicily and southern Italy and the Romans, consisting generally of farcical mimicry of real events and persons. The Greek mimes combined spoken dialogue of somewhat simple and familiar character with action. The Roman consisted chiefly of action often of a coarse and even indecent character, with little speaking. See *pantomime.*



Minbar in Mosque of Sultan Selim, Adrianople, Turkey.

Thus we know in Lucilius that the *Mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato as to take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *Mime* to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

mime (mīm), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *mimed*, ppr. *miming.* [< *mime*, *n.*] To mimic, or play the buffoon, act in a mime.

Acts Old Iniquity and in the fit
Of *miming* gets the opinion of a wit.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxv.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus invented by Edison, by which stencils of written pages may be obtained for the production of an indefinite number of copies. A pointed stylus is moved as in writing with a lead pencil over a kind of tough prepared paper placed on a finely grooved steel plate, and the writing is thus traced in a series of minute perforations. Stencils may also be prepared on typewriters.

Mimesa (mī-mē'sa), *n.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation: see *mimesis.*] The typical genus of *Mimesidæ*, having the inner spur of the hind tibiæ broadly flattened. Eleven North American and seven European species are known.

Mimesidæ (mī-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mimesa* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects. The prothorax is narrow, the fore wings have three submarginal cells, the abdomen is petiolate with the petiole depressed and generally furrowed above, the antennal flagellum is thickened at the apex, and the middle tibiæ have only one apical spur. The family comprises the two genera *Mimesa* and *Psen.*

mimesis (mi-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation, < *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate: see *mime.*] 1. In *rhet.*, imitation or reproduction of the supposed words of another, especially in order to represent his character. See *prosopopœia.* —2. In *zoöl.*, mimicry, simulated resemblance, physical or physiological simulation by one animal of another, or of a plant or other part of its surroundings. See *mimicry*, 3.

mimetene (mim'ē-tēn), *n.* [So called from its close resemblance to pyromorphite, < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *mimetic*), + *-ene.*] Same as *mimetite.*

Mimetes (mi-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of weevils of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1818. —2. In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*, a type of which is the chimpanzee: so called from the likeness to man. This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach about 1816, and antedates both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville, but these synonyms are more frequently used. See cut under *chimpanzee.*

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of Australian orioles of the family *Oriolidæ*: *King*, 1826. Also *Mimeta* (*Vigors and Horsfield*, 1826). (*b*) Same as *Mimus*. *C. W. L. Gloger*, 1842.

mimetesite (mī-met'ē-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*²] Same as *mimetite.*

mimetic (mi-met'ik), *a.* [= It. *mimetico*, < Gr. *μιμητικός*, imitative, < *μιμητής*, an imitator, < *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate: see *mime.*] 1. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; apt in mimicry; aping.

But Fucus, lead by most *mimetick* apes,
Could not depinge don Fuco's antick shapes
Whiting, Albino and Bellama, p 9 (*Nares*)

Brotherhoods of actors, ambitious of displaying their *mimetic* faculty to their townsfolk
I D'Israeli, Amen of Lit, I 393

2 Imitating; imitative Specifically —(*a*) In *zoöl* and *bot*, exhibiting mimicry, characterized by mimicry, as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble butterflies See *mimicry*, 3

In all these cases it appears that the *mimetic* species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics *H A Nicholson*

(*b*) In *mineral*, approximating closely to — that is, imitating — other forms of a higher degree of symmetry This characteristic usually results from twinning For example, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight appear to be hexagonal in form See *pseudosymmetry* and *twin*

mimetical (mi-met'i-kal), *a* [< *mimetic* + *-al*] Same as *mimetic*

A dialogue in the old *mimetical* or poetic form
Bp Hurd, Foreign Travel, vii

mimetically (mi-met'i-kal-i), *adv* In a mimetic manner, imitatively; in the manner of a mime

Homer wished to express *mimetically* the rolling, thundering, leaping motion of the stone
De Quincey, Homer, iii

mimetism (mim'ē-tizm), *n* [< *mimet-ic*, q v, + *-ism*] Same as *mimesis*, and *mimicry*, 3

mimetite (mim'ē-tīt), *n* [< Gr *μιμητής*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*²] Native arsenate of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal prismatic crystals, often rounded It is isomorphous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead Some varieties, as campylite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence are intermediate between mimetite and pyromorphite Also called *mimetesite*, *mimetene*

mimic (mim'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *mimique* = Sp *mímico* = Pg It *mimico*, < L *mimicus*, < Gr *μιμικός*, belonging to mimes, < *μῖμος*, a mime see *mime*] **I** *a* **1** Acting as a mime, given to or practising imitation, imitative as, a *mimic* actor

Oft in her absence *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her [Reason], but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams
Milton, P L, v 110

2 Pertaining to mimicry or imitation, exhibiting, characterized by, or employed in simulation or mimicry, mimicking, simulating as, the *mimic* stage, *mimic* action or gestures

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war
Pre cott, Ferd and Isa, I 15

Let the *mimic* canvas show
Her calm benevolent features
Bryant, The Ages, iii

3 Consisting of or resulting from imitation, simulated, mock often implying a copy or imitation as, a *mimic* battle, the *mimic* royalty of the stage

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him
Wordsworth, There was a Boy

Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* fleets
Longfellow, Rain in Summer

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Lagriidæ*

II *n* **1** One who or that which imitates or mimes, specifically, an actor

Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes
Shak, M N D, iii 2 19

Every sort
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks*
Milton, S A, 1 1325

2 An imitation, anything copied from or made in imitation of something else

mimic (mim'ik), *v t*, pret and pp *mimicked*, ppr *mimicking* [< *mimic*, *a*] **1** To act in imitation of, simulate a likeness to, imitate or copy in speech or action, either mockingly or seriously

Vice has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps in hither under its disguise *Steele*, Spectator, No 514

Mimic the tetchy humour, furtive glance,
And brow where half was furious, half fatigued
Browning, Ring and Book, I 203

2 To produce an imitation of, make something similar or corresponding to, copy in form, character, or quality

Fresh carved cedar, *mimicking* a glade
Of palm and plantain, met from either side,
High in the midst *Keats*, Lamia, ii

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that the proper roundness and effect of distance should be accurately rendered and all the subtleties of nature's smiles be *mimicked*. *J A Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p 277

3 Specifically, in *zoöl* and *bot*, to imitate, simulate, or resemble (something else) in form, color, or other characteristic, assume the character or appearance of (some other object) See *mimicry*, 3. = **Syn. 1.** *Ape*, *Mock*, etc See *imitate*

mimical† (mim'i-kal), *a*. [< *mimic* + *-al*] Same as *mimic*

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are too familiar *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 283

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J Minnes was in the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimicall* tricks, that ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is *Pepys*, Diary, II 389

mimically (mim'i-kal-i), *adv* In a mimicking or imitative manner [Rare]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imitate their neighbours fooleries, or to immerse themselves in a kind of lascivious and debauched living *South*, Works, V ix

mimicalness (mim'i-kal-nes), *n* The quality of being mimical [Rare.]

mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bē-tl), *n*. A coleopterous insect which feigns death when disturbed or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridæ* and *Byrrhidæ*

mimicker (mim'i-kėr), *n* One who or that which mimics

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n*; pl *mimicries* (-riz) [< *mimic* + *-ry*] **1** The act of imitating in speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by imitation, simulation

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs *Hume*, Essays, II 11

A few old men the last survivors of our generation, will remember that exquisite *mimicry* [of Lord Holland] which ennobled, instead of degrading *Macaulay*, Lord Holland

2 An imitation, that which imitates or simulates

In France an imitative school has executed skilful *mimicries* of ancient glass painting *Encyc Brit*, X 673

3 In *zoöl*, the simulation of something else in form or color, etc, mimesis Commonly called *protective mimicry* from the immunity secured by such resemblance, as when the insect known as the walking stick simulates a dead twig of lance, which it habitually assimilates in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a bunch of moss on a bough, etc Also *mimetism*

Both *mimicry* and imitation are [here] used in a metaphorical sense as implying that close external likeness which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken for each other *A R Wallace*, Nat Select, p 75

mimic-thrush (mim'ik-thrush), *n* A book-name of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*

Mimidæ (mim'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mimus* + *-idæ*] The *Mimina* rated as a family of oscine passerine birds,

Miminæ (mi-mī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mimus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Mimus*, the mockers, mock-birds, or mocking-birds The group is variously located in the ornithological system being sometimes placed in *Turdidæ*, sometimes associated with the wrens in *Troglodytidæ* and sometimes referred to the *Timaliidæ* under the name of *American babblers* These birds have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed) bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsi Leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oreoscoptes*, *Galeoscoptes* Familiar examples are the mocking bird, thrasher, and catbird All are confined to America See cuts under *catbird* and *mocking bird*

mimine (mim'in), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Mimina*.

mimist† (mī'mist), *n* [< *mime* + *-ist*] A writer of mimes

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes* as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and graue lessons *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 21

mimmation (mi-mā'shon), *n* [< Ar *mīm*, the name of the letter *m*, + *-ation* Cf *mytacism*] The frequent use of the letter *m*, specifically, the addition of *m* to a final vowel

The principal differences between these dialects [the Semitic Babylonian and the Semitic Assyrian] are - 1st, the use of *mimmation* by the Babylonians and not by the Assyrians, thus the Babylonian words Sumirim and Akkadim were rendered by the Assyrians Sumiri and Akkadi *Eng Encyc*, Arts and Sciences Supp, p 174

mim-mouthed (mim'mouthd), *a* [Se usually *mim-mouthed*, < *mim* + *mouthed*] Reserved in discourse implying affectation of modesty.

I m no for being *mim mouthd*, when there s no reason, but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue *The Smugglers*, I 164 (*Jamieson*)

2 Affectedly moderate at table *Jamieson*

mimographer (mī-mog'ra-fėr) *n* [(? F *mimographe* = Pg *mimographo*, < L *mimographus*, a writer of mimes, < Gr *μιμογράφος*, writing mimes, < *μῖμος*, a mime, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer* we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth Idyl of Theocritus
Twining, tr of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I, note 6

Mimosa (mī-mō'sa), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life, < L *mimus*, < Gr *μῖμος*, a mime see *mime*, *n*] **1** A large genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and the tribe *Ingeæ*, characterized by a legume with entire or jointed valves which break away from a narrow persistent placenta The plants are either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees and are often prickly The leaves are almost always bipinnate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole (phyllodium) takes the place of the leaf, and in many species the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched The flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens very much longer than the corolla, they are arranged in globular heads or in cylindrical spikes About 280 species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of the Mascarene Islands Many are cultivated, the most common being the sensitive plant or humble plant of hothouses, *M pudica*, which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, having a great many small leaflets all highly sensitive when touched *M myriadenia* is a woody climber of tropical America and is remarkable for the great height which it attains, ascending to the tops of the tallest trees.

2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus

For not *Mimosa* s tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he
Scott, Marmion, IV, Int

mimosa-bark (mī-mō'sa-bark), *n* The bark of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees, much used in tanning

Mimoseæ (mī-mō'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1825), < *Mimosa* + *-eæ*] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by small regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by having the petals valvate and often united below the middle, and by having stamens which are free or monadelphous It embraces 6 tribes, 59 genera, *Mimosa* being the type, and about 1 350 species the majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mimosite (mī-mō'sīt), *n* [< *Mimosa* + *-ite*²] A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged to a plant of the mimosa family

mimotype (mim'ō-tip), *n* [< Gr *μῖμος*, a mime, + *τύπος*, form] In *zoöl* and *zoögeog*, a type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related Thus, the American starlings (*Icteridæ*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Sturnidæ*) the American genus *Geomys* is mimotype of the African *Georychus*, the American jumping mouse (*Zapus*) replaces the jerboas (*Dipus*) of Africa

Mimotypes, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions By the use of this term, the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the burden borne by it *Smithsonian Report* (1881), p 460, note

mimotypic (mim-ō-tip'ik), *a* [< *mimotype* + *-ic*] Having the character of a mimotype

Mimuleæ (mi-mū'lē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Mimulus* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and the tribe *Gratioleæ*, characterized by a five-toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with two or four valves The subtribe embraces 6 genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 56 species

Mimulus (mim'ū-lus), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a mask, < LL *mimulus*, a little mime, dim of L *mimus* see *mime*] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of the subtribe *Mimuleæ*, characterized by a tubular calyx, which is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by a two-valved capsule, and by having numerous seeds, with the placentæ usually united to form a central column They are rollking or erect, rarely tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided leaves, and often showy flowers which have yellow, orange, red, violet, or rose-colored, and solitary in the axils of the leaves, or sometimes racemed at the tips of the branches The species, numbering 45 or 50, are especially numerous in Pacific North America but are also widely dispersed elsewhere in temperate regions, though not in Europe Plants of the genus bear the general name of *monkey flower* *M ringens* and *M alatus*, with violet purple flowers, are common species of wet places in the eastern United States Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories, some much prized Among them are *M moschatus*, the musk plant of gardens, strongly musk scented, the flowers small and pale yellow, *M cardinalis*, with large scarlet corolla and *M glutinosus*, a shrubby, very ornamental conservatory species, the flowers from salmon colored to scarlet.

Mimus (mī'mus), *n*. [NL, < L *mimus*, < Gr *μῖμος*, an imitator, see *mime*] A genus of American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*, is the type See *mocking-bird*, and cut under *catbird*

Mimusops (mi-mū´sops), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblances of the flowers to an ape's face, < Gr *μιμός*, gen. of *μιμώ*, an ape (< *μιμεῖσθαι*, imitate, *μῖμος*, an imitator see *mime*), + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceæ* and the tribe *Bumelieæ* It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the inner, which are more slender, the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx segments and the six or eight staminodia, which are alternate with the same number of stamens They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 30 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M Elengi* also produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil See *balata gum*, *bully tree*, *cow tree*, and *dilly*¹

min¹†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*¹

min²†, *a* [ME, also *myn*, *minne*, *mynne*, < AS *min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use), = OS *minniro* = OFries *minnera*, *minra* (cf *min*, adv) = MD *minder*, D *minder* = MLG *min*, *minner*, *minder* = OHG *minniro*, MHG *minner*, *minre*, G *minder* = Icel *minnr* = Sw Dan *mindre* = Goth *minniza*, compar, less; cf OS. *minnisto* = OFries *minnest* = D MLG *minst* = OHG *minnist*, MHG *minnest*, G *mindest* = Icel *minnst* = Sw *minst* = Dan *mindst* = Goth *minnists* (cf *mins*, *minz*, adv), superl, least, compar. and superl (reduced in the compar *min*, as in *bet* for *better*, *less*, etc), = L compar *minor*, neut *minus*, less (superl *minimus*, least), positive stem **minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish*, *minuend*, etc), = Gr *μινύθειν*, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms *μινύθα*, lessen, *μινῦθα*, a little, etc), cf Ir *min*, small, perhaps Skt √ *mī* (present stem *mina-*), make less Hence, from L, *minor*, *minus*, *minority*, etc, *minister*, *administer*, etc, *minim*, *minimum*, *minimize*, *minute*¹, *minute*², *minish*, *diminish*, *comminute*, etc, from E, *mince*, *minnow*, etc] Less

> The more and the *mynne*
> *Le Bone Florence* (Ritson's Met Rom, III), l 549
>
> It is of the for to forgyfe
> Alkyn tryspas both more & *mynn*
> *Political Poems*, etc (ed Furnivall), p 104.

min³† (min), *n* [ME, also *minne*, *mynne*, < Icel *minni*, memory, remembrance, cf OS *minna*, *munna* = OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, G (revived) *minne*, love, orig 'memory' akin to E *mind*³, *mind*¹, etc see *mine*¹, *mind*¹] Memory, remembrance

min³† (min), *v t* [< ME *minnen*, *mynnen*, < Icel *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory see *mind*³, *n* Cf *mine*³] 1 To bring to the mind of, remind

> Syr, of one thinge I wolle you *mynne*,
> And besoche you for to spede
> *MS Harl* 2252, f 88 (*Halliwell*)

2. To remember

> The clowdys ovyr caste, all lyzt was loste,
> Hys myzt was more then ye myzt *mynne*
> *MS Cantab Ff* II 38, f 47 (*Halliwell*)
>
> Euery psalme qwenbeth a synne
> As ofte as a man thoth hem *mynne*
> *Political Poems* etc (ed Furnivall), p 90

3. To mention

> Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
> And meuit of his mater, that I *mynnet* are.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E E T S), l 8876.

min⁴ (min), *n* [Perhaps a familiar var of *mam*¹, *mama*] Mother [Scotch]

> I'm Johnny Faa o Yetholm town,
> There dwell my *min* and daddie O
> *Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV 284).

min⁵ (min), *n* A dialectal or affected form of *man*.

min. An abbreviation of *mineralogy*, *mineralogical*, *minimum*, *minute*, *minim*, and *minor*

mina¹ (mī´nä), *n* [L, also *mna*, < Gr *μνᾶ*, a weight, a sum of money, < Heb *mānēh*, a weight, prop part, portion, number, < *mānāh*, divide, measure out, allot] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian minas, one varying from 960 to 1,040 grains, and the other of half that weight The Assyrians divided the mina into 60 shekels, and 60 minas made a talent In Athens at the time of Pericles it was, in weight of silver, 100 drachmas, equivalent to 436.3 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 14 ounces troy, and was in value about $18.

> [The Babylonians] constituted a new *mina* for themselves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60.
> **B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int, p xxxii

mina² (mī´nä), *n* [Also *mino*, *myna*, *mynah*, and *maina*, < Hind *mainā*, a starling] One of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east (*a*) Any species of the genus *Acridotheres* (which see) (*b*) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc, a hill mina. (See *hill mina*, and cut under *Eulabes*) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa* of a purplish black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness This and some other members of the same genus are common cage birds in Europe and the United States

mina-bird (mī´na-bėrd), *n*. Same as *mina*².

minable† (mī´na-bl), *a*. [< *mine*² + *-able*.] Capable of being mined

> He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*). *North*, tr of Plutarch, p 115

minacious (mi-nā´shus), *a* [= It *minaccioso*, an extended form of *minace* = Pg *minaz*, < L *minax* (*minac-*), full of threats see *menace*, *n*] Threatening, menacing [Rare]

> Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance
> *Dr H More*, Mystery of Godliness, p 63

minacity (mi-nas´i-ti), *n* [< L *minax* (*minac-*), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + *-ity*] Disposition to threaten *Coles*, 1717 [Rare]

minar (mi-när´), *n* [Ar *manār*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf Heb. *manōrāh*, a candlestick); cf *nār*, fire, *nūr*, light, *nawwar*, enlighten, illumine, Heb *nūr*, shine] In *Moslem arch*, a lighthouse, a tower, a minaret.

> In the burning sun the golden dome [of a mosque in the city of Meshed] seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining *manars* shone like brilliant beacons. *O'Donovan*, Merv, vi

minaret (min´a-ret), *n* [= F *minaret* = Pg *minarete* = It *minaretto*, *minaretto*, < Sp *minarete*, < Turk *manāre* = Hind *mīnāra*, *mīnār*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar *manāra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *nār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse see *minar*] In *Moslem arch*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages of stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *muezzin* and cut under *mosque*



Minaret of Mosque of Achmet I on Stamboul

> Another [mosque] has a very high *minaret* or tower, the out side of which is entirely cased with green tiles.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II i 121

minargent (mi-nar´jent), *n* [< NL (*alu*)*min*(*ium*) + L *argentum*, silver] A kind of aluminium bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminium 20

minatorial (min-a-tō´ri-al), *a*. [< *minatory* + *-al*] Threatening, menacing

minatorially (min-a-tō´ri-al-i), *adv* In a threatening or menacing manner.

minatorily (min´a-tō-ri-li), *adv* In a minatory manner, with threats.

minatory (min´a-tō-ri), *a* [= It *minatorio*, < LL *minatorius*, threatening (cf *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L *minari*, pp *minatus*, threaten, drive see *menace*] Threatening, menacing

> The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office
> *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 75

The *minatory* proclamation issued last week by the Czar from Livadia. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIX 877

minaul (mi-nâl´), *n* Same as *monaul*.

minbar, *n* See *mimbar*.

mince (mins), *v*; pret and pp *minced*, ppr *mincing* [< ME **mincen*, **myncen*, *minsen*, (*a*) partly < AS *minsian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf verbal n. *minsung*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS *minsōn*, make less, = Goth *minznan*, become less), with formative *-s* (as also in *cleanse*, *rinse*, etc) (cf Icel *minnka* = Sw *minska* = Dan. *mindske*, make less, with formative *-k*), < *min*, less (see *min*²), (*b*) partly < OF *mincer*, F. *mincer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps from the superl of *min*, less (see *min*²), or more prob the adj. *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS *minsōn*, etc, make small see above] **I.** *trans* 1. To make less, make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces. as, to *mince* meat.

> *Mynce* that plouer. *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 265
>
> When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
> In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs
> *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2 537

They brought some cold bacon and coarse oat cake The sergeant asked for pepper and salt, *minced* the food fine, and made it savory *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv

2. To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking, speak of lightly or slightingly; minimize

> Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
> Making it light to Cassio *Shak*, Othello, ii 3 248

For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the threatening annexed shee did somewhat *mince* and extenuate *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 25

> Be gone, Futelli! do not *mince* one syllable
> Of what you hear *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i 3.
>
> What say the soldiers of me? and the same words,
> *Mince* 'em not, good Aecius, but deliver
> The very forms and tongues they talk withal
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i 3

3 To utter primly, bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way, hence, to display with affected delicacy, use affectation in regard to as, to *mince* one's words or a narrative, to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors, a *minced* oath

> Behold you simpering dame,
> That *minces* virtue, and doth shake the head
> To hear of pleasure's name *Shak*, Lear, iv 6 122

4 To effect mincingly [Rare.]

> To the ground
> Three times she bows, and with a modest grace
> *Minces* her spruce retreat
> *J Beaumont*, Psyche, iii 182.

Minced collops See *collop* — **Minced pie** See *mince-pie* — **To mince matters**, to speak of things with affected delicacy

II. *intrans* 1 To walk with short steps or with affected meety, affect delicacy in manner

> Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, walking and *mincing* as they go Isa iii 16
>
> Away, I say time wears hold up your head and *mince* *Shak*, M W of W, v 1 9

2 To speak with affected elegance

> Low spake the lass, and lisp'd and *minced* the while *Crabbe*, Works, I 76

mince (mins), *n* [< *mince*(*-meat*)] Same as *mince-meat*

> Upsetting whatever came in his way — now a pan of milk, and now a basin of *mince* *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 342

mince-meat (mins´mēt), *n*. [Prop *minced meat*] 1 Meat chopped small, hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively

> Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two gunners into *mince meat* *R L Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii

2. The material of which mince-pies are made Also called *minced meat* and *mince*

mince-pie (mins´pī´), *n* [< *mince*(*-meat*) + *pie*¹] A pie made with minced meat, fruit, etc. It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples Also called *mince pie*.

mincer (min´sėr), *n* One who minces

> *Mincers* of each other's fame *Tennyson*, Princess, iv

minch† (minch), *n* [< ME. *mynche*, a reduced form of *munchen*] Same as *munchen* *Halliwell*

minchen† (min´chen), *n* [Also *mynchen*, *mincheon*, *minchun*, < ME *mynchen*, *monchen*, *munechene*, < AS *mynecen*, *mynecynn*, pl *mynecena*, *munecena*, a nun, fem of *munuc*, a monk see *monk*] A nun

Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *minchuns*, or nuns of St Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street

> *Stow*, Survey of London, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, III 314

minchery† (min´chėr-i), *n* [Also *mynchery*, < *minch*, *munchen*, + *-ry*] A nunnery

In telling how Begu, within the *manchery* at Hackness, was miraculously given to know of St Hilda's death, miles away, at Whitby, etc. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II 297

minch-house†, *n*. [Perhaps a dial corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson).] A roadside inn

Then lay at a *minch house* in the road being a good Inne for the country, for most of the public houses I mett with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here *minch houses*. Gott to Lesmahago, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of inne or *minch-house* of considerable note kept by a flarmer of great dealings
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser, VI 44.

mincing (min'sing), *p. a.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution, affectedly elegant and nice; simpering

Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a *mincing* mincon
Spenser, F Q, II ii 37

A Frown upon some Faces penetrates more, and makes deeper Impression than the Fawning and soft Glances of a *mincing* Smile *Howell*, Letters, ii 4

The *mincing* lady Prioress and the broad speaking gap-toothed Wife of Bath *Dryden*, Iales and Fables, Pref

Saw a vulgar looking, fat man with spectacles, and a *mincing*, rather pretty pink and white woman, his wife
Greville, Memoirs, Feb 17, 1831

The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [the clergy] do not hear, but only a *mincing* and affected speech *Emerson*, The American Scholar

mincing-horse (min'sing-hôrs), *n* A wooden horse or stand on which anything is minced or chopped

The blubber is transported in strap tubs to the *mincing-horse* *C M Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p 238

mincing-knife (min'sing-nif), *n* A tool consisting of a curved blade fixed to an upright handle, or several such blades diverging, used for mincing meat, vegetables, etc, a chopping-knife

mincingly (min'sing-li), *adv* In a mincing, affected, or cautious way; sparingly, with affectation or reserve

Caraffa more *mincingly* terming their now pope vice deus, vice god
Sheldon, Miracles, p 278 (*Latham*)

My steed trod *mincingly*, as the brambles and earth gave way beneath his feet *O Donovan*, Merv, xviii

mincing-spade (min'sing-spād), *n* A sharp-edged spade used on a whaling-vessel for cutting up blubber preparatory to trying it out

mincturiency† (mingk-tū'ri-en-si), *n* [For **micturiency*, < L *micturire*, urinate: see *micturition*] Micturition

mind[1] (mind), *n* [< ME *mind*, *mynd*, *mend*, *mund*, < AS *gemynd* (not **mynd*, as commonly cited, this form, without the prefix, occurring only in derivatives), memory, remembrance, memorial, mind, thought, = Icel. *minni* (for **mindi*), memory, = Sw *minne* = Dan *minde* (developed from *minne*, itself from orig **munde*), memory, = Goth *gamunds* (also *gaminth*), memory, with collective prefix *ge-*, and formative *-d* (orig pp suffix), < *munan* (pres *man*, pret *munde*), also *gemunan* (*geman*, etc), also *a-munan*, *on-munan*, remember, be mindful of, consider, think, = OS. *farmunan*, despise, = Icel *muna* = Goth. *gamunan*, remember: see *mun*[3] From the same source are AS *myne*, mind, purpose, desire, love, = Icel *munr*, mind, desire, love, = Goth *mans*, purpose, device, readiness (see *mune*), all from a Teut √ *man* = L √ *men* in *meminisse*, remember (perf. as pres., *memini* = AS *man*, I remember), *reminisci*, recall to mind, recollect, *men(t-)s*, mind (a form nearly = E *mind*), *mentus*, lie, etc, = Gr √ *μεν* in *μῆνις*, wrath, *μένος*, mind, etc, *μνᾶσθαι*, remember, etc., = Skt √ *man*, think. This is one of the most prolific of the Aryan roots in E, of AS or other Teut origin, are *mind*[1], *remind*, *mind*[3], *mune*[3], *minion*, *mignonette*, *minikin*, *munt*[1], *meant*[1], etc, of L origin, *memento*, *reminiscence*, *mental*, *mention*, *amentia*, *demented*, *comment*, *commentary*, etc, *Minerva*, etc; of Gr origin, *mentor*, etc The word *man* is also usually referred to this root: see *man*] **1** That which feels, wills, and thinks, the conscious subject, the ego, the soul Some writers make an obscure distinction between mind, soul, and spirit With them the mind is the direct subject of consciousness.

For to say truely, what els is man but his *mynde*? which, whosoeuer haue skil to compasse, and make yeelding and flexible, what may not he commaund the body to per fourme? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 164

Mind, therefore, is to be understood as the subject of the various internal phenomena of which we are conscious, or that subject of which consciousness is the general phenomenon Consciousness is, in fact, to the *mind* what extension is to matter or body Though both are phenomena, yet both are essential qualities, for we can neither conceive *mind* without consciousness, nor body without extension *Sir W Hamilton*, Metaphysics, ix

By the *mind* of a man, we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills
Reid, Intellectual Powers, I 1

By the Human *Mind* are to be understood its two faculties called, respectively, the understanding and the will *Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol (tr by Gorman), p 80

The idea I have of the human *mind*, in so far as it is a thinking thing, and not extended in length, breadth, and depth, and participating in none of the properties of body, is incomparably more distinct than the idea of any corporeal object *Descartes*, Meditations (tr by Veitch), iv

In psychology, on the other hand, the individual *mind* may mean either (1.) the series of feelings, or "mental phenomena" above referred to, or (II.) the subject of these feelings, for whom they are phenomena, or (III.) the subject of these feelings or phenomena + the series of feelings or phenomena themselves, the two being in that relation to each other in which alone the one is subject and the other a series of feelings, phenomena, or objects
J Ward, Encyc Brit, XX 39.

Mind consists of feelings and the relations among feelings *H Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 41

Whatever all men inevitably mean by the word "I" (the empirical ego of philosophy), whenever they say I think, or feel, or intend this or that, and whatever they understand others to mean by using similar language — thus much, and no more, we propose at first to include under the term *mind* *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology, Int, p 4

Mind is the sum of our processes of knowing, our feelings of pleasure and pain, and our voluntary doings
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 2

2 The intellect, or cognitive faculty or part of the soul, as distinguished from feeling and volition, intelligence The old psychologists made intellect and will the only faculties of the soul

Years that bring the philosophic *mind*
Wordsworth, Immortality

Wordsworth says of him [Milton] that "His soul was as a star and dwelt apart" But I should rather be inclined to say that it was his *mind* that was alienated from the present *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev, I 154

3 The field of consciousness, contemplation, thought, opinion

Yesterday he thought so moche in his *munde* on her that in the houre of euyn songe he gaf to her in lapyng a buffet *Holy Roode* (E E T S), p 168

"But that," quod he, "it fill in my *mynde* (that I myght not kepe me ther fro" *Merlin* (E E T S), III 427

Have *mind* upon your health, tempt me no further
Shak, J C, iv 3 36

Others esteeme the River Cantan to be that Ganges of which *minde* are Mercator, Magnus, Gotardus Arthus, and their disciples *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 451

Consider of it, take advice, and speak your *minds*
Judges xix 30

These Discourses show somewhat of the *mind*, but not the whole *mind* of Selden, even in the subjects treated of
Int to Selden's Table Talk, p 10

4 Disposition, cast of thought and feeling; inclination, desire

I am a fellow o' the strangest *mind*
Shak T N, i 3 120

The truth is, that Godwin and his Sons did many things boistrously and violently much against the kings *Minde*
Milton, Hist Eng, vi

Pity melts the *mind* to love
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, 1 96

5 Intention, purpose

The Duke had a very noble and honourable *mynde* al ways to pay his debts well, and when he lacked money, would not stick to sell the greatest part of his plate
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 230

Her *mynd* to them again she briefly doth unfold
Drayton, Polyolbion, i 168

Who can beleive that whole Parliaments elected by the People from all parts of the Land, should meet in one *mind*, and resolution not to advise him but to conspire against him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv

My lady herself is of no *mind* in the world, and for that reason her woman is of twenty *minds* in a moment
Steele, Spectator, No 137

Religious bodies which have a *mind* of their own, and are strong enough to make it felt
H N Oxenham, Short Studies, p 405

6 Memory, remembrance as, to call to *mind*, to have, to keep, or to bear in *mind*

Whare so I be whare so I sytt, what so I doo the *mynd* of the sauoyre of the name Ihesu departis noghte fra my mynde *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E E, I S), p 2

Sithe tyme of *mend* this land ded neuer soo,
And as for vs we will not [now] begynne
Generydes (E E T S), l 1772

Marie, of me haue thou *mynde*,
Some comforte vs two for to kythe
Thou knowes we are comen of thi kynde
York Plays, p 476.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my *mind*
Shak, Rich III, ii 1 120

7† Mention

As the bokis maken *mende* *Gower*, Conf Amant, vii

8† Courage, spirit *Chapman* — **Absence of mind.** See *absence* — **A month's mind.** (*a*) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, constant prayer in behalf of a dead person during the whole month immediately following his decease, the sacrifice of the mass being offered in a more than usually solemn manner especially on the third, seventh, and thirtieth days after the person's death Also called *a monthly mind*

That is to wete, in the day or morow after diocese vij trentallis, and every weke following unto my *monthes mynde* oon trentall and iij trentalles at my *monthes mynde* biside the solempne dirige and masse.
Paston Letters, III 463

Dirges, requiems, masses, *monthly minds*, anniversaries, and other offices for the dead
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 973.

(*b*) **Earnest desire, strong inclination.**

Luc Yet here they [papers] shall not lie, for catching cold
Jul I see you have *a month's mind* to them
Shak, T G of V, i 2 137.

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat
Who hath not *a month's mind* to combat?
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii. 111.

A year's mind, a service similar to that of the month's mind, on the anniversary of a person's death

Each returning *year's mind* or anniversary only of their death *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 329

Master mind See *master*[1] — **Sound and disposing mind and memory** See *memory* — **The mind's eye.** See *eye*[1] — **Time out of mind.** See *time* — **To bear in mind.** See *bear*[1] — **To be in two minds** about a thing, to be in doubt.

At first I *was in two minds* about taking such a liberty
Dickens, Bleak House

To be out of one's mind (*a*) To be forgotten by one

What so euer he dede in euy wise
Thoo ij princes wer neuer *out of his mynde*
Generydes (E E T S), l 2958

(*b*) To be mad or insane

"Are ye *out of your mind*, my nurse, my nurse,"
Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"
Tennyson, Lady Clare

To break one's mind, to bring to mind, to call to mind, to change one's mind, to cross one's mind, to free one's mind See the verbs. — **To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*[2] — **To give all one's mind to,** to study or cultivate with earnestness and persistence — **To have a mind** (*a*) To be inclined or disposed Also *to have a great mind*

Lord, what ail I, that I *have* no *mind* to fight now?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4

My Lord told us that the University of Cambridge *had a mind* to choose him for their burgess
Pepys, Diary, I 44

He *had a great mind* to prosecute the printer
H Walpole, To Mann, Aug 28, 1742.

There is nothing so easy as to find out which opinion the man in doubt *has a mind* to *Steele*, Tatler, No 25

(*b*) To have a thought, take care

To whom thou spoke *have* good *munde*,
And of whom, how, when and where
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), I 110

To have half a mind, to be pretty much disposed, have a certain inclination generally used lightly

I've *half a mind* to die with you
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year

To have in mind, to hold or call up in the memory, think of or about

Man, amongt thi myrthis *haue in mynde*
From whens thou come & whidir thou teendis
Hymns to Virgin etc (E E T S), p 114

Nor do I particularly affect simple minded old ladies. By the by, I must *hate* mine *in mind*: it wont do to neglect her *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, xiv

To make up one's mind. See *make*[1] — **To put in mind,** to remind

They [the Lords] *put* the Queen in *mind* of the fearful Examples of Gods Judgments extant in Scripture upon king Saul, for sparing of Agag *Baker*, Chronicles, p 369

He *puts* me in *mind* of the picture of the great ox in a gilt frame *Bulwer*, Pelham, xli

Unconscious mind See *unconscious* = **Syn.** *Mind*, *Intellect*, *Soul*, *Spirit*, reason, sense, brains Primarily, *mind* is opposed to matter: *intellect* to feeling and will, *soul* to body, and *spirit* to flesh The old division of the powers of the *mind* was into *intellect* sensibilities and will, *mind* is variously used to cover all or some of these, but when less than the whole is meant it is chiefly the *intellect* as, he seems to have very little *mind* Yet *mind* is sometimes used with principal reference to the will as I have half a *mind* to go Where *spirit* and *soul* differ, *spirit* applies rather to moral force, and *soul* to depth and largeness of feeling (See *soul*) In the New Testament *soul* is used to translate a word covering all life, whether physical or spiritual, as in Mat x 28 Upon the light of usage in the Scriptures is founded the common representation of man as immortal by the word *soul* Hence *soul* is used for the central, essential, or life giving part of anything as, he was the *soul* of the party The definitions under each of these words should be studied to get its range and idiomatic uses See *reason*

mind[1] (mind), *v* [< ME *minden*, *munden*, < AS *mundgian*, *gemyndgian*, *gemyndigan* (= OHG. *gemuntigôn*), bear in mind, recollect, recall to another's mind, remind (cf Icel *munna*, remind, recollect, = Dan *minde*, remind), from the noun see *mind*[1], *n* This verb has absorbed in part the orig dift verbs *mine*[3] (< ME *minen*, *mynen*, < AS *munan*) and *ming*[2] (< AS *mynegian*, *mynigan*, bring to mind): see *mine*[3], *ming*[2]] **I.** *trans* **1** To call to mind, bear in mind, remember, recall [Now chiefly colloqual]

We loved when we were children small
Which yet you well may *mind*
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I 119).

As hairst afore the Sherra moor,
I mind't as weel's yestreen
Burns Hallowe'en

D'ya *mind* the waaste, my lass? naw, naw, tha was not born then *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, Old Style

2. To put in mind, remind

Ne *mynd* not thes men of the mykyll harme
That a sone of our folke before hom has done.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 4212

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it
Shak, Hen V, iv 8 13

There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But *minds* me o' my Jean
Burns, Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw

3. To regard with attention, pay attention to, heed, notice

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures
Cotton in Walton's Angler, ii 238

Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?
Steele, Tatler, No 242.

Archimedes the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never *minded* the soldiers who came to kill him
Swift, Critical Essay

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1

4 To have the care of, attend to, specifically, to take or have the oversight of as, a boy to *mind* the door

Old women – some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *minding* little children
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 14

Mrs Duncan *minded* the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tippie
The Century, XXXVI 845

5 To care for, be concerned about, be affected by

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things
Phil iii 19

They [the Brazilians] *minde* the day, and are not carefull for the morrow
Purchas, Pilgrimage p 836

They [the kine of Bashan] *minded* nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I i

I did not *mind* his being a little out of humour
Steele, Tatler, No 206

In the open chimney place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griffins who did not seem to *mind* it
T B Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p 63.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered
W K Clifford, Lectures, I 175

6 To look out for, be watchful against [Colloq]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr Fitzgerald," said the native
A C Grant, Bush life in Queensland, I 130

7 To regard with submission, heed the commands of, obey as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no one —8. In the *Rom Cath Ch*, to pray for See *a month's mind*, under *mind*[1], *n* —9† To intend, mean, purpose

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm
To thy grave person
Chapman, Iliad

Mind the word! be attentive to the order given —**Mind your eye!** be careful [Slang] —**Mind your helm!** be careful, take care what you do [Naut slang]—**To be minded,** to be disposed or inclined, have in contemplation

Joseph *was minded* to put her away privily
Mat i 19

If thou *be minded* to peruse this little booke
Levins, Manip Vocab (E E T S), Pref, p 4

Ne'er a Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wa'n't so *minded*
Sheridan, The Rivals iv 1

To mind one's own business See *business* —**To mind one's p's and q's,** to be circumspect or exact probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters

II. *intrans* 1 To remember —2 To be inclined or disposed, design, intend.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust
Spenser, State of Ireland

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 1 8

I never *minded* to upbraid you
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 181

3 To give heed, take note

She, busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves, but *minded* not
Milton, P L, ix 519

mind[2] (mind), *n* [Ir *mind*, a crown, diadem] A diadem a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi lunar plate of gold with raised ribs
S K Cat Spec Exhib, 1862, No 851

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions
Encyc Brit, XIII 257

mind-cure (mīnd'kūr), *n* A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient [Recent]

mind-curer (mīnd'kūr'er), *n* One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient [Recent.]

mind-day (mīnd'dā), *n*. An anniversary of some one's death See *a year's mind*, under *mind*[1]

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this [lights upon the grave], among other rites observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind day* or anniversary of their death
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III i 90

minded (mīn'ded), *a*. [< *mind*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having a mind (of this or that kind) only in composition as, high-*minded*, low-*minded*, feeble-*minded*, sober-*minded*, double-*minded*

A quiet *mynded* man and nothing ambitious of glory
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 13

Base *minded* they that want intelligence
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l 88.

mindedness (mīn'ded-nes), *n* Disposition, inclination toward anything; moral tendency only in composition as, heavenly-*mindedness*, clear-*mindedness*

This base *mindednesse* is fit for the evil one
Bp Hall, Holy Panegyrick

Open *mindedness* had a still greater profit.
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 463

minder (mīn'dėr), *n* [< *mind*[1], *v*, + *-er*[1]] 1 One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything, a caretaker

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *minders* of mules
Westminster Rev CXXV 22

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the work man or *minder* in charge of it
Encyc Brit, XXIII 107

"Doffing, which is the operation of removing the full bobbins, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder* — always a female
Spons' Encyc Manuf, I 761

2 One who is minded or taken care of, specifically, a pauper child intrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person [Rare]

"Those [children] are not his brother and sister'' said Mrs Boffin Oh dear no, Ma'am Those are the *Minders*, left to be minded '
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i 16

mindful (mīnd'ful), *a* [< ME *myndeful*, < *mind*[1] + *-ful*] 1 Taking thought or care, heedful, thoughtful

Sir Guyon *mindfull* of his vow yplight
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him addrest
Unto the journey which he had behight
Spenser, F Q, II iii 1

What is man that thou art *mindful* of him? Ps viii 4

Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,
For being *mindful* of thy word to me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii 3

2 Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition, cognizant; aware

And Guinevere, not *mindful* of his face
In the King's hall, desired his name
Tennyson, Geraint

mindfully (mīnd'ful-i), *adv* Attentively, heedfully *Johnson*

mindfulness (mīnd'ful-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being mindful, attention, heedfulness, intention, purpose

There was no *mindfulnesse* amongst them of running awaie
Holinshed, Hist Eng, an 1010

mind-healer (mīnd'hē"lėr), *n*. Same as *mind-curer* *Medical News*, LII 1

minding (mīn'ding), *n* [Verbal n of *mind*[1], *v*] Recollection; something to remember one by [Prov Eng and Scotch]

minding-school (mīn'ding-skōl), *n*. A house in which minders (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught [Rare.]

I keep a *minding school* I love children, and fourpence a week is fourpence
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i 16

mindless (mīnd'les), *a* [< ME *myndeles*, < AS *gemyndleás*, also *myndleás*, senseless, foolish, < *gemynd*, mind, + *-leás*, E *-less*] 1 Without mind, wanting power of thought; brutish, stupid; inanimate

Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mindless* slave
Shak, W T, i 2 301

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds,
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be,
Last he made man
Sir J Davies, Immortal of Soul, § 9

The shrieking of the *mindless* wind
Whittier, Snow Bound

He [the sick man] often awakened to look, with his *mindless* eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor
Cable, Old Creole Days, p 85

2. Unmindful; thoughtless; heedless; careless

How cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth
Shak, T of A, iv 3 93.

Mindless of food or love, whose pleasing reign
Soothes weary life.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv 165

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; inane: as, "*mindless* activity," *Ruskin*.

mind-reader (mīnd'rē"dėr), *n*. One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind reader*
Pop Sci Mo, XXXIV 154

mind-reading (mīnd'rē"ding), *n* The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts by some direct or occult process [Recent]

Mental suggestion is Richet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought transference," "*mind reading*," and "telepathy"
Science, V 132

It was shewn that *mind reading* so called was really muscle-reading
Proc Soc Psych Research, I 17

mind-sick† (mīnd'sik), *a*. Disordered in mind

Manie curious *mind sicke* persons utterlie condemne it
Holinshed, Descrip of Eng, ii 1

mind-stuff (mīnd'stuf), *n*. A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind.

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind stuff* takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition
W K Clifford, Lectures, II 85

mind-transference (mīnd'trans'fėr-ens), *n*. Thought-transference See *telepathy*

Some experiments on the subject of *mind transferrence*, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, under peculiar and rare nervous conditions
Science, VIII 559

mine[1] (mīn), *pron* [In defs 1 and 2, orig gen. of *I*[2], < ME *min*, *myn*, < AS *mīn* (= OS OFries *mīn* = D *mijn* = MLG *mīn* = OHG MHG *mīn*, G *mein* (also OHG. *mīnēr*, MHG *mīner*, G *meiner*) = Icel *minn* = Sw Dan *min* = Goth *meina*), genitive associated with nom *ic*, I, dat *mē*, *me*, me, etc, prob orig an adj, with adj suffix *-n*, from the root of *me* see *me*[1], *I*[2] In defs 3, etc, merely poss (adj), < ME *min*, *myn*, *mine*, *myne*, < AS *mīn*, etc, = Goth *meins*, mine, my, from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*] 1 Of me, me, the original genitive (objective) of *I* It was formerly used with some verbs where later usage requires *me*

I was in Surrye a syr, and sett be *myne* one
As soverayne and seyngnour of sere kynges londis
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 3313

2 Of me, belonging to me The independent possessive form of the first personal *me*, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (is of *me* belongs to me, or is my thing), these books are all *mine* (my property) in this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def 3

My doctrine is not *mine* [of me], but his [of him] that sent me
John vii 16.

3 Belonging to me merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or *h*, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in sister *mine*, baby *mine*, etc

Myn heritage mote I nedes selle,
And ben a beggere, here may I nat dwelle
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l 835

I will encamp about *mine* house
Zeph ix 8

Mam, mother *mine*, or mammie, as children first call their mothers
Florio, p 297 (*Halliwell*)

Mi perdonato, gentle master *mine*
Shak, T of the S, i 1 25

Shall I not take *mine* ease in *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iii 3 93

Mine own romantic town!
Scott, Marmion, iv 30

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear
Tennyson, Princess, i

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession as, a horse *of mine* (belonging to me), it is no fault *of mine*

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those *of mine*
Shak, Hamlet, i 5 52.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives) —(1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand)

Flemo them not fro oure companye,
Sen thyne are *myne* and *myne* er thyne
York Plays, p 458

The remnant . shall know whose words shall stand, *mine* [my words], or their's.
Jer xliv 28

Mine and my father's death come not upon thee
Shak, Hamlet, v 2. 341.

(2) To express generally 'that which belongs to me,' 'my possession, property, or appurtenance.'

Bothe to me and to *myne* mykull vnright,
And to yow & also yours ȝomeryng for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1721.

He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of *mine*, and shall show it unto you. John xvi. 14.

If you like me, she shall have me and *mine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 385.

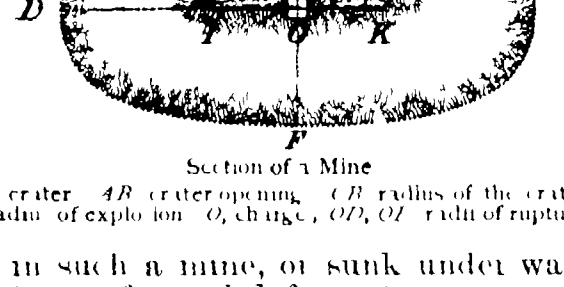
Of mine. See *of*.

mine^2 (mīn), *n.* [< ME. *mine, myne* = D. *mijn* = G. Dan. *mine* = Sw. *mina*, < F. *mine* = Sp. Pg. It. *mina*, < ML. *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place: see *mine*^{2}, *v.*] 1. An excavation in the earth made for the purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mine-work, in metal mines, consists in sinking shafts and winzes, running levels, and stoping out the contents of the vein thus made ready for removal. In coal mining the operations differ in detail from those carried on in connection with metal mines, but are the same in principle. The details vary in coal mining with the position and thickness of the beds. A *mine* differs from a *quarry* in that the latter is usually open to the day, but in any mine a part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried to a considerable distance before becoming covered by earth or rock. When the term *mine* is used, it is generally understood that the excavation so named is in actual course of exploitation; otherwise some qualifying term like *abandoned* is required. No occurrence of ore is designated as a *mine* unless something has been done to develop it by actual mining operations. There are certain excavations which are called neither *mines* nor *quarries*: as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out for bricks: such places are frequently (especially in England) called *pits*, and also *openworks*. With few and not easily specified exceptions, a *quarry* is a place where building stone, or building materials of any kind (as lime, cement, etc.), are being got; a *mine* where some metal or metalliferous ore is in the process of exploitation. In English the term *mine* includes excavations designated by the French as *mines*, as well as some of those called by them *minières*; *quarry* is the equivalent of the French *carrière*. The term *mine* is sometimes extended in use to include the ores as well as the excavation.

And alle be it that men fynden gode Dyamandes in Ynde, ȝit natheles men fynden hem more comounly upon the Roches in the See, and upon Hilles where the *Myne* of Gold is. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

I would not wed her for a *mine* of gold.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 92.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A subterraneous gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or other explosive to be used in blowing up the works. (*b*) Such an excavation when charged with an explosive, or the charge of explosive



Section of a Mine.
AIKB, crater; *AB*, crater opening; *CB*, radius of the crater; *IO*, radius of explosion; *O*, charge; *OD*, *OF*, radii of rupture.

used in such a mine, or sunk under water in operations of naval defense to serve a similar purpose to mines on land. The *radius of explosion* of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater; the *radius of rupture* is the distance from the center to the curved surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion extends.

The walls and ramparts of earth which a *mine* had broaken and crumbled, were of prodigious thicknesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

With daring Feet, on springing *Mines* they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

3. Figuratively, an abounding source or store of anything.

My God, that art
The royal *mine* of everlasting treasure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

The Assizes of Jerusalem will always remain a *mine* of feudal principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-miner.—5. A mineral. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Ore. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *myn* of antymony aforeseid, and make therof al so sotil a poudre as ȝe kan.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Thus, with Cleveland ironstone containing after calcination some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwts. of limestone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about 22 per cent. of the weight of *mine* used.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 297.

Common mine (*milit.*), a mine in which the radius of the crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance—that is, the shortest line from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—**Contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded by contact with a ship's bottom or side.—**Electrical mine**, a charge or series of charges of explosive used for mining and exploded by electricity; a submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically from a distant point.—**Electro-contact mine**, a submarine mine designed to be exploded electrically when in contact with a ship's bottom, the contact of the vessel automatically completing the electric circuit.—**Electro-mechanical mine**, a submarine mine differing from an electro-contact mine in that the battery is contained in the mine itself instead of being outside of it, on the shore.

Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a voltaic battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse and circuit-closer, the circuit-closer completing the circuit when the mine is struck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 450.

Fairy of the mine. See *fairy*.—**Mine-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Observation mine**, a submarine mine which is exploded by an operator on shore and not by contact.—**Overcharged** or **surcharged mine** (*milit.*), a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance.—**Submarine mine**, a defensive torpedo.—**The Bonanza mines.** See *bonanza*.—**Undercharged mine** (*milit.*), a mine that upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.

mine^2 (mīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mined*, ppr. *mining*. [< ME. *minen, mynen*, < OF. *miner*, F. *miner* = Sp. Pg. *minar* = It. *minare* (= G. *minen*), mine, < ML. *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place, < LL. *minare*, drive (as by threats), < L. *minari*, threaten, < *minæ*, threats: see *menace*, cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb is due to the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in a military mine; work in a mine.

The enemy *mined*, and they countermined.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. 10.

2. To burrow; form a lodgment by burrowing: as, the sand-martin *mines* to make a nest.—3. Figuratively, to work in secret; work by secret or insidious means.

Efter that his manhood and his pyne
Made love withinne her herte for to *myne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 677.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc, I. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make by digging or burrowing.

In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his trayne, and *mynen* an hole, where Kyng Alisandre leet make the Zates. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

Condemned to *mine* a channelled way,
O'er the solid sheets of marble gray.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

2. To dig away or otherwise remove the foundation from; undermine; sap: as, to *mine* the walls of a fort.

Merke sythene over the mounttez in to his mayne londez, To Meloyne the mervaylous, and *myne* doune the walles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The Prussians arrived, *mined* the arches, and attempted to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3. To dig mines under, for the reception of explosives, as in mining or engineering works, and in military and naval operations.

Old Parr Street is *mined*, sir,—*mined*! And some morning we shall be blown into blazes—into blazes, sir, mark my words! *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, vii.

There are many places where no sort of stationary mines could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters may be reported as *mined* in all directions, a bold test would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 274.

4. Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or secret methods.

Whiles rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

Rending friends asunder,
Dividing families, betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or *mining* men with praises.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

mine^3† (mīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *minen, mynen, munen*, < AS. *gemynan*, remember, cf. *gemunan*, remember: see *min*^{3}, *mind*^{1}, *mint*^{3}, etc.] Same as *mind*^{1}.

mine-captain (mīn'kap″tān), *n.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber (mīn'chām″bėr), *n.* *Milit.*, the place where the explosive charge is deposited in a mine.

mine-dial (mīn'dī″al), *n.* See *dial*, 8.

mine-man† (mīn'man), *n.* A miner.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold in some ores and other minerals, where the *mine men* do not find anything of that metal. *Boyle*, Works, III. 99.

mineon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minion*^{1}.

miner (mī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *minour, mynour, mynor*, < OF. *minour, menour*, F. *mineur*, < ML. *minator* (cf. Sp. *minero* = Pg. *mineiro*, < ML. *minarius*), a miner, < *minare*, mine: see *mine*^{2}, *v.*] 1. One who mines; a person engaged in digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a military or other mine.

Mynors of marbull ston & mony other thinges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1532.

2. In *zoöl.*, an insect that mines, chiefly in composition: as, a leaf-*miner*.—**Miners' inch.** See *inch*^{1}.

mineral (min'e-ral), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *mineraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *mineral*, < OF. *mineral*, F. *minéral* = Sp. Pg. *mineral* = It. *minerale*, a mineral, < ML. *minerale*, also *minorale*, a mineral, ore, also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia*, *minoralia*, > OF. *mineralles*, minerals), prop. neut. of *mineralis*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later than the noun), < *minera*, *minera* (after Rom.), prop. *mineria*, *minarium*, a mine, also a mineral (> It. Sp. *miniera* = OF. *miniere*, a mine, F. *minière*, > G. *miner*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut. respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m., a miner: see *miner*), equiv. to *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, mine, open a mine: see *mine*^{2}.] **I.** *n.* 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. A mineral is in almost every case a solid body; and, if it has been formed under suitable conditions, it has, besides its definite chemical composition, a definite molecular structure which is exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also internally in its cleavage, its behavior with respect to light (optical properties), heat-propagation, electricity, etc. Furthermore, it has other characters, which may belong to it even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, tenacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation in physical characters is consistent with the identity of a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium carbonate in calcite and in aragonite, occurs in two or more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct species. A difference in specific gravity and in some other physical characters usually accompanies the difference in crystallization. How great a variation in chemical composition, as by isomorphous replacement, is consistent with the identity of a single mineral species is a point about which opinion differs: some authors treat the garnets (all of which have the same form and the same general formula) as a group of related species, and others as varieties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as minerals; but where such compounds as are already known as occurring in nature are thus formed they are usually called *artificial minerals*. Much attention has been devoted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of minerals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest, and as throwing light on the processes of nature.

2†. A mine. *Steevens.*

His very madness, like some ore
Among a *mineral* of metals base,
Shows itself pure. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 26.

Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a *minerall*?
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi.

Acidiferous mineral. See *acidiferous*.—**Adipocere mineral.** See *adipocere*.—**Æthiops mineral**†. See *æthiops*.—**Agaric, bezoar, chameleon**, etc., **mineral.** See the qualifying words.—**Altered mineral**, one which has undergone more or less chemical change under the processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of minerals and of the pseudomorphous minerals (see *pseudomorph* and *pseudomorphism*) thus formed is a prominent branch of mineralogy.—**Crystal mineral**, sel de prunelle, a mixture of potassium nitrate and sulphate.—**Mineral-deposit**, any valuable mass of ore. Like *ore deposit*, it may be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore, whether having the characters of a true segregated or gash vein, or of any other form in which ores are found occurring. See *ore deposit*.—**Torbane Hill mineral.** Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of a mineral as defined above, obtained from a mineral or minerals; belonging to the class of minerals; consisting of minerals: as, a *mineral* substance; the *mineral* kingdom. Coal dug from the earth is sometimes called *mineral coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*, which is artificially prepared by charring wood.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, *mineral* waters, a *mineral* spring.—**Mineral acids**, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—**Mineral alkali.** Same as *soda*.—**Mineral black**, an impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—**Mineral blue.** See *blue*.—**Mineral candle.** See *candle*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *elaterite*.—**Mineral chameleon.** See *chameleon*.—**Mineral charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Mineral coal.** See II., 1, and *coal*, 2.—**Mineral cotton**, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-boilers and pipes. (*E. H. Knight.*) A variety with short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non-conductor of heat, a deafening for floors of buildings, etc.—**Mineral flax.** See *asbestos*.—**Mineral gray.** See *gray*.—**Mineral greens.** See *green*.—**Mineral kingdom**,

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the *vegetable* and *animal kingdoms* — **Mineral oil** Same as *kerosene* — **Mineral pitch**, a solid softish bitumen See *asphaltum*, and *elastic mineral pitch*, under *elastic* — **Mineral salt**, a salt of a mineral acid — **Mineral solution**, arsenical liquor or liquor potassæ arsenitis — **Mineral tallow** Same as *hatchettin*, 1 — **Mineral tar**, in *mineral*, bitumen of the consistency of tar See *maltha* and *bitumen* — **Mineral waters**, a name given to certain springwaters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates sulphates, chlorids, oxid of iron, and silica Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially — **Mineral wax** Same as *ozocerite* — **Mineral wool** See *mineral cotton*. — **Mineral yellow**, a pigment made of oxid and chlorid of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product Also known as *Turner's yellow, Montpellier yellow, Cassel yellow, patent yellow*

mineral-dresser (min′e-ral-dres′ėr), *n* A small machine for trimming geological specimens It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

mineral-holder (min′e-ral-hōl′dėr), *n* A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc, under a microscope It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

mineralisable, mineralisation, etc See *mineralizable*, etc

mineralist (min′e-ral-ist), *n*. [< F *minéraliste* = It *mineralista*, as *mineral* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in minerals, a mineralogist

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.
Boyle, Origin of Forms, Proemial Discourse

A mine digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle*

mineralizable (min′e-ral-ī-za-bl), *a* [< *mineralize* + *-able*.] Capable of being mineralized Also spelled *mineralisable*

mineralization (min″e-ral-ī-zā′shon), *n* [= F *minéralisation* = Sp *mineralizacion* = Pg *mineralisação* = It. *mineralizzazione*, as *mineralize* + *-ation*] The act or process of mineralizing, the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxid, sulphuret, or other ore The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into opal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrifaction*, and more rarely *mineralization* Also spelled *mineralisation*

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of a most perishable nature, are preserved in flint
Lyell, Elements of Geology, I 92.

mineralize (min′e-ral-īz), *v*, pret and pp. *mineralized*, ppr *mineralizing* [= F *minéraliser* = Sp. Pg *mineralizar* = It. *mineralizzare*, as *mineral* + *-ize*] **I** *trans* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark colored and unmetallic in appearance when *mineralized* by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal

II. *intrans* To go on a mineralogical excursion, make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals

Also spelled *mineralise*

mineralizer (min′e-ral-ī-zer), *n* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ores, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphureted ores are usually found to have been changed to oxids and carbonates Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen, others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur Arsenic, antimony, and chlorin are other important mineralizers Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species Also spelled *mineraliser*

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores — that is, in combination with a *mineralizer*, of which the most common one is sulphur
J. D. Whitney Metallic Wealth of the United States, p 81

mineralogic (min″e-ra-loj′ik), *a*. [= F *minéralogique* = Sp *mineralógico* = Pg. *mineralogico*, as *mineralogy* + *-ic*] Same as *mineralogical*

mineralogical (min″e-ra-loj′i-kal), *a* [< *mineralogic* + *-al*] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals as, a *mineralogical* table.

mineralogically (min″e-ra-loj′i-kal-i), *adv* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy

mineralogist (min-e-ral′ō-jist), *n*. [= F. *mineralogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *mineralogista*, as *mineralog-y* + *-ist*] **I** One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err., ii 1

2. In *conch.*, a conchologist or carrier-shell; any member of the family *Xenophoridæ* (or *Phoridæ*) See cut under *carrier-shell*

mineralogize (min-e-ral′ō-jīz), *v*. i ; pret. and pp *mineralogized*, ppr *mineralogizing* [< *mineralog-y* + *-ize*.] To collect mineralogical specimens; study mineralogy

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xl.

mineralogy (min-e-ral′ō-ji), *n*. [< F. *minéralogie* (> Sp *mineralogia* = Pg It. *mineralogia*), for **minéralologie*, < *minéral*, mineral, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock masses The investigation of rock masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology — **Chemical mineralogy**, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature — **Descriptive mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species — **Determinative mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters — **Physical mineralogy**, the science of the physical properties of minerals — that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy

Minerva (mi-nėr′va), *n* [L *Minerva*, OL *Menerva*, Etruscan *Menerfa*, prob , with formative *-va*, < **menes-* = Gr. *μένος*, mind, spirit, force, etc , < √ *men-*, think, as found in *men(t-)s*, mind, *meminisse*, remember, etc · see *mind*[1], *v*] In *Rom myth* , one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis See cut under *Athene* — **Bird of Minerva**, the owl — **Minerva Press**, a printing press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London, also, a class of ultra sentimental novels remarkable for their intricate plots published from about 1790 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character

minerval† (mi-nėr′val), *n* [< F *minerval*, tuition fees, < L *minerval*, a gift in return for instruction, < *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom see *Minerva*.] Entrance-money given for teaching *Bailey*, 1731

The chief *minerval* which he bestowed upon that society
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, I 96

minery† (mī′nėr-i), *n*. [< *mine*[2] + *-ery*.] Mines collectively, a mining district or its belongings; a quarry.

Neere this we were shewd a hill of alume, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645

minette (mi-net′), *n* [F] A form of syenite in which brown mica predominates

minever†, *n*. An obsolete form of *minniver*.

ming[1] (ming), *v*., pret and pp. *minged*, older forms *ment*, *ment* [Early mod E also *minge*, *meng*, < ME. *mingen*, *mengen*, *mengen*, *myngen* (pp *menged*, *meynd*, *ment*, *meynt*), < AS. *mengan* = OS. *mengian* = OFries. *mengia*, *menzia* = D MLG *mengen* = OHG. *mengan*, MHG G *mengen* = Icel *menga* = Sw. *manga* = Dan *mænge*, mix, mingle, associated with AS *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly (whence *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong*, among see *among*), = G *gemenge*, a crowd (see *mong*[1]), from a root not found outside of Teut., unless it be a nasalized form with diff vowel of the root of *mix*, which is improbable No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *mingle*.] **I.** *trans*. 1. To mix; mingle.

Of erthe and eir hit is mad i medelet to-gedere,
With wynt and with watur ful wittliche *i-meint*.
Piers Plowman (A), x 4

Take juce of henbane
With soure aysell, and hem togeder *mengeth*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 32

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertee
Kendall's Poems (1577), G 1 (*Nares.*)

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meynt*
Spenser, Shep Cal , July

2 To trouble; disturb

II. *intrans* To mix; mingle

With the Scottis gan he *menge*, and stiffy stode in stoure
Rob of Brunne, p 298

Which never *mings*
With other stream
Sir A Gorge, tr of Lucan (*Nares*)

[Obsolete or prov Eng in all uses]

ming[1]†, *n*. [Also *munge*, < *ming*[1], *v*] Mixture.

Like the ore in the ile Choos, which is pure in the *munge* but drosse in the furnace
Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).

ming[2]† (ming), *v* [Also *minge*, < ME. *mingen*, *mengen*, *mungen*, *munegen*, < AS *myngian*, *myngian*, *gemynegian* (cf OHG. *bi-muniōn*), bring to mind, have in mind, *myne*, mind, *gemyne*, mindful, < *gemunan*, remember (see *mine*[3]), mixed in ME with AS. *myndgian*, *gemyndgian*, bear in mind, put in mind, < *gemynd*, mind see *mind*[1]] **I.** *trans*. To speak of; mention, tell; relate

Hee *minges* his metyng amonges hem all,
And what it might bee too meane the menne gan hee ask
Alexander of Macedoine (E E T S), l 839

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name
Bp Hall, Satires, IV ii. 80

II. *intrans* To speak, tell; talk, discourse

Than tid on a time as this tale *minges*,
That William went till this gudin his wo fort slake
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 787

mingle (ming′gl), *v* , pret and pp. *mingled*, ppr *mingling* [Early mod E also *mingil*, *mengle*, < ME **mengelen* (not found) = D *mengelen* = MHG G *mengeln*, in comp *vermengeln*, mingle, freq of *ming*[1]] **I.** *trans*. 1. To mix, blend; combine intimately, form a combination of

They gave him vinegar to drink *mingled* with gall
Mat xvii 34

We'll *mingle* our bloods together in the earth
Shak, Pericles, i 2 113

I should advise all English men that intend to travell into Italy, to *mingle* their wine with water
Coryat, Crudities, I 96

He looked at her with an expression of *mingled* incredulity and mortification
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p 165

2. To form by mixing or blending, combine the parts or ingredients of, compound or concoct

Men of strength to *mingle* strong drink Isa. v 22

Flowers of more *mingled* hue
Than her purfled scarf can shew
Milton, Comus, l 994

3 To bring into relation or association, connect or conjoin.

Those that *mingle* reason with your passion
Must be content to think you old
Shak, Lear, ii 4 238

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not *mingle* you in any occasion of impairing it *Donne*, Letters, vi

4 To confuse; impair or spoil by mixture with something

This is the mark at the which the devil shooteth, to evacuate the cross of Christ, and to *mingle* the institution of the Lord's supper. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue *Rogers*, Sermons

=**Syn. 1** and **2** *Mingle*, *Mix*, *Blend* *Mingle* and *mix* are often quite synonymous, where they differ, *mix* is likely to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individuality by that which is joined with something else *Blend* vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form a third and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities, or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a result partaking of the qualities of each

II. *intrans*. 1. To be or become joined, combined, or mixed; enter into combination or intimate relation as, to *mingle* with society, oil and water will not *mingle*

What, girl! though grey
Do something *mingle* with our younger brown, yet ha' we
A brain that nourishes our nerves
Shak, A. and C , iv 8 19

I heard the wrack,
As earth and sky would *mingle*
Milton, P R , iv 453.

2. To be formed by mixing or blending [Rare.]

The sun doth stand
Beneath the *mingling* line of night and day
Jones Very, Poems, p. 39.

=**Syn.** See I.

ıinglet (ming′gl), *n* [Early mod. E. also *men-gle*, ‹ *mingle*, *v*] A mixture; a medley; a jumble

Acervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a *men gle* — *Elyot*, Dict, 1550 (*Nares*)

Trumpeters
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines
Shak, A and C, iv 8 37

ıingleable† (ming′gl-a-bl), *a.* [‹ *mingle* + *able*] Capable of being mingled, miscible

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient ves sels, be reduced into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it — *Boyle*, Works, I 529

ıingledly (ming′gld-li), *adv* In a mixed manner; confusedly

ıingle-mangle (ming′gl-mang″gl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl of *mingle*, *v*] To confuse, jumble together

How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle mangled*, and so-hack't and hewd
J Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

ıingle-manglet (ming′gl-mang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl of *mingle*, *n*] A confused mixture; a medley.

Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it
Latimer, Sermons, fol 49 b (*Nares*)

Thou mayst conceipt what *mingle mangle*
Among this people every where did iangle
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Babylon

ıingle-manglert (ming′gl-mang″gler), *n* One who mixes and confuses things, a blundering meddler

There be leaveners still, and *mingle manglers*, that have soured Christ's doctrine with the leaven of the Pharisees
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

ıinglement (ming′gl-ment), *n* [‹ *mingle* + *ment*] The act of mingling, or the state of being mixed.

ıingler (ming′gler), *n* One who mingles or mixes

[ıingrelian (ming-grē′li-an), *a* and *n* [‹ *Mingrelia* (see def) + *-an*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia, near the Black Sea, formerly a principality and now a part of Caucasia, Russia

II, *n* A native or an inhabitant of Mingrelia

iniard†, *a* See *mignard.*

iniardize†, *n* and *v* See *mignardise*

iniate (min′i-āt), *v. t* , pret and pp *miniated*, ppr *miniating* [‹ L *miniatus*, pp of *miniare* › It *miniare* = Sp *miniar*), color with red lead, *minium*, red lead see *minium.*] To paint or tinge with or as with minium

All the capitals in the body of the text [of the "Gesta Romanorum] are *miniated* with a pen
T Warton, Hist Eng Poetry, iii

iniate (min′i-āt), *a* [‹ L *miniatus*, pp of *miniare* see *miniate*, *v*] Of the color of minium

ıiniatous (min′i-ā-tus), *a* [‹ *miniate* + *-ous*] In *entom* , miniate.

ıiniature (min′i-a-tūr or min′i-tūr), *n* and *a* ‹ F *miniature* = Sp Pg *miniatura*, ‹ It *miniatura*, ‹ *miniare*, ‹ L *miniare*, paint in minium see *miniate*, *v*] **I.** *n* 1 A painting, generally a portrait, of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colors, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality

A bright salmon flesh tint which she had originally hit upon while executing the *miniature* of a young officer
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x

Hence—**2** Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them — *Sir P Sidney*

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life, an epic poem is the draught at length — *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded

3. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature* — *Bp Horne*, Works, IV ii.

The revolution through which English literature has been passing, from the time of Cowley to that of Scott, may be seen in *miniature* within the compass of his [Dryden's] volumes. — *Macaulay*, John Dryden

4† Red letter; lettering in red lead or vermilion

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her s [the Virgin's] ought to shine in gold
Hickes, Sermons, ii

5†. Anything small or on a small scale.

There s no *miniature*
In her fair face, but is a copious theme
Which would, discoursed at large of, make a volume
Massinger, Duke of Florence, v. 3

II. *a* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow
Gay, The Fan, i.

In this cave nearly the whole of the ornamentation is made up of *miniature* rails, and repetitions of window fronts or façades
J Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch, p 116

miniature (min′i-a-tūr or min′i-tūr), *v t* , pret. and pp *miniatured*, ppr *miniaturing* [‹ *miniature*, *n.*] To represent or depict on a small scale [Rare]

miniaturist (min′i-a-tūr-ist or min′i-tūr-ist), *n* [‹ F *miniaturiste* = Sp Pg *miniaturista*, as *miniature* + *-ist.*] One who paints miniatures, an illuminator of manuscripts, or a painter of small pictures, especially portraits

The famous *miniaturist* Jean Foucquet of Tours was named the king's [Louis XI 's] enlumineur
Encyc Brit, XIV 523

minibus (min′i-bus), *n* [Irreg ‹ L *min(or)*, less, or *min(imus)*, least, + E. (*omn*)*ibus*] A cab or small four-wheeled carriage resembling an omnibus.

Minié ball (min-i ā′ bâl) The conical ball, with hollow base, used with the Minié rifle

Minié rifle. See *rifle*

minifer-pin, *n* Same as *minikin*, 2 *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

minify (min′i-fī), *v t* , pret and pp *minified*, ppr *minifying* [Irreg , after the analogy of *magnify*, ‹ L *minor*, *minus*, less, + *-ficare*, make see *minor*, *minus*, *min*², and *-fy*] **1.** To make little or less, make small or smaller, lessen, diminish

I think we can scarcely now estimate the *minifying* consequences of closing all outlook beyond this world
F P Cobb, Peak in Darien, p 74

2 To make of less value or importance, treat as of slight worth, slight, depreciate

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?
Southey, The Doctor, cxcvii

In both senses opposed to *magnify*

minikin (min′i-kin), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *miniken*, *minnikin*, *minniken*, *minnekin*, ‹ MD *minneken*, *minnekyn*, a little darling, a cupid, ‹ *minne*, love, + dim *-kin* see *minne*² and *-kin* Cf *minx*¹, *minion*¹ The later senses (2, 3, 4) depend on the adj] **I.** *n* **1†** A fine mincing lass *Kennett MS* (*Halliwell.*)—**2** A pin of the smallest sort Also called *minifer-pin* *Halliwell* —**3** The second size of splints used in making matches —**4†** A small sort of gut-string formerly used in the lute and viol, and various other stringed instruments it was properly the treble string of a lute or fiddle

His Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg the *minikin* so high that it cracked
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 147 (*Davies*)

A fiddler a *miniken* tickler
Marston, What you Will iv 1

This day Mr Cæsar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a *minnikin*, a gut string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling
Pepys, Diary, March 18, 1667

II.† *a.* Small; fine; delicate, dainty.

Mingherlina [It], a daintie lasse, a *minikin* smirking wench — *Florio*

And, for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm
Shak , Lear, iii 6 45

minim (min′im), *a.* and *n* [‹ F *minime* = Sp *minimo* = Pg It *minimo*, least (as a noun, F *minime* = Sp *minima* = Pg It *minima*, ML *minima*, a note in music), ‹ L *minimus* (fem *minima*), least, superl , with compar *minor*, less, used to supply the comparison of *parvus*, small, a positive form of the root *min-* not being in use; = AS. *min*, etc , less see *min*² Cf *minimum*, *minimus*, *minor*, etc] **I.** *a* Very small, diminutive; pygmy.

They [pygmies] disentangle their endear'd embrace,
And tow'rd the King and guests that sat aghast
Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face
Tennant, Anster Fair, vi 60

Their little *minim* forms arrayed
In the tricksy pomp of fairy pride
J R Drake, Culprit Fay

II. *n* **1.** A very diminutive man or being

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence
Milton, P L , vii 482

Minims, the tenants of an atom
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxv

2 [*cap.*] One of an order of monks, founded in the middle of the fifteenth century by St Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV , and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S Francisci de Paula" (order of the least hermits of St. Francis of Paola) Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

3. In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a semibreve it is now also called a *half-note*, but in early medieval music it was the shortest note used Also *minima.*—**4†** A short poem

Pardon thy shepheard, mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd
Spenser F Q , VI x 28.

5 The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop It is the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm See *apothecaries' measure*, under *measure* —**6†** A small size of type, now called *minion*

minima¹ (min′i-ma), *n* [ML] Same as *minim*, 3.

minima², *n* Plural of *minimum*

minimal (min′i-mal), *a* [‹ *minim*, *minimum*, + *-al*] Least or smallest; of minimum amount, quantity, or degree, also, pertaining or related to a minimum

Such changes are however, quite *minimal* in amount so long as the given presentations are not conspicuously agreeable or disagreeable — *J Ward*, Encyc Brit , XX 43

The positions of the loads corresponding to the maximal and *minimal* values of and their numeric values etc
Jour Franklin Inst , CXXVI 237

miniment† (min′i-ment), *n* An obsolete variant of *muniment*

minimificence (min-i-mif′i-sens), *n* [‹ L *minimus*, least, + *-ficentia*, after *magnificence*, q v] The opposite of *magnificence* [Rare]

When all your magnificences and my *minimificences* are finished — *Walpole*, Letters, II 122.

minimisation, minimise. See *minimization*, *minimize*

Minimite (min′i-mīt), *a* [‹ *Minim*, 2, + *-ite*²] Of or pertaining to the Minims, an order of monks See *Minim*, 2 *Encyc Brit* , IX 695

minimitude (min′i-mi-tūd), *n* [‹ L *minimus*, least (see *minimum*), + *-itude*, as in *magnitude*] The opposite of *magnitude* [Rare]

These nuclei are so small that it seems almost a contradiction in terms to speak of their magnitude rather one might say of their *minimitude*, for it requires the higher powers of the best microscopes to see them and follow out the process of conjugation
Sir W Turner, Nature, XL. 526.

minimization (min″i-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [‹ *minimize* + *-ation*] The act or process of minimizing, reduction to the lowest terms or proportions Also spelled *minimisation*

Similar *minimization* and multiplication of the reproductive germs takes place in bacteria
W B Carpenter, Micros , § 306

minimize (min′i-mīz) *v t* , pret and pp *minimized*, ppr *minimizing* [‹ *minim(um)* + *-ize*] To reduce to a minimum, or to the lowest terms or proportions, make as little or slight as possible, also, to depreciate, treat slightingly as, to *minimize* the chances of war Also spelled *minimise*

We are now witnessing the expansion of the *minimized* demands of the Conference at Constantinople
Gladstone Gleanings, I 112.

She [Elizabeth] *minimised* the definition of authority
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist , p 324.

minim-rest (min′im-rest), *n* In *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a minim Its form is ▬

minimum (min′i-mum), *n* and *a* [‹ L *minimum* neut of *minimus*, least see *minim*] **I** *n* , pl *minima* (-ma) The smallest amount or degree, the least quantity assignable in a given case opposed to *maximum*, in *math* , that point where a function has a less value than for any neighboring values of the variable

The prejudice which some persons have against standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the *minimum* of clothing — *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiii.

Maxima and minima. See *maximum*

II. *a* **1** Of the smallest possible amount or degree; least, smallest as, a *minimum* charge —**2** Indicating or registering the lowest quantity or degree as, a *minimum* thermometer —**Minimum sensibile**, the smallest or weakest impression that can be perceived by a given sense

Two impressions of sound and light each of which approached very closely the *minimum sensibile* would be reckoned as about equal *J Sully*, Sensation and Intuition p 45

Minimum thermometer, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature since its last adjustment See *thermometer* —**Minimum value** of a function in *math* , the value it has when it ceases to decrease, and begins to increase with the increase of the variable it is not necessarily the absolute minimum **Minimum visibile**, the smallest angular measure of which the eye can distinguish the parts It is about half a minute

minimus (min′i-mus), *n.*; pl *minimi* (-mī). [‹ L *minimus*, least see *minim.*] A being of the smallest size [Rare.]

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot grass made
Shak, M N D iii 2 329

mining (mī'ning), *n* [Verbal n of *mine*[2], *v*] The business or work of a miner also used attributively as, a *mining* engineer, *mining* tools.—**Hydraulic mining** See *hydraulic*.—**Mining claim** (*a*) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has taken possession of a mine or unoccupied ground supposed to contain a precious metal or mineral to the exclusive right to work it or to a right of preemption, hence, generally a piece of land supposed to contain a precious metal (*b*) The area of mining ground held under federal or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of one location and entry In consequence of the peculiar right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary upon the surface, it may be more correctly, though still somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all subjacent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar lateral rights of adjoining owners When two veins connect or cross priority of title generally gives a preference *Coal land claims* may be entered for not exceeding 160 acres to each individual, or 320 acres to each association As to *placer mining claims*, see *placer claim*, under *placer*—**Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, partnership**, etc See *district*, etc.

mining (mī'ning), *p a* [Ppr of *mine*[2], *v*] 1 Of burrowing habits as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal Hence—2 Insidious, working by underhand means

mining-camp (mī'ning-kamp), *n* A temporary settlement for mining purposes

minion[1] (min'yon), *n.* and *a* [Early mod E also *mineon, minyon, mynion, mignion, mignon* (= It *mignone*), < OF and F *mignon*, a favorite, darling, as adj, favorite, pleasing, dainty, < OHG. *minna*, MHG *minne*, memory, love see *min*[3], *mind*[1] Cf. *mignonette*] **I.** *n* **1**† One who or that which is beloved, a favorite, a darling

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In thickes vnseene, in mewes for *minyons* made
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed Arber), p 118

And Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of their race
Shak, Macbeth, ii 4 15

Man's his own *Minion*, Man s his sacred Type,
And for Man s sake he loues his Workmanship
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, i 7

2 An intriguing favorite, one who gains grace by vile or unworthy means, a servile creature

Minion, your dear lies dead *Shak*, Othello, v 1 33

It was my chance one day to play at chess
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king s,
A mean poor man that only serv d his pleasures
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii 1

Hence—**3** A pert or saucy girl or woman, one who is too bold or forward, a minx

Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *mineon*
Spenser, F Q, II ii 37

You'll cry for this, *minion*, if I beat the door down
Shak, C of E, iii 1 59

4 A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil (smaller) and brevier (larger)

This line is printed in *minion*

5† A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

A *Minion* of brasse on the summer decke, with two or three other pieces *Hakluyt s Voyages*, II 167

Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, falc'nets, and sakers, to the trench
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II, iii 3

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel forty feet in length, and twenty one in breadth, to be *minion* proof, and the upper deck musket proof
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 148

II.† *a* Fine, trim, dainty, delicate

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, sig C iij (*Richardson*)

Yonder is a *minion* swaine
Ballad of King Arthur (Child s Ballads, I 234)

O mightye Muse,
The *mignonst* mayde of mounte Parnasse,
Ever verdurde wth flowre and grasse,
Of sundrye hews *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xi

minion[2]†, *n* An obsolete variant of *minium*

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and cerusse, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 473

minion[3] (min'yon), *n* [Origin not ascertained] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron-furnaces. *Weale*

minionette (min-yo-net'), *a.* and *n* [< *minion*[1] + *-ette.* Cf *mignonette*] **I.** *a* Diminutive, delicate; dainty

His *minionette* face *Walpole*, Letters, I 205 (*Davies*)

II. *n* In *printing* a bastard body of type, measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, smaller than minion and larger than nonpareil, intended to be the equivalent of the French size "body six" of the Didot system. used by typefounders in the United States chiefly for combination borders planned on the Didot system

minioning† (min'yon-ing), *n* [< *minion*[1] + *-ing*[1]] Kind or affectionate treatment

With sweete behaviour and soft *minioning*
Marston and Webster Malcontent, iv 3

minionize† (min'yon-īz), *v t* [< *minion*[1] + *-ize*] To treat with partiality, be especially kind to, favor.

Whom of base groomes His grace did *minionize*
Davies, Holy Roode, p 26 (*Davies*)

minion-like (min'yon-līk), *adv* Like a minion, finely, daintily

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfather's English who had more care to do well than to speak *minion like* *Camden*, Remains, Languages

minionly† (min'yon-li), *adv* [Early mod E also *mynionly*, < *minion*[1] + *-ly*[2]] Same as *minion-like*

He wolde kepe goodly horses and live *mynionly* and elegantly *Taverner s Adagies* (1552) (*Nares*)

minionship (min'yon-ship), *n* [< *minion*[1] + *-ship*] The state of being a minion

The Favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *Minionship* *Howell*, Letters, I i 17

minious (min'i-us), *a* [< *minium* + *-ous*] Of the color of minium

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents that fall into it
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err vi 9

minish (min'ish), *v* [< ME *minyshen, minischen, minushen, menushen, menusen*, < OF *menuisier, menuisier, menuiser*, F *menuiser* = Pr *menuzar* = It *minuzzare*, < ML *minutiare*, make small, diminish, < L *minutia*, smallness see *minutia* Cf *aminish, diminish*] **I.** *trans* To lessen, diminish, render fewer or smaller

The faithful are *minished* from among the children of men *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xii 1

The living of poor men [was] thereby *minished* and taken away *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task Ex v 19

II *intrans*. To become less, grow fewer or smaller

As the Waspe souketh home fro the bee,
So *minisheth* our commoditee
Hakluyt s Voyages, I 194

The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced debaters on the Liberal side *Saturday Rev*, LXI 67

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses]

minishment† (min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *minish* + *-ment*] The act of diminishing, diminution

By him reputed as a *minishment* and a withdrawing of the honor dewe to himself *Sir T More*, Works, p 115

ministellot, *n* [It **ministello*, dim of *ministro*, a minister see *minister*] A petty minister

What pittiful *ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 194 (*Davies*)

minister (min'is-ter), *n* [< ME *ministre, mynystre, mynester* (= D G Dan Sw *minister*), < OF *ministre*, F *ministre* = Sp Pg It *ministro*, < L *minister* (*ministr-*), an attendant, servant, assistant, a priest's assistant or other under-official, eccl (LL. and ML) a priest, etc, with suffix *-ter*, < *minor* (for **minos-*, cf neut *minus*), less see *minor* Cf *magister*, a chief, leader, with the same suffix, < *major*, *magis*, greater, more see *magister*, *master*[1] Hence *ministerium, ministry*, *mister*[2], *mistery*, *mystery*[2], *minstrel*, etc] **1** One who performs service for another, or executes another's will, one who is subservient, an agent, servant, or attendant

Whan the Kyng hathe don, thanne don the Lordes and aftre hem here *Mynystres* and other men zif thei may have ony remenant *Mandeville*, Travels p 170

O war! thou son of hell
Whom angry heavens do make their *minister*
Shak, 2 Hen VI v 2 34

The word *minister*, in the original Διάκονος, signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are obliged by their condition to what is commanded them whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking, and bound therefore to no more than they have undertaken *Hobbes*, Leviathan, iii 42

I have grounds for believing that Henry VIII was the master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 289

2 One who acts as a medium or dispenser, an administrator or promoter as, a *minister* of God's will, of justice, etc, a *minister* of peace or charity

Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid
Gal ii 17

Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!
Shak, Hamlet, i. 4. 39.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but *ministers* of Love,
And feed his sacred flame *Coleridge*, Love.

3 In *politics* (*a*) One of the persons appointed by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a country as the responsible heads of the different departments of the government, a minister of state as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive department of the government, at their head is the *prime* (first) *minister*, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or representative of the sovereign or chief magistrate he and other ministers selected by him, are called collectively, as his coordinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet* *Minister* is used in most European countries as the official title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individual ministers being officially designated the secretary of state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc, or by other titles, as chancellor of the exchequer (minister of finance) In the government of the United States the title *minister* is not used at all, and there is no ministry, the corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both in mode of appointment and degree of power and responsibility, are called secretaries (of state, of the interior of the treasury, of war, of the navy of agriculture), postmaster general, and attorney general See *cabinet*, 4

Very different training was necessary to form a great *minister* for foreign affairs *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xi

(*b*) A diplomatic representative of a country abroad, a person accredited by the executive authority of one country to that of another as its agent for communication and the transaction of business between the two governments, specifically, the political representative of a state in another state, in contradistinction to an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher rank as in general the personal representative of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court of another sovereign Until 1893 the United States sent and received only ministers in this specific sense, called in full either *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary* or *ministers resident* Since that date ambassadors have been sent to and received from several of the principal European powers—**4** *Eccles*, in the New Testament, a servant of God, God's word, Christ, or the church, an officer of the church; an attendant or assistant (Acts xiii 5) translating διάκονος (whence *deacon*), but sometimes λειτουργός (liturge) or ὑπηρέτης (an assistant), hence, any member of the ministry The word is used of civil authorities in Rom xiii 4 6 In the ancient church *minister* usually meant a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister* being the equivalent of the Greek διάκονος See *ministry*

These Orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church,—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons
Book of Common Prayer, Pref to Ordinal

Mr Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convented, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be present he was charged with the said two letters
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 204

5† An officer of justice

"I crye out on the *ministres*," quod he,
"That sholden kepe and reule this citee"
Chaucer, Nun s Priest s Tale, I 223

6 The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus* apparently so called from the silvery white throat, contrasting with the dark back, and likened to a clergyman's white necktie. [Local, U S]

"Horned pout," "bull heads," or *ministers*, probably the hardiest of all the fresh water fish, thrive in Northern and Eastern States *Tribune Book of Sports*, p 155

Ministers of the sick, a Roman Catholic order of priests and laymen, founded by Camillus of Lellis, to serve hospital patients It was made a religious order by Gregory XIV (end of the sixteenth century) **Minister's rental**, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality **Syn 4** *Minister, Pastor, Clergyman, Divine, Parson, Priest* *Minister* views a man as serving a church, *pastor* views him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep, *clergyman* views him as belonging to a certain class *divine* is properly one learned in theology, a theologian *parson*, formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than a jocular name for a clergyman, *priest* regards a man as appointed to offer sacrifice

minister (min'is-ter), *v* [< ME *ministren*, < OF *ministrer* = Sp Pg *ministrar* = It *ministrare*, < L *ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve, manage, govern, etc, < *minister*, an attendant, servant see *minister*, *n* Cf. *administer*] **I.** *trans*. **1.** To furnish, supply, or afford, give; serve as, to *minister* consolation

And there the Gray Freres of Mounte Syon *mynystred* wyne vnto vs euery day twyse
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 18

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have made relation of that learned mans speeches, may *minister* occasion to some singular scholler to take in hand this worthy enterprise *Coryat*, Crudities, I 43 (sig D)

Most sweet attendance, with tobacco and pipes of the best sort, shall be *ministered*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Christ hath commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be *ministered*, his Church to be carefully taught and guided Hooker, Eccles Polity, iii 11

2†. To perform; render [Rare]

Ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be *minister'd*
Shak, Tempest, iv 1 17

=Syn 1 *Administer, Minister* See *administer*

II. *intrans*. 1. To act as a minister or attendant, perform service of any kind

Thei ordeynd a couent, to *ministre* in that kirke
Rob of Brunne, p 80

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest s office Ex xxix 44

2 To afford supplies, give things needful, furnish means of relief or remedy.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee? Mat xxv 44

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?
Shak, Macbeth, v 3 40

But God s sweet pity *ministers*
Unto no whiter soul than hers
Whittier, Witch's Daughter

3. To contribute, be of service.

It is my belief that it doesn't often *minister* to friend ship that your friend shall know your real opinion
H James, Jr, Harper s Mag, LXXVI 337

4 To serve [Rare]

The wind is now thy organist a clank
(We know not whence) *ministers* for a bell
To mark some change of service
Wordsworth Roslin Chapel

=Syn *Administer to, Minister to* (see *administer*), contribute to, serve assist, help succor, wait upon

ministerial (min is-tē'ri-al), *a* [= F *ministériel* = Sp Pg *ministerial* = It *ministeriale*, < LL *ministerialis* < L *ministerium*, ministry see *ministry*, *ministerium*] 1 Performing service, ministering or ministrant, subservient, subsidiary

Enlightning Spirits and *ministerial* Flames
Prior, Solomon, i

This mode of publication [public recitation] was among the arts *ministerial* to sensual enjoyment
De Quincey, Style, iv

2 Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state, belonging to executive as distinguished from legislative or judicial office as, *ministerial* functions

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear what in England we call a *ministerial* statement
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 391

3 Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman, clerical as, *ministerial* garments

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own painfull study and diligence that manures and improves his *ministeriall* gifts
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

Ministerial acts, offices, powers, in *law* those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely ministerial – **Ministerial benches** See *bench* =**Syn** 3 Ecclesiastical

ministerialist (min-is-tē'ri-al-ist), *n* [< *ministerial* + *-ist*] In *politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office

The *Ministerialists* have not been a' to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs
Edinburgh Rev, CLXIII 281

ministerially (min-is-tē'ri-al-i), *adv* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity

The Son submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of Mediator Waterland

ministering (min'is-ter-ing), *p a* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent, serving under superior authority, performing personal services, tending

Are they not all *ministering* spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? Heb i 14

When pain and anguish wring the brow
A *ministering* angel thou! Scott, Marmion vi 30

ministerium (min-is-tē'ri-um), *n* [< L *ministerium*, ministry see *ministry*] 1 In the *Lutheran Church*, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of hearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod* which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body In such cases, however, the ministerium proper consists of the ordained ministers only

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice *Lee*.

ministery†, *n* An obsolete form of *ministry*

ministracioun†, *n* A Middle English form of *ministration*

ministral† (min'is-tral), *a* [< F *ministral*, < ML *ministralis*, servant. see *minister*, *n*] Pertaining to a minister, ministerial *Johnson*

ministrant (min'is-trant), *a.* and *n* [= Sp Pg *ministrante*, < L *ministran(t-)s*, ppr of *ministrare*, serve see *minister*, *v*] I. *a* Ministering, performing service, exercising ministry of any kind

And call swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend
Milton, P R., ii 385

That gentle hermit, in my helpless woe,
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,
Like a strong spirit *ministrant* of good
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv 5

II. *n* One who ministers, a servant or dispenser

Strange *ministrant* of undescribed sounds
That come a swooning over hollow grounds
Keats, Endymion, i

ministration (min-is-trā'shon), *n* [< ME *ministracioun*, < OF. *ministration* = It *ministrazione*, < L *ministratio(n-)*, service, < *ministrare*, pp. *ministratus*, serve. see *minister*, *v*] 1 The act of ministering or serving, service

As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished Luke i 23

2† Administration, agency, intervention for aid or service

Thanne comforte him with *ministracioun* of oure quinte essencie afore seid, and he schal be al hool, but if it be so that god wole algatis that he schal die
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 15

To hang a man for sixpence, threepence, I know not what – to hang for a trifle and pardon murder, is in the *ministration* of the law through the ill framing of it
Cromwell quoted in Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist

3. A religious service or other function

The solemn and splendid *ministrations* of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners C L Norton Church building in Middle Ages, p 100

ministrative (min'is-trā-tiv), *a* [= It *ministrativo* as *ministrat(ion)* + *-ive*] Affording service or aid, assisting

ministrator† (min'is-trā-tor), *n* [= OF *ministrateur* = Pg *ministrador*, < L *ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve see *minister*, *v*] An administrator

The law and the *ministrators* of it
Roger North, Examen, p 74 (Davies)

ministratoriously† (min"is-trā-tō'ri-us-li), *adv* [< *ministratorious (< L *ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant see *ministrator*) + *-ly*²] In the capacity of an administrator [Rare]

A man can but onely *ministratoriously* giue any temporall dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation
State Trials, 6 Rich II, an 1383 (John Wycliffe)

ministress (min'is-tres), *n* [< OF *ministresse*, < L *ministra*, equiv to *ministra*, a servant, fem of *minister* see *minister*] 1 A female minister, in any sense

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i

2† A mistress

The olde foxes cruell and severe *mynistresse*
Will learne the enterer never to come forth
Benvenuto, Passengers Dialogues (Nares)

ministry (min'is-tri), *n*, pl *ministries* (-triz) [Formerly also *ministery*, = F. *ministère* = Sp Pg It *ministerio*, < L *ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc, < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister: see *minister*, *n* Cf *ministerium*, and *mister*², *mystery*², ult < L *ministerium*] 1. The act of ministering, the rendering of service, ministration

It was a worthy edifying sight
To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender *ministry*, from place to place
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii 75

2 The state of ministering or serving, agency, instrumentality

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner, but directs the affairs of it ever since by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes Bp Atterbury

Think not that he, who filled the chambers of the sky
With the ever flowing air, hath need to use
The *ministries* thou speakest of
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical, the state of being a minister, in any sense, the exercise of a ministerial office as, to discharge one's *ministry* faithfully, to enter the *ministry* of the gospel, to be appointed to the *ministry* of war

Every one that came to do the service of the *ministry* in the tabernacle of the congregation Num iv 47

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called to the Order and *Ministry* of Priesthood?
Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
They die Milton, P L., xii 505

4 The general or a particular body of ministers of religion, the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood In episcopal churches the ministry consists of bishops, priests and deacons and of subdeacons and the minor orders, when such exist, in addition to these

5 The body of ministers of state in a country, the heads of departments collectively, the executive administration as, to form a *ministry*, the policy of the British *ministry*, the French *ministry* has resigned In the United States the corresponding body is called the *cabinet*

The word *Ministry* was not then in use but Counsellors or Courtiers For the King himself [Charles II] then took so much upon him that the ministers had not that aggregate title Roger North, Examen, p 69 (Davies)

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed, nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist
Macaulay Hist Eng, xxiv

6 A ministerial department of government, the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs, a minister and his subordinates collectively as, the *ministry* of war or of justice

Immediately below these three institutions stand the *ministries*, ten in number D M Wallace, Russia, p 198

ministryship (min'is-tri-ship), *n* [< *ministry* + *-ship*.] The office of a minister, ministry. *Swift* [Rare]

minium (min'i-um), *n* [Formerly also *minion*, < OF *minion*, F *minium* = Sp Pg It *minio*, < L *minium*, native cinnabar, red lead said to be a Spanish (Hispanic) word Hence *miniate*, *miniature*] Red oxid of lead, Pb_3O_4, produced by maintaining the protoxid (litharge) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass See *vermilion* – **Iron minium**, a name given to a large number of substances used as paints, especially for iron-work and sea going vessels – **Oxidized minium**, a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate, lead peroxid, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid

miniver (min'i-ver), *n* [Formerly also *minever*, *meniver*, dial *miniter* < ME *meniver*, *menyver*, < OF *menu ver*, *menu veir*, *menu vair*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Cotgrave), lit little vair *menu*, little, *vair*, a kind of fur see *minute*¹ and *vair*] 1 A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments According to Cotgrave, it was "the fur of ermins mixed or spotted with the fur of the weesel called gris, but according to Planché, miniver was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time

A burnet cote heng therwith alle,
Furred with no *menyvere*
Rom of the Rose, l 227

Me lists not tell of ouches rare
Of marbles green, and braided hair,
And kirtles furred with *miniver*
Scott, L. of L. M, vi 4

2. In *her*, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the escutcheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots — 3 The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur also, the fur itself

minivet (min'i-vet) *n* One of various campophagine birds of the genus *Pericrocotus*

mink (mingk), *n* [Formerly also *minx* (appar an error), appar < Sw *mänk*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species] 1 An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, *Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison*, of semi-aquatic habits The mink belongs to the same genus as the stoats and weasels, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otters It was once called *lesser otter* It is larger and stouter than any stoat, with shorter ears, uniformly bu [illegible] tall, and half webbed feet, the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail, the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places, its fur



American Mink (*Putorius (Lutreola) vison*).

is valued, and the animal is systematically trapped or peculiarly in British America Like its relatives, the mink exhales a strong musky odor and is destructive to poultry It has been tamed, and bred in minkeries, like the ferret The little black or mountain mink described by Audubon and Bachman as a distinct species *P. macrurus* is a small dusk variety The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *nerz* or *nerz* and by its Swedish name *mank* (sometimes *mank*) the designation *European mink* being a late book name It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities The Siberian mink, lately so called is the kulon, *P. sibiricus*, a quite different species Also called *vison*

2 Same as *kingfish* (*a*)

minkery (ming'ker-i), *n*, pl *minkeries* (-iz) [< *mink* + *-ery*] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for ratting, like the ferret

Mr Rossegue's *minkery* consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square of stale soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals

Cornh. Jour. Animals (ed 1877), p 182

minnet, *n* and *v* See *mun*

minne-drinking (min'e-dring'king), *n* [< G *minne*, love, + E *drinking*, verbal n of *drink*, *v*] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased This custom was sanctioned by the church the saints being substituted for the gods and was especially consecrated to St John the Evangelist and to St Gertrude Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany

Minne drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany At Obergen, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as Johannis segen (blessing)

Grimm, Teut Mythol (trans), I 62

minnekin†, *n* An obsolete form of *manikin*.

minnelied (min'e-lēt), *n* [G, < *minne*, love, + *lied*, song] A love-song

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I, duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelied* with success

Encyc Brit, XII 90

minnepoetry (min'e-po"et-ri), *n* The poetry of the minnesingers

The classical representative of *Minnepoetry*, Walther von der Vogelweide *Amer Jour Philol*, VIII 454

minnesinger (min'e-sing-er), *n* [G, < *minne*, love, + *singer*, a singer] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent — knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers See *masteranger*

Minnesotan (min-e-sō'tan), *n* [< *Minnesota* (see def) + *-an*] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa

minnet (min't), *n* See *minute*²

minnie¹ (min'i), *n* A dialectal form of *minnow*.

minnie² (min'i), *n* [Dim of *min*⁴] A childish word for *mother* [Scotch]

Sad luck on the penny that tempted my *mannie*
To sell her poor Jonny for siller an' lan'!

Burns, What Can a Young Lassie

minnikin†, **minnikent**, *n* and *a*. Obsolete forms of *manikin*

minning (min'ing), *n*. [< ME *minnyng*, verbal n of *min*⁵] Remembering

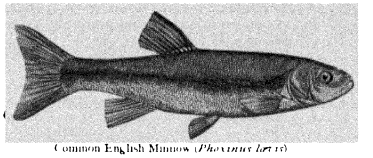
minning-day† (min'ing-dā), *n* [ME *minnyng-day*] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul See *year's mind*, under *mind*¹

All the day at midnight after the Burlall they use to have excessive ringinge for ye dead as also at the twel monthes day after, which they call a *minnange* day

Chetham Misc, V xv (*N and Q*, 7th ser, III 418)

minnis (min'is), *n* [Cf *minnow*] The stickleback [Local, Eng]

minnow (min'ō), *n* [Formerly also *minon*, *minoe*, *menow*, etc, also dial. *minny*, *minnie* (cf equiv dial *minim*, *minnan*, *mennam*, *mennom*, appar conformed to L *minimus*, least see *minim*), < ME. *menow*, a minnow, appar < AS **mine*, *myne* (pl *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by Ml *mena*), possibly from the root of *min*², less, with ME term *-ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps OF *menu*, small, cf ME *menuse*, small fish, < OF *menuise* (Ml *menusia*), small fish collectively, < L *minutus*, small see *menuse*²] 1 The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus laevis*)

aphya or *laevis* Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling spinning or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber, gilded, silvered, or painted attractively

Hear you this Triton of the *minnows*?

Shak, Cor, iii 1 89

2 In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size (*a*) Any cyprinod of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species, from 1½ to 3 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. neogeus*, *P. flammeus* *P. phlegethontis* This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinods, also loosely called *roach*, *dace*, *shiner*, etc Among these may be mentioned the red minnows of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long, the silvery minnow, *Hybognathus nuchalis*, and others of this genus the black-headed minnow or fathead *Pimephales promelas*, the blunt-nosed minnow, *Hyborhynchus notatus*, the Texan hardmouth minnow, *Cochlognathus ornatus*, the bull-headed and straw-colored minnows, *Cliola taurocephalus* and *C. straminea*, the spotted tail, *C. stigmaturus*, and more than 60 other kinds of *Cliola*, about 50 shiners of the genus *Minnilus*, various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Ceratichthys* *Apocope*, *Couesius*, etc These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations (*b*) One of numerous small cyprinodont fishes, otherwise known as *killifishes* and *mummichogs*, and more fully called *top minnows*, as *Zygonectes notatus* and many others of this genus The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *salt water minnow* *F. diaphanus* is the spring minnow (*c*) Any American member of the family *Umbridæ* and genus *Umbra* or *Melanura*, as *U.* or *M. limi* more fully called *mud-minnow*, 4 inches long found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish It is closely related to *U. crameri* of Austria (*d*) One of various small viviparous perches or embiotocoid fishes of California chiefly of salt water, as the spatuda, *Micrometrus* or *Cymatogaster aggregatus* (*e*) One of several small suckers or catostomoid fishes a loose use

minnow-harness (min'ō-hār'nes), *n* An artificial bait used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached

minny (min'i), *n* A provincial form of *minnow*

mino¹ (mē'nō), *n* [Jap] A thatch-like raincoat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

mino² (mī'nō), *n* A variant of *mina*².

minor (mī'nor), *a* and *n* [ME *minour*, *menour*, < OF *menor*, F *mineur* = Sp Pg *menor* = It *minore*, < L. *minor* (neut *minus*), less, compar (with superl *minimus*, least see *minim*, *minimum*, etc) associated with adj *parvus*, small, = AS. *min* = OS. *minniro*, etc, less see *min*²] I *a* 1 Smaller (than the other), less, lesser applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater* as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse, the *minor* premise of a syllogism, the *minor* part of an estate

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion

2 Smaller than others, of inferior rank or degree, lower, hence, small, inconsiderable, not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the *minor* officers of government, a *minor* canon, the *minor* points of an argument, *minor* faults or considerations.

Now here *menour*, now jacobyn

Rom of the Rose, l 6398

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii 1

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable

Macaulay, Sir W Temple

3 Under age [Rare]

At which time the king was *minor*

Bacon, Hist Hen VII, p 145

4. In *music* (*a*) Of intervals, less, shorter; smaller (as compared with major intervals) The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc, designating an interval equal to the corresponding major interval less one half step It has also been applied of late to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished* Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a minor tone (10 9), which is a comma less than a major tone opposed to *major* See *interval*, 5 (*b*) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a minor third and also usually by a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh opposed to *major* See *key*, *tonality*, *scale* (*c*) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a minor third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones opposed to *major* See *triad*, and *chord*, 1 (*d*) Of modes, characterized by the use of a minor tonality and of minor cadences as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode opposed to *major* See *major*, 4 — **Bob minor** See *bob*, 7 — **Minor abstraction** See *abstraction* — **Minor axis** Same as *conjugate axis* (which see, under *axis*¹) — **Minor canon, determinant, excommunication** See the nouns **Minor orders** (see *clerk*) See *order* **Minor premise**, that premise which contains the minor term This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject See *major*, 5 **Minor prophets**, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books, from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive, and their authors See *prophet* — **Minor term**, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism

II, *n* 1 A person of either sex who is under age, one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts, one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property an infant in the legal sense In Scots law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupil* signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty one years The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty one years) is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature Compare *age*, *n*, 3

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty one

Pope, Imit of Horace, I 1 38

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned, was still a *minor*

Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist, p 12

2 In *logic*, the minor term, or the minor premise See I — 3 In *music*, the minor mode or a minor tonality or minor chord taken absolutely

In all your music pathetic *minor*
Your ears shall cross

Mrs Browning, Drama of Exile

4 [*cap*] A Franciscan friar, a Minorite so called from a name of the Franciscan order *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren Also called *Friar Minor* — **Minor of a determinant** See *determinant* — **Rosy minor** a species of moth See *Miana*

minorate† (mī'nō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL *minoratus*, pp of *minorare* (> It *minorare* = Sp Pg *minorar*, make less), diminish, < L. *minor*, less see *minor*] To diminish

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a lute, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

minoration (mī-nō-rā'shon), *n* [= F. *minoration* = Sp *minoracion* = Pg. *minoração* = It *minorazione* < LL *minoratio(n-)*, diminution, < *minorare*, diminish see *minorate*] **1†** A lessening, diminution

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, i 2

2 In *med* mild purgation by laxatives.

minorative (mi'no-rā-tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *minoratif*, minorative, = Sp. Pg *minorativo*, lessening, = It *minorativo*, minorative, as *minorat(ion)* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Mildly laxative applied to certain medicines

II *n* A mildly laxative medicine

For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony *Urquhart*, tr of Rabelais, ii. 33 (*Davies*)

minoress (mī'nor-es), *n* [< *minor* + *-ess*] **1.** A female under age —**2†** A nun under the rule of St Clare. (*Tyrwhitt*) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the "Romaunt of the Rose," l 149 *Moveresse* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom of the Rose*, l 141)]

Minorite (mī'nor-īt), *n.* and *a* [< *minor* + *-ite*[2]] **I** *n* A Franciscan friar, a Minor. See *minor*, *n*, 4

Some *minorite* among the clergy *Bp Hacket*, Abp Williams, ii 202 (*Davies*)

II. *a* Belonging to the Franciscans

Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the *Minorite* orders *I Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II 381

minority (mi- or mī-nor'i-ti), *n*; pl *minorities* (-tiz) [= F *minorité* = Pr *menoretat* = Sp *minoridad* = Pg *minoridade* = It *minorità*, < ML *minorita(t-)s*, a being less, minority, < L *minor*, less see *minor*] **1†** The state of being minor or smaller

From this narrow time of gestation [may] ensue a *minority* or smallness in the exclusion *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, iii 6

2 The minor part in number, the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically, a number less than half opposed to *majority*

That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down *Macaulay* Hist Eng, vi

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in *minorities* *Emerson*, Address to Kossuth

Specifically—**3** The smaller of two related aggregates of persons, the minor division of any whole number of persons as, the rights of the *minority*, government by *minorities*

To give the *minority* a negative upon the majority, which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser *A Hamilton*, The Federalist, No 22

4 The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3), in *Scots law*, the interval between pupilarity and majority See *minor*, *n*, 1

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority* *South*, Works, IV v

King Edmund dying his brother Edred in the *Minority* of his Nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames *Baker*, Chronicles, p 11

Minority representation. See *proportional representation*, under *representation*

minorship (mī'nor-ship), *n.* [< *minor* + *-ship*] The state of being a minor

Minotaur (min'ō-târ), *n* [< ME *Minotaur*, < OF *Minotaur*, F *Minotaure* = Sp Pg. It. *Minotauro*, < L *Minotaurus*, < Gr Μινώταυρος, the Minotaur, appar. < Μίνως, Minos, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + ταῦρος, a bull But this is perhaps a popular etym of some name not understood] In *Gr myth*, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of Pasiphae, wife of Minos and a bull sent by Poseidon He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster

And by his [Theseus's] baner born is his penoun
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was i bete
The *Minotaur* which that he slough in Crete
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 122

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth
There *Minotaurs* and ugly treasons lurk
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 3 189

minour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*

minsitive†, *a* [Appar irreg < *minse*, *mince*, + *-itive*] Mincing, affected, servile

Never say, your lordship nor your honour but you, and you, my lord, and my lady the other they count too simple and *minsitive* *B Jonson*, Poetaster, iv 1

minster (min'stėr), *n* [< ME *minster*, *mynster*, *munster*, *menstre*, etc, < AS *mynster* = D *munster* = MLG *munster* = OHG *munustiri*, *munistri*, *monastri*, MHG. G *munster* = OF *mustier*, *moustier*, F *moûtier*, < LL *monasterium*, < Gr μοναστήριον, a monastery see *monastery*] Originally, a monastery, afterward, the church of a monastery, also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin as, York *minster*, hence, any cathedral as, the *minster* of Strasburg It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery as, West*minster*, Leo*minster*

The same nyght the kynge comaunded the children to go wake in the cheiff *munster* till on the morowe be fore messe, that no lenger he wolde a-bide *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 374

The Ages one great *minster* seem,
That throbs with praise and prayer
Lowell, Godminster Chimes

minstracie†, *n* An old form of *minstrelsy*

minstrel (min'strel), *n* [< ME *minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mynstral*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *ministral*, *menestral*, < OF *menestral*, *menestrel*, *menesterel*, F *menestrel* = Pr *menestral* = Sp *menestral*, *menestril*, *ministril* = Pg *ministrel*, *menestrel*, *menestrel* = It. *ministrello*, *menestrello* < ML *ministralis* (also, after Rom., *ministrellus*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < L *minister*, a servant, attendant see *minister* Cf ML *ministerialis* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service see *ministerial*] **1** A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments Specifically, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, sometimes of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument, together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story telling, etc The intermediate class of professional musicians from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the eighth century, and was by the Norman conquest introduced into England, where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen Everywhere the social importance of the minstrels slowly degenerated until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into gilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1597 they were classed by a statute with rogues vagabonds, and sturdy beggars but in France their gilds were maintained until the revolution See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *jongleur*



Minstrel — [illegible] son des Musi[illegible] France, 13th century

Whan the servise was ffynisshed, the kynge Arthur and the Barouns returned in to the paleys, where-as was grete plente of *mynstralles*, and iogelours, and other *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 454

Ye ll gi'e the third to the *minstrel*
That plays before the king
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I 184)

Wake ye from your sleep of death,
Minstrels and bards of other days!
Scott, Bard s Incantation

But while the *minstrel* proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honour of his warlike exploits, the connection between him and the humbler kind of entertainer [the jongleur], who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten *A W Ward*, Eng Dram Lit, I 13

Hence—**2** Any poet or musician [Poetical] —**3.** Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1830, called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones and between whom the indispensable conundrums and jokes are exchanged As now constituted, a negro minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes

minstrel-squire (min'strel-skwīr), *n* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person

minstrelsy (min'strel-si), *n* [< ME *minstralcie*, *mynstralcye*, *menstralcy*, *minstracie*, *menstracye*, etc, < OF *menestralsie*, minstrelsy, < *menestral*, minstrel see *minstrel*] **1** The art or occupation of minstrels singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel lyrical song and music

Holliche thanne with his host higede to here tentes
With merthe of alle *menstracye*, and made hem attese
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1295

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with *minstrelsy*
Shak, T of A, ii 2. 170

Originally the profession of the joculator included all the arts attributed to the minstrels and accordingly his performance was called his *minstrelsy* in the reign of Edward II, and even after he had obtained the appellation of a tregetour *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 287

2 An assemblage or company of minstrels, a body of singers and players

So many maner *minstracie* at that mariage were
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 5010

The bride hath paced into the hall—
Red as a rose is she!
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i

3† A collection of instruments used by minstrels

For sorwe of which he brak his *minstralcie*,
Bothe harpe and lute, and giterne and sautrie
Chaucer, Manciple s Tale, l 163

Lutte and rybybe, bothe gangande,
And all manere of *mynstralsye*
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child s Ballads, I. 106).

4 A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels as, Scott's "*Minstrelsy* of the Scottish Border "

The body of traditional *minstrelsy* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., Int.

mint[1] (mint), *n* [< ME *mint*, *mynt* *menet*, *munet*, < AS *mynet*, *mynit*, *mynyt* (not *mynt), a coin, coin, coinage, money (cf *mynet-smiththe*, a place for coinage, a mint), = OFries *menote*, *mente*, *monte*, *munte* = D. *munt* = MLG LG *munte*, *monte* = OHG *muniza*, *muniz*, MHG. G. *munze*, a place for coining money, a coin, = Icel *mynt*, mint, = Sw *mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = Dan *mynt*, a coin, money, *mont*, a place for coining money, = OF *moneie*, *monoie*, F *monnaie* (> E. *money*) = Pr Sp *moneda* = Pg *moeda* = It. *moneta*, money, < L. *moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, lit. adviser, < *monere*, warn, advise see *monish*, *monitor* Cf *money*, a doublet of *mint*[1]] **1†** A coin, coin, coined money, money

Thees if me spende, or *mynt* for them receyve,
The sonner wol they brymme aycine and bryngo
Forth pigges moo
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 99

2 A place where money is coined by public authority The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Tower Hill London The United States Mint was established by act of April 2d, 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints have since been established at San Francisco, New Orleans Carson City, and Denver (but the last two are properly speaking assay offices) The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of an officer called the Director of the Mint.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to giue way to new coines of siluer, which should bee then minted *Bacon*, Hist. Hen VII, p 215

In one higher roome of this *Mint* . I saw fourteene marvallous strong chests, . . . in which is kept nothing but money *Coryat* Crudities, I 242.

3 Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention

And haue a *mint* in their pragmaticall heads of such supersubtle inuentions *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 393.

The busy *mint*
Of our laborious thoughts is ever going,
And coining new desires *Quarles*, Emblems, ii 2.

4 A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store as, a *mint* of money

And so tasselled and so ruffled with a *mint* of bravery
R D Blackmore Lorna Doone, p 129

5 [*cap*] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. (*Rapalje and Lawrence*) The privilege is now abolished —

Master of the mint, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer **Warden of the mint,** formerly, an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coins

mint[1] (mint), *v t* [< ME **munten*, **mynten*, < AS *myntian* (= OS *muntōn* = OFries *monta*, *munta* = D MLG *munten* = OHG *munzon*, MHG G *munzen* = Sw *mynta* = Dan *mynte*), coin, < *mynet*, a coin: see *mint*[1], *n*.] **1** To coin; stamp and convert into money

Silver and gold coyne, then *minted* of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantitie *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 467

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money to be new marked and *minted* *Lamb*, Elia, p 218

2 To invent; forge, fabricate

Look into the titles whereby they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted* *Bacon*, War with Spain

And such *mint* [minted] phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not *B Jonson*, Staple of News, Iv 1

A full catalogue of exotic words, such as are daily *minted* by our Logodædali *Evelyn*, To Sir Peter Wyche

mint[2] (mint), *n* [< ME *minte*, *mynte*, *monte*, < AS *minte* = MD D *munt* = LG *munte*, *minte* = OHG *munza*, *munza*, MHG G *munze*, *munze* = Icel *mynta* = Sw *mynta* = Dan *mynte* (= F *menthe*, > Sp It *menta*), < L *menta*, *mentha*, < Gr *μίνθα*, *μίνθη*, mint] **1** A plant of the genus *Mentha* The most familiar species are the peppermint *M. piperita*, and the spearmint (garden mint, mackerel mint), *M. viridis*, well known as medicines and condiments The bergamot mint, affording a perfumers' oil, is *M. aquatica*, the crisped or curled mint the variety *crispa* of the same The water mint (or brook mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris*, now called *horsemint* The corn mint is *M. arvensis* The pennyroyal mint or pennyroyal is *M. Pulegium* – that is, flea mint The whorled mint is *M. sativa*, the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis* See cut under *Mentha*

The *mynte* is in this moone ysowe *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 192.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd *mint*, A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii 88

2 One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties Compare *catmint* — **Green mint,** a cordial flavored with peppermint. — **Mint julep** See *julep*

mint[3] (mint), *v t* [< ME *minten*, *menten*, *mynten*, < AS *myntan*, *gemyntan*, mean, intend, purpose think, suppose, < *munan* (pres. *man*), think, consider, remember: see *mine*[3], *mind*[1].] **1.** To aim, purpose, endeavor [Old Eng. and Scotch]

Wyth grete wrath he can *mynte*, But he fayled of hys dynte *MS. Cantab.* Ff. n. 38, f. 189 (*Halliwell*)

They that *mint* at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it *Scott*, Monastery, xvii

2 To insinuate, hint [Scotch]

mintage (min'tāj), *n* [< *mint*[1] + *-age*. Cf. F. *monnayage* = It. *monetaggio*, < ML. *monetagium*, < L. *moneta*, money: see *money*, *monetage*.] **1** The act of coining or fabricating, formation, production by or as if by minting

Few literary theories of modern *mintage* have more to recommend them *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 15

The chief place of *mintage* in these regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Miletus *E. F. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlvi

2 That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping, hence, a fabrication or manufacture, a coinage

Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage* *Sterling*

Of one of his *mintages* [coined words] Mr. Reade is, apparently, not a little proud *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 26

3 The charge for or cost of minting, the duty or allowance for coinage, seigniorage on coins

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of *mintage* required *Jevons*, Money, p. 168

mint-bush (mint'bush), *n* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*

mint-drop (mint'drop), *n* **1** A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint — **2.** A coin [Slang, U. S.]

minter (min'tėr), *n* [< ME *minter*, < AS *myntere*, one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = OFries *menotere*, *mentere*, *mentre*, *munter* = D *munter*, *muntster* = MLG *munter*, = OHG *munzāri*, MHG *munzer*, G *münzer*, a money-changer, = F *monnayeur* = It. *monetiere*, < LL. *monetarius*, a master of the mint, a coiner, < L. *moneta*, mint, money, coin: see *mint*[1] and *money*. Cf. *monager* and *monetary*.] A coiner, one who mints or stamps coin, hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining

Since priests have been *minters*, money hath been worse than it was before *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough

The *minter* must adde of other weight. If the siluer be so pure *Camden*, Remains, p. 204

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is our *minter*, our statuary *Donne*, Sermons, vii

minth†, *n* An obsolete variant of *mint*[2].

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth, The dainty violet, and the wholesome *minth* *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 1

mintjac (mint'jak), *n* Same as *muntjac*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 602.

mint-julep (mint'jō'lep), *n* See *julep*

They were great roysters, much given to revel on hoe-cake and bacon, *mint julep* and apple toddy *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 247

mintman† (mint'man), *n* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins

Let such as are to informe councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea men, *mint men*, and the like) be first heard before committees *Bacon*, Of Counsel (ed. 1887)

mint-mark (mint'märk), *n* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as "S" on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia, sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official

mint-master (mint'mās"ter), *n.* [= D. *munt-meester* = MHG. *munzmeister* = Sw. *mynt-mästare* = Dan. *myntmester*, as *mint*[1] + *master*.] **1.** The master or superintendent of a mint

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is all layed with about a twelfth part of copper *Boyle*

2 One who invents or fabricates

That the Iewes were forward *Mint Masters* in this new coyned Religion of Mahomet *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 263

Setting aside the odde coinage of your phrase, which no *mintmaister* of language would allow for sterling *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

mint-sauce (mint'sâs'), *n* In *cookery*, mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb

mint-stick (mint'stik), *n* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint [Local, U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint stick*, that the sutler keeps for sale *New York Tribune*, June 13, 1862 (*Bartlett*)

mint-tree (mint'trē), *n* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*, especially *P. lasianthos*

mint-warden (mint'wâr'dn), *n.* See *warden of the mint*, under *mint*

mint-while†, *n.* Same as *minute-while*

minuend (min'ū-end), *n* [< L. *minuendus*, to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere*, lessen: see *minute*[1].] In *arith.*, the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction

minuet (min'ū-et), *n* [= Sp. *minuete*, *minue* = Pg. *minuete* = It. *minuetto*, < F. *menuet*, a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < *menuet*, small, slim, little, pretty, thin (Cotgrave), dim. of *menu*, small, < L. *minutus*, small: see *minute*[1].] **1** A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances. — **2** Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio*, because originally written for but three instruments, but this regular form is often considerably modified Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *scherzo*, which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit

minum†, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim* *Cotgrave*

minus (mī'nus), *a.* [< L. *minus*, neut. of *minor*, less: see *minor*.] **1.** Less (by a certain amount), followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied) as, the net amount is so much *minus* the waste or tare, 25 *minus* 9 is 16 In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign −, called the minus sign or sign of subtraction: as, $a - b = x$, which is read "a minus b equals x", $25 - 9 = 16$

2 Less than nothing, belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account, lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities; below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a *minus* amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing loss or debt); a *minus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the temperature was *minus* twenty degrees (written −20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero") In some common mathematical phrases, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective Thus astronomers speak of the year *minus* 584 of the Christian era, meaning 585 B. C.

3 Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero, negative in value or result: as, the *minus* sign (see def. 1). — **4** Deprived or devoid of; not having, without, as something necessary: as, he escaped *minus* his hat and coat; a gun *minus* its lock [Colloq. or humorous.] — **5** Lacking positive value, wanting [Colloq.]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 74

Minus acceleration See *acceleration* (*b*)

minuscula (mi-nus'kū-lä), *n.*, pl. *minusculæ* (-lē) [NL.: see *minuscule*.] Same as *minuscule*

minuscule (mi-nus'kūl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minuscule* = Sp. *minuscula* = Pg. It. *minuscolo*, < NL. *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of L. *minusculus*, rather small, dim. of *minor*, *minus*, less: see *minor*, *minus*. Cf. *majuscule*.] **I.** *a* Small, of reduced form, as a letter, of or pertaining to writing in minuscule

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 71

II. *n* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived: hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script more legible than the old cursive and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 160

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century that of the *minuscule* from the 9th century to the invention of printing *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 145

minutary (min'ū-tā-ri), *a* [< *minute*[2], *n.*, + *-ary*.] Consisting of minutes [Rare.]

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof *Fuller* Worthies, Berkshire

minute[1] (mi-nūt'), *a* [= F. *menu* = Pr. *menut* = Sp. *menudo* = Pg. *miudo* = It. *minuto*, < L. *minutus*, little, small, minute, pp. of *minuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *minus*, stem of *minor*, smaller, less, *minimus*, smallest, least: see *minor* and *min*[2].] **1** Very small, diminutive, or limited, extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount

We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly *Bacon*, New Atlantis

He was fond of detail no little thing was too *minute* for his delicate eye *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, Washington

2 Very small in scope or degree, relating to or consisting of small points or matters, particular, closely precise or exact: as, *minute* details of directions, *minute* criticism. — **3** Attending to very small particulars, marking or noting little things or precise details very close or careful: as, *minute* observation

Those *minute* philosophers plunder all who come in their way *Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, i.

If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long *Walker*

Bacon was fond of display, and unused to pay *minute* attention to domestic affairs *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon

Minute anatomy See *anatomy* = **Syn. 1** Little, diminutive, slender, fine. — **2** *Circumstantial*, *Particular*, *Minute*, exact, detailed A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail, while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances; a *particular* account gleans more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious

minute[2] (min'it), *n.* and *a* [< ME. *minute*, *mynute*, *mynet* (in comp. also *mynt-*), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money), = MD. *minute*, D. *minuut* = G. *minute* = Sw. Dan. *minut*, < OF. *minute*, F. *minute*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *minuto*, < LL. *minutum*, a small portion or piece, ML., a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**† Something very small; an unimportant particular, a petty detail, a trifle, specifically, a mite or half-farthing

But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two *mynutis*, that is, a ferthing *Wyclif*, Mark xii. 42.

Let me hear from thee every *minute* of news *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, I. 2

Curious of *minutes*, and punctual in rites and ceremonials but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268

2. The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially — (*a*) The sixtieth part of an hour, loosely, a short space of time

Euery degree of the bordure contieneth 4 *minutes*—that is to seyn, *minutes* of an howre *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

For the lachesse
Of halfe a *minute* of an houre,
Fro first he began laboure,
He loste all that he had do
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Nor all the pleasures there
Her mind could ever move one *minute's* stay to make
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi 93

(*b*) In *geom*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 tmemata or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minutæ primæ* and *partes minutæ secundæ*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent() See *degree*, 8

After goynge be See and be Londe toward this Contree of that I have spoke and to other Yles and Londes bezonde that Contree, I have founden the Sterre Antartyk of 53 Degrees of heghte, and mo *mynutes*
Mandeville, Travels, p 181

(*c*) In *arch*, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minuter parts of an order See *module*

3 A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings, a note to preserve the memory of anything, usually in the plural Specifically, the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer

When I came to my chambers, I writ down these *minutes*
Steele, Spectator, No 454

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than "Treasury *minute*" or rule or precedent — a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head
Westminster Rev, CXXV 92

= Syn. *Instant*, etc See *moment*

II. *a* 1 Repeated every minute, as, a *minute* gun —2 Made in a minute or a very short time as, a *minute* pudding, *minute* beer —**Minute bell**, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning —**Minute gun**, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute, in token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea

minute[2] (min't), *v t*; pret and pp *minuted*, ppr *minuting* [< *minute*[2], *n*] To set down in a short sketch or note; make a minute or memorandum of, enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations *Spectator*

There stands a city!
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to *minute*
That there's a Castle and a Cobbler in it
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 99

minute-book (min'it-buk), *n* A book in which minutes are recorded

minute-clock (min'it-klok), *n* A stop-clock used in making tests of gas *E H Knight*

minute-glass (min'it-glas), *n* A sand-glass measuring a minute

minute-hand (min'it-hand), *n* The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

minute-jack (min'it-jak), *n* A jack of the clock-house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' 'a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune'

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute jacks!*
Shak, 1 of K, iii 6 107

minute-jumper (min'it-jum"per), *n* See *jumper*[1]

minutely[1] (mi-nūt'li), *adv*. [< *minute*[1] + *-ly*[2]] In a minute manner or degree; with great particularity, closeness, or exactness, closely, exactly, very finely as, a *minutely* divided substance, to observe, describe, or relate anything *minutely*, *minutely* punctured

minutely[2]† (min'it-li), *a*. [< *minute*[2], *n*, + *-ly*[1]] Happening every minute

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith breach
Shak, Macbeth, v 2 18

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them
Hammond, Works, I 472

minutely[2] (min'it-li), *adv* [< *minutely*[2], *a*] Every minute, with very little time intervening

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven *Hammond*, Works, I 471

minute-man (min'it-man), *n* A man ready at a minute's notice, specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning
Walpole, Letters (1775), IV 2 (*Davies*)

It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar that gathered the *minute men* on Lexington Common
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 238.

minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n*. 1. The state or quality of being minute; extreme smallness, fineness —2. Attention to small things, critical exactness

minuteria, *n* [It., < *minuto*, minute see *minute*[1]] Personal jewelry and metal-work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make

minute-watch (min'it-woch), *n* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked

minute-wheel (min'it-hwēl), *n* Same as *dial-wheel* *E H Knight*

minute-while† (mun'it-hwīl), *n* [ME *mynet-while*, *mynt-while*, < *minute*[2] + *while*] A minute's time, a moment

Yeekeles [icicles] in eueses, thorw hete of the sonne,
Melteth in a *mynut while* to myst and to watre
Piers Plowman (B), xvii 228

A guard of chosen shot I had
That walked about me every *minute while*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, I 4 54

minutia (mi-nū'shi-ä), *n*, pl *minutiæ* (-ē) [= F *minutie* = Sp Pg *minucia* = It *minuzia*, < L *minutia*, smallness, pl *minutiæ*, small matters, trifles, < *minutus*, small see *minute*[1], *a*] A small particular or detail, a minute or trivial matter of fact generally in the plural

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in these nonsensical *minutiæ* than in the most important matters of state
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p 51

minutiose (mi-nū'shi-ōs), *a* [= F *minutieux* = Sp Pg *minucioso* = It *minuzioso*, < ML as if **minutiosus*, < L *minutia*, smallness see *minutia*] Giving or dealing with minutiæ or minute particulars

More than once I have ventured, in print, an expression like "*minutiose* investigations," which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 168

minutissimic (min-ū-tis'i-mik), *a* [< L *minutissimus*, superl of *minutus*, small (see *minute*[1]), + *-ic*] Extremely small [Rare]

Of these *minutissimic* yet adult forms, more than fifteen are Gastropoda *Amer Nat*, XXII 1014

minx[1] (mingks), *n* [Formerly *minks*, *mynxe*, a reduced form of *munken*, with added *-s* (as also *mauks*, for *maukin*, *malkin*)] 1 A pert girl, a hussy, a jade, a baggage

Mar Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray
Mal My prayers, *minx*! *Shak*, T N, iii 4 133

Why, you little provoking *minx*!
Sheridan, St Patrick's Day, i 2

2 A female puppy

minx[2]† (mingks), *n* [Also *munks*, an erroneous form of *munk*, due to the pl, or perhaps (as NL *munx*) to conformation with *lynx*: see *munk*] Same as *munk*.

minx-otter (mingks'ot"er), *n* The mink

miny (mī'ni), *a* [< *mine*[2], *n*, + *-y*[1]] 1 Abounding with mines —2 Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth

The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud compelling cliffs
Thomson, Autumn, l 709

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a* and *n* [= F *miocène*, < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *καινός*, recent] **I.** *a* In *geol*, one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary See *Tertiary*

II. *n*. In *geol*, the Miocene strata Also spelled *Meiocene*

Miocenic (mī-ō-sen'ik), *a* [< *Miocene* + *-ic*] Miocene Also spelled *Meiocenic*

M Gaudry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the *miocenic* period of the Wyoming
Lancet, No 3430, p 45

Miohippus (mī-ō-hip'us), *n* [Also *Meohippus*, NL, < E *Mio(cene)* + Gr *ἵππος*, horse] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Equidæ*, occurring in the Miocene strata of North America These animals were about the size of sheep

mionite, **meionite** (mī'ō-nīt), *n* [So called from its low pyramids, < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *-ite*[2]] A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent colorless tetragonal crystals

Mionornis (mī-ō-nôr'nis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μείων*, less, + *ὄρνις*, a bird] A genus of subfossil dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Dinornithidæ*, including two species separated from the genus *Dinornis* by Julius Haast in 1874 Also *Meionornis*

miophylly (mī'ō-fil-i), *n* [< Gr *μείων*, less, + *φύλλον*, a leaf] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow Miophylly occurs also in the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynœcium Also spelled *meiophylly*

miosis (mī-ō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *μείωσις*, a lessening, < *μειοῦν*, lessen, < *μείων*, less, irreg compar of *μικρός*, small, or *ὀλίγος*, few] Diminution Specifically —(*a*) In *rhet* (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in belittling an opponent's statement, affecting to scorn an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify, especially, expression by negation of the opposite Idiotes (*b*) In *pathol*, that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish Also *meiosis*

miostemonous (mī-ō-stem'ō-nus), *a* [< Gr *μείων*, less, + *στήμων*, for 'stamen' see *stamen*] Having the stamens less in number than the petals: said of plants Also *meiostemonous*.

miotaxy (mī'ō-tak-si), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μείων*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles The androecium and gynœcium are most frequently suppressed, producing male or female flowers exclusively, as the case may be Also spelled *meiotaxy*

miourt†, *n* See *muir*[1]

mi-parti (mē'par-tī'), *a* [F, < *mi* (< L *medius*), half, + *parti*, part see *medium* and *party*] 1 Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other —2 In *her*, divided per pale half-way down the escutcheon, the partition-line being met at the fesse-point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon

mir (mēr), *n* [Russ *miru*, union, concord, peace, also world, = OBulg *miru*, peace, world, = Serv Bohem Pol *mir* = Albanian *mir* = Lett. *miers*, peace] A Russian commune, a community of Russian peasants The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into mirs or local communities, in which the land is held in common, the parts of it devoted to cultivation being allotted by general vote to the several families for varying terms Redistributions and equalization of lots take place from time to time Houses and orchards are theoretically the property of the mir, but usually remain for a long time under the same ownership Meadows and forests are frequently apportioned and there is generally a common for grazing. Every mir in matters of local concern governs itself through its own assemblies and elected officers

mirabilary† (mi-rab'i-lā-ri), *n* [Prop *mirabilary*, q v see *mirable*] A relater of wonders

The use of this work is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wits, as the manner of the *mirabilaries* is to do
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii

mirabile dictu (mi-rab'i-lē dik'tū) [L *mirabile*, wonderful, *dictu*, abl supine of *dicere*, say see *mirable* and *diction*] Wonderful to relate

mirabile visu (mi-rab'i-lē vi'sū) [L *mirabile*, wonderful, *visu*, abl supine of *videre*, see see *vision*] Wonderful to see

mirabiliary† (mir-a-bil'i-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [< LL. *mirabiliarius*, a worker of wonders or miracles, prop adj, < L *mirabilis*, wonderful see *mirable*] **I.** *a* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders

And wee leaue to you the stile of *Mirabiliary* Miracle mongers *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 93

II *n* A book in which wonderful things are noted, a treatise on miracles portents, prodigies, omens, and the like

Mirabilieæ (mī-rab-i-li'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), < *mirabilis* + *-eæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Nyctaginea*, the four o'clock family The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth, which keeps on growing after flowering the embryo is much curved with an elongated radicle The tribe embraces 16 genera *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species, nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere

Mirabilis (mī-rab'i-lis), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L *mirabilis*, wonderful see *mirable*] A genus of nyctaginaceous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabilieæ* The flowers are surrounded by an involucre of united bracts, which remain unchanged after flowering the elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are handsome branching herbs with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile, and with quite large often fragrant flowers, which are white, scarlet, or variegated, and arranged in branching cymes There

are 10 or 12 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon ladies*.

mirabilite (mī-rab'i-līt), *n.* [So named by Glauber to express his surprise at its artificial production; < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*[2].] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

mirable† (mīr'a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a.* and *n.*, ult. < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful.] Wonderful.

> Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
> On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes
> Cries "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 142.

mirabolane†, **mirabolan**†, *n.* See *myrobalan*.

miracle (mir'ā-kl), *n.* [< ME. *miracle*, *myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, F. *miracle* = Pr. *miracle* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *mirakel*, < L. *miraculum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*.] **1.** A wonder, or a wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

> Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
> Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 54.

> He has faults,
> Belike, though he be such a *miracle*.
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

> I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle* —
> Its columns strew the wilderness.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 153.

> How exquisitely minute,
> A *miracle* of design!
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 1.

2. An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof; a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature.

> That Cytee tok Josue, be *myracle* of God and commandement of the Aungel, and destroyed it and cursed it, and alle hem that bylled it azen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 98.

> Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these *miracles* that thou doest, except God be with him. John iii. 2.

> *Miracles* have been wrought to convert idolaters and the superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 152.

> To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand of God, to which all things are of an equal facility.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

> A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by the interposition of some invisible agent.
> *Hume*, Human Understanding, Of Miracles, x., note.

> What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 248.

> The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in the face of the matter, cannot be justified.
> *Huxley*, Hume, p. 129.

3†. A miraculous story; a legend.

> Whan seyd was al this *miracle*, every man
> As sobre was, that wonder was to se.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 1.

4. In the middle ages, one of a class of spectacles or dramatic representations exhibiting the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects; a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still held at Oberammergau in Bavaria. Compare *mystery*[1], 4.

> At marketts & *myracles* we medleth vs nevere.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

> The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth century, were called *Miracles*, because they consisted of sacred plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by the holy confessors. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

To a miracle, wonderfully; admirably; beyond conception: as, he did his part *to a miracle*.

miracle† (mir'ā-kl), *v.* [ME. *miraclen*, < *miracle*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To work wonders or miracles.

> This is the 5. beynge of blood deuyn, and *miraclis* more than man mai bileue but if he se it.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

II. *trans.* To make wonderful.

> Who this should be,
> Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 29.

miracle-monger (mir'ā-kl-mung"gėr), *n.* A wonder-worker; an impostor who pretends to work miracles.

> These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.
> *South*, Works, III. xi.

miracle-play (mir'ā-kl-plā), *n.* See *miracle*, 4.

> Their usual name was plays, *miracle plays* or miracles, the term mysteries not being employed in England. Yet their character is essentially that of the plays termed mysteries in France. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 21.

miracle-worker (mir'ā-kl-wėr"kėr), *n.* One who works miracles; a thaumaturgist.

> He was deeply displeased by the demand for miracles, and repelled the support which men were ready to give to a *miracle worker*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 134.

miraclist† (mir'ā-klist), *n.* [< *miracle* + *-ist*.] One who records miracles.

> Heare the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

miraculize† (mi-rak'ū-līz), *v. t.* [< L. *miraculum*, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*.] To represent as a miracle; attribute to supernatural power. *Shaftesbury*.

miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *miraculeux* = Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* = It. *miracoloso*, < ML. **miraculosus* (in adv. *miraculose*), wonderful, < L. *miraculum*, a wonder, miracle: see *miracle*.] **1.** Exceedingly surprising or wonderful; extraordinary; incomprehensible: as, a *miraculous* escape.

> The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous* in the common. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. Of the nature of a miracle; working miracles; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; supernatural.

> Behind the high altar they have what they call a *miraculous* picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 133.

> Generation after generation the province of the *miraculous* has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has expanded. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 104.

=**Syn.** 2. *Preternatural, Superhuman*, etc. See *supernatural*.

miraculously (mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a miraculous manner; wonderfully; by extraordinary means; by means of a miracle; supernaturally.

> Except themselues had beene almost *miraculously* skillfull in Languages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

> The Sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this City, and Suburbs. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

> Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*. *Porteus*, Works, II. xiv.

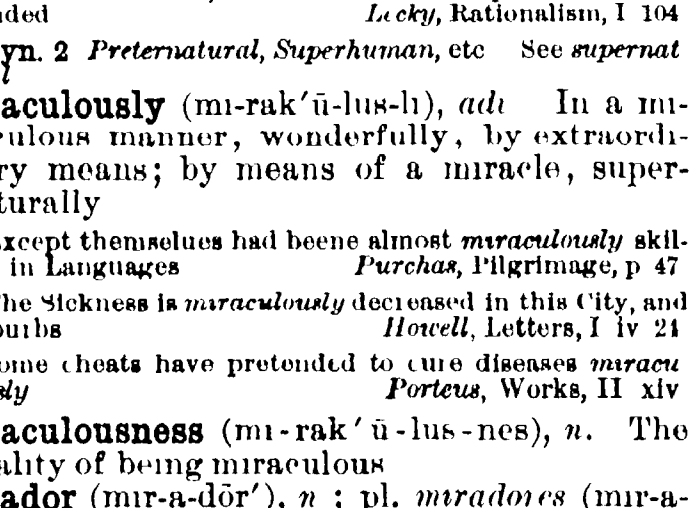
miraculousness (mi-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

mirador (mir-a-dōr'), *n.*; pl. *miradores* (mir-a-dō'res). [Sp. (> Pg. *miradouro* = F. *miradore*), < *mirar*, behold: see *mirage*, *mirror*.] A belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view. See cut under *belvedere*.

> Meantime your valiant son, who had before
> Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*.
> *Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

> When he departed from the Alhambra, she betook herself to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went, in shining order, along the road leading to Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.

mirage (mi-razh'), *n.* [< F. *mirage* (= Pg. *miragem* = It. *miraggio*), < *mirer*, < ML. *mirare*, look at: see *mirror*.] **1.** An optical illusion due to excessive bending of light-rays in traversing adjacent layers of air of widely different densities, whereby distorted, displaced, or inverted images are produced. The requisite change in density arises only near the earth's surface, and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invariable antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water, in this case the heated earth rarefies the air in the lower strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting abnormal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density gradient is more or less inclined to the vertical. Looming and fata Morgana are species of mirage. See these words.



1. Superior Mirage. 2. Inferior Mirage.

Hence — **2.** Deceptiveness of appearance; a delusive seeming; an illusion.

> The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] . . . at last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of allegory. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 285.

mirbane (mėr'bān), *n.* A fanciful name under which nitrobenzol is sold as *oil of mirbane* or *essence of mirbane*.

mire[1] (mīr), *n.* [< ME. *mire*, *myre*, < Icel. *mȳrr*, later *mȳri* = Norw. *myre* = Sw. Dan. *myr*, a bog, swamp, = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, a bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = AS. *meós*, moss (a plant): see *moss*[1], *moss*[2].] **1.** Wet, slimy soil of some depth and of yielding consistence; deep mud.

> He [the parson] sette not hys benefice to hyre,
> And leet his scheep encombred in the *myre*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 508.

> I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing.
> Ps. lxix. 2.

2. Filth. — **Dun in the mire.** See *dun*[1].

mire[1] (mīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *miring*. [< *mire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge and fix in mire; set or stall in mud; sink in mud or in a morass.

> Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a skeleton of one of the extinct mammifers having been found in an upright position, as if it had been *mired*.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 351.

2. To soil or daub with slimy mud or foul matter.

> Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

> Harpies *miring* every dish. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To sink in mud, especially, to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward; stick in the mud.

> Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 147.

mire[2]† (mīr), *n.* [< ME. *mire*, also *mowre* (not in AS.), < Icel. *maurr* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre* = D. *miere*, *mier* = MLG. LG. *mire* (> G. *miere*), an ant, cf. Ir. *moirbh*, W. *mor* (-*grugyn*) = Corn. *murrian* (pl.), OBulg. *mravija* = Serv. *mrav* = Pol. *mrowka* = Bohem. *mravenec* = Russ. *muravei*, Gr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμος*, L. *formica* (?) (> F. *fourmi*); Pers. *mūr*, Zend *maori*, ant, an ancient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, superseded in E. by the merely Teut. *ant*.] An ant. See *pismire*.

mire[3]† (mīr), *v. i.* [< L. *mirari*, wonder: see *admire*, *mirror*.] To wonder; admire.

> He *myred* what course may be warelye taken.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 292.

Mirecourt lace. See *lace*.

mire-crow (mīr'krō), *n.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or pewit-gull. [Local, Eng.]

mire-drum (mīr'drum), *n.* [In earlier form *mire-drumble*, q. v., so called from its cry, and from haunting miry places.] A bittern.

mire-drumble† (mīr'drum"bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *myredromble*, < ME. *myre-drombylle*, *-dromylle*, *-drommylle*, *-drumnyl*, < *mire*[1] + *drumble*.] Same as *mire-drum*.

> Ulula is a byrde of the quantyte of a crowe sprong wyth speckes and pytchyth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that vlula is a *myre dromble*.
> *Glanvil*, quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 240.

mire-duck (mīr'duk), *n.* The common duck, the puddle-duck. See *duck*[2].

miriade†, *n.* An obsolete form of *myriad*.

Miridæ (mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects of the section *Capsina*, containing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide distribution. The body is linear elongate with subparallel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex, pronotum trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and antennæ of variable length.

mirific† (mi-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *mirifique* = Sp. *mirífico* = Pg. It. *mirifico*, < L. *mirificus*, causing wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

> More numerous, wonder working, and *mirific*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

mirifical† (mi-rif'i-kal), *a.* [< *mirific* + *-al*.] Same as *mirific*.

mirificent (mi-rif'i-sent), *a.* [< LL. as if **mirificen(t-)s* (in deriv. LL. *mirificentia*), < L. *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make. Cf. *mirific*.] Causing wonder. [Rare.]

> Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted. *Dr H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xviii. § 8. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

miriness (mīr'i-nes), *n.* The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Miris (mī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym dubious.] The typical genus of *Miridæ.* Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*

mirish (mīr'ish), *a.* [< *mire*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Miry.

miriti-palm (mir'i-ti-päm), *n.* Same as *ita-palm.*

mirk, mirkily, etc. See *murk*[1], etc.

mirligoes, *n.* See *merligoes.*

miro (mē'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus ferruginea,* called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture

mirret, *n.* A Middle English form of *myrrh.*

mirror (mir'or), *n* [Early mod. E also *mirrour, myrror,* < ME *mirrour, myrrore, myrroure, myroure, mirour,* < OF. *mireor, mirour, mirur,* F. *miroir* = Pr *mirador* = It *miratore, miradore,* a looking-glass (= Sp. *mirador,* a lookout, balcony see *mirador*), < ML as if **miratorium,* < L *mirari,* wonder at, ML *mirare* (> It *mirare* = Sp. Pg *mirar* = F *mirer*), look at, < *mirus,* wonderful see *admire, miracle*] 1 A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant spangles, they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies (Compare *ardish*) The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*) but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass

> Now in this *mirrour* loke ȝou soo,
> In ȝoure fice wille the choice lijs
> To heuen or helle whither ȝe wille goo
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc (E E T S), p 78

> In this *mirrour* she shall see
> Her self as much transform d as me
> *Congreve,* Semele, iii 3

2 Specifically, in *optics,* a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light, a speculum Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave A *plane mirror* gives a *virtual image* whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it A *concave spherical mirror* (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis as those from the sun, to a point (*F* in fig 1) called the *principal focus,* whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere of which the surface of the mirror forms a part.

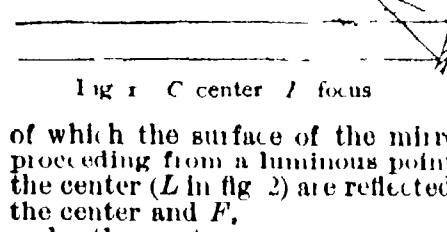


Fig 1 C center F focus

Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (*L* in fig 2) are reflected to a focus, *f,* between the center and *F,* and these two points are called *conjugate foci,* since they are interchangeable, a luminous body at *L* has a real inverted and diminished image formed at *f*

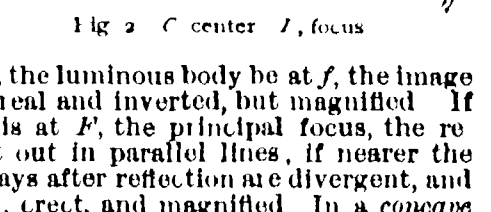


Fig 2 C center F, focus

If, however, the luminous body be at *f,* the image is formed at *L,* also real and inverted, but magnified If the luminous body is at *F,* the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines, if nearer the mirror than *F,* the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified In a *concave parabolic mirror* parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus, hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive The images formed by *convex mirrors* are always virtual and smaller than the object

3 Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified; hence, a pattern; an exemplar

> That book [the Koran] seythe also that Jesu was sent from God alle myghty for to ben *Myrour* and Ensample and Tokne to alle men *Mandeville,* Travels, p 188

> How farest thou, *mirror* of all martial men?
> *Shak* , 1 Hen VI , i 4 74

4. In *arch* , a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding; a simple form of cartouche — 5. In *ornith* , same as *speculum* — **Archimedean mirror,** a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or hoardings proposed or essayed more than once in the middle ages, in imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes *Grose,* Mil Antiq II 167 — **Axis of a spherical concave or convex mirror.** See *axis*[1]. — **Claude Lorrain mirror,** a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain (1600-82), a landscape painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general Also called *Claude glass* — **Conjugate mirrors** See *conjugate* — **Cylindrical mirror** See *cylindric* — **Easel-mirror,** a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge — **Magic mirror** (*a*) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question (*b*) A Japanese mirror of cast metal, which, when made to reflect the sun s rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror These, like all Japanese mirrors, are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature by the characters, either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling, or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree — **Soemmering's mirror,** in *microscopy,* a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepiece of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

mirror (mir'or), *v t* [< *mirror, n*] To reflect in or as in a mirror

> Bending to her open eyes,
> Where he was *mirror d* small in paradise
> *Keats,* Lamia, ii

Fiction more than any other branch of literature *mirrors* the popular philosophy of the hour
Contemporary Rev , XLIX 590

mirror-black (mir'or-blak), *a* An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture

mirror-carp (mir'or-karp), *n* A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio,* in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table fish than the ordinary carp See cut under *carp*[2]

mirror-galvanometer (mir'or-gal-va-nom"e-ter), *n* A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts The spot of light on the scale serves as an index **Thomson's mirror-galvanometer** See *galvanometer*

mirror-script (mir'or-skript), *n* Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia

mirror-stonet (mir'or-stōn), *n* Muscovite so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it" *E Phillips,* 1706

mirror-writer (mir'or-rī"tėr), *n* One who writes mirror-script

Mirror writers, it would appear, if they did not "live before Agamemnon," lived not very long after him, for the first seven letters of that chieftain s name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phidias, 69)
Proc Soc Psych Research III 41

mirth (mėrth), *n* [< ME *mirth, mirthe, merthe, murth, myrthe, murthe, murȝthe,* < AS *mirigth, myrgth, mirhth, myrth,* pleasure, joy with abstract formative *-th,* < *mirig, myrig,* pleasant. see *merry*[1]] 1†. Pleasure, joy

> For thi god of his goodnesse the fyrste gome Adam,
> Sette hym in solace and in souereigne *myrthe*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 217

> He schall brynge tham to blys
> That nowe in bale are bonne,
> This *myrthe* we may not mys,
> For this same is Goddis sonne
> *York Plays,* p 189

2 A state or feeling of merriment, demonstrative gaiety, jollity, hilarity.

> So mekill *mirth* gan with tham mete
> Of nobill noyse and sauore swete
> *Holy Rood* (E E T S), p 76

> Present *mirth* hath present laughter
> *Shak* , T N , ii 3 49

> Great was the *mirth* in the kitchen,
> Likewise intill the ha
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III 276).

3 A cause or subject of merriment, that which excites gaiety or laughter. [Rare]

> Fayn wolde I don yow *mirthe,* wiste I how
> And of a *mirthe* I am right now bythought,
> To doon you ese, and it shal coste nought.
> *Chaucer,* Prol to C T., l 767

> He's all my exercise, my *mirth,* my matter
> *Shak* , W T , i 2 166

=**Syn.** *Mirth, Cheerfulness*

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth* The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind *Mirth* is short and transient, *cheerfulness,* fixed and permanent Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth* who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness) prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment, *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity *Addison,* Spectator, No 381

mirth† (mėrth), *v* [< ME *mirthen,* < *mirth, n.*] I. *trans.* To please or make merry

> Lorde, som prayer thou kenne vs,
> That somewhat myght *mirthe* vs or mende vs
> *York Plays,* p 241

II. *intrans* To rejoice *Halliwell*

mirthful (mėrth'ful), *a* [< *mirth* + *-ful*] 1 Full of mirth or gaiety, characterized by or accompanied with merriment, jovial, festive

> The Feast was serv'd the Bowl was crown'd,
> To the King's Pleasure went the *mirthful* round
> *Prior,* Solomon, ii

The *mirthful* is the aspect of ease, freedom, abandon, and animal spirits The serious is constituted by labour, difficulty, hardship, and the necessities of our position, which give birth to the severe and constraining institutions of government, law, morality, education etc
A Bain, Emotions and Will, p 251

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment.

> And now what rests but that we spend the time
> With stately triumphs, *mirthful* comic shows?
> *Shak* , 3 Hen VI , v 7 44

Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room with laughter *Beau and Fl* , Maid's Tragedy, i 1

=**Syn.** 1 *Jovial,* etc (see *jolly*), gay, gleeful, sportive, playful

mirthfully (mėrth'ful-i), *adv* In a mirthful or jovial manner as, the visitors were *mirthfully* disposed

mirthfulness (mėrth'ful-nes), *n* The state of being mirthful, mirth, merriment

A trait which naturally goes along with inability so to conceive the future as to be influenced by the conception is a childish *mirthfulness* — merriment not sobered by thought of what is coming
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol , § 34

mirthless (mėrth'les), *a* [< *mirth* + *-less*] Without mirth or hilarity, joyless

> Whilst his gamesome cut-tailed cur
> With his *mirthless* master plays
> *Drayton,* Shepherd s Sirena

mirthlessness (mėrth'les-nes), *n* Absence of mirth

mirtlet, *n* An obsolete spelling of *myrtle*

miry (mīr'i), *a* [< ME *myry,* < *mire*[1] + *-y*[1]] Abounding with mire or mud, of the nature of mire or mud, full of mire as, a *miry* road, a *miry* lane

Thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled *Shak* , T of the S , iv 1 77

miryachit, *n* A neurosis observed in Siberia, characterized by extreme excitability and sometimes exhibitions of terror, with imitation of word and deed and often obscene speech It is similar to or identical with the latah of southern Asia and the Malay archipelago, and the affection of the Jumpers or jumping Frenchmen of Maine

mirza (mir'zä or mėr'zä), *n* [Pers *mīrzā* (> Hind *mirzā,* prop *mīrzā*), prince, said to be a corruption of *amīrzadeh,* son of a prince, < *amīr,* prince, ameer (see *ameer, amir*), + *zadeh,* son; cf *mīr,* a lord, chief, prob for *amir*] A Persian title When placed after the name of a person it designates him as a royal prince, when before the name it is the title for a scholar

mist, *n* and *adv* A Middle English form of *miss*[1].

mis-[1]. [< ME *mis-, mys-,* improp *mysse-,* < AS *mis-* = OS *mis-* = OFries *mis-* = D *mis-* = MLG *mis-* = OHG *missa-, missi-,* MHG *misse-,* G *miss-, mis-* = Icel *mis-* = Sw *miss-* = Dan *mis-* = Goth *missa-,* a prefix, 'wrong,' 'bad,' as in AS *misdǣd,* a wrong deed, misdeed, *misrǣd,* bad advice, *misdōn,* do wrong, misdo, *mislǣdan,* mislead, *mistǣcan,* misteach, *miswrītan,* miswrite, etc , orig an independent word, 'wrong,' 'erroneous,' 'having missed' see *miss*[1]] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'wrong,' 'bad,' 'erroneous,' or, taken adverbially, 'wrongly,' 'badly,' 'erroneously,' prefixed to nouns, as in *misdeed, misfortune, misinform,* etc., and verbs, *misdo, miscarry, misguide, misrule,* etc , including participles, as *mistaking, misbelieving,* etc , *mistaken, misspent* etc It is different from the prefix in *mischance, mischief miscount,* etc , with which it is more or less confused (See *mis-*[2]) The prefix *mis-*[1] is never accented the prefix *mis-*[2] has the accent in some of the older words, as *mischief, miscreant,* where its force as a prefix is no longer felt In the following words in *mis-,* the prefix is uniformly given as *mis-*[1] except when the word in which it occurs can be traced to an Old French source In such forms as *misadjustment,* etc , it is often indifferent whether the formation be regarded as *mis-*[1] + *adjustment* or as *misadjust* + *-ment.*

mis-[2], [< ME *mis-*, *mys-*, *mes-*, < OF *mes-*, F *mé-*, *mes-*, Pr *mes-*, *menys-* = Sp Pg *menos-* = It. *mis-*, < L. *minus*, less, used in Rom as a depreciatory prefix see *minus*] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in Romance, etc, as a depreciative or negative prefix, as in *misadventure*, *mischance*, *mischief*, *miscount*, *miscreant*, *misnomer*, etc It is mostly merged with *mis-*[1], from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word

misacceptation (mis-ak-sep-tā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *acceptation*] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense; a false acceptation

misacception† (mis-ak-sep'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *acception*] Misacceptation.

The apostle, contemning all impotent *misacceptions*, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation
Bp Hall Sermon to the Lords, Feb 18, 1634

misaccount† (mis-a-kount'), *v. t.* [< ME *misacounten*, *misacompten*, < OF. **mesacompter*, count wrongly, < *mes-* + *acompter*, account see *mis-*[2] and *account*] To miscalculate, misreckon

He thoghte he *mysacounted* hadde his day
Chaucer, Troilus, v 1185

misachievement (mis-a-chēv'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *achievement*] Wrong-doing, an achievement that is not desirable or commendable *Davies*

Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *mis achievements*
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I 306

misact (mis-akt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *act*] To act or perform badly

The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure
Rev T Adams, Works, I 391 (*Davies*)

misadjust (mis-a-just'), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *adjust*] To adjust badly, put out of adjustment *Jer Taylor*

misadjustment (mis-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *adjustment*] The state or condition of being badly adjusted, disagreement, lack of harmony

The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p 228

misadmeasurement (mis-ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *admeasurement*.] A faulty estimate or measurement

The liability of the understanding to underrate or to over value the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity *E A Poe*, Sphinx

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n* [< ME *misaventure*, *mesaventure*, *messaventure*, contr *misaunter*, *mysaunter*, < OF *mesaventure*, F. *mesaventure*, < *mes-* + *aventure*, adventure see *mis-*[2] and *adventure*] An unfortunate adventure or hap, a mischance, ill luck

Certes it were to vs grete harme yf this dowell lyve longe, what *mysaventure* hath he be suffred so longe
Merlin (E. L. T. S.), iii 589

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure* *Shak*, R and J, v 1 29

Homicide by misadventure See *homicide*[2]

misadventured† (mis-ad-ven'tūrd), *a* [< *misadventure* + *-ed*[2]] Unfortunate

A pair of star cross'd lovers take their life,
Whose *misadventured* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife
Shak, R and J, Prol, l 7

misadventurous (mis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a* [Cf OF. *mesaventureux*, as *misadventure* + *-ous*] Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate

The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod
Sir H Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv 1 (*Davies*)

misadvertence (mis-ad-ver'tens), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *advertence*] Want of proper care, heed, or attention, inadvertence.

Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
In his own chair [the Siege Perilous]
Tennyson, Holy Grail

misadvice (mis-ad-vīs'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *advice*] Bad advice, injudicious counsel *Ash.*

misadvise (mis-ad-vīz'), *v t*, pret and pp *misadvised*, ppr *misadvising*. [< ME *misadviren*, *misavisen*, < *mis-*[1] + *advise*.] **1** To give bad advice to

If it be whan they hem *misavise*
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale

2 To misinform, deceive; cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.

Pardon my passion, I was *misadvised*
B Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv 2.

Here also happened another pageant in a certain monk (if I be not *misadvised*) of Gloucester College
Foxe (Arber's Eng Garner, I 108)

misadvisedly (mis-ad-vī'zed-li), *adv* Under a misapprehension, inconsiderately.

misadvisedness (mis-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n* The state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension, the state of being mistaken.

Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misadvisedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo
Bentham, Introd to Morals and Legislation, ix 17

misaffect† (mis-a-fekt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *affect*[1]] To dislike.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *mis affected*
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst.

misaffected† (mis-a-fek'ted), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *affected*.] Ill-affected, ill-disposed

These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher strain *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 575

misaffection† (mis-a-fek'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *affection*] A wrong affection.

Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, it ushers the flesh of sinful courses *Bp Hall*, Character of Man

misaffirm (mis-a-ferm'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *affirm*] To affirm incorrectly or wrongly

The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd* *Milton*, Likenoklastes, Pref

misaimed (mis-āmd'), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *aimed*] Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser*

misallegation† (mis-al-ē-gā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *allegation*] An incorrect or false statement or assertion *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 361

misallege (mis-a-lej'), *v t*, pret and pp *misalleged*, ppr *misalleging* [< *mis-*[1] + *allege*[1]] To allege erroneously, cite falsely as a proof or argument

Now a days they are only used to exclude and drive forth episcopacy, but then they *misallege* antiquity
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 248

misalliance (mis-a-lī'ans), *n* [< F *mesalliance*, < *mes-* + *alliance*, alliance see *mis-*[2] and *alliance*] An improper alliance or association, specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other in the latter sense often used in the French form, *mesalliance*

Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity, the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic *Bp Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii

misallied (mis-a-līd'), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *allied*] Improperly allied or connected, affected by a misalliance

A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord

misallotment (mis-a-lot'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *allotment*] A wrong allotment

misalter† (mis-âl'ter), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *alter*] To alter wrongly or for the worse

These are all which have so *mis altered* the leiturgy that it can no more be known to be itself
Bp Hall, Ans to Apol for Smectymnuus, § 2

misanswer† (mis-ân'sėr), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *answer*] Misuse, failure

After the *misanswer* of the one talent
Bp Hall, Vayle of Moses

misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), *n* [= F *misanthrope* = Sp *misantropo* = Pg *misanthropo* = It *misantropo*, < Gr *μισάνθρωπος*, hating mankind, < *μισεῖν*, hate (< *μῖσος*, hatred), + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man see *anthropic* Cf *philanthrope*] A hater of mankind, one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general

Alas! poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*
Swift, Death of Dr Swift

misanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik), *a* [= F. *misanthropique* = Sp *misantropico* = Pg *misanthropico* = It. *misantropico*, as *misanthrope* + *-ic*] Having the character of a misanthrope, characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy =**Syn** *Cynical*, *Misanthropic*, *Pessimistic* *Cynical* expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct, or to exercise austerity under profession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil Byron's Childe Harold is "a jaded and *misanthropic* voluptuary," such a person is apt to take a *cynical* view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc It is disputed whether Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*

misanthropical (mis-an-throp'i-kal), *a* [< *misanthropic* + *-al*] Same as *misanthropic*.

misanthropically (mis-an-throp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a misanthropic manner.

misanthropist (mis-an'thrō-pist), *n* [As *misanthrope* + *-ist.*] Same as *misanthrope*.

misanthropize (mis-an'thrō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *misanthropized*, ppr. *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope* + *-ize.*] To render misanthropic [Rare]

misanthropost, *n* [< Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*· see *misanthrope.*] A misanthrope; a man-hater.

I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind
Shak, T of A, iv 3 53

misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F *misanthropie* = Sp *misantropia* = Pg *misanthropia* = It. *misantropia*, < Gr. *μισανθρωπία*, hatred of men, < *μισάνθρωπος*, hating man see *misanthrope*] Hatred or dislike of mankind; the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.

But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
Nor feed the gall of universal hate
Langhorne, Enlargement of the Mind, i.

Misanthropy is only philanthropy turned sour
J F Clarke, Self Culture, p 228

misapplication (mis-ap-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *application*] A wrong or false application or purpose.

He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk which with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, i 3

misapply (mis-a-plī'), *v t*, pret and pp. *misapplied*, ppr *misapplying* [< *mis-*[1] + *apply*] To make an erroneous application of, apply or dispose of wrongly as, to *misapply* a name or title, to *misapply* one's talents or exertions, to *misapply* public money

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*
Shak, R and J, ii 3 21

misappreciate (mis-a-prē'shi-āt), *v t*, pret and pp *misappreciated*, ppr *misappreciating* [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciate*] To fail in rightly appreciating, undervalue

misappreciation (mis-a-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciation*] The act or fact of misappreciating

There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts *Edinburgh Rev*, CXLV 161

misappreciative (mis-a-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *appreciative*.] Not appreciating rightly; not showing due appreciation

A man may look on an heroic age with the eyes of a valet, as *misappreciative* certainly, though not so ignoble *Lowell*, Among my Books

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *apprehend*] To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly, misunderstand, take in a wrong sense

misapprehension (mis-ap-rē-hen'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *apprehension*] A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God *Stillingfleet*, Works, III iii

Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii 2.

=**Syn** Misconception, misunderstanding

misapprehensively (mis-ap-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv* By misapprehension or mistake

misappropriate (mis-a-prō'pri-āt), *v t*, pret and pp *misappropriated*, ppr *misappropriating* [< *mis-*[1] + *appropriate*] To appropriate wrongly, put to a wrong use as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one

misappropriation (mis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *appropriation*] **1.** Wrong appropriation, application to a wrong use as, *misappropriation* of money

He made a strict inquisition into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *mis appropriation* *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, ii 25

2. Appropriation with misapplication as, the *misappropriation* of a term

Linnæus applied this and other similar terms to the pupa, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by fabricius *Westwood*

misarrange (mis-a-rānj'), *v t*, pret and pp *misarranged*, ppr. *misarranging* [< *mis-*[1] + *arrange*] To arrange wrongly; place improperly or in a wrong order

misarrangement (mis-a-rānj'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *arrangement*] Wrong or disorderly arrangement

Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic *misarrangements*!) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy land *Cowper*, Task, v 111

misarray (mis-a-rā'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *array*] Want of proper array or ordering, confusion; disorder

Then uproar wild and *misarray*
Marred the fair form of festal day
Scott, L of the L., v. 27.

misascribe (mis-as-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *misascribed*, ppr *misascribing* [< *mis-*[1] + *ascribe*] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature *Boyle*

misassay (mis-a-sā′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *assay*] To attempt unsuccessfully

Hast thou any sheep cure *misassayed*?
W. Browne, Willie and Old Wernock

misassign (mis-a-sīn′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *assign*.] To assign erroneously

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon *Boyle*

misattend† (mis-a-tend′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *attend*.] To disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense *Milton*, Divorce, ii 22

misauntert, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*

misaventuret, *n* A Middle English form of *misadventure*

misaver (mis-a-vēr′), *v. t*, pret and pp. *misaverred*, ppr *misaverring* [< *mis-*[1] + *aver*[1]] To aver falsely or erroneously, assert wrongly

misavise†, *v. t* A Middle English form of *misadvise*

misbear† (mis-bār′), *v* [ME *misberen*, < *mis-*[1] + *bear*[1]] To misbehave, bear one's self wrongly; misconduct one's self

Of youre negligence and unkonnynge ye have *mysborn* yow and trespassed unto me *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus

misbecome (mis-bē-kum′), *v. t*; pret *misbecame*, pp *misbecome*, ppr *misbecoming* [< *mis-*[1] + *become*] To fail to become or beseem; suit ill, be unfitting

Have *misbecom'd* our oaths and gravities
Shak, L. L. L., v 2 778

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast,
And utter things that *misbecome* your looks?
Beau and Fl, King and No King, iii 1

misbecoming[1] (mis-bē-kum′ing), *n* [Verbal n of *misbecome*, *v*.] An improper act, indecorous conduct [Rare]

She saw, and she forgot,
Remembered not the opulent, great Queen,
Whom flotous *misbecomings* so became
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State

misbecoming[2] (mis-bē-kum′ing), *p. a* Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, indecorous

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into *misbecoming* plight
Milton, Comus, l. 372

misbecomingly (mis-bē-kum′ing-li), *adv* In a misbecoming manner

Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i 2

misbecomingness (mis-bē-kum′ing-nes), *n* The state or quality of being misbecoming, unsuitableness

misbedet, *v. t* [ME, < AS *misbēodan* (= Icel *misbjōdha*), offend, ill-use, < *mis-* + *beodan*, offer see *mis-*[1] and *bid*] To injure; wrong, insult

Who hath yow *misboden* or offended?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 51

Whan Lowys herd that same, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right and lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*
Rob. of Brunne, p 104

misbefallt (mis-bē-fâl′), *v i* [ME *misbefallen*, < *mis-*[1] + *befall*.] To be unfortunate, turn out badly.

For elles but a man so
Him male ful ofte *misbefall*
Gower, Conf Amant, i

misbegett (mis-bē-get′), *v. t* [ME, < *mis-*[1] + *beget*.] To beget wrongfully or unlawfully
Robert of Gloucester.

misbegot, misbegotten (mis-bē-got′, -got′n), *p. a* [< *mis-*[1] + *begot, begotten*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 4 240

The only thing that had saved the *misbegotten* republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness, but that was now discounted and exhausted
H. James, Jr, Harper's Mag, LXXVII 107.

misbehave (mis-bē-hāv′), *v.*, pret and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr *misbehaving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *behave*.]
I. *intrans.* To behave ill, conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had *misbehaved* in giving us that disturbance *Franklin*, Autobiog, p 192

II. *trans.* To conduct (one's self) ill: with the reflexive pronouns: as, he *misbehaved himself*

If anie one doo offende or *misbehaue himselfe*, he is to be corrected and punished
J. Hooker, Supplement of the Irish Chronicles, an. 1568.

misbehaved (mis-bē-hāvd′), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred, rude

Like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love
Shak, R. and J., iii 3 143

misbehavior, misbehaviour (mis-bē-hāv′yor), *n.* [< ME *mysbyhavyor*, < *mis-*[1] + *behavior*] Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior, misconduct

They schall stond and be in full powre and streynght to reforme and redresse and stablysch and corecte and ponysch all such *mysbyhauyors* and fauttes as haue be, or be nowe, or schalbe *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p 329

The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy
South, Works, IX. lv

misbeholden (mis-bē-hōl′dn), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *beholden*] Offensive, unkind as, a *misbeholden* word. [North. Eng and U. S.]

misbelief (mis-bē-lēf′), *n* [< ME *misbeleve, misbileve*, < *mis-*[1] + *belief*] **1.** Erroneous belief, false opinion, especially, belief in false religious doctrines.

Thus Makamede in *mysbyleyue* man and womman brouhte,
And in hus lore thei leyuen gut as well lered as lewede
Piers Plowman (C), xviii 181

Misbelief is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p 429

2 Ill belief; suspicion

Ye shul han no *misbileve*
Ne wrong conceit of me in your absence
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 202

misbelieve (mis-bē-lēv′), *v. i*, pret and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr *misbelieving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *believe*] To believe erroneously *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii 26

misbelieved† (mis-bē-lēvd′), *a* [< ME. *misbeleved*, < *misbelief* + *-ed*[2]] Misbelieving; believing amiss.

O thow wikked serpent Jalousie
Thow *mysbileved* and envyous folye
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 838.

misbeliever (mis-bē-lē′vėr), *n* One who holds false beliefs, especially, one who holds false religious opinions

You call me [Shylock] *misbeliever*, cut throat dog
Shak, M. of V., i 3 112

misbelieving (mis-bē-lē′ving), *p. a* [< ME *misbeleyynge*, ppr of *misbeleve*] Believing erroneously, holding a false doctrine, especially, believing a false religion

The londe that was so plenteuous and riche er the *mys beleyynge* people were entred *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 191

Go, go, into old Ilius sorrowful house,
And hither hide that *misbelieving* Moor
Shak, Tit. And., v 3 143

misbeseem (mis-bē-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *beseem*.] To suit ill, misbecome

Too much *misbeseeming* a generous nature
Raleigh, Hist World, III iii. § 4

Go sell those *misbeseeming* clothes thou wear'st,
And feed thyself with them
Beau and Fl, Philaster, iv 2.

misbestow (mis-bē-stō′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *bestow*] To bestow improperly, err in bestowing

Alas that the Spirit of God should blow as an uncertaine wind, should so mistake his inspiring, to *misbestow* his guifts promis'd only to the elect!
Milton, Apol for Smectymnuus

Remember (dear) how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love line to *mis bestow*,
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile
Carew, To the Jealous Mistress.

misbestowal (mis-bē-stō′al), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *bestowal*] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately

misbirth (mis-bėrth′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *birth* Cf *misbeyde*] An abortion

Thou blasphemous, scandalous *Misbirth* of nature
Carlyle, Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, III 178

misboden† Past participle of *misbede*.

misborn† (mis-bōrn′), *a.* [< ME *misboren*, *misbore*, < AS *misboren*, misborn, misshapen, degenerate, < *mis-* + *boren*, born: see *mis-*[1] and *born*.] Born to evil

A pouer childe and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misbore*,
We toke. *Gower*, Conf Amant., ii

Ah! *misborne* Elfe,
In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi 42

misbornet, *p. a* [ME, pp of *misbear*.] Ill-behaved *Chaucer*

misbreydet, *n* [ME., for **misbyrde*, < AS *misbyrd*, misbirth, *misbyrdo*, imperfect nature, < *mis-* + *gebyrd*, birth: see *birth*[1].] Evil birth

For thys skyle hyt may be seyde,
Handlyng synne for oure *misbreyde*
MS. Harl 1701, f 1 (*Halliwell*)

miscalculate (mis-kal′kū-lāt), *v. t*, pret and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating* [< *mis-*[1] + *calculate*.] To calculate erroneously, make a wrong estimate of

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted and *miscalculated* *Arbuthnot*, Ans. Coins.

miscalculation (mis-kal-kū-lā′shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *calculation*] Erroneous calculation or estimate

miscall (mis-kal′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *call*] **1** To call by a wrong name, name improperly

Punish that unhappy crime of nature
Which you *miscall* my beauty
And wickedly backbite *Spenser*, F. Q., IV viii 24

I hose all powerful and never tiring waves of that great sea *miscalled* the Pacific
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, I 177

2 To give an unworthy name or character to; berate, revile

Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*
And wickedly backbite *Spenser*, F. Q., IV viii 24

I hose messengers did *miscall*, and abuse with evil words, both our messenger and thee
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 403.

To sneer at a Romish pageant, to *miscall* a lord's feast, were crimes for which there was no mercy
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton

Mr Fountain ascribed it to the sombre influence of Mrs Bazalgette, and *miscalled* her till Jane's hair stood on end
C. Reade, Love me Little, viii.

=**Syn. 1** To misname, misterm

miscapet, *v. t* [For **misscape*, < *mis-*[1] + *scape*[1].] To escape (one) wrongly

Many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyfe *Bp. Fisher*, Sermons, I 359 (*Davies*)

miscarriage (mis-kar′āj), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *carriage*] **1** A going wrong, failure of a purposed result, untoward event, mischance as, the criminal escaped by *miscarriage* of justice

Those and the like *miscarriages* in point of correspondency were conceived to arise from two errors in their government *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 344

They marvelled [the ship] was not arrived, fearing some *miscarriage*
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p 98.

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal
Garth, Dispensary, v

2 A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior, misdemeanor

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and *miscarriages* of some Princes and Governors
Prelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675

Besides his *miscarriage* here in New England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New England
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p 110

The dividing of the fleete, however, is, I hear, voted a *miscarriage*, and the not building a fortification at Sheernesse *Pepys*, Diary, Feb 17, 1668

3 In *pathol*, the act of miscarrying (see *miscarry*, *v. i*, 3); properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation See *abortion*, 1

miscarriageable (mis-kar′āj-a-bl), *a* [< *miscarriage* + *-able*] Liable to miscarry [Rare]

Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others? *Bp. Hall*, A Short Answer

miscarry (mis-kar′i), *v.*, pret and pp. *miscarried*, ppr *miscarrying* [< ME *miscarien*, < *mis-*[1] + *carry*]
I. *intrans* **1** To fail of reaching the intended destination, go astray, be lost or carried astray in transit

The cardinal's letter to the pope *miscarried*,
And came to the eye o' the king
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 2 30

Two ill looking Ones, that I thought did plot how to make me *miscarry* in my journey
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 256.

2 To go wrong, fail in object or purpose, come to naught, come to grief

For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man *Shak*, Cor., i 1 270

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale catchers in their thin whale boats it has been rarely known that any of them have *miscarried*
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i 8

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice must sometimes *miscarry* *The Nation*, XLVIII 386

3 To suffer untimely delivery, bring forth young prematurely, give birth to a fetus which is not viable

I rither tell me, how many Women with Child have *miscarried* at the Sight of thee?
N. Ludy, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 211.

4† To be brought **forth** before the natural **time**, as a child.

An the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better thou hadst struck thy mother
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 4 10

II.† *trans.* To mismanage, bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l 1237

miscast (mis-kȧst′), *v. t* and *i*, pret and pp *miscast*, ppr *miscasting* [< *mis-*[1] + *cast*[1].] **1.** To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius
Raleigh, Hist World, V ii § 8

You haue *mis cast* in your Arithmetick,
Mis laid your Counters
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, i 1

2. To cast or direct erroneously or improperly as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befalle
That I at thilke tyme sie
On me that she *miscaste* hir eie
Gower, Conf Amant, iii

miscast (mis-kast′), *n* [< *miscast*, *v.*] An erroneous cast or reckoning

miscasualty (mis-kaz′ū-al-ti), *n*, pl *miscasualties* (-tiz) [< *mis-*[1] + *casualty*.] An unfortunate occurrence, a mischance

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties* unquietnesse
Bp Hall, Character of Man

miscatholic (mis-kath′o-lik), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *catholic*.] Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic, pseudo-Catholic

Judge then, reader, whether the Catholike bishope that wrote this, or the *miscatholike* masse priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedleem
Bp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, iii 3

miscegenation (mis′e-je-nā′shon), *n* [Irreg < L. *miscere*, mix + *genus*, race, + *-ation*.] Mixture or amalgamation of races applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscegenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races *N. A. Rev*, CXXXIX 83

miscellanarian (mis′e-lā-nā′ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *miscellany* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense, connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discoursers, reflection coiners, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers
Shaftesbury, Misc Reflec, ii 3

II. *n* A writer of miscellanies

miscellanet (mis′e-lān), *n* [< L *miscellaneus*, mixed, see *miscellaneous*. Cf *maslin*[2], ult < L *miscere*, mix.] Same as *maslin*[2]

miscellanea (mis-e-lā′nē-a), *n pl* [L., neut pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed, see *miscellaneous*.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind, specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions, miscellanies

miscellaneous (mis-e-la′nē-us), *a* [= F *miscellane* (see *miscellany*) = Pg It *miscellaneo*, < L. *miscellaneus*, < *miscellus*, mixed, < *miscere*, mix see *mix*[1].] **1** Consisting of a mixture; diversified, promiscuous as, *miscellaneous* reading, a *miscellaneous* rabble

My second boy, whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home
Goldsmith, Vicar, i

My sitting room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panels, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p 300

2 Producing things of various sorts: as, a *miscellaneous* inventor

Claudius Ælianus flourished in the reign of Trajan unto whom he dedicated his Tacticks, an elegant and *miscellaneous* author *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err, i 8

=**Syn. 1** See *promiscuous*

miscellaneously (mis-e-lā′nē-us-li), *adv* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner, with variety or diversity, promiscuously

miscellaneousness (mis-e-lā′nē-us-nes), *n* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed, diversified composition

The *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison, and saved you from seeing the world's ages as a set of box like partitions without vital connection *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii

miscellanist (mis′e-lā-nist), *n* [< *miscellany* + *-ist*.] A writer of miscellanies

miscellany (mis′e-lā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [*a* see *miscellaneous*. II *n* = F *miscellanées*, pl, = Sp. *miscelanea* = Pg It *miscellanea*, < L *miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut pl. of *miscellaneus*, mixed see *miscellaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Miscellaneous, diversified —**Miscellany madam**†, a woman who went about selling laces, perfumery, etc, and took part in carrying on intrigues

As a waiting woman I would taste my lady's delights to her, as a *miscellany madam* invent new tires, and go visit courtiers *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

II. *n*; pl. *miscellanies* (-niz) **1.** A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin
Hewyt, Sermon (1658), p 4. (*Latham*)

Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man,
Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire,
But whole and one *Tennyson*, Princess, v

2. A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects

Every old woman in the nation now reads daily a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo
De Quincey, Style, i

=**Syn. 1** See *mixture*

miscellinet, *a* [< L *miscellus*, mixed, + *-ine*[1].] Mixed; incongruous

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscellane* interludes, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded

miscensure (mis-sen′shor), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscensured*, ppr *miscensuring* [< *mis-*[1] + *censure*, *v.*] To censure wrongfully or without cause

Pardon us, Antiquitie, if we *miscensure* your actions
Daniel, Hist Eng, p 101 (*Davies*)

miscensure (mis-sen′shor), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *censure*, *n*.] Unjust censure, censure wrongly directed

Therefore my Friends, returne, recant, re call
Your hard Opinions and *mis Censures* all
Job Triumphant (tr by Sylvester), ii 162

mischallenge† (mis-chal′enj), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *challenge*.] A false or wrong challenge, a challenge given amiss

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischalenge* and abet
Spenser, F. Q., IV iii 11

mischance (mis-chȧns′), *n.* [< ME. *myschaunce*, *meschaunce*, *moschance*, *mescheance*, < OF *meschance*, *mescheance*, an unfortunate chance, < *mes-* + *chance*, *cheance*, chance see *mis-*[2] and *chance*.] An unfortunate chance, a mishap, ill luck, disaster

The kynge spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschaunce* of the Duke
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i 78

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all *mischance*
Shak, 4 Hen VI, iii 3 18.

By *mischance* he slipt and fell,
A limb was broken when they lifted him
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

=**Syn.** *Mishap*, *Disaster*, etc See *misfortune*

mischance (mis-chans′), *v. i*, pret. and pp. *mischanced*, ppr *mischancing* [< *mis-*[1] + *chance*, *v.*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately, fall out adversely, meet with a mishap, come to ill luck

And still I hoped to be up advanced,
For my good parts, but still it has *mischanced*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 64

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mischance* or be robbed
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 264

mischancy (mis-chȧn′si), *a* [< *mischance* + *-y*[1].] Unfortunate, unlucky [Scotch]

mischanter, *n* See *mishanter*

mischaracterize (mis-kar′ak-tėr-īz), *v. t*, pret and pp *mischaracterized*, ppr *mischaracterizing* [< *mis-*[1] + *characterize*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously, impute a wrong character to

mischarge (mis-chȧrj′), *v. t*; pret. and pp *mischarged*, ppr. *mischarging*. [< *mis-*[1] + *charge*.] To make error in charging: as, to *mischarge* items in an account

mischarge (mis-chȧrj′), *n* [< *mischarge*, *v.*] A mistake in charging, an erroneous entry in an account.

mischief (mis′chif), *n* [< ME *myschief*, *mischief*, *mischef*, *mischef*, *meschief*, *meschef*, *meschef*, < OF *meschief*, *meschef*, F *méchef* = Pr *mescap*, harm, mischief, = Sp *menoscabo*, OSp *mazcabo*, loss, = Pg. *menoscabo*, contempt, lit. a bad result, < L *minus*, less (> OF *mes-*, etc, bad), + *caput*, head (> OF. *chef*, etc, end). see *mis-*[2] and *chief*, and cf *chevrel*, *achieve*.] **1.** A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency, an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation, an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things, misfortune, calamity: used with much latitude of application as, some one is making *mischief*, the *mischief* is that he cannot keep his temper.

Whan Kay saugh that the kynge was at so grete *myschef*, he griped his swerde, and come ther the kynge was ouer throwen *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i 119

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischief* by a law? *Ps.* xciv. 20

Hee arriues not at the *mischiefe* of being wise, nor endures euils to come by foreseeing them
By. Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Childe.

The *mischief* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

2. The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm, vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster: as, the clouds bode *mischief*, what *mischief* is he up to now? often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate excuse as, the lad is full of *mischief*, but not vicious

Come, boy, with me, my thoughts are ripe in *mischief*
Shak, T. N., v 1 132.

But when to *mischief* mortals bend their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill!
Pope, R. of the L., iii 125.

Brom Bones was always ready for either a fight or a frolic, but had more *mischief* than ill will in his composition *Irving*, Sketch Book, p 431.

3 One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation, a source of trouble or annoyance: as, that child is a *mischief*.

Many of their horse were now more a *mischief* to their own than before a terror to their enemies *Milton*

Nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining *mischief* (gold) underground
Pope, Moral Essays, iii 10

4 Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced, harm, hurt as, to do *mischief*, irremediable *mischief* now never used in the plural

On the tother side dide well the kynge Carados, and the kynge de Cent Chuaders, these suffred many *myscheues*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii 163

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother Jacob sent not with his brethren, for he said, Lest peradventure *mischief* befall him Gen. xlii 4

I will heap *mischiefs* upon them Deut. xxxii 23

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *mischief*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. She wants to do everything herself But I can't let her do herself a *mischief* with stretching *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii

5 The devil [Colloq.]—**Malicious mischief** See *malicious*.—**To play the mischief**, to cause trouble, damage, or injury.—**To play the mischief with**, to agitate or disturb greatly, throw into disorder or confusion, play the devil with.—**What the mischief** (formerly **what a mischief**), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil': as, *what the mischief* are you doing? *what the mischief* do you mean by that? [Colloq.]—**With a mischief**†, with a vengeance

The matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply *with a mischefe*
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

With a mischief to you, confound you, devil take you

Bide down, *with a mischef to ye*, bide down
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvii

=**Syn.** *Damage*, *Harm*, etc See *injury*

mischief† (mis′chif), *v.* [Also *mischieve*, early mod E also *mischeef*, < ME. *mischeven*, *meschcven*, *meschceven*, < OF *meschever* (= Sp. Pg *menoscabar*), harm, injure, < *meschief*, *meschef*, harm see *mischief*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* To hurt, harm, ruin

Ye be gretely affraid of the turment that is falle of youre fadr, and of youre moder, and youre brodr and sustres, that thus be *myscheved* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i 8.

Henry Purdie proved his cost,
And very narrowlie had *mischief'd* him
Raid of the Reidmure (Child's Ballads, VI 135).

II. *intrans.* To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry

When pryde is moste in prys,
Ande couetyse moste wys,
Thenne schall Englonde *mys chewe*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i 85

mischief-maker (mis′chif-mā′kėr), *n.* One who makes mischief, one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischief makers* of no common dexterity *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., xv

mischief-making (mis′chif-mā″king), *a* Making trouble for others, causing quarrels

mischief-night (mis′chif-nīt), *n.* May-eve. *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng.]

mischievet, *v* See *mischief*.

mischievous (mis′chi-vus), *a* [< ME **meschevous*, < OF. (AF.) *meschevous*, < *meschief*, harm see *mischief*.] **1.** Producing or tending to produce mischief or harm, injurious, deleterious, hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischevous* deedes
Spenser, F. Q., III vi 14.

Lam is an Epithete which they giue to Dogges, signifying wicked or *mischieuous* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 296.

The mass of the community are persuaded that his (Huskisson's) plans are *mischievous* to the last degree.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 18, 1830.

He [Edward Seymour] was so *mischievous* an enemy that he was frequently courted *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, iv

2. Fond of mischief; full of tricks, teasing or troublesome as, a *mischievous* boy.

Lady Freelove is as *mischievous* as a monkey, and as cunning too *Colman*, Jealous Wife, I

=Syn. 1. Destructive, detrimental See *injury* — **2.** Roguish.

mischievously (mis'chu-vus-li), *adv* In a mischievous manner, with injury, loss, or damage; with evil intention or disposition, in a troublesome or teasing manner; with playful tricks, roguishly as, this law operates *mischievously*, they created a scandal *mischievously*

Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it. *South*, Works, III iv

Like Sirens *mischievously* gay *W Harte*, Essay on Satire (1730)

mischievousness (mis'chu-vus-nes), *n* Capacity to do injury, hurtfulness; noxiousness, disposition to vex, annoy, or tease, roguishness as, the *mischievousness* of youth

The *mischievousness* found in an aged, long practised sinner *South*

mischomany (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n.* [< Gr. μίσχος, a pedicel, + μανία, madness see *mania.*] In *bot*, an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels or flower-stalks, a term proposed by Morren [Not used.]

miscibility (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n* [= F *miscibilité*, as *miscible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The quality of being miscible; capability of being mixed

The wood naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling point, *miscibility* with water, contents of acetone and capacity for absorbing bromine *Science*, XIII 58

miscible (mis'i-bl), *a* [= F *miscible* = It. *mischiabile*, < L as if **miscibilis*, mixable, < *miscere*, mix see *mix*[1]] Capable of being mixed as, oil and water are not *miscible*

Absolute alcohol is readily *miscible* with the naphtha or light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed *C O Whitman*, Microscopical Methods, p 121

miscitation (mis-si-tā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *citation*] A wrong citation, erroneous quotation

What a *miscitation* is this! "Moses commanded" The law was God's, not Moses' *Bp Hall*, Contemplations, iv

miscite (mis-sīt'), *v t*, pret and pp *miscited*, ppr *misciting* [< *mis-*[1] + *cite*] To cite erroneously or falsely, misquote as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture

So Antichrists, their poyson to infuse, *Miss cite* the Scriptures, and Gods name abuse *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 3

misclaim (mis-klām'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *claim*] A wrong or mistaken claim

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour *Bacon*

miscognize† (mis-kog'nīz), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *cognize.*] To misunderstand or misapprehend.

The good never intervert nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received *Holland*, tr of Plutarch, p 894

miscollect† (mis-ko-lekt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *collect.*] To collect or infer falsely. *Hooker.*

miscollection† (mis-ko-lek'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *collection*] Erroneous reasoning, false inference or deduction. See *collection*, 4

In his words and yours I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge *Bp Hall*, Apol against Brownists

miscollocation (mis-kol-ō-kā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *collocation.*] False collocation, faulty arrangement

Miscollocation or dislocation of related words disturbed the whole sense *De Quincey*, Style, i

miscolor (mis-kul'or), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *color*, *v.*] To give a wrong color to; misrepresent

A grand half truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words *Kingsley*, Alton Locke xxxiii

miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME *miscomforten*, < OF. *mesconforter*, distress, < *mes-* + *conforter*, comfort see *mis-*[2] and *comfort.*] To cause discomfort to *Sir T. Malory.*

miscomfort† (mis-kum'fėrt), *n* [< ME. *miscomforte*, from the verb.] Discomfort

Foo heavy for *myscomforte* of my chere *Testament of Love*, i

miscomplaint, *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *complain.*] To complain without cause

Therefore doth Iob open his Mouth in vain And voyd of Knowledge yet, yet *mis complain* *Job Triumphant* (tr by Sylvester), iv 256

miscomprehend (mis-kom-prē-hend'), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *comprehend.*] To comprehend wrongly, misunderstand.

miscomprehension (mis-kom-prē-hen'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *comprehension.*] Wrong comprehension, misunderstanding

He believed that too much attention had been given to this subject, perhaps owing to a *miscomprehension* of the teachings of Grailly Hewitt *Medical News*, LIII. 365

miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *computation*] Erroneous computation; false reckoning

miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *v t*, pret and pp *miscomputed*, ppr *miscomputing.* [< *mis-*[1] + *compute* Cf. *miscount.*] To compute or reckon erroneously *Sir T. Browne.*

miscomputet (mis-kom-pūt'), *n.* [< *miscompute*, *v*] An unjust computation or estimation.

Buddeus de Asse correcting their *miscomputs* of Valla. *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, vii 18

misconceit† (mis-kon-sēt'), *n.* [Formerly also *misconceipt*, < *mis-*[1] + *conceit*, *n*] Misconception; misunderstanding; erroneous opinion

He on his way did ride, Full of melancholie and sad misfare Through *misconceipt* *Spenser*, F. Q, IV vi 2.

It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin that is, by weakness, by *misconceit* *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 278

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom of the Messiah *South*, Works, VII ii

misconceit (mis-kon-sēt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *conceit*, *v*] To judge wrongly, misconceive, form a false opinion about

Renown'd Devereux, whose awkward fate Was *misconceited* by foul envy's hate *Ford*, Fame's Memorial

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v t*, pret and pp *misconceived*, ppr *misconceiving* [< *mis-*[1] + *conceive*] To conceive erroneously, form a wrong conception of, misunderstand, misapprehend, misjudge.

He that *misconceiveth* misdeemeth *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l 1166

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole character of the times *Macaulay*, History

=Syn To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake

misconceiver (mis-kon-sē'vėr), *n* One who misconceives

What a *misconceiver* 'this' *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Nice Valour, ii 1

misconception (mis-kon-sep'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *conception*] Erroneous conception, false opinion, misunderstanding

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than a heap of *misconception* and error *Glanville* Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii

=Syn. Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake

misconclusion (mis-kon-klō'zhon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *conclusion*] An erroneous conclusion or inference

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions!* *Bp Hall*, Fashions of the World

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *conduct*, *n*] **1.** Wrong conduct, misbehavior.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *miscon ducts* in their own behaviour *Addison*, Spectator

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learn'd *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, ii 72

2 Mismanagement.

In 1487 the act which founded the Court of Star Chamber was passed, as a remedy for the evils of maintenance, the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assemblies *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 362

misconduct (mis-kon-dukt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *conduct*, *v*] **1.** To conduct amiss, mismanage — **2** With a reflexive pronoun, to misbehave

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted him self* in Spain *Froude*, Cæsar, p 507

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *conjecture.*] A wrong conjecture or guess

I hope they will correct our *misconjectures* *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err

misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *v. t* and *t*, pret. and pp *misconjectured*, ppr *misconjecturing* [< *mis-*[1] + *conjecture*, *v*] To form a wrong conjecture

Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng

misconsecrate (mis-kon'sē-krāt), *v t*; pret and pp. *misconsecrated*, ppr. *misconsecrating* [< *mis-*[1] + *consecrate*] To consecrate improperly

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles *Bp Hall*, Defeat of Cruelty

misconsecration (mis-kon-sē-krā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *consecration.*] Improper consecration.

misconsequence (mis-kon'sē-kwens), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *consequence.*] A wrong consequence or deduction.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it *Abp Leighton*, Com on Peter, iii 8.

misconstert, *v t* An obsolete form of *misconstrue.*

misconstruct (mis-kon-strukt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *construct.*] **1.** To construct wrongly — **2**†. To misconstrue

misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *construction* Cf *misconstrue*, *misconstruct*] The act of misconstruing, wrong interpretation, a mistaking of the true meaning.

It pleased the king his master, very late To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction* *Shak*, Lear, II 2 124

He was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable *Paley*, Sermons, xx

misconstrue (mis-kon'stro), *v t*, pret. and pp *misconstrued*, ppr *misconstruing* [Formerly also *misconster*, < *mis-*[1] + *construe*] To construe or interpret erroneously, take in a wrong sense, misjudge, misunderstand

Ah, Douglas, thou *misconst'rest* his intent! *Greene*, James IV, iii.

My zeale deride, And all my deedes *misconster* *Bp Corbet*, Distracted Puritane

From its harmless glee, The wretch *misconstrued* villany *Scott*, Rokeby, iv 21.

=Syn See *construe* and *translate*

misconstruer (mis-kon'stro-er), *n* One who misconstrues, one who makes a wrong interpretation

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels *Bp Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii 10

miscontent† (mis-kon-tent'), *a* [< OF *mescontent*, F *mécontent*, not content, < *mes-* + *content*, content. see *mis-*[2] and *content*[1]] Not content, or ill content, discontented

She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welle *J Udall*, On John iv

miscontented (mis-kon-ten'ted), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *contented*] Discontented

Her highness [Queen Elizabeth] is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portraited *Cecil Papers*, in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, I 281

miscontentment (mis-kon-tent'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *contentment*] Discontent, dissatisfaction

I here no specialte of the Kinges Majestes *myscontentment* *Bp Gardiner*, to Paget (1546) (*Davies.*)

His eyes declaring *miscontinent* *Motley*, United Netherlands, II 379

miscontinuance (mis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *continuance*] In *law* (*a*) Continuance by an improper process (*b*†) Discontinuance. *Cowell*

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *v t*, pret and pp. *miscopied*, ppr *miscopying* [< *mis-*[1] + *copy*, *v*] To copy wrongly or inaccurately, imitate imperfectly or in a mistaken manner

It will be found that the latter has recklessly *miscopied*, has suppressed important words and phrases, and has even added words of his own *Westminster Rev*, CXXVIII 213

miscopy (mis-kop'i), *n*, pl *miscopies* (-iz) [< *miscopy*, *v*] An error in copying

Some of these differences may be resolved into misprints or *mis copies* *R Hodgson*, Proc Soc Psych Research, III 305

miscord† (mis-kôrd'), *v t* [< ME *miscorden*, < OF *mescorder*, *mescorder*, < *mes-* + *acorder*, agree see *mis-*[2] and *cord*[2], *accord*] To be discordant

He [a heretic] was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *miscorden* *Testament of Love*, ii

miscorrect (mis-ko-rekt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *correct*] To correct erroneously, alter wrongly in attempting to correct

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author *Dryden*

miscounsel (mis-koun'sel), *v t.*, pret and pp *miscounseled* or *miscounselled*, ppr *miscounseling* or *miscounselling* [< ME *misconselen*, < OF *mesconseillier*, *mesconseillier*, counsel badly, < *mes-* + *conseiller*, counsel see *mis-*[2] and *counsel*] To counsel or advise falsely

If any broyer or syster dispyse or *myscounsel* or lye his broyer in presence of ye alderman and of his breyeryn, schal pay dl li [wax] *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 87

Things *miscounselled* must needs miswend *Spenser*, Mother Hub Tale, l 128

miscount (mis-kount'), *v.* [< ME *miscounten*, < OF. *mesconter*, *mescompter*, *mescunter*, *mescompter*, miscount, F. *mécompter*, strike wrong

(said of a clock), < *mis-* + *conter*, count: see *mis-*[2] and *count*[1].] **I.** *trans* **1** To count erroneously, mistake in counting

In their computacion they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their number an hundreth yeare
Hall, Hen VIII, an 15

2 To account wrongly, misjudge or misconstrue

While my honest heat
Were all *miscounted* as malignant haste
Tennyson, Princess, iv

II. *intrans* To make a false reckoning

And if so be that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answers a falle
Gower, Conf Amant, I

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health *Bp Patrick*, Divine Arithmetic, p 6

miscount (mis-kount'), *n* [< *miscount*, *v*] An erroneous counting or numbering

miscoveting† (mis-kuv'et-ing), *n* [ME *miscoveting*, < *mis-*[1] + *coveting*] Wrongful coveting

She makith folk compasse and caste
To taken other folkis thyng,
Thorough robberie or *miscoveting*
Rom of the Rose, l 196

miscreance† (mis'krē-ans), *n* [< OF *mescreance* (F. *mécreance* = It *miscredenza*), unbelief, < *mescreant*, unbelieving: see *miscreant*] Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion

But through this, and other theft *miscreaunce*,
They maken many a wrong chevisaunce
Spenser, Shep Cal, May

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), *n*. [As *miscreance*. see *-cy*] **1**† Same as *miscreance*

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, man slaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony
Ayliffe, Parergon

2. The state of being a miscreant, turpitude

Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious *miscreancy*?
De Quincey, Essenes, ii

miscreant (mis'krē-ant), *a* and *n* [< ME *miscreant*, *misereaunt*, < OF *mescreant*, F. *mécréant* (= It. *miscredente*), misbelieving, unbelieving, < *mes-* + *creant*, believing: see *mis-*[2] and *creant*[1], *credent*] **I.** *a* **1**† Misbelieving, unbelieving, infidel.

Al *miscreant* painyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al sedicious schismatikes. *Sir T More*, Works, p 774

2. Vile, detestable

For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind
Pope, Odyssey, xvii 667

II. *n* **1**† An unbeliever, a misbeliever

Robert dyd many notable acts at the wynnynge of the citye of Acon vpon the *myscreantes* & Turkes
Rob of Brunne, p 102, note

That *miscreantes* whilom gan honoure,
As for their goddis thaim deyfyng
Rom. of Partenay (E E T S), Int., l 52.

The emperor's generosity to the *miscreants* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lviii

2 A vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable villain

Thou art a traitor and a *miscreant*
Shak, Rich II, I 1 39

miscreate† (mis-krē-āt'), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *create*, *a*.] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately, deformed; monstrous, spurious

Or nicely charge your understanding soul
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth
Shak, Hen V, I 2. 16

miscreated (mis-krē-ā'ted), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *created*.] Same as *miscreate*

For nothing might abash the villein bold,
Ne mortall steele emperce his *miscreated* mould
Spenser, F Q, II vii 42

What art thou, execrable shape!
That dar'st though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front. *Milton*, P L, ii 683

miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *creation*.] A faulty or unnatural making or creation

Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation* *Knowles*, Life, II 277

miscreative (mis-krē-ā'tiv), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *creative*] Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss *Shelley*

miscredent† (mis-krē'dent), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *credent* (after the older *miscreant*, q v).] An unbeliever, an infidel; a miscreant.

Your sermon to us of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*
Stanihurst in Hollinshed's Descrip of Ireland, iv

miscredit (mis-kred'it), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *credit*] To give no credit or belief to, disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the château for an answer in writing *Carlyle*, French Rev, I vii 7

miscredulity (mis-krē-dū'li-ti), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *credulity*] Misdirected credulity, belief or credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a wrong object

We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture
Bp Hall, Select Thoughts, § 6

miscreed (mis-krēd'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *creed*] An erroneous or false creed [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace,
Spoil his salvation for a fierce *miscreed*?
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnets, xiv

miscrop (mis-krop'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *crop*] Failure of a crop, scantiness in a harvest.

miscue (mis-kū'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *cue*[1]] In *billiards*, an accidental slip of the cue at the moment of making a stroke, causing the tip to glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly as intended

misdate (mis-dāt'), *n*. [< *mis-*[1] + *date*[1], *n*] A wrong date

misdate (mis-dāt'), *v t*, pret and pp *misdated*, ppr *misdating* [< *mis-*[1] + *date*[1], *v*.] To date erroneously; give a false or wrong date to.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die,
O how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!
Young Night Thoughts, v 777

misdaub (mis-dâb'), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *daub*.] To daub unskilfully, spoil by daubing [Rare]

Misdaubed with some untempered and lately laid mortar *Bp Hall*, To a Worthy Knight

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *deal*[1], *n*] In *card-playing*, a wrong deal, a deal in which the players do not all receive the proper number of cards or the cards in proper order

misdeal (mis-dēl'), *v*, pret and pp *misdealt*, ppr *misdealing* [< *mis-*[1] + *deal*[1], *v*] **I.** *intrans.* **1** To deal or act wrongly or falsely, misconduct one's self —**2.** In *card-playing*, to make an incorrect distribution of the cards

Fie on you, all the Honors in your fist,
Countship, Householdship — how have you *misdealt*!
Browning, Ring and Book, I 164

II. *trans.* To deal or divide improperly; make a wrong deal of, as of the cards in card-playing

misdecision (mis-dē-sizh'on), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *decision*.] **1** The act of deciding wrongly

The danger of deception and consequent *misdecision* on the part of the judge *Bentham*

2. A wrong or erroneous decision.

The judge paid a penalty for his *misdecision*,
Brougham

misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n* [< ME *misdede*, < AS *misdǣd* (= OS *misdād* = OFries. *misdēd* = D *misdaad* = MLG. *misdât* = OHG. *missatât*, *missetât*, MHG *missetât*, G *missethat* = Sw *missdåd* = Dan *misdaad* = Goth. *missadêds*), a wrong act, misdeed, < *mis-* + *dǣd*, deed: see *mis-*[1] and *deed*. *Misdeed* is the oldest existing noun with the prefix *mis-*. Cf *misdo*] An evil or mischievous deed, a reprehensible or wicked action

By my grete *mysdede* here hym slayn haue I
Rom. of Partenay (E E T S), l 298

I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's.
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iii. 3. 183.

=**Syn** See list under *misdemeanor*

misdeem (mis-dēm'), *v t* [< ME *misdemen* (= Icel *misdæma*), < *mis-*[1] + *deem*[1]] To judge erroneously, misjudge, mistake in judging.

Were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*
Sir J Davies, Immortality, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow,
Fade and are shed, that from their timely fall
(*Misdeem* it not a cankerous change) may grow
Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 26.

misdemean (mis-dē-mēn'), *v* [< OF. **mesdemener*, < *mes-* + *demener*, refl, conduct (oneself) see *mis-*[2] and *demean*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To behave (one's self) ill, conduct (one's self) improperly

You, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself
Shak, Hen. VIII, v 3 14

II. *intrans.* To misbehave.

But when our neighbours *mis demean*,
Our censures are exceeding keen
C Smart, tr of Phædrus, p 149

misdemeanant (mis-dē-mē'nant), *n*. [< OF. **mesdemenant*, ppr of **mesdemener*, misdemean: see *mis-*[2] and *demeanant*.] One who commits a misdemeanor, a person guilty of a petty crime

Misdemeanants who have money in their pockets may be seen in many of our prisons. *Sydney Smith.*

misdisposition

It [Canada] was no penal colony, they were no set of political convicts or social *misdemeanants* sent out to be gotten rid of by the home government
Amer Jour Philol, VII 146

misdemeanor, misdemeanour (mis-dē-mē'nor), *n* [Formerly also *misdemeanure*, and improp. *misdemesnor*, < *mis-*[2] + *demeanor* see *misdemean*] **1.** Ill behavior, evil conduct, fault.

God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanors* *South*, Works, IX xii

2. In *law*, an offense of a less grave nature than an indictable felony See *crime* and *felony*.

A crime or *misdemesnor* is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it *Blackstone*, Com, IV 1

3† Mismanagement, mistake in management or treatment

Some naturall fault in the soil, or *misdemeanure* of the owners *Seasonable Sermon*, p 25 (1644) (*Latham*)

=**Syn 1** Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, trespass, transgression, misdoing —**2** See *crime* and *offense*

misdepart† (mis-dē-pärt'), *v. t* [ME. *misdeparten*, < *mis-*[1] + *depart*] To part or distribute unequally

He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 9

misderive (mis-dē-rīv'), *v. t*, pret and pp *misderived*, ppr *misderiving* [< *mis-*[1] + *derive*] **1**† To divert from the proper course; mislead; misdirect

Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel
Bp Hall, Cases of Conscience, III 7

2 To err in deriving as, to *misderive* a word

misdescribe (mis-des-krīb'), *v t*., pret and pp *misdescribed*, ppr *misdescribing* [< *mis-*[1] + *describe*] To describe falsely or erroneously

misdescription (mis-des-krip'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *description*] Erroneous description, faulty or fraudulent description as, *misdescription* of goods by an importer

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into the four classes of successful, partially successful, *mis descriptions*, and failures
Proc Soc Psych Research, III 427

misdesert† (mis-de-zėrt'), *n*. [< *mis-*[1] + *desert*[2]] Ill desert

My hapless case
Is not occasion'd through my *misdesert*,
But through misfortune *Spenser*, F Q, VI 1 12

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *devotion*] Misdirected devotion, mistaken piety

A place where *misdevotion* flames
A thousand prayers to saints whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet *Donne*

misdiet (mis-dī'et), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *diet*[1], *n*.] Improper diet or food

A dry dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew
Spenser, F Q, I iv 23

misdiet† (mis-dī'et), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *diet*[1], *v*] To eat improper or injurious food; diet irregularly or improperly

Certainly this great body by *mis dieting* and willfull disorder contracted these spirituall diseases
Bp Hall, Balm of Gilead

misdieter† (mis-dī'e-tėr), *n* One who misdiets

If, consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and riot, he is in the very next suburbes of death it selfe
Optick Glass of Humours (1639) (*Nares*)

misdight† (mis-dīt'), *a*. [< *mis-*[1] + *dight*] Badly dressed.

Despis'd nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their coate, both now *mis dight*
Bp Hall, Satires, iii 7

misdirect (mis-di-rekt'), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *direct*] To direct wrongly (*a*) To give erroneous information or instruction to (*b*) To give a wrong course or direction to (*c*) To write an incorrect address upon as, to *misdirect* a letter

misdirection (mis-di-rek'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *direction*.] The act of misdirecting, or the state of being misdirected; wrong direction, an erroneous indication, guidance, or instruction as, the *misdirection* of a letter; a judge's *misdirections* to the jury

Through ignorance or *misdirection* it may limit or enfeeble the animal or being that misguides it.
E H Clarke, Sex in Education, p 26

Egoists would regard this as chimerical and impossible, or, if possible, a plain *misdirection* of efforts
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 204

misdisposition† (mis-dis-pō-zish'on), *n*. [< *mis-*[1] + *disposition*.] Bad disposition

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight, whether through the indisposition of the organ or the distance of the object, or the *misdisposition* of the medium *Bp. Hall*, The Deceit of Appearance.

misdistinguish (mis-dis-ting'gwish), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *distinguish*.] To distinguish wrongly or erroneously, make false distinctions

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish* *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, iii § 3

misdivide (mis-di-vīd'), *v. t.*, pret and pp *misdivided*, ppr *misdividing* [< *mis-*[1] + *divide*.] To divide wrongly

misdivision (mis-di-vizh'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *division*.] A wrong or faulty division

misdo (mis-dō'), *v.*, pret *misdid*, pp *misdone*, ppr *misdoing* [< ME *misdon*, < AS *misdon* (= OFries *misdūa* = D *misdoen* = MLG *misdon* = OHG. *missatuon*, *missetuan*, MHG. *missetuon*), act wrongly, offend, < *mis-* + *dōn*, do: see *mis-*[1] and *do*[1].] **I.** *trans* **1†.** To do wrong to, treat badly. *Chaucer*.—**2** To do or perform amiss

Ergo, soule shal soule quyte and synne to synne wende, And al that man hath *mysdo* I, man, wyl amende *Piers Ploweman* (B), xviii 3 9

II. *intrans* To act amiss, err in action or conduct

If I have *misdone*,
As I have wrong'd indeed both you and yours
Greene, James IV, v

Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled *Milton*, P. R., i 225

misdoer (mis-dō'er), *n.* [< ME *misdoere*, < *mis-do* + *-er*[1].] One who misdoes or does wrong, one who commits a fault or crime, an evil-doer

[They] compel all men to follow them, strengthening their kingdom with the multitude of all *misdoers* *Tyndale*, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc), p 115

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy anything *Spenser*, State of Ireland

misdoing (mis-dō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *misdo*, *v.*] A wrong done, a fault or crime, an offense

Pandulph, a lawler and Durant, a temple, comming vnto King John, exhorted him to reforme his *mis doonigs* *Holinshed*, King John, an 1211

misdoom† (mis-dōm'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doom*. Cf *misdeem*.] To misjudge

Know, there shall Iudgement come
To doom them right who Others, rash, *misdoom* *Job Triumphant* (tr by Sylvester), ii 287

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *v.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doubt*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To suspect, regard with suspicion [Now colloq.]

That which was costly he feared was not dainty and, though the invention were delectable, he *misdoubted* the making *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

We put him in charge of a woman who said she'd take care of him, but I *misdoubt* her
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p 371

2 To think, have a suspicion or inkling of

We *misdoubted* that they would be slaine by the way *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 70

II. *intrans* To entertain doubt, have a suspicion

Misdoubting much and fearful of the event *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 116

I *misdoubt* much if you do not begin to forswear England *The Century*, XXVI 822

misdoubt (mis-dout'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *doubt*[1].] **1** Unnecessary or unworthy doubt, irresolution; hesitation

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution
Shak., 2 Hen VI, iii 1 332

2† Suspicion, as of crime or danger

He cannot so precisely weed this land
As his *misdoubts* present occasion
Shak., 2 Hen IV, iv 1 206

Use not
So hard a language, your *misdoubt* is causeless
Ford, Broken Heart, v 1

misdoubtful† (mis-dout'ful), *a.* [< *misdoubt* + *-ful*.] Misgiving, mistrusting, suspicious.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtfull* minde
A thousand feares *Spenser*, F. Q., V vi 8

misdraw (mis-drâ'), *v.*; pret *misdrew*, pp. *misdrawn*, ppr *misdrawing* [< ME *misdrawen*, < *mis-*[1] + *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* To draw or draft badly

The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustees carrying out a *misdrawn* will *Bayhot*, Eng Const (Boston ed.), p 286

There were also 40 diagrams, all *misdrawn* *Proc Soc Psych Research*, III 427

II. *intrans.* To fall apart

misdrawing (mis-drâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *misdraw*, *v.*] Distraction, falling apart.

For the realme ne sholde not seme blisful, yif there were a yok of *mysdrawynges* in diverse parties.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 12

misdread† (mis-dred'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *dread*.] To regard with dread or foreboding

misdread† (mis-dred'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *dread*.] Dread of evil; foreboding

The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by *mis-dread*,
Have after nourishment and life by care
Shak., Pericles, i 2 12

mise[1]† (mīz, F. pron mēz), *n.* [< ME **mise*, < OF *mise*, a putting, setting, laying out, expense, judgment, tax, etc, F. *mise*, a putting, setting, dress, etc., < ML *missa* (also *misa*, after OF.), a laying out, expense, fem of *missus* (> F *mis*), pp of *mittere* (> F *mettre*), send, put: see *mission*.] **1** Outlay, disbursement, expenditure Hence, in *Eng hist* (*a*) A gift of cattle, produce, or money made to a superior as a commutation, or to secure immunity from taxes, fines, and other impositions, thus, formerly, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales, also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester in England at the change of the owner of the earldom The phrase *the mise* was often used to designate the revenue thus accruing to the crown or lord (*b*) Any payment made to secure a liberty or immunity, tax or tallage

Unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loans, *mizes*, weekly and monthly assessments
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl Misc, VII 628) (*Davies*)

2 In *common-law procedure*, in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right A traverse upon some collateral point in a writ of right was called an *issue*, as in other actions

A count which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right
W. Nelson, Lex Mancliorum (1726), p 36 (*Encyc Dict*)

I think there can be no doubt that, upon the *mise* joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant the want of which might have been pleaded in bar of this action (as contradistinguished from matter in abatement), is necessarily put in issue *Lee, J.*, in 10 Gratt (Va.), 355

3 Arbitration, or a settlement or agreement reached by arbitration. See phrases below.—**Mise of Amiens**, the decision in favor of Henry III of England rendered on January 23d, 1264, by Louis IX of France, to whom the difficulties between Henry and certain of his rebellious barons had been referred for arbitration.—**Mise of Lewes**, the compact, agreement, or compromise by which, in May, 1264, the difficulties existing between Henry III of England and his rebellious barons were settled

The "*Mise of Lewes*," the capitulation which secured the safety of the king, contained seven articles
Stubbs, Const Hist, § 177

mise[2]†, *n.* See *mease*[1]

misease† (mis-ēz'), *n.* [< ME *miseise*, *myseise*, *meseise*, *misese*, < OF **mesaise*, *mesaise*, F *malaise*, discomfort, < *mes-* + *eise*, *aise*, ease: see *mis-*[2] and *ease*. Cf *malease*, *disease*.] Discomfort, trouble

And so endured the kynge in grete *mysese* for love of Ygerne, and at laste he complayned hym self to tweyne that he moche trusted of grete angwysshe
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i 61

So that he moste for *mysese* awel at the ende
Robert of Gloucester, p 34

miseased† (mis-ēzd'), *a.* [ME *miseised*, < *miseise* + *-ed*[2].] Having discomfort or trouble

Thanne is miseiscorde, as seith the philosophre, a vertu by which the corage of man is stired by the mysese of hym that is *mysesed* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

miseasy† (mis-ē'zi), *a.* [ME *misesy*, < *misease* + *-y*[1].] Uneasy, uncomfortable

Standyng is me beste, vnneth maie I ligge for pure *mis ease* sorowe *Testament of Love*, i

misedition† (mis-ē-dish'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *edition*.] A wrong editing, an erroneous edition

A *mis editon* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii 10

miseducation (mis-ej-ū-kā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *education*.] Wrong, hurtful, or imperfect education *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p 81

mise en scène (mēz on sān) [F., *mise*, a putting, setting, *en*, in, on, *scène*, stage: see *mise*[1], *in*[1], *scene*.] The entire scenery, properties, and detail of an acted play, hence, the surroundings of any event

mise-money† (mīz'mun"i), *n.* Money given by way of mise

misemploy (mis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *employ*.] To employ wrongly or uselessly, make a bad, ineffective, or purposeless use of as, to *misemploy* one's means or opportunities

He did so much as he could do no more, all which hath been *misemployed* and abused by themselves
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 369

misemployment (mis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [< *misemploy* + *-ment*.] Ill or useless employment; misapplication; misuse, as, the *misemployment* of time or money.

This year also he made proclamation to redress the *misemployment* of lands or goods given to charitable uses.
Baker King James, an 1622.

misent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mizzen*

misenite (mis'en-īt), *n.* [< *Miseno* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral*, a hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibers in a hot tufa cavern near Miseno, Italy

misenroll, misenrol (mis-en-rōl'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *enroll*.] To enter or enroll by mistake, enroll erroneously

I should thee *misenroule*
In booke of life
Davies, Muses Sacrifice, p 64 (*Davies*)

misenter (mis-en'ter), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *enter*[1].] To enter erroneously or by mistake as, to *misenter* items in an account

misentreat† (mis-en-trēt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *entreat*.] To maltreat, abuse, treat badly *Halliwell*

misentry (mis-en'tri), *n.*, pl *misentries* (-triz). [< *mis-*[1] + *entry*.] An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account

misepiscopist† (mis-ē-pis'kō-pist), *n.* [< Gr. μισεῖν, hate, + ἐπίσκοπος, bishop, + *-ist*.] A hater of bishops or of prelacy

Those *misepiscopists* envied and denyed that honour to this or any other Bishops *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 640 (*Davies*)

miser[1] (mī'zėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mizer* (and *misard*), < ME **miser*, *meser*, < OF **miser* = Sp *mísero* = Pg It *mísero*, wretched, avaricious, < L. *miser*, wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, sick, ill, bad, worthless, etc, cf Gr. μισός, hatred Hence also E. *miserable*, *misery*, etc, *commiserate*, *measel*, etc For the sense 2, cf *miserable*, *a.*, 5.] **I.** *n.* **1†** A miserable person, one who is wretched or unhappy

Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *misers* sake
Spenser, F. Q., II i 8.

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii

2 An extremely avaricious person, one who hoards money, a niggard, one who in wealth conducts himself as one afflicted with poverty

Rich honesty dwells like a *miser*, sir, in a poor house
Shak., As you Like It, v 4 63

'Tis strange the *miser* should his cares employ
To gain those riches he can never enjoy
Pope, Moral Essays, iv 1

Miser's gallon†, a very small measure, probably a gill

Her ordinance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *mizers gallon* *John Taylor*, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

II *a* Characteristic of a miser [Rare]

Still o'er the scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with *miser* care!
Burns To Mary in Heaven

miser[1] (mī'zėr), *v. t.* [< *miser*[1], *n.*] To gather or keep like a miser, keep with jealous care, hoard with *up*

miser[2], **mizer** (mī'zėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain, said to be so called as used to "miser up" or collect the earth through which it bores, < *miser*[1], *v.* Otherwise thought to be connected with G. *meisel*, a chisel.] An iron cylinder with an opening in the side and a cutting lip, attached to the lower end of a boring-rod, used in the process of sinking wells in water-bearing strata The bottom is conical, with a valved opening through which the earth can pass upward In the so-called "pot-miser" used in pebbly clay, there is no valve, but the soil is forced upward by a worm on the outside of the pot, which is conical in form, and over whose edge it falls as the instrument works its way downward

miser[2] (mī'zer), *v. t.* [Also *mizer*, < *miser*[2], *n.*] To collect in the interior of the boring-tool called a miser: used with *up*

miserable (miz'e-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF *miserable*, F *misérable* = Sp *miserable* = Pg *miseravel* = It *miserabile*, < L. *miserabilis*, pitiable, < *miserari*, pity, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*[1].] **I.** *a* **1** Unhappy, wretched, hapless

He shall fear more the hurt that may be done him by a poor widow or a *miserable* man, than by the greatest gentleman of them all
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef Edw VI., 1549

What's more *miserable* than discontent?
Shak., 2 Hen VI., iii 1 201

Fallen cherub, to be weak is *miserable*
Doing or suffering *Milton*, P. L., i 157

2. Causing or attended by suffering or unhappiness, distressing, doleful as, a *miserable* lot or condition, *miserable* weather

O gross and *miserable* ignorance
Shak., 2 Hen VI., iv 2 178

Being even as taking leave of this *miserable* world, God did direct him to the great way or Castragun
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I 41.

3 Manifesting misery; indicative of want or suffering, shocking, pitiable as, a *miserable* hut, to be covered with *miserable* rags, *miserable* looks —**4.** Of wretched character or quality; without value or merit, very poor, mean, worthless as, a *miserable* soil; a *miserable* performer or performance, a *miserable* subterfuge

Miserable comforters are ye all Job xvi 2.

It was *miserable* economy, indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, xxiii

5 Covetous, miserly, niggardly [Obsolete or Scotch]

The liberal hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*, and by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish *Hooker*

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *misera ble* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will

Pasquil's Jests, etc (1604) (*Nares*)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man

South, Works, VIII vi

6† Compassionate, merciful; commiserating [Rare]

My son 's in . gaol, and outstep [unless] the king be *miserable*, hees like to totter

Heywood, King Edward IV (Plays, I 72, reprint, 1874)

=Syn. 1 Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable See *afflicted*.

II. *n.* An unfortunate, unhappy creature, a wretch

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p 36

miserableness (miz'e-ra-bl-nes), *n* **1** The state or quality of being miserable, misery; wretchedness.—**2**† Miserliness, niggardliness

Miserableness
Hath brought in distress
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'e-ra-bli), *adv* In a miserable manner; calamitously; pitiably, deplorably, very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men
Mat xxi 41

Many men were lifted vp [by a tempest in the harbor of Domingo] and carried in the aire many bow shots, some being thereby *miserably* bruised

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 910

Where you shall be so *miserably* entertained
Sir P Sidney

The younger clerks were *miserably* paid
Macaulay, Lord Clive

miseration† (miz-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *misération* = Sp *miseracion* = Pg *miseração* = It *miserazione*, < L *miseratio(n-)*, compassion, < *miserari*, pp *miseratus*, pity see *miserable*] Commiseration, pity

God of his *miseratson*
Send better reformacion
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz'e-rē-ā'tėr), *n* [So called because beginning with the words "*Misereatur* vestri omnipotens Deus" ('Almighty God have mercy upon you') L *misereatur*, 3d pers sing pres subj of *misereri*, pity see *miserere*] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (*tui*), in sacramental absolution

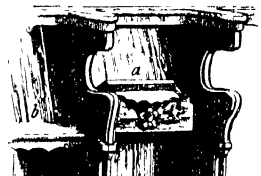
miserect† (mis-ē-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *erect*] To erect wrongly, erect with a wrong object

Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground *Bp Hall*, Hard Texts, Amos iii 15

miserere (miz'e-rē'rē), *n.* [So called because beginning with the words, taken from the Vulgate version of the 51st Psalm, "*Miserere* mei, Domine" ('Pity me, O Lord'). L *miserere*, 2d pers sing impv of *misereri*, pity, < *miser*, wretched see *miser*[1]] **1** The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions) so called from its first word In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions Hence —(*a*) The service of which the miserere forms a part. (*b*) A musical setting of this psalm The most celebrated example is the Miserere of Allegri, written about 1635, which forms a part of the Tenebræ service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome In the rendering of this miserere so much of care, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music (*c*) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character (*d*) A lamentation

No more ay mees and *misereres*, Tranio
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2. A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it The under side of the seat, in mediæval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Miserere, from All Souls College Oxford
a, miserere seat turned back showing carving; *b*, seat let down

ornamentally carved, often with grotesques or caricatures Also called *misericordia*, *misereorde*, *misericord* See *stall*

We are still sitting here in this *Miserere*
Longfellow Hyperion, iv 1

Miserere day, Ash Wednesday *Lee*, Glossary — **Miserere week**, the first week in Lent *Lee*, Glossary

misericorde, misericord (miz'e-ri-kôrd'), *n* [< ME *misericorde*, < OF *misericorde*, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F. *miséricorde* = Sp. Pg It *misericordia*, < L *misericordia*, mercy, < *misericors*, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < *misereri*, pity, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E *heart* see *miser*[1] and *core*[1]] **1** Merciful disposition; forgiving pity or kindness [Obsolete or archaic]

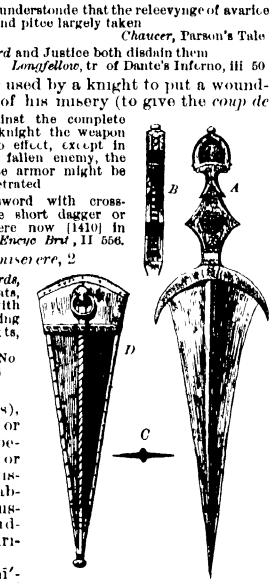
Now shul ye understonde that the releevynge of avarice is *misericorde* and pitee largely taken

Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Misericord and Justice both disdain them
Longfellow, tr of Dante's Inferno, iii 50

2. A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the *coup de grâce*) Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found and penetrated

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or *misericorde* were now [1410] in fashion *Encyc Brit*, II 556.



Misericorde 15th century
A, the dagger *B*, profile of hilt *C* section of blade, *D*, scabbard

3 Same as *miserere*, 2

The *misericords*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each *The Academy*, No 1890, p 364

miserliness (mī'zėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits, avariciousness, niggardliness, penuriousness.

miserly (mī'zėr-li), *a.* [< *miser*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like a miser, penurious, sordid, niggardly; parsimonious as, a *miserly* person, or a person of *miserly* habits =**Syn.** *Parsimonious*, *Niggardly*, etc See *penurious*

mise-roll† (mīz'rōl), *n* An official account or record in the exchequer of mise-moneys.

misery (miz'e-ri), *n*; pl *miseries* (-riz). [< ME *miserie*, < OF. *miserie*, *misere*, F. *misère* = Sp Pg It *miseria*, < L. *miseria*, wretchedness, < *miser*, wretched see *miser*[1].] **1.** A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness; mental or physical suffering, wretchedness

His soul was grieved for the *misery* of Israel
Judges x 16

2 Any afflictive or depressed condition; want of the means of livelihood, destitution as, the burning of the factory caused much *misery* among the poor

In Naples *misery* laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself
T B Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p 188.

3 A seated pain or ache, an acute local ailment, as, to have a *misery* in the teeth, or a *misery* in the side or back. [Prov. Eng and U. S]

Mrs. Johns talked about her husband, "and a *misery* in his side and how he felt it a-comin' on nigh on ter a week ago '
M N. Murfree, The Atlantic, XLI. 577

4 That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune; calamity: generally in the plural

Weep and howl for your *miseries* that shall come upon you Jas v 1.

I will not wish ye half my *miseries*
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 1 108.

Rent are they less with time than *miseries*
W Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 4.

5 Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But Brutus, skorning this *misery* and nigardliness (that of Octavius Cæsar), gaue vnto euery band a number of weathers to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to euery souldier. *North*, tr of Plutarch, p 1071.

=Syn *Affliction*, *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc See *affliction*.

miseset, *n.* See *misease*

misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *esteem*] Lack of esteem; disrespect.

misestimate (mis-es'ti-māt), *v. t*, pret and pp. *misestimated*, ppr *misestimating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *estimate*] To estimate erroneously. *J. S Mill*, Logic, VI viii § 2

misexpense† (mis-eks-pens'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *expense*] Foolish expenditure.

O wretched end of idle vanity,
Of *misexpence* and prodigality
The Beggar's Ape (c 1607) (*Nares*)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *expound*.] To expound erroneously *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, vi 6

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'on), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *expression*] Wrong or improper expression. *Baxter*

misfaitt, *n* [ME, < OF *mesfait*, *mesfaite*, misdeed, mishap, < *mesfaire*, misdo, do harm, < *mes-* + *faire*, do see *mis-*[2] and *fait*[1], *feat*[1]. *n*] Mishap, misfortune

"I haue wonder of the," quod I, "that witty art holden, Why thow ne suwest man and his make that no *myfaut* hem folwe' *Piers Plowman* (B), xi 306

misfaith (mis-fāth'), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *faith*] Lack of faith or trust, distrust *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien

misfall† (mis-fâl'), *v i* [ME *misfallen*, < *mis-*[1] + *fall*[1]] To fall out unluckily

Though the ones on a tyme *myssfille*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1530.

misfare† (mis-fār'), *v i* [< ME *misfaren*, < AS. *misfaran*, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= OFries *misfara*, do wrong, = Icel *misfara*, go amiss, be lost), < *mis-* + *faran*, go, fare see *mis-*[1] and *fare*[1]] To fare ill; go wrong or do wrong; be unfortunate

Thi fader and al his folk so *misfaren* hadde,
That alle here lines in a stounde hadde be lore
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1859

Sigh this thynge how it *misferde*
Gower, Conf Amant, v

misfare† (mis-fār'), *n* [< ME *mysfare* (= Icel *misfari*), from the verb] Ill fare, misfortune.

Jesu' the son of Dauid calde
Thou haue mercy!
Allas! I crye, he heris me nogt,
He has no ruthe of my *mysfare*
York Plays, p 211

Great comfort in her sad *misfare*
Was Amoret, companion of her care
Spenser, F Q, IV v 30

misfaring† (mis-fār'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *misfare*, *v*] **1** Misfortune —**2** Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most-what fare amis,
And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see
Spenser, Colin Clout, l 758

misfashion† (mis-fash'on), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *fashion*] To fashion or form wrongly. *Hakewill*, On Providence

misfatet, *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fate*] Ill fate or luck; misfortune

Through their own *mis-fate* in hauing none,
Or, hauing Vertues, not to haue them known
Panaretus (tr by Sylvester)

misfeasance (mis-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *misfeazance*, < OF *mesfaisance*, wrong, trespass, < *mesfaisant*, doing wrong. see *misfeasant* Cf *malfeasance*] In *law* (*a*) A trespass; a wrong done (*b*) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power, misbehavior in office, the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance*. This word is often carelessly used in the sense of *malfeasance*

misfeasant (mis-fē'zant), *n* [< OF *mesfaisant*, ppr. of *mesfaire*, *mesfere* (F. *méfaire*), do harm, < *mes-* + *faire*, < L *facere*, do see *mis-*[2] and *fact*, and cf. *damage-feasant*] In *law*, a trespasser; a misfeasor

misfeasor, misfeazor (mis-fē'zor), *n* [< OF. *mesfeisour*, *mesfesor*, < *mesfaire*, misdo: see *misfeasant*.] One who is guilty of misfeasance.

misfeat†, *n.* [Also *misfeet*, < OF. *mesfaite*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong: see *misfeasant*, *mis-*[2], and *feat*[1]] Ill deed, wrong. *Halliwell*

misfeazance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance*

misfeazor, *n* See *misfeasor*

misfeign† (mis-fān′), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *feign*] To feign with an evil design

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee
Spenser, F Q, I iii 40

misfire (mis-fīr′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *fire.*] A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.

In case of *misfire* through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed *Tribune Book of Sports*, p 395

misfit (mis-fit′), *v t* ; pret. and pp *misfitted*, ppr *misfitting* [< *mis-*[1] + *fit*[2], *v*] 1 To make, as a garment, etc , of a wrong size —2 To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable

misfit (mis-fit′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *fit*[2], *n.*] A wrong or bad fit, something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

misforgive†, *v t* and *i* [ME *misforgiven*, *misforyeven*, < *mis-*[1] + *forgive*] To misgive

His herte *mysforgaf* hym evermo
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 1426.

misform (mis-fôrm′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *form*] To make of an ill form, put in a bad shape

With that *misformed* spright he backe returnd againe
Spenser, F Q, I i 55

misformation (mis-fôr-mā′shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *formation*] An irregularity of formation, malformation

misfortunate (mis-fôr′tū-nāt), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *fortunate*] 1† Producing misfortune —2 Unfortunate

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i 11

That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength
Sir H Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, II, iv 4

misfortune (mis-fôr′tūn), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *fortune*] 1 Ill fortune, especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible, adversity

And never dare *misfortune* cross her foot
Shak, M of V ii 4 36

2 An unfortunate event or circumstance, a mishap or accident, anything that causes harm or disappointment. as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg, it was his *misfortune*, not his fault

By *misfortunes* was my life prolong'd,
To tell sad stories of my own mishaps
Shak, C of E, i 1 120

By *misfortune* his design'd Alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the Book was almost Printed off
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref

For the purposes of the present discussion [upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part"], *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of so improbable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others *Fry*, *L J*, L R 20 Q B 816

3 A lapse from virtue [Colloq]

"If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma am,' replied the girl, casting down her eyes "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet "
Marryat, Midshipman Easy, iii

=**Syn. 2** *Mischance*, *Mishap*, *Misfortune*, *Disaster*, *Calamity*, *Catastrophe*, misadventure, ill, harm, reverse, blow, stroke trouble The first six words are arranged in the order of strength, they agree in denoting untoward events, produced by causes presumably independent of the sufferer *Mischance* is the lightest word for that which is really disagreeable, a *mishap* may be comparatively a trivial thing, both generally apply to the experience of individuals *Misfortune* is the most general of these words, a *misfortune* is a really serious matter, it may befall a person, family, or nation A very serious misfortune affecting large numbers is a *calamity*, the central idea of which is wide spread and general mischief A *disaster* is not necessarily wide spread, it is generally sudden, and its importance is in its effects upon other interests, as marring or ruining particular plans, hopes, courses or conditions of things A *disaster* may befall an individual, a *calamity* can come to an individual only by affecting his welfare largely, or bringing him into deep distress A *catastrophe* is strictly a great misfortune bringing things to an end, a final crash, a finishing stroke as, this brought on the *catastrophe* See *affliction*

misfortune† (mis-fôr′tūn), *v i* [< *misfortune*, *n*] To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; fail or miscarry.

The Queene, after mariage, was conceiued with childe, but it *misfortuned* *Stow*, Chron, Pref

misfortuned† (mis-fôr′tūnd), *a* [< *misfortune* + *-ed*[2].] Attended by misfortune, unfortunate

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortuned* wedlock
Milton, Tetrachordon (*Latham*)

misforyeve†, *v. t.* and *i.* See *misforgive.*

misframe† (mis-frām′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *frame*] To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More*, Works, p 874

misgestured† (mis-jes′tūrd), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *gesture* + *-ed*[2].] Awkward or ill-behaved.

To be *misgestured* in our prayers
Bp Hall, Contemplations, Foyle of Amalek

misget† (mis-get′), *v t* [ME *misgeten*, < *mis-*[1] + *get*[1]] To get wrongly or unlawfully, procure by unlawful means

Of that thei were first *misget.*
Gower, Conf Amant., viii.

Leave, faytor, quickely that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better justifyde
Spenser, F Q, VI i. 18.

misgie†, *v. t* See *misguy*

misgive (mis-giv′), *v* ; pret *misgave*, pp *misgiven*, ppr *misgiving* [< *mis-*[1] + *give*[1] Cf *misforgive*] **I.** *trans* 1† To give or grant amiss

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or mis used, till about a fortnight since.
Abp Laud, Works, V 264

2 To give doubt or apprehension to, make apprehensive, cause to hesitate used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc , with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed

Surely those unarmed and Petitioning People needed not have bin so formidable to any but to such whose consciences *misgave* them how ill they had deserv'd of the People *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv

Her mind *misgae* by a' she heard
That 'twas his wedding day
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV 14)

Emmy's mind somehow *misgave* her about her friend Rebecca's wit, spirits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv

II.† *intrans* 1 To give way to doubt, be apprehensive, hesitate

We shrink at near hand, and fearfully *misgive.*
Bp Hall, Calling of Moses.

2 To give way, break down

Plans *misgive* and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of me *T Chalmers*, Lect. on Romans, xliv

misgiving (mis-giv′ing), *n* [Verbal n of *misgive*, *v*] A failing of confidence, doubt, distrust

She boasts a confidence she does not hold,
conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold *misgiving*, and a killing dread
Cowper, Conversation, l 770

misgo (mis-gō′), *v i* , pret *miswent*, pp *misgone*, ppr *misgoing* [< ME *misgon* (= MD *misgaen*), < *mis-*[1] + *go*, *v*] 1† To go wrong, go astray

I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*,
Here lith the miller and his wif also
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 335

ʒif any man hase in court *mys gayne*,
To porter warde he schalle be tane,
Ther to abyde the lordes wylle
Babees Book (E E T S), p 310

Lord, how was I *misgone*? how easie 'tis to erre'
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, ii 1

2 To miscarry [Rare]

Some whole fleets of cargoes had ruinously *misgone* *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I 169

misgoggle, *v t.* See *misgruggle*

misgovern (mis-guv′ėrn), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *govern.*] To govern ill, administer unfaithfully

misgovernance† (mis-guv′er-nans), *n* [< ME *misgovernaunce*, < *mis-*[1] + *governance*] 1. Misbehavior; misconduct

He [Adam] for *misgovernaunce*
Was drive out of his heigh prosperitee
To labour, and to helle, and to meschaunce
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l 22.

2 Misgovernment

He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed, which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the *Misgovernance* of King Richard
Baker, Chronicles, p 148

misgoverned (mis guv′ėrnd), *p a* 1 Ill or badly governed, characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs as, a *misgoverned* country or people —2† Led astray, misguided; ill-behaved

Rude, *misgovern'd* hands from windows' tops
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head
Shak, Rich II, v 2, 5

misgovernment (mis-guv′ėrn-ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *government*] 1 Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground upon public *misgovernment* *Raleigh*, Essay

2 Want of self-restraint, irregularity in conduct; misbehavior

Eschue betymes the whirlpoole of *misgouernment*
Gascoigne, To the Youth of England

Thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment*
Shak, Much Ado, iv 1. 100.

misgracious† (mis-grā′shus), *a.* [< ME *misgracious*, < *mis-*[1] + *gracious*] Not gracious or agreeable, disagreeable, uncouth

His figure [Vulcan's],
Both in visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *misgracious*
Gower, Conf Amant., v.

misgraff† (mis-graf′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *graff*[2]] The old and correct form of *misgraft* See *graft*[2], *n*

The course of true love never did run smooth,
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraffed* in respect of years
Shak, M N D, i 1 137

misgraft (mis-graft′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *graft*[2]] To graft amiss, graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock

misgreet†, *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *greet*[1]] To err or offend in greeting or saluting

And if any one of this brotherhood *misgreet* another, let him make boot [amends] with thirty pence
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E E T S), Int., p xviii

misgrounded† (mis-groun′ded), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *grounded*] Not well grounded, ill-founded *Donne*, The Cross

misgrowth (mis-grōth′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *growth*] An abnormal growth; an excrescence

Mediæval charity and mediæval chastity are manifestly *misgrowths* of the ideas of kindness and pureness
M Arnold, Last Essays, Pref

misgruggle, misguggle (mis-grug′l, -gug′l), *v t* , pret. and pp *misgruggled*, *misguggled*, ppr *misgruggling*, *misguggling* [Also *misgoggle*, < *mis-*[1] + *gruggle*, rumple, disorder, origin obscure.] To mangle or disfigure, rumple, handle roughly [Scotch]

Donald had been *misguggled* by ane of these doctors about Paris *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

misguess (mis-ges′), *v t* or *i* [< *mis-*[1] + *guess*] To guess wrongly or erroneously

Some false shrewes there be her *mysse gesseth* amonge
Sir T More, Works, p 976.

misguggle, *v* See *misgruggle*

misguidance (mis-gī′dans), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *guidance*] Bad or erroneous guidance, harmful direction or advice, evil influence over thought or action

By causing an errour in his judgment, to cause an errour in his choice too the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction *South*, Works, I xii

Grievous *misguidance* of the artisans by their advisers
W R Greg, Misc Essays, 1st ser , p 8

misguide (mis-gīd′), *v t* , pret and pp *misguided*, ppr *misguiding*. [< *mis-*[1] + *guide*] 1 To guide erroneously, give a wrong direction to, lead astray in action or thought.

Now the fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers swords! *Shak*, Cor i 5 23

The chariot of government would be often, and dangerously, *misguided* by rash unskilful drivers, did not an invisible hand hold the reins, and gently direct the course of it *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I viii

Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, viii

2 To ill-use, maltreat [Scotch]=**Syn 1** To mislead, misdirect

misguide† (mis-gīd′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *guide*] Misguidance; guidance into error; hence, trespass; error, sin

Nor spirit, nor Angell though they man surpas,
Could make amends to God for man's *misguyde*
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l 144

misguiding† (mis-gī′ding), *n* Mismanagement

We have an ower guid caus this dey,
Through *misgydins* to spill
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 225)

misguilt† (mis-gilt′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *guilt*[1], *n*] Offense, fault

For what maner *misgelt* hastow me forsake?
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1541

misgurn (mis-gėrn′), *n* [< F *misgurn*, origin obscure] A kind of loach, *Misgurnus fossilis* *Willughby*

Misgurnus (mis-gėr′nus), *n* [NL (Lacépède, 1803), < F *misgurn*, misgurn see *misgurn*] A genus of *Cobitida* or loaches, characterized by the numerous barbels, which are 10 or 12 in number It comprises the misgurn, *M fossilis* of central and eastern Europe, and related Asiatic loaches The specific name of the misgurn (*fossilis*) refers to its burrowing in the mud It is not a fossil fish

misguy†, *v t* [ME *misgyen*, *misgien*, < *mis-*[1] + *guy*[1]] To misguide.

Tho wiste he wel he hadde himself *misgyed.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l 543

mishallowed (mis-hal'ōd), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *hallowed*.] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhallowed means

I do not find David climbing up those *mishallowed* hills
Bp Hall, Contemplations, iii 29

Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal
Of his *mishallowed* and anointed steel
A C Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, i

mishandle (mis-han'dl), *v t*, pret and pp *mishandled*, ppr *mishandling* [< *mis-*[1] + *handle*] To maltreat

Verye fewe be ouer manye to be so wrongefullye *myssehandeled* and punyshed *Sir T More*, Works, p 899

mishanter, mischanter (mi-shan'ter), *n* [A dial corruption of *misaunter, misventure* see *misadventure* The form *mischanter* is prob due to association with *mischance*] Misfortune, disaster, an unlucky chance [Scotch]

mishap (mis-hap'), *n* [< ME *mishap*, < *mis-*[1] + *hap*[1], *n*] **1** An unfortunate or evil hap, mischance, misfortune

Many grete *mishappes* many hard trauaile
Rob of Brunne, p 175

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*
Shak, Tit And, i 1 152

2 A lapse from virtue [Colloq]

Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift In early life she made a *mishap*
Cunningham, Note to Walpole's Letters I 95

=Syn. 1 *Mischance, Disaster*, etc See *misfortune*

mishap† (mis-hap'), *v i* [ME *mishappen* < *mis-*[1] + *hap*[1], *v*] To happen or turn out ill, go wrong

Gawein was euer pensif for his vncle that he hadde lefte in Carmelide, that hym sholde eny thinge *myshappe* vpon the wey *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 471

For eyther I mot sleen him at the gappe,
Or he moot sleen me, if that me *myshappe*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 788

I fear all is not well
Something 's *mishapped* that he is come without her
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii 1

mishappen† (mis-hap'n), *v i* [< ME *mishappen*, < *mis-*[1] + *happen*[1]] **1** To happen ill

His fearefull freends weare out the wofull night,
Affraid least to themselves the like *mishappen* might.
Spenser, F Q, I iii 20

2. To fare ill

Boste and deignouse pride and ille avisement
Mishapnes oftentide *Rob of Brunne*, p 289

mishappiness† (mis-hap'i-nes) *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *happiness*.] Unhappiness, wretchedness, misery

What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable
That may containe my great *mishappiness*?
Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue

mishappy† (mis-hap'i), *a* [ME *myshappy*, < *mis-*[1] + *happy*] Unhappy

Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus

mishear (mis-hēr'), *v t* and *i*, pret and pp *misheard*, ppr *mishearing* [< ME. *misheren*, < AS *mishȳran*, disobey, < *mis-* + *hȳran*, hear, obey see *mis-*[1] and *hear*] To mistake in hearing

It is not so, thou hast misspoke *misheard*
Shak, K John, iii 1 4

misheed† (mis-hēd'), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *heed*[1]] Want of heed or care, heedlessness

Daily heer to die,
In Cares, and Fears, and Miseric,
By *miss heed* or by miss hap
Sylvester, tr of H Smith's Micro cosmo graphia

mishmash (mish'mash), *n* [A varied reduplication of *mash*[1] Cf equiv G *mischmasch* (= Dan *miskmask*), a varied reduplication of *mischen*, mix] A hotchpotch, a medley

A chaos, a confused lump, a formeless masse, a *mish mash*
Florio, p 95 (*Halliwell*)

Their language [is] a *mish mash* of Arabic and Portuguese *Sir T Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p 27

Mishmi or **Mishmee bitter.** See *Coptis*

Mishnah (mish'nā), *n* [Also *Mishna*, Heb *mishnāh*, repetition, explanation, < *shānāh*, repeat] **1** In *Jewish lit*, a collection of halachoth or binding precepts and legal decisions deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Pentateuch, and itself forming a second or oral law See *halachah* Those halachoth, which had been preserved for several centuries by tradition among the doctors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writing The first who attempted to reduce them to order was Hillel I (B C 75–A D 10), president of the Sanhedrim, who arranged them in six Sedarim or orders The final redaction, however, was made by Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed "the holy," about the end of the second century of our era The Mishnah is divided into six parts, each of which contains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into chapters, and these again into paragraphs or mishnoth The first part relates to agriculture the second regulates the manner of observing festivals the third treats of women and matrimonial cases, the fourth of damages and losses in trade, etc, the fifth is on "holy things"—that is, oblations, sacrifices, etc, and the sixth treats of the several sorts of purification The Mishnah forms the text on which the Gemara is based See *Gemara* and *Talmud*

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of Halakhah there is, comparatively speaking, little Agadah to be found in it It is not, however, as many think either a commentary on the Halakhic portions of the Pentateuch, or on the ordinances of the Sopherim, or on both together It rather presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the Mosaic and the Sopheric laws, and it only discusses, and finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing these *Encyc Brit*, XVI 503

2 [*l c*, pl *mishnoth* (mish'noth)] A paragraph of the Mishnah

A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch and even comparatively seldom brings direct proof from or gives reference to it
Encyc Brit, XVI 503

Mishnaic (mish-nā'ik), *a* [< *Mishna(h)* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mishnah, traditional

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains, however, in full force, however conservative be our decision on the date of Chronicles *Encyc Brit*, VIII 561

Mishnic (mish'nik), *a* [< *Mishna(h)* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mishnah

The wife whom Rashi, according to *Mishnic* precept (Aboth, v 21), married at the age of eighteen
Encyc Brit, XX 284

mishnoth, *n* Plural of *mishnah*, 2

misimagination† (mis-i-maj-i-nā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *imagination*] Wrong imagination or conception, delusion

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies which this *mis imagination* produces in that other sex?
Bp Hall, Righteous Mammon

misimprove (mis-im-prov'), *v t*, pret and pp *misimproved*, ppr *misimproving* [< *mis-*[1] + *improve*[1]] To fail to improve or make a good use of, misapply, neglect opportunities of improving as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages.

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved* it must be taken away *South*, Works, XI xii

misimprovement (mis-im-prov'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *improvement*] Ill use or employment, failure to improve, misapplication

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season
South, Works, XI xii

misincline (mis-in-klīn'), *v t*, pret and pp *misinclined*, ppr *misinclining* [< *mis-*[1] + *incline*] To give a wrong or evil inclination or direction to

Our judgments are perverted our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy objects *South*, Works, X i

misinfer (mis-in-fer'), *v*, pret and pp *misinferred*, ppr *misinferring* [< *mis-*[1] + *infer*] **I.** *trans* To infer wrongly *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 52

II. *intrans* To draw a wrong inference

misinform (mis-in-form'), *v* [< *mis-*[1] + *inform*[1]] **I** *trans* To inform erroneously or falsely, make a wrong statement to, give wrong or misleading instruction to

That he might not through any mistake *misinform* me *Boyle*, Works, I 681

Lest, by some fair appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid
Milton, P L, ix 355

II.† *intrans* To testify falsely, make false or misleading statements

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the Papists *Bp Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxii

misinformant (mis-in-fôr'mant), *n* [< *misinform* + *-ant*] One who misinforms or gives false information

misinformation (mis-in-fôr-mā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *information*.] Wrong information, false account or intelligence

Let not such [military commanders] be discouraged (who deserve well) by *misinformations*, and for the satisfying the humours and ambitions of others
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, § 23

misinformer (mis-in-fôr'mėr), *n* One who gives wrong information

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*
Bp Hall, Account of Himself

misinspire (mis-in-spīr'), *v t*, pret and pp *misinspired*, ppr *misinspiring* [< *mis-*[1] + *inspire*] To inspire falsely

Some god *misinspired*
Or man took from him his own equal mind
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv

misinstruct (mis-in-struktʹ), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *instruct*] To instruct amiss.

Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 49.

misinstruction (mis-in-struk'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *instruction*] Wrong instruction

Correcting by the clearnesse of their owne judgement the errors of their *mis instructors*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

misintelligence (mis-in-tel'i-jens), *n* [< F *misintelligence*, as *mis-*[2] + *intelligence*] **1** Wrong or false information

Mr Lort was certainly misinformed I showed one or two of them [tales] to a person since my recovery, who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr Lort's *mis intelligence* *Walpole*, Letters, VII 167 (*Davies*)

2† Misunderstanding, disagreement

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties *Clarendon*, Life, II 329

misintend (mis-in-tend'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *intend*] To misdirect, aim ill

When suddenly, with twincle of her eye,
The Damzell broke his *misintended* dart
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi

misinterpret (mis-in-tėr'pret), *v t* [< F *misinterpreter*, as *mis-*[2] + *interpret*] To interpret erroneously, do the work of interpreter incorrectly or falsely, understand or explain in a wrong sense

The experience of your own uprightness *misunderpreted* will put ye in mind to give it [this discourse] free audience and generous construction
Milton, Divorce, To Parliament

Such is the final fact I fling you, sirs,
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret*
Browning, Ring and Book, I 322

=Syn See *translate*

misinterpretable (mis-in-ter'pre-ta-bl), *a* [< *misinterpret* + *-able*] Liable to be misinterpreted *Donne*

misinterpretation (mis-in-tėr-pre-tā'shon), *n* [< F *misinterpretation*, < *misinterpreter*, misinterpret see *misinterpret*] Erroneous interpretation, a wrong understanding or explanation

In a manner less liable to *misinterpretation*
D Stewart, Philos Essays, I 3

misinterpreter (mis-in-tėr'pre-tėr), *n* One who interprets erroneously

Whom, as a *mis interpreter* of Christ, I openly protest against *Milton*, Divorce, To Parliament

misintreat† (mis-in-trēt'), *v t* Same as *misentreat*

If a man done neuer so much harme, if he might once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to *misintreate* him *Grafton*, Chronicle, vi, an 3522

misjoin (mis-join'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *join*] To join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II 142

misjoinder (mis-join'dėr), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *joinder*] In *law*, a joining in one suit or action of causes or of parties that ought not to be so joined

misjudge (mis-juj'), *v*, pret and pp *misjudged*, ppr *misjudging* [< *mis-*[1] + *judge*] **I.** *trans* To err in judging of, judge erroneously or wrongfully

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement
Johnson, Waller

=Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive

II. *intrans* To err in judgment, form erroneous opinions or notions

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv 38

Have we *misjudged* here,
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?
Browning, Ring and Book, II 212

misjudgment, misjudgement (mis-juj'ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *judgment*] Erroneous judgment, error in judging or determining

miskal (mis'kal), *n* [Also *miscal* and *mitcal, mithkal, metgal, metical*, etc; < Ar *mithqal*, a weight (used in weighing), < *thaqala*, be heavy, *thiql*, weight] An Arabian unit of weight, being ⅔ (or, according to others, 1⅓) of a derham (which see) In Constantinople and Smyrna the miskal is 4·8 grams, or 74 grains troy

miskeep† (mis-kēp'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *keep*] To keep ill or wrongly

Goods are great Ills to those that cannot vse them
Misers *mis keep*, and Prodigals mis spend them
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st 75

misken[1] (mis-ken'), *v t*; pret and pp *miskenned*, ppr *miskenning*. [< *mis-*[1] + *ken*[1]] To be or appear to be ignorant of; mistake for another, misunderstand [Scotch]

Were I you, Ranald, I would be for *miskenning* Sir Duncan [and] keeping my own secret
Scott, Legend of Montrose, xiii.

And why wilt thou thyself *misken?*
Man, take thine old cloak about thee
Take Thine Old Cloak about Thee

misken2† (mis'ken), *n* A transposed form of *mixen*

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *misken?*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii

miskenning† (mis-ken'ing), *n.* [< ME. *miskenninge*] In *law*, wrong citation *Wharton*

miskin (mis'kin), *n* A small bagpipe

Now would I tune my *miskins* on the green
Drayton, Eclogues, ii

miskindle (mis-kin'dl), *v t*, pret and pp *miskindled*, ppr *miskindling* [< *mis-*1 + *kindle*2] To kindle amiss, inflame to a bad purpose

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits.
Bp Hall, Mischief of Faction

misknow (mis-nō'), *v t*, pret. *misknew*, pp *misknown*, ppr *misknowing* [< *mis-*1 + *know*1] To know imperfectly, misapprehend

How apt are we, if thou dost never so little vary from our apprehensions, to *misknow* thee and to wrong our selves by our mis opinions! *Bp Hall*, The Resurrection

But great men are too often unknown, or, what is worse *misknown* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831), p 10

misknowledge (mis-nol'ej), *n* [< *mis-*1 + *knowledge*] Misapprehension, imperfect knowledge

Lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledge* of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient *Wilson*, James I (*Nares*)

mislabel (mis-lā'bel), *v t*, pret and pp *mislabeled* or *mislabelled*, ppr *mislabeling* or *mislabelling* [< *mis-*1 + *label*1, *v.*] To mark with a wrong label, designation, or address

It might so easily have been *mislabelled* or mixed up with other Sassanian fragments.
J Fergusson, Hist Indian Arch , p 83

mislay1 (mis-lā'), *v t*, pret and pp *mislaid*, ppr *mislaying* [< *mis-*1 + *lay*1, *v*] 1 To lay in a wrong or unaccustomed place, put in a place afterward forgotten as, to *mislay* a letter or one's gloves

Was ever any thing so provoking, to *mislay* my jewels! *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii

It was *mislaid* among a multitude of other papers, at the time when I was solicited to communicate the former drawing to a gentleman then writing the "History of Music" *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I 131

2 To place or set down erroneously, give or assign a wrong location to

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature *Locke*

mislay2 (mis-lā') Preterit of *mislie*

mislayer (mis-lā'er), *n* One who mislays, misplaces, or loses

The *mislayer* of a merestone is to blame
Bacon, Judicature (ed 1887)

mislet, *v* and *n* An obsolete spelling of *mizzle*1

mislead (mis-lēd'), *v t*, pret and pp *misled* ppr *misleading* [< ME *misleden*, < AS *mislǣdan* (= D *misleiden* = MLG *mislēden* = OHG *missaleiten*, G *missleiten* = Sw *missleda*), lead astray, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *lǣdan*, lead see *mis-*1 and *lead*1] 1 To lead or guide wrongly, lead astray, especially, to draw into error, cause to err, delude as, to *mislead* an inquirer

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you
Bacon

The antiquity of it, and because it is not so common and especially because some of the Ancients and of the Papists haue been *misse led* by these dreames
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 37

Do we not perpetually see men of the greatest talents and the purest intentions *misled* by national or factious prejudices? *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist Greece

2† To misconduct, misbehave used reflexively

The folk of Troie *hemselven* so *mysleden*
That, with the wors, at nyght homward they fledden
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 48

=**Syn** 1 *Mislead, Delude* *Mislead* means to lead wrong, whether with or without design *Delude* always, at least figuratively, implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose We may be *misled* through ignorance and in good faith, but we are *deluded* by false representations A person may *delude* himself

By education most have been *misled*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii 389

Those dreams that on the silent night intrude,
And with false flitting shades our minds *delude*,
Jove never sends us downward from the skies
Swift, Dreams

misleader (mis-lē'dėr), *n* One who misleads or draws (another) into error

That villanous abominable *misleader* of youth, Falstaff
Shak , 1 Hen IV , ii 4 508

misleading (mis-lē'ding), *p a* Tending to lead astray; deceptive as, a *misleading* theory.

Mere resemblances or dissemblances may therefore prove *misleading* *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II 373.

misleadingly (mis-lē'ding-li), *adv* In a misleading manner; deceptively

misleared (mis-lērd'), *a* [< ME *mislered*, pp of *misleren*, < AS *mislǣran*, teach wrongly, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *lǣran*, teach: see *mis-*1 and *lear*1, *v*] 1 Mistaught; ill-tutored, ill-trained [Scotch]

I will not see a proper lad so *misleard* as to run the country with an old knave *Scott*, Monastery, xxvi

2. Wrongly informed, imposed upon

Put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle,
But if I did, I wad be kittle
To be *mislear d*
Burns, Death and Dr Hornbook

mislearn (mis-lern'), *v t* [< *mis-*1 + *learn*] To learn wrongly or amiss

mislearned (mis-lėr'ned), *p a* [< *mis-*1 + *learned*] Not truly or wisely learned

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable *Bp Hall*, Cases of Conscience, Add Case, i

mislen, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *maslin*2

misletoe†, *n* An obsolete form of *mistletoe*

mislicht†, *a* [ME , < AS *mislīc* (= OS *misselīc*, *mistlīc*, *missenlīc*, *missendlīc*, *mislīc* = OS *mislīk* = OFries *mislik* = OHG *missalih*, *misselih* MHG *misselich*, *mislih*, G *mislich* = Goth *missaleiks*), various, < *mis-*, Goth *missa-*, etc , wrong, different, + *-lic*, E *-ly*1 see *mis-*1 and *-ly*1] Various, diverse, different

mislichet, *adv* [ME , also *misseliche*, etc , < AS *mislīce*, *mistlīce* (= OS *misliko* = OHG *missilīcho*, MHG *misseliche*, *misliche*, G *mislich*), variously, < *mislīc*, various see *mislich*] 1 Variously

Fulle seouen zere heo *mislich* foren *Layamon*, l 6270

Menne that *myslych* wer murdred therin,
By iustes unloyfull iugged too death
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E E T S), l 1160

2 Wrongly, mistakenly, amiss

Nay, Crist it for bede
That ich more of that matere so *misseliche* thenke!
William of Palerne (E E T S), l. 711

mislie (mis-lī'), *v i*, pret *mislay*, pp *mislain*, ppr *mislying* [ME *mislien*, *mislyen*, etc , < *mis-*1 + *lie*1, *v*] To lie awkwardly or uncomfortably

The dede sleepe fil on this carpenter,
And eft he routeth [snoreth] for his heed *myslay*
Chaucer Miller s Tale, l 461

mislight (mis-līt'), *v t* [< *mis-*1 + *light*1] To lead astray by or as by a light

No will o the wispe *mislight* thee
Herrick, Night-piece, To Julia

mislike (mis-līk'), *v* , pret and pp *misliked*, ppr *misliking* [< ME *misliken*, < AS *mislīcian* (= Icel *mislika* = OHG *missalīchēn*), displease, < *mis-* + *līcian*, please see *mis-*1 and *like*1] I *trans* 1† To displease, be displeasing to

Whan I wist of this werk wite ȝe for sothe,
It *mislikede* me mochel miȝt no man me blame
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 2039

2 To be averse to, disapprove of, dislike

Some will say that children of nature loue pastime and *mislike* learning *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 44

Graue and wise counsellours in their iudiciall hearings do much *mislike* all scholasticall rhetoricks
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 116

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow d livery of the burnish'd sun
Shak , M of V , ii 1 1

They [England and America] mistrust and *mislike* the centralization of power *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p 178

3† To offend, disgust

Bellaria oftentimes comming herselfe into his bed chamber, to see that nothing should be amis to *mislike* him *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588)

II † *intrans* To be displeased or offended, disapprove followed by *of* or *with*

Desiring you hereafter neuer to *mislike with* me, for the taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprise
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E E T S , extra ser),
[Forewords, p iii

I can decipher their qualities, though I vtterly *mislike of* their practises
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588)

They made sport and I laught, they mispronounc't and I *mislik't* and, to make up the atticisme, they were out and I hist *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

mislike (mis-līk'), *n* [< *mislike*, *v.*] The state of not liking, misliking; aversion

Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside
Shak , 3 Hen VI , iv 1 24

O let not my secure simplicity breed your *mislike*
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, ii 1

misliken (mis-lī'kn), *v. t* [< *mis-*1 + *liken* Cf. *mislike*] To disappoint *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

mislikeness (mis-līk'nes), *n* [< *mis-*1 + *likeness.*] False likeness, misleading resemblance

So oft by rascally *mislikeness* wrong'd
Southey, To A Cunningham (*Davies*)

misliker (mis-lī'kėr), *n* One who mislikes or dislikes

It can always be urged by certain *mislikers* of his that these typical phases are not the important phases
Harper s Mag , LXXVII. 799

misliking† (mis-lī'king), *n* [< ME *mislikyng*, verbal n. of *mislike*, *v*] 1 Disapprobation; indignation

Going forth with the byshop till they came to Windsore, hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the byshoppe *Stow*, Hen III , an 1264

2 Distaste, aversion

ȝe schall, whan I am allone,
In grete *myslykyng* lende,
But whanne I ryse agayne,
Than schall youre myrthe be mende
York Plays, p 237

mislin†, *n* An obsolete form of *maslin*2

misling†, *n* See *mizzling*

mislippen (mis-lip'n), *v t* [< *mis-*1 + *lippen.*] 1 To disappoint —2 To deceive, delude

I haflins think his een hae him *mislippen d*
Tannahill, Poems, p 27

3 To neglect to perform, pay no proper attention to as, to *mislippen* one's business —4 To suspect, mistrust.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should *mislippen* something of what we are gaun to do
Scott, Black Dwarf, iv 2

[Prov. Eng or Scotch in all senses]

mislive (mis-liv'), *v i*, pret and pp *mislived*, ppr *misliving* [< ME. *misliven*, < AS *mislibban*, lead a bad life, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *libban*, live see *mis-*1 and *live*1] To lead a wrong or vicious life

If he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little bootes all the welth and the trust
Spenser Shep Cal , May

mislived† (mis-livd'), *a* [ME *myslyved*, < *mis-*1 + *life* + *-ed*2 Cf. *mislive*] Living amiss or viciously

O olde, unholsom, and *myslyved* man!
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 330

misliver† (mis-liv'ėr), *n* One who follows evil courses

As *mislyuers* obstinate
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p 121
[(*Davies*)

misliving† (mis-liv'ing), *n* [< ME *mislyvinge*, verbal n of *mislive*, *v*] Evil course of life

Yef they will repent and for sake their *myslyvinge*, and do as they teche hem that ben for the grete loue he hadde to man and gret tendirnesse *Merlin* (E E T S), i 2

mislocation (mis-lō-kā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*1 + *location*] Misplacement

Mislocation of words in the structure of a sentence
L Bacon, Genesis of the New England Churches, p x.

mislodge† (mis-loj'), *v t* [< *mis-*1 + *lodge*] To lodge amiss or in the wrong place *Marston*

mislook† (mis-luk'), *n* [ME *misloke*, < *mis-*1 + *look*1] A sight of some object hurtful or unlucky to look upon

Ouide telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *misloke*
Gower, Conf Amant , i

misluck† (mis-luk'), *n* [< *mis-*1 + *luck*] Ill luck, misfortune

Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife *Wodroephe*, French and English Grammar (1623),
[p 301 (*Latham*)

misluck (mis-luk'), *v i* [< *misluck*, *n*] To meet with ill luck, miscarry [Rare]

If one *misluck*, there may still be another to make terms
Carlyle, Misc , IV 343

misly†, *a* See *mizzly*

mismake (mis-māk'), *v t*, pret and pp *mismade*, ppr *mismaking* [< *mis-*1 + *make*1] To make wrongly, spoil in the making as, to *mismake* a dress

But prouydeth that they [translations] shal not be read if they be *misse made*, til they be by good examinacion amended *Sir T More*, Works, p 234

mismanage (mis-man'āj), *v t*, pret and pp *mismanaged*, ppr *mismanaging* [< *mis-*1 + *manage*] To manage badly, conduct carelessly or improperly

The debates of most princes' councils, and the business of assemblies, would be in danger to be *mismanag d*
Locke, Human Understanding IV xvii 4

mismanage (mis-man'āj), *n* [< *mismanage*, *v*] Mistake, miscarriage

A *mismanage* of government *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 20.

mismanagement (mis-man'āj-ment), *n.* [< *mis-manage* + *-ment*] Careless or improper management

Such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs
Locke, Of Civil Government, § 225

mismannered (mis-man'erd), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *mannered*] Unbecoming *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng]

mismanners (mis-man'ėrz), *n pl* [< *mis-*[1] + *manners*] Bad manners; ill breeding

I hope your honour will excuse my *mis manners* to whisper before you *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, iv 1

mismark† (mis-märk'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *mark*[1].] To mark wrongly, err in noting or marking

Thou haste the *mismarkid*, trewly be traste,
Wherfore of thi misse thou the amende
York Plays, p 258

mismatch (mis-mach'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *match*[1]] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly

mismatchment (mis-mach'ment), *n* [< *mismatch* + *-ment*] An unfortunate match, misalliance *Mrs Gore*

mismate (mis-māt'), *v t*, pret and pp *mismated*, ppr *mismating* [< *mis-*[1] + *mate*[1].] To mate or match amiss or unsuitably.

Be not too wise,
Seeing that ye are wedded to a man,
Not all *mismated* with a yawning clown
Tennyson, Geraint

mismean† (mis-mēn'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *mean*[1]] To mistake the meaning of, misinterpret

Mismeane me not *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 66.

mismeasure (mis-mezh'ūr), *v t*, pret and pp *mismeasured*, ppr. *mismeasuring* [< *mis-*[1] + *measure*] To measure incorrectly, estimate erroneously

With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed
Young, Night Thoughts, v 784

Which prefers that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare *J S Mill*

mismeasurement (mis-mezh'ūr-ment), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *measurement*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement

mismeter†, mismetre†, *v t* [< ME *mismetren*, *mismeetren*, < *mis-*[1] + *meter*[2], *v*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verses) by reading them badly

And for ther is so grete dyversite
In Englissh, and in writynge of our tonge,
So preye I God that non myswrite the,
Ne the *mysmeetre* for defaut of tonge
Chaucer, Troilus, v 1796

misname (mis-nām') *v. t*, pret and pp *misnamed*, ppr *misnaming* [< *mis-*[1] + *name*] To call by a wrong name, give an unsuitable or injurious name to

Whom you could not move by sophisticall arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous *misnaming*
Milton Church Government, i 6

And that thing made of sound and show
Which mortals have *misnamed* a beau
Beattie, Wolf and Shepherds

misnomer (mis-nō'mer), *n.* [< ME **mesnomer*, < OF *mesnomer*, *mesnommer*, F dial *menomer*, misname, < *mes-* + *nomer*, *nommer*, name, < L *nominare*, name see *mis-*[2] and *nominate*] 1 A misnaming, the act of applying a wrong name or designation

Many of the changes by a great *misnomer* called Parliamentary reforms went, in their certain effect home to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom *Burke*, To a Noble Lord

There never was a greater *misnomer* than to call a savage a child of Nature
Quoted in *J F Clarke's* Self Culture, p 223

2. In *law*, an error in name, misstatement in a document of the name of a person *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided no party has been misled or prejudiced Hence—3 A mistaken name or designation, a misapplied term

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be merely a convenient *misnomer* for a subordinate function of the Legislature *H N Oxenham*, Short Studies, p 395

misnomer (mis-nō'mėr), *v t* [< *misnomer*, *n*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name, misname *Richardson* [Rare]

misnumber (mis-num'bėr), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *number*, *v*] To number or reckon wrongly; miscalculate

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*
Raleigh, Hist World, V i 8

misnurture (mis-nėr'tūr), *v t*; pret and pp. *misnurtured*, ppr *misnurturing* [< *mis-*[1] + *nurture*] To nurture or train wrongly.

He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children. *Bp Hall*, Elisha Cursing the Children.

misobserve (mis-ob-zėrv'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp *misobserved*, ppr. *misobserving*. [< *mis-*[1] + *observe.*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly; err in observing.

If I *misobserve* not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined
Locke, Education, § 81

misobserver (mis-ob-zėr'ver), *n* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

misoclere† (mis'ō-klēr), *a* [< Gr μισεῖν, hate (< μισος, hatred), + LGr κλῆρος, the clergy see *cleric*] Hating the clergy

King Henry VI, acted herein by some *misoclere* courtiers (otherwise in himself friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley], for a new year's gift, a shred pie . in jeer *Fuller*, Church Hist, IV iii. 11

misogamist (mi-sog'a-mist), *n.* [As *misogam-y* + *-ist*] A hater of marriage.

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi), *n* [= F. *misogamie* = Sp *misogamia* = Pg. It *misogamia*, < Gr as if **μισογαμία*, < μισόγαμος, hating marriage, < μισεῖν, hate, + γάμος, marriage] Hatred of marriage

It is misogyny rather than *misogamy* that he affects
C Lamb, To Coleridge

misogrammatist† (mis-ō-gram'a-tist), *n* [< Gr μισεῖν, hate, + γράμματα, letters, learning (see *grammar*), + *-ist*] One who dislikes or despises learning

Wat Tyler, being a *misogrammatist*, hated every man that could write or read
Fuller, Worthies, II 341 (*Davies*)

misogyne (mis'ō-jin), *n* [< Gr μισογύνης, μισογύνος, a woman-hater· see *misogyny*.] A misogynist *Coleridge*

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n* [As *misogyn-y* + *-ist*] A woman-hater

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman hater, that any discourse acknowling their worth can go beyond poetry
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p 322

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot
Mrs H Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlv

misogynistical (mi-soj-i-nis'ti-kal), *a* [< *misogynist* + *-ic-al*] Woman-hating, misogynous

This *misogynistical* Rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle *Dr J Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser, p 46

misogynous (mi-soj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr μισογύνης, hating women, a woman-hater, < μισεῖν, hate, + γυνή, woman] Hating the female sex, woman-hating

misogyny (mi-soj'i-ni), *n* [= F *misogynie* = Sp *misoginia* = Pg *misogynia* = It *misoginia*, < Gr μισογυνία, also μισογυνεία, hatred of women, < μισόγυνος, hating women see *misogynous*] Hatred of women

misologist (mi-sol'ō-jist), *n* [As *misolog-y* + *-ist*] A hater of reason

Socrates warns his friends against losing faith in inquiry Theories like men, are disappointing, yet we should be neither misanthropists nor *misologists*
Encyc Brit, XIX 199

misologue (mis'ō-log), *n.* [< Gr μισόλογος, hating argument see *misology*] A misologist

misology (mi-sol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr μισολογία, hatred of argument, < μισόλογος, hating argument, < μισεῖν, hate, + λόγος, discourse, argument, reason see *Logos*, *-ology*] Hatred of reason

The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge *J Morley*

That Bruno s scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves *G H Lewes*, Hist Philos, II 106

misoneism (mis-ō-nē'izm), *n* [< Gr μισεῖν, hate, + νέος, new, + *-ism*] Hatred of innovation

misopinion (mis-ō-pin'yon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *opinion*] Erroneous opinion; wrong ideas

But where the heart is forstalled with *miss opinion*, ablative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth *Bp Hall*, Sermon xv, Sept., 1662

misorder† (mis-ôr'dėr), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *order*, *n.*] Disorder, want of method; irregularity.

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our servants or apprentises *Hakluyt s Voyages*, I 343

An art that showeth th' idea of his mind
With vainness, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught
Sir J Davies, Dancing

misorder (mis-ôr'dėr), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *order*, *v*] 1. To order or manage amiss; put out of order, derange.

The company entendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or iust cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 262

If the child misse in *misordering* the sentence, I would not haue the master froune
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 27

2. To misconduct; misbehave: used chiefly reflexively.

"My lords," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached "
Latimer, quoted in R. W Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng, ii

The place where they were last found begging or *misordering themselves*
Ribton Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 181.

misordered (mis-ôr'dėrd), *p. a.* Misdirected; irregular; disorderly.

Fewe of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were yong
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 33

Vicious rule and *misordered* customes
Holinshed, Hist Scotland

misorderly† (mis-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* [< *mis-*[1] + *orderly*, *a*] Irregular, improper *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 28.

misorderly† (mis-ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* [< *mis-*[1] + *orderly*, *adv*] In an irregular or disorderly way

All persons above the age of fourteene yeares, being taken begging, vagrant, & wandring *misorderly*, should be apprehended *Stow*, Q Elizabeth, an 1572

misordination (mis-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *ordination*] Irregular or faulty ordination

misotheism (mis'ō-thē-izm), *n* [< Gr μισόθεος, < μισεῖν, hate, + θεός, God· see *theism*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey*. [Rare]

misowning† (mis-ō'ning), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *owning*] Derogatory

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafte of necromancie, or *missowning* to the faith
Stow, Henry VI, an 1440

mispaint (mis-pānt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *paint*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors

In the details are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*
Carlyle, Sterling, ii 5 (*Davies*)

mispassion† (mis-pash'on), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *passion*] Evil passion or feeling, wicked thought

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mis passion* of the heart also
Bp Hall, Hard Texts, Mat v 22

mispay† (mis-pā'), *v t* [< ME *mispaien*, *myspayen*, < OF *mespaier*, *mespayer*, < *mes-* + *paier*, pay see *mis-*[2] and *pay*[1]] To dissatisfy, displease

Wele I wote alle frayed he went fro that cite
Vnto Rome *mispayed* to the pope's se
Rob of Brunne, p 323

I can nought of enuie finde
That I mispoke haue ought behynde,
Wherof loue ought be *mispaide*
Gower, Conf Amant, ii

mispayre†, *n* [ME, var of *despair*, with substituted prefix *mis-*[2]] Despair

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare
Dryveth the to grete *myspayre*
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 123 (*Halliwell*)

mispense† (mis-pens'), *n* See *misspense*

misperception (mis-pėr-sep'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *perception*] Imperfect or erroneous perception

misperformance (mis-pėr-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *performance*] Bad or careless performance

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty
H W Beecher, N A Rev, CXL 192

mispersuade† (mis-per-swād'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *persuade*] To persuade amiss, lead to a wrong conclusion

Poor reduced souls . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us. *Bp Hall*, Free Prisoner

mispersuasibleness† (mis-pėr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n* The quality of not being persuadable

Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God
Abp Leighton, Com on 1 Pet i 14, 16

mispersuasion (mis-pėr-swā'zhon), *n* A false persuasion; wrong opinion.

The end of [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *mispersuasion* to whom he spake
Hooker, Eccles Polity, vii 16

Sins that I acted upon wilful ignorance and voluntary *mispersuasion* *Jer Taylor*, Holy Living, iv 10

mispickel (mis'pik-el), *n* [= F. *mispickel*, < G *mispickel*, in 16th century also *mispückel*, *misspieckel*, *mistpuckel*, mispickel; origin obscure] Same as *arsenopyrite*

misplace (mis-plās'), *v t.*, pret and pp *misplaced*, ppr *misplacing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *place*, *v*] To place wrongly; put in the wrong place, locate improperly or unsuitably· as, to *misplace* a book; *misplaced* confidence

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*
Cowper, Tirocinium, l 815

Every *misplaced* beauty is rather a defect
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 3.

misplacement (mis-plās'ment), *n.* [< *misplace* + *-ment.*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

misplay (mis-plā′), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *play.*] A wrong play.

All balls moved by the *mis play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 445

misplead (mis-plēd′), *v. i.* [< *mis-*[1] + *plead.*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner.

mispleading (mis-plē′ding), *n* [Verbal n of *misplead, v.*] In *law*, an error in pleading

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all
Rev T Adams, Works, II. 482 (*Davies*)

mispleaset (mis-plēz′), *v. t.* [< ME *mispleson* (cf. OF. *mesplaire*); < *mis-*[1] + *please*] To displease, or fail in pleasing

Schulde neuere than this erthe for this erthe *mysplese* heuene king *Hymns to Virgin*, etc (E E T. S.), p 90

mispoint (mis-point′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *point*] To point improperly, punctuate wrongly

mispolicy (mis-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *policy*[1].] Bad policy, impolicy.

mispractice (mis-prak′tis), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *practice*] Wrong practice, misdeed; misconduct

mispraise (mis-prāz′), *v t* and *i.*; pret. and pp *mispraised*, ppr *mispraising*. [< *mis-*[1] + *praise*] To praise falsely or injudiciously

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself
Nineteenth Century, XXIV 341

misprint (mis-print′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *print*] To make an error in printing (something), print wrong

There might haue bene some ouersight, either in him self or in the printer, by misse writing or by *misse prynt ynge* those figures of algorisme
Sir T More, Works, p 772

misprint (mis-print′), *n* [< *misprint, v.*] A mistake in printing; a typographical error.

misprise[1]†, *n* and *v.* See *misprize*[1].

misprise[2], *v t* See *misprize*[2]

misprision[1] (mis-prizh′on), *n* [< OF *mesprision, mesprison*, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprision, a thing done or taken amiss, < *mespris*, pp of *mesprendre*, mistake see *misprize*[1]. Ct *prison.*] **1**† Mistake, error, misunderstanding

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse
Capt John Smith, True Travels, Ded

They threw away their Armes and were friends, and desired there might be a token giuen to be knowne by, least we might hurt them by *misprision*
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 100

2 In *law* (*a*) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory

There is some strange *misprision* in the princes
Shak, Much Ado, iv 1 187

Honour in us had injury we shall prove
Or if we fail to prove such injury
More than *misprision* of the fact — what then?
Browning, King and Book, II 77

(*b*) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amends before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprision* shall be redressed
English Gilds (E E T S.), p cxli

Misprision of felony, concealment of a felony — **Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy

The edict further provided against all *misprision of heresy*, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves
Motley, Dutch Republic, I 262

Misprision of treason, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision of treason*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345

misprision[2]† (mis-prizh′on), *n.* [< *misprize*[2], *misprise*[2], + *-ion*, after *misprision*[1]] An act of undervaluing or disdaining, scorn; contempt

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because Elected, or to be entertaind by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i

misprize[1]† (mis-prīz′), *n* [Also *misprise*, < OF. *mesprise* (F. *méprise*), a mistake, < *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F *méprendre*), be mistaken, < *mes-* + *prendre*, < L. *prehendere, prendere*, take: see *mis-*[2] and *prize*[1], *n.*] Mistake; misconception; error; blunder.

A goodly ship, . .
Which through great disadventure, or *mesprize*,
Her selfe had ronne into that hasardize
Spenser, F Q., II. xii 19

misprize[1] (mis-prīz′), *v. t*; pret and pp *misprized*, ppr *misprizing*. [Formerly also *misprise*, < *misprize*[1], *n.*] To mistake; misconstrue.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood
Shak, M N D, III 2. 74

misprize[2] (mis-prīz′), *v t.*; pret. and pp *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Also *misprise*, < OF *mespriser* (F *mépriser* = Sp *menospreciar* = Pg *menosprezar*), despise, < *mes-* + *priser*, prize, valuo see *mis-*[2] and *prize*[2]] To slight or undervalue; disparage; despise.

Misprise me not, I will trample on the heart, on the soul of him that shall say I will wrong you
B Jonson, Case is Altered, iii 3

Less liked he still that scornful jeer
Misprised the land he loved so dear
Scott, I of L M, v 30

misprize[2]† (mis-prīz′), *n.* [< *misprize*[2], *v*] Contempt, scorn

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*
Spenser, F Q, III ix 9

misproceeding (mis-prō-sē′ding), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *proceeding.*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding.

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench *Bacon*, Church Controversies

misprofess (mis-prō-fes′), *v* [< *mis-*[1] + *profess*] **I.** *trans* To make a false profession of; make unfounded pretensions to

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body *Donne*, Devotions, p 86.

II. *intrans* To make a false profession

mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns′), *v. t*; pret and pp *mispronounced*, ppr *mispronouncing* [< *mis-*[1] + *pronounce*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly

mispronouncement (mis-prō-nouns′ment), *n* [< *mispronounce* + *-ment*] The act of mispronouncing

mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun-si-ā′shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *pronunciation*] **1.** The act of pronouncing incorrectly — **2.** A wrong or improper pronunciation

misproportion (mis-prō-pōr′shon), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *proportion, v*] To fail to place in proper proportion, join or compare without due proportion

misproud† (mis-proud′), *a.* [< ME *misproud*, < *mis-*[1] + *proud*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain; arrogant; haughty

Ne no *mysproude* man amongos lordes ben allowed
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 436

Ah! thou *misproud* prentice, darest thou presume to marry a lady's sister!
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii 2.

Of thy *misproud* ambitious clan,
Thou, James of Bothwell, wert the man
Scott, L of the L, v 26.

mispunctuate (mis-pungk′tū-āt), *v. t* or *i*, pret and pp. *mispunctuated*, ppr *mispunctuating* [< *mis-*[1] + *punctuate*] To punctuate wrongly

mispursuit (mis-per-sūt′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *pursuit*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit

The world, given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid misbeliefs, *mispursuits*, and miserable results
Carlyle, Sterling, viii (*Davies*)

misqualify (mis-kwol′i-fī), *v. t*, pret and pp. *misqualified*, ppr *misqualifying* [< *mis-*[1] + *qualify*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly

What is called religious poetry, which is common by a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified* by the adjective *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 295

misqueme†, *v t* [ME, < *mis-*[1] + *queme.*] To displease; offend

But if any man these *misqueme*,
He shall be baighted as a bere
The Plowman's Tale, l 605

misquotation (mis-kwō-tā′shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *quotation.*] **1.** The act of quoting wrong — **2.** An incorrect quotation.

misquote (mis-kwōt′), *v t* or *i*; pret and pp. *misquoted*, ppr. *misquoting* [< *mis-*[1] + *quote.*] **1.** To quote or cite incorrectly

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,
And just enough of learning to *misquote*
Byron, Eng Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2†. To misread; misconstrue; misinterpret

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks
Shak, 1 Hen IV, v. 2. 13

=Syn. *Garble*, etc See *mutilate.*

misraise (mis-rāz′), *v. t*; pret. and pp *misraised*, ppr. *misraising* [< *mis-*[1] + *raise*] To raise or excite unwisely or without due cause

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury
Bp Hall, Free Prisoner, § 5

misrate (mis-rāt′), *v. t*, pret. and pp *misrated*, ppr. *misrating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *rate*[1], *v*] To rate erroneously; estimate falsely

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages
Barrow, Works, III xxix

misread (mis-rēd′), *v. t*; pret and pp *misread*, ppr *misreading*. [< *mis-*[1] + *read*[1]] To read wrongly, misconstrue, misinterpret, mistake the sense or significance of.

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.
Froude, Cæsar, p 209

misreading (mis-rē′ding), *n* [Verbal n of *misread, v*] Erroneous reading or citation, misinterpretation

A similar *misreading* of Baillarger, contained in a single sentence, is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter
E Gurney, Proc Soc Psych Research, III 163, note.

misreceive (mis-rē-sēv′), *v t*, pret and pp *misreceived*, ppr *misreceiving* [< *mis-*[1] + *receive*] To receive ungraciously; take amiss

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p 249 (*Latham*)

misrecite† (mis-rē-sīt′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *recite.*] To recite or repeat incorrectly

The alledgers of testimonies do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote *Boyle*, Works, II 477

misreckon (mis-rek′n), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *reckon*] To reckon or compute erroneously

It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times
Raleigh, Hist World, II xvii 10

misreckoning (mis-rek′ning), *n.* An erroneous or false reckoning

misrede†, *v. t.* [ME *misreden*, < AS *misrædan*, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *rædan*, advise see *read*[1], *rede*[1]] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose

misrefer† (mis-rē-fėr′), *v t* and *i* [< *mis-*[1] + *refer*] To refer or report wrongly

Th outward senses,
Which oft misapprehend and *misrefferre*
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p 12 (*Davies*)

misreflect (mis-rē-flekt′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *reflect*] To reflect wrongly, misrepresent, as, to *misreflect* an object

misreform (mis-rē-fôrm′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *reform*] To reform amiss or imperfectly, change for the worse *Milton*

misregard† (mis-rē-gärd′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *regard*] Misconstruction

When as these rimes be red
With *misregard* *Spenser*, F Q, IV viii 29

misregulate (mis-reg′ū-lāt), *v t*; pret and pp *misregulated*, ppr *misregulating* [< *mis-*[1] + *regulate*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly
Dickens

misrehearse (mis-rē-hers′), *v t* or *i*; pret and pp *misrehearsed*, ppr *misrehearsing* [< *mis-*[1] + *rehearse*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately; err in recapitulating or repeating

He would make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue *Sir T More*, Works, p 1099

misrelate† (mis-rē-lāt′), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *relate*] To relate falsely or inaccurately, give a false account of

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he gave me the opportunity of trying it *Boyle*

misrelation (mis-rē-lā′shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *relation*] Erroneous relation or narration

misreligion (mis-rē-lij′on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *religion*] False religion

Branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*
Bp Hall, The Ten Lepers.

misremember (mis-rē-mem′bėr), *v t* or *i* [< *mis-*[1] + *remember*] To mistake in recalling to mind; err by failure of memory

My selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a lytle hast, in *misse remembring* one words of his
Sir T More, Works, p 1139

He is here, practising for the mask, of which, if I *misremember* not, I wrote as much as you desire to know
Donne, Letters, i

misrender (mis-ren′dėr), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *render.*] To render or construe inaccurately, translate erroneously

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours *Boyle*, Works, II 297

misrepeat† (mis-rē-pēt′), *v. t* [< *mis-*[1] + *repeat.*] To repeat erroneously.

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and some truths *misrepeated*) *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 122.

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt′), *v* [< *mis-*[1] + *report*] **I.** *trans* 1 To report incorrectly

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or *misreported* *Sir T More*, Works, p 249

2†. To give a false report of, misrepresent maliciously, backbite, slander

Not to backbite, slander *misreport*, or undervalue any man *Jer Taylor* Works (ed 1835), I 197

II. *intrans* To make an incorrect report.

Cæsar, whose Autority we are now first to follow, wanted not who tax d him of *mis reporting* in his Commentaries *Milton*, Hist Eng, i

misreport (mis-rē-pōrt′), *n* [< *misreport*, *v*] A false or incorrect report

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book by the *misreports* of some ancients *N Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv 1

misreporter (mis-rē-pōr′ter), *n* One who misreports or reports falsely

misrepresent (mis-rep-rē-zent′), *v* [< *mis-*[1] + *represent*] **I** *trans* 1 To represent erroneously or falsely, give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not

In the very act of *misrepresenting* the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them *Macaulay*, John Dryden

2 To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative, act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc

II. *intrans* To convey a false impression

Or do my eyes *misrepresent?* Can this be he? *Milton*, S A, l 124

misrepresentation (mis-rep″rē-zen-tā′shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *representation*] 1 Erroneous or false representation, an unfair or dishonest account or exposition, a false statement as, to injure one's character by *misrepresentations*

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men s actions, and hard thoughts concerning them *Jortin*, Discourses, iii

2. Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation —3 In *map-making*, faultiness in a map-projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles

misrepresentative (mis-rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a* and *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *representative*] **I** *a* Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression, misrepresenting

II. *n* One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly [Rare]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are *misrepresentatives* of their race *Congregationalist*, Aug 12, 1886.

misrepresenter (mis-rep-rē-zen′ter), *n* One who misrepresents

misrepute (mis-rē-pūt′), *v t*, pret and pp *misreputed*, ppr. *misreputing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *repute*] To repute or estimate erroneously; hold in wrong estimation

They shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God *Milton*, Divorce, ii 22.

misresemblance (mis-rē-zem′blans), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *resemblance*] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description [Rare]

Return we now
To a lighter strain and from the gallery
Of the Dutch poet s *misresemblances*
Pass into mine
Southey, To A Cunningham (*Davies*)

misresult (mis-rē-zult′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *result*] An untoward or unwelcome result or conclusion *Carlyle* See quotation under *mispursuit*.

misrule (mis-röl′), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *rule*, *n*] 1 Bad rule, misgovernment, wrongful exercise of power or authority

As if I to them [my enemies] had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their *misrule*
Milton, P L, x. 628.

2. Absence of control or restraint; insubordination, disorder

Fare not with foll oure fos for to glade,
Ne wirk not vnwysly in thi wilde dedis,
That thi manhod be marte thurgh thi *mysreule*
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 6126.

The loud *misrule*
Of Chaos far removed *Milton*, P L, vii 271

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey d
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 188.

Abbot of misrule. See *abbot* — **Lord** or **king of misrule** See *lord*

misrule (mis-röl′), *v. t* or *i*; pret. and pp. *misruled*, ppr. *misruling* [< ME *misreulen*, < *mis-*[1] + *rule*, *v.*] To rule badly, govern unwisely or oppressively.

Nor has any ruler a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring prince who oppresses and *misrules* far more *Brougham*

misruly† (mis-rö′li), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *ruly*, as also in *unruly*.] Unruly; ungovernable

Curb the range of his *misruly* tongue
Bp Hall, Satires, VI 178

miss[1] (mis), *v* [< ME *missen*, *myssen*, < AS *missan* (not **missian*), miss (fail to hit), escape the notice of, = OFries. *missa*, be without, = D *missen* = MLG. LG *missen* = OHG MHG G *missen* = Icel. *missa* = Sw *mista* = Dan *miste* = Goth **missjan* (not recorded), miss, from an orig. noun or adj extant as a prefix, AS and E *mis-* = D. *mis-* = OHG *missa-*, MHG *misse-*, G *misse-*, *miss-*, *mis-* = Icel *mis-* = Sw *miss-* = Dan. *mis-* = Goth. *missa-*, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, E *miss*[1], ME *mis* = D. *mis* = Icel *mis*, wrongly, amiss, = Goth *misso*, interchangeably, and in the derivative, AS *mislīc*, *misselīc*, *mistlīc*, *missenlīc*, *missendlīc*, etc, = Goth *missaleiks*, various, diverse, different (see *mislich*), prob with orig pp suffix *-t* (E *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]) from the root of AS *mīthan* (pp *mīthen*), avoid, conceal, be concealed, refrain, = OS *mīthan* = OFries *mītha* = D. *mijden* = MLG. *miden* = OHG. *mīdan*, MHG *mīden*, G *meiden*, avoid The different senses 'miss,' 'avoid,' 'change,' 'be various,' may all be derived from that of 'deviate' Cf the development of senses associated with *mad*[1], from 'change,' 'alter,' to 'maim' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense See *mis-*, *amiss*, etc] **I.** *trans* 1 To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired; fail to hit, catch, or grasp as, to *miss* the mark

Though we could not have his life, yet we *missed* not our desires in his soft departure *Sir T Browne*, To a Friend

I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, *missing* my visit, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador s Retinue, to see Mr Bennis *Lister*, Journey to Paris p 63

The pleasure *miss'd* her, and the scandal hit
Pope, Moral Essays, ii 128

As I never *miss* aim, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiv

2 To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity, fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished) as, he just *missed* being a poet; you have *missed* your true vocation

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *miss d* *Milton*, P L, vi 499

3 To fail to find, get, or keep, come short of having or receiving; fail to obtain or enjoy as, to *miss* the way or one's footing; to *miss* a meal or an appointment

In that citty virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soule shall *misse*
Rob of Gloucester, p 584, App

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sir P Sidney*

Spur to destruction—
You cannot *miss* the way
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii 2

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear, or one *misses* a good deal *Mrs J H Ewing*, Idyll of the Woods

4 To become aware of the loss or absence of; find to be lacking; note or deplore the absence of; feel the want or need of as, to *miss* one's watch or purse, to *miss* the comforts of home, to *miss* the prattle of a child

Neither *missed* we anything of all that pertained unto him Nothing was *missed* 1 Sam xxv 15, 21

Thee I have *miss'd*, and thought it long, deprived
Thy presence *Milton*, P L, ix 857

The king was no sooner gone than the army *missed* him, and was all in the greatest uproar
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II 21

5 To fail to note, perceive, or observe, overlook or disregard: as, to *miss* the best points of a play

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be *missed* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng, vii

6. To escape, succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have *missed* my fit, and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission
Donne, Letters, xxii.

So well my Armour did resist,
So oft by Flight the Blow I *mist*
Cowley, Anacreontics, iv

And you have *miss'd* the irreverent doom
Of those that wear the Poet's crown
Tennyson, To ——

7 To omit, leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay
Prior, Lady's Looking Glass

8†. To do without, dispense with, spare

We cannot *miss* him, he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood *Shak*, Tempest, i 2. 311

I will have honest, valiant souls about me,
I cannot *miss* thee *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii 1

9† To lack; be deprived of

For as a man may nat see that *mysseth* hus eyen,
No more can no clerkes bote if hit be of bookes
Piers Plowman (C), xv 44

To miss one's tip, to fail in one s scheme or purpose, fail in effecting a desired object [Slang]

Jupe [a circus clown] didn t do what he ought to do Was short in his leaps and bad in his tumbling In a general way that s *missing his tip*
Dickens, Hard Times, i 6

One as had had it very sharp act'ly runs right at the leaders, only luckily for him he *misses his tip* and comes over a heap o' stones
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby i 4

To miss out, to omit, leave out

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has *missed out* words or parts of words
English Gilds (E E T S), p 432, note

To miss stays (*naut*) to fail in going about from one tack to another See *stay* — **To miss the cushion†.** See *cushion*

II. *intrans* 1 To fail of success or effect, miscarry, fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc

How mygtey of thi mercy *mys*,
Sithen to helpe man thou art so hende?
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 203

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*
Bacon

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away
Waller

2† To fall short, fail in observation or attainment with *of* or *in*

Putt for alle he *myst of* his entent
Generydes (E E T S), l 1383

If your scholer do *misse* sometimes *in* marking rightlie these foresaid sixe things chide not hastelie
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 31

To that end he [St Paul] lays down the most powerfull Motive and Consideration for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not, i e ye shall not *miss of* a reward from God *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II vii

3† To go astray, go wrong, slip, fall

Saye, and not *misse*,
How long agone, and whence yt was,
The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe,
As yt now ys? *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xi

Emongst the Angels, a whole legione
Of wicked Sprightes did fall from happy blis
What wonder, then, if one of women all did *mis?*
Spenser, F Q, III ix 2

miss[1] (mis), *n* [< ME. *mis*, *mys*, *misse*, *mysse*, from the verb Cf *amiss*] 1 A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain, want of success

And so he made his *mis* to mende
The sawter buke right to the ende
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 78

Ye *misse* of Lord Sandwich redoubl'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a fleete
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1672

2† Error, fault, misdeed, wrong-doing, sin

When we war put out of that blis
To won in mideleith for oure *mis*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 66

O rakel hand, to doon so foule a *mys* (var *amys*)
Chaucer, Manciple s Tale, l 174

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet I went forward obstinately in my *misse* *Greene*, Groats Worth of Wit (ed 1617).

3† Hurt or harm from mistake or accident

Beholde frelete of my manhede
That makes me oft to do of *myse*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 106.

And though one fall through heedless hast,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle
Spenser, Shep Cal, July

4. Loss; want, hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseche you to sende me for almes oon of your olde gownes, which will countirvale much of the premysses I wote wele, and I shall be yours while I lyve, and at your comandement, I have grete *myst* of it, God knows.
Paston Letters, II 334.

The boy not to be found?
. I feel
A sad *miss* of him
Massinger, Bashful Lover, ii. 1

5 Specifically, in *printing*, a failure on the part of the person feeding the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression The miss must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form
6. In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own —**A miss is as good as a mile**, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one, so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached

miss[1]† (mis), *adv* [ME *mis, mys, mysse* = D *mis* = Icel. *mis*, adv , wrong, amiss see *miss*[1], *v* Cf *miss, n., amiss*] Wrongly, badly; amiss

The thinges ben so *mys* entrechaunged
Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 5

To correcten that is *mis* I mente
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman s Tale, l 446.

miss[2] (mis), *n* [An abbr of *mistress*, at first prob. as a title, the form *Mistress*, as written *Mrs*. and pronounced mis'ez, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to *Miss*, often printed *Mis'*. Cf also def 3 See *mistress, Mrs*] 1 Mistress a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to *master* as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled *mistress* even in the lifetime of the mother; later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl In a restricted use, the title *Miss*, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family, the younger daughters having the title *Miss* prefixed to their full name as, *Miss* Brown, *Miss* Mary Brown, etc Some matronly unmarried women, holding independent positions as house holders or otherwise, are still styled *Mistress* (*Mrs*) as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of *Miss*, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole, as the *Miss Smiths*, instead of to the title, as the *Misses Smith*

The four *Miss* Willises *Dickens*, Sketches, iii

Miss Guest held her chin too high, and . Miss Laura spoke and moved continually with a view to effect
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv 9

Her says to me "Are you Mrs or *Miss*?" "Neither, ma'am," I says, "I are a servant " That young woman respected herself and her calling
N and Q, 7th ser , VII 256

2 A young unmarried woman; a girl In this sense chiefly colloquial, in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc as, ladies', *misses'*, and children s shoes

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants *Swift*

Sometimes I half wish I were merely
A plain or a penniless *miss*
Locker, A Nice Correspondent.

3 A mistress (of a household) [Southern U. S., in negro use]—4† [In this use a direct abbr of *mistress* in the same sense—a slang use, independent of the above] A kept mistress

She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse* (as at this time they began to call lewd women)
Evelyn, Diary, Jan 9, 1662

Undecent women, inflaming severall young noblemen and gallants, became their *misses*
Evelyn, Diary, Oct 18, 1666

If after all you think it a disgrace
That Edward s *miss* thus perks it in your face
Pope, Epil to Rowe s Jane Shore, l 46

missa (mis'ạ̈), *n* [LL , mass. see *mass*[1].] 1 The mass, a mass —2. In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the *Oratio Missæ* (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican *Præfatio Missæ* (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (*missa*) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), *a* and *n* [I *a* = OF. *missal*, < ML *missalis*, of the mass, < *missa*, the mass see *mass*[1] II *n*. = F *missel* = Sp. *misal* = Pg *missal* = It *messale*, < ML *missale*, a mass-book, neut. of *missalis*, of the mass · see I.] I. *a* Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book.

It had been good for our *missal* priests to have dwelled in that country *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef Edw VI , 1549

The *missal* sacrifice *Bp Hall*

Missal litanies See *litany*, 2
II. *n*. In the *Rom. Cath Ch.*, the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Originally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments In addition to this the antiphonary, lectionary, and evangellary had to be used Early in the eighth century the name of *missal* (*missalis* (sc *liber*), *missale*) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass A book like the modern missal, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a *plenary missal* (*missale plenarium*) The modern Roman missal (the reformed missal") was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII and Urban VIII It is the only Latin missal allowed to be used in the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the Sarum and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rites The Uniats and other Latinizing communities in Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable In the Roman missal, after the introductory matter (calendar, general rubrics, etc) come the introits, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertoria, secreta, communions, postcommunions, etc , throughout the year The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday After these masses de tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc , and masses allowed to be used in special places. The *euchologion* of the Greek Church answers not to the missal, but to the original sacramentary

The Sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass book or *missal* properly so named
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III ii 19

As tender and reverential as a nun over her *missal*
O W Holmes, Autocrat, ii

missal-book† (mis'al-bůk), *n* The mass-book or missal

They present to him the Cross, and the *Missal Book* to swear upon *Howell*, Letters, I v 42.

missay (mis-sā'), *v*. [< ME *missayen, myssayen, mysseyen*, < *mis*-[1] + *say*[1]] I. *trans* 1†. To say or utter wrongly or amiss

Lest any thing in general might be *missaid* in their publick Prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith *Milton*, Animadversions, § 2

2 To speak ill of, slander [Obsolete or archaic.]

It is synne whan that he by lightnesse or folie *mys seyeth* or scorneth his neighebore *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Be thow no chyder, ne of wordys boold
To *myssay* thy neyghbors nouther yong ne oolde
Babees Book (E E T S), p 42

Far liefer had I fight a score of times
Than hear thee so *missay* me and revile
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette

3†. To reproach; rebuke.

And *myssede* the Iewes manliche and manaced hem to bete *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi 127

II.† *intrans* To speak amiss, speak ill

Now mercie swete, yf I *myssey*
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l 317.

missayer† (mis-sā'ėr), *n* One who missays, an evil-speaker.

And if that any *missayere* '
Despise women,
Blame him, and bidde him holde him stille
Rom of the Rose, l 2231.

misscript (mis-skript'), *n*. [< *mis*-[1] + *script*.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng , p 175, note

missee (mis-sē'), *v* ; pret *missaw*, pp *misseen*, ppr *misseeing*. [< *mis*-[1] + *see*, *v*] I. *trans* To take a wrong view of, see in a false or distorted form

Success may blind him, and then he *missees* the facts and comes to ruin *Carlyle* in Froude

The average man, by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, secures himself from being much *misseen*. *New Princeton Rev* , II 6

II. *intrans* To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly

Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missaw*, and miswent
Carlyle, Misc , IV 236 (*Encyc Dict*)

misseek (mis-sēk'), *v. t* , pret. and pp *missought*, ppr *misseeking*. [< *mis*-[1] + *seek*] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction

And yet the thing that most is your desire
You do *misseke*
Wyatt, Of the Meane and Sure Estate.

misseeming†, *a* [< *mis*-[1] + *seeming*, *a*] Misbecoming, unbecoming, sorry

For never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight.
Spenser, F Q , I ix 23

misseeming†, *n*. [< *mis*-[1] + *seeming*, *n*.] Simulation

With her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweete
Spenser, F Q , I vii 50

missel (mis'l), *n* Same as *mistlethrush* *Imp Dict*.

misseldine†, **misselden**†, *n*. Obsolete variants of *mistletoe*

misselthrush, *n* See *mistlethrush*

misseltoe†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *mistletoe*.

missel-tree (mis'l-trē), *n* In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Bellucia quinquenervis*, of the natural order *Melastomaceæ* It bears a six-celled berry, flavored like raspberry, seated in a permanent yellow bell shaped calyx *Smith*, Dict Economic Plants.

missemblance† (mis-sem'blans), *n* [< *mis*-[1] + *semblance*] False resemblance

missend (mis-send'), *v t* , pret and pp *missent*, ppr. *missending*. [< *mis*-[1] + *send*] To send amiss or incorrectly as, to *missend* a letter

missense† (mis-sens'), *v. t.* [< *mis*-[1] + *sense*.] To give a wrong sense or meaning to

Missensing his lines. *Feltham*, Resolves, p 107.

missentence† (mis-sen'tens), *n* [< *mis*-[1] + *sentence*] A wrong or undeserved sentence

That *mis sentence* which pronounced by a plain . man would appear most gross
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, I 72. (*Davies*)

misserve (mis-serv'), *v. t* , pret and pp *misserved*, ppr *misserving* [< ME *misserven*, < *mis*-[1] + *serve*] To serve badly

I was *myssereed* of my dynere
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 78).

The good statute, whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys *Bacon*, Judicial Charge

misset (mis-set'), *v t* ; pret and pp. *misset*, ppr *missetting* [< ME *missetten*, < *mis*-[1] + *set*[1]] To set amiss; place wrongly

Many a worde I overskipte
In my tale, for pure fere
Lest my wordys *mysset* were
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 1210

If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end?
Bacon, Judicial Charge

misset (mis-set'), *p a* Out of humor [Scotch]

Our minnie s sair *mis set* after her ordinar, sir
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xviii.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *v t.*; pret *misshaped*, pp *misshapen* or *misshaped*, ppr. *misshaping*. [< ME *misshapen*, < *mis*-[1] + *shape*, *v*] To shape ill, give bad form to, deform

O was it warwolf in the wood,
My ain true love, that *mis shaped* thee?
Kempion (Child s Ballads, I 141).

Some figures monstrous and *misshaped* appear
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 171.

misshape (mis-shāp'), *n* [< *mis*-[1] + *shape*, *n*] A bad or distorted shape or figure; deformity.

The one of them did seeme to looke askew,
That her *mis shape* much helpt
Spenser, F Q , V xii. 29.

misshapen (mis-shā'pn), *p a* Ill-shaped, deformed; ugly.

Ther arn mo *misshapen* a mong suche beggers
Than of meny other men that on this molde walken.
Piers Plowman (C), x 171

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects than see it crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No 1.

misshapenness (mis-shā'pn-nes), *n* The state of being misshapen or deformed

missheathe (mis-shēᴛʜ'), *v t* ; pret. and pp. *missheathed*, ppr *missheathing* [< *mis*-[1] + *sheathe*] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place

This dagger hath mista'en,
And is *mis sheathed* in my daughter's bosom!
Shak , R. and J , v 3 205.

[In this passage some editions read "And it *missheathed* "]

missificate† (mis'i-fi-kāt), *v i* [< ML. *missificatus*, pp. of *missificare*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *mass*[1]), + L *facere*, make] To celebrate mass [Rare]

What can be gathered hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice? conceave him, readers, he would *missificate* Their altars indeed were in a fair forwardnesse
Milton, Church Government, i 5

missile (mis'il), *a* and *n* [= OF *missile* = It. *missile*, < L *missilis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mittere*, pp *missus*, send· see *mission*.] I. *a* Capable of being thrown; adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine

His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue,
Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung
P Fletcher, Purple Island

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart *Pope*

II *n* Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something, specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon ball

Some were whelm'd with *missiles* of the wall,
And some were push'd with lances from the rock
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

missing† (mis'ing), *n.* [< ME *myssyng;* verbal n. of *miss*[1], *v.*] Want, lack.

Of myrthe neuermore to haue *myssyng*
York Plays, p 3

missing (mis'ing), *p. a.* Not present or not found, absent, gone

If by any means he be missing, then shall thy life be for his 1 ki xx. 39

And for a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long
Milton, P R., ii 15

Missing link. See *link*[1]

mis-sing†, *v. t* and *i* [< *mis-*[1] + *sing*] To sing amiss *Richardson.*

Now, sirer [Wernock], thou hast split the marke,
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis song*
W Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock

missingly (mis'ing-li), *adv.* So as to miss or feel the absence of something [Rare]

I have *missingly* noted he is of late much retired from court *Shak*, W T, iv 2. 35

mission (mish'on), *n* [< F *mission*, a sending, a mission, OF *mission*, expense, = Sp *mision* = Pg *missão* = It. *missione* = D *missie* = G. Dan Sw *mission*, a mission, < L *missio(n-)*, a sending, sending away, despatching, discharging, release, remission, cessation, < *mittere*, send. The E words derived from the L *mittere* are numerous, e. g *admit, amit*[2], *commit, compromit, demit, emit, intermit, omit, permit, pretermit, remit, submit, transmit*, etc, *misel, compromise, demise, dismiss, premise, premiss, promise, surmise, admission, commission*], *dismission*, etc, *commissary, emissary, promissory*, etc, *mass*[2], etc, *mess*[1], *message, messenger, missile, mission, missionary, missive*, etc, with numerous secondary derivatives] **1** A sending of an agent or a messenger, a charge given to go and perform some service, delegation for a specific duty or purpose as, to be sent on a *mission* to a foreign government, or to the heathen

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves
Shak, T and C, iii 3 189

They never enquired whether the Miracle were wrought or no, or whether their Doctrine were true, all their Question was about their *Mission*, whether it were ordinary or extraordinary *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II 1

2 That for which one is sent or commissioned, the power conferred or duty imposed on an envoy or messenger, a delegated business or function, an errand

Hast thou performed my *mission* which I gave?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

Hence—**3** That for which a person or thing is destined or designed, predestined function, determinate purpose or object

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high
Milton, P R., ii 114

The ardour and perseverance with which he [William of Orange] devoted himself to his *mission* have scarcely any parallel in history *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vii

Miss Wisk's *mission* was to show the world that woman's *mission* was man's *mission*, and that the only genuine *mission* of both man and woman was to be always moving declaratory resolutions about things in general at public meetings *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxx

What if it be the *mission* of that age
My death will usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed?
Browning, Ring and Book, II 224

4 An organized effort for the spread of religion, or for the enlightenment and elevation of some community or region; organized missionary effort, religious propagandism: as, Christian *missions*, the home and foreign *missions* of the Presbyterian Church, domestic *missions*, the city *mission* —**5** In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a series of special religious services organized to quicken the piety of Christians and convert the impenitent The person appointed to conduct such a mission is termed a *missioner* —**6** A particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station, or the body of missionaries established there, a center of organized missionary effort or of religious propagandism, specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the district assigned to a missionary priest —**7.** The office or establishment of a foreign envoy; the charge or post of an ambassador, a foreign legation as, the *mission* to Persia, the members of the British *mission* at Washington —**8**†. Dismission, discharge from service

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge
Bacon, Apophthegms

=Syn. **2.** Office, duty, charge, embassy

mission (mish'on), *v. t* [< *mission, n.*] To send on a mission, commission. *Southey.* [Rare]

Lamia, regal, drest,
Silently paced about, and, as she went,
Mission'd her viewless servants to enrich
The fretted splendour of each nook and niche
Keats, Lamia, ii

missionary (mish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *missionnaire* = Sp *misionario, misionero* = Pg *missionario, missionar* = It *missionario*, missionary, a missionary, < ML *missionarius*, pertaining to a mission, < L *missio(n-)*, a mission see *mission*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to missions, especially Christian missions, proper to one sent on a mission, characteristic of a propagandist. as, a *missionary* society or meeting, *missionary* funds; *missionary* work; *missionary* zeal or energy.—**Missionary bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses Missionary bishops of the Church of England are commonly called *colonial bishops*, whether their jurisdictions are in British colonies or not In most of the British colonies, however, the bishops are diocesan

II. *n*, pl *missionaries* (-riz) **1** One who is sent upon a mission, an envoy or messenger

Through the transparent region of the skies,
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies
Garth, Dispensary, iv

2 Specifically, a person sent by ecclesiastical authority to labor for the propagation of his religious faith in a community where his church has no self-supporting indigenous organization, hence, any propagandist

The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion *Swift*

The armies mustered in the North were as much *missionaries* to the mind of the country as they were carriers of materials *Emerson*, Soldiers' Monument, Concord

missioner (mish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *mission* + *-er*[1] Cf *missionary*] **1** One sent on a mission, an envoy

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii 565

2 A missionary

For the *Missioners* living here [in Tonquin] are purposely skill'd in mending Clocks, Watches, or some Mathematical Instruments, of which the country people are ignorant *Dampier*, Voyages, II i 96

When the first European *missioner* entered China, the court was informed that he possessed great skill in astronomy *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, civ

Ricci died [at Pekin] in 1610, but was succeeded by *missioners* not less able and zealous *Cath Dict*, p 478

3 One engaged in holding special religious services at a chapel or other place appendant to and supported by a mother church or religious society, specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a priest or member of a religious order devoted to the holding of missions See *mission*, *n*, 5.

There was an interesting discussion on special mission services some advocating mission preaching, and preachers being set apart for this work Every pastor should be a *missioner*, and aim at conversions
Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

mission-rooms (mish'on-romz), *n. pl.* Rooms where missionary work is carried on.

He recommends children's services and Eucharists, encouragement of healthy and innocent amusements, the multiplication of *mission-rooms* in squalid districts
Quarterly Rev, CXLV 57

mission-school (mish'on-skōl), *n.* **1** An institution for the training of missionaries —**2** A school for religious and sometimes secular instruction, either (*a*) intended to provide for the poorer classes and supported in whole or in part by charity, or (*b*) conducted by missionary agents in a foreign field

missis, missus (mis'iz, -uz), *n* [A contracted form of *mistress*] **1.** Mistress· a contracted form in colloquial or provincial use The word thus contracted is spelled out chiefly in representations of vulgar speech, but as a title it is in universal spoken use in the form *'missess* or rather *'misses* (mis'ez), and is almost invariably written *Mrs.* See *mistress*

Mr Harding and Mr Arabin had all quarrelled with *missus* for having received a letter from Mr Slope
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxii

2 A wife [Dial and colloq.]

"You old booby," Rebecca said [to her husband], "beseech is not spelt with an a, and earliest is." So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missis* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv

missish (mis'ish), *a* [< *miss*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a miss; prim; affected; lackadaisical.

You are not going to be *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvii

missishness (mis'ish-nes), *n* Affectation of the airs of a young miss; primness; silly affectation.

I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers in order to teaze them *T Hook*, All in the Wrong, ii. (*Encyc Dict*)

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i), *n* [So called from the river or State of that name.] An old game, similar to bagatelle, in which balls are struck by a cue into pockets at one end of a table, and the players score according to the number above that pocket into which a ball is struck *Strutt*

Mississippian (mis-i-sip'i-an), *a* and *n.* [< *Mississippi* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the river Mississippi.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States.

missit† (mis-sit'), *v. t* [ME *missitten*, < *mis-*[1] + *sit.*] To be unbecoming.

Boon nor brekke
Nas ther non seen that *myseat*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 941

missive (mis'iv), *a* and *n.* [< F *missif* (fem. *missive*, n, orig and now only as adj, in *lettre missive*, a letter missive) = Pr *missiu* = Sp. *misivo* = Pg It *missivo*, < ML *missivus*, sent, for sending, fem sing or neut pl. *missiva*, a letter sent, < L *mittere*, pp *missus*, send see *mission*] **I.** *a* **1** Sent or proceeding, as from some authoritative or official source.

To write your letters *missive* and send out
Your privy seals *B Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii 1

2†. Thrown or hurled, missile

Part hidden veins digg'd up,
Wherof to found their engines and their balls
Of *missive* ruin *Milton*, P L, vi 519.

Letter missive See *letter*[3].

II. *n.* **1** That which is sent, specifically, a written message, a letter, especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to enter into a contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer, completing the contract —**2**†. A person sent; a messenger

You
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience
Shak, A and C, ii 2 72

While I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all hailed me "Thane of Cawdor"
Shak, Macbeth, i 5 7

Miss-Nancy (mis'nan'si), *n* An affectedly prim young person of either sex, an effeminate young man [Colloq]

The milksops and *Miss Nancys* among the young men didn't come [into the "oil country" of Pennsylvania].
Philadelphia Times, July 2, 1883.

Miss-Nancyism (mis'nan'si-izm), *n.* [< *Miss-Nancy* + *-ism*] Affected meety or primness, fussiness about trifles, effeminacy. [Colloq]

Ineffable silliness sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as *Miss Nancyism.*
Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1886.

Missourian (mi-sō'ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *Missouri* (see def) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Missouri or the river Missouri

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Missouri, one of the United States west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa

Missouri compromise. See *compromise.*

Missouri currant. See *Ribes.*

Missouri hyacinth. See *hyacinth*, 2.

Missouri sucker. See *Cycleptus*

missoy-bark (mis'oi-bark), *n* [Also *massoy-bark*, < *missoy* or *massoy*, a native name (?), + E. *bark*[2].] The bark of a species of cinnamon, *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var *Kuamis*, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Islands It yields an aromatic oil, and is said to be used in Japan in the form of a powder

misspeak (mis-spēk'), *v*; pret. *misspoke* (formerly *misspake*), pp. *misspoken* (sometimes *misspoke*), ppr. *misspeaking* [< ME. *misspeken*, < *mis-*[1] + *speak.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**† To speak wrongly or improperly.

Now I me repente
If I *misspake* *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 984.

It is not so, thou hast *misspoke*, misheard.
Shak, K. John, iii. 1. 4.

2†. To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly: with *of*

Who but *mis speaks of* Thee, he spets at Heav'n
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii., The Decay.

II. *trans.* **1.** To speak or pronounce wrongly; utter imperfectly

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her early childe *mis-speake* half-utter'd words.
Donne, Poems, p. 177.

2. To express improperly or imperfectly, speak otherwise than according to one's intention:

used reflexively: as, I *misspoke myself*. [Colloq.] —**3†**. To blame or calumniate *Davies*.

Misspeak not all for hir amiss, there bin that keepen flocks,
That never chose but once, nor yet beguilèd love with mocks.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, iii 1

misspeaker† (mis-spē´kėr), *n* [< ME *misspeker*, < *misspeak* + *-er*[1].] One who speaks falsely or slanderously

He was oon of the beste knyghtes, and wiseste of the worlde, and ther to the leste *myssspeker*, and noon a vauntor
Merlin (E. E. T S.), iii. 472.

misspeech† (mis-spēch´), *n*. [< ME *misspeche*, *missespeche*, < *mis*-[1] + *speech*] A wrong speech; evil report; defamation

Than Meliors mekly hire maydenes dede calle,
And many of hire meyne for drede of *misse-speche*,
And went ful wiȝtly to Will[i]ams inne
William of Palerne (E E T S), l. 1523

And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche
Gower, Conf Amant , ii.

misspell (mis-spel´), *v. t* ; pret. and pp *misspelled* (sometimes *misspelt*), ppr *misspelling*. [< *mis*-[1] + *spell*[2]] To spell incorrectly

misspelling (mis-spel´ing), *n* [Verbal n of *misspell*] A false spelling, false orthography

misspend (mis-spend´), *v t* ; pret and pp *misspent*, ppr *misspending* [< ME *misspenden*, < *mis*-[1] + *spend*] To spend amiss, make a bad or useless expenditure of; waste as, to *misspend* time or money, to *misspend* life.

I haue *myssspendyd* my yonge age
In synne and wantonnehede also
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 174

We shall *misspend*
The time of action *B Jonson*, Sejanus, ii 2

misspense† (mis-spens´), *n* [Also *mispense*, *mispence*, < *mis*-[1] + *spense* (*dispense*)] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste, ill employment

If your negligence, your riotous *mis spence* had empaired your estate, then Satan had impoverished you
Bp Hall, Epistles, ii 10

Their *mispence* of money *Prynne*, Histrio Mastix, I ii

misspent (mis-spent´), *p a* Ill-spent, badly or uselessly employed as, *misspent* time; a *misspent* life.

misstate (mis-stāt´), *v t* , pret and pp *misstated*, ppr. *misstating* [< *mis*-[1] + *state*, *v*] To state wrongly; make an erroneous representation of as, to *misstate* a question in debate

misstatement (mis-stāt´ment), *n* [< *misstate* + *-ment*] A wrong statement, an erroneous account or relation. as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr Garrick and Dr Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement*
Boswell, Johnson, ætat 56

misstay (mis-stā´), *v i*. [< *mis*-[1] + *stay*[1].] *Naut* , to miss stays, fail of going about from one tack to another said of a sailing vessel when tacking

misstep (mis-step´), *n* [< *mis*-[1] + *step*, *n*] 1. A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs *Prescott*

2. A mistake in conduct; an incautious or erroneous act

misstep (mis-step´), *v i*.; pret and pp. *misstepped*, ppr. *misstepping*. [< ME *missteppen*, < *mis*-[1] + *step*, *v*.] 1. To make a false step; stumble.

She shall not with hir litell to
Missteppe, but he seeth it all
Gower, Conf. Amant , v

2. To make a mistake, stray

The Tree of Life true name, (alas the while!)
Not for th' effect it had, but should haue kept,
If Man from duty never had *mis-stept*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , Eden

missucceed† (mis-suk-sēd´), *v. i*. [< *mis*-[1] + *succeed*] To succeed badly, fail; turn out ill

By the *missucceeding* of matters
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II 270

missuccess† (mis-suk-ses´), *n*. [< *mis*-[1] + *success*.] Ill success; failure

missuggestion† (mis-su-jes´chon), *n*. [< *mis*-[1] + *suggestion*.] A wrong or evil suggestion

These cheaters, that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*
Bp Hall, To a Worthy Knight

missuit (mis-sūt´), *v. t*. [< *mis*-[1] + *suit*, *v*.] To be unbecoming to; ill become.

In a tone
Missuiting a great man most.
Mrs Browning, Napoleon III in Italy, xviii

missummation (mis-su-mā´shon), *n*. [< *mis*-[1] + *summation*.] An incorrect summation or addition

A *missummation* in a fitted account could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably. *Scott* Rob Roy ii

missupposal (mis-su-pō´zal), *n* [< *mis*-[1] + *supposal*] An erroneous supposition. [Rare]

In this case the act [the shooting of William Rufus] was mis advised, proceeding on the *mis supposal* of a preventive circumstance
Bentham, Introd to Morals and Legislation, ix 9

missure†, *n*. [< L. as if **missura*, < *mittere*, pp *missus*, send see *mission*.] A mission. *Davies*

This current parts itself into two rivulets — a commission, a commixtion the *missure*, "I send you," the mixture, "as lambs among wolves.'
Rev T Adams, Works, II 110

missus, *n*. See *missis*.

missway† (mis-swā´), *v t* [< *mis*-[1] + *sway*, *v*] To misgovern *Davies*

Through *misswaying* it seemed to decline
Davies, Microcosmos, p 60

misswear (mis-swãr´), *v. i* , pret *misswore*, pp *missworn*, ppr *misswearing*. [< *mis*-[1] + *swear*] To swear falsely

misswoman†, *n* See *miswoman*

missy[1] (mis´i), *a* [< *miss*[2] + *-y*[1]] Of or resembling a miss or young lady, characteristic of young misses, sentimental

The common namby pamby little *missy* phrase, "ladies have nothing to do with politics "
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxviii (*Davies*)

missy[2] (mis´i), *n* A diminutive of *miss*[2] common in England and in the southern United States

Send your dog in, *missy*, he obeys you like a Christian *R D Blackmore*, Erema, xiv

Be a good child, *missy* *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette i

mist[1] (mist), *n* [< ME *mist*, < AS *mist*, darkness dimness (of the air), also dimness of sight (not used in the sense of 'fog' or 'vapor'), = MD *mist*, *miest*, D *mist*, darkness, fog, mist, = LG *mist* = Icel *mistr* = Sw *mist*, darkness, mist On the assumption that the sense 'vapor' is more original, the word has been identified with OS *mist* = D *mist*, *mest* = MLG *miste*, LG *mest*, *mess* = OHG MHG G *mist* = Dan *mist-* (in *mistbænk*, a hotbed) = Goth *maihstus*, dung, connected with AS *meox*, ME *mix*, E *mixen*, dung (see *mix*[2], *mixen*), Gr. ὀμίχλη, ὁμίχλη, mist, OBulg Russ *migla*, Lith *migla*, mist, Skt *mihira*, a cloud, *megha*, cloud, *mih*, rain, mist, etc , from a root appearing in the verb, AS *mīgan* = D *mijgen* = LG. *migen* = MLG *mīgen* = Icel *mīga* = L *mingere* = Gr ὀμιχεῖν = Lith *mezhu*, urinate, orig (as in the above-cited derivatives meaning 'cloud,' 'mist,' 'rain,' and in Skt) 'sprinkle,' 'rain,' = Skt *mih*, urinate, sprinkle] 1 A cloud consisting of an aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water, and resting upon the ground, fog

Ther was such a *myst* that a man coude not se y^e length of a spere before him
Berners, tr of Froissart s Chron , I lviii

Heavy *Mists* obscure the burd'ned Air
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary

2 Precipitation consisting of extremely fine droplets of water, much smaller and more closely aggregated than in rain. distinguished from fog in that the droplets are larger and have a perceptible downward motion In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *m*

The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , xii

The rain had thinned into a fine close *mist*
S Judd, Margaret, i 13

A *mist* is much wetter to the feel than a fog
R H Scott

3 Something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts physical or intellectual vision like a fog; obscurity.

These prophetis speken so in *myst*,
What thei mente we neuere knewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E E T S), p 41

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense *Dryden*

Raising *mists* ouer the Scripture-sense, which thereby they misse and cannot finde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 18

All *mist* from thence
Purge and disperse *Milton*, P L , iii 53

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist* before the eyes *South*, Works, III ii

Scotch mist, a particularly heavy and wetting mist like that common in the highlands of western Scotland, which is notably continuous, dense, and penetrating also, humorously, rain =**Syn**. 1 *Fog*, *Haze*, etc See *rain*

mist[1] (mist), *v*. [< ME. **misten*, < AS *mistian*, grow dim (= D *misten*, be misty, be foggy), < *mist*, darkness, dimness. see *mist*[1], *n*. Hence freq. *mistle*[2], *misle*, now spelled *mizzle*.] **I.** *trans*. To cover or obscure with or as with mist, cloud, obscure.

Lend me a looking-glass ,
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives *Shak* Lear v 3 262

Whose sense, if I haue missed or *misted* in these many words, I craue pardon *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 14

No soft bloom
Misted the cheek *Keats*, Lamia.

II. *intrans* To be misty or drizzling as, it *mists* [Colloq]

mist[2]. An obsolete or occasional form of *missed*, preterit and past participle of *miss*[1]

mista'en (mis-tān´), *pp* A contraction of *mistaken*

This dagger hath *mista'en* *Shak* , R. and J , v 3 203.

mistakable (mis-tā´ka-bl), *a* [< *mistake* + *-able*] That may be mistaken , liable to be misunderstood

They are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , vi 1

mistake (mis-tāk´), *v* , pret *mistook*, pp *mistaken*, ppr *mistaking* [< ME *mistaken*, < Icel. *mistaka*, take wrongly, make a slip (= Sw *misstaga*, make a mistake), < *mis*-, wrongly, + *taka*, take. see *mis*-[1] and *take*] **I.** *trans* **1†** To take wrongly; appropriate erroneously or through misapprehension

Like a fair house built on another man s ground , so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it *Shak* , M W of W , ii. 2. 225

Mistake a cloak
From my lord's back, and pawn it
B Jonson, New Inn, i 1

2 To take or choose erroneously, choose amiss, as between alternatives, regard (something) as other than it is as, to *mistake* one's road or bearings , to *mistake* a fixed star for a planet.

You have *mistook*, my lady,
Polixenes for Leontes *Shak* , W T , ii 1 81.

Reasoning at every step he treads,
Man yet *mistakes* his way
Cowper, The Doves

Men are apt to *mistake* the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument
Gladstone, Might of Right, p 209

3 To take in a wrong sense, conceive or understand erroneously, misunderstand, misjudge. as, to *mistake* one's meaning or intentions

Sir we shull amende to yow for vs and for oure felowes alle these thinges, with oute more seyinge, wher of we haue a gein yow *mystaken*, wher fore we be seche yow of pardon *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 501

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much
To think my poverty is treacherous
Shak , As you Like it, i 3 66

To be mistaken. (*a*) To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended (*b*) To make a mistake, be in error , be wrong , misapprehend —**To mistake away†**, to take away wrongly or improperly , purloin See def 1

Mistake them *away*,
And ask a fee for coming! *Donne*, Satires, v

II. *intrans*. **1†**. To take a wrong part; transgress.

Ladyes, I preye ensample takith,
Ye that ageyns youre love *mistakith*
Rom. of the Rose, l 1540.

2 To err in advice, opinion, or judgment, be under a misapprehension or misconception; be unintentionally in error.

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth
Shak , 1 Hen IV , v 4 59

mistake (mis-tāk´), *n*. [= Dan Sw *misstag*, from the verb.] 1 An error in action, opinion, or judgment; especially, misconception, misapprehension, or misunderstanding; an erroneous view, act, or omission, arising from ignorance, confusion, misplaced confidence, etc., a slip; a fault; an error; a blunder

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* *Tillotson*.

But what is commonly said of Cedar, that the Worm will not touch it, is a *mistake*, for I have seen of it very much worm eaten *Dampier*, Voyages, I 29

No *mistake* can be greater than that which looks on the Roman plebs as the low multitude of a town
E A Freeman, Amer Lects., p 292.

A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him [William III] to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng , xxiv

2 In *law*, an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action. *Pomeroy* It is usually considered that if neglect of a legal duty was the cause it deprives the error of the character of mistake in the legal sense See *accident*, 2 (*a*) —**And no mistake**, unquestionably, assuredly, certainly, without fail [Colloq]

I mean to go along all square, *and no mistake* *Trollope*

=**Syn** 1 *Error*, *Bull*, etc See *blunder*

mistaken (mis-tā´kn), *p. a*. 1. Wrongly taken; misunderstood, misconceived

So, like the watchful traveller
That by the moon s *mistaken* light did rise,
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes
Dryden Astræa Redux, l. 149.

2 Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done, marked or characterized by mistake, erroneous, incorrect, blundering said of acts, statements, notions, etc

The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense
South Sermons, II ii

Lycurgus founded his whole system on a *mistaken* principle *Macaulay* Mitford's Hist Greece

Nothing can be more *mistaken* than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age *J R Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p 115

3 Having made a mistake, laboring under a mistake, in error said of persons

She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me
Shak, T N, ii 2. 36

I believe him *mistaken*, altogether *mistaken*, in the estimates which he has expressed
D Webster, Speech, May 7, 1834

mistakenly (mis-tā'kn-li), *adv.* By mistake, erroneously

mistaker (mis-tā'kėr), *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands

The well meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*
Bp Hall, Apol, Adv't to the Reader

mistaking† (mis-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal n of *mistake, v*] An error, a mistake

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made thee no *mistakings*
Shak, Tempest, i 2 248

The way to find out the Truth is by others' *mistakings*
Selden, Table Talk, p 112.

mistakingly† (mis-tā'king-li), *adv.* Erroneously, falsely

mist-bow (mist'bō), *n.* A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails, a fog-bow.

mist-colored (mist'kul″ord), *a* Colorless or nearly so as, a *mist-colored* leader made of silkworm gut (a favorite leader with anglers).

misteach (mis-tēch'), *v t*; pret and pp *mistaught*, ppr. *misteaching* [< ME *mistechen*, < AS. *mistǣcan*, misteach, < *mis-* + *tǣcan*, teach see *mis-*¹ and *teach*] To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously

More shame for those who have *mistaught* them
Milton, On Def of Humb. Remonst

mistel†, *n.* See *mistle*¹

mistell† (mis-tel'), *v. t* [= D *mistellen*, as *mis-*¹ + *tell.*] To tell or number incorrectly.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they *miss tell* one, they thinke all the rest lost.
Breton, Strange Newes, p 5 (*Davies*)

That Bizantian Prince that did *mis tell*
A four fould Essence in the onely One.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, i 85

mistemper† (mis-tem'pėr), *v t.* [< *mis-*¹ + *temper, v.*] To disturb; disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified
Shak, K John, v 1 12

mistent†, *v t* [ME. *mysetenten*, appar < *mis-*¹ + *tenten*, tempt, try see *tempt*] To mistake

Syr ȝe haf your tale *myse tente*,
To say your perle is al awaye,
That is in cofer, so comly clente
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i 257

mister¹ (mis'tėr), *n* [Also dial *mester*, *measter*, < ME *maister*, *mayster*, etc, whence also E *master*, of which *mister* is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use. see *master*¹] 1 Master a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr* (*a*) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man, as a conventional title of address or mention [The abbreviation *Mr* (also *M*), as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read *Master* (Compare *master*¹, *n*, 7) *Mister* is simply a weaker form of *Master*]

Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a *Mister?* *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i

You will come down, *Mister* Bertram, as my guest to Wycombe Hall?
Mrs Browning Lady Geraldine's Courtship, xiii

(*b*) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address, as *Mr* President, *Mr* Secretary, *Mr* Speaker, *Mr* Chairman, *Mr* Clerk

You, *Mr* Dean, frequent the great
Pope, Imit of Horace, II vi 113

2 Sir used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known. as, *mister*, you've dropped your gloves, have a paper, *mister?* [The disappearance of *master* and *mister*, and the restricted and obsolescent use of *sir* as an unaccompanied term of address, and the like facts with regard to *mistress*, *Mrs* and *madam*, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers *Sir* and *madam* or *ma am* as direct terms of address are old fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and *mister* and *lady* in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister² (mis'tėr), *n* [< ME *mister*, *myster*, *mystir*, *mistere*, *misteir*, *mester*, *meister*, *mestier*, < OF *mestier*, *mester*, trade, calling, occupation, need, F *métier* = Sp *mester* = Pg *mester* = It *mestiere*, trade, calling, occupation, < L *ministerium*, service, office, ministry see *ministry* Cf. *mistery*², *mystery*²] 1†. Trade; mechanical occupation, craft

In youthe he lerned hadde a good *mister*,
He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 613

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanike
Gower, Conf Amant., vii

2†. Condition in life; fortune.

I noot which hath the wofullere *mester*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 482.

3†. Manner, kind, sort

But telleth me what *mister* men ye been
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 852

What *mister* thing is this? let me survey it
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, ii 3

4. Need, necessity, anything necessary [Obsolete or Scotch]

Hit may wel be that *mester* were his mantyle to wassche
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), iii 342

Whan he com nygh he knewe well his vncle, and saugh that he hadde grete *myster* of socoure
Merlin (E E T S), iii 476

Waild's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her *mister*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv

mister² (mis'tėr), *v.* [< *mister*², *n*] I. *trans* To occasion loss to

II. *intrans* 1. To need; require

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell
Spenser, F Q, III vii 51

2 To be in necessitous circumstances —3. To be necessary or indispensable

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses]

misterm (mis-term'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*¹ + *term, v.*] To designate wrongly; miscall; revile.

World's exile is death, then banished
Is death *mis termed* *Shak*, R. and J, iii 3 21

Not mee alone did he reuile and dare to the combat, but glickt at Paphatchet once more, and *mistermed* all our other Poets and writers about London
Nash, Strange Newes (1592), sig C 2, 3

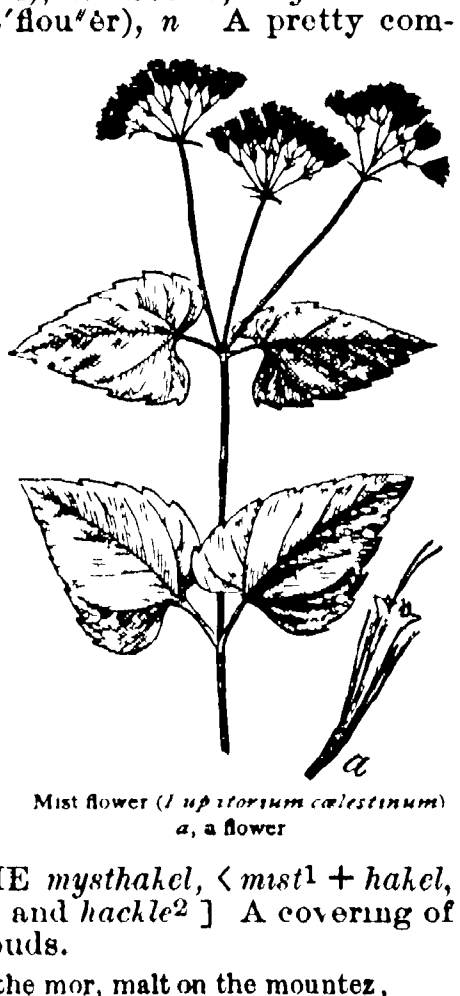
mistership†, *n* A corruption of *mistress-ship*

Tamora How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with us?
Clown. Yes, forsooth, an your *mistership* be emperial
Shak, Tit. And, iv 4 40

mistery¹†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mystery*¹

mistery²† (mis'tėr-i), *n.* See *mystery*²

mist-flower (mist'flou″ėr), *n* A pretty composite plant, *Eupatorium* (*Conoclinium*) *cœlestinum*, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, occasionally cultivated Its cymose blue heads suggest those of *Ageratum*, but are smaller and not so rich



Mist flower (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*) *a*, a flower

mistful (mist'ful), *a.* [< *mist*¹ + *-ful.*] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist

I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes, or they will issue too
Shak, Hen V, iv 6. 135

misthakel†, *n* [ME *mysthakel*, < *mist*¹ + *hakel*, a cover see *mist*¹ and *hackle*²] A covering of mist, a cap of clouds.

Mist muged on the mor, malt on the mountez,
Vch hille hade a hatte, a *myst hakel* huge
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l. 2081

misthink (mis-thingk'), *v*; pret and pp *misthought*, ppr. *misthinking* [< ME. **misthenken*, *misthenchen*, < *mis-*¹ + *think*¹] I. *intrans.* To think erroneously or unfavorably.

Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe
Court of Love, l 483

I hope your grace will not *mis think* of me
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, ii 2

Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I *misthink* not.
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

Thoughts which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?
Milton, P L., ix. 289

II.† *trans.* To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied!
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 5 108

misthought† (mis-thât'), *n.* [< *mis-*¹ + *thought.*] Erroneous notion; mistaken opinion

But I with better reason him aviz'd,
And shew'd him how, through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons, eath to be disguiz'd,
Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought
Spenser, F Q, IV viii. 58.

misthrive (mis-thrīv'), *v i*, pret *misthrove* (sometimes *misthrived*), pp. *misthriven*, ppr. *misthriving.* [< *mis-*¹ + *thrive.*] To thrive badly *Worcester*

misthrow (mis-thrō'), *v. t.*; pret *misthrew*, pp *misthrown*, ppr *misthrowing* [< ME *misthrowen*, < *mis-*¹ + *throw*¹, *v*] To cast wrongly or amiss

Hast thou thyn eie ought [var nought] *misthrowe?*
Gower, Conf Amant., i.

mistic (mis'tik), *n.* [Found only in the erroneous spelling *mystick*, < Sp. *místico* see *mistico.*] Same as *mistico*

mistical†, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mystical*

mistico (mis'ti-kō), *n* [< Sp *místico* = Cat *mistic*, *mistech*, a vessel (see def), < Ar. *mestah*, lit a flat or plane, cf *mosattah*, adj., flat, plane, *sath*, a flat roof] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a xebec and a felucca, used in the Mediterranean trade

mistide† (mis-tīd'), *v i* [< ME *mistiden*, < AS *mistīdan*, turn out ill, < *mis-* + *tīdan*, happen see *mis-*¹ and *tide.*] 1. To betide amiss or ill, happen unfortunately —2. To suffer misfortune

Atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

mistigris (mis'ti-gris), *n* [< F *mistigri*, the knave of clubs, origin obscure] In a variety of the game of poker, an additional card to which the holder can give the value of any card not already in his hand *The American Hoyle*

mistihead† (mis'ti-hed), *n* [< *misty*¹ + *-head.*] Uncertainty; obscurity; mystery

What meneth this? what is this *mystihede?*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l 224

mistily (mis'ti-li), *adv* [< ME *mistily*, < *misty*¹ + *-ly*²] In a misty manner; dimly; obscurely

Philosophres speken so *mistily*
In this craft that men can not come therby
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 383

mistime†, *v t* [< ME *mystymen*, < *mis-*¹ + *time*¹] To time wrongly; say or do inopportunely or out of season

Golden words, but *mistimed* above twelve hundred years.
Milman

mistimed (mis-tīmd'), *a* Ill-timed; ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances; inopportune, unseasonable

This *mistimed* vaunt. *Scott*

Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all because of *mistimed* economy and crass stupidity
Fortnightly Rev, N. S, XL 405

mistiness (mis'ti-nes), *n* A condition of being misty; obscurity: as, *mistiness* of weather; *mistiness* of ideas

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 91

mistion†, *n* Same as *mixtion.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce color *Boyle*, Colours

mistitle (mis-tī'tl), *v t*; pret and pp *mistitled*, ppr *mistitling* [< *mis-*¹ + *title, v*] To call by a wrong title or name.

Buchanan writes as if Ethelfrid, assisted by Keaulin, whom he *mistitles* King of East-Saxons, had before this time a battel with Aidan *Milton*, Hist Eng, iv

mistle¹† (mis'l), *n.* [Also *mistel*, < ME *mistle*, *mistil*, < AS *mistel*, bird-lime, mistletoe (L *viscus*) (also in comp. *āc-mistel*, 'oak-mistle,' and *misteltān*, mistletoe), also basil (L *ocimum*) (also in comp. *eorthmistel*, 'earth-mistle,' basil) (= MD *mistel* = OHG. *mistil*, MHG G *mistel* = Icel. *mistil* = Sw Dan *mistel*, mistletoe); prob, with formative *-el*, < **mist*, bird-lime, glue, = OD. *mest*, *mist*, bird-lime, glue, also dung, D *mest*, dung see *mist*¹. Hence, in comp, *mistlethrush*, *mistletoe*] 1. Bird-lime —2 Mistletoe.

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare
Tusser, Husbandry (*Latham*)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yealow berries, viscum
Withals, Dict. (ed 1608), p 96 (*Nares.*)

mistle[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *mizzle*[1].

mistlethrush (mis'l-thrush), *n.* [Also commonly *missel-thrush*; formerly also *miselthrush*, *missel-trush*, so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe, < *mistle*[1] + *thrush*[1]. Cf equiv. G *misteldrossel* (*drossel* = E *throstle*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Eu-

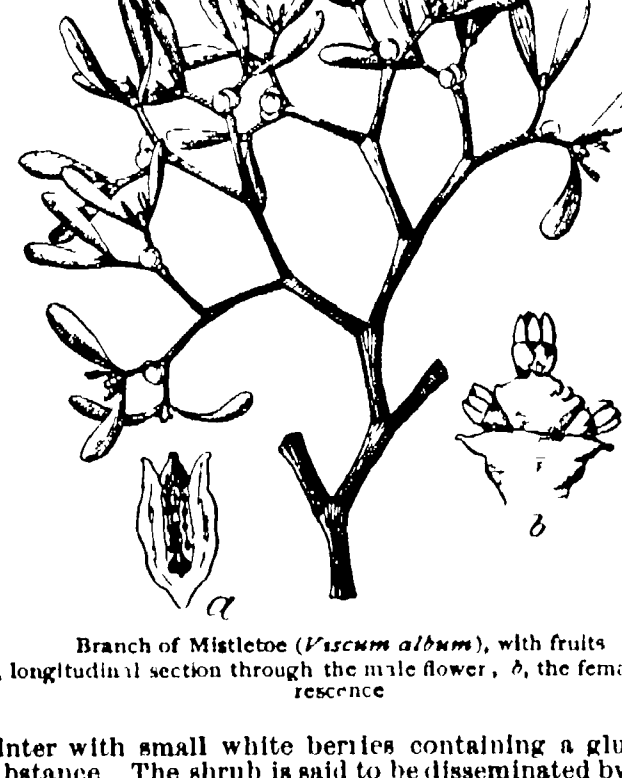


Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)

rope, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa Like the fieldfare, mavis, redwing, blackbird, and ring ouzel, it is an abundant and well known English thrush It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 19½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song thrush, *T musicus* The upper parts are grayish brown, grayer on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump, there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black Also called, locally, *storm cock*, *thrice-cock*, *holmthrush*, *screechthrush*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *misel thrush*, or feeder upon miseltoe
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, ii 6

mistletoe (miz'- or mis'l-tō), *n.* [Formerly also *misseltoe*, *misletoe*, *miseltoe*, *mislto*, *var* *misselden*, *misseldine*, *miscleden*, < ME **mistelton* (?), < AS *misteltān*, *mistiltān* (= Icel *mistilteinn* = Dan *mistelten*), mistletoe, < *mistel*, bird-lime, also mistletoe, and basil, + *tān*, a twig: see *mistle*[1] and *tan*[2] The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being appar. taken as the old plural suffix *-n*] 1 A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the natural order *Loranthaceæ*, growing parasitically on various trees It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), with fruits
a, longitudinal section through the male flower, *b*, the female inflorescence

winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance The shrub is said to be disseminated by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the undigested seeds in their droppings It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple tree, but seldom on the oak The mistletoe (compare def 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak Traces of this old superstitious regard for the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used It seems, however, to have some pharmaco dynamic properties.

Like som rare Fruit-Tree over-topt with spight
Of Briers and Bushes .
Till choakt withall, it dies as they do growe,
And beareth nought but Moss and *Misseltoe*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Vocation

The *mistletoe* hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall
T H. Bayly, The Mistletoe Bough

2 A plant of some other species of *Viscum*, or of one of the genera *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europæus* of southern Europe, said to grow on a species of oak in the south of France The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron flavescens*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple See *gad-bush*.

mistlike (mist'līk), *adv.* [< *mist*[1] + *like*[2].] In the manner of a mist.

Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes
Shak, R and J, iii 3 73

mistradition (mis-tra-dish'on), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *tradition*] A wrong or false tradition, misapplied tradition.

The huge corruptions of the Church,
Monsters of *mistradition*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv 2

mistrain (mis-trān'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *train*] To train or educate amiss.

With corruptfull brybes is to untruth *mis trayned*
Spenser, F Q, V xi 54

mistral (mis'tral), *n* [< F *mistral* = Sp *mistral*, < Pr *mistral*, OPr *maestral*, lit 'the master-wind,' < *maestre*, master, < L *magister*, master see *master*[1]] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northwest wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter The mistral derives its peculiar properties from the character of the country over which it blows, it extends from the mouth of the Ebro to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone Also written *maestral*

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless, and the air very dry the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day, in Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year
Fischer

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an odious, cold, cutting northeast wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name
C D Warner, Roundabout Journey, i.

mistranscription (mis-tràn-skrip'shon), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *transcription*] A wrong or imperfect transcription; a faulty copy

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title
Encyc Brit, XV 219

mistranslate (mis-tràns-lāt'), *v. t*, pret and pp *mistranslated*, ppr. *mistranslating*. [< *mis-*[1] + *translate*.] To translate erroneously.

Eusebius by them *misse translated*
Bp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy i § 25

mistranslation (mis-tràns-lā'shon), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *translation*] An erroneous translation or version

mistransport† (mis-tràns-pōrt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *transport*.] To mislead by passion or strong feeling

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mis transported* as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?
Bp Hall, An Humble Remonstrance

mistreading† (mis-tred'ing), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *treading*.] A wrong treading or going, hence, a false step; an evil course.

But thou dost in thy passages of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my *mistreadings*
Shak, 1 Hen IV., iii 2. 11

mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *treat*, *v*] To treat badly; maltreat; abuse. [Rare.]

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.
Southey, Nondescripts, iv (*Davies*)

mistreatment (mis-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *treatment*] Wrong or unkind treatment, abuse

mistress (mis'tres), *n* [Formerly also *mistres*, *mistris*, *misteris*, < ME *maistresse*, *mastresse*, < OF. *maistresse*, F *maîtresse* = It *maestressa*, < ML *magistressa*, *magistrissa*, *magistrix* (for L *magistra*), fem of L *magister*, master, chief see *mister*[1], *master*[1] In familiar use the word has been contracted to *missis* or *missus*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs.* and used as a title, correlated to *Mr*. see *missis* The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp. as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs*: see *miss*[2]] 1 A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons; a female head, chief, or director, a woman who is served by or has the ordering of others. the feminine correlative of *master:* as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine.

The same seruauntes do werke not to the only vse of his said *Mastresse*, but to his or their owne use
English Gilds (E E T S), p 330

Vertue once made that contrie *Mistres* over all the worlde *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 72.

That prudent Pallas, Albions *Misteris*,
That Great Eliza
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Babylon.

The maids officious round their *mistress* wait
Pope, Iliad, iii 526

At 7 the Children are set to work, 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to Knit Stockings.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 251.

2 A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.* (now pronounced mis'ez), and used before personal names In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman See *miss*[2]

'Tis well, *mistress*, your choice agrees with mine
Shak, Pericles, ii 5 18.

If Mr Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference there is *Mrs* Mary is now sixteen *Steele*, Tatler

Now *mistress* Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two stone bottles found
Cowper, John Gilpin

In 1834, Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of *Mrs* Hannah More [unmarried] were published
Chambers, Eng Literature (ed Carruthers), VI 335.

Mrs Browning's later poems chiefly concerned public affairs *Dict Nat Biog*, VII 81

3 A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study used also of things

Rest, then, assured,
I am the *mistress* of my art, and fear not.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii 1

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, II xix

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate s Arithmetic *Addison*, Spectator

4 A woman who is beloved and courted, a woman who has command over a lover's heart, a sweetheart now used only in poetic language or as an archaism

O! *mistress* mine, where are you roaming?
O! stay and hear, your true love s coming
Shak, T N, ii 3 40.

5 A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife

Ay, go, you cruel man! go to your *mistresses*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i

But soon his wrath being o'er, he took
Another *mistress*, or new book
Byron, Mazeppa, iv

6† In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim, the jack

Zelmane vsing her owne byas, to bowl neer the *mistresse* of her owne thoughts *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

There 's three rubs gone, I 've a clear way to the *mistress*
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman s, ii 3.

mistress (mis'tres), *v* [< *mistress*, *n*] I † *intrans.* To attend as a lover upon a mistress, pay court to women

The idleness, which yet thou canst not flie
By dressing, *mistressing* and complement
G Herbert, Church Porch, st 14

II. *trans.* To become mistress of. [Rare]

This one is a first rate gilder, she *mistressed* it entirely in three days
C Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xlii (*Davies*)

mistressly† (mis'tres-li), *a* [< *mistress* + *-ly*[1]] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I 208 (*Davies*)

mistress-ship (mis'tres-ship), *n* [< *mistress* + *-ship*] 1 Rule or dominion of one who is mistress, authority exercised by a woman

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them
Bp Hall, Resolutions for Religion, § 11

2† Ladyship a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun as, your *mistress-ship*

mistrial (mis-trī'al), *n* [< *mis-*[1] + *trial*] In *law* (*a*) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors but sees no extenuating circumstance in the alcoholic insanity of the accused
Alien. and Neurol, VIII 270.

(*b*) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc
Philadelphia Press, July 1, 1889

mist-rick (mist'rik), *n* [< *mist* + **rick* (?) for *reek*, vapor] A dense mist. [Australia]

The dawn at "Morrabinda" was a *mist rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a sullen, sluggish lamp.
Contemporary Rev, III 405

mistrist†, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *mistrust*

mistrow†, *v* [< ME. *mistrowen*, < AS **mistreowian*, *mistrīwan* (= OHG. *missatrūēn*, MHG *missetrouen*, G *misstrauen* = Icel *mistrūa*), mistrow, mistrust, < *mis-*[1] + *treówian*, *treóuan*, trow see *mis-*[1] and *trow*] **I.** *intrans.* To distrust; doubt

And in thaire hertes thai bigan
To be *mis trowand* ilka man
To God thai groched al bidene
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 74

Ʒe no more so *mistrouand*,
But trowe trewly
York Plays, p 454

But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feit,
And *mystrowid* not of his resurecclon
MS Laud 415, f 42. (*Halliwell*)

II. *trans* To doubt; mistrust

"Yef this be so," quod the Iuge, "neuer shall I *mys trowe* the"
Merlin (E E T S), i 21

mistrow†, *n* [< ME. *mistrowe*, < *mistrow*, *v*] Mistrust *William of Palerne* (E E T S), l 3314

mistrowing†, *n* [< ME *mistrowynge*, verbal n of *mistrow*, *v*] Distrust, suspicion

For espyall and *mistrowynges*,
Thei did than such thynges
That every man might other know
Gower, Conf Amant, vi

mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* [< ME. *mistrost*, *mistriste* (= MD *mistroost* = OHG *missetrōst*), < *mis-*[1] + *trust*] Lack of trust or confidence, suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor
Shak, As you Like it, i 3 58

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Bodotria would generally rise, and forelay the passages by land, he caused his Fleet, makeing a great shew, to bear along the Coast
Milton, Hist. Eng, ii

mistrust (mis-trust'), *v. t* [< ME **mistrusten*, *mistrysten*, *mistristen*, < *mis-*[1] + *trust*, *v*] **1** To suspect; doubt; regard with suspicion or jealousy

For though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif *mistriste*
Chaucer, Prol to Pardoner's Tale, l. 83

Mystruste not thy frende for none accusement.
Babees Book (E E T S), p 332

I will never *mistrust* my wife again
Shak, M. W of W, v 5. 141

I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 4

2 To suspect; apprehend said of a fact or circumstance

This is an accident of hourly proof,
Which I *mistrusted* not
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 189

mistruster (mis-trus'ter), *n* One who mistrusts. *Milton.*

You infidelles and *mistrusters* of God
Barnes, Works, p 354

mistrustful (mis-trust'fůl), *a* [< *mistrust*, *n.*, + *-ful.*] Having mistrust, wanting trust or confidence, suspicious, doubting as, a *mistrustful* spirit

In ordinary conferences easie and apert, in conuersation simple, in capitulation subtill and *mistrustfull*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 245

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful* where a noble heart
Hath pawn d an open hand in sign of love
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 2. 8.

mistrustfully (mis-trust'fůl-i), *adv* In a mistrustful manner; with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt

mistrustfulness (mis-trust'fůl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being mistrustful, suspicion, doubt

mistrustless (mis-trust'les), *a* [< *mistrust*, *n*, + *-less*] Unsuspecting, unsuspicious

The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter d round the place.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil, l 27

mistryst[1], *v t* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*.

mistryst[2] (mis-trīst'), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *tryst*. Cf. *mistrust*] To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement, bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing, deceive, use ill. [Scotch.]

They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House
Scott, Rob Roy, xiv

mist-tree (mist'trē), *n.* See *Litsea* and *Rhus*

mistune (mis-tūn'), *v t.*; pret. and pp. *mistuned*, ppr *mistuning*. [< *mis-*[1] + *tune*, *v.*] **1.** To tune incorrectly.

My instrument *mystunyd* shall hurt a trew song
Skelton, A Claricorde.

Oft from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health

2. To sing out of tune

While hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v 28

misturn† (mis-tern'), *v* [< ME *misturnen*, *mistournen*, *mistornen*, < *mis-*[1] + *turn*, *v.*] **I.** *trans* To turn aside wrongly; pervert

Naturel entencyon ledith yow to thilke verray good, but many manere errours *mistorneth* yow therefro
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 3

II. *intrans.* To go wrong.

And whan this littel worlde *mistourneth*,
The great worlde all overtorneth
Gower, Conf Amant, Prol

mistus, mixtus (mis'-, miks'tus), *n* [< L *mistus*, *mixtus*, a mixing, mingling, < *miscere*, pp *mistus*, *mixtus*, mix see *mix*[1]] In *bot*, a cross-breed *Gray* See *cross*[1], 11

mistutor (mis-tū'tor), *v t* [< *mis-*[1] + *tutor*, *v*] To instruct amiss

Gay *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door
T Edwards, Sonnets, xxviii, To G Onslow

misty (mis'ti), *a* [< ME *misty*, *mysty*, < AS. *mistig*, misty, dark (= MD *mistigh* = MLG *mistich*, foggy), < *mist*, darkness see *mist*[1], *n*] **1** Accompanied or characterized by mist, overspread with mist as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere, a *misty* day.

For I have seyn of a ful *mysty* morwe
Folwen ful oft a merye someres day
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 1060

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops
Shak, R and J, iii 5 10

2. Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist, hence, confused, not perspicuous as, *misty* sight, a *misty* writer or treatise, a *misty* explanation

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine
Donne, On Mrs Boulstred

To be *misty* is not to be mystic
Lowell, Study Windows, p 201

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand'), *v t*, pret. and pp *misunderstood*, ppr *misunderstanding* [< *mis-*[1] + *understand*] **1** To understand amiss, attach a false meaning to, take in a wrong sense, misconceive, interpret or explain to one's self erroneously

What! will some men say, shall a man be ruined eternally for a *misunderstood* place of Scripture?
Bp Atterbury, Sermons, II xi

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning *Locke*

Rude America with her *misunderstood* yearning for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world
Stedman, Vict Poets, p 380

2 To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions) as, I *misunderstood* you =**Syn.** To misapprehend

misunderstander† (mis-un-dėr-stan'dėr), *n* One who misunderstands

But diuers and many texts semed unto the *miss vnderstanders* to speake against purgatory
Sir T More, Works, p 324

misunderstanding (mis-un-dėr-stan'ding), *n* [Verbal n. of *misunderstand*, *v.*] **1** Mistake as to the meaning of something, misconception, erroneous interpretation

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory
South, Sermons I viii

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to explicate this harmlesse position, yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied
Bp Hall, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury

2 A disagreement; difference, dissension; quarrel.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends *Swift*

misusage (mis-ū'zāj), *n* [< OF. *mesusage* (F *mésusage*), misusage, < *mesuser*, misuse see *misuse*, *v*] Ill usage, bad treatment; abuse.

The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 21

misusance†, *n.* [< OF. *mesusance*, misusage, < *mesuser*, misuse see *misuse*, *v*, and cf. *usance.*] Ill treatment; misuse

He had chafed at their *misusance*
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 202. (*Davies*)

misuse (mis-ūz'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *misused*, ppr *misusing* [< ME *misusen*, *misceusen*, < OF. *mesuser*, *mesuzer* (F *mésuser*), < *mes-* + *user*, use see *mis-*[2] and *use*, *v.*] **1.** To treat or use improperly, apply to an improper purpose; make a false or improper use of.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*
Gower, Conf Amant., v

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine
Milton, Comus, l 47

2 To use or treat badly; abuse or maltreat in act or speech

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him enough
Shak, M W of W, iv 2 105

He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii

=**Syn** *Abuse*, *Misuse* See *abuse*

misuse (mis-ūs'), *n* [< ME. *misuse*, < OF *mesus*, *mesuis*, *mesuz*, ill use, < *mes-* + *us*, use see *mis-*[2] and *use*, *n*] **1.** Improper use, misapplication, employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose, perversion.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse* *Locke*

After the *misuse* of the one talent
Bp Hall, Cont, Veil of Moses

2. Abuse, ill treatment

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of
Shak, 1 Hen IV, i 1 43

=**Syn. 1.** Perversion, profanation, prostitution See *abuse*, *v t*

misusement† (mis-ūz'ment), *n* [< OF *mesusement*, < *mesuser*, misuse see *misuse*, *v*, and *-ment*] The act of misusing, misuse, abuse

And Darius coulde not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn because she would not consent to her *misusement* *J Brende*, tr of Quintus Curtius, fol 82

misuser (mis-ū'zėr), *n* [< *misuse*, *v*, + *-er*[1]] **1.** One who misuses, one who uses incorrectly —**2** In *law*, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by *mis user* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority
Blackstone, Com, II x

misvalue (mis-val'ū), *v. t*, pret and pp *misvalued*, ppr *misvaluing*. [< *mis-*[1] + *value*, *v*] To value falsely or too little, misesteem, underrate

I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong
W Browne, Young Willie and Old Wernock

misventure (mis-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *mis-*[1] + *venture* Cf *misadventure*] An unfortunate venture, a misadventure

All friends were touched with a kind of joy to see, as I said the color of Jack's money, after so many *misventures* and foiled struggles *Carlyle*, in Froude

misventurous (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a* [< *mis-*[1] + *venturous*] Wanting boldness or daring, timorous; fearful.

Misventurous Irishwomen giving up their plan of emigration *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV 20.

misvouch† (mis-vouch'), *v t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *vouch.*] To vouch or allege falsely

That very text or saying is *misvouched*
Bacon, True Greatness of Britain

miswander (mis-won'dėr), *v. i* [ME *miswanderen*, < *mis-*[1] + *wander*] To wander, stray

The *miswandrynge* errour misledeth hem into false goodes *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii prose 2.

misway† (mis-wā'), *n* [ME. *misweie*, < *mis-*[1] + *way.*] A wrong path

Whoso that sekith soth by a deep thoght and coveyteth nat to ben deseyvyd by no *mys weyes*, lat him rollen and trenden withinne hymself the lyht of his inward syhte
Chaucer, Boethius, iii meter 11

misway†, *adv* [ME *mysuey*, adverbial use of *misway*, *n*] Wrong; wrongly, amiss; astray.

Love makith alle to goon *mysuey*
Rom of the Rose, l 4766

miswear† (mis-wãr'), *v. i* [< *mis-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear ill; prove bad on wearing. See quotation under *miswork*, *v t.*

miswed† (mis-wed'), *v. t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *wed.*] To wed unsuitably. *Milton.*

misween† (mis-wēn'), *v. i* and *t.* [< *mis-*[1] + *ween*] To misjudge; distrust.

Full happie man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see.
Spenser, Astrophel, l 100

miswend† (mis-wend′), *v i.* [< ME. *miswenden*, < AS *miswendan* (= OHG *missawentjan*, MHG *missewenden*), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong, < *mis-* + *wendan*, turn, go see *mis-*^{1} and *wend*^{1}] To go wrong, wander, stray

And eche in his complainte telleth
How that the worlde is *miswent*
Gower, Conf Amant, Prol

But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 128

miswin†, *v. t* [ME *miswinnan*, < *mis-*^{1} + *win*] To obtain by fraud or cheating

For thy he eet mete of more cost, mortrewes and potages
Of that that men *myswonne* thei maden hem wel at ese
Piers Plowman (C), xvi 48

miswit†, *v t* [ME *miswiten*, < *mis-*^{1} + *wit*^{1}, *v.*] To know ill

miswive†, *v t* and *i* [< ME *miswiuen*, < *mis-*^{1} + *wive*] To marry unsuitably

miswoman†, *n.* [Formerly also *misswoman*, < *mis-*^{1} + *woman*] An evil woman, a temptress

Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceive
Remedy of Love, l 148

miswonting†, *n* [< *mis-*^{1} + *wonting*] Disuse, want of practice

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace by *miswonting* perish *Bp Hall*, Divine Meditation, vii

mis-word† (mis-werd′), *n* [< ME *misword* (= MHG *mis-wort*), < *mis-*^{1} + *word*] 1 A curse —2 A word uttered amiss

The Tyrants sword
Is not made drunk with bloud for a *Miss word*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii, The Captaines

miswork†, *v* [< ME *miswerken*, *miswerchen* < *mis-*^{1} + *work*, *v*] I. *intrans* To work or do ill

Cheresche here & chaste 3if that chaunce falles
That sche wold *miswerche* wrongli any time
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 5148

II. *trans.* To do or make badly

Which law [5 Eliz, c 4], being generally transgressed, makes the people buy in effect chaff for corn, for that which is *miswrought* will miswear *Bacon*, Judicial Charge

misworship (mis-wėr′ship), *n* [< *mis-*^{1} + *worship*, *n*] Worship of a wrong object, false worship

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jeroboam, who made Israel to sin
Bp Hall, Joash with Elisha Dying

Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in
Carlyle

misworship (mis-wėr′ship), *v t*, pret and pp *misworshiped* or *misworshipped*, ppr *misworshiping* or *misworshipping* [< *mis-*^{1} + *worship*, *v*] To worship wrongly or improperly

There are not wanting nations which have *misworshipped* it [the heaven] for their God
Bp Hall, Soul s Farewell to Earth, § 3

misworshiper, misworshipper (mis-wėr′ship-ėr), *n* One who misworships

God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him
Bp Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, 1640

miswrench† (mis-rench′), *v t* [< *mis-*^{1} + *wrench*, *v*] To twist or turn out of the right course

The wardes of the chirche key
Through mishandlinge ben *miswreint*
Gower Conf Amant, v

miswrite (mis-rīt′), *v t.*: pret *miswrote*, pp *miswritten*, ppr *miswriting* [< ME *miswriten*, < AS *miswrītan*, write wrongly, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *wrītan*, write: see *mis-*^{1} and *write*] To write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing *Chaucer*

He [Josephus] did *mis write* some number of the years
Raleigh, Hist World, II xxii § 6.

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised, feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word
The Century, XXXVIII 799

miswrought (mis-rât′), *a* [< *mis-*^{1} + *wrought*] Badly done. *Bacon*

misy (mis′i), *n* [Also *missy*, < F. *misy*, < L. *misy*, < Gr *μίσυ*, an ore supposed to be copperas, perhaps of Egyptian origin] A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggregations of small crystalline scales It consists of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the decomposition of pyrite Also called *yellow copperas* and *copiapite*

misyoke (mis-yōk′), *v t.* and *i.*, pret and pp. *misyoked*, ppr *misyoking* [< *mis-*^{1} + *yoke*, *v.*] To yoke or join unsuitably

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock, by *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion
Milton, Divorce, ii 19

miszealous (mis-zel′us), *a* [< *mis-*^{1} + *zealous*] Actuated by false zeal

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits
Bp Hall, Noah's Dove

mit, *n* See *mitt*

mita (mē′ta), *n* [Sp, a tribute, payment see *mite*^{2}.] Forced labor in mines, farms, and factories to which the Indians of Peru were formerly subjected One seventh of the male population were subject to service for a year, for which they were to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified distance from their homes.

mitaine†, *n* A Middle English form of *mitten*

mitcal (mit′kal), *n* Same as *miskal*

mitch†, *n.* [< ME *michche*, *mycche*, *miche* (cf MD MLG *micke*), < OF *miche* = Pr *mica*, *micha*, a small loaf of bread, lit a crumb, < L *mica*, a crumb see *mica*^{1}, *mie*] A loaf of bread

He that hath *myches* tweyne,
Ne value in his demeigne,
Lyveth more at ese and more is riche,
Than doth he that is chiche
Rom of the Rose, l 5585

mitch-board (mich′bōrd), *n* *Naut*, a crutch for the support of a boom or mast See *crutch*^{1}, 3 (*d*). [Local, Eng]

Mitchella (mi-chel′a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Mitchell*, a botanist of Virginia] A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ*, characterized by having perfect flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three- to six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat, and by the hairy style, which has four thread-shaped lobes They are creeping herbs, with opposite round ovate leaves having minute stipules and small white fragrant dimorphous flowers, which are axillary or terminal, and grow in pairs The fruit is a scarlet berry like double drupe There are 2 species, an American *M repens*, the partridge berry, and a Japanese, which, however, may be identical with the American See *partridge berry*

mite^1 (mīt), *n* [< ME *mite*, *myte*, < AS. *mite* = MD. *myte*, D *mijt* = MLG LG *mite* = OHG *mīza*, *mizza*, MHG *mīze*, G (after LG) *miete* = Dan *mide* (cf F *mite*, Sp *mita*, ML *mita*, < LG.), a mite, prob lit 'cutter,' 'biter,' from the verb shown in Goth *maitan* = Icel *meita* = AS **mǣtan*, cut see *emmet*, *ant*^{1}.] 1 A small arachnidan of the order *Acarida*, any acarid Mites once formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family *Acaridæ*, terms not yet obsolete, but, with the introduction of many more genera, the establishment of several families, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order, a more elaborate nomenclature has been established in which neither *Acarus* nor *Acaridæ* is retained (See *Acarida*) Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnidans, but some six legged immature forms at one time constituted a supposed genus *Leptus* (See *Leptus* and cut under *harvest tick*) The species of mites are very numerous, diversified in form, and various in habits Many are parasitic, others are terrestrial or aquatic others live in cheese, flour, sugar, etc *Mite* is consequently much used in composition The cheese mite or flour mite is *Tyroglyphus siro* or *T longior*, the sugar mite is *Glyciphaga prunorum*, or another of the same genus Such mites compose the family *Tyroglyphidæ* and are among those longer known as species of *Acarus* or *Acaridæ* Itch mites are *Sarcoptidæ*, as *Sarcoptes scabiei* (See cut under *itch mite*) Mange-mites are *Demodicidæ*, garden mites or harvest mites *Trombidiidæ*, spinning mites *Tetranychidæ*, beetle mites or wood mites, *Oribatidæ*, spider mites *Gamasidæ*, water mites, *Hydrachnidæ*, snout mites, *Bdellidæ*, gall mites, *Phytoptidæ* Certain mites, the *Ixodidæ*, are commonly distinguished as *ticks*, as *Ixodes ricinus* (see cut under *Acarida*), and those of the family *Trombidiidæ* are indifferently called *harvest mites harvest ticks*, *harvest bugs*, *red bugs*, and by other names. See the compound and technical names

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny
Ray, Works of Creation, ii

Say what the use, were finer optics given,
To inspect a *mite*, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope, Essay on Man, i 196

2 Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a dust-louse (*Psocus*)

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this respect the least fly or *mite* is a more noble being than a star
South, Works, III x

mite^2 (mīt), *n.* [< ME *mite*, *myte* (= OF *mite*, a small coin, = Sp. *mita*, a payment, assessment, tribute), < MD. *myte*, D *mijt*, small coin, a mite, prob. akin to *mite*^{1}, from the same root, Goth *maitan*, etc, cut see *mite*^{1}] 1 A small coin of any kind, of slight value, any very small sum of money No coin seems to have been so called specifically

William wiȝtli with-oute any more,
Greithed him as gaili as any gom thurt bene,
Of alle trie a-tir that to kniȝt longed,
So that non miȝt a-mend a *mite* worth, I wene
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 4543

And though the number of sheep increase never so fast, yet the price falleth not one *mite* because there be so few sellers *Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), i

There came a certain poor widow, and she threw in [i e into the treasury] two *mites* [tr Gr λεπτόν see *lepton* and *minute*], which make a farthing Mark xii 42

We usually observe the same routine I put down my *mite* first, then my young family enroll their contributions, . . . and then Mr Pardiggle brings up the rear
Dickens, Bleak House, viii

2† An English weight somewhat heavier than a grain troy —3† An old money of account, the twenty-fourth part of a penny

4 *mites* is the aliquot part of a peny viz ! for 6 times 4 is 24, and so many *mites* marchants assigne to 1 peny
T Hill, Arithmetic (1600), III 1

4 Anything very small, a very little particle or quantity also applied to persons

"Now ich seo," saide Lyf, "that surgerye ne phisike
May nat a *myte* availle to medlen a 3ens Elde"
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii 179

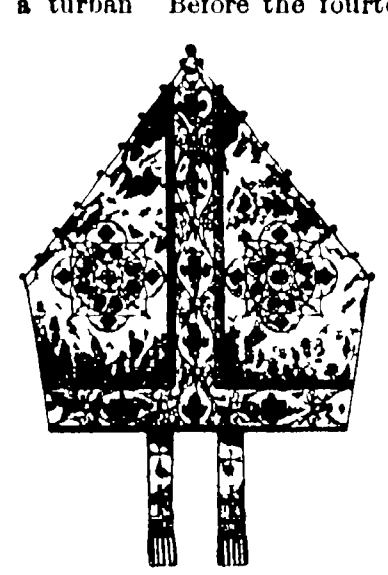
I felt benevolence for her, and resolved some way or other to throw in my *mite* of courtesy, if not of service
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p 19

The White Sulphur waters, she said had not done her a *mite* of good *C D Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p 256

mited (mī′ted), *a* [< *mite*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}] Damaged or spoiled by insufficient salting, as cured fish *Perley*

Mitella (mi-tel′a), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *mitella*, dim of *mitra*, a turban see *miter*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifrageæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by a one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ which are alternate with the stigmas, five petals which are three-cleft or pinnatifid, and a superior capsule without beaks They are herbs, with long petiolate heart-shaped lobed or crenate leaves which have membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small greenish flowers, which are often drooping There are 5 species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North America, one of which is also found in Siberia. *M diphylla* and *M nuda* are the best known See *bishop s cap*

miter, mitre (mī′ter), *n* [Early mod E also *myter*, *mytre*, < ME *mitre*, *myter*, *mytir*, *mytre*, < OF. *mitre*, F *mitre* = Pr Sp Pg *mitra* = It. *mitra*, OIt *metra*, a miter, < L *mitra*, < Gr. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, fillet, head-band, turban] 1 A form of head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts of Asia Minor —2 A sacerdotal head-dress, as that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest, or that worn by a bishop The Jewish miter was made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head, like a turban Before the fourteenth century the miter in the Christian church was low and simple, but now it consists of a coronet, surmounted by a lofty and deeply cleft cap The privilege of wearing the miter in the Roman Catholic Church was a concession of the popes, and was formerly exercised by cardinals and the higher dignitaries Bishops and abbots (if to be mitered) receive the miter from the consecrating bishop Three kinds of miters are distinguished (1) the precious miter, made of gold or silver plate and adorned with jewels, (2) the auriphrygiate miter, and (3) the simple miter of white silk or linen The bishops of the Church of England wore miters as late as the coronation of George III and some Anglican bishops occasionally wear them at the present day See *tiara*, and cut under *auriphrygia*



Episcopal Miter — French type of the 14th century

Her golden cup she cast unto the ground,
And crowned *mitre* rudely threw asyde
Spenser, F Q, I viii 25.

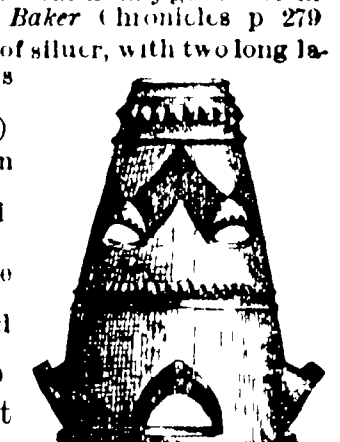
The Cardinal [Wolsey] sent to the King, to lend him the *Mitre* and Pall, which he used to wear at any great Solemnity *Baker* Chronicles p 279

His *Miter* on his head of cloth of siluer, with two long labels hanging downe behind his neck
Coryat, Crudities, I 37 (sig D)

All the old known *mitres* still in existence have a white ground
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii [109, note

There other trophies deck the truly brave
Such as on Hough s unsullied *mitre* shine
Pope, Epil to Satires, ii 239

3 A chimney-cap or -pot of terra-cotta, brick, stone, or metal, designed to exclude rain and wind from the flue, while allowing the smoke, etc, to escape, a cowl, hence, anything having a similar use



Miter of glazed pottery: 14th century From Semur en Auxois France

For like as in a Limbeck th' heat of Fire
Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher
To the Still s top, when th' odoriferous sweat
Above the *Miter* can no further get,
It, softly thickning, falleth drop by drop
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, i. 3.

4. In *conch.*, a miter-shell — **5.** In *carp* (*a*) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints (*b*) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (*c*) Same as *miter-joint*.— **6.** A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like — **Miter gearing** Same as *beveled gearing* (which see, under *gearing*)

miter, mitre (mī'tėr), *v.*; pret and pp *mitered, mitred*, ppr *mitering, mitring* [Early mod E also *myter, mytre*, < ME *mitren, mytren*, < OF *mitrer*, F *mitrer* = Sp Pg *mitrar* = It *mitrare*, Olt *metrare*, < ML *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter see *miter, n*] **I.** *trans.* 1 To bestow a miter upon, raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank

More than al thy marchaunts other thy *mytrede* bisshopes.
Piers Plowman (C), v 193.

From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,
Preserve the church!
Cowper, Task, ii 309

2 To ornament with a miter

Your first essay was on your native laws,
Those having torn with case and trampled down,
Your fangs you fastened on the *mitred* crown
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i 202.

3 In *carp*, to join with a miter-joint, make a miter-joint in. See *miter-joint*.— **4** In *needle-work*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together a term derived from carpenter-work — **5.** In *book-binding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles.— **Cut and mitered string** See *string*.— **Mitered abbey** or **monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitered abbot.

The abbess received a ring, which, however, was not be stowed on any abbot unless his house were a *mitred ab bey*
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 194

Mitered abbot, back, border, etc See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *arch*, to meet in a miter-joint

miter-block (mī'tėr-blok), *n* In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°. *E H Knight*

miter-board (mī'tėr-bōrd), *n* A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the prescribed angle. *E. H Knight.*

miter-box (mī'tėr-boks), *n* In *carp*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw, used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints The piece of wood to be mitered is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle (See *miter joint*) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle In printing the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles

miter-cut (mī'tėr-kut), *n* In *glass-manuf*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle

miter-dovetail (mī'tėr-duv'tāl), *n* In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle. *E H Knight*

miter-drain (mī'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

miter-flower (mī'tėr-flou'ėr), *n* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*

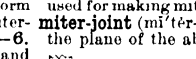
miter-gage (mī'tėr-gāj), *n* A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc *E. H. Knight*

mitering-machine (mī'tėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n* **1** In *carp.* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces to any desired angle to make a bevel-joint One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences, another consists of a bed and guide, with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut, fixed at an angle of 45 to the guide and actuated by a lever The latter form is used for mitering picture-frames and small moldings.
2 In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel

miter-iron (mī'tėr-ī'ėrn), *n* A fagot for forging, composed of a group of bars of angular section welded about a cylindrical bar within a hoop

miter-jack (mī'tėr-jak), *n.* A simple form of **miter-box** or templet, consisting merely of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

miter-joint (mī'tėr-joint), *n.* **1** A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces. Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°, when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints* When the angle formed by the junction of two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter joint*. Also called *miter*



a a, Miter Joint

miter-mushroom (mī'tėr-mush'rom), *n* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H crispa* so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is delicate eating

miter-plane (mī'ter-plān), *n* In *carp* · (*a*) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-cut (*b*) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool.

miter-post (mī'tėr-pōst), *n* Same as *meeting-post*

miter-shaped (mī'tėr-shāpt), *a* Having the shape of a miter said especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century

miter-shell (mī'tėr-shel), *n* The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitridæ*, a tiara-shell See cut under *Mitra*.

miter-sill (mī'tėr-sil), *n* A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay *E H knight*

miter-square (mī'tėr-skwār), *n* In *carp*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°

miter-valve (mī'tėr-valv), *n* A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the valve

miter-wheel (mī'tėr-hwēl), *n* **1** In *mech*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter. The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other, and rotary motion in any plane is, by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity, into motion in another plane at right angles with the first Miter-wheels are much used in mill work See *bevel wheel* and *bevel gear*


Miter wheels

2. In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section

miterwort (mī'tėr-wėrt), *n* A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*.— **False miter-wort.** See *coolwort* and *Tiarella*

mithet, *v t* [ME *mithen*, < AS *mithan* (= OS *mīthan* = OFries. *for-mitha* = OHG. *midan*, MHG *mīden*, G. *meiden*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intr lie concealed. see *miss*[1] To avoid; conceal

His sorwe he couthe ful wel *mythe*
Havelok, 1 948

mither (mɪTH'ėr), *n* A Scotch form of *mother*[1]

mithict, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

Mithra, *n* See *Mithras*

Mithradatic (mith-ra-dat'ik), *a.* Same as *Mithridatic*, 1

Mithræum (mith-rē'um), *n* [NL, < L *Mithras*, Mithras: see *Mithras*] In *Rom. antiq*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras, usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated

In the *Mithræum* there were — there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction and added it to the curiosities of Rome — the remnant of the seven torches which were kept burning before the image of Mithras Tauroktonos.
Lanciani, Anc Rome in the Light of Mod Discov, p 192.

Mithraic (mith-rā'ik), *a.* [< *Mithras* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras.

Two statues of *Mithraic* torch bearers
C O Muller, Manual of Archæol (trans.) § 206

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thaumaturgical science
A Wilder, in Knight's Anc Art and Myth (1876), p xix

Mithraicism (mith-rā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Mithraic* + *-ism*] Same as *Mithraism*.

Mithraicism, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity
Pop Sci Mo, Literary Notices, XXXII 560.

Mithraism (mith'ra-izm), *n.* [< *Mithras* + *-ism.*] The worship of Mithras

The religion of Mithra played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era, yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time
Pop Sci Mo, XXXIII 283

Mithraist (mith'ra-ist), *n* [< *Mithras* + *-ist*] A worshiper of Mithras.

This fact suggests a question whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists*, or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual
Pop Sci Mo, XXXIII. 283.

Mithraize (mith'ra-īz), *v i*; pret and pp. *Mithraized*, ppr. *Mithraizing* [< *Mithras* + *-ize*] To teach, profess, or practise Mithraic doctrines; observe the rites of Mithras

Mithras, Mithra (mith'ras, mith'ra), *n.* [L. *Mithras, Mithres*, < Gr Μίθρας, < OPers. *Mitra* = Skt *Mitra*, lit 'friend'] **1** A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universe, and was worshiped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries. In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art, usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull Sacred caves or grottos were the regular seats of his worship

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mithra*, in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 11

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the Campus Martius [Rome], in the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Marignoli palace
Lanciani, Anc Rome in the Light of Mod Discov, p 166.

2 A genus of South American lycænid butterflies *Hubner*, 1816 — **3.** A genus of spiders *Koch*, 1835

mithridate† (mith'ri-dāt), *n* [Also *methridate*, and improp *mithradite* < OF *mithridat, methridat*, F. *mithridate* = Sp It *mitridato* = Pg. *mithridato*, < ML. *mithridatum* for LL *mithridatium*, an antidote, neut of L *Mithridatius, Mithridateus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr Μιθριδάτης, Μιθριδάτης, Mithridates VI, King of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes; a name of Pers. origin cf *Mithras*] In *old pharm*, one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison

I feel me ill give me some *mithridate*,
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv 6

Wine, an it be thy will! strong lusty wine!
Well, fools may talk of *mithridate*, cordials, and elixirs,
But from my youth this was my only physic
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v 2

This is a course that will alter slander into piety, that the viper's flesh may become *mithridate*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 753

Mithridate mustard, a kind of penny cress. See *pepperwort*

Mithridatic (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a.* [= F *mithridatique* = Pg. *mithridatico*, < L. *Mithridaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates· see *mithridate*] **1** Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI of Pontus (died about 63 B C): as, the *Mithridatic* wars Also *Mithradatic* — **2**† [*l c*] Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridate.

mithridatum†, *n* [Improp. *methridatum* (after *methridate*); < ML *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatium*, an antidote· see *mithridate.*] Same as *mithridate*

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flappet of wood before him, selling *Mithridatum* and dragons-water to visited houses [during the plague]? *Beau and Fl*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i 3.

mitigable (mit'i-ga-bl), *a* [< LL. **mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *mitigare*, mitigate see *mitigate*] Capable of being mitigated.

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*
Barrow, Works, II xv

mitigant (mit'i-gant), *a* [= F. *mitigant* = Sp. It. *mitigante*, < L *mitigan(t-)s*, ppr of *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate.*] Mitigating; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Bailey*, 1727

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating* [< L. *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare* (> It. *mitigare* = Sp. Pg. *mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitis*, mild, etc, + *agere*, make: see *agent.*] **1.** To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, reprehen-

sible, distressing, harmful, etc ; moderate; alleviate; assuage.

And dieted with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to *mitigate*
Spenser, F Q, I. x 26.

To *mitigate* the scorn he gives his uncle,
He prettily and aptly taunts himself
Shak, Rich III, iii 1 133

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to *mitigate* pain and dolours
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196

I may *mitigate* their doom
On me derived *Milton*, P L, x 76

Her benevolent heart sought every means to *mitigate* the authorized severities of the law
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 16

2. To soften; mollify, make mild and accessible [Rare]

Where the King took displeasure, she would *mitigate* and appease his mind
Sir T More, Int to Utopia, p lxxxv

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle wordes to *mitigate* him *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 35

The severe little man was *mitigated* *Dr J Brown*, Rab

=Syn. 1 *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, etc. See *alleviate*

mitigatedly (mit'ı-gā-ted-li), *adv* In a mitigated degree

This young man, indeed, was *mitigatedly* monastic He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes *H James, Jr*, Little Tour, p 125

mitigation (mit-ı-gā'shon), *n* [< ME *mitigacioun*, *mitigacion*, < OF (and F) *mitigation* = Sp. *mitigacion* = Pg *mitigação* = It *mitigazione*, < L *mitigatio(n-)*, soothing, mitigation, < *mitigare*, mitigate see *mitigate*] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated, alleviation, abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel mercy *mitigacioun* I bisech
Piers Plowman (B), v 477

What pleasure he [the sinner] can have in the thoughts of his former excesses, when not one drop can be procured for the *mitigation* of his flames *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I x

The simple race
Of mountaineers partake man's general lot
With little *mitigation* *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v

In mitigation of damages, in *law*, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed

mitigative (mit'ı-gā-tiv), *a.* and *n* [< F *mitigatif* = Pr *mitigatiu* = Sp Pg It *mitigativo*, < LL. *mitigativus*, soothing, < L *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate see *mitigate*] **I.** *a* Lenitive; tending to alleviate *Cotgrave*

II.† *n* That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which may the feruence of loue aslake
To the louer, as a *mitigative*
Remedy of Love, Prol, l 20.

mitigator (mit'ı-gā-tor), *n.* [= Sp Pg *mitigador* = It. *mitigatore*, as *mitigate* + *-or*] One who or that which mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'ı-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp Pg *mitigatorio*, < L *mitigatorius*, soothing, < *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate see *mitigate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening. *Sir J Mackintosh.*

II.† *n* That which has power to mitigate or alleviate

He talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such *mitigatories*
Roger North, Examen, p 316 (*Davies*)

miting† (mī'ting), *n* [ME. *mytyng*, *myghtyng*; < *mite*[2] + *-ing*[3]] A little one used in endearment or in contempt

No more of this matere thou move the,
Thou momel and *mytyng* emell
York Plays, p 314

mitis (mī'tis), *n.* [NL. use of L. *mitis*, mild, gentle] A South American cat. same as *chati*.

mitis-casting (mī'tis-kâs'ting), *n.* The name given by P Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This is said greatly to facilitate the casting process, and to add to the strength of the metal The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 5 to 10 per cent of that metal with iron This alloy is made by a patented process consisting, as is stated, in adding clay to the iron in the process of smelting The mitis-castings are said to be rapidly taking the place of malleable iron castings.

mitis-green (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as *Paris green* or *Scheele's green* See *green*[1].

Mitosata (mī-tō-sā'tă), *n. pl* [NL., irreg < Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-ata*[2].] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipeds and millepeds: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used]

mitosic (mi-tō'sik), *a* [< *mitos(is)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis Also *mitotic*

mitosis (mi-tō'sis), *n* , pl. *mitoses* (-sēz) [NL , < Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-osis*.] 1 Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*. —2. A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process

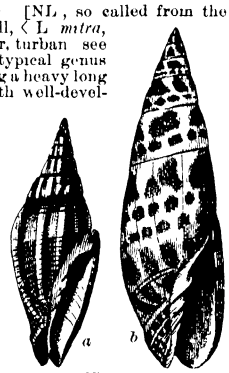
mitotic (mi-tot'ik), *a.* [< *mitosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *mitosic*.

This scheme of Remak's is now contrasted with another mode of division, the *mitotic* division ("karyomitosis," "mitosis," or "indirect division" of Fleming, "karyokinesis" or "karyokinetic division of Schleicher)
Micros Sci, XXX ii 163

mitotically (mi-tot'ı-kal-ı), *adv* By mitosis

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only *mitotically* *Micros Sci*, XXX ii 190.

Mitra (mī'trä), *n* [NL , so called from the shape of the shell, < L *mitra*, < Gr *μίτρα*, a miter, turban see *miter*] 1 The typical genus of *Mitridæ*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter. There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters, but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian The best known is *M episcopalis*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color An arctic species is *M (Volutomitra) groenlandica*



Miter shells
a, *Mitra vulpecula* *b* *Mitra episcopalis*

2. A genus of acalephs

Mitracea (mi-trā'-sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Mitra* + *-acea*] Same as *Mitridæ*

mitracean (mi-trā'sē-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracea* or *Mitridæ*, miter-form

II. *n* A miter-shell; any member of the *Mitracea*

mitraille (F pron mē-traly'), *n* [< F *mitraille*, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig *r*, < OF *mitaille*, fragments, as coarse filings, < *mite*, a small piece of money, a mite see *mite*[2].] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters.

mitrailler (F. pron. mē-traly'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *mitrailled*, ppr *mitrailling* [< F *mitrailler*, fire mitraille, < *mitraille*, mitraille: see the noun] To fire mitraille at. [Rare.]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borney and Colombey, and *mitrailled* the French
Scotsman

mitrailleur (F pron mē-tra-lyœr'), *n* [F., masc. noun of agent, < *mitrailler*, fire mitraille see *mitraille*, *v*] An artilleryman in charge of a mitrailleuse

mitrailleuse (F. pron. mē-tra-lyèz'), *n* [F., fem. noun of agent, < *mitrailler*, fire mitraille. see *mitraille*, *v*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity; especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1868, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870–1. See cuts under *machine-gun*.

The Maxim *mitrailleuse* or machine gun of rifle caliber
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 102.

mitral (mī'tral), *a* [< F *mitral* = It. *mitrale*, < ML. "*mitralis* (neut. *mitrale*, a box in which to keep a miter), < *mitra*, a miter: see *miter*.] 1 Of or pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter.

Wholly omitted in the *mitrall* crown
Sir T Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *anat.*, mitriform; bivalvular: specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid* —3 In *med.*, pertaining to the mitral valve. as, *mitral* sounds; *mitral* insufficiency; *mitral* disease.

mitrate (mī'trāt), *a.* [< *miter* (*mitr-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot*, bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi

mitre, *n* and *v* See *miter*

Mitrephorus (mī-tref'ō-rus), *n* [NL , also *Mitrephoros*, < Gr *μιτροφόρος*, *μιτροφόρος*, wearing a turban or miter, < *μίτρα*, turban, miter (see *mitre*), + *-φορος*, < *φερειν* = E *bear*[1]] 1 In *entom* , a singular genus of curculios, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M waterhousei* of Brazil *Schönherr*, 1837 —2. In *ornith* , a genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, named by Sclater in 1859. It includes several species, as *M fulvifrons*, inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico, and tropical America The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephanes Coues*

3 A genus of worms.

Mitridæ (mit'rı-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mitra* + *-idæ*.] A family of raphiglossate pectinibranchiate gasteropods, typified by the genus *Mitra*, the miter-shells The family is related to the volutes and olives, and is often merged in *Volutidæ* The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long turreted shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plaited near the anterior end About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas, those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis Also called *Mitracea* See cut under *Mitra*

mitriform (mī'trı-fôrm), *a.* [= F *mitriforme*, < L *mitra*, a miter, + *forma*, form] 1 In *bot.*, resembling a miter, conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses See *calyptra* —2 In *conch.*, shaped like a miter-shell; resembling the *Mitridæ*



Mitriform Capsule with its calyptra of *Physcomitrium sphæricum*, *a* the calyptra detached from the theca

Mitrinæ (mi-trī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Mitra* + *-inæ*] 1 A subfamily of *Mitridæ*, nearly equivalent to the family —2 The *Mitridæ* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutidæ* or the *Muricidæ*.

mitry (mī'trı), *a* [< OF *mitré*, pp of *mitrer*, miter see *miter*, *v*] In *her.*, charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like

mitt (mit), *n* [Also *mit*, abbr of *mitten*.] 1. Same as *mitten* —2 A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow A common material is black lace, they are also knitted of silk of various colors They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century, the fashion has recently been revived

3. Something resembling a mitt

The hands and forearms of the women (of Yap, in the Western Carolines) are tattooed with *mitts*, as in the Marshall Islands. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXX 208.

mitten (mit'n), *n* [Early mod. E. also *mittain*, < ME *mitaine*, *mytane*, *myteine*, *myten*, *myteyne*, < OF (and F) *mitaine* (ML *mitana*, *mitanna*), also *mitan*, *miton* (= Sp *miton*); cf ML *mita*, mitten derived by some, in the supposed orig. sense of 'half-glove,' from OHG *mittamo*, MHG. *mittemo*, middle, midmost (superl of *mitte*, middle see *mid*[1]), by others referred to a Celtic source cf. Gael. Ir *mutan*, a thick glove, a muff, Gael *motag*, *motog*, a mitten, Ir *mutog*, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers.] 1† A glove; a covering for the hand, with or without fingers

Take the porter thi staffe to halde,
And thi *mytens* also
MS Cantab Ff v 48, f 52. (*Halliwell*)

Twey *myteynes*, as mete, maad all of cloutes,
The fyngers weren for werd & ful of fen honged
Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S.), l 428.

2 A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, sealskin, etc., or knitted of thick wool

Mittens of dog skin, lined with the fur of the Arctic hare
B Taylor, Northern Travel, p 26

3 A mitt

My sister Clotilda was studying I remember her clear white apron, her crimson muffetees and short close black *mittens*
E S Sheppard, Charles Auchester, ii.

To get the mitten, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand, be refused as a lover [Colloq]—**To give one the mitten**, to refuse to marry one. [Colloq] **To handle without mittens.** Same as *to handle without gloves* (which see, under *glove*).

mitten (mit'n), *v t* [< *mitten*, *n*] 1 To put mittens on.

Mittened cats catch no mice *Proverb*

With *mittened* hands, and caps drawn low
Whittier, Snow Bound

2 To give the mitten to See phrase under *mitten*, *n*. [Colloq]

For me she *mittened* a lawyer, and several other chaps
Carleton, Farm Ballads, p 19.

mittent† (mit'ent), *a* [< L *mitten(t-)s*, ppr of *mittere*, send see *mission*] Sending forth, emitting

The fluxion thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman*, Surgery

mittimus (mit'ı-mus), *n*. [So called from the word beginning the writ (in L), L *mittimus*, we send, 1st pers pl pres ind act of *mittere*, send see *mission*] **1** In *law* (*a*) A precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law, a warrant of commitment to prison (*b*) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another — **2** A dismissal from an office or situation

Out of two noblemen's houses he had his *muttimus* of "Ye may be gone
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron Walden

Mittler's green. See *green*[1]

mitty (mit'ı), *n* , pl *mitties* (-iz) [Origin obscure] The small stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica* *Montagu*. [Local, Eng]

mitu (mit'ū), *n* [Braz] **1** The galeated curassow, a South American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, technically called *Pauxi mitu*, *Ourax mitu*, or *Mitu galeata* See cut under *Pauxi* — **2** [*cap.*] [NL] A genus of the family *Cracidæ*, of which the mitu is the type. *Lesson*, 1831. Also called *Mitua*, *Urax*, *Uraga*, and *Pauxi*.

Mitua (mit'ū-ä), *n*. [NL , < *mitu*, q v] **1** Same as *Mitu*, 2 *H E Strickland*, 1841 — **2** In *entom* , a genus of coleopterous insects

mituporanga (mit*ū-pō-rang'gä), *n* [Braz] **1**. The hoeco, curassow, or curaçao-bird, *Crax alector*, and some related species of *Cracinæ* — **2**. [*cap.*] [NL] A genus of curassows, of the family *Cracidæ*, the type of which is *Crax globicera* or *Mitu daubentoni* *Reichenbach*

mity (mi'ti), *a* [< *mite*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having mites, abounding with mites. as, *mity* cheese.

Cheese is a *mity* elf,
Digesting all things but itself
Proverbial rime

miurus (mī-ū'rus), *n*. [LL *miurus*, *muros*, < Gr *μείουρος*, so *ἀτέλεστος*, a shortened verse, lit curtailed, < *μείων*, less, + *οὐρά*, tail] A dactylic hexameter with the thesis or first syllable of the last foot short or apparently short; a hexameter irregularly terminating in an iambus (⏑ –) or a pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑) instead of a spondee (– –) or trochee (– ⏑) See *doluchurus* Also *mesurus*

mix[1] (miks), *t* [< ME. *mixen*, transposed from **misken* (as *ax*[1] for *ask*[1]), < AS *miscian* = MLG *mischen* = OHG *miskan*, *misken*, MHG G *mischen* = W *mysgu* = Gael *measg* = OBulg *mieshati* = Serv *myeshati* = Bohem *mísheti* = Pol *mieszać* = Russ. *mieshati*, mix , also, OBulg. *mieshiti* = Serv *myesiti* = Bohem *míseti* = Pol *miesić* = Russ. *miesíti*, knead, in OBulg and Bohem also mix ; = L *miscere* (pp *mistus*, *mixtus*) = Gr *μισγειν*, mix; cf Skt *√mikṣ*, < Teut *√mig*, as in Gr. *μίγνυναι*, *μιγῆναι*, mix The Teut forms are prob native, as the appar deriv *mash*[1] indicates, but they have prob been influenced by the L , to which also the Celtic forms may be referred, and to which most of the E words associated with *mix* are due, namely *mixtion*, *mistion*, *mixture*, etc , *admix*, *commix*, etc From the L *miscere* are also derived *maslin*[1], *maslin*[2], *mastiff*, *messin*] **I.** *trans* **1** To unite or blend promiscuously into one mass, body, or assemblage, as two or more substances, parts, or quantities, mingle intimately or indiscriminately as, to *mix* different kinds of wine, to *mix* flour and water, herds inseparably *mixed*

His life was gentle, and the elements
So *mix'd* in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world 'This was a man!'
Shak, J C , v 5. 74

2 To cause to unite or blend, as one object or quantity with another or others; bring into close combination or association with another or others.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people.
Hos vii. 8.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear.
Shak, 2 Hen IV , v 2 46

3 To form by mingling, produce by blending different ingredients. as, to *mix* bread.

Hadst thou no poison *mix'd*, no sharp ground knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me — "banished"?
Shak, R. and J , iii 3 44

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, *mix* the foaming draught
Of fever *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

To mix up (*a*) To confuse, entangle mentally (*b*) To involve, implicate [Colloq in both senses.]

Years and years after Charles Albert's death, there came back to Turin an Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been *mixed up*, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King
E Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p 53

=**Syn 1** *Blend*, etc (see *mingle*), combine, compound, incorporate. See *mixture*

II. *intrans* **1** To become united or blended promiscuously, come together in intimate combination or close union as, oil and water will not *mix*

When Souls *mix* 'tis an Happiness
Cowley, The Mistress, Platonick Love.

The clear water was not *mixing* with the blue
Froude, Sketches, p 96

2 To be joined or associated; become a part (of), become an ingredient or element (in) as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society

I will *mix* with you in Industry
To please
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to *mix* with the people of the country
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 277

mix[1] (miks), *n* [< *mix*[1], *v.*] A mixture, a jumble, a blunder, a mess [Colloq]

She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined Oh, poor Mr Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal — *mix!* *W D Howells*, A Likely Story, iii

mix[2] (miks), *n* [Also dial *mux*, < ME *mix*, *mex*, < AS *meox* (dat *meoxe*, *mixe*, *myxe*) = Fries *miux*, *muhs*, muck, dung; akin to *muck*[1] and to forms cited under *mist*[1] Hence *mixen*] **1**. Dung, muck [Prov Eng]—**2**† A vile wretch

The quene his moder on a time as a *mix* thought
How faire & how fetis it was.
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 125

Messenger to this *myx*, for mendemente of the pople,
To mele with this maister mane, that here this mounte gemez *Morte Arthure* (E E T S), l 989

mix[2] (miks), *v t* [< *mix*[2], *n* Cf *muck*[1], *v*] To clean out *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

mixable (mik'sa-bl), *a* [< *mix*[1] + *-able*] Capable of being mixed, miscible. Also *mixible*

mixed[1] (mikst), *p a* **1** Consisting of different elements or parts, mingled as, a *mixed* feeling of pleasure and grief.

The gouernement in that time of Moses was *mixt*, the Monarchie being in Moses *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 110

2 Promiscuous, indiscriminate, not comprised in one class or kind.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them Ex xii 38

Will shines in *mixed* company, where he has the discretion not to go out of his depth
Addison, The Man of the Town

In Anne's reign it was used as a coffee house, but it no longer was extremely fashionable, as the company was very *mixed*
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 149

3 Confused, befogged mentally [Colloq.] Also spelled *mixt*

Mixed actions, in *law* See *action*, 8 — **Mixed beauty, cadence, chalice**, etc See the nouns — **Mixed canon**, in *music*, a canon for more than two voice parts in which the intervals of pitch between the successive voices are not the same — **Mixed chorus, quartette, voices**, in *music*, male and female voices combined — **Mixed cognition, concomitant, equation, fabric**. See the nouns — **Mixed fish**, fish of various kinds, including soft fish and hard fish. *Milner* — **Mixed greens** See *green*[1] — **Mixed laws**, those which concern both person and property — **Mixed metaphor, meter**, etc See the nouns — **Mixed mode** (*a*) In *music* See *maneria* (*b*) *pl* In *metaph.* See *mode*[1] — **Mixed nuisance, number, olive, power, proof** See the nouns — **Mixed questions**, questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws. — **Mixed ratio or proportion**, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent Thus, if $a\ b\ c\ d$, then by mixed proportion $a+b\ a-b\ c+d\ c-d$ — **Mixed subjects of property**, such as fall within the definition of things real, but which nevertheless are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or vice versa. — **Mixed train**, a railway train combining both passenger cars and freight cars. — **Mixed voyage**, a voyage for both whaling and sealing — **Mixed yarn** See *yarn*.

mixed[2]†, *a*. [ME , < *mix*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Filthy, vile.

That fule traytour, that *mixed* cherl *Havelok*, l. 2583

mixedly (mik'sed-li or mikst'li), *adv* In a mixed manner.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixedly*.
Bacon, Union of England and Scotland.

mixell, mixel, *n*. See *mixhill* *Levins*, *Huloet*

mixen (mik'sn), *n* [Also *mixon*, dial *muxen*, < ME *mixen*, < AS *myxen*, *muxen*, *mixsen*, *meoxen*, a dunghill, dung; orig adj , 'of dung,' < *meox*, dung see *mix*[2] and *-en*[3]. Cf *midding*, which is remotely related] A dunghill, a laystall [Obsolete or archaic]

Hooly writ nat have been defouled, na moore than the sonne that shyneth on the *mixene* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Charge the gardeners now
To pick the faded creature [fish] from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die
Tennyson, Geraint

mixen-cart† (mik'sn-kärt), *n* A dung-cart *Mir for Mags* (*Halliwell*)

mixer (mik'sėr), *n* **1** One who or that which mixes or mingles

To the sewers and sluks
With all such dunks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*
Longfellow, Catawba Wine

2 Specifically, a machine for mixing various substances See *malaxator*

mixhill (miks'hil), *n* [Also dial contracted *mixell*, *mixel*, < *mix*[2] + *hill*[1]] A dunghill *Grose* [Prov Eng.]

mixible (mik'si-bl), *a* [< *mix*[1] + *-ible* Cf *mixable* and *miscible*] Same as *mixable*.

mixing (mik'sing), *n* [Verbal n of *mix*[1], *v*] The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound, mixture.

mixing-machine (mik'sing-ma-shēn'), *n* **1** A machine for mixing or compounding The usual form is some adaptation of the Chilian mill with revolving pan and fixed mullers, scrapers, and stirrers for mixing drugs, fertilizers, paints, etc

2 A hollow copper cylinder used in mixing the materials for gunpowder

mixing-sieve (mik'sing-siv), *n* A sieve for combining ingredients intimately by sifting them together

mixiont, *n* [< *mix*[1] + *-ion* Cf *mixtion*, *mixture*] Same as *mixtion*

mixite (mik'sīt), *n* [After A *Mixa*, commissioner of mines in Bohemia] In *mineral* , a hydrous arsenate of bismuth and copper occurring in capillary crystals of a bluish-green color It was first found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and later in Utah, United States.

mixobarbaric (mik*sō-bar-bar'ik), *a*. [< Gr *μιξοβάρβαρος*, half-barbarous, < *μιξο-*, a combining form of *μιγνύναι*, mix (> *μῖξις*, Attic *μείξις*, a mixing), + *βάρβαρος*, barbarous see *barbarous*.] Not purely barbaric, showing more or less influence of civilized or refined types, noting some working of civilization, or culture, or art amid barbarism

All the barbaric and *mixo barbaric* colnages imitated from Greek prototypes beyond the pillars of Hercules on the west and as far as the Indus on the east
C T. Newton, Art and Archæol , p 413

Mixodectes (mik-sō-dek'tēz), *n* [NL , < Gr *μιξο-*, mixed, + *δήκτης*, a biter, biting, < *δακνειν*, bite] The typical genus of the family *Mixodectidæ*, with very large incisor teeth and the last lower premolar single-cusped *M. gracilis* and *M pungens* are examples

Mixodectidæ (mik-sō-dek'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Mixodectes* + *-idæ*] A family of extinct Eocene mammals, having the dental formula of the existing lemurs, and in some respects approaching the *Daubentoniidæ* There are several genera, as *Mixodectes* and *Necrolemur*, of North America and Europe See cut at *Necrolemur*

mixogamous (mik-sog'a-mus), *a*. [< Gr *μιξο-*, mixed, + *γάμος*, marriage] In *ichth* , characterized by or pertaining to mixogamy.

The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*— that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning beds, and, the number of the former being in excess several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another *Gunther*, Study of Fishes p 177

mixogamy (mik-sog'a-mi), *n* [As *mixogamous* + *-y*] In *ichth* , congregation in unequal numbers of male and female fishes in spawning-time, the males being in excess and several males attending one female for a time and then changing for another.

Mixolydian (mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a* [< Gr *μιξολύδιος*, half-Lydian; as a noun, sc. *τόνος* or *ἁρμονία*, the Mixolydian mode; < *μιξο-*, mixed, + *Λύδιος*, Lydian: see *Lydian*.] See under *mode*[1].

mixon, *n.* See *mixen*

mixt (mikst), *p. a.* Another spelling of *mixed*[1].

mixtie-maxtie, *a.* See *mixty-maxty*

mixtiform (miks′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L *mixtus*, mixed, + *forma*, form] Of a mixed form or character. [Rare]

That so *mixtiform* National Assembly
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9

mixtilineal (miks-ti-lin′ē-al), *a* [< L *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix, + *linea*, line, + *-al*] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.

mixtilinear (miks-ti-lin′ē-ar), *a* Same as *mixtilineal*.

mixtion (miks′chon), *n* [Formerly *mistion*, < OF. *mistion*, F. *mixtion* = Sp. *mistion*, *mixtion* = Pg. *mixtão* = It. *mistione*, < L. *mixtio(n-)*, *mistio(n-)*, a mixing, mixture, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*[1].] **1†.** Mixture, promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

2 Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures.

mixture (miks′tūr), *n* [< ME. *mixture*, < OF. *mixture*, *misture*, F. *mixture* = Sp. *mixtura*, *mistura* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, < L. *mixtura*, *mistura*, a mixing, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mix*[1].] **1** The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

The *mixture* of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2 That which results from mixing; a mixed mass, body, or assemblage; a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles, specifically, in *phar.*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an *emulsion*.
U. S. Dispensatory.

Whanne ȝe wole drawe the toos fro that othir, putte al that *mixture* into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of sal petre.
Book of Quante Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

What if this *mixture* do not work at all?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

Society, in the modern acceptation of a miscellaneous *mixture*, which equalizes men even in their inequality, opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 351.

3 Admixture; something mingled or added.

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation.
Rev. xiv. 10.

His acts were some virtuous, some politick, some just, some pious, and yet all these not without some *mixture* of Vice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

There's no great Wit without some *Mixture* of Madness, so saith the Philosopher.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 16.

4 In *chem.*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients. —**5.** In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonics of the fundamental tone of the digital, a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonics to another take place are called *breaks*. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes: to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtones of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearer harmonics. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *furniture*, etc.

6 A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints. —**7** In *printing*, typesetting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type. [Eng.] —**8** Same as *krasis*. —**Brown mixture.** See *brown*. —**Deflagrating mixtures** See *deflagrate*. —**French mixture** See *French*. —**Griffith's mixture**, a mixture containing iron carbonate, the mistura ferri composita of the United States Pharmacopœia. —**Heather mixture.** Same as *heather*[3]. —**Isomorphous mixture** See *isomorphous group*, under *isomorphous*. —**Mechanical mixture** See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*. —**Mixture of colors** See *color*. —**Oxford mixture**, woolen cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *pepper-and-salt*, and *thunder-and-lightning*. —**Prince's mixture**, a dark kind of snuff scented with attar of roses. —**Rule of mixtures** Same as *alligation*, 2. =**Syn. 2** *Mixture*, *Miscellany*, *Medley*, *Farrago*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*, variety, diversity. *Mixture* is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily, congruous. *Miscellany* is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design. "A *miscellany* has the diversity without the incongruity of a *medley*." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 584.) Specifically, a *miscellany* is a collection of independent literary pieces, the unity lying only in their general character. A *medley* is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous: the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Farrago* emphasizes the confusion or indiscriminateness of the mixture or collection: it is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of shreds of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap tumed over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's *mixture* rude,
Ever to base earth allied.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

The world lies no longer a dull *miscellany* and lumber-room, but has form and order.
Emerson, Misc., p. 94.

The sun was in the west when we left Jellalabad with its strange *medley* of associations, and strolled back through the gardens to the camp.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 202.

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise
English history call'd a *farrago* of lies.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 138.

A mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 415.

The Alhambra is a *jumble* of buildings with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough, uncolored walls on the exterior.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 247.

mixture-stop (miks′tūr-stop), *n* See *mixture*, 5.

mixtus, *n* See *mutus*.

mixty-maxty (miks′ti-maks′ti), *a* [A var. reduplication of *mixt*.] Promiscuously mingled. Also *mixtie-maxtie*. [Scotch.]

Yon *mixtie maxtie*, queer hotch potch,
The Coalition.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

mizen, *n* See *mizzen*.

mizmaze (miz′māz), *n* [A varied reduplication of *maze*[1].] **1** A confused maze, a labyrinth.

The clue to lead them through the *mizz maze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 20.

Unless he had repeated that verbal *mizmaze* of the convention.
The American, VIII. 308.

2 Confusion; bewilderment.

I was all of a *mizmaze*—I was all in bewilderment.
Parish's Sussex Glossary (*Davies*).

mizzen (miz′n), *n.* [Also *mizen*, early mod. E. *mizen*, *misen*, *misson*, *myssen*, *meissene*, *meson*, < F. *misaine* = Sp. *mesana* = Pg. *mezena*, < It. *mezzana*, mizzen-sail, lit. 'middle' (sc. *vela*, sail), fem. of *mezzano*, middle, L. *medianus*, middle: see *median*[1], and cf. *mezzanine*, etc.] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set abaft the mizzenmast, and having its head extended by a gaff, a spanker. See *spanker*.

They hoist their sailes, both top and top,
The *meissene* and all was tride a.
John Dory (Child's Ballads, VIII. 195).

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen mast.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii., note 6.

To bagpipe the mizzen See *bagpipe*.

mizzenmast (miz′n-mast or -mast), *n* The mast that supports the mizzen, the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel.

mizzen-rigging (miz′n-rig′ing), *n* The rigging connected with the mizzenmast, the shrouds of the mizzenmast.

mizzen-sail (miz′n-sāl or -sl), *n* [Formerly also *misen-sail*, *meson-sayle*, etc., < *mizzen* + *sail*.] Same as *mizzen*.

There came many small botes with *myssen sayles* to goe for Chio.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 100.

mizzle[1] (miz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *misle*, *misel*, *mistle*, < ME. *miselen*, *misellen*, **mistelen*, freq. of *mistn*, mist: see *mist*[1], *v.*] To rain in very fine drops; drizzle.

As *misting* drops hard flints in time doth pearse.
G. Whetstone, A Remembrance of Gascoigne.

Now gynnes to *mizzle*, bye we homeward fast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Another *mizzling*, drizzling day!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 307.

mizzle[1] (miz′l), *n* [< *mizzle*[1], *v.*] Fine rain.

mizzle[2] (miz′l), *v.*, pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *mizzel*, origin obscure.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To succumb, yield, hence, sometimes, to become tipsy. *Halliwell.* —**2** To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come *mizzle*! be off with you!—go!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

See here, Paul, if you keep him on here long he won't stand it—he'll *mizzle* out.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xiv.

II. *trans* To overcome; confuse; entangle mentally.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heades prettily *mizzled* with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 57.

mizzled (miz′ld), *a* [A dial. var. of *measled*.] Spotted; having different colors. [Scotch.]

mizzling (miz′ling), *n* [Formerly also *misling*, early mod. E. *mislyng* (*myselyng*), verbal n. of *mizzle*[1], *v.*] A thick mist or fine rain; a mist.

My doctrine droppe as doeth ye rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.
Bible of 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

mizzly (miz′li), *a* [Formerly also *misly*, < *mizzle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Misty; drizzly.

The thick driving flakes throw a brownish *mizzly* shade over all things.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

mizzy (miz′i), *n*, pl. *mizzies* (-iz) [A var. of *meese*, or of the related *moss*[2]: see *moss*[2].] A bog or quagmire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

M. L. An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Mediæval Latin*.

MM An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs).

mm An abbreviation of *millimeter*.

M. M An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*. See *metronome*.

Mme. A contraction of *Madame*.

Mn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *manganese*.

mnemonic (nē-mon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mnémonique* = Sp. *mnemonico* = Pg. It. *mnemonico*, < NL. *mnemonicus*, < Gr. μνημονικός, belonging to memory, < μνήμων (μνήμον-), mindful, < μνᾶσθαι, remember: see *mind*[1].] **I.** *a* Pertaining to memory, especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, *mnemonic* words; *mnemonic* lines.

II. *n* Same as *mnemonics*.

Mere processes and a sterile *mnemonic*.
Pitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 24.

mnemonical (nē-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *mnemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *mnemonic*.
Boyle, Works, VI. 326.

mnemonician (nē-mō-nish′an), *n.* [< *mnemonic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in mnemonics, specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnemonics (nē-mon′iks), *n* [Cf. F. *mnémonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *mnemonica*, f., < Gr. μνημονικά, mnemonics, pl. of μνημονικός (sc. τεχνήματα), mnemonics, neut. of μνημονικός, mnemonic: see *mnemonic*.] The art of improving or developing memory, a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonic*.

mnemonist (nē′mō-nist), *n* [< *mnemon(ic)* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who practises the art of memory.

Various other modifications of the systems of Feinaigle and Aime Paris were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 583.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos′i-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Μνημοσύνη, the mother of the **Muses**, a personification of μνημοσύνη, memory, < μνήμων, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-σύνη*, a suffix of abstract nouns.] **1** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Ge (earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses. —**2** [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoridæ*, separated from *Flata* by Stål in 1866 for the South American *M. planiceps*.

mnemotechnic (nē-mō-tek′nik), *a* [< Gr. μνήμη, memory, + τεχνή, art.] Mnemonic.

mnemotechnics (nē-mō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *mnemotechnic*: see *-ics*.] A system of aids to memory; mnemonics.

On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors we are totally in the dark.
D. G. Brinton, Myths of the New World, I.

mnemotechny (nē′mō-tek-ni), *n* [= F. *mnémotechnie*, < Gr. μνήμη, memory, + τεχνή, art.] Same as *mnemotechnics*.

Mniotilta (nī-ō-til′tă), *n* [NL., appar. < Gr. μνίον, moss, + τίλτος, verbal adj. of τίλλειν, pull or pull out, as hair.] A genus of American **creeping** warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. There is only

one species *M varia*, the common black and white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black and white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*)

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc., the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish

Mniotiltea (nī-ō-til'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mniotilta* + *-ea*.] A restricted section of *Sylvicolidæ*, the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

Mniotiltidæ (nī-ō-til'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mniotilta* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly oftener called *Sylvicolidæ*, the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with rictal vibrissæ. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually prettily colored birds of the wood land, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States, where they form a very characteristic feature of the avifauna. Leading genera in that country are *Dendrœca*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helmintherus*, *Helmanthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icteria*, *Myiodioctes*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies *Mniotiltinæ* (or *Sylvicolinæ*) *Icterininæ* (or *Geothlypinæ*), and *Setophaginæ*, or the wood warblers, ground warblers, and fly-catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendrœcidæ*.

mo, moe[1] (mō), *a* and *adv.* [= Sc. *mae*, ⟨ ME. *mo*, *ma*, ⟨ AS. *mā* (= OFries. *mā* = MHG. *mē*), more (in number), a reduced compar. form connected with the adj. *māra*, more: see *more*[1].] More. The form *mo* is often used by Shakspere, Spenser, etc., and sometimes archaically by more recent writers, but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *more* (properly written *mo*).

> His Ave Maria he lerid hym alswa,
> And other prayers many ona.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 142. (*Halliwell*.)

There were wont to ben 5 Soudans; but now there is no *mo* but he of Egypt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

I sawe Calliope with Muses *mos*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.
Ex. i. 9 (Oxf., 1717). (*Nares*.)

Mo. In *chem.*, the symbol for *molybdenum*.

mo. An abbreviation of *month*.

moa (mō'ä), *n.* [New Zealand.] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Dinornithidæ*. See cut under *Dinornis*.

Moabite (mō'a-bit), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ LL. *Moabites*, ⟨ Gr. Μωαβίτης, ⟨ Μωαβ, also Μώαβος (> LL. *Moab*), ⟨ Heb. *Mō'ābh*, Moab.] **I.** *n.* One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (Gen. xix. 36, 37), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. —**Moabite stone**, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty four lines in Hebrew Phenician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites.

Moabitess (mō'a-bī-tes), *n.* [⟨ *Moabite* + *-ess*.] A female Moabite. Ruth i. 22.

Moabitic (mō-a-bit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Moabite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites, Moabite: as, the *Moabitic* prophecies.

Moabitish (mō'a-bī-tish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moabites, Moabite.

moan[1] (mōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. *mone*, ⟨ ME. *monen*, *moonen*, also *menen*, ⟨ AS. *mǣnan*, moan, lament: see *mean*[4].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering; lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance.

> Let there bechance him pitiful mischances
> To make him *moan*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 977.
>
> A sound as though one *moaned* in bitter need.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 155.

2. To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress, sound like a low cry of distress.

> And listens to a heavy sound,
> That *moans* the mossy turrets round.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 12.
>
> Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.
> *Kingsley*, Three Fishers.

3†. To murmur; complain; protest.

> Than they of the towne began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclviii.

II. *trans.* 1. To lament, deplore, bewail.

> Much seemed he to *mone* her haplesse chaunce.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 25.
>
> *Moan* the expense of many a vanish'd sight.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxv.

2†. To cause to make lamentation, afflict, distress: as, "which infinitely *moans* me," *Beau. and Fl.*

moan[1] (mōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mone*, ⟨ ME. *mone*, *moyne*, from the verb.] 1. A low dull sound expressing grief or pain, a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow, grief expressed in words or cries.

> Sullen *moans*,
> Hollow groans,
> And cries of tortured ghosts!
> *Pope*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 60.

Hence—2. A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

> Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

3†. Lament, lamentation, complaint; especially in the phrase *to make one's moan*.

> At-after dinner gonne they to daunce,
> And synge also, save Dorigene alone,
> Which *made* alway hire complaint and *hire mone*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 192.
>
> They *make their moan* that they can get no money.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
>
> Oh, here 's my friend! I 'll *make my moan* to him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

moan[2] (mō'an), *a.* [⟨ *moa* + *-an*.] Moa-like, of or pertaining to a moa.

moanful† (mōn'fùl), *a.* [Formerly also *moneful*, ⟨ *moan*[1] + *-ful*.] Sorrowful, mournful.

> At last in *moanful* march, they went towards the other shepherds. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.
>
> He saw a *moneful* sort
> Of people. *Warner*, Albion's England, i. 4.

moanfully† (mōn'ful-i), *adv.* In a moanful manner; with moans or lamentation.

> This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. viii.

Moaria (mō-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *moa*, q. v.] In *zoogeog.*, a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain, so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moarian (mō-ā'ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Moaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Moaria.

moat[1] (mōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mote*, ⟨ ME. *mote*, ⟨ OF. *mote*, an embankment, *motte*, a little hill, butt, clod, lump, turf, = Pr. *mota*, an embankment, = Sp. Pg. *mota*, a mound, = It. *motta*, a mound, a moat, ⟨ ML. *mota*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf; prob. of Teut. origin: cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *mott*, peat, (Swiss) *mutte*, turf, = D. *mot*, dust of turf. Cf. also Ir. *mota*, a hill. For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] 1†. A mound; a hill.

> I lyken it tylle a cete [city] that war wroght
> Of gold, of precyouse stones sere,
> Upon a *mote* sett of berylle clere,
> With walles, and wardes, and turrettes,
> And entré, and yhates, and garrettes.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 8896.

2. In *fort.*, a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water.

> Or as a *moat* defensive to a house,
> Against the envy of less happier lands.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 48.
>
> The Citadell is moted round about with a broade *mote* of fine running water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

3†. A building; dwelling; abode.

> By gonde the broke by slente other slade,
> I hoped that *mote* merked wore.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 142.

moat[1] (mōt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *mote;* ⟨ *moat*[1], *n.*] To surround with a ditch for defense; also, to make or serve as a moat for.

> He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
> Makes citadels of curious fowl and fish,
> Some he dry-dishes, some *moats* round with broths.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portuguese. They also built the great Fort; but whether they *moted* round the Hill, and made an Island of that spot of ground, I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 161.

moat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mote*[1].

moate†, *v.* A variant of *mute*[2].

moated (mō'ted), *a.* [⟨ *moat*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a moat.

> There, at the *moated* grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 277.
>
> A great castle near Valladolid,
> *Moated* and high and by fair woodlands hid.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Theologian's Tale.

moat-hen (mōt'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*e*).

An earlier name [for the moor hen] was *Moat hen*, which was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordinary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 808.

mob[1] (mob), *n.* [⟨ MD. *mop*, a woman's cap (D. *mop-muts*, a night-cap, ⟨ *mop* + *muts*, a cap: see *mutch*). Cf. *mop*[1].] A mob-cap.

> Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man [Duncan Campbell], according to appointment. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.
>
> Some pretty young ladies in *mobs* popped in here and there. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

mob[1] (mob), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing* [⟨ *mob*[1], *n.*] 1. To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood.

> Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref. to ii.
>
> I have known her for two months take possession of our easy chair, *mobbed* up in flannel night-caps. *Goldsmith*, To the Printer.

2. To dress awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mob[2] (mob), *n.* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: see *mobile*[2], *n.*] 1. The common mass of people, the multitude, hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life, an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd; rabble.

> I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club [Green Ribbon club]. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 574. (*Davies*.)
>
> A *mob* of cobblers and a court of kings.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 328.
>
> The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

Though he [William IV.] has trotted about both town and country for sixty four years, and nobody ever turned round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a *mob*, patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. A riotous assemblage; a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack, a promiscuous multitude of rioters.

> He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*. *Bp. Porteus*, Works, V. xxii.

Fire engines were no longer needed to wet down huge *mobs* that threatened to demolish the Carondelet Street brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar-stores.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 261.

3. A herd, as of horses or cattle; a flock, as of sheep. [Australian.]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a *mob* of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month."
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

Swell mob. See *swell-mob*. = Syn. *Rabble*, etc. See *populace*.

mob[2] (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [⟨ *mob*[2], *n.*] 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent: as, to *mob* a person in the street.

> The fair Mrs. Pitt has been *mobbed* in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1749), I. 218.
>
> George Thompson was *mobbed* from this platform.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 58.

2. To scold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mobbard†, *n.* [ME. *mobbard*, *mobard*, origin obscure.] A clown.

> Nay, such *mobardis* schall neuere man vs make,
> Erste schulde we dye all at onys. *York Plays*, p. 246.

mobbify† (mob'i-fī), *v. t.* [⟨ *mob*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To mob; beset or surround in crowds.

> *Mobbify* out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 345. (*Davies*.)

mobbish (mob'ish), *a* [< *mob*[2] + *-ish*[1]] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; resembling a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

A small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders
Hume, Essays, ii. 11

Mr Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny
Burke, Condition of the Minority (1793)

mobble†, *v. t.* See *mobl*[2].

mobby (mob'i), *n.* [Also *mabby* (and *mobee*); supposed to be of negro (W. Ind.) origin.] 1† An obsolete variant of *mabby*. —2 The liquid or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy. —3† The liquor made from such juice, a kind of rum. See *mobee*.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, cider, *mobby* punch, made either of rum from the Caribbee Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches
Beverley, Virginia, iv ¶ 74

mob-cap† (mob'kap), *n* [< *mob*[1] + *cap*[1]] A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills.

A *mob cap* I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side pieces, fastening under the chin
Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii

Her milk white linen *mob cap* fringed round and softened her face
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.


Mob-cap, 18th century

mobee (mō'bē), *n* [Cf. *mobby*.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mobile[1] (mō'bil or mob'il), *a* and *n* [Early mod. E *mobil*, < ME *mobil* (mixed with *moble*, *meble*, < OF *moble*), < OF *mobile*, F *mobile* = Sp. *móvil* = Pg. *mobil* = It. *mobile*, < L. *mobilis*, for **movibilis*, movable, < *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *a* 1† Changeable, fickle.

In distruction of *mobil* people. *Testament of Love*, i.

2 Capable of being moved from place to place.

The nynde commandement es Thou sall noghte counyte the hous of other thynge *mobill* or in *mobill* of thi neghbour
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11

3† Moving, in motion; not stationary.

To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil*
Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court? (*Latham.*)

4 Movable; easily moving or movable, capable of facile movement, hence, changing, quickly responding to emotion or impulse.

In all these examples, and especially in the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 79.

Mademoiselle Virginie . . raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment.
W. Collins, Yellow Mask.

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 226.

II. *n.* 1. That which is movable.

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 45

2. A moving principle, a mover.

Thou first *Mobile*
Which mak'st all wheel
In circle round.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

mobile[2]† (mob'i-lē), *n.* [Short for L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, mobile, inconstant, fickle; *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*. Hence later *mob*[2].] The populace, the rabble, the mob.

Enciting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Masaniello
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 384

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat, resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

The word *mobile* [mobile vulgus] was first introduced into our language about this time [1680–90], and was soon abbreviated into *mob*
T. Brown, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation, and in the Preface to "Cleomenes," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it."
Malone, Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian, Pref.

Mobilian (mō-bil'i-an), *a.* and *n* [*Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Mobile, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mobile.

mobilianer (mō-bil'i-an-ėr), *n* [*Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian* + *-er*[1].] A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobilianensis*, of the family *Clemmyidæ*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of Mobile and other cities.

mobilisation, mobilise. See *mobilization, mobilize*.

mobility (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *mobilité* = Sp. *movilidad* = Pg. *mobilidade* = It. *mobilità*, < L. *mobilita(t-)s*, mobility, < *mobilis*, mobile: see *mobile*[1], *a.*] 1 The property of being mobile or easily movable, susceptibility of motion or movement, readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force, hence, changeableness: as, *mobility* of features.

That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state
Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 886.

Perfect *mobility*, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 200

2†. Movement; motion.

Thou mortall Tyme, every man can tell,
Art nothyng els but the *mobilte*
Of sonne and mone chaungyng in every degre!
Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia (ed. Dibdin), p. lxix.

3 (mob-il'i-ti). The populace, the mob: a use suggested by *nobility*. [Slang.]

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brawny Beadles, to keep out the *Mobility*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 111.

mobilization (mō"bi-li-zā'shon or mob"i-li-zā'shon), *n* [< F. *mobilisation* (= Sp. *movilizacion* = Pg. *mobilisação* = It. *mobilizzazione*), < *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] *Milit.*, the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service; the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing: as, the *mobilization* of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*.

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilization*—that is, the drawing to the units [such as battalions, or batteries, or regiments of cavalry] reserve men sufficient to complete them
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 12

mobilize (mō'bi-līz or mob'i-līz), *v.* ; pret. and pp. *mobilized*, ppr. *mobilizing* [< F. *mobiliser* (= Pg. *mobilisar*), liberate, make movable or ready, < *mobile*, movable: see *mobile*[1].] **I.** *trans* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically—(*a*) *Milit.*, to prepare (an army or army corps, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*.

In rude societies the army is the *mobilized* community, and the community is the army at rest
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 515

(*b*) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing.

While the great *mobilized* fleet was at Spithead
Fleet Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 281

II *intrans. Milit.*, to prepare for motion or action, make ready for active operations, or for taking the field.

The Germans were *mobilizing* like clock-work, the French were trying to *mobilize*, and finding that the attempt produced chaos
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 50

Also spelled *mobilise*.

mob-law (mob'lâ), *n* The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; violent usurpation of authority by the rabble; lynch-law.

mobled†† (mō'bld), *a.* and *n* [ME., also *moeble*, *meeble*, *meble*, < OF. *mble*, *meuble*, movable, pl. *mobles*, *meubles*, movable property, furniture, etc., < L. *mobilis*, moving, movable: see *mobile*[1].] **I.** *a.* Movable, having motion.

Alle the signes, be they moist or drie, or *moeble* or fix
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 21.

II. *n* Movable goods, personal property.

Of my *mobles* thou dispone,
Right as the semeth best is for to done
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Moebles and vnmoebles and al that thow mygte fynde,
Brenne it, bere it nougte awey be it neuere so riche
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 267.

Ryght so men reuerenceth more the ryche for hus muche *meeble*
Than for the kyn that he cam of other for hus kynde wittes
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 182.

mobled[2]†, **mobblet** (mob'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *mobl*.] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood, mob.

But who, O, who had seen the *mobled* queen
Run barefoot up and down
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 524.

Their heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes
Sandys, Travels.

mob-master (mob'mâs"tėr), *n* A demagogue.

A sort of military disposition of *mob masters*
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

mobocracy (mob-ok'rā-si), *n.*, pl. *mobocracies* (-siz). [Irreg. < E. *mob*[2] + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] 1 Government by the mob or populace, ochlocracy, governing power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*
Walpole, To Mann, III. 245 (1757). (*Davies.*)

A *mobocracy*, however, is always usurped by the worst men
F. Ames, Works, II. 111.

2 The mob, the populace, the common crowd, the uneducated or lawless class in a community.

The American demagogue is the courtier of American *mobocracy*
The Century, XXXI. 54.

mobocrat (mob'ō-krat), *n* [Irreg. < *mob*[2] + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, *aristocrat*, etc.] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob, a leader of the mob; a demagogue.

The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless *mobocrat* here and there, that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government.
P. Bayne.

These *mobocrats* intended to be Cromwells.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 332.

mobocratic (mob-ō-krat'ik), *a* [< *mobocrat* + *-ic*] Of or relating to mobocracy.

mobsman (mobz'man), *n.*, pl. *mobsmen* (-men). [< *mob*'s, poss. of *mob*[2], + *man*.] A member of the swell-mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman: generally, *swell-mobsman*. [Slang.]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a *mobsman*, who accompanied her home
Mayhew

mob-story (mob'stō"ri), *n* A vulgar story or tale.
Addison

moccadot, mockado† (mok'a-dō), *n* [Also *mochado*, *mockadoe*, *mockadoo*, ef. OF. *moucade*, also *mocayart*, moccado (Cotgrave), < Olt. *mocayaro*, *moccatorro*, moccado (Florio), perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs: see *moccador*, *muckender*.] 1 A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velveteen, and of many grades of fineness and beauty.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of *mockado*?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

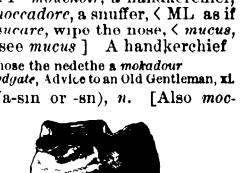
2. Sham; mockery.

Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what *mockado* is this to such a poor soul as I!
Richardson, Pamela, II. 37. (*Davies.*)

moccador†, *n* [Also *mockador*, *muckadour*, *muckador*, etc., and hence *muckender*, q. v., < ME. *mokadour* = F. *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, = It. *moccatore*, *moccadore*, a snuffer, < ML. as if **mucatorium*, < *mucare*, wipe the nose, < *mucus*, *muccus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A handkerchief.

For eyen and nose the nedethe a *mokadour*
Or sudary
Lydgate, Advice to an Old Gentleman, xl.

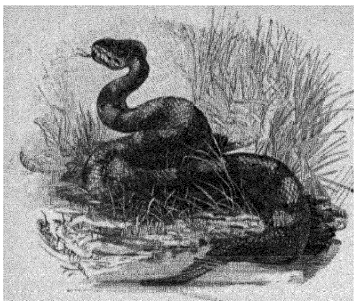
moccasin[1] (mok'a-sin or -sn), *n.* [Also *mocasin*, *moccasson*, *mocassen*, < Algonkin *maucahsun*, *makkasin*, *makasin*, a shoe (see def.).] A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deerskin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side: the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians.


Moccasin.

All the footsteps had the prints of *moccasins*
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

Moccasin embroidery Same as *grass embroidery*.

moccasin[2] (mok'a-sin or -sn), *n* [Also *moccason*, *mocassin* (?), appar. short for *moccasin-snake*, which is then < *moccasin*[1] + *snake*, but the reference to *moccasin*[1] is not explained.] A venomous serpent of the United States. (*a*) *Ancistrodon* (or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *piscivorus*, a semiaquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water moccasin*, sometimes *water viper*. See cut on following page. (*b*) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called *high land moccasin*, *A. atrofuscus* known in the southern United States as the *cottonmouth*, and much dreaded. Moccasins are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive-brown above and yellowish-brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, lacking the bright bronzy tints of the latter, and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip. They also have the scales in 25 instead of 23 rows, and no loral plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents, it is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidæ* or pit-vipers.



Water moccasin (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*)

moccasined (mok'a sind or -snd), *a* [< *moccasin*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Wearing or covered with moccasins

One *moccasined* foot made no noise
T Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p 343

moccasin-flower (mok'a-sin-flou'er), *n* See *Cypripedium*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*

moccasin-plant (mok'a-sin-plant), *n* Same as *moccasin-flower*

moccasin-snake (mok'a-sin-snāk), *n* [See *moccasin*[2]] Same as *moccasin*[2]

moccenigo†, *n* [Also *moccinigo*, < It *moccenigo*, *moccinigo*, *moccinigo*, so called from *Moccinigo*, a patrician family of Venice] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents

You shall not give me six crowns nor half a ducat, no, not a *moccenigo* *B Jonson*, Volpone, ii 1

Mal I lend me the trifling ducats
Cor Not a *moccenigo* *Shirley*, Gentlemen of Venice, i 1

mocha (mō'ka), *n* [< *Mocha* (see def)] **1** A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemen in Arabia, Mocha being its port The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties —**2** One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephyra*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee as, the dingy *mocha*, *E orbicularia*, the birch *mocha*, *E pendularia* —**3** A cat of a black color intermixed with brown so called from the *Mocha stone* *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

Mocha pebble. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*)

Mocha senna Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*)

Mocha stone See *stone*

moche†, *a* and *adv* A Middle English form of *much*

moche[2] (mōsh), *n* [F] A package of spun silk a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe

mochelt†, *a* and *n* A Middle English form of *mickle*

mochras, mochurrus (mō'kras, mō'kur-us), *n* [Hind *mochras*] An astringent gummy exudation from a kind of cotton-tree, *Bombax Malabaricum* (*B heptaphyllum*, L), in India, used medicinally by the natives

mock[1] (mok), *v* [< ME *mokken*, < OF *mocquer*, *moquer*, F *moquer* = Pr *mochar* = It. *moccare*, mock, of MD *mocken*, mumble, = MLG. G *mucken* mumble, grumble, = Sw *mucka* = Dan *mukke*, mumble, cf W *mocio*, Gael *mag*, mock, deride, L *mucus*, a buffoon, Gr μῶκος, mockery, mock, mime, ridicule The relations of these forms are undetermined, the word is supposed to be ult imitative] **I.** *trans* **1** To treat derisively or contemptuously; make sport of by mimery, ridicule, or sarcasm, deride

They utterly despise and *mock* sooth sayings, and divinations of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 11

Elijah *mocked* them, and said, Cry aloud 1 Ki xviii 27

She *mocks* all her woours out of suit.
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 364

2 To simulate, imitate, or mimic, produce a semblance of

To see the life so lively *mock'd* as ever
Still sleep *mock'd* death *Shak*, W T, v 3 20

I would *mock* thy chaunt anew,
But I cannot mimick it
Tennyson, Second Song to the Owl

3 To deceive by simulation or pretense, disappoint with false expectation, fool

Thou hast *mocked* me and told me lies Judges xvi 10

Mind is a light which the gods *mock* us with,
To lead those false who trust it
M Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4† To set at naught; defy

I would *mock* the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady *Shak*, M of V iii 1 30

=Syn 1. *Ridicule*, etc (see *taunt*) jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of —**2** *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc See *emulate* —**3** To delude

II. *intrans* To use ridicule or derision, gibe or jeer, flout often with *at*.

Use not to scorne and *mocke* as an Ape
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), I 110

The adversaries saw her, and did *mock at* her sabbaths Lam i 7

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that *mocks at* it, and sets it light
Shak, Rich II, i 3 293

mock[1] (mok), *n.* and *a* [< *mock*[1], *v*] **I** *n* **1** Derisive or contemptuous action or speech, also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule.

And other whiles with bitter *mockes* and mowes
He would him scorne *Spenser*, F Q, VI vii 49

Afflict me with thy *mocks*, pity me not
Shak, As you Like it, iii 5 43

And have a great care, Mistress Abigail,
How you depress the spirit any more
With your rebukes and *mocks*
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, iv 1

2 That which one derides or mocks

A Puritan gentleman is her *mock* and nothing else
A L Barr, Friend Olivia, i

3 Mimicry, imitation [Rare]

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her [the nightingale's] *mock*, or be for ever mute
Crashaw, Music's Duel

4. A trifle [Prov Eng]—**5** Mock turtle.

I once had some cheap *mock* in an eating house, and it tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 218

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery deride or bring into contempt

They crucify again unto themselves the Son of God and *make a mock of* him *Hooker*, Ecclis Polity v, App 1

To make mock (or **mocks**) **at,** to make light of, make sport of

Was this the face which I had so often despised,
made mocks at, made merry with? *Lamb*, Old Actors

II. *a* **1** Feigned, counterfeit, spurious as, *mock* heroism, *mock* modesty, a *mock* battle

I fear me, some be rather *mock* gospellers than faithful ploughmen *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough

Who with *mock* patience dire complaints endure,
Which real pain and that alone can cure
Crabbe, Works, I 18

2 Having close resemblance, as if imitative —**Mock brawn, gold,** etc See the nouns —**Mock lead,** *mock ore*, popular names of blende —**Mock moon.** See *parhelion* —**Mock pennyroyal, plane, privet** See the nouns —**Mock sun** See *parhelion* —**Mock turtle,** a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle

mock[2] (mok), *n* [Origin obscure] **1** A root or stump *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]—**2** A tuft of sedge. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

mockable (mok'a-bl), *a* [< *mock*[1] + *-able*] Capable of being mocked; exposed to derision [Rare]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court *Shak*, As you Like it, iii 2 49

mockado†, **mockadoe**†, *n* See *moccado*.

mockadour†, *n* A variant of *muckender*

mockage† (mok'āj), *n* [< *mock*[1] + *-age*] Mockery

Thus speaketh the Prophete by an ironye — that is, in derision or *mockage* *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron xviii, note.

I wonder at the young men of our days,
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis
They give that title to, unless in *mockage*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i 2

mock-apple (mok'ap'l), *n* The wild balsam-apple See *Echinocystis* and *balsam-apple*

mockard†, *n.* [ME *mokarde*, < OF *mocquart*, *moquart*, a mocker, deceiver, < *mocquer*, mock see *mock*[1], *v*] A mocker, deceiver

Avaryce, ryche and harde,
Ys a theft, a *mokerad* [read *mokarde*]
MS Hail 1701, f 41 (*Halliwell*)

mockaw†, *n* An obsolete form of *macaw*

mock-beggar† (mok'beg'ar), *n* [< *mock*[1], *v*, + obj *beggar*] An uncharitable or inhospitable person as, *mock-beggar's* hall

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save only an idle house keeper whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock beggar* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Description* (1616). (*Nares*)

mock-bird (mok'bėrd), *n* A mocking-bird

The *mock bird* is ever surest to please when it is most itself *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, III v 2.

mocker (mok'ėr), *n.* **1** One who or that which mocks, as by mimery, derision, or deceit

Wine is a *mocker*, strong drink is raging Prov xx 1.

But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, how that they told you there should be *mockers* in the last time
Jude 17, 18.

2 A mocking-bird, one of the *Mimina*

mockernut (mok'ėr-nut), *n* The white-hearted hickory, *Carya tomentosa* The nut is sweet and oily, very thick shelled, and not fattened as in the white hickory See *Carya* (*carnea*), and *hickory*

mockery (mok'ėr-i), *n*, pl *mockeries* (-iz) [< ME *mokkery*, < OF *mocquerie*, F *moquerie*, mockery, < *moquer*, mock see *mock*[1]] **1** The act of mocking, derisive or deceitful speech or action

He never mocks,
For *mockery* is the fume of little hearts
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2 Derision; ridicule; careless insult or contempt, sport, jest

Now am I fayn,
Thow shalt not laughe atte me in *mokkery*,
For thow hast lost thy sheld as wele as I
Generydes (E E T S), l 2830

To set before them ever the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made *mockery* 2 Mac viii 17

Is not this meet *mockery*, to think God for what bee can doe but will not? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi

They were delivered up to be the spoil and *mockery* of nations *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, ii 14

3 Counterfeit appearance; false show, sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal *mockery*, hence!
Shak, Macbeth, iii 4 107

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances
Pope, Eleoy to the Mem of an Unfortunate Lady, l 57

The *mockery* of what is called military glory
Sumner, Speech at Cambridge, Aug 27, 1846

4 Vain effort, fruitless labor, that which disappoints or frustrates

It is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*
Shak, Hamlet, i 1 146.

=Syn 2 Mimicry, jeering, gibes

mocket†† (mok'et), *n* [Cf *mocketer*] A napkin *Cotgrave* (*Halliwell.*)

mocket[2] (mok'et), *n* Same as *moquette*.

mocketer (mok'et-ėr), *n* Same as *maccaboy*

mock-God† (mok'god), *n* [< *mock*[1], *v*, + obj *God*] One who mocks at God or divine things; a blasphemer

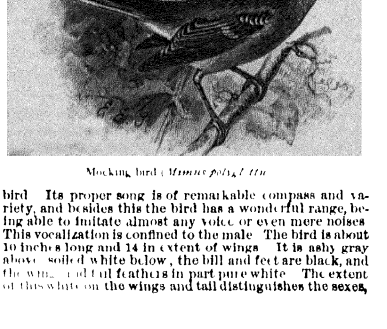
You monsters, scorners and *mock Gods*
S Ward, Sermons, p 100 (*Davies*)

mock-guest† (mok'gest), *n.* [< *mock*[1], *v*, + obj *guest*] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights *Davies*

Those *mock guests* are guilty in tempting others to tempt them *Fuller*, Holy State, I i 7

mock-heroic (mok'hē-rō'ik), *a* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing as, a *mock-heroic* poem, a *mock-heroic* swagger

mocking-bird (mok'ing-bėrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Mimina* and restricted genus *Mimus*, a mock-bird or mocker The best known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southerly parts of the United States it is the most famous songster of America and is much prized as a cage



Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*)

bird Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises This vocalization is confined to the male The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings It is ashy gray above, soiled white below, the bill and feet are black, and the wing and tail feathers in part pure white The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes,

being greatest in the male The nest is placed in trees and bushes, and is bulky and inartistic, built of twigs, grass, leaves, etc The eggs are bluish green, heavily freckled with various brownish shades, they are 4 to 6 in number, measuring on an average 1 inch by 0 75 inch See *Mimince*

mockingly (mok'ing-li), *adv* In a mocking or jeering manner; with ridicule, derision, or contempt, so as to disappoint, deceive, or cheat

"Let's meete," quoth Eccho, *mockingly*
Warner, Albion's England, ix 45

mocking-stock† (mok'ing-stok), *n* A laughing-stock; a butt

None of vs [but] shall be a *mocking stocke* to our enemies *J Brende*, tr of Quintus Curtius, vi

Not prophanes nor wickednes, but Religion it selfe is a byword, a *mokingstock*, & a matter of reproach
Perkins, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 6

mocking-wren (mok'ing-ren), *n* An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, such as the Carolina wren (*T ludovicianus*) or Bewick's wren (*T bewickii*).

mockish (mok'ish), *a* [< *mock*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Mock, sham

After this *mockishe* election, then was he crowned
Sir T More, Works, p 67

mock-orange (mok'or'ānj), *n* 1 Any plant of the genus *Philadelphus*, but especially *P coronarius* Its fragrance in blossom resembles that of orange-flowers See *syringa* — 2 See *wild orange*, under *orange*

mock-shadow (mok'shad'ō), *n* Twilight *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

mock-thrush (mok'thrush), *n* A bird of the subfamily *Mimina*, especially, one of the genus *Harporhynchus*, as the thrasher, *H rufus*

mock-turtle (mok'ter'tl), *a* Imitating turtle (soup) only in the phrase *mock-turtle soup* (an imitation of turtle soup made with calf's head)

mock-velvet (mok'vel'vet), *n* A fabric made in imitation of velvet, especially, such a fabric in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, supposed to be the same as moccado

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion, his means will not suffer him to come too nigh, they afford him *mock velvet* or satinisco
Sir T Overbury, Characters, M 6 b (*Nares*)

mocmain (mok'mān), *n* [Appar of E Ind or Chin origin, perhaps < Chin *muh* (= Jap *moku*), tree, + *mien* (= Jap *men*), cotton] A white shining fiber of great lightness and elasticity, produced by the silk-cotton plant *Bombax Malabaricum*.—**Mocmain truss**, a truss stuffed with this fiber

moco (mō'kō), *n*. [Braz] A Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ*, the rock-cavy, *Cavia rupestris*

mocuddum (mō-kud'um), *n* [Also *mokuddum*, *mocuddim*, prop *mukaddam*, < Hind *naqaddam*, a chief, leader, as adj, preceding, < Ar *qawada*, lead] In India, a head man specifically — (*a*) The head man of a village responsible for the collection of the revenue (*b*) The head man of a gang of laborers or body of peons *Yule and Burnell*

mod†, *n* A Middle English form of *mood*[1]

mod. An abbreviation (*a*) of *modern*, (*b*) in *music*, of *moderato*

modal (mō'dal), *a.* and *n* [= F Sp Pg *modal* = It. *modale*, < ML *modalis*, pertaining to a mode, < L *modus*, mode see *mode*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or affected by a mode; relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii

Specifically — 2. Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

Other verb phrases, of a *modal* meaning, are made with the auxiliary verbs may, can, must, and ought
Whitney, Essentials of Eng Grammar, ¶ 291

All those adjectives which have a *modal* secondary force are future *Amer Jour Philol*, X 40

Modal abstraction, the fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others opposed to *partial abstraction*, by which, for example, we may think of the head of an animal without thinking of the rest of the body — **Modal categorical**. See *categorical* — **Modal composition†**, the composition of an ens with one of those modes which are in their own nature distinguished from the ens.— **Modal distinction†**, a distinction by which one and the same thing is distinguished from itself by its possession of diverse modes, as the distinction of Philip drunk from Philip sober a formalistic phrase.— **Modal enunciation** See *enunciation* — **Modal identity†**, either the absence of modal distinction, or the identity of a mode of things which may be really distinct — **Modal proposition**, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed of the subject under some qualification but the term is almost always confined to propositions in which some fact is said to be possible, contingent, necessary, or impossible — **Modal syllogism**, a syllogism one of whose premises is a modal proposition.

II. *n.* A modal proposition.

Their characteristic property as *modals* belongs to form rather than to matter, and Aristotle ought not to be considered as unphilosophical for introducing them into the Organon *Grote*, Aristotle, iv.

Conjunct modal See *conjunct* — **Disjunct modal**. See *disjunct*

modalism (mō'dal-izm), *n.* [< *modal* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine, adopted by Sabellius in the third century, that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different manifestations of one and the same person

The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity stands between tritheism and *modalism*, now leaning to the one, now to the other, when either the tripersonality or the unity is emphasized *P Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p 68

modalist (mō'dal-ist), *n* [< *modal* + *-ist*] In *theol*, one who holds or professes modalism

modalistic (mō-da-lis'tik), *a* [< *modalist* + *-ic*] In *theol*, of or pertaining to modalism

The presbyter Hippolytus was successful in convincing the leaders of that church that the *Modalistic* doctrine, taken in its strictness, was contrary to Scripture
Harnack, Encyc Brit, XXI 127

modality (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.*, pl *modalities* (-tiz) [= F. *modalité* = Pg. *modalidade* = It. *modalità*, < ML *modalita(t-)s*, < *modalis*, modal see *modal*] 1. The fact of being a mode — 2. A determination of an accident, a mode

These excellencies are of more real and eternal worth than the angelical manner of moving so in an instant, and those other forms and *modalities* of their knowledge and volition *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 194

3 Mode in the logical sense, that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished

Lastly under the head of *Modality*, we have seen that all phenomena as objects, are in themselves contingent, or only hypothetically necessary, i e necessary on the presupposition of the existence of something else
E Caird, Philos of Kant, p 564

Just as the adjectives which contain the modal force of possibility can lose this *modality*, so also certain adjectives can assume the same, although the *modality* was not originally in them *Amer Jour Philol*, X 44

4 In *civil law*, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition said of a promise — 5† Same as *modalism*

To object that the faith in the Holy Trinity obliges us to as great a difficulty as the Pontifician *modalitie* is very trifling, since that is only matter of beliefe indefinite We are not required to explaine the manner of the mysterie *Evelyn*, To Rev Father Patrick

Adverbial modality See *adverbial* — **Categories of modality** See *category*, 1

modally (mō'dal-i), *adv* In a modal manner, in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form, as regards mode or manner

modder†, *n* Same as *mauther*.

mode[1] (mōd), *n* [Also, in grammar, logic, and music, *mood*, also, as mere L, *modus*, in ME *moede* (def 8), < OF **moed*, *meut*, later *mode*, F *mode*, manner, way, mode, style, fashion, = Sp Pg It *modo*, manner, mode (also Sp Pg It *moda*, f, fashion, < F) (cf D *mode* = G *mode* = Sw *mod* = Dan *mode*, style, fashion, < F, G Sw Dan *modus*, in grammar, < L), < L *modus*, measure, due measure, rhythm, melody, etc, manner, way, mode, mode in grammar, etc., akin to E *mete*[1]. The form *mood*, as used, along with *mode*, in grammar, music, and logic, is prob due in part to some confusion with *mood*[1], as if 'an attitude of mind'] 1 A manner of acting or doing, way of performing or effecting anything; method; way

A table richly spread in regal *mode*
Milton, P R., ii 340

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme!
Pope, Essay on Man, i 211

Ring in the nobler *modes* of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi

2. Customary manner; prevailing style, fashion

It was grown a *Mode* to be vicious, and they had rather be damned than be out of the fashion
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I xii

To White Hall, and in the garden spoke to my Lord Sandwich, who is in his gold-buttoned suit, as the *mode* is, and looks nobly *Pepys*, Diary, II 8

If after this we look on the people of *mode* in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age
Addison, Country Manners

3 In *gram*, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like The modes of the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*, and other verbal phrases are usually called by the name of modes, as *potential*, *conditional*, and so on See these terms Also commonly, but less properly, *mood*

4. The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything; a form as, heat is a *mode* of motion; reflection is a *mode* of consciousness

There is something in things which neither is the thing itself, nor another thing, nor yet nothing, but a certain medium betwixt them both And this used to be called a *mode* for example, A degree of quality is not quality, nor yet is it wholly nothing, but a *mode*
Burgersdicius, tr by a Gentleman

A *mode* is the manner of existence of a thing Take, for example, a piece of wax The wax may be round or square or of any other definite figure, it may also be solid or fluid Its existence in any of these *modes* is not essential, it may change from one to another without any substantial alteration As the *mode* cannot exist without a substance, we can accord to it only a secondary or precarious existence in relation to the substance, to which we accord the privilege of existing by itself, per se existere, but though the substance be not astricted to any particular *mode* of existence, we must not suppose that it can exist, or at least be conceived by us to exist, in none All *modes* are therefore variable states, and though some *mode* is necessary for the existence of a thing, any individual *mode* is accidental *Sir W Hamilton*, Metaph, viii

I am assured that those *modes* of consciousness which I call perceptions and imaginations, in as far only as they are *modes* of consciousness exist in me
Descartes, Meditations (tr by Veitch), iii

Where the substantiality of God, as the "highest monad," is insisted on, the finite monads become mere *modes* of his existence *E Caird*, Philos of Kant, p 82

That *mode* or process of the Moral Faculty which we call Conscience *H Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 341

5 A combination of ideas See the quotations

Modes I call such complex ideas which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on or affections of substances
Locke, Human Understanding, II xii 14

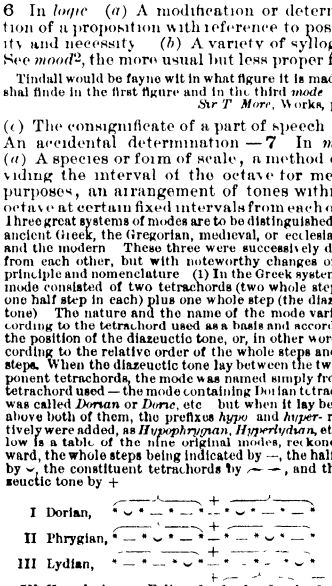
There are some [*modes*] which are only variations or different combinations of the same simple idea, as a dozen, or score which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together and these I call simple *modes* as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. *Locke* Human Understanding, II xii 5

Combinations of simple ideas of different kinds I have called "mixed *modes*"
Locke, Human Understanding, II xii 5

6 In *logic* (*a*) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity (*b*) A variety of syllogism. See *mood*[2], the more usual but less proper form.

Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made, he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode*
Sir T More, Works, p 504.

(*c*) The consignificate of a part of speech (*d*) An accidental determination — 7 In *music* (*a*) A species or form of scale, a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes, an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other Three great systems of modes are to be distinguished — the ancient Greek, the Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical, and the modern These three were successively derived from each other, but with noteworthy changes of both principle and nomenclature (1) In the Greek system each mode consisted of two tetrachords (two whole steps and one half step in each) plus one whole step (the diazeuctic tone) The nature and the name of the mode varied according to the tetrachord used as a basis and according to the position of the diazeuctic tone, or, in other words, according to the relative order of the whole steps and half steps. When the diazeuctic tone lay between the two component tetrachords, the mode was named simply from the tetrachord used — the mode containing Dorian tetrachords was called *Dorian* or *Doric*, etc but when it lay below or above both of them, the prefixes *hypo* and *hyper-* respectively were added, as *Hypophrygian*, *Hyperlydian*, etc Below is a table of the nine original modes, reckoned upward, the whole steps being indicated by —, the half-steps by ⌣, the constituent tetrachords by ⌣ — ⌣, and the diazeuctic tone by +



These modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called *transposing scales*, which were more or less susceptible of transposition By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing modes, and beginning at a different pitch, each a half step higher than the preceding These scales, though not always differing from each other in mode, but only in relative pitch, were also called *modes*, and were named like the modes themselves. Assuming the lowest

tone of the lowest scale to be A, the series of later scales or "modes" would be

Hypodorian, embodying mode IV above, A
Hypolonian, Hypolastian, or lower Hypophrygian (mode V), B♭
Hypophrygian (mode V), B
Hypoæolian, or lower Hypolydian (mode VI), C
Hypolydian (mode VI), C♯
Dorian (mode I), D
Ionian, Iastian, or lower Phrygian (mode II), E♭
Phrygian (mode II), E
Æolian, or lower Lydian (mode III), F
Lydian (mode III), F♯
Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian (mode VII), G
Hyperionian, Hyperiastian, or higher Mixolydian (mode VII), G♯
Hyperphrygian, or Hypermixolydian (mode VIII), A
Hyperæolian, or lower Hyperlydian (mode IX), B♭
Hyperlydian (mode IX), B

The fact that the term *mode* has been applied from very early times both to the ideal octave forms, or true modes, and to the practical scales or tonalities based upon them has led to great confusion Furthermore, the extant data of the subject are fragmentary and obscure, so that authorities differ widely (The summary here given is taken chiefly from Alfred Richter) The esthetic and moral value of the different modes was much discussed by the Greeks, and melodies were written in one or other of the modes according to the sentiment intended to be expressed (2) The Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical system was originally intended partly to follow the ancient system Several of the old modes were retained, but subsequently received curiously transposed names The system was initiated by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the latter part of the fourth century, perfected by Gregory the Great about 600, and still further extended between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries It exercised a deep influence upon the beginnings of modern music, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastical modes differ from each other both in the relative position of their "finals" or key notes and in the order of their whole steps and half-steps. They are *authentic* when the final is the lowest tone of the ambitus or compass, and *plagal* when it is the fourth tone from the bottom Four authentic modes were established by Ambrose, the four corresponding plagal modes were added by Gregory, and six others were subsequently appended, making fourteen in all In each mode certain tones are regarded as specially important — the final, on which every melody must end, and which is nearly equivalent to the modern key note, the dominant, or principal reciting note, and the mediant and particípant, on which phrases (other than the first and last) may begin and end these are generically called *modulations* All the modes are susceptible of transposition Assuming the final of the first mode to be A, the full series is as follows (finals are marked F, dominants D, and mediants M)

I.	Dorian (authentic)	F	M D
		d—e—f—g—a—b—c—d	
II	Hypodorian	F M D	
	(plagal). a—b—c—d—e—f—g—a		
		F M D	
III	Phrygian (authentic)	e—f—g—a—b—c—d—e	
IV	Hypophrygian (plagal)	F M D	
	b—c—d—e—f—g—a—b		
		F M D	
V	Lydian (authentic)	f—g—a—b—c—d—e—f	
VI	Hypolydian	M F D	
	(plagal) c—d—e—f—g—a—b—c		
		F M D	
VII	Mixolydian (authentic)	g a—b—c—d—e—f—g	
VIII.	Hypomixolydian	M F (M) D	
	(plagal) d—e—f—g—a—b—c—d		
		F M D	
IX.	Æolian (authentic)	a—b—c—d—e—f—g—a	
		F M D	
X	Hypoæolian (plagal)	e—f—g—a—b—c—d—e	
		F M D	
XI	*Locrian (authentic)	b—c—d—e—f—g—a—b	
XII	*Hypolocrian	F M D	
	(plagal) f—g—a—b—c—d—e—f		
		F M D	
XIII.	Ionian (authentic)	c—d—e—f—g—a—b—c	
XIV	Hypolonian	M F D	
	(plagal) g—a—b—c—d—e—f—g		

*Not used, on account of the tritone between B and F

(3) In the modern system only two of the historic modes are retained — the major, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the medieval Ionian, and the minor (in its full form), equivalent to the Greek and medieval Æolian These modes differ from each other in the order of their whole steps and half steps, as follows

Major	* — * — * ⌣ * — * — * — *⌣*
Minor (full or descending)	* — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * — *—*
("instrumental")	* — * ⌣ * — * — * ⌣ * —⌣*⌣*
(ascending)	* — * ⌣ * — * — * — * —⌣*⌣*

See *major*, *minor*, and *scale* (*b*) In medieval music, a term by which the relative time-value or rhythmic relation of notes was indicated. Two kinds of modes were recognized the *great*, fixing the relation between the notes called "large" and "long," and the *less*, fixing that between those called "long" and "breve", and each of these kinds might also be *perfect* making the longer note equal to three of the shorter, or *imperfect*, making it equal to two of the shorter

8†. Measure, melody; harmony.

Musyce, a damysel of oure hows that syngeth now lyhtere *moedes* or probasyons, now hevyere
Chaucer, Boëthius, II. prose 1

9. In *lace-making* (*a*) An unusual decorative stitch or fashion, characteristic of the pattern of any special sort of lace; especially, a small piece of such decorative work inserted in the pattern of lace. Hence, because such decorative insertions are more open than the rest of the pattern, *mode* is used as equivalent to *jour*

The use of meshed grounds extended [1650-1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of *modes* were made. *Encyc Brit.*, XIV 185.

(*b*) The filling of openwork meshes or the like between the solid parts of the pattern — **10.** A garment for women's wear, apparently a mantle with a hood, worn in England in the eighteenth century.

Certain wardrobes of the third story were ransacked and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats satin sacques, black *modes*, lace lappets, etc, were brought down in armfuls by the Abigails
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xviii

Accidental mode See *substantial mode* — **Adverbial mode**, that sort of modification of a proposition that may be effected by the addition of such adverbs as *possibly* and *necessarily* **All the mode**, all the fashion, very fashionable

There laid out 10s upon pendents and painted leather gloves, very pretty and *all the mode* *Pepys*, Diary, I 404

Formal mode See *formal* — **Immediate mode**, a mode which is attributed immediately to its subject, **mediate mode**, one which is attributed to its subject by the intervention of another mode. — **Intrinsic mode**, in *logic* See *intrinsic* — **Material mode** See *material* — **Metaphysical mode of expression.** See *metaphysical* — **Mixed mode** (*a*) In *music* See *maneria* (*b*) *pl* In the philosophy of Locke See def 5 — **Nominal mode**, that sort of modification of the meaning of a proposition which may be effected by such phrases as "it is possible that," or "it is necessary that." — **Substantial mode**, a mode that affects a substance in so far as it is substance (as, for example, existence) **accidental mode**, a mode which only modifies an accident = **Syn. 1** *Method*, *Way*, etc (see *manner*1), process

mode1† (mōd), *v. i.* [< *mode*1, *n.*] To conform to the mode or fashion with an indefinite *it.* [Rare.]

He could not *mode* it, or comport either with French fickleness or Italian pride
Fuller, Worthies, Warwick, III 274

mode2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mood*1.

mode-book (mōd'buk), *n.* A fashion-book

Her head dress cannot be described, it was like nothing in the *mode-book* or out of it
Mrs Henry Wood, East Lynne, vii

model (mod'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *modell* (= D *model* = G Sw. *modell* = Dan *model*), < OF. *modelle*, F. *modèle* = Sp Pg. *modelo* = It *modello*, a model, mold, < L. **modellus*, dim of *modulus*, measure, standard, dim of *modus*, measure see *mode*1, and cf *module*, *modulus*, *mould*4, *mold*4.] **I.** *n.* **1** A standard for imitation or comparison; anything that serves or may serve as a pattern or type; that with which something else is made to agree in form or character, or which is regarded as a fitting exemplar

It is natural for men to think that government the best under which they drew their first breath, and to propose it as a *model* and standard for all others
Bp Atterbury, Sermons, I vii

[These works] are put into the hands of our youth, and cried up as *models* for imitation *Goldsmith*, The Bee

I regarded her as a *model*, and yet it was a part of her perfection that she had none of the stiffness of a pattern
H James, Jr, Louisa Pallant, ii

2 Specifically — (*a*) A detailed pattern of a thing to be made, a representation, generally in miniature, of the parts, proportions, and other details to be copied in a complete production

Hollandes state, the which I will present
In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made
Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland (1572)

A dozen angry *models* jetted steam
A petty railway ran *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol

A little *model* the Master wrought,
Which should be to the larger plan
What the child is to the man
Longfellow, Building of the Ship

(*b*) In the *fine arts*: (1) A living person who serves a painter or sculptor as the type of a figure he is painting or modeling, or poses for that purpose during the execution of the work; also, one who poses before a class to serve as an object to be drawn or painted. (2) In sculpture, also, an image in clay or plaster intended to be reproduced in stone or metal (3) A canon, such as the sculptural canons of Polycletus and Lysippus, or the fancied rigid canons for the human form in ancient Egypt. See *doryphorus* and *Lysippan* — **3.** A plan or mode of formation or constitution; type shown or manifested; typical form, style, or method as, to build a house on the *model* of a Greek temple; to form one's style on the *model* of Addison

It [a proposition] hath much the *model* and frame of our oath of allegiance, but with some modification
Donne, Letters, cxxvi

The church remains according to the old *model*, though it has been ruined and repaired
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i 138

The cathedral at Saltzburg is built on the *model* of saint Peter's at Rome
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 213.

The ship was of a *model* such as I had never seen, and the rigging had a musty odor
G W Curtis, Prue and I, p 147

4 A mechanical imitation or copy of an object, generally on a miniature scale, designed to show its formation as, a *model* of Jerusalem or of Cologne cathedral; a *model* of the human body Hence — **5.** An exact reproduction, a facsimile [Rare]

I had my father's signet in my purse,
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal
Shak, Hamlet, v 2. 50

6†. An abbreviated or brief form See *module*, 1.

This gave occasion to the deputy governour to write that treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a *model*, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large *Winthrop*, Hist New England, II 283

The New Model See *New Model*

II. *a* **1** Serving as a model — **2.** Worthy to serve as a model or exemplar; exemplary. as, a *model* husband.

There is a *model* lodging house in Westminster, the private property of Lord Kinnaird
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 345

Model doll, a large figure, more or less resembling the human form, sometimes of life size, dressed in any fashion which it may be desired to exemplify, and serving as a model of dress Such model dolls were formerly much used

model (mod'el), *v.*, pret and pp *modeled* or *modelled*, ppr *modeling* or *modelling*. [Formerly also *modell*, < F *modeler* = Sp Pg *modelar* = It. *modellare*, model; from the noun see *model*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To form or plan according to a model; make conformable to a pattern or type; construct or arrange in a set manner

By what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and *modell'd* out to secular pretences *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious Care,
Who *model* Nations
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus

The camp seemed like a community *modelled* on the principle of Plato's republic
Quoted in *Prescott's* Ferd and Isa., I 14

[Nothing] justifies even a suspicion that vertebræ are *modelled* after an ideal pattern
H Spencer, Prin of Biol., § 210

2 To mold or shape on or as on a model, give form to by any means as, to *model* a hat on a block; to *model* a ship; specifically, in *drawing* or *painting*, to give an appearance of natural relief to

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and fat,
Is but *modell'd* on a skull
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

3. To make a model of; execute a copy or representation of; imitate in form as, to *model* a figure in wax

When they come to *model* heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P L., viii. 79

Many a ship that sailed the main
Was *modelled* o er and o'er again
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

II *intrans* **1** To make a model or models, especially, in the *fine arts*, to form a work of some plastic material as, to *model* in wax — **2.** To take the form of a model; assume a typical or natural appearance, or, in a drawing or painting, an appearance of natural relief.

The face now begins to *model* and look round
F Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p 44

modeler, modeller (mod'el-ėr), *n* One who models, especially, one who forms models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster

modelesst (mōd'les), *a.* [< *model* + *-less.*] Measureless.

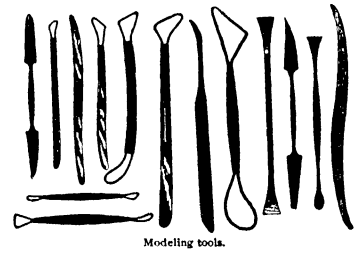
Using suche mercilesse cruelties to his forraine enimies, and such *modelesse* rigour to his native citizens
Greene, Carde of Fancie (1587).

modeling, modelling (mod'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *model*, *v.*] The act or occupation of forming models, or of bringing objects or figures to a desired form, specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act of a sculptor in shaping his model for any piece of carving, or the art of shaping models, also, the bringing of surfaces of the carving itself into proper relief and modulated relation, in *painting*, etc., the rendering of the appearance of relief and of natural solidity and curvature.

A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine knowledge of anatomy and *modelling* with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of "stuffing" in favour of *modelling* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII 90.

The present work is very happily grouped, and painted with unusual care, though even here the *modelling* in the numerous portraits — ostensibly those of the Charterhouse pensioners — is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath
The Academy, May 25, 1889, p 365.

Modeling-tools, in *sculp*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models



Modeling tools.

of clay or plaster The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration

modeling-board (mod'el-ing-bôrd), *n*. A board used in loam-molding to give shape to the mold.
E H Knight.

modeling-clay (mod'el-ing-klā), *n* Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

modeling-loft (mod'el-ing-lôft), *n*. Same as *mold-loft*

modeling-plane (mod'el-ing-plān), *n* In *carp*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 5 inches long, and from ¼ inch to 2 inches wide *E. H Knight*

modeling-stand (mod'el-ing-stand), *n* In *sculp*., a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it The stand, which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half way down, on which modeling tools, etc, may be laid

modelize† (mod'el-īz), *v t* [< *model* + *-ize*] To frame according to a model; give shape to, mold *B. Jonson*.

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and *modelize*
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 420 (*Davies*)

modeller, modelling. See *modeler*, *modeling*

model-wood (mod'el-wud), *n* The hard light-colored wood of the rubiaceous tree *Adina* (*Nauclea*) *cordifolia* [India]

Modenese (mō-de-nēs' or -nēz'), *a* and *n* [< It *Modenese*, < *Modena*, Modena] **I.** *a* Of or belonging to Modena.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl* A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy; people of Modena

moder[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *mother*[1].

moder[2]†, *v t* [< OF *moderer*, F. *modérer* = Sp Pg. *moderar* = It. *moderare*, < L *moderare*, regulate: see *moderate*] To moderate; regulate, especially the temper or disposition, calm, quiet.

Gladly the two dukes of Berrey and Borgoune wolde haue *modered* that voiage, but they might nat be herde
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, II clxxvii

These tydynges somewhat *modered* dyuers mennes hartes, so that they were nere at the poynte to haue broken their voyage *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron, III clxxvii

moderable†, *a*. [< L *moderabilis*, moderate, < *moderare*, moderate. see *moderate*, *v.*] Temperate; moderate *Cockeram*

Moderado (mod-e-ra'dō), *n* [< Sp. *moderado*, moderate] In *mod. Spanish hist*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

moderance†, *n*. [ME., < OF *moderance* = It. *moderanza*, < ML *moderantia*, moderation, < L. *moderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *moderare*, moderate see *moderate*, *v.*] Moderation. *Caxton*

moderantism (mod'e-ran-tizm), *n*. [< F. *modérantisme*, < *modérant*, ppr. of *modérer*, regulate see *moderate*.] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures. a term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political sense

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the pressure of the Terror, no one should accuse him of *moderantism*
Encyc Brit, XX 604

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *v.*, pret. and pp. *moderated*, ppr *moderating*. [< L *moderatus*, pp of *moderare* (> ult. E. *moder*[2]), regulate, restrain, moderate, < *moder-*, *modes-*, a stem appearing also in *modestus*, moderate, discreet, modest, < *modus*, measure see *mode*[1] and *modest*] **I.** *trans*. 1. To reduce the amount or intensity of, lessen; reduce; restrain, specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity. as, to *moderate* the heat of a room, to *moderate* one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather
Your art could force him to return that ardour
To me I bear to him, or give me power
To *moderate* my passions
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, ii 1

Fear, . if it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be *moderated*, breedeth likewise superstition *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 3

We saw sand cast upon the earth to *moderate* the fertility *Sandys*, Travailes, p 98

Though I love *moderated* be the best of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions
Baker, Chronicles, p 114.

2. To decide as a moderator, judge. [Rare]

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question
R Carew, Survey of Cornwall

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can best *moderate* *Donne*, Letters, lvi

=**Syn. 1** To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, assuage, soothe, soften

II. *intrans* 1 To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense as, the storm begins to *moderate*

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My paines also nothing me *moderate*
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l 516

When his profit *moderated*,
The fury of his heart abated
S Butler, Hudibras, III ii 463

2 To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting — **To moderate in a call**, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister — a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs

moderate (mod'e-rāt), *a*. and *n* [< L *moderatus* (> It *moderato* = Sp Pg *moderado* = F. *modéré*), pp. of *moderare*, regulate see *moderate*, *v.*] **I.** *a* 1 Restrained, temperate; keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion, avoiding extremes or excess, thinking or acting soberly or temperately. as, to be *moderate* in all things. a *moderate* drinker.

They were *moderate* Divines, indeed, neither hot nor cold *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, I

The *moderate* sort of men thus qualified,
Inclined the balance to the better side
Dryden, Abs and Achit, I 75

2 Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness, very deliberate. [Colloq.] — 3. Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree, not extreme, excessive, or remarkable, restricted; medium. as, *moderate* wealth or poverty, a *moderate* quantity, *moderate* opinions or ability; *moderate* weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out
A *moderate* table *Shak*, T of A, iii 4 117

His [James II 's] pretensions were *moderate* when compared with those which he put forth a few months later
Macaulay, Hist. Eng, vi

The play had a *moderate* success, being acted but seven times *A Dobson*, Selections from Steele, Int, p xx

=**Syn. 1** *Moderate*, *Temperate*, reasonable, judicious, mild When used absolutely, *moderate* nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions when as *temperate* similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence a *moderate* man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments, a *temperate* man, one who is not addicted to over indulgence either in eating or in drinking

II. *n*. One who is moderate in opinion or action; one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion (*a*) One of a political party in Spain same as *Moderado* (*b*) In *French hist*, in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc (*c*) [*cap*] In *Scottish eccles hist*, one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers It was the struggle against Moderatism that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland

moderately (mod'e-rāt-li), *adv*. In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent, not excessively as, water *moderately* warm.

Therefore love *moderately*, long love doth so
Shak, R. and J, II 6 14

moderateness (mod'e-rāt-nes), *n* The state or character of being moderate; temperateness, a middle state between extremes: as, the *moderateness* of the heat: used commonly of things, as *moderation* is of persons

moderation (mod-e-rā'shon), *n* [< OF. *moderation*, F *modération* = Sp. *moderacion* = Pg. *moderação* = It. *moderazione*, < L. *moderatio(n-)*, moderating, < *moderare*, pp. *moderatus*, moderate see *moderate*, *v.*] 1 The act of moderating or restraining, the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating

And what is all virtue but a *moderation* of excesses?
South, Sermons, VI 1

2 The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance, due restraint.

"*Moderation* is a good mean, though men desire a great deal" "Mesure is a mery mene" was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his "Magnificence," l 385
Richard the Redeless, Notes, p 293

Let your *moderation* be known unto all men
Phil iv 5.

Pand Be moderate, be moderate
Cres Why tell you me of *moderation?*
Shak, T and C, iv 4 2.

The winds, that never *moderation* knew,
Afraid to blow too much, too faintly blew
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l 242.

3 Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation [Colloq] — 4 The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator — 5 *pl* In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees

The introduction of English Literature as a special subject, either in *Moderations* or in the final Schools
Quarterly Rev, CXXVII 257.

I believe that a man who has taken a good Class in *Moderations* would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 35

=**Syn. 2** Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self restraint, mildness, composure, calmness

moderatism (mod'e-rā-tizm), *n* [< *moderate*, *a*, + *-ism*] 1 The state or character of being moderate, in any sense Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland See *moderate*, *n* (*c*).

The following year (1785) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland There his societies were quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm *moderatism*. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 187

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in antagonism to the *moderatism*, or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent
Edinburgh Rev, CLXIV 4

moderatist (mod'e-rā-tist), *n*. [< *moderate*, *a*, + *-ist*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism; a moderate.

moderato (mod-e-rä'tō), *adv*. [It see *moderate*, *a*] In *music*, at a moderate pace or tempo, when combined with other terms, moderately as, allegro *moderato*, moderately fast Abbreviated *mod*

moderator (mod'e-rā-tor), *n*. [= F *modérateur* = Sp Pg. *moderador* = It *moderatore*, < L *moderator*, one who regulates or governs, < *moderare*, regulate: see *moderate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses

As by the former figure we vse to enforce our sence, so by another we temper our sence with words of such moderation as in appearaunce it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote which therefore I call the *Moderator* *Puttenham* Arte of Eng Poesie, p 153

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions and procurer of contentedness *I Walton*, Complete Angler

2 In *microscopy*, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint — 3†. An umpire; a judge

Sol is appointed *moderator* in this our controversie
Greene, Planetomachia.

The magistrates declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech in the assembly, though the *moderators* desired them) that if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I 285

4 The person who presides at a meeting or disputation now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the *moderator* of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States — 5 In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts — 6 A moderator-lamp.

moderator-lamp (mod'e-rā-tor-lamp), *n* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name

moderatorship (mod'e-rā-tor-ship), *n* [< *moderator* + *-ship*] The office of moderator

moderatress (mod'e-rā-tres), *n* [< F. *modératrice* = It *moderatrice*, < L *moderatrix*, fem of *moderator* see *moderator*] Same as *moderatrix* *Fuller*, Ch Hist, II n 90

moderatrix (mod'e-rā-triks), *n.* [< L *moderatrix*, fem of *moderator* see *moderator*. Cf. *moderatress*] 1 A woman who moderates or governs used sometimes figuratively

Wisdom (from above)
Is th' only *Moderatrix*, spring, and guide,
Organ and honour of all Gifts beside
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, II, The Magnificence

2†. A female umpire or judge

I'll sit as *moderatrix*, if they press you
With over hard conditions
Massinger, City Madam, ii 2

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs Shirley as *moderatrix*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI 387 (*Davies*)

modern (mod'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G Sw. *modern* = Dan *moderne*, < F *moderne* = Sp Pg It. *moderno*, < LL *modernus*, of the present time, modern, < *moder-*, *modes-*, a stem appearing also in *moderare*, regulate, *modestus*, discreet (see *moderate*, *modest*), < *modus*, measure (with ref to L *modo*, just now, only, but, prop abl of *modus*, lit 'by measure'). see *mode*[1] Cf L. *hodiernus*, of to-day, < *hodie*, to-day see *hodiern.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time, late or recent, absolutely or relatively, not ancient or remote in time With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval* — modern history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*), but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion as, *modern* fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc, generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations See *modern languages*, below Abbreviated *mod*

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick *Bacon*

Garcilasso de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always "on the fence"
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii 10, note

Man is, after all, according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most *modern* of living creatures. *Encyc Brit*, II 342.

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer — the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 339

2. Not antiquated or obsolete; in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present as, *modern* fashions, *modern* views of life — 3† Common; trite, general, familiar; trivial

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7 156

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards. *Shak*, As you Like it, iv 1 7

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 3

4 In *her.* See *ancient*[1], 5 — **Modern civil law** See *civil law*, under *civil* — **Modern English** See *English*, 2 — **Modern epoch**, in *geol*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary, or, as sometimes called, the "Human period" — **Modern formal logic**, the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers. — **Modern geometry, Greek, Hebrew, history** See the nouns — **Modern impression**, in *engraving*, an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting — **Modern languages**, properly, all languages now living but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance namely French, German, Italian, and Spanish, with English, in the first rank (two or more of these being usually included in the province of a "professor of modern languages") and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc, in the second The phrase being chiefly scholastic or academical, those great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc, are usually ignored in this classification — **Modern Latin.** See *Latin* — Syn. 1 *Recent*, *Late*, etc See *new*

II. *n* 1 One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day. In distinction from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato *Boyle*, On Colours

Some in ancient Books delight,
Others prefer what *Moderns* write
Prior, Alma, i

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Betterton did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p 12

2. One who adopts new views and opinions

moderner (mod'ėr-nėr), *n* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc

Report (which our *moderners* clepe flundring Fame) puts mee in memorye of a notable jest I heard long agoe
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

modernisation, modernise, etc. See *modernization*, etc

modernism (mod'ėr-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *modernismo*, as *modern* + *-ism*] 1 A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced; especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*
Swift

2 Modern cast or character, a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view [Rare.]

The intense *modernism* of Mr Froude's mind
Saturday Rev

modernist (mod'ėr-nist), *n* [= F *moderniste* = Sp Pg *modernista*, as *modern* + *-ist*] 1 A modern

Something is amiss which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2 One who admires or prefers that which is modern, especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient

The *modernist* of to-day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course
E J James, Pop Sci Mo, XXIV 291

modernity (mō-dėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *modernité* = It *modernità*, as *modern* + *-ity*] 1 The quality or state of being modern, modernism in time or spirit. [Rare.]

Now that the poems [Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations
Walpole, Letters, IV. 297 (1782) (*Davies*)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 510

2. Something that is modern

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity *Walpole*, Letters, I 313 (1753). (*Davies*)

modernization (mod'ėr-ni-zā'shon), *n* [< *modernize* + *-ation*] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized Also spelled *modernisation*

modernize (mod'ėr-nīz), *v. t*, pret and pp *modernized*, ppr. *modernizing*. [< F *moderniser* = Sp. *modernizar* = Pg *modernisar*, as *modern* + *-ize.*] To give a modern character or appearance to, adapt to modern persons, times, or uses; cause to conform to modern ideas or style as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer Also spelled *modernise*

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 209.

modernizer (mod'ėr-ni-zėr), *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern Also spelled *moderniser*

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists
Wakefield, Memoirs, p 75

modernly† (mod'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *modern* + *-ly*[2]] In modern times

Thir [the Romans'] Leader, as some *modernly* write, was Gallio of Ravenna. *Milton*, Hist Eng, iii

modernness (mod'ėrn-nes), *n* The quality or character of being modern, conformity to modern ideas or ways, recentness

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an existence as wide as man
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 178

modest (mod'est), *a.* [< F. *modeste* = Sp. Pg It *modesto*, < L *modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, < *modes-*, a stem appearing as *moder-* in *moderare*, moderate, < *modus*, measure. see *mode*[1], *moderate.*] 1. Retiring in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive

And we see him as he moved,
How *modest*, kindly, all accomplish'd, wise
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

2 Acting with decorum or delicacy, restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings, pure in thought and conduct

And, that augmented all her other prayse,
She *modest* was in all her deedes and words.
Spenser, F. Q, IV ii 35

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife
Shak, M W. of W, iv 2 136

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue,
Fair, sweet, and *modest* maid, forgive my thoughts!
Beau and Fl, Woman-Hater, v 5

3 Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility, propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel
1 Tim ii 9

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As *modest* stillness and humility
Shak, Hen V, iii 1 4

The yellow violet's *modest* bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below
Bryant, The Yellow Violet

4 Moderate, not excessive or extreme; not extravagant as, a *modest* computation, a *modest* fortune

Modest wisdom plucks me
From over credulous haste
Shak, Macbeth, iv 3 119

I have in the relation of my wrongs
Been *modest*, and no word my tongue deliver'd
To express my insupportable injuries
But gave my heart a wound
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, ii 1

5. Unpretentious.

There is, it is true, a *modest* hotel for the use of those who make a short visit *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV 487

=Syn. 1. Unassuming, unpretending coy, shy See *bashfulness* — 2 Decent, chaste, virtuous.

modestless† (mod'est-les), *a* [Irreg < *modest* + *-less*] Without modesty

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless*
Are you, that, in your Ephemerides,
Mark th' yeer, the month, and day, which euermore
Gainst years, months, dayes shall dam vp Saturnes dore!
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, I 1.

modestly (mod'est-li), *adv* In a modest manner, with due reserve, propriety, or decorum, unobtrusively, delicately, moderately. as, to speak *modestly* of one's achievements, to behave, dress, or live *modestly*

modesty (mod'es-ti), *n.* [< ME *modestie*, < OF (and F) *modestie* = Sp Pg It *modestia*, < L *modestia*, moderation, < *modestus*, modest see *modest*] 1 The quality of being modest, moderation, freedom from exaggeration or excess.

Modestie which worde not being knowen in the Englyshe tongue, ne of all them which vnderstonde Latine, except they had red good auctours, they improperly named this vertue dyscrecion *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, I 25

2 Retiring disposition or demeanor; disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion; unobtrusiveness, reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the *modesty* of nature *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 2 21

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour
Shak, Hamlet, ii 2 289

The people carried themselves with much silence and *modesty* *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 91

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before
South, Sermons, II iv

Next to Sir Andrew in the club room sits Captain Sentry, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty* He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them
Steele, Spectator, No 2

3. Decorous feeling or behavior; purity or delicacy of thought or manner, reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe

The sister of St Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure *Lecky*, Europ Morals, II 338

=Syn. 2 *Diffidence*, *Shyness*, etc See *bashfulness*

modesty† (mod'es-ti), *v. t.* [< *modesty*, *n*] To lose from modesty with *away* [Rare]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modesty'd away* such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 88 (*Davies*)

modesty-bit† (mod'es-ti-bit), *n.* Same as *modesty-piece*

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty bits*
Southey, The Doctor, lvi. (*Davies*)

modesty-piece† (mod'es-ti-pēs), *n* See the quotation

A narrow lace . . which runs along the upper part of the stays before being a part of the tucker, is . . called the *modesty piece*
Addison, Guardian, No 118

modicity† (mō-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *modicité* = Pg *modicidade*, < ML. *modicita(t-)s*, moderateness, < L *modicus*, moderate, < *modus*, measure see *modicum*, *mode*[1]] Moderateness, meanness, littleness. *Cotgrave*

modicum (mod'i-kum), *n* [< L. *modicum*, neut of *modicus*, moderate, small, lit. keeping within due measure, < *modus*, measure see *mode*[1]] 1 A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance, a limited amount or degree

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his *modicum* of sense
Cowper, Conversation, L 2.

2 Any small thing, a diminutive person

Marc Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?
Mars Here, gluntess, here
Massenger, Duke of Milan, ii

3† Something eaten to provoke thirst

There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *moddicombe*
Arman, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Nares*)

Lay open all thy secrets and the mystical hieroglyphick of rashers a' th' coales, *modicums*, and shoving hornes
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook (1609)

modifiability (mod-i-fī-a-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *modifiable* + *-ity* see *-bility*] Capability or susceptibility of being modified or varied, as in character, type, form, or function

Living matter once originated, there is no necessity for another origination, since the hypothesis postulates the unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, *modifiability* of such matter
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 41

Other causes than those which are usual become conceivable, other effects can be imagined, and hence there comes an increasing *modifiability* of opinion
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol, § 486

modifiable (mod'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *modifiable*, < L as if **modificabilis*, < *modificare*, modify see *modify*] Capable of being modified or varied; capable of being changed in character, type, form, or function

It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God than in variously *modifiable* matter
Locke, Examination of Malebranche

At the same time we clearly recognize the limits which separate what is *modifiable* from what is unmodifiable
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, II 26

modifiableness (mod'i-fi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Modifiability.

Buffon, who contended for the *modifiableness* of species
Pop Sci Mo, XXXIII 117

modificable† (mod'i-fi-ka-bl), *a* [< L as if **modificabilis*, modifiable. see *modifiable*.] Same as *modifiable* *Bailey*

modificate† (mod'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *modificatus*, pp of *modificare*, moderate. see *modify*.] To qualify; modify.

He [Christ] shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity
Bp Pearson, The Creed, vi

modification (mod''i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *modification* = Sp. *modificacion* = Pg *modificação* = It. *modificazione*, < L. *modificatio(n-)*, a measuring, < *modificare*, limit, control, modify see *modify*.] 1. Determination by a mode or quality; qualification

The use hereof [of sense] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii 3

2. The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

Unity of type, maintained under extreme dissimilarities of form and mode of life, is explicable as resulting from descent with *modification*, but is otherwise inexplicable
H Spencer, Prin, of Biol, § 136

3. Alteration or change often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

The chief . . . of all signes . . is Humane voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz the Letters of the Alphabet, formed by the several Motions of the Mouth *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p 6

For those progressive *modifications* upon *modifications* which organic evolution implies, we find a sufficient cause in the *modifications* after *modifications* which every environment over the Earth's surface has been undergoing, throughout all geologic and pre-geologic times
H Spencer, Prin of Biol, § 169

4 The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function, mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified

If it [the soul] be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter *Clarke*, To Mr Dodswell

The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself
Sir W Hamilton, Metaph, viii

Every act of will for the control of the mental train, or for the apperception of an object of sense, through concentrated attention, is defined by some particular mental state or *modification* upon which it is directed
G T Ladd, Physiol Psychology, p 537

5 In *Scots law*, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called *a decree of modification*.—6. In *music*, same as *temperament* —**Latent mental modification**, an unconscious activity of mind *Hamilton* —**Mental modification**, a state of the mind =**Syn.** Change, alteration, variation, qualification

modificative (mod'i-fi-kā-tiv), *n* [= F. *modificatif* = Sp Pg It *modificativo*, as *modificate* + *-ive*] That which modifies or serves to modify or qualify

We may observe that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the aforesaid *modificatives* ["almost" and "very nigh"] *Fuller*, Worthies, I xxi.

modificator (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< *modificate* + *-or*] A modifier.

Nitrogen is an agent distinctly sedative and anti catarrhal sulphuretted hydrogen, a *modificator* of the skin and of mucous membranes *Science*, XIV 318

modificatory (mod'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a* [< *modificate* + *-ory*] Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition, modifying

A certain *modificatory* syllable
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang, p 131

modifier (mod'i-fī-ėr), *n* One who or that which modifies

modify (mod'i-fī), *v. t.*, pret and pp *modified*, ppr *modifying* [< ME. *modifien*, < F. *modifier* = Sp Pg *modificar* = It *modificare*, < L *modificare*, limit, control, regulate, deponent, *modificari*, measure off, set bounds to, moderate, < *modus*, measure, + *facere*, make see *mode*[1] and *-fy*.] 1. To qualify; especially, to moderate or reduce in extent or degree

Of his grace
He *modyfies* his first severe decree *Dryden*

Morton, at once archbishop and chancellor, allowed his judgment on a fraudulent executor to be *modified* by the reflexion that he would be "damnée in hell"
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p 317

2 To change the properties, form, or function of, give a new form to, alter slightly or not very much, vary as, to *modify* the terms of a contract, a prefix *modifies* the sense of a word, light is *modified* by its transmission through certain media In crystallography one crystalline form is said to *modify* another when the two occur together in the same crystal, the modified form predominating, thus, the cube may be *modified* by the tetrahedron A highly modified crystal is one showing a large number of different crystalline forms

The sixteenth statute doth me grete grevaunce,
But ye must that release or *modyfie*
Court of Love, l 1014

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour. *Newton*, Opticks.

Modify implies the continued existence of the subject-matter to be *modified*, but with some change or qualification in form or qualities without touching the mode of creation It implies no power to create or bring into existence, but only the power to change or vary in some particular an already created or existing thing
State v Lawrence, 12 Oreg 207

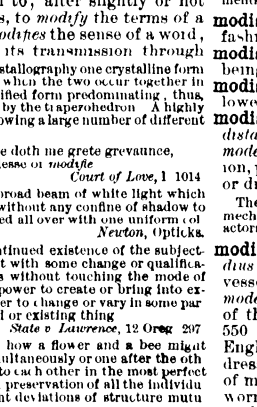
Thus I can understand how a flower and a bee might slowly become, either simultaneously or one after the other, *modified* and adapted to each other in the most perfect manner by the continued preservation of all the individuals which presented slight deviations of structure mutually favorable to each other *Darwin*, Origin [of Species, p 98

Modified logic See *pure logic*, under *logic*

modii, *n* Plural of *modus*

modilicht, *adv* A Middle English form of *moodily*

modillion (mō-dil'yon), *n.* [< OF *modillon*, *modiglion*, F. *modillon* = Sp. *modillon* = Pg *modillão*, < It *modiglione*, a modillion, < L *modulus*, a model. see *model*, *module*, *modulus*] In *arch*, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket, used normally under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally of the Roman Ionic orders, and in Renaissance and modern designs based upon these, and also in appropriate forms in the various medieval styles, a corbel, a bracket Compare *mutule* Also spelled *modillon* —**Angular modillion**, a modillion at the return of a cornice, in the diagonal vertical plane passing through the angle or miter of the cornice


Romanesque Modillion
Church of Celle (Loire) France

Modiola (mō-dī'ō-la), *n* [NL., < L *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, etc see *modiolus*] In *conch*, a common and well-known genus of mussels, of the family *Mytilidæ*, much resembling *Mytilus*, but not having the umbones terminal, the horse-mussels *M modiola* and *M plicatula* are abundant on European and American beaches There are numerous others, some of great size, all resembling the common mussel Also *Modiolus*


Horse-mussel (*Modiola listhophaga*)

modiolar (mō-dī'ō-lar) *a* [= F *modiolaire*, as *modiolus* + *-ar*[3]] Same as *modioliform*.

modioli, *n* Plural of *modiolus*, 1

modioliform (mō-dī'ō-li-fôrm), *a* [< L *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, a nave (see *modiolus* and NL *Modiola*), + *forma*, form.] 1 Shaped like the nave of a wheel, barrel-shaped.—2. In *conch*, resembling a mussel of the genus *Modiola*, mytiliform or mytiloid — 3 Resembling a modiolus, columelliform or columellar

modiolus (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, a trepan (ML dim of *modius*, a measure (of grain), a peck, also the socket of a wheel), < *modus*, measure see *mode*[1]] 1 Pl *modioli* (-lī) In *anat*, the columella cochleæ or central pillar around which the cochlear lamina winds in a spiral like a staircase —2 [*cap*] In *conch*, same as *Modiola* *Lamarck*, 1799.—**Central canal of the modiolus** See *canal*[1]

modish (mō'dish), *a* [< *mode*[1] + *-ish*[1]] According to the mode or customary manner or style; fashionable, stylish often used with a suggestion of contempt [Obsolescent]

'Tis not *modish* to know Relations in Town
Congreve, Way of the World, iii 16

A nurse in a *modish* Paris cap *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg

This [two young ladies in white evening dresses] as a *modish* portrait, has much merit, the drawing of the faces being admirable, and much delicate and unobtrusive skill being lavished on the rendering of the stuffs and ornaments. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889

modishly (mō'dish-li), *adv* In a modish or fashionable manner

modishness (mō'dish-nes), *n* The quality of being modish; stylishness, fashionableness.

modist (mō'dist), *n* [< *mode*[1] + *-ist*.] A follower of the mode or fashion

modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* [F (= Sp Pg It *modista*), a milliner, < *mode*, mode, fashion see *mode*[1]] A woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in women's apparel, a milliner or dressmaker

They [the English] may make good colonists, sailors, and mechanics, but they do not make good singers, dancers, actors, artistes, or *modistes* *Smiles*, Character, p 263.

modius (mō'di-us), *n*, pl *modii* (-ī) [L. *modius* (> Gr. μόδιος), a dry measure (see def 1), a vessel of this capacity, < *modus*, measure see *mode*[1].] 1 A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 8⅔ liters or 550 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons —2 In *classical art*, a headdress of high cylindrical form approaching that of modius, the measure of capacity (see def 1), worn typically by certain divinities See cut on following page

modiwarts, *n* Same as *moldwarp*

Modo† (mō'dō), *n* [Appar a made name Cf *Mahu*] The prince of darkness, the fiend

The prince of darkness is a gentleman *Modo* he's called, and Mahu *Shak*, Lear, iii 4 149

Modoc whistle. See *whistle*

modo et forma (mō'dō et fôr'mä) [L *modo*, abl of *modus*, manner, *et*, and, *forma*, abl of *forma*, form see *mode*[1] and *form*] In manner and form a phrase used in old Latin law-pleadings

modoqua (mod'o-kwä), *n* Same as *madoqua*.

modulant (mod'ū-lant), *n* [< L *modulan(t-)s*, ppr of *modulare*, modulate. see *modulate*.]



Modius.—Head of Statuette of Kora or Proserpine found at Cnidus.

That which modulates or varies See *modulate*, *v t.*, 2

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant*, not to be unduly decried where not overdone
E Wadham, Eng Versification, p 119

modular (mod′ū-lär), *a* [= F *modulaire*, as *module* + -*ar*³] Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus —**Modular equation** See *equation* —**Modular focus**, a focus of a conicoid or quadric surface "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section (*Salmon*)- **Modular function**, a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods

$$\left(y, \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right),$$

where *ad* - *bc* = 1 **Modular method of generation of quadrics** a method based on the fundamental property of the modular foci **Modular numbers**, in Landen's transformation numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity — **Modular ratio**, the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm* —**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**, a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus

modulate (mod′ū-lāt), *v*, pret and pp *modulated*, ppr *modulating* [< L. *modulatus*, pp of *modulari*, measure, regulate, modulate, < *modulus*, measure see *modulus* Cf *module*, *v*] **I** *trans.* **1.** To modify, adjust, adapt, regulate

With the gift of song Carlyle would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer Without it, to *modulate* and harmonize and bring parts into their proper relation, he is the most amorphous of humorists, the most shining avatar of whim the world has ever seen
Lowell, Study Windows, p 148

2 To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered, vary or adapt in tone.

In all vocal musick it [the tongue] helpeth the wind pipe to *modulate* the sounds.
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I v 16

He listened to the voice of nature, and *modulated* his own unto it *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v 3

Caius Gracchus it is said, when he harangued the Roman populace, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch pipe *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 213

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice it is a beggar, who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing assiduously *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 680

3. To vary the pitch of, inflect; melodize

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
Bids the loud organ breathe
Somerville, The Chase, iii

He [Gluck] is to play on a set of drinking glasses, which he *modulates* with water *Walpole*, Letters, II 14

4 In *music*, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both

II. *intrans* 1 In *music*, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa See *modulation*, 3 (*b*) Hence—**2** To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate [Rare]

It is written from no well defined standpoint, but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 516

modulation (mod-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *modulation* = Sp *modulacion* = Pg *modulação* = It *modulazione*, < L *modulatio*(*n*-), < *modulari*, regulate, modulate see *modulate*] **1** The act of modulating (*a*) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting

The emperours delited in dauncyng, perceyuing therein to be a perfecte measure, whiche maye be called *modulation* *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, i 20

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them *Donne*, Sermons, ii

(*b*) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner

The rings of the wind pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice *N Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, I v 10

(*c*) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten
Johnson, Waller

2 A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 124

3 (*a*) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions (See these words, and also *mode*¹) To these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance (*b*) In *mod music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key-note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered. When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used, a modulatory effect is nearly always produced If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*, otherwise it is *passing* or *transient* All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*, this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharping the fourth tone or flatting the seventh tone respectively of the original key Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharping the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music A modulation is *abrupt*, *distant*, or *extraneous*, when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way It is *melodic* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation like the pianoforte by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another, as when E♭ in the key of B♭ is called D♯ in the key of B♮. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect, with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions particularly those of unrest, contrast etc In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively superposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh* This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable (*c*) A musical composition exemplifying modulation —**4** Sound modulated, melody

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new spring leaves, their *modulations* mix
Mellifluous *Thomson* Spring, l 609

5 In *arch*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module =**Syn 1** (*b*) *Accent*, etc See *inflection*

modulator (mod′ū-lā-tor), *n* [= F *modulateur* = Sp Pg *modulador* = It *modulatore*, < L *modulator*, a regulator, director < *modulari*, regulate see *modulate*] **1** One who or that which modulates

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste the faithful judge the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!
Derham, Physico Theology v 5

2. A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales The form of modulator generally used in the tonic sol fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart

s	**DOH**¹	f
	TE	m
f	ta le	
m	*LAH*	r
	la se se	
r	**SOH**	d
	sa ba fe	t
d	*FAH*	
t	**ME**	l
	ma re	
l	*RAY*	s
	ra de	
s	**DOH**	f

Modulator

modulatory (mod′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a* [< *modulate* + -*ory*] Of or pertaining to modulation

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts
Grove's Dict Music II 345

module (mod′ūl), *n* [< F. *module* = Sp *módulo* = Pg It *modulo*, a measure, module, < L *modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode, meter, dim of *modus*, measure see *mode*¹ Cf *modulus*, *model*, *mold*⁴] **1**† A little measure, hence, a small quantity —**2.** In *arch*, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building In the classical styles the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as they deem serviceable for the work in hand

3†. A model or representation, a mold, a pattern

Among so many *Modules* admirable,
Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures,
Com com, and see the Womans rapting features.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 6.

4 In *numis*, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter. [Rare]

module† (mod′ūl), *v t.* [< F *moduler* = Sp. Pg *modular* = It *modulare*, *modolare*, modulate, < L *modulari*, regulate, modulate: see *modulate*] **1** To model, shape

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse
Sandys, Ovid (1638), p 10 (*Latham*)

2 To modulate

That Charmer of the Night,
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii 70

modulet† (mod′ū-let), *n* [< *module* + -*et*] A small model, a microcosm

But soft, my Muse what? wilt thou re repeat
The Little Worlds admired *Modulet*?
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7

Modulidæ (mō-dū′li-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Modulus* + -*idæ*] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus* The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidæ*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth The species are inhabitants of tropical seas and one, *Modulus tectum*, is abundant in the West Indies

modulize† (mod′ū-līz), *v t* [< *module* + -*ize*] To model

While with the Duke th' Eternall did deuise,
And to his inward sight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable Form
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Lawe

modulus (mod′ū-lus), *n* [< L *modulus*, a measure, dim of *modus*, measure see *module*, *mode*¹.] **1.** In *math*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect Represented by *M* or *μ* —**2** In *physics* the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.—**3.** [*cap*] In *conch*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidæ* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modulidæ* The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum —**Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter It amounts to 648 × 10⁻¹⁰ centimeters per second **Angle of the modulus**, in *math* the angle of which the modulus is the sine —**Complementary modulus**, in *math* the cosine of the angle of the modulus **Gravity-modulus** in *physics* a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force — **Length of modulus**, in *physics* a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force —**Modulus of a congruence**, in *math*, that measure or divisor which gives

equal remainders when the two congruent numbers are divided by it, this constituting the congruence Thus, 28 is congruent to 2, the modulus being 7, and this is written by Gauss and others $28 \equiv 2 \pmod 7$.—**Modulus of a linear transformation**, in *math.*, the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation—that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$x = a\xi + b\eta + c\zeta$$
$$y = d\xi + e\eta + f\zeta$$
$$z = g\xi + h\eta + i\zeta,$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, b, c \\ d, e, f \\ g, h, i \end{vmatrix}^2$$

Modulus of a machine, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium —**Modulus of a matrix**, in *math*, the determinant of the matrix, this having the same constituents arranged in the same way —**Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential, or function**, in *math*, that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity —**Modulus of an imaginary**, in *math*, that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary —**Modulus of a system of logarithms**, in *math* See *logarithm* —**Modulus of elasticity**, in *physics*, in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it but applied by older and less careful writers to *Young's modulus* (named after its inventor, Dr Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773–1829)), which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced See *elasticity* —**Modulus of gravitation**, in *astron*, the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth See *absolute modulus*, above —**Modulus of propulsion**. See the quotation

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 100 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton That is, $100 - 20 = 5$ cubic in cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion*

Forney, Locomotive, p 415

Quadratic modulus, in *n ath*, the square of the determinant.—**Young's modulus**. See *modulus of elasticity*, above

nodus (mō′dus), *n* [< L. *modus*, manner, mode see *mode*[1]] 1 Manner, mode· same as *mode*[1]

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry

Bacon, Physical Fables, viii , Expl

The same evangelical power did institute that calling for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 164

2 In *Rom* and *civil law*, and *early Eng law*, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing in writing as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect, and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus*, and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed Hence, more specifically —(*a*) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift (*b*) Also, in *early Eng law*, the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs Hence the old common law maxims *modus et conventio vincunt legem* and *modus legem dat donationi*, meaning specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer (*c*) In *eccles law*, the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decimandi* and *modus non decimandi* respectively

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product *Swift*

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced, and certain *moduses*, or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Munster] unknown

Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent , xvi

Modus operandi, a plan or mode of working —**Modus ponens**, in *logic*, inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment, I am bad, hence I deserve punishment.—**Modus tollens**, in *logic*, the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck, now I won't break my neck, hence I sha'n't jump out of the window —**Modus vivendi**, a manner or way of living, a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations

modwall (mod′wâl), *n.* [Also *mudwall, midwall*, origin obscure.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. [Local, British.]

mody[1]†, (mō′di), *a.* [< *mode*[1] + *-y*[1].] Fashionable; modish.

Mr Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*

Richardson, Pamela, I. 128. (*Davies*)

mody[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *moody*.

moe[1], *a.* and *adv.* See *mo*.

moe[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mow*[5]

moeblet, *a.* and *n.* Same as *moble*[1].

moellon (mō′el-lon), *n.* [F., < OF. *moilon, moylon*, broken stone, rubble, cf *moilon, moelon*, middle, center, < *moelle*, marrow, pith, = Sp. *moollo* = Pg. *medulla* = It *midollo*, < L *medulla*, marrow, pith, crumbs, < *medius*, middle Cf. OF. *moyc, moie*, the soft part of stone, < L *media*, fem. of *medius*, middle: see *medium*. Cf. *moiety*.] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge

mœrologist (mē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *mœrology* + *-ist*] A professional mourner. [Rare]

mœrology (mē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *μοῖρα*, part, lot, fate, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The practice or art of professional mourning

Mœsogoth (mē′sō-goth), *n.* [< NL. (ML †) *Mœsogothi*, pl , < L *Mœsi*, Gr Μοισοί, Μυσοί, a people of Thrace, L. *Mœsia*, Gr. **Μοισία*, Μυσία (*Μυσία ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ*, Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), their country (see def), + *Goths*, Gr. Γόθοι, Goths see *Goth*] One of those Goths who settled in Mœsia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyricum, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits The Mœsogoths were converted to Christianity in its Arian form by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century See *Goth*

Mœsogothic (mē-sō-goth′ik), *a* and *n* [< NL *Mœsogothicus*, < *Mœsogothi*, the Mœsogoths see *Mœsogoth*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mœsogoths or their language.

II. *n* The language of the Mœsogoths See *Gothic, n*

mofet†, *v* An obsolete form of *move*

mofette (mō-fet′), *n* [= Sp *mofeta*,< It. (dial) *mofetta*,< L *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation· see *mephitic*.] An irrespirable gas escaping from the earth, a gas-spring It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and, by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes The mofettes are analogous to the soffioni or "blow holes," but betoken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces

moffle (mof′l), *v t* ; pret and pp *moffled*, ppr *moffling* [Freq of *muff* (?) Cf *muffle*] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually; botch. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mofussil (mō-fus′il), *n* [Hind *mufassal*, the country as distinguished from the town, lit. *separate*, < Ar *fasala*, separate, *fassala*, cut, cut out, detail] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residencies; or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency, the country as distinguished from towns

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *mofussil* will be as the mangoes and the dorians

J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 303.

mog[1]†, *v. t.* See *mug*[2].

mog[2] (mog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *mogged*, ppr *mogging*. [Origin obscure] To move away

Halliwell [Prov. Eng]

Mogadore gum. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*[2])

Mogdad coffee. See *coffee*

moggan (mog′an), *n.* [< Gael and Ir. *mogan*] A footless stocking. [Scotch]

mogilalia (moj-i-lā′li-ā), *n.* [NL , < Gr *μογιλάλος*, hardly speaking, < *μόγις*, hardly, + *λαλεῖν*, talk, prattle.] In *pathol*, stammering speech

Mograbian (mō-grā′bi-an), *a* and *n* [< Ar and Turk *Moghrab*, Mograb (see *Mograbin*), + *-ian.*] Same as *Mograbin*

Mograbin (mō′gra-bin), *a.* and *n* [Also *Maghrabin, Mughrabin, Mohgrabin* (?), *Maugrabin*, < Ar. Turk *Moghrabi*, < *Moghrab*, Mograb (see def). Cf. *Mograbian*] **I.** *a* Relating to Mograb, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Mograb.

My proper name is only known to my brethren The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin *Maugrabin*—that is, Hayraddin the African Moor

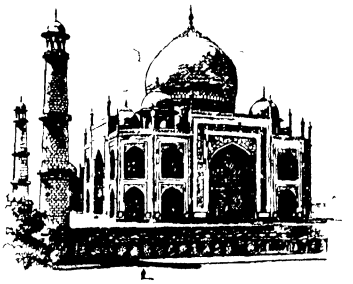
Scott, Quentin Durward, xvi.

Mogul (mō-gul′), *n* and *a* [= F Sp Pg. *Mogol* = Ar. *Moghul* = Pers. *Moghol, Mughal* = Turk *Mughul*, < Hind. *Mughal*, < Mongolian *Mongol*, Mongol. see *Mongol*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A Mongol or Mongolian; specifically, in *hist.*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century.—2. A name for the best quality of playing-cards.—**Mogul engine**. See *engine* —**The Great Mogul**. (*a*) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi, at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526, and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply *the Mogul*

King, poet, priest, *the Mogul* was to the good Mahommedan what a descendant of the House of Jesse would be to a nation of Jews. *W H Russell*, Diary in India, II 62.

Hence—(*b*) Any great personage

II. *a* Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India. as, the *Mogul* language; the *Mogul* dynasty —**Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and innumerable mosques, royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and columnar construction,



Mogul Architecture — The Taj Mahal, Agra India

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorators in carving and in inlaying with precious stones The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features

Moguntine (mō-gun′tin), *a* [< L *Moguntia*, also *Mogontiacum, Magontiacum, Magontiacus*, the ancient name of the city now called in G *Mainz*, sometimes *Mentz*, in F *Mayence*.] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main

moha (mō′hä), *n.* The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet

mohair (mō′hâr), *n* and *a.* [Formerly also *mockaire*, < OF. *mouhaire, mouaire, mohere*, F. *moire* (> E. *moire*, G. *mohr, moire* = Pr. *moira* = Sp *moaire, muér, mué* = Pg *moirão* = It *moerro*), mohair, cf It. *mocajardo*, haircloth, prob < Ar *mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camlet] **I.** *n* 1 The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—2 A kind of fine camlet made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moire*); also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wooll, Karsies, *Mockaires*, Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 278

She, when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*!

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 170

Mohair glacé, a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair

II. *a* Made of mohair· as, a *mohair* cloak —**Mohair braid**, worsted braid used for binding garments **Mohair luster**, a black dress goods of cotton and mohair It has some resemblance to alpaca

mohair-shell (mō′hâr-shel), *n* In *conch*, a certain species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair

Mohamedan†, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

Mohammedan (mō-ham′e-dan), *a* and *n* [Also *Mohammadan, Muhammadan* (also *Mahomedan, Mahometan*, q v) (= D *Mohamedaan* = G *Mohamedaner* = Sw *Mohammedan, Muhamedan* = Dan. *Muhamedaner* = Hind *Muhammadī*), < *Mohammed*, < Ar *Muhammad*, a man's name, lit 'praised,' < *hamada*, praise From the Ar. *Muhammad* are also ult E *Mahound, Mahoun, maumet, mammet*, etc] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A D 570 to 632), the founder of the Moslem religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire; pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed.—**Mohammedan calendar, era**, etc. See the nouns.

II *n* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion, one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem or Mussulman

Mohammedanism (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n*. [< *Mohammedan* + *-ism*] **1** The Mohammedan religion and polity, the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran Islamism —**2** Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed

Mohammedanize (mō-ham'e-dan-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *Mohammedanized*, ppr *Mohammedanizing* [< *Mohammedan* + *-ize*] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed, make Mohammedan, convert to Islam Also spelled *Mohammedanise*

Mohammedism (mō-ham'e-dizm), *n* [< *Mohammed* + *-ism*] Same as *Mohammedanism*

Mohammedize (mō-ham'e-dīz), *v t*, pret and pp *Mohammedized*, ppr *Mohammedizing* Same as *Mohammedanize*

moharra, mojarra (mo-har'a), *n* [Pg] **1** An embiotocoid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, having a very short anal fin so called from its resemblance to the *Gerrida*, which are known by the same name. [Local, Monterey, California]—**2** Any fish of the family *Gerridæ*

Moharram (mo-har'am), *n* Same as *Muharram*

Mohawk (mō'hâk), *n* [Formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohack*, Amer Ind] **1** One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river It was the easternmost of the Five Nations See *Iroquois* —**2** A ruffian, specifically [*cap* or *l c*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century so called from the Indian tribe of that name

> Give him [a youngster] Port and potent Sack,
> From a Milksop he starts up *Mohack*
> *Prior* Alma iii

> Did I tell you of a race of rakes called the *Mohocks* that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses and beat them, etc ?
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, March 8, 1711

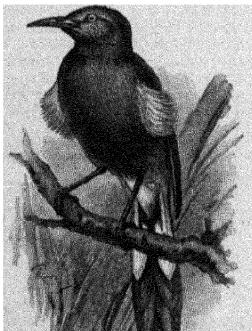
> The *Mohock* club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them
> *Steele*, Spectator, No 324

> Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii 326

Mohegan (mō-hē'gan), *a* and *n* Same as *Mohican*

Mohican (mo-hē'kan), *a* and *n* [Also *Mohegan* from the native name] **I** *a* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mohegans

II. *n* One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkin stock



Yellow-tufted Moho (*Moho nobilis*)

Moho (mō'ho), *n* [NL, < Hawaiian *moho*, the bird here defined] **1** A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831 The bill is arcuate longer than the head, with naked operculate nostrils the tarsi are booted, and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail feathers There are 2 species, *M nobilis* and *M apicalis*, formerly called *yellow-tufted bee eater* Also *Mohoa* (*Reichenbach*, 1850) and *Acrulocercus* (*Cabanis*, 1847).

2 [*l c*] Any bird of this genus

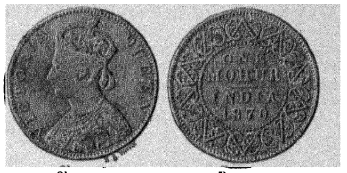
Mohock†, *n* An obsolete form of *Mohawk*

mohoe (mō-hō'), *n* [Also *moho*, *mohaut*] Same as *mahoe*, 1

mohr (mōr), *n* [Ar cf *mohr*, a colt] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr* The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs* A related species *Gazella semmerringi*, is known as *Semmerring's mohr* Also *mohor* and *mhorr*

mohsite (mōz'īt), *n* [Named after Friedrich *Mohs*, a German mineralogist (1773–1839).] Native titanic iron, or ilmenite.

mohur (mō'hėr), *n*. [Also *mohar*, < Hind *mohar*, *muhr*, *mohr*, < Pers *muhur*, *muhr*, *mohr*, a seal, a gold coin] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



Obverse Reverse.

Mohur (Size of the original)

to 15 rupees, or about $7, also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward

mohwa-tree, *n* See *mahwa-tree*

moider (moi'dėr), *v* [Also *mother*, of *muddle*] **I**, *trans* **1** To confuse, perplex, distract, bewilder

> I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth French king I conno believe tis true
> *Wit of a Woman* (1705). (*Nares*)

> You'll happen be a bit *mothered* with it [a child] while it's so little *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xiv

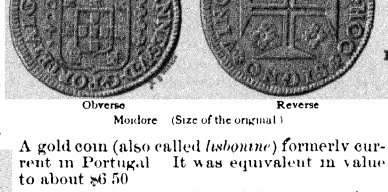
2 To spend in labor

> She lived only to scrape and hoard *moidering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure *Cornhill Mag*

[Obsolete or prov Eng in both uses]

II. *intrans* To labor hard, toil [Prov. Eng.]

moidore (moi'dōr), *n* [Also *moedore*, < Pg *moeda d'ouro*, lit money of coin of gold *moeda*, < L *moneta*, money, *de*, < L *de*, of, *ouro*, < L *aurum*, gold see *money*, *de*[2], and *aurum*, *or*[3]]



Obverse Reverse

Moidore (Size of the original)

A gold coin (also called *lisbonine*) formerly current in Portugal It was equivalent in value to about $6 50

> He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty *moidores*
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 231

moiety (moi'e-ti), *n*, pl *moieties* (-tiz) [Formerly also *moitie*, < F *moitié* = Sp *mitad* = Pg *metade* = It *meta*, a half, < L *medieta(t-)s*, a half, the middle, a middle course, < *medius*, middle see *mediety* and *medium*.] **1** A half part or share, one of two equal parts as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits

> The charge there would be so great by cramers and expenses that the *moitie* of the profite would bee wholly consumed *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 257

2 A portion, a share

> Methinks my *moiety*, north to me I turn'd here,
> In quantity equals not one of your
> *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iii 1 96

Anti-moiety law, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts —**Moiety act**, a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors —**Moiety system**, a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected

moil[1] (moil), *v* [Early mod E also *moile*, *moyle*, < ME *moilen*, *moillen*, *moylen*, moisten, < OF *moiller*, *mouler*, *moillier*, *mailler*, F *mouiller* = Pr *molhar* = Sp *mollar*, *mojar* = Pg *molhar* = It *mollare*, wet, moisten, < L as if **mollare*, for *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft see *moll*[2] Connection with L *molari*, toil (see *molimen*), or with W *mael*, toil, or with obs E *moil*[2], a mule, need not be assumed] **I** *trans* **1**† To wet, moisten —**2** To soil dirty, daub

> When the day was therefore come and that he saw that it rayned still worse then it did before he pitied the combats so too *moyled* and wette
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III 351 (*Richardson*)

> All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way
> *Knolles*, Hist Turks

> At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled* With my kisses
> *Mrs Browning*, Mother and Poet, st. 7.

3 To fatigue by labor, weary

II *intrans* **1.** To soil one's self, wallow in dirt

> A simple soule much like my selfe dyd once a serpent find,
> Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre
> *Gascoigne*, Constancie of a Louer

2. To drudge, labor; toil

> I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made of his Name, William Noy, I *moil* [*moyl*] in Law
> *Howell*, Letters, I vi 17

> They saw him daily *moiling* and delving in the common path, like a beetle *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, I.

moil[1] (moil), *n* [< *moil*[1], *v*] **1** Defilement

> The *moil* of death upon them *Browning*

2 Labor, drudgery

> Made to tread the mills of toil,
> Up and down in ceaseless *moil*
> *Whittier*, Barefoot Boy

moil[2]†, *n*. [Early mod. E. also *moyle*, < ME. **moile*, < OF **moile*, *mule*, a mule see *mule*] A mule

> And at the sayd Noualassa we toke *moyles* to stey us vp the mountayne *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 80

> Endure this, and be turn'd into his *moil*
> To bear his sumptures
> *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy iii 1

moil[3]†, *n*. [< OF. **moile*, *mule*, F *mule* = Sp *mula* (also dim. *mulilla*) = It *mula*, a slipper, < L *mulleus* (sc *calceus*), a red leather shoe, < *mullus* (> OF *moil*), a red mullet see *mullet*[1]] A kind of high shoe

> Then wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
> *Moyles* of velvet to save thy shoes of leather
> *J Heywood*, Works and Epigr (*Nares*)

moil[4] (moil), *n* [Origin obscure] In *glass-making*, the metallic oxid adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowpipe
E H Knight

moil[5] (moil), *n* [Origin obscure] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done The moil (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill-steel about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad The gad however, is short, and intended to be struck with the hammer, the moil is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar

moilet, *n* [< F. *moelle*, marrow, = Sp *meollo* = Pg *medulla* = It *midolla*, < L *medulla* marrow see *medulla*] A dish of marrow and grated bread *Bailey*, 1731

moiler (moi'lėr), *n*. A toiler, a drudge

moilleret, *n* See *mullet*[1]

moily (moi'li), *n* Same as *muley* [Prov Eng]

moineau (moi'nō), *n*. [< F *moineau*, a bastion (see def.), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave), appar a fig use of *moineau*, a sparrow, < OF *moinel*, *moisnel*, contr. of *moissonel*, dim of *moisson*, a sparrow, < L as if **muscio(n-)*, < *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*] In *fort*, a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small-arms

moire (mwor), *n*. [< F. *moire*, watered silk see *mohair*] **1** A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—**2** A kind of watered silk, also, watered mohair See *watered*

> My wife and I went to Pater Noster Rowe and there we bought some greene watered *Moyre* for a morning waste coate. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov 21, 1660

Moire antique, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times

moiré (mwo-rā'), *n* [F.] Same as *moire*, 1 —**Moiré antique** See *moire antique*, under *moire* —**Moiré métallique**, tin plate, or iron plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystallized surface The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid and dried Lastly the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the moiré métallique

moiré (mwo-rā'), *v t*, pret and pp *moiréed*, ppr *moiréing* [< *moiré*, *n*] To give a variety of shades to, by the moiré métallique process of tin-coating

> The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be *moiréed* with the aid of a sponge
> *W H Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p 521.

moireent, *n* See *moreen*

moirologist (moi-rol'ō-jist), *n* Same as *mærologist* [Rare]

The *moirologists* will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold dreary frozen Hades. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLIII. 215.

moise (moiz), *n.* [Cf. OF. *moise*, *moisse*, *maise*, a bunch: see *mease*[2].] 1. A kind of pancake. *Halliwell.* — 2. Cider. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

moison†, *n.* [ME., also *moysoun*, < OF. *moison*, F. *moisson*, harvest, reaping-time, < L. *messio(n-)*, a reaping, < *metere*, pp. *messus*, reap (> *messis*, harvest).] Harvest; growth.

Some ther ben of other *moysoun*,
That drowe nygh to her sesoun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1677.

moist (moist), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *moist*, *moyst*, < OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, damp, moist, < L. *musteus*, new, fresh, < *mustum*, new wine, *mustus*, new, fresh: see *must*[2].] I. *a.* 1. New; fresh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hire hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streyte y-teyd, and shoos ful *moyste* and newe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

2. Damp; slightly wet; suffused with wetness in a moderate degree: as, *moist* air; a *moist* hand.

In places drie and hoote we must assigne
Hem mooldes *moist*, and ther as it is colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

The hills to their [the clouds'] supply
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amain. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 741.

Moist chamber, a chamber which enables objects under microscopic examination to remain moist and be studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographic Dict.* — **Moist color**. See *color*. — **Moist gangrene**. See *gangrene*, 1. — **Moist gum**. Same as *dextrine*. = **Syn. 2.** *Damp, Dank, Moist, Humid.* *Damp* is generally applied where the slight wetness has come from without, and also where it is undesirable or unpleasant: as, a *damp* cellar, *damp* sheets, a *damp* evening. *Dank* strongly suggests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moistness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used where the wetness is merely external or where it is unpleasant: as, a *moist* sponge, a *moist* hand, *moist* leather. "If we said the ground was *moist*, we should probably mean in a favorable condition for vegetation; if we said it was *damp*, we should probably mean that we ought to be careful about walking upon it." (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 293.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific term for *moist*, but would be applicable only to that which is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a part of it: as, *humid* ground, but not a *humid* sponge or hand.

Combing out her long black hair
Damp from the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Give me your hand: this hand is *moist*, my lady.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 36.

Growths of jasmine turn'd
Their *humid* arms festooning tree to tree.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

II. *n.* Wetness; wet; moisture.

So, too much *Moist* (which vnconcoct within)
The Liuer spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,
Puffs vp the Patient, stops the pipes and pores
Of Excrements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

moist (moist), *v. t.* [< ME. *moisten*, *moysten*, < *moist*, *a.*] To make moist; moisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Philosophres som tyme wenten upon theise Hilles, and helden to here Nose a Spounge *moysted* with Watre, for to have Eyr. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again, and frame some feeling line.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 76.

moisten (moi'sn), *v.* [< *moist* + -*en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye
Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *trans.* 1. To make moist or damp; wet superficially or in a moderate degree.

So that it [the river] as well manures as *moystens* with the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 76.

The wood is *moistened* before it is placed upon the burning coals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 258.

2†. To soften; make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity.
Fuller.

moistener (mois'nėr), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

moist-eyed (moist'īd), *a.* Having the eyes watery or wet, especially with tears.

moistful (moist'fụl), *a.* [< *moist* + -*ful*.] Abounding in moisture; moist.

Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 28.

moistify (mois'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moistified*, ppr. *moistifying*. [< *moist* + -*i*-*fy*.] To make moist; wet. [Humorous.]

Scotland, my auld, respected Mither!
Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives, Postscript.

moistless (moist'les), *a.* [< *moist*, *n.*, + -*less*.] Without moisture; dry. *Warner*, Albion's England, viii. 29.

moistness (moist'nes), *n.* [< ME. *moystnesse*, < *moist* + -*ness*.] The state of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness.

moistry†, *n.* [< *moist* + -*ry*.] Moisture.

Generally fruitful, though little *moistry* be used thereon.
Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 278.

moisture (mois'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *moysture*, *moisture*, < OF. *moisteur*, *moistour*, F. *moiteur*, moistness, < *moiste*, moist: see *moist*.] 1. Diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp.

O, that infected *moisture* of his eye!
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 323.

Lignum Aloes are like Oliue trees, but somewhat greater; the innermost part of the wood is best, with blacke and browne veines, and yeelding an Oylie *moysture*; it is sold in weight against Siluer and Gold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 507.

2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Atmospheric moisture, the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form of fog and cloud or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc. The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable; it may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole atmosphere. See *hygrometer*, *hygrometry*.

moisture† (mois'tūr), *v. t.* [< *moisture*, *n.*] To moisten; wet.

Who deuideth the aboundance of the waters into riuers, or who maketh a waye for ye stormy wether, that it watereth and *moystureth* the drye and barren ground?
Bible of 1551, Job xxxviii. 26.

moistureless (mois'tūr-les), *a.* [< *moisture* + -*less*.] Without moisture.

moisty† (mois'ti), *a.* [< ME. *moisty*, < *moist* + -*y*[1].] 1. New; fresh.

For were it win, or old or *moisty* ale,
That he hath dranke, he speketh in his nose.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 60.

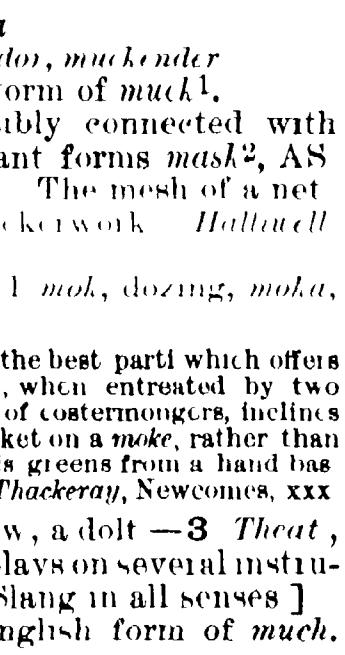
2. Wet; moist.

The miste which the *moystie* hilles did cast forth took not away clerely the vse of the prospect.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 87.

moither, *v.* See *moider*.
mojarra, *n.* See *moharra*.
mokador†, *n.* See *mocador*, *muckender*.
moke[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*[1].
moke[2] (mōk), *n.* [Possibly connected with *mesh*[1], in one of its variant forms *mask*[2], AS. *max* (*masc): see *mesh*[1].] The mesh of a net; hence, applied to any wickerwork. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
moke[3] (mōk), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mók*, dozing, *móka*, doze.] 1. A donkey.

A girl in our society accepts the best parti which offers itself, just as Miss Chummey, when entreated by two young gentlemen of the order of costermongers, inclines to the one who rides from market on a *moke*, rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxx.

Hence — 2. A stupid fellow; a dolt. — 3. *Theat.*, a variety performer who plays on several instruments. — 4. A negro. [Slang in all senses.]
moke[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *much*. *Bailey*, 1731.
mokel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.
mokerer†, *n.* Same as *muckerer*.
mokihana (mō-ki-han'a), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Melicope* (*Pelea*) *anisata*, all parts of which, especially the capsules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisate odor. The wood is used in making ornaments.
mokre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*[2].
moky†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky*, *muggy*.
mol†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*[1].
mola (mō'lä), *n.*; pl. *molæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *mola*, a millstone: see *molar*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal tooth of the mandible. — 2. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of plectognath fishes of the family called either *Molidæ* or *Orthagoriscidæ*, having as type the sunfish or head-fish, named *Orthagoriscus mola* by Bloch and Schneider, or *M. rotunda* of Cuvier and recent authors. It is a large clumsy fish of extraordinary shape, which varies much with age, inhabiting most tropical and temperate seas, and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds; the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical fins are confluent behind. Also called *Cephalus*.



Sunfish (*Mola rotunda*).

molan†, **molayne**†, *n.* [ME., also *molane*, *mulan*, *moleyne*, appar. of OF. origin.] A bit for a horse.

His *molaynes* & alle the metall anamayled was thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

molar[1] (mō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *molaire* = Sp. Pg. *molar* = It. *molare*, < L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill; as a noun (sc. *lapis*) a millstone, also (sc. *dens*, tooth) a grinder-tooth, < *mola*, a millstone, in pl. *molæ*, a mill, < *molere*, grind: see *mill*[1]. Cf. *mole*[3], *mole*[4].] I. *a.* 1. Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distinguished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a tooth. — 2. Of or pertaining to a molar or molars: as, *molar* glands. — 3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a mola: as, a *molar* space or area. — **Molar glands**. See *gland*.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a grinding tooth or grinder, a back tooth, especially a molar tooth which is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth, distinguished from *premolar*, *canine*, and *incisor*. In man there are three true molars on each side of each jaw. The two next to these are called *premolars* or *false molars*. The posterior molar is the *wisdom tooth*. See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth*, and cut under *ruminant*.

2. In *ichth.*, a tooth which has a rounded or convex surface, as in sparoid fishes, or a flat surface, as in the *Myliobatidæ*. — 3. In *entom.*, one of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on the mandibles of many insects, near the base. — **False molar**, a molar which has been preceded by a milk molar; a premolar.

molar[2] (mō'lär), *a.* [< L. *moles*, a great mass (see *mole*[3]), + -*ar*[3].] Pertaining to a mass or to a body as a whole; acting on or by means of large masses of matter; acting in the aggregate and not in detail; massive: ordinarily used in contrast to *molecular*. — **Molar force**. See *force*[1].

molar[3] (mō'lär), *a.* [< *mole*[4] + -*ar*[3]. Cf. *molar*[1], of same ult. formation.] Relating to or having the characters of a uterine mole: as, *molar* pregnancy. See *mole*[4].

molariform (mō-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *molaris*, a molar, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a molar tooth; resembling a molar tooth.

Molariform teeth in a continuous series.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 430.

molarimeter (mō-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *molaris*, a millstone, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] A thermometer for determining the temperature of meal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its peculiarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts the outflowing meal to and around the bulb.

molary (mō'la-ri), *a.* [< L. *molaris*: see *molar*[1].] Fitted for grinding or bruising food; specifically applied to projections on the inner side of the mandibles of certain insects.

Molasse (mō-läs'), *n.* [F., < *mollasse*, flabby, < *mol*, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft.] In *geol.*, a name given in Switzerland to an important geological formation belonging in part to the Miocene and in part to a position intermediate between the Eocene and the Miocene. The formation is in places over 6,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Sequoia*, now limited to California. It is the upper member of the Molasse which contains these plant-remains, and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones, marls, and conglomerate (nagelfluh). The lower division of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and brackish water shells.

molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *melasses*, = F. *mélasse* = It. *melazzo* (also, after F., *melassa*), < Sp. *melaza* = Pg. *melaço*, molasses, < L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*[2].] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar. It properly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process of refining; but the two words are often used synonymously. — **Maple molasses**. See *maple*.

molayne†, *n.* See *molan*.

mold[1], **mould**[1] (mōld), *n.* [< ME. *mold*, *molde*, *moolde*, < AS. *molde*, dust, soil, ground, earth, the earth, = OFries. *molde* = OHG. *molta*, *molt*, MHG. *molte*, *multe*, G. dial. *molt*, dust, earth, = Icel. *mold* = Sw. *mull* = Dan. *muld*, mold, = Goth. *mulda*, dust, with formative -*d* (orig. -*d*[2]) from the verb represented by Goth. *malan* = AS. *malan, etc., grind: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *mull*[1], dust, *malm*, soft stone, sand, etc., from the same source. The proper spelling is *mold*, like *gold* (which is exactly parallel phonetically), but *mould* has long been in use, and is still commonly preferred in Great Britain.] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; crumbling or friable soil.

In that thi scions or thi plauntes may
Be sette a little asonder, gemmes three
Of scions under *moolde* is sette alway
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 67

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould* *Woodward*

2. The earth; the ground. [Obsolete or provincial, in Scotch usually in the plural, *moulds*, *mools*.]

Thes Horn were under *molde*,
Other elles wher he wolde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 317

There is moo mysshape peple amonge thise beggeres
Thane of alle maner men that on this *molde* walketh
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 96

Affrighted then they did behold
His body turning into *mould*,
And though he had a month been dead,
This handkerchief was about his head
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 222).

Their bones are mingled with the *mould*,
Their dust is on the wind.
Bryant, The Greek Boy

3. The matter of which anything is formed; material.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, nobler *mould*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 60

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison, Cato, i. 6

In or **under the molds**, in the earth, buried. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Late, late i' the night the bairnies grat,
Their mither, she *under the mools* heard that.
Old ballad

The truth first came out by the minister's wife, after Sir John and her ain guideman were baith *in the moulds* *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

mold[1], **mould**[1] (mōld), *v. t.* [< *mold*[1], *n.*] To cover with mold.

Guinea grass requires to be *molded*, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 309.

mold[2], **mould**[2] (mōld), *i.* [First in early mod. E. *mould*, *mowlde*, a later form, with excrescent *d*, of ME. *moulen*, *mowlen*, *mollen*, earlier *muwlen*, *mulen*, grow musty, mold, < Icel. *mygla* (= Sw. *mogla*), grow muggy or musty, mold (cf. *mygla* = Sw. *mogel*, mold, moldiness), < *mugga*, soft drizzling mist, mugginess: see *mug*[1], *muggy*. The form *mould* instead of *moul* arose partly out of confusion with the pp. *mouled*, also spelled *mowled*, *mowlde*, and used as an adj. (whence the later adj. *mouldy*, *moldy*), and partly out of confusion of the noun *mould*[2] (for **moul*) with *mould*[1], *mold*[1], friable earth, dust, etc. (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with *mould*[3], *mold*[3], for *molt*[1], a spot, and, as to form, with *mould*[4], *mold*[4], a model (the *d* in *mould*[3], *mold*[3], and *mould*[4], *mold*[4] being also excrescent).] **I.** *intrans.* To grow musty, become moldy, contract mold.

Other leten thinges *muwlen* other [or] rusten
Ancren Riwle, p. 344

Let us not *moulen* [var. *mowlen*] thus in idlenesse
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 32

There be some houses where baked meats will *mould* more than in others *Bacon*

II. *trans.* To cause to contract mold as, damp *molds* cheese.

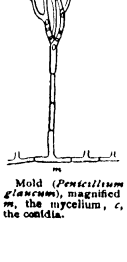
mold[2]†, **mould**[2]†, *p. a.* [< ME. *mould*, *mouled*, *mowled*, *mowlde*, *molled*, *muled*, pp. of *moulen*, grow musty: see *mold*[2], *v.* This form, prop. *mouled*, is put here as involved in *mold*[2], *v.* and *n.*] Grown musty, molded, moldy.

This white top writeth myn olde yeres,
Myn herte is also *mouled* as myn heres
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 3867

And with his blode shall wasshe undefouled
The gylte of man with rust of synne *mouled*
Lydgate (Halliwell.)

Thy drynkes sowren thy *mollyd* mete,
Where with the feble myghte wel fare
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16
(*Halliwell*.)

mold[2], **mould**[2] (mōld), *n.* [See *mold*[2], *v.* and *p. a.*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc., in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay. Most of the common molds belong to the genus *Mucor*. *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *M. Syzygites* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces nitens*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium glaucum*. See *Mucor*, *Mucorini*, *Penicillium*.



Mold (*Penicillium glaucum*), magnified: *m*, the mycelium; *c*, the conidia.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* afterwards turn into worms. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 339

Black mold, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dematiaceæ*.

mold[3], **mould**[3] (mōld), *n.* [A later form, with excrescent *d*, of *mole*[1]. Prob. due in part to confusion with *mold*[1], *mold*[2]. The form is extant chiefly in *iron-mold*.] A spot; a stain, as that caused by rust.

Upon the little brest, like christall bright,
She mote perceive a litle purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 7

mold[3], **mould**[3] (mōld), *v. t.* [< *mold*[3], *n.*] To stain, as with rust.

mold[4], **mould**[4] (mōld), *n.* [< ME. *mold*, *moold*, *molde*, with unorig. medial *d*, for **molle*, < OF. *molle*, *moule*, *mole*, *mosle*, *modle*, F. *moule* = Sp. Pg. *molde*, a mold, measure, < L. *modulus*, a measure, model: see *modulus*, *model*.] **1.** A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state.

The *mould* of a man's fortune is in his own hands
Bacon, Essays, Fortune

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their *mould*
But with the aid of use *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,
Dear to my heart by nature's fondest names,
Is not your memory still the precious *mould*
That lends its form to Him who hears my prayer?
O. W. Holmes, Love.

2. Form; shape; cast, character.

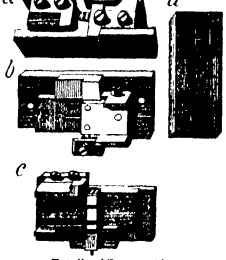
My sonne, if thou of suche a *molde*
Art made, now tell me pleine thy shrift
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

French churches, both under others abroad and at home in their own country, all cast according to that *mould* which Calvin had made *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion, and the *mould* of form
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 161

Men of *mould*
Well embodied, well ensouled
Emerson, Monadnoc

3. Specifically, in *founding*, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. Molds for metals and alloys having a low melting point, as lead, type metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. Molds for the less fusible metals and alloys, as iron, brass, bell metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (*a*) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level. (*b*) *Close molds*, or molds in two parts called the *drag* and the *case* (or *cope*), forming together a *two part flask*, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See *flask*, 2. (*c*) *Loam molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with founders' loam. As in the case of open molds, with close molds a pattern, usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or molding box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam molds are used especially in making large hollow castings and do not require a pattern. These molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water pipes to those for engine cylinders and great cannon. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers, and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving the original shape in the mold. Another method is to fashion the figure in wax, bed it in plaster or clay, and then melt out the wax (*cire perdu*). In making plaster casts of parts of the human body, or of sculptors' models the original mold requires to be cut to remove it from the object and the parts are afterward fitted together. Gelatin, papier maché, and sulphur are also used for making certain kinds of molds. The type-mold of type-founders is of steel in two pieces, making right and left halves, on the top of which, when conjoined, the matrix is attached. Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.



Details of Type-mold.

a, the two halves of the mold united but without the matrix, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold; *b*, one half of the mold; *c*, the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position; *d*, the matrix relatively enlarged, showing the face of the letter H.

4. In *terra-cotta work*, the plaster forms used in making terra-cotta architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork. **5.** In *stucco-work*, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc. —**6.** In *paper-manufacture*, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper. —**7.** In *ship-building*, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel. —**8.** A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting pats of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, ices, etc. —**9.** In *cookery*, a dish shaped in a mold: as, a *mold* of jelly.

We had preserved plums to the *mould* of rice *Dickens.*

10. In *anat.*, same as *fontanelle*, 2. —**11.** Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating. —**Elastic mold.** See *elastic*. —**Gold-beaters' mold.** See *gold beater*.

mold[4], **mould**[4] (mōld), *v. t.* [< OF. *moller*, *molder*, F. *mouler* = Sp. Pg. *moldar*, < L. *modulari*, measure; from the noun: see *mold*[4], *n.*] **1.** To form into a particular shape, shape, model, fashion; cast in or as in a mold, specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting.

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh heretofore, yet now you shall find he is new *moulded*
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends, and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall *mould* himself into all virtue at once
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man?
Milton, P. L., x. 744

2. In *ship-building*, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers. —**Diamond-molded glass**. See *glass*. —**Molded breadth**, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame timbers. —**Molded charcoal**. See *charcoal*. —**Molded glass**, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment. —**Molded wood**, wood embossed in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression, and soaked in water when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

mold[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mole*. *Levins*.

moldability, mouldability (mōl-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *moldable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being molded.

moldable, mouldable (mōl'da-bl), *a.* [< *mold*[4] + *-able*.] Capable of being molded or formed.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846

moldale†, *n.* [ME., also *molde-ale*, a funeral feast, < *molde*, earth (with ref. to burial), + *ale*, a drinking, a feast: see *mold*[1] and *ale*. Cf. *moldmeat*. Hence *mulled ale*: see *mulled*.] A funeral feast. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 341.

Moldavian (mol-dā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Moldavia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania. —**Moldavian balm**, a blue-flowered labiate herb, *Dracocephalum Moldarica*, cultivated in flower-gardens, and of some culinary use. —**Moldavian cloak**, a long outer garment worn by women about 1850, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia.

mold-board (mōld'bōrd), *n.* **1.** The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow. —**2.** In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a follow-board.

mold-box (mōld'boks), *n.* A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by Sir Joseph Whitworth, this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens-Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast-iron lags having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold box. The interior surfaces of the lags are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast-iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lags, is erected in the box, leaving an annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

gases which would otherwise be retained in the metal are thus forced out, escaping through the channels in the lags and the core

mold-candle (mōld′kan′dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n.*, 2.

mold-cistern (mōld′sis′tėrn), *n.* In *sugar-making*. (*a*) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves. (*b*) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E. H. Knight.*

nolder[1], **moulder**[1] (mōl′dėr), *v* [A freq form of *mold*[1], *mould*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn to mold or dust by natural decay, waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water; crumble

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry, as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 337

To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty come!
And must Pastora *moulder* in the Tomb!
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away
Locke, Human Understanding, II x 5

2. To be diminished; waste away gradually

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion

II. *trans* To turn to dust, crumble; waste

These rocks [falling from mountain tops] . . . when their foundations have been *moulder'd* with ages
Addison, Remarks on Italy

nolder[1]†, **moulder**[1]† (mōl′dėr), *n* [< *molder*[1], *v.*] Mold; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternall counsel of God, but for that by sense of our ayrie bodies we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavie earthly *moulder*
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p 85 (*Halliwell*)

nolder[2], **moulder**[2] (mōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. **moldere*, *moldare*, *mooldare*, a former (kneader), < *mold*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who molds or forms into shape, specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution
Bp Berkeley, Discourse to Magistrates

More distinct style than even blank verse, and quite as plainly takes the stamp of its *molder*
The Century, XXIX 508

Molders' clamp, flask, etc See *clamp*, etc

noldery (mōl′dėr-i), *a* [< *molder*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or like mold *Loudon*

nold-facing (mold′fā′sing), *n.* In *iron-* and *brass-founding*: (*a*) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings For iron, powdered charcoal and mill dust, and sometimes plumbago, are used For brass, pease-meal, powdered soapstone, rottenstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (*b*) A wash of plumbago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made

noldiness, mouldiness (mōl′di-nes), *n.* [< *moldy*[1] + *-ness*. Cf *moldness*.] The state of being moldy, moldy growth, minute fungi. See *mold*[2].

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd,
Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, iii

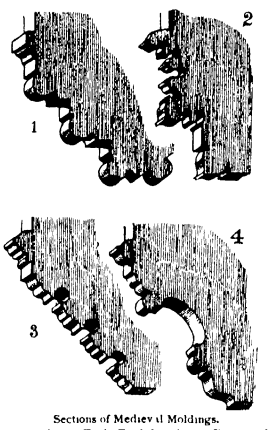
nolding[1], **moulding**[1] (mōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mold*[1], *mould*[1], *v.*] The act of covering with mold; mold used to cover the roots of plants

When the sprouts [of sugar-cane] are six or eight inches high, it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p 335

nolding[2], **moulding**[2] (mōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mold*[4], *mould*[4], *v.*] **1.** The process of shaping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks

For there was never man without our *molding*,
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
Left any thing three ages after him
Good, and his own. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, iii 3.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold.—**3.** In *arch.*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambs, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes the *right-lined*, as the fillet, tenia, listel, regula, the *curved*, as the astragal or bead, the torus, the cavetto, the quarter-round, ovolo, and echinus, and the *compositе*, as the ogee, talon, or cyma reversa, the cyma recta or douçine, and the scotia or trochilos, all of which are known by many synonymous names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently en



Sections of Medieval Moldings.
1 Norman style, 2 Early English style 3 Decorated style, 4, Perpendicular style

riched by carving In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity, and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll molding*, and another termed the *ware molding* In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship See cuts under *dog tooth*, *double cone*, *egg*, *indented*, *leaf-molding*, *lozenge*, *fret*, 3.—**Belt-molding**, a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger car, directly above the windows *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Dovetail-molding** See *dovetail*.—**Embattled molding** See *embattled*.—**Nail-headed molding** See *nail headed*.—**Nebuly molding**, in *arch.*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which



Nebuly Molding.—Southwell Minster, England

forms an undulating or waved line Introduced in corbel tables and archivolts.—**Raking molding**, a molding inclined from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the rail of an ascending balustrade, etc

molding-bed (mōl′ding-bed), *n.* A machine for working rectilinear moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble The grinders are solid cylinders of cast iron, and are counterparts of the required moldings

molding-board (mōl′ding-bōrd), *n.* Same as *mold-board*.

molding-box (mōl′ding-boks), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask

molding-crane (mōl′ding-krān), *n.* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks; a foundry-crane.

molding-cutter (mōl′ding-kut′ėr), *n.* A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or cutter of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool The edges of molding-cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing, but this is now almost entirely superseded by power planing machines with rotary cutters

molding-file (mōl′ding-fīl), *n* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces

molding-flask (mōl′ding-flàsk), *n.* 1 Same as *flask*, 2.—**2.** In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E. H. Knight.*

molding-frame (mōl′ding-frām), *n.* In *founding*, the templet by which an object is shaped in loam-molding *E. H. Knight.*

molding-hole (mōl′ding-hōl), *n* In *foundry*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which castings of large size are made

molding-loam (mōl′ding-lōm), *n* A mixture of clay and sand employed by founders in constructing molds for loam-molding

molding-machine (mōl′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* **1.** In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping, molding, profiling, and paneling wood Such machines occupy in wood working much the same position as the milling-machine in metal work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter-heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly, as in some panel machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid, or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang-system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern One form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter arbor bearings, and is known as a *matching machine* or *wood-planing machine*, or an *inside-molding machine* In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings This type is known as the *edge molding machine* Sometimes called *carving machine*, *variety planer*, or *relief-paneling machine*

2 A machine for making molding from an artificial composition The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die-wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table

3 In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet-metal into shape for cornices, balusters, etc.—**4** In *founding* (*a*) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (*b*) A gear-molding machine.—**Gear-molding machine**, an apparatus for molding large gear wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the intermental space.—**Stone-molding machine**, a machine for working stone moldings. It resembles one form of stone-saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw beneath, to the thickness of the slab The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand.—**Surface-molding machine**, a form of molding machine with double-edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of pews and stairs, to form grooves for inlaid work, to make tracings for carving, etc

molding-mill (mōl′ding-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

molding-plane (mōl′ding-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings, a match-plane Such planes have various patterns or convex and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds

molding-plow (mōl′ding-plou), *n.* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once, a ridging-plow. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc

molding-sand (mōl′ding-sand), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made

molding-saw (mōl′ding-sâ), *n* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve

molding-table (mōl′ding-tā′bl), *n* A table on which a potter molds his ware It has a trug or trough in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block-and stock board on which he places the tile-mold There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block-and-stock board, to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile

mold-loft (mōld′lôft), *n* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *modeling-loft*

[The] various problems [of laying off] are solved upon the floor of a building known as the *Mould Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame Moulds are made to the lines, and with these moulds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers, or bend the angle irons, and place such marks upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship
Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 1

moldmeat†, *n* [OSc. *mouldmete*, < *mold*[1] + *meat*[1]. Cf *moldale*.] A funeral feast

moldnesst, mouldnesst, *n* [ME. *mowledнes*; < *mold*[2], *a*, + *-ness*.] Moldiness. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 244.

mold-stone (mōld'stōn), *n* The jamb-stone of a door or window

mold-turner (mōld'tėr ner), *n* A maker of metal frames or shapes *Simmonds.*

moldwarp, mouldwarp (mold'wârp), *n* [Also *molwarp*, cf dial *molwart, moodiewart, moudiewart*, etc, < ME *moldwarp, moldwerp, moldewerp, moldeweorp, molewarpe, molwarpe* (= MD *molworp, mulworp, molworm*, D *molworp* = MLG *molworm*, LG. *mulworp, molworm* = OHG *moltwerf, multwurt, moltwerfe*, MHG *moltwerf, moltwerte, mulwerf, mulwelf, murwerf*, G. *maulwurf* = Icel *moldvarpa* = Sw. *mullvad* = Dan *muldvarp*), < AS. *molde*, the earth, dust, + *weorpan*, throw: see *mold*[1] and *warp*. Cf. *mole*[2]] The mole, *Talpa europæa*. See *mole*[2]. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For *moldewarpes* cattes is to kepe,
To ligge in walte to touche with her cle
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 109

In this, as Glendour persuaded them, they thought they should accomplish a Prophecy, as tho' King Henry were the *Mouldwarp* cursed of God's own Mouth
Baker, Chronicles, p. 161

moldy[1], **mouldy**[1] (mōl'di), *a.* [< *mold*[2] + *-y*[1], taking the place of the p. a. *mold*[2], *mould*[2], and of the ME *mowly*, < *moulen*, mold: see *mold*[2], *mould*[2].] Overgrown or filled with mold; mildewed, musty, fusty, decaying, stale

As the kynge sate at mete, all the brede waxe anone *mouldy* and hoor, yt no man myght ete of it
Golden Legend, fol 65

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your grandsires had nails on their toes
Shak T and C, ii. 1 115

There was not
So coy a beauty in the town but would,
For half a *mouldy* biscuit, sell herself
To a poor bisognion
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv 1

moldy[2], **mouldy**[2] (mōl'di), *n.*, pl. *moldies, mouldies* (-diz) [See *moldwarp, mole*[2].] A mole-catcher [Prov. Eng.]

moldy-hill, mouldy-hill (mōl'di-hil), *n.* [Also dial. *moadie-hill*, < *moldy*[2], *mouldy*[2], + *hill*[1].] A mole-hill. [Prov. Eng.]

He has pitch'd his sword in a *moodie hill*,
And he has leap'd twenty lang feet and three
Græme and Beirack (Child's Ballads, III. 84).

moldy-rat, mouldy-rat (mōl'di-rat), *n.* A mole [Prov. Eng.]

mole[1] (mōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Se.) *mail* (in this form mixed with *mail*[1], ult. < L *macula*, a spot), also by some confusion *maul, moul*, < ME *molt, mool*, < AS *māl, mǣl*, a spot, = OHG MHG *meal*, OHG also *mela, meila*, MHG *meile* = Goth *mail*, a spot, perhaps orig. **mahal* = L. *macula*, a spot, whence *macula, macule, macle, mackle, mail*[1]. A diff. word from AS *mǣl* = MD. *mael*, D *maal* = OHG. MHG *māl*, G *mal*, a mark, a point of time, time, = Goth *mēl*, a point of time: see *meal*[2] Hence, by corruption, *mold*[3], *mould*[3]] **1** A spot, a stain, as on a garment.

"Bi Criste," quod Conscience tho, "thi best cote, Haukyn,
Hath many *moles* and spottes, it moste ben ywashe"
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat of Wit, p 39

Specifically—**2.** A small permanent abnormal spot on the surface of the human body, usually of a dark color and slightly elevated, and often hairy, a pigmentary nævus; also, a vascular nævus See *nævus*.

On her left breast
A *mole* cinque spotted, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip
Shak, Cymbeline, ii 2. 38

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several *moles* and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant. *Addison*, Spectator, No 130

mole[1]† (mōl), *v. t* [< ME. *molen*, < *mole*[1], *n.*] To spot or stain

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bileueth,
Ac it was *moled* in many places with many sondri plottes.
Of Pruyde here a plotte, and there a plotte of vnboxome speche
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 275

mole[2] (mōl), *n.* [Early mod E also *mool, moule, moule*, **mold**, < ME. *mol, molde, molle* (= D *mol* = MLG *mol, mul*), appar an abbr. of orig *molewarp*, prop. *moldwarp* Such abbreviation so early as in the ME. period is not satisfactorily explained.] **1.** An insectivorous mammal of the family *Talpidæ* (which see for technical characters) There are at least 7 genera of **moles**, of which *Talpa, Mogera, Parascaptor*, and *Scaptochirus* are confined to the Old World, and *Condylura, Scalops*, and *Scapanus* to America The several species are much alike in general appearance and habits, all living under ground, where they burrow with wonderful facility, and construct galleries often of great extent and complexity They are stout thick set animals, usually 6 or 8 inches long, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ears, sharp snout, no visible neck, strong and highly fossorial fore feet, and short tail They feed chiefly upon earthworms The best-known is the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa* The Japanese mole is *Mogera wogura* All the American moles differ decidedly from those of Europe and Asia, they are called *shrew-moles*, and the commonest is *Scalops aquaticus*, of wide distribution in the United States The American moles of the genus *Scapanus* are nearest those of the Old World. There are two of these, the hairy tailed or Brewer's (*S americanus* or *brewers*) and *S townsendi*, the latter is confined to western portions of the continent. The star nosed mole of North America is *Condylura cristata*. See cuts under *Talpa, Scalops*, and *Condylura*

The *molde*, and other suche as diggeth lowe,
Anole hem not, in harde lande yf thai growe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 108

When in the darkness over me
The four-handed *mole* shall scrape.
Tennyson, To ——— (Poems omitted after 1833.)

2 A kind of plow or other implement drawn or driven through the subsoil in making drains; a mole-plow —**Cape mole** (*a*) The chrysochlore or golden mole of South Africa, *Chrysochloris aureus* (*b*) The rodent bathyergue or mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus* —**Golden mole.** Same as *Cape mole* (*a*).—**Oregon mole**, a large mole, *Scapanus townsendi*, inhabiting the Pacific States

mole[3] (mōl), *v.*; pret. and pp *moled*, ppr. *moling* [< *mole*[2], *n*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To clear of molehills [Prov. Eng]—**2.** To burrow or form holes in, as a mole as, to *mole* the earth

II. *intrans.* To destroy moles. [Prov. Eng]

mole[3] (mōl), *n* [< F *môle* (> Russ. *mola*) = Sp. *mole, muelle* = Pg. *molhe* = It. *mole, molo* (> G *molo*), < L *moles*, a great mass, a massive structure, esp. of stone, a pier, dam, mole, pile, hence a burden, difficulty, effort, labor Hence ult *amolish, demolish, emolument, molecule, molest*, etc] **1.** A mound or massive work, formed largely of stone, inclosing a harbor or anchorage, to protect it from the violence of the waves

The foundations of Nero's port are still to be seen It was altogether artificial, and composed of huge *moles* running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ships were to enter
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 455

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main
Pope, Moral Essays, iv 200

2 A form of ancient Roman mausoleum, consisting of a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. [Rare]

mole[4] (mōl), *n.* [< F. *môle* = Sp Pg. It *mola*, < L *mola* (= Gr *μύλη*), a false uterine formation, a particular use of *mola*, a millstone see *mill*[1]] A somewhat shapeless, compact fleshy mass occurring in the uterus, either due to the retention and continued life of the whole or a part of the fetal envelops after the death of the fetus (a *maternal* or *true mole*), or being some other body liable to be mistaken for this, as the membrane in membranous dysmenorrhea, or perhaps a polypus (a *false mole*) —**Cystic, hydatid, or vesicular mole**, a true mole composed largely of myxomatous growths originating in the chorionic villi

mole[5] (mōl), *n.* [< L *mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*), cf. *mola*, a millstone see *mill*[1]] Coarse meal mixed with salt, in ancient times used in sacrifices.

She with the *mole* all in her handes devout
Stode neare the aulter *Surrey*, Æneid, iv
Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,
Next in the fire the bags with brimstone burn
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Pastorals, viii

mole[6]†, *v. i* [A ME var of *melt*[3].] To speak

This valyant bierne
Moles to hir mildly with fulle meke wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l 3057

mole-bat (mōl'bat), *n* See *mole-but*

mole-bout†, *n* Same as *mole-but*.

Bota, a fish that grunteth, called a *Mole-bout*
Florio (1598).

mole-but (mōl'but), *n.* The short sunfish, a typical species of *Molidæ*, technically called *Mola mola, M. rotunda*, or *Orthagoriscus mola*. Also *mole-bat*. See cut at *Mola*

mole-cast (mōl'kâst), *n.* A mole-hill.

mole-catcher (mōl'kach'ėr), *n.* One whose business is to catch moles

mole-cricket (mōl'krik'et), *n* A fossorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa* so called from its habit of burrowing in the ground like a mole by means of its large and peculiarly shaped fore legs There are upward of 20 species, found in various parts of the world, that common in Europe is *G vulgaris*, about 1¼ inches long, and of a brown color. It constructs extensive subterranean galleries, cutting through the roots of the plants encountered, and thus doing much damage in gardens. Also called *fen cricket, fan-cricket*, and sometimes *earth crab*



Mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*)
a, adult, somewhat enlarged; *b* anterior tarsus or fore foot, greatly enlarged

molecular (mō-lek'ū-lar), *a.* [= F *moléculaire* = Sp Pg *molecular*, < NL **molecularis*, < *molecula*, a molecule see *molecule*] **1** Relating to molecules, consisting of molecules. as, *molecular* structure

The general principle of *molecular* science finds numerous examples both in inorganic chemistry and in biology *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology, p 549

2 Acting in or by means of the molecules or ultimate physical elements of a substance. Compare *molar*[2]

Our thoughts are the expression of *molecular* changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena. *Huxley*, Physical Basis of Life

The *molecular* movements within animals of the simplest class are the digestion of food and the elaboration of the materials of reproduction
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 231

Atomic or molecular heats of bodies See *atomic*.—**Molecular attraction**, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction —**Molecular force** See *force*[1].—**Molecular weights.** See *weight*

molecularity (mō-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n* [< *molecular* + *-ity*] The condition or character of being molecular.

molecularium (mō-lek-ū-lā'ri-um), *n* [NL see *molecular.*] An apparatus invented by Berlinet for illustrating a number of electrical phenomena on the theory of molecular vibration

molecularly (mō-lek'ū-lar-li), *adv* As regards molecules

The expansion and contraction of the protoplasm give motion to the prearranged and *molecularly* unyielding levers of the animal engine *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII 567

molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n* [< F *molecule* = Sp *molecula* = Pg *molecula* = It *molecola, molecola*, < NL *molecula*, a molecule, dim of L *moles*, a mass: see *mole*[3]] **1** The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form—that is, the smallest part into which the substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character (identity). All the physical changes of a body, as the dissolving of sugar in water, the melting of lead, the change of water into steam, the magnetization of steel, and so on, are phenomena which take place without the loss of identity of the substance itself, and which concern the relations of the molecules among themselves Hence the molecule is taken as the physical unit A homogeneous body is regarded as made up of similar molecules, whose relations determine its physical qualities, and particularly its physical state as a gas, liquid, or solid A gas, according to the kinetic theory of gases, is composed of molecules darting about in paths which are very nearly rectilinear through the greater part of their lengths Liquids are supposed to be composed of molecules which wander about, but have not nearly rectilinear paths, while solids are believed to be composed of molecules bound together by cohesion and moving in quasi orbital paths A molecule of any substance is conceived as made up of one or more atoms, whose relations to each other are considered in chemistry (See *atom*) The exact nature of the molecules is still largely a matter of hypothesis, but as regards their size Sir William Thomson has reached a quasi definite conclusion as follows "If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules or granules would each occupy spaces greater than those filled by small shot and smaller than those occupied by cricket-balls"

A *molecule* may consist of several distinct portions of matter held together by chemical bonds So long as the different portions do not part company, but travel together in the excursions made by the *molecule*, our theory calls the whole connected mass a single *molecule*.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p 286

The *molecule* of any substance is, by some chemists, defined as being the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance, by others, as the smallest portion which, so long as the substance is chemically unchanged, keeps together without complete separation of its parts.
Encyc Brit., XVI. 611.

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behaviour of *molecules*
J N Lockyer, Spect Anal , p 109

Hence—**2.** A very small particle or bit of something; a particle, an atom [Colloq]—**3** In *ornith* , the tread or cicatricula of a fecundated ovum [Rare]—**Constituent molecule**, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body —**Integrant molecule** See *integrant* —**Organic molecules**, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter =**Syn 1.** *Atom*, etc See *particle*

mole-eyed (mōl'īd), *a.* 1. Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight, purblind

But this *mole eyed*, dragon tailed abomination [a crocodile] was utterly loathsome
G W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, p 75

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, short-sighted; taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed* parsimony.

mole-heap†, *n.* Same as *mole-hill. Minsheu.*

mole-hill (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption

A devil of pride
Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,
Whiles ye grasp *mole hills* *Ford*, Fancies, i 3

The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze
Can eas'ly make a *mole hill* mountain seem
P Fletcher, Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory

To make a mountain of (or **out of**) **a mole-hill**, to magnify an insignificant matter

mole-hole (mōl'hōl), *n* The burrow of a mole

molendinaceous (mō-len-di-nā'shius), *a.* [< LL. *molendinum*, a mill-house (< L *molendus*, gerundive of *molere*, grind· see *mill*1), + *-aceous*] Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill applied to fruits or seeds which have many wings [Rare]

molendinarious (mō-len-di-nā'ri-us), *a* [< LL *molendinarius* see *molendinary*] Same as *molendinaceous*.

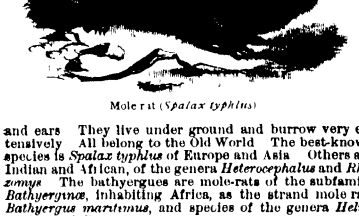
molendinary (mō-len'di-nā-ri), *a* [< LL *molendinarius*, < *molendinum*, a mill-house see *molendinaceous*] Relating to a mill, acting as a miller. •[In the quotation the word is intentionally pedantic]

Dismount, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the house of thy *molendinary* father *Scott*, Monastery, xxix

mole-plant (mōl'plant), *n* Same as *mole-tree*

mole-plow (mōl'plou), *n* A plow having a pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water

mole-rat (mōl'rat), *n* **1** A myomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Spalacidæ* (which see for technical characters) so called from its resemblance to a mole in appearance and habits The mole rats are stout bodied rodents, with short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial), short or rudimentary tail and minute or rudimentary eyes



Mole rat (*Spalax typhlus*)

and ears They live under ground and burrow very extensively All belong to the Old World The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia Others are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys* The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginæ*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Heliophobius* and *Georychus*

2 A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Siphneinæ*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent These mole rats are confined to the palearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphneus* and *Ellobius* The zokor, *S aspalax*, is the best-known

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.

mole-shrew (mōl'shrō), *n.* **1.** An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidæ* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B brevicauda* is the largest and best-known species, common in the United States and Canada. See cut under *Blarina*

2. Any American mole; a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidæ* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles, and somewhat approach shrews in character The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus gibbsii*, which is of a different family (*Soricidæ*)

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n* **1.** The skin of a mole.—**2** A kind of fustian, double-twilled and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing Compare *beaverteen*, 2.

II. *a* Made of or resembling moleskin· as, a *moleskin* vest; a *moleskin* purse

mole-spade (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or spud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them

Poore Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor tooke his *mole spade* on his necke to see his pastures *Greene*, Menaphon, p 33

molest (mō-lest'), *v. t.* [< ME. *molesten*, < OF. *molester*, F *molester* = Sp. Pg. *molestar* = It *molestare*, < L *molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *molestus*, troublesome, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble. see *mole*3] To trouble, disturb; harass; vex, meddle with injuriously

But how this cas doth Troilus *moleste*,
That may none erthly manns tonge seye
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 880

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully *molested* by y^t jeering judge Richardson, for reprooving the execution of a woman *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov 4, 1685

The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such as, wand'ring near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient, solitary reign *Gray*, Elegy

=**Syn** *Annoy*, *Plague*, etc (see *tease*), incommode, discommode, inconvenience

molest† (mō-lest'), *n* [< *molest*, *v* Cf *molestie*] Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,
I saw the country life had least *molest*
Greene, Song of a Country Swain, in The Mourning Garment

molestation (mol-es- or mō-les-tā'shon), *n.* [= F *molestation*, < ML. **molestatio(n-)*, < L *molestare*, trouble see *molest*, *v*] **1** The act of molesting.—**2** The state of being molested, annoyance; vexatious interference

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without *molestation*
Hoole, tr of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv , note 8

3 In *Scots law*, the troubling or harassing of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonty or of controverted marches or land boundaries =**Syn 1** See *tease*

molester (mō-les'ter), *n* One who molests, disturbs, or annoys

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and *molester* of thousands *Milton*, Church Government, ii , Pref

molestful (mō-lest'ful), *a* [< *molest* + *-ful*] Troublesome; annoying, harassing

But that (pride) which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others is hated as *molestfull* and mischievous *Barrow*, Works, I xxii

molestie†, *n* [ME , < OF. *molestie* = Sp Pg It *molestia*, < L. *molestia*, troublesomeness, trouble, < *molestus*, troublesome· see *molest*, *n*] Trouble, distress.

In this manere he ne geteth hym nat sufficiaunce that power forleteth and that *molestie* [var *molestie*] prikketh
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 9

molestious (mō-les'chus), *a* [< *molestie* + *-ous*] Troublesome; annoying

molet†, *n* A Middle English form of *mullet*1

mole-track (mōl'trak), *n* The track or course of a mole under ground

mole-tree (mōl'trē), *n* A biennial plant, caper-spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), considered efficacious in clearing land of moles Its seeds have been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

molette (mō-let'), *n* [OF.: see *mullet*2] In *her* , same as *mullet*2

molewarp, *n* See *moldwarp*.

moley, *a* See *moly*1

moleynet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullen*.

moli (mō'li), *n* [Native name] A small tree, *Dracæna Schizantha*, growing in elevated regions in the Somali country, Africa It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, said not to be exported, yet resembling, if not identical with, that known as *drop dragon's blood*, attributed to *Dracæna Ombet* of the island of Socotra

A resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the *moli* tree (Dracæna Schizantha). *Sci. Amer* , N S., LV 344

Molidæ (mol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mola* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of the superfamily *Molodea*, the sunfishes, headfishes, mole-buts, or molonds They have a compressed oblong body, longer than high, and a posterior marginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported by corresponding interspinal bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 5 or 9 below) and connected with the posterior surfaces of the neural and hæmal spines of the last complete (typically 10th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off The best-known, *Mola rotunda*, attains great size sometimes weighing 700 or 800 pounds, it is best known by the name of *sunfish* Other species, belonging to two different genera, are smaller The family is also named *Orthagoriscidæ*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinæ* See cut under *Mola* 2

Molièresque (mo-lyā-esk'), *a* [< *Molière* (see def) + *-esque*] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622–73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays

Crispin and Turcaret are unquestionably *Molièresque* though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named
Encyc Brit , XIV 473

molimen (mō-lī'men), *n* [< L *molimen*, great effort, < *moliri*, toil, < *moles*, a burden, difficulty see *mole*3] Great effort or endeavor, specifically, in *physiol* , extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function as, the menstrual *molimen*

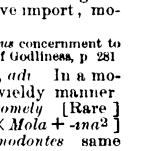
moliminous (mō-lim'i-nus), *a* [< L *molimen* (*-min-*), great effort, + *-ous*] **1** Made with great effort or endeavor —**2†** Of grave import, momentous

Prophesies of so vast and *molimenous* concernment to the world *Dr H More*, Mystery of Godliness, p 281

moliminously (mō-lim'i-nus-li), *adv* In a moliminous or laborious and unwieldy manner See the quotation under *cumbersomely* [Rare]

Molina (mō-lī'nä), *n pl* [NL , < *Mola* + *-ina*2] Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes* same as the family *Molidæ*

moline (mō'lin), *n* and *a* [< LL *molinus*, pertaining to a mill, *molina*, a mill, < L *mola*, millstone, mill see *mill*1] **I.** *n* The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone, a mill-rynd



Cross Moline

II. *a.* In *her* , resembling a moline —**Cross moline** See *cross*!

Molinia (mō-lin'i-ä), *n* [NL (Schrank, 1789), named after J *Molina*, a writer upon Chilian plants and animals] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and the subtribe *Fragrostææ*, characterized by an elongated narrow panicle, small spikelets with from two to four flowers, and awnless glumes, the empty ones being slightly smaller than the flowering ones There is but a single species, *M cærulea*, found throughout Europe and variously named *blue* or *purple melic grass*, *purple moor grass*, and *Indian grass* It is a rather coarse stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat leaves, which are chiefly radical and form large tufts It is common in woods, on moors, and in wet heathy places, but is of little agricultural value

Molinism (mō'li-nizm), *n* [< *Molina* (see def) + *-ism*] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it—that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious

Molinist1 (mō'li-nist), *n.* [< *Molina* (see *Molinism*) + *-ist*] One who holds the opinions of Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination See *Molinism*

Molinist2 (mō'li-nist), *n* [< *Molinos* (see def) + *-ist*] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1627–96), who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

moliture (mol'i-tur), *n* [< ML *molitura*, a grinding, < L *molere*, grind see *mill*1 Cf *multure*] A fee paid in kind for the use of a mill, multure *Davies*

This [the Bishop of Rome's] claim of universal power and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill
Abp Bramhall, Works, II 159

Moll1 (mol), *n.* [Also *Mall*, *Mal* (also dim *Molly*, *Mollie*), a reduced form of *Mary* It occurs with dim *-kin* in *malkin*, *mawkin*] **1** A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—**2.** [*l c*] A female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate a word in common use among navvies, costermongers, and the like [Eng]—**Moll Thompson's brand**, **M T** (**a c** empty) applied to an empty jug decanter, bottle, or other vessel for liquor [Colloq and jocular]

moll2 (mol), *a* [< L *mollis*, neut *molle*, soft.] In *music*, minor as, C *moll*, or C minor

molla, mollah (mol'ä), *n* [Also *moolah*, *moollah*, *mulla*, *mullah* , < Turk Pers *molla*, *mevla* = Hind *maulā*, *maulavī*, < Ar. *maulā*, a dignitary, judge, etc , master, lit. patron.] **1** A Moham-

medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master* — 2. A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollahs*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of ulema. *Encyc Brit.*, XXII 661

mollet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*[1].

mollemoke, *n* Same as *mallemuck*.

Molles (mol'ēz), *n pl* [NL, pl. of L *mollis*, soft. Cf *mollusk*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes.

molleton (mol'e-ton), *n.* [F., < *mollet*, dim of *mou*, *mol*, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft] Swanskin; a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface *Simmonds*.

mollewellet, *n* [ME.; origin obscure Cf *milwell*] The sea-calf. *Nominale MS. (Halliwell.)*

moll-hern (mol'hérn), *n.* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng]

Mollia (mol'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of L *mollis*, soft. see *mollis*[2], *Molles*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his class *Raduara*, containing the acalephs

mollicity (mo-lis'i-ti), *n* [Irreg < L *mollities*, softness (see *mollities*), + *-ity*] Softness, mollities

mollie (mol'i), *n* [Abbr of *mallemaroking*. Cf. *molly*[2]] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when ice-bound in company See the quotation [Naut. slang]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice, it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one or the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore royal masthead. . . Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 183.

mollient (mol'i-ent), *a* [= Sp *moliente*, < L *mollsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollē*[2].] Softening, emollient, soothing. *Bailey*, 1727.

molliently (mol'i-ent-li), *adv* With softening or soothing effect

mollifiable (mol'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *mollificable* = Pg *mollificavel*, as *mollify* + *-able*] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed *Ash*.

mollification (mol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [< F *mollification* = Pr *mollificacio* = Sp. *mollificacion* = Pg. *mollificação* = It *mollificazione*, < ML *mollificatio(n-)*, < LL. *mollificare*, soften see *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening

For induration, or *mollification*, it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2 Pacification; an appeasing, something that will soothe.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady *Shak*, T N., I. 5. 218.

mollifier (mol'i-fī-ėr), *n* One who or that which mollifies *Bacon*

mollify (mol'i-fī), *v*, pret. and pp. *mollified*, ppr *mollifying* [< F *mollifier* = Pr *mollificar* = Sp. *mollificar* = Pg *mollificar* = It *mollificare*, < LL *mollificare*, soften, < *mollificus*, making soft, < L. *mollis*, soft, + *facere*, make see *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To soften; make soft or tender.

When they haue killed a great beast, they cut out all the veines and sinewes and likewise all the suet which done, they diue them in water to *mollifie* them *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 218

They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. Isa. i 6.

2 To soothe; mitigate, appease; pacify, calm or quiet

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king rell gious and zealous in God's cause] procureth *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. ii 3

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious lyre
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i

3. To make less harsh, qualify; tone down, moderate; abate

Mince the sin and *mollify* damnation with a phrase *Dryden*

They would sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion

4. To induce or incline by making tender.

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despight of himselfe, withdrewe himselfe from harkening to that which might *mollifie* his hardened heart. *Sir P Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall deliver words will *mollify*
The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence
Beau. and Fl, Philaster, v. 2.

=Syn. 2 and **3.** To mitigate, ease, moderate — **2** To soothe, quiet.

II. *intrans* To become soft or tender. [Rare]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

molligut (mol'i-gut), *n.* The angler or goosefish, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Connecticut, U. S.]

molline (mol'in), *n.* [< L. *mollis*, soft, + *-ine*[2].] A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases. It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1 145, glycerin, and cocoanut-oil, in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 80 parts of glycerin The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish white substance of soft consistence containing 17 per cent of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline* *Lancet*, No 3423, p 698.

Mollinedia (mol-i-nē'di-ä), *n.* [NL (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after F. *Mollinedo*, a Spanish chemist and naturalist] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Monimiaceæ* and the tribe *Monimeæ*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually dioecious and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 30 species, natives of Australia and the warmer parts of America. Several species are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg See *wild berry*, 3

mollinet (mol'i-net), *n.* [< OF *molinet*, F. *moulinet* (= Sp. *molinito*), a small mill, dim of *moulin* = Sp *molino* = Pg *monho* = It. *molino*, a mill see *mill*[1] Cf *moulinet*] A mill of small size *Bailey*, 1731.

mollipilose (mol-i-pī'lōs), *a.* [< L. *mollis*, soft, + *pilus*, a hair: see *pilose*] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird; being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers

mollipilosity (mol'i-pī-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *mollipilose* + *-ity*] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds.

mollities (mo-lish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., softness, < *mollis*, soft.] In *med.*, softness; softening — **Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain — **Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones, osteomalacia.

mollitious (mo-lish'us), *a* [< L *mollitius*, softness: see *mollities*] Luxurious.

Here, *mollitious* alcoves gilt,
Superb as Byzant domes that devils built'
Browning, Sordello, iii

mollitude (mol'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *mollitudo*, softness, < *mollis*, soft] Softness; effeminacy *Campbell*.

Molluginеæ (mol-ū-jin'ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Fenzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (*Mollugin-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens It includes 14 genera, *Mollugo* being the type, and about 73 species, the majority of which grow in Africa, but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Glinus*, are very widely distributed

Mollugo (mo-lū'gō), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *mollugo*, a plant also called lappago, < *mollis*, soft.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ* and the tribe *Molluginеæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled They are erect or diffuse herbs, usually having forked branches, linear-obovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 18 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common through out the United States. See *carpet weed*, and *Indian chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

mollusc, *n* See *mollusk*.

Mollusca (mo-lus'kä), *n pl.* [NL, pl. of *molluscum*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk: see *mollusk*.] One of the leading divisions of invertebrated animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radiately arranged, as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or urochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians, formerly classed with them They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis, this form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, slugs, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves as those whose shells are spiral (See *Isopleura*, *Anisopleura*) There is always a well-defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said (See *Arthyneura*, *Streptoneura*) Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, leading to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lapo cephala*). A characteristic organ of *Glossophora* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or lingual ribbon, whose radula serves as a rasping organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms (See *ptenoglossate*, *rachiglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *toxoglossate*.) There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least one auricle, and dorsal in position Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks. (See *opisthobranchiate*, *prosobranchiate*) The circulation is double The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a kind of lung (See *Pulmonata*, *Gasteropoda*) The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*, but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of gastropods, besides that of the great series *Lamellibranchiata* The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or *organs of Bojanus* (See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*) The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals, or in different individuals of opposite sexes The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a head of the sole (see cut under *Gasteropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel Forms of the podium give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *cephalopods*, *pteropods*, *scaphopods*, *heteropods*, *gastropods*, and *pelecypods* A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *pallium*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *integropalliate*, *sinupalliate*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pallial line* Some mollusks are entirely naked, or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land slugs and sea slugs, and almost all the living cephalopods The body of cephalopods is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the calamary or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old names *Testacea*, *Ostracodermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more decidedly calcareous substance Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*, those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*, but the former may have an additional shelly piece, closing the aperture, the *operculum*, and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). *Bivalves* are the natural group of headless or lamellibranch mollusks, but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous gastropods A few mollusks are technically *multivalve*, such are the chitons, hence called *Polyplacophora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series (See cut under *chiton*) Cirripeds used to be considered multivalve mollusks The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*, inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with mother-of-pearl. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish, or fresh water, land mollusks are mostly found in damp places Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming, some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages, many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks, a few are parasitic Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous, most are oviparous, a few are ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes Certain bivalves furnish pearls The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified, at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells (See *Linnæus*) (1) The name was originally proposed by Jonston in 1650 for naked cephalopods and for *Aplysia*, and adopted by Linnæus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements Linnæus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*, and these two groups were combined as a class by Poli in 1791 (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda*, and *Cirrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cirrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Trachelopoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Heteropoda* (4) In 1839 Swainson extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulates (5) The cirripeds having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1830, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led H Milne-Edwards in 1844 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polyzoa* in a division called *Molluscoidea* (the vertebrate affinities of the *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1866). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

sense have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of headless molluska, *Asephala* or *Lipocephala*, the single class variously called *Conchifera*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Elatobranchsa*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cormopoda*, and by other names of bivalves, and, in another series, *Cephalophora*, *Odontophora*, or *Glossophora*, the four classes *Gasteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda* But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*), unless *Gasteropoda* is used in a very broad sense, and some authors also dissociate the heteropods as a class. See further under the above technical names.

molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *molluscus*, soft (NL. *molluscum*, a mollusk), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters; molluscoid; malacozoic· as, a *molluscan* type.

II. *n.* A mollusk; a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*

molluscoid (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *molluscum*, mollusk, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* 1. Like a mollusk; molluscan or molluscous —2 Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense

Molluscoida (mol-us-koi'dă), *n. pl* [NL · see *molluscoid*] Same as *Molluscoidea*

molluscoidal (mol-us-koi'dal), *a.* [< *molluscoid* + *-al.*] Same as *molluscoid.*

molluscoidan (mol-us-koi'dan), *a* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*

Molluscoidea (mol-us-koi'dē-a), *n pl.* [NL ,< *Mollusca* + *-oidea.*] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca.* (*a*) At first embracing the classes of brachiopods, polyzoans or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians (*b*) I estricted to the tunicates and polyzoans (*c*) Restricted to the brachiopods and polyzoans. (*d*) Further restricted to the brachiopods alone

molluscoidean (mol-us-koi'dē-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Same as *molluscoid*, 2.

II. *n* Same as *molluscoid*

Molluscoides (mol-us-koi'dēz), *n pl.* [NL., < *Mollusca* + *-oides.*] The original form of the word *Molluscoida* or *Molluscoidea. H Milne-Edwards*, 1844

molluscous (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [< *mollusk* + *-ous*] Same as *molluscan* as, *molluscous* softness or flabbiness.

A *molluscous* man, too suddenly ejected from his long accustomed groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness *Saturday Rev*

molluscum (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [NL , neut of L. *molluscus*, soft· see *mollusk.*] In *pathol* , a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms —**Molluscum adenosum.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale* — **Molluscum albinosum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum* —**Molluscum bodies**, peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale —**Molluscum contagiosum** Same as *molluscum epitheliale* —**Molluscum epitheliale**, an epidermic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, pallish and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscum bodies It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious —**Molluscum fibrosum**, an affection of the skin consisting of sessile, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger —**Molluscum non-contagiosum** or **pendulum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum* —**Molluscum sebaceum** or **sessile** Same as *molluscum epitheliale* —**Molluscum simplex.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*

mollusk, mollusc (mol'usk), *n.* [< F. *mollusque* = Sp *molusco* = Pg. It *mollusco*, < NL *molluscum*, a mollusk (cf L *molluscum*, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree; *mollusca*, a nut with a thin shell), neut. of L. *molluscus*, soft, < *mollis*, soft · see *moll*[2]] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell; a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca* — **Articulated mollusks**, a former name of De Blainville's *Malentozoaria*, comprising the cirripeds and the chitons, unnaturally associated See *Nematopoda*, *Polyplaxyphora* —**Hemal molluska**, those molluska (and supposed molluscoids) whose intestine has a hemal flexure, as the heteropods, many gastropods, etc —**Neural molluska**, those molluska and molluscoids whose intestine has a neural flexure They are the cephalopods, pteropods, pulmonates, and lamellibranchs, together with brachiopods and polyzoans.

molluskigerous (mol-us-kij'e-rus), *a.* [Prop. **molluscigerous*; < NL. *moluscum*, a mollusk, + L. *gerere*, carry: see *-ger*, *-gerous.*] Having or bearing molluska: specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echinoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and containing the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Entoconcha mirabilis.*

moll-washer (mol'wosh'ėr), *n* The washer or wagtail, a bird Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [Local, Eng.]

moll-wire (mol' wir), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only. [Thieves' slang.]

Molly[1] (mol'i), *n.* [Dim of *Moll*, or var of the orig. *Mary* · see *Moll*[1].] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary* —2. [*l c* , pl. *mollies* (-iz).] The wagtail, a bird: as, the yellow *molly* (the yellow wagtail); the *molly* wash-dish (the pied wagtail). [Local, Eng]

molly[2] (mol'i), *n.*, pl. *mollies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *mollymawk*, *mallemuck*] The mallemuck or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis* See *fulmar*[2].

molly[3] (mol'i), *n.*; pl. *mollies* (-iz). [Hind. *mali*] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee.*

Our garden is nearly washed away, and our *molly*, or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W H Russell*, Diary in India, II 121

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* [Also *mollcoddle*, < *Molly*[1], *Moll*[1], + *coddle*[2].] One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood, an effeminate man· used in derision or contempt

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental twaddle, and hold him up to scorn as a *mollcoddle* and a milksop *Thackeray*, English Humorists, Hogarth, Smollett, and [Fielding

molly cottontail. See *cottontail*

Molly Maguire (mol'i ma-gwir') [A name assumed (from *Molly*, a familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*, and *Maguire*, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def. 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise There is no evidence that the name referred orig to a particular person named *Molly Maguire*] 1. A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate gripers, keepers, or process servers, and either duck them in bog holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials *W S Trench*, Realities of Irish Life, vi

Hence —2. A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877

mollymawk (mol'i-mâk), *n* A variant of *mallemuck*

molly-puff† (mol'i-puf), *n* A gambling decoy

Thou *molly puff!* were ft not justice to kick thy guts out? *Shirley*, The Wedding, iv 3

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* [Also sometimes *Molech*, < LL *Moloch*, < Gr Μολόχ, Μολώχ, < Heb *mōlekh* (usually with the article) (also *Milkōm*, *Malkām*, > Gr Μελχόμ, E *Milcom*), cf *melekh* (= Ar *melik*, king, < *mālakh*, reign, part *mōlēkh*, reigning)] 1. The chief god of the Phenicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc.· also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Kronos* or *Saturn.* Hence the word has now become a designation of any baneful influence to which everything is sacrificed

And they built the high places of Baal, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto *Molech*, which I commanded them not Jer xxxii 35

First *Moloch*, horrid king, besmear'd with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears *Milton*, P L, i 392

It was a very *Moloch* of a baby, on whose insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice *Dickens*, The Haunted Man, ii.

2. [NL.] The typical genus of *Lolochinæ.* There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect.

3. [*l c.*] A lizard of this genus: as, the spiny *moloch*

Molochinæ (mol-ō-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Moloch* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of agamoid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head, giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature.

molochine (mol'ō-kin), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molochinæ*

II. *n.* A moloch

Molochize (mō'lok-īz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *Molochized*, ppr. *Molochizing.* [< *Moloch* + *-ize.*] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch [Rare]

I think that they would *Molochize* them [their babies] too, To have the heavens clear *Tennyson*, Harold, I. 1

moloid (mol'oid), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Moloidea.*

II. *n* A member of the family *Molidæ*

Moloidea (mō-loi'dē-ą), *n. pl* [NL., < *Mola* + *-oidea*] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molidæ* The moloids are without pelvis or ribs, they have the body truncated behind, the caudal region aborted, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molidæ*

Molokan (mol-ō-kän'), *n.*; pl *Molokani* (-ē) [Russ. *molokanŭ*, < *moloko*, milk· see *milk*] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia They condemn image-worship, fasting, and episcopacy, and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct They hold their religious services in private houses, and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from their reputed practice of drinking milk on fast-days —a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church Also written *Malakan*

The *Molokani* are Russian sectarians —closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *D M Wallace*, Russia, p 157.

molompi (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [Native name.] The African rosewood. See *rosewood.*

molopes (mō-lō'pēz), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *μόλωψ* (*μολωπ-*), the mark of a stripe, a weal] In *pathol* , same as *vibices*

molosse (mō-los'), *n.* [< F. *molosse* = Sp. *molosso*, < L *molossus*, a foot so called see *molossus*] Same as *molossus*, 1.

molossi, *n.* Plural of *molossus*, 1.

Molossian (mō-los'i-an), *a* and *n.* [< L *Molossus*, < Gr Μολοσσία, the country of the Molossi, < Μολοσσός, Molossian, pl Μολοσσοι, L *Molossi*, the Molossians] **I.** *a* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece

II. *n* 1 One of the Molossian tribe —2. [*l. c.*] One of the *Molossidæ*

molossic (mō-los'ik), *a* [< *Molossus* + *-ic*] In *pros* , being or pertaining to a molossus

Molossidæ (mō-los'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Molossus* + *-idæ*] The *Molossinæ* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chiromeles;* the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats

Molossinæ (mol-ō-sī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Molossus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ*, the molossoid or bulldog bats. So called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the feet free from the wing membranes, which fold under the forearm, a retractile interfemoral membrane sheathing and sliding along the tail, and a single pair of large upper incisors In all the genera, excepting *Mystacina*, the long tail is produced far beyond the interfemoral membrane Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chiromeles*, and *Mystacina*

molossine (mō-los'in), *a* and *n* [< *Molossus* + *-ine*[1]] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Molossinæ*, or having their characters, molossoid

II. *n* A bulldog bat, a molossoid

molossoid (mō-los'oid), *a* and *n* [< *Molossus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Molossine, in a wide sense, pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinæ*

II. *n.* A member of the *Molossinæ*, a molossoid bat

Molossus (mō-los'us), *n.* [In def. 1, L *molossus*, a metrical foot, < Gr *μολοσσός*, a metrical foot of three long syllables, < Μολοσσός, Molossian. In def. 2, NL , < L *Molossus*, a Molossian hound, < Gr. Μολοσσός, Molossian. see *Molossian*] 1 [*l. c* , pl *molossi* (-ī)] In *classical pros* , a foot of three long syllables.—2 In *mammal.*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinæ.* There are numerous species, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America as *M. glaucinus*, *M. obscurus*, etc These bulldog bats have the tail long and exserted, thick pendulous lips prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side.

3 In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks *Montfort*, 1808.

Molothrus (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), said by the namer to come from Gr ""μόλοθρος, qui non vocatus alienas ædes intrat," an unbidden guest, appar an error for *Molobrus* (as given by J. Cabanis), < Gr *μολοβρός*, a greedy fellow.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, parasitic in habit, the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species, of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, so far as is known like the Old World cuckoos. *M ater* or *pecoris* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M æneus*, a large handsome species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red eyed cow bird. The genus is also called *Hypoboletus*. See cut under *cow-bird*.

molrooken (mol'ruk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. *C. Swainson.* [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

molsht, *a.* See *mulsh*.

molt[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *melt*[1]. *Chaucer.*

molt[2], **moult**[1] (mōlt), *v.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME. *mouten, mouten* = D. *muiten* = MLG. LG. *mûten* = OHG. *mûzon*, MHG. *mûzen*, change, G. *mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L. *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2] and *mew*[3], doublets of *molt*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off: often used figuratively.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 306.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,
When she *moults* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge.*

We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxx. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like; undergo or accomplish a molt; exuviate, mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may *moult*, the original style of markings never gives way to any other. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., IX. 3.

2. To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 104. (*Davies*.)

molt[2], **moult**[1] (mōlt), *n.* [< *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*] The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, cuticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell; ecdysis, exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scaly skin and dandruff, or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes thrice a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple molt*. Both these classes of animals, in some cases, molt cuticular substances in mass. Thus, the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn; lemmings and ptarmigans drop their claws; some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak; snakes cast their cuticle whole, even to the layer over the eyeball; crustaceans slough the whole shell; and numberless other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2. The period or time of molting.

moltable† (mōl'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *meltable*.] That can be melted; fusible.

molte†. An obsolete past participle of *melt*[1]. *Chaucer.*

molten[1] (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *melt*[1].] 1. Melted; in a state of fusion or solution: as, *molten* gold.

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

Solid iron floats upon *molten* iron exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124.

A prince whose manhood was all gone,
And *molten* down in mere uxoriousness.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Made or produced by means of melting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a *molten* calf. Ex. xxxii. 4.

3†. Liquid.

Sum hem kepe
Three nyght in *molton* dounge. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

molten[2]†, **moulten**† (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molted*, pp. of *molt*[2], *v.*] Having molted; being in the state of molting.

A clip wing'd Griffin, and a *moulten* Raven.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iii. 1. 152.

moltenly (mōl'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a melted state; liquidly.

A living language *moltenly* ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 155.

molting, moulting (mōl'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*, < ME. *mouting, mowtynge*, verbal n. of *molt*[2], *moult*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of molting; molt.

O hath my leaden soul the art t' improve
Her wasted talent and unrais'd, aspire
In this sad *moulting* time of her desire?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

2†. The molting season.

Also in sothe the seson was paste
Hor hertis y heedid so hy and so noble
To make ony myrthe ffor *mowtynge* that nyghed.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 12.

molto (mōl'tō), *adv.* [It., very much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In *music*, very; much. as, allegro *molto*, very fast.

Molucca balm. See *Moluccella*.

Molucca bean, deer, etc. See *bean*, etc.

Moluccella (mol-uk-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the *Molucca* Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ* and the subtribe *Lamieæ*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal spiny teeth, and by having the anther-cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. lævis*, an old garden flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell-flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

Molva (mol'va), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbots and cusks, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* or *vulgaris* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

molwart†, *n.* See *moldwarp*.

moly[1] (mō'li), *a.* [Also *moley*, < *mole*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He . . . did . . . infinite service in discouraging the *moley*, creeping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of English Literature, ii.

moly[2] (mō'li), *n.* [< L. *moly*, < Gr. *μῶλυ*, a fabulous herb.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 636.

But as ye hearb *moly* hath a floure as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as incke, so age hath a white head, showing plette, but a black hart, swelling with mischiefe. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV. 231).

Homer is of opinion That the principall and soveraigne hearb of all others is *moly*, so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

2. Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*, the dwarf moly is *A. Chamæmoly*.

molybdate (mō-lib'dāt), *n.* [< *molybd(æ)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of molybdic acid with a base.—**Molybdate of lead**, yellow lead ore, the mineral wulfenite. See *wulfenite*.

molybdena (mol-ib-dē'na), *n.* [= F. *molybdène* = Sp. It. *molibdena* = Pg. *molybdena*, *molybdena*, < L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *μολυβδαινα*, galena or lithargе, < *μόλυβδος*, lead, = L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*.] Same as *molybdenum*.

molybdeniferous (mol'ib-dē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *molybdæna* (see *molybdena*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing molybdenum.

molybdenite (mol-ib-dē'nīt), *n.* [< *molybdena* + *-ite*[2].] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in foliated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

molybdenous (mol-ib-dē'nus), *a.* [< *molybdenum* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* [< NL. *molybdænum*, a later form for L. *molybdæna*: see *molybdena*.] Chemical symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 96. A metal of a silver-white color, but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxids which are acid-forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxids and corresponding chlorids which it forms, but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphuret (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (Latin *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdena with that substance, moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxid of manganese was called by Linnæus *molybdænum magnesi*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the last century, but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Bergman, and Hjelm (1778–90), the metal molybdena, or molybdenum, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ores of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and wulfenite. There is also a molybdic ocher (the trioxid) and a carbonate (paterite), various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

molybdic (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F. *molybdique*, as *molybd(enum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.—**Molybdic acid**, H_2MoO_4, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*.—**Molybdic ocher**, native molybdic oxid.

molybdin (mō-lib'din), *n.* [< *molybd(enum)* + *-in*[2].] Molybdic ocher.

molybdite (mō-lib'dīt), *n.* [< *molybd(enum)* + *-ite*[2].] Molybdic ocher.

molybdocolic (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *κολική*, colic: see *colic*.] Lead-colic.

molybdomenite (mō-lib-dō-mē'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *μήνη*, moon, + *-ite*[2] (cf. *selenite*).] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

molybdoparesis (mō-lib-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *πάρεσις*, palsy.] Lead-palsy.

molybdosis (mol-ib-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μολυβδος*, lead.] Lead-poisoning.

molyné (mo-li-nā'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In *her.*, same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

molysite (mol'i-sīt), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. "*μόλυσις*, var. of *μόλυνσις*, a staining, defilement, < *μολύνειν*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite*[2].] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

mom†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mum*[1].

momblement†, *n.* See *mumblement*.

momblishness (mom'blish-nes), *n.* Muttering talk. *Bailey*, 1731.

mome[1] (mōm), *n.* [< OF. *mome*, a mask: see *mum*[2].] A buffoon; a fool, a blockhead, a ninny, a dull person, a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.
Mir. for Mags., 466. (*Nares*.)

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 92.

Words are but wind, but blowes come home,
A stout tongu'd lawyer 's but a *mome*.
Brome's Songs (1661), p. 105. (*Halliwell*.)

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.
Drayton, Skeltoniad, p. 1373. (*Nares*.)

Away with this foolish *mome*!
Flodden Field (Child's Ballads, VII. 79).

mome[2] (mōm), *a.* [Cf. *mum*[1].] Soft; smooth. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

mome[3]†, *n.* [ME. *mome* = MD. *moeme*, D. *moer* = MLG. *môme* = OHG. *muomâ*, MHG. *muome*, G. *muhme*, aunt, cousin, cf. Icel. *móna*, mother, prob. orig. 'mother's sister,' and related to AS. *mōdor*, E. *mother*: see *mother*[1].] An aunt. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell*.)

momelet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* [< F. *moment* = Sp. Pg. It. *momento*, a moment, < L. *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence; contr. of "*mov(s)mentum*, < *movere*, move: see *move*, *v.* Cf. *movement*.] 1. A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (*a*) Time too brief for reckoning, an instant: as, I have but a *moment* to spare, wait a *moment*.

We shall all be changed, in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Do not delay, the golden *moments* fly!
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

(*b*) Precise point of time, exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that *moment* he expired.

A prince, the *moment* he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue sound.
Swift, On Poetry, l. 90.

Every *moment* dies a man,
Every *moment* one is born.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

(*c*) A brief interval, the passing time: in the phrase *for a or the moment*: as, *for a moment* he was at a loss.

The lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but *for a moment*. Prov. xii. 19.

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense in recognizing defeat as decisive *for the moment*.
New York Tribune, July 15, 1886.

2. The present time, especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The moment should be improved, if suffered to pass away, it may never return.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 21.

3. Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion

Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the *moment* lay
Of victory *Milton*, P L, vi 239

4. Notable purport; weight or value, importance, consequence as, his opinions are of little *moment* to us

Being for many respects of greater *moment*, to haue them [princes] good and vertuous then any inferior sort of men *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 28

Captall criminals, or matters of *moment*, before the Chan himselfe, or Priuie Counsells, of whom they are alwayes heard, and speedily discharged *Capt John Smith*, True Travels, I 36

5† A forcible or convincing plea

He . pressed the former arguments, refuted the cavils, and added many *moments* and weights to his discourse *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 77

6. An essential or constituent element, an important factor

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the *moment* of Cartesianism is consciousness *Veitch*, Introd to Descartes's Method, p lxxix

7. In *math*, an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity —**8** In *mech*, in general, effect, avail The phrases in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear —**Bending-moment.** Same as *moment of flexure* —**Equation of moments** See *equation* —**Logical moments** See *logical* —**Moment-axis of a couple,** the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment.—**Moment of a couple,** the product of the force by the length of the arm —**Moment of a force** (*a*) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point (*b*) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line —**Moment of a magnet,** or **magnetic moment,** the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles

The total *moment of a magnet* is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force *J E H Gordon*, Elect and Mag, I 151

Moment of deviation or **distortion.** Same as *product of inertia* (which see, under *inertia*) —**Moment of flexure** See *flexure* —**Moment of inertia.** See *inertia* —**Moment of rupture,** the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage Its formula is $M = nfbh^2$, in which b = breadth, h = depth, n a factor varying with shape of cross section, and f a factor depending on the nature of the material Both factors n and f are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data —**Moment of stability** of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability *Rankine* —**Virtual moment of a force,** the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application =**Syn 1** *Moment, Minute, Instant,* twinkling, second, trice, flash A *moment* has duration, an *instant* has not as, wait a *moment*, come this *instant* Practically, however, the two are often the same A *minute* is just sixty seconds, a *moment* is a short but less definite period

Moments make the year *Young*, Love of Fame, vi 205

There are *minutes* that fix the fate
Of battles and of nations
H H Brownell, The Bay Fight.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste post-haste appearance,
Even on the *instant* *Shak*, Othello, i 2 38

moment (mō′ment), *v. t.* [< *moment*, *n*] To order or arrange to a moment

All accidents are minuted and *momented* by Divine Providence *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk, II 334 (*Davies*)

momenta, *n* Plural of *momentum*

momental (mō′men-tal or mō-men′tal), *a.* [< OF *momental*, < LL **momentalis* (in adv *momentaliter*), of a moment, < *momentum*, moment see *moment*.] **1†** Pertaining to a moment —**2†** Lasting but a moment; very brief.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve
Breton, Sir P Sidney's Ourania (1606)

3†. Momentous —**4.** Of or pertaining to momentum.—**Momental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*

momentally† (mō′men-tal-i), *adv* **1** For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err

2. From moment to moment.

Momentally the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612) (*Nares*)

momentane†, *a.* [< OF *momentaine*, < LL. *momentaneus*, of a moment· see *momentaneous*] Momentaneous; momentary.

You will remember how transitorie this present life is, and howe short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is. *Stow*, Chronicles, The Mercians an 749

momentaneous† (mō-men-tā′nẹ-us), *a.* [= F *momentanée*, OF *momentaine* (see *momentane*) = Sp. *momentáneo* = Pg. It. *momentaneo*, < LL *momentaneus*, < L. *momentum*, a moment: see *moment*] **1** Lasting for a moment, momentary *Johnson*.—**2** Pertaining to instants of time, instantaneous

momentaniness† (mō′men-tā-ni-nes), *n* [< *momentany* + *-ness*] Momentariness *Bp Hall*, Character of Man

momentany† (mō′men-tā-ni), *a* [< LL *momentaneus* see *momentaneous*.] Lasting for a moment, momentary

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream
Shak, M N D, i. 1 143

Other *momentany* delights only supple the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart *Ford*, Line of Life

momentarily (mō′men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** So as to be momentary, for a moment

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble bee *momentarily* alight on one, and then fly away *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p 84

2. From moment to moment· as, he is *momentarily* expected

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil? *Shenstone* (*Latham*)

momentariness (mō′men-tā-ri-nes), *n* The state of being momentary

momentary (mō′men-tā-ri), *a* [< LL *momentarius*, of a moment, brief, < L *momentum*, a moment see *moment*.] **1** Lasting but a moment or for a very short time, of short duration as, a *momentary* pang

Jove's lightnings, the precursors
O the dreadful thunder claps, more *momentary*
And sight outrunning were not
Shak, Tempest, i 2 202

With wings more *momentary* swift than thought
Shak, T and C, iv 2 14

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this *momentary* life, I do make and declare my last will and testament
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 436

His griefs are *momentary* and his joys immortal
Steele, Spectator, No 75

2 Short-lived, likely to die soon or at any moment [Obsolete or archaic]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore *momentarie* *Greene*, Penelope s Web (1587)

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom perchance the king may be pleased to hear in it is an old and *momentary* man *Donne*, Letters, cxxix

That hour perhaps
Is not so far when *momentary* man
Shall seem no more a something to himself
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3 Occurring every moment as, *momentary* interruptions

The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound
Warton, Inscriptions.

momently (mō′ment-li), *adv* From moment to moment; every moment.

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls—
Of Mountains varying *momently* their crests—
Proud be this Land!
Wordsworth, Glen of Loch Etive

Momently the mortar s iron throat
Roared from the trenches.
Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono

momentous (mō-men′tus), *a* [< LL *momentosus*, of a moment, < L. *momentum*, a moment: see *moment*] Of moment or consequence, of surpassing importance, critical

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in. *Paley*, Sermons, xxii

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths was the most *momentous* event of the seventeenth century *Bancroft*, Hist U S, II 450.

=**Syn.** Grave, serious

momentously (mō-men′tus-li), *adv.* To a momentous degree, with important effect or influence· as, this engagement bore *momentously* on the course of the war

momentousness (mō-men′tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance

These and many other difficulties beset Dr M—— in the course of his study, nor is he unaware of their variety or *momentousness* *Amer Jour Philol*, VIII 225.

momentum (mō-men′tum), *n*; pl *momenta* (-ta) [< L *momentum*, balance, alteration, cause, etc, orig. 'a movement': see *moment*] **1.** In *mech.*, the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the momenta is preserved constant. See *energy*.

When the velocity is the same, the *momentum*, or moving force of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter
Lardner, Handbook of Nat Philos, §§ 195, 199

The rate of mass displacement is *momentum*, just as the rate of displacement is velocity
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art lxvii

2 An impulse, an impelling force, impetus

This preponderating weight compleated that *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist
Burke, Rev in France

He never asks whether the political *momentum* set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing will or will not have the same general direction with other like *momenta*
H Spencer, Man vs State, p 26.

3 Constituent or essential element Compare *moment*, 6

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions *Sir W Hamilton*.

4 In *musical notation*, an eighth-rest

momie, *n.* A variant of *mummy*[1]

momie-cloth, *n* See *mummy-cloth*

Momier (mom′i-ėr), *n* [F lit a mummer see *mummer*.] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodistic discipline.

momish† (mō′mish), *a* [< *mome*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Foolish; dull *Levins*

Thy pleasant framed style
Discovered lyes to *momish* mouthes.
Verses prefixed to Googe s Eglogs (*Davies*)

momism† (mō′mizm), *n* [< *Momus*, 1, + *-ism*.] Carping, faultfinding *Minsheu*

momist† (mō′mist), *n* [< *Momus*, 1, + *-ist*] A faultfinder

As for the crabbed & criticall interpretation of many, I waigh it little, and lesse the detracting speeches of barking *Momists* *Times Whistle* (E E T S), p 111

mommery†, *n* An obsolete form of *mummery*.

mommick†, *n* [Var of *mammock*, *n*] A scarecrow [Prov Eng]

mommick (mom′ik), *v. t* [Var of *mammock*, *v*] To cut awkwardly, mess or make a mess of: as, he *mommicks* his food. [Obsolete or prov]

mommy (mom′i), *n.*, pl *mommies* (-iz) [A var of *mammy*, cf *old-wife*, *old squaw*, *old-granny*, etc] A duck, *Harelda glacialis*, the old-wife or south-southerly [Cape May, New Jersey.]

Momordica (mō-môr′di-kạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten, < L *mordēre* (perf *momordi*), bite see *mordant*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ* and the tribe *Cucumerineæ*, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monœcious or diœcious. The fruit is oblong or cylindrical, berry like or opening into three valves, having few or many seeds Twenty five species are known, natives chiefly of Africa, but also of tropical Asia and Australia. They are plain plants except for their fruit, which in some species is red or orange yellow and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red ariled seeds. Such are the species *M Balsamina*, the balsam apple, and *M Charantia*, sometimes called *balsam-pear* the best known cultivated species The squirting cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M Elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Ecballium*

momot (mō′mot), *n* Same as *motmot*

Momota (mō-mō′tạ), *n.* [NL] Same as *Momotus*. *Shaw*, 1809

Momotidæ (mō-mot′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Momotus* + *-idæ*] An American family of serrirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Momotus*, the motmots or sawbills They are related to the kingfishers The tail is long and graduated of 10 or 12 rectrices, of which the middle pair are usually long exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets the plumage is aftershafted the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly fenestrated, there are no cæca nor spinal apterium and there are two carotids The *Momotidæ* are confined to the warmer parts of America There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus*, *Crybelus*, *Baryphthengus*, *Eumomota*, *Prionorhynchus*, and *Hylomanes* The family is also called *Prionitidæ* See *motmot*

Momotinæ (mō-mō-tī′nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Momotus* + *-inæ*] **1** The only subfamily of *Momotidæ* Also called *Prioniteinæ*.—**2** The *Momotidæ* as a subfamily of some other family

Momotus (mō-mō′tus), *n.* [NL see *momot*, *motmot*] The typical genus of *Momotidæ*, established by Brisson in 1760 It was formerly coextensive with the family but is now restricted to such species as *M brasiliensis*, *M cœruleiceps*, the blue-headed sawbill is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue headed Sawbill (*Momotus caeruleiceps*)

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States Also *Momota*, *Harrphonus*, and *Prionites* See *motmot*

Momus (mō′mus), *n* [NL, < Gr Μῶμος, a personification of *μῶμος*, blame, ridicule] 1 In *classical myth*, a son of Night, the god of raillery and censure He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen

2. In *ornith*, a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidæ*, the type of which is *M. idalia* of Brazil *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1866 —**A disciple** or **a son** (or **daughter**) **of Momus**, a facetious or funny person, a wag a clown in a circus.

'I do not think that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a ——" '*A daughter of Momus*," Miss Tox softly suggested *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, viii

mon[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *moan*[1].

mon[2] (mon), *n*. A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun*[4].

mon[3]†, *v t* Same as *moun*

mon[4] (mon), *n* [Jap] A personal crest, badge, or cognizance used in Japan and introduced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kikumon* and *kiri-mon*



Tokugawa Mon — that is, the mon of the Tokugawa family

mon- See *mono-*

mona (mō′nä), *n*. [NL., < Sp, Pg It *mona*, a female monkey see *monkey*] An African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See cut under *Cercopithecus*

monacalt, *a* An obsolete spelling of *monachal*

monacanthid (mon-a-kan′thid), *a*. [< Gr. *μονακανθος*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id*[2]] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish distinguished from *diplacanthid* and *polyacanthid*

Monacanthinæ (mon a-kan-thī′nē), *n pl* [NL < *Monacanthus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of balistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus* They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 18 to 21 vertebræ (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal) The subfamily includes a number of tropical and subtropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *leather jackets*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

monacanthine (mon-a-kan′thin), *a* and *n*. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinæ*

II. *n* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinæ*

monacanthous (mon-a-kan′thus), *a* [< Gr *μονακανθος* with one spine or prickle, < *μόνος*, single, + *ακανθα*, a spine or prickle see *acantha*.] Having but one spine, monacanthine.

Monacanthus (mon-a-kan′thus), *n*. [NL see *monacanthous*] The typical genus of *Monacanthinæ*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin *Cuvier*, 1817 They are numerous in warm seas *M ocellatus* is West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

Monacha (mon′a-kä), *n* [NL, < Gr *μονάχη*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single see *monk*] 1 A genus of mollusks —2 In *ornith.*, same as *Monasa* *P L Sclater*, 1882

Monasa of Vieillot I have ventured to correct into *Monacha* *Sclater*, Monog Puffbirds, p xi

monachal (mon′a-kal) *a* [Formerly also *monacal*, < OF. *monachal*, *monacal*, F *monacal* = Sp Pg *monacal* = It *monacale*, < ML *monachalis*, of a monk, < LL *monachus*, a monk see *monk*] Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct, monastic, monkish. as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, interspersed domestic stories and that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse *I D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit, I 208.

monachism (mon′a-kizm), *n* [= F *monachisme* = Sp *monaquismo* = Pg It *monachismo*, < ML *monachismus*, < LGr *μοναχισμος*, monkery, < *μοναχος*, a monk see *monk*] 1 The principle of living in the manner of monks, the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns, primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world, religious seclusion, secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior See *monk*

The root idea of *monachism* is . retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, whether amongst Brahmans, Buddhists Jews, Christians Moslems, or the communistic societies of the present day, even when theoretically anti theological This broad general conception of *monachism* is differenced in the following ways —It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation the anchoretic type, or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end—the coenobitic type; it may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely —the Oriental view, for the most part, or it may consider itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society—which has been, on the whole and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life *Encyc Brit*, XVI 698.

2 A monastic characteristic or peculiarity; also, such characteristics collectively.

Florence of Worster, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms* *Milton*, Hist Eng, iv

Monachus (mon′a-kus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *μοναχος*, single, solitary, LGr a monk see *monk*] 1 In *mammal.*, a genus of *Phocidæ*, having four incisors above and below, the monk-seals There are 2 species *M albiventer* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea *M tropicalis* is the West Indian seal Also called *Pelagius* and *Helicophoca*

2 In *ornith*, a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla* *J J Kaup*, 1829 —3 In *entom*, a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852 It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex There are about 100 species, all American, of which 6 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions

monacid (mon-as′id), *a*. [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E *acid*] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids

monact (mon-akt′), *a* and *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ακτις*, a ray] **I.** *a*. Having only one ray; monactinal

II. *n* A monactinal sponge-spicule.

monactinal (mo-nak′ti-nal), *a*. [< *monactine* + *-al*] Single-rayed; uniradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

monactine (mo-nak′tin), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ακτις* (*ακτιν-*), a ray] Same as *monactinal*, *Sollas*

Monactinellinæ (mo-nak′ti-ne-lī′nē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μονος*, single, + *ακτις* (*ακτιν-*), a ray, + dim *-ella* + *-inæ*] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrous siliceous or ceratosiliceous sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skeleton being mostly composed of single straight siliceous spicules, whence the name The bread-crumb sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, is a characteristic example See *Monaxonida*

monactinelline (mo-nak ti-nel′in), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Monactinellinæ*.

monad (mon′ad), *n* and *a* [= F *monade* = Sp *mónada* = Pg *monada* = It *monade*, < LL *monas* (*monad-*), < Gr *μονας* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, unity, < adj solitary, single, < *μονος* (Ionic *μοῖνος*, Doric *μῶνος*, orig **μονϝος*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar akin to *μία*, fem of *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one] **I.** *n*. 1 In *metaph.*, an individual and indivisible substance The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material In the philosophy of Leibnitz the conception of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended substance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas, and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded, but there is a preestablished harmony between these laws for the different monads (See *Leibnitzian*) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze

Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p 13

The soul is a *monad* (according to Bruno) It is never entirely without a body God is the *monad* of *monads*, he is the minimum, because all things are external to him, and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not qualitatively or in internal character The *monads* of Leibniz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness God is the primitive *monad*, all other *monads* are its fulgurations *Ueberweg*, Hist Philos (tr by Morris), II 27

2 In *biol.*. (*a*) Any simple single-celled organism The name covers a great many similar but not necessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (*b*) others being plants, others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic condition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character

We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of *monads*, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p 493

(*b*) In *zool.*, specifically, a flagellate infusorian, one of the *Infusoria flagellata*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas* —3 In *chem*, an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity

II. *a* In *chem* and *biol*, of or pertaining to monads, of the nature of a monad, monadiform

Many *monad* metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat. *J N Lockyer*, Spect Anal, p 124.

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a *monad* stage of existence, such as the Myxomycetes, are, at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals, and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants *Huxley*, Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms

monad-deme (mon′ad-dēm), *n* [< *monad* + *deme*[2]] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads

Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and forming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a *monad deme* *Encyc Brit*, XVI 843

monadelph[1] (mon′a-delf), *n* [< *Monadelphia*[1]] In *bot*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments

monadelph[2] (mon′a-delf), *n* [< *Monadelphia*[2].] In *zool* a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single

Monadelphia[1] (mon-a-del′fi-a), *n. pl*. [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀδελφαι*, < *ἀδελφός*, brother see *-adelphia*] The name given by Linnæus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their stamens united into one set by their filaments



Monadelphous Flower

Monadelphia[2] (mon-a-del′fi-a), *n pl* An erroneous form for *Monodelphia*.

monadelphian (mon-a-del′fi-an), *a* [< *Monadelphia*[1] + *-an*] Same as *monadelphous*

monadelphic (mon-a-del′fik), *a*. [As *Monadelphia*[1] + *-ic*] Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual — **Monadelphic form**, in *math*, a form belonging to a monadelphic type **Monadelphic type**, in *math*, a type containing a single numerical parameter

monadelphon (mon-a-del′fon), *n* [NL see *Monadelphia*[1]] In *bot*, an androecium of which the filaments are combined into a single column

monadelphous (mon-a-del′fus), *a* [As *monadelph*[1] + *-ous*] In *bot*, having the stamens united into one set by their filaments, belonging or relating to the class *Monadelphia*

monadiary (mō-nad′i-ā-ri), *n*, pl *monadiaries* (-riz) [< NL **monadiarium*, < LL *monas* (*monad-*), a monad see *monad*] The common envelop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians

monadic (mō-nad′ik), *a* [< Gr *μοναδικός*, single, < *μονας* (*μοναδ-*), a unit: see *monad*] **1.** Pertaining to monads, having the nature or character of a monad —2 Single, not occurring in pairs [Rare]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the *monadic* mouth to make the seventh *J Hadley*, Essays p 342.

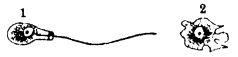
monadical (mō-nad'ı-kal), *a.* [< *monadic* + *-al.*] Same as *monadic*. *Dr. H. More*, Def of Philosophic Cabbala, App., ix.

monadically (mō-nad'ı́-kal-ı), *adv.* As a monad or unit; by oneness

Every number subsists *monadically* in unity
T Taylor, Trans. of Plotinus (1794), Int , p xxxix.

Monadidæ (mō-nad'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + *-idæ.*] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animalcules are naked or illoricate, and entirely free swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles Also *Monadella*

monadiform (mō-nad'ı-fôrm), *a* [< LL. *monas* (*monad-*), a unit, + L *forma*, form] In *biol*', having the form or character of a monad, resembling a monad *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 96



1, monadiform endodermal cell of a sponge; 2, the amœbiform state of an endodermal cell of the same

monadigerous (mon-a-dij'e-rus), *a* [< LL *monas* (*monad-*) + L. *gerere*, carry see *-ger*, *-gerous.*] In *zool*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells as, the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges *H. James Clark*

Monadina (mon-a-dı́'nä), *n pl* [NL , < LL *monas* (*monad-*) + *-ina*[2]] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadidæ*

monadine (mon'a-dın), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadidæ*, having the character of a monad *Carpenter*, Micros , § 418

Monadineæ (mon-a-dın'ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Cienkowski), < Gr *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-in-* + *-eæ.*] An order of fungi of the class *Myxomycetes* They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoocysts spo ocysts, plasmodia, zoospores, and indurin spores, the zoocysts emitting at maturity one to many zoospores or amœba like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-dizm), *n.* [= F *monadisme* = Sp *monadismo*, as *monad* + *-ism*] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads, also, a theory of monads

Not unfrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of *monadism* by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units
E Caird, Philos of Kant, p 86

2 The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics, atomism

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Boscovich may be taken as an example of the purest *monadism*
Encyc Brit, III 37

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-jı), *n.* [= F *monadologie*, < Gr *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit (see *monad*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak· see *-ology*] In the philosophy of Leibnitz, the doctrine of monads, also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of Lotze. See *monad*, 1

Leibnitz's *monadology* may be a true system, but also it may not, and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not *Leslie Stephen*, Eng Thought, I § 35

Lotze, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his *monadology* *Mind*, XII 589

monal (mo-nal'), *n.* Same as *monaul*

monamine (mon'am-ın), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E *amine.*] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

monanapestic (mon-an-a-pes'tik), *a.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνάπαιστος*, anapest: see *anapestic*] In *anc pros.*, containing but one anapest: noting certain logaœdic meters. See *monodactylic*.

monander (mō-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen). Cf. *monandrous*] In *bot* , a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'drı-ä), *n pl.* [NL , < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen)] The first class in Linnæus's system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'drı-an), *a.* [< *Monandria* + *-an.*] Same as *monandrous*.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνανδρος*, having but one husband, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, male. In def. 2, cf. *Monandria.*] **1.** In *zool.* and *anthrop.*. (*a*) Having one male or husband; living in monandry; monogamous, as a female. (*b*) Relating to monandry: as, a *monandrous* system or custom —**2.** In *bot.*, having a single stamen, belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria*.


Monandrous Flower of Mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*) in the axil of the leaf

monandry (mō-nan'drı), *n* [< Gr *μονανδρία*, the having but one husband, < *μόνανδρος*, having but one husband see *monandrous*] The monandrous state, the practice of having only one husband

Once introduced, *monandry* must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier, for a man to have a wife to himself must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilised ideas of conjugal fidelity *W R Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p 141

monanthous (mō-nan'thus), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄνθος*, flower] In *bot.*, producing but one flower. said of a plant or peduncle

monarch (mon'ärk), *n* [Early mod E *monarke*, < OF (and F) *monarque* = Sp. *monarca* = Pg. *monarcha* = It. *monarca*, < LL *monarcha*, < Gr *μονάρχης*, *μόναρχος*, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf. *μοναρχεῖν*, rule alone), < *μόνος*, alone, + *ἀρχειν*, rule] **1.** The chief of a monarchy, a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or czarina), sultan, shah, etc ; primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers See *monarchy*

It [mercy] becomes
The throned *monarch* better than his crown
Shak, M of M , iv 1 189

The Sovereign if a single person, is or should be called a *Monarch* *Maine*, Early Hist of Institutions, p 350

2. Any possessor of absolute power or superiority, one who or that which holds a dominating or preeminent position, literally or figuratively as, the oak is the *monarch* of the forest

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne!
Shak, A and C , ii 7 (song)

I am *monarch* of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute
Couper, Alexander Selkirk

=Syn. 1 *King*, etc (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot

Monarcha (mō-nar'kä), *n.* [NL , < LL. *monarcha*, a monarch see *monarch*] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826 It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration

monarchal (mō-nar'kal), *a* [= It *monarcale*, as *monarch* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch, sovereign

The princes persons being in all *monarchal* governments the very knot of the people's welfare
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, v

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake
Milton, P L , ii 428.

monarchesst (mon'ärkes), *n.* [< *monarch* + *-ess.*] A female monarch, a queen or empress

The *monarchess* of the four-corner'd earth
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, viii

Rome, what made her such a *Monarchesse*, but onely the aduentures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad? *Capt John Smith*, Works, II 197.

monarchia (mō-när'kı-a), *n.* [LL : see *monarchy*] In *theol* , same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-nar'kı-al), *a* [< LL. *monarchia*, monarchy (see *monarchy*), + *-al*] Same as *monarchical*.

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its *monarchial* form in a week, . . the latter would be preponderate
Jefferson, Correspondence, II 205.

Monarchian (mō-när'kı-an), *n.* [= F *monarchien* = Pg *monarchiano*; < Gr. *μονάρχης*, monarch, *μοναρχία*, monarchy: see *monarchy* and *-an.*] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century They were divided into two groups — the *dynamic* (*dynamistic*) or *rationalistic Monarchians*, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patripassians*, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same, the latter were called *modalistic Monarchians*, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity

By *monarchians* of the former [dynamistic] class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power *Encyc Brit*, XVI 719.

Monarchianism (mō-när'ki-an-izm), *n* [< *Monarchian* + *-ism.*] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians

Modalistic *monarchianism*, conceiving that the whole fulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the 'subordinationism" of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God, who "with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son '
Encyc Brit, XVI 719

monarchianistic (mō-när-ki-a-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Monarchian* + *-istic.*] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians

Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos (trans.), I.

monarchic (mō-när'kik), *a* [< F. *monarchique* = Sp *monárquico* = Pg *monarchico* = It. *monarchico*, < Gr *μοναρχικός*, of a monarch or monarchical, < *μόναρχος*, a monarch see *monarch*, *monarchy*] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; monarchical

The *monarchick* and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government *Burke*, Vind of Nat Society

Without justice all forms, democratic or *monarchic*, are tyrannical alike *Froude*, Cæsar, p 190

monarchical (mō-när'ki-kal), *a* [< *monarchic* + *-al*] **1.** Pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy, characteristic of or subject to a monarch, of the nature of monarchy· as, *monarchical* rule or methods; a *monarchical* country or government

Monarchical their State,
But prudently confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power *Thomson*, Liberty, iv

In a *monarchical* state in which the constitution is strongest, the laws may be relaxed without danger
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, I.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a *monarchical* bias
Disraeli.

2. Of or pertaining to government by a monarch

It was not the *Monarchical* way of Government that was so displeasing to God or Samuel, for their Government was of that form already *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II iv.

3. Regarding monarchy as the best form of government, adhering to the principles of monarchy The name *Monarchical party* was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents Also *monarchial*.

=Syn. See *prince* and *royal*

monarchically (mō-nar'ki-kal-ı), *adv* In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchical government

monarchise, monarchiser. See *monarchize*, *monarchizer*.

monarchism (mon'ar-kizm), *n* [< F *monarchisme* = Sp *monarquismo*, as *monarch* + *-ism*] The principles of monarchy, love of or preference for monarchy

monarchist (mon'är-kist), *n* [< F *monarchiste* = Sp. *monarquista* = Pg It *monarchista*; as *monarch* + *-ist*] An advocate of or believer in monarchy, one who holds or maintains monarchical principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors *Barrow*, On the Pope's Supremacy

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or *Monarchist*, who does not feel this insult *Lowe*, Bismarck, II 141

monarchize (mon'ar-kīz), *v* , pret and pp *monarchized*, ppr *monarchizing* [= F *monarchiser*; as *monarch* + *-ize*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the king, act as a monarch

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks
Shak, Rich II , iii 2. 165.

II. *trans.* **1.** To rule over as a monarch

By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain founding Brute first *monarchized* the Land
Drayton, Polyolbion, v 68.

2. To convert into a monarchy

So far we shall be from mending our condition by *monarchizing* our Government, whatever new Conceit now possesses us. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchise*.

monarchizer (mon'är-kī-zėr), *n.* One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy; a monarchist Also spelled *monarchiser*. [Rare.]

Let the pride
Of these our irreligious *monarchisers*
Be crown'd in blood
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece, III.

monarchy (mon'är-ki), *n*; pl *monarchies* (-kiz). [< ME. *monarchie* = F. *monarchie* = Sp *monarquia* = Pg It. *monarchia*, < LL. *monarchia*, < Gr *μοναρχία*, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < *μοναρχος*, a sovereign, monarch: see *monarch*.] **1.** Supreme power wielded by a single person; absolute personal authority.

They imagined that he [Jesus] should subdue the rest of the world, and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal *monarchy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

But let us not deceive our selves, the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this *Monarchy* as ever they were. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. if.

2. The principle of government by a monarch, the monarchical system.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. 2.

I hear there are people among you who think the experience of our governments has already proved that republican governments will not answer. Send those gentry here, to count the blessings of *monarchy*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 221.

3. A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary succession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obligatory regard to the hereditary principle, but this principle has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elective; but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute* or *despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government; a *limited* or *constitutional monarchy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitution of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a noteworthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV., in France under Louis XI., in Spain under Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles V.). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly unrestricted absolutism; this has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited, the monarch is theoretically regarded as the source of all power, and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon*.

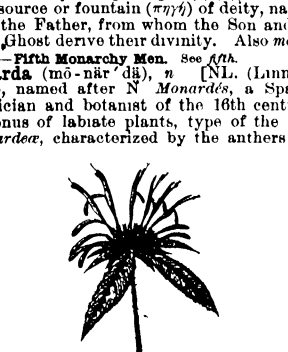
It has often indeed been noticed that a Feudal *Monarchy* was an exact counterpart of a Feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 77.

4. The territory ruled over by a monarch, a kingdom; an empire.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence?
Shak., Rich. III., I. 4. 51.

5. In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*ἀρχή*), cause (*αἰτια*), source or fountain (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monarchia*. —**Fifth Monarchy Men.** See *fifth*.

Monarda (mō-när'dä), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after N. *Monardes*, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century.] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Monardeæ*, characterized by the anthers having fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odorous erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale yellow. About 7 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea or bee-balm, has bright scarlet flowers. *M. fistulosa* is the wild bergamot.



Branch of Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*), with flowers.

Monardeæ (mō-när'dē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL. (Bentham, 1833), < *Monarda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, characterized by having two perfect ascending stamens, in which one cell of each anther is either wanting or separated from the other. It embraces 11 genera, *Monarda* being the type, and about 490 species, the majority of which are widely scattered throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the earth.

monardin (mō-när'din), *n*. [< *Monarda* + *-in*².] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is isomeric with thymol.

monarsenous (mon-är'se-nus), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀρσην*, male.] In *zoöl.*, having but one male for several females.

monarticular (mon-ar-tik'ū-lär), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

monas (mon'as), *n* [NL., < LL. *monas*, a unit: see *monad*.] **1.** A monad, a monadiform infusorian. —**2** [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Monadidæ*. *M. lens* is an example. —**Monas prodigiosa**, *Bacillus prodigiosus*. This microscopic organism forms short rods, it is not pathogenic but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and it or the substances which it discolors are sometimes called *blood rain*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding host*, and *red milk*.

Monasa (mon'a-sa), *n* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), an error for *Monacha*: see *Monacha*.] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidæ*, the nun-birds or monases. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings and coral-red bills as *M. nigra*, *M. morpheus*, and *M. nigrifrons*. Also *Monasta*, *Monastes*, *Monacha*, *Lypornix*, and *Scotocharis*. See cut at *nun bird*.

Monascidiæ (mon-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl*. [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + NL. *Ascidiæ*.] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidiæ simplices*, the sea-squirts, simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

monascidian (mon-a-sid'i-an), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ascidian*.] **I.** *a* Simple, as an ascidian, not composite or compound, as many ascidians are, of or pertaining to the *Monascidiæ*.

II. *n* A member of the *Monascidiæ*, an ordinary sea-squirt.

monase (mon'ās), *n* [< F. *monase*, NL. *Monasa*: see *Monasa*.] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*, a nun-bird.

monaster (mon-as'tėr), *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of caryocinesis, the mother-star of the nucleus distinguished from *diaster* or *dyaster*.

monasterial (mon-as-tē'ri-al), *a*. [= Sp. *monasterial* = It. *monasteriale*, < LL. *monasterialis*, of a monastery, < *monasterium*, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this *monasterial* prison 17 years.
The Century, XXXV. 56, note.

monasterially (mon-as-tē'ri-al-i), *adv*. Monastically.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being *monasterially* accoutred who inwardly are nothing less than monachal.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i., Author's Prol. (*Davies*.)

monastery (mon'as-te-ri), *n.*, pl. *monasteries* (-riz). [In early form *minster*, q. v., = F. *monastère* = Sp. *monasterio* = Pg. *mosteiro* = It. *monastero* = OBulg. *monastyri* *monostyri* = Serv. *manastir* = Pol. *monasterz* = Hung. *monostor* (< Slav.), < LL. *monasterium*, < Gr. *μοναστήριον*, a solitary dwelling, in LGr. a monastery, cf. LGr. *μοναστήριος*, adj., Gr. *μοναστης*, a solitary, LGr. a monk, < *μονάζειν*, be alone, dwell alone, < *μόνος*, alone: see *monad*. Cf. *monk*, from the same ult. source.] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking religious seclusion from the world: commonly applied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary, and in this broad use is synonymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by sovereigns to their own use, and in part transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite beginnings or revival of civilization in many countries, especially Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The monastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *ruls*.

The hypocrites hath loste their more than pryncely habitacions, theyr *monasteries*, conuentes, hospitalles, prebendaries and chaunteryes, with theyr fatte fedyng and warme couches, for yl gotten good wyl home agayne.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, I.

Abbeuille is a goodly faire Citie, wherein are many *Monasteries* of men and women.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

The ancient *Monastery's* halls,
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile
Placed on the margin of the isle.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 9.

The eastern *monasteries*, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the deserts, the monks commonly lived in separate cells: they kept silence at their repasts, they rivaled one another in the extravagance of their penances.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 121.

Mitered monastery. See *miter*. —**Monasteries' Dissolution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *a* and *n*. [< F. *monastique* = Sp. *monástico* = Pg. It. *monastico*, < LGr. *μοναστικός*, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < *μοναστής*, a monk: see *monastery*.] **I.** *a*. **1** Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns, ascetic as, *monastic* life, vows, or practices.

The clergy, and the *monastic* orders especially, had been good farmers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 464.

2 Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns, of ascetic character or use: as, *monastic* buildings or architecture; *monastic* seclusion.

To forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastic*.
Shak., As you like it, iii. 2. 442.

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the *monastic* precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 208.

3 An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf. —**Monastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages—(*a*) an abbot who was also a bishop, or (*b*) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction. —**Monastic vows**, the vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

II. *n* A monk; a religious recluse.

An art preserved amongst the *monasticks*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 143.

It seems plain that the treble value was intended specially to protect the new *monastics* in their tithes by heightening the peril of disputing them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

monastical (mō-nas'ti-kal), *a*. [< *monastic* + *-al*.] Same as *monastic*.

monastically (mō-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv*. In a monastic manner; in a retired manner, after the manner of monks. *Swift*.

monasticism (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n* [< *monastic* + *-ism*.] **1.** The corporate life of religious communities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior, the monastic system or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but *monasticism* could have kept the church and clergy free from the political combinations and dangers of the early time.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 84.

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

In older Anglo-Saxon Britain *monasticism* itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more.
Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 1.

monasticon (mō-nas'ti-kon), *n*. [< LGr. *μοναστικόν*, neut. of *μοναστικός*, monastic: see *monastic*.] A book relating to or describing monasteries.

monatomic (mon-a-tom'ik), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄτομος*, atom: see *atomic*.] Having the same valence or atomicity as hydrogen, represented by unity.

monaul (mo-nâl'), *n*. [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *minaul*, E. Ind.] A pheasant; specifically, an impeyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L. impeyanus*. See cut under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monauls*, Lophophorus.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 783.

monaulos (mō-nâ′los), *n.*, pl. *monauli* (-lī) [L., also *monaulus*, ⟨ Gr. *μόναυλος*, a single flute, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *αὐλός*, pipe, flute.] A Greek flute or flageolet consisting of a single pipe or reed, as opposed to the *diaulos*, or double flute

Monaulus (mō-nâ′lus), *n.* [NL (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ *monaul.*] A genus of *Phasianidæ*, the monauls same as *Lophophorus*

monaural (mon-â′ral), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + L. *auris* = E *ear*[1] see *aural*[2].] 1. Having only one ear.—2. Referring to or involving the use of a single ear

Direction cannot be appreciated by *monaural* observation *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXIII 87

monaxial (mon-ak′si-al), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + L. *axis*, axis. see *axial.*] Having but one axis, uniaxial

monaxon (mon-ak′son), *a* and *n* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis see *axon*] I. *a* Having one axis, as a sponge-spicule, monaxial Also *monaxonial.*

II. *n* A sponge-spicule of the group *Monaxonia*

Monaxonia (mon-ak-sō′ni-a), *n. pl* [NL, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis] Monaxon or uniaxial sponge-spicules, having one straight or curved axis

monaxonial (mon-ak-sō′ni-al), *a* [⟨ *monaxon* + *-al*] Same as *monaxon*

monaxonic (mon-ak-son′ik), *a* [⟨ *monaxon* + *-ic*] Having but one axis, uniaxial

A spherical (homaxonic) or cone shaped (*monaxonic*) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule *Encye Brit*, XIX 849

Monaxonida (mon-ak-son′i-dă), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ *Monaxonia* + *-ida*] A suborder of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having monaxon spicules or being without supporting skeleton, the spicules tylostylar and usually situated radially It includes such families as *Tethyidæ*, *Sollasellidæ*, *Spirastrellidæ*, *Suberamatidæ*, and *Suberitidæ* *Lendenfeld*

monazite (mon′a-zīt), *n* [Irreg ⟨ Gr *μονάζειν*, be solitary see *monastery*] A phosphate of the cerium metals, usually containing some thorium silicate It is a rare mineral, occurring in small brownish red or yellowish brown monoclinic crystals, also massive, with resinous luster, and is found at Norwich in Connecticut, in North Carolina, among the Urals, and elsewhere It is a prominent accessory constituent of granitic rocks in some localities, and when these rocks have been disintegrated by natural causes it has been (as in North Carolina and Brazil) obtained, by washing the gravels, in very large quantities.

monchet, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch.*

monckt, *n* An obsolete spelling of *monk*

Moncrieff gun-carriage. See *gun-carriage*

Monday (mun dā), *n* [⟨ ME *Monday*, *Monendai*, ⟨ AS. *mōnandæg*, rarely contr *mōndæg* (= OFries *mōnendei*, *mōnadei* = D *maandag* = MLG *māndach*, *manendach* = OHG *mānetac*, MHG *māntac*, G *montag* = Icel. *mānadagr* = Sw *måndag* = Dan *mandag*), Monday, lit 'moon's day,' ⟨ *mōnan*, gen of *mōna*, moon, + *dæg*, day see *moon*[1] and *day*[1] The day was so called after its name in L., *dies lunæ*, *lunæ dies* (> F. *lundi*), tr Gr. *ἡ τῆς Σελήνης ἡμέρα*, 'the moon's day.' See *week*] The second day of the week.

The next according to the course of the dayes of the week was the idoll of the moone, whereof we yet retaine the name of *Monday* instead of Mooneday *Verstegan*, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, iii

Black Monday (*a*) Easter Monday, the 14th of April, 1360 See the quotation

The 14 day of April and the morrow after Easter day, King Edward [III] with his hoast lay before the citty of Paris, which day was full darke of mist and haile and so bitter cold that many men dyed on their horses with cold, wherefore vnto this day it hath beene called the *Blacke Munday* *Stow*, Annals, p. 264

Hence—(*b*) Any Easter Monday

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black Monday* last *Shak*, M of V, ii 5 25

(*c*) The first Monday after schoolboys' holidays—**Blue Monday**, the Monday before Lent so called in Bavaria, from the color with which churches are ornamented on that day.—**Cobbler's Monday, Collop Monday, Handsel Monday** See the qualifying words.

Mondayish (mun′dā-ish), *a* [⟨ *Monday* + *-ish*[1].] Tired; worn out; weary said of clergymen who suffer from fatigue after their Sunday services. [Colloq.]

mondaynet, *a.* An obsolete form of *mundane*

monde (mond), *n.* [⟨ F. *monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = It. *mondo*, ⟨ L. *mundus*, the world. see *mound*[2], *mundane*] 1 The world · generally used in phrases adopted from the French: as, the *beau monde*, the world of fashion—2 A globe used as an ensign of royalty: usually *mound.* See *mound*[2]

mondialt, *a* [ME., ⟨ OF *mondial*, *mundial*, of the world, ⟨ *monde*, the world see *monde*, *mound*[2]] Worldly; mundane

A gret man this was, And of noble fame, And wel at ease of goodes *mondiall* *Rom of Partenay* (E E T S), l 18.

mone[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *moon*[1]

mone[2]†, *v* and *n* A Middle English form of *moan*[1]

mone[3]†, *v t* [⟨ ME *monen*, ⟨ AS *manian*, *monian*, bring to mind, exhort, advise, instruct, tell, claim, = OS. *manōn* = OFries *mona* = OHG *manōn*, *manēn*, admonish, suggest; akin to *man*[1], *mind*[1], *mine*[3], etc.] To admonish, advise, explain

What may this mene, quod these mene, *Mone* it us mare *MS Lincoln* A 1 17, f 243 (*Halliwell*)

By a tale y shal zou *mone* That fyl betwyx the fadyr and the sone *MS Harl* 1701, f 8 (*Halliwell*)

mone[4]†, *n* [ME; appar a var of *mine*[3], affected by *mone*[3]] Mind, preference

Knyztes and squier Alle dronken of the ber But Horn alone Nadde therof no *mone* *King Horn* (E E T S), l 1114

mone[5]†, *n* [ME, ⟨ AS *gemāna*, society, *gemēne*, common see *mean*[2]] A companion

Nolde he nogt go one [alone], Athulf was his *mone* *King Horn* (E E T S), l 528.

mone[6]†, *n* A Middle English form of *money*

mone[7]†, *v t* Same as *moun*[2]

monecian, monecious, etc. See *monœcian*, etc

monekt, *n* A Middle English form of *monk*

monemaker†, *n* A Middle English form of *money-maker* *York Plays*, Int, p xxi

monembryary (mon-em′bri-ā-ri), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo see *embryo* and *-ary*] Having a single embryo

mone-pinst, *n pl* An obsolete variant of *munpins*

moner (mō′nėr), *n* [⟨ NL *moneron*, q v] An organism having the form of a non-nucleated protoplasmic body, in which no definite structure can be discerned The moners consist of indifferent protoplasm containing no nucleus or endoplast, and thus are conveniently, if not naturally, distinguished from the higher series of protozoans known as *Endoplastica*

Monera (mō-nē′ra), *n. pl* [NL, pl of *moneron*.] 1. Haeckel's name of a class of protozoans of the simplest possible characters The *Monera* are apparently structureless particles of protoplasm, agreeing with other rhizopods in protruding pseudopods, but differing from the normal amœboids in lacking any recognizable nucleus Unlike foraminifers, they form no shell The group is provisional and perhaps hypothetical The name is that of a legitimate biological conception, but since it is by no means certain that every moner is not a stage or state of a somewhat more definitely organized rhizopod, the group so named has no assured zoological standing The *Monera* are sometimes nominally divided into *Gymnomonera* and *Lepomonera*, the former of which are always naked, while the latter may acquire a cell-wall Also *Monerozoa*

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *moneron*

moneral (mō-nē′ral), *a* [⟨ *Monera* + *-al*] Same as *moneran.*

moneran (mō-nē′ran), *a* and *n* [⟨ *Monera* + *-an.*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to a moner, or to the *Monera.* Also *moneric*, *moneral*

II. *n* A moner or monoron

monergism (mon′ėr-jizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἔργον*, = E *work* (see *erg*), + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration—that the human will possesses no inclination to holiness until regenerated, and therefore cannot coöperate in regeneration

moneric (mō-nē′rik), *a* [⟨ *Monera* + *-ic*] Same as *moneran* *W B Carpenter*, Micros., § 394

moneron (mō-nē′ron), *n*; pl. *monera* (-ră). [NL, irreg ⟨ Gr *μονήρης*, single, solitary, ⟨ *μόνος*, single (see *monad*), + *ἀραρίσκειν* (√ *ἀρ*), join, fit (cf. *διήρης*, doubly fitted).] A moner.

Each individual living particle of this structureless mass [protoplasm] is called a *Moneron* *Haeckel*, Evolution of Man (trans), II 31

To put his [Haeckel's] views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from not living matter *Huxley*

Monerozoa (mō-nē-rō-zō′ă), *n pl.* [NL, ⟨ Gr *μονήρης*, single, solitary (see *moneron*), + *ζῷον*, an animal] Same as *Monera.* *Haeckel*

monerozoan (mō-nē-rō-zō′an), *a.* and *n* [⟨ *Monerozoa* + *-an*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Monera* or *Monerozoa*

II *n.* A moner or moneron

monerozoic (mō-nē-rō-zō′ik), *a.* [⟨ *Monerozoa* + *-ic*] Same as *monerozoan* *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 473

monerula (mō-ner′ụ-la), *n*, pl *monerulæ* (-lē) [NL, dim, ⟨ Gr *μονήρης*, single, solitary see *moneron.*] In *embryol*, a name given by Haeckel to a supposed non-nucleated stage of an impregnated ovum, when it has the form-value of a simple cytode, or moner It is supposed that the nucleated ovum, immediately upon fecundation by spermatozoa, undergoes retrogressive metamorphosis, loses its nucleus, and becomes a mere mass of protoplasm, that then a new nucleus is formed, in the formation of which the spermatic protoplasm takes part, and that there upon the ovum resumes its form value of a nucleated cell as a cytula, having been a monerula in the interval between the loss of the original nucleus and the acquisition of the new one The word is one of a series other members of which are *cytula*, *morula*, *blastula*, and *gastrula*

Moneses (mō-nē′sēz), *n* [NL (Salisbury 1821), prob so named on account of the pretty and solitary flower, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, alone, + *ἡσις*, delight] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Pyroleæ*, characterized by spreading petals, by the capsule opening upward from the base, and by solitary flowers There is but a single species, *M uniflora* the one flowered pyrola, which is a small perennial with rounded and veiny serrate leaves and a scape bearing a white or rose colored flower It is a native of middle and northern Europe, the colder parts of America, and Japan

monesia (mō-nē′siă), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A vegetable extract thought to be derived from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphlœum*, exported from Brazil in hard thick cakes It seems to have some stomachic, alterative, and astringent properties—**Monesia bark.** See *Chrysophyllum*

monesin (mō-nē′sin), *n* [⟨ *monesia* + *-in*[2].] An acid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with saponin

monestet, *v. t* A Middle English form of *monish*

monetagium (mon-e-tā′ji-um), *n* [ML] Same as *moneyage*, 2

monetarily (mon′- or mun′e-tā-ri-li), *adv* As regards monetary affairs, from a monetary point of view, financially

monetary (mon′- or mun′e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F *monétaire* = Sp *monetario* = Pg *monetario*, *moedeiro* = It. *monetario*, pertaining to money, ⟨ L. *monetarius*, pertaining to the mint, as a noun, a mint-master, a minter, ⟨ *moneta*, mint, money see *money* Cf *minter*, ult. ⟨ L *monetarius*] 1 Pertaining to money; consisting of money—2. Financial.—**Monetary chain,** a chain of precious metal each link of which is of definite weight or value such links were formerly used as money —**Monetary unit,** the unit of currency In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25 8 grains. The unit is the pound in the British empire, the franc in France, the mark in Germany

monetht, monethlyt. Obsolete forms of *month, monthly.*

monetization (mon′- or mun′e-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F *monétisation*, as *monetize* + *-ation.*] The act of monetizing, the act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money as, the *monetization* of silver

monetize (mon′- or mun′e-tīz), *v. t*, pret and pp. *monetized*, ppr. *monetizing* [⟨ L. *moneta*, money (see *money*), + *-ize.*] To give the character of money to; legalize as money, coin into money

money (mun′i), *n* [Formerly also *mony*, *monie*, ⟨ ME. *moneye*, *mone*, *monoye*, ⟨ OF. *moneie*, *monoie*, *monnoye*, F *monnaie* = Pr Sp *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, ⟨ L *moneta*, a mint, money. see *mint*[1], which is also ult. from L *moneta*, and thus a doublet of *money*] 1 Coin, or, more strictly, current coin, stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange in this sense used only collectively

Forthe thei went alle thre To pay the schyperde his *mone* *MS Cantab* Ff v 48, f 53 (*Halliwell*)

Every man also gave him a piece of *money* Job lxii 11

2 In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by extension, something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined, such as paper money, any circulating medium of exchange Money is adopted for the sake of convenience to facilitate the exchange of one kind of wealth for another and as a standard of value Its common form is that of a stamped metallic currency, but in primitive times, among uncivilized peoples, and under special conditions by civilized people, many other articles have been used as money Bank notes, green backs, gold and silver certificates of the United States government, etc, all representing coin, are called *paper money*, and are used for convenience instead of the coin

itself *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage See def 4

Importune him for my *moneys* *Shak*, T of A, ii 1 16

Every lady should meet her lord,
When he is newly come frae sea,
Some wi' hawks, and some wi' hounds,
And other some wi' gay *monie*
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I 210)

What *moneys* I have is at your disposing, and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, ii 2

There are several different sorts of paper *money*, but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known which seems best adapted for this purpose *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, II ii

Money is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for *money* Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys *money*
J S Mill, Pol Econ, III viii § 2

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as *money*, made it *money* by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article
Cyc of Pol Sci, II 879

Money is the medium of exchange Whatever performs this function, does this work, is *money*, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such
Walker, Pol Econ, III iii 144

With the aid of *money* all the difficulties of barter disappear, for *money* consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as *money* in the absence of a better material In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times
Jevons, Pol. Econ, p 104

3. Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as money as above defined, available assets; wealth as, a man of *money*

The *moneye* on this molde that men so faste holden,
Tel me to whom that tresour appendeth
Piers Plowman (A), I 43

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish *Johnson*.

Money, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 266

4 The currency of any country or nation, a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not in this sense also used in the plural as, English *money*, the weights and *moneys* of different nations, a *money* of account

For right als that boght thesu fre
For thritty penis of thaire *mone*,
So war that sold to thaire enmy
Euer thritty iews for a peny
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 89

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as *moneys* are for values
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 235

5. A way or line of investing money. [Colloq or vulgar]

I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my *money* then. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 95

Acknowledgment money See *acknowledgment* —**Added money** See *add* —**Bent money, bowed money**, a coin purposely bent and given as a love token, or in certain cases used as a votive offering Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money

I bequeathe him my rope of *bowed nobles* that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels
Will of Sir Edward Howard, 1512, in Archæologia, [XXVIII 370

Cargo money or **Guinea money**, a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea. —**China money**, the name given (in the provincial form *chany* or "*chana*" *money*) to tokens of porcelain issued by the Pinxton China Works in East Derbyshire They were oval, plano convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 5*s*, 7*s* See *china-token* —**Coat-and-conduct money** See *coat*[2] —**Conscience money** See *conscience* —**Covered money**, a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress —**Creation money, effective money, fairy money** See the qualifying words. —**Fiat money**, paper currency issued by a government as money, but not based on coin or bullion, paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin [Colloq]

This overflowing deluge of *fiat money* alarmed and dissipated the old fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors. *The Century*, XXXVI 763

Fiddler's money See *fiddler* —**For love or money** See *love*[1] —**For money, for cash** on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract *for money*, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them distinguished from *for the account* (which see, under *account*). —**For my money**†, to my mind, what I prefer

A horn *for my money* *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 3 63

Guinea money See *cargo money* —**Hammered money** See *hammer*[1]. —**Hard money**, metallic money, coin. [U S]

I do believe hard coin the stuff
For 'lectioneers to spout on,
The people 's ollers soft enough
To make *hard money* out on
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser, vi

Imprest money See *imprest*[2] —**Kimmeridge-coal money**, small circular pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Smedmore in the parish of Great Kimmeridge, in Dorset, Eng land, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface

It is considered probable that the *Kimeridge coal money* may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls
H B Woodward, Geol of Eng and Wales, 2d ed, p 336

Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money See the qualifying words. —**Money makes the mare go** See *mare*[1] —**Money of account.** See *account* —**Money of necessity** See *necessity* —**Money on call.** See *call*[1] —**Paper money.** See def 2 —**Pot of money**, a large amount of money a heavy sum [Colloq] —**Present money** Same as *ready money*

I am not furnish'd with the *present money*
Shak, C of E, iv 1 34

Ready money, money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed, cash also used adjectively as, a *ready money* purchase

Hee is your slaue while you pay him *ready Money*, but if hee once befriend you, your Tyrant, and you had better deserue his hate then his trust
Bp Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Shop keeper

Let 's see in compound, and for the Present I'ive,
'Tis all the *Ready Money* Fate can give
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, viii 6

Right money†, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands

As no *right money* is to be paid for these lands, and quit rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand
Washington, quoted in H B Adams, Washington's [Interest in Western Lands

Soft money, paper money [Slang, U S] —**To coin money.** See *coin*[1] —**Token money** See *token* - **To make money**, to gain or procure money, become rich — **To take eggs for money** See *egg*[1] —**Value of money** See the quotation

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase *value of money* which has led to much confusion In mercantile phraseology the *value of money* means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital Thus, when the market rate of interest is high money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it For our present subject, the value of a thing is what it will exchange for, the *value of money* is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value The *value of money* is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall *Encyc Brit*, XVI 721

White money, silver coin, also, coin of base metal imitating silver

Here's a seal'd bag of a hundred, which indeed
Are counters all, only some sixteen groats
Of *white money* i' the mouth on't
Beau and Fl, Wit at Several Weapons, ii 1

(See also *earnest money*, *head money*, *lvht money*, *pan money*, *shap money*) = **Syn 1** and **2** *Money*, *Cash* *Money* was primarily minted metal, as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins as, wampum was used as *money* in trade with the Indians, paper *money* *Cash* is ready money, primarily coin, but now also anything that is accepted as money It is opposed to *credit*

money (mun'ı), *v. t* [< *money*, *n.*] **1.** To supply with money

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well *monied* *Greene*, Conny Catching, ii

I know, Melitus, he out of his own store
Hath *monied* Casselane the general
Beau. and Fl, Laws of Candy, i 1

2 To convert into money, exchange for money [Rare]

Our prey was rich and great,
a hundred fiftie mares,
All sorrell, and these scone-*monied* wares,
We draue into Neleius' towne, faire Pylos, all by night
Chapman, Iliad, xi 590

moneyage (mun'ı-āj), *n.* [< OF *moneage*, *monneage*, *monaage*, *monetage*, F *monnayage* = Sp *monedaje*, minting, = Pg *moedagem* = It. *monetaggio*, < ML. **monetaticum*, also *monetagium* (after OF), a land-tax, mint, < L *moneta*, mint, money see *money*] **1** A mintage; the right of coining or minting money *Cowell* — **2.** A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin Also *monetagium*

Moneyage was also a general land tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I *Hume*, Hist Eng, App 2

money-bag (mun'ı-bag), *n.* **1.** A bag for money; a purse — **2.** A large purse

moneybags (mun'ı-bagz), *n.* A wealthy person [Slang]

money-bill (mun'ı-bil), *n* **1.** A bill for raising or granting money. (*a*) In the British Parliament, a bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords *Sir E May* (*b*) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section VII, provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills"

money-box (mun'ı-boks), *n.* A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

money-broker (mun'ı-brō'kėr), *n* A broker who deals in money

money-changer (mun'ı-chān'jėr), *n* A changer of money, a money-broker

money-corn (mun'ı-kôrn), *n* Same as *mangcorn*.

money-cowry (mun'ı-kou'rı), *n* A shell, *Cypræa moneta*, extensively used as money or currency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc. See cut under *cowry*

money-dealer (mun'ı-dē'lėr), *n* A dealer in money; a money-changer

money-drawer (mun'ı-drâ'ėr), *n* A shopkeeper's drawer for the keeping of money received or used in the course of business; a till.

money-dropper (mun'ı-drop'ėr), *n.* A sharper who drops a piece of money on the street and pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the person to whom he addresses himself

A rascally *money dropper*
Smollett, Roderick Random, xv

moneyed (mun'id), *a* [Also *monied*, < *money* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Supplied with money, rich in money, having money; able to command money, wealthy; affluent

A means to invite *monied* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade
Bacon, Usury (ed 1887)

When I think of the host of pleasant, *monied*, well bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boating by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one
Huxley, Universities

2 Consisting of money, in the form of money as, *moneyed* capital

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*
Locke

Moneyed corporation. See *corporation*

moneyer (mun'ı-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *monier*, < ME *monyour*, < OF *monier*, *monnier*, *monoier*, *monnoyeur*, F. *monnayeur* = Sp *monedero* = Pg *moedeiro* = It *monetario*, *monetiere*, < LL *monetarius*, a mint-master, minter: see *monetary*, and cf. *minter*, ult a doublet of *moneyer*] **1.** One who coins money, a minter, a mint-master

Impairment in allay can only happen either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters or by counterfeiting the coin *Sir M Hale*, Hist Pleas of the Crown, xviii

They [Greek coins] bear magistrates' names on both sides, that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the *moneyer's* name *B V Head*, Historia Numorum, p 266

2. A banker, one who deals in money *Johnson*

But se what gold han yeerers,
And silver eke in her garners,
Taylagiers, and these *monyours*
Rom of the Rose, l 6811

Company of moneyers, certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint *Imp Dict*

money-flower (mun'ı-flou'ėr), *n.* The common honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

money-grubber (mun'ı-grub'ėr), *n* An avaricious or rapacious person *Lamb*. [Colloq]

money-jobber (mun'ı-job'ėr), *n.* A dealer in money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of the dealings of private bankers and *money jobbers*
Hume, Essays, ii. 3

money-land (mun'ı-land), *n* In *law*· (*a*) Land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, in equity reputed as money. (*b*) Money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, in equity having many of the qualities of real estate. [Rare in both senses.]

money-lender (mun'ı-len'dėr), *n.* One who lends money on interest

moneyless (mun'ı-les), *a.* [Formerly *monsless*, < ME. *moneyeles*, *monelees*; < *money* + *-less*.] **1** Without money; poor; impecunious

Meteles and *moneyles* on Malueme hulles
Piers Plowman (C), x 295.

Poore thou art, and knowne to be
Even as *mondlesse* as he
Herrick, To his Saviour, a Child, a Present by a Child.

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in defence against the landless and *moneyless* multitudes
Froude, Cæsar, p. 142.

2. Acting or operating otherwise than through money; beyond the range of money influence

Bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse *Milton*, Church Government, ii 3.

money-maker (mun'ı-māˊkėr), *n.* **1.** A coiner of counterfeit money *Halliwell.*—**2.** One who accumulates money.

money-making (mun'ı-māˊking), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth

The Jews were the first, their strange obstinancy in *money making* made them his perpetual victims *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi 8.

money-making (mun'ı-māˊking), *a* Lucrative, profitable as, a *money-making* business

money-market (mun'ı-märˊket), *n* The market or field for the investment or employment of money, the sphere within which financial operations are carried on

money-matter (mun'ı-matˊėr), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor, something in which money is concerned

What if you and I, Nick, should inquire how *money matters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot*, Hist John Bull

money-monger (mun'ı-mungˊgėr), *n* A dealer in money, a usurer *Davies*

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth, a sin which usurers and *money mongers* do bitterly rail at *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 185

money-mongering (mun'ı-mungˊger-ing), *n.* Dealing with money (in a grasping way) *Davies.*

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very *money mongering* to which he now clings as frantically as ever *Kingsley*, Yeast, xv

money-order (mun'ı-ôrˊdėr), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another —**Money-order office** (*a*) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money order system (*b*) A money order post-office —**Money-order post-office**, in the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster General to issue and pay money orders.

money-pot (mun'ı-pot), *n* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel

money-scrivener (mun'ı-skrivˊnėr), *n* A person who raises money for others, a money-broker

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*, such fellows are like your wire drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot*, Hist John Bull.

money-spider (mun'ı-spīˊdėr), *n* A small spider of the family *Attidæ*, *Epiblemum scenicum*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

money-spinner (mun'ı-spinˊėr), *n.* Same as *money-spider*

money's-worth (mun'ız-wėrth), *n* **1** Something as good as money, or that will bring money.

There is either money or *money's worth* in all the controversies of life *Sir R L'Estrange*

2 Full value, something that is worth what one pays for it

money-taker (mun'ı-tāˊker), *n.* **1** One whose office it is to receive payments of money, especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions.—**2†.** One who is open to bribery

Sayth master *money taker*, greasd I' th' fist,
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a noble
I'le stand thy friend"
Times Whistle (E E T S), p 48

moneywort (mun'ı-wėrt), *n* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia* so called from its round leaves See *Lysimachia, creeping-jenny*, and *herb-twopence*. The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus chamædrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, etc —**Cornish moneywort**, *Sibthorpia Europæa*

mong[1] (mung), *n.* [Also *mang.* < ME *mong, mang*, < AS. *gemang, gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly, esp in the phrase *on gemang, on gemong*, or simply *gemang, gemonj* (= OS *on gemange*), among see *among* and *mung*[1] Cf *mong*[2.]] **1†.** Mixture; association

Ich nabbe no *mong* with the world
Old Eng Hom (ed Morris), i 185.

2. A mixture of grain; a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a mash of bran and malt. Also *mang.* [Prov. Eng]

mong[2]**†**, *v.* [< ME. *mongen, mangen*, < AS. *mangian, gemangian* (= Icel. *manga*), trade, traffic (cf Icel *mang*, trade, business); appar. < L *mango*, a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang, gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd. see *mong*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To trade, traffic *Ancren Riule*

II. *trans* To trade in, traffic in; deal in

Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne butter, and cheese
The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt (1560) (*Nares*)

mong[3] (mung), *prep* An abbreviated form of *among* usually written *'mong*

mongan (mongˊgan), *n.* [A native name] A phalanger, *Phalangista herbertensis*, of the Herbert river country, Queensland

mongcorn, *n* [Also *muncorn*, < ME *mongcorn*, < *mong*[1] + *corn*[1]] Same as *mangcorn.*

monger (mungˊgėr), *n* [< ME *monger, mongere, mangere*, < AS *mangere* (= MD *mangher, mengher*, D *mangelaar* = MLG *menger, manger*, LG. *monger, menger, manger* = OHG *mangari, mengari*, MHG *mangære, mengære* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangian, gemangian*, trade see *mong*[2]] **1** A trader, a dealer now used only or chiefly in composition. as, fish*monger*, iron*monger* It is often used allusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in scandal *monger*, mutton-*monger*, whore*monger*

Godefray the garlek *mongere*
Piers Plowman (C), vii 373

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!
A shaven pate! A right *monger*, y'vaith!
This was his plot *B Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii 3

2† A small kind of trading-vessel. *Blount*

monger (mungˊgėr), *v t* [< *monger, n.*] To traffic in, deal in, make merchandise of chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic

The folly of all motive *mongering* *Coleridge*

Monge's equation See *equation*

Mongol (mongˊgol), *n.* and *a* [= F *Mongol* = Ar Pers Hind *Mughal* (> E *Mogul*), < Mongolian *Mongol*. Said to be ult < *mong*, brave] **I.** *n.* One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe See *Mogul*

II *a* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols

Mongolian (mong-gōˊli-an), *a* and *n* [< *Mongol* + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Same as *Mongol* —**Mongolian race**, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind The chief characteristics are—an oblong skull flattened at the sides, broad cheek bones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion It included the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc —**Mongolian subregion**, in *zoögeog*, a subdivision of the great Palearctic region stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion, but its boundaries are not well defined In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *Mongol* —**2** By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification) —**3.** The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family It has three principal dialects—Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Buriatic

Mongolic (mong-golˊik), *a* [= It *Mongolico*, as *Mongol* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mongols, Mongolian

Mongolidæ (mong-golˊi-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mongol* + *-idæ*] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities

Mongolioid (mong-gōˊli-oid), *a* and *n* [< *Mongol* (*Mongolian*) + *-oid*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Mongols; having Mongolian characteristics.

II. *n.* One having physical characters like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc) *Huxley*

Mongoloid (mongˊgō-loid), *a* and *n* [< *Mongol* + *-oid*] Same as *Mongolioid*

mongoos, mungoos (mongˊ-, mungˊgōs), *n.* [Also written *mongoose, mongooz, mongouz, mongoz, monguz, moongus, munqoose*, etc , F. *mongouz*, NL specific name *mongoz*, < Telugu *mangīsu*, Marathi *mangus*, a mongoos] **1** A common ichneumon of India, *Herpestes griseus* Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, etc It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements It is of a gray color, flecked with black, and about the size of a cat The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Herpestinæ*, of which there are several genera and many species, and also to some of the *Viverrinæ* All these belong to one family, *Viverridæ* See *Herpestes*, and cut at *ichneumon.*

2 A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz*, having a white color and the tail not ringed also called *mongoos lemur* See *maki*

mongrel (mungˊgrel), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *mungrel, mongrill, mongrill, mongrel*, < late ME. *mengrell* for **mengerel*, **mongerel*, < *mang, mong*, a mixture (see *mong*[1]), + *-erel*, a double dim. (*-er*[4], *-el*[2]), as in *cockerel, pickerel*, etc] **I.** *n* **1** An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties, the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid*, or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed)

This greater variability in *mongrels* than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising For the parents of *mongrels* are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties, and this implies that there has been recent variability, which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p 201

2 Specifically, a dog of mixed breed

Hounds and greyhounds, *mongrels*, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water rugs, and demi wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 1 93

The Ounce or wild Cat is as big as a *Mungrel*
S Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p 33

3 Anything of mixed breed, anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements

They say they are gentlemen,
But they shew *mungrels*
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv 1

Diocletian the Emperour bestowed Elephantina and the parties adioyning on the Blemi and Nobatæ whose Religion was a *mungrell* of the Greekish Egyptian, and their own *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 586

His two faculties of serving man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel* *Milton*, Colasterion

II. *a* Of a mixed or impure breed, begotten or made up of different kinds usually in a disreputable sense

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it, which they call Franco *Howell*, For clime Travell, p 53

It was hard to imagine Richard Jekyll partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a *mongrel* gipsy *J W Palmer*, After his kind, p 224

mongrel†, *v t* [Formerly also *mungrel, mounqrel*, < *mongrel, n*] To make mongrel; mongrelize

Shal our blood be *moungrell* with the corruption of a stragling French? *Marston*, What you Will, i 1

mongrelism (mungˊgrel-izm), *n* [< *mongrel* + *-ism*] Mixture of different breeds, the being of mixed breeds

He [F Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of *mongrelism* showing it self in the very numerous offspring *Darwin*, Var of Animals and Plants, p 350

mongrelize (mungˊgrel-īz), *v t* ; pret and pp *mongrelized*, ppr *mongrelizing* [< *mongrel* + *-ize*] To make mongrel, give a mongrel nature or character to

How comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are *mongrelized*? I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a prepotent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p 101

mongrel-skate (mungˊgrel-skāt), *n* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus* [Local, Eng]

monial[1]**†**, *n.* [ME , < OF *monial*, a nun, fem of *monial*, monastic, < *moine*, a monk see *monk*] A nun

Monkes and *moniales*, that mendmaunis sholden fynde,
Han mad here kyn knyghtes *Piers Ploweman* (C), vi 76

monial[2]**†**, *n* Same as *mullion*

monicont, *n* Same as *damonico*

monied, *a* See *moneyed*

moniert, *n.* An obsolete form of *moneyer.*

monies, *n* An erroneous plural of *money*, sometimes used

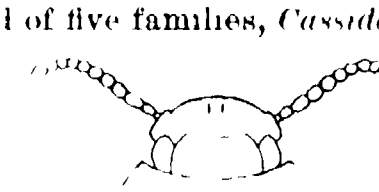
monilated (monˊi-lā-ted), *a* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads; moniliform

There is an accessory gland composed of dichotomous *monilated* tubes *Huxley*, Anat Invert , p 350

monilicorn (mō-nilˊi-kôrn), *a.* and *n* [< L *monile*, necklace + *cornu* = E *horn*] **I** *a* Having monilated or moniliform antennæ, as an insect, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes* See cut under *moniliform*

II. *n* A monilicorn beetle.

Monilicornes (mō-nil-i-kôr'nēz), *n pl* [NL, < L. *monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = E *horn*] A group of monilicorn beetles, the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassidæ*, *Chrysomelidæ*, *Clythridæ*, *Erotylidæ*, and *Hispidæ* [Not in use]



Head of Meal-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*), greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennæ

moniliform (mō-nil'-i-fôrm), *a* [< L *monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form] Resembling a string of beads. applied in zoology and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



1 2

Moniliform Parts of Plants

1 Tuberiferous rhizome of *Equisetum fluviatile* 2 Fruits of *Sophora Japonica*

pods, etc , which have a series of beady swellings alternating with constrictions Also *monilioid*

In most Polychæta the intestine acquires merely a *moniliform* appearance *Huxley* Anat Invert , p 207

moniliformly (mō-nil'i-fôrm-li), *adv* In a moniliform manner, in the form of a string of beads

monilioid (mō-nil'i-oid), *a.* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + Gr εἶδος, form] Same as *moniliform.*

moniment†, *n* An obsolete variant of *monument.*

Monimia (mō-nim'i-ä), *n.* [NL (Du Petit-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < L *Monima*, < Gr Μονίμη, wife of Mithridates] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the natural order *Monimiaceæ* and of the tribe *Monimieæ* It is characterized by globose diœcious flowers the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one seeded drupes inclosed within the enlarged perianth Three species are known, natives of the Mascarene Islands They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimiopsis* at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

Monimiaceæ (mō-nim-i-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous series *Micrembryeæ*, typified by the genus *Monimia.* It is characterized by a globose or cup shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen The order includes about 22 genera and 150 species natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific islands They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves Several furnish wood for building and cabinet-work, or leaves used as a tonic or an aromatic seasoning

Monimieæ (mon-i-mī'ę-ē), *n pl* [NL (A L de Jussieu, 1809), < *Monimia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Monimiaceæ*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by having pendulous ovules, and anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure (instead of uplifting valves as in the other tribe of the order, *Atherospermæ*) It includes 8 genera, natives of tropical America, Australia, and adjacent islands, with one genus in Africa.

monimostylic (mon″i-mō-stī'lik), *a.* [< Gr. μόνιμος, lasting, stable, + στῦλος, pillar.] Having the quadrate bone fixed, as a skull: correlated with *autostylic* and *hyostylic.*

moniourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *moneyer.*

moniplies (mon'i-plīz), *n. sing* and *pl.* Same as *manyplies.* [Scotch]

monish† (mon'ish), *v t* [< ME. *monysshen*, *monyschen*, *moneishen* also *monesten*, < OF. *monester*, < ML. **monistare*, for LL. *monitare*, freq. of L *monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *meminisse*, remember. Cf *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish; warn.

For I yow pray and eke *moneste*
Nought to refusen our requeste.
Rom of the Rose, l 3579

Of father Anchises thee goast and grislye resemblaunce
In sleep mee *monisheth*, with visadge buggish he feareth
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv 372

I write not to hurte any, but to proffit som to accuse none, but to *monish* soch
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 55

monisher (mon'ish-er), *n* [< ME *monyschere*, < *monish* + *-er*[1]] An admonisher. *Johnson*

monishment† (mon'ish-ment), *n* [< *monish* + *-ment*] Admonition *Sherwood*

monism (mon'izm), *n* [< Gr μόνος, single, + *-ism.*] 1 Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle, specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both opposed to *dualism* The term was applied by Wolf, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter, but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished Many special modifications of monistic speculation, especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution (See quotation from Haeckel under *monistic*) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc , are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*

Monism led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection
M S Phelps, tr of Eucken's Fundamental Concepts, p 114

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it thence up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids as its specified datum and its only one, so that it constituted a system of *monism*
J Martineau, Materialism (1874), p 108

2. Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle

The solution offered by Psychophysical *Monism*, that functional brain motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature—this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be an altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion *E Montgomery*, Mind, IX 366

3 In *biol* , same as *monogenesis* (*c*) —**Hylozoistic monism.** Same as *hylozoism* —**Idealistic monism,** the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product —**Materialistic monism,** the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product

monist (mon'ist), *n* and *a* [< *mon*(*ism*) + *-ist*] **I.** *n* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in some one of its forms

The philosophical unitarians or *monists* reject the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways Some admit the testimony of consciousness to the equipoise of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance This is the doctrine of absolute identity—a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Cousin Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the equipoise of subject and object as coordinate and original elements, and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established *Sir W Hamilton*, Metaph , xvi

II. *a* Same as *monistic.*

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *a* [< Gr μόνος, single, + *-ist-ic.*] Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*

Idealism is *monistic* in its whole conception of the universe It claims to be a "one substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no substance" theory instead *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV 108

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the *monistic* philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confusing philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effects or products of matter The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all material forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false A contrast to both views is presented in the *monistic* philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force *Haeckel*, Evol of Man (trans.), II 456

monistical (mō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *monistic.*

monite (mō'nīt), *n.* [< *Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies

monition (mō-nish'on), *n.* [< ME. *monicion*, < OF (F) *monition* = Pr *monition* = Sp. *monicion* = It *monizione*, < L *monitio*(*n-*), a reminding, < *monere*, pp *monitus*, remind, admonish see *monish*] 1 Admonition, warning, instruction given by way of caution as, the *monitions* of a friend

And after, by *monycion* of the Archaungell Gabryell, they made a Churche or oratory of our Lady
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E T S), p 34

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself
Sir R L'Estrange

2 Indication, intimation

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness *Holder*, On Time

3 (*a*) In *civil* and *admiralty law*, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims *General monitions* are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world, a *special monition* directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished

They appere in the yeld halle, at the day and houre limitted by the seid Baillifs, vpon *monicion* to them yeven by eny seriaunt *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 406

(*b*) In *eccles law*, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense, a monitory letter Monitions are of two classes—*in specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and *in genere*, where it is not

A bull of Innocent VIII , followed by a severe *monition* from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St Albans
Hallam, Const Hist , I 84, note

=**Syn 1** *Admonition, Monition, Reprehension*, etc See *admonition*

monitite (mo-nī'tīt), *n* [< *Monita* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals, found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *a* [< L as if **monitivus*, < *monitus*, pp of *monere*, admonish] Admonitory, conveying admonition *Barrow*, Works, II xii

monitor (mon'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *moniteur* = Sp. *monitor* = It *monitore*, < L *monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish see *monish*] 1 One who warns of faults or informs of duty, an admonisher, one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution ; an admonisher

You need not be a *monitor* to the king *Bacon*

2. A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers —3† A constable or officer of the law

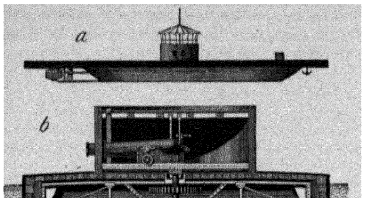
If they will pay what they owe, they will save me the trouble of sending and themselves of paying a *Monitor* *Adv't in Boston Gazette*, September, 1767

4† A backboard.

Posterity will ask
What was a *monitor* in George's days
A *monitor* is wood plank shaven thin,
We wear it at our backs,
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect
Cowper, Task, ii 580

5. [*cap*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Monitoridæ*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Varanus.*—6 A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitoridæ.* See cut under *Hydrosaurus.*—7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor

a, side elevation, *b*, transverse section through the center of the turret

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces The iron clad intruder will thus prove a ser vere *monitor* to those leaders "Downing Street will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this *monitor* On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*

Ericsson, to Assist Sec of Navy, Jan 20, 1862

8 A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus See *monitor-roof* — **Teguexin monitor** See *Ameividæ*

monitorial (mon-i-tō′ri-al), *a* [= F Pg *monitorial* = It *monitoriale*, as *monitory* + *-al*] **1** Monitory, admonitory —**2** Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense, conducted or carried on by monitors, proceeding from or performed by monitors, hence, in a general sense, educational, disciplinary as, a *monitorial* school; a *monitorial* system, *monitorial* instruction, *monitorial* duties

Astonishing incidents which preceded, accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection in this country, of the great *monitorial* school of political freedom

Everett, Orations, I 152

monitorially (mon-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv* In a monitorial manner, by monition, after the manner of a monitor

Monitoridæ (mon-i-tor′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Monitor*, 5, + *-idæ*] A family of *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Monitor*, monitors or varanoid lizards See cut under *Hydrosaurus* Also called *Varanidæ*

monitor-lizard (mon′i-tor-liz′ard), *n* Same as *monitor*, 6

monitor-roof (mon′i-tor-rōf), *n* In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation Also called *monitor-top* [U S]

monitory (mon′i-tō-ri), *a* and *n* [= F *monitoire* = Pr *monitori* = Sp *monitorio* = Pg *monitorio*, n, = It *monitorio*, < L *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor see *monitor*] **I.** *a* Giving monition or admonition; admonitory, spoken by way of warning, instructing by way of caution

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive *Sir R L'Estrange*

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather *monitory* than prohibitory

A Hamilton, The Federalist, No 26

Monitory letter, in *eccles law*, a monition —**Monitory lizard,** a monitor

II *n*, pl *monitories* (-riz) Admonition; warning

I see not why they should deny God that libertie to impose, or man that necessitie to need such *monitories*

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 24

monitress (mon′i-tres), *n* [< *monitor* + fem *-ess* Cf *monitrix*] A female monitor

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*, were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor *The Student*, ii 367 (*Latham*)

monitrix (mon′i-triks), *n* [< L as if **monitrix*, fem of *monitor*, monitor see *monitor*] Same as *monitress*

monjourou (mon-jo-tō′) *n* [Ind] The Indian musk-shrew See *musk-shrew*

monk (mungk), *n* [Formerly also *munk*, *monel*, *munck*, < ME *monk*, *munk*, *munke*, *monck*, *munck*, *munce*, < AS *munec*, *munuc* = OS *munuk*, *monik* = OFries *munck*, *munik*, *monik* = MD *monick*, *munck*, D *monnik* = MLG. *monnik*, *monnick*, *monk*, *monnink* = OHG *munich*, MHG *munech*, *munich*, G. *monch* = Icel *munkr* = Sw Dan *munk* = It *monaco*, < LL *monachus*, < LGr *μοναχός*, a monk, < *μοναχός*, living alone, solitary (cf OF *moigne*, F *moine* = Pr *monge* = Cat *monyo* = Sp *monje* = Pg *monge*, a monk, < LL as if **monius*, < Gr *μόνος*, solitary), < *μόνος*, alone, single see *monad* Cf *monastery* and *minster*, from the same source] **1** Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude, a religious hermit, in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devotions and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior, specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery Communities of a more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutæ (which see) The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely as cetic and in communities Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St Anthony, according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A D 250) The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude The collection of anchorites in a monastery (laura or cœnobium) is ascribed to Pachomius in the fourth century The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesuits but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches

When of hys brother Fromont hurd declare
That he *monke* was shorn dole had and gret care
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), I 3211

A *monk*, whan he is recchles,
Is likned to a fissh that is waterles,
This is to seyn, a *monk* out of his cloystre
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 179

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law entered into religion, that is, went into a monastery and became there a *monk* professed in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate *Blackstone*, Com, I 1

I envy them, those *monks* of old,
Their books they read, and their beads they told
G P R James, The Monks of Old

2 A name of various animals (*a*) The bullfinch *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*b*) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest (*c*) A monk bird, monk seal, monk fish, etc see the compounds (*d*) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ* so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's hood or cowl

3 In *printing*, an over-inked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink Compare *friar*, 2 —**4** *Mil*, a fuse for firing mines

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the *monk* and the box trap The *monk* is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length *Farrow*, Mil Encyc, II 376

Black monk, a black robed monk

Also in the Abbey of seynt Justine virgyne, a place of *blake monkys*, ryght delectable and also solytary

Torkington, Diarie of Lng Travell, p 9

Cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery —**Extern monk,** a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it —**Grazing monks,** the Boskoi

Companies like the *Βοσκοι*, or "*grazing monks*" of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked as Sozomen and Evagrius tell us, in the mountains and deserts, grovelling on the earth and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found

Encyc Brit, XVI 701

Monk professed See *profess* —**Syn. 1** *Hermit*, etc See *anchoret*

monk-bat (mungk′bat), *n* A molossoid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat so called because the males are often found in great numbers together *P H Gosse*

monk-bird (mungk′bėrd), *n* The leatherhead or friar-bird See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *friar-bird*

monkery (mung′kėr-i), *n*, pl *monkeries* (-iz) [Early mod E *monkrye*, < *monk* + *-ery*] **1** Monasticism, or the practices of monks generally opprobrious

It toucheth not *monkery*, nor make they any thing at all for any such matter *Latimer* Sermon of the Plough

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden lands into deserts and freemen into serfs *Pop Sci Mo*, XXIX 228

2 A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery

Anon after that arose oute of it a certain of *monkeru*, not in apparel but in appearance of a more sober life

Bp Bale, English Votaries I

Ever since the conquest, it [the Benedictine St Mary's] was one of the richest and strongest *monkeries* in the realm

Harper's Mag, LXXIV 836

3 The country or rural districts, also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants [Slang]

I don't know what this 'ere *monkry* will come to, after a bit *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 266

monkey (mung′ki), *n* [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (not found in ME, where only *ape*, the general Teut word, appears), prob, with double dim *-k-ey*, *-k-ie* (as also later in *donkey*), < OF *monne* = Sp Pg *mona*, < It *monna*, Olt *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence Olt dim *monicchio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the immediate source of the E word, the term. *-icchio*, < L *-iculus*, also OF *monnine*, *monine*, a monkey see also *mona*, *mono*), appar a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the weazen face of an old crone, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E *dame*), 'goody,' 'gammer' (hence 'old woman')), a colloq contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit 'my lady,' 'madam' see *madam* and *madonna*, of which *monkey* is thus ult a contracted form, with an added suffix.] **1.** A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, a catarrhine or platyrhine



Guenon, or Common Cercopithecus (*Cercopithecus sabæus*)

simian, any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemurs, an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc The term is very vague, and has no technical or fixed restriction Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Simiidæ* The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons*, they are at the bottom of the series of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopithecidæ* The small bushy tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *marmosets* Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long tailed simians of either hemisphere All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhine and have 32 teeth as in man They constitute two families, *Simiidæ* and *Cynopithecidæ* (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina* and *Diana*, 2) All the New World monkeys are platyrhine there are two families, *Cebidæ*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Midadæ* or marmosets, with 32 teeth and bushy non prehensile tails (See cuts under *Cebinæ*, *Erodes*, and *Lagothrix*) The genera of monkeys are about 35 in number, including several that are fossil The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America, especially in the tropical parts There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia and even up to the snow line, a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape *Inuus ecaudatus* (See cut at *ape*) Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as their technical scientific designations.

The strain of man 's bred out
Into baboon and *monkey*
Shak, T of A, i 1 260

2 An epithet applied to any one, especially to a boy or girl, in either real or pretended disapproval sometimes expressing endearment

Now God help thee, poor *monkey*! But how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak*, Macbeth, iv 1 59

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little *monkeys*, don't preach to them

Ruskin, Letter to Young Girls.

3 A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground, a fistuca a beetle-head —**4** A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required —**5.** A small crucible used in glass-making —**6.** A certain sum of money in the United States, $500, in Great Britain, £500 used especially in betting [Slang]

A *monkey* at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half
White Melville, Good for Nothing

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a *monkey* *Daily Chronicle*, Feb 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict*)

7† A kind of bustle formerly worn by women See the quotation

The *monkey* was a small "bustle," which in the days of very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades.
N and Q, 7th ser , VII 498

8 Same as *water-monkey*.

In the front room a *monkey* and two tumblers stood on the center table
Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II 8

9 A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called *spirits of salt* by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxid which may have already formed, and which would otherwise prevent the adherence of the solder —**Gibraltar monkey** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Leonine monkey, masked monkey,** etc See the adjectives.—**Monkey's allowance.** See the quotation [Humorous.]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and *monkey's allowance* (more kicks than half pence)
Kingsley, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies*)

Monkey's dinner-bell. See *Hura* —**Mustache monkey, negro monkey,** etc See the qualifying words —**Silky monkey.** Same as *marikina* —**To have** or **get one's monkey up,** to have one's temper roused, get angry [Slang]—**To suck the monkey** (*a*) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw (*b*) To drink rum or other liquor [Nautical slang]

Jack will *suck the monkey*, in whatever form or wherever he presents himself *Macy*

"Do you know what *sucking the monkey* means?" "No, sir " "Well then, I'll tell you, it is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of cocoanuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted "
Marryat, Peter Simple, xxx

monkey (mung'ki), *v* [< *monkey*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans* To act in an idle or meddlesome manner; trifle; fool as, don't *monkey* with that gun [Colloq]

I hope he'll fetch money I've had enough o' *monkeying* 'long o checks. *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 465

II. *trans.* To imitate as a monkey does; ape. [Rare.]

All cursed the doer for an evil
Called here enlarging on the Devil,
There *monkeying* the Lord
Mrs Browning, Iale of Villafranca, st. 8

monkey-apple (mung'ki-ap'l), *n* The West Indian tree *Clusia flava*

monkey-bag (mung'ki-bag), *n.* A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string

monkey-block (mung'ki-blok), *n* *Naut*, a small swivel-block used as a leader for running rigging

monkey-board (mung'ki-bōrd), *n.* The conductor's footboard on an omnibus *Hoppe* [Slang, Eng]

monkey-boat (mung'ki-bōt), *n* A half-decked narrow boat used in docks and on rivers [Eng.]

monkey-bread (mung'ki-bred), *n* The fruit of the baobab-tree; also, the tree itself The fruit is an oblong indehiscent capsule, 8 to 12 inches long, containing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp, which is slightly acid, and edible by man as well as by the monkey See *baobab* and *Adansonia*



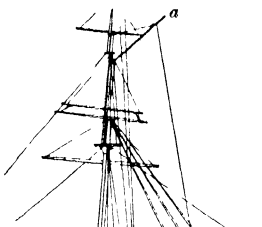
Foliage, fruit, and flower of Monkey-bread Tree (*Adansonia digitata*)

monkey-cup (mung'ki-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*

monkey-engine (mung'ki-en'jin), *n.* A form of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame, The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is raised by means of a winch The tongs open and drop the monkey when their handles come in contact with a couple of **inclined** planes at the top of the lift.

monkey-flower (mung'ki-flou'ėr), *n* A plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

monkey-gaff (mung'ki-gaf), *n.* A small gaff placed on some large merchant ships above the spanker-**gaff,** for displaying the flag



a, Monkey gaff

monkey-grass (mung'ki-gras), *n* A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera* used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines.

monkey-hammer (mung'ki-ham''ėr), *n.* A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall Also called *monkey-press*

monkeyism (mung'ki-izm), *n* [< *monkey* + *-ism*] An action or behavior like that of a monkey. [Rare]

Numerous passages might be quoted (from comedies and satirical journals), attacking the *monkeyism* and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs *D M Wallace*, Russia, p 413

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak''et), *n.* A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather, a Guernsey frock.

monkey-pot (mung'ki-pot), *n* See *Lecythis* —**Monkey-pot tree,** the tree bearing the monkey pot fruit.

monkey-press (mung'ki-pres), *n* Same as *monkey-hammer*

monkey-pump (mung'ki-pump), *n* *Naut*, a straw or quill introduced through a gimlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor

monkey-puzzle (mung'ki-puz'l), *n.* The Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata*.

monkey-rail (mung'ki-rāl), *n* *Naut.*, a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship

monkey's-face (mung'kiz-fās), *n* A plant of the genus *Mimusops*.

monkey-shine (mung'ki-shīn), *n.* A trick or prank like a monkey's; buffoonery, tomfoolery; monkeyism [Slang, U. S]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up *monkey shines* on trees with entire safety to themselves
A R Grote, Pop Sci Mo , XIII 435

monkey-spar (mung'ki-spar), *n* *Naut.*, a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys

monkey-tail (mung'ki-tāl), *n.* *Naut.* (*a*) A short round lever formerly used for training carronades and for like purposes (*b*) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed.

monkey-wheel (mung'ki-hwēl), *n.* A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope, a whip-gin, gin-block, or rubbish-pulley

monkey-wrench (mung'ki-rench), *n.* In *mech*, a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale*

monk-fish (mungk'fish), *n.* **1** The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus* —**2.** The angler, *Lophius piscatorius* [Maine]

monkhood (mungk'hūd), *n.* [< *monk* + *-hood.*] **1** The character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them *Bp Atterbury*

2 Monks collectively.

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all *monkhood* from the reproach of laziness.
Longfellow

monking† (mung'king), *a.* [< *monk* + *-ing*[2].] Monkish a term of contempt.

Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles. *Coleridge*

monkish (mung'kish), *a* [< *monk* + *-ish*[1].] Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic· often a term of contempt: as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* solitude

monkishness (mung'kish-nes), *n* The quality of being monkish: a term of contempt.

monkly (mungk'li), *a* [< *monk* + *-ly*[1]] Relating to a monk, monkish. [Rare]

monk-monger† (mungk'mung''gėr), *n.* A fosterer of monasticism

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops Oswald (a great *monk monger*, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester *Fuller*, Ch Hist , II v. 24

monk-seal (mungk'sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*

monk-seam (mungk'sēm), *n.* Same as *monk's-seam*

monk's-gun (mungks'gun), *n.* The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder

monk's-harquebus (mungks'här''kwe-bus), *n.* Same as *monk's-gun*

monk's-hood (mungks'hud), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum* especially *A Napellus* Also called *friar's-cap, foxbane, helmet-flower, Jacob's-chariot,* and *wolf's-bane.* See *Aconitum* and *aconite*

monk's-rhubarb (mungks'rō''bärb), *n.* A European species of dock, *Rumex Patientia* See *dock*[1]

monk's-seam (mungks'sēm), *n* **1** *Naut*, a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides Also called *middle stitching* —**2** The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves [Eng]

Also *monk-seam*

monmouth (mon'muth), *n* A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called *monmouth* caps *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II 339 (*Davies*)

Monmouth cock. A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II , and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the *Monmouth Cock*, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any post in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat *Spectator*, No 129

Monmouth hat. A hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

monnet† (mon'et), *n* See the quotation

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets*, for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice
Saunders, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares*)

mono (mō'nō), *n* [Sp *mono*, m., a monkey, cf. *mona*] The black howler or howling monkey, *Mycetes villosus*

mono-, [L , etc , *mono-*, < Gr *μονο-*, stem of *μόνος*, single, only see *monad*] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one.'

monoaxal (mon-ō-ak'sal), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + L *axis*, axis see *axal.*] Pertaining to a single axis —**Monoaxal isotropy,** the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only

monobasic (mon-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *βάσις*, base] Having one base applied in chemistry to an acid which enters into combination with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base

monoblastic (mon-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented, correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

Monoblephărideæ (mon-ō-blef-a-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Monoblepharis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*] A monotypic order of oömycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporeæ*. The thallus-hyphæ bear both terminal and interstitial oögones, in which the whole protoplasm contracts and forms the oösphere Propagation takes place by the formation of unicillated zoöspores in zoösporangia, as in the well known genus *Phytophthora*

Monoblepharis (mon-ō-blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cornu), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid] A genus of fungi, typical of the order *Monoblephărideæ*

monoblepsis (mon-ō-blep'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *βλέψις*, sight, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

monobrachius (mon-ō-brā'kɪ-us), *n* ; pl. *monobrachii* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *brachium*, the arm.] In *teratol*, a monster having a single arm

monobromated (mon-ō-brō'mā-ted), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *brom(ine)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing one bromine atom used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition —**Monobromated camphor.** See *camphora monobromata*, under *camphor*

monobromized (mon-ō-brō'mīzd), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *brom(ine)* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XL. 539

monocarbonate (mon-ō-kar'bō-nāt), *n* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + E. *carbonate*] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals· distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

monocarp (mon'ō-karp), *n*. [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit, an annual plant

monocarpellary (mon-ō-kär'pe-lā-rɪ), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *carpel* + *-ary*[1]] Composed of one carpel Compare *polycarpellary*

monocarpic (mon-ō-kar'pɪk), *a* [⟨ *monocarp* + *-ic*] Same as *monocarpous* (*a*).

monocarpous (mon-ō-kar'pus), *a* [⟨ *monocarp* + *-ous*] In *bot*. (*a*) Producing fruit but once in its life said of annual plants (*b*) Noting a flower in which the gynœcium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound

Monocaulidæ (mon-ō-kâ'lɪ-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Monocaulis* + *-idæ*] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroida*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth

Monocaulis, Monocaulus (mon-ō-kâ'lɪs, -lus), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *καυλός*, a stalk, stem· see *caulis*] The typical genus of *Monocaulidæ* *M pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or cernuous stem, and bearing two circlets of tentacles It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches Also *Monocaulos*

monocellular (mon-ō-sel'ū-lar), *a* [⟨ *monocellule* + *-ar*[3]] Same as *unicellular* *Nature*, XLI. 148

monocellule (mon-ō-sel'ūl), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E *cellule*] A unicellular organism, an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell

monocentric (mon-ō-sen'trɪk), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, center see *centric*.] **1.** Having or proceeding from a single center —**2** In *anat*, unipolar applied to a rete mirabile which is not gathered again into a single trunk opposed to *amphicentric*

Monocentridæ (mon-ō-sen'trɪ-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Monocentris* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris* They have the body covered with large angular bone like scales, the head rounded and cavernous, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divaricated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by very large spines There is but one species, *Monocentris japonicus* of the Japanese seas

Monocentris (mon-ō-sen'trɪs), *n*. [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center see *center*[1].] The typical genus of *Monocentridæ*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*

monocephalous (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *a* [⟨ NL *monocephalus*, ⟨ Gr. *μονοκέφαλος*, one-headed, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head] **1** Having only one head, in *bot*, bearing a single capitulum or head —**2** Specifically, having the character of a monocephalus

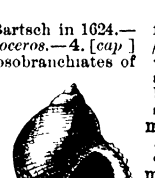
monocephalus (mon-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*, pl *monocephali* (-lī). [NL · see *monocephalous*] In *teratol*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies Also called *syncephalus*

monocercous (mon-ō-sėr'kus), *a*. [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast see *cercus*.] Having only one "tail," or flagellum; unflagellate, as an infusorian

monoceros (mō-nos'e-ros), *n* [⟨ L *monoceros*, ⟨ Gr *μονόκερως*, a unicorn, ⟨ *μονοκερως*, also *μονοκερατος*, one-horned, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] **1.** A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary

> Mighty *Monoceroses* with immeasured tayles.
> *Spenser*, F Q, II xii 28

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.—**3.** The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zool* (*a*) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidæ*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip, the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America *Lamarck*, 1809. (*b*) A genus of ballistoid fishes *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.



Monoceros imbricatum

monocerous (mō-nos'e-rus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μονόκερως*, one-horned. see *monoceros*.] Having one horn or horn-like part, unicorn

monochasial (mon-ō-kā'sɪ-al), *a* [⟨ *monochasium* + *-al*] In *bot*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium

monochasium (mon-ō-kā'sɪ-um), *n* , pl *monochasia* (-ä) [NL , ⟨ Gr. *μονος*, single, + *χάσις*, separation, chasm, ⟨ *χαίνειν*, gape· see *chasm*] In *bot* , a cyme with one main axis; a uniparous cyme: a term proposed by Eichler

Monochitonida (mon″ō-kī-ton'ɪ-dä), *n pl* [NL (cf Gr *μονοχίτων*, wearing only a tunic), ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *χιτων*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*.] A division of tunicaries or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ* opposed to *Inchitonida* *Fleming*, 1828

monochitonidan (mon″ō-kī-ton'ɪ-dan), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Having a single tunic, specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a salp or doliolid

Monochlamydeæ (mon″ō-kla-mid'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1819), fem pl of *monochlamydeus* see *monochlamydeous*] A division of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by apetalous flowers —that is, flowers with a perianth of a single row of envelops—and so distinguished from the divisions *Polypetalæ* and *Gamopetalæ*, which have two rows, or both calyx and corolla, the *Apetalæ* It includes 36 orders, among them the amaranth, chenopod, buckwheat, pepper, laurel, euphorbia, nettle, walnut, oak, and willow families.

monochlamydeous (mon″ō-kla-mid'ē-us), *a* [⟨ NL *monochlamydeus*, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak see *chlamys*] In *bot*, having a single instead of a double perianth applied to flowers The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. Compare *achlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous* See *Monochlamydeæ*



a Monochlamydeous flower—*Daphne Mezereum*. *b* Perianth cut open, showing the single envelop

monochord (mon'ō-kôrd), *n* [= F *monocorde* = Sp Pg. *monocordio* = It *monocordo*, ⟨ LL. *monochordos*, *monochordon*, ⟨ Gr *μονόχορδον*, a monochord, neut. of *μονόχορδος*, with a single string, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *χορδή*, string] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge. The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals (See *helicon* (*a*)) The notion of a primitive keyboard instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning

monochroic (mon-ō-krō'ɪk), *a* [⟨ Gr *μονοχροος*, of one color, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *χρόα*, color] Having but one color, monochromatic

monochromatic (mon″ō-krō-mat'ɪk), *a* [= F *monochromatique* = Pg *monochromatico*, ⟨ Gr. *μονοχρώματος*, of one color, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color see *chromatic*.] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow and differ only in form and illumination A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectroscope

monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n*. [= F. *monochrome* = Pg *monochroma*, ⟨ ML. *monochroma*, fem. of L *monochromos*, ⟨ Gr *μονόχρωμος*, also *μονοχρώματος*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades Compare *camaieu* and *grisaille*

monochromical (mon-ō-krō'mɪ-kal), *a* [As *monochrom(at)ic* + *-al*] Of a single color, one-colored

monochromy (mon'ō-krō-mɪ), *n* [As *monochrome* + *-y*[3]] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color

> *Monochromy* is advantageously employed when it is desired, on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and, on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone *O N Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p 310

monochronic (mon-ō-kron'ɪk), *a* [⟨ LL. *monochronos*, of the same time or measure, ⟨ Gr *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure, consisting of one time or measure, temporary, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *χρονος*, time.] Of one and the same time, existing or happening at the same time, contemporaneous, in *geol*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period said of organic remains

monochronous (mō-nok'rō-nus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure see *monochronic*] In *anc pros*, consisting in or equal to one time or mora, monosemic

monociliated (mon-ō-sil'ɪ-ā-ted), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + NL *cilium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having one cilium or flagellum, unciliate or uniflagellate

monocle (mon'ō-kl), *n* [= OF *monocle*, one-eyed, F. *monocle*, a single eye-glass, ⟨ LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed see *monoculous*] **1** A monoculous or one-eyed animal, a monocule —**2.** A glass for one eye, a single eye-glass

> Another [man], with a *monocle* in his eye, watched each new comer, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation
> *The Century*, XXXIII 208.

Monoclea (mon-ō-klē'ä), *n* [NL (W J Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side, ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλεις*, a key] A monotypic genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, giving name to the order *Monocleacea* They are small plants with frondose thallus, and have much the appearance of *Marchantia*

Monocleaceæ (mon″ō-klē-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833–8), ⟨ *Monoclea* + *-aceæ*] A small order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, intermediate in position between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Anthocerotaceæ* The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose the sporangium dehisces longitudinally, and contains elaters, but has no columella The order contains the genera *Calobryum* and *Monoclea*

monoclinal (mon'ō-klī-nal), *a* and *n* [⟨ *monocline* + *-al*] **I.** *a* In *geol*, dipping in one direction said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass The term was introduced by H D Rogers (1842), and has taken the place of Darwin's hybrid word *uncinal* thus, *monoclinal* valley (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction), *monoclinal* ridge *monoclinal* flexure, etc. A *monoclinal flexure* may be regarded as a half of an anticlinal fold, which would have been completed had the flexing action not been limited to one side of the axis, the strata resuming their horizontality on the other side

> The Echo Cliff flexure, the Water Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinal* flexures of imposing dimensions and perfect form, Capt Dutton considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre Tertiary
> *Reade*, Origin of Mountain Ranges p 250

II. *n* A monoclinal fold or flexure See I

monoclinate (mon'ō-klī-nāt), *a* [⟨ Gr *μονος*, single, + *κλινειν*, incline, + *-ate*[1]] Same as *monoclinic*

monocline (mon'ō-klīn), *n* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κλινειν*, incline see *cline*] Same as *monoclinal*

monoclinic (mon-ō-klin'ɪk), *a* [= F *monoclinique*, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κλινειν*, incline] In *mineral*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are referred to three unequal axes two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric*, *clinorhombic*, *hemiorthotype*, *monoclinometric*, and *monoclinohedric*

monoclinohedric (mon-ō-klī-nō-hed'rɪk), *a*. [⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλινειν*, **incline**, + *ἑδρα*, **seat**, base.] Same as *monoclinic*

monoclinometric (mon-ō klī-nō-met′rik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure] Same as *monoclinic* as, "*monoclinometric* prisms," *Frey*

monoclinous (mon′ō-klī-nus), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνη*, bed, < *κλίνειν*, incline see *clinic*] 1 In *bot*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower —2. In *geol*., monoclinal

monocœlia (mon-ō-sē′li-a), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow see *cœlia*] Animals whose encephalocœle is single, neuron epaxial only, and axon unsegmented The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example Synonymous with *Acrania*, *Cephalochorda*, *Leptocardii*, and *Monolocularia* *Wilder*, Amer Nat, Oct, 1887, p 914

monocœlian (mon-ō-sē′li-an), *a*. [< *Monocœlia* + *-an*] Having the encephalocœle single, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocœlia*

mono-compound (mon′ō-kom′pound), *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *compound*¹.] In *chem*, a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloracetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorin, and monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl

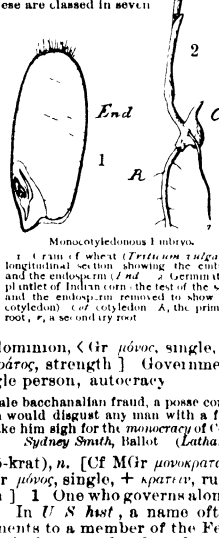
Monocondyla (mon-ō-kon′di-lä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob see *condyle*] The *Reptilia* and *Aves* (reptiles and birds) collectively so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates The term indicates a group exactly conterminous with *Sauropsida* Opposed to *Amphicondyla*

monocondylar (mon-ō-kon′di-lär), *a*. Same as *monocondylian*

monocondylian (mon′ō-kon-dil′i-an), *a* [As *Monocondyla* + *-an*] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes· distinguished from *dicondylian*

monocotyledon (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′don), *n*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυληδών*, a hollow, a sucker, etc.: see *cotyledon*] A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen. See *endogen*, and cut under *cotyledon*

Monocotyledones (mon-ō-kot-i-lē-don-ēz), *n pl* [NL (Ray, 1703), < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped cavity see *cotyledon*] A natural class of flowering plants, having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledons), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they are also called *endogens* The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered as in Indian corn, or becoming compact, as in palms New bundles of fibers form between the old, not as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem The class is divided into 34 orders, among which are the lily, iris, amaryllis, orchis, banana, palm, pineapple, screwpine, arum rush, sedge, and grass families By Bentham and Hooker these are classed in seven groups or series, by others in three, the spadiceous, petaloideous, and glumaceous divisions About 20,000 species are known, included in about 1,500 genera.



Monocotyledonous Embryo.

1, Grain of wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) longitudinal section showing the embryo and the endosperm (*End*) 2, germinating plantlet of Indian corn the test of the seed and the endosperm removed to show the cotyledon) *Cot* cotyledon R, the primary root, *r*, a secondary root

monocotyledonous (mon-ō-kot-i-lē′don-us), *a*. [< *monocotyledon* + *-ous*] In *bot*, having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf

monocracy (mō-nok′rā-si), *n*, pl *monocracies* (-siz) [< LGr *μοναρχία*, sole dominion, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κράτειν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength] Government or rule by a single person, autocracy

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the *monocracy* of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith*, Ballot (*Latham*)

monocrat (mon′ō-krat), *n*. [Cf MGr *μονοκράτωρ*, a sole ruler, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κράτειν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength] 1 One who governs alone, an autocrat —2 In *U S hist*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed

monocular (mo-nok′ū-lar), *a*. [= F *monoculaire*, < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous*.] 1 Having only one eye Also *monoculate* —2 Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye, suited or intended for the use of one eye only —**Monocular microscope** See *microscope*

monocularly (mo-nok′u-lar-li), *adv* By means of one eye, so as to be seen by one eye only.

No one who has only thus worked *monocularly* can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 36

monoculate (mo-nok′ū-lāt), *a* [As *monocul(ar)* + *-ate*¹] Same as *monocular*, 1.

monocule (mon′ō-kūl), *n* [< NL *Monoculus*] A member of the genus *Monoculus*

monoculite (mo-nok′ū-līt), *n* [< LL *monoculus*, one-eyed (see *monoculous*), + *-ite*²] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye.

monoculous (mo-nok′ū-lus), *a* [= OF. *monocle*, *monocule* = Sp. *monóculo* = It. *monocolo*, < LL *monoculus* one-eyed, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + L. *oculus*, eye see *oculus* Cf. *monocle*] One-eyed, monocular

Dr Knox was the *monoculous* Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting *O W Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX 638

Monoculus (mo-nok′ū-lus), *n* [NL., < LL *monoculus*, one-eyed see *monoculous*] 1 An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes coalesced in one These "apterous insects" were entomostracous crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomostracans were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomostraca*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophyropoda* and *Phyllopoda*

2 [*l. c.*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle —3 [*l c*] A bandage for one eye

monocycle (mon′ō-si-kl), *n* [< Gr. *μονόκυκλος*, having but one wheel or circle, < *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel see *cycle*¹] A vehicle with one wheel used figuratively in the quotation. [Rare.]

Nay, a not unfrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart wheel Near Goruckpoor the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated *monocycles* *Pop Sci Mo*, XXII 263

Monocyclia (mon-ō-sik′li-ä), *n. pl*. [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle. see *cycle*¹] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series correlated with *Heterocyclia*.

monocyclic (mon-ō-sik′lik), *a*. [< Gr *μονόκυκλος*, having but one circle see *monocycle* and *-ic*] 1 Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers —2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*

monocyst (mon′ō-sist), *n*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas*, Med Dict.

Monocystaceæ (mon′ō-sis-tā′sē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-aceæ*] A family of fungi of the order *Monadineæ* They are moisture loving plants, occurring on living *Algæ* and *Protozoa*, with the organs of reproduction reduced to the form of sporocysta The family contains 3 genera.

monocysted (mon′ō-sis-ted), *a*. [As *monocyst* + *-ed*²] Having a single cyst, monocystidean.

The developmental history of the *monocysted* gregarines. *T Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885

monocystic (mon-ō-sis′tik), *a* [< *monocyst* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a single cyst, as a gregarine *Encyc. Brit*, XIX. 853.

Monocystidea (mon′ō-sis-tid′ē-ä), *n. pl*. [NL, < *Monocystis* + *-idea*] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac contrasted with *Dicystidea* Also *Monocystidæ*, as a family

monocystidean (mon′ō-sis-tid′ē-an), *a* Monocysted, of or pertaining to the *Monocystidea*

Monocystis (mon-ō-sis′tis), *n*. [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch] The typical genus of *Monocystidæ*. *M. agilis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm

Monocyttaria (mon′ō-si-tā′ri-ä), *n. pl*. [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κυττάριον*, dim. of *κύτταρος*, a hollow, a cell, < *κύτος*, a hollow] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule, distinguished from *Polycyttaria*. Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa*.

monocyttarian (mon′ō-si-tā′ri-an), *a* and *n*. [As *Monocyttaria* + *-an*] **I**, *a* Having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Monocyttaria* Also *monozoan*

II. *n*. A radiolarian whose central capsule is single

monodactyl, monodactyle (mon-ō-dak′til), *a* Same as *monodactylous*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 623.

monodactylic (mon′ō-dak-til′ik), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl. see *dactylic*.] In *anc. pros*, containing but one dactyl noting certain logaœdic meters See *monanapestic*.

monodactylous (mon-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a* [= F. *monodactyle* = Pg *monodactylo*, < Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, < *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe· see *dactyl*] 1. Having but one finger or toe; unidigitate —2 In *Crustacea*, subchelate applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnidans, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper

monodelph (mon′ō-delf), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δελφύς*, womb] A monodelphian mammal.

Monodelphia (mon-ō-del′fi-a), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*); placental mammals, or *Placentalia* The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed, the scrotum is never in front of the penis, and the uterus and vagina are never paired The brain has a well developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Educabilia* or *Megasthena* and *Ineducabilia* or *Microsthena*, or into *Archencephala* (man alone), *Gyracondea*, *Probosciden*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series, and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Glires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Bruta* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series The families are about 120 in number *Eutheria* is a synonym Also, wrongly *Monadelphia*

monodelphian (mon-ō-del′fi-an), *a* and *n* [< *Monodelphia* + *-an*] **I**. *a* Having the female generative passages single, specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having their characters

II *n* A monodelphian mammal.

monodelphic (mon-ō-del′fik), *a* [< *monodelph* + *-ic*] Same as *monodelphian*

monodelphous (mon-ō-del′fus), *a* Same as *monodelphian*

monodia (mō-nō′di-a), *n* Same as *monody*.

monodic (mō-nod′ik), *a* [= It *monodico*, < Gr *μονῳδικός*, < *μονῳδία*, a monody see *monody*] In *music*, pertaining to monody or homophony, homophonic Also *monophonic*.—**Monodic school** or **style**, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600

monodical (mō-nod′i-kal), *a* [< *monodic* + *-al*] Same as *monodic*

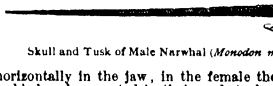
monodically (mō-nod′i-kal-i), *adv* In a monodic manner

monodichlamydeous (mon-ō-di-kla-mid′ē-us), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δι-*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak.] In *bot*, having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla *Lindley* [Not now in use.]

monodimetric (mon′ō-di-met′rik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δίς*, *δι-*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure· see *dimetric*] In *crystal*, same as *dimetric* or *tetragonal*

monodist (mon′ō-dist), *n* [= Pg. *monodista*, as *monod-y* + *-ist*] One who composes or sings in a monodic style, as opposed to the polyphonic style opposed to *contrapuntist*

Monodon (mon′ō-don), *n*. [NL., < Gr *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth see *monodont*] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M monoceros*, distinguished by its unique dentition With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying

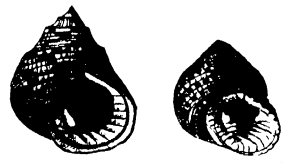

Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)

horizontally in the jaw, in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets, but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved sinistrally, and thus resembling a rope The vertebræ are 50 in number, the ribs 11, the cervicals are not mally free, and there is no dorsal fin See cut under *narwhal*

2 In *conch*, same as *Monodonta* *Cuvier*, 1817.

monodont (mon′ō-dont), *a* [< Gr *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] Having only one tooth.

Monodonta (mon-ō-don′tä), *n*. [NL., < Gr *μονόδους* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidæ*, having a toothed columella: named



Monodonta labio *Monodonta (Clanculus) pharaonis*

by Lamarck in 1799 There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*

Monodontinæ (mon″ō-don-tī′nē), *n pl* [NL, ⟨ *Monodon(t-)* + *-inæ*] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidæ* now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*.

Monodora (mon-ō-dō′ra), *n* [NL (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δῶρον*, gift] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Anonaceæ* and the tribe *Mitrephoreæ*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers, hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals, six wavy petals, many short stamens, and a shield shaped stigma their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp There are 3 species, natives of central Africa, of which *M. Myristica*, the calabash nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg like spice It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American*, *Jamaica*, and *Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angolensis* yields a similar product.

monodrama (mon-ō-drä′mä), *n* [NL, ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρᾶμα*, a drama] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor sometimes used also for a piece for two performers

monodramatic (mon″ō-dra-mat′ik), *a* [⟨ *monodrama* + *-atic*2] Pertaining to a monodrama.

monodramet, *n* [⟨ *monodrama*.] Same as *monodrama*

monodromic (mon-ō-drom′ik), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a course, running race.] In *math*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface, not having different values for one value of the variable A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value Also *monotropic*

monody (mon′ō-di), *n*, pl *monodies* (-diz) [Also *monodia*, = F. *monodie* = Sp *monodia* = Pg It *monodia*, ⟨ ML *monodia*, ⟨ LL. *monodia*, *monodium*, ⟨ Gr *μονῳδία*, a solo, lament, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *ᾠδή*, a song, ode see *ode*] 1 In *music* (*a*) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others, homophony opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important The term is specially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music (*b*) A piece written in monodic style, a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (*c*) A composition written in one part only, a solo Also *monophony*

Funerall songs were called . *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone, and this was used at the enterment of Princes and others of great accompt, and it was reckoned a great duilitie to vse such ceremonies
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 39

2 Monotonous sound, monotonousness of sound

Hear the tolling of the bells —
Iron bells!
What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!
Poe, The Bells, iv

monodynamic (mon″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *δύναμις*, power see *dynamic*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent [Rare]

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended *De Quincey*

Monœca (mō-nē′kä), *n pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monoica*.

Monœcia (mō-nē′shi-ä), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Araceæ*

monœcian, monecian (mō-nē′shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *monœci-ous* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Same as *monœcious*

II. *n* A monœcious animal

monœcious, monecious (mō-nē′shus), *a.* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house] 1. In *bot* (*a*) In phanerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant (*b*) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual —2 In *zool*, having both male and female sexual organs; hermaphrodite; androgynous: applied according to the corresponding usage in botany· opposed to *dœcious* In numberless lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals



Branch of the Monœcious Tree *Alnus viridis*
a, male catkins, *b*, female catkins *c* fruit

monœciously, moneciously (mō-nē′shus-li), *adv* In a monœcious manner, with a tendency to monœcism —**Monœciously polygamous**, in *bot* See *polygamous*.

monœcism, monecism (mō-nē′sizm), *n.* [⟨ *monœc(ious)* + *-ism*] The state or quality of being monœcious; hermaphroditism, androgyneity

monoembryony (mon-o-em′bri-on-i), *n* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo see *embryo*] In *bot*, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms

monoflagellate (mon-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *flagellate*1, *a*] Monomastigate or uniflagellate, as an infusorian

monogam (mon′ō-gam), *n* [⟨ LL *monogamus*, ⟨ LGr *μονόγαμος*, married but once· see *monogamous*] In *bot*, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united

Monogamia (mon-ō-gā′mi-a), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ LGr *μονόγαμοι*, married but once· see *monogamous*] In *bot*, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngenesia*, in the Linnean system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers

monogamian (mon-ō-gā′mi-an), *a* Same as *monogamous*.

monogamic (mon-ō-gam′ik), *a* [⟨ MGr *μονογαμικός*, ⟨ *μονόγαμος* one married but once see *monogam*.] Same as *monogamous*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 227

monogamist (mō-nog′a-mist), *n.* [⟨ *monogam-y* + *-ist*] 1 One who has been married only once; one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once — that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry

I maintained that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii

2. One who has but one (living and undivorced) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*

monogamistic (mon″ō-ga-mis′tik), *a* [⟨ *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

monogamous (mō-nog′a-mus), *a* [⟨ F *monogame* = Sp. *monógamo* = Pg It. *monogamo*, ⟨ LL *monogamus*, ⟨ LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γαμος*, marriage] 1 Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy (*a*) Marrying only once — that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse opposed to *digamous* (*b*) Marrying only one at a time opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy as, *monogamous* doctrines or customs.—3. In *zool.*, having only one mate; living in pairs: as, a *monogamous* family of birds.—4. In *bot.*, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Lobelia* — **Doubly monogamous**, in *ornith*, said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

monogamy (mō-nog′a-mi), *n* [= F *monogamie* = Sp. *monogamia* = Pg. It *monogamia*, ⟨ LL *monogamia*, ⟨ LGr *μονογαμία*, single marriage, ⟨ *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*] 1 The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife opposed to *digamy*. See *bigamy*, 2 —2. The condition of being married to only one person at one time opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy* See *bigamy*, 1

The *monogamy* of the modern and western world is, in fact, the *monogamy* of the Romans from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality
Maine, Early Hist of Institutions, p 60

3 In *zool*, the habit of having only one mate, the habit of living in pairs; the paired state — **Double monogamy**, in *ornith*, the state or habit of being doubly monogamous See phrase under *monogamous*

monoganglionic (mon-ō-gang-gli-on′ik), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *ganglion* + *-ic*] Having a single ganglion

monogastric (mon-ō-gas′trik), *a* [= F *monogastrique*, ⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γαστήρ*, stomach see *gaster*2, *gastric*] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity — **Monogastric Diphyidæ or Diphydæ** See the quotation under *diphyzooid*

Monogenea (mon-ō-jē′nē-a), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single see *monogenous*] A division of fluke-worms or trematoids, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development opposed to *Digenea* There are several families and numerous genera

monogeneous (mon-ō-jē′nē-us), *a* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γένος*, kind.] 1 In *biol*, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development· specifically said of the *Monogenea* —2 In *math*, having a single differential coefficient.

monogenesis (mon-ō-jen′e-sis), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μονος*, single, + *γένεσις*, origin see *genesis*] In *biol.* (*a*) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself opposed to *metagenesis* *E. van Beneden*. (*b*) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa *A. Thomson* (*c*) Descent of all living things from a single cell *Haeckel*

monogenesy (mon-ō-jen′e-si), *n.* [As *monogenesis*] Same as *monogenism* or *monogony*. *Encyc. Dict*

monogenetic (mon″ō-jē-net′ik), *a* [⟨ *monogenesis*, after *genetic*] 1 Of or pertaining to monogenesis —2 Of or relating to monogenism

The *monogenetic* theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair
Science, VII 169

3 In *geol*, being the result of one genetic process applied by Dana to mountain-ranges

The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys, constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic* *Dana*, Man of Geol (3d ed), p 796.

monogenism (mō-noj′e-nism), *n* [⟨ *monogen-y* + *-ism*] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair Also called *monogeny* —**Adamitic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Mosaic account. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p 159

monogenist (mō-noj′e-nist), *n* and *a* [⟨ *monogen-y* + *-ist*] **I** *n* 1 One who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis in any form

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable *Owen*, Anat (1868), iii 817

2 One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism

According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p 159.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism as, a *monogenist* theory

monogenistic (mon″ō-je-nis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *monogenist* + *-ic*] Same as *monogenetic*

monogenous (mō-noj′e-nus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single, ⟨ *μόνος*, single, + *-γενης*, ⟨ √ *γεν*, produce see *-genous*] 1 Generated or generating by means of fission, gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction

Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore formation is included under the term *monogenous* asexual reproduction
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p 96.

2 Of or pertaining to monogenism —3 In *math*, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation — **Monogenous function**, a function, $X + Yi$, of the imaginary variable $x + yi$, such that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient

monogeny (mō-noj′e-ni), *n* [⟨ Gr *μόνος*, single, + *-γενεια*, ⟨ √ *γεν*, produce· see *-geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogony*, 1, or *monogenesis* —2. Same as *monogenism*

monoglot (mon'ō-glot), *a* [< LGr *μονόγλωττος*, *μονόγλωσσος*, speaking but one language, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] 1 Speaking or using only one language —2 Written or published in only one language

monogoneutic (mon″ō-gō-nū′tik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γονεύειν*, produce, < *γόνος*, offspring, generation] In *entom*, single-brooded, having only one brood during a year

monogonic (mon-ō-gon′ik), *a* [< *monogony* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to monogony same as *monogenous*, 1

Monogonopora (mon″ō-gō-nop′ō-rā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl of *monogonoporus*, see *monogonoporous*] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name It contains the land and fresh water planarians of the families *Planariadæ* and *Geoplanidæ* Opposed to *Digonopora*

monogonoporic (mon-ō-gon-ō-pō′rik), *a* [As *monogonopor-ous* + *-ic*] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore, specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*, or having their characters

monogonoporous (mon″ō-gō-nop′ō-rus), *a* [< NL *monogonoporus*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation, + *πόρος*, passage] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian, pertaining to the *Monogonopora* opposed to *digonoporous*

monogony (mō-nog′ō-ni), *n*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *-γονια*, < √ *γεν*, produce see *-gony*.] 1 Asexual reproduction; agamogenesis· used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony* Monogony is exhibited in the lowest animals in which there is no sex, as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemmation without conjugation The term is not applied to asexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexed animals. Also *monogeny*, *monogenesy* 2 Same as *monogenesis*

monogram (mon′ō-gram), *n* [= F. *monogramme* = Sp. *monograma* = Pg. It. *monogramma*, < LL *monogramma*, < Gr *μονογράμματον* (not **μονόγραμμα*), a character consisting of several letters in one, neut of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονόγραμμος*, drawn with single lines, outlined, > L *monogrammus*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow), < *μόνος*, single, + *γράμμα* (r-), letter: see *gram*2.] 1. One characteı in writing, a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter.

If in compasse of no art it [my superficies] came
To be described by a *monogram*.
B Jonson, Discoveries, lxx.

2. Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character

That the founder was a Bishop Luphrasius is shown by his *monogram* on many of the stilts
E A Freeman, Venice, p 101

3† A picture drawn in lines without color; a sketch

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and *monogram* of life *Hammond*, Works, IV 571 (*Latham.*)

monogram-machine (mon′ō-gram-ma-shēn″), *n*. A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like

monogrammal (mon′ō-gram-al), *a* [< *monogram* (LL *monogramma*) + *-al*] Same as *monogrammatic* [Rare]

monogrammatic (mon″ō-gra-mat′ik), *a*. [= F *monogrammatique*, < LL *monogramma(t-)*, monogram see *monogram*] In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

One photo-lithographed plate of *monogrammatic* emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p 248

monogrammic (mon-ō-gram′ik), *a*. [= F *monogrammique*, as *monogram* (LL *monogramma*) + *-ic*] Same as *monogrammatic*.

monograph (mon′ō-graf), *n*. [= F *monographe* = Pg *monographo*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γράφειν*, writing] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study

A *monograph* on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii

monograph (mon′ō-graf), *v t*. [< *monograph*, *n*] To write or produce a monograph on; treat in a monograph

The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully *monographed*
Darwin, Formation of Vegetable Mould, p. 8.

monographer (mō-nog′ra-fèr), *n*. A writer of monographs

monographic (mon-ō-graf′ik), *a* [= F. *monographique* = Sp *monográfico* = It *monografico*, as *monograph* + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to a monograph, of the nature of a monograph

It does not pretend to *monographic* completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies
Science, VII 96

2 Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram

A *monographic* combination of the letters A and P
Harper's Mag, LXXVI 746

3 Drawn in lines without colors

monographical (mon-ō-graf′i-kal), *a* [< *monographic* + *-al*] Same as *monographic*.

monographically (mon-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv*. In the manner or form of a monograph

monographist (mō-nog′ra-fist), *n*. [< *monograph* + *-ist*] One who writes a monograph

monographous (mō-nog′ra-fus), *a* [< *monograph* + *-ous*] Monographic

monography (mō-nog′ra-fi), *n* [= F *monographie* = Sp *monografía* = Pg. *monographia* = It *monografia*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write] 1 A delineation in lines without colors, an outline sketch —2 A monograph; also, a system of monographs

In order to write a complete *monography* of the Kash mir style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do *J Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch, p 204

monogyn (mon′ō-jin), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female (in mod bot a pistil)] In *bot*, a plant having only one pistil or stigma

Monogynia (mon-ō-jin′i-ä), *n pl* [NL see *monogyn*] In *bot*, the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower

monogynian (mon-ō-jin′i-an), *a* [< NL *Monogynia* + *-an*] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*, having only one pistil or stigma

monogynist (mō-noj′i-nist), *n* [< *monogyn-y* + *-ist*] One who adopts or favors monogyny.

monogynœcial (mon″ō-ji-nē′siąl), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + NL *gynœcium* + *-al*] In *bot*, formed by the pistil of one flower applied to simple fruits

monogynous (mō-noj′i-nus), *a* [< *monogyn-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Having only one wife, living in monogyny, monogamous, as a man: correlated with *monandrous* —2 In *zool*, having only one female mate —3 Same as *monogynian*

monogyny (mō-noj′i-ni), *n* [< Gr *μονος*, single, + *γυνή*, female] In *zool*. and *anthrop*, a mating with only one female or wife, the monogynous state, correlated with *monandry*

monohemerous (mon-ō-hē′me-rus), *a* [< Gr. *μονοημερος*, prop. *μονημερος*, lasting one day only, < *μόνος*, single, + *ἡμέρα*, day] In *med*, lasting or existing only one day

monohydrated (mon-ō-hī′drā-ted), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water see *hydrate*] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an oxid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, $(HNO_3)_2$, formed from the oxid N_2O_5 by adding a molecule of water, H_2O

monohydric (mon-ō-hī′drik), *a* [< *mono-* + *hyd(ogen)* + *-ic*] Containing one atom of hydrogen Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid, and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived

Monoica (mō-noi′kä), *n pl* Same as *Monœcia*

monoid (mon′oid), *a* and *n*. [< Gr *μονοειδής*, of one form, uniform, < *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, form] **I**. *a* In *anc. pros*, containing but one kind of foot noting certain meters *Monoid meters* are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from *compound* (*episynthetic*) *meters* and *mixed* or *loyœdic meters*

II. *n* In *math.*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible (*n*—1)th order

mono-ideism (mon″ō-ī-dē′izm), *n*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ἰδέα*, idea (see *idea*), + *-ism*] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea, a brooding on one subject; mild monomania [Rare]

It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised "subjects" is often one of marked *mono ideism* — of strong and one sided attention
Proc Soc Psych. Research, III 407

monolatry (mō-nol′a-tri), *n*. [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *λατρεία*, service, worship. see *latria*.] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity; also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities.

Thus results a worship of one God — *monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it — which is very different from genuine monotheism *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 495.

monolith (mon′ō-lith), *n* [= F *monolithe* = Sp *monolito* = Pg *monolitho*, a monolith, < LL *monolithus*, < Gr *μονόλιθος*, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, < *μονος*, single, + *λίθος*, stone] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column

monolithal (mon′ō-lith-al), *a* [< *monolith* + *-al*] Same as *monolithic*.

monolithic (mon-ō-lith′ik), *a*. [= F. *monolithique* = Pg *monolithico*, as *monolith* + *-ic*] 1. Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column —2 Consisting of monoliths as, a *monolithic* circle —3. Of or pertaining to a monolith.

There is no doubt that their *monolithic* character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded
J Fergusson, Hist Indian Arch, p 338.

monolobite (mō-nol′ō-bīt), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *λοβός*, lobe (see *lobe*), + *-ite*2] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Homalonotus*.

monolobular (mon-ō-lob′ū-lär), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule see *lobular*] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe

monolocular (mon-ō-lok′ū-lär), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + L *loculus*, a compartment (cell), dim. of *locus*, place see *loculus*] Same as *unilocular*.

Monolocularia (mon-ō-lok-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n pl*. [NL see *monolocular*] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity. *Wilder*, Amer Nat, 1887, p 914

monologiant, *n* [< *monology* + *-an*] Same as *monologue*, 1 *Minshew*

monologist (mō-nol′ō-jist), *n* [= Sp *monologista*, as *monologue* + *-ist*] 1 One who talks in monologue or soliloquizes —2 A monopolizer of conversation *De Quincey*

monologue (mon′ō-log), *n* [< F. *monologue* = Sp. *monólogo* = Pg It *monologo*, a sole speaker, also a soliloquy, < LGr. *μονόλογος*, speaking alone or to oneself, < Gr *μόνος*, alone, + *λέγειν*, speak] 1† One who does all the talking *Minshew* —2 That which is spoken by one person alone Especially —(*a*) A dramatic soliloquy (*b*) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, imitations, anecdotes, songs, etc, performed throughout by one person

He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1818, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a *monologue*, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful *Amer Cyc*, XI 279

(*c*) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation

He sate at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to *monologues*, not one fifth part of which he could anyways understand *W Black*

His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always *monologues* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 240

monologuize (mon′ō-log-īz), *v. i*, pret and pp *monologuized*, ppr *monologuizing* [< *monologue* + *-ize*] To soliloquize [Rare]

Her lips had a habit of silently *monologuizing*, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance
W Besant, Children of Gibeon, I

monology (mō-nol′ō-ji), *n*. [< LGr. *μονολογία*, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), < *μονόλογος*, speaking alone see *monologue*] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations, the habit of soliloquizing.

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life *De Quincey*

monomachia (mon-ō-mā′ki-ä), *n* [LL. see *monomachy*] Same as *monomachy*

monomachist (mō-nom′a-kist), *n*. [< *monomach-y* + *-ist*] One who fights in single combat; a duelist [Rare.]

monomachy (mō-nom′a-ki), *n* [Also *monomachia*, < F *monomachie* = Sp *monomaquía* = Pg. It. *monomachia*, < LL *monomachia*, < Gr *μονομαχία*, single combat, < *μονομάχος*, fighting in single combat, < *μόνος*, single, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A single combat; a duel

Heroicall *monomachies*.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

There is to be performed a *monomachy*,
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon
Agreed betwixt us
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, i 2

monomane (mon′ō-mān), *n.* [< F *monomane* (= Pg *monomano*), < *monomanie*, monomania: see *monomania*.] One afflicted with monomania, a monomaniac [Rare] *Imp. Dict*

monomania (mon-ō-mā′ni-ā), *n* [= F. *monomanie* = Sp. *monomanía* = Pg. It. *monomania*, < NL. *monomania*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] **1.** Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration.—**2** In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing, a craze

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army But this anxiety never degenerated into a *monomania*, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants
Macaulay, Frederic the Great

Instinctive monomania, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and unrestrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomania, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct Also called *impulsive insanity* =**Syn. 1** *Lunacy, Derangement*, etc See *insanity*

monomaniac (mon-ō-mā′ni-ak), *a* and *n* [= F *monomaniaque* = Sp. It. *monomaniaco*; as *monomania* + *-ac*] **I.** *a* Same as *monomanacal*

II. *n.* **1.** A person affected by monomania.—**2** In *law*, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others

monomaniacal (mon′ō-mā-nī′a-kal), *a* [< *monomaniac* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to monomania, also, afflicted with monomania

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of *monomaniacal* ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates
T B Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain, ix

Monomastiga (mon-ō-mas′ti-gä), *n pl* [NL. (in neuter) pl of *Monomastix*] A division of flagellate infusorians having one flagellum, as the *Monadidæ*, etc : distinguished from *Dimastiga*

monomastigate (mon-ō-mas′ti-gāt), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μαστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge] Having one flagellum, uniflagellate. said of the *Monomastiga*

Monomastix (mon-ō-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, scourge.] A genus of uniflagellate infusorians proposed by Diesing in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*

monome (mon′ōm), *n.* [< F. *monôme* = Sp Pg. It *monomio*, < NL **monomium*, for **mononomium*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + L. *nom(en)*, name Hence *monomial* Cf. *binomial*] Same as *monomial*

Monomera† (mō-nom′e-rä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, single: see *monomerous*] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints, and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups

Monomerosomata (mō-nom″e-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL : see *monomerosomatous*] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnidans, the *Acarida* or *Acaridea*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of *Arachnida — Dimerosomata*, spiders, *Polymerosomata*, scorpions, etc, *Monomerosomata*, mites, and *Podosomata*, the *Pycnogonidæ* Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these

monomerosomatous (mō-nom″e-rō-sōm′a-tus), *a.* [< Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part (see *monomerous*), + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body] Having the body all in one piece or mass—that is, apparently unsegmented—as an acarid; of or pertaining to the *Monomerosomata*, or having their characters, as a mite: distinguished from *dimerosomatous*, *polymerosomatous*, etc

monomerous (mō-nom′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr *μονομερής*, consisting of one part, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part] **1.** In *zool*, having the tarsi single-jointed, uniarticulate, as a tarsus, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*.—**2.** In *bot.*, having but one member in each cycle (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal): said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

monometallic (mon″ō-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metal*.] Consisting of but one metal; specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver as, a *monometallic* currency.

monometallism (mon-ō-met′al-izm), *n* [< *monometall(ic)* + *-ism*] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country, also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *bimetallism*

monometallist (mon-ō-met′al-ist), *n* [< *monometall(ic)* + *-ist*] One who advocates the theory of monometallism. opposed to *bimetallist*

monometer (mō-nom′e-ter), *a* and *n* [< LL *monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, < Gr. *μονόμετρος*, consisting of one measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, a measure. see *meter*²] **I.** *a.* In *pros*, consisting of a single measure

II. *n* In *pros*, a meter consisting of a single measure

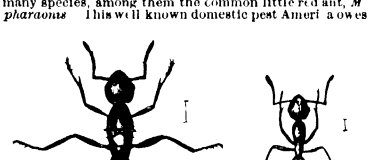
monometric (mon-ō-met′rik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf *monometer*] In *crystal*, same as *isometric*, 2

monometrical (mon-ō-met′ri-kal), *a* [< *monometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one meter.

monomial (mō-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n* [< *monome* (NL **monomium*) + *-al* Cf *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *mononomial*] **I.** *a* **1** In *alg*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together.—**2.** In *zool* and *bot*, same as *mononomial* —**Monomial differentiant** See *differentiant*.

II. *n* In *alg*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term See *binomial* Also *monome*.

Monomorium (mon-ō-mō′ri-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *μόριον*, dim of *μόρος*, a part, piece] A genus of *Formicidæ*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennæ 11- or 12-jointed It is wide-spread, with many species, among them the common little red ant, *M pharaonis* This well known domestic pest Americans owes



Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*)
1, female, 2, worker (Lines show natural sizes)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin, it is now almost cosmopolitan It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination

monomorphic (mon-ō-mor′fik), *a* [As *monomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] **1** In *zool.*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure, formed much alike, notably uniform in morphic character: said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoological group which they constitute. as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals.—**2** In *entom*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character; identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development; monomorphous; homomorphous; ametabolic

monomorphous (mon-ō-môr′fus), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μορφή*, form] **1.** Same as *monomorphic*, in any sense —**2.** Of invariable form. specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless

monomphalus (mō-nom′fa-lus), *n.*; pl. *monomphali* (-lī) [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel] In *teratol*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

Monomyaria (mon″ō-mī-ā′ri-ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria*] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Asiphonata* See cut under *ctenidium*

monomyarian (mon″ō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *Monomyaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having one adductor muscle, as an oyster, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria* Also *monomyary*.

II. *n* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk

monomyary (mon-ō-mī′a-ri), *a* and *n* [= F. *monomyaire*, < NL. *Monomyaria*] Same as *monomyarian*.

Mononeura (mon-ō-nū′ra), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system *Rudolphi*.

mononomial (mon-ō-nō′mi-al), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L *nom(en)*, name see *nominal* Cf. *monomial*] In *zool* and *bot*, consisting of a single word or term applied to the name of an animal or a plant opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Coues*, The Auk, I 320 Also *monomial*.

mononuclear (mon-ō-nū′klē-ăr), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *nucleus*, nucleus see *nuclear*.] Having a single nucleus, uninuclear as, large *mononuclear* cells *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p 68.

Mononychinæ (mon″ō-ni-ki′nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mononyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galgulidæ*, typified by the genus *Mononyx* It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top, of dull or dark color, and with the fore legs raptorial, fitted for clutching insect prey

mononym (mon′ō-nim), *n* [< Gr. *μονώνυμος*, having one name, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνομα*, *δνυμα*, a name. see *onym*] A name consisting of a single term, a mononomial name in zoölogy. *Coues*, The Auk, I 321

mononymic (mon-ō-nim′ik), *a* [< *mononym* + *-ic*] Having but one name, named in one word; mononomial applied in zoology to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word: opposed to *dionymal* and *polyonymic*

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named
J W Dunning, Entomol Monthly Mag, VIII 274

mononymization (mon-ō-nim-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *mononymize* + *-ation*] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *tier* for a part of the brain usually called *tier a tertio ad quartum ventriculum* [Rare.]

The desired *mononymization* is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive [in the phrase "tortular Herophili"]
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, VIII 525, note

mononymize (mon′ō-nim-īz), *v t*; pret and pp. *mononymized*, ppr *mononymizing* [< *mononym* + *-ize*] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

Mononyx (mon′ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail see *onyx*] In *entom* (*a*) The typical genus of *Mononychinæ*, founded by Laporte in 1837 *M amplicollis* is a large, broad South American species, *M stygius* is found in the southern United States (*b*†) An unused genus of coleopterous insects *Brullé*, 1838

monoöusian (mon-ō ō′si-an), *a.* Same as *monoousious*

monoöusious (mon-ō-o′si-us), *a.* [< LGr *μονοούσιος*, of single essence, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *οὐσία*, essence, < *ὤν* (fem *οὖσα*), ppr of *εἶναι*, be: see *be*¹, *ens*. Cf *homoousious*] Having the same substance; consisting of the same matter: used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son

monoparesis (mon-ō-par′e-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πάρεσις*, a weakening, paralysis see *paresis*] In *pathol*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

monopathic (mon-ō-path′ik), *a* [< *monopath-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function said of disease

monopathy (mō-nop′a-thi), *n* [< LGr *μονοπάθεια*, suffering in one part of the body only, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πάθος*, suffering.] **1**† Solitary suffering or sensibility

Every one calculateth his nativity, and senteneeth his own future fate, by crying at his birth, not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters, but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits
Whitlock, Manners of the English (1654), p 32 (*Latham*)

2 In *pathol*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered

monopersonal (mon-ō-pėr′son-al), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L *persona*, person see *personal*.] In *theol*, having but one person or one mode of existence

monopetalous (mon-ō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [= F. *monopétale* = Sp. *monopétalo* = Pg. It *monopetalo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (pet-

al).] In *bot*, having the petals united into one piece by their edges: more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

monophanous (mō-nof'a-nus), *a.* [< LGr *μονοφανής*, visible alone, < Gr *μόνος*, single, alone, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear] Having an appearance similar to something else, resembling each other. [Rare] *Imp. Dict.*

Monophlebites (mon"ō-fle-bī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-ites*, E *-ite*[2]] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccinæ*, including the largest bark-lice known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long.

monophobia (mon-ō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-φοβία*, < *φίβεσθαι*, fear (> *φόβος*, fear)] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of being left alone.

monophonic (mon-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *monophon-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *monodic*.

monophonous (mon'ō-fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr *μονόφωνος*, with but one voice or sound, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice] Producing a single sound or note at one time: said of an instrument.

monophony (mon'o-fō-ni), *n.* [As *monophon-ous* + *-y*[3]] Same as *monody*, 1.

monophote (mon'ō-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophote regulator*.

monophthalmus (mon-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μονοφθαλμος*, one-eyed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye] In *teratol.*, a monster with one eye; a cyclops.

The term anophthalmus unilateralis would seem to serve better than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers. *Medical News*, LII 636

monophthong (mon'of-thông), *n.* [< Gr *μονοφθογγος*, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel, as a noun, a single vowel, < *μόνος*, single, + *φθόγγος*, sound. Cf. *diphthong*] 1. A simple vowel-sound.

Again, the sound of the so called long English *a* in *make, paper*, &c., although once a *monophthong*, is now pronounced as a diphthong. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII 782.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

monophthongal (mon'of-thông-gal), *a.* [< *monophthong* + *-al*] Consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong.

monophthongization (mon-of-thông-gi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monophthongize* + *-ation*] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound.

Examples of the *monophthongization* of *a*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI 420

monophthongize (mon'of-thông-gīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monophthongized*, ppr. *monophthongizing* [< *monophthong* + *-ize*] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound.

A *monophthongized* diphthong. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI 435.

monophyletic (mōn"ō-fi-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr *μονόφυλος*, of one tribe, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, > *φυλέτης*, a tribesman, *φυλετικός*, belonging to a tribesman: see *phylum*] Of or pertaining to a single phylum, said of a group of any grade in zoölogy, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor: opposed to *polyphyletic*. The *monophyletic* hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom, derives all animals from a single prototype, it is equivalent to the *monogenetic* hypothesis in phylogeny.

My gastræa theory, on which I base the *monophyletic* genealogy of the animal kingdom. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I 247

monophyllitic (mon"ō-fi-lit'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*.

Polyphyllitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as *monophyllitic* origin. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII 426

monophylline (mon-ō-fil'in), *a.* [As *monophyll-ous* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *monophyllous*.

monophyllous (mon-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *monophylle* = Pg. *monophilo* = It. *monofilo*, < Gr. *μονόφυλλος*, having but one leaf, < *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf] In *bot.*, having but one leaf, formed of one leaf.

Monophyllus (mon-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μονόφυλλος*, having but one leaf: see *monophyllous*] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidæ*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M. redmani* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

monophyodont (mon-ō-fī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *μονόφυης*, of simple nature, single, as teeth (< *μόνος*, single, + *φυειν*, produce), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*] **I.** *a.* Having only one set of teeth, opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

II. *n.* An animal having only one set of teeth.

Monophyodonta (mon-ō-fī-o-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL: see *monophyodont*] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans. *Sir R. Owen*.

Monophysite (mō-nof'i-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monophysite*, < LGr *μονοφυσίτης*, one who held that Christ has but one nature, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] **I.** *n.* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ, more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that by the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychians was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon (died A. D. 454), and Timothy Ælurus ("Cat"), made patriarch A. D. 457. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A. D. 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corruptecolæ*, or *Phthartolatræ*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Julianists*, *Aphthartodocetæ*, and *Phantasiasts*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradæus, Bishop of Edessa, 541–78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Dyophysites* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their submission to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Acephali* (*b*), *Agnoëtæ*, *Theopaschite*, *Tritheist*.

II. *a.* Same as *Monophysitical*.

Monophysitical (mon"ō-fi-sit'i-kal), *a.* [< *Monophysite* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines, of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites.

Monophysitism (mō-nof'i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *Monophysite* + *-ism*] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphysitism*.

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 62

monoplacid (mon'ō-plas-id), *a.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake: see *placenta*] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish: distinguished from *polyplacid*.

monoplacula (mon-ō-plak'ū-lä), *n.*, pl. *monoplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + NL *placula*, q. v.] A single-layered germ, a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ: opposed to *diplaplacula*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 89.

monoplacular (mon-ō-plak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *monoplacula* + *-ar*[3]] Single-layered, as a germ; having the characteristics of a monoplacula.

monoplaculate (mon-ō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monoplacula* + *-ate*[1]] Same as *monoplacular*. *A. Hyatt*.

monoplast (mon'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold] An organism consisting of a single cell, a simple or homogeneous form-element.

monoplastic (mon-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *monoplast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a monoplast.

monoplegia (mon-ō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πλῆγή*, stroke] In *pathol.*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

monopleurobranch (mon-ō-plū'rō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills] **I.** *a.* Having gills on only one side, of or pertaining to the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

Monopleurobranchia (mon-ō-plū-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopleurobranch*.] Same as *Monopleurobranchiata*.

monopleurobranchian (mon-ō-plū-rō-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *monopleurobranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopleurobranchiata (mon-ō-plū-rō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., see *monopleurobranch*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Blainville in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracephalophora monoica*, divided into 4 families, as the sea hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Pomatobranchiata*. Also *Monopleurobranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

monopleurobranchiate (mon-ō-plū-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *monopleurobranch* + *-ate*[1]] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

Monopneumona (mon-op-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. see *Monopneumones*] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged: distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Ceratodus*.

Monopneumones (mon-op-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύμων*, lung, usually pl. *πνεύμονες*, the lungs] Same as *Monopneumona*.

Monopneumonia (mon"op-nū-mō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. see *Monopneumones*] Same as *Monopneumona*.

monopneumonian (mon"op-nū-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Monopneumona* + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Having only one lung; specifically applied to the *Monopneumona*.

II. *n.* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*.

monopneumonous (mon-op-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [As *Monopneumones* + *-ous*] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumona*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*.

Monopnoa (mo-nop'nō-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *-πνοος*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only—that is, by lungs: distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Branchiotoca*, which breathe in two ways—that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily. Prof. Owen makes his "class *Reptilia* cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Batrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then contraindicuous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnoa* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodilia*, *Chelonia*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Sauropterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp. Anat. Vert.* (1868), III. 860.

monopode (mon'ō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. LL. *monopodius*, one-footed, L. *monopodium*, a table or stand with one foot, < Gr *μονόπους* (*μονοποδ-*), one-footed, < *μόνος*, single, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*] **I.** *a.* Having but one foot.

II. *n.* 1. Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabled race of men having but one leg. These, the Monoscelli or Sciopodes, are described by Pliny (Hist. Nat., viii.) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella like foot. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 172

2. In *bot.*, same as *monopodium*.

monopodial (mon-ō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *monopodium* + *-al*] Resembling or after the manner of a monopodium.

monopodic (mon-ō-pod'ik), *a.* [As *monopod-y* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot: as, *monopodic* measurement: opposed to *dipodic*.

monopodium (mon-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *monopodia* (-ä). [NL., neut. of LL. *monopodius*, < Gr *μονόπους*, one-footed: see *monopode*] In *bot.*, an axis of growth which continues to extend at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession. *Goebel*. Compare *sympodium* and *dichotomy*.

monopody (mon'ō-pod-i), *n.*; pl. *monopodies* (-iz). [< LL. *monopodia*, < Gr *μονοποδία*, a single foot, esp. as a measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure consisting of but one foot: opposed to *dipody*. See *measure*, 11.

monopolert, *n.* [< OF. *monopolier* (F. *monopoleur*), < *monopole*, monopoly: see *monopoly*] A monopolist. *Cotgrave*.

monopolical† (mon-ō-pol'i-kal), *a.* [< **monopolic* (= Pg. *monopolico*) (< *monopol-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Monopolistic.

I wish, according to the decree of Darius, that whosoeuer is an enemy to our peace, and seeketh, either by getting *monipolicall* patents or by forging vniust tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled downe
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 58

monopolisation, monopolise, etc See *monopolization*, etc

monopolist (mō-nop′ō-list), *n* [= Sp. Pg It *monopolista*, as *monopol-y* + *-ist*.] **1** One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce, specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price, one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly*, —**2**. One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others as, a *monopolist* of advantages.

monopolistic (mō-nop-ō-lis′tik), *a.* [< *monopolist* + *-ic*.] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies, of a kind promoted by monopoly, existing for the maintenance of a monopoly. as, *monopolistic* abuses; a *monopolistic* corporation.

monopolitan† (mon-ō-pol′i-tan), *n.* [As *monopolite* + *-an*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project seeking *monopolitan*
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

Monopolitans of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not. Quoted in *Oldys's* Sir Walter Raleigh

monopolite† (mō-nop′ō-līt), *n* [< *monopol-y* + *-ite*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite*.] Same as *monopolist*

You marchant Mercers, and *Monopolites*,
Galn greedy Chap men, puffin'd Hypocrites
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 3.

monopolization (mō-n ap″ō-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *monopolize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation*

monopolize (mō-nop′ō-liz), *v t*, pret and pp *monopolized*, ppr *monopolizing*. [= F *monopoliser* = Sp *monopolizar* = Pg *monopolisar*, as *monopol-y* + *-ize*.] **1** To obtain a monopoly of, have an exclusive right of trading in as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty piasters, which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels *monopolizing* the whole business of conveying the monks
Pococke, Description of the East, I 159

2 To obtain or engross the whole of, obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself
Fuller

Gold alone does Passion move,
Gold *monopolizes* Love!
Cowley, Anacreontics, vii

Also spelled *monopolise*

monopolizer (mō-nop′ō-lī-zėr), *n* Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2. as, a *monopolizer* of conversation Also spelled *monopoliser*

Those senseless *monopolizers* of time that form the court of a duke. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I 204

monopoly (mō-nop′ō-li), *n*, pl *monopolies* (-liz) [= F. *monopole* = Sp Pg It *monopolio*, < L *monopolium*, < Gr. μονοπώλιον, a right of exclusive sale, μονοπωλία, exclusive sale, monopoly, < μόνος, sole, + πωλειν, barter, sale.] **1.** An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic

Monopolies are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever, whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before *Blackstone*, Com (ed Waite), IV. 159

2. Specifically, in *Eng. constitutional hist*, and hence sometimes in *Amer. law*, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing*. The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common law right Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc, are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them So the exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copyright laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and literature, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monopolies Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopolies

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the Commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use yet, in regard of his pains and travel there in, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only by himself or his deputies, for a certain time This is one kind of *Monopoly* Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn, and perhaps her Majesty gives licence of transportation to one man This is another kind of *Monopoly* Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity, and the like is granted also
Bacon, in E A Abbott's Account of his Life and Works.

I will have no private *monopolies*, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 68

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the *monopoly* of everything he values *South.*

3. In *polit. econ*, and as used in a general sense in law, such an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic, or deal in or control a given class of articles, as will enable the holder to raise prices materially above what they would be if the traffic or dealing were free to citizens generally In this sense, that exclusive control of a particular kind of product which results from the legitimate ownership of the only land from which it can be obtained, as in the case of some mineral waters or earths, or ores is sometimes spoken of as a *natural monopoly*, in contrast to the *artificial monopolies* created by state grant See *virtual monopoly*, below

4 That which is the subject of a monopoly as, in Bengal opium is a *monopoly* —**5** The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors thus, a man is popularly said to have a *monopoly* of any business of which he has acquired complete control

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning
Dryden, tr of Juvenal, Ded

Caleb hain t no *monopoly* to court the seenoreetas
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser, ii

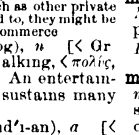
6 Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly —**Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1623 (21 Jas. I, c 3), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies*. —**Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly Thus the great grain elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminus of a trunk line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly*, because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce

monopolyloguet (mon-ō-pol′i-log), *n* [< Gr μόνος, single, + πολύλογος, much talking, < πολίς, many, much, + λέγειν, speak] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters. *Brande*

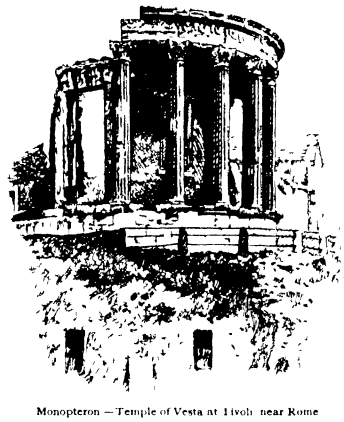
monoprionidian (mon-ō-pri-ō-nid′i-an), *a* [< Gr μόνος, single, + πρίων, a saw (< πριειν, saw), + *-idion*, dim suffix, + *-an*] Having small uniserial serrations; uniserrulate specifically applied to those graptolites or rhabdophorous cœlenterates which have the cells or hydrothecæ in a single row. opposed to *diprionidan*

monopteral (mō-nop′te-ral), *a* [< *monopteron* + *-al*] **1.** In *arch*, formed as a monopteron —**2** In *zool*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part

Monopteridæ (mon-op-ter′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Monopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.


Plan of Monopteron

monopteron, monopteros (mo-nop′te-ron, -ros), *n* [= F. *monoptère* = Sp. *monoptero*, < L *monopteros*, < Gr. μονόπτερος, with only one row of pillars, < μόνος, single, + πτερόν, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple] In *arch*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an inclosed circular cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof


Monopteron — Temple of Vesta at Tivoli near Rome

Monopterus (mō-nop′te-rus), *n* [NL (cf Gr μονόπτερος, lit having one wing (see *monopteron*), < Gr. μονος, single, + πτερον, a wing] The typical genus of *Monopteridæ*, containing anguilliform or eel-like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail *M javanicus* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 3 feet long

monopterygian (mō-nop-te-rij′i-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Monopterygii*, or having their characters

II. *n* A monopterygian fish

Monopterygii (mō-nop-te rij′i-i), *n. pl* [NL, < Gr μονος, single, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), fin] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one *Bloch and Schneider*

monoptote (mon′op-tōt), *n.* [= F *monoptote*, < LL *monoptotus* (in neut. pl *monoptota*), < LGr μονόπτωτος, with but one case, < Gr μόνος, single, + πτῶσις (πτωτ-), case, < πίπτειν, fall] In *gram*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form A monoptote may be (*a*) a word with only one case in use, or (*b*) a word with but one case form which may be used for several or for all cases

monopus (mon′ō-pus), *n* [NL, < Gr μονόπους, one-footed, < μόνος, single, + ποις (ποδ-) = E *foot*] In *teratol*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb

Monopyleæ (mon-ō-pil′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr μόνος, single, + πύλη, a gate] A division of *Phæodaria*, containing those phæodarians which have only one pseudopodal opening opposed to *Amphipyleæ*.

monopylean (mon-ō-pil′ē-an), *a* and *n* [As *Monopyleæ* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Having one pore or pseudopodal opening; pertaining to the *Monopyleæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A monopylean radiolarian

monopyrenous (mon′ō-pī-rē′nus), *a.* [= F *monopyrene*, < Gr μόνος, single, + πυρήν, the stone of a fruit] In *bot*, having but one nutlet or stone

monorchid (mo-nôr′kid), *a.* [< *monorchis*, after *orchid*] Having only one testicle, exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

monorchis (mo-nôr′kis), *n*; pl *monorchides* (-ki-dēz) [< Gr μόνος, single, + ὄρχις, testicle.] An animal or a person having only one testicle.

Monorchides, as they are called, have been known to be prolific *A S Taylor*, Medical Jurisprudence, p 726

monorchism (mo-nôr′kizm), *n* [As *monorch(is)* + *-ism*.] The presence of only one testicle

monorganic (mon-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. μόνος, single, + ὄργανον, organ see *organic*.] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs

Monorhina (mon-ō-rī′nà), *n pl* [NL · see *monorhine*] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Marsipobranchii* (*Cyclostomi* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperoartia*), in which the nasal passage is single, distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirhina*. Also, more correctly, *Monorrhina*

monorhinal (mon′ō-rī-nal), *a.* [< *monorhine* + *-al*] Having the nostril single; monorhine.

monorhine (mon′ō-rin), *a* and *n* [< Gr. μόνος, single, + ῥις (ῥιν-), the nose] **I.** *a* Having but one nasal passage; single-nostriled: specifically applied to the *Monorhina*.

II. *n.* A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag.
Also spelled *monorrhine*.

monorime, monorhyme (mon'ō-rīm), *n.* [= F. *monorime*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *rime*[2]] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime

Monorrhina, monorrhine. More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*

monoschemic (mon-ō-skē'mik), *a* [< Gr. *μονόσχημος*, of but one form, < *μόνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form] In *anc pros.*, consisting of one form of foot throughout, containing spondees only or dactyls only. noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl — that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee See *isochronal*

monosemic (mon-ō-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr *μονόσημος*, having but one signification, < *μόνος*, single, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora] In *anc pros*, consisting in or equal to a single semeion (mora or unit of time), equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short, monochronous· as, a *monosemic* arsis, a *monosemic* pause See *disemic, trisemic*

monosepalous (mon-ō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [= F. *monosépale*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + NL *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot*, having the sepals united by their edges more properly *gamosepalous*

monosiphonous (mon-ō-sī'fon-us), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *σιφων*, siphon see *siphon*] Having a single siphon, not polysiphonous· applied in botany to certain of the higher algæ (*Florideæ*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting See *siphon*

monosis† (mō-nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr *μόνωσις*, solitariness, separation, < *μονοῦν*, make single or solitary, < *μόνος*, single see *monad*] In *bot*, the isolation of an organ from the rest *Cooke*, Manual.

Monosomata (mon-ō-sō'ma-tȧ), *n. pl* [NL., neut pl of *monosomatus* see *monosomatous*] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or capsulated, such as the families *Protéidæ* and *Arcellidæ* They are the ordinary normal amœbiform protozoans

monosomatous (mon-ō-som'a-tus), *a.* [< NL *monosomatus*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] Having a single body — that is, cell; unicellular, as a rhizopod

monospasm (mon'ō-spazm), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb

monosperm (mon'ō-spėrm), *n* [= F *monosperme* = Sp *monospermo*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed. see *sperm*] A plant that has only one seed

monospermal (mon-ō-spėr'mal), *a* [< *monosperm* + *-al*] Same as *monospermous*

monospermous (mon-ō-spėr'mus), *a* [< *monosperm* + *-ous*] In *bot*, having one seed only

monospherical (mon-ō-sfer'i-kal), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σφαιρα*, sphere see *spherical*] Consisting of or having a single sphere

monospondylic (mon'ō-spon-dil'ik), *a* [< Gr *μονος*, single, + *σπόνδυλος*, a joint of the backbone] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra, without intercentra, as a vertebral column, not diplospondylic or embolomerous

monospored (mon'ō-spōrd), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-ed*[2]] Same as *monosporous*

monosporous (mon'ō-spōr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed] In *mycology*, having but a single spore, as the threads of *Garia intricata* or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*.

monostachous (mō-nos'tā-kus), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *σταχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike] In *bot*, having a single spike

Monostega (mō-nos'te-gȧ), *n pl.* [NL., neut pl of **monostegus* see *monostegous*] A division of foraminifers.

monostegous (mō-nos'te-gus), *a* [< NL. **monostegus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for *τέγος*, a roof.] Having a single covering, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monostega*

monostich (mon'ō-stik), *n.* [= F *monostique* = Sp *monóstico*, **monostiquo** = It *monostico*, < LL *monostichum*, **monostichium**, < Gr. *μονόστιχος*, consisting of but one **verse,** neut *μονόστιχον*, a single verse, < *μόνος*, **single,** + *στιχος*, a line, verse] A single or isolated verse, also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

monostichous (mō-nos'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στιχος*, a line Cf. *monostich.*] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Spiranthes*, uniserial opposed to *distichous.*

monostigmatous (mon-ō-stig'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *στιγμα*, point, stigma. see *stigma*] In *bot*, having only one stigma.

Monostomata (mon-ō-stō'ma-tȧ), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *monostomatus* see *monostomatous*] 1 A suborder of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa* same as *Monostomea* —2. A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polystomata* *Huxley*, Quart Jour Micros. Sci., 1875

monostomatous (mon-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL *monostomatus* (cf Gr. *μονόστομος*), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Monostomata* opposed to *polystomatous.*

Monostomea (mon-ō-stō'mē-ȧ), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *μονόστομος*, having a single mouth. see *monostomatous*] An order of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing 50 feet The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*, each of them type of a family Also *Monostoma*, *Monostomæ*, *Monostomata*, and *Pelagiada*

monostomean (mon-ō-stō'mē-an), *a.* and *n* [< *Monostomea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Monostomea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomea*

Monostomidæ (mon-ō-stō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Monostomum* + *-idæ*] A family of digeneous parasitic worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum.*

Monostomum (mō-nos'tō-mum), *n* [NL, < Gr *μονοστομος*, having a single mouth. see *monostomatous*] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidæ*, of an ovalelongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body Several species of these parasites are named, as *M mutabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds, *M bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes, *M lentis*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye Also called *Monostoma* See cuts under *cercaria*

monostrophe (mō-nos'trō-fē), *n.* [< LL. *monostrophus*, < Gr *μονόστροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μόνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe. see *strophe*] In *pros*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form

monostrophic (mon-ō-strof'ik), *a* [< Gr *μονοστροφικός*, < *μονόστροφος*, consisting of a single kind of strophe see *monostrophe*] In *pros*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form, of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short- and long meter hymns, etc.)— composition by pericopes being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatists and lyric poets See *systematic*

monostyle[1] (mon'ō-stīl), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *style*[1]] In *arch.*, having the same style of architecture throughout *Oxford Glossary*

monostyle[2] (mon'ō-stīl), *a* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στυλος*, pillar see *style*[2]] In *arch*, having or consisting of a single shaft applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*

monostylous (mon'ō-stī-lus), *a.* [As *monostyle* + *-ous*] In *bot*, having only one style

monosy (mon'ō-si), *a* [NL. (Morren, 1852), < Gr *μόνωσις*, singleness, < *μονοῦν*, make single, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*] In *bot*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation — (*a*) when the separation is congenital (*ademony*), and (*b*) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*dialysis*)

monosyllabic (mon'ō-si-lab'ik), *a* [= F *monosyllabique* = Sp *monosilábico* = Pg. *monosyllabico* (cf Sp *monosílabo* = It. *monosillabo*, adj.), < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, monosyllabic see *monosyllable.*] 1. Consisting of one syllable. as, a *monosyllabic* word — 2 Consisting of words of one syllable as, a *monosyllabic* verse.— **Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer See *echo*

monosyllabically (mon'ō-si-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In monosyllables, with the use of monosyllables.

monosyllabism (mon-ō-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [= F. *monosyllabisme*, as *monosyllab(le)* + *-ism.*] **1.** A predominance of monosyllables; the exclusive use of monosyllables: as, the *monosyllabism* of Chinese — 2. The state of being monosyllabic; the character of a monosyllable.

monosyllable (mon'ō-sil-a-bl), *n* [For **monosyllabe* (as *syllable* for **syllabe*) = F. *monosyllabe* = Sp. *monosílabo* = Pg. *monosyllabo* = It. *monosillaba*, a monosyllable, < L *monosyllabus*, < Gr *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, < *μόνος*, single, + *συλλαβή*, syllable see *syllable*] A word of one syllable

She dealt in nothing but in *monosyllables*, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, i.

monosyllable (mon'ō-sil-a-bl), *v. t* ; pret. and pp. *monosyllabled*, ppr. *monosyllabling.* [< *monosyllable*, *n*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [Rare]

Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,
Into one man are *monosyllabled* *Cleaveland*

monosyllogism (mon-ō-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *syllogism*] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole

monosyllogistic (mon-ō-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *monosyllog-ism* + *-istic*] Consisting of a single syllogism — **Monosyllogistic proof.** See *proof*

monosymmetric (mon'ō-si-met'rik), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *symmetry* + *-ic.*] In *crystal*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane same as *monoclinic.*

monosymmetrical (mon'ō-si-met'ri-kal), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetric* + *-al*] In *bot*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane. synonymous with *zygomorphous*

monota (mō-nō'tȧ), *n* , pl *monotæ* (-tē) [NL, < Gr *μόνωτος* for *μονοῦτος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, handle see *ear*[1]] A one-handled vase

Amphora with small *monota* beside it
B V Head, Historia Numorum, p 521.

monotelephone (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn), *n* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E *telephone*] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration

monotelephonic (mon-ō-tel-e-fon'ik), *a* [As *monotelephone* + *-ic*] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch

monotessaron (mon-ō-tes'a-ron), *n.*; pl *monotessara* (-ra). [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες*, four] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists, a harmony of the four gospels, a diatessaron.

monothalaman (mon-ō-thal'a-man), *a.* and *n* [< *monothalam-ous* + *-an*] Same as *monothalamian*

Monothalamia (mon'ō-thā-lā'mi-ȧ), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber see *thalamus*] **1** A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered. opposed to *Polythalamia* The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifers See cut under *Foraminifera* —2. In *conch*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta* *Lamarck.*

monothalamian (mon'ō-thā-lā'mi-an), *a* and *n* [< *Monothalama* + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Single-chambered, unilocular; having but one compartment: especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian.* See cut under *Foraminifera.*

II. *n.* An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifers.

Also *monothalaman.*

monothalamous (mon-ō-thal'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber· see *thalamus.*] **1.** In *bot.*, single-chambered; having but one compartment, unilocular applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by Tuckerman) to the apothecia of certain lichens.— **2** In *entom*, having but one cavity: applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber

monothecal (mon-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θήκη*, case, receptacle see *theca.*] In *bot.*, having only one loculament or cell of the pericarp

monotheism (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo* = Pg. *monotheismo* =

It. *monoteismo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

monotheist (mon'ō-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *monothéiste* = Sp. *monoteísta*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theist*.] One who believes that there is but one God

monotheistic (mon''ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *monotheist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monotheism; of the nature of monotheism; believing in monotheism

Monotheletic (mon''ō-the-let'ik), *a.* Same as *Monothelitic*

Monotheletism (mon-ō-thel'e-tizm), *n.* Same as *Monotheletism*.

Closely connected with Monophysitism was *Monotheletism*, or the doctrine that Christ has but one will, as he has but one person *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p 62.

monothelious (mon-ō-thē'li-us), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *θῆλυς*, female.] In *zool*, polyandrous: noting species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female

Monothelism (mō-noth'e-lizm), *n.* [= F. *monothelisme* = Sp. *monotelismo*, as *monothel(ite)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Monotheletism*

Monotheletism was the simple and natural consequence of Monophysitism, and originated from the endeavors which the State Church made in the seventh century to conciliate the Monophysites *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc

Monothelite (mō-noth'e-līt), *n.* [= F. *monothélite* = Sp It *monotelita*, < LL. *Monothelitæ*, < LGr. *μονοθεληταί*, the sect of the Monothelites (cf *μονοθέλητος*, of one will), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θέλειν*, will, > *θεληγης*, one who wills] One who holds that Christ has but one will, the divine, specifically, one of a heretical sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the seventh century, which held that in Christ there are but one will (the divine will absorbing the human) and one operation or energy (*ἐνέργεια*)

The Church hath of old condemned *Monothelites* as heretics, for holding that Christ had but one will *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 48

The *Monothelites*, a sect who adopted in a modified form the views of the Monophysites, were condemned by the Sixth General Council in 680 Their opinions took root among the Mardaites, a people of Lebanon, who about the end of the seventh century received the name of Maronites, from Maro their first bishop They afterwards abjured the Monothelite heresy, and were admitted into communion with Rome in 1182

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I 292

Monothelitic (mon''ō-the-lit'ik), *a.* [Also *Monotheletic*, < *Monothelite* + *-ic*] Pertaining or akin to the Monothelites or their doctrine

Monothelitism (mō-noth'e-lī-tizm), *n* [= F *monothélitisme*, as *Monothelite* + *-ism*] The doctrine that in the person of Christ there are but one will and one energy or operation, opposed to the orthodox doctrine (dyothelism) that since the incarnation Christ has two distinct wills, the divine and the human, and two distinct but harmonious operations The Monothelites argued that his will must be one, will being attached to personality The orthodox urged that there must be two wills in him, as otherwise either the divine or the human nature would be imperfect, and cited the texts Mat xxvi 42, Luke xxii 42, John v 30, vi 38 See *Monothelite* Also *Monotheletism*, *Monothelism*

monothetic (mon-ō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θετός*, verbal adj of *τίθέναι*, put: see *thesis*] In *philos.*, positing or supposing a single essential element.

monotint (mon'ō-tint), *n.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E. *tint*] Drawing, painting, printing, etc., in a single tint Compare *monochrome*.

The characters are mere studies in *monotint* *Contemporary Rev*, L. 405

monotocous (mō-not'ō-kus), *a* [< Gr *μονοτόκος*, bearing but one at a time, < *μόνος*, single, one, + *τικτειν*, *τεκειν*, bear (> *τόκος*, birth)] 1. In *zool*, having only one at a birth; uniparous, as the human species usually is, laying but one egg before incubating, as sundry birds —2. In *bot*, bearing progeny (fruiting) only once, as in annuals or biennials same as *monocarpous*. Also *monotokous*

Monotoma (mō-not'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τομή*, a cutting] The typical genus of *Monotomidæ*, often referred to *Lathridiidæ* or *Cryptophagidæ*, founded by Herbst in 1793. They are of small size, superficially resemble species of *Silvanus*, and have the antennæ moderate, with a one-jointed club About 25 species are known, 9 from North America, as *M. americana*, and the rest mainly from Europe They are found under bark and stones and in ants' nests

monotome (mon'ō-tōm), *a.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τόμος*, section, volume: see *tome*.] Comprised in one tome or volume. [Rare.]

This translation . . was first published in the *monotome* edition of Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works. *F. Hall*, Mod Eng, p 56, note.

Monotomidæ (mon-ō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monotoma* + *-idæ*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Monotoma*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the ventral segments are free, the tarsi are 3-jointed, the wings are not fringed, the second joint of the tarsi is not dilated, the elytra are truncate, the first and fifth ventral segments are longer than the others, the maxillæ are bilobate, and the front coxæ are small and rounded

monotonous† (mō-not'ō-mus), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] In *mineral.*, having cleavage distinct in only one direction

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* [< Gr *μονότονος*, of one and the same tone, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*] 1 In *rhet*, a sameness of tone; the utterance of successive syllables at one unvaried pitch, with little or no inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking

He speaks of fearful massacres in the same *monotone* of expression *Saturday Rev*

3 In *music* (*a*) A single tone, without harmony or variation in pitch (*b*) Recitation of words in such a tone, especially in a church service, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and with occasional inflections or melodic variations; intoning; chanting Monotone is a natural device for increasing the sonority of the voice, so that it may readily fill a large space, and is also thought by some to have a peculiar solemnity of effect It is much used as an element in chanting

4 Something spoken or written in one tone or strain

"In Memoriam," although a *monotone*, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature, the murmur of ocean, the soughing of the mountain pine *Stedman*, Vict Poets, p 169

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *v. t* and *i*; pret and pp *monotoned*, ppr *monotoning*. [< *monotone*, *n*] To recite in a single, unvaried tone; intone; chant Strictly speaking, to *monotone* and to *intone* are not the same, the latter having a technical meaning in connection with Gregorian music, but in common usage they are made synonymous

monotonic (mon-ō-ton'ik), *a* [< *monotone* + *-ic*] 1 Monotonous [Rare.]—2 Pertaining to a monotone; uttered in a monotone, also, capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum.

The use of *Monotonic* Recitation is of extreme antiquity, and was probably suggested, in the first instance, as an expedient for throwing the voice to greater distances than it could be made to reach by ordinary means *Grove's Dict Music*, II 355

monotonical (mon-ō-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *monotonic* + *-al*] Same as *monotonic*.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation *Chesterfield*

monotonically (mon-ō-ton'i-kal-i), *adv* In a monotone or monotonous manner

monotonist (mō-not'ō-nist), *n* [< *monotone* + *-ist*] One who talks or writes persistently on a single subject *Davies*.

monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *a* [= F *monotone* = Sp. *monótono* = Pg It *monotono*, < LGr *μονότονος*, of one tone, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone* Cf. *monotone*.] 1. Characterized by monotony, continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a pause in the midst *T. Warton*, Hist Eng Poetry, II

Then came silence then a voice,
Monotonous and hollow like a ghost's
Tennyson, Guinevere

2. Unvarying in any respect, tiresomely uniform.

One salmon behaves much like another, and after one has caught four or five, and when one knows that one can catch as many more as one wishes, impatient people might find the occupation *monotonous* *Froude* Sketches, p 85

Monotonous function, in *math*, a function whose value within certain limits of the real variable continually increases or continually decreases.

monotonously (mō-not'ō-nus-li), *adv* In a monotonous manner; with monotony, tiresome uniformity, or lack of variation.

monotonousness (mō-not'ō-nus-nes), *n* The state or quality of being monotonous; monotony, irksome or dreary sameness

monotony (mō-not'ō-ni), *n* [= F. *monotonie* = Sp. *monotonia* = Pg. It *monotonia*, < Gr *μονοτονία*, sameness of tone, < *μονότονος*, of one and the same tone: see *monotone*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound, want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; monotone

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony* *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng Poetry, I 21

"It is in vain longer," said my father, in the most querulous *monotony* imaginable "to struggle as I have done" *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv 19.

2. Tiresome uniformity or lack of variation in any respect, sameness; want of variety.

At sea everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention *Irving*, Sketch Book, p 19

Monotremata (mon-ō-trem'a-tä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρῆμα(τ-)*, a perforation, hole, < *τιτραινειν*, √ *τρα*, bore, perforate] 1 In *mammal*, the lowest order of the class *Mammalia*, containing those mammals which have a single or common opening of the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, and are oviparous The order coincides with the subclass *Ornithodelphia*, and also with *Prototheria* and *Amasta*, it is divided into two suborders, *Tachyglossa* and *Platypoda*, respectively constituted by the families *Tachyglossidæ* (or *Echidnidæ*) and *Ornithorhynchidæ* (or *Platypodidæ*) There are mammary glands, but no nipples There is a common cloaca, into which empty the sperm ducts, oviducts, and ureters, and which also receives the feces as in birds, and the females lay eggs like those of reptiles The testes, like the ovaries, remain abdominal There is a peculiar T-shaped episternum or interclavicle, and the coracoid joins the sternum, as in birds (See cut at *interclavicle*.) There are no true teeth The very peculiar mammals which constitute this order are the duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* and several species of so-called spiny ant-eaters of the genera *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus* and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus* See cuts under *duckbill* and *Echidnidæ*

2 In *conch*, a division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having the external male and female orifices contiguous or common opposed to *Dutremata*

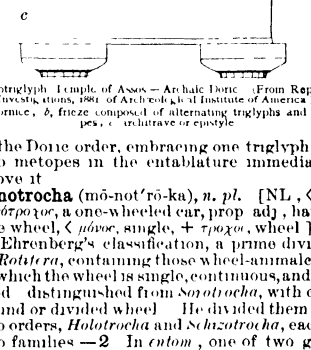
monotrematous (mon-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* [As *Monotremata* + *-ous*] Having a single or common opening for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, as a mammal, pertaining to the *Monotremata*, or having their characters; monotremic; prototherian

monotreme (mon'ō-trēm), *a* and *n.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τρῆμα*, hole see *Monotremata*.] I. *a* Same as *monotrematous* as, *monotreme* mammals; a *monotreme* egg

II. *n.* A member of the *Monotremata*, as a duck-mole or prickly ant-eater

monotremous (mon'ō-trē-mus), *a* Same as *monotrematous*

monotriglyph (mon-ō-tri'glif), *n* [= F *monotriglyphe* = Sp It *monotriglifo*, < L *monotriglyphus*, < Gr *μονος*, single, + *τριγλυφος*: see *triglyph*] In *arch*, the usual intercolumniation



Monotriglyph Temple of Assos — Archaic Doric (From Report of Investigations, 1881, of Archæological Institute of America)
a, cornice, *b*, frieze composed of alternating triglyphs and metopes, *c*, architrave or epistyle

of the Doric order, embracing one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature immediately above it

Monotrocha (mō-not'rō-ka), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *μονότροχος*, a one-wheeled car, prop adj, having one wheel, < *μόνος*, single, + *τροχος*, wheel] 1 In Ehrenberg's classification, a prime division of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules in which the wheel is single, continuous, and ciliated distinguished from *Sorotrocha*, with compound or divided wheel He divided them into two orders, *Holotrocha* and *Schizotrocha*, each of two families —2 In *entom*, one of two great divisions of *Hymenoptera*, including those groups in which the trochanters have but one joint, proposed by Hartig in 1837 It comprises the superfamilies *Tubulifera*, *Heteromera*, *Fossores*, *Diploptera*, and *Anthophila* It is distinguished from *Ditrocha*, which includes the *Phytophaga*, *Xylophaga*, and *Parasitica*

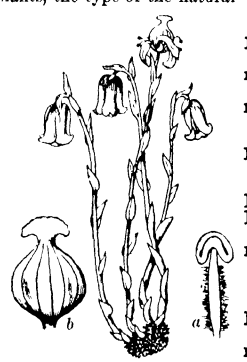
monotrochal (mō-not'rō-kal), *a* [As *Monotrocha* + *-al*] 1 Having a single ciliated band, as a larval worm as, a *monotrochal* polychætous larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI 8.—2 In *entom*, having a single trochanteric joint, of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*.

monotrochian (mon-ō-trō'ki-an), *a* and *n* [As *Monotrocha* + *-an*] I. *a*. Monotrochous, as a rotifer; not sorotrochous.

II. *n.* A wheel-animalcule whose wheel is single and undivided, any member of the *Monotrocha*

monotrochous (mō-not′rō-kus), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ous*] Same as *monotrochal*

Monotropa (mō-not′rō-pä), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flowers, which are 'turned to one side', < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τρέπειν*, turn Cf. Gr *μονότροπος*, of one kind, living alone, < *μονος*, single, + *τρόπος*, a turn, way, kind, < *τρέπειν*, turn] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the natural order *Monotropeæ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals But one species is known, *M uniflora*, of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas, the Indian pipe, corpse-plant, or ice plant This plant is a root parasite or feeds on vegetable mold, it is fleshy, white or pinkish throughout, its simple clustered stems 5 or 10 inches high, clad with small scales, the nodding flower with about ten similar sepals and petals. The pine-sap or bird's nest, often classed as *M Hypopitys*, is now referred to a separate genus, *Hypopitys*. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*b*), and *beech drops*.



1 Flowering Plant of Indian pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)
a stamen, *b* fruit

Monotropaceæ (mon″ō-trō-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Lindley, 1836), < *Monotropa* + *-aceæ*] Same as *Monotropeæ*

Monotropeæ (mon-ō-trō′pē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Nuttall, 1818), < *Monotropa* + *-eæ*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Ericales*, typified by the genus *Monotropa* It is composed of leafless parasitic herbs, with a four to six celled superior ovary Nine genera are known, with 10 or 12 species, natives of woods in the north temperate zone, especially in America They have short, scaly, unbranched stems, and no green color, but are tawny, white, or reddish

monotropic (mon-ō-trop′ik), *a* [< Gr *μονότροπος*, of one kind: see *Monotropa*.] Same as *monodromic*

monotypal (mon′ō-tī-pal), *a* [< *monotype* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*

monotype (mon′ō-tīp), *n* and *a* [= F *monotype*, < Gr *μόνος*, single, + *τυπος*, type see *type*] **I** *n* 1 The only, single, or sole type, as a species single in its genus, a genus in its family, etc, a typical representative alone of its kind — 2. A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-color or printers' ink Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper

We do not remember to have seen the word *monotype* before, nor have we seen a public exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing, but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. *The Academy*, No 891, p 384

II. *a.* Monotypic.

monotypic (mon-ō-tip′ik), *a* [< *monotype* + *-ic*.] 1. Having but one type, consisting of a single representative, represented by a monotype, as a genus of one species, a family of one genus, etc — 2 Being a monotype; alone representing a given group, as a species single in its genus.

Also *monotypal* and *monotypical*

monotypical (mon-ō-tip′i-kal), *a* [< *monotypic* + *-al*] Same as *monotypic*

monovalence (mō-nov′a-lens), *n.* [< *monovalen(t-)* + *-ce*.] The character of being monovalent

monovalency (mō-nov′a-len-si), *n* Same as *univalency*

monovalent (mō-nov′a-lent), *a* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + L *valen(t-)s*, ppr of *valere*, be strong] In *chem*, having a valence equal to that of hydrogen, represented by unity Also, and more properly, called *univalent*.

monoxid, monoxide (mo-nok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + E *oxid*] An oxid containing a single oxygen atom combined either with two univalent atoms or with one bivalent atom. The term is used where several oxids of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxid, CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxid or carbonic acid, CO_2.

monoxyle (mō-nok′sil), *n* [< Gr. *μονόξυλον*: see *monoxylon*.] Same as *monoxylon*. *R. F Burton*, tr Arabian Nights, IV 168, note.

monoxylon (mō-nok′si-lon), *n.* [< LGr. *μονόξυλον*, neut of *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk see *monoxylous*] 1. A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber —2 In the Ionian Islands, a boat propelled by one oar. *Admiral Smyth*.

monoxylous (mō-nok′si-lus), *a* [= F *monoxyle*, < L. *monoxylus*, < Gr *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk (neut. *μονόξυλον*, sc. *πλοιον*, a boat so made), also made of wood only, < *μόνος*, single, only, + *ξυλον*, wood, a piece of wood.] Formed of a single piece of wood *Dr Wilson*.

Monozoa (mon-ō-zō′a), *n. pl* Same as *Monocyttaria*

monozoan (mon-ō-zō′an), *a.* [As *monozoic* + *-an*.] Same as *monozoic* or *monocyttarian*

monozoic (mon-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr *μόνος*, single, + *ζῶον*, an animal] In *zool*, having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian

Monozonia (mon-ō-zō′ni-a), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ζώνη*, a belt, girdle] A division of myriapods. *Brandt*

Monroe doctrine. See *doctrine*

Monro's foramen. See *foramen of Monro*, under *foramen*.

mons (monz), *n* ; pl *montes* (mon′tēz) [L., a mount] In *anat*, the mons Veneris.—**Mons Veneris**, the mount of Venus, the prominence over the pubic symphysis of the human female, cushioned with fat and covered with hair

Mons. An abbreviation of the French *Monsieur*

monseigneur (môn-sā-nyœr′), *n* [F (= Sp *monseñor* = Pg *monsenhor* = It *monsignore*, after F), lit my lord, < *mon* (< L *meus*, acc *meum*), my, + *seigneur*, < L *senior*, elder, ML lord see *senior*, *seignor*, *señor*, etc Cf *monsignor* and *monsieur*] A French title of honor, equivalent to 'my lord,' given to princes, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or court At different times the meaning has been considerably extended Abbreviated *Mgr*

Monseigneur one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his fortnightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II 7

monsieur (F pron mė-syœ′), *n*, pl *messieurs* (F pron me-syœ′) [Formerly partly Anglicized as *monsieer*, *mounsieur*, *mounseer*, = Sp *monsiun* = It *monsù*, < F *monsieur*, OF *monsieu* (also *messire*, *messire* = It. *messer*, orig. 'my sir,' i e my lord), < *mon*, < L *meus*, acc *meum*, my, + *sieur*, OF. *sire*, etc (> E *sir*), contr of OF *seigneur*, *seignour*, etc, lord, lit 'elder' see *sir*, *sire*, *seignor*, *signor*, *señor*, *senior*. Cf *monseigneur*, of which *monsieur* is, on analysis, a contracted form] 1 Literally, my lord, sir the common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English *Mr*. Abbreviated *M*, *Mons*, plural *MM*, *Messrs*

For *Monsieur* Malvolio, let me alone with him *Shak*, T N, II 3 144

Did you ever know a Frenchman that could not take an affront? I warrant *monsieur* knows what he is about, don't you, *monsieur*? *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxv.

2 A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.

O! let the King, let *Mounsieur* and the Sover'n
That doth Navarras Spain wronged scepter gouern,
Be all by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy Crafts

3 A Frenchman vulgarly and humorously *mounseer*

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his *monseur* by the arms fast bound
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt

Now the Baron was as unlike the traditional *Mounseer* of English songs, plays, and satires as a man could well be *W Collins*, Lady of Glenwith Grange

4† A gentleman: said of a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman his companion one
An eminent *monnieur* *Shak*, Cymbeline, I 6 65

Monsieur de Paris, a euphemistic title given in France to the public executioner

At the gallows and the wheel — the axe was a rarity — *Monseur [de] Paris*, as it was the episcopal mode among his brother Professors of the provinces, Monsieur [d'] Orleans and the rest, to call him, presided *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, II 7

monsignor (mon-sē′nyor), *n.* [< It. *monsignori*, *monsignore* see *monseigneur*] In the *Rom. Cath Ch*, a title conferred upon prelates, and upon the dignitaries of the papal court and household Also, in the fuller Italian form, *monsignore*, plural *monsignori*. Abbreviated *Mgr*.

It seemed the whole court of Rome was there — *monsignori* and prelates without end *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxvi

The master of the ceremonies *Monsignor* Fabel, advances up the Chapel *J R Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxx.

Mons Mænalus. [NL.: L *mons*, mount; *Mænalus*, < Gr. *Μαίναλος*, *Μαίνᾰλον*, a range of mountains in Arcadia] A constellation, the mountain Mænalus, formed of a few stars in the feet of Boötes It was introduced in 1690, in a posthumous work of Hevelius. The name (that of a mountain in Arcadia) is connected with the myth of Areas and his mother, personages identified with the Great Bear and Boötes by the Greeks The constellation is not now admitted

Mons Mensæ. [L, named after Table Rock at the Cape of Good Hope *mons*, mount; *mensæ*, gen of *mensa*, table.] A constellation introduced by Lacaille in 1752, between the south poles of the equator and the ecliptic Its brightest star is of the fifth magnitude.

monsoon (mon-sōn′), *n* [Formerly also *monson*, cf Sw *monsoon* = Dan. *monsun* (< E.), Sw *mousson* (< F); F *monson*, *monçon*, now *mousson* = Sp. *monzon* = Pg *monção* = It *monsone*, a monsoon; with accom Rom. term, < Mulay *mūsim*, monsoon, season, year, = Hind *mausim*, time, season, < Ar. *mawsim*, a time, season, < *wasama*, mark] 1 A wind occurring in the alternation of the trade-winds in India and the north Indian ocean During the half year from April to October the regular northeast trade winds are reversed, and, with occasional interruptions, the wind blows almost a steady gale from the southwest In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms In others with variable winds, and in others, as in China with storms and much rain These tempests seamen call the *breaking up of the monsoon* The reversed trade wind is termed the *summer*, *southwest*, or *wet monsoon*, and the trade wind is termed the *winter*, *northeast*, or *dry monsoon*

The times of seasonable winds called *Monsons*, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 278

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage *Boyle*, Works, III 771

The *summer monsoon* is a much stronger current than its winter correlative, and in India this fact is recognized in popular language, since it is often spoken of distinctively as "the *monsoon*," the claim of the *winter monsoon* to the same designation being for the moment tacitly ignored *H F Blanford*

2 Any of the winds that have annual alternations of direction and velocity, arising from differences of temperature between continents or islands and the surrounding ocean

All the great *monsoons* are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges *W Ferrel*

On the Brazilian coast, about and to the south of the tropic, there is so much regularity in the alternation of winds, although but for a few points, that their two prevailing currents, from south east to north east, are often called *monsoons* *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p 145

monsoonal (mon-sō′nal), *a* [< *monsoon* + *-al*] Of or relating to monsoons, of regular or periodical occurrence said of winds

monster (mon′ster), *n.* and *a* [< ME. *monstre*, *mounstre*, < OF *monstre*, F *monstre* = Sp *monstruo* = Pg *monstro* = It. *mostro*, *mostro*, < L *monstrum*, a divine omen, esp one indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a portent prodigy, wonder, monster, < *monere*, warn see *monish* (cf *monster*, *v*, *muster*, *monstration*, etc] **I.** *n.* 1†. Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful, a thing to be wondered at, a prodigy

For wende I never by possibilitee,
That swich a *monstre* or merveille mighte be
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l 616

2 A fabulous animal of grotesque or chimerical figure and often of huge size, compounded of human and brute shape, or of the shapes of various brutes, as the sagittary, centaur, sphinx, mermaid, minotaur, griffin, manticore, etc

This is some *monster* of the isle Four legs and two voices a most delicate *monster*! *Shak*, Tempest, II 2 94

Then Enoch traded for himself, and bought
Quaint *monsters* for the market of those times,
A gilded dragon, also, for the babes
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

3 Any very large animal; anything unusually large of its kind

Where the wallowing *monster* spouted his foam fountains in the sea *Tennyson*, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song

4 An animal or a plant of abnormal form or structure, any living monstrosity The deviation consists sometimes in an excess, sometimes in a deficiency, of certain organs or parts, sometimes in a general or particular malformation, and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not belonging to the sex or species The body of scientific doctrine or knowledge of such creatures is known as *teratology*

5. A person regarded with horror because of his moral deformity, or his propensity to commit revolting or unnatural crimes

He cannot be such a *monster* *Shak*, Lear, I 2. 102.

6. Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some *monster* in his thought,
Too hideous to be shewn. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 107.

†7. An example, a pattern

Trewly she
Was hir chefe patrone of beaute
And chefe ensample of all hir werke
And *mounstre*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 912

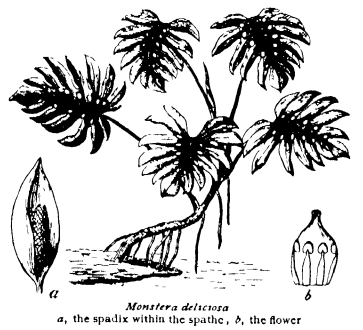
Gila monster [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Heloderma suspectum*, of the family *Helodermidæ*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertilia* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the *crust lizard*, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.—**Many-headed monster.** See *many-headed*.

II. *a.* Of inordinate size or numbers; as, a *monster* gun; a *monster* meeting.

monster (mon'stėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *monstren*, < OF. *monstrer*, < L. *monstrare*, show. see *monster*, *n.*, and *monish*. Cf. *muster*, *v.*] 1. To exhibit, show, muster. See *muster*. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To make monstrous; exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

Men Play now, sit down
Cor. I had rather have one scratch my head i' the sun
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 81

Monstera (mon'stē-ra), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the natural order *Araceæ*, type of the tribe *Monstereæ* and the subtribe *Monstereæ*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 12 species, natives of tropical America. They have large



Monstera deliciosa
a, the spadix within the spathe; *b*, the flower

firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spadix, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. deliciosa*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

Monstereæ (mon-stē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Araceæ*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 59 species, confined to tropical regions.

monster-master† (mon'stėr-mās'tėr), *n.* A tamer of brutes. [Rare.]

This *monster master* stout [Nimrod],
This Hercules, this hammer III
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon

Monsteroideæ (mon-ste-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Araceæ* (*Aroideæ*). It embraces the subtribes *Monstereæ*, *Spathiphylleæ*, and *Symplocarpeæ*, with 14 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 81 species.



Monstrance.—French work of the end of the 14th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

monstership (mon'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *monster* + *-ship*.] The state of being a monster: in the quotation used humorously as a title.

Cash. It [humor] is a gentleman like monster
Cob. I'll none on it, humour, avaunt, I know you not, begone
Let who will make hungry meals for your *monster ship*, it shall not be I. *B. Jonson*, Every Man [in his Humour], iii. 2.

monstrance (mon'strans), *n.* [< OF. *monstrance* = It. *mostranza*, a monstrance, < ML. *monstrantia*, a monstrance, < L. *monstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*, *monstration*, and cf. *muster*, *v.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view, after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *lunette*, 11. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensory*, *re monstrance*, and *theotheca*.

monstration (mon-strā'shon), *n.* [< L. *monstratio(n-)*, a showing, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show, point out, indicate, ordain, indict, also advise: see *monster*, *v.*] A showing, demonstration; proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine *monstracion* howe he was the author of his death.
Grafton, Hen. II., an. 33

monstrator (mon'strā-tor), *n.* [< L. *monstrator*, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show: see *monstration*.] An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [Rare.]

This exhibition a university ought to supply, and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent *monstrator*.
Sir W. Hamilton

monstricide (mon'stri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *monstrum*, a monster, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The slaughter of a monster. [Humorous.]

If Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxv.

monstriferous† (mon-strif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *monstrifer*, monster-bearing, < *monstrum*, a monster, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing monsters.

This *monstriferous* empire of women is most detestable and damnable.
Knox, First Blast, Pref., p. 5.

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.*, pl. *monstrosities* (-tiz). [Also formerly *monstruosity*, < F. *monstruosité* = Sp. *monstruosidad* = Pg. *monstruosidade* = It. *mostruosità*, *mostrosità*, < LL. *monstrosita(t-)s*, *monstruosita(t-)s*, monstrousness, < *monstrosus*, *monstruosus*, monstrous: see *monstrous*.] **1.** The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, lady,—that the will is infinite, and the execution confined.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the *monstrosities*, both of animals and of vegetables.
Buckle, Civilization, II. vi. (*Latham*.)

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called *monstrosities* arise; but *monstrosities* cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production; a monster.

monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* [Formerly also *monstruous*, < F. *monstrueux* = Sp. Pg. *monstruoso* = It. *mostruoso*, *mostruoso*, < LL. *monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, preternatural, strange, < L. *monstrum*, a portent, monster: see *monster*.] **1.** Of unnatural formation, deviating greatly from the natural form or structure, out of the common course of nature; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor rust,
But *monstrous* metal of them both begot.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 15.

In *monstrous* plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

2. Enormous, huge; prodigious, unparalleled.

And euen whole families of these *monstrous* men are found at this day in America, both neere to Virginia, as Captain Smith reporteth, and about the Straits of Magellan, neere which he found Giants.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

What a *monstrous* tall our cat has got!
Carey, Dragon of Wantley, ii. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the *monstrous* hill,
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.
Tennyson, Will.

3. Shocking; hateful; horrible: as, a *monstrous* delusion.

How monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range,
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves, O *monstrous* change!
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

What a *monstrous* Catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans!
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4†. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 158.

=Syn. 1 Abnormal.—**2** Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous.—**3** *Wicked*, *Atrocious*, etc. (see *atrocious*).

monstrous (mon'strus), *adv.* [< *monstrous*, *a.*] Exceedingly, extremely, wonderfully: as, *monstrous* difficult. [Now vulgar or colloquial.]

An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too. I'll speak in a *monstrous* little voice.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 54.

You are angry,
Monstrous angry now, grievously angry.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

It is such *monstrous* rainy weather that there is no doing with it.
Swift, Journal to Stella, x.

monstrously (mon'strus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner. (*a*) In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly, hideously, horribly: as, a man *monstrously* wicked.

They melted down their stolen ear rings into a calf, and *monstrously* cryed out, These are thy gods, O Israel!
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

(*b*) Exceedingly; inordinately; enormously.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

monstrousness (mon'strus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word, especially, enormity, exceeding wickedness.

The statt linesse of the buildinges and the *monstrousenesse* of the sepulchres.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 29.

O, see the *monstrousness* of man
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 79.

monstruosity†, **monstruous**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *monstrosity*, etc.

Montacuta (mon-ta-kū'tä), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1819), named after George *Montagu*, an English naturalist (died 1815), later also *Montaqua*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kellidæ* or to the family *Erycinidæ*, or made type of the *Montacutidæ*. The shell is oblique, with the cartilage in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

Montacutidæ (mon-ta-kū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Montacuta* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidæ*.

montagnard (môn-ta-nyar'), *n.* [F., < *montagne*, mountain: see *mountain*.] **1.** A mountaineer.—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution, hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountain*, under *mountain*.

montaine†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

montaña (mon'tan'ya), *n.* [Sp.: see *mountain*.] See *monte*, 1.

In the Peruvian Andes "*montaña*" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range, this country being divided into three longitudinal belts—the "Coast," "sierra," and "*Montaña*," the "sierra" being the region of the Andes proper.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 99.

montance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountance*.

montane (mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *montane*, OF. *montain* = Sp. Pg. It. *montano*, < L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain: see *mountain*.] Mountainous, belonging or relating to mountains: as, a *montane* fauna.

montanic (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [< *montane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to mountains, consisting of mountains.

Montanism (mon'tā-nizm), *n.* [< *Montanus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepuza in Phrygia; they practised rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic, rigorous, and chiliastic elements of the ancient church combined in *Montanism*.
Schaff, Hist. Christian Church, II. 417.

Montanist (mon'tā-nist), *n.* [< LGr. *Montaviatής*, a follower of Montanus, < *Montavός*, LL. *Montanus*: see *Montanism*.] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealots hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as *Montanists* or "Kataphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 775.

Montanistic (mon-tā-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Montanist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

Montanistical (mon-tā-nis'ti-kal), *a* [< *Montanistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Montanistic*

montanite (mon-ta'nīt), *n* [< *Montana* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A rare tellurate of bismuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetradymite at Highland in the State of Montana

Montanize (mon'tā-nīz), *v. i.*, pret. and pp *Montanized*, ppr *Montanizing* [< *Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize*] To follow the opinions of Montanus

montant (mon'tant), *a* and *n.* [< F. *montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= Sp *montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = Pg *montante*, a two-handed sword), < *monter* (= Sp Pg *montare* = It. *montare*), < ML *montan(t-)s*, rising, ppr. of *montare*, mount: see *mount*¹, ² Cf. *mountant*] **I.** *a* Rising, specifically, in *her.*, (*a*) increasing, or in her increment (applied to the moon), or (*b*) placed in pale and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurient* in the case of a fish)

II. *n.* 1†. In *fencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant* *Shak.*, M W of W., ii. 3. 26

2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails See cut under *door*

montanto† (mon-tan'tō), *n* [Irreg < Sp *montante*, rising, a sword, etc: see *montant*] 1. A straight broadsword for two hands.—2. Same as *montant*, 1

Slid! an these be your tricks, your passados, and your *montantos*, I ll none of them
B Jonson, 1 very Man in his Humour, iv 5

mont-de-piété (môn'dè-pē-ā-tā'), *n* [F., = Sp *monte de piedad*, < It *monte di pietà*, lit 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv Sp *monte pío*, 'pious fund'), < L. *mon(t-)s*, hill, heap, ML also pile of money, fund, bank, *de*, of, *pieta(t-)s*, piety, ML compassion, pity: see *mount*¹, *de*², *piety*, *pity*] An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to countervail the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews The funds together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time

monte (mon'te), *n* [< Sp *monte*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, < L *mons* (*mont-*), a hill, mountain see *mount*¹] 1. A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests; a forest In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely forested areas In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest'

Less than a league above there is (in New Granada) a spot destitute of trees. All such are called llano — plain — whether they be flat or hilly, and all land covered with thicket is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and montaña if more *I F Holton*, New Granada, p 436.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams, and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos from which they are sharply defined — the reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation *Encyc Brit*, IX 406

2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards The players bet on certain cards of a layout, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these Monte was the most popular of the gambling games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries — **Three-card monte**, a gambling game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards, of which one is usually a court-card By skilful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court card

monte-bank (mon'te-bangk), *n* A gaming-table or an establishment where monte is played, also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes

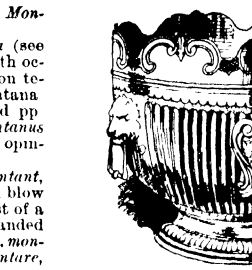
montebrasite (mon-te-brā'zīt), *n* [< *Montebras* (**see** def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of amblygonite from Montebras in France

Monteflasco (mon-te-flas'kō), *n.* Same as *Montefiascone:* an erroneous abbreviation

Montefiascone (mon'te-fias-kō'ne), *n* [It · see def.] A fine wine produced near Montefiascone, in central Italy

monteiro, *n* Same as *montero*²

monteith (mon-tēth'), *n* [So called after the inventor] 1 A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



Monteith

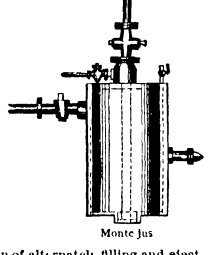
movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteith*
Has by one Vessel sav d his name from Death
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 183

Silver cisterns could not have been common or often put to the baser uso [rinsing forks and spoons during dinner], but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteith*, with its movable rim, tall punch glasses, lemon strainer, and ladle, took their place *N and Q*, 7th ser, VII 250

2 [Appar of different origin from the above, but from the same surname] A kind of cotton handkerchief having white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color *Dict Needlework*

monte-jus (F. pron mônt'zhü), *n.* [F., < *monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice see *mount*², *v*, and *juice*] In *sugar-manuf*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valved pipes, one by which the juice is received, another by which it is discharged, and a third by which steam is admitted The steam entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery pipe to the clarifiers The steam then condenses, and leaves a vacuum and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E H Knight*



Monte jus

montem (mon'tem), *n* [Short for L *processus ad montem*, going to the hill' *processus*, a going forward, orig. pp. of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*), *ad*, to, toward, *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount see *mount*¹] The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university The "salt money has been known to reach nearly £1,000

Montenegrin, Montenegrine (mon-te-neg'rin), *a* and *n* [< *Montenegro* (see def.), an It. translation of Serv *Crna Gora*, Black Mountain (Serv *crn*, black, *gora*, mountain), < *monte*, < L. *mons* (*mont-*), mountain, + *negro*, *nero*, < L. *niger*, black see *mount*¹ and *negro.*] **I.** *a* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language.—2. [*l c*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

Montepulciano (mōn'te-pūl-chä'nō), *n* [It.: see def] A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Monterey cypress. See *cypress*, 1 (*a*)

Monterey pine. See *pine*

montero¹ (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *montero*, a huntsman, < *monte*, a mountain, wood, < L. *mon(t-)s* see *mount*¹] A huntsman.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, vii 77.

montero² (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [Also *monteiro;* prop. **montera*, < Sp *montera* (= Pg *monteira* = It *montiera*), a hunting-cap, < *montero*, a hunter.] A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero* *Bacon.*

montero-cap (mon-tā'rō-kap), *n.* Same as *montero*²

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi 24

The cedar bird, with its red tipt wings and yellow tipt tail, and its little *montero cap* of feathers
Irving, Sketch Book, p 437.

montes, *n* Plural of *mons*

monteth†, *n.* Same as *monteith.*

montgolfier (mont-gol'fi-er, F pron. môn-gol-fyā'), *n* [< F *montgolfière*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France.] A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

Montgomery Charter. See *charter.*

month (munth), *n.* [Early mod. E *moneth*, < ME *month*, *moneth*, < AS *mōnath*, *mōnoth* (inflection syncopated *mōnth-*) = OFries. *mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mōnd* = D *maand* = MLG *manet*, LG *maand* = OHG. *mānōd*, MHG. *mānōt*, *mānet*, G. *monat* = Icel. *mānuđr* = Sw. *månad* = Dan. *maaned* = Goth. *mēnōths*, a month, cf Gael *mios*, Ir *mios*, OIr *mī* (gen *mīs*) = W. *mis* = OBulg *mesĭcĭ* = Serv *mjesec* = Bohem *mesic* = Pol. *miesiąc* = Russ *miesyatsŭ* = Lith *menesis* = Lett *mēnes* = L *mensis* = Gr *μήν* (for **μάνς*), month, = Skt *mas* (for **mānś*, **mēnś*), month· names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' AS *mōna* = Goth. *mēna* = Gr *μήνη*, etc; but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear see *moon*¹.] 1 Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month* This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29 530589 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2 7 seconds There are, besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers These are — (*a*) The *anomalistic month*, or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next it is 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37 4 seconds (*b*) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars it is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11 5 seconds (*c*) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next it differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinoxes, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4 7 seconds. (*d*) The *nodical* or *draconic month* which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node it is 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds

2 One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3 8 seconds called specifically a *solar month* —3 One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided called specifically a *calendar month* The calendar months are January, 31 days, February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29), March, 31, April, 30, May, 31, June, 30, July, 31, August, 31, September, 30, October, 31, November, 30, December, 31

4. At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean 'a lunar month,' which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc In ecclesiastical law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month,' except when the contrary appears For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days

5† *pl* Same as *menses*. *Minsheu*, *Cotgrave*

Abbreviated *mo.*

A month's mind. See *mind*¹ — **Consecution month.** See *consecution.* — **Fence month.** See *fence month*

Monthier's blue. See *blue.*

monthling (munth'ling), *n.* [< *month* + *-ling*¹] That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *Monthling!*
Wordsworth, Address to my Infant Daughter, Dora.

monthly (munth'li), *a.* and *n* [Early mod E *monethly*, < ME *monethly*, < AS *mōnathlic* (= OHG *mānōtlīch*, G *monatlich* = MD *maandelyk*, D *maandelijksch* = Sw. *månatlig* = Dan. *maanedlig*), monthly, < *mōnath*, month see *month.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Continued for a month, or performed in a month as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon — 2 Done or happening once a month or every month: as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.—3. Lasting a month.

Minutes' joys are *monthlie* woes. *Greene*, Menaphon.

A monthly mind. See *a month's mind*, under *mind*[1].—**Monthly nurse, rose,** etc See the nouns

II. *n.*; pl. *monthlies* (-liz). **1.** A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month.—**2.** *pl.* Menses.

monthly (munth'li), *adv.* [= D. *maandelyks* = MLG. *mānthlīk* = G *monatlich*, < *monthly, a.*] **1** Once a month; in every month as, the moon changes *monthly*.—**2†** As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic

The man talks *monthly*
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v 2.

nonth's-mind†, *n.* See *mind*[1].

nonticellite (mon-ti-sel'it), *n.* [Named after T. *Monticelli* (1759–1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist.] A rare member of the chrysolite group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish gray crystals, also on Mount Monzoni, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine Also called *batrachite*

nonticle (mon'ti-kl), *n* [= F. *monticule*, < LL *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*[1].] A little mount; a hillock. *Bailey*, 1731 Also *monticule*

nonticoline (mon-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< L. *monticola*, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting mountains Also *monticolous*

nonticulate (mon-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monticule* + *-ate*[1].] Having little projections or hills *Smart.*

nonticule (mon'ti-kūl), *n* [< F *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill see *monticle*.] Same as *monticle*

nonticulous (mon-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [< ML *monticulosus*, hilly, < LL *monticulus*, a little hill see *monticule, monticle*.] Same as *monticulate*

nonticulus (mon-tik'ū-lus), *n*, pl *monticuli* (-lī). [< LL. *monticulus*, a little hill see *monticle*.] In *anat*, a little elevation, a monticule —**Monticulus cerebelli**, the prominent central part of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum

nontiform (mon'ti-fôrm), *a* [< L *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *forma*, form.] Mountain-like, having the shape of a mountain.

nontifringilla (mon"ti-frin-jil'a), *n* [NL, < L *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch.] An old book-name of the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla* It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla nivalis* See cut under *brambling*.

nontigenous (mon-tij'e-nus), *a* [< LL *montigena*, mountain-born, < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain, + *-gigenus*, *genere*, be born see *-genous*.] Mountain-born, produced on a mountain. *Bailey*, 1731

nontmartrite (mont-mar'trit), *n* [< *Montmartre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartre in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate

montmorillonite (mont-mō-ril'on-īt), *n.* [< *Montmorillon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France

montoir (mōn-twor'), *n* [F., < *monter*, mount see *mount*[2], *v.*] A horse-block; a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*

monton (mon'ton), *n* [Sp., < *monte*, < L *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain. see *mount*[1].] A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 3,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800 *Dupont*

montre (mon'tėr), *n* [F., a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *montre*, show, < L. *monstrare*, show. see *monster, v.*] **1.** In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others; usually, the open diapason of the great organ See also *mounted cornet;* under *cornet*[1], I (*c*).—**2** An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

montross, *n* A corrupt form of *matross*.

monture (mon'tūr), *n.* [< F. *monture* (= Sp. *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It. *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount· see *mount*[2], *v.* The same word in older use appears as *mounture*.] **1†.** A saddle-horse. Compare *mount*[2], **2** (*a*).

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, vii 96.

2. Same as *montoir*.—**3** A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted· as, the *monture* of a diamond —**Shaft-monture,** a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving By its use warp-threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds A mechanical drawboy operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven Also called *split-harness*

monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *monument;* < ME. *monument, monyment*, < OF (and F.) *monument* = Sp. Pg. It *monumento*, < L *monumentum, monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind· see *monish*.] **1.** Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated, hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a medieval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past, a memorial

Our bruised arms hung up for *monuments*
Shak, Rich III, I 1 6

I know of no such thing as an Indian *monument*, for I would not honour with that name arrow points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half-shapen images
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p 156

2 Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm holes stately *monuments*
Shak, Lucrece, I 946

I would pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or *monument* to ages *Milton*, P L, xi. 326.

3 A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead —**4†.** A burial-vault, a tomb

Lord, if thou be he, shewe me the *monument* that I put the in *Joseph of Arimathie* (E E T S), p 33

Make the bridal bed
In that dim *monument* where Tybalt lies
Shak, R and J, III 5 203

5 Any enduring evidence or example, a singular or notable instance

I doe much reverence the memory of so famous a man, that with the *monuments* of his wit hath much benefited the Common weale of good letters
Coryat, Crudities, I 100

The last ten years have seen the production of Mr Freeman's Norman Conquest, which is a *monument* of critical erudition and genius
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 57

6 In *surveying* and the *law of conveyancing*, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, river banks, and ditches, and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7†. A treatise

Quhen I had done refyning it, I fand in Barret's Alvearie, quhilk is a dictionarie Anglico latinum, that Sr Thomas Smith, a man of nae less worth then learning, Secretarie to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judicious *monument* on the same subject
A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S), Ded., p 2.

8†. Distinctive mark; stamp.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent
Into great Ingowes and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten *monument*
Spenser, F Q, II vii. 5

Celtic monuments See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*—**Choragic monument, harpy monument, megalithic monuments** See the qualifying words —**Syn. 1-3.** *Memento*, etc See *memorial*

monument (mon'ū-ment), *v. t* [< *monument*, *n.*] **1.** To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and *monument* themselves [in the cathedral], to the exclusion of almost everybody else in these latter times.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, June 17, 1856

2. To place monuments on; adorn with monuments· as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

monumental (mon-ū-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *monumental*, < L. *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument· see *monument*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments: as, a *monumental* inscription

Some have amused the dull sad years of life . .
With schemes of *monumental* fame, and sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp
Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones
Cowper, Task, v 182.

2†. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he be possess't
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument, memorial, preserving memory· as, a *monumental* pillar

And *monumental* brass this record bears,
"These are — ah no! these were the gazetteers!"
Pope, Dunciad, ii 313

4 Having the character of a monument, resembling a monument.

Me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of pine, or *monumental* oak
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 135

5. Conspicuous and permanent; historically prominent; impressive

Darius himself is, if we may use the expression, a *monumental* figure in history
Von Ranke, Univ Hist (trans.), p 114

6 Conspicuous as a monument, notable; excessive, amazing as, *monumental* impudence. [Colloq.]—**Monumental cross** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Monumental theology,** the study of ancient monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc, in so far as they throw light upon theology

II. *n* A monumental record, a memorial

When ras'd Messalla's *monumentals* must
Lie with Sicinius's lofty tomb in dust,
I shall be read, and travellers that come
Transport my verses to their fathers' home
Cotton, tr of Martial's Epigrams, viii 3

monumentality (mon"ū-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being monumental, the fact or the degree of serving as a monument

monumentalization (mon-ū-men"tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of making or the state of being monumental, the recording by monuments

This *monumentalization* of superhuman contemporary knowledge *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p 82.

monumentally (mon-ū-men'tal-i), *adv* **1** By way of memorial, as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*.—**2** By means of monuments.—**3** In a high degree as, *monumentally* tedious. [Colloq.]

mony[1] (mon'i), *a* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *many*[1]

mony-[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *money*

-mony. [(*a*) = F *-monie* = Sp Pg It. *-monia*, < L *-mōnia*, f., a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *caerimonia*, a rite, *parsimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sacredness, etc (*b*) = F *-monie* = Sp Pg It *-monio*, < L *-mōnium*, neut, used similarly, as in *alimonium*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony, ceremony, parsimony, sanctimony, alimony, matrimony, testimony*, etc See etymology. The suffix is not used as an English formative

monyment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *monument*

moo[1] (mo), *v. i.* [Imitative of the lowing of a cow Cf. *mew*[2], imitative of the crying of a cat.] **1** To utter the characteristic cry of a cow, low

I used to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cows a *mooing*
Mrs Trollope, Michael Armstrong, xxiv (*Davies*)

2 To make a noise like lowing [Rare.]

The *mooing* of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more abysmally, through all the hours of darkness
Harper's Mag, LXXVI 788.

moo[1] (mo), *n* [< *moo*[1], *v.*] The low of a cow, the act of lowing

moo[2]†, *a* and *adv* An obsolete form of *mo*

moo-cow (mo'kou), *n* A cow [Childish.]

The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd
W Combe, Dr Syntax, I 14 (*Nares*)

mood[1] (mod), *n.* [< ME. *mood, mode, mod*, < AS. *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OS *mōd, muod* = OFries *mōd* = D *moed* = MLG. *mōt, mōst, mout, mūt*, LG *mōt, mūt*, mind, heart, courage, = OHG *muot*, MHG. *muot*, sense, spirit, G *mut, muth*, courage, = Icel *mōdhr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw Dan *mod*, courage, = Goth *mōds*, wrath; orig appar any strong or excited state of feeling, perhaps, with formative *-d*, from a root appearing in Gr. *μαίεσθαι*, endeavor, seek, whence prob *μοῦσα*, muse see *Muse*[2].] **1†.** Mind, heart

This is his wyll after Moyses lawe,
That ye shulde bryng your beestes good,
And offer theme here your God to knawe,
And frome your synnes to turne your *moode*
York Plays, p. 434.

2. Temper of mind, state of the mind as regards passion or feeling, disposition; humor. as, a melancholy *mood*

When Fortune in her shift and change of *mood*,
Spurns down her late beloved *Shak*, T of A, i 1 85

Every landscape fair,
As fit for every *mood* of mind,
Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there
Tennyson, Palace of Art

By mental *moods* is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes. *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology, p 520

3†. Heat of temper, anger

Atte laste aslaked was his *mood*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 902

Who, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart
Shak, T G of V, iv 1 51

4† Zeal in the phrase *with main and mood*, with might and main, with a will

Saint Flyne than was wunder fayne .
That ilk figure of the rode
Honured thai *with mayn and mode*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 88

5 A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness, also, absence of mind, or abstraction generally used in the plural

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and, being in his *moods*,
Left them *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine

6 A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action commonly in the phrase *in the mood* as, many artists work only when they are *in the mood*

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of *moods* *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev, I 167

mood[2] (mōd), *n* [A later form of *mode*[1], which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical uses, though not usual in the latter see *mode*[1]] 1 In *gram*, same as *mode*[1], 3

The *mood* is an affection of the verb serving the varietie utterance *A Hume*, Orthographie (E E T S), p 30

In *logic*, a variety of syllogism depending on quantity (universal or particular) and qualaffirmative or negative) of the propositions osing it In the traditional logic the names of ds (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are—First fig bārā, Celarent, Dārii, Ferio, Bārālipton, Celantēs, apesmō Frisēsōmorum Second figure Cesāre, , Festino, Bāroco, Third figure, Darapti, Fēlap nis, Datisi, Bocardō, Ferison These names are emonic, and many of their letters are signifi vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative propo universal negative, *i* the particular affirma e particular negative By the first syllable he major premise, by the second the minor, d the conclusion For example, the name that the first mood of the first figure con iversal affirmative premises leading to a ative conclusion The same understand n regard to the vowels of the other words nsonants also are significant Thus all lesignated by a word beginning with *b* l to Barbara, the first mood of the first are designated by a word beginning ond mood Celarent all in *d* to Darii, in *f* to Ferio the fourth Other letters educe indirect to direct moods thus proposition denoted by the vowel im ng is to be simply converted in the re he proposition denoted by the vowel im ing should be converted per accidens, ises should be transposed—that is, the made the minor, and conversely and *c*, esignated by the word in which it occurs ed per impossibile whence the verses

ter vult *s* verti, *p* vero per acci
transponi, *c* per impossibile duci
majorem, variatque secunda minorem,
a majorem variat, servatque minorem

is a lawful placing of propositions in their dewe or quantitie *Sir T Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol 26

in *music*, same as *mode*[1], 7

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes and soft recorders such as raised
To highth of noblest temper heroes old
Arming to battel *Milton*, P L, i. 550

Indirect or **inverse mood**, a mood of indirect syllogism See *indirect*

mood[3] (mōd), *n*. [A var of *mud*, or of *mother*[2]] Mother-of-vinegar [Prov. Eng]

moodily (mö'di-li), *adv* In a moody manner, peevishly, sullenly, sadly

moodiness (mö'di-nes), *n*. The state or character of being moody; peevishness; sullenness

moodir, *n* See *mudir*.

moodish (mö'dish), *a*. [< *mood*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Sulky; sullen

moodishly (mö'dish-li), *adv*. In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 166.

moodooga-oil (mö-dö'gä-oil), *n*. An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butea frondosa* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

moody (mö'di), *a* [< ME *moody*, *mody*, *modi*, < AS *mōdig* (= OS. *mōdag*, *mōdeg*, *mōdig* = D. *moedig* = OHG *muotig* (only in comp.), MHG. *muotic*, G. *mutig* = Icel. *mōdhugr* = Sw. Dan *modig* = Goth. *mōdags*), angry, < *mōd*, mood, temper: see *mood*[1].] **1†.** Spirited; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.

Hof on ich herde saie,
Ful *modi* mon and proud
MS Digby 86, f 165 (*Halliwell*)

2†. Angry.

When, like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did *moody* Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went
Warner, Albion's England, vii 33

3 Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish, fretful, out of humor, gloomy, sullen, melancholy.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But *moody* and dull melancholy?
Shak, C of E, v 1 79

In a *moody* humour wait,
While my less dainty comrades bait
Cowper, tr of Horace's Satires, i 5

Moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe
Gray, Ode on Prospect of Eton College

4† Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare]

Give me some music—music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love *Shak*, A and C, ii 5 1

moody-hearted (mö'di-här"ted), *a*. Melancholy *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

moody-mad† (mö'di-mad), *a*. Mad with anger.

Moody mad and desperate stags
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 2 50

mool (möl), *n* A dialectal variant of *mold*[1]

By worms they're eaten, in *mools* they're rotten
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads), II 324

Or worthy friends rak'd in the *mools*,
Sad sight to see! *Burns*, To the Toothache

moolah, moollah (mö'lä), *n* Same as *molla*

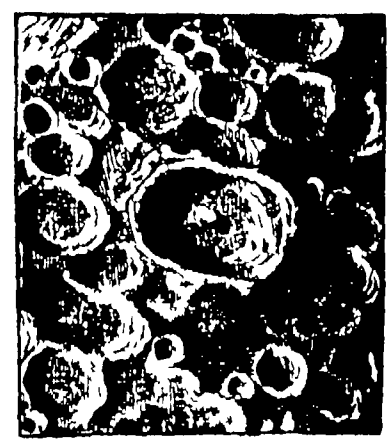
moolbery†, *n* A Middle English form of *mulberry*

Moolid (mö'lid), *n* [< Ar *maulid*, nativity, esp the nativity of Mohammed] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism; a birthday.

I have now a cluster of lamps hanging before my door, in honour of the *moo'lid* of a sheykh who is buried near the house in which I am living
E W Lane, Modern Egyptians, I 307

mooly, mooley (mul'i), *a* and *n* See *muley*

moon[1] (mön), *n* [< ME. *moone*, *mone*, < AS *mōna* = OS *māno* = OFries *mōna* = MD *maene*, D *maan* = MLG *māne*, *mān*, LG. *maan* = OHG *māno*, MHG. *māne*, *mōn*, also (with excrescent *t*, due prob. in part to association with *mānet*, month) *mānte*, *mānde*, G. *mond* = Icel *māni* = Sw *måne* = Dan *maane* = Goth. *mēna* (all masc), the moon; = Gr. μήνη, the moon, = Lith *menu*, the moon, cf, with appar formative *s*, OBulg *miesetsi*, etc., moon, month, L *mensis*, month, Gr μήν (for *μηνς), month (Μήν, the Moon-god, L. *Lunus*, Μήνη, the Moon-goddess, L *Luna*), Skt *mās* (for **māns*, **mēns*) = Zend *mās*, > Pers. *māh* (> Hind. Turk *māh*), moon, month The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see *month*), and their ult. root, are undetermined The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (sc. of time), < √ *ma*, Skt *mā*, measure (whence ult E *mete*[1] and *measure*). The L. name of the moon (*luna*) and the L, Gr, and Teut. names for the sun (L *sōl* = AS. *sōl*, etc, Gr ἥλιος, AS *sunne*, E *sun*, etc) come from other roots, meaning 'shine'] **1** A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers, and the fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary Its diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0 0204, or about one forty ninth of that of the earth Its mean density, however (about 3 4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5° 8' 40'. It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27d 7h 43m 11 5s, which constitutes the *sidereal* month, the ordinary, or *synodical*, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than two days longer—29d 12h 44m 2 7s (See *month*) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth—a circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation (See *rotation*) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see under *man*), but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of, and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth the surface structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface The moon has no clouds, shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a temperature which at its maximum does not rise above the melting point of ice. See *libration*.


A Part of the Moon's Surface

To graffe and sowe in growing of the *moone*,
And kytte and mowe in wanyng is to doon
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 30

What time the mighty *moon* was gathering light
Tennyson, Love and Death

2. A satellite of any planet as, the *moons* of Jupiter; Uranian *moons*—**3** The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth, a month

This *mone*, in sunny dales and serene
Withouten frost, thi cornes, weede hem clene
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 46

One twelve *moons* more she'll wear Diana's livery
Shak, Pericles, ii 5 10

This roaring *moon* of daffodil
And crocus
Tennyson, Pref Sonnet to Nineteenth Century

4 Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent Specifically—(*a*) A crescent as a symbol or banner, especially, the Turkish national emblem (*b*) In *fort*, a crescent shaped outwork

Much means, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent
To advance our flag above their hornèd *moons*
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, i 3

(*c*) In *brickmaking*, an implement of the nature of a slice-bar, for slicing or loosening fires in the grates of brick-kilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire

5 The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also *moonie*, *muin* *C. Swainson*. See cut under *goldcrest*—**6.** The moon-daisy or moon-flower Also *moons*—**Acceleration of the moon.** See *acceleration*.—**Age of the moon** See *age*—**Beyond the moon,** beyond reach, extravagantly, out of depth.

Whither art thou rapt,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?
Drayton, Eclogues, v

Blue moon, an absurdity, an impossibility

Yf they saye the *mone* is *belewe*,
We must beleve that it is true,
Admittynge their interpretacion
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p 114.
(*Davies*)

Change of the moon. See *change*—**Coition of the moon.** See *coition*.—**Dark moon.** Same as *dark of the moon*—**Dark of the moon,** the time in the month when the moon is not seen—**Ecclesiastical** or **calendar moon.** See *ecclesiastical*—**Full moon.** See *full*[1].—**Libration of the moon** See *libration*—**Man in the moon.** See *man*.—**Mean moon.** See *mean*[3]—**Michaelmas moon.** See *Michaelmas*—**Mock moon.** See *paraselene*—**Moon hoax.** See *hoax*—**Moon in distance,** a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation—**Mount of the moon,** in *palmistry* See *mount*, 5—**The old moon in the new moon's arms,** that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth shine.

I saw the *new moon* late yestreen
Wi' *the auld moon in her arm*
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads), III 154.

To bark at the moon. See *bark*[1]—**To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon,** to be very ambitious, calculate deeply, make an extravagant conjecture. See also under *cast*. *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

moon[1] (mön), *v t* [< *moon*[1], *n*.] **I.** *trans* **1.** To adorn with a moon or moons; furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—**2.** To ex-

pose to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both uses.]

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they seethe it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and *mooned* *Holland*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but *mooning* themselves *Kingsley*, 1864 (Life, II 175). (*Davies*)

II. *intrans.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck [Colloq.]

He went *mooning* along with his head down in dull and helpless despondency *Mrs Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv

moon[2]† *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *moan*[1].

moonack (mo′nak), *n.* [Also *monax*, Amer. Ind.] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax* J. *Burroughs*. See cut under *Arctomys*. [Southern U. S., as Virginia, etc.]

moonbeam (mon′bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon

To fan the *moonbeams* from his sleeping eyes *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 176

moonbill (mon′bil), *n.* The ringbill or ring-necked scaup-duck, *Æthya collaris* (*G. Trumbull*). [South Carolina.]

moon-blasted (mön′blas″ted), *a.* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon

moon-blind (mön′blīnd), *a.* **1.** Dim-sighted, purblind. *Scott*. —**2.** Same as *moonstruck*.

moon-blink (mön′blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness said to be occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates

moon-box (mon′boks), *n.* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage

moon-calf (mön′kaf), *n.* [= G. *mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit. a person or conception influenced by the moon.] **1.** A monster, a deformed creature

I bid me under the dead *moon-calf's* gaberdine *Shak.*, Tempest, II. 2. 115

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. —**3.** A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus, a false conception. *Cotgrave*

moon-creeper (mon-krē′per), *n.* Same as *moon-flower*, 2.

moon-culminating (mon′kul″mi-nā-ting), *a.* In *astron.*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon. —**Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitude determinations.

moon-culminations (mon′kul-mi-nā″shonz), *n. pl.* In *astron.*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time; but the transit observations are more easy and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable

moon-daisy (mon′dā″zi), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

Broad *moon daisies* among the ripe and almost sapless grass of midsummer *The Century*, XXXVI. 804

moon-dial (mon′dī″al), *n.* A dial for showing the hours by the moon

mooned (mönd or mo′ned), *a.* [< *moon* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon

And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both *Milton*, Nativity, l. 200

2. Marked or spotted as with moons

When with his *mooned* train
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh *Drayton*, Noah's Flood

3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in *mooned* horns
Their phalanx *Milton*, P. L., iv. 978.

4. Furnished with a moon, bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their *moon'd* ensigns torn from every hold *Mickle*, Almada Hill.

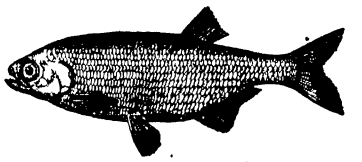
mooner (mö′nėr), *n.* One who moons, one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens*. [Colloq.]

moonet (mö′net), *n.* [< *moon* + *-et*.] A little moon, a satellite

The *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2

mooney, *a.* and *n.* See *moony*

mooneye (mön′ī), *n.* **1.** An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon. —**2.** A disease of the eye in horses. —**3.** A name of several fishes. (*a*) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*, a herring like



Mooneye (*Hyodon tergisus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish, of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Hence— (*b*) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidæ*. (*c*) The cisco of Lake Michigan and Ontario, *Coregonus hoyi*.

mooneyed (mön′īd), *a.* **1.** Affected with moon-eye, having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected. —**2.** Dim-eyed, purblind. *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 94. —**3.** Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontidæ* or mooneyes.

moon-face (mon′fās), *n.* A full round face. —according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman

He surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moon-faces* of his harem *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lviii

moon-faced (mon′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a round face like the rising full moon, usually in contempt. —**2.** Having a radiant or beautiful face.

Maud, the beloved of my mother, the *moon-faced* darling of all *Tennyson*, Maud, I. 1

moon-fern (mon′fern), *n.* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*

moonfish (mön′fish), *n.* A name of several fishes. (*a*) The sunfish *Mola rotunda* so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) A carangoid fish *Selene vomer*, the horsehead or lookdown, having a much compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin. (*c*) A stromateid fish *Stromateus* (or *Peprilus*) *alepidotus*, the harvest-fish. [Florida, U. S.] (*d*) An ephippioid fish *Chætodipterus* (or *Parephippus*) *faber*, also called *angel fish*, *spade fish*, *three banded sheepshead*, and *three tailed porgy*. [Local, U. S.] (*e*) The horse fish, *Vomer setapinnis*. Also called *dollar-fish*. See cuts under *Mola*, *horsehead*, and *Chætodipterus*.

moonflaw (mon′flâ), *n.* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon, especially, an attack of lunacy

I fear she has a *Moonflaw* in her brains
She chides and fights that none can look upon her *Brome*, Queen and Concubine, iv. 7

moon-flower (mön′flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. —**2.** A tropical night-blooming species of *Ipomœa*, with large fragrant white flowers, *I. Bonanox* or *I. grandiflora*. The moon flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *I. Bonanox*, though sometimes called *I. noctiphyton*, etc. Also *moon creeper*.

moong (mong), *n.* [E. Ind. *mung* (?); cf. *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean

moonglade (mön′glād), *n.* The track of moonlight on water. [U. S.]

Moonglade, a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

moongus (möng′gus), *n.* Same as *mongoos*

moonish (mo′nish), *a.* [< *moon* + *-ish*[1].] Like the moon; variable as the moon, fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2. 430

moonja, moonjah (mön′jä), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *munja*.] A grass, *Saccharum ciliare* (*S. Munja*), indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, etc.

moon-knife (mön′nīf), *n.* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, [and] grounded with a curious *moon-knife* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 389

moonless (mön′les), *a.* [< *moon*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

When the dim nights were *moonless* *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, I. 46

moonlight (mön′līt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *monelicht* (= D. *maanlicht* = G. *mondlicht*), < *moon*[1] + *light*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* The light afforded by the moon, sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon

II. *a.* Pertaining to moonlight, illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight

If you will patiently dance in our round
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 141

A moonlight flitting. See *flitting*.

moon-lighted (mon′lī″ted), *a.* Same as *moonlit*

moonlighter (mön′lī″tėr), *n.* **1.** A member of one of the organized bands of desperados that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland. —**2.** Same as *moonshiner*. —**3.** One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights. [Local, U. S.]

moonlighting (mön′lī″ting), *n.* [< *moonlight* + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *moonlighter*.] **1.** Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter*. —**2.** Moonshining.

moonling† (mon′ling), *n.* [< *moon*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A simpleton, a fool, a lunatic

I have a husband and a two legged one,
But such a *moonling* as no wit of man
Or roses can redeem from being an ass *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, I. 3

moon-lit (mon′lit), *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon

When smoothly go our gondolets
O'er the *moonlit* sea. *Moore*, National Airs.

moon-loved (mön′luvd), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow skirted Fayes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their *moon-lov'd* maze *Milton*, Nativity, I. 236

moon-madness (mon′mad″nes), *n.* Lunacy; the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon

Want, and *moon madness* and the pest's swift bane,
Have each their mark and sign *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 17

moon-man† (mon′man), *n.* **1.** A lunatic. See quotation under def. 2. —**2.** A Gipsy.

A mooneman signifies in English a madman. By a by name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egiptians, others in mockery call them *moone men*. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle Light, viii.

moon-month (mon′munth), *n.* A lunar month. See *month*.

moon-penny (mön′pen″i), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

moon-plant (mön′plant), *n.* Same as *somaplant*.

moon-raker (mon′rā″kėr), *n.* **1.** A stupid or silly person: said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to rake it out. —**2.** *Naut.*, same as *moon-sail*.

moon-raking (mon′rā″king), *n.* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1.

Being called the master now, . . . it irked me much that anyone should take advantage of me, yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone *moon raking*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvii.

moonrise (mon′rīz), *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon

The serene *moonrise* of a summer night *J. Morley*.

moons (monz), *n.* Same as *moon*[1], 6.

moon-sail (mön′sāl or -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*.

moonseed (mön′sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*. —**Canadian moonseed**, *M. Canadense*.

moonset (mon′set), *n.* [< *moon*[1] + *set*[1], formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning*. [Rare.]

moon-shaped (mon′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

moonshee (mon′shē), *n.* [< Hind. *munshi*, < Ar. *munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor.] In Hindustan, a secretary, also, an interpreter, a teacher of languages.

His good wife sat reading her Bible in Hindoostanee, under the guidance of a long nosed, white bearded old *moonshee*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 77.

moon-sheered (mon′shērd), *a.* *Naut.*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft. [Rare.]

moonshine (mon′shīn), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *maneschijn* = MHG. *mānschīne*, *mānschīn*, G. *mondschein* = Icel. *mānaskin* = Sw. *månsken* = Dan. *maaneskin*, as *moon*[1] + *shine*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The shining or light of the moon.

Flower cups all with dewdrops gleam,
And *moonshine* flow'th like a stream *Motherwell*, The Voice of Love.

2 Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine*.

Labouring for nothings, and preaching all day for shadows and *moonshine* *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 126

You may discourse of Hermes ascending spirit, of Orpheus enchanting harpe, of Homer's divine furie, and I wott not what marvelous eggs in *mooneshine* *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation

3. A month [Burlesque and rare]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines* Lag of a brother *Shak*, Lear, I 2 5

4†. A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce

Draw, you rogue, for, though it be night yet the moon shines, I'll make a sop o' th' *moonshine* of you *Shak*, Lear, II 2 35

5. Smuggled spirits so called as being brought in or taken away at night [Prov Eng and southern U. S.]

At Piddinghoe they dig for *moonshine* *N and Q*, 6th ser, IX 401

II *a* 1 Illuminated by the moon. [Rare]

I was readie to set foorth about eight of the clocke at night, being a faire *moone shine* night *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 100.

2 Nocturnal [Rare]

You *moonshine* revellers *Shak*, M W of W, v 5 42

3 Empty, trivial

moonshiner (mön'shī'nėr), *n* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler, specifically, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller Also called *moonlighter*

moonshining (mön'shī'ning), *n* [< *moonshine* + *-ing*[1] Cf *moonshiner*] Illicit distilling [U S]

The poet and the novelist might (if they shut their eyes) make this season [of hop-picking] as romantic as vintage time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains *C D Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p 288

moonshiny (mön'shī'ni), *a*. [< *moonshine* + *-y*[1]] 1 Illuminated by moonlight

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night *Addison*.

2 Visionary, unreal, fictitious, nonsensical

Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals *The Century* XXXI 186

moon-sick† (mön'sik), *a* Crazy, lunatic *Davies*

If his itch proceed from a *moon sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 502

moonstone (mön'stōn), *n* [= D *maansteen* = G *mondstein* = Sw *månsten* = Dan *maanesten*, as *moon*[1] + *stone*] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adularia*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes The finest specimens (adularia) come from Ceylon

moonstricken (mön'strik'n), *a* Same as *moonstruck*

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far *Brougham*

moonstruck (mön'struk), *a* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon, lunatic, crazed, dazed

Demoniac phrensy moping melancholy
And *moon struck* madness *Milton*, P L, xi 486

A *moonstruck* silly lad who lost his way,
And like his bard, confounded night with day
Byron, Eng Bards and Scotch Reviewers

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moon struck* theorizing *The Century*, XXXVIII 690

moon-trefoil (mön'trē'foil), *n*. The tree-medic, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle

moonwort (mön'wėrt), *n* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary*[2], 2, and cut under *Botrychium* —**Hemlock-leafed moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium Virginianum* so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock.

moony (mö'ni), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *mooney*, < *moon*[1] + *-y*[1]] **I.** *a* 1. Like a moon. (*a*) Crescent-shaped (*b*) Round used of a shield

Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield *Dryden*, Iliad, xiii

2†. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard, having the crescent as a standard

If they once perceive, or understand
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approaching
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 2

3 Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam.
J R Drake, Culprit Fay

The *moony* vapour rolling round the king,
Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it
Tennyson, Guinevere

4 Lighted by the moon

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly,
With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky
Poe, Al Aaraaf

5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck, hazy

Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii

6. Sickly; of weak bodily constitution [Prov. Eng.]—7 Intoxicated; tipsy [Colloq.]

II. *n* A simpleton; a noodle [Colloq.]

moonya (mön'yä), *n*; [E Ind] A fiber obtained in India from a grass of the genus *Arundo*. It is used for making ropes and twine. The split stalks are made into the durma mats of Calcutta

moon-year (mön'yēr), *n*. A lunar year

moop (möp), *v. i*. [Cf. *mump*[1].] To nibble. [Scotch]

But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'
Burns, Death of Poor Mallie

moor[1] (mór), *n*. [= Sc. *muir*, < ME *moore*, *more*, < AS *mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = OS *mōr* = D *moer*, a morass, = LG *mor* = OHG MHG *muor*, a fen, marshy lake, G *moor* (< LG), a fen, moor, = Icel *mör* (gen *mós*), orig **mórr*, a moor, heath, peat, = Sw Dan. *mor*, a moor, prob related to AS *mere* = OHG. *meri* = Goth *marei*, etc, a lake, mere, = L *mare*, sea: see *mere*[1].] 1. A tract of open, untilled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath

A medowe called the lake medowe, w[t] a *more* therto adioyning called lake medowe *more* *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 237

We'll sing auld Colin's plains and fells,
Her *moors* red brown wi' heather bells
Burns, To W Simpson

2 A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport —3 Any uninclosed ground *Halliwell* [Prov Eng] [Not used in any sense in U S.]=**Syn. 1** *Morass*, etc See *marsh*

moor[2] (mor), *v* [Prob (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) < D *marren*, formerly *maren*, tie, bind, moor (a ship), hinder, retard, = E. *mar*[1], see *mar*[1]] **I.** *trans.* 1 To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines, specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their gallies together *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V i 3.

2. To secure; fix firmly.

O Neva of the banded isles,
We *moor* our hearts in thee!
O W Holmes, America to Russia

Mooring anchor See *anchor*[1] —**To moor head and stern**, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern —**To moor with an open hawse** See *hawse*[1]

II. *intrans* 1. To be held by cables or chains [Rare]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*
Dryden, Æneid, vi

2 To fasten or anchor a boat or ship

The pilot of some small night foundered skiff,
Deeming [leviathan] some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee *Milton*, P L, i 207

moor[2] (mor), *n* [< *moor*[2], *v*] The act of mooring —**A flying moor**, the act of mooring while under way, by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and, while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one

moor[3] (mor), *a*. A dialectal form of *more*[1] *Tennyson*

Moor[4] (mör), *n*. [Early mod. E also *Moore*, *More*, < ME *More*, *Moore*, *Mowre* = D *Moor* = MLG *Mor* = OHG MHG *Môr*, G *Mohr* = Sw. Dan *Mor* (cf equiv MLG. *Morian* = Dan. and Sw *Morian*, Dan also *Maurer*) = F *More*, also *Maure* = Pr. *Mor* = Sp *Moro* = Pg. *Mouro* = It *Moro*, < L. *Maurus*, ML also *Morus*, < Gr. Μαῦρος, a Moor; perhaps < μαῦρος, ἀμαυρός, dark (see *amaurosis*); but perhaps the name was of foreign origin Cf *blackamoor*. Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Morisco*, *morris*[1]] 1 One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritanians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauritanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y now, and more blake than in the tother partie, and thei ben clept *Moores* *Mandeville*, Travels, p 166.

The Sea-coast *Moors*, called by a general name Baduini which in Arabia and Egypt is the title of the people that liue in the Champaine and Inland Countries. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 687

Hence—2. A dark-colored person generally; a negro; a black

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*,
To hurt her do forbear
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III 374).

Between us we can kill a fly
That comes in likeness of a coal black *Moor*
Shak, Tit And, iii 2 78

Moor's head, in *her*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear ring in the ear, a blackamoor's head

moor[5] (mör), *n* [Manx] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings *Wharton*.

moor[6] (mör), *n*. [Cf. *maire*, *mayor*, in same sense in Rom] A bailiff of a farm. *Halliwell* [North Eng]

moorage (mor'āj), *n* [< *moor*[2] + *-age*.] A place for mooring. [Rare]

moor-ball (mör'bâl), *n* A curious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, *Conferva Ægagropila* It consists of a mass of branched articulated green threads, resembling the hair balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

moorband (mor'band), *n*. Same as *moorpan*.

moorberry (mör'ber"i), *n* See *cranberry*, 1

moor-blackbird (mor'blak"bėrd), *a* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*

moor-bred (mör'bred), *a*. Produced on moors

When, as from snow crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs
Some fleet wing'd haggard, tow'rds her prey in hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor bred* mallard drives
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi 66

moor-buzzard (mór'buz"ard), *n* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus* so called from frequenting moors See cut under *marsh-harrier*

moor-coal (mor'kōl), *n*. In *geol*, a friable variety of lignite

moor-cock (mör'kok), *n* The male moor-fowl.

moor-coot (mör'kot), *n* Same as *moor-hen*, 2

Moor-dance (mör'dâns), *n* Same as *Morisco*, 3

Moorery (mór'ėr-i), *n*. [< *Moor*[4] + *-ery*, after Sp. *moreria*, < *Moro*, Moor Cf *Jewry*] A quarter or district occupied by Moors. [Rare]

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses
Southey, Chron of the Cid (1808), p 386 (*Davies*)

Mooress (mor'es), *n*. [< *Moor*[4] + *-ess*] A female Moor.

moor-fowl (mor'foul), *n*. 1 Same as *moor-game*—2 The ruffed grouse *J. Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina.]

moor-game (mor'gām), *n* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*.

moor-grass (mör'grâs), *n*. The grass *Sesleria cærulea*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton grass, *Eriophorum augustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called—**Purple moor-grass** See *Molinia*

moor-hawk (mör'hâk), *n* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus æruginosus*

moor-heath (mör'hēth), *n*. Heath of several species, especially *Erica vagans*, also called *Cornish heath* See *heath*, 2

moor-hen (mör'hen), *n*. 1 The female moor-fowl.—2. The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus* Also *moor-coot*—3. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

moor-ill (mor'il), *n* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water*. [Scotch.]

Though he helped Lambside's cow weel out o' the *moor-ill*, yet the louping ill 's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, x

mooring (mör'ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *moor*[2], *v*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels, and constant access to them *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii

(*b*) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor: as, she lay at her *moorings*. Hence, generally—2. That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held.

My *moorings* to the past snap one by one
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

mooring-bend (mŏr'ing-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring.

mooring-bitts (mor'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables.

mooring-block (mor'ing-blok), *n.* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships

mooring-bridle (mŏr'ing-brī'dl), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring

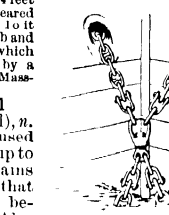
mooring-chocks (mŏr'ing-choks), *n. pl.* Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's port-holes, with scores in them to hold the moorings.

mooring-pall (mor'ing-pâl), *n.* Same as *mooring-post.*

mooring-post (mŏr'ing-pōst), *n.* 1 A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains —2. *pl.* Same as *mooring-bitts*

mooring-shackle (mŏr'ing-shak'l), *n.* Same as *mooring-swivel*

mooring-stump (mor'ing-stump), *n* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy [Gloucester, Massachusetts]



Mooring swivel or Mooring shackle

mooring-swivel (mor'ing-swiv'l), *n. Naut* , a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted Also *mooring-shackle*

moorish[1] (mŏr'ish), *a* [< *moor*[1] + *-ish*[1]] 1 Marshy, resembling a moor

There now no rivers course is to be scene,
But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever greene
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l 140

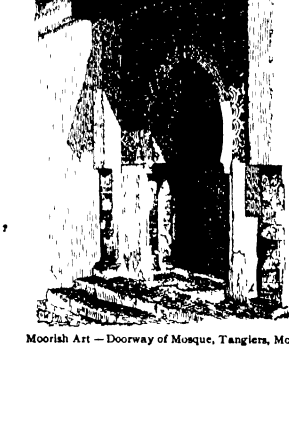
The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all twixt Mash and *Moorish*, lies not only level but to the apparent Sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea *Howell*, Letters, I i 5

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm
Thomson, Winter, l. 66.

2. Belonging to a moor, growing on a moor as, *moorish* reeds —3 Having the qualities of a moor, characterless, barren

They be pathless, *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villainy
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

Moorish[2] (mor'ish), *a* [< *Moor*[4] + *-ish*[1] Cf *Morisco*, *Moresque*, *morris*[1]] Of or pertaining to the Moors —**Moorish art, decoration**, etc , the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings, produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc Alhambradic art is a late development of the Moorish See cut under *arabesque* —**Moorish drum**, a tambourine —**Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa a name specifically given to the bacini built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies



Moorish Art —Doorway of Mosque, Tangiers, Morocco

moorland (mor'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **morland*, < AS *mōrland*, < *mōr*, moor, + *land*, land.]

I. *n.* A tract of waste land; a moor

O the dreary, dreary *moorland* ! O the barren, barren shore !
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

II. *a* Consisting of moorland, having the properties of a moor

Moorman (mor'man), *n* , pl. *Moormen* (-men) [< *Moor*[4] + *-man*] A Moor; one supposed to be a Moor: specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon

Loku Appu, tying the *Moorman* up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself
The Orientalist, II 53

moor-monkey (mor'mung'ki), *n* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus* so called from the blackish color It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail

moornt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *mourn*[1]

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In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrowne with earth and moulds, which moulds, wanting their due sadnesse, are now turned into *moorie* plots
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moose (mos), *n* [Formerly also *moosa*, < Algonkin *musa*, Knisteneaux *mouswah* said to mean 'wood-eater'] An animal of the family *Cervidæ*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces malchis* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe; the moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americana* It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti, *Elaphus* (*Cervus*) *canadensis* The male may attain the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 pounds or more The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many short points A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs, the tail is very short, the ears are large and slouching, and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper lip The color is brown of variable shade The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States, as northern New England, and much of British America. The cut at *elk* is an equally good figure of the moose

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mooring-bend (mōr'ing-bend), *n* *Naut*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring

mooring-bitts (mōr'ing-bits), *n pl* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck for securing mooring-chains or cables

mooring-block (mōr'ing blok), *n* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some ports for mooring ships

mooring-bridle (mōr'ing-brī dl), *n* *Naut*, a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring

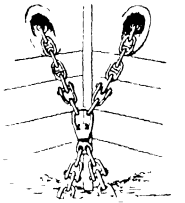
mooring-chocks (mōr'ing-choks), *n pl.* Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's port-holes, with scores in them to hold the moorings

mooring-pall (mōr'ing-pal), *n* Same as *mooring-post*

mooring-post (mōr'ing-pōst), *n* 1 A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains —2. *pl.* Same as *mooring-bitts*.

mooring-shackle (mōr'ing-shak'l), *n* Same as *mooring-swivel*

mooring-stump (mōr'ing-stump), *n* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy [Gloucester, Massachusetts]



Mooring, swivel or Mooring shackle

mooring-swivel (mōr'ing-swiv'l), *n.* *Naut*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted Also *mooring-shackle*

moorish[1] (mōr'ish), *a* [< *moor*[1] + *-ish*[1]] 1 Marshy, resembling a moor

There now no rivers course is to be seene,
But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever greene
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l 140

The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all twixt Mash and *Moorish*, lies not only level but to the apparent Sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea *Howell*, Letters, I i 5

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm
Thomson, Winter, l 66

2 Belonging to a moor, growing on a moor as, *moorish* reeds.—3 Having the qualities of a moor, characterless, barren

They be pathless, *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villainy
B Jonson, Poctaster, v 1

Moorish[2] (mōr'ish), *a* [< *Moor*[4] + *-ish*[1] Cf *Morisco*, *Moresque*, *morris*[1]] Of or pertaining to the Moors —**Moorish art, decoration**, etc, the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns such as interlacings produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc Alhambraic art is a late development of the Moorish See cut under *arabesque* — **Moorish drum**, a tambourine — **Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa a name specifically given to the bacini built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies



Moorish Art — Doorway of Mosque, Tangiers, Morocco

moorland (mōr'land), *n* and *a* [< ME **morland*, < *mor*, moor, + *land*, land]

I *n.* A tract of waste land, a moor

O the dreary, dreary *moorland*! O the barren barren shore!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

II *a* Consisting of moorland having the properties of a moor

Moorman (mōr'man), *n*, pl *Moormen* (-men) [< *Moor*[4] + *-man*] A Moor, one supposed to be a Moor specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon

Loku Appu tying the *Moorman* up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself
The Orientalist, II 53

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If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in *mooting* questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), i. 3.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Leibnitz *mooted* this objection. *Westminster Rev.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice.—3†. To speak; utter.

The first sillabis that thow did *mute*,
Was pa da lyn [Where's Davie Lyndsay?].
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works, p. 263.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To argue; dispute.

Agens thee nyle y not *moote*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2. To plead or argue a supposed cause.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Attorney.

moot2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mot*3.

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long *mootes*, or blasts with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

moot3 (möt), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To dig. *Davies.*

mootable (mö′ta-bl), *a.* [< *moot*1 + *-able.*] Capable of being mooted; disputable; open, as a question.

He declareth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the maner of a *mootable* case. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 944.

moot-book† (möt′bůk), *n.* See the quotation.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, usefull for young students of the common law. This was several times printed. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

mootchie-wood (mö′chi-wůd), *n.* In India, the soft white wood of *Erythrina Indica*, used for making light boxes, scabbards, toys, etc.

mooter (mö′tėr), *n.* 1. One who moots; a disputer of a moot case. *Todd.*—2. In *shipbuilding*, a workman who makes treenails. [Rare.]

moot-hall† (möt′hâl), *n.* [< ME. *moothalle, motehall;* < *moot*1 + *hall.*] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot-halls formerly connected with the inns of court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law.

I shal no reuthe haue
While Mede hath the maistrye in this *moot-halle*.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 135.

Thanne thei ledden Jhesus to Caifas into the *moot-halle*, and it was eerli. *Wyclif*, John xviii. 28.

moot-hill (möt′hil), *n.* [< *moot*1 + *hill*1. No ME. or AS. form appears.] In *old Eng. hist.*, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held.

The life, the sovereignty of the settlement, was solely in the body of the freemen whose holdings lay round the *moot-hill* or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws. *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 187.

moot-house† (möt′hous), *n.* [< ME. *mothus,* < AS. *mōthūs,* < *mōt, gemōt*, meeting, + *hūs*, house.] Same as *moot-hall.*

mooting (mö′ting), *n.* [< ME. *moting, motyng,* < AS. *mōtung*, conversation, discourse; verbal n. of *mōtian*, discuss, moot: see *moot*1, *v.*] 1. Pleading; disputing.

Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes,
That any mede of mene men for her *motyng* taketh.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 58.

Stand sure and take good toting,
And let be al your *moting*.
Skelton, Boke of Colin Clout.

2. The exercise of pleading a moot case.

The society of Gray's Inn has revived *mootings*, it is understood with some success. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 89.

moot-man† (möt′man), *n.* One who argued a hypothetical case in the inns of court.

mooty (mö′ti), *n.*; pl. *mooties* (-tiz). [A native name (?).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax caruleseens.*

moovet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *move.*

nop1 (mop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping.* [Early mod. E. *moppe;* = D. *moppen* = G. *muffen* (> Lg. *muffen*), pout, grimace: see *mop*1, *n.*, and cf. *mop*2, *mops.* Cf. *mow*5. Also, in another form and modified sense, *mope.*] 1. To make a wry mouth.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his iesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes, and how he straines his lookes.
B. Rich, Faults and nothing but Faults, p. 7. (*Nares.*)

2. To fidget about. [Prov. Eng.]

mop1 (mop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moppe*, = late MHG. *mupf, muff*, a wry face: see *mop*1, *n.* Cf. *mops, mopsy, moppet*1, *moppet*2. The words *mop*1, *mop*2, *moppet*1, *moppet*2, etc., are more or less confused in use.] 1. A wry mouth; a pout; a grimace.

What *mops* and mows it makes! heigh, how it frisketh! Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob-goblin?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

2. A pouting person, especially a pouting child; hence, a pet child; a child; a young girl; a moppet.

Understanding by this word a litle prety Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call litle fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whiting *moppes*, gurnard *moppes*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 2.

3†. A young fish. See the quotation under def. 2.—4. The haddock. *Halliwell.*—**In the mops**, sulky. *Halliwell.*

mop2 (mop), *n.* [< ME. *moppe*, a puppet, a fool; cf. *mop*1.] A fool.

Daunsinge to pipis
In myrthe with *moppis*, myrrours of synne.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 276.

This *mop* meynes that he may marke men to ther mede
He makis many maistries and mervayles emange.
York Plays, p. 299.

mop3 (mop), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *map* (cf. *chop*2 *chap, strop strap, flop flap, crop crap, knop knap*, etc.): see *map*1. The Celtic words, W. *mop, mopa*, a mop, Gael. *mab, mob* (†), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moibeal*, Ir. *moipal*, a mop, are appar. from E., or from the orig. L.] 1. A napkin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3. Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop.

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a *mop* of yellow-brown hair appeared for a moment.
The Century, XXXVI. 346.

4. A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others. [Prov. Eng.]

A grandmother who had pattered Romany, and practiced palmistry at every fair or *mop* in Midlandshire.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 81.

5. A tuft of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Rubber mop**, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick india-rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. H. Knight.*

mop3 (mop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping.* [< *mop*3, *n.*] 1. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop; clean with a mop.—2. To muffle up. *Halliwell.*—3. To drink greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To mop up**, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop.

mopboard (mop′bōrd), *n.* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board.*

mope (mōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moped*, ppr. *moping.* [Var. of *mop*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be very dull or listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; yield to gloom or despondency: as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy.

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 81.

Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

The *moping* owl doth to the moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

Went *moping* under the long shadows at sunset.
D. G. Mitchell, Rev. of Bachelor, iii.

II. *trans.* To make spiritless or melancholy.

Another droops; the sun-shine makes him sad;
Heav'n cannot please; one 's *mop'd*, the other 's mad.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 6.

Has he fits of spleen?
Or is he melancholy, *moped*, or mean?
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 4.

mope (mōp), *n.* [< *mope, v.*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

No meagre, Muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii.

mope-eyed (mōp′īd), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; stupid. Also *mopsy-eyed.*

What a *mope-ey'd* ass was I, I could not know her!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer that, if he be not *mope-ey'd*, he may find the Procession of the Divine Persons in his Creed.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, i. 2.

mopeful (mōp′fůl), *a.* [< *mope* + *-ful.*] Mopish; stupid; dull.

mop-fair (mop′fâr), *n.* Same as *mop*3, 4.

mop-head (mop′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a mop.—2. A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3. A clamp consisting usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle.

mop-headed (mop′hed″ed), *a.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

moping (mō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mope, v.*] A listless, melancholy condition; a gloomy mood.

mopingly (mō′ping-li), *adv.* In a moping or listless manner.

mopish (mō′pish), *a.* [< *mope* + *ish*1.] Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected; mentally or physically depressed.

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again; and they carried him home, but he was *mopish*.
Journal of George Fox (Phila. ed.), p. 282.

mopishly (mō′pish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner.

Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.
Bp. Hall, Spiritual Bedlam, Solil., xxix.

mopishness (mō′pish-nes), *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruell rigour: . . . sorrow, desperate *mopishnesse*.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, i. 1.

moplah (mop′lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women.

mopper (mop′ėr), *n.* A muffler. [Prov. Eng.]

moppet1 (mop′et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*1, prob. after *moppet*2.] A grimace. *Davies.*

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty *moppet* (moue).
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii., Author's Prol.

moppet2 (mop′et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*2.] 1. A puppet made of cloth; a rag-baby.—2. A young girl. Also *mopsy, mopsey.*

Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause? *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

3. A lap-dog.

moppy (mop′i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Slang.]

mops (mops), *n.* [= LG. G. Sw. Dan. *mops*, a pug-dog; a var., with insignificant formative *-s* (as in *minx*1 and *mawks*), of *mop*, a wry mouth: see *mop*1.] A pug-dog.

Mopsea (mop′sē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck).] A genus of isidaceous alcyonarian corals of the family *Isididæ*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes.

mopsey, *n.* See *mopsy.*

mopsical (mop′si-kal), *a.* [< *mopsy, mopsey,* + *-c-* + *-al.* Cf. G. *mopsig*, stupid, morose.] Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid.

Their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, pref. sig. b (1658). (*Latham.*)

mopstick (mop′stik), *n.* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed. Also *mapstick.*

mopsy, mopsey (mop′si), *n.*; pl. *mopsies, mopseys* (-siz). [< *mops* + dim. *-y, -ey.*] 1. A young girl: same as *moppet*2, 2.—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mopsy-eyed (mop′si-īd), *a.* Same as *mope-eyed. Davies.*

mopus1 (mō′pus), *n.* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop*1.] A mope; a drone.

I'm grown a mere *mopus;* no company comes
But a rabble of tenants.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

mopus2 (mop′us), *n.*; pl. *mopusses* (-ez). [Also *mawpus:* said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles *Mompesson*, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I.] Money: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

moquette (mō-ket′), *n.* [Also *mocket;* < F. *moquette*, a kind of carpet.] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

Moquilea (mō-kwil′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775); from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 15 species are known, natives of northern South America and the West Indies. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *caraipi.*

-mor, -more[2], *a.* [Gael and Ir. *mor*, great.] A Celtic adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a component in personal and place names: as, *Canmore*, 'great head,' *Strathmore*, 'great strath.'

mora[1] (mō′rä), *n.*, pl. *moræ* (-rē). [L., delay; hence ult *moration*, *demur*.] **1.** In *anc pros*, the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or normal short; the semeion or primary time. See *time*.—**2.** In *civil law*, any unjustifiable delay in the fulfilment of an obligation, for which the party delaying is responsible. It may be either on the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfil or on that of the creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing

mora[2] (mō′rä), *n.* [It., appar a particular use of *mora*, delay, < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora*[1].] An old game still common in Italy, in which one of the players, after raising the right hand, suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the fingers extended, the other players trying to guess the number so extended.

mora[3] (mō′ra), *n* [Guiana name.] A majestic leguminous tree, *Dimorphandra* (*Mora*) *excelsa*, abounding in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard tough wood is much esteemed for ship building, and is also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish, its chestnut brown color, and its sometimes figured grain

Moradabad work. See *work*

Moræa (mō-rē′ä), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Johannes *Moræus*, father-in-law of Linnæus.] A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*, type of the tribe *Moreæ*. It is distinguished by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the perianth being completely divided to its base. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous plants or grow from a short rootstock, with long narrow upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them *M papilionacea*, the butterfly iris

Morææ (mō-rē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Moræa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, typified by the genus *Moræa*, and characterized by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by having branches of the style opposite the anthers and often closely applied to them. It contains about 188 species, in 12 genera, the best-known are *Tigridia*, *Iris*, and the South African *Moræa* and *Marica*

morainal (mō-rā′nal), *a* Same as *moramic*.

moraine (mō-rān′), *n* and *a*. [< F *moraine*, of It *mora*, a heap of stones, < G dial (Bav) *mur*, sand and broken stones, debris.] **I** *n* The accumulations of rock and detrital material along the edges of a glacier. In mountains where the glaciers are bordered by cliffs, the materials of which these are composed being loosened by frost, rain, and gravity fall upon the ice beneath and are gradually conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move. A simple glacier has ordinarily two such lateral moraines, and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent lateral moraines coalesce and form a medial moraine, and the same thing may be repeated again and again as various lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones. At the point where the glaciers end the detritus of the lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground, and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called the *terminal moraine*

II. *a* Same as *moramic*

morainic (mō-rā′nik), *a* [< *moraine* + *-ic*.] **1** Connected with or formed by a moraine, as, *moramic* deposits, a *moramic* barrier.—**2** Forming or constituting a moraine as, *moramic* matter

moral (mor′al), *a* and *n*. [Formerly also *morall*, *morale*, = D. *moraal* = G Dan Sw. *moral*, < F. *moral* = Sp. Pg *moral* = It *morale*, relating to ethics, as a noun, F *moral*, moral condition, *morale* = Sp Pg *moral* = It *morale*, morals; < L *moralis*, relating to manners or morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr. *ἠθικός*, moral: see *ethic*), < *mos* (*mor-*), manner, custom, pl *mores*, manners, customs, morals. From L *mos* are also ult. E. *morose*[1] and *demure*.] **I.** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct, concerning the distinction of right from wrong; ethical. In this sense *moral* is opposed to *non-moral*, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions

> Thies bodely dedis ar tokyne and shewynge of *moralle* vertues, with oute which a soule is not able forto werke goestely. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 21

> The former properly relates to natural, and the latter to *moral* philosophy, or civil society. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl

> In Matters of Religion, *Moral* Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

> Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of, . . . may be called *moral* relation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 4

> We are bound to note the circumstance that the *moral*, which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other times is co extensive with the "voluntary." *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 520

> Even the feelings which we call *moral*, on account of their connection with will and desire, often have an indefinite part of them so combined with feelings located in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation becomes impossible. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 507

> Kant says that the end of Self love, our own happiness, cannot be an end for the *Moral* Reason, that the force of the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always exhibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 347

> When in his self consciousness he [man] realized that through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless all things about him seemed different, because in his own soul there had been a *moral* revolution. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 645

> War is a *moral* teacher: opposition to external force is an aid to the highest civic virtues. *Woolsey*, Introd. to International Law, § 6

2 In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct: opposed to *immoral*. In this sense *moral* is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation

> The wiser and more *morals* part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 355

> Take a *moral* act. What is it that constitutes it *moral*? Its tendency, at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 94

> "What do you mean by a thoroughly *moral* man?" said I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Gavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there, and so charitable round his place at Tiptop." When a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing wide spread injury and misery, can be called *moral* because he comes home to dine with his wife and children and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the augury is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation. *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvi

3. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities: specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy

> "When St. Crispin steals leather to make shoes for the poor, that act is *moral* (moralisch) and wrong (unrechtlich)"—a remark which explains Hegel's use of *moralisch* better than much commentary. *D. G. Ritchie*, Mind, XIII. 433

4 Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind, connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See *moral sense*, *moral law*, below

> The development of a high *moral* sensibility can scarcely fail to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the meanness of actual attainment. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 156

> The problem of exercising the child's *moral* feelings is clearly connected with that of forming his moral character. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 508

5. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, hence, bound to conform to what is right, subject to a principle of duty; accountable

> A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty. *Edwards*, Freedom of the Will, I. 5

6 Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs; resting upon grounds of probability: opposed to *demonstrative*: as, *moral* evidence; *moral* arguments. See *moral certainty*, under *certainty*

> A *moral* universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the subject. *Watts*, Logick

> Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled in fallible, and *moral* certainty may be properly styled in dubitable. *Bp. Wilkins*

> Be that my task, replies a gloomy clerk,
> Sworn foe to mystery, yet divinely dark,
> Whose *pious hope* aspires to see the day
> When *moral* evidence shall quite decay,
> And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
> Prompt to impose, and fond to dogmatize.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 462.

7. Of or pertaining to morals.—**8†.** Having a moral; emblematical; allegorical; symbolical

> By my troth, I have no *moral* meaning, I meant plain holy thistle. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 80

> A thousand *moral* paintings I can show,
> That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's
> More pregnantly than words. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 1. 90

9. Pertaining to the mind; mental: opposed to *physical*.

> Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
> Frank nature, rather curious than in haste,
> Hath well composed thee. Thy father's *moral* parts
> Mayst thou inherit too! *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 2. 21

10 Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual pre-Kantian division of the soul.—**11** Moralizing [Rare.]

> France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
> While thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and cries'st,
> "Alack, why does he so?" *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 58

Moral cause, a person who incites another to do or not to do something

> Author here is said to be him who, proposing reasons, persuades the principal cause either to or from action, he is also called the *moral cause*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman

Moral certainty. See *certainty*.—**Moral defeat.** See *moral victory*.—**Moral dependence, evidence, force.** See the nouns.—**Moral faculty.** Same as *moral sense*.

Moral good, either virtue or a virtuous action, or a pleasure or pain coming from such an action.—**Moral goodness.** See *goodness*.—**Moral inability.** See *inability*, 2.—**Moral insanity.** See *insanity*.—**Moral law.** (*a*) The law of conscience or duty, either a single central principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which should govern conduct. (*b*) See *law*.—**Moral necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Moral philosophy.** (*a*) The philosophy of mind, psychology. (*b*) Ethics, the science of morality.—**Moral sense**, a phrase used by Shaftesbury, but brought into greater prominence by Francis Hutcheson in 1725, to denote a determination of the mind to receive amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions, antecedent to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them, conscience.—**Moral theology**, morals viewed as a system of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law giver, theological ethics.—**Moral victory**, an actual defeat claimed as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to a defeat which, as from the reduction of a former adverse majority in a vote or from other concomitant circumstances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of satisfaction.—**Moral virtue**, a virtue taught by natural ethics, without revelation: opposed to *theological virtue*, or faith, hope, charity

II. *n* **1†** Morality, the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

> Their *Moral* and Œconomy
> Most perfectly they made agree.
> *Prior*, An Epitaph.

2 *pl.* (*a*) Conduct, behavior; course of life in regard to right and wrong, specifically, sexual conduct as, a man of good *morals*

> Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South*, Sermons. (*Latham*.)

> I pray ye flog them upon all occasions,
> It mends their *morals*, never mind the pain.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 1

(*b*) Moral philosophy, ethics.—**3** The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach, hence, intent; meaning

> Wherof ensamples ben enowe
> Of hem, that thilke *merell* drowe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

> *Beat.* You have some *moral* in this Benedictus.
> *Mary. Moral?* no, by my troth, I have no moral meaning.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 78.

> So, Lady Flora, take my lay,
> And, if you find no *moral* there,
> Go, look in any glass, and say
> What *moral* is in being fair.
> *Tennyson*, The Day Dream, Moral.

4 An emblem, personification, or allegory, especially, an allegorical drama. See *morality*, 6

> The fox the ape and the humble-bee,
> Were still at odds being but three.
> There's the *moral*. Now the l'envoy.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., III. 1. 88.

1 *Fish.* Such whales have I heard on o' the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish—church, steeple, bells, and all.
Per. A pretty *moral*. *Shak.*, Pericles, II. 1. 39

In the middle of his play (be it pastoral or comedy, *moral* or tragedie). *Dekker*, Gull's Hornebook

Lastly, *Morals* [or moralities] teach and illustrate the same religious truths, not by direct representation of Scriptural or legendary events and personages, but by allegorical means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being personified in the characters appearing in these plays. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23

5 A certainty. [Slang.]—**6** An exact likeness; a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle, . . . and as for the long chin, it is the very *moral* of the governor's. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, p. 385

> She's the very pictur—yes, the very *moral* of Dick Turpin's Bess. *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, p. 110. (*Hoppe*.)

=**Syn. 2.** See *morality*.—**3.** See *inference*.

moral[†] (mor′al), *v. t.* [< *moral*[1], *a.*] To moralize

> When I did hear
> The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
> My lungs began to crow like chanticleer.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 29.

morale (mō-ral′), *n* [Intended for F *moral*, m , mental or moral condition, confused with *morale*, f , morality, good conduct, < *moral*, moral see *moral*.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war

From a date much earlier than the day when Cæsar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the *morale* of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 343

moraler† (mor′al-ėr), *n*. [< *moral*, *v* , + *-er*1.] A moralizer, a moralist.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler*
Shak, Othello, ii. 3. 301

moralisation, moralise, etc See *moralization*, etc

moralism (mor′al-izm), *n* [< *moral* + *-ism*] 1. A moral maxim or saying, moral counsel or advice, moral sermonizing, inculcation of morality [Rare]

Accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning *moralisms* of his "congenial friends " *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx

2 The practice of morality as distinct from religion, the absorption of religion in mere morality

The first thing that disclosed to Dr Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastorate at Kilmany was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick bed
A Phelps, My Study, p 301

moralist (mor′al-ist), *n*. [= F *moraliste* = Sp Pg It. *moralista*, as *moral* + *-ist*] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics, one who inculcates moral duties

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosome
Sir H Wotton Reliquiæ, p 77

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was that he should compose his passions. *Addison*

The Rational *Moralists* (Cudworth, Wollaston, Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality
A Bain, Emotions and Will, p 257

2 One who practises moral as distinguished from religious duties; a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist*
Smith Sermons, VII 286

Sweet *moralist!* afloat on life's rough sea,
The Christian has an art unknown to thee
Cowper, A Reflection on Horace, book ii , ode 10

moralistic (mor-a-lis′tik), *a* [< *moralist* + *-ic*.] Inculcating morality; didactic· as, *moralistic* poets

morality (mō-ral′i-ti), *n* ; pl *moralities* (-tiz) [< ME *moralitee* = D *moraliteit* = G. *moralität* = Sw. Dan. *moralitet*, < OF *moralite*, F. *moralité* = Sp *moralidad* = Pg *moralidade* = It *moralità*, morality, morals, < LL *moralita(t-)s*, manner, characteristic, character, < L *morals*, of manners or morals, moral· see *moral*] 1. The doctrine or system of duties, morals, ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii

Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it
Paley, Moral Philos., i 1

The attempt to exhibit *morality* as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent. *H Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 91

2 The character of being moral, accord with the rules of right conduct, moral quality, virtuousness often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

The *morality* of an action is founded on the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it
South, Sermons

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard soles pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi

3. Moral conduct, the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid, in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

Morality [in Shaftesbury's theory] is only Beauty in one of its higher stages.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p 126

Our theory has been that the development of *morality* is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realisation of the capabilities of the human soul
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 286

In point of fact, however, *morality* means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom. *H James*, Subs. and Shad., p 4

Hence—4. The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle

All others, they [the Jews] thought, served God only with their own Inventions, or placed their Religion in dull *morality*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I viii

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens of thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton

5. A moral inference or reflection, a moralization; intent; meaning, moral.

But ye that holden this tale a folye,
As of a fox, or of a cok and hen,
Taketh the *moralite* thereof, goode men
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 620

A genial optimist, who daily drew
From what he saw his quaint *moralities*
Bryant, The Old Man's Counsel

6. A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties A popular feature of the moralities was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally merged in the fool of the later drama

A *morality* may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions— figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general
A W Ward, Eng Dram Lit , I 55

=Syn 1-3. *Morality*, *Morals*, *Manners*, *Virtue*, *Ethics*. *Morality* (or morals) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intercourse *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty *Virtue* is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of *virtue*

moralization (mor″al-i-zā′shon), *n* [< F *moralisation* = Sp *moralizacion* = Pg. *moralisação* = It *moralizzazione*, < ML *moralisatio(n-)*, *moralizatio(n-)*, < *moralizare*, moralize see *moralize*] 1 The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals, a moral reflection —2 The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense

It is more commendable and also commodious if the players have red the *moralization* of the chesse, and whan they playe do thynke vpon it
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, i. 20.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza
T Warton, Hist Eng Poetry, III 417

John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The *Moralization* of Chess," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, king of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime the first, to reclaim a wicked king, the second, to prevent idleness, and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness "
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 406

3 The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the *moralization* of man
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 8

The highest type of *moralization* lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent fountain of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence *W Wallace*, Mind, XIII 425

Also spelled *moralisation*.

moralize (mor′al-iz), *v.*; pret and pp *moralized*, ppr. *moralizing*. [= D. *moraliseren* = G *moralisiren* = Sw *moralisera* = Dan *moralisere*, < F *moraliser* = Sp. Pg *moralizar* = It. *moralizzare*, < ML *moralizare*, moralize, < L. *morals*, moral see *moral* and *-ize*] I. *trans* 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense, draw a moral from, found moral reflections on.

But what said Jaques?
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
Shak, As you Like it, ii 1 44

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song
Spenser, F. Q , Prol.

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,
And with his Prince's Arms he *moraliz'd* his Song
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st 1.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road *Wordsworth.*

3. To exemplify the moral of. as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them
Bp Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii § 4

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.
Sir R L'Estrange.

4. To render moral; give a moral character to

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country *G Ramsay*

'Tis yours with Breeding to refine the Age,
To Chasten Wit, and *Moralize* the Stage
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly *moralized* by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in irreproachable conduct
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300

5. To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of, bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling. [Rare]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "demoralized" [by an earthquake], but intensely *moralized*, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character
Science, IX. 491

II. *intrans* 1 To make moral reflections, draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*,
Applying this to that and so to so,
For love can comment upon every woe
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 712

I know you come abroad only to *moralize* and make observations *Steele*, Tatler, No 170

Peter of Blois *moralizing* "de præstigiis fortunæ," on the magic tricks of fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist , p 147

2. To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively *moralizing* as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol , § 575

Also spelled *moralise*

moralizer (mor′al-ī-zer), *n* 1 One who moralizes or makes moral reflections, an instructor in morals.

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles *T Hook*, Sayings and Doings

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which *moralizers* have dwelt with more emphasis than this, that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 121

2†. One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages

Moralizers, you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything, applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage
Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

Also spelled *moraliser*

moralizing (mor′al-ī-zing), *n* [Verbal n of *moralize*, *v.*] A moral reflection, a moralization Also spelled *moralising*

It will be seen by these edifying *moralizings* how eminently Scriptural was the course of Sam's mind
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 359

morally (mor′al-i), *adv.* 1 From a moral point of view; with reference to the moral law; in a moral or ethical sense; ethically

By good, *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood *South*, Sermons

The essential thing *morally* is the man's direction of himself to the realisation of a conceived or imagined object whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no *T H Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 144

2. In accordance with moral law; rightly; virtuously, uprightly

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally* *Dryden*

3. Virtually, practically, to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard *Sir R L'Estrange*

morass (mō-ras′), *n*. [= G. *morast* = Sw. *moras* = Dan. *morads*, < D. *moeras*, MD. *moerasch*, *moorasch*, *mavrasch* = LG. MLG. *moras*, a marsh, fen, prob orig adj , MD **moerisch* (= E. *moorish*1), belonging to a moor, confused apparently with F. *marais*, > ME. *mareis*, etc., a marsh: see *marish*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground the drainage of which is insufficient either from

its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness, a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen —**Morass ore,** bog iron ore **=Syn.** *Swamp,* etc See *marsh*

morass-weed (mŏ-ras′wēd), *n* The plant hornwort, *Ceratophyllum demersum*

morassy (mŏ-ras′ı), *a.* [= D. *moerasig* = G. *morastig* = Sw *morastig* = Dan *moradsig,* as *morass* + *-y*[1].] Marshy, fenny.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth *Pennant*

morat (mō′rat), *n* [< It *morato,* mulberry-colored, < *moro,* < L *morum,* a mulberry see *more*[4].] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board, And down went the *morat,* and out flew the sword *Sir H Taylor,* Edwin the Fair, II 6

morate† *a* [< L *moratus,* mannered, < *mos* (*mor-*), manner: see *moral.*] Mannered.

To see a man well *morate* so seldome applauded *Gaule,* Magastromancer, p 138 (*Encye Dict*)

moration† (mō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L *moratio(n-),* delay, < *morari,* pp. *moratus,* delay, tarry, < *mora,* delay: see *mora*[1].] The act of staying, delaying or lingering, delay

For therein (in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogeum) his *moration* is slower and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration so also of more effect *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err, vi, 10

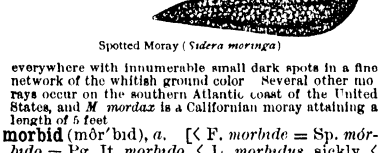
moratorium (mor-a-tō′rı-um), *n.* [L., neut sing. of *moratorius,* causing delay, dilatory] In *law,* legal title to delay in making a due payment, as a legislative authorization of suspension of payment by a government bank

Moravian (mō-rā′vı-an), *a* and *n* [< *Moravia* (see def) + *-an*] **I.** *a* **1.** Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—**2** Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians

II. *n* **1** A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia The Moravians are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs —**2** A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Hernhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany called *Herrnhuter*) The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American —each of which has its own government by synod) and several mission provinces All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Hernhut The ministers are bishops (not diocesan) presbyters, and deacons The worship is liturgical The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work

Moravianism (mō-rā′vı-an-ızm), *n* [< *Moravian* + *-ism*] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren

moray (mō′rā), *n.* [Also *maray, muray, murry,* origin uncertain] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muraenidæ,* and especially of the genus *Muræna,* of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sidera* The spotted moray is *M* (*Sidera*) *moringa,* of the tropical Atlantic,



Spotted Moray (*Sidera moringa*)

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground color Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *M. mordax* is a Californian moray attaining a length of 5 feet

morbid (môr′bıd), *a.* [< F. *morbide* = Sp. *mórbido* = Pg It *morbido,* < L *morbidus,* sickly, < *morbus,* disease: see *morbus.*] **1.** Diseased; sickly, not sound and healthful As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over-sensitive state, involving depression of spirits, in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance

A vicious ingenuity a *morbid* quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous *Macaulay,* Dryden

The *morbid* asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint eating his food with loathing from the alms bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine *E B Tylor,* Prim Culture, II 96

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, I

3 Relating to disease: as, *morbid* or pathological anatomy —**Morbid concretions** See *concretion* **=Syn. 1** *Diseased,* etc See *sick*

morbidezza (mor-bı-det′zä), *n* [It. (> Sp Pg. *morbidez* = F *morbidesse*), sickliness, delicacy, < *morbido,* sickly: see *morbid.*] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement, and to give to the flesh that *morbidezza* which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life *Harper's Mag,* LXXVI 248

morbidity (môr-bıd′ı-tı), *n* [< F *morbidité,* as *morbid* + *-ity*] **1.** A morbid condition or state; morbidness.

Unable from some defect or *morbidity* *Kingsley*

There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its *morbidity* *S Bowles,* in Merriam, I 369

2. The proportion of diseased persons in a community, the sick-rate [Recent]

This term, which is of recent introduction is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community, and, as "mortality" expresses the death rate, so *morbidity* indicates the sick rate whether the disease be fatal or not *Quain,* Med Dict, p 908

morbidly (môr′bıd-lı), *adv* In a morbid or diseased manner; in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition See *morbid,* 1

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is *morbidly* active *Macaulay,* Dryden

morbidness (môr′bıd-nes), *n* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound, morbidity

morbiferal (môr-bif′e-ral), *a* [As *morbiferous* + *-al*] Bringing or inducing disease

Notices of the Press, resembling certificates to the virtues of various *morbiferal* panaceas *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press

morbiferous (môr-bif′e-rus), *a* [< LL *morbiferus, morbifer,* < L *morbus,* illness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing disease, morbific

morbific (môr-bif′ık), *a* [= F *morbifique* = Sp *morbífico* = Pg It *morbifico,* < L as if **morbificus* (> LL *morbificare,* produce disease), < *morbus,* disease, + *facere,* make] Causing disease, inducing disease

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within can carry off the distemper *South,* Sermons, VI 311

Morbific agent See *agent*

morbifical (môr-bif′ı-kal), *a* [< *morbific* + *-al*] Same as *morbific*

morbifically (môr-bif′ı-kal-ı), *adv* In a morbific manner, so as to cause or generate disease

morbilli (môr-bil′ī), *n* [ML., dim of L *morbus,* disease, see *morbus*] Same as *measles,* 1

morbilliform (môr-bil′ı-fôrm), *a* [< ML *morbilli,* measles, + L *forma,* form] In *pathol,* resembling measles

morbillous (môr-bil′us), *a* [= F *morbilleux* = It *morbilloso,* < NL as if **morbillosus,* < ML *morbilli,* measles see *morbilli*] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease

morboset (môr-bōs′), *a* [= F *morbeux* = Sp Pg It *morboso,* < L. *morbosus,* sickly, diseased, < *morbus,* disease: see *morbus.*] Proceeding from disease; morbid, unhealthy

Seignior Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumors and excrescencies of plants *Ray,* Works of Creation, I

morbosity† (môr-bos′ı-tı), *n* [< LL *morbosita(t-)s,* sickness, < L. *morbosus,* sickly see *morbose.*] The state of being morbose; a diseased state.

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err., III 18

morbus (môr′bus), *n* [L.] Disease —**Cholera morbus** See *cholera* —**Morbus coxarius,** See *hip-joint disease,* under *disease* —**Morbus Gallicus,** syphilis. —**Morbus maculosus,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

morceau (môr-sō′), *n.,* pl. *morceaux* (-sōz′) [F. see *morsel.*] A bit; a morsel; a small piece (*a*) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition (*b*) In *music* (1) A short composition, usually of simple character (2) An excerpt or extract.

Morchella (môr-kel′ä), *n.* [NL (Dillenius, 1719), < G. *morchel,* a mushroom: see *morel*[2]] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Hymenomycetes,* having a fistular stalk and roundish or conical pitted pileus It includes *M. esculenta,* the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten See *morel*[2]

mordacious (môr-dā′shus), *a* [= OF. *mordace* = Sp Pg *mordaz* = It *mordace,* < L *mordax* (*mordac-*), biting, < *mordere,* bite, see *mordant*] **1.** Biting; given to biting.—**2** Acrid, violent in action

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning *Evelyn,* Terra.

3. Sarcastic.

mordaciously (môr-dā′shus-lı), *adv* In a mordacious or biting manner; sarcastically

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition *Waterhouse,* On Fortescue, p 201

mordacity (môr-das′ı-tı), *n* [< F *mordacité* = Sp *mordacidad* = Pg *mordacidade* = It *mordacità,* < L *mordacita(t-)s,* bitingness, < *mordax* (*mordac-*), biting see *mordacious*] The property of being mordacious; bitingness

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or *mordacity,* are very good salads *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death, § 25

The facility of dogged merely of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skelton's] humour and the *mordacity* of his satire *I D'Israeli,* Amen of Lit, I 318

mordant (môr′dant), *a* and *n* [< ME. *mordaunt* (def II, 1), < OF *mordant,* F *mordant* = Sp *mordiente* = Pg. *mordente* = It *mordente* (> E *mordent*), < L *mordent(t-)s,* ppr of *mordere* (> It *mordere* = Sp Pg *morder* = F *mordre*), bite, sting, prob orig **smordere* = AS *smeortan,* E *smart,* sting see *smart, v* From L *mordere* (pp. *morsus*) are also ult. E *mordacious,* etc., *morsel, morceau, remorse,* etc, *muzzle*] **I.** *a* **1.** Biting; keen, caustic; sarcastic, severe.

It [salt] in physick is held for *mordant,* burning, caustic, and mundificative *Holland,* tr of Pliny, xxx. 10

2 Having the property of fixing colors

II *n* **1** A metal shape covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt-plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure Also *mourdant*

Rychesse a girdle hadde upon, The bokel of it was of a stoon, The *mourdaunt* wrought in noble wise, Was of a stoon fulle precious *Rom of the Rose,* l 1094

2 In the *fine arts* (*a*) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching.* (*b*) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding, a gold-mordant; an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background —**3** In *dyeing,* a substance used to fix colors, a substance which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers Albumin gluten casein gelatin, tannin, certain oils, certain acids, certain resins, alumina, soda and lead salts pure or in compounds are used as mordants. A mordant is also termed a *basis* or *base*

Opposite is the best *mordant* to fix the color of your thought in the general belief *O W Holmes,* Med Essays, p 272

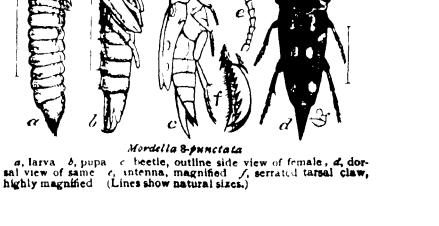
mordant (môr′dant), *v t* [< *mordant, n.*] To imbue or treat with a mordant

Before dyeing, cotton must therefore be *mordanted,* i e. it must be charged with some substance or substances which cause it to take up the colour *Benedikt,* Coal tar Colours (trans), p 46

The cloth may be sumaced and *mordanted* as usual with tin, and then dyed *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser, p 33.

mordantly (môr′dant-lı), *adv* In a mordant manner.

Mordella (môr-del′a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *mordere,* bite see *mordant.*] An



Mordella 8-punctata

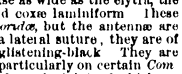
a, larva *b,* pupa *c* beetle, outline side view of female, *d,* dorsal view of same *e,* antenna, magnified *f,* serrated tarsal claw, highly magnified (Lines show natural sizes.)

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidæ*, characterized by the moderate subequilateral scutellum These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M 8 punctata*

Mordellidæ (môr-del'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Mordella* + *-idæ*] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella* They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct the base as wide as the elytra, the antennæ filiform, and the hind coxæ laminiform These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridæ*, but the antennæ are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture, they are of small size, pubescent, and glistening-black They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositæ* The larvæ have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct, they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832

mordenite (môr'den-it), *n* [< *Morden* (see def) + *-ite*²] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

mordent (môr'dent), *n* [< It *mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent see *mordant*.] In *music* (*a*) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is *single* or *short* when the by-tone is used but once, otherwise *double* or *long* The signs for the single and double mordents are ∾ and ∿ respectively When the supplementary tone needs to be chromatically altered, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is added below the sign



Mordent
1, as written 2 as performed

(*b*) Same as *acciaccatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

mordente (môr-den'te), *n* [It.· see *mordent*] Same as *mordent*.

morder†, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *murder*

mordicancy† (môr'di-kan-si), *n*. [< *mordicant(e)* + *-cy*] A biting quality; corrosiveness

The *mordicancy* thus allay'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 47

mordicant† (môr'di-kant), *a* [= F *mordicant* = Sp Pg It *mordicante*, < LL *mordican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mordicare*, bite, sting, < *mordicus*, biting, < L *mordere*, bite see *mordant*] Biting, acrid

He presumes that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient *Boyle*

mordication† (môr-di-kā'shon), *n*. [= F *mordication* = Sp *mordicacion* = Pg *mordicação* = It *mordicazione*, < LL. *mordicatio(n-)*, a griping, lit biting, < *mordicare*, pp *mordicatus*, bite see *mordicant*] The act of biting or corroding, corrosion

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extream subtile parts, without any *mordication* or acrimony *Bacon*, Nat Hist , § 692

mordicative (môr'di-kā-tiv), *a* [= Sp It *mordicativo*, as *mordicat(ion)* + *-ive*] Same as *mordicant Holland*, tr of Plutarch, p 774

mordre†, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *murder*

more[1] (mōr), *a* and *n* [Also dial (Sc) *mare*, *maar*, < ME *more*, *mor*, earlier *marc*, *mar*, < AS *māra* = OS *mēro* = OFries *māra* = D *meer* = MLG. *mēr*, LG *meer* = OHG *mēro*, MHG *mēre*, G *mehr* = Icel *meiri* = Sw *mera* = Dan *mere* = Goth *maiza* (for **maiza*) (also with additional compar suffix, ME *marere* = D *meerder* = MLG *mērer*, *mērder* = OHG *mērōro*, *mērōr*, MHG *mērer*, G *mehrer*), more, = L *major* (*maior*), neut *majus* (*maius*), more, greater (see also the adv), with compar suffix (Goth *-iza*, E *-er*[3], etc), from a positive **mag*, existing in Teut only in derivatives, as in the compar *more* and *mo*, superl *most*, and (prob) in *mickle*, much, and found in L *magnus*, great, Gr *μέγας*, great see *mickle*, *much*, *main*[2], *magnitude*, etc. Cf *mo* and *most*] **I.** *a* **1** Greater often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater (*a*) In size or extent, as comparative of *much* in its original sense 'great.' [Obsolete or archaic]

The *more* lyght sall be namid the son,
Dymnes to wast be downe and be dale
York Plays, p 11

The *more* part knew not wherefore they were come together Acts xix 32

(*b*) In number, especially as comparative of *many*

The children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we. They were *more* which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword Josh x 11

Pray for my soul *More* things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur

(*c*) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of *much* or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity

Because he that first put them into a verse found, as it is to be supposed, a *more* sweetnesse in his owne eare to haue them so tymed *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 90

Her best is bettered with a *more* delight
Shak , Venus and Adonis, l 78

Kind hearts are *more* than coronets
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

(*d*) In rank, position, or dignity opposed to *less*

And in or way homwarde we come to ye churche yt the Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place seynt James the *more* was hedyd by Herode *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 21

Likewise thou
Art *more* thro' Love, and greater than thy years
Tennyson, Love and Duty

2 Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree· the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive· as, *more* land, *more* light; *more* money, *more* courage —**3** In addition; additional the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate

There is two or three lords and ladies *more* married
Shak , M N D , iv 2 17

This one wrong *more* you add to wrong's amount
Browning, Ring and Book, I 187

A moment *more*, and Alhama would have been thrown open to the enemy *Irving*, Granada, p 55

The more the merrier See *merry*[1]

II. *n* **1** A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some *more*, some less Ex xvi 17

I heard thy anxious Coach man say,
It costs thee *more* in Whips than Hay
Prior, Epigram

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer, from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a stronger from a paler blue to a richer, from a march tune to a gallop, the transition is accompanied in the synthetic field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference, which is what we call the sensation of *more*,—more length, more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion *W James*, Mind, XII 15

2 Something superior or further or in addition· corresponding to I , 2, with partitive genitive merged

'Tis not in mortals to command success ,
But we'll do *more*, Sempronius , we'll deserve it
Addison, Cato, I 2

Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly , angels could no *more*
Young, Night Thoughts, ii 92

3† Persons of rank; the great

The remenant were anhanged *moore* and lesse
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l 275

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both *more* and less have given him the revolt
Shak , Macbeth, v 4 12

To make more of See *make*[1]

more[1] (mōr), *adv*. [Also dial (Sc) *mare*, *maar*, < ME *more*, *mare*, etc , < AS. *māre* = OFries *mār*, *mēr* = MD *mēr*, D *meer* = MLG *mēr*, *mē* = OHG *mēr*, MHG *mēr*, *mēre*, G *mehr* = Icel *meirr* = Sw *mer*, *mera* = Dan. *mer*, *mere* = Goth *mais*, adv , more, prop neut. of the adj · see *more*[1], *a* Cf *mo*] **1.** In a greater extent, quantity, or degree

Sothli for sothe no seg vnder heuene
Ne seize neuer no route araized *more* beter
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 4279

Israel loved Joseph *more* than all his children Gen xxxvii 3

If it be a high point of wisdom in every private man, much *more* is it in a Nation to know it self *Milton*, Hist Eng , iii

I fear myself *more* than I fear the Devil or Death
Howell, Letters, ii 53

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,
At best *more* watchful this, but that *more* strong
Pope, Essay on Man, ii 76

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er*[1] as, *more* wise (*wiser*), *more* wisely , *more* illustrious *more* illustriously , *more* contemptible *more* durable It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward as, *more* curious, *more* eminent, etc , formations like *curiouser*, *virtuouser*, etc , being avoided though occasionally used in older writers For merely *more* was very often used superfluously in the comparative as, *more better*, *braver*, *fitter*, *mightier*, etc.]

2 Further, to a greater distance

And yet we ascendid *mor* and came to the place wher ower Savyor Crist seying and be holdyng the Citie of Jherusalem vpon Palme of Sonnday wepte
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 29

80 leagues we sayled *more* Northwards not finding any

3 In addition, besides, again· qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepheard that was of yore
Is nowe *nor* jollye *nor* shepeheard *more*
Spenser, Shep Cal , September

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, *once more*
Shak , Hen V , iii 1 1.

More and more, with continual increase

And alway *more and more* it doth encrese ,
God wote I am no thing in hertys ease
Generydes (E E T S), l 741

Amon trespassed *more and more* 2 Chron xxxiii 23

More by token. (*a*) In proof of this a corroborative phrase (*b*) Besides , indeed

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the marks yet where his blood ran down, and *more by token* the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hillside *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I 1

More or less, about, in round numbers an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision as, five miles *more or less* —**None the more** See *none*[1] —**Not the more** See *not*[1] —**To be no more**, to be no longer living , to be dead

Cassius is *no more* *Shak* , J C , v 3 60

more[1]† (mōr), *v t* [< ME *moren* (= MLG *mēren*, *mēren* = OHG *mēren*, MHG. *mēren*, G. *mehren*); < *more*[1], *a*] To make more, increase, enhance

What he will make lesse he lesseth,
What he will make more he *moreth*
Gower, Conf Amant , vii

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and maistres schul ȝif no clothyng to no persone in *moryng* the pris of the lluere
English Gilds (E E T S), p 451

more[2]† (mōr), *n* [< ME *more*, *moore*, < AS *morn*, also *more*, f , and in comp *mora*, m , a root, = MD *moore* = OHG *morahā*, *morhā*, *mora*, MHG. *more*, *mohre*, G *mohre*, also in comp. *mohr-rübe*, a carrot; ult origin unknown Cf. *mond*[2]] **1** A root; stock.

Al hit com of one *More* that vs to dethe brought,
And that vs to lyue ageln thorwh Ihesus that vs bought
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 19

She that was soothfaste, crop and *moore*,
Of al his lust or joyes heretofore
Chaucer, Troilus, v 25

2. A plant

And all the earth far underneath her feete
Was dight with flowers,
Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry sent and hew
Spenser, F Q , VII vii 10

more[2]†, *v t* [ME *morien*, < *more*[2], *n*.] To root up

The erchebissope's wodes ek the king het ech on,
That ech tre were vp*mored* that it ne sprynge namore there
Rob of Gloucester p 499

more[3] (mōr), *n* **1**†. An obsolete form of *moor*[1] —**2** A hill *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

more[4]† (mōr), *n* [ME , also *moore*, *mour*, in comp also *mur-*, < AS. *mōr-*, *mūr-* = D *moor-* = OHG *mōr-*, *mur-* (in comp) = OF *more*, *meure*, < L *mōrus*, a mulberry-tree, *mōrum*, a mulberry, < Gr *μώρον*, *μόρον*, a mulberry, *μορία*, a mulberry-tree Hence, in comp , ME *morberie*, **molberie*, *mulberie*, *moolberie*, now *mulberry* see *mulberry* Cf *morat* and *murrey*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

more5†, *n* [ME , < L *mora*, delay see *mora*[1].] Delay

That gan to hem clerly certifye,
Withoute *more*, the childis dwellynge place
Lydgate, MS Soc Antiq 134, f 24 (*Halliwell*)

-more[1]. [< ME *-more*, being the adv *more*, used after the analogy of *-most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff origin (see *-most*), as a formative of comparison] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *most* as, *furthermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, etc In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore* *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more*[1] used intensively

-more[2]. See *-mor*.

Moreæ (mō'rē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Morus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by pendulous ovules and inflexed filaments reversing the anthers in the bud. It contains 23 genera, including the mulberries and the Osage orange They are generally trees or shrubs with a milky juice

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n*. [Formerly *moireen*, prob. < F. **moirine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *moire*, mohair: see *mohair*, *moire*.] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tam-

It is used for petticoats, bathing-dresses, etc , and the heavier qualities for curtains

The gaudy buff coloured trumpery *moreen* which Mrs Proudie had deemed good enough for her husband s own room *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, v

morees, *n* [Origin obscure] English cotton cloths made for exportation, as to Africa. *Dict of Needlework*

more-hand†, *n* [ME *more hand*, *more-hand*, < *more*[1] + *hand*] More.

To make the quen that watȝ so ȝonge,
What *more hond* moȝte he a cheue?
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 474

more-hough (mōr'hok), *n* Same as *blend-water*

moreish (mōr'ish), *a* Same as *moorish*.

morel[1] (mor'el or mō-rel'), *a* and *n* [I *a* < OF *morel*, *moreau*, dark-colored, blackish (*morel*, *moreau*, n , a dark horse), F *moreau*, black, = It *morello*, dark-colored, blackish, tawny, murrey, < ML. *morellus*, *maurellus*, dark, blackish, appar dim of L. *Maurus*, a blackamoor, Moor (see *Moor*[4]), but perhaps equiv to L. *morulus*, blackish, 'black and blue,' dim , < *morum*, a mulberry see *more*[4]. Hence the surname *Morell*, *Morrell*, *Morrill*. II *n* In def 2, < It *morello*, dark-colored see the adj In def 3, also *morelle*, formerly *morrell*, < ME **morelle*, *moreole*, < F *morelle* = Pr *morella* = Pg *morilha* = It *morella*, nightshade; prop fem of the adj see I] **I.** *a* Dark-colored, blackish

II. *n* 1† A dark-colored horse; hence, any horse

Have gode, now, my gode *morel*,
On many a stour thou hast served me wel
MS Ashmole 33, f 49 (*Halliwell*)

2 A kind of cherry See *morello*

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw *Mortimer*

3 Garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* See *nightshade*. Also *morelle*

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morrell* spring
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas (*Nares*)

morel[2] (mor'el or mō-rel'), *n* [Also *moril* , = D *morielje*, *morille*, < F *morille*, dial *merouille*, *meroule*, a mushroom, < OHG *morhela*, MHG. *morhel*, *morchel*, G. *morchel* (> Dan *morkel* = Sw *murkla*), a mushroom, dim of OHG *morahā*, *morhā*, etc , a root, carrot see *more*[2]] An edible mushroom, specifically, *Morchella esculenta*, which grows abundantly in Europe, particularly in England, as well as in many parts of the United States It is much used to flavor gravies, and is also dressed fresh in various ways , it is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, to make catchup

Spungy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drowned
Gay, Trivia, iii 203

moreland†, *n* An obsolete form of *moorland*

Morelia (mō-rē'li-ä), *n* [NL (J. E Gray, 1831)] 1 An Australian genus of pythons or rock-snakes, of the family *Pythonidæ*, having the rostral plate and several of the labials pitted They grow to a large size some being 10 feet long *M spilotes* is known as the *diamond snake*, and *M variegata* as the *carpet snake*

2 [*l. c*] A python of the genus *Morelia*

morelle (mō-rel'), *n* Same as *morel*[1], 3

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n* [< It *morello*, dark-colored see *morel*[1]] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long The flesh is deep purplish red, tender, juicy, and acid It is a standard cherry, much used in cooking and preserved in brandy Also *morillon*

more majorum (mō'rē mā-jō'rum) [L *more*, abl of *mos*, manner (see *moral*) , *majorum*, gen of *majores*, ancestors, pl of *major*, compar of *magnus*, great see *major*] After the manner of (our) ancestors

morendo (mō-ren'dō) [It , ppr of *morire*, < L *mori*, die see *mort*[1].] In *music*, dying away, diminuendo at the end of a cadence

moreness† (mōr'nes), *n* [< *more*[1] + *-ness*.] Greatness, superiority.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness* *Wyclif*, Letter, in Lewis's Life, p 284

moreover (mōr-ō'vėr), *adv* [< *more*[1] + *over*] Beyond what has been said; further, besides, also , likewise

The English Consull of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe, . expert in their language being *moreover* of such a spirit as not to be danted *Sandys*, Travailes, p 66

more-pork (mōr'pōrk'), *n* [An imitative name] 1 In Tasmania, a kind of goatsucker, *Podargus cuvieri*

Somewhere, apparently at an immense distance, a *more pork* was chanting his monotonous cry
H Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi

2. In New Zealand, a kind of owl, *Sceloglaux novæ-zelandiæ*. *H Newton*.

Moresco† (mō-res'kō), *a* [< It *Moresco*, Moorish see *Moresque*, *Morisco*.] An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

The said mamedine is of siluer, hauing the *Moresco* stampe on both sides *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 272

Moresk†, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *Moresque*

Moresque (mō-resk'), *a*. and *n* [Formerly also *Moresk* (also *Moresco*, *Morisco*, *Morisk*); < F *moresque*, formerly also *morisque*, < It *moresco* = Sp. Pg *morisco*, < ML *Moriscus*, Moorish see *Moorish*[2] Cf *Morisco* (< Sp) and *morris*[1] (< F).] **I.** *a* Moorish; of Moorish design, or of design imitating Moorish work — **Moresque dance**† Same as *morris dance*

II. *n* A style of decoration by means of flat patterns, interlacings, simple scrolls, and the like, and usually in crude color or in slight relief on metal-work, founded upon Moorish decoration Also spelled *Mauresque*

Moreton Bay chestnut. See *bean-tree* and *chestnut*

Moreton Bay fig. A fig-tree, *Ficus macrophylla*, of eastern Australia

Moreton Bay pine. Same as *hoop-pine*

moreyne†, *n*. An obsolete form of *murrain*

morfew†, *n* See *morphew*

morfond†, *v i* and *t* [Also *morfoundre*, < OF *morfondre*, take cold, become chilled, prob < *morve*, mucus, rheum, also glanders, + *fondre*, pour see *found*[3]] To take cold, have a cold in the head, also, to affect with cold said of horses

In Galyce the ryuers be troublous and coolde, and bycause of the snowes that dyscende downe frome the mountaynes, wherby they and theyr horses, after theyr trauayle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred* or they be ware *Berners*, tr of Froissart s Chron , II lxxx

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me morfons *Palsgrave*

morfond†, *n* [Also *morfound*, *morefound*, < *morfond*, *v*] A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold *Halliwell*

Of the Sturdy, Turning evill or *More found*
Treatise on Diseases of Cattle (*Nares*)

morfrey (môr'fri), *n* [A corruption of *hermaphrodite*] A kind of cart See the quotation [Prov Eng]

A cart that may also be used as a waggon is, it seems, known locally as a hermaphrodite, but the word has in popular use become *morfrey*
Athenæum, Feb 4, 1888 p 145

morgage†, *n* and *v* An obsolete spelling of *mortgage*

morganatic (môr-ga-nat'ik), *a* [= F *morganatique* = Sp *morganatico* = Pg It *morganatico* (cf. D G *morganatisch* = Sw Dan. *morganatisk*), < ML *morganaticus* (also *morganicus*) (with accom. L term. *-aticus*, *-icus*), of the morning, fem *morganatica* (also *morganica*), equiv to *morgangifa*, < OHG *morgangeba*, MHG. *morgengābe*, G *morgengabe* = D MLG *morgengave* = Sw *morgongåfva* = Dan *morgengave* = AS *morgengifu*, a morning-gift, < *morgen*, morn, + *gifu*, gift, < *gifan*, give see *morn*, *morrow*, and *gift* Cf. *morning-gift*] An epithet noting a marriage of a man of high rank to a woman of lower station which is contracted with a stipulation that neither she nor the issue, if any, shall claim his rank or property in consequence, pertaining to a marriage of a woman of high rank to a man of lower station hence applied also to a wife or a husband who has agreed to such a marriage contract Such unions are also called *left handed marriages*, because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is often given

morganatical (môr-ga-nat'i-kal), *a* [< *morganatic* + *-al*] Same as *morganatic*

morganatically (môr-ga-nat'i-kal-i), *adv* In the manner of a morganatic marriage

morganize† (môr'gan-īz), *v. t* [< *Morgan* (see def) + *-ize*.] To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826

morgay (môr'gā), *n* [< W. *morgi*, dogfish, lit 'sea-dog,' < *môr*, sea (see *mere*[1]), + *ci*, dog (see *hound*)] The small spotted dogfish or bounce, a kind of shark, *Scyllium canicula*. It is regarded as a pest by fishermen, whose bait it takes. When properly cooked, its flesh is not unpalatable. [Prov Eng]

morgeline (môr'gel-in), *n* [< F *morsgeline*, L *morsus gallinæ*, henbit (Prior)] A plant, *Veronica hederifolia*.

morgen (môr'gen), *n* [< D *morgen* = MLG. *morgen* = OHG *morgan*, *morgon*, MHG G *morgen*, a measure of surface.] A measure of surface, now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe It has varied considerably in extent The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0 631 acre It is said to have been 2.0076 acres in Amsterdam The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States

Two *morgens* of arable land opposite Stony point [Note 3 Four acres] *A J Weise*, Hist Troy, p 11.

Seven *morgens* of land were equal to fifteen acres
Munsell, Annals of Albany, X 170

morgive†, *n* [< AS *morgengifu* see *morganatic*, *morning-gift*] Same as *morning-gift*

morglay† (môr'glā), *n* [Same as *claymore*, the elements being inverted] 1. Same as *claymore*

They can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands
Beau and Fl , Honest Man's Fortune, i 1

2 [*cap*] The name given to the famous sword of Sir Bevis of Arthurian legend

And how fair Josian gave him Arundel his steed,
And *Morglay* his good sword *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii

morgue[1] (môrg), *n* [< F *morgue*, a haughty demeanor, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, formerly a sad or severe countenance, a solemn or sour visage, < OF. *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly, F brave, defy, origin obscure] Haughty demeanor, hauteur [Rare]

The absence in him [Gladstone] of aristocratical exclusiveness is one of the causes of his popularity But not only is he free from *morgue*, he has also that rarest and crowning charm in a man who has triumphed as he has, been praised as he has he is genuinely modest
M Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XIX 652

morgue[2] (môrg), *n*. [< F *morgue*, a morgue, a transferred use of OF *morgue*, "in the chastelet of Paris, a certain chair wherein a newcome prisoner is set, and must continue some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keepers ordinary servants may the better take notice of his face and favour" (Cotgrave), < *morguer*, look at solemnly or sourly: see *morgue*[1]] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends , a dead-house

moria (mō'ri-a), *n*. [NL , < Gr. *μωρια*, folly, < *μωρος*, > L *morus*, foolish] In *med* , foolishness; fatuity *Dunglison*

Morian (mō'ri-an), *n* [Also *Murrian*, < OF *Morien*, *Moryen*, also *Moriaine*, F dial *Maurien*, *Moriane*, *Mouriane*, a Moor, < ML *Morus*, a Moor (cf *Mauritania*, Mauritania) see *Moor*[4]] A Moor, a blackamoor [Archaic]

A faire pearle in a *Murrians* eare cannot make him white *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p 315

The *Morians'* land [authorized version, "Ethiopia," translating *Cush*] shall soon stretch out her hands to God
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps lxviii 31

moribund (mor'i-bund), *a* and *n* [= F *moribond* = Sp. Pg *moribundo* = It. *moribondo*, < L. *moribundus*, dying, < *mori*, die see *mort*[1], *mortal*] **I.** *a* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund*
Copland, Dict Pract Medicine, art. Apoplexy (*Latham*)

He seems at least to have tacitly acknowledged that his sanguinary adventure in statesmanship was *moribund*
The Century, XXXVIII 843

II. *n* A dying person *Wright*

morice†, *n*. An obsolete form of *morris*[1]

morigerate† (mō-rij'e-rāt), *v i* [< L *morigeratus*, pp of *morigerari* (> It. *morigerare* = Sp Pg *morigerar*), comply with, < *morigerus*, complying see *morigerous*] To obey, comply *Cockeram*.

morigerate† (mō-rij'e-rāt), *a* [< L *morigeratus* see *morigerate*, *v*] Obedient.

Than the armies that wente fro Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerate* as the schooles of the philosophiers that were in Greece *Golden Boke*, ii

morigeration† (mō-rij-e-rā'shon), *n* [< OF. *morigeration* = Sp *morigeracion* = Pg *morigeração*, < L. *morigeratio(n-)*, compliance, < *morigerari*, comply with see *morigerate*.] Obedience, compliance, obsequiousness

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i

That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age *Evelyn*, To Hon Robert Boyle

Courtesie and *Morigeration* will gaine mightily upon them [the Spaniards] *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p 29

morigerous† (mō-rij'e-rus), *a*. [< L *morigerus*, complying, obsequious, < *mos* (*mor-*), custom, manner, + *gerere*, carry] Obedient, compliant; obsequious

But they would honour his wife as the princesse of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their soules *Patient Grisel*, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

moril, *n.* See *morel*².

morilliform (mo-ril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *morel*², *moril*, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a morel or moril. See *morel*².

morillon (mō-ril'on), *n.* [< F. *morillon*, a sheldrake, also a kind of black grape (Cotgrave), < OF. *morel*, dark: see *morel*¹.] 1. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*: so called with reference to the black head, neck, and back. *Pennant*, Arc. Zool., 1785.—2. Same as *morello*.

Morillons we have from Germany and other places beyond sea, . . . the outer side is like a honey combe.
Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.

morin (mō'rin), *n.* [< L. *morus*, mulberry-tree (see *Morus*), + *-in*².] A yellow coloring matter obtained from fustic, *Chlorophora tinctoria*.

Morinda (mō-rin'dä), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1722), so called from the shape and color of its fruit, and its locality; irreg. < L. *morus*, the mulberry, + *Indicus*, Indian.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Morindeæ*, distinguished by its small heads of many confluent flowers. About 40 species are known, all tropical, mainly in Asia and Oceania, a few in Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees, with white flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and opposite leaves. *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, and sometimes all species of the genus, are called *Indian mulberry*. These and other species yield important dyes. See *ach*², *ach root*, *al root*. *M. Royoc* of the West Indies has the name *yaw weed*. Seven fossil species have been described, all from the Tertiary of Europe.

Morindeæ (mō-rin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Morinda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary of from two to four cells, each with one ovule attached to the partition, and contains 10 genera and about 60 species, all tropical trees or shrubs.

morinel (mor'i-nel), *n.* [< F. *morinelle*, dim., < L. *morus*, < Gr. μωρός, silly.] The dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus*: so called from its apparent stupidity. See cut under *dotterel*.

Moringa (mō-ring'gä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789); from its native name in Malabar.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, forming the order *Moringeæ*, and characterized by a disk investing the tube of the calyx, ten stamens, five one-celled anthers, and an ovary of one cell with three parietal placentæ and many ovules. Three species are known, natives of northern Africa, western Asia, and the East Indies. They have white or red flowers in axillary panicles, long pods, and twice or thrice pinnate alternate leaves. One species, perhaps two, are important, for which see *ben nut*, *ben oil*, *horseradish tree*, and *nephritic wood* (under *wood*).

Moringaceæ (mō-ring-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Moringa* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym for *Moringeæ*.

Moringeæ (mō-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), < *Moringa* + *-eæ*.] An anomalous order of plants, polypetalous, but allied to the *Gamopetala*, consisting of the single genus *Moringa*.

Moringua (mo-ring'gū-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of murænoid fishes founded by Sir John Richardson in 1845, type of the family *Moringuidæ*. *M. lumbricoides* is of worm like appearance, the vertical fins being reduced to a fold around the end of the tail.

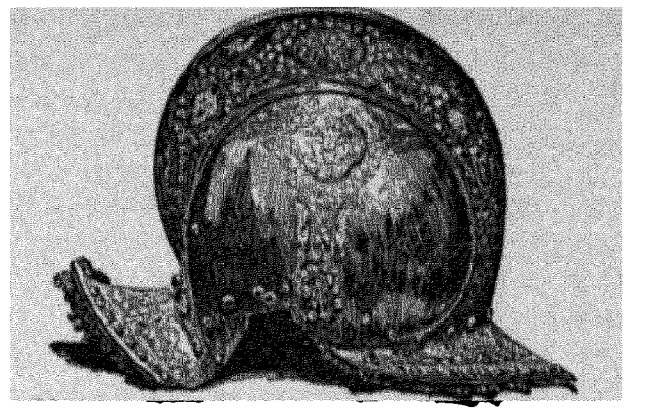
Moringuidæ (mō-ring-gū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moringua* + *-idæ*.] A family of murænoid apodal fishes represented by the genus *Moringua*. They are of eel like form, with specially elongated abdominal region: the heart is situated far behind the gills, and the pterygopalatine arch and opercular apparatus are imperfect. The several species inhabit Oriental seas. Also *Ptyobranchina*.

Morin's apparatus. [After the French inventor A. J. *Morin* (1795–1880).] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a light wooden cylinder covered with paper, made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis, in front of which falls a small weight, guided by two light wires. A pencil attached to the falling weight traces out on the paper of the rotating cylinder a line which, so long as the effect of the air resistance is negligible, is found to be a parabolic curve. The distance fallen through is thus shown to vary according to the square of the time, in accordance with the theoretical law.

Morio (mō'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *morio*, a fool, a monster.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of caraboid beetles, containing such as *M. monilicornis* of the southern United States. The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidæ*, and is sometimes made type of a family *Morionidæ*. It is of wide distribution but has only about 25 species. These are mainly South American, but some are found in Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, and 2 in Europe. One occurs in the United States. *Latreille*, 1810.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.

morion¹ (mō'ri-on), *n.* [Formerly also *morian*, *morrion*, *murrion*, *murrian*, < OF. (and F.) *morion* = It. *morione* = Pg. *morrião*, < Sp. *morrion*, a morion, prob. < *morra*, the crown of the head, < *morro*, anything round, cf. *moron*, a hillock, perhaps < Basque *murua*, a hill.] A form of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top,



Morion (Spanish), [illegible], with comb, 16th century.

and without beaver or vizor, introduced into England from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Swords, *Morrions*, Pouldrons, Vaunt-brace, Pikes, & Lances
Are no defence, but rather hinderances.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

I have provided me a *morion*, for fear of a clap on a coxcomb. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

Cockscomb morion. See *cockscomb*.—**Spanish morion**, a form of morion which has a broad brim like a hat, as contrasted with the combed morion.

morion² (mō'ri-on), *n.* [Appar. short for L. *mormorion*, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.] A variety of smoky quartz having a very dark-brown or nearly black color. It is probably the same as the *mormorion* of Pliny, although some writers refer this to black tourmalin.

Morionidæ (mō-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Morio*. They have the middle coxæ separate, and the fore legs more or less enlarged at the tip. There are about 12 genera, mainly discriminated by the peculiarities of the elytral striæ. Though the species are not numerous, they are distributed throughout most of the warm portions of the globe.

morioplasty (mō'ri-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. μόριον, dim. of μόρος, a part, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] In *surg.*, the repair of lost or injured parts; autoplasty; plastic surgery.

Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Morisko* (and *Morisk*); < Sp. *morisco*: see *Moorish*², *Moresque*, *morris*¹.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Moresque*.

They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A piece of as good *Morisco* work as any I had yet seen.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xxxi.

II. *n.* 1. In *Span. hist.*, a person of the Moorish race; a Moor. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards; they were expelled from Spain in 1609.

These two circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the writer of the poem was one of the many *Moriscos* who . . . had forgotten their native language and adopted that of their conquerors. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 86.

2†. The language of the Moors of Spain.

He, leaping in front of all, set hand to his falchion, and said, in *morisco*, let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 14. (*Latham*.)

3†. The Moorish dance known also as *morris-dance*.—4†. A dancer of the morris-dance.

I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild *Morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 365.

5. A dance performed by one person, differing from the morris-dance. See the last quotation.

Your wit skips a *morisco*. *Marston*, What you Will, iv. 1.

To this purpose were taken vp at Rome these forraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the *Moriske*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 365.

The *Morisco* or Moor dance is exceedingly different from the morris dance . . . being performed by the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 309.

6†. The style of architecture or ornamentation commonly called *Moorish*.

morish (mōr'ish), *a.* [< *more*¹ + *-ish*¹.] 1. Such that more is needed; insufficient. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady S. How do you like this tea, Colonel?
Col. Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little *morish*.
Lady S. Oh, Colonel, I understand you. Betty, bring the cannister. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

2. Such that more is desired; nice. [Colloq.]

Morisk†, **Morisko**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *Morisco*.

Morisonian (mor-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Morison* (see def. of *Morisonianism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Morisonianism.

II. *n.* A member of the Evangelical Union. See *Morisonianism*.

Morisonianism (mor-i-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Morisonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines professed by one of the religious denominations of Scotland, the Evangelical Union (which see, under *evangelical*). [The terms *Morisonian* and *Morisonianism*, derived from the name of James Morison, one of the originators of the body, are now very little used.]

morkin† (mor'kin), *n.* [For **morthin*, < OF. *mortekine*, *morteccine*, *morticine* = OIt. *morticino*, "any dead carrion" (Florio) (Ir. *muirtchenn* = W. *burgyn*), < ML. *morticinum*, a beast that has died of disease, neut. of L. *morticinus*, that has died (as an animal), dead, hence carrion, < *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mort*¹. Cf. *mortling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance, or (according to Halliwell) that is the product of an abortive birth.

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 4.

morl (môrl), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An Asiatic deer, *Cervus wallichi*.

morland†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

morling, mortling (môr'-, môrt'ling), *n.* [< *mort*² + *-ling*¹. Cf. *morkin*.] 1. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched, withered *mortling* and a piece
Of carrion wrapt up in a golden fleece.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 35. (*Nares*.)

2. Wool from a dead sheep. *Blount*.

morlop (mor'lop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales. See the quotation.

Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, brown, bluish gray, &c. These are termed *morlops* by the miners, and are regarded by them with much favor, as they say that they never find one in the dish without diamonds accompanying it.
U. S. Cons. Report (1886), No. 70, p. 319.

mormaer (mōr'mär), *n.* [< Gael. *mormhaor*, high steward, < *mor*, great, + *maor*, steward. Cf. *maormor*.] Same as *maormor*.

mormaership (mōr'mār-ship), *n.* [< *mormaer* + *-ship*.] The office of a mormaer or maormor.

From these *mormaerships*, which correspond with the ancient mor tuatha, came most, if not all, the ancient Scottish earldoms. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 800.

mormal† (môr'mal), *n.* [< ME. *mormal*, *mormall*, *mormal*, *morrimal*, *marmole*, *mortmal*, < OF. *mortmal*, *mormal*, F. *mort mal*, OF. also *malmort*, < ML. *malum mortuum*, an old sore, an evil: *malum*, neut. of *malus*, bad, evil; *mortuum*, neut. of *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*¹.] A cancer or gangrene; an old sore.

Gret harm was it, as it thoughte me,
That on his schyne a *mormal* hadde he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

Luxiria ys a lyther *mormale*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

They will give him a quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes or the *mormal* o' the shin.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

mormeluche†, *n.* [< Gr. μορμολύκη, μορμολυκεῖον, μορμολύκιον, μορμολύκιον, a bugbear, hobgoblin, < μορμολύττεσθαι, also μορμύσσεσθαι, frighten, scare, be scared, < μορμώ, a bugbear.] A hobgoblin, a bugbear.

They hear and see many times, devils, bugbears, and *mormeluches*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

mormo (môr'mō), *n.* [NL. in sense 2, < Gr. μορμώ, also μορμών, a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] 1†. A bugbear; false terror.

One would think by this play the devils were mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools.
Jeremy Collier, English Stage, p. 192. (*Halliwell*.)

The *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble.
Warburton, Prodigies, p. 80.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Amphipyrinæ*, erected by Hübner in 1816, having the tufted abdomen extended beyond the hind wings. The only species, *M. maura*, is distributed throughout Europe.

Mormon¹ (môr'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μορμών, a bugbear: see *mormo*.] In *zoöl.*, the name, generic or specific, of several animals. (*a*) In *mammal.*: (1) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the mandrill, a baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. See *mandrill*. (2) A genus of such baboons founded by Lesson, 1840. *M. leucophæus* is the drill. See *Cynocephalus*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a genus of puffins of the family *Alcidæ*, founded by Illiger, 1811: now more frequently called *Fratercula*. *M. arcticus* is a current name of the common puffin. *M. cirratus*, of the tufted puffin. See *Fratercula*, *Lunda*, and cut under *puffin*.

Mormon² (môr'mon), *n.* [Prop. attrib. use (the *Mormon* Church, Bible, etc.) of *Mormon*, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

over by a president and two counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders The twelve apostles constitute a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is intrusted with general ecclesiastical authority, the seventies are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body, the patriarch pronounces the blessing of the church, the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities, and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons, the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church. The duties of the bishops are largely secular The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts, for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of the Lord They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and his reign upon earth (having the seat of his power in their territory), baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty for all those who are capable of entering into such marriage The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and after their expulsion from these places in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1847–8 they removed to Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, etc They have frequently defied the United States government There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically independent of the original organization Also *Mormonist, Mormonite* — **Book of Mormon,** one of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him By anti Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormondom (môr'mon-dum), *n* [< *Mormon*2 + *-dom*] The community or system of the Mormons, Mormons collectively.

Mormonism (môr'mon-izm), *n* [< *Mormon*2 + *-ism*] The system of doctrines, practices (especially polygamy), ceremonies, and church government maintained by the Mormons

It is not possible to attack *Mormonism* with very delicate weapons *The Nation,* Feb 23, 1882, p 161

Mormonist (môr'mon-ist), *n* [< *Mormon*2 + *-ist*] Same as *Mormon*2

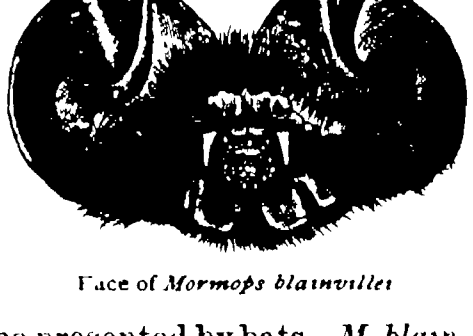
Mormonite (môr'mon-īt), *n* [< *Mormon*2 + *-ite*2] Same as *Mormon*2

Mormoöps (môr-mō'ops), *n* [NL] Same as *Mormops.*

mormope (môr'mōp), *n* A bat of the genus *Mormops*

Mormopidæ (môr-mop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mormops* + *-idæ*] A family of bats named from the genus *Mormops.* It coincides with *Lobostomatinæ*

Mormops (môr'mops), *n* [NL, < Gr μορμώ, a bugbear, + ὤψ, face, countenance] A genus of tropical American phyllostomine bats of the subfamily *Lobostomatinæ* so called from the extraordinary physiognomy, which is remarkable even among the many strange expressions of face presented by bats *M blainvillei* is the type. Also *Mormoops.*



Face of *Mormops blainvillei*

mormyre (môr'mīr), *n* A fish of the genus *Mormyrus,* a mormyrian

mormyrian (môr-mir'i-an), *n* [< *Mormyrus* + *-ian.*] A fish of the family *Mormyridæ*

Mormyridæ (môr-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Mormyrus* + *-idæ*] A family of scyphophorous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Mormyrus,* to which different limits have been given. (*a*) By Bonaparte and most others it is restricted to those species which have well developed dorsal and anal fins more or less nearly opposite each other but of varying extent, and a well developed caudal remote from the dorsal and anal It includes all but one of the scyphophorous fishes. (*b*) By Gunther it is extended to include the foregoing, together with species without an anal or caudal fin placed by other authors in the family *Gymnarchidæ* All have the body and tail scaly, head scaleless, margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce into a single bone, and laterally by the maxillaries The interoperculum is sometimes rudimentary, and on each side of the single parietal bone is a cavity leading into the interior of the skull The family contains a number of fresh-water African fishes, representing several genera, some of which are remarkable for the prolongation of the snout There is also great diversity in the development of the dorsal and anal fins, in some cases these being much lengthened and in others very short. *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus* is common in the Nile. Also *Mormyri.*

Mormyrus (môr-mī'rus), *n.* [NL (cf. L. *mormyr*), < Gr. μορμύρος, a sea-fish] 1. An African genus of fishes representing the family *Mormyridæ* *M oxyrhynchus* is the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or sharp nosed mormyre of the Nile It is held in high esteem, and was venerated by the ancient Egyptians, and never eaten, because it was supposed to have devoured the privy member of the god Osiris. Some species are highly esteemed for food

2. [*l c*] A species of this genus, a mormyre

morn (môrn), *n.* [< ME. *morn,* contr of *morwen, morgen, mærgen,* < AS *morgen, mergen* = OS. *morgan* = OFries. *morn* = D *morgen* = MLG. LG *morgen* = OHG. *morgan, morgen, morgin,* MHG. G. *morgen* = Icel *morgunn, morginn* = Sw. *morgon* = Dan *morgen* = Goth. *maurgins,* morning, perhaps connected with OBulg *mĭrknati,* become dark, *mraku,* darkness, the morning being in this view the 'dim light' of early dawn. In another view, the word is orig. 'dawn,' connected with Lith. *merkti,* blink, Gr. μαρμαίρειν, shine, glitter (see *marble*) The same word, in the ME. form *morwen, morzen,* lost the final *-n* (which was understood as a suffix) and became, through *morze, morue,* the source of E *morrow,* while a deriv form *morning* has taken the place of both forms in familiar use see *morrow, morning*] 1. The first part of the day, the morning now used chiefly in poetry and often with personification See *morning*

Whyt as *morne* milk
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 358

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve
Milton, P L., i. 742

2 Morrow· usually preceded by *the* as, *the morn* (that is, to-morrow) [Obsolete or Scotch]

Abraham ful erly watz vp on *the morne*
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 1001

But Duncan swore a haly aith
That Meg should be a bride *the morn*
Burns, There was a Lass

The morn's morning, to morrow morning as, I'll be with you *the morn's morning* [Scotch]

morn-daylight†, *n.* [ME.] The light of morning

So forth passyd till *morn day lyght* to se
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 763

morne (môrn), *n* [OF, < *morne,* blunt.] 1 The rebated head of a tilting-lance Compare *coronal,* 2 (*a*)



Mornes, 14th or 15th century

The speare hedded with the *morne*
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, [p 15

Yet so were they [lances] colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne,* that they prettily represented sheep hookes
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, ii

Tilting lances with *mornes* coronels, and vamplate
Jour Brit Archæol Ass, XXXII 125

2 A small rounded hill [French-American]

The road sinks between *mornes* wooded to their summits *Harper's Mag,* LXXIX 846

morné (môr-nā'), *a* [OF *morné,* pp of *morner,* blunt, < *morne,* blunt see *morne*] In *her,* an epithet noting a lion rampant when depicted in coat-armor with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morned (môrnd), *a* [< *morne* + *-ed*2.] In *her,* blunted; having a blunt head said especially of a tilting-spear used as a bearing

morniflet, *n* See *murnival*

morning (môr'ning), *n.* and *a* [< ME *morninge, morowenynge, morwening, morzening,* < *morn, morwen, morzen,* morn, + *-ing*1. Cf *evening,* < *even*2 + *-ing*1] **I.** *n* 1 The first part of the day, strictly from midnight to noon. In a more limited sense *morning* is the time from a little before to a little after sunrise, or the time beginning a little before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast, or to noon Among men of business and people of fashion, the *morning* is often considered to extend to the hour of dining, even when this occurs several hours after noon

The friday erly in the witsonwike, that was a feire *morowenynge* and a softe, and yet was not the water ne the enchauntement lefte *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 351

To morrow, ere fresh *morning* streak the east
With first approach of light, we must be risen
Milton, P L, iv 623

The Duke of Devonshire took a *morning's* ride before dinner yesterday at seven o'clock in the afternoon
Hull Advertiser, April 16, 1796 (quoted in N and Q, 7th [ser, VI 383)

2. Figuratively, the first or early part

O life! how pleasant in thy *morning* !
Burns, To James Smith

We are Ancients of the earth,
And in the *morning* of the times.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi

3. A morning dram or draught. [Scotch.]

Of this he took a copious dram, observing he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean
Scott, Waverley, xviii.

4. A slight repast taken at rising, some time before what is called breakfast. *Jamieson* [Scotch.] — **Good morning.** See *good* — **The morn's morning** See *morn.*

II. *a* 1 Pertaining to the first or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day, or before dinner as, a *morning* concert — 2. Existing, taking place, or seen in the morning as, *morning* dew, *morning* light, *morning* service· often used figuratively

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew
Shak, T of the S, ii 1 174

The broad brow [of Chaucer], drooping with weight of thought, and yet with an inexpugnable youth shining out of it as from the *morning* forehead of a boy
Lowell, Study Windows, p 229

Morning gun, hour, etc See the nouns

morning-cap (môr'ning-kap), *n* A cap worn during the day, on other than ceremonial occasions, especially, a cap worn by women in the morning to cover and protect the hair

morning-flower (môr'ning-flou″er), *n.* A plant of the iris family, *Orthrosanthus multiflorus.* [Australia]

morning-gift (môr'ning-gift), *n* [A mod translation of AS *morgengifu* (= G *morgengabe,* etc), < *morgen,* morn, morning, + *gifu,* gift Cf *morganatic*] A gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage a practice formerly common in Europe (in some places a legal right of the bride), but now nearly obsolete

Now he has wooed the young countess,
The Countess of Balquhin,
An' given her for a *morning gift*
Strathboggie and Aboyne
Lord Thomas Stuart (Child's Ballads, III 357)

She is described as dwelling at Winchester in the possession not only of great landed possessions, the *morning-gifts* of her two marriages, but of immense hoarded wealth of every kind *E A Freeman,* Norman Conquest, II 3

morning-glory (môr'ning-glō″ri), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ipomæa,* especially *I. purpurea* See *kaladana*

morning-gown (môr'ning-goun), *n* A gown suitable for wearing in the morning

Seeing a great many in rich *morning gowns,* he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early
Addison

morning-land (môr'ning-land), *n* [Cf. G *morgenland,* the East] The East [Poetical]

Where through the sands of *morning land*
The camel bears the spice
Macaulay, Prophecy of Capys, st. 31

morning-room (môr'ning-röm), *n.* A room used by the women of a family as a boudoir or sitting-room, and supposed to be occupied only before dinner [Great Britain]

morning-speech (môr'ning-spēch), *n* [ME *mornspeche, morwespeche* see *morrow-speech*] Same as *morrow-speech* See the quotation

The word *morning speech* (morgen spæc) is as old as Anglo Saxon times, "morgen signified both "morning" and "morrow," and the origin of the term would seem to be that the meeting was held either in the morning of the same day or on the morning (the morrow) of the day after that on which the Gild held its feast and accompanying ceremonies, and that it afterwards became applied to other similar meetings of the Gild-brethren
English Gilds (E E T S), Int., p xxxiii

morning-sphinx (môr'ning-sfingks), *n* See *sphinx*

morning-star (môr'ning-stär'), *n* [Cf AS *morgensteorra* (cf G *morgenstern*), < *morgen,* morn, morning, + *steorra,* star] 1 See *star* — 2 A weapon consisting of a ball of metal, usually set with spikes, either mounted upon a long handle or staff, usually of wood and used with both hands, or slung to the staff by a thong or chain. Also called *holy-water sprinkler.* Compare *war-flail.* — **Morning-star halberd,** a long handled weapon having the blade of a halberd or partizan, and below it a heavy ball or similar mass of iron set with spikes Also *morning-star partizan* See *halberd, partizan*



Morning star or War flail beginning of 15th century

morning-tide (môr'ning-tīd), *n* Morning; figuratively, the early part of any course, especially of life. Compare *morrow-tide*

mornspeech†, *n* Same as *morrow-speech*.

It is ordeyned to hauen foure *mornspeches* in the 3ere
English Gilds (E E T S), p 45

morn-tide†, *n* Same as *morrow-tide*

morn-while†, *n*. [ME *mornewhile*] The morning time.

Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede,
He mett in the *morne while* fulle mervaylous dremes!
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 3224

moro (mō′rō), *n* [NL, < L. *morus*, a mulberry see *more*⁴, *Morus*] The vinous grosbeak, stonebird, or desert-trumpeter, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githagineus*, a small fringilline bird

Moroccan (mō-rok′an), *a* [< *Morocco* (see *morocco*) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Morocco, a sultanate in northwestern Africa, lying west of Algeria, or its inhabitants

The Jew is still the most remarkable element in the *Moroccan* population *The Academy*, No 891, p 371

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *n*. and *a* [Short for *Morocco leather*, cf. equiv *marogun*, < F. *marogain* = Sp *marroquí* = Pg *marroquim* = It. *marrocchino*, with accom adj. term., = E *-ine*¹; so called from *Morocco* or *Marocco* (ME. *Marrok*), < Ar *Marrākush*, the city which gave its name to the country, and in which the manufacture of morocco leather is still carried on]

I. *n*. 1 Leather made from goatskins, tanned with sumac, originally in the Barbary States, but afterward very largely in the Levant, and now produced in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa The peculiar qualities of true morocco are great firmness of texture with flexibility, and a grained surface, of which there are many varieties This surface is produced by an embossing process called *graining* True morocco is of extreme hardness, and makes the most durable bookbindings, it is used also for upholstering seats and for similar purposes, and to a certain extent in shoemaking

2. Leather made in imitation of this, often of sheepskins, and used for the same purposes, but much more largely in shoemaking —3† A very strong kind of ale anciently made in Cumberland, said to have a certain amount of beef among its ingredients, the recipe being kept a secret —**French morocco**, in *bookbinding*, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having usually a smaller and less prominent grain —**Levant morocco** See *levant*²

II. *a*. Made or consisting of morocco, also, of the common red color of morocco leather

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *v. t*. To convert into morocco

Morocco gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*²

morocco-head (mō-rok′ō-hed), *n* The American sheldrake or merganser, *Merqus americanus*. [New Jersey.]

morocco-jaw (mō-rok′ō-jâ), *n* The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata* so called from the color of the beak *G Trumbull*, 1888 [Long Island]

morology (mō-rol′ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *μωρολογία*, foolish talking, < *μωρολόγος*, talking foolishly, < *μωρος*, foolish, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*.] Foolish speech. *Coles*, 1717 [Rare]

morone (mō-rōn), *n* [< L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree. see *more*⁴, *Morus*] Same as *maroon*¹

Moronobea (mor-ō-nō′bē-ȧ), *n* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *moronobo*, the native name of the tree among the Galibis of Guiana] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Guttiferæ*, type of the tribe *Moronobeæ*, distinguished by short sepals, erect twisted petals, and spirally twisted filaments partly monadelphous One species, *M coccinea*, is known, native of tropical America, it is a tall tree, with long horizontal branches, large white solitary flowers, spirally grooved berries, and a copious gummy juice See *hog gum*.

Moronobeæ (mor-ō-nō′bē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1836), < *Moronobea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, typified by the genus *Moronobea*, and characterized by the absence of cotyledons and by an elongated style It includes 5 genera, of tropical America, Africa, and Madagascar, all shrubs or trees with gummy juice, one of which the *Platonia* of South American forests, reaches an immense size

morose¹ (mō-rōs′), *a* [= F. *morose*, < L *morosus*, particular, scrupulous, fastidious, self-willed, wayward, capricious, fretful, peevish, < *mos* (*mor-*), way, custom, habit, self-will. see *moral*¹] 1† Fastidious, scrupulous.

Speak *morose* things always, and jocose things at table
Babees Book (E E T S), ll 29

2. Of a sour temper, severe, sullen and austere.

A *morose*, ill-conditioned ill natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever *South*, Sermons, VI iii

Somewhat at that moment pinched him close,
Else he was seldom bitter or *morose*
Cowper, Epistle to J Hill

=**Syn.** 2 *Gloomy*, *Sullky*, etc (see *sullen*), gruff, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill-humored, ill natured, cross-grained

morose²† (mō-rōs′), *a*. [= OF. *moros* = Sp It. *moroso*, lingering, slow, < ML *morosus*, lingering, slow, < L. *mora*, delay see *moral*. The form was appar due in part to *morose*¹.] Lingering, persistent.

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all *morose* delighting in venereous thoughts *Jer. Taylor*

Morose delectation†, in *theol*, pleasure in the remembrance of past impurities

morosely (mō-rōs′li), *adv* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.

moroseness (mō-rōs′nes), *n* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness

morosity† (mō-ros′i-ti), *n* [< F. *morosité*, < L *morositȧ(t-)s*, peevishness, < *morosus*, peevish. see *morose*¹] 1. Moroseness

Blot out all peevish dispositions and *morosities*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 190

2†. Morose people

Feare not what those *morose* [read *morosite*] will murmure whose dead cinders brook no glowing sparkes, nor care not for the opinion of such as hold none but philosophie for a subject *Greene's Vision*

Diogenes was one of the first and foremost of this rusty *morosite* *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller

morosoph† (mō′rō-sof), *n*. [< OF *morosophe*, < LGr. *μωρόσοφος*, foolishly wise, < Gr. *μωρός*, foolish, + *σοφός*, wise Cf *sophomore*.] A philosophical or learned fool

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet
Rabelais, tr by Ozell, III 46 (*Nares*)

morosous† (mō-rō′sus), *a* [< ML. *morosus*, lingering: see *morose*²] Same as *morose*².

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p 201

morowe†, *n* A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morowespeche†, *n* Same as *morrow-speech*

morowetide†, *n*. Same as *morrow-tide*.

moroxite (mō-rok′sīt), *n* [< Gr *μόροξος*, *μόροχθος*, a variety of pipe-clay, + *-ite*².] A crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of brownish or greenish-blue color It is found in Norway.

Morphean (môr′fē-an), *a* [< L. *Morpheus*, q v , + *-an*] Of or belonging to Morpheus, a god of dreams in the later Roman poets

The *Morphean* fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of
Keats, Endymion, I

morphetic (môr-fet′ik), *a* [Irreg < *Morpheus*, q v , + *-etic*.] Pertaining to sleep; slumberous [Rare.]

I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment, in the very centre of the *morphetic* domains.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ii. 4

Morpheus (môr′fūs), *n* [L (in Ovid, the first classical writer who mentions Morpheus), < Gr as if *Μορφεύς*, god of dreams, so called from the forms he calls up before the sleeper, < *μορφή*, form] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep; hence, sleep.

morphew† (môr′fū), *n*. [Also *morfew*, *morpheaw*, *morpheu*, < F. *morphée*, *morfée* = Sp *morfía* = Pg *morphea* = It *morfea*, *morfia*, < ML *morphea*, also *morpha*, a scurfy eruption, prob. for **morphæa* (cf. equiv. *morpha*), prob. < Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape] A scurfy eruption. *Dunglison*.

A *morpheu* or staynyng of the skynne
Elyot, Dictionary, under Alphos, ed. 1559 (*Halliwell*)

No man ever saw a gray haire on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinckle, or *morphew* on its face
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 23

morphew† (môr′fū), *v. t*. [< *morphew*, *n*.] To cover with morphew

Whose bandlesse bonnet vails his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin
Bp Hall, Satires, IV v 26.

Do you call this painting?
No, no but you call 't careening of an old
Morphewed lady, to make her disembogue again
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii 1

morphia (môr′fi-ȧ), *n* [NL., < L. *Morpheus*, q v] Same as *morphine*

morphic (môr′fik), *a* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to form; morphological. as, a *morphic* character.

The majority of specific characters are of divergent origin — are *morphic* as distinguished from developmental
E D Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 111

Morphic valence, morphological value or equivalency in the scale of evolution of organic forms. Thus, any organism in the gastrula stage of development is a gastrula form, having the morphic valence of a gastrula. *Couse*.

Morphidæ (môr′fi-dē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Morpho* + *-idæ*.] The *Morphinæ* rated as a family.

Morphinæ (môr-fī′nē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Morpho* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Morpho*, with large wings, grooved to receive the short abdomen and ocellated on the under side, and filiform antennæ. They are found in tropical America and the East Indian islands, with a few in continental Asia Ten genera and upward of 100 species compose the subfamily

morphine (môr′fin), *n*. [< F *morphine* = Pg. *morphina* = It. *morfina*, < NL *morphina*, morphine, < L. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep see *Morpheus*] An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, the most important narcotic principle of opium It crystallizes in brilliant, colorless, odorless, and bitter prisms. It dulls pain, induces sleep, promotes perspiration, checks peristalsis, contracts the pupil, and is extensively used in medicine in the form of its soluble salts In large doses it causes death with narcotic symptoms —**Morphine** or **morphia process**, in *photog*, a dry collodion process, now abandoned, in which the preservative agent was a bath of morphine acetate, one grain to the ounce

morphinism (môr′fin-izm), *n*. [< *morphine* + *-ism*.] A morbid state induced by the use of morphine

That class of diseases in which *morphinism*, caffeism, and vanillism are found *The American*, XII 269

morphinomania (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ȧ), *n* [NL] Same as *morphiomania*.

morphinomaniac (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ak), *n* Same as *morphiomaniac*.

morphiomania (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ȧ), *n* [< NL *morphia*, q v , + L *mania*, madness see *mania*] A morbid and uncontrollable appetite for morphine or opium, the morphine-habit or opium-habit

morphiomaniac (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n* [< *morphiomania* + *-ac*] One who suffers from morphiomania

The question arose as to how *morphiomaniacs* procured the morphine *Lancet*, No 3444, p 451

morphiometric (môr″fi-ō-met′rik), *a* [< NL *morphia* + Gr *μέτρον*, measure] Measuring the amount of morphine as, *morphiometric* assays of opium

Morphnus (môrf′nus), *n* [NL , < L *morphnos*, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, < Gr *μόρφνος*, dusky, dark said of an eagle] A genus of South American diurnal birds of prey founded by Cuvier in 1817, the eagle-hawks There is but one species, *M guianensis*, of large size, 3 feet long, with a crest. Also *Morphnus*

Morpho (môr′fō), *n* [NL , < Gr Μορφώ, 'the shapely,' a name of Aphrodite at Sparta, < *μορφή*, form, shape] A genus of magnificent nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Morphinæ* There are upward of 30 species, mostly South American, some expanding over 7 inches, others of celestial blue hues above and ocellated below *M achilles*, *M laertes*, *M cypris*, *M neoptolemus*, and *M polyphemus* are examples

morphœa (môr-fē′ȧ), *n*. [NL , for *morphæa*, < ML *morphea*, **morphæa*, a scurfy eruption see *morphew*] A disease of the corium presenting multiple roundish patches, at first pinkish and slightly elevated, later pale, smooth, shining, and level or slightly depressed. There is atrophy of the papillary layer of the corium, and cellular infiltration about hair follicles, sweat-glands, and sebaceous glands and vessels, this infiltration contracts, with subsequent atrophy of glands, follicles, and vessels The disease is allied to sclerodermia

morphogenesis (môr-fō-jen′e-sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *γένεσις*, origin see *genesis*] The genesis of form, the production of morphological characters; morphogony

morphogenetic (môr″fō-jē-net′ik), *a* [< *morphogenesis* + *-ic*. see *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to morphogenesis; morphological, with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; embryological in a broad sense, evolutionary or developmental, with reference to biogeny.

morphogenic (môr-fō-jen′ik), *a*. Same as *morphogenetic*

morphogeny (môr-foj′e-ni), *n*. [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γένεια*, generation see *-geny*. Cf *morphogenesis*.] 1. In *biol.*, morphogenesis; the genesis of form; the production or evolution of those forms of living matter the study of which is the province of the science of morphology.—2. The history of the evolution of the forms of organisms, morphology, or the science of the forms of living bodies, with special reference to the manner in which, or the means by which, such forms originate or develop; embryology in a broad sense.

Biogeny, or the history of the evolution of organisms, up to the present time has been almost exclusively *morphogeny* *Haeckel*, Evol of Man (trans.), II. 461.

morphographer (môr-fog'ra-fẽr), *n.* [< *morphograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who investigates morphology or writes on that science.

morphographical (môr-fō-graf'ı-kal), *a* [< *morphograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphography. *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 818.

morphography (môr-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive morphology; the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification; general or systematic zoölogy.

Morphography —The work of the collector and systematist exemplified by Linnæus and his predecessors *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 803

morpholecithal (môr-fō-les'ı-thal), *a.* [< *morpholecithus* + *-al*] Germinal or formative, as the vitellus; of or pertaining to the morpholecithus.

morpholecithus (môr-fō-les'ı-thus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg] In *embryol*, the vitellus formativus, or formative yolk, which undergoes segmentation and germination It constitutes all the yolk of holoblastic eggs, as those of mammals, but only a part (usually a small part) of the yolk of meroblastic eggs, as of birds, the rest being all food yolk or tropholecithus

morphologic (môr-fō-loj'ık), *a* [= F *morphologique*, as *morphology* + *-ic*] Same as *morphological*

morphological (môr-fō-loj'ı-kal), *a.* [< *morphologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to morphology, of the character of morphology

The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the plant is the investment of each of its component cells by a sac, the walls of which contain cellulose or some closely analogous compound The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 46

Morphological botany See *botany* —**Morphological classification**, a statement or tabulation or other exhibit of the degrees of structural likeness observed in animal or vegetable organisms. Such classification, based on form without regard to function, and thus appreciating true morphological characters while depreciating mere adaptive modifications, is the main aim of modern taxonomy in zoology and botany The term is also sometimes applied to classifications of languages. —**Morphological equivalents.** See *equivalent*

morphologically (môr-fō-loj'ı-kal-ı), *adv* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology, from a morphological point of view.

morphologist (môr-fol'ō-jist), *n* [< *morphology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in morphology, a student of morphology

morphology (môr-fol'ō-jı), *n* [= F *morphologie* = Sp. *morfología* = Pg *morphologia*, < Gr *μορφή*, form, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] **1.** The science of organic form; the science of the outer form and internal structure (without regard to the functions) of animals and plants, that department of knowledge which treats both of the ideal types or plans of structure, and of their actual development or expression in living organisms. It has the same scope and application in organic nature that crystallology has in the inorganic.— **2.** The science of structure, or of forms, in language It is that division of the study of language which deals with the origin and function of inflections and derivational forms, or of the more formal as distinguished from the more material part of speech

Morphology is the science of form (Gr *μορφή*), and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation *S S Haldeman*, Outlines of Etymology, p 17

morphometrical (môr-fō-met'rı-kal), *a.* [< *morphometr-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to morphometry.

morphometry (môr-fom'et-rı), *n* [< Gr *μορφή*, form, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure] The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects. *Thomas*, Med. Dict

morphon (môr'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form] A morphological element or factor

morphonomic (môr-fō-nom'ık), *a* [< *morphonom-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to morphonomy; morphologically consequent.

morphonomy (môr-fon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr *μορφή*, form, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, distribute: see *nome*[4].] In *biol*, the laws of morphology, the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic formation; that department of biology which investigates the principles of organic formation or configuration.

morphophyly (môr-fof'ı-lı), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The tribal history of forms; that branch of phylogeny, or tribal history, which treats of form alone, without reference to function, the tribal history of the latter being called *physonophyly Haeckel*

morphosis (môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μορφωσις*, a shaping, < *μορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *μορφή*, form.] Morphogenesis, the order or mode of formation of any organ or organism

morpion (môr'pı-on), *n* [< F *morpion*, a crab-louse, appar < *mordre* (< L *mordere*), bite, + *pion* (= It. *pedone*), < ML. **pedio(n-)*, equiv to *pediculus*, a louse, < *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*] The crab-louse, *Phthirius pubis* See cut under *crab-louse*

Swore you had broke and robbed his house,
And stole his talismanic louse,
His flea, his *morpion*, and punque
S Butler, Hudibras, III 1. 433

morpunkee (môr-pung'kē), *n* [< Hind *morpankhī*, a boat with a peacock decoration, a pleasure-boat, < *mor*, a peacock, + *pankhī*, a fan, also a bird, dim of *pankhā*, a fan, < *pankh*, a feather, wing, pinion see *punka*] A native pleasure-boat formerly much used for state occasions on the rivers of India It is very long and narrow, often seating thirty or forty men it is propelled with paddles, and steered with a large sweep which rises from the stern in the form of a peacock or a dragon

Morrenian (mo-rē'nı-an), *a* [< *Morren* (see def) + *-ian*] Pertaining to the Belgian naturalist C F A. Morren (1807–58) specifically applied in zoology to certain glands of worms, as the earthworm, the function of which seems to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition

Morrhua (mor'o-ä), *n* [NL., < ML *morua*, *moruta* (F *morue*), a cod said to be ult < L *merula* (?), a fish, the sea-carp] The principal genus of gadoid fishes, including the common cod now called *Gadus Morrhua* (*G. vulgaris* is the cod, *M. æglefinus* the haddock, etc See cuts under *cod*[2] and *haddock*.

morrice, morrice-dance, etc See *morris*[1], etc

morricer (mor'ı-sẽr), *n* [< *morrice* + *-er*[1]] A morris-dancer *Scott*, L of the L, v 22

morriont, *n* See *morion*[1]

morris[1] (mor'ıs), *n* and *a* [Also *morrice*, < ME *morris*, *morres*, *morice*, < OF **moriss*, *moresque*, *morisque*, F *moresque* = It *moresco*, < Sp *Morisco*, Moorish, < *Moro*, a Moor see *Moor*[4] Cf *Moresque*, *Morisco*] **I.** *n.* **1** Same as *morris-dance*

We are the huisher to a *morris*,
A kind of masque whereof good store is
In the country hereabout *B Jonson*, The Satyr

He had that whole herb at command, whether in *morrice* or at May pole *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

2. A dance resembling the morris-dance

We'll have some sport
Some mad *morris* or other for our money, tutor
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III 1

Nine men's morris, a game in which a figure of squares one within another was made on a table or on the ground, and eighteen pieces or stones, nine for each side, which were placed by turns in the angles, were moved alternately as at draughts He who was enabled to place three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by the loss of all the men of one of the players It was also a table game played with counters Also called *nine men's merels* *Strutt*

The *nine men's morris* is fill'd up with mud,
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable
Shak, M N D, II 1 98.

II. *a* Belonging to or taking part in a morris-dance.

morris[1] (mor'ıs), *v* [< *morris*[1], *n*] **I.** *trans* To dance or perform by dancing See *morris-dance*.

Since the Demon dance was *morriced*
Hood, The Forge

II. *intrans* To "dance" or "waltz" off, decamp; be off; begone [Slang]

Zounds! here they are *Morrice!* Prance!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III

morris[2] (mor'ıs), *n* [NL., so called after William *Morris*, who first found it, on the coast of Wales] A curious fish, allied to the eels, of the genus *Leptocephalus*. Its body is so compressed as to resemble tape

morris-bellst, *n. pl* Bells for a morris-dance.

morris-dance (mor'ıs-dâns), *n* [Also *morrice-dance*, < ME. *morys-daunce*, < *morris*[1] + *dance*] **1** A dance of persons in costume, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells; also, any mumming performance in which dancing played a conspicuous part. Thus, the morris dancers of May day commonly represented the personages of the Robin Hood legend the hobby-horse was a prominent character in morris dancing of every description

Unless we should come in like a *morrice dance*, and whistle our ballad ourselves, I know not what we should do *B Jonson* Love Restored

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the *morris-dance* of verse
Cowper, Table Talk, l 519

2 A kind of country-dance still popular in the north of England The music for all these dances was, so far as is known, in duple time

Also called *Morisco*, *Moor-dance*, and formerly *Moresque dance*

morris-dancer (mor'ıs-dân"sẽr), *n* [< ME. *morresdauncer*, < *morris*[1] + *dancer*] One who takes part in a morris-dance

Item, paide in charges by the appointment of the parishioners, for the settinge forth of a gyaunt *morres dauncers* with vj calyvers, and iij boles on horsback, to go in the watche before the Lord Maiore uppon Midsomer even, vj li ix s ix d
Accounts of St Giles', Cripplegate, 1571 (*Halliwell*)

And like a *morris dancer* dress'd with bells
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else
S Butler, Human Learning, ii.

morris-dancing (mor'ıs-dan"sing), *n* The morris or morris-dance, the act of dancing the morris.

May games, *morris dancings*, pageants, and processions were commonly exhibited throughout the kingdom
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 20

morris-pike† (mor'ıs-pīk), *n* [Also *morice-pike*, *morice-pike*, *morys pike*, etc < *morris*[1], in orig adj sense 'Moorish' (?), + *pike*[1]] A pike supposed to be of Moorish origin

He, sir, that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike* *Shak*, C of E, iv 3 28

The guards their *morrice pikes* advanced
Scott, Marmion i 10

morrot (mor'ot), *n* Same as *marrot* [Firth of Forth]

morrow (mor'ō), *n* and *a* [< ME *morowe*, *morue* (by loss of the final *-n*, appar taken as inflective), for *morwen*, < AS *morgen*, morning see *morn*, *morning*] **I** *n* **1** Morning formerly common in the salutation *good morrow*, or simply *morrow*, good morning

Vse this medicyn at *morowe* and euen, and the pacient schal be hool withoute doute
Book of Quante Essence (ed Furnivall), p 21

The bisy larke, messager of daye,
Salueth in hire song the *morwe* gray
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 634

Morrowe, my lord of Orleans
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, i 1

Many *good morrows* to my noble lord!
Shak, Rich III, iii 2 35

2 The day next after the present or after any day specified

Give not a windy night a rainy *morrow*,
To linger out a purposed overthrow
Shak, Sonnets xc

To-morrow you will live, you always cry
In what far country does this *morrow* lie?
Cowley, tr of Martial's Epigrams, v 59

3 The time immediately following a particular event

On the *morrow* of a long and costly war
John Fiske, The Atlantic, LVIII 377

The *morrow* of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory *New Princeton Rev*, III 1

To morrow, on the morrow, next day See *to morrow* [Now generally written as a compound]

II *a* Following, next in order, as a day

Alle that nyght dide he wake in the chief mynster, till on the *morowe* day *Merlin* (E E T S), i 106

A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the *morrow* morn
Coleridge Ancient Mariner, vii.

morrowing† (mor'ō-ing), *n* [< *morrow* + *-ing*[1]] Procrastination *Davies*

Daily put thee off with *morrowing*,
Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st 66.

morrow-mass†, *n* A mass celebrated early in the morning opposed to *high-mass*

As young and tender as a *morrow mass* priest's lemman
Greene, Disputation (1592)

morrow-speecht, *n* [ME *morwespeche*, *morn-speche*, < AS *morgenspræc*, < *morgen*, morrow, morning, + *spræc*, speech] A periodical conference or assembly of a gild held on the morrow after the gild-feast Also, as a modern translation *morning speech*

morrow-tide†, *n* [ME. *morwetid*, *morntid*, *morentid*, < AS *morgentid*, *mergentid* (= OS *morgantîd* = Icel *morguntîdhir*, pl.), < *morgen*, morrow, morn, + *tid*, tide, time] Morning

Ehe *moretid* ther moste come
Two maidenes with muchel honu
Into the hegeste tur
King Horn (E E T S.), l. 558.

mortally (môr'tal-i), *adv* [< ME *mortally*, < *mortal* + *-ly*2] 1 In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was *mortally* brought forth, and am
No other than I appear *Shak*, Pericles, v 1 105

2 In such a manner that death must ensue, fatally as, *mortally* wounded —3 Extremely; intensely, grievously [Now chiefly colloq]

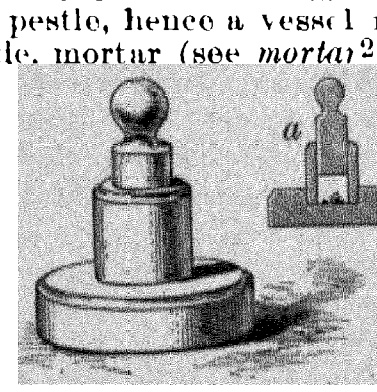
He wol yow haten *mortally*, certeyn
Chaucer, Manciple s Tale, l 211

A little after but still with swollen eyes and looking *mortally* sheepish, Jean Marie reappeared and went ostentatiously about his business
R L Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard

mortalness (môr'tal-nes), *n*. The state of being mortal; mortality

In the one place the *mortalnesse*, in the other the misery of their wounds, wasted them all
Sir H Savile, tr of Tacitus, p 46

mortar1 (môr'tär), *n* [Formerly more prop *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod imitation of the L , < ME *morter*, < AS *mortere* = MLG *morter*, *morter*, LG. *morter* = OHG. *mortāri*, *morsāri*, MHG *morsære*, *morser*, G. *morser*, OHG. also *morsali*, MHG *morsel*, G *morsel* = Sw *mortel* = Dan *morter*, a mortar (def 1) = OF *mortier*, a mortar, a kind of lamp, F *mortier* (> D *mortier*) = Pr *mortier* = Sp *mortero* = Pg *morteiro* = It *mortajo*, a mortar (defs 1 and 2), < L *mortarium*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle, hence a vessel in which mortar is made, mortar (see *mortar*2), akin to *marcus*, dim *marculus*, *martulus*, a hammer, < √ *mar*, pound, grind see *mill*1, *meal*1 Hence *mortar*2] 1 A vessel in which substances are beaten to powder by means of a pestle The chief use of mortars now is in the preparation of drugs Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum vitæ, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass



Diamond mortar a section

Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a *mortar* among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him Prov xxvii 22

2 In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is the die on which they would strike if it were not for the interposed ore with which the mortar is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the grating or screen through which the ore escapes as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness to pass through the holes in the screen —3† A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep the light safe, hence, the candle itself in modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in the French form *mortier*

For by this *morter*, which that I se brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not ferre henne
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 1245

Mony *morteres* of wax merkked with oute
With mony a borlych best al of brende golde
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 1487

A *mortar* was a wide bowl of iron or metal, it rested upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick [at funerals or on tombs]
Dugdale, Hist St Paul's (ed Ellis), p 27

4†. A cap shaped like a mortar Compare *mortar-board*

So that methinkes I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerb is) with a *morter* on my head
Ded Epistle to *Kemp's* Nine Daies Wonder (1600)

He did measure the stars with a false yard, and may now travel to Rome with a *mortar* on 's head, to see if he can recover his money that way
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v 2

5 A piece of ordnance, short in proportion to the size of its bore, used in throwing bomb-shells in what is called vertical fire The shells are thrown at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop from above into the enemy s intrenchment See cut in next column

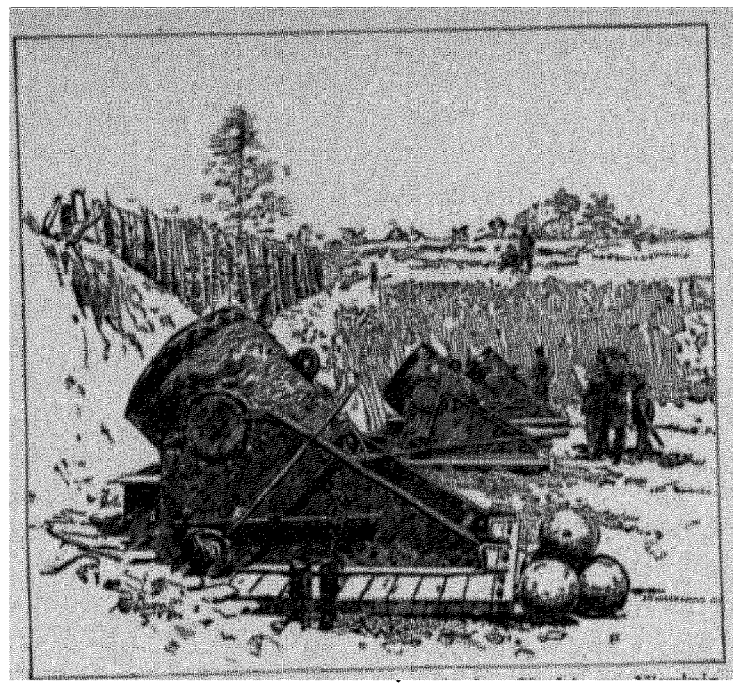
Cannons full five they brought to the town,
With a lusty, large, great *mortar*
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads VII 250)

Life-saving mortar See *life-saving*

mortar1 (môr'tär), *v t* [< *mortar*1 *n*] To bray in a mortar

Such another craftie *mortring* druggen or Italian porredge seasoner *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron Walden

mortar2 (môr'tär), *n* [Formerly more prop *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod imitation of the L , < ME *morter morter* < OF *mortier* F *mortier* = Pr *mortier* = Sp *mortero* = Pg *morteiro* It *mortajo* = D *mortel* = MLG



morter, MHG *mortere*, *morter*, *mortel*, G *mortel*, < L *mortarium*, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar see *mortar*1] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose "Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called *mortar* The substances mentioned are frequently designated as *mortar* in non technical works What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans. Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement* See *cement* and *cement stone*

A *morter* fast is made aboute the tree
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 108

So bryke was their stone and slyme was theyr *morter*
Bible of 1551, Gen xi 3

mortar2 (môr'tär), *v t* [< *mortar*2, *n*] To fasten or inclose with mortar

Electricity cannot be made fast *mortared* up, and ended like London Monument. *Emerson*, Eng Traits, xiii.

mortar-battery (môr'tär-bat"ėr-i), *n* See *battery*

mortar-bed (môr'tär-bed), *n* The frame of wood and iron on which the piece of ordnance called a mortar rests

mortar-board (môr'tär-bōrd), *n* 1 A board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar for plastering Hence —2 A square-crowned academic cap [Colloq]

mortar-boat (môr'tär-bōt), *n* A vessel, usually of small size, upon which a mortar (or very rarely more than one) is mounted

mortar-carriage (môr'tär-kar'āj), *n* See *sea-coast artillery*, under *artillery*

mortar-man† (môr'tär-man), *n* A mason

Those *morter-men* whose work deserved the nick name of Babel or confusion
Bp Gauden Tears of the Church p (*Davies*)

mortar-mill (môr'tär-mil), *n* A mixing and stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and other materials to make mortar Such machines take the form of pug mills and Chilian mills, and are worked by hand or steam power

mortar-piece† (môr'tär-pēs), *n* A mortar (piece of ordnance)

They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *mortar piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter *Baker*, Charles I an 1618

mortar-vessel (môr'tär-ves"el), *n* Same as *mortar-boat*

mortary†, *n* An erroneous form of *mortuary*

They will not dreame I made him away
When thus they see me with religious pompe,
To celebrate his tomb blacke *mortarie*
Green Selimus

mortast, *n* An obsolete form of *mortise*

mortcloth (mort'kloth), *n* [< *mort*1 + *cloth*] A pall [Scotch]

And let the bed clothes for a *mort-cloth* drop
Into great laps and folds of sculptor s work
Browning The Bishop Orders his Tomb

mort d'ancestor (môrt dan'ses-tor) [OF *mort*, death, *de*, of, *ancestor*, ancestor] In *Eng. law*, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued to recover possession of an inheritance (coming from his father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt nephew or niece) of which a wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the ancestor It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will IV , c 27

mort-de-chien (môr'de-shian'), *n* [F lit dog's death *mort*, death, *de*, of, *chien* dog] Spasmodic cholera

morteiset, *v t* A variant of *mortise*

morter1†, *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*1

morter2†, *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*2

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n* [Formerly also *morgage*, < ME *mortgage*, *morgage*, < OF *morgage*, *mortgauge*, *morgage*, *morouage*, prop separate, *mort gage*, *mortgage*, F *mortgage*, lit a dead pledge, < *mort*, dead, + *gage*, a pledge see *mort*1 and *gage*1] 1 (*a*) At *common law* (and according to the present rule in some of the United States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the States), a conveyance of real estate or some interest therein, defeasible upon the payment of money or the performance of some other condition (*b*) By the law of most of the United States, a lien or charge upon specific property, real or personal, created by what purports to be an express transfer of title, with or without possession, but accompanied by a condition that the transfer shall be void if in due time the money be paid or the thing done to secure which the transfer is given It differs from a *pledge* in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that it is in form a transfer of title while a pledge is of chattels and is usually a transfer of possession without the title but with authority to sell and transfer both title and possession in case of default (See *pledge*) At common law a mortgage was regarded (as in form it is still almost universally expressed) as actually transferring the title (See (*a*), above) Courts of equity established the rule that a mortgager of real property could by payment or performance, redeem it even after default, at any time before the court had adjudged his right foreclosed or the mortgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt (see *equity of redemption* under *equity*) consequently mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to create a mere lien, although the form of the instrument is unchanged The term *mortgage* is applied indifferently (*a*) to the transaction, (*b*) to the deed by which it is effected, and (*c*) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee

2 A state or condition resembling that of mortgaged property

His trouth plite lieth in *morgage*
Whiche if he breke, it is falshode
Gower, Conf Amant vii

Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in idolatries, yet the Jews were but as in a *mortgage*, for they had been God s peculiar people before *Donne*, Sermons, iii

Chattel mortgage See *chattel* **Equitable mortgage**, a transaction which has the intent but not the form of a mortgage and which a court of equity will enforce to the same extent as a mortgage as for instance a loan on the faith of a deposit of title deeds **General mortgage-bond.** See *bond*1 —**Mortgage debentures** See *debenture*, 1 —**Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage formerly used in Wales and Ireland by which the mortgager without engaging personally for the payment of the debt, transferred the title and possession of the property to the mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply them on the interest and there might be a stipulation that any surplus should be applied on the principal Under this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel the mortgager to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to redeem, for no time was fixed for payment, and the mortgager was never in default but the mortgagee had the right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were, in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem) and the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his claim until after full payment of the principal

mortgage (môr'gāj), *v t* , pret and pp *mortgaged*, ppr. *mortgaging* [< *mortgage*, *n*] 1 To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) as security for money lent or contracted to be paid, or other obligation, on condition that if the obligation shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force See *mortgage*, *n* , 1 Hence —2 To pledge, make liable, put to pledge, make liable for the payment of any debt or expenditure, put in a position similar to that of being pledged

Mortgaging their lives to Covetise,
Through wastfull Pride and wanton Riotise,
They were by law of that proud Tyrannesse
Spenser, F Q , I v 46

I suppose Samuel Rogers is *mortgaged* to your ladyship for the autumn and the early part of the winter
Sydney Smith To Lady Holland, vii

mortgage-bond (môr'gāj-bond), *n* A bond secured by a mortgage

mortgage-deed (môr'gāj-dēd), *n* A deed given by way of mortgage

mortally (môr'tal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *mortally*; < *mortal* + *-ly*2.] 1. In the manner of a mortal.

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> No other than I appear *Shak*, Pericles, v 1 105

2. In such a manner that death must ensue; fatally: as, *mortally* wounded.—3. Extremely; intensely; grievously [Now chiefly colloq.]

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Diamond mortar *a*, section

Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum vitæ, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass

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2 In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is the die on which they would strike if it were not for the interposed ore with which the mortar is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the grating or screen through which the ore escapes as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness to pass through the holes in the screen.—3†. A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep the light safe, hence, the candle itself in modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in the French form *mortier*

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> With a lusty, large, great *mortar*
> *Undaunted Londonderry* (Child's Ballads, VII 250).

Life-saving mortar. See *life-saving*.

mortar1 (môr'tär), *v. t* [< *mortar*1, *n.*] To bray in a mortar.

> Such another crattle *mortring* druggeir or Italian por redge seasoner. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron Walden.

mortar2 (môr'tär), *n* [Formerly more prop *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod imitation of the L; < ME. *morter*, *mortier*, < OF. *mortier*, F. *mortier* = Pr. *mortier* = Sp *mortero* = Pg. *morteiro* = It. *mortajo* = D. *mortel* = MLG.


Mortars in the Federal Mortar-battery before Yorktown, Virginia

morter, MHG *mortere*, *morter*, *mortel*, G *mortel*, < L. *mortarium*, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar see *mortar*1.] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose 'Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called *mortar* The substances mentioned are frequently designated as *mortar* in non technical works What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly, hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement* See *cement* and *cement stone*

> A *morter* fast is made aboute the tree
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 108

> So brycke was their stone and slyme was theyr *morter*
> *Bible of* 1551, Gen xi. 3

mortar2 (môr'tär), *v t* [< *mortar*2, *n*] To fasten or inclose with mortar

> Electricity cannot be made fast, *mortared* up, and ended like London Monument. *Emerson*, Eng Traits, xiii.

mortar-battery (môr'tär-bat″ėr-i), *n* See *battery*.

mortar-bed (môr'tär-bed), *n* The frame of wood and iron on which the piece of ordnance called a mortar rests

mortar-board (môr'tär-bōrd), *n* 1 A board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar for plastering. Hence—2 A square-crowned academic cap [Colloq.]

mortar-boat (môr'tar-bōt), *n* A vessel, usually of small size, upon which a mortar (or very rarely more than one) is mounted

mortar-carriage (mor'tär-kar″äj), *n.* See *sea-coast artillery*, under *artillery*.

mortar-man† (môr'tär-man), *n* A mason

> Those *morter-men* whose work deserved the nickname of Babel or confusion
> *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 513 (*Davies*)

mortar-mill (môr'tär-mil), *n.* A mixing and stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and other materials to make mortar Such machines take the form of pug mills and Chilian mills, and are worked by hand- or steam power

mortar-piece† (môr'tar-pēs), *n* A mortar (piece of ordnance).

> They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *mortar piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter *Baker*, Charles I, an 1648.

mortar-vessel (môr'tär-ves″el), *n.* Same as *mortar-boat*.

mortary†, *n.* An erroneous form of *mortuary*

> They will not dreame I made him away
> When thus they see me with religious pompe,
> To celebrate his tomb-blacke *mortarie*
> *Greene*, Selimus.

mortast, *n* An obsolete form of *mortise*.

mortcloth (môrt'klôth), *n* [< *mort*1 + *cloth*] A pall [Scotch.]

> And let the bed-clothes for a *mort-cloth* drop
> Into great laps and folds of sculptor's work
> *Browning*, The Bishop Orders his Tomb

mort d'ancestor (môrt dan'ses-tor). [OF., *mort*, death; *de*, of; *ancestor*, ancestor] In *Eng. law*, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued to recover possession of an inheritance (coming from his father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece) of which a wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the ancestor It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will IV., c. 27.

mort-de-chien (môr'dė-shian'), *n* [F, lit dog's death. *mort*, death; *de*, of, *chien*, dog] Spasmodic cholera.

morteise†, *v t* A variant of *mortaise*2

morter1†, *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*1.

morter2†, *n* An obsolete form of *mortar*2

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n* [Formerly also *morgage*, < ME *mortgage*, *morgage*, < OF *morgage*, *mortgage*, *mongage*, *morouage*, prop. separate, *mort gage*, *mortgage*, F. *mortgage*, lit a dead pledge, < *mort*, dead, + *gage*, a pledge see *mort*1 and *gage*1] 1 (*a*) At *common law* (and according to the present rule in some of the United States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the States), a conveyance of real estate or some interest therein, defeasible upon the payment of money or the performance of some other condition (*b*) By the law of most of the United States, a lien or charge upon specific property, real or personal, created by what purports to be an express transfer of title, with or without possession, but accompanied by a condition that the transfer shall be void if in due time the money be paid or the thing done to secure which the transfer is given It differs from a *pledge* in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that it is in form a transfer of title, while a pledge is of chattels and is usually a transfer of possession without the title but with authority to sell and transfer both title and possession in case of default (See *pledge*) At common law a mortgage was regarded (as in form it is still almost universally expressed) as actually transferring the title (See (*a*), above) Courts of equity established the rule that a mortgager of real property could, by payment or performance, redeem it even after default, at any time before the court had adjudged his right foreclosed or the mortgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt (see *equity of redemption* under *equity*), consequently mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to create a mere lien, although the form of the instrument is unchanged The term *mortgage* is applied indifferently (*a*) to the transaction, (*b*) to the deed by which it is effected, and (*c*) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee

2 A state or condition resembling that of mortgaged property

> His trouth plite lieth in *morgage*,
> Whiche if he breke, it is falsehode
> *Gower*, Conf Amant, vii

> Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in idolatries, yet the Jews were but as in a *mortgage*, for they had been God's peculiar people before *Donne*, Sermons, iii

Chattel mortgage See *chattel*.—**Equitable mortgage**, a transaction which has the intent but not the form of a mortgage, and which a court of equity will enforce to the same extent as a mortgage, as for instance, a loan on the faith of a deposit of title-deeds.—**General mortgage-bond.** See *bond*1.—**Mortgage debentures** See *debenture*, 1.—**Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage for merly used in Wales and Ireland, by which the mortgager, without engaging personally for the payment of the debt, transferred the title and possession of the property to the mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply them on the interest, and there might be a stipulation that any surplus should be applied on the principal Under this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel the mortgager to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to redeem, for no time was fixed for payment, and the mortgager was never in default, but the mortgagee had the right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were, in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem), and the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his claim until after full payment of the principal

mortgage (môr'gāj), *v t*, pret and pp. *mortgaged*, ppr *mortgaging* [< *mortgage*, *n*] 1. To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) as security for money lent or contracted to be paid, or other obligation, on condition that if the obligation shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force See *mortgage*, *n*, 1 Hence—2 To pledge; make liable, put to pledge, make liable for the payment of any debt or expenditure; put in a position similar to that of being pledged

> *Mortgaging* their lives to Covetise,
> Through wastfull Pride and wanton Riotise,
> They were by law of that proud Tyrannesse
> *Spenser*, F Q, I v 46

> I suppose Samuel Rogers is *mortgaged* to your ladyship for the autumn and the early part of the winter
> *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vii.

mortgage-bond (môr'gāj-bond), *n* A bond secured by a mortgage

mortgage-deed (môr'gāj-dēd), *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mortgagee (môr-gā-jē′), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom property is mortgaged

mortgageor, mortgagor (môr′gāj-or), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-or.*] Same as *mortgager* [Rarely used except in legal documents.]

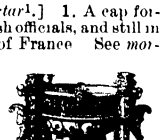
mortgager (môr′gāj-ėr), *n* [< *mortgage* + *-er*[1].] One who mortgages; the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under *mortgage* [The barbarous spelling *mortgageor* is preferred by legal writers and in legal documents.]

morthert, *n* and *v.* A Middle English form of *murder*

mortherert, *n* A Middle English form of *murderer*

mortice, *n* See *mortise*

mortier[1], *n* [F see *mortar*[1].] **1.** A cap formerly worn by some English officials, and still in use among the judiciary of France See *mortar*[1], 4.—**2†** A headpiece in medieval armor See second cut under *armor.* —**3** See *mortar*[1], 3



Mortier h-cire (f Henri Deux pottery from the Fountaine collection

mortier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[2].

mortier-à-cire (môr-tiā′-ä-sēr′), *n* [F. *mortier,* mortar; *à,* with, *cire,* wax: see *cere*] A mortar in which a wax-light was set afloat.

Mortierella (mor″ti-e-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Coemans), named after B du *Mortier,* a Belgian botanist] A genus of fungi, typical of the subfamily *Mortierelleæ* It has the mycelium dichotomous, branching, and anastomosing, the sporangia bearing hyphæ aggregated, inflated at base, and erect, and the stylospores echinulate. About 20 species are known

Mortierelleæ (mor″ti-e-rel′ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Van Tieghem), < *Mortierella* + *-eæ*] A subfamily of fungi (molds) of the order *Mucoraceæ* It has the fructifying branches racemose, and the sporangia spherical, polysporous, and destitute of columella It contains 2 genera, *Mortierella* and *Herpocladium,* the latter with a single species

mortiferous† (môr-tif′e-rus), *a* [= F *mortifère* = Sp. *mortífero* = Pg. It. *mortifero,* < L. *mortiferus, mortifer,* < *mor(t-)s,* death, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bringing or producing death; deadly, fatal, destructive

But whatever it [the cicuta] is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours. *Evelyn,* Acetaria

mortification (môr″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n* [< F *mortification* = Sp *mortificacion* = Pg *mortificação* = It *mortificazione,* < LL *mortificatio(n-),* a killing, < *mortificare,* pp *mortificatus,* kill, destroy: see *mortify.*] **1.** The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified Specifically (*a*) In *pathol*, the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal, necrosis, local death, gangrene, sphacelus

It appeareth in the gangrene or *mortification* of flesh *Bacon,* Nat Hist

(*b*) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body, a severe penance

It leadeth us into godly workes, and into the *mortification* of the fleshly woorkes *Sir T More,* Works, p 700

He carried his austorities and *mortifications* so far as to endanger his health *Prescott,* Ferd and Isa., II 25

(*c*) Humiliation vexation, the state of being humbled or depressed, as by disappointment or vexation, chagrin

The Sight of some of these Ruins did fill me with Symptoms of *Mortification,* and made me more sensible of the Frailty of all sublunary Things *Howell,* Letters, I 1 38

It was with some *mortification* that I suffered the rallery of a fine lady of my acquaintance, for calling, in one of my papers, Dorimant a clown *Steele,* Spectator, No 75

(*d*†) In *chem* and *metal*, the destruction of active qualities (now called *sickening* both in the United States and in Australia, with especial reference to quicksilver and amalgamation).

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification,* as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine *Bacon*

(*e*) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes

2. That which mortifies; a cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation

It is one of the vexations *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit *Sir R L'Estrange*

3. In *Scots law*, lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disponed to trustees, to be held either blench or in feu [Nearly synonymous with *mortmain*] —**Mildew mortification** See *mildew* —**Syn. 1** (*c*) *Vexation, Chagrin, Mortification* These words advance in strength of meaning as to both cause and effect. *Vexation* is a comparatively petty feeling, produced by small but annoying or irritating disappointments, slights, etc *Chagrin* is acute disappointment and humiliation, perhaps after confident expectation *Mortification* is chagrin so great as to seem a death to one's pride or self-respect. See *tease* and *anger*[1]

mortifiedness (môr′ti-fid-nes), *n.* [< *mortified* pp of *mortify,* + *-ness*] Humiliation, subjection of the passions [Rare]

Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness,* modesty.
Jer Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p 114

mortifier (môr′ti-fi-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mortifies, one who practises mortification

John Baptist was a greater *mortifier* than his Lord was. *Jer Taylor,* Works (ed 1835), I 23

mortify (môr′ti-fī), *v.*, pret. and pp. *mortified,* ppr *mortifying* [< ME *mortifien, mortefien,* < OF. *mortifier, mortefier,* F. *mortifier* = Sp Pg *mortificar* = It. *mortificare,* < LL *mortificare,* kill, destroy; *cf. mortificus,* deadly, fatal, < L *mor(t-)s,* death, + *facere,* make.] **I.** *trans* **1** To destroy the life of; destroy the vitality of (a part of a living body); affect with gangrene.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off *Evelyn,* Sylva, II 1 § 3

2†. To deaden, render insensible; make apathetic

Strike in their numb'd and *mortified* bare arms Pins. *Shak*, Lear, II 3 15.

3† To reduce in strength or force; weaken

The goode werkes that he dede biforn that he fil in synne been al *mortefied* and astoned and dulled by the ofte synnyng *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale,

That thaire bittre soure wol *mortifie,*
Or kepe hem in her owen leves drie
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 57

4. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities, bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen; subject or restrain in any way, for moral or religious reasons

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth Col iii 5

He [Bradford] was a most holy and *mortified* man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sins, one would have thought he would never have smiled again *Fuller,* Worthies, Lancashire, II 193.

Mortify your sin betime, for else you will hardly *mortify* it at all *Jer Taylor,* Works (1835), II 19

The Christian religion, by the tendency of all its doctrines, seems to have been so throughout contrived as effectually to *mortify* and beat down any undue complacence we may have in ourselves *Bp Atterbury,* Sermons, II xviii

5. To humiliate, depress, affect with vexation or chagrin

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worchester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations *Evelyn*

He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and *mortify* an impertinently gay one *Steele,* Spectator, No 468

6† In *chem.* and *metal.*, to destroy or diminish the active powers or characteristic qualities of

This quikselver wol I *mortifye*
Ryght in youre syghte anon, withouten lye,
And make it as good silver and as fyn
As ther is any in your purs or myn
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 115

Take also a litil quantite of Mer[curie ?] and *mortifie* it with fastynge spotil, and medle it with a good quantite of poudre of stafi sagre *Book of Quante Essence* (ed Furnivall), p 19

7 In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification See *mortification*, 3.

Referring to pre-Reformation grants, he [Mr Marshall] says *mortified* lands are such as have 'no other 'reddenda' than prayers and supplications and the like''- that is, masses for the souls of the dead *N and Q*, 7th ser, III 333

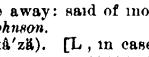
—**Syn. 5** To shame, chagrin See *mortification*

II. *intrans* **1** To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of the living body; become gangrenous —**2.** To become languid, fall into decay.

'Tis a pure ill-natur'd Satisfaction to see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same Languor, and Softness of Behaviour, that once was charming in her— To see, I say, her *mortify* that us'd to kill *Steele,* Grief A la-Mode, III 1

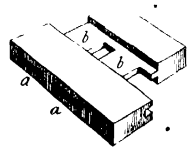
3. To be subdued, die away: said of inordinate appetites, etc *Johnson.*

mortis causa (môr′tis kâ′zä). [L, in case of death. *causā,* abl. of *causa,* cause, case; *mortis,* gen of *mor(t-)s,* death. see *cause* and *mort*[1]] In contemplation of death —**Donatio or gift mortis causa.** See *donation*



Mortise and Tenon
M, mortise, *T*, tenon

mortise (môr′tis), *n.* [Also *mortice,* early mod. E also *mortaise, mortoise, mortesse,* < ME. *mortes, mortays, mortas,* < OF. *mortaise, mortoise,* F. *mortaise;* cf. It. *mortise* (Florio), Sp. *mortaja,* a mortise; ult. origin unknown. The equiv. W. *mortais,* Ir. *mortis, mortis,* Gael. *mortais,* are of E., and Bret. *mortez* is of F. origin.] **1.** A hollow cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projection, called a *tenon,* formed on another piece in order to fix the two together. The junction of two pieces in this manner is called a *mortise joint*



Mortise joint
a a, mortises, *b b*, tenons.

Also vpon the hight of the same Mownte of Calvery, ys the very hold or *morteys* hewyn out of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode, with owre blyssyd Savyor at the tyme of hys passion *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng Travell, p 48

The joyner, though an honest man, yet hee maketh his joynts weake, and putteth in sap in the *mortesels* [read *mortesses?*], which should be the hart of the tree *Greene,* Quip for an Upstart Courtier

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise?* *Shak*, Othello, II 1 9

2. Figuratively, stability; power of adhesion

Oversea they say this state of yours
Hath no more *mortice* than a tower of cards
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 1

Chase mortise See *chase mortise*

mortise (môr′tis), *v. t*; pret. and pp *mortised,* ppr. *mortising* [< ME *morteysen,* < OF *mortaiser, mortoiser,* mortise, from the noun] **1.** To join by a tenon and mortise; fix in or as in a mortise

Mars he hath *morteysed* his mark
York Plays, p 226.

To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised* and adjoin'd *Shak*, Hamlet, III 3 20

2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mortise-block (môr′tis-blok), *n.* A pulley-block in which the openings for the sheaves are cut in a solid piece

mortise-bolt (môr′tis-bōlt), *n.* A bolt the head of which is let into a mortise instead of being left projecting.

mortise-chisel (môr′tis-chiz″el), *n* In *carp*, a strong chisel used in making mortises

mortised (môr′tist), *a.* In *her*, same as *enclavé.*

mortise-gage (môr′tis-gāj). *n* A scribbling-gage having two points which can be adjusted to the required distance of the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, as well as to the width of the mortise and the size of the tenon

mortise-lock (môr′tis-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the stile and rail of a door to receive it —**Mortise-lock chisel.** See *chisel*[2]

mortise-wheel (môr′tis-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or on the edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel



Mortise wheel

mortising-machine (môr′-tis-ing-ma-shēn″), *n* A machine for cutting or boring mortises in wood Such machines range from a pivoted lever, worked by the hand or foot and operating a chisel moving in upright guides, to power gang boring machines for making a number of mortises at once in heavy timber These larger machines employ either chisels, that cut out the mortises by repeated thrusts, or routers and boring tools.

mortling, *n.* See *morling*

mortmain (môrt′mān), *n* [< OF. *mortemain,* also *main morte,* F. *mainmorte* = Sp *manos muertas,* pl, = Pg *mão morta* = It. *mano morta,* < ML. *mortua manus, manus mortua,* mortmain, lit 'dead hand'· L *mortua,* fem. of *mortuus,* pp. of *mori,* dead; *manus,* hand: see *mort*[2] and *main*[3]. Cf *mortgage*] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of ecclesiastical corporations; unalienable possession. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes Also called *dead-hand*

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in mortua manu, for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures, but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us viz., that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore holden by them might with great propriety be said to be held in mortua manu *Blackstone,* Com, I xviii.

Though the statutes of *mortmain* had put some obstacles to its increase, yet . a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which lost nothing that they had grasped. *Hallam,* Const. Hist., ii.

Here [Sicily] in the end, Rome laid her *mortmain* upon Greek, Phœnician, and Sikeliot alike, turning the island into a granary and reducing its inhabitants to serfdom
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece p 11

Alienation in mortmain, an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable —**Mortmain Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo II, c 36), based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheritance of their lawful heirs It prohibits, except in the instance of some universities and colleges, all alienation of land for charitable purposes (unless on full and valuable consideration) otherwise than by deed indented and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in chancery within six months after its date, and taking effect in possession immediately after the making thereof and without power of revocation or any reservation for the benefit of the grantor or persons claiming under him —**Statutes of mortmain**, the name under which are known a number of English statutes, beginning in 1225 (9 Hen III, c 36, 7 Edw I, st 2, 13 Edw I, c 32, 15 Rich II, c 5, 23 Hen VIII, c 10), restricting or forbidding the giving of land to religious houses The *Mortmain Act* (which see, above) is sometimes incorrectly called a *statute of mortmain*

mortmal†, *n* See *mormal*.

mortné, *a* An erroneous form of *morné*

mortorio (môr-tō′ri-ō), *n* [It, also *mortoro*, < *morto*, dead see *mort*²] A sculptured group representing the dead Christ

In the *mortorio* of the church of San Giovanni Decollato at Modena, the dead body of our Lord lies upon the ground
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 227

mortpay†, *n* [< OF *mortepaye*, *morte paye*, < *mort*, dead, + *paye*, pay see *mort*² and *pay*¹, *n*] Dead-pay.

The seuere punishing of *mort payes*, and keeping backe of souldiours wages *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 101

mortress† (môr′tres), *n* [Early mod E *mortesse* (Palsgrave), for **mortresse*, < ME *mortreus*, *mortreux*, *mortrewes*, *mortrus*, *morterews*, *mortrels*, appar pl, the sing **mortrel*, *mortrell* being scarcely used, < OF *mortreux*, *mortreus*, *morteruel*, *mortereol*, a mixture of bread and milk, appar < *morter*, *mortier*, mortar (in general sense of 'mixture') see *mortar*²] A kind of soup, said to have been "white soup," a delicacy of the middle ages in England

Ac thei ete mete of more coste, *mortrewes*, and potages,
Of that men mys wonne thei made hem wel at ese
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 41

He cowde roste, and sethe and broille, and frie,
Maken *mortreux*, and wel bake a pye
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 384

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak *Bacon*, Nat Hist

mortreux†, **mortrewes†**, *n* See *mortress*

mort-safe (mort′sāf), *n* [< *mort*² + *safe*.] An iron coffin

Iron coffins, called *mort safes*, were used in Scotland as a precaution against resurrectionists After time had been allowed for the wooden coffin to decay, the grave was reopened and the *mort safe* taken out for further use
N and Q, 7th ser, VI 516

mortstone† (môrt′stōn), *n* [< *mort*² + *stone*] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church, on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin

'Tis here,
Six furlongs from the chapel. What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone*
Sir H Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v 7

mortuary (môr′tū-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [= F *mortuaire* = Sp *mortuorio* = Pg *mortuario* = It *mortorio*, *mortoro*, < L *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, ML neut *mortuarium*, also *mortuorium*, a mortuary, < L *mortuus*, dead see *mort*²] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead —**Mortuary chaplet**, a wreath or crown put upon the head of a corpse at the funeral ceremony and often left with it in the tomb Such a garland was known by the Romans as *corollarium* In medieval Europe these wreaths were common especially in the case of women who died unmarried They were sometimes made of filigree work with gold and silver wire —**Mortuary chest**, a coffer of wood or other material intended to receive the remains of bodies once buried elsewhere, when the graves have been disturbed

II *n*, pl *mortuaries* (-riz). 1 In *law*, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty Mortuaries where due by custom were recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate clamed ye beryng shete for a *mortuary*
Hall Hen VIII, an 6

The Payment of *Mortuaries* is of great Antiquity It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c, before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a Corse present.
Bourne's Pop Antiq (1777), p

2 A burial-place *Whitlock* —3 A place for the temporary reception of the dead, a dead-house.—4 A memorial of the death of some beloved or revered person, especially, in the seventeenth century, a sword bearing some emblem of the wearer's devotion to the memory of Charles I and the cause of royalty

Swords of this type [cavalry sword, time of the Commonwealth] are often called *mortuary*, as a number of them were made in memory of Charles I, and bear his likeness upon the hilt
Egerton-Castle, Schools and Masters of Fence, p 240

morula (mor′ọ-lä), *n*, pl *morulæ* (-lē) [NL, dim of L *morum*, a mulberry see *more*⁴] In *embryol*, the condition (resembling a mulberry) of an ovum after complete segmentation of the vitellus or yolk and before the formation of a blastula, when the contents are a mass of cells derived by cleavage of the original and successively formed nuclei, a mulberry-mass of blastomeres or cleavage-cells. See *monerula blastula*, *gastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation*

The number of blastomeres thus increases in geometrical progression until the entire yelk is converted into a mulberry like body, termed a *morula*, made up of a great number of small blastomeres or nucleated cells.
Huxley, Crayfish, p 206.

morulation (mor-ọ-lā′shon), *n* [< *morula* + *-ation*] In *embryol*, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a mulberry-mass (morula) of cleavage-cells

moruloid (mor′ọ-loid), *a* [< *morula* + *-oid*] Having the character of a morula, resembling a morula

Morus (mō′rus), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *morus*, a mulberry-tree see *more*⁴] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, type of the tribe *Moreæ*, the mulberries It is characterized by spicate flowers, the fertile with a 4 parted perianth, and by leaves 3 nerved from the base The mulberry fruit is a multiple fleshy fruit formed by the coalescence of many ovaries and investing perianths About 12 species are known, natives of the northern hemisphere and of mountains in the tropics, some are valued for their edible fruit, and some for their leaves, which are used as silkworm food See *mulberry*

Morvan's disease A disease described by Morvan in 1883, characterized by a progressive anæsthesia and akinesia, especially of the extremities, accompanied by trophic disturbances, including ulceration and necrosis The nerves have been found to exhibit an intense inflammation, so that it has been regarded as a multiple neuritis Also called *analgesia panaris* and *pareso analgesia*

morwe†, *n* A Middle English form of *morrow*

morwen†, *n*. A Middle English form of *morn*, *morrow*

morwening†, *n* A Middle English form of *morning* *Chaucer*

morwespeche†, *n* See *morrow-speech*

mosaic¹ (mō-zā′ik), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *mosaick*, *musaick*, = F *mosaique* = Sp *mosaico* = Pg *mosaico* = It *mosaico*, *musaico*, < ML *mosaicus*, prop **musaicus*, < MGr **μουσαικός*, equiv to Gr *μουσεῖος* (> L *museus* and *museus*), mosaic, lit of the Muses, i e artistic, neut *μουσαικόν*, also *μουσεῖον* (> L *musæum*, also *musivum*, sc. *opus*, mosaic work), < *μοῦσα*, a Muse see *Muse*² Cf *museum*] **I** *a* Made of small pieces inlaid to form a pattern, also, resembling such inlaid work

The roofe compact, and adorned with *Mosaick* painting
Sandys, Travailes, p 24

In the bottom of this liquid Ice
Made of *Musaick* work, with quaint deuice
The cunning work man had contriued trim
Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming even to swim
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Trophies

Mosaic canvas, the finest sort of canvas, prepared for embroidery *Dict of Needlework* —**Mosaic glass**, **gold**, etc See the nouns **Mosaic theory**, a doctrine respecting the physiological action of the compound eyes of arthropods, which supposes that each retinal cell perceives but a part of the picture, the several parts being connected by the action of the brain as a kind of optical mosaic —**Mosaic wool-work**, rugs, etc made of variously colored woolen threads arranged so that the ends form a pattern The threads are held firmly in a frame so as to form a dense mass with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface this surface is smeared with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections

II. *n* 1 Mosaic work, inlaid work, especially in hard materials, as distinguished from inlays of wood, ivory, or the like The most common materials for mosaic are colored stones and glass pavements and floors being more commonly made of the former Glass mosaic is composed either of pieces cut from small colored rods which are prepared in a suitable variety of colors and shades and by means of which pictorial effects can readily be obtained as in *Roman mosaic*, or of tesseræ made each by itself the colors used in this method being fewer and the pieces usually about a quarter of an inch square The latter variety may be distinguished as *Byzantine* or *Venetian mosaic* Mosaic was a usual decoration among the later Greeks and the Romans, and among the Byzantines and their immediate artistic followers, as at Ravenna and Venice, and in the splendid Norman Saracenic churches of Sicily, displayed a preeminent excellence of design and magnificence of color The art has recently been revived, with especial success in Italy and France



Mosaic —Detail from apse of the Basilica of Torcello, near Venice 12th century

Each beauteous flower
Iris all hues roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between and wrought Mosaic
Milton P L, iv 700

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine
Savage, The Wanderer v

2 A piece of mosaic work as, a Florentine *mosaic*, a Roman *mosaic*, a glass *mosaic*

Herschel thought that the workers on the *mosaics* of the Vatican must have distinguished at least thirty thousand different colors *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology p 333

3 Anything resembling a piece of mosaic work in composition

No doubt every novel since time began has been a *mosaic* The author fits into one picture bits of experience found in many places, in many years
A Lang, Contemporary Rev, LIV 817

Alexandrine, **fictile**, **Florentine**, etc, **mosaic** See the adjectives **Cloisonné mosaic**, a modern decorative art in which dividing lines, bars, or ridges are made prominent features of the design, the spaces between being filled with colored material, as opaque glass —**Roman mosaic** See the quotation

The modern so called *Roman mosaic* is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished *Encyc Brit*, XVI 854

Straw mosaic, fine straw in different shades of color attached by glue to a cardboard foundation used in various forms of decoration *Art of Decoration* II 43

Mosaic² (mō-zā′ik), *a* [= F *mosaique* = Sp *mosaico* = Pg. It *mosaico* (cf G *mosaisch*), < NL. **Mosaicus* (cf LL *Moseius*, *Mosēus*) < LL *Mōses*, *Mōyses*, < Gr. *Μωσῆς*, *Μωυσῆς*, Moses, < Heb *Mōsheh*, Moses, appar < *māshāh*, draw out (sc of the water, with ref to Ex ii 3–5), but prob an accommodation of the Egyptian name] Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, or to the writings and institutions attributed to him —**Mosaic law**, the ancient law of the Hebrews given to them by Moses at Mount Sinai, and contained in the books of Exodus Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy

mosaical¹ (mō-zā′i-kal), *a* [< *mosaic*¹ + *-al*] Same as *mosaic*¹. [Rare]

Behind the thickets again [were] new beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, I

Mosaical² (mō-zā′i-kal), *a* [< *Mosaic*² + *-al*] Same as *Mosaic*²

After the Babylonish Captivity when God did not give any new command concerning the Crown tho the Royal Line was not extinct, we find the People returning to the old *Mosaical* Form of Government again
Milton, Answer to Salmasius

mosaically (mō-zā′i-kal-i), *adv* In the manner of mosaic work

mosaicist (mō-zā′i-sist), *n* [< *mosaic*¹ + *-ist*] One who makes or deals in mosaics

By far the greater number of these colors are discoveries or improvements of the venerable *mosaicist* Lorenzo Radi *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

Mosaism (mō′zā-izm), *n* [= F *mosaïsme*, as *Mosa(ic)*2 + *-ism*] The religious laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses, adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines

mosalt, *n* [For **mosul* · see *muslin*] Muslin

There [in Grand Cairo] there are diverse ranks of Drapers shops, in the first rank they sell excellent fine linnen, fine Cloth of Cotton, and cloath called *Mosal*, of a marvellous bredth and finenesse, whereof the greatest persons make shirts, and scarfs to wear upon their Tulipants.
S Clarke, Geog Description (1671), p. 56.

mosandrite (mō-zan′drīt), *n*. [Named after K G. *Mosander*, a Swedish chemist, 1797–1858] A rare silicate containing chiefly titanium and the metals of the cerium group, occurring in reddish-brown prismatic crystals, and also in massive and fibrous forms It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

mosandrium (mō-zan′drı-um), *n*. [< *Mosander* see *mosandrite*] A supposed chemical element found in samarskite, but now believed to be a mixture

Mosasauria (mō-sa-sâ′rı-a), *n pl* [NL see *Mosasaurus*.] A group of remarkably long-bodied marine reptiles, from the Cretaceous rocks of Europe and America It is typified by the genus *Mosasaurus*, which attained a length of over 13 feet and possessed some 100 or more vertebræ The skull resembles that of the monitors in the large size of the nasal apertures and the fusion of the nasals into one narrow bone Now called *Pythonomorpha*

mosasaurian (mō-sa-sâ′rı-an), *a* and *n* [< *Mosasauria* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Mosasauria*, pythonomorphic

II. *n*. A member of the *Mosasauria*

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus (mō-sa-sâ′rus, mō-sǭ-sâ′rus), *n*. [NL., < L *Mosa*, the river *Meuse* (F) or *Maas* (D), on which Maestricht is situated, where the first was found, + Gr *σαῦρος*, lizard] The typical genus of *Mosasauria* *M camperi* was discovered in 1780 in the Maestricht, and originally called *La certa gygantea* The genus is also called *Saurochampsa* Also written *Mosesaurus*


Skull of *Mosasaurus hofmanni*

moschate (mos′kāt), *a*. [< NL *moschatus* (ML. *muscatus*), < LL. *muscus*, ML also *moscus*, *moschus*, < LGr. *μόσχος*, musk see *muscat*] Exhaling the odor of musk *Gray*

moschatel (mos′ka-tel) *n* See *Adoxa*

moschatous (mos′ka-tus), *a* [< NL *moschatus*. see *moschate*] Same as *moschate*

Moschidæ (mos′kı-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Moschus* + *-idæ*.] The *Moschinæ*, or musk-deer, rated as a family apart from *Cervidæ*

moschiferous (mos-kif′e-rus), *a* [< ML *moschus*, *moscus*, *muscus*, LL *muscus* (LGr *μόσχος*), musk, + L *ferre* = E *bear*1] In *zool*, bearing or producing musk · as, *moschiferous* organs, a *moschiferous* animal

Moschinæ (mos-kī′nē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Moschus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Cervidæ* represented by the genus *Moschus*, containing small Asiatic deer both sexes of which are horniless, and the male of which has long canine teeth projecting like tusks from the upper jaw, and secretes an odoriferous substance called *musk;* the musks or musk-deer The young are spotted as in *Cervidæ*, the adults plain brownish Both true and false hoofs are long and widely separable, the tail is very short, and the hind quarters are high There are 2 genera, *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. Also *Moschana* and *Moschidæ* See *musk-deer*

moschine (mos′kın), *a* [< *Mosch-us* + *-ine*1] Pertaining to the *Moschinæ*, or having their characters, musky as, a *moschine* deer, a *moschine* odor

moschitot, *n*. See *mosquito*.

Moschus (mos′kus), *n* [NL , < ML *moschus*, < LGr. *μόσχος*, musk see *musk*.] The leading genus of *Moschinæ*. The common musk-deer is *M. moschiferus*

Moscovite†, *n* and *a* An obsolete variant of *Muscovite*.

mose1†, *n* [Prob < ME *mose*, *mase* (used to gloss the corrupt ML words *adtrica* and *mephas*), appar the name of a disease, prob. = MD. **mase*, *masche* = MLG. *mase* = OHG *māsā*, **MHG.** *mase*, a spot see *measles* Cf *mose*1, *v.*] A disease of horses *Halliwell*.

mose2†, *v. i*. [< *mose*1, *n*] To have the disease called **the mose** in the phrase *to mose in the chine* (also *to mourn of the chine*, where *mourn* is a different word from *mose* see *mourn*2).

His horse hipped, with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred, besides, possessed with the glanders, and like *to mose in the chine* *Shak*, T of the S, iii 2. 51

mose2 (mōz), *n*. [Cf. *moss*2.] A smolder of wood *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

moselt, *n*. and *v*. A Middle English form of *muzzle*

Moselle (mō-zel′), *n*. [< F *Moselle*, G *Mosel*, < L *Mosella*, the river Moselle · see def] One of the wines produced along the river Moselle The most esteemed brands are those known as *sparkling Moselle*, which are considered lighter than champagne and almost as good as the sweeter champagnes

moses (mō′zes), *n* [From the name *Moses* (?).] *Naut*, a flat-bottomed boat used in the West Indies for carrying hogsheads of sugar to ships

moses-boat (mō′zes-bōt), *n*. [Cf. *moses*] An old style of skiff or small boat with a keel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

mosey1 (mō′sı), *a*. A dialectal variant of *mossy*

mosey2 (mō′zı), *v. i* [Origin obscure; thought by some to be abbr from *vamose*.] **1.** To move off or away quickly, get out; "light out" [Slang, U. S]

And whereas, and seein , and wherefore,
The times being all out o' j int,
The nigger has got to *mosey*
From the limits o' Spunky P'int
J Hay, Banty Tim

2 To be lively, be quick; "hustle." [Slang, U S.]

Hurry long, D'rindy, you uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank ef ye don't *mosey*
M N Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xiii

mosk, *n* See *mosque*.

moskered (mos′kėrd), *a* [Also *maskered*, origin obscure] Decayed; rotten; brittle

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root
Granger, Com on Ecclesiastes, p 320 (1621). (*Latham*)

Some *moskered* shining stones and spangles which the waters brought downe *Capt John Smith*, Works, I 125.

moskle†, *n* Same as *mussel*

Moslem (mos′lem), *n* and *a* [Also *Moslim*, *Muslim*, *Mooslim* , < Turk. *muslim*, pl *muslimīn* (< Ar), *muslimān* (< Pers), also used as sing ; < Ar. *muslim*, also transliterated *moslem*, pl. *muslimīn*, a believer in the Mohammedan faith, lit one who professes submission (*islam*) to the faith, < *sellim*, consign in safety, resign, submit, < *salama*, be safe and sound Cf. *Islam*, *Mussulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] **I.** *n*. A follower of Mohammed; an orthodox Mohammedan

II. *a*. Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain
Halleck, Marco Bozzaris

Moslemism (mos′lem-izm), *n* [< *Moslem* + *-ism*] The Mohammedan religion.

Moslim (mos′lim), *n*. and *a* Same as *Moslem*

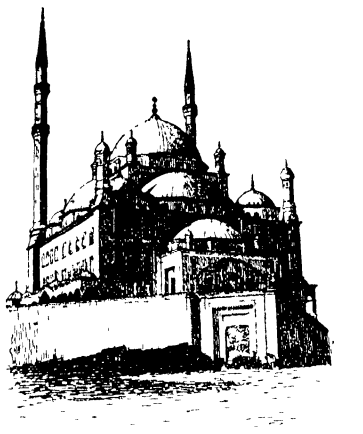
moslings (moz′lingz), *n pl* [Perhaps for **mosselings*, < *mossel*, dial. form of *morsel*, a bit, a piece see *morsel*] The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins They are used to rub oil from metals in polishing them

It is necessary between the application of each powder, to wipe the work entirely clean, with rags, cotton waste, sawdust, *moslings* (or the curriers' shavings of leather)
O Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p 374

mosolin (mos′ō-lin), *n*. [OF. · see *muslin*.] Stuff made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey; originally, costly materials of different kinds for which Mosul was famous in the middle ages Compare *muslin*.

Mososaurus, *n* See *Mosasaurus*

mosque (mosk), *n*. [Also *mosk*, and formerly *mosch*, *mosche*, *moschee*, *muskey* (also *mesquit*, *meskit*, *meskito*, *meschit*, *mesquita*, *mosquita*, *muskethe*, etc see *mesquit*1); < F. *mosquée* = It *moschea* (> G. *moschee*), < Sp. *mezquita* = Pg *mesquita*, < Ar. *masjid*, *masjad*, a temple, < *sajada*, prostrate oneself, pray] A Mohammedan place of worship and the ecclesiastical organization with which it is connected; a Mohammedan church The architectural character of mosques varies greatly, according as they occupy free or cramped sites, and as in construction they are original foundations or adaptations of existing buildings The normal plan of the mosque is rectangular, and includes, besides the covered place of worship proper, an open cloistered court with a fountain for ablutions, and one or more minarets from which the faithful are summoned to prayer at stated hours The dome, supported on pendentives, and the arch, usually pointed, of the horse-shoe (Saracenic) form, and springing from slender columns, together with elaborate and often splendidly colored surface ornament, mainly geometrical, are features of very frequent occurrence In the interior the chief decoration is found in numerous hanging lamps. The direction of Mecca is indicated by a niche or recess, sometimes a mere tablet inscribed with verses from the Koran, called


Mosque of Mehemet Ali in Cairo

the *mihrab* A class of mosques is set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are connected hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor See cuts under *Moorish*, *minbar*, and *minaret*

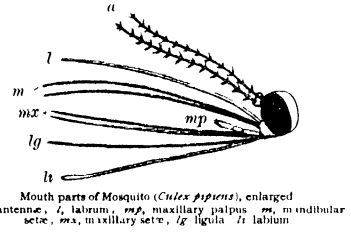
For the Sarrasyns kepe that place in greate reuerence, and worshyp it ryght moche in theyr maner, and haue made thereof theyr *Muskey*
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 20

The places of most Religion amongst the muselues are their *Mosches*, or *Meschits* that is, their Temples and Houses of prayer *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 297

By his [Mahomet II 's] command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxviii

mosquital (mus-kē′tal), *a* [< *mosquito* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to or produced by a mosquito · as, *mosquital* saliva

mosquito, musquito (mus-kē′tō), *n* ; pl *mosquitos*, *mosquitoes*, *musquitos*, *musquitoes* (-tōz) [Formerly also *musketo*, *moschito*, *muskito*, = F *moustique*, for **mousquite* = G *moskite*, < Sp Pg *mosquito*, a little gnat, dim. of *mosca*, a fly, < L *musca*, a fly see *Musca*] One of many different kinds of gnats or midges the female of which bites animals and draws blood They are insects of the order *Diptera*, suborder *Nemocera*, and chiefly of the



Mouth parts of Mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), enlarged
a antennæ, *l*, labrum, *mp*, maxillary palpus *m*, mandibular seta, *mx*, maxillary seta, *lg* ligula *lt* labium

family *Culicidæ* or gnats, though some members of related families, as *Simulidæ*, are called mosquitos, the term being applied in most parts of the world to gnats which have a piercing and sucking proboscis and annoy man The name is said to have arisen in the West Indies, where it specifically designates *Culex mosquito*, a gnat streaked with silvery white and having a black proboscis Mosquitos are commonly supposed to be especially tropical in sects, but they swarm in summer in almost inconceivable numbers in arctic and cold temperate latitudes, as in Labrador, or in the region of the Red River of the North, and throughout the moist wooded or marshy regions of British America They breed in water, and hence are most numerous in marshy and swampy places The life of the adult insect is very brief, and its natural food is a drop or two of the juice or moisture of plants See cut under *gnat*1

In 66 deg 33 min they found it very hot, and were much troubled with a stinging Flie, called *Muskito*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 741

This summer was very wet and cold (except now and then a hot day or two), which caused great store of *muskatoes* and rattle-snakes
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 104

Mosquito fleet. See *fleet*2

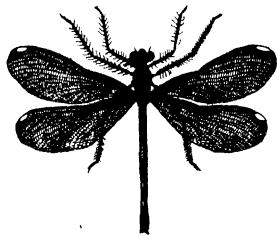
mosquito-bar (mus-kē′tō-bär), *n*. A mosquito-net. It may be a net-covered frame for a window, a net window screen that can be rolled up or let down by means of pulleys, or a net canopy for a bed

mosquito-canopy (mus-kē′tō-kan′ō-pi), *n*. A covering of fine netting supported on a frame

or tester and suspended over a bed as a protection against insects.

mosquito-curtain (mus-kē′tō-kėr′tăn), *n.* Same as *mosquito-net*

mosquito-hawk (mus-kē′tō-hâk), *n.* 1. A dragon-fly The name applies to any of these insects in the United States, from their preying upon mosquitos and other gnats This habit is so well marked that



Mosquito-hawk (*Calopteryx apicalis*) natural size

propositions have been made for the artificial propagation and protection of dragon flies as a means of relief from mosquitos in places where the latter are exceptionally numerous

2 The night-hawk, a caprimulgine bird, *Chordeiles popetue*, or some other species of the same genus

mosquito-net (mus-kē′tō-net), *n.* A screen or covering of plain lace, coarse gauze, or mosquito-netting, used as a protection against mosquitos and other insects

mosquito-netting (mus-kē′tō-net′ing), *n* A coarse fabric with large open meshes, used for mosquito-bars, etc The most common kind is a sort of gauze of which the warp has single-threaded strands and the weft strands of two loosely twisted threads holding the thread of the warp between them

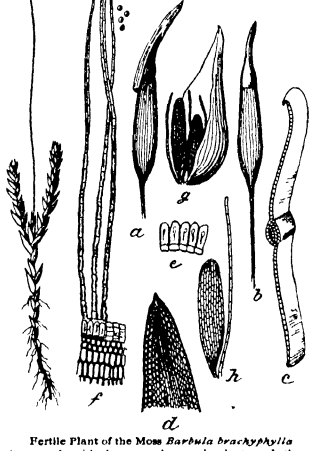
moss[1] (môs), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod E also *mosse*, < ME *mos*, < AS **mos* (not found in this form) = MD. *mos*, also *mosch*, *mosse*, moss, mold, D *mos*, moss, = MLG. *mos* = OHG. MHG *mos*, G *moos* = Icel *mosi* = Sw *mossa* = Dan *mos*, moss; akin to (*b*) E dial. *mese*, < ME **mese*, < AS. *mċos* = OHG *mios*, MHG G *mus*, moss (the two series of forms being related phonetically like *loss*, *n*, and *lese*[2], *lesc*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *muscus* (> It. Sp *musco* = Pr *mosa* = OF *muiz*, *mousse*, F *mousse*, the Pr and F. forms prob in part from OHG.), moss; cf. W. *mwsogl*, *mwswn*, moss, OBulg *mŭhŭ* = Bulg. *mŭh* = Serv. *mah* = Bohem. Pol *mech* = Russ *mokhŭ* (> Hung. *moh*), moss. (f *moss*[2].] 1 A small herbaceous plant of the natural order *Musci*, with simple or branching stems and numerous generally narrow leaves: usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together; also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as, Iceland *moss*, club-*moss*, rock-*moss*, coral-*moss*, etc., and sometimes small matted phanerogams, as *Pyxidanthera*

Paul primus heremita had parroked hym-selue,
That no man myghte se hym for muche *mos* and leues
Piers Plowman (C), xviii 18

And on the stone that still doth turn about
There groweth no *moss*
Wyatt, How to Use the Court

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls.
Bacon, Nat Hist., § 537

The short *moss* that on the trees is found.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii



Fertile Plant of the Moss *Barbula brachyphylla*

a, the capsule with the operculum and calyptra; *b*, the capsule with the operculum; *c*, transverse section of the leaf; *d*, the apex of the leaf; *e*, part of the annulus; *f*, part of the annulus and the peristome, with a few spores above; *g*, leaf, in the axil of which are to be seen the antheridia and paraphyses; *h*, antheridium and paraphysis.

2 Money: in allusion to the proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." [Slang.]—**Animal mosses**, the moss animalcules or *Bryozoa*.—**Black moss**, Same as *long-moss*.—**Bog-moss** See *Sphagnum*.—**Canary-moss**, a lichen, *Parmelia perlata*, used in dyeing.—**Ceylon moss**, a seaweed, *Gracilaria lichenoides*, of Ceylon and the Indian archipelago, similar to Irish moss, and used in immense quantities by the inhabitants of those islands and the Chinese Also called *Jaffna moss* and *agar-agar*.—**Clubfoot moss** Same as *club moss*.—**Corsican moss**, an esculent seaweed, *Plocaria Helminthochorton*.—**Cup-moss**, a name of various species of lichens, particularly of the genera *Lecanora* and *Cladonia*.—**Feather-moss**, a name sometimes given to some of the larger species of *Hypnum*.—**Florida moss** Same as *long moss*.—**Flowering moss**, the *Pyxidanthera barbulata*, a prostrate and creeping evergreen plant of the pine barrens of New Jersey, having small leaves and numerous white or rose colored flowers.—**Fork-moss**, a name sometimes applied to certain species of *Dicranum*.—**Golden moss**, See *Leskea*.—**Hair-moss** Same as *haircap moss*.—**Iceland moss**, a lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*, so called from its abundance in Iceland, where it is used as a food and to some extent as a medicine Before use it requires to be steeped for several hours to rid it of a bitter principle, after which it is boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk or wine, or it may be reduced to powder and used as an ingredient in cake and bread In Germany it is used for dressing the warp of webs in the loom It is also mixed with pulp for sizing paper in the vat See *Cetraria*.—**Idle moss**, a name of various pendulous tree lichens, particularly *Usnea barbata*.—**Indian moss**, a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*.—**Irish moss**, a seaweed, *Chondrus crispus* See *carrageen*.—**Irish-moss ale**, ale of which Irish moss or carrageen forms an ingredient It is supposed to be potent in some diseases.—**Jaffna moss** Same as *Ceylon moss*.—**Long moss** See *long moss*.—**New Orleans moss** Same as *long moss*.—**Scale-moss** See *Jungermanniaceæ*.—**Spanish moss** Same as *long moss*.—**Tree-moss**, a name for various species of *Lycopodium*, particularly *L. dendroideum*.—**Water-moss** See *Fontinalis* (See also *beard moss*, *black moss*, *reindeer moss*.)

moss[1] (môs), *v.* [< ME *mossen*, *mosen*, < *moss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans* To cover with moss

Do clay uppon, and *mose* it alle aboute
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74

Under an oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 105

II.† *intrans* To become mossy, gather moss

Selden *moseth* the marbleston that men ofte treden
Piers Plowman (A), x. 101

Syldon *mossyth* the stone
That oftyn ys tornyyd & wende
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39

moss[2] (môs), *n.* [< ME *moss*, *mos*, < AS *mos* (*moss-*), a swamp, = MD *mose*, a swamp, bog, sink, kitchen-sink, = OHG. MHG. *mos*, G *moos* = Icel *mosi* = Sw *mosse*, *mâsse* = Dan. *mose*, a swamp; akin to E *mire*, < ME *mire*, *myre*, < Icel *mŷrr*, *mýri* = Sw. *myra* = Dan *myre*, *myr* = OHG *mios*, MHG G *mies*, a swamp (see *mire*[1]), prob. orig 'a place overgrown with moss,' derived from and partly confused with *moss*[1].] A swamp or bog, specifically, a peat-bog or a tract of such bogs, also, peat

Sone in a *moss* entryt are thai,
That had wele twa myle lang of breid,
Out our that *moss* on fute thai yeid
Barbour, xix. 738 (*Jamieson*)

We think na on the lang Scots miles,
The *mosses*, waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our hame
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

It [the road] went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the *moss* came nearly to the knee
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men

moss[3]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *morse*[1]

The *mosses* teeth, all kinds of Furrs, and wrought Iron do here sell to much profit *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67

moss-agate (môs′ag″ăt), *n.* A kind of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, due to the oxids of manganese or iron distributed through the mass Also called *dendrachate*.

moss-alcohol (môs′al″kō-hol), *n* See *alcohol*, 1

moss-animal (môs′an″i-mal), *n.* A moss animalcule.

moss-animalcule (môs′an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* A bryozoan or polyzoan: so called from the mossy appearance of some of them, especially the phylactolæmatous polyzoans, translating the scientific name *Bryozoa*. Also *moss-animal*, *moss-coral*, *moss-polyp* See *Polyzoa*

mossback (môs′bak), *n* 1 A large and old fish, as a bass so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc, which may be found on its back.—2. In *U. S. politics*, one attached to antiquated notions, an extreme conservative [Slang.]—3 In the southern United States, during the civil war, one who hid himself to avoid conscription [Slang]

moss-bass (môs′bâs), *n* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, a centrarchoid fish [Indiana, U. S.]

mossberry (môs′ber″i), *n.*, pl *mossberries* (-iz) See *cranberry*, 1

moss-box (môs′boks), *n.* A kind of huge stuffing-box used in a method of sinking shafts invented by M. J. Chaudron, a Belgian engineer, for preventing water from entering at the bottom of the tubing It consists of flanged rings arranged to form an annular box, in which moss is placed to form a packing and compressed by the weight of the superincumbent tubing, thus permanently stopping the inflow of water from upper strata which would otherwise descend outside the tubing and enter the pit at the bottom

mossbunker (môs′bung-kėr), *n* [Also *mossbonker*, *mossbanker*, *massbanker*, *marshbunker*, *marshbanker*, *morsebonker*, *morsbunker*, *mousebunker*, etc, and abbr *bunker*, in earlier form *marsbancker* (1679), < D *marsbanker*, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Caranx trachurus*, which annually visits the shores of northern Europe in immense schools, and swims at the surface in much the same manner as the mossbunker—this name being transferred by the Dutch of New York to the fish now so called (it occurs so applied, in the form *marsbank*, in a Dutch poem by Jacob Steedman in 1661) The D *marsbanker* (Gronovius, 1754) is not in the dictionaries Its formation is not clear, appar < *mars*, a peddler's pack (or *mas*, a mass, crowd), + *bank*, bank, + *-er* (= E *-er*[1]), prob in allusion to its appearance in schools] The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus* See cut under *Brevoortia*

This bay [New York] swarms with fish, both large and small, whales, tunnies, and a sort of herring called the *marsbanckers*
Dankers and Sluyter, Voyage to New York, 1679 (tr. in 1867 for Coll. Long Island Hist. Soc. I. 100).

He saw the duyvel, in the shape of a huge *moss-bunker*, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg, and drag him beneath the waves *Irving*, Knickerbocker (ed. Grolier), II. 223

moss-campion (môs′kam″pi-on), *n* A dwarf tufted moss-like plant, with purple flowers, *Silene acaulis* It is found in high northern latitudes, extending southward on the higher mountains

moss-capped (môs′kapt), *a* Capped or covered with moss

moss-cheeper (môs′chē″per), *n* The titlark [Scotch]

In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a tit lark, or *moss-cheeper*
Fleming, Tour in Arran (*Jamieson*)

moss-clad (môs′klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss *Lord Lyttelton*.

moss-coral (môs′kor″al), *n* Same as *moss-animalcule*

moss-crops (môs′krops), *n* The cotton-grass, a bog-loving plant See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum* [Local, Scotch]

moss-duck (môs′duk), *n* See *duck*[2]

mossel (mos′el), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *morsel*

moss-grown (môs′grōn), *a* Overgrown with moss

Shakes the old beldam earth, and topples down
Steeples and *moss grown* towers
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 33

moss-hags (môs′hagz), *n. pl* Dead peat, dried up and more or less blown away or washed away by the rain, so as to leave a curiously irregular surface, over which it is hardly possible to walk with safety [Scotch]

mosshead (môs′hed), *n* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus* [South Carolina]

The colored women often use a large bunch of "Florida moss," Tillandsia usneoides, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that *mosshead* was suggested by this practice rather than by any direct resemblance to moss in the bird's crest *C. Trumbull*, Bird Names (1888), p. 75

mossiness (môs′i-nes), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss

moss-locust (môs′lō″kust), *n* See *locust*[2]

mosso (mos′sō), *a* [It., pp of *muovere* move: see *move*] In *music*, rapid. as, *più mosso*, more rapid; *meno mosso*, less rapid

moss-owl (môs′oul), *n.* A dialectal form of *mouse-owl*. [Scotch.]

moss-pink (môs'pingk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the central United States, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

moss-polyp (môs'pol'ip), *n* Same as *moss-animalcule*

moss-rake (môs'rāk), *n* A kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

moss-rose (môs'rōz), *n* A beautiful cultivated rose, so named from its moss-like calyx It is considered a variety of the cabbage-rose

moss-rush (môs'rush), *n.* An Old World species of rush, growing on peaty land same as *goose-corn*

moss-trooper (môs'trō'pėr), *n.* One of a number of men who troop or range over the mosses or bogs (compare *bog-trotter*) applied specifically to the marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland in former times

A fancied *moss trooper*, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode *Scott*, L of L M, I 19

The *moss troopers* of Connecticut
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 305

moss-trooping (môs'trō'ping), *a* Having the habits of a moss-trooper

A stark *moss trooping* Scott was he,
As e'er couched border lance by knee
Scott, L of L M, I 21

moss-wood (môs'wud), *n* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses. *Halliwell*

mossy (môs'i), *a* [Early mod E also *mossie*, and with single *s* (as in ME *mos*), also *mosy*, *mosie*, *moosie*, *mooeie*, etc , dial *mosy*, *mosey*, < *moss*[1] + *-y*[1]] 1 Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossie* and withered trunks
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation ii 1

A violet by a *mossy* stone *Wordsworth*, Lucy

The *mossy* marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom *O W Holmes*, The Last Leaf

2. Like moss Specifically—(*a*) Hairy, rough (*b*) Downy *Lewins*

Incipiens barba, a younge *mooeie* bearde *Elyot*, 1559

(*c*) Mealy (*d*) Moldy [In these specific senses mostly prov Eng or Scotch, and usually *mosy*]

most (môst), *a.* and *n* [< ME. *most*, *mast*, < AS. *mǣst* = OS *mēst* = OFries *mast* = D *meest* = MLG *mēst*, *mest* = OHG. MHG. G. *meist* = Icel *mestr* = Sw Dan *mest* = Goth *maists*, most; superl going with *more* and *mo*, compar see *more*[1]] **I.** *a.* 1 Greatest in size or extent, largest superlative of *much* or *mickle* in its original sense 'great,' 'large'

They slepen til that it was prime large,
The *moste* part, but it were Canace.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 354

Hit wern the fayrest of forme & of face als,
The *most* & the myriest that maked wern euer
Alliterative Poems (E E T S), ii 254

2†. Greatest in age, oldest.—3†. Greatest in rank, position, or importance, highest, chief

Thanne Goddard was sikerlike
Under God the *moste* swike [traitor]
That eure in erthe shaped was *Havelok*, l. 422

But thou art thy *moste* Enemy
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 190

Chese yow a wyf in short tyme atte leste
Born of the gentilleste and of the *meste*
Of al this lond *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l 75

Feith, hope, & charite, nothing colde,
The *mooste* of hem is charite
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 117

So both agreed that this their bridale feast
Should for the Gods in Proteus house be made,
To which they all repayr'd, both *most* and least
Spenser, F Q., IV xi 9

4 Greatest in amount, degree, or intensity superlative of *much*.

Thou hast lore thin cardinals at thi *meste* nede
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI 273)

I had *most* need of blessing *Shak*, Macbeth, ii 2. 32.

5 Greatest in number, numerous beyond others, amounting to a considerable majority superlative of *many* used before nouns in the plural

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. Prov xx 6

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them *Pope*

For the most part, mostly, principally

II. *n.* 1 The greatest or greater number in this sense plural

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done Mat xi 20

He has his health and ampler strength indeed
Than *most* have of his age *Shak*, W T, iv 4 415.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage, utmost extent, degree, or effect

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has and can get *Sir R L'Estrange*

At most, or **at the most**, at the utmost extent, at furthest, at the outside.

Within this hour *at most*
I will advise you *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 1 128

They (the works of the great poets) have only been read as the multitude read the stars, *at most* astrologically, not astronomically *Thoreau*, Walden, p 113

Least and most† See *least*[1] —**To make the most of.** See *make*[1]

most (môst), *adv* [< ME. *most*, *mast*, < AS. *mǣst*, adv , orig neut of *mǣst*, a see *most*, *a*] 1 In the greatest or highest or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent, mostly, chiefly; principally

Thy soverein temple wol I *most* honouren
Of any place *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l 1549

Women are *most* fools when they think they re wisest
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, iv 1.

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites were courtiers and prelates. *Milton*

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake
Dryden, Æneid, i 850

2 Used before adjectives and adverbs to form a superlative phrase, as *more* is to form a comparative. as, *most* vile; *most* wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly Like *more* with comparatives, it was formerly often used superfluously with superlatives thus, *most boldest*, *dearest*, *heawest*, *worst*, etc See *more*[1]

For whan his semblant is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought
Gower, Conf Amant., ii

For in the wynter season the fowler spedyth not but in the *moost* hardest and coldest weder, whyche is grevous.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p 4

This was the *most* unkindest cut of all
Shak, J C, iii. 2 187

Most an-end† See *an end*

-most. [An altered form, by confusion with *most*, of ME. *-mest*, < AS. *-mest*, a double superl. suffix, < *-ma* (= L *-mus*), as in *forma*, first, former, + *-est* (E *-est*[1]), as in *fyrst*, first] A double superlative suffix associated with *-more*, a comparative suffix, now taken as a suffixal form of *most*, as used in forming superlatives, as in *foremost*, *hindmost*, *uppermost*, *utmost*, *inmost*, *topmost*, etc Compare *-more*[1]

moste[1]†, **mosten**†, *v* Middle English forms of *must*[1].

moste[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moost*

mostly (môst'li), *adv.* For the greatest part, for the most part; chiefly, mainly; generally

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease *Bacon*

My little productions are *mostly* satires and lampoons on particular people *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 1

mosto (mos'tō), *n* [= Sp Pg It *mosto*, < L *mustum* see *must*[2], *n*] Must, specifically, a preparation used for "doctoring" wines of inferior quality same as *doctor*, 6.

mostour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mousture*

mostwhat† (môst'hwot), *adv* For the most part.

For all the rest do *most-what* fare amis
Spenser, Colin Clout, l 757

mosy, *a* See *mosey*.

mot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mote*[1]

mot[2] (mot), *n* [< F. *mot* = Pr. *mot* = Sp Pg *mote* = It *motto* (> E *motto*), a word, motto, < ML *muttum*, a word, L a mutter, a grunt, < L *mutire*, *mutire*, mutter see *mutter*] 1† A word, a motto.

God hath not onely graven
On the brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n
His sacred *Mot*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Columnes

2 (F. pron. mō) A saying, especially a brief and forcible or witty saying, a bon-mot. [Recent]

But, in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot* —"My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance."
Sir W. Hamilton

mot[3] (mot), *n* [< ME. *mote*, *mot*, < OF. *mot*, a note of a horn (another use of *mot*, a word), < L. *muttum*, a murmur, grunt: see *mot*[2].] A note on the bugle, hunting-horn, or the like, also, a note in the musical notation for such instruments

Strakande ful stoutly mony stif *motez*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1864

Three *mots* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen
Scott, Ivanhoe, xl

mot[4] (mot), *n* [See *moat*[1].] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *moat*.—2. A mark for players at quoits. *Halliwell.*

motacil (mot'a-sil), *n* [= F. *motacille* = Sp. *motacilla* = Pg. *motacilla*, < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail, < *motus* (with dim. suffix), pp of *movere*, move: see *move*. The L word is commonly explained as lit. 'wagtail,' as if irreg < L *motare*, move (freq of *movere*, move), + **cilla*, assumed to mean 'tail.'] A wagtail. See *Motacilla*.

Motacilla (mō-ta-sil'ä), *n* [NL., < L *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail see *motacil*.] A genus of chiefly Old World oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Motacillidæ* or wagtails. The name has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for many small singing birds of all parts of the world, as the true *Sylviidæ* or Old World warblers, various *Muscicapidæ* or Old World flycatchers, many of the American *Sylvicolidæ* or wood warblers, and for all the *Motacillidæ*, including the pipits or titlarks of the subfamily *Anthinæ* It is now restricted to the black and white or pied wagtails, as *M alba*, of lithe form, with massed coloration of black, white, and ashy, long vibratile tail of twelve weak narrow feathers, pointed wings whose tip is formed by the first three primaries, and whose inner secondaries are long and flowing, and long slender feet without specially lengthened or straightened hind claws There are many species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Old World, one or two of which sometimes straggle to America Thus, *M alba* has been found in Greenland and *M ocularis* in California.

Motacillidæ (mō-ta-sil'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Motacilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine birds of the order *Passeres*, typified by the genus *Motacilla*, the wagtails The bill is shorter than the head, straight, slender, acute, and notched, the primaries are nine in number, the inner secondaries are lengthened, the feet are long and slender, with scutellate tarsi and usually long and straightened claw, and the tail is usually as long as the wings The *Motacillidæ* are small insectivorous birds of terrestrial habits, resembling larks (*Alaudidæ*) in some respects, but widely separated by the lamiplantation of the podotheca Two subfamilies are generally recognized, *Motacillinæ* and *Anthinæ*, or wagtails proper and pipits or titlarks.

Motacillinæ (mō'ta-si-lī'nē), *n. pl* [< *Motacilla* + *-inæ*] 1 The *Motacillidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Sylviidæ* —2. A subfamily of *Motacillidæ* It contains the wagtails proper as distinguished from the pipits or *Anthinæ*, having the point of the wing formed by the first three primaries, the tail as long as the wing or longer, and the coloration either pied with black and white or varied with yellow and green There are some 50 species, chiefly of two leading genera *Motacilla* and *Budytes* See *wagtail*

motacilline (mō-ta-sil'in), *a* Pertaining to or resembling the *Motacillinæ*

motation† (mō-tā'shon), *n* [< LL *motatio(n-)*, < L *motare*, keep moving, freq of *movere*, move see *move*] The act of moving, mobility *Bailey*, 1731

motatorious (mō-tā-tō'ri-us), *a* [< LL *motator*, a mover, < L. *motare*, pp. *motatus*, move see *motation*] Vibratory, mobile said of the legs of an insect or arachnid which, on alighting, has the habit of moving them rapidly, keeping the body in a constant state of vibration This habit is found especially among certain long-legged spiders and crane-flies

Motazilite (mō-taz'i-līt), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning 'to separate.'] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will They held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became one of the most important and dangerous sects of heretics in Islam

mote[1] (mōt), *n* [Formerly also *moat*, < ME. *mot* (dat *mote*), < AS *mot*, a particle, atom, = D. *mot*, dust; cf D. *moet*, a knob, speck, mark; Sp *mota*, a bur in cloth Cf *moat*[1]] 1. A small particle, as of dust visible in a ray of sunlight; anything very small

As thikke as *motes* in the sonne beame
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 12.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye? Mat vii 3

These Eels did lie on the top of that water, as thick as *motes* are said to be in the sun
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 159.

2† A stain, a blemish.

Mote ne spot is non in the
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 763

3 An imperfection in wool —4. The stalk of a plant *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A match or squib with which, before the introduction of the safety-fuse, it was customary to ignite the charge in blasting

mote[2] (mōt), *v.* [< ME. *mote*, *mot* (pret. *moste*), < AS **mōtan* (pres. *mōt*, pret. *mōste*; not found in inf) = OS. *mōtan*, pres. *mōt* = OFries. pres.

mōt, pret. *mōste* = MD D. *moeten* = MLG. *moten*, LG. *moten* = OHG. *muozen*, MHG. *muezen*, G *mussen* = Goth. *mōtan*, *gamōtan* (pres *mot*, pret *gamōste*), be obliged, relations doubtful. The word remains only in the pret. (and now also pres.) *must*, and in the archaic subj. *mote*.] 1. May; might: chiefly in the subjunctive as, so *mote* it be. [Archaic]—2† Must See *must*^{1}

Yit *mot* he doon bothe right to poore and ryche,
Al be that hire estaat be nat yliche
Chaucer, Good Women, l 888

At last their wayes so fell, that they *mote* part
Spenser, F. Q , III iii 62

mote^3†, *n* and *v*. An obsolete form of *moot*^{1}.
mote^4†, *n* An obsolete form of *moat*
mote^5†, *n*. [ME., < L *motus*, motion, < *movere*, pp *motus*, move. see *move*, cf *motion*] Motion.

The residue is the mene *mote* for the same day and the same houre *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii 44

mote-bell† (mōt'bel), *n* A bell used to summon people to a moot or court.
moted (mō'ted), *a*. [< *mote*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}] Containing motes, abounding in motes.

And the old swallow haunted barns—
Brown gabled, long, and full of seams
Through which the *moted* sunlight streams
Whittier, Witch's Daughter

moteless (mōt'les), *a*. [< ME *moteles*, < *mote*^{1} + *-less*] 1 Free of motes.

In this *moteless* air were placed test-tubes
The American, IV 298

2. Spotless, without blemish

That *moteles* meyny may neuer remwe
Fro that maskelez mayster neuer the les
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 898

moteling (mōt'ling), *n*. [< *mote*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}] A little mote, something very small.

A cloud of *Moatlings* hums
Above our heads
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Vocation

Motella (mǫ-tel'ä), *n*. [NL , < F *motelle*, the eel-pout (cf *mustelle*, the whistlefish), < L *mustela*, a fish, the eel-pout see *Mustela*.] A genus of gadoid fishes, the rocklings They are of small size, with elongate body, small scales, two dorsal fins, and one anal There are several species, of various seas, as *M mustela*

moteret, *n*. A Middle English form of *mutter* *Prompt Parv* , p 30

motet (mǫ-tet'), *n* [Also *motett*, *mottett*, = F *motet* = Sp. Pg. *motete*, < It. *mottetto* (ML *motetum*), a motet, dim of *motto*, a word, saying. see *mot*^{2}, *motto*] In *music* (*a*) A vocal composition in somewhat strict polyphonic style, having a Biblical or similar prose text, and intended to be sung in a church service Originally the motet was designed as a contrast to the plain-song of the remainder of the service, and probably it often possessed something of the graceful intricacy of the madrigal The earliest motets date from about 1300 The use of an instrumental accompaniment is usually limited, and often avoided altogether (*b*) Any vocal work in harmony intended for use in a church service, an anthem Strictly speaking, a motet is in medieval style, and an anthem in modern style, but the distinction is often ignored

motettist (mō-tet'ist), *n*. [< *motet*, *motett*, + *-ist*] A composer or singer of motets

motetus (mǫ-tē'tus), *n*. [ML , also *motetum*] In *medieval music*, a middle voice or voice-part, a mean

moth^1 (môth), *n* [< ME *mothe*, *moththe*, < AS *moththe* = MD. *motte*, D. *mot* = MLG. LG. *mutte* = MHG. *motte*, *matte*, G *motte* = Icel *motti*, a moth, = Sw *mott*, a moth , also E. dial *mought*, < ME *moughte*, *mowghte*, *moughthe*, < AS *mohthe* Perhaps akin to *mad*^{2}, *made*^{2}, whence *maddock*, *mawk*, a maggot. The forms are somewhat discordant, perhaps two or more orig. diff. words are involved.] 1 A nocturnal or crepuscular lepidopterous insect, a member of the order *Lepidoptera* and suborder *Heterocera* Moths resemble butterflies, but for the most part fly by night instead of by day, and their antennæ, though exhibiting great diversity of size and shape, are not rhopalocerous or clubbed at the end like those of butterflies There are many families and very numerous genera and species Aside from numberless specific names, moths are distinguished by the leading families under English names Hawk moths are *Sphingidæ* and related families, butterfly hawk moths, *Uraniidæ* (various popular names), *Zygænidæ*; clear-winged hawk moths, *Ægeriidæ*, swift-moths, *Hepialidæ*, lappet-moths or silkworm moths, *Bombycidæ*, tiger-moths, *Arctiidæ*, lackey moths, *Lithosiidæ*, rustic moths, *Noctuidæ*, geometrid moths, *Geometridæ*, meal moths, *Pyralidæ*, leaf rolling moths, *Tortricidæ*, ermine-moths, *Yponomeutidæ*, leaf mining moths, *Tineidæ*, plume-moths, *Alucitidæ* (or *Pterophoridæ*) The tineids include the various small moths injurious to carpets and other woolen fabrics. The smaller moths, of several families, are often collectively designated *Microlepidoptera* Various small white mealy moths are called *millers* See the above names, and cuts under *sphinx*, *Bombyx*, *Cidaria*, *Eacles*, *Carpocapsa*, and *Agrotis*.

An vnredy reue thi residue shal spene,
That menye *moththe* was maister ynne, in a mynte while
Piers Plowman (C), xiii 216

2. Any larva that destroys woolen fabrics —3 Figuratively, one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything

If I be left behind,
A *moth* of peace, and he go to the war
Shak , Othello, i 3 257

Bee-hawk moth. See *bee-hawk* —**Buffalo moth,** a popular misnomer of the dermestid beetle *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, derived from the brown hairy humped larva. See cuts under *Anthrenus* and *carpet beetle* —**Death's-head, deltoid, emperor, harlequin moth** See the qualifying words.—**Grape-berry moth** See *grape*^{1} —**Hebrew-character moth.** See *Hebrew* —**Honeycomb moth.** See *honeycomb*

moth^2†, *n* An obsolete variant of *mote*^{1}.

Festuco [It], a little sticke, a fease straw, a tooth picke, a *moth*, a little beame *Florio*

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye
Shak , Hamlet, i 1 112.

moth-blight (môth'blīt), *n*. A homopterous insect of the genus *Aleurodes* or family *Aleurodidæ* so called from their resemblance to moths and the injury they do to plants. They are related to the coccids or scale-insects, and to the aphids or plant-lice

moth-cicada (môth'si-kā"dä), *n*. A homopterous insect of the family *Flatidæ*, a flatid

moth-eat (môth'ēt), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: only in the past participle

Ruine and neglect have so *moatheaten* her [the town of Fettipore] as at this day she lies prostrate, and become the object of danger and misery
Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 61

mothed (môtht), *a* [< *moth* + *-ed*^{2}.] Moth-eaten. [Rare]

Shredded perfume, like a cloud
From closet long to quiet vowed,
With *mothed* and dropping arras hung
Browning, Paracelsus

mothen† (môth'n), *a* [< *moth* + *-en*^{2}.] Full of moths, moth-eaten

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours names.
Fulke against Allen (1580), p 125

mother^1 (muᴛʜ'er), *n*. [With *th* for orig. *d*, as also in *father*, < ME *moder* (gen *moder*), < AS *mōdor*, *mōder*, *mōddor* (gen. *mōdor*, dat *mēder*) = OS. *mōdar*, *muoder* = OFries *mōder* = D *moeder*, *moer* = MLG *moder*, LG. *moder*, *mor* = OHG MHG. *muoter*, G. *mutter* = Icel. *mōdhir* = Sw. Dan *moder* (not found in Goth , where the word for 'mother' was *aithei* and for 'father' *atta*) = OIr. *mathir*, Ir. Gael. *mathair* = L *māter* (*mātr-*) (> It Sp Pg *madre* = Pr. *maire* = OF *mere*, F. *mère*) = Gr. *μήτηρ*, Doric *μάτηρ* = OBulg *mati* = Russ *mati* = Lith *mote* = Pol *matka* (with dim term. *-ka*) = OPers. *māta*, Pers. *māder* = Skt *mātā* (stem *mātar*), mother, a general Indo-Eur. word (though absent in Gothic and mod W), with appar. suffix *-tar*, of agent, from a root usually taken to be √ *ma*, Skt *mā*, measure or make; but this is conjectural Cf. *matter*, from the same ult root.] 1. A woman in relation to her child ; female parent. also used of female animals in relation to their offspring

Thus brought merlyn the messagers of the kynge to his *moder* place. *Merlin* (E E T S), i 30

Many was the *modur* son
To the kyrk with him can fare
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V 5)

Ladies ! thou, Paris, mov'st my laughter,
They 're deities ev'ry *mother's* daughter
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p 258 (*Davies*)

2 That which has given birth to anything; source of anything, generatrix

Alas, poor country ! It cannot
Be called our *mother*, but our grave
Shak , Macbeth, iv 3 166

Athens, the eye of Greece, *mother* of arts
And eloquence *Milton*, P R , iv 240

3 A familiar appellation or term of address of an old or elderly woman

But, *mother*, I did not come to hear Mr Rochester's fortune , I came to hear my own
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xix

4 A title sometimes given to an abbess, and to other women holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.

Why should these ladies stay so long? They must come this way , I know the queen employs 'em not , for the reverend *mother* sent me word they would all be for the garden *Beau and Fl* , Philaster, ii 2.

5. A hysterical malady.

O, how this *mother* swells up toward my heart !
Shak , Lear, ii 4. 56

The *mother* is a pestilent, wilful, troublesome sickness
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iii 1

6† The thickest plate, forming the body or principal part, of the astrolabe

The *moder* of thin Astrelabie is the thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole, that resseyvyth in hir wombe the thynne plates compowned for diverse clymatz, and thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i 3

Artificial mother See *brooder* —**Congregation of the Mother of God** See *congregation* —**Every mother's son**, all, without exception [Colloq]—**Mother Carey's chicken** See *chicken*^{1} —**Mother Carey's goose** See *goose* —**Mother church** See *church* —**Mother of eels,** a lycodoid fish, *Zoarces anguillaris*, more commonly known as *eel pout* —**Mother of God,** a title given to the Virgin Mary —**Mother of herrings,** the allice [Prov Eng]—**Mother of the maids,** the chief of the ladies of honor at the English court.—**Mother of the mawkins** See *malkin* —**Mother's mark,** a birth mark , a strawberry mark, mole, or other nævus

mother^1 (muᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t* [< *mother*^{1}, *n*] To be or act as a mother to, treat in a motherly fashion

The queen . would have *mothered* another body's child *Howell*, Hist Eng , p 170

I *mothered* all his daughters when
Their mother's life cut short
Harper's Mag , LXXVIII 829

mother^2 (muᴛʜ'ėr), *n*. [Altered, by confusion with *mother*^{1} from **mudder*, < MD *modder*, mud, dregs, lees, D *moer* = MLG. *moder*, *moer*, dregs, lees, LG. *moder* (> G. *moder*, also *mutter*) = Dan Sw *mudder*, mud, mold, akin to *mud*, q v] 1. Dregs; lees.

Near a Nymph with an Urn, that divides the High way,
And into a Puddle throws *Mother* of Tea.
Prior, Down Hall, st 15

2 A stringy, mucilaginous substance which forms in vinegar during the acetous fermentation, and the presence of which sets up and hastens this kind of fermentation It is produced by a plant, *Mycoderma aceti*, the germs of which, like those of the yeast-plant, exist in the atmosphere

Unhappily the bit of *mother* from Swift's vinegar barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle's characteristics]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 124

mother^2 (muᴛʜ'ėr), *v i* [< *mother*^{2}, *n*] To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors, become mothery

They oint their [sheep's] naked limbs with *mothered* oil
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 688

mother^3 (muᴛʜ'ėr), *n* Same as *mauther*.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry (*Latham*)

mother-cask (muᴛʜ'ėr-kask), *n* The cask in which acetous fermentation is carried on in the manufacture of vinegar.
mother-cell (muᴛʜ'ėr-sel), *n* See *cell*.
mother-cloves (muᴛʜ'ėr-klōvz), *n* See *clove*^{4}
mother-country (muᴛʜ'ėr-kun'tri), *n* 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2 One's native country —3 A country as the mother or producer of anything
motherhood (muᴛʜ'ėr-hud), *n* [ME **moderhod*, *moderhede*, < *mother*^{1} + *-hood*] The state of being a mother
Mother-Hubbard (muᴛʜ'ėr-hub'ärd), *n* A loose full gown worn by women. so named from its general resemblance to that considered characteristic of "Mother Hubbard" in the rimes of "Mother Goose"

One morning . he opened his door and beheld the vision of a woman going towards the breakfast room in a robe de nuit, but which turned out to be one of the *Mother Hubbards* which have had a certain celebrity as street dresses in some parts of the West
C D Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p 61

mothering (muᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n* [< *mother*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}] A rural custom of visiting one's parents and giving them presents on Mid-Lent Sunday supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of visiting the mother church on that day Also called *midlenting* [Eng]

I'll to thee a simnel bring
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*
Herrick, To Dianeme.

mother-in-law (muᴛʜ'ėr-in-lâ"), *n*. 1 The mother of one's husband or wife —2 A stepmother [Now only prov. Eng]

To violate so gentle a request of her predecessor, was an ill foregoing of a *mother-in-law's* harsh nature
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i 1

3 An English drink composed of equal proportions of old strong ale and bitter ale so called in jocose allusion to the qualifications 'old' and 'bitter ' The name has also been recently applied in the United States to a similar mixture.

mother-land (muᴛʜ'ėr-land), *n* The land of one's origin; fatherland, the land whence a people originally sprang

Their effect upon the poets of our *motherland* across the sea *The Century*, XXIX 507

motherless (muᴛʜ'ėr-les), *a* [< ME *moderles*, < *mother*[1] + *-less*] Destitute of a mother, having lost a mother as, *motherless* children

motherliness (muᴛʜ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being motherly. *Bailey*, 1727.

mother-liquor (muᴛʜ'ėr-lik'or), *n.* Same as *mother-water*

mother-lode (muᴛʜ'ėr-lōd), *n.* [Translation of Mex. *veta madre.*] A certain very important metalliferous vein in Mexico The name is also sometimes used in California as a designation of what is more commonly called the "Great Quartz Vein," a vein-like mass of quartz which has a very conspicuous outcrop and has been traced nearly continuously for a distance of fully 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador county

mother-love (muᴛʜ'ėr-luv), *n* Such affection as is shown by a mother

motherly (muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *a* [< ME *moderlich*, < AS *moderlic*, < *moder*, mother, + *-lic* = E *-ly*[1]] 1 Pertaining to a mother as, *motherly* power or authority —2. Becoming or characteristic of a mother; tender, parental, affectionate as, *motherly* love or care

The *motherly* airs of my little daughters. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Like a mother

She was what is called a *motherly* woman, large and ca ressing, and really kind *Mrs Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxi

=Syn. *Motherly, Maternal, Parental* The same distinc tion holds between the Anglo Saxon word and the Latin ones in this list that is found in the words compared un der *brotherly* and under *fatherly*

motherly† (muᴛʜ'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *motherly*, *a.*] In the manner of a mother

She casteth the rod into the fire, and colleth the child, giveth it an apple, and dandleth it most *motherly* *J Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc , 1853), II 87

mother-lye (muᴛʜ'ėr-lī), *n* Same as *mother-water*.

mother-maid (muᴛʜ'ėr-mād), *n.* The Virgin Mary

Thou shalt see the blessed *mothermaid* exalted more for being good Than for her interest of motherhood *Donne*, Progress of the Soul, ii

mother-naked (muᴛʜ'ėr-nāᵏked), *a.* [< ME *modirnakid* (= G. *mutter-nackt*); < *mother*[1] + *naked.*] Naked as at birth, stark naked [Archaic.]

I saw a child *modir nakid*, New born the modir fro *Hymns to Virgin*, etc (E E T S), p 58

mother-of-coal (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-kōl'), *n* See *coal*

mother-of-pearl (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-pėrl'), *n* The nacreous inner layer of the shell of various bivalve mollusks, as of the pearl-oyster, when hard, silvery, iridescent, or otherwise sufficiently beautiful to have commercial value; nacre It is the substance of which pearls consist, a pearl being a mass of it instead of a layer The large oysters of the In dian seas secrete this nacreous layer of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for purposes of trade The genus *Meleagrina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of pearl These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, and in the Australian seas. Mother of-pearl is procured from many different shells, univalve as well as bivalve, and is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of knife handles, buttons, toys, snuff boxes, etc **Mother-of-pearl work**, a kind of embroidery in which many small pieces of mother-of pearl are sewed to the background, small holes being bored in them for the purpose The outlines of the flowers, leaves, etc , made by the thin mother-of pearl are indicated by silk or gold thread, in which material are also made the light sprays, stems, etc

mother-of-thousands (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-thou'-zandz), *n* The Kenilworth or Colosseum ivy See *ivy*[1] The name is less frequently applied to a few other plants, especially *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, the straw berry geranium, of similar habit. [Prov Eng]

mother-of-thyme (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-tīm'), *n* The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. See *thyme*

mother-of-vinegar (muᴛʜ'ėr-ov-vin'ė-gär), *n.* See *mother*[2], 2

mother-pearl†, *n* Same as *mother-of-pearl*

mother-queen (muᴛʜ'ėr-kwēn), *n* The mother of a reigning sovereign, a queen-mother.

With him along is come the *mother queen*, An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife *Shak*, K John, ii 1 62.

mothers (muᴛʜ'ėrz), *n* Same as *mother-water*

mothership†, *n* [ME **moderschipe, moderchep*, < *mother*[1] + *-ship*] Motherhood

He hathe seyde as myche ther ageyns as he dar do to have hyr gode *moderchep* *Paston Letters*, I 258

mothersome (muᴛʜ'ėr-sum), *a.* [< *mother* + *-some*] Careful or anxious, as a mother is. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, xv. •

mother-spot (muᴛʜ'ėr-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin, a birth-mark. See *nævus*.

mother-tongue (muᴛʜ'ėr-tung'), *n.* 1 One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

mother-vessel (muᴛʜ'ėr-ves'el), *n.* A souring-vat used in the manufacture of wine-vinegar

mother-water (muᴛʜ'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* In *chem.* and *phar.*, and in chemical industries, water which has contained dissolved substances, and which remains after a part or the whole of these substances has crystallized or has been precipitated in an amorphous condition. Also called *mother-liquor, mother-lye*, and *mothers*

mother-wit (muᴛʜ'ėr-wit'), *n.* Native wit; common sense

For whatsoever *mother-wit* or arte Could worke he put in proofe *Spenser*, Mother Hub Tale, l 1138.

Kath Where did you study all this goodly speech?— *Pet* It is extempore, from my *mother wit* *Shak*, Γ of the S , ii 1 265

motherwort (muᴛʜ'ėr-wėrt), *n.* 1 A labiate plant, *Leonurus Cardiaca*, which grows in waste places. It has sometimes been used in amenorrhea.—2† The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly used for uterine affections

mothery (muᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a* [< *mother*[2] + *-y*[1]] Containing or of the consistence of mother (see *mother*[2]); resembling or partaking of the nature of mother as, the *mothery* substance in liquors

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery*? *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii 19

moth-gnat (môth'nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidæ*

moth-hawk (môth'hâk), *n* The nightjar

moth-hunter (môth'hun'ėr), *n.* 1. A lepidopterist.—2. A goatsucker or moth-hawk, any bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ* See cut under *goatsucker*

mothing (môth'ing), *n* [< *moth*[1] + *-ing*[1]] The catching of moths [Rare]

He [the entomologist] need not relax his endeavors day or night *Mothing* is night employment *A S Packard*, Study of Insects, p 84

moth-mullen (môth'mul'en), *n* See *mullen*

moth-orchid (môth'ôr'kid), *n.* Same as *moth-plant*

moth-patch (môth'pach), *n* A term loosely applied to various patches of increased pigmentation in the skin

moth-plant (môth'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phalænopsis*

moth-sphinx (môth'sfingks), *n.* A moth of the family *Castniidæ*.

moth-trap (môth'trap), *n* In *bee-keeping*, a device to capture the moths whose larvæ prey upon the bees in the hive, or to capture the larvæ themselves

mothy (môth'i), *a.* [< *moth*[1] + *-y*[1]] Containing moths, eaten by moths

An old *mothy* saddle *Shak*, T of the S , iii 2 49

motif (F pron mō-tēf'), *n* 1† A Middle English form of *motive*

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen Meuen *motifs* meny tymes insolibles and fallaces, That both lered and lewed of here byleyue douten *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 230

2 [F] A datum, theme, or ground for intellectual action. used as French.

The *motifs* or data which give to the mind its guidance in achieving its more difficult tasks are the spatial series of muscular and tactual sensations which are caused by the motions of the eye for parallel turning, for accommodation, and for convergence in near vision *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology, p 463

3 [F] In *music* (*a*) A figure (*b*) A subject or theme, particularly one that recurs often in a dramatic work as a leading subject

motific (mō-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *motus*, motion (see *motc*[5]), + *facere*, make.] Producing or inducing motion; motor or motorial. *Good.* [Rare]

motile (mō'til), *a* and *n.* [< L. as if **motilis*, < *morere*, pp *motus*, move; see *move*] **I.** *a.* Capable of spontaneous motion; executing automatic or apparently voluntary movements: as, a *motile* flagellum, *motile* cilia, spores, etc

II. *n.* One in whose mind motor images are predominant or especially distinct

This division of men into visuals, audiles, *motiles*, [i e , cases where motor representations are the favorite furniture of the mind]. *Mind*, XI 415.

motility (mō-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *motilité* = Pg. *motilidade*, < L as if **motilita(t-)s*, < **motilis*, motile: see *motile.*] The quality of being motile; capability of moving; capability of automatic or spontaneous motion: the opposite of *stability*.

motion (mō'shon), *n* [< ME. *motion, mocion*, < OF. *motion*, F. *motion* = Sp *mocion* = Pg *moção* = It. *mozione*, < L *mōtio(n-)*, a moving, an emotion, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move. see *move.*] 1 Change of place; transition from one point or position in space to another; continuous variation of position used both concretely, for a single change of position, and abstractly, to denote such change considered as a character belonging to the moving body, and also generally for a class of phenomena

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st But in his *motion* like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young eyed cherubins *Shak*, M of V , v 1 61

Encouraged thus, she brought her younglings nigh, Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i 533.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one sy nonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*? *Locke*, Human Understanding, III iv 8

All that we know about *motion* is that it is a name for certain changes in the relations of our visual, tactile, and muscular sensations *Huxley*, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs

Consider for a moment a number of passengers walking on the deck of a steamer Their relative *motions* with regard to the deck are what we immediately observe, but if we compound with these the velocity of the steamer itself we get evidently their actual *motion* relatively to the earth *Thomson and Tait*, Nat Philos , § 45

2†. The power of moving; ability to change one's position.

As long as there is *motion* in my body, And life to give me words, I'll cry for justice ' *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii 1

Swallow'd up and lost In the wide womb of uncreated night, Devoid of sense and *motion* *Milton*, P L., ii 151

3 Style or manner of moving; carriage [Rare]

A true bred English Beau has, indeed, the Powder, the Essences, the Tooth pick, and the Snuff-box, and is as Idle, but the fault is in the Flesh, he has not the *motion*, and looks stiff under all this *C Burnaby*, The Reform d Wife (1700), p 82, quoted in [N and Q , 7th ser , V 334

4 In *astron.*, angular velocity, amount of angular movement, especially the rate of movement of a heavenly body in longitude. as, the mean daily *motion* of the sun is 3548″ —5 In *mech* , any mechanism for modifying the movement in a machine, or for making certain parts change their positions in certain ways, also, the action of such mechanism as, the slide-valve *motion* of an engine; heart-*motion* in spinning-machines, etc —6†. A puppet, or a similar figure mechanically moved; also, a puppet-show

Like dead *motions* moving upon wires *Beau and Fl* , Woman-Hater, iii 1

They say there is a new *motion* of the city of Nineveh with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge *B Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii 3

Like the masters of a puppet-show, they despise those *motions* which fill common spectators with wonder and delight. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry

7 In *philos* , any change. a translation of *κίνησις* There are four kinds of motion, according to Aristotelians—generation and corruption, alteration, augmentation and diminution, and change of place Bacon distinguishes nineteen kinds of simple motions, which seem to be something like elementary forces

8 A natural impulse, as of the senses, but especially of the mind or soul, tendency of desires or passions; mental agitation

When we were in the flesh, the *motions* of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death Rom vii 5

Hee found more *motions* of Religion in him than could be imagined Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 59

The people, exorbitant and excessive in all thi *motions*, are prone oftimes not to a religious onely, but to a civil kind of Idolatry in Idolizing their Kings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref

Catch, in the pauses of their keenest play *Motions* of thought which elevate the will *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, III 40

Woman's pleasure, woman's pain— Nature made them blinder *motions* bounded in a shallower brain *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

9†. Animal life; the faculty of automatic movement and sensation or feeling; the exercise of such faculty; something which usually belongs equally to soul and body, though occasionally confined to one or the other

Ay, but to die and go we know not where, To lie in cold obstruction and to rot, This sensible warm *motion* to become A kneaded clod *Shak*, M for M , iii 1. 120.

10. Inclination; disposition; impulse; will: as, of one's own *motion*

In 16 Edw IV., 1476, . . [the Lynenwevers] . "of thaire fre *mocion* and will have bounden thayme and thayre craft perpetually to kepe . upon Corpus Cristi day a pageant " (Council Book III fo 20ʳ v) *York Plays*, Int, p xxvii

11. Proposal; instigation; incitement.

Then he said to hys cardynals, Sirs, make you redy, for I woll to Rome Of that *mocyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed and displeased, for they loued nat the Romaynes *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron, I cccxxvi

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first *motion*, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream
Shak, J C, ii 1 64

12 A proposal or proposition formally made, specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption, also, the act of submitting such a proposal: as, the *motion* to appoint a committee was carried

The *motion* aboute setting forth yᵉ fishing ship (caled yᵉ Frindship) came first from yᵉ plantation *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 286

Valentine and Hollis held the Speaker down in his seat by main force, and read the *motion* amidst the loudest shouts. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden

13 In *law* (*a*) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a motion. (*b*) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue: as, a *motion* for an injunction, a *motion* to open a default Still further distinctions are made in common parlance Thus, applications on the trial incidental to its progress, such as to strike out testimony or to grant a non suit, are called *motions*, though, being on the trial, and the result being included in the judgment, they are not *motions* within the rules regulating the formalities required for making motions, the record of the decision, the award of costs, or the mode of review (*c*) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, "now comes the plaintiff (or defendant)," etc, "and moves," etc (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party —**14** In *music* (*a*) The melodic change of a voice or voice-part from one pitch to another, melodic progression It is *concrete conjunct*, or *conjoint* when it consists of a single step, *discrete* or *disjunct* when of a skip (*b*) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other It is *similar* when both voice parts rise or fall at the same time, *parallel* when they together rise or fall by the same interval, *contrary* or *opposite* when one rises and the other falls, *oblique* when one rises or falls while the other remains stationary, and *mixed* when all varieties occur at once in several parts In general, between important or conspicuous parts, contrary motion is sought Parallel motion in perfect fifths or octaves is regularly forbidden, and similar motion to a perfect fifth or octave is employed sparingly

15 In the *fine arts*, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making. It can only be implied from the attitude which prepares the subject for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*

16 In *med*, evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge

Shall I lose my doctor? no, he gives me the potions and the *motions* *Shak*, M W of W, iii 1 105

17 In *milit. tactics*, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction. —**Absolute motion**, change of absolute place —**Accelerated motion.** See *accelerate* —**Active motion**, in *kinesitherapy*, motion of the limbs or other parts of the patient produced by his own exertion, in contradistinction to *passive motion*, where the limbs are moved by the attendant —**Angular motion** See *angular* —**Brunonian motion.** Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *Brownian*) —**Center of motion.** See *center*¹ —**Ciliary motion.** See *ciliary* —**Consensual motions** See *consensual* —**Contrariety of motion** See *contrariety* —**Differential motion.** See *differential* —**Direct motion** (*a*) In *astron*, increase in the longitude of a star (*b*) In *music* See *direct* —**Disjunct motion.** See def 14 (*a*) —**Diurnal motion of a planet, elliptic motion, equable motion** See the adjectives —**Energy of motion** See *energy*, 7 —**Equation of motion** See *equation* —**Focus of mean motion, of true motion.** See *focus* —**Harmonious motion** See *harmonious* —**Heart-motion**, in spinning, winding, and analogous machines, a motion produced by means of a heart shaped cam —**Horary motion**, the space moved through by a heavenly body in an hour —**Hourly motion**, in *astron*, the change of position which takes place in an hour —**Intestinal, irrotational motion.** See the adjectives.—**Lateral motion**, in a railroad-car, the end play or freedom of movement of an axle in its boxes or the freedom of movement between a swing-bolster and a truck —**Laws of motion**, specifically, Newton's three laws of motion, which are as follows *First Law* Every body continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state *Second Law* Change of motion is proportional to force applied and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts *Third Law* To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction, or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal, and oppositely directed —**Line of motion.** See *line*² —**Local motion** See *local* —**Lost motion**, in *mech*, any difference of motion between the driving parts of a motor and the driven machine, or between the parts of a machine that communicate motion from one to another It results from faulty construction of the parts, or from looseness of the boxes of axles or shafting or of a belt, which is thus permitted to slip —**Natural motion**, an involuntary movement of the body, as the beating of the heart —**Overhead motion**, a mechanism, consisting of countershafts and speed pulley arrangements of gears or any other contrivances, for increasing speed or force, interposed between some prime mover or main line of power-transmission and a machine with which it communicates It is so called because, for convenience in transmission, or that it may not occupy working space it is placed over the machine affected by it Also called *overhead work* —**Paracentric motion**, motion to or from an attracting center —**Parallel motion** (*a*) See *parallel* (*b*) In *music* See def 14 (*b*) —**Passive motion.** See under *active motion* —**Perpetual motion.** (*a*) A machine which should do work without exhausting any power of doing work —that is, its work must not be accompanied by any displacement (such as the fall of a weight, or the uncoiling of a spring) or transformation (such as the combustion of fuel) which could not be undone by a replacement or counter transformation without the expenditure of as much work as the machine has done Such a machine is impossible, and contrary to all experience, for power of doing work is never increased nor diminished Nevertheless, very many pretended perpetual motions have been put forth by deluded or knavish inventors Most of them are of two classes —1st, those which depend upon gravity or magnetism, and, 2d, those which depend upon centrifugal force or other pressure mistaken for moving power (*b*) The mode of motion of such a machine (*c*) By a popular abuse of the term a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self generated power Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing, never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion, nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion —**Positive motion**, in *mech*, an arrangement of apparatus connecting related parts of a machine in such manner that, as one moves, the other must move in accordance with the law of the relation For example, the system of gearing which takes motion from the lathe-spindle, and imparts motion to the lead screw of a lathe, is a positive motion On the other hand, any mechanism which moves a part of a machine in a manner that permits the possibility of some subsequent motion, or variation of the motion, of the part, through the action of any force not directly transmitted by such mechanism, is not positive Examples of motions not positive are —the mechanism actuating a tilt hammer, which falls by its gravity, a spring which by its elasticity recoils, and pulleys driven by belts in which the motion may be varied through slip **Positive-motion loom** See *loom*¹ —**Primary motion**, the diurnal motion of a fixed star —**Proper motion**, in *astron*, that apparent motion or angular velocity of a fixed star which is due to a real movement of the star itself relatively to the other stars.—**Quantity of motion**, momentum, the sum of the velocities of all the particles each multiplied by the mass —**Rectilinear, parabolic,** or **circular motion**, motion in a rectilinear, parabolic, or circular path —**Relative motion**, change of relative place **Retrograde motion**, in *astron*, decrease in the longitude of a star —**Rotational motion** See *vortex motion* —**Secondary motion**, the proper motion of a fixed star —**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion like a uniform motion round the circumference of a circle which is looked at edgewise "when a point Q moves uniformly in a circle, the perpendicular QP drawn from its position at any instant to a fixed diameter AA′ of the circle intersects the diameter at a point P, whose position changes by a *simple harmonic motion*" *Thomson and Tait* —**Slide-valve motion**, in a steam engine, broadly, the valve-gear any one of a great variety of devices for imparting to a slide valve its proper motion for induction, cut off, exhaust, and compression or cushioning of steam at the end of the piston stroke specifically, the motion of a slide-valve produced by the valve-gear The link motion is one of the most important of valve gears In the majority of slide valve motions the primary movement is derived from an eccentric keyed to the crank shaft. In other cases motion is taken from the cross-head In the Joy valve gear the primary movement is obtained from the connecting-rod See *induction, cut off, exhaust, eccentric*, and *valve-gear* —**Take-up motion**, in a loom the mechanism which takes up and winds the woven cloth on the cloth beam as fast as the warp is unwound from the warp-beam The name is also given to analogous mechanism in many other kinds of machines —**Violent motion**†, in older writers, a motion impressed upon a body by an external force —**Voluntary motion**, motion ensuing on an act of will, in contrast with reflex action or motion =**Syn.** *Motion Movement, Move. Motion* may be considered separate from that which moves, *movement* is always connected with the person or thing moving hence we speak of the laws of *motion*, of heat as a mode of *motion*, and of perpetual *motion* — not of *movement* in any of these cases, hence, also, *motion* is the more scientific and technical term *Motion* is more general and more voluntary, *movement*, more particular and occasional hence we speak of a *motion* with the hand, a *movement* of troops, involuntary *movements*, the *movements* of the heavenly bodies, the rate of *motion* or of *movement*. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The chief uses of *move* are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game

motion (mō′shon), *v* [ME *mocionen*, < *motion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head as, to *motion* a person to a seat —**2** To propose; move

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still *motions* war and never peace
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 3 63

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.—**2.** To make a proposal, offer plans. [Rare]

Rychard Stratton told me that whyll he was in servyse with Whethyll, John Redwe *mocyond* hym onys myche aftyr this intent, etc *Paston Letters*, III 158

Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ d *Milton*, P L, ix 229

motional (mō′shon-al), *a* [< *motion* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to motion, characterized by (certain) motions specifically applied to particular imitative diseases exhibiting peculiar muscular actions, as tarantism

motion-bar (mō′shon-bär), *n* In a steam-engine, a guide-bar or -rod *E H Knight*

motion-distortion (mō′shon-dis-tôr″shon), *n* A distortion of a line of a spectrum due to relative motions of the parts of the source of light

motioner† (mō′shon-ėr), *n* [< *motion* + *-er*¹.] A mover

Without respecte of any worldly rewarde or thanke, to referre the fruict and successe of his labours to God the *mocioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodness *Udall*, To Queen Catherine

motion-indicator (mō′shon-in″di-kā-tor), *n* An apparatus for showing the speed or the number of revolutions of any machine or part of a machine in a given time It differs from a counter in that the latter merely registers movement independently of time

motionist† (mō′shon-ist), *n* [< *motion* + *-ist.*] One who makes a motion

Milton [uses] *motionist* *F Hall*, False Philol, p 57

motionless (mō′shon-les), *a* [< *motion* + *-less*] Without motion, being at rest

motion-man† (mō′shon-man), *n* An exhibitor of a puppet-show See *motion*, *n.*, 6

And travel with young Goose the *motion-man.* *B Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1

motivate (mō′ti-vāt), *v. t*, pret and pp *motivated*, ppr *motivating* [< *motive* + *-ate*²] To motive, act as a motive or as the inciting cause of, induce

The expulsions from Southern Russia have not been *motivated* by any new circumstances *American Hebrew*, XXXVI 38.

motivation (mō-ti-vā′shon), *n* [< *motivate* + *-ion*] The act or manner of motivating, the act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action

motive (mō′tiv), *a* and *n* [I *a* = Sp Pg. It *motivo*, < ML *motivus*, serving to move, motive, < L *movere*, pp *motus*, move see *move* II *n* < ME *motif*, < OF. *motif*, F *motif* = Sp Pg It *motivo*, < ML *motivum*, a motive, moving cause, neut of *motivus*, serving to move see I] **I.** *a* Causing motion, having power to move some one or something; tending to produce motion.

Generals, even in spiritual things, are less perceived and less *motive* than particulars *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 67

Motive power or **force.** (*a*) The whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it. (*b*) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense

Such men as Spenser are not sent into the world to be part of its *motive power* *Lowell* Among my Books 2d ser, p. 166.

(*c*) That which moves, as a locomotive in *railroading*, the locomotives collectively of a railroad as, the superintendent of the *motive power*

II. *n.* **1** A mental state or force which induces an act of volition, a determining impulse, specifically a desire for something, a gratification contemplated as the final cause of a certain action of the one desiring it The term *motive* is also loosely applied to the object desired The noun *motive*, in this sense was brought into general use by writers influenced by Hobbes (though he uses the adjective only), who held that men's actions are always governed by the strongest motive, and denied the freedom of the will It is now however, in common literary and conversational use, apart from any theory

What moves the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular motion or rest? And to this I answer the *motive*, for continuing in the same state or action is only the present satisfaction in it, the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness *Locke*, Human Understanding, II xxi § 29

Without another life, all other *motives* to perfection will be insufficient *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, I 2.

When the effect or tendency of a *motive* is to determine a man to forbear to act it may seem improper to make use of the term *motive*, since *motive*, properly speaking, means that which disposes an object to move We must however, use that improper term, or a term which, though proper enough, is scarce in use, the word determinative
Bentham Introd to Morals and Legislation, x 3, note

2. The design or object one has in any action, intention; purpose, the ideal object of desire

The conversion of the heathen was the *motive* to the settlement *Bancroft*, Hist U S, I 20

We must measure morality by *motives*, not by deeds
H Spencer, Social Statics, p 250

3 One who or that which is the cause of something, an originator.

It hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband
Shak, All's Well, iv 4 20

Nor are they living
Who were the *motives* that you first went out.
Shak, T of A, v 4 27

4†. Movement

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body
Shak, T and C, iv 5 57

5. Prevailing design Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, same as *subject* (*b*) In the *fine arts*—(1) the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavors to give expression in his work, or (2) a subject or example prominently characteristic of any work or part of a work, and elaborated or often repeated with more or less variation

The Panathenaic procession furnished Pheidias with a series of sculptural *motives*, which he had only to express according to the principles of his art
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 218

6† Motion; proposition

Suche *motyues* thei moeue this maistres in her glorie,
And maken men in mysbileue that muse moche on her wordes. *Piers Plowman* (B), x 113

Leading motive See *leading*[1] = **Syn 1.** *Motive, Reason, Inducement, Incentive, Impulse*, consideration, prompting, stimulus The differences among the first five of these words are suggested by the derivations A *motive* is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice It is the common philosophical term, and may be collective as, the whole field of *motive* A *reason* is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice An *inducement* leads one on by his desire for good as to hold out an additional *inducement* An *incentive* urges one on like martial music An *impulse* drives one on, but is transitory

motive (mō′tiv), *v. t*, pret and pp. *motived*, ppr. *motiving* [< *motive*, *n.*] To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive; prompt; instigate. [Recent]

When he has satisfied himself that it was made by such a person as he, so armed and so *motived*, the problem is solved *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser, p 10

motiveless (mō′tiv-les), *a.* [< *motive* + *-less*] Having no motive or aim, objectless

Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceived possible, be conceived as morally worthless
Sir W Hamilton

motivelessness (mō′tiv-les-nes), *n* The character of being motiveless

That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv

motivity (mō-tiv′i-ti), *n* [< *motive* + *-ity*] The power of moving, form of motion or locomotion.

The active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity* *Locke*, Human Understanding, II xxiii 28

motley (mot′li), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *motly*, < ME *mottelcye, mottelay, mottelee, motle*, a mixture of colors, a party-colored dress; of uncertain origin. According to Skeat, < OF. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled, cf. equiv *mattonné*, curdled, < *mattes*, curds, < G. dial (Bav) *matte*, curds, but the sense does not suit In meaning the word *motley* is like *medley*, but the forms disagree. The supposed derivation from W *mudliw*, a changing color, < *mud*, change, + *liw*, a stain, hue, and that from W *ysmot*, a patch, spot, do not suit the conditions Hence *mottle*] **I.** *n.* **1** A habit made of pieces of cloth of different colors in glaring contrast: the usual dress of the jester or professional fool

A worthy fool! *motley*'s the only wear!
Shak, As you Like it, ii 6 34

Hence—**2** A jester, a fool.

Will you be married, *motley*?
Shak, As you Like it, iii 3 79

3. Any mixture, as of colors

With notes to each and all interlacing the pages into a *motley* of patchwork
D G Mitchell Wet Days at Edgewood

A *motley* of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back. *Amer Nat*, May, 1889, p 449

Man of motley†, a man dressed in motley, a fool.

Never hope,
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii 4

II. *a* **1** Party-colored, variegated in color; consisting of different colors as, a *motley* coat

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair
Dryden.

2. Composed of or exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous in composition; diversified

Inquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile
Dryden, tr of Persius's Satires, i 158

Motley color, in *ceram*, a kind of metallic luster given to some kinds of English pottery, in the seventeenth century and later, by dusting them with powdered lead and manganese

motley† (mot′li), *v. t.* [< *motley*, *n* Cf. *mottle*] To variegate, give different colors to

The course th' holy Lakes he leads,
With thousand Dies hee *motleys* all the meades.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Eden

motley-minded (mot′li-mīn′ded), *a* Having a mind or character like that of a professional fool or clown, exhibiting incoherence in thought; having thoughts of a motley character

This is the *motley minded* gentleman
Shak, As you Like it, v 4 41

motlyt, *n.* and *a* An obsolete spelling of *motley*

motmot (mot′mot), *n* [Also *momot*, said to be so named from the bird's note, which sounds like *mot-mot*, slowly repeated] A bird of the family *Momotidæ* or *Prionitidæ*, a sawbill These birds are peculiar to America, inhabiting tropical and subtropical forests, and ranging north nearly or quite to Texas The average size is about that of the jays, to which they have some superficial resemblance, but they are more like the bee eaters of the Old World, *Meropidæ*, having a similar slender form, with long tail, of which the middle feathers project beyond the rest and are spatulate, forming a kind of racket The bill is serrate, the coloration is variegated, chiefly greenish and bluish These birds are of solitary habits, like kingfishers, to which they are closely related, they feed upon reptiles, insects, and fruits. See cut under *Momotus*

moto (mō′tō), *n* [It, = Pg *moto*, < L *motus*, motion see *mote*[5]] In *music* (*a*) Motion, the direction in which the harmonic parts move as, *moto contrario* (contrary motion) See *motion*, 14 (*b*) Energetic or spirited movement, spirit as, *con moto* (with spirited movement)

motograph (mō′tō-gràf), *n* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr *γράφειν*, write] A form of telegraph or telephone-receiver, invented by Edison, depending for its action on the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion, when a current of electricity is passed from one to the other across the surface of contact A revolving drum is interposed in the circuit, one of the electrical connections being made through a movable terminal in contact with the surface of the drum This contact piece is connected to a recording lever or to a telephonic diaphragm and, in consequence of the variations of the friction produced by the electric currents, causes the lever to record, or the diaphragm to repeat, the message

motographic (mō-tō-graf′ik), *a* [< *motograph* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the motograph

There are models of the automatic and autographic telegraph, the *motographic* translator and repeater
Elect. Rev (Amer), XIV 5

moton[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutton*

moton[2]† (mō′ton), *n.* [OF. (?)] A piece of armor of the fifteenth century, forming part of the defense of the arm and shoulder. Perhaps (as thought by Meyrick) it was a gusset for the armpit

motonert, *n* See *muttoner*

motophone (mō′tō-fōn), *n* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr *φωνή*, voice.] A sound-engine actuated by aerial sound-waves, invented by Edison Vibrations of a diaphragm, produced, as in the phonograph, by sound waves, are converted into motion of rotation by a stylus and ratchet-wheel

motor (mō′tor), *n.* and *a* [= F *moteur* = Sp. Pg *motor* = It *motore*, a motor, < LL. *motor*, one who moves (applied to one who rocks a cradle), < L. *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*] **I.** *n* **1** One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

These bodies likewise, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, ii 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *math.*, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body It involves the designation of a particular line in space, and the association with it of a length and an angle

This is in complete analogy with his (Clifford's) introduction of the word *motor* to embrace the species twist and wrench *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p 452.

3 In *mach.*, a prime mover, a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind, a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, of electricity into mechanical energy, as an electric *motor*. See *machine*, 2—**4** A motor-car—**5** In *anat*, specifically, a motor nerve—**Air-motor.** (*a*) A machine driven by compressed air Such machines are constructed like steam-engines, and use the air expansively or non-expansively, according to the character of the engine They are, strictly speaking, heat-engines, in which the heat naturally existing in air, or this in connection with heat derived from the work of compression, is converted into *outer work* When the air is used expansively, the expansion is regulated by *cut-off valve-gear*, as in a steam-engine Expansion is, however, not generally so available as with steam, on account of the chilling of the air during the period of expansion and consequent freezing of precipitated aqueous vapor, which clogs the valve ports with ice, and seriously interferes with the working of such engines This difficulty is avoided by heating the air prior to its induction to the cylinder of the engine, but, except in the so-called *caloric engine*, this principle has not been widely adopted See *caloric engine* (under *caloric*), *ice machine*, and cut under *air engine* (*b*) A motor car driven by an air motor—**Domestic motor**, a small motor used for pumping water, or running a sewing machine, etc—**Electric motor** See *electric*—**First motor**, a prime motor **Hydraulic motor** See *hydraulic*—**Motor oculi**, the third pair of cranial nerves, giving motor impulse to most of the muscles of the eye. Also called *oculomotor* See second cut under *brain*

II. *a* **1** Giving motion; imparting motion

Asceticism throws away a great power given by God to help and improve us It abandons to evil what might be a vast *motor* force leading to good
J F Clarke, Self Culture, p 392.

2 In *physiol*, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve opposed to *sensory*—**3.** Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or tracts

A vigorous *motor* system, ready to act, and to act energetically, is a condition of a rapid development of will
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 598

Motor dynamo, a dynamo used as a motor When one dynamo is being driven by another the driver is sometimes called the *motor dynamo*—**Motor nerve**, any nerve whose function is to excite muscular contraction, and thus effect movement in an animal body Most nerves are of mixed character, or sensorimotor, effecting both motion and sensation See *exsanmotor*—**Motor printer**, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power

motor-car (mō′tor-kar), *n* A car which carries its own propelling mechanism, as an electric motor, pneumatic engine steam-engine, etc, and is therefore a locomotive Many such cars have sufficient power to draw other cars attached to them.

motor-cycle (mō′tor-sī′kl), *n.* A bicycle driven by an electric or other motor; an automobile bicycle

motorial (mō-tō′ri-al), *a* [< LL *motorius*, motory (see *motory*), + *-al*] Of or pertaining to motion; specifically, of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor, as a nerve as, *motorial* nerve-fibers; a *motorial* impulse

motorium (mō-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl *motoria* (-ä) [NL, < LL *motorium*, the power of motion, neut of *motorius*, moving see *motory*] That part of an organism which moves or is moved, as distinguished from that which feels, senses, or perceives: the opposite of *sensorium*. Since a sensorium has no determinable physical location, the *motorium* is the entire physical organism—**Motorium commune**, a hypothetical common center in the brain for motor impulses

motorius (mō-tō′ri-us), *n.*, pl *motorii* (-i) [NL., < LL. *motorius*, moving: see *motory*] In *anat* and *physiol*, same as *motor*, 4.—**Motorius oculi.** Same as *motor oculi* or *oculomotor* More fully called *nervus motorius oculi*

motorman (mō′tor-man), *n* One whose business it is to drive a motor-car, or automobile vehicle [Recent.]

motorpathic (mō-tor-path′ik), *a* [< *motor-path-y* + *-ic*] Of or belonging to motorpathy or the movement-cure; kinesitherapeutic.

motorpathy (mō-tôr′pa-thi), *n* [Irreg. < L. *motor*, a mover (see *motor*), + Gr *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] In *med.*, the movement-cure; kinesitherapy

motory (mō′tō-ri), *a* [= Pg. *motorio*, < LL. *motorius*, moving, < L. *motor*, mover. see *motor*, *n.*] Same as *motor* or *motorial*

mott[1]†, An obsolete preterit of *mete*

mott[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mot*[2]

motteleyt, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *motley*.

mottetto (mot-tet′tō), *n* [It.: see *motet*.] Same as *motet*

mottle (mot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mottled*, ppr *mottling*. [< *motley*, taken as **mottly.*] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color; blotch; variegate; cloud.

Boughs grotesque
Mottle with mazy shades the orchard's slope
Southey, Roderick, xv.

mottle (mot'l), *n.* [< *mottle*, *v.*] The pattern or arrangement of spots and cloudings forming a mottled surface, especially in marble or in the natural veining of wood.

mottled (mot'ld), *p. a.* 1. Spotted, variegated; marked with blotches of color, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another

The strong peculiarity of Harvey's style . . . thought pressed on thought, sparkling with imagery, *mottled* with learned allusions, and didactic with subtle criticism
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 111

Bless the *mottled* little legs of that there precious child like Canterbury brawn, his own dear father says)
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, marked with irregular spots, generally formed of hairs of a different color from the ground; having two or more colors irregularly mingled in spots, but not running into one another.—3. In *metal.*, an epithet noting the appearance of pig-iron when in a stage intermediate between the stages designated as the *white* and the *gray*. In mottled iron the whiter parts of the metal are disseminated through the grayer, so that the whole has a spotted or *mottled* appearance. The grayest iron contains the largest amount of graphitic carbon, the whitest iron the least graphitic and the most combined carbon.—**Mottled calf**. See *calf*[1].

mottle-faced (mot'l-fāst), *a.* Having a mottled face.

The *mottle-faced* gentleman spoke with great energy and determination
Dickens, Pickwick, xliii

mottling (mot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mottle*, *v.*] 1. Variegation of a surface by irregular spots.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, the marks of a mottled surface.

motto (mot'ō), *n.*; pl. *mottos* or *mottoes* (-ōz). [< It. *motto* (= F. *mot*), a saying, motto: see *mot*[2].] 1. A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or a treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or a coat of arms. In heraldry the motto is carried on a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some principle or tenet. The heraldic motto, strictly considered, is not hereditary, but personal, but it is frequently used by successive bearers of the escutcheon to which it belongs, especially when, as is often the case, it refers to some part of the achievement. 2. The poetry or verse contained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker

Then we let off paper crackers, each of which contained a *motto*
W. S. Gilbert, Ferdinand and Elvira.

3. A motto-kiss. [U. S.]—**Motto indention.** See *indention*[2].

mottoed (mot'ōd), *a.* [< *motto* + *-ed*[2].] Having a motto; bearing a motto as, a *mottoed* scroll

motto-kiss (mot'ō-kis), *n.* A candy or sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper and having a scrap of love-poetry or a motto inclosed with it, used for the amusement of children. In the United States called *motto* simply

mottramite (mot'ram-īt), *n.* [< *Mottram* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper occurring as a crystalline incrustation of a velvet-black color on sandstone at Mottram in Cheshire, England

motty (mot'i), *a.* [< *mot*[1], *mote*[1], + *-y*[1].] Containing motes. [Scotch.]

The *motty* dust reek raised by the workmen
H. Miller

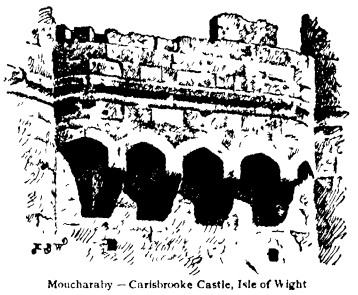
mou (mō), *n.* A Scotch form of *mouth*.

mouch (mouch), *v. i.* [Also *mooch*, var. of *miche*[1], q. v.] 1. To skulk; sneak, move slowly and stupidly. See *miche*[1]. [Slang.]

These hedge fellows are slow and dull, they go *mouching* along as if they were croaking themselves
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

2. To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, without a fixed place of abode, selling water-cresses and other wild produce. See *moucher*. [Slang.]

moucharaby (mō-shar'a-bi), *n.* [F.] In *arch.* (*a*) A balcony inclosed with latticework in a customary Oriental fashion, in such a manner that a person upon it can see the street without being seen. Also called *lattice-window*. See cut under *lattice-window*. (*b*) A balcony with a parapet and with machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance. See cut in next column.



Moucharaby.—Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

mouchard (mō-shar'), *n.* [F., a police-spy, < *mouche*, a fly, spy, esp. a police-spy: see *mouche*.] In France, a police-spy

mouche (mosh), *n.* [F., lit. a fly, < L. *musca*, fly: see *Musca*.] A patch worn as an ornament

moucher (mou'chėr), *n.* [Var. of *macher*.] 1. One who mouches: same as *micher*.—2. One who lives a semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses, wild flowers, blackberries, and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering. [Slang.]

The *moucher* sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townsfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns.
Pall Mall Gazette

mouchoir (mö-shwor'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *mocador* = It. *moccatore* (see *moccador*, *muckender*), < *moucher*, < ML. *muccare*, blow the nose, < L. *muccus*, *mucus*, mucus (of the nose): see *mucus*.] A pocket-handkerchief

Whenever the dear girl expected his Lordship, her *mouchoirs*, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female gimcracks were arranged
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

moudiwarp†, **moudiwart**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *moldwarp*

mouflet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muffle*[1]

moufion, mouffion (möf'lon), *n.* [Also *mufflon*, < F. *mouflon* (see def.), prob. < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips: see *muff*[1], *muffle*[1].] A wild sheep, an animal of the genus *Ovis*, particularly the musimon, *O. musimon*. This is a species inhabiting the mountains of southern Europe, as in Greece, Sardinia, and Corsica. Though the fleece is not woolly, the animal is closely related to the common sheep, *O. aries*, with which it breeds freely, and to various other kinds, as the argali, the bighorn, etc.—**Ruffed moufion.** Same as *aoudad*

mought[1] (mout). An obsolete or dialectal form of *might*[2], preterit of *may*[1]

mought[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *moth*[1]

mouhair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mohair*.

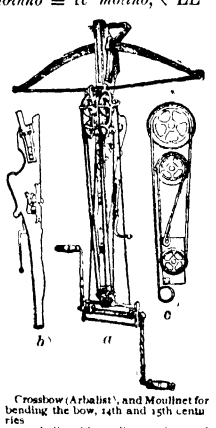
moujik, *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mould, mouldability, etc. See *mold*, etc.

moulet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mold*[2]

moulin (mö-lan'), *n.* [< F. *moulin*, a mill, = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, < LL. *molinum*, *molina*, a mill: see *mill*[1].] A nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, which sometimes in the hot days of summer, on the large glaciers, forms considerable rivulets on the surface of the ice. These run until they reach a crevice down which they descend and gradually wear a more or less cylindrical cavity, through which the water pours in a subglacial cascade.

A remarkable phenomenon, seen only on the greater glaciers, is that presented by the so-called *moulins*.
Ball, Alpine Guide, (Introd., lxiv.



Crossbow (Arbalist), and Moulinet for bending the bow, 14th and 15th centuries.

a, arbalist with moulinet in place and adjusted, ready to bend the bow. *b*, arbalist without the moulinet, side view. *c*, moulinet on a larger scale, as it looks when the bow is bent.

moulinage (mö'lin-āj), *n.* [F., < *moulinер*, mill silk, throw, < *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] The operation of reeling off, twisting, and doubling raw silk.

moulinet (mö'li-net), *n.* [< F. *moulinet*, a millstone, drum, capstan, dim. of *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, etc.—2. A form of windlass used for bending the great crossbow. See *cranequin*, and cut in preceding column.—3. A kind of turnstile.—4. A circular swing of a sword or saber.

moult[1], **moulten**†, etc. See *molt*[2], etc.

moult[2], *a.* [< F. *moult*, much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] Much; many. [Rare.]

On the eve we went to the Franciscans' Church to hear the academical exercises; there were *moult* and *moult* clergy
Walpole, Letters (1739), I. 39

moun†, *v. t.* [< ME. *mown*, *mowen*, pl. pres. ind. of *may*: see *may*[1].] To be able; may; must. See *mow*[3].

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drinke?
Thei seyn to him, we *moun*
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 22.

moun[2] (moun), *v. t.* [Sc. also *maun*, < ME. *mowen*, *mounen*, < Icel. *munu*, will, shall, must, a preterit-present verb.] Must. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

mouncel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moncel*, *monsel*, *muncel*, etc., a little hill, a heap, < LL. *monticellus*, dim. of *monticulus*, a little hill or mountain, dim. of *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*[1]. Cf. *monticle*, *monticule*.] A heap, a pile

Thei lepe to fight with the crowned lyon that hadde his bestes departed in to xviij *mounceles*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413

mounch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*

mound[1] (mound), *n.* [< ME. *mound*, a protection, a helmet, might, < AS. *mund*, the hand, a hand (as a measure), hence (like the equiv. L. *manus*, hand) power, protection, guardianship, esp. in comp., in legal use, not found in sense of 'hill,' but cf. *mund-beorh*, a protecting hill; = OFries. *mund*, *mond* = OHG. *munt* = Icel. *mund*, protection, perhaps ult. related to L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain, > E. *mount*[1], with which *mound*[1] has been somewhat confused: see *mount*[1].] 1†. A protection, restraint, curb

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law
South, Sermons

2†. A helmet. *Weber*, Metr. Rom., I.—3†. Might, size.

Fourti thousand men thai founde,
To bataile men of grete *mounde*
Arthour and Merlin, p. 138. (*Halliwell.*)

4. An artificial elevation of earth, as one raised as a fortification or part of a fortification, or as a funeral monument; a bank of earth, hence, a bulwark, a rampart or fence.

This great gardin compast with a *mound*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised
Milton, P. L., iv. 226.

I thought of a *mound* in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood
Lowell, First Snow-fall.

5. A natural elevation presenting the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock; a knoll.

He pointed to the field,
Where, huddled here and there on *mound* and knoll,
Were men and women staring and aghast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. In *civil engin.*, in excavations, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth.—**Indian mounds**, earthworks erected by the aborigines of North America, the so-called mound builders. They are especially numerous in that part of the United States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south and is bounded on the west by the States lining the western bank of the Mississippi river, and on the east by a line drawn through the middle of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and extending southward so as to include the greater part of the two Carolinas and the whole of Georgia and Florida. Some of these works are very extensive and of varied character, consisting of mounds or tumuli, either conical or truncated, together with embankments or walls of earth or stone, which inclose areas of great size, and not infrequently are accompanied by wide and deep ditches. Thus the work at Newark, Ohio, covers an area of two square miles and consists of a network of hillocks and lines of circumvallation. So far as is known, some of these works were used as burial places and as the sites of rude dwellings and cabins, others were intended, no doubt, for purposes of defense, and others, again, may have been connected in some way with religious rites and ceremonies. Many of them were situated in the river-valleys, and not a few of the most prosperous cities in the Mississippi valley occupy sites once taken up by them.

I venture the assertion that not only has there not, as yet, been anything taken from the *mounds* indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but that even the *mounds* themselves,

and under this head are included all the earthworks of the Mississippi Valley, were quite within the limits of his of forts *L Carr*, Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, p. 3.

mound[1] (mound), *v. t.* [< *mound*[1], *n.*] To fortify with a mound; add a barrier, rampart, etc., to

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure *mounded* and with numerous turrets crown'd
J Philips, Cider, i

A sand built ridge
Of heaped hills that *mound* the sea.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v

mound[2] (mound), *n* [< F *monde* = Sp. Pg *mundo* = It *mondo*, < L. *mundus*, the world, the universe, cosmos, lit. ornament, decoration, dress; hence ult E *mundify*, etc., *mundane*, etc. Cf *mappemounde*.] A figure of a globe, taken as an emblem of sovereignty. The emblem is of ancient Roman origin, being associated with Jupiter, as in a Pompeiian wall painting. It often surmounts a crown. Also *monde*.


Mound.

She willed them to present this crystal *mound*, a note of monarchy and symbol of perfection, to thy more worthy deity. *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

mound-bird (mound'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Megapodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Megapodius*. The mound birds are so called from the great mounds or tumuli which they construct for the reception of their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of decomposition of the decaying vegetable substances in which they are buried. See cut under *Megapodius*.

mound-builder (mound'bil'dėr), *n.* 1. One of a race of people by whom the various earthworks called *Indian mounds* (see *mound*[1]) were constructed. That these works are not necessarily of great antiquity, and that they were built by a race in no essential respect different from that found inhabiting the region where they occur when this was first settled by the whites, is the present opinion of nearly all the best-informed investigators of American archæology. See quotation under *Indian mounds*, above.

In districts where the native tribes known in modern times do not rank high even as savages, there formerly dwelt a race whom ethnologists call the *Mound Builders*, from the amazing extent of their mounds and enclosures, of which there is a single group occupying an area of four square miles. *E B Tylor*, Prim Culture, I. 50

2. A mound-bird.

mounded (moun'ded), *a* [< *mound*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Possessing a mound; formed into or shaped like a mound. [Poetical.]

When wealth no more shall rest in *mounded* heaps.
Tennyson, Golden Year

mound-maker (mound'mā'kėr), *n.* Same as *mound-bird*.

mounseer (moun-sēr'), *n.* An old Anglicized form of *monsieur*, now used only as ludicrous.

mount[1] (mount), *n* [< ME *mount*, *mont*, *munt*, < AS *munt* = OF *mont*, *mount*, *munt*, F *mont* = Sp. Pg. It *monte*, < L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, mountain; from a root seen also in *eminere*, put out: see *eminent*, *prominent*. Hence ult (< L *mon(t-)s*) E *mountain*, *mount*[2], *amount*, *paramount*, *surmount*, etc., *monte*, etc.] 1. An elevation of land, more or less isolated, a hill; a mountain: in this sense chiefly archaic or poetical, except before a proper name as the particular designation of some mountain or hill: as, *Mount* Etna, *Mount* Calvary.

Doun ouer the *mount* of Olyuete,
Als it fell in thare iornay,
To Ierusalem the redy way,
Graithly furth that held the gate.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128

On the *mount*
Of Badon I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2†. A mound; a bulwark or breastwork for attack or defense.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem.
Jer. vi. 6

They raised vp *mounts* to plant their artillery vpon.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

3. In *fort*, a cavalier. See *cavalier*, 5.—4. In *her.*, a bearing which occupies the base of the shield in the form of a green field curved convexly upward, except when the summit of the escutcheon is occupied by a tree or tower, in which case the mount merely slopes toward this. It is not necessary to mention its color, which is always vert.—5. In *palmistry*, a prominence or fleshy cushion in the palm of the hand. These mounts are seven in number, and surround the hollow part in the center of the palm (called the *plain of Mars*), as follows: (*a*) *Mount of Apollo*, at the base of the third finger; (*b*) *Mount of Jupiter*, at the base of the forefinger; (*c*) *Mount of Mars*, between the Mount of Mercury and that of the moon; (*d*) *Mount of Mercury*, at the base of the little finger; (*e*) *Mount of the Moon*, near the wrist on the side of the hand furthest from the thumb; (*f*) *Mount of Saturn*, at the base of the middle finger; (*g*) *Mount of Venus*, the large fleshy base of the thumb.—**Mount grieced** or **in degrees**, in *her.*, a mount terraced in the form of steps.

mount[2] (mount), *v.* [< ME. *mounten*, *monten*, *munten*, < OF. *munter*, F. *monter* (= Sp. Pg *montar* = It *montare*), < ML *montare*, mount, lit. go up hill, < L *mon(t-)s*, a hill: see *mount*[1]. Cf *dismount*, *surmount*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise from, or as from, a lower to a higher position; ascend; soar: with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command?
Job xxxix. 27

The Cabalist *mounteth* with all his industrie and intention from this sensible World vnto that other intellectuall.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 751

As high as we have *mounted* in delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour *mounted* to her face.
W Black

2. Specifically, to get on horseback: as, to *mount* and ride away.

The mony come count, and let me *mount*
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34)

3. To amount; aggregate: often with *up*: as, the expenses *mount up*.

Sir, you know not
To what a mass the little we get daily
Mounts in seven years.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1

II. *trans.* 1. To raise from, or as if from, a lower to a higher place; exalt; lift on high.

That we, down treading earthly cogitations,
May *mount* our thoughts to heav'nly meditations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?
Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 235

2. To get upon, place or seat one's self upon, as that which is higher; ascend, reach, climb as, to *mount* a horse, to *mount* a throne.

So men in rapture think they *mount* the sky,
Whilst on the ground th' intranced wretches lie.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 118

3. To set on horseback, furnish with a horse or horses for riding: as, the groom *mounted* the lad on a pony, also, to seat in a coach or the like conveyance.

Gone every blush, and silent all reproach,
Contending princes *mount* them in their coach.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 564

Six Moorish scouts, well *mounted* and well armed, entered the glen, examining every place that might conceal an enemy.
Irving, Granada, p. 78

He *mounted* me on a very quiet Arab, and I had a pleasant excursion.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 324

4. To place in suitable position with adjustment of parts, so as to render available for use: as, to *mount* a cannon, to *mount* a loom.

Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths.
Shak., King John, II. 1. 381

On this rampart he *mounted* his little train of artillery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

Specifically—5. To prepare for representation or exhibition by furnishing and accompanying with appropriate appurtenances and accessories, as a stage-play or other spectacle.—6. To be equipped or furnished with; carry as equipment or armament: used specifically of anything that carries war material: as, the fort *mounts* fifty guns.—7. To put in shape for examination or exhibition by means of necessary or ornamental supports or accessories; furnish, fit up, or set with necessary or appropriate appurtenances: as, to *mount* a picture or a map; to *mount* objects for microscopic observation, to *mount* a sword-blade, to *mount* a jewel.—**To mount guard**, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—**To mount the high horse**. See *horse*[1].

mount[2] (mount), *n* [< *mount*[2], *v.*] 1. That upon which anything is mounted or fixed for use, and by which it is supported and held in place. Specifically—(*a*) The paper, cardboard, or other material to which an engraving or a drawing is attached in order to set it off to advantage. A mount may be a single sheet, or two sheets to one of which the print is attached, while the other, with a space cut out somewhat larger than the print, is placed over it, permitting it to be seen, while protecting it from abrasion.

The crude white *mounts* wholly or practically destroy the value of those "high lights" always so carefully placed by Turner, and which were with him so integral a part of every composition.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 401

(*b*) The necessary frame, handle, or the like for any delicate object, as a fan.

Perforated cedar, sandalwood, nacre, ivory, such is the proper *mount* of an elegant fan.
Art Journal, N. S., VIII. 90.

(*c*) The paper, silk, or other material forming the surface of a fan.

A paper *mount* pasted on a wooden handle.
Coryat's Crudities, quoted in Art Journal, N. S., XVII. 178.

To this period belong the fans called "Cabriolet." In these the *mount* is in two parts, the lower and narrower *mount* being half way up the stick, the second *mount* in the usual place at the top of the stick.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 404

(*d*) Apparatus for the adjustment and attachment of a cannon to its carriage.

The carriages and *mounts* of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel.
The Century, XXXVI. 889

(*e*) *pl.* The metal ornaments serving as borders, edgings, etc., or apparently as guards to the angles and prominent parts, as in the decorative furniture of the eighteenth century in Europe. (*f*) The glass slip, with accessories, used to preserve objects in suitable form for study with the microscope. The object is usually covered with very thin glass, in squares or circles, and, except in the so-called *dry mounts*, is immersed in a liquid (*fluid mounts*), such as Canada balsam, glycerin, etc., a cell, as of varnish, is used in some cases.

2. The means of mounting or of raising one's self on or as on horseback. (*a*) A horse, especially in riding or hunting use.

I have got a capital *mount*.
Dickens

(*b*) A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A bicycle.

mountable (moun'ta-bl), *a* [= F *montable*, as *mount*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being ascended or mounted.
Cotgrave

mountain (moun'tān), *n.* and *a.* [< ME *mountaine*, *mountein*, *montain*, *montaine*, *muntaine*, *montaigne*, < OF *montaigne*, *muntaine*, F *montagne* = Pr *montanha*, *montagna*, *montayne* = Sp *montaña* = Pg *montanha* = It *montagna*, < ML *montanea*, also *montana*, a mountain, a mountainous region, < L. *montana*, neut. pl., mountainous regions, < *montanus*, of or belonging to a mountain, mountainous, < *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mount*[1]. *Mountain* is related to *mount*[1] as *fountain* is to *fount*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An elevation of land of considerable dimensions rising more or less abruptly above the surrounding or adjacent region. Ordinarily no elevation is called a mountain which does not form a conspicuous figure in the landscape, hence, what is a mountain in one region might be regarded as simply a hill in another. A region may have great elevation above the sea level, but not be recognized as a mountain. Thus, the Plains, or the region between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, have an elevation on their western edge as great as that of the highest points of the Appalachian range. Elevated regions not mountains are often called *plateaus*. Elevations, although of considerable height, if quite isolated or precipitous, are often called *rocks*: as, the *Rock* of Gibraltar. *Peak* is occasionally used in the same way as Pike's *Peak*, the *Peak* of Teneriffe, and in the United States, in regions formerly occupied or explored by the French, the word *butte* is employed with a somewhat similar meaning, while *mound* is used over a considerable extent of country, especially in Wisconsin, as nearly the equivalent of *butte* or *mount*. For ranges or connected series of mountains, see *mountain-chain*.

We returned towardes Ierusalem by the *mountaynes* of Jude.
Sir R Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 38

Mountains interpos'd
Make enemies of nations.
Cowper, Task, II. 17

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the *mountain* in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, I. 7

2. Something resembling a mountain in being large; something of extraordinary magnitude, a great heap: as, a *mountain* of rubbish.

So many hadde thei slayn of men and of horse that the *mountens* of bodyes were a-boute hem so grete that noon myght come to hem but launchinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 333

If it can confer anie thinge to the *montan* of your Majesties praise, and it were but a clod use it and the auctour as yours. *A Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3

See skulking Truth to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of Casuistry heap'd o'er her head!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 642

3. A wine made from grapes grown on high ground. See II., 2.

Very little old *Mountain* or Malaga sweet wine is grown.
Redding, Modern Wines (1851), p. 201.

Old man of the mountain. See *Assassin*, 1.—**The Mountain.** A name given to the extreme revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall. (Compare *Montagnard*, 2.) Among the chief leaders were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.—**To make a mountain of a molehill.** See *mole hill*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mountains; found on mountains; growing or living on a mountain: as, *mountain* air, *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

And in thy right hand lead with thee
The *mountain*-nymph, sweet Liberty.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 36.

2. Produced from vines growing on the slopes of a mountain, a hill, or any high ground: as,

mountain wine.—**3.** Like a mountain in size, vast; mighty.

The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth
Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 67

Mountain battery, boomer, cavy, howitzer, limestone, maize, etc See the nouns

mountain-artillery (moun'tăn-är-til'ẹ-rĭ), *n.* See *artillery*

mountain-ash (moun'tăn-ash'), *n.* **1.** One of several small trees of the genus *Pyrus*, having ash-like leaves, primarily *P. aucuparia.* This, the rowan tree or quick beam, grows wild in the northern parts of the Old World, and is in general cultivation for ornament, on account of its handsome pinnate leaves, its small but numerous corymbed white flowers, and its bright-red berries. The wood is used for tools, the berries afford malic acid, and all parts of the tree, as also of the American species, are astringent. The best known American mountain-ash is *P. Americana*, a similar tree, but with larger leaves, and smaller though deeper colored fruit. It is native in the mountains of the eastern United States and northward, and is also cultivated. The western mountain-ash *P. sambucifolia*, a not very different tree, extends across the continent. See *dogberry*, 2, and *wicken*

2 One of several species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. Sieberiana*, and *E. pilularis* (the flintwood) [Australia.]

mountain-avens (moun'tăn-av'ẹnz), *n* A rosaceous plant, *Dryas octopetala.*

mountain-balm (moun'tăn-bäm), *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant, *Ersodictyon glutinosum* (probably also *E. tomentosum*). Also called *yerba santa* —**2.** The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma* so called in the drug-trade

mountain-beauty (moun'tăn-bū'tĭ), *n* The California mountain-trout

mountain-beaver (moun'tăn-bē'vẹr), *n* The sewellel, *Haplodon rufus.* See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon.*

mountain-blackbird (moun'tăn-blak'bẽrd), *n* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata* Also called *mountain-colley, mountain-ouzel*, or *mountain-thrush.* [Local, Eng]

mountain-blue (moun'tăn-blō), *n* **1.** The blue carbonate of copper See *azurite*, 1 —**2.** Same as *blue ashes* (which see, under *blue*)

mountain-bramble (moun'tăn-bram'bl), *n* The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus* See *cloudberry.*

mountain-cat (moun'tăn-kat), *n.* **1** A catamount, a wildcat —**2.** An animal about as large as a cat, *Bassaris astuta* See *Bassaris*, 1. [Southwestern U. S]—**3.** In *her*, same as *catamount*, 2

mountain-chain (moun'tăn-chān), *n* A connected series of mountains or conspicuous elevations. In the formation of mountains other than volcanic the process has usually been of such a character that a long strip of country has been raised in a sort of crest or wall, indeed, regions thousands of miles in length have occasionally been thus affected This elevated ridge or wall has either in the original process of mountain building been raised into masses or subdivisions of varying height and more or less isolated from each other, or else long continued erosion and exposure to atmospheric agencies have brought about the same result The more or less-separated and distinct peaks, summits, or crests together make up the range It is impossible to establish any criterion by which one mountain range can be separated from another adjacent one In most cases, however, there is more or less similarity, if not absolute identity, between the different parts of a range, from both a geological and a topographical point of view, but there are ranges which are made up of parts differing from each other greatly in lithological character and in the epoch of their formation, and which, nevertheless, are always popularly considered as forming one system, and are so designated this is the case with most of the greater mountain-chains, as the Himalayas, the Andes, and the Cordilleras

mountain-cock (moun'tăn-kok), *n* The male capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*

mountain-cork (moun'tăn-kôrk), *n* A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water Also called *mountain-leather.*

mountain-cowslip (moun'tăn-kou'slip), *n.* See *auricula*, and *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*)

mountain-crab (moun'tăn-krab), *n.* A landcrab of the family *Gecarcinidæ.*

mountain-cranberry (moun'tăn-kran'ber-ĭ), *n.* The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*

mountain-cross (moun'tăn-krôs), *n* In *her*, a plain cross humeté or couped,

mountain-curassow (moun'tăn-kū-ras'ō), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Oreophasmæ.*

mountain-damson (moun'tăn-dam'zn), *n* A West Indian tree, *Simaruba amara*, which yields a bitter tonic and astringent

mountain-deer (moun'tăn-dēr), *n* The chamois. [Rare.]

It is a taste of doubt and fear,
To aught but goat or *mountain-deer*
Scott, Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

mountain-dew (moun'tăn-dū), *n* Whisky, especially Highland whisky. [Scotch.]

The shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain heights, and were collected together (not without a quench of the *mountain-dew* or water of life) in a large shed
J Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p 305

mountain-ebony (moun'tăn-eb'ō-nĭ), *n.* The wood of an Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*

mountained (moun'tănd), *a* [< *mountain* + *-ed*².] **1.** Covered with mountains

This *mountained* world *Keats*, Hyperion

2. Heaped up high.

Giant Vice and Irreligion rise
On *mountain'd* falsehoods to invade the skies
Brown, Essay on Satire

mountaineer (moun-tā-nēr'), *n* [Formerly also *mountainer*, < OF. *montanier, montagnier, montaignier* = It *montagnaro, montanaro*, < ML *montanarius*, a mountaineer, prop. adj, < L *montana*, mountains. see *mountain* and *-eer*] **1** An inhabitant of a mountainous district, hence, a person regarded as uncouth or barbarous

Who call'd me traitor, *mountaineer*
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 2 120

A few *mountaineers* may escape, enough to continue the human race, and yet, being illiterate rustickes (as *mountaineers* always are), they can preserve no memoirs of former times *Bentley*, Sermons (ed 1724), p 108 (*Latham*)

2 A climber of mountains as, he has distinguished himself as a *mountaineer.*

mountaineer (moun-tā-nēr'), *v i* [< *mountaineer, n*] To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer, climb mountains seldom used except in the present participle or the participial adjective

Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour
H Spencer, Prin of Biol, § 60

mountaineering (moun-tā-nēr'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mountaineer, v*] The act or practice of climbing mountains

mountainer† (moun'tăn-ẽr), *n* Same as *mountaineer*

mountainet† (moun'tăn-et), *n* [Formerly also *mountanet*; < OF *montagne, montaignette*, dim of *montagne, montaigne*, a mountain see *mountain*] A small mountain

Betwixt her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

mountain-fern (moun'tăn-fẽrn), *n* A common European fern, *Aspidium Oreopteris*, closely allied to the male-fern, *A Filix-mas*

mountain-fever (moun'tăn-fē'vẹr), *n* A name given somewhat loosely to certain fevers occurring in the Cordilleras They are usually malarial or typhoid

mountain-finch (moun'tăn-finch), *n* The brambling or **bramble**-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla* See *brambling*

mountain-flax (moun'tăn-flaks), *n* **1.** A plant, *Linum catharticum* or *Polygala Senega* See *flax*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*), and *Linum* —**2** A fibrous asbestos, especially when spun and made into cloth

mountain-fringe (moun'tăn-frinj), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia cirrhosa* See cut under *Adlumia.*

mountain-grape (moun'tăn-grāp), *n* See *grape*¹

mountain-green (moun'tăn-grēn), *n.* **1.** Same as *malachite-green*, 1 —**2** Same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-guava (moun'tăn-gwä'vä), *n.* See *guava*

mountain-hare (moun'tăn-hãr), *n* An alternative name of the northern or varying hare, *Lepus variabilis*, and of some of its varieties

mountain-holly (moun'tăn-hol'ĭ), *n.* A North American plant, *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, a branching shrub with ash-gray bark.

mountain-laurel (moun'tăn-lâ'rel), *n.* **1** *Kalmia latifolia.* See cut under *Kalmia* —**2** *Umbellularia Californica.*—**3.** A plant of the genus *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*)

mountain-leather (moun'tăn-leᵺH'ẽr), *n.* Same as *mountain-cork.*

mountain-licorice (moun'tăn-lik'ō-rĭs), *n.* A European species of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*

mountain-linnet (moun'tăn-lin'et), *n* A small fringilline bird of Europe, *Linota montium*, the twite.

mountain-lion (moun'tăn-lī'on), *n* The cougar, *Felis concolor* See cut under *cougar* [Western U. S]

There deer, bears, *mountain lions*, antelope, and turkeys are in abundance. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 878.

mountain-lover (moun'tăn-luv'ẽr), *n.* [Tr. NL *Oreophila*, Nuttall's name of the genus.] A proposed name for plants of the genus *Pachystima.*—**Canby's mountain-lover**, *P Canbyi*, a shrub with deep colored evergreen leaves, discovered in the mountains of Virginia in 1868.

mountain-magnolia (moun'tăn-mag-nō'lhä), *n.* See *Magnolia.*

mountain-mahoe (moun'tăn-mä'hō), *n* See *mahoe*

mountain-mahogany (moun'tăn-ma-hog'a-nĭ), *n.* See *mahogany*

mountain-man (moun'tăn-man), *n.* A trapper so called in the Rocky Mountains *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

mountain-mango (moun'tăn-mang'gō), *n.* See *mango*

mountain-maple (moun'tăn-mā'pl), *n.* See *maple*¹.

mountain-meal (moun'tăn-mēl), *n* Bergmehl.

mountain-milk (moun'tan-milk), *n* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime

mountain-mint (moun'tăn-mint), *n* See *Pycnanthemum.*

mountainous (moun'tăn-us), *a* [Formerly also *mountanous*, < OF *montagneux*, F *montagneux* = Sp *montañoso* = Pg *montanhoso* = It *montagnoso*, < LL *montanosus*, mountainous, < L *montana*, neut pl, mountainous regions. see *mountain.*] **1.** Abounding in mountains as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss

The Country is not *mountanous* nor yet low, but such pleasant plaine hills, and fertile valleyes
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 115.

2 Large as a mountain, huge, towering

What custom wills, in all things should we do 't,
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And *mountainous* error be too highly heapt
For truth to o'er peer *Shak*, Cor, ii 3, 127

3† Inhabiting mountains, barbarous

In destructions by deluge and earthquake,
the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant and *mountainous* people that can give no account of the time past *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

mountainousness (moun'tăn-us-nes), *n* Mountainous character or condition *Brereswood.*

mountain-parsley (moun'tăn-pars'lĭ), *n* **1.** The plant *Peucedanum Oreoselinum* —**2.** The parsley-fern of Europe, *Cryptogramme* (*Allosorus*) *crispa*

mountain-pepper (moun'tăn-pep'ẽr), *n.* The seeds of *Capparis Sinaica*

mountain-plum (moun'tăn-plum), *n* A tree, *Aimenia Americana*

mountain-pride (moun'tăn-prīd), *n.* A tree of Jamaica same as *May-pole*, 3

mountain-rhubarb (moun'tăn-rō'barb), *n.* The plant *Rumex alpinus.*

mountain-rice (moun'tăn-rīs), *n.* **1** An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochin-China, and some districts of the United States and Europe.—**2** Any of the several grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*

mountain-rose (moun'tăn-rōz), *n.* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*

mountain-sandwort (moun'tăn-sand'wẽrt), *n.* See *sandwort*

mountain-sheep (moun'tăn-shēp), *n* The common wild sheep of the Rocky and other North American mountains, the bighorn, *Ovis montana.*

mountain-sickness (moun'tăn-sik'nes), *n* A morbid condition, marked by various distressing symptoms, caused by very high altitudes

mountain-soap (moun'tăn-sōp), *n* A clay-like mineral, having a greasy feel, which softens in water and is said to have been used as a soap: it is generally regarded as a variety of halloysite.

mountain-sorrel (moun'tăn-sor'el), *n* A plant of the genus *Oxyria.*

mountain-sparrow (moun'tăn-spar'ō), *n.* The tree-sparrow, *Passer montanus*

mountain-spinach (moun'tăn-spin'ăj), *n.* A tall erect plant, *Atriplex hortensis*, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, a native of Tatary It is cultivated in France, under the name *arroche*, for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach Also called *garden-orach*

mountain-sweet (moun'tăn-swēt), *n* New Jersey tea. See *Ceanothus*

mountain-tallow (moun'tăn-tal'ō), *n* A mineral substance having the color and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne in Scotland, in a Swedish lake, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal measures Also called *hatchettite, hatchettin*

mountain-tea (moun'tăn-tē), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*

mountain-tobacco (moun'tān-tō-bak'ō), *n* A composite plant, *Arnica montana*.

mountainward (moun'tān-wärd), *adv.* [< *mountain* + *-ward*] In the direction of mountains, toward the mountains.

There is a fine view of the country seaward and *mountainward* *The Atlantic*, LXIV 855

mountain-witch (moun'tan-wich), *n.* A wood-pigeon, *Geotrygon sylvatica*. *P. H. Gosse*

mountain-wood (moun'tān-wud), *n.* A variety of asbestos See *asbestos*, 3

Mountain wood occurs in soft, tough masses, it has a brown colour, much resembling wood, and is found in Scotland, France, and the Tyrol *Spons Encyc Manuf*, I 341

mountancet, *n* [ME. *mountaunce*, *montaunce*, < OF. *montance*, *mountance*, a rising, amount, < *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.* Cf. *maintenance*] Amount; extent

Of al the remenant of myn other care
Ne sette I nat the *mountaunce* of a tare
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 712

Everyche of hem hath be Zere the *mountance* of 6 score Floreynes *Mandeville*, Travels, p 38

mountant (moun'tant), *a* [< F. *montant*, mounting, ppr of *monter*, mount see *mount*[1], *v.* Cf. *montant*.] High; raised a quasi-heraldic epithet.

Hold up you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*, you are not oathable —
Although, I know, you'll swear
Shak, T of A, iv 3 135

mountebank (moun'tē-bangk), *n* and *a.* [Formerly also *mountibank*, < It *montambanco*, *montimbanco*, earlier *monta in banco* (Florio), a mountebank, < *montar' in banco*, play the mountebank (Florio), lit mount on a bench *montare*, mount; *in*, on, *banco*, bench see *mount*[2], *in*[1], *bank*[1], *bench*. Cf. *saltimbanco*.] **I.** *n* **1.** A peripatetic quack, one who prescribes and sells nostrums at fairs and similar gatherings

We see the weakness and credulity of men is such as they will often prefer a *mountebank* or witch before a learned physician *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 190

The front looking on the greate bridge is possess d by *mountebanks*, operators, and puppet players *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 3, 1644

Perhaps the latest *mountebank* in England was about twenty years ago in the vicinity of Yarmouth He was selling "cough drops" and infallible cures for the asthma. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 217

Hence —**2.** Any impudent and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull

I tremble for him [William IV], at present he is only a *mountebank*, but he bids fair to be a maniac *Greville*, Memoirs, July 30, 1830

3. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus ecaudatus* so called from its aërial tumbling —**Syn.** *Empiric*, etc See *quack*, *n.*

II. *a* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of mountebanks, sham, quack as, a *mountebank* doctor

Observed ye, you reverend lad
Mak s faces to tickle the mob,
He rails at our *mountebank* squad —
It's rivalry just i the job
Burns, Jolly Beggars

2 Produced by quackery or jugglery.

Every *mountebank* trick was a great accomplishment there [in Abyssinia] *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, Int, p lxxiv

Mountebank shrimp See *shrimp*

mountebank (moun'tē-bangk), *v* [< *mountebank*, *n*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To cheat by unscrupulous and impudent arts, gull.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them
Shak, Cor, III 2 132

2 To introduce or insinuate by delusive arts or pretensions.

Men of Paracelsian parts, well complexioned for honesty such are fittest to *Mountebanke* his [Beelzebub s] Chimistry into sicke Churches and weake Judgements *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 2

II. *intrans* To play the mountebank with indefinite *it*.

Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And *mountebank it* in the public ways,
Till she becomes a jest
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 4

mountebankery (moun'tē-bangk-ėr-i), *n* [< *mountebank* + *-ery*] The practices of a mountebank, quackery, unscrupulous and impudent pretensions

Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery* *Hammond*, Works, IV 509

mountebanking (moun'tē-bangk-ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *mountebank*, *v*] Mountebankery

Do not suppose I am going, sicut meus est mos, to indulge in moralities about buffoons, paint, motley, and mountebanking *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Juventute

mountebankish (moun'tē-bangk-ish), *a.* [< *mountebank* + *-ish*[1]] Characteristic of a mountebank; quackish; knavish.

A Saturnian merchant born in Rugilia, whom for his cunningness in negotiating, and for some Hocus-pocus and *mountebankish* tricks, I transformed to a fox *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p 87 (*Davies*)

mountebankism (moun'tē-bangk-izm), *n.* [< *mountebank* + *-ism*] Same as *mountebankery*

mounted (moun'ted), *p a.* [Pp. of *mount*[2], *v*] **1** Raised; especially, set on horseback, as, *mounted* police, specifically, in *her.*, raised upon two or more steps, generally three: said especially of a cross —**2** Elevated, set up — **3.** Furnished, supplied with all necessary accessories

She is a little haughty,
Of a small body, she has a mind well *mounted*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii 2

Mounted Andrew†, a merry andrew or mountebank *Davies*

While *mounted Andrews*, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks, alarum all the drowsy crowd
Verses prefixed to *Kennet's* tr of Erasmus's Praise of Folly

Mounted cornet, in *organ building* See *cornet*[1], 1 (c). —**Mounted power**, a horse power designed for service without dismounting *E H Knight* —**Mounted work**, silverware of which the ornaments are soldered on instead of being raised in relief from the body itself by chasing or repoussé work

mounteet (moun'tē), *n* Same as *mounty*.

mountenancet (moun'te-nans), *n* [< ME *mountenance*, also *mowntenaunce*, *montenance*, an erroneous form (appar simulating the form of *maintenance*) of *mountance* see *mountance*.] Amount, space; extent. Compare *mountance*

The *mountenans* of dayes three,
He herd hot swoghyne of the flode
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I 108)

Man can not get the *mountenance* of an egg shell To stay his stomach *B Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii 5

mounter (moun'tėr), *n* [< *mount*[1] + *-er*[1] Cf F *monteur*] **1** One who mounts or ascends —**2.** One who furnishes or embellishes, one who applies suitable appurtenances or ornaments as, a *mounter* of fans or canes.—**3**†. An animal mounted; a monture

And forward spurr'd his *mounter* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to stiain
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, vii 96

mountiet, *n* See *mounty*

mounting (moun'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *mount*[2], *v*] **1** The act of rising or ascending, especially, the act of getting on horseback, ascent, soaring

There was *mounting* 'mong Græmes of the Netherby clan,
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran *Scott*, Young Lochinvar

It was in solitude, among the flowery ruins of ancient Rome, that his highest *mountings* of the mind, his finest trances of thought, came to Shelley *E Dowden*, Shelley, II 261

2. The act or art of setting stuffed skins of animals in a natural attitude, taxidermy — **3** That which serves to mount anything, as a sword-blade, a print, or a gem: see *mount*[2], *v*, 7 —**4.** That which is or may be mounted for use or ornament, as, the *mountings* for an angler's rod.—**5** Same as *harness*, 5

mounting (moun'ting), *a* In *her.*, rising or climbing applied to beasts of chase when they are represented in the position called rampant in case of a beast of prey Compare *mountant*

mounting-block (moun'ting-blok), *n* A block, generally of stone, used in mounting on horseback

mountingly (moun'ting-li), *adv* By rising or ascending; so as to rise high

But leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly* I touch'd the stars, methought
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, ii 1

mounting-stand (moun'ting-stand), *n* A small table containing a sand-bath, heated by a lamp, and having adjustable legs and other conveniences for mounting objects for examination with a microscope.

mountlet† (mount'let), *n* [< OF. *montelet*, dim of *mont*, mountain: see *mount*[1] and *-let*] A small mountain; a hill.

Those snowie *mountelets*, through which doe creepe
The milkie rivers that ar inly bred
In siluer cisternes. *G Fletcher*, Christ's Victorie, st 50

mount-needlework (mount'nē'dl-wėrk), *n.* Decorative needlework, embroidery, etc., wrought upon a foundation which is mounted on a panel or stretched in a frame. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Mount Saint†. An obsolete card-game.

Coeval with Gleek we find *Mount Saint* or more properly Cent, in Spanish Cientos, or hundred, the number of points that win the game. . . . *Mount Saint* was played by counting, and probably did not differ much from Picquet, or picket, as it was formerly written, which is said to have been played with counters. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 435.

mounture†, *n.* [< ME. *mounture*, *mountour*, *monture*, < OF *monture*, F. *monture* = It. *montatura*, < ML. as if **montatura*, a mounting, < *montare*, mount see *mount*[2] Cf. *monture*.] **1.** A mounting.

The *mounture* so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.

2 A horse or other animal to be ridden; a mount

After messe a morsel he & his men token,
Miry watz the mornyng, his *mounture* he askes
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1691

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in hight and bigness to be proportionable for his *mounture*, albeit it were a very great elephant *North*, tr of Plutarch, p. 584

3 A throne

And in the myddes of this palays is the *mountour* for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles *Mandeville*, Travels, p 217

mounty† (moun'ti), *n.* [Also *mountie*, *mountee*, < OF. *montée*, a mounting, rising, prop pp of *monter*, mount. see *mount*[2], *v.*] In *hawking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air

The sport which for that day Basilius would principally show to Zelmane was the *mounte* at a hearn *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, ii

mour†, *n* A variant of *more*[4].

mourdant†, *n* An obsolete form of *mordant*

Mouriria (mō-rir'i-ä), *n* [NL (A. L de Jussieu, 1789), < *mouiriche*, native name in Guiana] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the polypetalous order *Melastomaceæ* and of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, all other genera of which have the ovary with more than one cell About 30 species are known found from Mexico to Brazil, especially in Guiana They bear small rosy-yellow or white flowers, rigid sessile opposite leaves, and round coriaceous berries *M. myrtilloides* of the West Indies is called *small leafed ironwood*, and, with the genus in general, *silverwood*

mourn[1] (mōrn), *v.* [< ME *mournen*, *mornen*, *murnen*, < AS *murnan*, *meornan* = OS. *mornan*, *mornōn* = OHG. *mornēn* = Goth. *maurnan* = Icel *morna*, grieve, mourn Connection with G *murren* = Icel *murra*, murmur, grieve, L. *murmurare*, murmur, and with L *marcere*, *maerere*, *mœrere*, be sad, grieve, mourn, Gr μέριμνα, care, etc., is doubtful] **I.** *intrans* **1.** To express grief or sorrow; grieve, be sorrowful, lament.

Alisaundrine anon attelede to hire boure,
& *morned* neigh for mad for Meliors hire ladi
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1760

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted Mat v 4

A plentifull Haruest found not labourers to inne it, but shed it selfe on the ground, and the cattell *mourned* for want of milkers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 651

2 To display the appearance of grief, wear the customary habiliments of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 1 17

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year
Pope, Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady, l 56

—**Syn. 1.** *Grieve*, etc See *lament*, *v t.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To grieve for; lament, bewail; deplore

As when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once
Milton, P L, xi 760

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success
Addison, Cato, i 6

I go at least to bear a tender part,
And *mourn* my lov'd one with a mother's heart
Pope, Iliad, xviii 84.

2 To convey or express grief for

Soft is the note and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle
Scott, L. of L M, vi 23

mourn[1]†, *a.* [ME *murne*: see *mourn*[1], *v*] Sorrowful.

Ther let we hem sojourne,
And speke we of chaunces hard and *murne*
Arthour and Merlin, p 308. (*Halliwell.*)

mourn[1]†, *n.* [< *mourn*[1], *v.*] Sorrow.

Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon,
A pretty peat to drive your *mourn* away.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond and Eng, p 124. (*Davies.*)

mourn[2]†, *v. i.* [Found first in the verbal noun *mourning*, prob. orig. as a noun, **mourne*, er-

roneously, in farriers' use, for *mourue* (being confused with the E *mourn*[1]), < OF. *mourue, mourrue*, older *morue*, in pl. *mourues, mourrues, morues*, hemorrhoids or piles, also the mumps and a disease of horses; prob (like *piles*), with ref. to the shape of hemorrhoids, < L *morum*, a mulberry see *more*[4] Confusion with OF *mort*, death (as asserted in the quot from Topsell), seems improbable, but there may have been confusion with OF. *morve*, mucus of the nose, as used in the name of a disease of horses, "les *morves* de petit point, a kind of frenzie in an horse, during which he neither knows any that have tended him, nor hears any that come near him" (Cotgrave) There seems to have been confusion also with *mose*, the expression *to mose in the chine* being equivalent to *to mourn of the chine* see *mose*[1] None of the expressions appear in literary use except in allusive slang, and their origin was appar never clearly known] To have a kind of malignant glanders said of a horse, and allusively of persons, in the phrase *to mourn of the chine* or *mourning of the chine* Compare *to mose in the chine* (under *mose*[1]), and see *mourner*[2]

The Frenche man saythe "mort de langue, et de eschine sount maladyes saunce medicine," the *mournynge* of the tongue and *of the chyne* are diseases without medicyne
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (1534)

This word *mourning of the chine* is a corrupt name borrowed of the French toong, wherein it is called *mote* (later editions *morte*) *deschien*, that is to say the death of the backe Because many do hold this opinion, that this disease doth consume the marrow of the backe
Topsell, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, III 184

This Louer, fuller of passions than of pence, began (when hee entred into the consideration of his owne estate) to *mourne of the chyne*, and to hang the lippe
Greene, Never too Late

mourner[1] (mōr'nėr), *n* 1 One who mourns or laments

Because man goeth to his long home, and the *mourners* go about the streets Eccles xii 5

2 One employed to attend funerals in a habit of mourning

And the *mourners* go home, and take off their hatbands and scarves, and give them to their wives to make aprons of *E B Ramsay*, Rem of Scottish Life, p 20

3. Anything associated with mourning

The *mourner* yew and builder oak were there
Dryden, Pal and Arc, III 961

4 In certain localities, at a funeral, one who is recognized as belonging to the circle of those most afflicted by the death and has a special place accordingly [Colloq] — **Indian mourner** Same as *sad tree*

mourner[2]† (mōr'nėr), *n* [< *mourn*[2] + *-er*[1], with allusion to *mourner*[1]] One who has the mourning of the chine [Slang]

He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man, he is a *mourner*
Beau and Fl, Custom of the Country, iii 3

mournful (mōrn'ful), *a*. [< *mourn*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful, oppressed with grief

The future pious *mournful* Fair,
Shall visit her distinguish't Urn
Prior, Ode on Death of Queen Mary

2 Denoting or expressing mourning or sorrow, exhibiting the appearance of grief as, *mournful* music, a *mournful* aspect

Yet cannot she rejoyce,
Nor frame one warbling note to pass out of her *mournfull* voyce *Gascoigne*, Flowers, Lamentation of a Lover

Yet seemed she to appease
Her *mournefull* plaintes
Spenser, F Q, I i. 54

No funeral rite, nor man in mourning weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial
Shak, Tit And, v 3. 197

3 Causing sorrow, deplorable; doleful as, a *mournful* death = **Syn.** Lugubrious, doleful, afflictive, grievous, lamentable, deplorable, woful, melancholy

mournfully (mōrn'ful-i), *adv.* In a mournful manner; sorrowfully; as one who mourns.

What profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked *mournfully* before the Lord of hosts?
Mal iii 14

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*
Shak, Cor, v 6 151

mournfulness (mōrn'ful-nes), *n* - 1. The condition of being mournful; sorrow; grief, the state of mourning; the quality of sadness — 2. An appearance or expression of grief

mournful-widow (mōrn'ful-wid'ō), *n* Same as *mourning-bride.*

mourning[1] (mōr'ning), *n* and *a* [< ME *mourning, moorning, mornyng*, < AS *murnung*, mourning, verbal n of *murnan*, mourn. see *mourn*[1]]
I. *n.* 1. The act of lamenting or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

. . . ne had al owtterly foryeten the wepinge and the *mournynge* that was set in myn herte
Chaucer, Boethius, Iv prose 1

But when my *mournings* I do think upon,
My wormwood, hemlock, and affliction,
My soul is humbled in remembring this
Donne, Lamentations of Jeremy, iii 19

And at end of day
They reached the city, and with *mourning* sore
Toward the king's palace did they take their way
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 349

2. The outward tokens or signs of sorrow for the dead, such as the draping of buildings in giving expression to public sorrow, the wearing of garments of a particular color, the use of black-bordered handkerchiefs, black-edged writing-paper and visiting-cards, etc The color customarily worn on such occasions differs at different times and in different countries in China and Japan, for instance, white is the mourning color, and basted unhemmed garments the style At present in Europe and America the customary color is black, or black slightly relieved with white or purple, black crape playing an important part especially in the mourning worn by women Sometimes a distinctive garment, such as the widow's cap, is added

No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*
Langhorne, tr of Plutarch's Pericles

And even the pavements were with *mourning* hid
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 942

To be in mourning, to be under the regulations and restraints, as regards dress, social intercourse, etc, which, and for such length of time as, custom or fashion prescribes on the occasion of the death of a relative or some one held in peculiar respect

II. *a* Having to do with mourning for the dead, of such kind as is used in mourning for the dead: as, a *mourning* garment, a *mourning* hat-band

Six dukes followed after, in black *mourning* gownds
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII 78)

mourning[2]†, *n* See *mourn*[2]

mourning-bride (mōr'ning-brīd'), *n* The sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea* so called when its flowers are deep purple or crimson, but they are sometimes rose-colored or even white

mourning-brooch (mōr'ning-broch), *n* A brooch of jet or other suitable material, worn by women as a sign of mourning

mourning-cloak (mōr'ning-klōk), *n* 1 A cloak formerly worn by persons following a funeral, usually hired from the undertaker — 2 A butterfly, *Vanessa antiopa*

mourning-coach (mōr'ning-kōch), *n* 1 A coach used by a person in mourning, black in color, and sometimes covered outside as well as inside with black cloth, the hammer-cloths also being black

It was the fashion to use a *mourning coach* all the time mourning was worn, and this rendered it incumbent upon people to possess such a vehicle, consequently they were frequently advertised for sale.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 176

2 A closed carriage used to convey mourners on the occasion of a funeral

mourning-dove (mōr'ning-duv), *n* The common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis* so called from its plaintive cooing See cut under *dove*

mourning-livery (mōr'ning-liv'ėr-i), *n* Livery worn by men-servants in commemoration of the death of a member of a master's family

mourningly (mōr'ning-li), *adv* In the manner of one who mourns

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly* *Shak*, All's Well, i 1 34

mourning-piece (mōr'ning-pēs), *n* A picture intended as a memorial of the dead It represents a tomb or an urn inscribed with the name of the deceased, with weeping willows, mourners, and other funeral accessories

They go to sea, you know, and fall out o' the riggin', or get swamped in a gale, or killed by whales, and there ain't a house on the island, I expect, but what's got a *mourning piece* hangin' up in the front room
M C Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p 48

mourning-ring (mōr'ning-ring), *n*. A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person Such rings were commonly inscribed with the name and the dates of birth and death of the person commemorated The custom of wearing them is almost obsolete

mourning-stuff (mōr'ning-stuf), *n* A lusterless black textile material, such as crape, cashmere, or merino, regarded as especially fitted for mourning-garments

mourning-widow (mōr'ning-wid'ō), *n* 1 A dusky-petaled geranium of central and western Europe, *Geranium phæum* — 2 Same as *mourning-bride*

mournival, *n* See *mural*

mournsome (mōrn'sum), *a* [< *mourn*[1] + *-some*] Mournful. [Recent and rare.]

Then there came a mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*, not a sound to be afraid of
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii

mouse (mous), *n.*, pl *mice* (mīs) [< ME *mous, mus* (pl *mys, myse*, rarely *musus*), < AS *mūs* (pl *mȳs*) = D *muis* = MLG. *mūs*, LG *mus* = OHG MHG *mūs*, G *maus* = Icel *mūs* = Sw Dan *mus* = L *mūs* (*mūr-*) = Gr *μῦς* (*μυ-*) = OBulg *myshi* = Bulg *mishka* = Serv, *mish* = Bohem *myš* = Pol *mysz* = Russ *mushi* = Pers (> Turk) *mūsh* = Skt *mūsha* (> Hind. *mūsā, mūsi*), dim *mushika* (Pali *musiko*), a rat, a mouse; prob. 'stealer,' < √ *mus*, Skt √ *mush*, steal Hence ult (< L *mūs*) *muscle*[1], *muscular*, etc] 1 A small rodent quadruped, *Mus musculus*, of the family *Muridæ* a name extended to very many of the


Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

smaller species of the same family, the larger ones being usually called *rats* Mice proper, belonging to the genus *Mus*, are indigenous to the Old World only, though *M musculus* has been introduced and naturalized everywhere The native mice of America all belong to a different section of *Murida* called *Sigmodontes*, and to such genera as *Hesperomys* See cuts under *deer mouse, Arvicola*, and *Evotomys* [*Mouse*, like *rat*, enters into many compounds indicating different species or varieties of murines, and many other small quadrupeds, not of the same family, or even of the same order as, *harvest-mouse*, meadow *mouse* field-*mouse* See these words]

Now yif thou saye a *mous* amonges oother *musus* [var *myse*] that chalengede to hymself ward ryht and power over alle other *mysus* [var *myse*], how gret scorn woldis thow han of it! *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii prose 6

2 Some animal like or likened to a mouse, as a shrew or bat See *shrew-mouse.*

And there ben also *Myse* als grete as Houndes, and zalowe *Myse* als grete as Ravenes
Mandeville, Travels, p 291

3 A moth of the family *Tmphipyridæ* — 4 Some little bird used in composition as, sea-*mouse* and sand-*mouse*, the dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper [Local, Eng] — 5 A familiar term of endearment

Let the bloat king call you his *mouse*
Shak, Hamlet, iii. 4 183

6 *Naut.* (*a*†) A knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling, to prevent a running eye from slipping. (*b*) Two or three turns of spun-yarn or rope-yarn about the point and shank of a hook, to keep it from unhooking. Also called *mousing* — 7 A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round, the part immediately above the knee-joint Also called *mouse-piece* and *mouse-buttock* — 8 A match used in blasting — 9 A swelling caused by a blow, a black eye [Slang.] — **Economist mouse** See *economist* — **Hare-tailed mouse** same as *lemming* — **Leathern mouse**, a bat — **Long-tailed mouse**, one of the *Murinæ*, as the common European wood mouse, *Mus sylvaticus*, or the American deer mouse *Hesperomys leucopus* so called in distinction from the short tailed field mice, voles or *Arvicolinæ* **Pharaoh's mouse** Same as *Pharaoh's rat* (which see, under *rat*).

mouse (mouz), *v.*, pret and pp *moused*, ppr *mousing* [< *mouse*, *n*]
I. *intrans.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice

Your puss, demure and pensive, seems
Too fat to *mouse*
F Locker, My Neighbour Rose

2 To watch or pursue something in a sly or insidious manner

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood
Sir R L Estrange

A *mousing*, learned New Hampshire lawyer
H Cabot Lodge, Daniel Webster, p 107

3 To move about softly or cautiously, like a cat hunting mice, prowl

When we were not on the water, we both liked to *mouse* about the queer streets and quaint old houses of that region *T W Higginson*, Oldport, p 62

II. *trans* 1. To tear as a cat tears a mouse

And now he feasts, *mousing* the flesh of men
Shak, K John, ii 1 354

2. To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice [Rare]

He preached for various country congregations, and usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends, *moused* from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection *New York Evangelist*, Oct. 20, 1864

3. *Naut*, to pass a few turns of a small line round the point and shank of (a hook), to keep it from unhooking

mouse-barley (mous'bar'li), *n.* *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value

mouse-bird (mous'bêrd), *n* Any bird of the African genus *Colius*, one of the colies, so called from their color

mouse-bur (mous'bèr), *n* See the quotation, and *Martynia*

On our way across the camp we saw a great quantity of the seeds of the Martynia proboscidea, *mouse burrs*, as they call them, devil's claws or toe nails
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I vi.

mouse-buttock (mous'but'ok), *n* Same as *mouse*, 7.

mouse-chop (mous'chop), *n* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum murinum*.

mouse-color (mous'kul'or), *n* The gray color of a mouse

mouse-colored (mous'kul'ord), *a.* Having the gray color of a mouse, or a color somewhat similar; dark-gray with a yellowish tinge, the color of the common mouse

mouse-deer (mous'dêr), *n.* A chevrotain or tragulid, a small deer-like ruminant of the family *Tragulidæ*

mouse-dun (mous'dun), *a.* See *dun*[1]

mouse-ear (mous'ēr), *n* **1** A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, found throughout Europe and northern Asia. It is a low herb with tufted radical leaves and leafy barren creepers, its heads of lemon colored flowers borne on leafless scapes Also called *mouse-ear hawkweed*

2. One of various species of scorpion-grass or forget-me-not of the genus *Myosotis* so called in allusion to their short soft leaves See *Myosotis*.—**Golden mouse-ear**, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species with golden red corymbed heads.—**Mouse-ear chickweed.** See *chickweed*.—**Mouse-ear cress**, *Smyndrium Thaliana*.—**Mouse-ear everlasting**, a common composite plant of North America, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, with whitish heads in small corymbs, blooming very early in the spring Also called *plantain leafed everlasting*.—**Mouse-ear hawkweed** See def 1.—**Mouse-ear scorpion-grass**, *Myosotis palustris*

mouse-fall† (mous'fâl), *n* [ME *mousfalle*, *mowsefelle*, *mowsfalle*, < *mouse* + *fall*] A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse

mouse-fish (mous'fish), *n* An antennarioid fish, *Pterophryne histrio*, which is party-colored, and chiefly inhabits the Sargasso Sea, where it builds a sort of nest The skin is smooth and provided with tag like appendages, the mouth is oblique, the ventral fins are long, and the dorsal and anal fins are well developed Also called *marbled angler*, *frogfish*, and *toadfish*. See cut under *Pterophryne*

mouse-grass (mous'grâs), *n.* **1** A grass, *Aira caryophyllea*, having short soft leaves [Local, Eng.]—**2.** Another grass, *Dichelachne crinita*, of similar habit [Australia]

mouse-hawk (mous'hâk), *n.* The rough-legged bustard See *Archibuteo* [New Eng]

mouse-hole (mous'hōl), *n* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that nothing larger than a mouse may pass in or out; a very small inlet or outlet

If you take us creeping into any of these *mouse holes* of sin any more, let cats flay off our skins
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii 1

mouse-hound (mous'hound), *n.* A weasel *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

mouse-hunt (mous'hunt), *n* **1** A hunting for mice.—**2**†. A mouser, one who watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse

Aye, you have been a *mouse hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now
Shak, R and J, iv 4 11

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings and the tidepage or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and *Moushunts* of an Index
Milton, Reformation in Eng, i

mousekin (mous'kin), *n* [< *mouse* + *-kin*] A little or young mouse

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*," says gray Grimalkin
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii

mouse-lemur (mous'lē'mėr), *n.* A small kind of lemur of the genus *Chirogaleus*, as *C. milii* or *C. coquereli*. See *Galagininæ*, and cut under *Chirogaleus*

mouse-mill (mous'mil), *n.* See *mill*.

mouse-owl (mous'oul), *n* The short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*.

mouse-pea (mous'pē), *n* See *Lathyrus*.

mouse-piece (mous'pēs), *n* Same as *mouse*, 7

mouser (mou'zėr) *n* An animal that catches mice; specifically, a cat commonly used with a qualifying term to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher

When you have plenty of fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the poor cat, if she be a good *mouser*
Swift, Advice to Servants, ii

Owls, you know, are capital *mousers*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 28

mouse-roller (mous'rō'lėr), *n* In *printing*, an inking-roller which jumps up to take ink, and then jumps back to put this ink on the inking-table

mousery (mous'ėr-i), *n* ; pl *mouseries* (-iz). '[< *mouse* + *-ery*] A place where mice abound, the breeding-grounds of large numbers of mice or voles

The disturbance of this populous *mousery* by the visits of owls
F. A. Lucas, The Auk, V 280

mouse-sight (mous'sīt), *n* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

mousetail (mous'tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus* so named from the shape of the elongated fruiting receptacle

mousetail-grass (mous'tāl-grâs), *n* **1.** One of the foxtail-grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis*.—**2** Another grass, *Festuca Myurus*

mouse-thorn (mous'thôrn), *n.* The star-thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, in the form commonly known as *C. myacantha* The involucre bears long spines

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *n* [< ME *mouse-trap*, < *mouse* + *trap*[1]] **1** A trap for catching mice.—**2.** A certain mathematical problem It is as follows Let a given number of objects be arranged in a circle and counted round and round, and let every one against which any multiple of a given number is pronounced be thrown out when this happens, then, which one will be left to the last?—**Mouse-trap switch**, in *elect*, an automatic switch which is shifted from one position to another when the current passing through the coil of a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit, in which case the released armature draws away a detent and allows the movement of the switch

mouse-trap (mous'trap), *v. t* [< *mouse-trap*, *n*] To catch, as a mouse, in a trap, entrap

mousie (mou'si), *n* A diminutive of *mouse* [Scotch]

But, *Mousie*, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain
Burns, To a Mouse

mousing (mou'zing, *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Mouse-catching; given to catching mice

A falcon, towering in her pride of place
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd
Shak, Macbeth, ii 4 13

II. *n.* **1.** The act of watching for or catching mice.—**2** *Naut*, same as *mouse*, 6.—**3.** In a loom, a ratchet-movement

mousing-hook (mou'zing-hûk), *n* A clasp-hook or other form of hook for ropes or harness having a latch or mousing-contrivance to lock a rope or ring in the hook

mousquetaire (mös-ke-târ'), *n* [F see *musketeer*] **1.** A musketeer.—**2**† A turn-over collar, usually of plain starched linen, and broad, worn by women about 1850.—**3** A cloak of cloth, trimmed with ribbons or narrow bands of velvet, and having large buttons, worn by women about 1855.—**Mousquetaire glove**, a glove with long loose top, and without lengthwise slit, or with a very short opening at the wrist so called as resembling a military glove

mousseline (mö-se-lēn'), *n.* [F, lit muslin see *muslin*] A very thin glass used for claret-glasses, etc.

mousseline-de-laine (mö-se-lēn'dė-lān'), *n.* [F *mousseline*, muslin; *de*, of, *laine* (< L. *lana*), wool: see *muslin*, *de*[2], *lanary*] An untwilled woolen cloth made in many colors and printed with varied patterns. Also called *muslin-de-laine*

mousseline-glass (mö-se-lēn'glas), *n* See *muslin-glass*.

moustache, *n* See *mustache*.

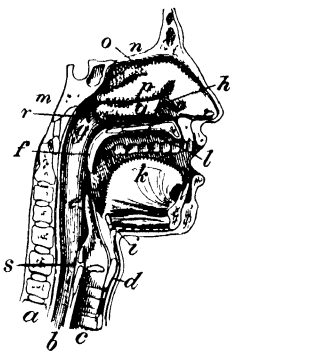
mousy (mou'si), *a* [< *mouse* + *-y*[1]] **1.** Of or relating to a mouse or the color or smell of a mouse.—**2** Abounding with mice

mout (mout), *v* The earlier, now only dialectal, form of *molt*[2]

moutard†, *n.* [ME. *mowtard*; < *mouten*, *mowten*, molt see *molt*[2]] A molting bird *Prompt Parv*

moutert, *n* A Middle English form of *molt*[2].

mouth (mouth), *n* [< ME. *mouth*, *muth*, < AS. *mūth* = OS *mūth* = OFries *mund*, *mond* = D *mond* = MLG *munt*, LG. *mund* = OHG. *mund*, MHG. *munt*, G *mund* = Icel *munnr*, *mūdhr* = Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* (> E dial. *mun*) = Goth. *munths*, mouth.] **1.** The oral opening or ingestive aperture of an animal, of whatever character and wherever situated, the os, or oral end of the alimentary canal or digestive system. The mouth is in the head in most animals, and serves for taking in food, mastication, deglutition, and the utterance of the voice In nearly all vertebrates the mouth is composed of upper and under jaws and associate parts, and consequently opens and shuts vertically, in many the orifice is closed by fleshy movable lips, and the cavity is furnished with teeth and a tongue Appropriate salivary and mucous glands moisten the interior, which is lined with epithelium In most invertebrates, as the enormous assemblage of arthropods, the basis of the mouth is clearly seen to be modified limbs, and the jaws work sidewise In other cases the mouth, though definite in position and character in each case, varies too widely to be defined excepting as the ingestive orifice In protozoans any part of the body may act as a temporary mouth, and in many worms there is never any mouth or special digestive system, food being absorbed directly through the integument The most complicated mouths are found among insects and crustaceans (see cut under *mouth part*) See *os*[2], *stoma*, and cuts under *medusiform*, *Actinozoa*, *Haliphysema*, *anthozoid*, *Aurelia*, and *house fly*



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Mouth Nose etc, taken a little to the left of the middle line *a*, cervical vertebræ, *b*, gullet or œsophagus, *c* windpipe or trachea *d*, larynx, *e*, epiglottis, *f* uvula, *g*, opening of left Eustachian tube, *h* opening of left lachrymal duct in the nose, *i* hyoid bone, *k*, tongue, *l*, hard palate, *m*, *n*, base of cranial cavity, *o*, *p*, *q* superior middle, and inferior turbinate bones The pharynx extends from *r* to *s*

Made hem to be vn armed and waish theire *mouthes* and theire visages with warme water
Merlin (E E T S), iii. 545

Hys *mowthe*, hys nose, hys eyn too,
Hys berd, hys here he ded also
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 171

2 Specifically—(*a*) The human mouth regarded as the channel of vocal utterance

Assoyne excuse sent by the *mouth* of another for non appearance when summoned
English Gilds (E E T S), p 464

Now that he is dead, his immortall fame surviveth, and flourisheth in the *mouthes* of all people
Spenser, State of Ireland

(*b*) The interior hollow of the mouth, the buccal cavity, as, inflammation of the *mouth* and throat. (*c*) The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth, the lips, as, a well-formed *mouth*, a kiss on the *mouth*. (*d*) In *entom*, the mouth-parts collectively; the oral organs or appendages which are visible externally as, the trophi of a mandibulate *mouth*.—**3** Anything resembling a mouth in some respect (*a*) The opening of anything hollow, for access to it or for other uses, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged, the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm, the entrance to a cave, pit, or den, the opening of a well, etc, the opening in a metal melting furnace from which the metal flows, the slot in a carpenters' plane in which the bit is fitted, the surface end of a mining shaft or adit, etc

Turn thou the *mouth* of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls
Shak, K John, ii 1 403

(*b*) The part of a river or other stream where its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water, a conformation of land resembling a river mouth

It [the river Po] disgorgeth itself at length into the gulfe of Venice, with sixe greate *mouths*
Coryat, Crudities, I 97

(*c*) The opening of a vise between its cheeks, chops, or jaws (*d*) In *fort*, the interior opening of an embrasure It may be either rectangular or trapezoidal in form Some military writers call this opening the *throat* of the embrasure, and apply the term *mouth* to the exterior opening See *embrasure*[1]. (*e*) In an organ-pipe, the opening in the side of the pipe above the foot, between the upper and the lower lip See *pipe* (*f*) In *ceram*, a name given to one of the fireplaces of a pottery kiln The kilns for firing the biscuit have several of these mouths built against them externally, and a flue from each mouth leads the flames to a central opening, where they enter the oven (*g*) The cross bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be

4 A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; an oracle, a mouthpiece.

Every coffee house has some particular statesman be longing to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

5. Cry, voice

The fearful dogs divide
All spend their *mouths* aloft, but none abide
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, iv 108.

6. Flavor; taste in the mouth said of beer —**By mouth**, or **by word of mouth**, by means of spoken as distinguished from written language, by speech, viva voce

But did not the apostles teach aught *by mouth* that they wrote not?
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc., 1850), p 26.

Down in the mouth, dejected, despondent; "blue." [Colloq.]

The Roman orator was *down in the mouth*, finding himself thus cheated by the money changer
Bp Hall, Works, VII. 369.

From hand to mouth. See *hand* — **Full, imperfect, masticatory,** etc, **mouth** See the adjectives. — **Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth.* — **Mark of mouth.** See *mark*[1] — **Mouth-glue** See *glue* — **Mouth of a plane,** the space between the cutting edge of a plane-iron and the part of the plane stock immediately in front of the iron, through which the shavings pass in hand planing — **Mouth of a shovel,** the part of a shovel which in use first begins to receive the charge or load, the front edge of a shovel This part is frequently made of steel, such shovels being called *steel mouthed* — **To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*[1] — **To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*[1] — **To crook the mouth.** See *crook* — **To give mouth to,** to utter, express — **To have one's heart in one's mouth** See *heart* — **To laugh out of the other side of one's mouth.** See *laugh* — **To look a gift-horse in the mouth.** See *gift horse* — **To make a mouth,** or **to make mouths,** to distort the mouth in mockery, make a wry face, pout.

Ay do, persever, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back
Shak, M N D, iii 2 238

To make or have one's mouth water. See *water* — **To make up one's mouth for.** See *make*[1] — **To put one's head into the lion's mouth.** See *lion* — **To stop one's mouth,** to put one to silence

mouth (mouŦH), *v.* [< ME *mouthen*, < *mouth*, *n*] **I.** *trans* 1† To utter

Thanne Mercy ful myldly *mouthed* thise wordes
"Throw experience," quod she, "I hope they shal be saued" *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 160

2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, or with more regard to sound than to sense

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue, but if you *mouth* it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 2, 3

I hate to hear an actor *mouthing* trifles
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi

3 To touch, press, or seize with the mouth or lips, take into the mouth; mumble; lick

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and informous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the *mouthing* of the dam
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iii 6

He *mouthed* them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, tr of Persius's Satires, i 281

Psyche hugged and never hugg'd it [her infant] close enough,
And in her hunger *mouth'd* and mumbled it
Tennyson, Princess, vi

4. To reproach, insult

Then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens
Blair, The Grave

II. *intrans* 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud voice, speak affectedly, vociferate, rant as, a *mouthing* actor

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou
Shak, Hamlet, v 1 306

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate
Addison, Cato, i 3

2. To join mouths; kiss [Rare.]

He would *mouth* with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlick *Shak*, M for M, iii 2 104

3 To make a mouth, make a wry face; grimace

Well I know when I am gone
How she *mouths* behind my back
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv

mouthable (mou'ŦHa-bl), *a.* [< **mouth** + **-able**] That can be readily or fluently uttered; sounding well

And other good *mouthable* lines
O W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX 640

mouth-arm (mouth'arm), *n.* One of the oral arms or processes from the mouth of a jelly-fish or other hydrozoan *Science*, V. 258

mouth-blower (mouth'blō"ėr), *n.* A common blowpipe

mouth-case (mouth'kās), *n* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth.

mouthed (mouthd), *p a* Furnished with a mouth: mainly used in composition, to note some characteristic of mouth or of speech, as in *hard-mouthed, foul-mouthed, mealy-mouthed.*

A iangler, and euill *mouthed* one
Gower, Conf Amant, v

And set me down, and took a *mouthed* shell
And murmur'd into it, and made melody
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

mouther (mou'ŦHėr), *n* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

mouth-filling (mouth'fil"ing), *a* Filling the mouth.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good *mouth filling* oath.
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iii. 1 259.

mouth-foot (mouth'fůt), *n.* A mouth-part which consists of a modified foot or limb; a foot-jaw or maxilliped: generally in the plural.

mouth-footed (mouth'fůt"ed), *a* Having mouth-feet; having foot-jaws or maxillipeds; specifically, stomatopodous.

mouth-friend (mouth'frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended or false friend

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends!*
Shak, T of A, iii 6. 99

mouthful (mouth'ful), *n* [< *mouth* + *-ful*] 1 As much as the mouth will contain or as is put into the mouth at one time

A [a whale] plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a *mouthful*
Shak, Pericles, ii 1 85

2. A small quantity.

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 490

mouth-gage (mouth'gāj), *n* An instrument consisting mainly of graduated bars and slides, used by saddlers for measuring the width and height of a horse's mouth, as a guide in fitting a bit.

mouth-glass (mouth'glas), *n* A small hand-mirror used in dentistry for inspecting the teeth and gums, etc.

mouth-honor (mouth'on"or), *n.* Respect or deference expressed without sincerity

Curses, not loud but deep, *mouth honour*, breath
Shak, Macbeth, v 8 27

mouthing (mou'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n of *mouth*, *v*] Rant

These threats were the merest *mouthing*, and Judas knew it very well *The Century*, XXXVIII. 895

mouthing (mou'ŦHing), *p a* Ranting

Akenside is respectable, because he really had something new to say, in spite of his pompous, *mouthing* way of saying it *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 180

mouthing-machine (mou'thing-ma-shēn"), *n* In *sheet-metal working*, a swaging-machine for striking up the mouths or tops of open-top tin cans, to receive the covers, and also for crimping the bottoms of the cans

mouthless (mouth'les), *a* [< ME **mouthles*, < AS *mūthleas*, < *mūth*, mouth, + *-leas*, E *-less* see *mouth* and *-less*] Having no mouth, astomatous

mouth-made (mouth'mād), *a* Expressed without sincerity, hypocritical

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with those *mouth made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing!
Shak, A and C, i. 3. 30

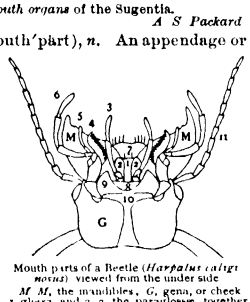
mouth-organ (mouth'ôr"gan), *n* 1. Pan's-pipes, or a harmonica

A set of Pan pipes, better known to the many as a *mouth-organ* *Dickens*, Sketches (*Dairies*)

2 In *zool*, one of the parts or appendages of the mouth.

The degraded *mouth organs* of the Sugentia.
A S Packard

mouth-part (mouth'pärt), *n.* An appendage or organ that enters into the formation of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, myriapod, etc See also cuts under *house-fly, hyoid*, and *mosquito.*



Mouth parts of a Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*) viewed from the under side
M M, the mandibles, *G*, gena, or cheek 1, glossa and 2 2 the paraglossæ together composing the ligula, 3 labial palp, 4 lacinia, 5 galea 6 maxillary palp (4, 5, 6 composing the maxilla) 7, 8 small part of the labrum visible 8, mentum, 9 submentum 10, gula, 11, antenna (9, 8, 3, 2 and 1 together compose the labium or under lip and its appendages)

mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* 1. In an instrument or utensil made to be inserted or applied to the mouth, the part which touches the lips or is held in the mouth, as in a musical instrument, a tobacco-pipe, cigar-holder, etc See cut under *clarinet.* — 2. One who delivers the opinions of others; one who speaks on behalf of others as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Doorm
Tennyson, Geraint

mouth-pipe (mouth'pīp), *n.* 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied. — 2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*

mouth-ring (mouth'ring), *n.* The oral or esophageal nervous ring of an echinoderm

mouthroot (mouth'rōt), *n* The goldthread, *Coptis trifolia.* The root is a tonic bitter, and is used in some places for the cure of sore mouth

mouthy (mou'thy), *a.* [< *mouth* + *-y*[1]] Loquacious, ranting, affected

Another said to a *mouthy* advocate, Why barkest thou at me so sore? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 148

A turgid style of *mouthy* grandiloquence
De Quincey, Rhetoric

mouton (mö-ton'), *n* [OF, a coin so called from the paschal lamb on the obverse, lit 'a sheep' see *mutton*] A gold coin current in France in the fourteenth century, having types similar to those of the agnel, and weighing about



Obverse Reverse
French Mouton of Henry V of England

70 grains, also, a gold coin with similar types (sometimes called *agnel*) struck by Edward III. and Henry V of England for their French dominions The mouton of Edward weighed about 70 grains, that of Henry about 40 grains

mouzah (mo'zä), *n* [E Ind] In India, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township.

mouzlet, *v* An obsolete form of *muzzle*

movability (mó-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *moveability*, < *movable* + *-ity* see *-bility*] The quality or property of being movable, movableness.

movable (mo'va-bl), *a* and *n* [Also *moveable*; < ME *movabylle, moevable, meuable*, < OF *movable, mouvable* = Pr *movable* = Sp *movible* = Pg *movivel* = It *movibile*, < L as if **movibilis*, contr *mōbilis* (? ult. E *mobile*[1], *mobile*[1], q v), < *movere*, move see *move*] **I.** *a* 1 Capable of being moved from place to place, admitting of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; hence, as applied to property, personal

To the thridde his goodes *meuable*
Rob of Gloucester, p 586.

A stick and a wallet were all the *movable* things upon this earth that he could boast of *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Capable of being transposed or otherwise changed in parts or details as, in printing, a form of *movable* type — 3 Changing from one date to another in different years as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated.
Holder

4† Fickle, inconstant

Lest thou shouldest ponder the path of life, her ways are *moveable*, that thou canst not know them Prov v 6.

Movable bars, the cross bars of a printers' chase which are detachable — **Movable dam** Same as *barrage* — **Movable do** See *do*[4] and *solmization* — **Movable feast.** See *feast*[1], 1 — **Movable kidney** Same as *floating kidney* (which see, under *kidney*) — **Movable ladder** See *ladder* — **Movable property,** personal property

II. *n* 1. Anything that can be moved, or that can readily be moved

The firste *moevable* of the eighte spere
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

2 Specifically (generally in the plural), personal property; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands Movable things are those which could be removed or displaced without affecting their substance whether the displacement might be effected by their own proper force or by the effect of a force external to them *Goudsmit* In Scots law, movables are opposed to heritage, so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable

If you want a greasy paire of silke stockings also, to shew yourselfe in at Court, they are to be had too amongst his *moveables* *Nash*, Four Letters Confuted.

Books of travel have familiarized every reader with the custom of burying a dead man's *movables* with him
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 103.

3. An article of furniture, as a chair, table, or the like, resting on the floor of a room

An ample court, and a palace furnish'd with the most rich and princely *moveables* *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct 11, 1644.

It is much if he looks at me, or if he does, likes no more Notice of me than of any other *Movable* in the Room.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

Heirship movables See *heirship.*

movabled†, *a* [< *movable* + *-ed*²] Furnished.

They entered into that straw thatched cottage, scurvily built, naughtily *moveabled*, and all besmoked
Urquhart, tr of Rabelais, III 17 (*Davies*)

movableness (mo'va-bl-nes), *n.* [Also *moveableness*, < *movable* + *-ness*] The state or property of being movable, mobility, susceptibility of movement

movably (mo'va-bli), *adv.* [Also *moveably*, < *movable* + *-ly*²] In a movable manner or state, so as to be capable of movement.

moval (mō'val), *n* [< *move* + *-al*] Movement, removal

And it remov'd, whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire
Scars, tr of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*)

move (mōv), *v* , pret and pp *moved*, ppr *moving* [Early mod E also *moove*, *muve*, < ME *moven*, *moeven*, *meven*, *mefen*, < OF *mover*, *mouver*, *muver*, also *moveir*, *muveir*, *movoir*, F *mouvoir* = Sp Pg *mover* = It. *movere*, *muovere*, < L *movere*, move, = Skt *mīv*, push Hence ult (< L *movere*) E. *amove*, *remove*, *promote*, *remote*, *mobile*, *mobile*¹, *mob*², *mote*⁶, *motile*, *motion*, *motor*, *motive*, *emotion*, *commotion*, *moment*, *mutine*, etc] **I.** *trans* 1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means, carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; set in motion, stir; impel as, the wind *moves* a ship, the servant *moved* the furniture Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of (a piece) in the course of play as, to *move* the queen a bishop

Were she the prize of bodily force,
Himself beyond the rest pushing could *move*
The chair of Idris. *Tennyson*, Geraint

My liege, I *move* my bishop *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol

2. To excite to action, influence; induce, incite, arouse, awaken, as the senses or the mental faculties or emotions

But Medea *mouet* hym a moneth to lenge
Then leuyt that the lond and no leue toke
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 986

The Sowdon anon he ganne his councell to *meve*
Of that mater that towchid hym soo nere
Generydes (E E T S), l 1760

I *moved* the king my master to speak in the behalf of my daughter *Shak*, All s Well, iv 5 75

I little thought, good Cousin, that you of all Men would have *moved* me to a Matter which of all Things in the World I most decline *Baker*, Chronicles, p 225

I told him that my business was to Cachoa, where I had been once before, that then I went by Water, but now I was *moved* by my curiosity to travel by Land
Dampier, Voyages, II 1 94

3 To rouse or excite the feelings of, provoke, stir up: used either absolutely or with a phrase or preposition to indicate the nature of the feelings roused: as, he was *moved* with or to anger or compassion Used absolutely (*a*) To affect with anger, irritate

Be not *mooued* in case thy friend tell thee thy faultes full playne
Requyte him not with mallyce great, nor his good will disdayne *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 99

Being *moved*, he strikes whate'er is in his way
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 623

(*b*) To affect with tender feelings, touch

She gan him soft to shrieve,
And wooe with fair intreatie, to disclose
Which of the Nymphes his heart so sore did *meve*
Spenser, F Q, IV xii 26

My poor mistress, *moved* therewithal,
Wept bitterly *Shak*, T G of V, iv 4 175

"Trust in God" is trust in the law of conduct, "delight in the Eternal" is, in a deeply *moved* way of expression, the happiness we all feel to spring from conduct
M Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i

(*c*) To agitate or influence by persuasion or rhetorical art.

Seeing their power to *move* the masses, the pontiffs accumulated privileges upon them *Welsh*, Eng Lit, I 78

These tidings produced great excitement among the populace, which is always more *moved* by what impresses the senses than by what is addressed to the reason
Macaulay, Hist. Eng , vi

4. To propose, bring forward, offer formally, submit, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly. now used only in such phrases as to *move* a resolution, or to *move* that a proposal be agreed to

I durste *meue* no matere to make him to langle
Piers Plowman (A), ix 113

I speak this of a conscience, and I mean and *move* it of a good will to your grace and your realm
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI , 1550

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter
Shak, Much Ado, iv 1 74

This . he *moved* as a sixth article of compact
Bancroft, Hist Const , II. 115

5. To submit a question, motion, or formal proposal to

The pastor *moved* the governour if they might without offence to the court examine other witnesses
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 375.

6†. To address one's self to, call upon, apply to; speak to about an affair

I have heard y^t when he hath been *moved* in the bussines he hath put it of from him selfe, and referred it to ye others *John Robinson*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth [Plantation, p 48

The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid *Shak*, All's Well, i 2 6

7†. To complete the course of

After the monethis were *meuyt* of the mene true,
Then waknet vp were and myche wale sorow!
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8182

8 To cause to act or operate as, to *move* the bowels =**Syn. 2.** To influence, actuate, persuade, prompt, incite, induce, incline, instigate — 3 To stir, agitate

II. *intrans* 1. To pass from place to place, change position, continuously or occasionally as, the earth *moves* round the sun

The *moving* waters, at their priestlike task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores
Keats, Last Sonnet

2. To advance as in a course of development or progress

Al of nouȝt hast maad to *meeue*,
Bothe heuen & earthe, day & nyȝt
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 101

One far off divine event,
To which the whole creation *moves*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

3. To change one's place or posture consciously, or by direct personal effort often in a specified direction from or to an indicated place

The Janizary seemed to be much afraid, talked often of the heat of the weather, and would not *move* until he knew they [the Arabs] were gone, and which way they went *Pococke*, Description of the East, II 1 132

He generally says his prayers without *moving* from his shop *E W Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I 189

4 To walk; proceed, march

While still *moving* in column up the Jacinto road he met a force of the enemy, and had his advance badly beaten and driven back upon the main road
U S Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 412

There was nothing of the superb gait with which a regiment of tall Highlanders *moves* behind its music, solemn and inevitable, like a natural phenomenon
R L Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p 202

5 To carry one's self, with reference to demeanor, port, or gait as, to *move* with dignity and grace

He *moves* a god, resistless in his course,
And seems a match for more than mortal force
Pope, Iliad, xii 557

Katie never ran, she *moved*
To meet me *Tennyson*, The Brook

6 To change residence as, we *move* next week —**7.** To take action, begin to act, act

As this affair had happened, it might have been of bad consequences to have *moved* in it at Damascus, so I took no further notice of it
Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 127

God *moves* in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform
Couper, Light Shining out of Darkness

8 In *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of a piece in the course of play as, whose turn is it to *move*?

Check—you *move* so wildly *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol

9. To bow or lift the hat, salute [Colloq]

At least we *move* when we meet one another
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix

10 In *music*, of a voice or voice-part, to progress from one pitch to another, pass from tone to tone

move (mōv), *n* [< *move*, *v.*] 1 A change of position or relation. Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, etc (*a*) A change of the position of a piece made in the regular course of play

The signora did not love at all, but she was up to any *move* on the board *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxvii

(*b*) The right or turn to move a piece as, it is my *move* now

Becket. It is your *move*
Henry Well—there [Moves.]
Tennyson, Becket, Prol

2. A proceeding; a course of action as, he hoped by that *move* to disconcert his opponents.

An unseen hand makes all their *moves*
Cowley, Destiny

On the move, moving or migrating, as animals, active or progressive —**To have the move**, in *draughts*, to occupy the situation in which that player is who can first force his adversary to offer a man to be taken —**To know a move or two**, or **to be up to a move**, to be smart or sharp, be acquainted with tricks [Slang.]=**Syn.** *Movement*, etc See *motion*

moveable, moveableness, etc. See *movable*, etc

move-all†, *n.* The name of a game, apparently like "my lady's toilet" *Davies*

Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of *move all*? *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i 2.

moveless (mōv'les), *a.* [< *move* + *-less*] Not moving; immovable, fixed

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r
Pope, Iliad, xv 144

Moveless as an image did she stand
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 216

movement (mōv'ment), *n* [< OF *movement*, F *mouvement* = Sp *movimiento* = Pg It. *movimento*, < ML *movimentum*, movement, < L. *movere*, move see *move*, *v* Cf *moment*, *momentum*.] 1. The act or condition of moving, in any sense of that word

Sound and *movement* are so correlated that one is strong when the other is strong, one diminishes when the other diminishes, and the one stops when the other stops
Blaserna, Sound, p 7

The circumstances of awakening from sleep, wherein *movement* as a general rule appears to precede sensation
A Bain, Emotions and Will, p 298

2 A particular act or motion, figuratively, a quality or effect as of motion

Forces are not communicated by one thing to another, only *movements* can be communicated
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I 53

The *movements* of living things have direct reference to consciousness, to the satisfaction of pleasures, and to the avoidance of pains
E D Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 231

That crenellated palace from whose overhanging cornice a tall, straight tower springs up with a *movement* as light as that of a single plume in the bonnet of a captain
H James, Jr, Confidence, i

3 Action, incident

The dialogue is written with much vivacity and grace, and with as much dramatic *movement* as is compatible with only two interlocutors *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, I 18

4 A course or series of actions or incidents moving more or less continuously in the direction of some specific end as, the antislavery *movement*, a reactionary *movement*

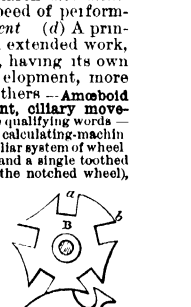
The whole modern *movement* of metaphysical philosophy *J D Morell*

That much misunderstood *movement* of old times known and ridiculed as euphuism was in reality only a product of this instinct of refinement in the choice of terms
The Atlantic, LVIII 425

5 The extent or value of commercial transactions for some specified time or place as, the *movement* in coffee is insignificant

The total *movement* of bonds held for national banks was $87,967,800 *Rep Sec Treas* (1880), I 58

6 A particular form or arrangement of moving parts in mechanism as, the *movement* of a watch (that is, all that part of a watch that is not the case), the *movement* of an organ or a pianoforte —**7.** *Milit.*, a change of position of a body of troops in tactical or strategical evolutions —**8** In *music* (*a*) Motion; melodic progression See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Rhythm, meter, accentual character as, a march *movement* (*c*) Tempo; pace; relative speed of performance as, with a quick *movement* (*d*) A principal division or section of an extended work, like a sonata or a symphony, having its own key, tempo, themes, and development, more or less distinct from the others —**Amœboid movements, Brownian movement, ciliary movement, circus movements** See the qualifying words —**Geneva movement**, in clockwork, calculating-machinery, and recording mechanism, a peculiar system of wheel work, consisting of a notched wheel and a single toothed wheel (which may be smaller than the notched wheel), the spaces between the notches on the wheel *B* being made concave on the perimeter, and the concave parts being arcs of circles having the same radius as the toothless part of the perimeter of the wheel *A* The wheels are so centered in relation with each other that, in rotating, the tooth of the wheel *A* engages a notch in the wheel *B*, moving the latter radially, and after the tooth releases itself from the notch the perimeter of the wheel *A* engages with the adjacent concave in the wheel *B* and locks the latter, restraining it from moving till the wheel *A* has again brought its single tooth around into engagement with the next notch in the wheel *B* The latter is thus moved once and locked at each turn of the wheel *A* If the wheel *B* has ten notches, it will turn once, and can thus be made to carry or record one for every ten turns of the wheel *A*, and in this form it is much used in various measuring, counting-, and adding machines and recording-instruments. Where a stop-movement of the wheel *B* is desired, the notches are spaced according to the movement required, and the wheels have equal diameters



The Geneva Stop Movement, used in Swiss watches to limit the number of revolutions in winding up, the convexly curved part, *a b*, of the wheel *B* serving as the stop

This form of the movement is used in watch-work, and is sometimes called *stop wheel*.—**Grave, muscular,** etc, **movement.** See the adjectives.—**Movement of plants,** the spontaneous activity of plants, abundantly attested in a great variety of ways, and latterly the subject of an important branch of vegetable physiology. Most unicellular plants (bacteria, etc.) possess proper motions of their own, not distinguishable from those of animals, and the same is true of the spores of algæ and the spermatozooids of most cryptogams. For the movements of the more highly organized plants, see *circumnutation, geotropism, heliotropism, apogeotropism, apheliotropism, diageotropism, diaheliotropism,* etc.—**Oxford Movement,** a name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against a supposed tendency toward liberalism and rationalism so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford (1833–41). See *Tractarianism, Puseyism* = **Syn.** *Move,* etc See *motion*

movement-cure (mōv'ment-kūr), *n.* The use of selected bodily movements with a view to the cure of disease; kinesitherapy.

movent† (mō'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *movant,* F *mouvant* = Sp. *moviente* = Pg. It *movente,* < L. *moven(t-)s,* ppr. of *movere,* move. see *move.*]

I. *a.* Moving, not quiescent.

To suppose a body to be self existent, or to have the power of Being, is as absurd as to suppose it to be self *movent,* or to have the power of motion
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i 1

II. *n* That which moves anything

But whether the sun or earth be the common *movent* cannot be determin'd but by a farther appeal
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix

mover (mō'vėr), *n* [< *move* + *-er*[1] Cf OF *moveor, moveur, mouveur* = Sp Pg. *movedor* = It. *moritore,* mover] 1 One who or that which imparts motion or impels to action

O thou eternal *Mover* of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!
Shak , 2 Hen VI, III 3 19

2 One who or that which is in motion or action

In all nations where a number are to draw any one way, there must be some one principal *mover*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii 8

3. A proposer; one who submits a proposition or recommends anything for consideration or adoption: as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body

Attempts were made by different members to point out the absence from the resolution of any specific or tangible charge or to extract from the *mover* some declaration that he had been informed or believed that the President had been guilty of some official misconduct
G T Curtis, Buchanan, II 248

4 One whose business is to move furniture and other household goods, as from one place of residence to another [Colloq.]—**First mover** (*a*) The primum mobile, that formerly supposed sphere of the heavens which carries all the others, and in which are fixed the fixed stars.

Do therefore as the planets do move always and be carried with the motion of your *first mover,* which is your sovereign, a popular judge is a deformed thing
Bacon, Charge to the Judges in the Star chamber

(*b*) The first cause —**Prime mover** See *prime*

moveress† (mō'vėr-es), *n* [ME. *moveresse,* < *mover* + *-ess.*] A female mover, a stirrer of debate and strife

Amyddes saugh I Hate stonde,
That for hir wrathe, yre, and onde,
Semede to been a *moveresse*
Rom of the Rose, l 149

moving (mō'ving), *p a.* 1. Causing to move or act, impelling; instigating; persuading, influencing: as, the *moving* cause of a dispute. —2. Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Have I a *moving* countenance? is there harmony in my voice?
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II 2

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story
Coleridge, Love

Action of a moving system See *action.*—**Moving filister** See *filister.*—**Moving force,** in *mech.* See *momentum*

moving (mō'ving), *n.* [< ME. *moevyng,* verbal n of *move, v.*] Movement; motion; impulse.

Firste *moevyng* is cleped *moevyng* of the firste moevable of the eighte spere, which *moevyng* is fro est to west.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i 17

How many kinds of motion or *moving* be there? Six that is to say, Generation, Corruption, Augmentation, Diminution, Alteration, and *Moving* from place to place
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, I xxii

movingly (mō'ving-li), *adv.* In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

movingness (mō'ving-nes), *n.* The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectingness.

There is a strange *movingness* to be found in some passages of the Scripture
Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 242.

moving-plant (mō'ving-plant), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Desmodium gyrans.* Also called *telegraph-plant.*

mow[1] (mō), *v.*; pret *mowed,* pp. *mowed* or *mown,* ppr. *mowing.* [Sc. *maw,* < ME. *mowen, mawen* (pret *mew*), < AS *māwan* (pret *meów*) = OFries. *mâa* = D. *maayen* = MLG. *meien, meigen, mêgen,* LG *maien, meien* = OHG. *mâjan, mâan, mân,* MHG *mæjen, mægen, mewen,* G. *mahen* = Sw. *meja* = Dan. *meie* (< G ?), reap, not recorded in Goth ; cf. Icel *mā,* blot out, wear out, destroy; < √ *mā, mē,* seen also in Gr. (with *a*-copulative) *ἀμᾶν,* reap, *ἄμητος,* a reaping, harvest, and in L (with formative *-t*) *metere,* reap; cf. Ir. *muithle,* reaping, reapers Hence ult *meadow, mead*[2]]

I. *trans* 1. To cut down (grass or grain) with a sharp implement, cut with a scythe or (in recent use) a mowing-machine, hence, to cut down in general

He has got somebody's old two hand sword, to *mow* you off at the knees. *B Jonson,* Epicœne, iv 2.

The many leaved locks
Of thriving Charvel, which the bleating Flocks
Can with their daily hunger hardly *mowe*
So much as daily doth still newly growe
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II , The Lawe

2 To cut the grass from: as, to *mow* a meadow —3 To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

He will *mow* all down before him, and leave his passage polled *Shak* , Cor , iv 5 214

II. *intrans.* To cut down grass or grain; practise mowing, use the scythe or (in modern use) mowing-machine

An ill mower, that *mows* on still, and never whets his scythe *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i 96

mow[2] (mou), *n* [< ME *mowe, muze,* < AS *mūga, mūha,* a heap or pile of hay, mow, = Icel *múgr, múgi,* a swath, a crowd (lit. a heap), = Norw *muga, mua, mue* = Sw dial *muga, mwa,* a heap, esp. of hay, akin to *muck*[1], q v Cf ML. *muga, mugium,* a mow (< AS)] 1 A heap or pile of hay, or of sheaves of grain, deposited in a barn, also, in the west of England, a rick or stack of hay or grain

O, pleasantly the harvest moon,
Between the shadow of the *mows,*
Looked on them through the great elm boughs!
Whittier, Witch's Daughter

2 The compartment in a barn where hay, sheaves of grain, etc , are stored

mow[2] (mou), *v t* [< *mow*[2], *n*] To put in a mow, lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn commonly with *away*

mow[3]†, *v t* [ME *mowe, mowen,* inf and pres ind plural of *may*[1] see *may*[1]. Cf *mown*[1]] To be able, may See *may*[1]

For who is that ne wold hire glorifie
To *mowen* swich a knyght don lyve or dye?
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1594

But that may not be upon lesse than wee *mowe* falle toward Hevene, fro the Erthe, where wee ben
Mandeville, Travels, p 184

mow[4]†, *n.* [ME , also *mowe, moze, maze,* < AS *mēg, mǣge,* a kinswoman see *may*[3].] A kinswoman, a sister-in-law *Prompt Parv*

mow[5] (mō), *n.* [Formerly also *moe,* < ME *mow, mowe,* < OF *moue, moe,* F *moue,* a grimace, < MD *mouwe,* the protruded under lip in making a wry face.] 1 A grimace, especially an insulting one, a mock

Of the buffettes that men gaven hym [Christ], of the foule *mowes* and of the repreves that men to hym seyden
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and *mow*
Shak , Tempest, iv 1 47

And other whiles with bitter mockes and *mowes*
He would him scorne *Spenser,* F Q , VI vii 49

2†. A jest; a joke commonly in the plural.

And whan a wight is from her whiel ythrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the *mowe*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 7

Yett was our meeting meek eneugh,
Begun wi' merriment and *mowes*
Rauf o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI 133).

The men could weill thair wapones weild,
To melt them was no *mowes*
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 224).

Nae mowes, no joke [Scotch]

mow[5] (mō), *v i* [Formerly also *mowe,* < ME *mowen,* < *mow*[5], *n*] To make mouths or grimaces, mock. Compare *mop*[1]

Summe at me *mowis* somme at me smylis
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 185

Sometime like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me *Shak* , Tempest, II 2 9

mow[6] (mou or mō), *n* A Chinese land-measure, equal to about one sixth of an English acre Also spelled *mou.*

mowburn (mou'bėrn), *v i* To heat and ferment in the mow through being placed there before being properly cured said of hay or grain. Not only the straw, but the seed or kernel is injured by mowburning this greatly impairing the nutritive value of hay or grain, and unfitting grains for malting

mower[1] (mō'ėr), *n* [< ME *mowere, mawer,* < AS **māwere,* < *māwan,* mow see *mow*[1] and *-er*[1]]
1 One who mows

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the *mower* whets his sithe
Milton, L'Allegro, l 66

2 A mowing-machine —**Front-cut mower,** a mowing machine in which the cutting mechanism is in front, and the team or power which impels it is behind Except for clover headers and lawn-mowers, this arrangement has not been much used in modern machines Also called *propeller mower*

mower[2] (mō'ėr), *n* [< *mow*[5] + *-er*[1]] One who mows, mocks, or makes grimaces.

mowing[1] (mō'ing), *n* [Verbal n. of *mow*[1], *v*] 1. The act of cutting with a scythe —2. Land from which the crop is cut

"And be off lying in the *mowing,* like a patridge, when they come after ye That's one way to do business," said Hepsy *H B Stowe,* Oldtown, p 37

mowing[2] (mou'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[2], *v.*] The process of placing or storing hay or grain in a mow.

mowing[3]†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[3], *v*] Ability

It is opin and cler that the power ne the *mowinge* of shrewes nis no power *Chaucer,* Boethius, iv prose 2.

mowing[4] (mō'ing), *n* [< ME *mowynge,* verbal n. of *mow*[5], *v*] Grimacing; mocking

mowing-machine (mō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A machine for mowing grass The terms *mowing machine, harvester,* and *reaper* are in a measure interchangeable While essentially the same machine, the mowing machine or mower is used for cutting grass and clover, and the reaper for cutting grain Both mowers and reapers, more properly the latter, are harvesters The mowing-machine is essentially a vehicle fitted with some form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the axle to a set of reciprocating knives An arm projects from the vehicle and carries a series of points or finger like guards, in and between which play a series of lance-shaped knives. This bar is made to travel close to the ground while the shearing action of the row of reciprocating knives between the guards mows down the grass. A track clearer or wing at the end of the bar guides the cut grass toward the machine, so that a clear track will be formed for the tread wheel at the next passage of the mower in the field Mowers have one driving wheel or two, and either a fixed and rigid cutter-bar or, more often, a bar hinged so that it can be turned up out of the way when not in use for mowing

mowl, *n* A dialectal form of *mold*[2]

mow-land (mō'land), *n* [< *mow*[1] + *land*[1].] Grass-land, meadow-land [New Eng]

mowlet, *n* A Middle English form of *mold*[2]

mowled†, **mowldet**, *p a* Middle English forms of *mold*[2]

mow-lot (mō'lot), *n.* A piece of ground or a field in which grass is grown [Local]

I kept him [a colt] here in the *mow-lot*
S Judd, Margaret, II 7

mown[1] A past participle of *mow*[1]

mown[2]†, *v t* Same as *moun*[2]

mowntanet, *n* A Middle English form of *mountain*

mowret, *n.* A Middle English variant of *mure*[2]

mowset, *n* An obsolete spelling of *mouse.*

mowthet, *n* A Middle English form of *mouth*

mow-yard (mou'yard), *n* [< *mow*[2] + *yard*[2].] A rickyard, a stackyard

We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn
And fetch it home to *mow yard,* and then we'll thank the Lord
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix , Exmoor Harvest [Song

mowyer (mō'yer), *n* [< *mow*[1] + *-yer.*] 1† One who mows, a mower —2. The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris. G Trumbull* See out under *curlew* [Cape May, New Jersey]

moxa (mok'sa), *n* [Chin. and Jap] 1 A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of *Artemisia Mozra,* used as a cautery.—2. The plant from which this substance is obtained —3 In *med* , a vegetable substance, either cut or formed into a short cylinder, which when ignited will burn without fusing, used as a cautery or a counter-irritant by being applied to the skin —**Galvanic moxa,** platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, and used as a moxa.

moxibustion (mok-si-bus'chon), *n* [< *moxa* + (*com*)*bustion*] In *med* , the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa

moya (moi'a), *n* [S Amer] Mud poured out from a volcano during the time of an eruption The name is a local one, and was originally given

to the dark carbonaceous mud poured out from the volcanic vents near Quito These flows are also called *mud-lava*, and by the Italians *lava d'acqua* or *lava di fango* The term *moya* is used chiefly by writers on South American geology

moyenne† (moi-en′), *n* [OF, fem of *moien*, *moyen*, middle, mean see *mean*3.] A size of cannon formerly in use, about 10 feet long

moyle1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *moil*1

moyle2†, *n* See *moil*2

moyleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *mulier*1.

moyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moire*

moyst†, *a* and *v* An obsolete form of *moist*

moysture†, *n* An obsolete form of *moisture*.

moyther (moi′ᵺer), *v* A variant of *moither*, for *moider*.

Mozambican (mō-zam-bē′kan), *a* [< NL. *Mozambica* (< *Mozambique* see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Mozambique, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa — **Mozambican subregion**, in *zoögeog*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, south of the Libyan subregion, and extending per haps to Sofala. *Encyc Brit*, III 758.

Mozambique gram. See *gram*3

Mozarab (mō-zar′ab), *n.* [< Sp *Mozárabe*, < Ar *Mostareb*, < *te'arrab*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab: see *Arab*] One of those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion

Mozarabian (mō-za-rā′bi-an), *a.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ian*] Same as *Mozarabic*

Mozarabic (mō-zar′a-bik), *a* [< *Mozarab* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs as, *Mozarabic* Church, architecture, liturgy, etc —**Mozarabic liturgy, Mozarabic mass**, the ancient national liturgy of the Spanish church In its present form, which shows some assimilation to the Roman mass, this liturgy was restored and revised by Cardinal Ximenes in A D 1500, and is still in use in the chapel of a college at Toledo founded by him, and in a few other chapels or churches. The Roman liturgy was made compulsory in Spain, with the exception of a few churches, about A D 1100, and in the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the national liturgy had fallen into almost entire disuse The inappropriate epithet *Mozarabic* — that is, 'Arabizing' — may have been given to this liturgy from its longer retention in that part of Spain which was held by the Moors, or may have been meant as an unfavorable reflection upon it by the friends of the Roman rite Apart from obvious Roman insertions, this liturgy is found to agree with canons of early Spanish councils, especially that of Toledo in A D 633, and with an account of the Spanish liturgy given by St. Isidore of Seville at about the same date The Mozarabic liturgy closely resembles the Gallican liturgies, belongs with them to the Ephesine, Gallican, or Hispano Gallican group of liturgies, and, as the only full and complete extant member of that group, serves as its type and representative Among the marked peculiarities of this liturgy are —(1) the nature, arrangement, and unequaled variability of its parts, (2) its Oriental affinities, such as remains of the epiclesis, proclamations by the deacon, the position of the pax, the presence of the Sancta Sanctis, etc, (3) the elaborate ritual of the fraction, and (4) the use of a peculiar nomenclature for the parts, considerably different even from that of the Gallican uses, as, for instance, *officium* for *introit sacrificium* for *offertory anthem*, *ilation* for *preface*, etc See *Ephesian*, *Gallican*, *liturgy* — **Mozarabic office**, the office for the canonical hours according to the ancient Spanish rite, as given in the breviary published by Ximenes in A D 1502. — **Mozarabic rite**, the Mozarabic office and liturgy

Mozartean (mō-zar′tē-an), *a* [< *Mozart* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91), an Austrian musical composer, or resembling his style

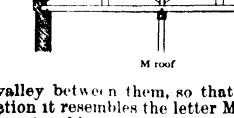
nozetta (mō-tset′tä), *n* [< It. *mozzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short] A short ecclesiastical vestment or cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached It is worn by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots, and some other prelates who are especially privileged by custom or papal authority It is, however, a distinctive mark of a bishop

nozing (mō′zing), *n* [Verbal n of **moze*, origin obscure] The operation of gigging See *gigging*1

M. P. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament*

Mr. An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mister*.

M-roof (em′rōf), *n.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs with



M roof

a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress* or *Missis*.

MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript*.

M. S. In *music*, an abbreviation of *mano sinistra*, 'the left hand,' noting a note or passage to be played with the left hand.

MSS. An abbreviation of *manuscripts*.

Mt. An abbreviation of *mount*.

M-teeth (em′tēth), *n. pl.* In a saw, teeth placed in groups of two, so as to resemble the letter M.

mu (mū), *n.* The Greek letter *μ*, corresponding to the English *m*.

muable† (mū′a-bl), *a* [< ME *muable*, < OF. *muable*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable · see *mutable* and *mue*, *mew*3] Mutable, changing, changeable. *Chaucer*, Boethius, IV. prose 6.

mubble-fubbles† (mub′l-fub′lz), *n. pl.* [Also *mutle-fuble*, a slang term] A causeless depression of spirits, the blue-devils. [Old slang]

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mubblefables*, says he is melancholy *Lyly*, Mydas, v 2. (*Nares*)

mucate (mū′kāt), *n* [< *muc(ic)* + *-ate*1] A salt formed by the union of mucic acid with a base

muce†, *n* An obsolete form of *muse*3.

mucedin, mucedine (mū′se-din), *n.* [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus. see *mucedinous*.] 1 A fungus of the family *Mucedineæ* —2. A nitrogenous constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol

Mucedineæ (mū-se-din′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL., < LL *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus see *mucedinous*] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi They are molds and mildews growing upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay They appear as a downy coating composed of minute thread like white or colored bodies

mucedinous (mū-sed′i-nus), *a* [< LL *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus (< L *mucus*, mucus), + *-ous*] In *bot*, having the character of mold or mildew, resembling mold

much (much), *a* and *n* [< ME *muche*, *moche*, *myche*, *miche*, abbr from *muchel*, *mochel*, *mychel*, *michel*, assibilated form of *mukel*, *mikel* (> E *mickle*, *muckle*), < AS *mycel*, *micel*, great, much see *mickle*] I. *a*, compar *more*, superl *most*. 1†. Great in size; big, large.

And Antor, that hadde this childe norished till he was a *moche* man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly nor lssbed, so that he was faire and *moche* *Merlin* (E E T S), I 97

2. Great in quantity or extent, abundant

In that Lond is fulle *mochelle* waste *Mandeville*, Travels, p 198

If thou well observe
The rule of — Not too *much*, by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st,
So mayst thou live *Milton*, P L, xi 531

My *much* business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 453

When many skin nerves are warmed, or *much* retinal surface illuminated, our feeling is larger than when a lesser nervous surface is excited *W James*, Mind, XII 8

[In this sense *much* is sometimes used ironically, implying little or none

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and here *much* Orlando! *Shak*, As you Like it, iv 3 2

Much wench! or *much* son! *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv 4]

3†. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people Num xx 20

4†. High in position, rank, or social station, important

He ne lafte not for reyn ne thonder
In sikenesse nor in meschief to visite
The ferreste in his parisshe, *moche* and lite *Chaucer*, Gen Prol to C T, l 494

Much of a muchness See *muchness* — **Too much for one**, more than a match for one as, he was *too much for me*. [Colloq]

II. *n.* 1. A large quantity; a great deal.

And over al this yet seyde he *muchil* more *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l 1992.

Unto whomsoever *much* is given, of him shall be *much* required Luke xii 48

They have *much* of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality *Dryden*

The parents seldom devote *much* of their time or attention to the education of their children *E W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I 63

2 A great, uncommon, or serious thing, something strange, wonderful, or considerable

It was . *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be so happie in warre *Bacon*, Hist. Hen VII, p 234

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate *Dryden*.

To make much of. See *make*1

much (much), *adv.* [< ME. *muche*, *moche*, *myche*, *miche*, abbr form of *muchel*, *mochel*, etc, assibilated form of *mukel*, *mikel*, < AS. *mycel*, *micle*, *miclum*, adv, prop acc. sing., and dat. sing and pl., of *micel*, adj.: see *much*, *a.*] 1. In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; far.

Soche on myght *moche* helpe us to be-gile his pepill, like as the prophetes be giled us. *Merlin* (E E T S), I 2.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David 1 Sam xix 2

Upon their plaines is a short wodde like heath, in some countries like galle, full of berries, farre *much* better than any grasse *Capt John Smith*, True Travels, I 89.

They do not *much* heed what you say *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 239.

There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity *much* beyond her rank *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Read *much*, but do not read many things *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 317

2†. Very

And he hadde take the semblaunce of a *moche* olde man *Merlin* (E E T S), I 91.

It [Æsop's Fables] is a *moche* pleasant lesson. *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, I 10

This figure hath three principall partes in his nature and vse *much* considerable *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 81

Thus far my charity this path has try'd
(A *much* unskilful, but well meaning guide).
Dryden, Religio Laici, l 225

In this sense *much* was formerly often used ironically, implying denial

With two points on your shoulder? *much!* *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 4 143

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Ay, *much!* when I have neither barn nor garner
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i 1

In present use, *much* or *very much* corresponds, before a comparative or a superlative with *the*, to *very* before a positive thus, *very great*, but *much* or *very much greater*, *much* or *very much the greatest*.

Thou art *much mightier* than we Gen xxvi 16

To strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much less* to be despair'd
Milton, P L, vi 495

3 Nearly usually emphasizing the sense of indefiniteness

I heare-saie, you haue a sonne, *moch* of his age *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 20

Much like a press of people at a door *Shak*, Lucrece, l. 1301

Men's thoughts are *much* according to their inclination *Bacon*, Custom and Education

All left the world *much* as they found it *Sir W Temple*

[The adverb *much* is very often prefixed to participial forms, etc, to make compound adjectives as, *much* abused, *much*-enduring, *much*-debated]— **Much about.** See *about* — **Much about it**, nearly equal, about what it is or was. [Colloq]— **Much at one**, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence

The prayers are vain as curses, *much at one* In a slave's mouth *Dryden*

Not so much as, not even.

Our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods, there was *not so much as* a Meal of Victuals left for them *Dampier*, Voyages, I 144

much (much), *v. t* [< *much*, *a* Cf. ME *muchelen*, < AS *micelian*, become great see *mickle*, *v*] 1. To make much; increase —2 To make much of; coax; stroke gently. *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng and U S]

muchel†, **muchell**†, *a*, *n*, and *adv.* Same as *much*.

muchelhede†, *n.* [ME, < *muchel* + *-hede*, -head.] Greatness, size

Of fairnesse and of *muchelhede*,
Bute thu ert a man and heo a maide
King Horn (E E T S), p 52.

mucherus, *n.* Same as *mochras*.

mucheter†, **muchiter**†, *n* Same as *muckender*.

muchly (much′li), *adv.* Greatly; much. [Obsolete or slang.]

Went gravelie dight to entertaine the dame
They *muchlie* lov'd, and honour'd in her name
MS Bibl Reg., 17 B xv (*Halliwell*)

muchness (much′nes), *n.* The state of being much, large quantity

We have relations of *muchness* and littleness between times, numbers, intensities, and qualities, as well as spaces *W James*, Mind, XII 15

Much of a muchness, nearly of like account, of about the same importance or value, much the same a trivial colloquial expression

Oh! child, men 's men, gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxi

much-what† (much′hwot), *adv.* Nearly; almost

This shews man's power and its way of operation to be *much what* the same in the material and intellectual world *Locke*, Human Understanding, II xii § 1 (*Nares*)

much-what† (much′hwot), *n.* [< ME. **muchwat*, *much-quat*, < *much* + *what*.] Nearly everything; everything.

Thus they meled of *much-quat* til myd morn paste.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l. 1290.

mucic (mū'sik), *a.* [< *muc(us)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or derived from gums Specifically applied to an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by the oxidizing action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, pectin bodies, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in cold water

mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [= It. *mucido*, < L. *mucidus*, moldy, < *mucere*, be moldy or musty, < *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*] Musty; moldy. *Bailey*

mucidness (mū'sid-nes), *n* Mustiness, moldiness *Ainsworth*

mucidous (mū'si-dus), *a.* Same as *mucid*. [Rare]

muciferous (mū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Secreting mucus, muciparous

The *muciferous* system of many deep sea fishes is developed in an extraordinary degree
Günther, Encyc Brit, XII 684

mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *facere*, make.] Muciparous, muciferous.

muciform (mū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *forma*, form] In *med*, having the character of mucus; resembling mucus

mucigen (mū'si-jen), *n* [< *muci(n)* + *-gen*, producing.] A clear substance secreted by the cells of mucous membranes and of certain glands, and which becomes converted into mucin.

mucigenous (mū-sij'e-nus), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *-genus*, producing. see *-genous*] Same as *muciparous*.

Out of the breeding-season none of these *mucigenous* cells are to be found in the kidneys. *Nature*, XXXIX 168.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n* [< F *mucilage* = Sp *mucilago* = Pg *mucilagem* = It. *mucellaggine*, *mucilagine*, mucilage, < LL *mucilago mucilaginis* (*-gin-*), a moldy, musty juice, < L *mucere*, be moldy or musty: see *mucid*, *mucus*] 1† Moldiness, mustiness, rottenness, a slimy mass

The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to *mucilage* and rottenness, yet rise again, in the spring, from squalor and putrefaction, a solid substance.
Evelyn, True Religion, I 196.

2 Gum extracted from the seeds, roots, and bark of plants It is found universally in plants, but much more abundantly in some than in others The marsh-mallow root, tubers of orchids, the bark of the lime and elm, the seeds of quinces and flax, are examples of plant-products rich in this substance In the arts the name is applied to a great variety of sticky and gummy preparations, some of which are merely thickened aqueous solutions of natural gum, which is easily extracted from vegetable substances by hot water, while others are preparations of dextrine, glue, or other adhesive materials, generally containing some preservative substance or compound, as creosote or salicylic acid

3. In *chem*, the general name of a group of carbohydrates, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$n The mucilages have the common property of swelling enormously in water, so that they are in a condition near to solution, leaving no jelly like mass as many gums do Members of the group differ greatly in properties, some being closely related to the gums, others to cellulose Their chemical constitution is not yet determined —**Animal mucilage** Same as *mucus*, 1 —**Mucilage-canals**, special mucilage secreting passages or canals observed in many plants, as those traversing the parenchyma of the pith and cortex of the *Marattiaceæ*, the stems of the *Cycadaceæ*, the posterior side of the leaves of some species of *Lycopodium*, etc —**Mucilage-reservoirs**. Same as *mucilage canals*

mucilage-cell (mū'si-lāj-sel), *n* An individual cell secreting mucilage, as those which occur in various ferns, mosses, etc

mucilage-slit (mū'si-lāj-slit), *n.* In *bot*, in the *Anthocerotæ*, a slit on the under surface of the thallus, with no special guard-cells, and leading like a stoma into an intercellular space filled with mucilage *Goebel*.

mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'i-nus), *a* [< F. *mucilagineux* = Sp Pg *mucilaginoso* = It. *mucellaginoso*, *mucilaginoso*, < LL. as if **mucilaginosus*, < *mucilago* see *mucilage*] 1. In *anat.*, muciparous, secreting a glairy or viscid substance like mucus. specifically applied to synovial membranes, certain of whose fringed vascular processes were called *mucilaginous glands* by Clopton Havers in 1691 [Obsolete]—2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and slightly viscid, partaking of the nature of mucilage: as, a *mucilaginous* gum —**Mucilaginous extracts**, in *chem*, extracts which dissolve readily in water but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation — **Mucilaginous glands**. See *gland* —**Mucilaginous sheath**, an envelop or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algæ, occurring particularly in the *Conjugatæ*

mucilaginousness (mū-si-laj'i-nus-nes), *n* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess, stickiness.

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous body found in all connective tissue, and the chief constituent of mucus. It is a glutinous substance, soluble in weak alkalis, but not in water

mucinoid (mū'si-noid), *a.* [< *mucin* + *-oid*] Resembling mucin

mucinous (mū'si-nus), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of mucin

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a* [= F *muciparе*, < L. *mucus*, mucus, + *parere*, bring forth] Secreting or producing mucus. Also *mucigenous*

Mucivora (mū-siv'ọ-rä), *n. pl* [NL., < L. *mucus*, a moldy juice (see *mucus*), + *vorare*, devour.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon plant-juices *Desvoidy*

mucivore (mū'si-vôr), *n.* [< NL. *Mucivora*, q v] A mucivorous insect.

mucivorous (mū-siv'ō-rus), *a* [< NL. *Mucivora* + *-ous*.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as *Mucivora*

muck[1] (muk), *n* and *a* [< ME *muck*, *muk*, *mok*, *mokke*, *mukke*, < Icel *myki* = Dan *mog*, dung (whence ult. E *mudding*, *midden*, q v), cf. Dan. *muk*, grease Prob. orig. 'heap' (cf a similar sense of *dung*) cf Norw *mukka* = Sw dial. *mökka* = Dan *mokke* (Aasen), a heap, pile not connected with AS *meox*, dung, for which see *mix*[2], *mixen*.] **I.** *n.* 1 Dung in a moist state, a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter

With fattening *muck*
Besmear the roots *J Philips*, Cider, i

Hence—2 Manure in general

And money is like *muck*, not good except it be spread
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles

3. A wet, slimy mass, a mess [Colloq]

One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that by the living jingo she was all of a *muck* of sweat
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix

Beer which is made of noxious substitutes [for the proper constituents], and which is fitly described in the Eastern counties by the somewhat vigorous word *muck*
Nineteenth Century, XXI 126

4 Money: so called in contempt

He married her for *muck*, she him for lust,
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611). (*Nares*)

swamp-muck, imperfect peat, the less compact varieties of peat, especially the paring or turf overlying peat

II. *a* Resembling muck; mucky; damp. [Provincial or rare]—**Muck iron**. See *iron*

muck[1] (muk), *v* [< ME *mukke*, manure with muck, remove muck from, < Icel *mykja* = Dan *moge*, manure with muck, Icel *moka* = Sw *mocka* = Dan. *muge*, remove muck from, from the noun] **I.** *trans* 1. To manure —2 To remove muck or manure from.

I can always earn a little by . . . *mucking* out his stable
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 489

II. *intrans.* To labor very hard, toil. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

muck[2] (muk), *n.* An erroneous form, due to mistaking the adverb *amuck* for a noun with the indefinite article See *amuck*

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii 1188.

Ran a Malayan *muck* against the times
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

muck-bar (muk'bär), *n* An iron bar which has been passed through the muck-rolls only.

muckender†, muckinder† (muk'en-dèr), *n* [Also *muckinger*, *mucketer*, *muckster*, corrupt forms, appar. simulating *muck*[1], of *moccador*, *mockador*. see *moccador*] A handkerchief used like the modern pocket-handkerchief, but generally carried at the girdle

The new-erected altar of Cynthia, to which all the Paphian widows shall after their husbands' funerals offer their wet *muckinders* *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv 1

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*
And dry thine eyes.
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii 1

mucker[1] (muk'èr), *n.* [< ME. *mukker*, < *muck*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who removes muck from stables, etc *Cath Ang.*, p 246

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *v* [< ME *muckeren*, *mukeren*, *mokeren*, appar freq. of *muck*[1], v] **I.**† *trans.* To hoard up; heap

Lord, trow ye a coveytous or a wreeche,
That blameth love, or halt of it despite,
That of the pens that he gan *mokre* [var *moke*] and theche,
Was ever yet igeve him suich delite,
As is in love in o pointe in soon plyte?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 1375

But as sone as thy backe is turned from the preacher, thou runest on with al thy forcasting studies, to *muckre* vp ryches *J Udall*, On Jas. i

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a mess or muddle of any business; muddle, fail. [Prov. Eng.]

By the-bye, Welter has *muckered*, you know that by this time. *H Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xiv

2 To be dirty or untidy *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *n* [< *mucker*[2], *v*] A heavy fall as in the mire or muck [Prov Eng]

He earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon, only four more doing it, and one receiving a *mucker* *Kingsley*, 1852 (Life, I 349) (*Davies*)

mucker[3] (muk'èr), *n* [< G *mucker*, a sulky person, a hypocrite, < *mucken*, mutter, grumble] 1. In Germany, a person of canting and gloomy religious tendencies; specifically [*cap*], one of a sect accused of immoral practices, adherents of J W Ebel, a clergyman in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1810–39 Hence—2. A person lacking refinement, a coarse, rough person [Slang.]

muckerer† (muk'èr-èr), *n* [< ME *mokerere*, < *mucker*[2] + *-er*[1]] A miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alwey *mokereres* to ben hated
Chaucer, Boethius, II prose 5

muck-fork (muk'fôrk), *n* A dung-fork, a fork for distributing manure

muck-heap (muk'hēp), *n.* [< ME *mukkehepe*, < *muck*[1] + *heap*] A dunghill

muck-hill (muk'hil), *n* [< ME *mukhil*, *mochil*; < *muck*[1] + *hill*[1]] A dunghill

muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a* [Appar. < *muck*[1] + *-ibus*, a L termination as in *omnibus* and (assumed) in *circumbendibus*, etc.] Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy, maudlin [Old slang]

She [Lady Coventry] said . . . if she drank any more, she should be *muckibus* *Walpole*, Letters, III 10.

muckindert, *n.* See *muckender*

muckiness (muk'i-nes), *n* Filthiness; nastiness

muckingert, *n* Same as *muckender*.

muckintogs, muckingtogs (muk'in-, muk'ing-togz), *n.* [A corruption of *mackintosh*, simulating *mucky* (weather) and *togs*, toggery] A mackintosh [Vulgar]

A little "gallows looking chap,"
With a carpet swab and *mucking togs*, and a hat turned up with green *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II 137

muckiter†, *n* Same as *muckender*

muckle (muk'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mickle*

muckle-hammer (muk'l-ham'èr), *n* A heavy ax-like hammer for spalling or scaling off small flakes of granite

muck-midden (muk'mid'n), *n.* A dunghill [Scotch]

muck-pit (muk'pit), *n.* A pit for manure or filth.

Thou must be tumbled into a *muckpit*
Dekker, Wonderful Year.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for scraping muck or filth. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

muckret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*[2]

muck-rolls (muk'rōlz), *n. pl* The first pair of rolls in a mill for rolling iron The iron is passed through these rolls, and afterward finished by another pair of rolls, called *merchant train* or *puddle bar train*

mucks, *n* See *mux*[2]

muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n* Profuse sweat. *Dunglison*

mucksy, *a* See *muxy*

muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n* A miser *D Jerrold*

muck-worm (muk'wèrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser, one who scrapes together money by mean devices

Misers are *muck-worms*, silk-worms beaus,
And death watches physicians.
Pope, To Mr John Moore.

O the money grubbers! Sempiternal *muckworms*!
Lamb.

mucky (muk'i), *a* [< *muck*[1] + *-y*[1]] Containing or resembling muck, filthy, vile

Thereafter all that *mucky* pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good
Spenser, F Q, V ii. 27.

mucky (muk'i), *v t.*; pret. and pp *muckied*, ppr. *muckying* [< *mucky*, *a*] To soil

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, "lest," as she said, "I should *mucky* it"
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix

mucocele (mū'kō-sēl), *n* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. κήλη, a tumor] An enlarged lacrymal sac; a tumor that contains mucus.

mucodermal (mū-kō-dèr'mal), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. δέρμα, skin: see *dermal*] Of or pertaining to the skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū'koid), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. εἶδος, form] Resembling mucus or **mucous** tissue.

The membrane is coated in places with a scanty *mucoid* exudation *Lancet*, No 3447 p 605

Mucoid degeneration See *degeneration*. — **Mucoid tissue**, mucous tissue

mucopurulent (mu-kō-pū'rọ-lent), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *purulentus*, purulent see *mucus* and *purulent*] Of or pertaining to mucus and pus as, a *mucopurulent* discharge (a discharge in which these two substances are present)

muco-pus (mū'ko-pus), *n* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *pus* matter of a sore] In *pathol*, a morbid liquid product containing a considerable amount of mucin and numerous leucocytes

mucor (mū'kor), *n* [< L *mucor*, mold moldiness, < *mucere*, be moldy see *mucid*] 1 Moldiness, mustiness —2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, typical of the suborder *Mucoreæ*, the true molds The reproduction is asexual, by the formation of numerous spores in a relatively large sporangium and sexual, by the conjugation of two hyphæ, which gives rise to a zygospore The most common species is *M Mucedo* See *mold*2 3 In *med*, mucus

Mucoreæ (mū-ko'rē-ē), *n pl* [NL , < *Mucor* + *-eæ*] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Mucorini*, typified by the genus *Mucor* They are mostly saprophytic, occurring on bread, fruits, saccharine fluids, excrement of animals, etc Sometimes called *Mucorei*

Mucorini (mū-kō-rī'nī), *n pl.* [NL , < *Mucor* + *-ini*] An order of zygomycetous fungi, the typical genus of which is *Mucor.* Sometimes written *Mucoraceæ*

mucosa (mū-kō'sạ), *n* [NL , sc *membrana* see *mucous*] A mucous membrane More fully called *membrana mucosa*

mucose (mū'kōs), *a* [< L *mucosus* see *mucous*] Same as *mucous*

mucoserous (mū-kō-sē'rus), *a* [< L *mucus*, mucus, + *serum*, serum see *serous*] Of or pertaining to mucus and serum A mucoserous discharge consists of serum containing mucus in considerable quantity

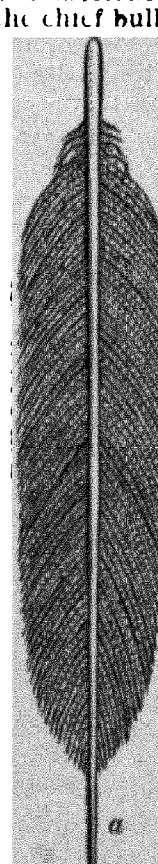
mucosity (mū-kos'i-ti) *n* [= F *mucosité* = Sp *mucosidad* = Pg *mucosidade* = It *mucosità*, as *mucose*, *mucous*, + *-ity*] 1 Mucousness, sliminess —2 A fluid containing or resembling mucus

mucososaccharine (mū-kō-sō-sak'a-rin), *a* [< L *mucosus* (see *mucous*) + *saccharum*, sugar see *saccharine*] Partaking of the properties of mucilage and sugar

mucous (mū'kus), *a* [= F *muqueux* = Sp *mucoso*, *mocoso* = Pg It *mucoso*, < L *mucosus*, slimy, < *mucus*, slime, mucus see *mucus*] 1 Pertaining to mucus or resembling it, slimy, ropy, and lubricous —2 Secreting a slimy substance, pituitary as, the *mucous* membrane —**Mucous canals**, in *ichth* See the quotation

In most, if not all, fishes the integument of the body and of the head contains a series of sacs or canals, usually disposed symmetrically on each side of the middle line, and filled with a clear gelatinous substance These sensory organs are known as the 'organs of the lateral line,' or *mucous canals* *Huxley*, Anat Vert , p 79

Mucous fever, fish, glands, ligament See the nouns —**Mucous layer** See *mesoblast* —**Mucous membrane** See *membrane* —**Mucous tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue The cells may be found branching or fusiform, and the intercellular substance is of jelly like consistence and contains mucin Mucous tissue forms the chief bulk of the navel string, or umbilical cord, in which case it is called the *jelly of Wharton.* The vitreous humor of the eye also consists mainly of this tissue


Mucronate Tail feather of Chimney swift *a*, the mucro

mucousness (mū'kus-nes), *n* The state of being mucous, sliminess *Johnson*

mucro (mū'krō) *n* , pl *mucrones* (mu-krō'nēz) [L , a sharp point, esp of a sword] A tip, a spine or spine-like process, a mucronate part or organ, a sharp tip or point

True it is that the *mucro* or point thereof inclineth unto the left *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , iii 2

Specifically (*a*) In *entom* , an angular projection on the margin or surface of a hard part, as on the thighs or the tips of the elytra , an angular process shorter than a spine (*b*) In *bot* , a short and abrupt point of a leaf or other organ —**Mucro cordis**, the lower pointed end of the heart

mucronate (mū'krō-nāt), *a* [= F *mucroné* = Pg *mucronado* = It *mucronato*, < L *mucronatus*, pointed, < *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point see *mucro*] Narrowed to a point, ending in a tip, having a mucro as, a *mucronate* feather, shell, leaf, a *mucronate* process

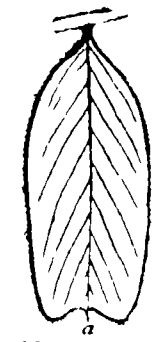
mucronated (mū'kro-nā-ted), *a* Same as *mucronate*

mucronately (mū'krō-nāt-li), *adv* In a mucronate manner, in or with a tip or pointed end

mucrones, *n* Plural of *mucro*

mucroniferous (mū-krō-nif'e-rus) *a* [< L *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point, + *ferre* = E *bear*1] Same as *mucronate*

mucronulate (mu-kron'ū-lāt) *a* [< NL *mucronulatus*, < **mucronulus*, dim of L *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point see *mucronule*] In *bot* and *zool* , minutely mucronate , having a little point, as the carpels of *Sida mucronulata*


Mucronulate Leaflet of *Vicia sativa* *a* the mucronule

mucronule (mū'krō-nūl), *n* [< NL **mucronulus*, dim of L *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point see *mucro*] A small mucro

muculent† (mū'kū-lent), *a* [< LL *muculentus*, full of mucus, < L *mucus*, mucus see *mucus*] 1 Slimy, moist and moderately viscous *Bailey* —2 Resembling mucus, mucoid, gelatinous, cellulose *Behrens*, Micros in Botany (trans), v

Mucuna (mū-kū'na), *n* [NL (Adanson, 1763), < *mucuna*, the Brazilian name of one of these plants] A genus of leguminous climbing herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, characterized by showy flowers with the banner smaller than the wings or the acute keel, and anthers of two shapes About 22 species are known, usually climbing high, natives of warm climates throughout the globe, with clusters of purplish or yellowish flowers, leaves of three leaflets, and fleshy pods, usually clothed with stinging hairs The cowhage or cowitch of New South Wales is *M gigantea* For *M pruriens*, see *cowhage*, 1

mucus (mū'kus), *n* [< L *mucus*, *muccus* (= Gr *μύκος*, found only in grammarians, and perhaps after the L word), mucus, slime, cf. Gr. *μύκης*, snuff of a wick, *μύξα*, mucus, akin to *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, wipe away, L. *mungere*, blow the nose, Skt √ *much*, release] 1 A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals It is characterized by the presence of considerable quantities of mucin Also called *animal mucilage* 2 In *bot* , gummy matter soluble in water —3 The slime of fish **Mucus-glands** See *mucous glands*, under *gland*

mucyline (mū'si-lin) *n* [< *muc*(*ilage*) + *-yl* + *-ine*2] A sizing for woolen yarn It is a solution in water of a paste compounded of steam soap glycerin, and sulphate of zinc

mud (mud), *n* [< ME *mud*, *mod* *mudde*, < MLG *mudde*, LG *mudde*, *mod* = Sw *modd*, mud, mire, cf MHG *mot*, G. *mott*, peat (see *moat*1) Hence ult *mother*2, q v] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters, mire

mud (mud), *v* , pret and pp *mudded*, ppr *mudding* [< *mud*, *n*] **I.** *trans* 1 To bury in mud or mire , cover or bedaub with mud

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies *Shak* , Tempest, v 1 151

2 To make turbid or foul with dirt, stir the sediment in (liquors)

Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee
Shak , Lucrece, l 577

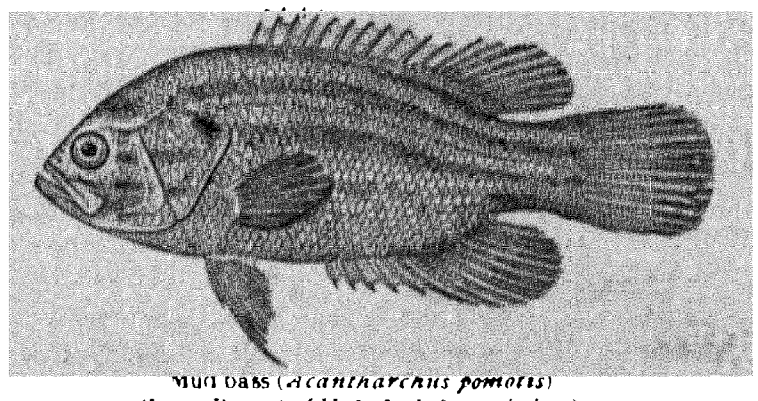
The fount of my tears troubled and *mudded* with the toadlike stirring and longbreathed vexation of thy venimous enormities, is no longer a pure silver spring but a miry puddle for swine to wallow in *Nash*, Christ s Tears

II. *intrans* To go in or under the mud, for refuge or warmth, as does the eel.

mudar, *n* See *madar*

mud-bank (mud'bangk), *n* An accumulation of mud, especially as formed by streams

mud-bass (mud'bȧs), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Acantharchus pomotis* It has an oblong oval form, teeth on the tongue, palate, and pterygoids, a large mouth,


Mud bass (*Acantharchus pomotis*)
(From Report of U S Fish Commission)

cycloid scales , convex caudal fin, and eleven spines in the dorsal and five in the anal fin It is about 4 inches long, and is found in still fresh water streams near the Atlantic coast of the United States from New Jersey to South Carolina.

mud-bath (mud'bath), *n* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, etc , plunge the whole or parts of the body with supposed good results as, the *mud-baths* of St Amand or of Barbotan, in France

mud-bit (mud'bit), *n* In *well-boring*, a chisel-edged tool used for cutting through dense strata of clay shale and the like

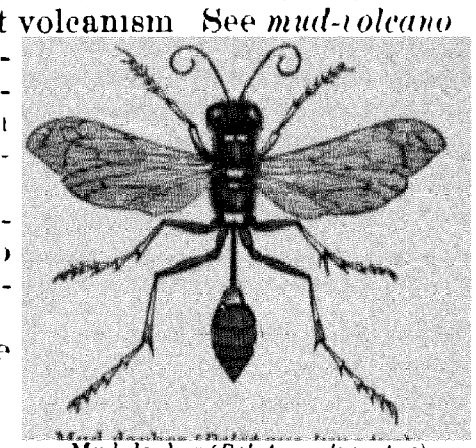
mud-boat (mud'bōt), *n.* A boat for carrying off and discharging the mud dredged from a bar or river-channel

mud-burrower (mud'bur ō-er), *n* A crustacean of the genus *Callianassa*

mud-cat (mud'kat), *n* A catfish, *Leptops olivaris* See *Leptops*, 1

mud-cock (mud'kok), *n.* A cock in a boiler used in blowing out the deposits of sediment, a purging-valve or -cock

mud-cone (mud'kōn), *n* A conical elevation of more or less decomposed material (lava and ashes) softened by water , a mud-volcano . of frequent occurrence in solfataric areas or regions of dying-out volcanism See *mud-volcano*


Mud dauber (*Pelopæus lunatus*)
(About natural size)

mud-coot (mud'-kot), *n* The common American coot *Fulica americana*

mud-crab (mud'-krab), *n* A crab of the genus *Panopæus*

muddar, *n* Same as *madar*

mud-dauber (mud'dâ″ber), *n* A digger-wasp of the family *Sphegidæ* See *blue-jacket*, 2

mud-devil (mud'dev″l), *n* A menopome

muddify (mud'i-fī), *v t* , pret and pp. *muddified*, ppr *muddifying* [< *mud* + L *facere*, make see *-fy*] To make muddy; cloud; soil

Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet piety
Walpole, Letters (1789), IV 491 (*Davies*)

muddily (mud'i-li), *adv* 1 In a muddy manner, turbidly, with foul mixture —2 Obscurely, cloudily, confusedly

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily* *Dryden*

muddiness (mud'i-nes), *n* 1 The quality or condition of being muddy turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment as, the *muddiness* of a stream —2 Obscurity , want of perspicuity

mud-dipper (mud'dip″ėr), *n* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida* *G Trumbull* See cut under *Erismatura* [Virginia]

muddle (mud'l), *v* , pret. and pp *muddled*, ppr *muddling* [Freq of *mud*, *v*] **I.** *trans* 1 To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water

He did ill to *muddle* the water *Sir R L Estrange*

2 To bewilder, perplex

Fagging at Mathematics not only fatigues, but hopelessly *muddles* an unmathematical man, so that he is in no state for any mental exertion
C A Bristed, English University, p 267

3 To intoxicate partially, cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor as, to *muddle* one's brains

I was often drunk, always *muddled*
Arbuthnot, Hist John Bull

4 To spend profitlessly, waste, misuse, fritter usually with *away*

His genius disengaged from those worldly influences which would have disenchanted it of its mystic enthusiasm, if they did not *muddle* it ingloriously *away*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 148

5 To bring into a state of confusion, make a mess of —6 To mix, stir as, to *muddle* chocolate or drinks

II. *intrans* 1 To contract filth, become muddy or foul

He never *muddles* in the dirt *Swift*, Dick's Variety

2 To become confused, especially from drink —3 To potter about, wander confusedly

There are periods of quiescence during which he not only feels comparatively well, but really acts well in the sense of *muddling* about, somewhat crippled it may be, but with a convalescent energy deserving praise
Lancet, No 3451, p 947

muddle (mud'l), *n* [< *muddle*, *v*] 1 A mess, dirty confusion, filth —2 Intellectual confusion, cloudiness, bewilderment [Colloq]

We both grub on in a *muddle* *Dickens*

3 A kind of chowder, a pottle made with crackers. See *pottle*, 2 —**Mush muddle** See *mush*¹

muddlehead (mud'l-hed), *n* A confused or stupid person, a blockhead

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect—they are *muddle heads*
C Reade, Never too Late to Mend, vi (*Davies*)

muddle-headed (mud'l-hed″ed), *a* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull, doltish the opposite of *clear-headed*

What a precious *muddle headed* chap you are!
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxx

muddle-headedness (mud'l-hed″ed-nes), *n* The quality of being muddle-headed, confusion, want of clearness of thought

Such is the *muddle headedness* of modern English spelling which seems to be almost worshipped for its inconsistencies *H H Skeat*, N and Q, 6th ser, IX 42

muddler (mud'ler), *n* A churning-stick for muddling chocolate or for mixing toddies

mud-drag (mud'drag), *n* An implement or a machine for clearing rivers and docks, a hedgehog See *hedgehog*, 4.

mud-dredger (mud'drej″ėr), *n* A dredging-machine

mud-drum (mud'drum), *n* A chamber placed below the steam-generating part of a steam-boiler, and communicating by an upper and a lower passage or passages with the water-space in the boiler It is usually of cylindrical form (whence the name *drum*), and its function is to collect the sand or earthy matters deposited from the water which is fed to the boiler The foreign substances so collected are removed from the mud drum through hand-holes in it

muddy (mud'i), *a* [= MLG *moddich, muddich*, LG *muddig* = G *mottig* = Sw *moddig*, as *mud* + *-y*¹] 1 Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud, foul with mud, turbid, as water or other fluids, miry

The true fountains of science out of which both painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams who have often *muddy* at least troubled I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep
Dryden, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting

2 Consisting of mud or earth, hence, gross, impure; vile

Such harmony is in immortal souls,
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it
Shak, M of V, v 1 64

3 Not clear or pure in color as, a *muddy* green, a *muddy* complexion —4 Cloudy in mind, confused, dull, heavy, stupid

Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?
Shak, W T, i 2 326

5 Obscure, wanting in clearness or perspicuity as, a *muddy* style of writing

muddy (mud'i), *v t*, pret and pp *muddied*, ppr *muddying* [< *muddy*, *a*] 1. To soil with mud, dirty

Here is a purr of fortune's sin, or of fortune's cat, that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and is *muddied* withal *Shak*, All's Well, v 2 23.

2 To cloud, make dull or heavy

Excess *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high *N Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

muddy-brained (mud'i-brānd), *a* Dull of apprehension, stupid

O, the toll
Of humouring this abject scum of mankind,
Muddy brain'd peasants!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii 3

muddybreast (mud'i-brest), *n* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, in the transition stage of its plumage *G Trumbull*

muddy-headed (mud'i-hed″ed), *a* Having a dull understanding, muddy-brained, muddle-headed

Many boys are *muddy headed* till they be clarified with age *Fuller*, Holy State, p 100

muddying (mud'i-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *muddy*, *v*] A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream [Southern U S]

As soon as the heat of summer has thoroughly warmed the waters of these lakes, and has somewhat reduced their volume, the season for *muddying* begins
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p 371

muddy-mettled (mud'i-met″ld), *a* Dull-spirited

A dull and *muddy mettled* rascal
Shak, Hamlet, ii 2 594

mud-eel (mud'ēl), *n* 1 A long slender salamander which lives in the mud, as *Siren lacertina* or *Murænopsis tridactyla* Also called *mud-puppy* See *axolotl* —2 An eel of any kind, especially, in New England, a yellow-bellied sluggish variety of the common eel found in muddy water

mudfish (mud'fish), *n*. A fish which lives or burrows in the mud Specifically (*a*) A dipnoan fish, *Protopterus annectens*, of the family *Lepidosirenidæ* (*b*)



Mudfish (*Protopterus annectens*)

The Australian *Ceratodus forsteri* (*c*) The North American bowfin, *Amia calva* Also called *marsh fish* (*d*) Some or any species of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbridæ* Also called *mud minnow* (*e*) A former Anglo-American name in New York of a killifish *Schoepff* (*f*) A goblin fish, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, remarkable for the great extension backward of the maxillary bones It attains a length of 6 inches and burrows in the mud between tide marks, so that its burrow is exposed at low tide It abounds along the coast of California (*g*) A New Zealand fish of the family *Galaxiadæ* the *Neochanna apoda* *P L Sclater* (See cuts under *Amiidæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Umbra*, and *Gillichthys*)

mud-flat (mud'flat), *n* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide

mud-frog (mud'frog), *n* A European frog of the family *Pelobatidæ*, *Pelobates fuscus*

mud-goose (mud'gōs), *n* Hutchins's goose, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, of wide distribution in North America It closely resembles the common wild or Canada goose, but is smaller and has fewer tail feathers. *J P Giraud* [Long Island, New York]

mud-hen (mud'hen), *n*. 1 The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Local, U S] Also *mud-pullet* [Florida]—2 The American coot, *Fulica americana* —3 Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*) —4 A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes* It is common along the European coasts on sandy bottoms near low-water mark See *hen*, *n*, 4

mud-hole (mud'hōl), *n* 1 A place full of mud, a spot where there is mud of considerable depth, a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road

All *mudholes* of course should be filled promptly at all times, so that no water may stand in the road
The Century, XXXVIII 956

2 In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler, through which the sediment is removed Also *mud-valve* —3 A salt-water lagoon in which whales are captured [Whalers' slang, California]

mud-hook (mud'huk), *n* An anchor [Slang]

mudiet, *a* An obsolete spelling of *moody*

mudir (mo-dēr'), *n* [Also *moodir*, Ar (> Turk) *mudīr*, a manager, director, administrator, etc, < *adār*, manage, inspect] An administrator Specifically —(*a*) In Turkey, the head of a "kasa," or canton (*b*) In Egypt, the governor of a district called a *mudirieh*, or province

mud-laff (mud'laf), *n* Same as *laff*²

mud-lamprey (mud'lam″prī), *n* The young of the sandpride, *Petromyzon branchialis*

mud-lark (mud'lark), *n* 1 A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small articles from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers [Slang]

The *mud larks* collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals bits of old iron rope, bones, and copper nails that drop from ships while lying or repairing along shore
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 173

2 A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets, picking up his living and his training anyhow, a street Arab, a gamin —3 A kind of pipit, *Anthus Encye Brit*, XIV 317

mud-lava (mud'la″va), *n* Same as *moya*

mud-minnow (mud'min″ō), *n*. Same as *mud-fish* (*d*) See *Umbridæ*

mud-plantain (mud'plan″tān), *n* See *Heterantheræ*

mud-plug (mud'plug), *n* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole

mud-puppy (mud'pup″i), *n* See *hellbender*, and *mud-eel*, 1

mud-rake (mud'rāk), *n* Oyster-tongs with long poles or handles [New Jersey]

mud-scow (mud'skou), *n* A flatboat or barge for the transportation of mud, generally used in connection with dredges

mud-shad (mud'shad), *n*. A fish of the family *Dorosomidæ* *Dorosoma cepedianum* It has a superficial resemblance to the shad The snout is projecting and blunt, the mouth is small, inferior, and oblique the maxillary bones are narrow, short, and simple, and the lower jaw is short, deep, and enlarged backward It is very abundant in many parts of the United States, especially southward It has many other names, as *winter shad*, *stink shad*, *hairy back* or *thread herring* (in North Carolina), and on the St John a river *gizzard shad* or *white eyed shad* See cut under *gizzard shad*

mudsill (mud'sil), *n* 1 The lowest sill of a structure, resting on the ground —2 A low-born, ignorant, contemptible person [U S]

The term *mud sill* is supposed to be used contemptuously in the Southern States to designate the lowest rank of the people those who use nothing and have nothing to use but muscle for their maintenance men who are uneducated and indifferent to education men without other aspiration or ambition than that which incites them to appease their hunger and to ward off the blasts of winter
Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 39

mud-snail (mud'snāl), *n* Same as *pond-snail*

mud-snipe (mud'snīp), *n* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor* [Local, U S]

mudstone (mud'stōn), *n* A fine argillaceous rock, often containing more or less sand somewhat harder than clay, and destitute of any distinct lamination [Rare]

mud-sucker (mud'suk″ėr), *n* 1 An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud

In all water fowl their legs and feet correspond to that way of life [swimming] and in *mud suckers* two of the toes are somewhat joined that they may not easily sink
Derham, Physico-Theology, vii 1, note *w*

2 A catostomoid fish See *sucker*

mud-swallow (mud'swol″ō), *n* The cliff swallow or eaves-swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which builds its nest of pellets of mud See cut under *eaves-swallow*

mud-teal (mud'tēl), *n* See *green-wing*

mud-tortoise (mud'tor″tis), *n* Same as *mud-turtle*

mud-turtle (mud'tėr″tl), *n* A name given in the United States to various turtles which live in the mud or muddy water, as species of *Trionychidæ* and *Emydidæ*.

mud-valve (mud'valv), *n* Same as *mud-hole*, 2

mud-volcano (mud'vol-kā″nō), *n* A conical hill or miniature volcano surrounding an orifice or crater, and the result of the pressure and escape from below of steam or gases, given out either continuously or at intervals Such accumulations of mud are not uncommon in regions of dying out volcanism, the material being the result of the softening and decomposition of the lava or ashes by solfataric agencies Somewhat similar mud cones or mud volcanoes sometimes occur in regions not volcanic, where they appear to be caused by the combustion of sulphur or of coal

mud-walled (mud'wald), *a* Having a wall of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Folks from *Mud wall'd* Tenement
Bring Landlords Pepper Corn for Rent,
Present a Turkey or a Hen,
To those might better spare them ten
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepheard, l 19

mud-wasp (mud'wosp), *n* Same as *dauber* (*c*).

mudweed (mud'wēd), *n* Same as *mudwort*

mud-worm (mud'wėrm), *n* A worm that lives in the mud as a lugworm, specifically one of the *Limicola*

mudwort (mud'wert), *n* A plant, *Limosella aquatica* Also called *mudweed*

muet, *v t* An obsolete spelling of *mew*³

Muehlenbergia (mū-len-bėr″ji-a), *n* [NL (Von Schreber, 1789), named after Rev G H E *Muehlenberg*, an eminent botanist of Pennsylvania, 1753–1815] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by its capillary awns, small spikelets, and gram tightly invested by the delicate glume About 60 species are known, mostly of North America or the Andes, and a few in Asia They are low grasses, sometimes forming a turf, with many panicled flowers. On account of the early deciduous seed these grasses are called *dropseed*, especially *M diffusa* (also called *muhly wild*). *M capillaris*, an extremely delicate species, shares with various other grasses the name of *hair grass* The species have no marked agricultural worth

Muellerian, *a* See *Mullerian*

muermo (mō-er'mō), *n* [Chilian] A fine rosaceous tree of Chili, *Lomaphia cordifolia* It reaches a height of 100 feet Its wood is preferred to all other in Chili for rudders and oars. Also called *ulmo*

muet, *a* A Middle English form of *mute*¹

muezzin (mū-ez'in), *n* [Formerly also *muedin*, *muetdin*, < Ar *muazzin*, *muazzin* (prop *muedhdhin*), a public crier who calls to prayer, < *mu-*, formative prefix, + *'azzana*, inform (cf *'azan*, the call to prayer, *'uzn*, the ear), < *'azana*, hear The consonant here represented by *z* is *dhāl*, prop pronounced like *th* in E *this*, but in Turk, Pers, etc, like E *z*] In Mohammedan countries, a crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque (when the mosque has one, otherwise from the side of the mosque) the regular hours of prayer. These hours are dawn, noon, four o'clock the afternoon, sunset, nightfall

On which is a Tower, as with us a Steeple, whereupon the *Mu'dden* or Thalis nan ascendeth
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 300

The musical chant of the *muezzins* from the thousand minarets of Cairo sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air
R Curzon, Monast in the Levant, p 32

muff[1] (muf), *n.* [Early mod E *muffe*, < ME **muffe* (in deriv verb *muffle*), < D *mof*, a muff (> G *muff*), = Sw *muff* = Dan *muffe*, prob, after F *moufle*, etc (see *muffle*[1]), < ML. **mufla*, dim *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, < OHG **mouwa*, MHG *mouwe* = LG *mouw*, *mauw* = MD. *mouwe*, D *maauw*, a wide, hanging sleeve Hence *muffle*[1]] **1** A cover into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm It is commonly cylindrical and made of fur, but sometimes of velvet, silk, plush, etc, in bag shape or other fanciful design The muff was introduced into France toward the close of the sixteenth century, and soon after into England It was used by both men and women, and in the seventeenth century was often an essential part of the dress of a man of fashion, but it is now exclusively an article of female apparel

In the early part of Anne's reign it was fashionable for men to wear *muffs* as it had been ever since Charles the Second's time
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 156.

2 The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea* *Macgillivray* Also *muffet* —**3** A cylinder of blown glass ready for slitting and spreading open in the flattening-furnace to form a plate —**4** A jointing-tube or coupler for uniting two pipes end to end

muff[2] (muf), *v* [= D *muffen*, dote, = G *muffen*, be sulky, sulk Cf freq *muffle*[2] and *mumble*] **I.** *trans* **1** To mumble, speak indistinctly [Prov. Eng]—**2** To perform clumsily or badly, fail, as in some attempt in playing a game, muddle; make a mess of

I don't see why you should have *muffed* that shot
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, vi

You know we consider him a rhetorical phenomenon Unfortunately he always *muffs* anything he touches
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 747

3 Specifically, in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) when it comes into the hands

II. *intrans* To act clumsily or badly, especially in playing a game, as in receiving a ball into one's hands and failing to hold it

muff[2] (mut), *n* [Cf D *mof*, a clown, boor, from the verb] **1** A simpleton, a stupid or weak-spirited person [Colloq]

The Low Dutch call the High "*muffs*"—that is, clowns as the French have it, or blockhead—upbraiding them with their heavinesse
Sir J Rearsby, Travels (1657)

A *muff* of a curate
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, I

2 An inefficient apprentice craftsman

These boys [who have no liking for their craft] often grow up to be unskilful workmen There are technical terms for them in different trades, but perhaps the generic appellation is *muffs*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 377

3 Anything done in a clumsy or bungling fashion, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball, specifically, in ball-playing, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands

muff-dog (muf'dog), *n.* A very small lap-dog, such as a woman can carry in her muff

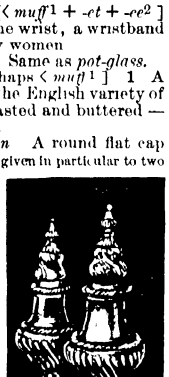
muffet (muf'et), *n* [< *muff*[1] + *-et*] Same as *muff*[1], 2

muffetee (muf-e-tē'), *n* [< *muff*[1] + *-et* + *-ee*[2]] A small muff worn over the wrist, a wristband of fur or worsted worn by women

muff-glass (muf'glas), *n* Same as *pot-glass.*

muffin (mut'in), *n* [Perhaps < *muff*[1]] **1** A light round spongy cake, the English variety of which is usually eaten toasted and buttered —**2** A small earthen plate.

muffin-cap (muf'in-kap), *n* A round flat cap worn by men The name is given in particular to two varieties (*a*) A cheap cap of coarse woolen worn by charity boys and occasionally by others (*b*) A fatigue cap worn by some regiments of the British army [Eng]



Muffineers def 2.

muffineer (muf-i-nēr'), *n* [< *muffin* + *-eer*] **1** A dish in which to serve toasted muffins, crumpets, etc, so arranged as to keep them hot —**2** A vessel of metal with a perforated cover, used to sprinkle sugar or salt on muffins

muffin-man (muf'in-man), *n.* A seller of muffins

The *muffin man* carries his delicacies in a basket, wherein they are well swathed in flannel to retain the heat
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 214

muffin-ring (muf'in-ring), *n* A ring of iron or tin in which muffins are baked

muffle[1] (muf'l), *n* [< ME **muffle* (in deriv verb *muffle*), < MD *moffel* (> G *muffel*) = OF *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of mitten or muff, F *moufle*, a muff, a muffle, = Sp *mufla* = It *muffola*, a muff or mitten, < ML *muffula*, *mofula*, a muff, dim of **muffa*, a muff see *muff*[1]] **1†** A muff for the hands

This day I did first wear a *muffle* being my wife's last year's *muffle*
Pepys, Diary, Nov 30, 1662 (*Encyc Dict*)

2 A boxing-glove

Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle
(For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*)
Byron, Don Juan, ii 92

3 Same as *muffler* (*c*) —**4.** A cover or wrap, especially one used to deaden sound

Yesterday morning he sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the *muffles* off the drums
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830

5 In *chem* and *metal*, an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, made to be placed over cupels and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer

In the coppelling of a fixed metall, which as long as any lead or drosse or any allay remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing and in motion under the *muffle*
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p 148 (*Davies*)

6 A small furnace with a chamber in which pottery or porcelain painted with metallic colors is baked or fired —**7** A pulley-block containing several sheaves. *E H Knight* —**Hard muffle-colors** See *hard* —**Muffle-painting**, ceramic decoration by painting which will not bear the heat of the porcelain furnace, but is glazed or fixed at the lower temperature of the muffle Painting upon enamel, whether the enamel is applied upon metal or a ceramic paste, is of this nature Muffle painting is divided into two kinds —hard muffle painting, or demi grand feu, and ordinary or soft muffle painting

muffle[1] (muf'l), *v t*; pret and pp *muffled*, ppr *muffling* [< ME. *muffelen*, conceal (the face), < D *moffelen*, conceal, pilfer, from the noun (see *muffle*[1], *n*), perhaps in part confused with *muffle*[2], *v*] **1** To unfold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather, wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face, envelop or inwrap in some covering.

As though our eyes were *muffled* with a cloude
Gascoigne, Chorusses from Jocasta, m

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment
Addison, Cato, iv 3

2 To blindfold.

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will!
Shak, R and J, I 1 177

3 Figuratively, to wrap up or cover; conceal, involve

The sable fumes of Hell's infernall vault
Muffled the face of that profound Abyss
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 1

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition
Arbuthnot, Hist John Bull

4 To envelop more or less completely in something that deadens sound used especially of bells, drums, and oars See *muffled*

The bells they were *muffled*,
And mournful did play
The Death of Queen Jane (ballad)

5 To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head, put to silence

Go, tell the Count Rousillon, and my brother,
We have caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*
Till we do hear from them
Shak, All's Well, iv 1 100

I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii

Syn 5 *Muzzle*, etc See *gag*

muffle[2] (muf'l), *v t*, pret and pp *muffled*, ppr *muffling* [< D *moffelen* = G dial *muffeln*, mumble, freq of the verb represented by *muff*[2], *v* Cf *maffle*] To mumble, mutter, speak indistinctly.

The Freedom or Apertness and vigour of pronuncing as in the Bocca Romana and giving somewhat more of Aspiration, And the closeness and *Muffling*, and Lazyness of speaking render the sound of their Speech considerably different
Holder, Elements of Speech, p 79

muffle[3] (muf'l), *n* [< F *mufle*, the muffle, < G *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips] The tumid and naked part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents

muffled (mut'ld), *p a* **1** Wrapped up closely, especially about the face, concealed from view, also, blinded by or as by something wrapped about the face and covering the eyes.

A plague upon him! *muffled!* He can say nothing of me
Shak, All's Well, iv 1 134

Muffled persons know there is a God, but not what this God is.
Rev T Adams, Works, III 160 (*Davies*)

2 Dulled or deadened applied to a sounding body or to the sound produced by it

A sort of *muffled* rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off
Cook, Hist Eng Lit, II 94

Muffled drum See *drum*! **Muffled oars**, oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent their from making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks

muffle-furnace (mut'l-fėr'nās), *n* See *furnace*

muffle-jaw (mut'l-jâ), *n* A cottoid fish, *Uranidea richardsoni*, a kind of miller's-thumb

muffler (mut'lėr), *n* Anything used to muffle or wrap up Specifically —(*a*) A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the sixteenth century and later to cover the lower part of the face, the neck and ears, etc, either for protection against the sun or wind or for partial concealment when in public See *half mask*.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler* and a kerchief and so escape
Shak, M W of W, iv 2 73

(*b*) A glove, generally without fingers but with a thumb, a mitten

Threadbare *mufflers* of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers
Dickens, Chimes, I

(*c*) A wrapper or scarf for the throat, usually of wool or silk, a large silk handkerchief so used Also *muffle* (*d*) In *mech*, any device for deadening sound usually a hammer or box for inclosing cog wheels or other noisy parts of machinery or steam or air valves in which the sound of escaping steam and air is desired to be muffled, as in the automatic air valves of steam radiators, etc In the pianoforte the muffler is a device for deadening the tones usually consisting of a strip of soft felt, which can be inserted between the hammers and the strings by pulling a stop or lever

muffin (muf'lin), *n* [Origin obscure] A titmouse as, the long-tailed *muffin*, *Acredula rosea* [Local, Eng]

mufflon, *n* See *mouflon*

mufti[1] (muf'ti), *n* [< Ar *mufti* (> Turk Hind *mufti*), a magistrate (see def 1), one who gives a response, < *afa*, a formative prefix, + *afy*, judge (> *fetwah*, a judgment, doom see *fetwa*)] A Mohammedan law-officer whose duty it was to expound the law which the kadi was to execute

mufti[2] (muf'ti), *n* [Appar for **mufti-dress*, the dress of a mufti, i e civil officer or civilian See *mufti*[1]] In India, citizen's dress worn by officers when off duty now commonly used in this sense in the British army

He has no *mufti* coat, except one sent him out by Messrs Stultz to India in the year 1821
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in *mufti*, so that, altogether, we presented by no means an imposing appearance
W H Russell, Diary in India, II 230

mufty (muf'ti), *n*; pl *mufties* (-tiz) [Cf *muff*[1]] The whitethroat same as *muff*[1], 2

mug[1] (mug), *n* [< Icel *mugga*, soft, drizzling mist Cf W. *mwg*, smoke, fume, *mucu*, *mucan*, fog, mist, Gael *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy Cf also Dan. *muggen*, musty, moldy, and Dan *mog*, E *muck*[1], but these are hardly allied Hence *muggy*] A fog, a mist *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mug[2] (mug), *n* [Early mod E *mugge*, cf Ir *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup, Sw *mugg*, an earthen cup, Norw *mugge*, a mug (< E ?)] **1** A small cylindrical drinking-vessel, commonly with a handle; a small jug



Beer mug —German pottery with pewter mountings 18th century

With *mug* in hand to wet his whistle
Cotton

2 The contents of a mug, as much as a mug will hold. as, a *mug* of milk and water

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum,
Till all, tuned equal, send a general hum
Pope, Dunciad, ii 385

mug[3] (mug), *n* [Origin obscure, perhaps a slang use of *mug*[2] It is supposed by some to be of Gipsy origin, ult < Skt *mukha*, the face] **1** The mouth or face

Brougham is no beauty but his *mug* is a book in which men may read strange matters and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy and commanding intellect
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec, 1834

2 A grimace [Prov Eng or slang]

mug[3] (mug), *v t*, pret and pp *mugged*, ppr *mugging* [Formerly also *mog*, < *mug*[3], *n*] To distort the face make grimaces.

Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn,
And sullenly sat *mogging* o'er his urn
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 122. (*Halliwell*)

The low comedian had *mugged* at him in his richest manner fifty nights for a wager
Dickens, Little Dorrit, I 20

To mug up. (*a*) To paint one's face. (*b*) To cram for an examination. [Slang, Eng.]

mug[4] (mug), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *green gram* (which see, under *gram*[3])

muga (mó'gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A silkworm of Assam in British India, *Antheræa assama*, partially domesticated. Also, erroneously, *munga*. —2. A kind of silk, the production of the muga silkworm in India, especially in the hill-country on the northeast coast, where the plants grow upon which the worms feed

muget, *n.* [< OF. *muge, mouge*, < L. *mugil*, a mullet: see *Mugil*.] A fish, the sea-mullet

muggar (mug'ar), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of crocodile: as, the Siamese *muggar*, *Crocodilus siamensis*. Also *mugger*

muggard (mug'ard), *a.* [< *mug*[3] + *-ard*. Cf. G *mucker*, a sulky person: see *mucker*[3].] Sullen; displeased. *Grose.*

mugger, *n.* Same as *muggar*

mugget[1] (mug'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Chitterling.

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court,
Low bred on liver, and what clowns call *mugget*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), The Remonstrance (*Davies*)

mugget[2]† (mug'et), *n.* [Also *mugwet, muguet*, < F. *muguet*, woodruff.] A name applied to various plants, especially to the woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) and the lily-of-the-valley

mugginess (mug'i-nes), *n.* The state of being muggy.

muggins (mug'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A children's game of cards played by any number of persons with a full pack divided equally among the players. Each one in turn places a card face up in a pile in front of him, and if the top card of one player matches with the top card of some other player, that one of the two who first cries "*Muggins!*" adds his card to the pile of the other. This continues until all the cards are placed in one pile—the player who owns this being the loser.

2. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of five. Each player putting down a domino with 5 or 10 spots on it, or one with such a number of spots as, united with those on the dominoes at either or both ends of the row, make 5 or a multiple of 5, adds the number so made to his score. The player first reaching 200 if two play, or 150 if more than two, wins the game.

muggish (mug'ish), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Same as *muggy*.

muggle† (mug'l), *n.* [Cf. *mug*[2].] A contest between drinkers to decide which of them can drink the most.

muggled (mug'ld), *a.* [Appar. an arbitrary var. of *smuggled*.] Cheap and trashy, as goods offered for sale as smuggled articles, sham. [Slang.]

Another ruse to introduce *muggled* or "duffer's" goods
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 44

Muggletonian (mug-l-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Muggleton* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a sect founded in England by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Revelation xi. 3–6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1868.

muggling† (mug'ling), *n.* [< *muggle* + *-ing*.] The practice of drinking in rivalry.

muggs, *n. pl.* See *mugs*.

muggy (mug'i), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part confused with *mucky*.] 1. Containing moisture in suspension; damp and close; warm and humid: as, *muggy* air.

Muggy still! An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the other seasons are charming. *Byron*, Diary, Jan. 6, 1821

2. Moist; damp; moldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer*

Also *muggish*.

Mughal (mō'gal), *n.* Same as *Mogul*.

mug-house (mug'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

Our sex has dared the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well fought street
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon

mug-hunter (mug'hun'tėr), *n.* One who engages in sporting contests solely with the aim of winning prizes (which are frequently cups): an epithet of opprobrium or contempt. [Slang.]

mugiency† (mū'ji-en-si), *n.* [< *mugien(t)* + *-cy*.] A bellowing. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

mugient† (mū'ji-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *mugiente* = It. *mugghiante*, < L. *mugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *mugire* (> It. *mugghiare*), bellow as a cow, hence also blare as a trumpet, rumble as an earthquake, roar as thunder, creak as a mast, etc.; cf. Gr. *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow; orig. imitative, like E. *moo*[1].] Lowing; bellowing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or . . . bumping
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27

Mugil (mū'jil), *n.* [L., a mullet: see *mullet*[1].] The leading genus of *Mugilidæ*, the mullets.

Mugilidæ (mū-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mugil* + *-idæ*.] A family of percesocine fishes, typified by the genus *Mugil*, the mullets. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as *Mugiloidei*. (*b*) In recent systems restricted to mugiliform fishes with only 24 vertebræ and rudimentary or very weak teeth, and in this sense accepted by nearly all modern authors. There are about 80 species, of 7 or 8 genera, mostly inhabiting tropical or subtropical regions either in salt or fresh water, but several extend much further, both north and south. Two at least are common in British waters, and two others abound along the Atlantic coast of the United States. None occur on the Pacific coast north of southern California. Most of the *Mugilidæ* feed almost entirely upon the organic matter contained in mud. The mud is worked for some time between the pharyngeal bones, which are peculiarly complicated, the indigestible parts are then ejected, and the rest is swallowed. See cut under *mullet*.

mugiliform (mū'ji-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mullet; resembling the *Mugiliformes*.

Mugiliformes (mū'ji-li-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL. see *mugiliform*.] Günther's eleventh division of *Acanthopterygii*. It includes *Mugilidæ*, *Atherinidæ*, and *Sphyræmidæ*.

mugiloid (mū'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Mugiliform, or of pertaining to the *Mugilidæ* or *Mugiloidei*.

II. *n.* A mugiloid or mugiliform fish. *Agassiz, Sir J. Richardson.*

Mugiloidei (mū-ji-loi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.] Cuvier's eleventh family (in French *Mugiloides*) of *Acanthopterygii*, comprising forms with the ventral fins abdominal or subabdominal in position, two dorsal fins, and small teeth. It included the *Mugilidæ*, *Tetragonuridæ*, and *Atherinidæ* of subsequent systems.

mugs, muggs (mugz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The Teeswater breed of sheep. [Scotch.]

mugweed (mug'wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption, simulating *weed*[1], of *mugget*: see *mugget*[2].] The crosswort, *Galium cruciatum*. Also *golden mugweed*.

mugwett, *n.* See *mugget*[2].

mugwort (mug'wėrt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *muggart, muggon*, < ME. *mugworte*, corruptly *mughwarde*, < AS. *mucgwyrt, muguyrt*, a plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*, < **mucg, mycg*, midge, + *wyrt*, plant.] The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, also, sometimes, *A. Absinthium*. In the United States the western mugwort is *A. Ludoviciana*, the leaves, as in *A. vulgaris*, white tomentose beneath. —**East Indian mugwort**, *Cyathocline lyrata*, related to *Artemisia*. —**West Indian mugwort**, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*.

mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* and *a.* [< Algonkin *muggquomp*, a great man, chief, captain, leader: used in Eliot's translation of the Bible (1661) to render the E. terms *captain, duke, centurion*, etc.]

I. *n.* 1†. An Indian chief; an Indian leader. Said to have been used among the Indians and whites of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

2. (*a*) A person of importance; a man of consequence; a leader. In this sense long in local use along the coast of Massachusetts and the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Hence—(*b*) A person who thinks himself of consequence; a self-important man: a humorous or satirical use of the preceding. In this sense the word was also long in local use as above, and occasionally appeared in print (as in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," in 1872, and the New York "Sun," March 23d, 1884).

The great *Mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for county commissioner] was delivered of a speech upon the occasion, which was highly applauded by the great "Doctor Dum never."
Tippecanoe Log-cabin Songster, May 29, 1840 (a later edition, dated July 4, 1840). Issued "from the office [of the 'Great Western'."

[In a "song" following the above, in the "negro" dialect, the same person is referred to as "ole *mug*," and "honest, honest, *mugwump* coon."]

Then the great *mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for Congress] was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded.
Solon Robinson, editorial in the "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ind., July 4, 1840.

We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dudes, *mugwumps*, transcendentalists, or some thing of that sort. *New York Evening Post*, June 20, 1884.

The educated men in all the university towns . . . are in open revolt now. . . . We presume they can be partially disposed of by calling them free-traders—all educated men are free-traders, it seems—and if any of them hold out after that, they can be called *mugwumps*.
The Nation, July 24, 1884, p. 61.

3 [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*, one of the Independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (June 6th) of that party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title. [U. S. political slang in this sense and the next.]

4 In general, an independent.

For that large class of people—natural *mugwumps*—who regard the right of property as far above those of persons, economy seems commendable.
The American, XVI. 227.

II. *a.* 1 Of or pertaining to a mugwump (in sense 2 (*b*)).

The faithful forty seven [Locofoco voters] would do well to be careful how they follow the lead of this *mugwump* coon.
Solon Robinson, editorial in "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1840.

[See also note following the first quotation under I, 2 (*b*).]

2 Of or pertaining to a political mugwump (in sense 3 or 4).

The Democrats now are satisfied as to the strength of the *Mugwump* stomach. *The American*, XVI. 220.

mugwump (mug'wump), *v. i.* [< *mugwump*, *n.*] To act like a mugwump, assert one's independence. [Slang.]

They *mugwumped* in 1884.
New York Tribune, March 10, 1889.

mugwumpery (mug'wump-ėr-i), *n.* [< *mugwump* + *-ery*.] The principles or conduct of a mugwump in the political sense. [Slang.]

The second service . . . rendered to the community is in reminding the practitioners of the spoils system that they cannot in our day get rid of *Mugwumpery* and all that the term implies. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 378.

mugwumpism (mug'wump-izm), *n.* Same as *mugwumpery*.

Muhammadan, Muhammadanism, etc. See *Mohammedan*, etc.

Muharram (mō-har'am), *n.* [Ar.] A Moslem religious festival, held during the first month of the Mohammedan year. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Husain, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiahs as a martyr, with the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation. Also *Moharram*.

muir (mur), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor*[1].

muir-duck (mur'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

muir-ill (mūr'il), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor-ill*.

muirland (mūr'land), *n.* A Scotch form of *moorland*.

muir-poot (mur'pōt), *n.* A young moor-fowl or grouse. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

mujik (mō'zhik), *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mul†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mull*[1].

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *mulatte* = D. Dan. *mulat* = Sw. *mulatt* = F. *mulâtre* = It. *mulatto* = Pg. *mulato*, < Sp. *mulato*, a mulatto, equiv. to *muleto*, a mulatto, so called as of hybrid origin, lit. a mule, dim. of *mulo*, a mule: see *mule*.] **I.** *n.* One who is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow color, with frizzled or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.

II. *a.* Of the color of a mulatto.

There were a dozen stout men, black as sable itself, about the same number of women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light *mulatto*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 84.

mulattress (mū-lat'res), *n.* [< *mulatto* + *-tress*.] A female mulatto.

mulberry (mul'ber'i), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mulbery, moolbery*, prob. < AS. **mōrberie* (not recorded, but cf. *mōrbeam*, mulberry-tree; the AS. form **mūrberie*, often cited, is erroneous) = D. *moerbezie* = LG. *mulberie* = OHG. *mōrberi, mūrberi*, MHG. *mulbere*, G. *maulbeere* = Sw. *mullbär* = Dan. *morbær*, mulberry, the mulberry-tree, < **mōr*, ME. *more*, < L. *mōrum*, < Gr. *μόρον, μῶρον*, a mulberry; L. *mōrus*, Gr. *μορέα*, a mulberry-tree. See *more*[4] and *berry*[1]. The dissimilation of the first *r* to *l* is due to the following *r*.] **I.** *n.*, pl. *mulberries* (-iz). 1 The berry-like collective fruit of


Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

the mulberry-tree —2. Any tree of the genus *Morus* The black mulberry, *M nigra*, native somewhere in western Asia, has been known in Europe from antiquity It yields a pleasant dark-colored fruit, and its leaves were formerly in extensive use for feeding silkworms The white mulberry, *M alba*, introduced from China much later has almost superseded the black in silkworm culture It has been to some extent introduced into the United States The red mulberry, *M rubra*, a native of the United States, is the largest species of the genus. Its wood, which is very durable in contact with the soil, is used for posts, and for cooperage, ship and boat building, etc Its leaves are less valued for silk production than those of the other species, but its fruit is excellent. The Mexican mulberry, extending into Texas, etc., is *M microphylla*
3 One of several plants of other genera — 4 In *embryol*, a mulberry-mass or mulberry-germ; a morula See cut under *gastrulation* — **Dwarf mulberry** See *knoutberry* and *cloudberry* **French mulberry** See *Callicarpa* **Indian mulberry**, a small tree *Morinda citrifolia* See *ach root*, *al root*, and *Morinda* **Mulberry-silkworm**, *Bombyx mori*, which feeds on the mulberry —**Native mulberry** of Australia See *Hedycarya* —**Paper-mulberry** See *Broussonetia*.

II. *a* Relating to the mulberry (the tree or its fruit), having the shape or color of a mulberry (fruit).—**Mulberry calculus** See *calculus*

mulberry-faced (mul′ber-i-fāst), *a* Having the face deep-red, the color of a mulberry

> Vile as those that made
> The *mulberry faced* Dictator s orgies worse
> Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius

mulberry-germ (mul′ber-i-jerm), *n* Same as *mulberry-mass*

mulberry-juice (mul′ber-i-jös), *n* The Mori succus of the British Pharmacopœia; the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra* used in medicine as a refreshing, slightly laxative drink

mulberry-mass (mul′ber-i-mȧs), *n* In *embryol*, a morula Also *mulberry-germ*

mulberry-rash (mul′ber-i-rash), *n* The characteristic eruption of typhus fever

mulberry-tree (mul′ber-i-trē), *n* See *mulberry*, 2

mulch, *a*, *n* and *v* See *mulsh*.

mulct (mulkt), *n* [= OF. *multe* = Sp Pg. It *multa*, < L *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine, penalty, a word of Sabine origin] 1 A fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine

> Or if this superstition they refuse,
> Some *mulct* the poor Confessors' backs must bruise
> *J Beaumont*, Psyche, v 120

> It seeks to saue the Soule by humbling the body, not by Imprisonment, or pecuniary *mulct*
> *Milton* Reformation in Eng, ii

2† A blemish, a defect

> The abstract of what s excellent in the sex,
> But to their *mulcts* and frailties a mere stranger
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv 5

=Syn 1 Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine

mulct (mulkt), *v t* [= OF *multer*, F *mulcter* = Sp Pg *multar* = It *multare*, < L *multare*, *mulctare*, fine, punish, < *multa*, *mulcta*, a fine see *mulct*, *n*] 1 To punish by fine or forfeiture, deprive of some possession as a penalty, deprive formerly with either the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter. followed by *in* or *of* before the thing as, to *mulct* a person *in* $300; to *mulct* a person *of* something

> All fraud must be soundly punished, and *mulcted* with a due satisfaction *Bp Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i 6

> "I will not spare you,' was his favourite text,
> Nor did he spare but raised them many a pound,
> Ev n me he *mulct* for my poor rood of ground
> *Crabbe*, Works, I 180

2† To punish, in general

> How many poor creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death, for thine own pleasure! *Bp Hall*, A Meditation of Death

mulctary (mulk′tā-ri), *a.* [< L *mulcta*, a fine, penalty, + *-ary*] Consisting of or paid as a pecuniary penalty, imposing such a penalty

mulctuary (mulk′tū-ā-ri), *a* [Irreg. for *mulctary*, the term *-u-ary* appar conformed to that of *sumptuary*, etc] Same as *mulctary*

muldet, *n* and *v* A Middle English form of *mold*[4]

mule (mūl), *n* [Early mod E also *moil*, *moyle*, < ME *mule*, *muile*, < OF *mule*, F *mule* = Sp Pg. It *mulo* = AS *mūl* = D *muil* = OHG *mūl*, MHG *mul*, *mule* = Icel *mūll* = Sw *mula* = Dan *mule* also, in comp, D *muilezel* = MHG *mulesel*, G *maulesel* = Dan *mulæsel* = Sw *mulåsna* (D *ezel*, etc, ass see *ass*[1]); MHG *multier*, G *maul-thier* = Dan *muldyr* (OHG MHG. *tier*, G *thier*, Dan. *dyr*, beast, = E *deer*), < L *mūlus*, a mule The L *mulus* does not come from the AS *mūl*, which would give a mod form **moul* (cf *owl*, < AS *ūle*), it depends on the OF or the orig L] 1. A hybrid animal generated between the ass and the horse The cross is usually between a jackass and a mare, that between a stallion and a she ass being called a *hinny* The mule is a valuable product of artificial selection, in some respects superior to either parent and is extensively bred in America (Kentucky, Missouri, Mexico, etc), in Spain, in Poitou (France), etc It retains to some extent the specific characters of the ass, in the comparatively large head, long ears, roached mane, slim tail, and narrow, pointed hoofs but acquires much of the size, strength, and symmetry of the mare The animal matures slowly, is very long lived, little liable to disease, and able to do more work than a horse under hard treatment and poor fare Being also very agile and sure footed, it is serviceable as a pack animal in countries where a horse could scarcely be used The mule is not less docile and intelligent than the horse and its strength is, in proportion to its size, probably greater Mules are ordinarily incapable of procreation and such seems to be always the case with the jack but instances of impregnation of the hinny by the male ass or by a stallion are not rare

> They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,
> *Moyllez* mylke whitte, and mervaillous bestez,
> Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble,
> Ther are of the Oryent, with honourable kynges
> *Morte Arthure* (E E T S), l 2287

> So is the *mule*, whose panch being full with sucking, she kickes her dam *Dekker*, Catch Pole s Masque (1613).

2 A hybrid in general; a mongrel, a cross between different animals

> No certain species, sure, a kind of *mule*
> That s half an ethnic, half a Christian
> *B Jonson*, Staple of News, ii 1

3 The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila* *Rev C Swainson.* [Prov Eng]—4. In *bot*, a plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the fecundating element of another, a hybrid

> Several *mules* have been produced between the species of this genus (Verbascum). *Loudon*

5 In *spinning*, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton (completed 1779), in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound so named because it was a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves —6 In *numis*, a coin, token, or medal which, owing to mistake or caprice, consists of two obverse or two reverse types, or of which the obverse and reverse types are accidentally associated Thus, a denarius having a head of Tiberius on each side, or a denarius having the head of Tiberius on the obverse and a reverse type struck from one of the coin dies of Augustus, would be a *mule*

> The encouragement given to the creation of new varieties [of English tradesmen's tokens in the eighteenth century] by combining obverse and reverse dies that had no real connection was satirized by a token bearing the reverse type of an ass [that is, a token collector] and mule saluting each other, [and] having for the legend "Be assured, friend mule you shall never want my protection" The very appropriate term *mule* was ever after applied to these illegitimate varieties
> *T Sharp*, Cat of Chetwynd Coll of Tokens, p iv

7 A slipper without heel-piece or quarter — 8 The foot of a wine-glass —9 A disease in horses

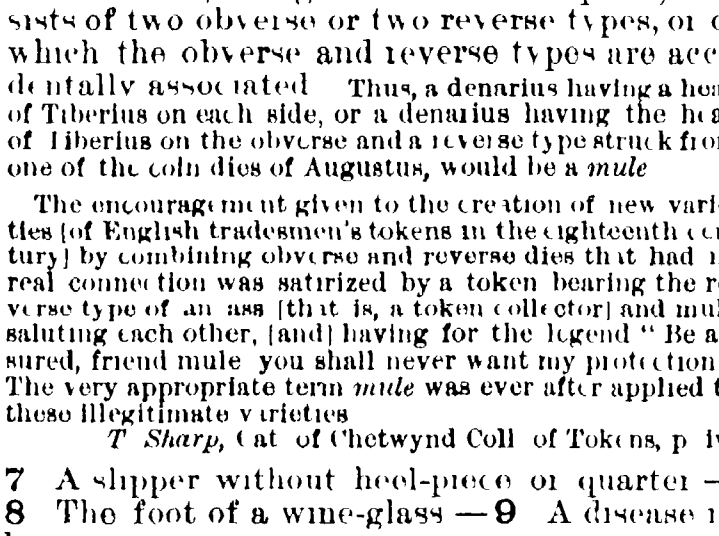
> There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat tails, *mules*, kibes, pains, &c
> *Rees*, Cyc

mule-armadillo (mūl′ar-ma-dil″ō), *n* A book-name of *Dasypus hybridus*

mule-canary (mūl′ka-nā″ri), *n* A hybrid between the canary and some other finch

mule-chair (mūl′chãr), *n* Same as *cacolet*

mule-deer (mūl′dēr), *n.* The blacktail or black-tailed deer, *Cariacus macrotis* so called from the large ears It is decidedly larger and more stately than the Virginia or white tailed deer and is next in size to the



Blacktail or Mule-deer (*Cariacus macrotis*)

wapiti and caribou among the North American *Cervidæ* The tail is very short and slim, and mostly white, but with a black brush at the end The antlers are characteristic being doubly dichotomous —that is, the beam forks, and each tine forks again where is in *C virginianus* the beam is curved and all the tines spring from it The animal is the commonest deer in many wooded and mountainous



Head of Mule-deer Fawn

parts of western North America, but is not found east of the great plains

mule-doubler (mūl′dub″lėr), *n* In *cotton-manuf*, a machine upon which the operations of doubling and twisting are performed with many spindles and which in general mechanism resembles the spinning-machine called *mule*

mule-driver (mūl′drī″vėr), *n* [= D *muildrijver* = MHG *multrīber* = Dan *muldriver*] A driver of mules, a muleteer

muleherd†, *n* [ME *mulehyrde*, < *mule* + *herd*[2]] A keeper or driver of a mule or mules *Cath Ang*, p 246

mule-killer (mūl′kil″ėr), *n* The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus* Also called *nigger-killer* and *grampus* [Florida]

mule-skinner (mūl′skin″ėr), *n* A prairie mule-driver. [Western U S]

> *Mule skinners*, stalking beside their slow moving teams
> *T Roosevelt* The Century XXXV 499

mule-spinner (mūl′spin″ėr), *n.* 1 One who spins with a mule —2 Same as *mule*, 5.

mulet†, *n* [< F *mulet*, a mule < *mule*, < L. *mulus*, a mule see *mule* Cf *mulatto*] A mule

muleteer (mū-le-tēr′), *n* [Early mod E *muleter*, *muliter*, < F *muletier* (= Sp *mulatero*, *muletero* = Pg *mulateiro* = It *mulattiere*), < *mulet*, a mule: see *mulet*] A mule-driver

> We agreed with certain Muccermen, so call they their *muliters* of Alleppo, to carry us unto Tripoly
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p 156

mule-twist (mūl′twist), *n* Cotton yarn spun on a machine called a mule The yarn produced by mule spinning is of more uniform quality than that spun on the original water-frame See *mule*, 5, and *water-frame*

mulewort (mūl′wert), *n* A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*

muley (mū′li) *a* and *n* [Also *mooly*, *moily*, *mooley*, *mulley*, origin uncertain, perhaps, through an OF form *mulle* (?), < L. *mutilatus* mutilated see *mutilate* Cf *mull*[5]] **I.** *a* Hornless said of cattle

> *Muley* cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years and their descendants have also been uniformly polled *Amer Nat*, XXII 802

II. *n* 1 Any cow a colloquial abbreviation of *muley cow* —2 Same as *muley-saw*

muley-axle (mū′li-ak″sl), *n* A car-axle having no collars at the ends

muley-head (mū′li-hed), *n* The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw

muley-saw (mū′li-sâ), *n* A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below *E H Knight*

mulga-grass (mul′gȧ-grȧs), *n* See *Neurachne*

Mulgedium (mul-jē′di-um), *n* [NL (Cassini, 1824), < L *mulgere*, milk see *milk*] A section of the genus *Lactuca*, the blue lettuce, formerly regarded as a distinct genus See *Lactuca*

muliebrity (mū-li-eb′ri-ti), *n* [< LL *muliebrita(t-)s*, womanhood, < L *muliebris*, of woman, womanly, < *mulier*, a woman see *mulier*[1]] 1 Womanhood, the state of puberty in a woman. —2 Womanishness, womanliness

> There was a little toss in their movement full of *muliebrity* *O W Holmes* Old Vol of Life p 32

[Rare in both uses]

mulier[1] (mū′li-ėr), *n.* [Now only in legal use, in L form, < ME *muliere*, *moillere*, *moyliere*, < OF *mulier*, *muller*, *moiler*, *moillier*, *muiller*, etc, = Sp *mujer* = Pg *mulher* = It. *moglie*, *mogliera*, *mogliere*, a woman, wife, < L. *mulier*, a woman There is no probability in the old etym (given by Isidore) which explains *mulier* as if **mollier*, < *mollis*, soft.] In *law*, a woman, a wife

mulier[2] (mū′li-er), *n* [< ME *mulier*, < ML. (AL) *mulier*, a child born in legitimate marriage, < L. *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] A legitimate son in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock **Mulier puisne**, a younger son born

in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called *bastard eigne.*

mulierly† (mū'lĭ-ėr-lĭ), *adv* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; lawfully.

To him, as next heire, being *mulierle* born
Standhurst, Chron Ireland, an 1558

mulierose (mū'lĭ-ė-rōs), *a.* [< L. *mulierosus*, fond of women, < *mulier*, a woman see *mulier*[1]] Excessively fond of women *C Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxm [Rare.]

mulierosity (mū"lĭ-ė-ros'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< L. *mulierosita(t-)s*, fondness for women, < *mulierosus*, fond of women see *mulierose.*] Excessive fondness for women. [Rare.]

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury
Dr H More, Mystery of Iniquity, II x § 8

Prithee tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle's *mulierosity*? *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii (*Davies*)

mulierty (mū'lĭ-ėr-tĭ), *n* [< OF **mulierte* (?), < L. *mulierita(t-)s*, womanhood, < *mulier*, a woman see *mulier*[1]] In *law* (*a*) Lawful issue (*b*) The position of one legitimately born

mulish (mū'lish), *a.* [< *mule* + *-ish*[1].] Like a mule; having the characteristics of a mule, sullen, stubborn, also, of a hybrid character

It [tragi comedy] will continue a kind of *mulish* production, with all the defects of its opposite parents, and marked with sterility *Goldsmith*, The Theatre

The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of headstrong youths were broken
Cowper, Task, ii 744

mulishly (mū'lish-lĭ), *adv* In a mulish manner, stubbornly

mulishness (mū'lish-nes), *n* The state or quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness

mulitert, *n* An obsolete form of *multeter.*

mull[1] (mul), *n* [< ME *mull, mol, molle, mul,* < AS. *myl* (rare), dust, = D *mul* = MLG *mul*, LG *mull* = MHG *mul* = Icel. *mol*, dust, akin to AS *molde*, etc , earth, mold (which has a formative *-d*), *melu*, meal, etc , < **malan* = OHG *malan* = Icel *mala*, etc , grind see *mold*[1], *meal*[1], *mill*[1] Cf *mold*[1], with which *mull*[1] has appar been in part confused (the Icel *mold*, Sw *mull*, Dan. *muld*, are cognate with E *mold*[1])] 1† Dust, rubbish, dirt

I am bot mokke & *mul* among
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 904

2 Soft, crumbling soil *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng] —3 [< *mull*[1], *v* , 3] A muddle; a mess, a failure applied to anything that is involved or confused through mismanagement [Colloq]

The party was a *mull* The weather was bad In fine, only twelve came *George Eliot*, In Cross, II xii

mull[1] (mul), *v t* [ME *mul, mulen*, < *mull*[1], *n* Perhaps in part due to *mould*[1]] 1 To reduce to dust, break into small pieces, crumb

[A sister] that went by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet *muled* [var *crouned*] upon parchemyn
Quoted in *Cath Ang*, p 240, note

Here's one spits fire as he comes, he will go nigh to *mull* the world with looking on it
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis

2 To rub, squeeze, or bruise *Halliwell* [Prov Eng] —3. To confuse, mix up; muddle, make a mess of

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, *mulled*, deaf, sleepy, insensible *Shak*, Cor, iv 5 239

mull[2] (mul), *n* [Prob. < Icel *múli*, a jutting crag, a promontory, otherwise < Gael *maol*, a promontory, < *maol*, bare, bald] A cape or promontory as, the *mull* of Galloway; the *mull* of Kintyre. [Scotland]

mull[3] (mul), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mill*[1]

mull[4] (mul), *v* [Appar. a back formation from *mulled ale* (and the later *mulled wine, cider*, etc.), *mulled ale* being an erroneous form of *mold-ale* or *mold-ale*, < ME *mold-ale, molde-ale*, a funeral feast, < *molde*, the earth (the grave), + *ale*, ale, a feast. see *mold-ale* Some confusion with *mull*[1], *v.*, or with F. *moudler*, < L. *mollire*, soften, is supposed to have influenced the development of the word; and in the sense of 'keep stirring' the dial *mull*[3] for *mull*[1] may be partly concerned.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To heat and spice for drinking, as ale, wine, or the like, especially, to make into a warm drink, sweetened and spiced.

Do not fire the cellar,
There 's excellent wine in 't, captain, and though it be cold weather,
I do not love it *mull'd* *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv 7

Now we trudged homewards to her mother s farm,
To drink new cider, *mull d* with ginger warm
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday

The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he *mulled* for our benefit
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

2. To boil or stew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To stir; bustle; make a stir. [Rare.]—2. To work continuously at anything without making much progress; toil steadily and accomplish little; moil.

Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time *mulling* over the matter after it developed in his mind
The Atlantic, LXIV 188

mull[5]† (mul), *n* [Cf *mulley, muley*] A cow Compare *muley. Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689) (*Nares*)

mull[6] (mul), *v* t. [Perhaps contr of *muggle*[1] Cf. *mold*[2] (ME. *moulen, muwlen*, etc.).] To rain softly *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

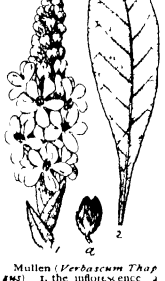
mull[7] (mul), *n* [Abbr. of *mulmul*] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc known as *India mull, French mull*, etc Also *mulmul, mullmull.*

mullagatawny (mul"a-ga-tâ'nĭ), *n* Same as *mulligatawny*

mullah (mul'ä), *n* Same as *molla*

mullar, *n* 1† An obsolete form of *muller*[1] — 2. A stamp engraved in intaglio for making a salient impression in metal by percussion

mullen, mullein (mul'en), *n* [< ME *moleyn*, < AS *molegn*, defined as "mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*," by Cockayne, etc , but *molegn*, also *molegen, moleng, moling*, is found only in glosses, explained by ML. *calmum* (among things appertaining to the table), *calmum* being elsewhere explained as the droppings of a candle which adhere to the sides of the candle or of the candlestick; by *qalmum*, explained as a reduced form of *galbanum*, a gum-resin, or the plant producing it (see *galbanum*), by *galmilla, gamilla*, which glosses both *molegn* and *lim-mulegn* (*lim*, viscous substance, E. *lime*[1]); and by *galmulum*, which glosses *molegn-stycce* (*stycce*, piece) The term seems to have been transferred from the droppings of a candle to the weed, which is elsewhere compared to a candle-wick or candlestick or torch Cf "*herba luminaria* [read *luminaria*], *moleyn*, feltwort," in a ME gloss, and see quotation and phrase *candle-wick mullen*, below The origin of AS *molegn* is unknown The OF. *molaine, moulaine*, F. *molène*, mullen, appears to be < E For the AS form *molegn*, cf AS *holegn*, holly: see *hollen, holly*[1].] A well-known tall, stout weed, *Verbascum Thapsus*, with a long dense woolly raceme of yellow flowers, and thick, densely woolly leaves, also, any plant of the genus *Verbascum* An infusion of the leaves of the common mullen is used in domestic practice for catarrh and dysentery, while the name *bullock's* or *cow's lungwort* indicates another medical application (For other uses, see *fish poison* and *hag taper*) This plant has received numerous fanciful names, as *Adam's flannel, blanket leaf, feltwort, flannel flower, hare's beard, ice leaf, Jupiter staff* The moth mullein is *V Blattaria*, a less stout plant, with the flowers yellow, or white tinged with purple The white mullein is *V Lychnitis* These species are fully, or the last sparingly, naturalized in the United States from Europe



Mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*): 1, the inflorescence; 2, the leaf; *a*, the fruit

Moulaine [F], *mullen*, woolly blade, long wort, hares beard, big taper, torches *Cotgrave*

Candle-wick mullen, the common mullen so called because anciently it was covered with tallow and used as a candle or torch See *hag taper*

Meschenserc [F], *candle wick mullein* *Cotgrave*

Mullen dock, the common mullen See *dock*[1], 2 —**Mullen foxglove** See *foxglove* —**Mullen pink** See *Lychnis*, 2 —**Petty mullen**, an old name for the common cowslip, *Primula veris.*

mullen-shark (mul'en-shark), *n* A shark-moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, whose larva feeds on the mullen.

muller[1] (mul'ėr), *n* [< OF *moleur, moulleur*, a grinder, < OF *molre, mouldre, moulre*, F. *moudre*, < L *molere*, grind, < *mola*, a millstone see *mill*[1], *meal*[1], etc.] 1. The grinder in an amalgamating-pan, or any similar form of pulverizing and amalgamating apparatus —2 An implement of stone or glass with which paints are ground by hand

muller[2] (mul'ėr), *n.* [< *mull*[4] + *-er*[1]] 1 One who mulls wine, cider, etc —2 A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled

Müllerian[1] (mū-lē'rĭ-an), *a* [< *Muller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to H. M. Müller (1820–64), professor at Würzburg —**Müllerian fibers.** See *sustentacular fibers* —**Müller's muscle**, or **Müller's palpebral muscle** See under *muscle*

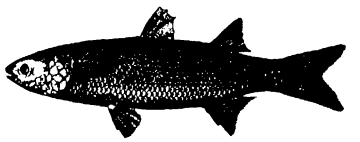
Müllerian[2] (mū-lē'rĭ-an), *a.* [< *Muller* (see def) + *-ian*] Pertaining to Johannes Müller (1801–58), a German physiologist Also *Mullerian, Muellerian* —**Müllerian duct** See *duct of Muller*, under *duct*

One commences at the anterior abdominal orifice of the primary duct and has no further relations to the kidney This is the *Mullerian duct*
Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans.), p 604

Müller's fluid. See *fluid*

Muller's glass. Same as *hyalite*

mullet[1] (mul'et), *n* [< ME. *molet, mulet*, < OF *mulet*, F *mulet*, a mullet, dim of *mulle*, < L. *mullus*, the red mullet see *Mullus*] 1 A fish of the genus *Mugil* or of the family *Mugilida* Of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type The characteristics are—a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales six branchiostegal rays, head convex above, the scales large, the muzzle short, an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper, and ciliform teeth The best known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M capito*), found round the shores of the British islands, and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean It grows to the length of from 12 to 20 inches, and exceptionally to nearly 3 feet It is of a bottle-green color on the back, light on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers It has the habit of rooting in the mud or sand in search of food Another species, also known as the gray mullet (*M cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane It weighs usually from 10 to 12 pounds, and is the most delicate of all the mullets. A smaller species, the thick lipped gray mullet (*M chelo*), is common on the British coasts Many other species, natives of the Mediterranean, India, and Africa are much esteemed as food



Gray or Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus* or *albula*)
(From Report of U S Fish Commission)

The Indian Manat and the *Mullet* float
O'er Mountain tops, where yerst the bearded Goat
Did bound and brouz
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 2

2 A surmullet, or fish of the family *Mullidæ* —3 The white sucker or red-horse, *Moxostoma macrolepidota* [Local, U S]—4 One of various fishes of the family *Catostomidæ* and *Cyprinodæ* in the United States —5 One of various species of the family *Scianidæ* and genus *Menticirrus* along the coast of the United States —**Black mullet**, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, a scianid, the kingfish See cut under *kingfish* **Blue mullet**, *Moxostoma coregonus*, a catostomid (Morgantown, North Carolina.)—**Golden mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma macrolepidota* or red horse —**Ground-mullet**, a sciænid, *Menticirrus alburnus*, the southern kingfish —**Jumping mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma cervina* —**King of the mullets.** See *king*[1] —**Long-headed mullet**, a cyprinid, *Squalius atraria* —**Red mullet**, one of various species of *Mullidæ* —**Silvery mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma carpio* —**Striped mullet**, a catostomid, *Mugitrema melorops* [Interior U S]—**Thick-headed mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma congesta* —**Whitefish-mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma coregonus*

mullet[2] (mul'et), *n* [Early mod E also *mulet*, < ME. *molette*, < OF *molette, mollette*, the rowel of a spur, a painter's grindstone, F *molette*, a rowel, = Sp Pg *moleta*, mullet, = It. *molette*, pl., pincers (cf It *molla*, a millstone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel), < L. *mola*, a millstone · see *mill*[1].] 1 The rowel of a spur

The brydylle reynys were of sylke,
The *mulettys* gylte they were
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 87 (*Halliwell*)

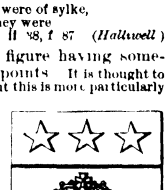
2 In *her* , a star-shaped figure having sometimes five, sometimes six points It is thought to represent the rowel of a spur, but this is more particularly suggested by the mullet pierced (see below) The mullet is one of the common marks of cadency, and is taken to indicate the third son Also *estroad* and *molette*

3† *pl* Small tongs or pincers, especially those used for curling the hair

Mouette [It], *mullets* firetongs, pincers

Pilatoro [It], a pair of *mulets* to pull out hairs with *Florio*

Where are thy *mullets*?
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.



Three Mullets in chief, arms of William, Lord Douglas.

Mullet pierced, in *her.*, a star-shaped figure having a round hole in the middle It is supposed to represent the rowel of a spur, and has usually five points.

mullet[2]† (mul'et), *v. t.* [< *mullet*[2], *n.*] To deck or adorn by means of mullets or curling-pincers.

Her ladiships browes must be *mullitted*
Quarles, Virgin Widow (1656).

mullet-hawk (mul'et-hâk), *n.* The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliactus*

mullet-smelt (mul'et-smelt), *n.* See *smelt*

mullet-sucker (mul'et-suk'ėr), *n.* Same as *mullet*[1], 3.

mulley (mul'ı), *a.* and *n* Same as *muley*.

mullhead (mul'hed), *n* A stupid fellow *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

Mullidæ (mul'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Mullus* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mullus*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with large deciduous scales unarmed opercular bones, no bony preopercular stay, and a pair of movable barbels at the throat About 50 species inhabit tropical or subtropical seas, and one, the red mullet or surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus*, goes northward to the British and neighboring waters

mulliegrums†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mulligrubs*.

Peter's successour was so in his *mulliegrums* that he had thought to have buffeted him
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI 172) (*Davies*)

mulligatawny (mul'ı-ga-tâ'nı), *n.* [Tamil *mil-agu-tannir*, lit. pepper-water] A famous East Indian soup made of meat or fowl, strongly flavored with curry. Also spelled *mullagatawny*

In *Mulligatawny* soup Australian meat forms a very serviceable ingredient.
Saturday Rev (London), May 24, 1873, p 691.

mulligrubs (mul'ı-grubz), *n.* [Formerly also *mulliegrums*, appar. a slang term, and perhaps as such of no definite origin.] 1 A pain in the intestines; colic [Slang.]

Doctors for diseases of wind and doctors for diseases of water, doctors for *mulligrubs* and doctors for "miseries."
The Atlantic, XXI 268.

2. Ill temper; sulkiness, the sulks as, to have the *mulligrubs*. [Slang]—3 The dobson or hellgrammite [Local, U S]

mullingong (mul'ın-gong), *n* [Australian.] The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. Also *malangong* See cut under *duck-bill*.

mullion (mul'yon), *n* [A corruption of *munnion*, perhaps by some vague association with *mullet*[2], a five-pointed star· see *munnion*] In *arch* (*a*) A division, typically of stone, between the lights of windows, screens, etc Mullions were first used toward the close of the twelfth century, and reached their most perfect development about the middle of the thirteenth century In the later medieval architecture, while becoming constantly more elaborate in design and in moldings, and exhibiting much science in the methods of assembling, the mullions are artistically less satisfactory in their lines. The word is in the plural almost synonymous with *tracery* See also cuts under *bateinent light*, *geometric*, *decorated*, *flamboyant* (*b*) One of the divisions between panels in wainscoting Formerly *monial*.



Renaissance Mullion —Hôtel de Ville, Beaugency, France

mullion (mul'yon), *v t* [< *mullion*, *n.*] To form into divisions by the use of mullions

mullioned (mul'yond), *a* [< *mullion* + *-ed*[2].] Having mullions.

mullit†, *v. t.* See *mullet*[2]

mull-madder (mul'mad'ėr), *n* An inferior quality of madder, consisting of the refuse sifted or winnowed out in the preparation of the finer qualities

mullmull (mul'mul), *n.* See *mulmul*.

mull-muslin (mul'muz'lın), *n* A muslin of the finest quality, thin, soft, and transparent, used for women's dresses and the like. The name is usually given to the English and other imitations of mull See *mull*[7].

mullock (mul'ok), *n* [Early mod E also *mollocke*, < ME *mullok*, dim. of *mul*, *mulle*, dust. see *mull*[1] and *-ock*] 1. Rubbish; refuse; dirt, dung. [Obsolete or prov. Eng]

The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was.
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 887

The Ethiopians gather together a great deal of rubbeshe and *mullocke*
Parallel of Factions (1555), vi (*Cath Ang*)

2 In *mining*, rubbish, attle; mining refuse; that which remains after the ore has been separated. [Australia]—3 A blundered piece of business; a mull or mess. [Prov. Eng.]—4 The stump of a tree. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Mullus (mul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *mullus*, the red mullet. Cf *mullet*[1]] The typical genus of *Mullidæ*, whose best-known species is the mullus of the ancients, now known as the *red mullet* or *surmullet*, *M. surmuletus*

mulmul (mul'mul), *n.* [Also *mullmull*, < Hind. *malmal*.] Same as *mull*[7].

mulne, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mull*[1].

mulse (muls), *n.* [= Pg. It *mulso*, *mulsa*, < L *mulsum*, honey-wine, mead, neut. (sc. *vinum*, wine) of *mulsus*, pp. of *mulcere*, sweeten, lit stroke, soothe, soften Cf *emulsion*] 1 Sweet wine —2. Wine sweetened artificially.

mulsh (mulsh), *a.* and *n.* [In technical use as noun and verb now commonly *mulch*, but prop *mulsh* (cf. *Welch*, prop and now usually *Welsh*); < ME. *molsh* = G. dial. *molsch*, *mulsch*, soft, mellow, rotten; cf LG. *molschen*, *mulschen*, become weak; cf AS. *molsnian*, also in comp. *ā-molsnian*, *for-molsnian*, *ge-molsnian*, molder, decay, rot, prob , with formative *-s*, < *molde*, earth, mold (cf. AS *milds*, ME. *milse*, *milce*, mildness, similarly formed, < *milde*, mild) see *mold*[1]. Less prob. < AS *myl*, dust: see *mull*[1].] **I.** *a* Soft, mellow. said of soil

Thi vynes solle be not to *molsh* nor hardde,
But sumdel *molsh*, neither to fatte ne leene
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E T S), p. 48.

II. *n* In *gardening*, strawy dung, or any other material, as leaves, loose earth, or hay, spread on the surface of the ground to protect the roots of newly planted shrubs or trees, of tender plants, etc

mulsh (mulsh), *v. t.* [< *mulsh*, *n*] To cover with mulsh Also written *mulch*.

mult (mult), *v t.* [< late ME *multen* (ML *multare*), a back formation (perhaps confused with L *multare*, fine. see *mulct*) < *multer*, *multure* (ML *molitura*), toll for grinding· see *multure*] To take toll from for grinding corn See *multure*

mult-. See *multi-*.

multangular (mul-tang'gū-lär), *a* [Also *multiangular*, = F. *multangulaire* = Sp Pg *multangular* = It *moltangolare*, < L. *multangulus*, multangular (cf LL *multiangulum*, a polygon), < *multus*, many, + *angulus*, angle see *angle*[3], *angular*] Having many angles, polygonal

multangularly (mul-tang'gū-lar-lı), *adv* In multangular form, with many angles or corners

multangularness (mul-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being multangular or polygonal

multanimous (mul-tan'ı-mus), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *animus*, mind] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character, showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided

That *multanimous* nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 314

multarticulate (mul-tar-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [Also *multiarticulate*, < L. *multus*, many, + *articulus*, joint: see *article*, *articulate*] Many-jointed; having or composed of many joints or articulations, as the legs and antennæ of insects, the bodies of worms, etc Usually *multiarticulate*

Apus glacialis presents an elongated vermiform body, terminated by two long *multiarticulate* setose styles
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p 242.

multeity (mul-tē'ı-tı), *n* [< ML as if **multeita(t-)s*, < L *multus*, much, many· see *multitude* and *-ity*] Manifoldness; specifically, extreme numerousness, numerosity, multitudinousness; the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainty and law.

There may be *multeity* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons. *Coleridge*

If it should appear that the field of competition is deficient in that continuity of fluid, that *multeity* of atoms, which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of physics. *F Y Edgeworth*, Mathematical Psychics

multer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *multure*.

multer-ark†, *n.* A vessel in which the multure or toll for grinding corn was deposited. *Cath. Ang*, p. 246.

multer-dish†, *n* A dish or vessel used in measuring the amount of multure or toll for grinding *Cath Ang*, p. 246

multi-. [L *multi-*, before a vowel *mult-*, combining form of *multus*, much, many. see *multitude*.] An element in many words of Latin origin or formation. meaning 'many' or 'much.'

multiangular (mul-ti-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Same as *multangular*.

multiarticulate (mul'ti-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *multarticulate*.

multiaxial (mul-ti-ak'sı-al), *a.* [Prop **multaxial*, < L. *multus*, many, + *axis*, an axle· see *axial*.] Having many or several axes or lines of growth *H. Spencer*, Prin of Biol , § 50.

multicamerate (mul-tı-kam'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *camera*, a chamber: see *camerate*.] Having many chambers or cells; multiloculate *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat. (trans.), p. 282

multicapitate (mul-ti-kap'ı-tāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *capitatus*, having a head see *capitate*.] Having many heads, multicipital.

multicapsular (mul-tı-kap'sū-lar), *a.* [= F. *multicapsulaire* = Pg. *multicapsular* = It. *molticapsolare*, < L *multus*, many, + (NL.) *capsula*, capsule· see *capsule*, *capsular*.] Having many capsules used especially in botany.

multicarinate (mul-tı-kar'ı-nāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *carina*, a keel see *carina*, *carinate*] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

multicauline (mul-tı-kâ'lin), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *caulis*, a stem see *caulis*.] Having many stems *Thomas*, Med Dict

multicavous (mul-tik'a-vus), *a* [= Pg *multicavo*, < L. *multicavus*, many-holed, < *multus*, many, + *cavus*, hollow see *cave*[1].] Having many holes or cavities

multicellular (mul-tı-sel'ū-lär), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *cellula*, a small room· see *cellula*, *cellular*.] Having several cells, consisting of several cells; many-celled as, a *multicellular* organism Compare *unicellular*.

To enable this *multicellular* to be used as an inspectional instrument, a mirror supported in a frame is supplied *Elect Review* (Eng), XXV 525.

multicentral (mul-tı-sen'tral), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *centrum*, center: see *central*.] Having many centers; specifically, having many centers of organic activity or development, as nuclei.

The changes undergone by the nucleus in this rapid *multicentral* segregation of the parent protoplasm have not been determined
E R Lankester, Encyc Brit , XIX 837

multicharge (mul'tı-charj), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + E *charge*.] Having or capable of containing several charges. as, a *multicharge* gun See *gun*[1]

multicipital (mul-tı-sip'ı-tal), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *caput* (in comp. *-ciput*), head. see *caput*, *capital*[1]] In *zool* and *bot*, having many heads, multiceapitate

multicolor, multicolour (mul'tı-kul-or), *a* [= F. *multicolore* = Pg *multicolor* = It *multicolore*, < L *multicolor*, many-colored, < *multus*, many, + *color*, color. see *color*.] Having many colors Also *multicolored*. [Rare]

multicolorous (mul-tı-kul'or-us), *a* [< LL. *multicolorus*, many-colored· see *multicolor*] Of many colors; party-colored; pied.

multicostate (mul-tı-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *costa*, a rib see *costate*] 1. In *bot*, palmately nerved See *nervation*, and cut under *leaf* —2. In *zool.*, having many ribs, ridges, or costæ.

multicuspid (mul-tı-kus'pid), *a* and *n* [< L *multus*, much, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point see *cusp*.] **I.** *a* Having more than two cusps, as a tooth. Also *multicuspidate*

II. *n* A multicuspid tooth

multicuspidate (mul-tı-kus'pı-dāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point. see *cusp*, *cuspidate*] Same as *multicuspid*.

multicycle (mul'tı-sī-kl), *n* [< L. *multus*, many, + *cyclus*, a circle, a wheel· see *bicycle*.] A velocipede or "cycle" with more than three wheels; specifically, a form of velocipede first introduced to public notice in 1887, by a series of experiments at Aldershot in England, to test its value as a vehicle for infantry. It is intended to carry from five to twelve men It has seven pairs of wheels, six pairs being actuated by twelve men, two men to a pair, the space over the axle between the wheels of the seventh pair being occupied as a baggage van The propulsion is performed entirely by the feet of the men, and the vehicle is steered by one man.

multidentate (mul-tı-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. see *dentate*.] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.—**Multidentate mandible** See *mandible*[1]

multidenticulate (mul'ti-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *denticulus*, dim of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth* see *denticulate*.] Having many denticulations or fine teeth.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *digitus*, finger. see *digitate*] Having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes.

multidimensional (mul'ti-di-men'shon-al), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *dimensio(n-)*, dimension see *dimension*, *dimensional*.] In *math.*, of more than three dimensions; *n*-dimensional

Only mathematicians can work out systems of non Euclidian geometry, or of *multidimensional* space
R A Proctor, Gentleman's Mag , CCLIV 36

multifaced (mul'ti-fāst), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *facies*, face, + E. *-ed*[2]] Having many faces, as certain crystals; presenting many different appearances.

multifariet, *a* [< LL. *multifarius*, manifold: see *multifarious*.] Same as *multifarious*

As though we sent into the land of France
Ten thousand people, men of good puissance,
To were vnto her hindring *multifarie*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 197

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp *multifario*, < LL *multifarius*, manifold, < L *multus*, many, + *-farius* = Gr *-φάσιος*, < *φαινεσθαι*, √ *φα*, show, appear. Cf *bifarious*] 1. Having great multiplicity, of great diversity or variety, made up of many differing parts

Man is a complex and *multifarious* being, integrated of body and soul *Bp Parker*, Platonick Philos , p 7

2 In *bot.* and *zool* , arranged in many rows or ranks —3 In *law* (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits As the objection is founded on the inconvenience of trying together diverse matters, what is to be regarded as multifarious is largely discretionary with the trial court

multifariously (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious way; with great diversity

multifariousness (mul'ti-fā'ri-us-nes), *n* The state or quality of being multifarious, multiplied diversity.

multiferous (mul-tif'e-rus), *a* [= F. *multifere* = Sp *multifero*, < L *multifer*, fruitful, < *multus*, much, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bearing or producing much or many *Bailey*, 1731

multifid (mul'ti-fid), *a* [= F. *multifide* = It *multifido*, < L. *multifidus*, many-cleft, < *multus*, many, + *findere*, √ *fid*, cleave see *fission*] Having many fissions or divisions, cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments, as certain leaves chiefly a zoological and botanical term

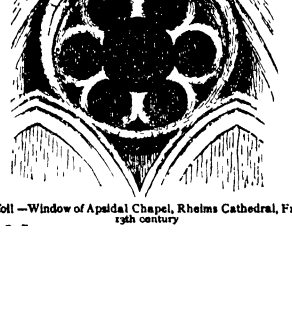
multifidous (mul-tif'i-dus), *a.* [< L *multifidus* see *multifid*] Same as *multifid*

multifidus (mul-tif'i-dus), *n* , pl *multifidi* (-dī). [NL , < L *multifidus*, many-cleft see *multifid*] In *anat* , one of the muscles of the fifth or deepest layer of the back, consisting of many fleshy and tendinous fasciculi which pass obliquely upward and inward from one vertebra to another, the whole filling the groove between the spinous and transverse processes from the sacrum to the axis more fully called the *multifidus spinæ*, and also *fidispinalis*

multiflagellate (mul-ti-flaj'e-lāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *flagellum*, whip: see *flagellate*[1].] Possessing many flagella, or whip-like appendages correlated with *uniflagellate*, *biflagellate*

multiflorous (mul-ti-flō'rus), *a* [= F *multiflore* = Sp. Pg. It. *multifloro*, < LL *multiflōrus*, abounding in flowers, < L *multus*, many, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower see *flower*] Many-flowered, having many flowers.

multiflue (mul'ti-flō), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + E. *flue*[1]] Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive. [A trade use]



Multifoil —Window of Apsidal Chapel, Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century

multifoil (mul'ti-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1]] **I.** *a* In *arch.*, *decoration*, etc., having more than five foils or arcuate divisions . as, a *multifoil* arch.

II. *n.* Multifoil ornament.

In his architecture the tracery, scroll work, and *multifoil* bewilder us, and divert attention from the main design *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p 335

multifold (mul'ti-fōld), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + E. *-fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold, numerous.

multiform (mul'ti-fôrm), *a* and *n* [= F *multiforme* = Sp. Pg. *multiforme* = It. *multiforme*, *moltiforme*, < L *multiformis*, many-shaped, < *multus*, many, + *forma*, form] **I.** *a* Having many forms , highly diversiform, polymorphic

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*, and mix
And nourish all things *Milton*, P L., v 182.

Multiform aggregates which display in the highest degree the phenomena of Evolution structurally considered *H Spencer*, Prin of Biol , § 86

Multiform function, a function such that within a given area of the variable the latter can pass continuously through a cycle of values so that when it returns to its original value the function shall have a different value from that which it had at first Also called *non-uniform function*

II. *n* That which is multiform , that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything

The word suits many different martyrdoms,
And signifies a *multiform* of death
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, iii

multiformity (mul-ti-fôr'mi-ti), *n* [= OF *multiformité* = Sp *multiformidad* = Pg. *multiformidade*, < LL *multiformita(t-)s*, < L *multiformis*, many-shaped see *multiform*] The character of being multiform, diversity of forms, variety of shapes or appearances in one thing

From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects, and from that eternall God temporall effects
Bp Hall, Noah's Dove

If we contemplate primitive human life as a whole, we see that *multiformity* of sequence rather than uniformity of sequence is the notion which it tends to generate
H Spencer, Prin. of Psychol , § 488.

multiformous (mul-ti-fôr'mus), *a.* [< *multiform* + *-ous*] Same as *multiform* [Rare]

His *multiformous* places compell'd such a swarm of suitors to hum about him
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 204 (*Davies*)

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang'gli-on-āt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + (LL) *ganglion*, a tumor see *ganglion*] Having many ganglia *Huxley*

multigenerate (mul-ti-jen'e-rāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *generatus*, pp of *generare*, generate. see *generate*.] Generated in many ways —**Multigenerate function**, in *math* , a function not monogenous

multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'e-rus), *a* [< L *multigenerus*, also *multigeneus*, of many kinds, < *multus*, many, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind see *genus*.] Of many kinds, having many kinds.

multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'ū-lāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *granulum*, a grain see *granulate*] Having or consisting of many grains.

multigyrate (mul-ti-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *gyrus*, a circle, circuit, ring see *gyrate*] Having many gyres or convolutions, much convoluted, as a brain

multijugate (mul-ti-jō'gāt), *a* Same as *multijugous*.

multijugous (mul-ti-jo'gus), *a* [< L *multijugus*, *multijugis*, yoked many together, < *multus*, many, + *jugum*, yoke] In *bot* , consisting of many pairs of leaflets

multilaminate (mul-ti-lam'i-nāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *lamina*, a thin plate of wood. see *laminate*.] Having many layers or laminæ.

multilateral (mul-ti-lat'e-ral), *a.* [Cf. F *multilatère* = Sp. *multilatero* = Pg *multilatero* = It. *moltilatero* , < L. *multus*, many, + *latus* (*later-*), side see *lateral*] 1. In *math.*, having more lines or sides than one Hence —2 Generally, many-sided.

The whole poem represents the *multilateral* character of Hinduism. *J F Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii 8

multilineal (mul-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [= Pg *multilineal*, < L. *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line see *lineal*] Having many lines.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'ē-ar), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line. see *linear*] Same as *multilineal*.

multilobate (mul-ti-lō'bāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ate*[1]. see *lobate*] Having many lobes; consisting of several lobes.

multilobed (mul'ti-lōbd), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Having many lobes or lobe-like parts; multilobate

multilobular (mul-ti-lob'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL *lobulus*, lobule see *lobular*] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mul-ti-lok'ū-lăr), *a* [= F. *multiloculaire* = Pg *multilocular* = It *moltiloculare*, < L *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ar*[3] see *locular*] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments. as, a *multilocular* pericarp, a *multilocular* spore, *multilocular* shells See *plurilocular*.—**Multilocular crypt.** See *crypt*.

multiloculate (mul-ti-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ate*[1]] Same as *multilocular*

multiloquence (mul-til'ō-kwens), *n* [= It *moltiloquenza*, < L *multus*, many, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loquen(t-)s*, ppr of *loqui*, speak, talk see *locution*] Use of many words, verbosity, loquacity

multiloquent (mul-til'ō-kwent), *a* [< L *multus*, much, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking much, very talkative, loquacious.

multiloquous (mul-til'ō-kwus), *a* [= Sp. *moltiloco* = Pg *multiloquo* = It *moltiloquo*, < L *multiloquus*, talkative, < *multus*, much, + *loqui*, speak, talk] Same as *multiloquent*

multiloquy† (mul-til'o-kwi), *n* [= Pg *multiloquio* = It *moltiloquio*, *multiloquio*, < L *multiloquium*, talkativeness, < *multiloquus*, talkative see *multiloquous*] Same as *multiloquence*

multimillionaire (mul'ti-mil-yon-āir'), *n* [< L *multus* + E *millionaire*] One who possesses property worth several million dollars (or pounds, or francs, etc)

multinodal (mul-ti-nō'dal), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot see *nodal*] Having many nodes, in any sense of that word

multinodate (mul-ti-nō'dāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot see *node*] Same as *multinodal*

multinodous (mul-ti-nō'dus), *a* [< LL. *multinodus*, *multinodis*, having many knots, < L *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot. see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*

multinomial (mul-ti-nō'mi-al), *a* and *n* [= Sp It *multinomio*, < L *multus*, many, + *nomen*, a name see *nome*[3], *nomen* Cf *binomial*] Same as *polynomial* —**Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem

multinominal (mul-ti-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name see *nominal*] Same as *multinominous*

multinominous (mul-ti-nom'i-nus), *a* [< LL. *multinominus*, many-named, < L *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name see *name*[1]] Having many names or terms, multinomial, polyonymous

Venus is *multinomanous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples. *Donne*, Paradoxus.

multinuclear (mul-ti-nū'klē-ăr), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel see *nuclear*] Same as *multinucleate*

multinucleate (mul-ti-nū'klē-āt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel see *nucleate*] Having many or several nuclei, as a cell. *Encyc. Brit* , XXIV 125

multinucleated (mul-ti-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a* Same as *multinucleate*

multinucleolate (mul-ti-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *nucleolus*, dim of *nucleus*, a kernel see *nucleolate*] Having many or several nucleoli

multiovulate (mul-ti-ō'vū-lāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ovulum*, ovule see *ovule*] In *bot* , containing or bearing many ovules

multipara (mul-tip'a-ra), *n* , pl *multiparæ* (-rē) [NL , fem. of *multiparus* see *multiparous*] In *obstet* , a woman who has had two or more children, or who, having had one, is parturient a second time opposed to *primipara*.

multiparity (mul-ti-par'i-ti), *n* [< *multiparous* + *-ity*] Plural birth, production of several at a birth.

multiparous (mul-tip'a-rus), *a* [= F *multipare* = It *moltiparo*, < NL *multiparus*, giving or having given birth to many, < L *multus*, many, + *parere*, bear] 1 Producing many at a birth

Creatures that are feeble and timorous are generally *Multiparous* *Ray*, Works of Creation, p 138

2 In *bot* , many-bearing said of a cyme with three or more lateral axes (the *pleiochasium* of Eichler)

multipartite (mul-ti-par'tīt), *a* [= F *multipartite* = It *multipartito*, < L *multipartitus* much-divided, < *multus*, much, + *partitus*, pp of *partire*, divide, < *pars* (*part-*), a part: see

part, v.] Divided or cleft into many parts; having several parts; multifid

multiped, multipede (mul'ti-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n* [= F. *multipede*, < L. *multipes* (*-ped-*), many-footed (> *multipeda*, a many-footed insect), < *multus*, many, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having many feet; polypous

II. *n* A many-footed or polypous animal

multiphase (mul'ti-fāz), *a* Having many phases, in any sense of that word. [Recent.]

multipinnate (mul-ti-pin'āt), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *pinnatus*, feathered, see *pinnate*] In *bot.*, many times pinnate. See *pinnate.*

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *a* and *n* [= F *multiple* = Sp. *multiplo* = Pg *multiplo* = It *multiplo*, < ML *multiplus*, manifold, < L *multus*, many, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc , akin to E *-fold* see *-fold*, and cf *duple*, *triple*, etc. Cf. *multiplex*, with diff second element] **I.** *a* 1 Manifold, having many parts or relations — 2 Consisting of more than one complete individual —**Law of multiple proportion**, in *chem* , the law, first announced by Dalton, that, when a given quantity of an element A unites with several different quantities of B to form definite compounds, these several quantities of B will bear a simple ratio to each other —**Multiple arc**, the system of connecting electric batteries, lamps, or other circuits to the leads or main conductors where terminals of each lamp or other circuit are connected to the leads, so as to form an independent arc or circuit between them See *parallel circuit*, under *parallel* —**Multiple contact, drilling-machine**, etc See the nouns —**Multiple echoes** See *echo*, 1 —**Multiple epidermis**, in *bot.*, an epidermis of several layers of superposed cells, resulting from the division of the original epidermal cells by partitions parallel to the surface —**Multiple fruit** See *fruit*, 4 —**Multiple images** See *image* —**Multiple integral**, in *math.*, a quantity which results from the performance of integration more than once, generally with reference to different variables —**Multiple lines**, in *fort* , several lines of detached works or ramparts arranged for the defense of a military position —**Multiple neuritis**, a neuritis involving several nerves at once —**Multiple point** or **tangent**, in *math* , one which results from the coalescence of two points or tangents The *multiple points* of curves are made up of the three kinds of double points namely, the point where the curve crosses itself, the outlying point, and the cusp In like manner, the *multiple tangents* are made up of three kinds of double tangents — the tangent from one real convexity to another, the outlying tangent with no real point of tangency, and the tangent at an inflection —**Multiple pole.** Same as *multipolar* —**Multiple star.** See *star* —**Multiple values**, in *alg* , symbols which fulfil the algebraic conditions of a problem when several different values are given to them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, etc

II. *n.* In *arith* , a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number as, 12 is a *multiple* of 3, the latter being a *submultiple* or aliquot part of the former —**Common multiple** of two or more numbers, a number that is divisible by each of them without remainder thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 6 and 4 The *least common multiple* is the smallest number of which this is true thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 6 and 4 The same definitions apply to algebraic quantities —**Multiple of gearing**, a train of gearing by which a specific power to accomplish a definite act or function is attained through a change of speed ratio Thus, in powerful shears, etc , a high speed is changed to a low speed with great increase of pressure exerted through a small distance on the cutting blade, conversely, by a multiple of gearing a high speed with less pressure may be obtained

multiplepoinding (mul'ti-pl-poin'ding), *n* In *Scots law*, double poinding or double distress It gives rise to an action by which a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons obtains an adjudication for settlement and payment corresponding to *interpleader* in England and the United States. See *poinding*

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* and *n* [= Sp. *multiplice* = Pg *multiplex*, *multiplice* = It *multiplice*, *moltiplice*, < L *multiplex* (LL. also *multiplicus*), manifold, < *multus*, many, + *plicare*, fold see *plicate*] **I.** *a.* 1. Manifold; multiple; multiplicate.

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiplex* ineptitudes of the semblance?
Carlyle, Misc , IV. 137 (*Davies.*)

2. In *bot* , having petals lying over one another in folds. Also *multiplicate.*— **Multiplex telegraphy**, a method by which several messages (specifically, more than four) can be sent over the same wire By Edison's method (see *quadruplex*) four messages can be sent, and the number has been increased by Rowland to twelve or sixteen. See *duplex telegraph*

II. *n* In *math* , a set of objects.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *v. t.* [< *multiplex*, *a.*] To render multiplex , manifold [Colloq]

multipliable (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a* [< F *multipliable*, < L *multiplibilis* . see *multiply* Cf. *multiplicable*] Capable of being multiplied.

There is a continually increasing demand for popular art, *multipliable* by the printing press, illustrative of daily events, of general literature, and of natural science
Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p 10

multipliableness (mul'ti-pli-a-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being multiplied.

multiplicable (mul'ti-pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= OF. *multiplicable*, *multipliable*, F. *multipliable* = Sp. *multiplicable* = Pg. *multiplicavel* = It. *moltiplicabile*, that may be multiplied, < L. *multiplicabilis*, multiplied, manifold, < *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply.*] Multiphable; capable of existing in many individual cases.

multiplicand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [= F *multiplicande* = Sp. Pg *multiplicando* = It. *moltiplicando*, < L *multiplicandus*, gerundive of *multiplicare*, multiply· see *multiply.*] In *arith.*, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier.* See *multiplication*, 2

The two numbers given or assigned in every multiplication have each of them a peculiar name, for the greater is called the *multiplicand* and the lesser is named the multiplier
T Hill, Arithmetick (1600), fol. 23Q

multiplicate (mul'ti-pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg *multiplicado* = It *moltiplicato*, < L. *multiplicatus*, pp of *multiplicare*, multiply· see *multiply*] 1. Consisting of many, or more than one.— 2 In *bot* , same as *multiplex*, 2.

multiplicated† (mul'ti-pli-kā-ted), *a* [< *multiplicate* + *-ed*²] Multiplied, put in two or more folds.

The Persian "cap was linnen *multiplicated*"
Sir T Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 319

multiplication (mul'ti-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME *multiplicacion*, < OF, *multiplicacion*, F. *multiplication*, < Sp. *multiplicacion* = Pg *multiplicação* = It *moltiplicazione*, < L. *multiplicatio(n-)*, multiplication, < *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply. see *multiply.*] 1 The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation

In lilies feet towarde Septentrion
Good humour hath *multiplicacion.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 175

It may be doubted whether any of us have ever yet realized the enormous change which has taken place in the conditions of national progress by the *multiplication* and diffusion of cheap books *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV 499

2. An arithmetical process in which one number, the *multiplier*, is considered as an operator upon another, the *multiplicand*, the result, called the *product*, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplicand; more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplicand in place of unity in the multiplier Thus, the multiplication of 4 by 5 gives 5 times 4, or the number of units in five groups of four units each, so the multiplication of $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$ consists in finding $\frac{2}{3}$ not of unity but of $\frac{2}{3}$ of unity By a further generalization, multiplication in the higher mathematics is regarded as the process of bringing an operand under an operator Thus, in quaternions, if u be the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, and if v be another similar versor, then uv, or the result of the multiplication of v by u, is the rotation which would result from turning a line first through v and then through u In like manner, in the theory of differential equations, if D_x denote the operation of differentiation relatively to the variable x, and D_y denote the same operation relatively to the variable y, then the operation of differentiating first relatively to y and then relatively to x is regarded as the product of D_y by D_x, and is written D_xD_y In the algebra of logical relations, the multiplication of one relative by another consists in putting the relates of the multiplicand disjunctively in place of the correlates of the multiplier In other cases, multiplication consists in conjoining (in some specific way) each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplicand and this definition may be regarded as including every other Thus, the multiplication of 2 feet of length by 3 feet of breadth is considered as giving 6 feet of area, in each of which square feet one unit of length is conjoined with one unit of breadth. So the momentum of a body having a motion of translation is said to be the product of the mass into the velocity — that is, is the result of imparting to each particle of the mass the whole of the given velocity In the Boolian algebra, the product of two classes A and B is the whole of the class embraced by both — that is, it embraces all the individuals each of which reunites the characters of A and of B. In algebra, multiplication is denoted by writing the multiplier before the multiplicand, either directly, or with a cross (×) or a dot (·) interposed between them All multiplication follows the distributive principle, expressed by the formula

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + bc + ad + bd$$

Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle, expressed by the formula $a(bc) = (ab\,c$ According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle, expressed by the formula $ab = ba$

3 Specifically, in *bot.*, increase in the number of parts of a flower, either (*a*) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or (*b*) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn. Also called *augmentation.* See *chorisis.*— 4† The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means. *Chaucer.*

It is ordained and stablished, That none from henceforth shall use to multiply Gold and Silver, nor use the Craft of *Multiplication*, and if any the same do, and be thereof attaint, that he incur the Pain of Felony in this case. *Stat 5 Hen. IV*, cap. 5.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of increasing those Metals, which in the Time of K. Henry IV was presum'd possible to be effected by means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compositions
Quoted in *Books of Precedence* (E. E T S , extra ser), I 111

Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abait the king's coine.
Stow, Edw VI., an 1549.

Anagrammatic, commutative, internal multiplication. See the adjectives.— **Cross** or **duodecimal multiplication** See *duodecimal*, *n.*, 2 — **Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.— **Polar** or **external multiplication**, a multiplication in which the reversal of the order of the factors invariably reverses the sign of the product, while not altering its numerical value. Contrasted with *internal multiplication*

multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n* [= F. *multiplicatif* = Sp. Pg It *multiplicativo*, as *multiplicate* + *-ive*] **I.** *a.* Tending to multiply or increase, having the power to multiply numbers.

II. *n* A numeral adjective describing an object as repeated a certain number of times or as consisting of a certain number of parts, such as *single*, *double* (*duplex*), *triple* (*treble*), *quadruple*, *quintuple*, or *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, *fivefold*

multiplicator (mul'ti-pli-kā-tor), *n* [= F *multiplicateur* = Sp Pg *multiplicador* = It *multiplicatore*, < LL *multiplicator*, a multiplier, < L. *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply: see *multiply*] Same as *multiplier*, 2

multiplicioust (mul-ti-plish'us), *a* [< L *multiplex* (*multiplici-*), multiplex, + *-ous*] Manifold; multiplex.

The animal [amphisbæna] is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , iii 15

This sense [smelling] although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear *Derham*, Physico Theology, iv 4

multipliciously† (mul-ti-plish'us-li), *adv.* In a manifold or multiplex manner

multiplicity (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n* [= F. *multiplicité* = Sp *multiplicidad* = Pg *multiplicidade* = It *moltiplicità*, < LL *multiplicita(t-)s*, manifoldness, < L *multiplex*, manifold see *multiplex.*] 1. The state of being multiplex or manifold or various, the condition of being numerous

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful
N Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I 5

2 Many of the same kind, a large number

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods
South, Sermons

A *multiplicity* of laws give a judge as much power as a want of law, since he is ever sure to find among the number some to countenance his partiality
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern

Multiplicity of a curve, the total number of multiple points, crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, or of their compound equivalents, belonging to it Thus, a curve having no singularity except a ramphoid cusp has a multiplicity of 2, since a ramphoid cusp is equivalent to a simple cusp and a crunode — **Order of multiplicity of a right line** with reference to a surface, the number of tangent planes to the surface from the line

multiplier (mul'ti-plī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2†. An alchemist. Compare *multiplication*, 3.

Alchymists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could multiply, as appears from a statute of Henry IV repealed in the preceding record
I D'Israeli, Curios of Lit , I 376.

3. The number in the arithmetical process of multiplication by which another is multiplied. Also *multiplicator.*— 4. A flat coil of conducting wire used as the coil of a galvanoscope. The tendency to deflection is proportional nearly to the number of coils.— 5. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. *E. H. Knight.*— 6. A multiplying-reel; an attachment to an anglers' reel which gathers in the slack with multiplied speed at each revolution of the crank. See *reel.*— **Indeterminate, last**, etc , **multiplier.** See the adjectives.

multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *multiplied*, ppr. *multiplying.* [< ME. *multiplien*, *multiplyen*, *multeplien*, < OF. *multiplier*, *malteplier*, < F. *multiplier* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicar* = It. *multiplicare*, *moltiplicare*, < L. *multiplicare*, make manifold, multiply, increase, < *multiplex*, mani-

fold: see *multiplex*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make manifold; increase in number or quantity; make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition: as, to *multiply* men or horses; to *multiply* evils.

That God for hus grace goure grayn *multeplie*
Piers Plowman, p 135. (*Richardson.*)

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt Ex. vii 3

Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain, he *multiplieth* words without knowledge Job xxxv 16

When they are come to the bottome, another Cane presently presents it selfe, which terrifieth those that enter with the *multiplied* sounds of Cymbals and vncouth min strelsie *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 334.

Nothing but Groans and Sighs were heard around,
And Eccho *multiply'd* each mournful Sound.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis

2 In *arith*, to perform the operation of multiplication upon. See *multiplication*, 2.—**3†** To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means See *multiplication*, 3

An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of *multiplying* gold
Evelyn, Diary, Dec 14, 1650

Multiplying camera, gearing, glass, etc See the nouns

II. *intrans.* **1** To grow or increase in number or extent; extend; spread

Be fruitful and *multiply* Gen i 22.

The word of God grew and *multiplied* Acts xii 24

As dangers and difficulties *multiplied*, she multiplied resources to meet them *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii 16.

2 In *arith*, to perform the process of multiplication. See *multiplication*, 2—**3†**. To increase gold or silver by alchemical means

Whoso that listeth outen his folye,
Lat him come forth, and lerne *multiplye*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 282.

multiplying-lens (mul tı-plī-ıng-lenz), *n.* See *lens*

multiplying-machine (mul′tı-plī-ıng-ma-shēn′), *n* A form of calculating-machine

multiplying-wheel (mul′tı-plī-ıng-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery

multipolar (mul-tı-pō′lär), *a* and *n* [< L *multus*, many, + *polus*, pole see *polar*.] **I.** *a.* Having many poles, as a nerve-cell or a dynamo: opposed to *unipolar*, *bipolar*. See cut under *cell*, 5.—**Multipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which more than one pair of magnetic poles are used —**Multipolar telephone**, a magneto telephone in which more than one pole is opposed to the membrane

II. *n.* An electromagnetic machine in which several magnetic poles are used or exist Also called *multiple pole*

multipotent (mul-tip′ō-tent), *a* [< L. *multipoten(t-)s*, very powerful, < *multus*, much, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful see *potent*] Having manifold power, or power to do many things [Rare]

By Jove *multipotent*
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rank feud *Shak*, T and C, iv 5 129.

multipresence (mul-tı-prez′ens), *n* [< *multipresen(t)* + *-ce* Cf. *presence*.] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *Multipresence* of Christ's Body
Bp Hall, No Peace with Rome, I iii 8.

The mediæval schoolmen and modern Roman divines ascribe omnipresence only to the divine nature and person of Christ, unipresence to his human body in heaven, and a miraculous *multipresence* to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p 75.

multipresent (mul-ti-prez′ent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*, *a.*] Being present in more places than one; having the property or power of multipresence.

multiradiate (mul-tı-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having many rays; polyactinal.

multiradicate (mul-tı-rad′i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *multiradix* (*-radic-*), many-rooted (< L. *multus*, many, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root): see *radicate*] Having many roots.

multiramified (mul-ti-ram′i-fīd), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, a branch, + *facere*, make: see *ramify*.] Much-branched; having many branches.

The Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader than any of the last-named *multiramified* families.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, i.

multiramose (mul-tı-rā′mōs), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, branch. see *ramose*] Having many branches.

multiramous (mul-tı-rā′mus), *a.* Same as *multiramose*

multisaccate (mul-tı-sak′āt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *saccus*, a sac: see *saccate*] Having many sacs

multiscient (mul-tish′ent), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *sciens* (*scient-*), ppr. of *scire*, know. see *scient*] Knowing many things; having much learning

multisciousᵗ (mul-tish′us), *a.* [< L *multiscius*, knowing much, < *multus*, much, + *scius*, knowing, < *scire*, know.] Having variety of knowledge *Bailey*

multisect (mul′tı-sekt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sectus*, pp of *secare*, cut] Having many segments, as an insect or a worm.

multisect (mul-tı-sekt′), *v t* To divide into more than two parts

multisection (mul-tı-sek′shon), *n.* The act of multisecting

multiseptate (mul-tı-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *septum*, a partition: see *septate*] In *zool.* and *bot*, having many septa, dissepiments, or partitions as, *multiseptate* spores

multiserial (mul-tı-sē′ri-al), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *series*, series see *serial*] Having many series, arranged in many rows, multifarious, polystichous

multiseriate (mul-tı-sē′rı-āt), *a.* Same as *multiserial*

multisiliquous (mul-tı-sil′ı-kwus), *a* [= F *multisiliqueux* = Sp. *multisiliculoso*, < L *multus*, many, + *siliqua*, siliqua see *siliquous*] Having many pods or seed-vessels

multisonous (mul-tis′ō-nus), *a* [= Pg *multisono*, < L. *multisonus*, loud-sounding, < *multus*, much, + *sonus*, sound] Having many sounds, or sounding much

multispiral (mul-tı-spī′ral), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *spira*, spire see *spiral*] Having many turns or whorls applied in conchology (*a*) to spiral univalve shells of many whorls, and (*b*) to opercula of many concentric rings

multistaminate (mul-tı-stam′ı-nāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *stamen*, the thread of a warp (NL stamen). see *staminate*] In *bot.*, bearing many stamens

multistriate (mul-tı-strī′āt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *stria*, a streak see *striate*] Having many striæ, streaks, or stripes

multisulcate (mul-tı-sul′kāt), *a* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sulcus*, furrow see *sulcate*] Having many sulci or furrows; much-furrowed

multisyllable (mul′tı-sil-a-bl), *n* [= It *moltisillabo*, < L *multus*, many, + *syllaba*, syllable see *syllable*.] A word of many syllables, a polysyllable

multitentaculate (mul′tı-ten-tak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle see *tentaculate*] Having many tentacles

multititular (mul-ti-tit′ū-lär), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *titulus*, title. see *titular*] Having many titles

multituberculate (mul′tı-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *tuberculum*, a small swelling, tubercle: see *tuberculate*] Having many tubercles, as teeth *Micros Science*, XXIX. i 20

multituberculated (mul′tı-tū-bėr′kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *multituberculate*. *W. H Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 376.

multitubular (mul-tı-tū′bū-lär), *a.* [< L *multus*, many, + *tubulus*, a tube see *tubular*] Having many tubes: as, a *multitubular* boiler.

multitude (mul′tı-tūd), *n.* [< F *multitude* = Sp. *multitud* = Pg *multitude*, *multidão* = It *multitudine*, *moltitudine*, < L. *multitudo* (*-din-*), a great number, a multitude, a crowd, in gram. the plural number, < *multus*, OL. *moltus*, much, many, appar. orig. a pp. (cf. *altus*, high, deep, orig pp. of *alere*, nourish, grow see *altitude*, *old*).] **1.** The character of being many; numerousness; also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together Aquinas and others distinguish *transcendental* and *material multitude*, but it is difficult to attach any definite conception to transcendental multitude, which is the opposite of transcendental unity Material multitude is the multitude of individuals of the same species, an expression which supposes matter to be the principle of individuation.

Armed freemen scattered over a wide area are deterred from attending the periodic assemblies by cost of travel, by cost of time, by danger, and also by the experience that *multitudes* of men unprepared and unorganized are helpless in presence of an organized few
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 496

2. A great number, indefinitely

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues *Watts.*

3. A crowd or throng, a gathering or collection of people According to some ancient legal authorities, it required at least ten to make a *multitude* — **The multitude**, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage

The hasty *multitude*
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the architect *Milton*, P L, i 730.

That great enemy of reason, virtue, and religion, *the multitude* *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, ii 1.

=**Syn.** *Multitude*, *Throng*, *Crowd*, swarm, mass, host, legion A *multitude*, however great, may be in a space so large as to give each one ample room, a *throng* or a *crowd* is generally smaller than a *multitude*, but is gathered into a close body, a *throng* being a company that presses together or forward, and a *crowd* carrying the closeness to uncomfortable physical contact

A very subtle argument could not have been communicated to the *multitudes* that visited the shows
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

We are enow, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*,
If any order might be thought upon
Shak, Hen V, iv 5 20

It crosses here, it crosses there,
Thro' all that *crowd* confused and loud
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi

multitudinary (mul-tı-tū′di-nā-rı), *a* [< L as if **multitudinarius*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude see *multitude*] Multitudinous, manifold [Rare]

multitudinous (mul-tı-tū′di-nus), *a* [< L as if **multitudinosus*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude see *multitude*] **1.** Consisting of a multitude or great number

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance
Longfellow, Evangeline ii 2.

2. Of vast extent or number, or of manifold diversity, vast in number or variety, or in both

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red
Shak, Macbeth, ii 2 62

One might with equal wisdom seek to whistle the vague *multitudinous* hum of a forest.
E Gurney, Nineteenth Century, LXXI 446.

3†. Of or pertaining to the multitude

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison
Shak Cor, iii 1 156.

multitudinously (mul-tı-tū′di-nus-li), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner, in great number or with great variety

multitudinousness (mul-tı-tū′di-nus-nes), *n* The character or state of being multitudinous

Its [nature's] *multitudinousness* is commanded by a sense of powers *J Martineau*, Materialism, p 151

multivagantᵗ (mul-tıv′a-gant), *a.* [< L *multus*, much, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr of *vagari*, wander see *vagant*] Same as *multivagous*

multivagousᵗ (mul-tıv′a-gus), *a* [< L *multivagus*, that wanders about much, < *multus*, much, + *vagus*, wandering, strolling see *vague*.] Wandering much *Bailey*

multivalence (mul-tıv′a-lens), *n.* [< *multivalen(t)* + *-ce*] The property of being multivalent

multivalent (mul-tıv′a-lent), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr of *valere*, be strong Cf *equivalent*] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms

multivalve (mul′tı-valv), *a* and *n* [= F. *multivalve*, < L *multus*, many, + *valva*, door. see *valve*.] **I.** *a* Having many valves Formerly specifically applied — (*a*) among mollusks, to the coat of mail shells, chitons or *Chitonidæ*, and (*b*) among crustaceans, to the acorn shells or cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ* or *Lepadidæ*, once supposed to be mollusks. Also *multivalvular*

II. *n* A multivalve zoölogical shell

Multivalvia (mul-tı-val′vı-ä), *n pl* [NL, < L. *multus*, many, + *valva*, door see *multivalve*.] In Linnæus's system of classification, a division of his *Testacea*, including his genera *Chiton* and *Lepas*.

multivalvular (mul-tı-val′vū-lär), *a.* Same as *multivalve*.

multiversant (mul-tı-vėr′sant), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *versan(t-)s*, ppr of *versare*, turn about, intens of *vertere*, turn: see *verse* Cf. *conversant*.] Turning into many shapes, assuming many forms, protean.

multivious (mul-tiv′i-us), *a* [< L *multivus*, having many ways, < *multus*, many, + *via*, way] Having many ways or roads [Rare.]

multivocal (mul-tiv′ō-kal), *a.* and *n* [< L *multus*, much, many, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice. see *vocal*.] **I.** *a* Ambiguous; equivocal

An ambiguous or *multivocal* word. *Coleridge.*

II. *n* A word or an expression that is equivocal, or susceptible of several meanings

Multivocals, as conducing to brevity and expressiveness, are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 170

multivoltine (mul-ti-vol'tin), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + It. *volta*, a turn, winding see *volt*¹] Having several (at least more than two) annual broods, generated oftener than twice a year. said of silkworm-moths and their larvæ.

Some [races of silkworms] are *multivoltine*.
Encyc Brit, XXII 58.

multivorous (mul-tiv'ō-rus), *a* [< L *multus*, much, + *vorare*, devour] Voracious

multocular (mul-tok'ū-lär), *a* [< L *multus*, many, + *oculus*, eye see *ocular*] Having more than two eyes; having two eyes each of many facets or ocelli, as a fly

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii 3, note *k*

multum (mul'tum), *n* [< L *multum*, neut of *multus*, much. see *multitude*] In *brewing*, a compound consisting of an extract of quassia and licorice, used as an adulterant

multum in parvo (mul'tum in par'vō). [L. *multum*, neut of *multus*, much, *in*, in, *parvo*, abl of *parvus*, small] Much in small compass

Multungula† (mul-tung'gu-la), *n pl* [NL (Blumenbach), < L *multus*, many, + *ungula*, hoof] The seventh order of mammals, containing hoofed quadrupeds with more than two hoofs, as the hog, tapir, rhinoceros, and elephant. later called *Multungulata*

Multungulata (mul-tung-gū-lā'ta), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl of *multungulatus* see *multungulate*] An order of *Mammalia* comprising ungulate quadrupeds which have more than two functional hoofs It is approximately equivalent to the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier and to the suborder *Perissodactyla* of modern naturalists, but agrees exactly with no natural division Illiger in 1811 divided it into 6 families *Lamnungua* (hyrax) *Proboscidæ* (elephants), *Nasicornia* (rhinoceroses), *Obesa* (hippopotamuses), *Nasuta* (tapirs), and *Setigera* (swine). Earlier *Multungula* Compare *Solidungula*

multungulate (mul-tung'gū-lāt), *a* and *n* [< NL *multungulatus*, many-hoofed, < L *multus*, many, + *ungula*, a hoof see *ungulate*] **I.** *a* Having more than two functional hoofs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Multungulata*.

II. *n*. A multungulate mammal

multuple†, *a*. [Var of *multiple*, with term as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc] Manifold *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, ii 78 (*Davies*)

multure (mul'tụ̄r), *n* [Early mod. E. also *moulture*, *mouter*, *mowter*, < ME *multure*, *multer*, < OF. *multure*, *moulture*, *molture*, F. *mouture* = Pr *moldura*, *moltura*, *moudura*, a grinding, toll for grinding, < L *molitura*, a grinding, < *molere*, pp *molitus*, grind see *mill*¹] 1 The act of grinding grain in a mill —2. The quantity of grain ground at one time, a grist —3 In *Scots law*, the toll or fee given, generally in kind, to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn

Out of one sack he would take two *moultures* or fees for grinding *Urquhart*, tr of Rabelais, i 11 (*Davies*)

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal sack
Scott, Monastery

multurer (mul'tūr-ėr) *n* [< *multure* + *-er*¹] A person who has grain ground at a certain mill Multurers are or were of two kinds — first, such as were *thirled* (thralled) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land, and, second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so The former were termed *insucken multurers*, the latter *outsucken multurers* [Scotch]

mum¹ (mum), *a* [< ME. *mum*, *mom*, used interjectionally, expressing a low murmuring sound made with the lips closed, used at once to attract attention and to command silence; an imitative syllable, the basis of the verbs *mumble*, *mump*¹, *mum*², and their numerous cognates; cf L *mu*, Gr μῦ, a mere murmured syllable, also *murmur*, and similar ult imitative words] Silent

Shall we see sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate creature, and be *mum*?
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 231

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word
Shak, Rich III, iii. 7 3

mum¹ (mum), *v i*; pret. and pp *mummed*, ppr. *mumming*. [< ME *mummen* = D *mommem* = G *mummem*, mumble, mutter; imitative of the sound. See *mum*¹, *a* Cf *mumble*, *mump*¹.] To be silent; keep silence

Better *mumme* than meddle ouermuch
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), Epil, p 83

[The imperative is often used as an interjection.

Mum then, and no more. *Shak*, Tempest, iii 2. 59

But to his speach he aunswered no whit,
As one with griefe and anguishe overcum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*
Spenser, F Q, IV vii 44

I know what has past between you, but, *mum*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v]

mum² (mum), *v t*, pret and pp. *mummed*, ppr *mumming* [Also *mumm*, < ME **mommen*, < OF. *momer*, < MD *mommen*, D *mommen* (= G *mummen*), mask, play the mummer, < MD *momme*, D. *mom* = G. *mumme*, a mask, cf. G. *mummel*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, supposed to have been used orig, in connection with the syllable *mum*, by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. see *mum*¹.] To mask, sport or make diversion in a mask. as, to go a *mumming*

Disguised all are coming,
Right wantonly a *mumming*
Quoted in *Chambers's* Book of Days, II 739

mum³† (mum), *n* [= D *mom* = Dan *mumme*, < G *mumme*, a kind of beer, said to be so named from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it, in 1492] A strong ale popular in the seventeenth century and in use down to a later time It seems to have been made from wheat malt, with a certain amount of oat malt, and flavored with various herbs, with sometimes the addition of eggs

An honest Yorkshire gentleman used to invite his acquaintance at Paris to break their fast with him upon cold roast beef and *mum* *Steele*, Guardian, No 34.

A sort of beverage called *mum*, a species of fat ale, brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know the name by its occurrence in revenue acts of Parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other exciseable commodities *Scott*, Antiquary, xi

mum⁴ (mum or m'm), *n*. A dialectal variant of *ma'am* for *madam*.

mumble (mum'bl), *v*, pret and pp *mumbled*, ppr. *mumbling*. [< ME *momelen* = D. *mommelen* = G *mummeln* = Sw *mumla* = Dan *mumle*, mumble; freq. of *mum*¹, *v* Cf *mamble*.] **I.** *intrans* 1. To speak with the vocal organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect, speak in low tones, hesitatingly, or deprecatingly

Muttering and *mumbling*, idiotlike it seem'd
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

2. To chew or bite softly or with the gums; work food with the gums on account of lack or defectiveness of teeth.

I have teeth, sir,
I need not *mumble* yet this forty years
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i 1

The man who laughed but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross grained thistles pass
Dryden, The Medal, l 146

II. *trans* 1. To utter in a low inarticulate voice.

He singes the treble part,
The meane he *mumbles* out of tune, for lack of life and hart
Gascoigne, Memories

Mumbling of wicked charms *Shak*, Lear, ii 1 41

The chiefe Bonzi in an vnknowne language *mumbleth* ouer an hymne *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 582

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the Deity *Dryden*

2 To chew gently; work (food) by rubbing it with the gums on account of lack of teeth

Gums unarmed to *mumble* meat in vain
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, x 319 (*Latham*)

The sea laps and *mumbles* the soft roots of the hills, and licks away an acre or two of good pasturage every season *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p 278

3† To cover up or hide, as if by uttering in a mumbling, unintelligible fashion, say over inarticulately with *up*

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence, and not to be *mumbled up* in silence *Dryden*

Take heede that you fishe not so faire that at length you catch a frogge, and then repentaunce make you *mumble up* a mass with miserere *Greene*, Carde of Fancie

mumble (mum'bl), *n* [< *mumble*, *v.*] A low, indistinct utterance.

mumble-matins† (mum'bl-mat″inz), *n*. [< *mumble*, *v*, + obj. *matins*] An ignorant priest *Davies*

How can they be learned, having none to teach them but Sir John *Mumble matins*? *Bp Pilkington*, Works, p 26

mumblement (mum'bl-ment), *n* [Formerly also *momblement*, < *mumble* + *-ment*] Low indistinct words or utterance; mumbling speech. *Carlyle*, French Rev, III. iii. 8. [Rare]

mumble-news† (mum'bl-nūz), *n*. [< *mumble*, *v.*, + obj *news*] A tale-bearer, a prattler

Some carry tale, some *mumble news*
Shak, L L. L., v 2 464.

mumbler (mum'blėr), *n* One who mumbles.

Mass *momblers*, holy water swingers
Bp Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 88

mumble-the-peg (mum'bl-thē-peg'), *n*. [< *mumble*, *v.*, + *the*¹ + obj. *peg*.] A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground. The last player to complete the series is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife Also *mumble-peg*, and corruptly *mumbly peg*, *mumblety peg*

mumbling (mum'bling), *n* [< ME. *momellynge*; verbal n of *mumble*, *v.*] The act of speaking in a low tone or with the vocal organs partly closed, an indistinct utterance

These makes hippynge, homerynge,
Of medles *momellynge*
MS Lincoln A i 17, f 206 (*Halliwell*)

A series of inarticulate though loud *mumblings* over his food *Rhoda Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, xxxiii

mumblingly (mum'bling-li), *adv* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance

mumbo-jumbo (mum'bō-jum'bō), *n*. [Said to be a native African name, but it may be a mere loose rendering in E of African jargon] 1 A god whose image is fantastically clothed, worshiped by certain negro tribes.

Worship mighty *Mumbo Jumbo*
In the Mountains of the Moon
Bon Gaultier Ballads, Lay of the Lovelorn

Hence—2. Any senseless object of popular idolatry.

He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable *Mumbo Jumbo* they paraded
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i 18

mum-budget† (mum'buj″et), *interj*. [< *mum*¹ + **budget*, put for *budge*, used like *mum* to command silence.] An exclamation enjoining silence and secrecy. [In the first quotation it is resolved into its component parts, and used as a kind of masonic sign]

I come to her in white and cry *mum*, she cries *budget*; and by that we know one another
Shak, M W of W, v 2 6

Avoir le vec gelé, to play *mumbudget*, to be tongue tyed, to say never a word *Cotgrave*

"Nor did I ever wince or grudge it
For thy dear sake" Quoth she, "*Mum budget*"
S Butler, Hudibras, I iii 208

mumchance† (mum'chans), *n*. and *a* [= G *mummenschanz*, as *mum*¹ + *chance*] **I.** *n* 1 A game of hazard with cards or dice in which silence was absolutely necessary.

In comes the setter with his cards, and asketh at what game they shal play Why, saith the verser, at a new game called *mum chance*, that hath no policie nor knaverie, but plain as a pike staf you shal shuffle and ile cut, you shal cal a carde, and this honest man, a stranger almost to us both shal cal another for me, and which of our cards comes first shal win *Greene*, Conny Catching (1591)

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum chance*
Machiavell's Dogg (1617), sig B (*Nares*)

2 One who has not a word to say for himself, a fool.

Why stand ye like a *mum chance*? What, are ye tongue ty'd? *Plautus made English* (1694) (*Nares*)

Methinks you look like *Mumchance*, that was hanged for saying nothing *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i

3 Silence *Huloet*

II. *a*. Silent.

The witty poet [Swift] depicts himself as cutting a very poor figure at Sir Arthur's dinner table in the presence of the dashing dragoon captain, and indeed sitting quite *mumchance* *N and Q*, 7th ser, II 242

mum-house† (mum'hous), *n*. A tavern where mum was sold

I went with Mr Norbury, near hand to the Fleece, a *mum-house* in Leadenhall, and there drunk mum
Pepys, Diary, II 124

mumm (mum), *v. t* See *mum*².

mummachog (mum'a-chog), *n*. Same as *mummychog*.

mummanize† (mum'a-nīz), *v t* [Irreg < *mumm-y* + *-an* + *-ize* (cf. *humanize*).] To mummify

Deere Vault, that veil'st him,
Mummanize his corse,
Till it arise in Heauen to be crown'd
Davies, Muse's Tears, p 9 (*Davies*)

mumme†, *n*. See *mum*³

mummer (mum'ėr), *n*. [< OF. *momeur*, < *momer*, mum · see *mum*²] One who mums, or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon; specifically, in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts.

mummery (mum'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mummeries* (-iz). [Formerly also *mommery*; < OF. *mommerie*, F. *momerie* (= Sp. *momeria* = D. *mommerij* = G. *mummerei* = Dan. *mummeri*), mummery, < *momer*, mum, go a mumming: see *mum*[2].] **1.** Pantomime as enacted by mummers; a show or performance of mummers.

Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

This festival [of fools] was a religious *mummery*, usually held at Christmas time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 308.

2. A ceremony or performance considered false or pretentious; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade: applied in contempt to various religious ceremonies by people who are of other sects or beliefs.

The temple and its holy rites profaned
By *mummeries* he that dwelt in it disdain'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

But for what we know of Eleusis and its *mummeries*, which is quite enough for all practical purposes, we are indebted to none of you ancients, but entirely to modern sagacity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

mummet (mum'et), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *noonmeat* (ME. *nonemete*): see quot.] Luncheon. [Local, Eng.]

This nonemete — which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap — is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into *mummet*.
Southey.

mummia† (mum'i-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *mummy*.] Same as *mummy*[1], 2.

Hee supposed that *Mummia* was made of such as the sands had surprised and buried quick; but the truer *Mummia* is made of embalmed bodies of men, as they vse to doe in Egypt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

Your followers
Have swallowed you like *mummia*.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

mummick (mum'ik), *v. t.* [Cf. *mommick*.] To eat awkwardly and with distaste. [Prov. Eng. and local U. S.]

mummied (mum'id), *p. a.* Mummified. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 383.

mummification (mum"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *momification*; as *mummify* + *-ation*.] **1.** The process of mummifying, or making into a mummy. — **2.** In *pathol.*, dry gangrene. See *gangrene*, 1.

mummiform (mum'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *mummy*[1] + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy: applied in entomology to the nymphs of certain *Lepidoptera*.

mummify (mum'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummified*, ppr. *mummifying*. [= F. *momifier*; as *mummy*[1] + *-fy*.] To make into a mummy; embalm and dry as a mummy; hence, to dry, or to preserve by drying.

Thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men.
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 50.

There had been brought back to France numerous *mummified* corpses of the animals which the ancient Egyptians revered and preserved. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 83.

mumming (mum'ing), *n.* [< ME. *mommyng*, verbal n. of *mum*[2], *v.*] The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade.

That no maner of personne, of whate degree or condicion that they be of, at no tyme this Christmas goo a *mommyng* with cloce visaged. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

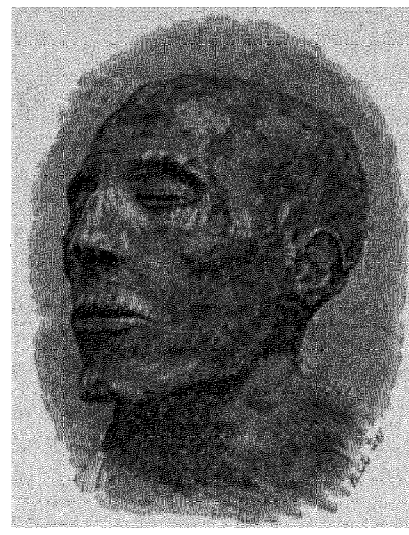
She had borrowed the suit under pretence she meant to play in some *mumming* or rural masquerade.
Scott, Monastery, xxix.

"Disguisings" and "*mummings*," i. e. dances or other appearances in costume, no doubt often of a figurative description, were in vogue at Court from the time of Edward III. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 82.

mummock (mum'ok), *n.* [Var. of *mammock*. Cf. *mommick*.] An old coat fit to put on a scarecrow.

I haven't a rag or a *mummock*
To fetch me a chop or a steak;
I wish that the coats of my stomach
Were such as my uncle would take. *T. Hood.*

mummy[1] (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Formerly also *mummie*, *mummee*; in late ME. *mumyn*, *momyan* (def. 2); = D. G. Sw. Dan. *mumie*, < OF. *mumie*, F. *momie* = Sp. Pg. *momia* = It. *mummia*, < ML. *mumia*, *momia*, *mummia* = NGr. *μουμία* = Turk. *mumya* = Pers. *mūmiyai* (> Hind. *momiyai*), a mummy (Hind. also a medicine), < Ar. *mumiyā*, pl. *mowāmi*, an embalmed body, a mummy, < *mūm* (> Pers. *mum*, > Hind. *mom*), wax (used in embalming); cf. Coptic *mum*, bitumen, gum-resin.] **1.** A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptian preparation for burial. An immense number of mummies are found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of those of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, etc. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. The bodies of the poorer classes were merely dried with salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. Those of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with various ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes and the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the corpse was washed, treated with balsam or other antiseptics, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses. The body was then put into an ornamented case of wood or cartonnage. Sometimes the cases were double. The term *mummy* is likewise used of human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner. In some situations the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body with the general characteristics of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of South America, especially at Arica (formerly in Peru), where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a dry saline soil. In some places natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns or in crypts, as in a well known church crypt in Bordeaux, France. Natural mummies of various animals are often found in such state of preservation as to allow of scientific description of many of their parts.


Head of Mummy of Seti I., father of Rameses II.

An imposture perhaps contrived by the Water men, who fetching them [the arms and legs] from the *Mummies* do stick them over night in the sand.
Sandys, Trauailes, p. 99.

2†. The substance of a mummy, a medicinal preparation supposed to consist of the substance of mummies or of dead bodies; hence, a medicinal liquor or gum in general. Also *mummia*. See first quotation under *mummia*.

Mummy hath great force in stanching blood, which may be ascribed to the mixture of balms that are glutinous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 980.

'Tis true; there's magic in the web of it. . . .
And it was dyed in *mummy* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 74.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing, . . . a moist redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 124.

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician, who wrote that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. *Chambers's Cyc.*, 1738.

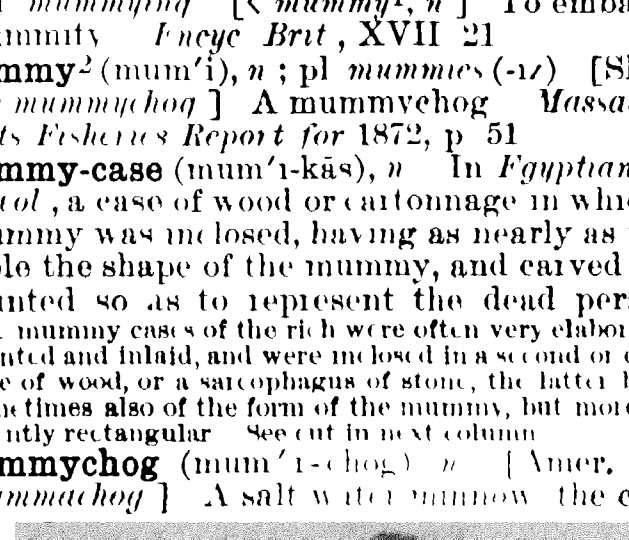
3. In *hort.*, a kind of wax used in grafting and planting trees. — **4.** A brown color prepared from the asphalt taken from Egyptian mummies, and used as an oil-color by artists. It resembles asphaltum in its general qualities, and has the advantage of being less liable to crack. It was supposed that the asphalt taken from the Egyptian mummies made the finest color. *Ure*, Dict., III. 361. — **To beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly, or till insensible.

mummy[1] (mum'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummied*, ppr. *mummying*. [< *mummy*[1], *n.*] To embalm; mummify. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 21.

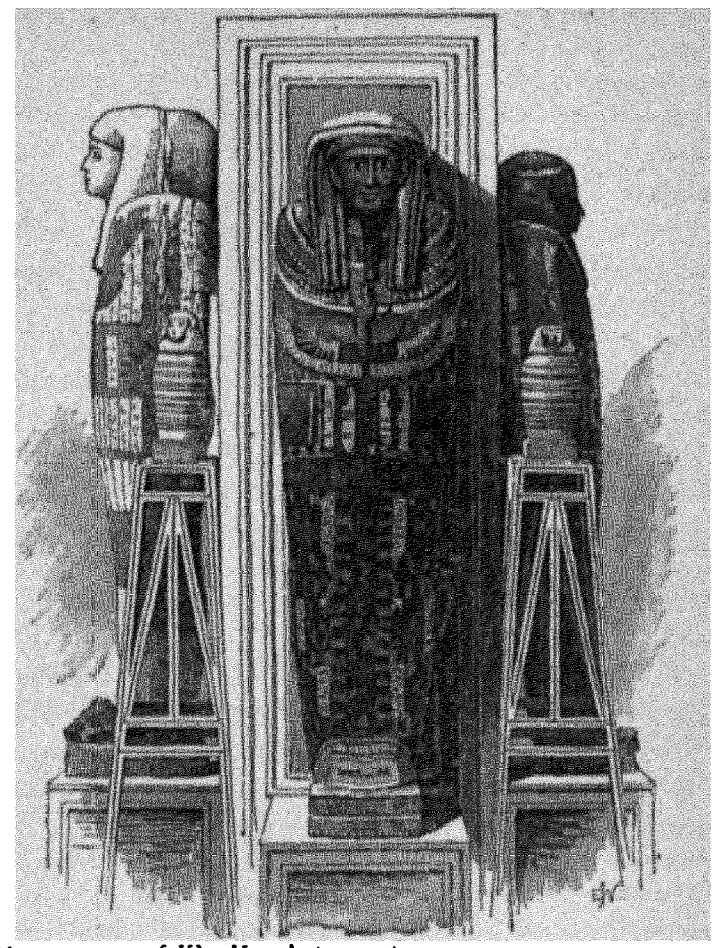
mummy[2] (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Short for *mummychog*.] A mummychog. *Massachusetts Fisheries Report for* 1872, p. 51.

mummy-case (mum'i-kās), *n.* In *Egyptian archæol.*, a case of wood or cartonnage in which a mummy was inclosed, having as nearly as possible the shape of the mummy, and carved and painted so as to represent the dead person. The mummy cases of the rich were often very elaborately painted and inlaid, and were inclosed in a second or outer case of wood, or a sarcophagus of stone, the latter being sometimes also of the form of the mummy, but more frequently rectangular. See cut in next column.

mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *mummachog*.] A salt-water minnow, the com-


Mummychog (*Fundulus majalis*).

mon killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*; also, one of numerous other small cyprinodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See *killifish*. Also written


Mummy-case of Kha Hor, between two others. (From . . . Museum, Cairo, Egypt.)

mummachog, *mummichog*, *mamamichog*, *mummychug*.

mummy-cloth (mum'i-klôth), *n.* **1.** Cloth in which mummies are enveloped, a fabric as to the material of which there is some dispute, but which is generally admitted to be linen. — **2.** A modern textile fabric made to some extent in imitation of the ancient fabric, and used especially as a foundation for embroidery. — **3.** A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk and the weft of woolen, used for mourning when black on account of its lusterless surface. Also *momie-cloth*.

mummy-wheat (mum'i-hwēt), *n.* A variety of wheat, originally considered a distinct species, *Triticum compositum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and to some extent elsewhere. It has been raised from grains found in mummy cases — probably placed there, however, by fraud.

mump[1] (mump), *v.* [< D. *mompen*, mump, cheat, a strengthened form of *mommen*, mumble: see *mum*[1], *v.* The Goth. *bi-mampjan*, deride, is perhaps ult. related. In part perhaps associated with *munch*, as *crump*[3] with *crunch*, *hump* with *hunch*, *lump*[1] with *lunch*, etc. Hence *mumps*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

When they come with their counterfeit looks, and *mumping* tones, think them players. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. To nibble, chew, munch, or move the jaw as if munching.

Aged *mumping* beldames. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

Spend but a quarter so much time in *mumping* upon Gabrielism.
Nash, Dedication to Haue with you to Saffron Walden.

3. To chatter; make mouths; grin like an ape.

Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for 't.
Ped. How he *mumps* and bridles, he will ne'er cut clothes again. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

4. To implore alms in a low muttering tone; play the beggar; hence, to deceive; practise imposture.

And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For superannuate forms and *mumping* shams.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter with a low, indistinct voice; chatter unintelligibly.

Who *mump* their passion, and who, grimly smiling,
Still thus address the fair with voice beguiling.
Goldsmith, Epilogue Spoken by Mrs. Buckley and Miss Catley.

2. To munch; chew: as, to *mump* food.

She sunk to the earth as dead as a doore naile, and never *mumpt* crust after. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

3. To overreach.

What, you laugh, I warrant, to think how the young Baggage and you will *mump* the poor old Father; but if all her Dependance for a Fortune be upon the Father, he may chance to *mump* you both and spoil the Jest.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

mump[2] (mump), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A protuberance; a lump. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumper (mum'pėr), *n.* A beggar.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*
Poor Robin (1694) (*Nares*)

The country gentleman [of the time of Charles II] was . deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng (*Latham*)

mumping-day (mump'ing-dā), *n* St Thomas's day, the twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country begging corn, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng.]

mumpish (mum'pish), *a* [< *mump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; heavy, sullen; sour

mumpishly (mum'pish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner, dully, sullenly.

mumpishness (mum'pish-nes), *n* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* (also used as *sing.*). [Pl of **mump*[1], n., < *mump*[1], *v* Cf *mump*[2].] **1.** Sullenness, silent displeasure, sulks [Rare]

The Sunne was so in his *mumps* uppon it, that it was al most noone before hee could goe to cart that day
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc, VI. 168). (*Davies*)

2 A contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands and of the circumglandular connective tissue; idiopathic parotitis. Mumps is usually an innocent affection without dangers or sequelæ It begins with pain and then swelling behind the jaw, close to the ear, on one side The pain at first is caused by motion of the jaw or the presence of acids The other side is involved a day or two later There may be inflammation of the testes and scrotum in males, or of the mammæ, ovaries, and vulva in females, this extension is, however, mostly confined to pubescence and adult life One attack usually protects. The period of incubation is thought to be from 7 to 14 days.

3† A drinking game.

Now, he is nobody that cannot drinke super nagulum, carouse the hunter's hoop quaffe upsey freze crosse, with leapes gloves, *mumpes*, frolickes, and a thousand such domineering inventions. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse

mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* [A term originating in the story of an ignorant priest who in saying his mass had long said *mumpsimus* for *sumpsimus*, and who, when his error was pointed out, replied, "I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*" The story evidently refers to the post-communion prayer "Quod ore *sumpsimus*," etc] An error obstinately clung to, a prejudice

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their newe sumpsimus
Hall, Hen VIII, f 261 (*Halliwell*)

Mere chance of circumstances is their infallible determinator of the true and the false and, somehow, it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus *F Hall*, Mod Eng, p 187

mun[1] (mun), *n* [< ME *mun*, prob < Sw. *mun* = Dan *mund* = G *mund* = D *mond* = E *mouth* see *mouth*] The mouth

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*
Popular rime, quoted by Halliwell

mun[2], *v* A variant of *moun*[2], *maun*—that is, *must*. [Now only provincial]

A gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i 1

mun[3] (mun), *n* [Origin not ascertained] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who, in the reign of Queen Anne, swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating men, and offering rude caresses to women; a Mohawk

mun[4] (mun), *n* **1.** A dialectal variant of *man*, used indefinitely for both numbers of the third personal pronoun (*he, him, they, them*).

I've seed *mun* [him] do what few has
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx

Look to *mun* [them]—the works of the Lord
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

2 A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive as, mind what I'm tellin' you, *mun*. [Prov. Eng. and southern U S.]

munch (munch), *v* [Formerly also *maunch, mounch*, < ME *munchen*, var of *manchen, maunchen*, var of *maungen, mangen*, eat see *mange*, *v*. For the relation of *munch* to *maunch*[1], cf that of *crunch* to *craunch*.] **I.** *trans* To chew deliberately or continuously; masticate audibly; champ

And seme wolde *munche* **hire mete** al allone
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 915.

I could *munch* your good dry **oats**.
Shak, M. N. D., iv 1 36

II. *intrans.* To chew continuously and noisily

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And *munch'd*, and *munch'd*, and *munch'd*.
Shak, Macbeth, i 3. 5.

munch (munch), *n.* [< *munch*, *v*] Something to eat. *Halliwell.* [Colloq. or prov.]

muncher (mun'chėr), *n.* One who munches.

munch-present†, *n.* A variant of *maunch-present*.

Muncke battery. A galvanic battery the plates of which are in the form of a horseshoe with one zinc and one copper arm soldered together. These are placed in such a manner as mutually to interlock on a frame which is immersed in a trough of acidulated solution

muncorn, *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mund[1]†, *n.* [AS see *mound*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection, security. Compare *mundium*.

Till a waiver was given, the wrong-doer remained in the folk's *mund*, and to act against him without such a waiver, or without appeal to the folk, was to act against the folk itself, for it was a breach of the peace or frith to which his *mund* entitled him
J R Green, Conq of Eng, p 23.

mund[2]† (mund), *n* [< L *mundus*, world. see *mound*[2].] A globe or ball: same as *mound*[2].

Another angel, nimbed, supporting in his muffled hand a *mund* or ball surmounted by a double transomed cross
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

mundane (mun'dān), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *mondain*, < OF *mondain*, F. *mondain* = Sp Pg. *mundano* = It. *mondano*, < LL *mundanus*, belonging to the world, < L *mundus*, the world, < *mundus*, adorned, elegant, clean; cf *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a* **1.** Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly. as, this *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mondain* glory
Rob of Gloucester, p. 579, App No 2.

I, King Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost
Shak, Pericles, iii 2 71

A sight fitted for meditation on the volatility of *mundane* things *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p 96.

2. In *astrol*, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic. Thus, *mundane parallels* are small circles parallel to the horizon, *mundane aspects* are differences of azimuth amounting to some simple aliquot part of the circle But the mundane aspects are calculated in such violation of the truths of trigonometry as to leave room for dispute as to what is intended.—**Mundane astrology** See *astrology*, 1.—**Mundane era.** See *era*

II.† *n.* A dweller in this world

By the shyppe we may vnderstande ye folyes and errours that the *mondaynes* are in, by the se this presente worlde Prol to *Watson's* tr of Ship of Fools

mundanely (mun'dān-li), *adv.* In a mundane manner, with reference to worldly things

mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti), *n* [= F *mondanité* = It *mondanità*, < ML. *mundanita(t-)s*, love of the world, < L *mundanus*, of the world see *mundane*] The quality of being mundane, worldliness; worldly feelings, the way of the world

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin *W Montague*, Devoute Essays, I xx 1.

He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common *mundanity*
Mrs Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II xvi

mundation† (mun-dā'shon), *n.* [= It. *mondazione*, < LL *mundatio(n-)*, a cleansing, < L *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse, < *mundus*, clean. see *mundane*] The act of cleansing. *Bailey*, 1731

mundatory (mun'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *mundatorius*, belonging to cleansing, < *mundator*, a cleanser, < L *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse. see *mundation*.] **I.**† *a* Having power to cleanse, cleansing *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare]

II. *n.*; pl. *mundatories* (-riz). Same as *purificator*.

mund-byrd† (AS pron mund'bürd), *n.* [AS (= OS *mundburd* = OHG *mundsburd*), protection, patronage, aid, a fine (see def.), < *mund*, protection, + **byrd*, < *beran*, bear see *bear*[1] and *birth*.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a fee or fine paid for securing protection

In the laws of Ethelbert the king's *mundbyrd* is fixed at fifty shillings. *Stubbs*, Const Hist., § 71

mundic (mun'dik), *n.* [Corn.] Iron pyrites, either pyrite or marcasite, and including also arsenical pyrites, or arsenopyrite, which is sometimes called *arsenical mundic*.

There are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg, to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to be Flores cupri, they find likewise both white and yellow *mundic*, and formerly they had antimony there
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 239.

mundicidious† (mun-di-sid'i-us), *a.* [< L. *mundus*, the world, + *cadere* (in comp *-cidere*), fall, happen: see *cadent, chance*.] Happening, to be met with, or to be looked for in this world. [Rare.]

A vacuum and an exorbitancy are *mundicidious* evils.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *mundificante* = It. *mondificante*, < LL *mundifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mundificare*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

II. *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. Also *mundifier*

mundification (mun'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mondification* = Pg *mundificação* = It *mondificazione*, < ML. *mundificatio(n-)*, < LL. *mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse see *mundify*] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

The juice both of the braunches and hearbe itself, as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*
Holland, tr of Pliny, xxiv. 6.

mundificative† (mun'di-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mondificatif* = Sp. Pg. *mundificativo* = It. *mondificativo*, < ML *mundificativus*, < LL *mundificare*, pp *mundificatus*, cleanse. see *mundify*.] Same as *mundificant*.

mundifier (mun'di-fī-ėr), *n.* Same as *mundificant*. *Rees*

mundify (mun'di-fi), *v*; pret and pp *mundified*, ppr. *mundifying*. [< F. *mondifier* = Sp. Pg. *mundificar* = It. *mondificare*, < LL *mundificare*, cleanse, < L *mundus*, clean, + *facere*, make] **I.** *trans* To cleanse; make clean; purify.

Here mercury, here hellebore,
Old ulcers *mundifying*
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v

Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside
In that pure place, and they were *mundified*
Crabbe, Works, VIII 132.

II. *intrans* To do something by way of cleansing

To cleanse and *mundifie* where need is
Holland, tr of Pliny, xxiii 4

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconvenency, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie* *Country Gentleman's Vade mecum* (1699) (*Nares*)

mundil (mun'dil), *n* Same as *mandil*[2].

mundium†, *n* [ML see *mund*[1]] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection See the quotation

And the worst oppressions in consequence of the *mundium* (protection given by a noble or rich man to a poorer, for services to be rendered and assessments paid by the latter) led to the fear that a new serfdom might arise
English Gilds (E E T S), Int, p cx

mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a* [< L *mundus*, the world (see *mundane*), + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering over the world *J Philips* [Rare]

mundul (mun'dul), *n* Same as *mandil*[2]

mundungo†, **mundungus**† (mun-dung'gō, -gus), *n* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, black-pudding] Tobacco made up into a black roll.

With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689) (*Nares*)

Exhale *mundungus*, till perfuming scent
J Philips, Splendid Shilling

munerary (mū'ne-rā-ri), *a* [< LL. *munerarius*, belonging to a gift, < L *munus* (*muner-*), a gift see *munerate*.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

munerate†, (mū'ne-rāt), *v t* [< L. *muneratus*, pp. of *munerare* (> It *munerare*), give, < *munus* (*muner-*), OL. *moenus* (*moener-*), a service, office, function, favor, gift, present, a public show: cf *munia, moenia*, duties, service. Hence *remunerate*] Same as *remunerate*.

muneration†, (mū-ne-rā'shon), *n.* [= It *munerazione*, < LL. *muneratio(n-)*, a giving, < L *munerare*, pp. *muneratus*, give. see *munerate*] Same as *remuneration*.

munga (mung'gä), *n* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

mungcorn (mung'kôrn), *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mungeet, *n* See *munjeet*

mungo[1] (mung'gō), *n.* [Perhaps < **mung, mong, mang*, a mixture, as in *mongcorn, mungcorn*. But the termination, in this view, is not explained. The early history is not known. Some conjecture that the word is due to a proper name, *Mungo*. This is a Sc. name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woolen fabrics, as old clothes The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fiber is weak and tender See *shoddy*

mungo[2] (mung'gō), *n.* [Cf. NL. *Mungos*, the specific name of the plant: see *Mungos*.] An

East Indian plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, whose roots are a reputed cure for snake-bites See *mongoos*.

mungofa (mun-gō′fȧ), *n.* The gopher, a kind of tortoise.

The flesh of the gopher, or *mungofa*, as it is also called, is considered excellent eating *Encyc Brit*, X 780

mungoos, *n.* See *mongoos*.

Mungos (mung′gos), *n.* [NL see *mongoos*] 1. A genus of African viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Rhinogalinæ*. The *Mungos fasciatus* is a common species —2. [*l. c.*] Same as *mongoos*.

mungrel†, *n.* and *a* An obsolete spelling of *mongrel*.

munguba (mun-gō′bȧ), *n* [Native name] A stately species of silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Munguba*, found on the Amazon and Rio Negro

mungy† (mun′ji), *a* [Origin obscure] Dark; clouded; gloomy.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day
Quarles, Emblems, v 5

Munia (mū′ni-ȧ), *n* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from an E Ind. name.] An extensive genus of ploceine birds of India and islands eastward, as *M. maja* or *M malacca*, in which genus the paddy-bird is placed by some authors See *Padda*.

municipal (mū-nis′i-pal), *a.* [< F. *municipal* = Sp Pg. *municipal* = It. *municipale*, < L *municipalis*, of or belonging to a citizen or a free town, < *municeps* (*municip-*), a citizen, an inhabitant of a free town (> *municipium*, a free town, having the right of a Roman citizenship, but governed by its own laws), < *munus*, duty (see *muneratc*), + *capere*, take see *capable*] 1. Of or pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town

When the time comes for the ancient towns of England to reveal the treasures of their *municipal* records, much light must be thrown upo the election proceedings of the middle ages *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2 Self-governing, as a free city

There are two distinct and opposite systems of administration, the *municipal* or self governing, and the central izing or bureaucratic
W R Greg, Misc Essays, 2d ser , p 48

3 Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation, and its citizens as, *municipal* law (which see, below) —**Municipal borough.** See *borough*, 2 (*a*).—**Municipal corporation, court, judge,** etc See the nouns —**Municipal law**, a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the civil power in a state, respecting the intercourse of the state with its members and of its members with each other, as distinguished from *international law*, the law of nations, etc In this phrase, derived from the Roman law, the word *municipal* has no specific reference to modern municipalities

The *municipal laws* of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule and direction of justice and judicial proceedings
Sir M Hale, Hist. Com Law of Eng

I call it *municipal law*, in compliance with common speech, for, though strictly that expression denotes the particular customs of one single municipium or free town, yet it may with sufficient propriety be applied to any one state or nation which is governed by the same laws and customs *Blackstone*, Com , Int , § 2.

The term *municipal* [for local or provincial *law*] seemed to answer the purpose very well till it was taken by an English author of the first eminence to signify internal law in general, in contradistinction to international law, and the imaginary law of nature. It might still be used in this sense, without scruple, in any other language.
Bentham, Introd to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 26, note.

municipalisation, *n.* See *municipalization*.

municipalism (mū-nis′i-pal-izm), *n.* [= F *municipalisme*, as *municipal* + *-ism*] Systematic municipal government, the tendency to or policy of government by municipalities.

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal′i-ti), *n.*; pl *municipalities* (-tiz). [= F. *municipalité* = Sp. *municipalidad* = Pg. *municipalidade* = It. *municipalità*, as *municipal* + *-ity*.] A town or city possessed of corporate privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure *municipalities* or rustick villages *Burke*, Rev. in France.

London claims the first place as the greatest *municipality*, as the model on which the other large towns of the country were allowed or charged to adjust their usages *Stubbs*, Const Hist., § 486.

municipalization (mū-nis′i-pal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *municipal* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of converting (a community) into a municipality, of bringing it under municipal control, or of providing for it the privileges of local self-government. Also spelled *municipalisation*.

The proposal seems to aim at the *municipalisation* of land, by placing the local authority in the position of ultimate landlord *Nineteenth Century*, XVIII 525

Such is the present position of affairs in Paris, and it certainly points in the direction of the *municipalisation* of the bread trade *Lancet*, No 3465, p 209

municipally (mū-nis′i-pal-i), *adv* In a municipal manner; as regards municipal rule

municipium (mū-ni-sip′i-um), *n*; pl. *municipia* (-ȧ) [L . see *municipal*.] In ancient times, an Italian town with local rights of self-government and some of the privileges of Roman citizenship; later, a town-government similarly constituted, wherever situated.

A colony was brought to it [the ancient Carnuntum], it was made a *municipium*; and the emperor Aurelius spent much of his time in this city
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii. 241

munific† (mū-nif′ik), *a* [< It. *munifico*, < L *munificus*, bountiful, liberal, < *munus*, a present, + *facere*, make] Liberal; lavish. *Blacklock*, Hymn to Divine Love

munificate† (mū-nif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L *munificatus*, pp. of *munificare*, present, < *munificus*, present-making: see *munific*] To enrich. *Cockeram*

munificence[1] (mū-nif′i-sens), *n.* [< F *munificence* = Sp Pg *munificencia* = It. *munificenza*, *munificenzia*, < L. *munificentia*, bountifulness: see *munificent*] The quality or character of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with great liberality or lavishness; bounty, liberality. Also *munificency* = **Syn.** *Liberality, Generosity*, etc (see *beneficence*), bounteousness, bountifulness.

munificence[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < L *muni-re*, fortify (see *muniment*), + *-ficentia*, < *facen(t-)s*, ppr of *facere*, make.] Fortification or strength, defense. *Spenser*, F Q , II x. 15.

munificency (mū-nif′i-sen-si), *n* Same as *munificence*[1] *Sandys*, Travailes, p 72

munificent (mū-nif′i-sent), *a.* [= It *munificente*, < L. as if **munificen(t-)s*, equiv to *munificus*, bountiful see *munific*.] 1. Extremely liberal in giving or bestowing, very generous as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.

I think it not enough to be liberal, but *munificent*
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor , I 5

2. Characterized by great liberality or lavish generosity. as, a *munificent* gift.

Fasex felt this disappointment keenly, but found consolation in the most *munificent* and delicate liberality
Macaulay, Lord Bacon

=**Syn** Bountiful, bounteous, princely See *beneficence*

munificently (mū-nif′i-sent-li), *adv* In a munificent manner, with remarkable liberality or generosity.

munify†, *v t* [Irreg < L *muni-re*, fortify, + *-fy*.] To fortify [Rare]

The king assails, the barons *munify'd*
Drayton, Barons Wars, ii st 34

muniment (mū′ni-ment), *n* [Formerly also *monyment* and, rarely, *mmiment*, < OF. *muniment* = L *munimentum*, a defense, < *munire*, OL *moenire*, furnish with walls, fortify, < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls] 1†. A fortification of any kind; a stronghold; a place of defense —2 Support; defense

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other *muniments* and petty helps
Shak, Cor , I 1 122.

We cannot spare the coarsest *muniment* of virtue
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. A document by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed; a deed, charter, record, etc., especially such as belong to public bodies, or those in which national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned

The privileges of London were recognized [at the time of the coronation of William the Conqueror] by a royal writ which still remains, the most venerable of its *muniments*, among the city's archives
J R Green, Conq of Eng , p 553

4 Any article preserved or treasured as of special interest or value, as jewels, relics, etc

Upon a day as she him sate beside,
By chance he certaine *miniments* forth drew
Which yet with him as relickes did abide
Spenser, F Q , IV viii 6

Muniment-house, muniment-room, a house or room in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping deeds, charters, writings, etc

munion, *n.* See *munnion*.

munitet (mū-nīt′), *v. t.* [< L *munitus*, pp of *munire*, OL. *moenire* (> It. *munire* = Pg. F. *munir*, furnish with walls, fortify), < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls.] To fortify; strengthen.

Men must beware that, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, they do not dissolve and deface the laws of charity *Bacon*, Unity in Religion

Monasteries strongly *munited* against the incursions of robbers and pirats *Sandys*, Travailes, p 64.

munition (mū-nish′on), *n* [< F. *munition* = Sp. *municion* = Pg. *munição* = It *munizione*, < L *munitio(n-)*, a defending, a fortification, < *munitus*, pp of *munire*, defend see *munite*] 1†. Fortification

Keep the *munition*, watch the way Nahum ii. 1

2. Materials used in war for defense or for attack, war material; military stores of all kinds; ammunition; provisions: often in the plural

A very strong citadel at the west end, exceedingly well furnished with *munition*, wherein there are five hundred pieces of Ordinance *Coryat*, Crudities, I 97

His majesty might command all his subjects, at their charge, to provide and furnish such number of ships, with men, *munition*, and victuals, and for such time as he should think fit. *Hallam*

Torpedo-boats, iron clads, and perfected weapons and *munitions* at the service of any government that has money to buy them *The Century*, XXXVIII 313.

3. Figuratively, material for the carrying out of any enterprise.

Pen Cant Your man of law
And learn'd attorney has sent you a bag of *munition*.
Pen jun What is t?
Pen Cant Three hundred pieces.
B Jonson, Staple of News, I 1

munity† (mū′ni-ti), *n* [< OF *munite*, for *immunite* see *immunity*.] Immunity; freedom; security. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. iv 2.

munjah (mun′jȧ), *n.* Same as *moonja*

munjeet (mun-jēt′), *n.* [Also *mungeet*, < Hind *manjit*, a drug used for dyeing red] 1. An East Indian madder-plant, *Rubia cordifolia*, taking to some extent the place of the common madder, and like the latter affording garancin —2 The dyestuff obtained from its root.

munjistin (mun-jis′tin), *n* [< *munjeet* (**munji[s]t*) + *-in*[2].] An orange coloring matter ($C_8H_6O_3$) contained, together with purpurin, in munjeet or East Indian madder It is nearly related in composition to purpurin and alizarin.

munna (mun′ȧ) [Same as *maunna*.] Must not. [Scotch]

munnion (mun′yon), *n* [Also *munion*, < F *moignon*, a blunt end or stump, as of an amputated limb (= Sp *muñon*, the stump of an amputated limb, = Pg *munhão*, a trunnion of a gun, = It. *mugnone*, a carpenters' munnion, *monc'one*, a stump), < OF. *moing* (> Bret *mon*, *moun*, etc) = It. *manco*, maimed, < L. *mancus*, maimed see *mank*[1] The F *moignon* does not appear in the particular sense 'munnion,' the F form for which is *mencau*, OF *menel*. Hence, by corruption, *mullion*, now the common form in arch. use *Monal*[2], *muntin*, and *munting* appear to be other forms of the same word, due to some orig misunderstanding.] 1. A mullion. [Obsolete or provincial]—2 In *ship-building*. (*a*) A piece of carved work placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries (*b*) A piece placed vertically to divide the panels in framed bulkheads.

mun-pins (mun′pinz), *n. pl* [< ME *mompyns*, *mone-pins*, < *mun*[1] + *pin*.] Teeth. [Obsolete or prov Eng]

Thy *mone-pynnes* bene lyche old yvory
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 30 (*Halliwell*

munst, *n* [Cf *mun*[1].] The face. *Bailey*, 1731

munt†, *n* A Middle English form of *mint*[2].

muntin, munting (mun′tin, -ting), *n* [See *munnion*.] The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door

Muntingia (mun-tin′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Abraham *Munting*, professor of botany at Groningen, who died about 1683] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the polypetalous order *Tiliaceæ* and the tribe *Tilieæ*, known by its many-seeded berry There is but one species *M Calabura*, a native of tropical America, bearing white bramble-like flowers and fruit like cherries. Its wood is used for staves, etc., its bark for cordage See *calabur-tree* and *soft-wood*

muntjac, muntjack (munt′jak), *n.* [Javanese.] A small deer of Java, *Cervulus muntjac* belonging to the subfamily *Cervulinæ* The term is extended to the several species of the same genus They are diminutive deer, resembling to some extent musk deer and chevrotains The male has small simple spiked antlers and long tusk like canine teeth, the female is hornless and without tusks These animals inhabit southern and eastern parts of Asia as well as some of the adjacent islands Also written *muntjak*, *muntjac*

Muntz's metal. See *metal*.

mur[1] (mėr), *n* [A var. of *mouse*, ME *mous*, *mus* < AS *mūs* = L *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse: see *mouse*.] A mouse *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

mur[2]†, *n.* See *mure*[1].

mur[3], **murr**[1], *n.* [Also *murre*, origin obscure.] 1†. A catarrh; a severe cold in the head and throat.

With the pose, *mur*, and such like rheumes.
Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 685 (*Encye Dict*)

Some gentlemanly humour,
The *murr*, the headache, the catarrh
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, ii 1

In sooth, madam, I have taken a *murr*, which makes my nose run most pathetically and unvulgarly.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II, iii 2.

2. An epizoötic disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man *Dunglison*

Muræna (mū-rē'nà), *n* [NL., < L. *muræna*, *murena*, the murena, a fish (> It. Sp. Pg. *murena* = F *murène*, a kind of eel, the lamprey), < Gr. μυραινα, a sea-eel, lamprey, a fem. form, < μύρος, σμύρος, a kind of sea-eel] 1 The typical genus of *Muræniдæ*. The name has been indiscriminately applied to almost all the symbranchiate and true apodal fishes, but by successive limitations has become restricted to the European murry and closely related species

2 [*l c*] A fish of this genus Also written *murena*

Murænesocidæ (mū-rē-ne-sos'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*] A family of enchelycephalous apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Muræsox* They have a regular eel like form, with pointed head, lateral nostrils and branchial apertures, and tongue not free The family consists of a few tropical or subtropical sea eels.

Murænesocina (mū-rē'ne-sō-sī'na), *n pl* [NL, < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-ina*[2]] In Günther's system, a group of *Muranidæ platycephala* same as the family *Muræsocidæ*

Muræsox (mū-rē'ne-soks), *n* [NL, < *Muræna* + *Esox*] The typical genus of *Muranesocidæ*, resembling *Murana*, but with the snout extended like a pike's, whence the name. *M cinereus*, an East Indian species, attains a length of 5 or 6 feet

Muræniдæ (mū-rē'ni-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Muræna* + *-idæ*] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Murana* (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii*, embracing all the *Apodes* as well as the *Gymnodi*. (*b*) In Müller's and Günther's systems, a family of physostomous fishes of elongate cylindric or ocstoid shape, with the vent far from the head no ventral fins vertical fins, if these exist, confluent or separated by the tip of the tail, the sides of the upper jaw formed by the tooth bearing maxillaries, the fore part by the intermaxillary (which is more or less coalescent with the vomer and ethmoid), and the shoulder-girdle not attached to the skull It corresponds to the *Apodes* and *Lyomeri* of recent systematists (*c*) In Cope's system, a family of *Colocephali*, with three or fewer opercular bones, no scapular arch, no glossohyal, and no osseous lateral branchihyals.

muræniform (mū-rē'ni-fôrm), *a* and *n.* [< L. *muræna* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Muræniдæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* One of the *Muræniдæ* *Sir J. Richardson.*

Muræniformes (mū-rē-ni-fôr'mēz), *n pl* [NL, < *Muræniformis* + *-es*] A family of blenniform fishes, typified by the genus *Muranoides* Also called *Xiphidiontidæ*.

murage (mū'rāj), *n.* [< F *murage* (OF *murage*, a wall), < *murer*, wall see *mure*[1], *v* Cf *murager*, *murenger*.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

The grant of *Murage* by the sovereign for the privilege of fortifying the cities and repairing the walls
N and Q, 7th ser, II 275

murager†, *n.* See *murenger*

muralle (mū-ral-lyā'), *a* [F, walled, pp of *murailler*, < *muraille* (= Pr. *muralh* = Sp *muralla* = Pg. *muralha* = It *muraglia*), a wall, < *mu*, < L. *murus*, a wall see *mure*[1]] In *her*, walled Also *murallé*.

mural (mū'ral), *a.* and *n* [< F *mural* = Sp. Pg. *mural* = It. *murale*, < L *muralis*, belonging to a wall, < *murus*, a wall see *mure*[1]] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to a wall.

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her *mural* breach *Milton*, P L, vi 879

2. Placed on a wall, of plants, trained on a wall

Where you desire *mural* fruit-trees should spread, garnish, and bear, cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January

These paintings, so wonderfully preserved in this small provincial town [Pompeii] are even now among the best specimens we possess of *mural* decoration They excel the ornamentation of the Alhambra, as being more varied and more intellectual *J Fergusson*, Hist. Arch, I 370

3 Resembling a wall, perpendicular or steep as, a *mural* structure or formation —4. In *pathol*, noting **vesical calculi** when rugous and covered with tubercles* Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called *mulberry calculi*.—**Mural arch**, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitudes, etc, of the heavenly bodies —**Mural circle**, an instrument which superseded the mural quadrant, and which has in its turn been superseded by the meridian or transit-circle It consists of an accurately divided circle, fastened to the face of a vertical wall with its plane in the plane of the meridian It is furnished with a telescope and reading microscopes, and is used to measure angular distances in the meridian, its principal use being to determine declinations of heavenly bodies See *transit circle* —**Mural crown**, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard —**Mural painting**, a painting executed, especially in distemper colors, upon the wall of a building —**Mural quadrant**, a large quadrant attached to a wall, formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle. —**Mural standards** See *standard* —**Mural tower**, in *mult arch*, a tower strengthening a wall but not projecting beyond it on the outside *G T Clark*, Archæol Inst Jour, I 102.

II. *n* A wall

Now is the *mural* down between the two neighbours.
Shak, M N D, v 1 208

muraled (mū'rald), *a* [< *mural* + *-ed*[2]] Made into a mural crown.

Ardent to deck his brows with *murald* gold
J Philips, Cerealia.

murallé (mū-ral-lā'), *a* In *her*, same as *muralle*.

murally (mū'ral-i), *adv* In a form or arrangement resembling that of the stones in a wall.

Murally divided spore cells
E Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p 138.

Muranese (mū-ra-nēs' or -nēz'), *a* [< *Murano* (see def) + *-ese*] Of or belonging to Murano, an island town near Venice, celebrated for its glass-manufactories

Murano glass. See *glass*

Muratorian (mū-ra-tō'ri-an), *a* [< *Muratori* (see def) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to L A Muratori (1672–1750), an Italian scholar —**Muratorian fragment** (or **canon**), a list of the New Testament writings, edited by Muratori It dates probably from the second century.

The *Muratorian fragment* on the Canon must have been written about A D 170 *Athenæum*, No 3232, p 447

muray (mū'rā), *n* Same as *moray*

murchisonite (mėr'chi-son-īt), *n.* [Named after Sir Roderick I *Murchison* (1792–1871), a British geologist.] A mineral, a flesh-red variety of orthoclase or potash feldspar, occurring in the New Red Sandstone near Exeter, England It shows brilliant golden-yellow reflections in a certain direction

murder (mėr'dėr), *n* [Also and more orig. *murther* (now nearly obsolete); < ME *morder*, *mordre*, *morther*, *morthre*, < AS. *morthor*, *morthur*, murder, torment, deadly injury, mortal sin, great wickedness (= Goth. *maurthr*, murder, > ML. *murdrum* OF *mortre*, F *meurtre*, murder, homicide), with formative *-or*, < *morth*, death, murder, homicide, destruction, mortal sin (> ME *muth*, slaughter, destruction see *murth*), = OS *morth* = OFries *morth*, *mord* = D *moord* = MLG LG. *mort* = OHG. *mord*, MHG. *mort*, G. *mord* = Icel *mordh* = Sw. Dan. *mord*, murder, = L *mor(t-)s*, death, = Lith *smertis*, death, akin to Gr βροτός, mortal, W *marw* = Bret. *marv*, death, L *mori*, die (> *mortuus*, dead), Skt √ *mar*, die see *mort*[1], *mort*[2], *mortal*, etc., *immortal*, *ambrosia*, *amrita*, etc] 1. Homicide with malice aforethought, as legally defined, the unlawful killing of a human being, by a person of sound mind, by an act causing death within a year and a day thereafter, with premeditated malice.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul *murder*?
That cannot be, since I am still possess'd
Of those effects for which I did the *murder*,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen
Shak, Hamlet, iii 3 52.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another, and it was defined, homicidium quod nullo vidente, nullo sciente, clam perpetratur *Blackstone*, Com, IV xiv

2†. Slaughter; destruction.—**Agrarian murder** See *agrarian*.—**Murder will out**, the crime of murder is not to be hid, something is or will be disclosed which was meant to be kept concealed —**Statute of murders**, an English statute of 1512 for the punishment of murder

murder (mėr'dėr), *v t.* [Also and more orig. *murther*, < ME. *murdren*, *mordren*, *murtheren*, *morthren*, < AS. *myrthrian*, in comp. *for-myrthrian*, *of-myrthrian*, cf. OFries. *morthia*, *mordia* = D. *moorden* = OHG *murdjan*, MHG. *mürden*, *morden*, *morden*, G. *ermorden* = Icel. *myrdha* = Sw. *mörda* = Dan. *myrde* = Goth *maurthrjan*, murder; from the simpler form of the noun (OS. *morth* = OFries. *morth*, etc)· see *murder*, *n.*] 1†. To kill; slay in or as in battle.

Many of here mighti men [were] *murdred* to dethe,
therfor the quen was carful
William of Palerne (E E. T S), 1 2860.

2 To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; kill criminally. See *murder*, *n.*, 1.—3. To kill or slaughter in an inhuman or barbarous manner.

Calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that *murders* me
Shak, R and J, iii 3 23.

4 To destroy; put an end to

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then begin again, and stop again?
Shak, Rich III, iii 5. 2

5. To abuse or violate grossly; mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, etc as, to *murder* the queen's English; the actor *murdered* the part he had to play —**Murdering bird** or **murdering pie**, the shrike or butcher bird. Also called *nine murder* =**Syn 2** *Slay*, *Despatch*, etc See *kill*[1]

murderer (mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murtherer*, < ME *mordrere*, *mortherer*, < *murder* + *-er*[1]] 1. A person who commits murder.

In that Yle is no Thief, ne *Mordrere*, ne comoun Woman, ne pore beggere, ne nevere was man slayn in that Contree
Mandeville, Travels, p 292

2†. Some destructive piece of ordnance One kind thus named was usually placed, on shipboard, at the bulkheads of the forecastle, half deck, and steerage, and used to prevent an enemy from boarding Also *murdering-piece*

But we, hauing a *Murtherer* in the round house, kept the Larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the other Ordnance and Musquets played vpon their ships
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

Mr Vines landed his goods at Machias, and there set up a small wigwam, and left five men and two *murderers* to defend it *Winthrop*, Hist New England II 152
=**Syn 1** Manslayer, cutthroat, assassin, thug See *kill*[1], *v t*

murderess (mėr'dėr-es), *n* [Also *murdress*, < *murder* + *-ess*] A female who commits murder.

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?
Was I ordain'd to be a common *murderess*?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, **v.** 1.

murdering-piece† (mėr'dėr-ing-pēs), *n* 1†. Same as *murderer*, 2

O my dear Gertrude, this,
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death
Shak, Hamlet, iv 5 95.

A father's curses hit far off, and kill too,
And, like a *murdering piece*, aim not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv 2.

2. *pl* Bits of old iron, nails, etc, with which a gun was loaded to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship. Also *murdering-shot* *Bailey*, 1731.

murderment† (mėr'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *murder* + *-ment.*] Murder

To her came message of the *murderment* *Fairfax.*

murderous (mėr'dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *murtherous*, < *murder* + *-ous.*] 1 Of the nature of murder; pertaining to or involved in murder: as, a *murderous* act

Since her British Arthur's blood
By Mordred's *murtherous* hand was mingled with her flood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, I 184.

If she has deform'd this earthly Life
With *murd'rous* Rapine and seditious Strife,
In everlasting Darkness must she lie?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. Guilty of murder; delighting in murder.

Enforced to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead who sought his life
Milton, P R, ii. 76.

3. Characterized by murder or bloody cruelty.

Upon thy eye balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world
Shak, 2 Hen VI., iii 2. 49.

4 Very brutal, cruel, or destructive. =**Syn.** Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, blood guilty, fell, savage

murderously (mėr'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a murderous or bloody manner

murdress (mėr'dres), *n* [< OF *murdriere*, F *meurtrière*, a loophole] 1. A murderess —2 In *old fort*, a battlement with interstices or loopholes for firing through.

mure[1]† (mūr), *n.* [< F *mur* = Sp Pg It. *muro* = AS. *mūr* = OS. *mūra* = OFries. *mūre* = D. *muur* = MLG. *mūre* = OHG *mūra*, *mūri*, MHG. *mūre*, *msure*, G. *mauer* = Icel. *mūrr* = Sw. Dan. *mur* = Ir. *mūr*, a wall, < L *mūrus*, OL. *moerus*, *moiros*, a wall] 1. A wall

Oh had God made vs man-like like our mind,
We 'd not be here fenc'd in a *mure* of armes,
But ha' been present at these sea alarmes.
T Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin that life looks through, and will break out
Shak, 2 Hen IV, Iv 4 119

2. Same as *murage*

mure[1]† (mūr), *v t* [< ME *muren* (= D MLG *muren* = OHG. *mūrōn*, MHG. *mūren, miuren*, G *mauern* = Icel. *mūra* = Sw. *mura* = Dan. *mure* = Sp. Pg *murar* = It *murare*), < F *murer*, < ML. *murare*, wall, wall in, < L. *murus*, a wall see *murc*[1], *n* Cf *immure*] To inclose in walls, wall; immure; close up

And he lād let *muren* alle the Mountayne aboute with a strong Walle and a fair *Mandeville*, Travels, p 278

He tooke a muzzel strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along
Spenser, F Q, VI xii 34

mure[2] (mūr), *a*. [< ME *mure*, by aphoresis for *demure*, q v, otherwise < OF *meur*, ripe, soft, mellow, also discreet, staid, < L. *maturus*, ripe, mature see *mature*] Soft; meek, demure. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

Thou art clennes, both mylde & *mure*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 107

mure[3] (mūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *mured*, ppr *muring* [Origin obscure] To squeeze *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

mure[4] (mūr), *n* [Cf *mure*[3], *v*] Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed *Halliwell* [North. Eng]

murena, *n* See *Muræna*

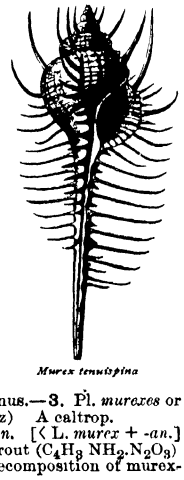
murenger† (mū'ren-jėr), *n* [Also *murinqer*, *morenger* (†), < ME *murager*, < OF *muragier* (†), an officer in charge of town walls, receiving the murage or toll for repairs, < *murage*, toll for repairing walls see *murage* For the epenthetic *n*, cf *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, etc] An officer appointed to superintend the keeping of the town walls in repair and to receive a certain toll (murage) for that purpose

A nominal appointment to the office of *Murenger* still takes place annually [at Oswestry], though the active duties of the office have long ceased
Municip Corp Report, 1835, p 2827

The charter of Henry VII provides that the mayor and citizens [of Chester] "may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens to be overseers of the walls of the aforesaid city, called *Muragers*, and that they shall yearly overlook and repair the walls of the aforesaid city" *Municip Corp Report*, 1835, p 2622

Mures (mū'rēz), *n. pl* [NL., pl of L *mus* (*mur-*), mouse: see *Mus, mouse*.] The Old World *Murinæ* as distinguished from the American *Sigmodontes* by having the molar cusps in series of threes across the teeth There are many genera The group is only a section of a subfamily of *Muridæ*

murex (mū'reks), *n* [NL., < L *murex*, the purple-fish] **1.** [*cap*] The typical genus of *Muricidæ* The aperture of the shell is rounded, the canal is long and straight, and the outer surface of the shell is interrupted by numerous varices or spines, at least three to a whorl The most remarkable forms of these shells are from tropical seas. The animals are highly rapacious, and some of them do great damage to oyster-beds, as the European *M erinaceus* The celebrated purple dye of the ancients was chiefly furnished by the animals of two species of the genus *Murex*, *M trunculus* and *M brandaris*, the dye being secreted by a special gland, called the "purpurigenous gland," of the animal The amount secreted being very small, the number of animals sacrificed to secure it was correspondingly large, and the cost therefore great. Hence its use was confined to the wealthy, or reserved for sacred or regal purposes. Its manufacture seems to have expired after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.


Murex tenuispina

2. A species of this genus.—**3.** Pl. *murexes* or *murices* (-rek-sez, -ri-sēz) A caltrop.

murexan (mū'rek-san), *n*. [< L. *murex* + *-an*.] The purpuric acid of Prout ($C_4H_3NH_2.N_2O_3$) It is a product of the decomposition of murexide.

murexide (mū'rek-sid or -sīd), *n*. [< L *murex*, the purple-fish, + *-ide*[2].] The purpurate of ammonia of Prout (probably $C_8H_8N_8O_6$). It crystallizes in four sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic luster The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red color. It forms a brownish red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash, the solution having a beautiful purple color In 1855 and 1856 this substance was largely used as a dye for producing pinks, purples, and reds, but the introduction of aniline colors put an end to its use

murgeon (mėr'jon), *n*. [Formerly *morgeoun*, cf F. *morgue*, a wry face, *morguer*, make a wry face: see *morgue*[1].] **1.** A wry mouth, a grimace, also, a grotesque posturing

Prelacy is like the great golden image in the plain of Dura, and . as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were borne out in refusing to bow down and worship, so neither shall Cuddy Headrigg make *murgeons*, or jennyflections, as they ca' them, in the house of the prelates and curates *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii

2 A murmur; a muttering or grumbling

muriacite (mū'ri-a-sīt), *n* [< F *muriacite*, < L *muria*, brine, + *-c-* + *-ite*[2] Cf *muriatic*] Native anhydrous calcium sulphate, or anhydrite See *anhydrite*

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n* [= F *muriate* = Sp Pg It *muriato*, < NL *muriatum*, < L *muria*, brine] Same as *chlorid*[1] —**Muriate of ammonia.** Same as *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*) —**Muriate of copper** Same as *atacamite*

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *v t*, pret. and pp. *muriated*, ppr *muriating*. [< L *muria*, brine, + *-ate*[2]] To put into brine

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 12

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *a* [= F *muriatique* = Sp. *muriatico* = Pg. It. *muriatico*, < L *muriaticus*, pickled, < *muria*, brine see *muriate*] Having the nature of brine or salt water, pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt —**Muriatic acid**, the commercial name of hydrochloric acid See *hydrochloric*

muriatiferous (mū'ri-a-tif'e-rus), *a* [< *muriate* + L *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

muricate (mū'ri-kāt), *a*. [< L *muricatus*, pointed, < *murex* (*muric-*), a pointed rock, a spire] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp spines or prickles Specifically—(*a*) In *bot*, rough with short and firm excrescences distinguished from *echinate*, or spiny, by having the elevations more scattered, lower, and less acute (*b*) In *entom*, armed with thick, sharp, but not close set pointed elevations


Muricate Nutlet of *Krynitzkia muricellata*

muricated (mū'ri-kā-ted), *a* Same as *muricate*

muricatohispid (mū-ri-kā-tō-his'pid), *a* [< L. *muricatus*, pointed (see *muricate*), + *hispidus*, hispid] In *bot*, covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles

Muricea (mū-ris'ē-a), *n pl* [NL, < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ea*] Same as *Muricidæ*.

murices, *n* Latin plural of *murex*

Muricidæ (mū-ris'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Murex*, to which different limits have been assigned Within even its most restricted extent the family includes very diversiform shells The animal has a broad foot of moderate length, a long siphon, eyes at the external base of the tentacles, a large purpurigenous gland and teeth of the radula triserial, the median broad and generally prismatic and tridentate and with smaller accessory denticles, the lateral acutely unicuspid and versatile The shell has the anterior canal straight, the columellar lip smooth and reflected The operculum is corneous, and with a subapical or lateral nucleus. The typical species have varices in varying number, but generally three to a whorl The shells are numerous in tropical seas, and some aberrant members of the family inhabit cold waters of both hemispheres The family is generally subdivided into two subfamilies, *Muricinæ* and *Purpurinæ* Also *Muricea* See cut under *Murex*

muriciform (mū'ri-si-fôrm), *a* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *forma*, form] Resembling a murex or one of the *Muricidæ* in form

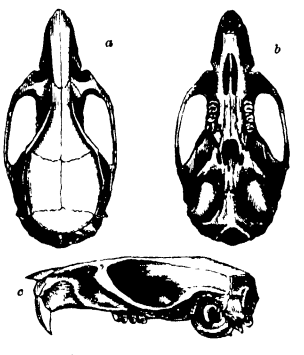
muricine (mū'ri-sin), *a* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Muricidæ*, like a murex

muricite† (mū'ri-sīt), *n* [< *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil murex, or a fossil shell resembling that of a murex

muricoid (mū'ri-koid), *a*. [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + Gr *εἶδος*, form] Muriciform, resembling a murex —**Muricoid operculum**, an operculum having a subapical nucleus.

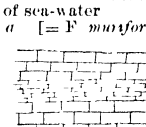
muriculate (mū-rik'ū-lāt), *a* [< NL. **muriculatus*, dim of L. *muricatus*, pointed. see *muricate*] In *bot*, minutely muricate.

Muridæ (mū'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of quadrupeds of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, typified by the genus *Mus* It is by far the largest family of rodents, and is of world wide distribution They have 2 incisors and 3 molars above and below on each side (with some rare exceptions) The molars are rooted or rootless, and either tuberculate or flat-topped and with angular enamel folds The external characters are very variable, but the pollex is always reduced or rudimentary, and the tail is generally long and scaly There are many genera, which are grouped in 10 subfamilies—*Sminthinæ*, *Hydromyinæ*, *Platacanthomyinæ*, *Gerbillinæ*, *Phlœomyinæ*, *Dendromyinæ*, *Cricetinæ*, *Murinæ*, *Arvicolinæ* and *Siphneinæ* See cuts under *Arvicola*, *hamster*, *lemming*, *beaver-rat*, *mouse*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*


Cranial Characters of a Leading Type of *Muridæ*
Skull of a Murine (*Mus rattus*): *a* upper view, *b* under view, *c*, *c*, side views of skull and lower jaw

murideꝛ (mū'rid or -rīd), *n* [= F *muride*, as L *muria*, brine, + *-ide*[2]] Bromine so called because it is an ingredient of sea-water

muriform[1] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a* [= F *muriforme*, < L *murus*, wall, + *forma*, form] In *bot*, resembling the arrangement of the bricks in the walls of a house applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants, the epidermis of the leaves of grasses, etc


Muriform Epidermis of the Superior Face of a Grass-leaf

The acicular or colourless spore type is of a distinct and higher series than the *muriform* or coloured
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p 272.

muriform[2] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a* [< L. *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse, + *forma*, form.] Mouse-like or murine in form, myomorphic

Murinæ (mū-rī'nē), *n pl*. [NL., < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-inæ*.] The largest and typical subfamily of *Muridæ*, represented by the genus *Mus* and closely related genera They fall into two sections, *Murea* and *Sigmodontes*, of the Old and the New World respectively The genera of *Murea* are—*Mus*, *Pelomys*, *Echinothrix*, *Uromys*, *Hapalotis*, *Acomys*, *Nesomys*, and *Brachytarsomys*, of *Sigmodontes*—*Brymomys*, *Holochilus*, *Hesperomys*, *Ochetodon*, *Reithrodon*, *Sigmodon*, and *Neotoma*

murine (mū'rin), *a* and *n* [< L *murinus*, of a mouse, < *mus* (*mur-*) = Gr. *μῦς* = E *mouse* see *mouse*.] **I.** *a* Muriform or myomorphic in general; resembling a mouse or a rat, specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Muridæ* or the subfamily *Murinæ*

II. *n*. A mouse or a rat

muringer†, *n* See *murenger*

murion†, *n*. An obsolete form of *morion*[1].

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *a*. [Also dial *mark*, < ME *mirke*, *merke*, < AS *mirce*, dark, gloomy, evil, = OS *mirki* = Icel *myrkr* = Sw Dan. *mork*, dark Cf OBulg *mrakŭ* = Serv *mrak* = Pol. *mrok* = Russ *mrakŭ*, darkness, Gr *ἀμόλγός*, in the phrase *νυκτὸς ἀμολγός*, 'the darkness of night.'] Dark, obscure, gloomy

Such myster saying me seemeth to *mirke*
Spenser, Shep Cal, September

It fell about the Martinmas,
When nights are long and *mirk*
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I 215).

The chimes peal muffled with sea mists *mirk*
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *n* [< ME. *mirke*, *merke*, < AS. *mirce*, *myrce* (= Icel. *myrkr*, also *myrkvi*, = Sw. *mörker* = Dan *mørke*), darkness, gloom, < *mirce*, dark see *murk*[1], *a*] Gloom, darkness.

The neght drow negh anon vppon this
And the mone in the *merke* mightely shone
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3195.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp
Shak, All's Well, II. 1. 166.

The soothing lapse of morn to *mirk*
Emerson, The Celestial Love

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *v. t.* [< ME *merken*, *mirken* (= Icel. *myrkna*), darken; < *murk*[1], *a.*] To darken. *Palsgrave.*

murk[2] (mėrk), *n.* [Cf. *marc*[2].] Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; marc.

murkily, mirkily (mėr'ki-li), *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly; gloomily.

murkiness, mirkiness (mėr'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being murky; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

As if within that *murkiness* of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
Byron, Corsair, i. 9.

murklins† (mėrk'linz), *adv.* [< *murk*[1] + *-lins* for *-lings*: see *-ling*[2].] In the dark. *Bailey*, 1731.

murkness†, **mirkness**† (mėrk'nes), *n.* [< ME *mirknes*, *myrknes*, *merkenes*, < *murk*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Darkness.

For in *myrknes* of unknawyng thai gang,
Withouten lyght of understandyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 193.

In hell sall neuer *myrknes* be myssande,
The *myrknes* thus name I for nighte.
York Plays, p. 7.

murksome†, **mirksome**† (mėrk'sum), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-some*.] Darksome.

Through *mirkesome* aire her ready way she makes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.

murksomeness†, **mirksomeness**† (mėrk'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being murksome; darkness. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, viii.

murky[1], **mirky** (mėr'ki), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-y*[1]. The older adj. is *murk*[1].] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Our worser genius can, shall never melt
Mine honour into lust. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 25.

murky[2] (mėr'ki), *n.* A variety of harpsichord-music in which the bass is in broken octaves.

murlin, murlan (mur'lin, -lan), *n.* A round narrow-mouthed basket. [Scotch.]

murlins (mėr'linz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Badderlocks, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *badderlocks*. [Ireland.]

murmur (mėr'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *murmur*, < OF. *murmure*, F. *murmure* = Pr. *murmur*, *murmuri* = Pg. *murmur* = It. *mormure*, cf. Sp. Pg. *murmurio*, *mormoreo* = It. *mormorio*, < L. *murmur*, a murmur, humming, muttering, roaring, growling, rushing, etc.; an imitative word (cf. Hind. *murmur*, a crackling, crunching), a reduplication of the syllable **mur*, cf. L. *mu*, Gr. μῦ, a sound made with closed lips, E. *mum*[1], etc. Cf. *murmur*, *v.*] **1.** A low sound continued or continuously repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, of a number of persons talking indistinctly in low tones, and the like; a low and confused or indistinct sound; a hum.

In that Vale heren men often tyme grete Tempestes and Thondres and grete *Murmures* and Noyses, alle dayes and nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 281.

The current that with gentle *murmur* glides.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 25.

The still *murmur* of the honey bee.
Keats, To My Brother George.

2. A muttered complaint or protest; the expression of dissatisfaction in a low muttering voice; hence, any expression of complaint or discontent.

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutchen when hir soveraines bidden hem do leful thinges.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Palomydon, the proud kyng, prise of the Grekes,
Made *murmur* full mekyll in the mene tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7196.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. In *med.*, any one of various sounds, normal and pathological, heard in auscultation.—**Cardiac murmur**, an adventitious or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart.—**Direct cardiac murmurs**, murmurs produced by the blood while moving forward, as in stenosis of any orifice.—**Dynamic murmurs**. See *dynamic*.—**Flint's murmur**, a murmur resembling that of mitral stenosis as developed in cases of aortic regurgitation in which there is no mitral stenosis.—**Normal vesicular murmur**, the respiratory sounds of health, including the inspiratory and expiratory divisions.—**Regurgitant cardiac murmurs**, murmurs produced by the blood as it rushes back past a leaky valve.—**Respiratory murmur**, the sound of the breathing as heard in auscultating the chest. Also called *respiration*.

murmur (mėr'mėr), *v.* [< ME. *murmuren*, < OF. (and F.) *murmurer* = Sp. *murmurar*, *mormurar* = Pg. *murmurar* = It. *mormorare*, *murmurare* = OHG. *murmurōn*, *murmulōn*, MHG. G. *murmeln*, < L. *murmurare*, murmur, mutter, = Gr. μορμύρειν, later μυρμύρειν, roar as the ocean or rushing water: see *murmur*, *n.* Cf. ML. *murrare*, D. *morren* = MHG. G. *murren* = Icel. *murra* = Sw. *morra* = Dan. *murre*, murmur.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a low continuous noise, like the sound of rushing water or of the wind among trees, or like the hum of bees.

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of been.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 196.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 20.

I, drawn near,
The *murmuring* of her gentle voice could hear,
As waking one hears music in the morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 299.

2. To utter words indistinctly; mutter.—**3.** To grumble; complain; utter complaints in a low, muttering voice; hence, in general, to express complaint or discontent: with *at* or *against*.

The Jews then *murmured at* him. John vi. 41.

Since our disappointment at Guiaquil, Capt. Davis's Men *murmured against* Captain Swan, and did not willingly give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to go thither as Capt. Davis. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 160.

=**Syn.** 3. To repine, whimper.

II. *trans.* To utter indistinctly; say in a low indistinct voice; mutter.

I ... heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 51.

Though his old complaints he *murmured* still,
He scarcely thought his life so lost and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

murmuration† (mėr-mė-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *murmuracioun*, < OF. *murmuracion*, F. *murmuration* = Sp. *murmuracion*, *mormuracion* = Pg. *murmuração* = It. *mormorazione*, *murmurazione*, < L. *murmuratio(n-)*, a murmuring, < *murmurare*, pp. *murmuratus*, murmur: see *murmur*, *v.*] **1.** Murmuring; discontent; grumbling.

After bakbityng cometh grucchyng or *murmuracioun*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *falconry*, a gathering of starlings.

murmurer (mėr'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *murmur*, *v.*] A continuous murmur; a low confused noise.

As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Making or consisting in a low continuous noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of *murmuring* sound
Shall pass into her face.
Wordsworth, Three Years She Grew.

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining: as, a person of a *murmuring* disposition.

murmuringly (mėr'mėr-ing-li), *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

murmurish (mėr'mėr-ish), *a.* [< *murmur* + *-ish*[1].] In *pathol.*, resembling a murmur; of the nature of a murmur. See *murmur*, *n.*, 3. *Lancet*, No. 3411, p. 78.

murmurous (mėr'mėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *murmuros*, *murmurous* = Pg. *murmuroso* = It. *mormoroso*, < ML. *murmurosus*, full of murmurs, < L. *murmur*, murmur: see *murmur*, *n.*] **1.** Abounding in murmurs or indistinct sounds; murmuring.

It was a sleepy nook by day, where it is now all life and vigilance; it was dark and still at noon, where it is now bright and *murmurous*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 148.

And all about the large lime feathers low,
The lime a summer home of *murmurous* wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 19.

3. Expressing itself in murmurs.

The *murmurous* woe of kindreds, tongues, and peoples
Swept in on every gale.
Whittier, In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

murmurously (mėr'mėr-us-li), *adv.* With a low monotonous sound; with murmurs.

murnival† (mėr'ni-val), *n.* [Also *mournival*, *mournital*, < OF. *mornifle*, "a trick at cards, also a cuff or pash on the lips" (Cotgrave), still used in the latter sense; origin unknown.] **1.** In the card-game of gleek, four cards of a sort.

A *murnival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.
Compleat Gamester (1680), p. 68. (*Nares.*)

2. Hence, any set of four; four.

Cen. Let a protest go out against him.
Mirth. A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

murphy (mėr'fi), *n.*; pl. *murphies* (-fiz). [So called from the Irish surname *Murphy*, appar. in allusion to the fact that the potato is the staple article of food among the Irish—it is called the "Irish potato" in distinction from the sweet potato.] A potato. [Colloq.]

You come along down to Sally Harrowell's, that's our school-house tuck shop—she bakes such stunning *murphies*, we'll have a penn'orth each for tea.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

murr[1], *n.* See *mur*[3].

murr[2] (mėr), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *purr*.] To purr as a cat. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

murra (mur'ä), *n.* [L., less prop. *murrha*, *myrrha*, in Gr. μόρρία or μόῤῥια, also μορρίνη, a material first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B. C.; appar. the name, like the thing, was of Asiatic origin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an ornamental stone of which vases, cups, and other ornamental articles were made. This material and the various things made from it are mentioned by several Greek and Latin authors, but Pliny is the only one who has attempted any detailed description of it. Unfortunately his accounts are so vague that the material cannot be positively identified, nor has anything been found in the excavations at Rome which is certainly known to be the ancient murra. In the opinion of the best authorities, however, it was fluor-spar, for of the known materials this is the only one found in abundance which has the peculiar coloration indicated by Pliny. The principal objection to this theory is that no fragments of fluor-spar vases have been found in Rome or its vicinity. Vessels of murra were at one time considered by the Romans as of inestimable value.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *murren*, < ME. *murrin*, *morrein*, < ME. *moreyne*, *moryn*, < OF. *morine* = Sp. *morriña* = Pg. *morrinha* = It. *moria*, sickness among cattle, < L. *mori*, die: see *mort*[1].] **I.** *n.* A disease affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a cattle-plague or epizootic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).

For til *moreyne* mete with ous ich may hit wel a vowe,
Ne wot no wight, as ich wene, what is ynowh to mene.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 226.

This plague of *murrein* continued twenty eight yeare ere it ended, and was the first rot that euer was in England.
Stow, Edw. I., an. 1257.

Murrain take you, a murrain to or **on you**, etc., plague take you, plague upon you.

A *murrain on* your monster! *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 88.

II. *a.* Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrion* flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 97.

murrainly† (mur'ān-li), *adv.* [Also *murrenly*, < *murrain* + *-ly*[2].] Excessively; plaguily. *Davies.*

And ye 'ad bene there, cham sure you'ld *murrenly* ha wondred. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 2.

murray (mur'ā), *n.* Same as *moray*.

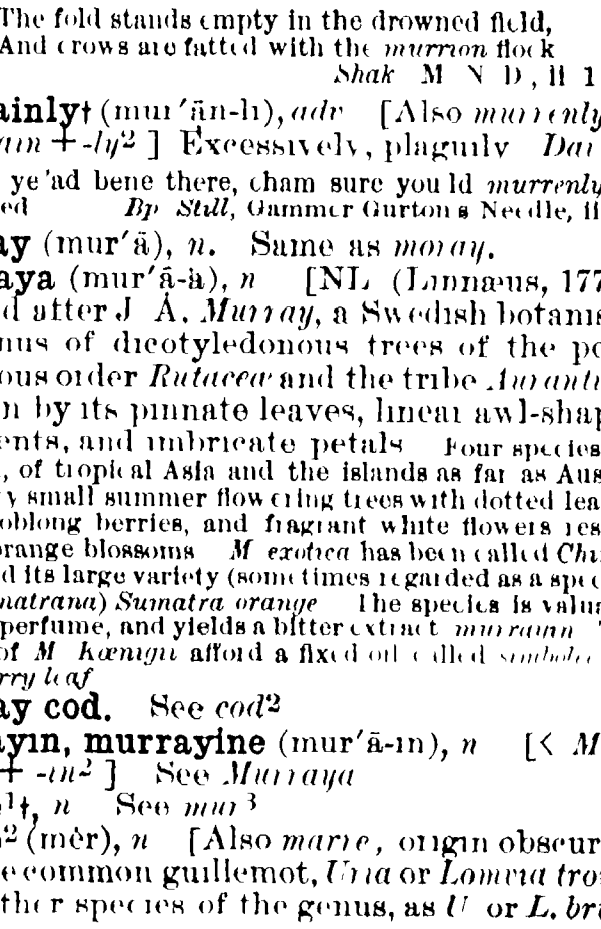
Murraya (mur'ā-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), named after J. A. *Murray*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Aurantieæ*, known by its pinnate leaves, linear awl-shaped filaments, and imbricate petals. Four species are known, of tropical Asia and the islands as far as Australia; very small summer-flowering trees with dotted leaves, small oblong berries, and fragrant white flowers resembling orange-blossoms. *M. exotica* has been called *Chinese box*, and its large variety (sometimes regarded as a species, *M. Sumatrana*) *Sumatra orange*. The species is valuable for its perfume, and yields a bitter extract, *murrayin*. The seeds of *M. Kœnigii* afford a fixed oil called *simbolee oil*. See *curry-leaf*.

Murray cod. See *cod*[2].

murrayin, murrayine (mur'ā-in), *n.* [< *Murraya* + *-in*[2].] See *Murraya*.

murre[1]†, *n.* See *mur*[3].

murre[2] (mėr), *n.* [Also *marre*; origin obscure.] **1.** The common guillemot, *Uria* or *Lomvia troile*, and other species of the genus, as *U.* or *L. brunnichi*, the thick-billed murre or guillemot.—**2.** The similar but quite distinct razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razor-bill*.



Murre or Foolish Guillemot (*Lomvia troile*).

murrelet (mėr'let), *n* [*murre*[2] + *-let*] A small bird of the auk family, *Alcidæ*, related to the murres Several species of murrelets inhabit the North Pacific, they belong to the genera *Brachyrhamphus* and *Synthliborhamphus* The marbled murrelet is *B marmoratus*, the crested murrelet is *S wumizusume* *Coues*

murrent, *n* An obsolete form of *murrain*

murrey (mur'i), *a.* and *n.* [< OF *moree* = Sp Pg *morado* = It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < ML *moratus*, black, blackish (cf *moratum*, a kind of drink, wine colored with mulberries see *morat*), < L *morus*, a mulberry see *more*[4]] **I.** *a* Of a mulberry (dark-red) color.

The leaves of some trees turne a little *murry* or reddish *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 512.

After him followed two pert apple squires, the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl Misc., V 420).

II. *n* In *her*, a tincture of a dark-reddish brown, also called *sanguine*, indicated in heraldic representations in black and white by lines crossing each other diagonally at right angles

murrha, *n.* See *murra*

murrhina, *n* See *murrina*.

Murriant, *n* A variant of *Morian*

murrina (mu-rī'nä), *n pl* [L., also less prop. *murrhina*, *myrrhina*, neut pl of *murrinus*, of murra see *murrine*] Murrine vessels, chiefly shallow vases and cups See *murra*.

Murrhina continued to be in request down to the close of the empire and legal writers are continually mentioning them as distinct things from vessels of glass or of the precious metals *King*, Nat Hist of Gems, p 188

murrinallt, *n* An error for *murnival*

murrine (mur'in), *a* [Also *murrhine*, *myrrhine*, < L *murrinus*, less prop. *murrhinus*, *myrrhinus*, of murra, < *murra*, murra see *murra*] Made of or pertaining to murra See *murra*

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhin* cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl *Milton*, P R, iv 119

Murrine glass, a modern decorative glass manufacture, in which gold and other metals are used for decoration in the body of the glass and are seen through the glass itself precious stones are sometimes embedded in the paste

murriont, *n* An obsolete form of *morion*[1]

murry (mur'i), *n* Same as *moray*

murshid (mör'shēd), *n* [Ar (> Turk) *murshid*, a spiritual guide, cf *rāshid*, orthodox, *rashīd*, prudent, *rushd*, prudence, orthodoxy] The head of a Mohammedan religious order *Encyc Brit*, VII 113.

murth[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *mirth*

murth[2]†, *n* [ME, < AS *morth*, murder see *murder*.] Murder, slaughter

The stoure was so stithe tho strong men among
That full mekull was the *murthe*, & mony were ded
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 5983

murther, murtherer, etc See *murder*, etc

murumuru-palm (mö-rö'mö-rö-päm), *n* A palm, *Astrocaryum Murumuru*

muruxi-bark (mö-ruk'si-bärk), *n* The astringent bark of *Byrsonima spicata*, of the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil for tanning

muryet, *a* An obsolete form of *merry*[1]

Mus (mus), *n* [NL, < L *mūs* = Gr μῦς = E *mouse*] The leading genus of *Muridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Murinæ* The term was formerly used with great latitude for the whole family and various other rodents It is now restricted to species like the common house mouse, *Mus musculus*, the common rat, *M decumanus*, the black rat, *M rattus*, *M sylvaticus*, the wood mouse of Europe, and *M minutus*, the harvest-mouse of the same continent It still includes a great many species of mice and rats, all indigenous to the Old World Also *Musculus* See cut under *harvest mouse*

Musa (mū'zä), *n* [NL (Plumier, 1703), prob < Ar *mūze*, banana] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Scitamineæ* and the tribe *Museæ*, known by its tubular calyx There are about 20 species, natives of the tropics They are herbs with thick smooth tree-like stems formed of sheathing petioles, rising 5 to 30 feet high from solid watery bulbs, with large oblong leaves from 3 to 20 feet long, and yellowish flowers in the axils of large ornamental bracts (often purplish), the whole forming a long nodding spike *M sapientum* is the banana *M paradisiaca* (perhaps not distinct from the former) is the plantain *M textilis* is the Manila hemp The finest ornamental species is *M Ensete*, the Abyssinian banana See cuts under *banana* and *plantain*

Musaceæ (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Massey, 1816), < *Musa* + *-aceæ*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Musa*, the banana or plantain family It embraces 4 other genera

musaceous (mu-zā'shius), *a* [< *Musaceæ* + *-ous*] In *bot*, of or relating to the *Musaceæ*

musæographist, musæography, etc See *museographist*, etc

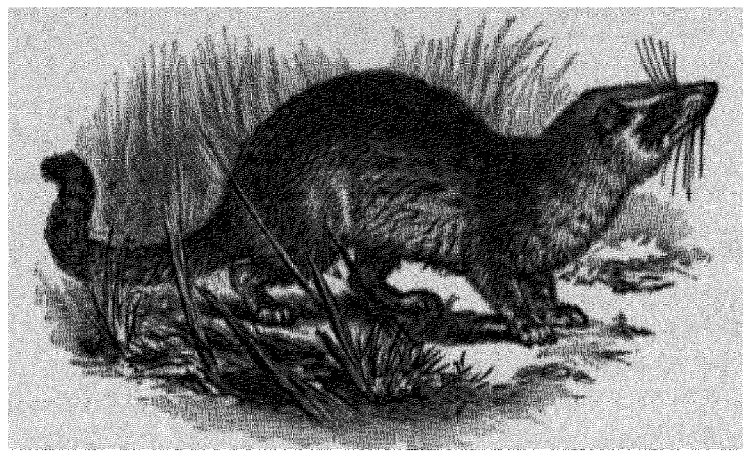
musaickt, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *mosaic*[1]

musal (mū'zal), *a* [= Pg *musal*, as *Muse*[2] + *-al.*] Relating to the Muses or poetry, poetical [Rare]

musalchee, *n* See *mussalchee*

Musalman (mus'al-man), *n* and *a* Same as *Mussulman*

musang (mū-sang'), *n* [Malay *mūsang*] A viverroid mammal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, *P hermaphroditus* (also called *P musanga*, *P.*



Musang (*Musanga fasciata*)

typus, and *P. fasciatus*), occurring throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal—Burma, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It has the back generally striped a pale band crosses the forehead, and the whiskers are black The name extends to any paradoxure, and to some similar animals The golden musang is *P aureus* the hill musang is *P grayi*, the three striped white eared musang is *Arctogale leucotis* See *paradoxure*

musart (mū'zär), *n* [Cf *musette*] An itinerant musician who played on the musette, a bagpiper *Webster*

Musarabic (mū-zar'a-bik), *a* A variant of *Mozarabic*.

musard (mū'zärd), *n* [< ME *musard*, < OF (and F.) *musard* (= It. *musardo*), < *muser*, muse see *muse*[1]] **1†** A muser or dreamer, a vagabond

Alle men wole holde thee for *musarde*,
That debonair have founden thee
Rom of the Rose, l 4034

We ne do but as *musardes* and ne a wayte nought elles but whan we shall be take as a bridde in a nette, for the Saisnes be but a tourne hens, that all the contre robbe and distroye *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 183

2 A foolish fellow *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

Mus. B. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*

Musca (mus'kä), *n* [L, = Gr μυῖα, a fly see *midge*. Hence ult. *mosquito*.] **1** A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnæus in 1763 Formerly applied to *Diptera* at large, and to sundry other insects, as many of the *Hymenoptera* now the type of the family *Muscidæ*, and restricted to such species as the common house fly, *M domestica* As at present restricted, *Musca* is characterized by having the antennal bristle thickly feathered on both sides the fourth longitudinal vein of the wings bent at an angle toward the third, and middle tibiæ without any strong bristles or spurs on the inner side In this sense it is not a very large genus having but 14 species in Europe and 5 in North America, two of the latter, *M domestica* and *M corvina*, being common to both continents See cut under *house fly*

2 [*l c*] A fly or some similar insect [In this sense there is a plural, *muscæ* (-sē)]—**3** The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee It is situated south of the Southern Cross and east of the Chameleon, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Aries — **Muscæ tripiles**, an old name of the ichneumon flies so called from the three threads of the ovipositor — **Muscæ vibrantes**, an old name of the ichneumon flies so called because they continually wave their antennæ — **Muscæ volitantes**, specks appearing to dance in the air before the eyes, supposed to be due to opaque points in the vitreous humor of the eye

muscadel (mus'ka-del), *n.* [Also *muscatel*, early mod E *muskadell*, < OF *muscadel*, also *muscadet*, F. *muscadet* = Sp. Pg *moscatel* = It *moscadello*, *moscatello*, < ML *muscatellum*, also, after Rom., *muscadellum*, a wine so called, dim of *muscatum*, the odor of musk (> It *moscato*, musk, etc, > F *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called) see *muscat* Cf. *muscadine*] **1.** A sweet wine same as *muscat*, 2

He calls for wine, quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face
Shak, T of the S, iii 2 174

2 The grapes collectively which produce this wine See *Malaga grape*, under *Malaga*

In Candia ther growe grett Vynes, and specially of malwesy and *muskadell*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 20

3 A kind of pear

muscadin (F. pron müs-ka-dan'), *n.* [F. see *muscadine*] A dandy, a fop

Your *muscadins* of Paris and your dandies of London
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv 15

muscadine (mus'ka-din), *n* and *a.* [Formerly also *muskadine*, < F. *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, also dandy, beau, < It *moscatino*, a grape, pear, apricot so called (Florio), < *moscato*, musk see *muscat*] **I.** *n* Same as *muscadel*

He . is at this instant breakfasting on new laid eggs and *muscadine* *Scott*, Kenilworth, i

II. *a* Of the color of muscadel

Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what color soever, do leave in the liquor a deep and *muscadine* red
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, vi 12.

muscæ, *n* Plural of *musca*, 2

Muscales (mus-kā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL., pl of **muscalis*, of moss, < L *muscus*, moss see *moss*[1]] In *bot*, an alliance of acrogens, divided into *Hepaticæ* and *Musci* same as *Muscineæ*

muscallonge, *n* Same as *maskalonge*

muscardine[1] (mus'kär-din), *n* [< F *muscardine*, a fungus so called (cf *muscardin*, a dormouse see *muscardine*[2]), < It *moscardino*, a musk comfit, grape, pear, etc, var of *moscadino*, F *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge see *muscadine*] **1** A fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms —**2** The disease produced in silkworms by the muscardine

muscardine[2] (mus'kär-din), *n.* [< F *muscardin*, a dormouse, prob for *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, with ref to the animal's odor] The dormouse, *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Muscardinus (mus-kär-dī'nus), *n* [NL, < F *muscardin*, a dormouse see *muscardine*[2]] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a cylindric bushy tail and thickened glandular cardiac portion of the stomach The common dormouse of Europe, *M avellanarius*, is the type See cut under *dormouse*.

Muscari (mus-kā'ri), *n* [NL (Philip Miller, 1724), said to be so called "from their musky smell," < LL *muscus*, musk see *musk* But the term *-ari* is appar an immediate or ult error for *-arium* The word intended is appar. *Muscarium*, so called in ref to their globular heads, < L *muscarium*, a fly-brush, also an umbel, < *musca*, a fly] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and the tribe *Scilleæ*, characterized by its globose or urn-shaped flowers. About 40 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia They bear a few narrow fleshy leaves from a coated bulb, and leafless scapes with a raceme of nodding flowers, usually blue They are closely akin to the true hyacinth The species in general are called *grape* or *globe hyacinth*, especially *M botryoides*, a common little garden flower of early spring, with a dense raceme of dark blue flowers, like a minute grape cluster It is now naturalized in the United States *M moschatum*, from its odor, is called *musk (grape)hyacinth*

Muscaria (mus-kā'ri-a), *n pl* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly see *Musca*] A tribe of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those flies whose proboscis is usually terminated by a fleshy lobe, as in the house-fly now equivalent to *Muscidæ* in the widest sense

muscarian (mus-kā'ri-an), *n* [< NL *Muscaria*, q v, + *-an*] Any ordinary fly, as a member of the *Muscaria*

muscariform (mus-kar'i-fôrm), *a* [< L *muscarium*, a fly-brush (< *musca*, a fly), + *forma*, form] Having the shape of a brush, brush-shaped, in *bot*, furnished with long hairs toward one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites

muscarine (mus'ka-rin), *n* [< NL *muscarius* (see def) + *-ine*[2]] An extremely poisonous alkaloid ($C_5H_{13}NO_2$) obtained from the fly-fungus, *Agaricus muscarius* It produces myosis, infrequent pulse with prolonged diastole, salivation, vomiting, spasm of the muscles of the intestines, tumultuous peristalsis great muscular weakness, dyspnœa, and death

muscat (mus'kat), *n* [< F *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called, < It *moscato*, musk, wine, < ML *muscatum*, the odor of musk, neut of *muscatus*, musky, < LL *muscus*, musk see *musk* Hence *muscatel*, *muscadel*, *muscadine*] **1** A grape having a strong odor or flavor as of musk There are several varieties of grape, mostly white, which come within this category

2 Wine made from muscat-grapes, or of similar character to that so made, usually strong and more or less sweet Also called *muscadel*

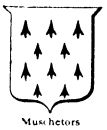
He hath also sent each of us some anchovies olives, and *muscatt*, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask *Pepys*, Diary, I 282

muscatel (mus'ka-tel), *n.* Same as *muscadel*. —**Muscatel raisin** See *raisin*

muscatorium (mus-ka-tō'ri-um) *n* [ML, a fly-brush, < L *musca*, a fly.] *Eccles*, same as *flabellum*, 1

muschelkalk (mŭsh'el-kalk), *n* [G., < *muschel*, shell, + *kalk*, lime or chalk] One of the divisions of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, occupying a position between the Keuper and Bunter See *Triassic*. In both Germany and France it is subdivided into three zones, the upper one of which is a true shelly limestone, as the name indicates, while the other two are also chiefly limestone, but much less fossiliferous than the first The formation is important on account of the beds of salt and anhydrite which it contains

muschetor, muschetour (mus'che-tor, -tŏr), *n* [< OF. *mouscheture*, F *moucheture*, little spots, < OF *mouscheter*, F *moucheter*, spot, < OF. *mousche*, F. *mouche*, a fly, a spot, < L *musca*, a fly see *mouche*] In *her.*, a black spot resembling an ermine spot, but differing from it in the absence of the three specks. See *ermine*[1], 5



Muschetors

Musci (mus'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L *muscus*, moss see *moss*[1]] A large class of cryptogamous plants of the group *Muscineæ* or *Bryophyta*, the mosses They are low tufted plants, a few inches in height, always with a stem and distinct leaves, producing spore-cases (sporogonia) which usually open by a terminal lid and contain simple spores alone The germinating spore gives rise in the typical families to a filamentous conferva-like prothallium, upon which is produced the leafy plant these together constituting the sexual generation or oophyte The sexual organs are antheridia and archegonia, and from the fertilized oösphere proceeds the sporogonium or "moss fruit," which in itself comprises the non sexual generation or sporophyte The sporogonium or capsule, which is rarely indehiscent or splitting by four longitudinal slits, usually opens by a lid or operculum, beneath the operculum, and arising from the mouth of the capsule are commonly one or two rows of rigid processes collectively the peristome, which are always some multiple of four, those of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner, *cilia* Between the rim of the capsule and the operculum is an elastic ring of cells, the annulus The *Musci* are classified under four orders the *Bryaceæ* or true mosses (which are further divided into acrocarpous, or terminal fruited, and pleurocarpous, or lateral fruited), *Phascaceæ*, *Andræaceæ*, and *Sphagnaceæ* See cut under *moss*

Muscicapa (mu-sik'a-pä), *n.* [NL., < L *musca*, fly, + *capere*, take.] A Linnean genus of flycatchers It was formerly of great extent and indiscriminate application to numberless small birds which capture insects on the wing but is now restricted to the most typical *Muscicapidæ*, such as the blackcap, *M atricapilla*, the spotted flycatcher, *M grisola*, the white collared flycatcher, *M collaris*, etc See cut under *flycatcher*

Muscicapidæ (mus-i-kap'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Muscicapa* + *-idæ*] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds, typified by the restricted genus *Muscicapa*, the flycatchers. They are dichomorphic turdiform or thrush like *Passeres*, normally with 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a gryphan bill of a flattened form broad at the base, with a ridged culmen and long rictal vibrissæ Their characteristic habit is to capture insects on the wing None are American, though many American fly catching birds of the setophagine division of *Sylvicolidæ* and of the clamatorial family *Tyrannidæ* have been included in *Muscicapidæ* Upward of 60 genera and nearly 400 species are placed in this family in its most restricted sense

Muscicapinæ (mu-sik-a-pī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Muscicapa* + *-inæ*] The flycatchers as a subfamily of *Muscicapidæ* or of some other family.

muscicapine (mu-sik'a-pin), *a.* Pertaining or in any way relating to the genus *Muscicapa*

muscicole (mus'i-kōl), *a* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *colere*, inhabit] In *bot*, living upon decayed mosses or *Hepaticæ*, as certain lichens

muscicoline (mu-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *muscicole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *muscicole*

muscicolous (mu-sik'ō-lus), *a* [< *muscicole* + *-ous*] Same as *muscicole*

Muscidæ (mus'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-idæ*] The representative and by far the largest family of the order *Diptera*, the flies The limits and definition of the family vary widely It is now commonly restricted to forms with short three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose, the proboscis normally ending in a fleshy lobe and the palpi generally projecting, five abdominal segments, two tarsal pulvilli, and no false vein in the wing The *Muscidæ* comprise more than a third of the order *Diptera*, and are divided into numerous subfamilies, which are regarded as families by some writers They are primarily divided into *Calyptratæ* and *Acalyptratæ*, according as the teguke are large or very small

musciform[1] (mus'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *muscæformis*, < L. *musca*, a fly, + *forma*, form] Flylike, resembling a common fly; of or pertaining to the *Muscæformes*

musciform[2] (mus'i-fôrm), *a* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *forma*, form, shape] In *bot.*, same as *muscoid*.

Muscifórmes (mus-i fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL, pl of *muscifórmis* see *muscæformis*[1]] A section of muscæform *Typulidæ*, containing those cranefflies which resemble common flies, having a comparatively stout body and short legs.

Muscinæ (mu-sī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Musca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Musca*, in which the antennal bristle is feathered to the tip, and the first posterior cell of the wing is much narrowed or closed.

Muscineæ (mu-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *muscus*, moss, + *-in* + *-eæ*] A group of higher cryptogams, coordinate in rank with the *Thallophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogamia*, and embracing the two classes *Musci* and *Hepaticæ*: same as *Bryophyta*

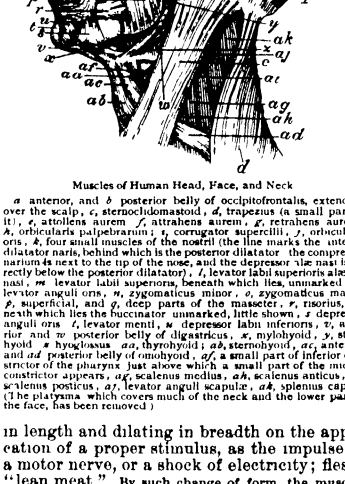
Musciphaga† (mu-sif'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly, + Gr *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of flycatchers: same as *Dumicola*.

Muscisaxicola (mus'i-sak-sik'ō-lä), *n* [NL, < *Musci*(*capa*) + *Saxicola*] A genus of clamatorial flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, founded by Lafresnaye in 1837· so called from some resemblance to chats The species are numerous, all South American *M. rufivertex* and *M flavinucha* are examples.

muscite (mus'īt), *n* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *-ite*[2]] A fossil plant of the moss family, found in amber and certain fresh-water Tertiary strata *Page*

Muscivora (mu-siv'ō-ra), *n.* [NL, < L *musca*, a fly, + *vorare*, devour] A genus of South American crested flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ* It was established by Cuvier in 1799–1800, and was afterward called by him *Muscipeta*, the moucherolles There are several species, as *M crinstata* and *M coronata* The term has also been variously applied to other birds of the same family, as by G R. Gray in 1840 to species of *Mimidæ*, and by Lesson to certain fly catching birds of a different family

muscle[1] (mus'l), *n* [Early mod E also *muskle*, < F *muscle* = Pr *muscle*, *mosele* = Sp *musculo* = Pg *musculo* = It *muscolo* = D G Sw Dan *muskel*, a muscle, < L *musculus*, a muscle, a little mouse, dim of *mus*, a mouse, = Gr *μῦς*, a mouse, also a muscle, = G *maus*, a mouse, a muscle; cf F *souris*, a mouse, formerly the brawn of the arm, Corn *logoden fer*, calf of the leg, lit mouse of leg the more prominent muscles, as the biceps, having, when in motion, some resemblance to a mouse· see *mouse* Hence *muscle*[2], *mussel* The pron mus'l instead of mus'kl is prob due to the ult identical *muscle*[2], *mussel*, where, however, the pron. of c in *-cle* as 'soft' is irregular, though occurring also in *corpuscle*] 1. A kind of animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers whose essential physiological characteristic is contractility, or the capability of contracting

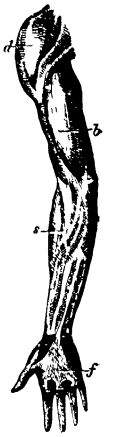


Muscles of Human Head, Face, and Neck

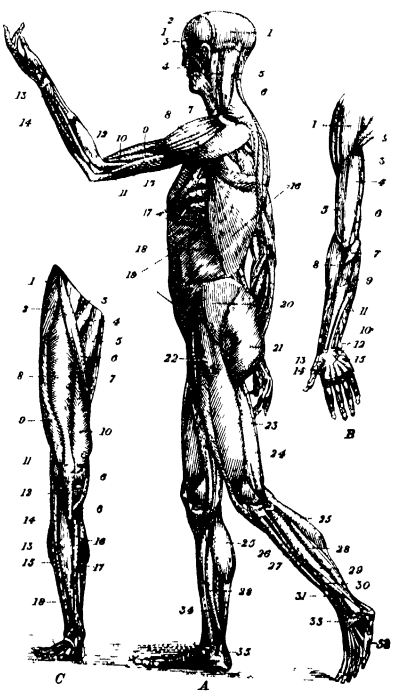
a anterior, and *b* posterior belly of occipitofrontalis, extending over the scalp, *c*, sternocleidomastoid, *d*, trapezius (a small part of it), *e*, attollens aurem *f*, attrahens aurem, *g*, retrahens aurem, *h*, orbicularis palpebrarum; *i*, corrugator supercilii, *j*, orbicularis oris, *k*, four small muscles of the nostril (the line marks the anterior dilatator naris, behind which is the posterior dilatator the compressor narium is next to the tip of the nose, and the depressor alæ nasi is directly below the posterior dilatator), *l*, levator labii superioris alæque nasi, *m* levator labii superioris, beneath which lies, unmarked the levator anguli oris, *n*, zygomaticus minor, *o*, zygomaticus major, *p*, superficial, and *q*, deep parts of the masseter, *r*, risorius, beneath which lies the buccinator unmarked, little shown, *s* depressor anguli oris *t*, levator menti, *u* depressor labii inferioris, *v*, anterior and *w* posterior belly of digastricus, *x*, mylohyoid, *y*, stylohyoid *z* hyoglossus *aa*, thyrohyoid; *ab*, sternohyoid, *ac*, anterior and *ad* posterior belly of omohyoid, *ae*, a small part of inferior constrictor of the pharynx just above which a small part of the middle constrictor appears, *af*, scalenus medius, *ah*, scalenus anticus, *ai*, scalenus posticus, *aj*, levator anguli scapulæ, *ak*, splenius capitis (The platysma which covers much of the neck and the lower part of the face, has been removed)

in length and dilating in breadth on the application of a proper stimulus, as the impulse of a motor nerve, or a shock of electricity; flesh; "lean meat" By such change of form, the muscles become the immediate means of motion of the different parts of the body, and of locomotion of the body as a whole

2. A certain portion of muscle or muscular tissue, having definite position and relation with surrounding parts, and usually fixed at one or both ends. Any one of the separate masses or bundles of muscular fibers constitutes a muscle, which as a whole and in its subdivisions is enveloped in fascial connective tissue and usually attached to the part to be moved by means of a tendon or sinew Muscles are for the most part attached to bones, with the periosteum of which their tendons are directly continuous The most extensive or most fixed attachment of a muscle is usually called its *origin*, the opposite end is its *insertion* Individual muscles not only change their shape during contraction, but are of endlessly varied shapes when at rest, indicated by descriptive terms, as *conical*, *fusiform*, *penniform*, *digastric*, *deltoid*, etc, besides which each muscle has its specific name Such names are given from the attachments of the muscle, as *sternocleidomastoid*, *omohyoid*, or from function, as *flexor*, *extensor*, or from position, as *pectoral*, *gluteal*, or from shape, as *deltoid*, *trapezoid*, or from some other quality or attribute, in an arbitrary manner Circular muscles are those whose fibers return upon themselves, they constitute sphincters, as of the mouth, eyelids, and anus The swelling part of a muscle is called its *belly*, when there are two such, separated by an intervening tendon, the muscle is *double bellied* or *digastric* Muscles whose fibers are set obliquely upon an axial tendon are *penniform* or *bipenniform* Muscles whose fibers are all parallel are called *simple* or *rectilinear*, those whose fibers intersect or cross each other are called *compound* Muscles which act in opposition to one another are termed *antagonistic*, those which concur in the same action are termed



Aponeurotic or Fascial Investment of Muscles of Right Arm *f*, palmar fascia, *d*, deltoid, *b*, biceps *s*, supinator longus.



Principal Muscles of the Human Body

A 1, occipitofrontalis, 2, temporalis, 3, orbicularis palpebrarum, 4, masseter, 5, sternocleidomastoid, 6, trapezius, 7, platysma myoides; 8, deltoid, 9, biceps; 10, brachialis anticus, 11, triceps, 12, supinator, 13, 14, extensors of thumb and fingers, 15, pectoralis major 16, latissimus dorsi, 17, serratus magnus, 18, obliquus externus abdominis, 19, rectus abdominis, 20, gluteus medius, 21, gluteus maximus, 22, tensor vaginæ femoris, 23, vastus externus, 24, biceps femoris or biceps flexor cruris, 25, 25 inner and outer heads of gastrocnemius, 26, tibialis anticus, 27, extensor longus digitorum, 28, 28, tibialis posticus, 29, peroneus longus, 30 peroneus brevis 31, peroneus tertius 32, muscles of little toe, opposite insertion of peroneus tertius, 33, tendon of extensor proprius hallucis, 34, flexor longus digitorum, 35, tendo Achillis

B 1 deltoid, 2 insertion of pectoralis major; 3, coracobrachialis; 4, biceps 5, brachialis anticus, 6, a small part of triceps; 7, pronator radii teres, 8, supinator longus, 9, flexor carpi radialis, 10, palmaris longus, expanding below into the palmar fascia 11, flexor sublimis digitorum, 12 flexor carpi ulnaris, 13, flexor brevis pollicis, 14, ad ductor pollicis; 15 abductor minimi digiti

C 1, border of gluteus medius; 2, tensor vaginæ femoris, 3, iliacus and psoas magnus, 4, pectineus; 5, adductor longus; 6, 6, 6, sartorius; 7, gracilis, 8, rectus femoris, 9, vastus externus, 10, vastus internus, 11, insertion of biceps femoris, 12, ligament of patella, or common tendon of insertion of 8, 9, 10, 13 tibialis anticus, 14, extensor longus digitorum; 15, peroneus longus 16, inner head of gastrocnemius;

conperorous **Muscles subject to the will are** *voluntary;* **their fibers are striped, and they compose the great bulk of the muscular system** *Involuntary* muscles are not subject to the will, they are generally unstriped, though the heart is an exception to this Hollow organs whose walls are notably muscular, as the heart, intestine, bladder, and womb, are called *hollow muscles.* Striped or voluntary muscle is sometimes called *muscle of animal life,* as distinguished from unstriped involuntary *muscle of organic life* 3. A part, organ, or tissue, of whatever histological character, which has the property of contractility, and is thus capable of motion in itself.—**4.** Figuratively, muscular strength; brawn: as, a man of *muscle* —**Active insufficiency of a muscle.** See *insufficiency* —**Alary muscles,** in insects, delicate fan shaped muscles in the upper part of the abdomen, each pair uniting by the expanded portion below the dorsal vessel or heart collectively they have been called the *pericardial septum* Their function appears to be to promote the circulation of the blood by altering the size of the pericardial cavity —**Amatorial muscles** See *amatorial* —**Appendicular muscles,** those which belong to the appendicular skeleton, muscles of the limbs —**Artificial muscle,** an elastic band of caoutchouc worn to supply the place of or to supplement the action of some paralyzed or weakened muscle —**Axial muscles,** those which belong to the axial skeleton, muscles of the trunk, including the head and tail —**Canine, ciliary, dermal,** etc, **muscle** See the adjectives —**Grief-muscles,** a name given by Darwin to the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii pyramidalis nasi, and central anterior parts of the occipitofrontalis muscles, which draw the features into an expression of grief **Grinning-muscle,** the levator anguli oris, one of the muscles of expression —**Hilton's muscle** [After the anatomist *Hilton*] The lower aryepiglottic or inferior arytenoepiglottidean muscle, called by Hilton *compressor sæculi laryngis* —**Horner's muscle** [After the anatomist *Horner*] The tensor tarsi, a very small muscle at the inner side of the orbit, inserted into the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids —**Hypaxial, hypothenar,** etc, **muscles** See the adjectives —**Intercostal muscles,** two sets of muscles the external and the internal, their fibers crossing each other obliquely, connecting the adjacent margins of the ribs throughout nearly the whole extent They are concerned in the act of respiration —**Kissing-muscle,** the orbicular muscle or sphincter of the mouth technically called the *orbicularis oris, oscularis,* and *bamator* —**Muller's palpebral muscle** [After H M *Muller*] A layer of smooth muscular fiber in either lid, inserted near the attached margin of the tarsus, and innervated through the cervical sympathetic —**Muscles of deglutition, of mastication,** etc See *deglutition, mastication,* etc —**Orbicular, pyramidal, quadrate,** etc, **muscles** See the adjectives —**Snarling-muscle,** the levator labii superioris, as of the dog, which, when it acts displays the teeth, as in snarling —**Sneering-muscle,** the human levator labii superioris alæque nasi, which acts in the expression of sneering (for other muscles, see their special names.)

muscle[2], *n.* See *mussel.*

muscle-band, *n* See *mussel-band*

musclebill (mus'l-bil), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata G. Trumbull* [Kennebunk, Maine]

muscle-case (mus'l-kās), *n* A muscle-compartment

muscle-casket (mus'l-kās″ket), *n.* A muscle-compartment

muscle-cell (mus'l-sel), *n* A cell from which muscular tissue is derived; a myamœba, a myocyte.

The connection with the *muscle cells*
C Claus, Zool (trans), p 45

muscle-clot (mus'l-klot), *n* The substance formed as a clot in the coagulation of muscle-plasm; myosin

muscle-column (mus'l-kol″um), *n* **1** A bundle of muscular fibers —**2** A muscle-prism

muscle-compartment (mus'l-kom-part'ment), *n* The prismatic space bounded at both ends by Krause's membrane (intermediate disk) and laterally by the longitudinal planes which mark out Cohnheim's areas It is occupied by a muscle-prism Also *muscle-case, muscle-casket*

muscle-corpuscle (mus'l-kôr″pus-l), *n* A muscle-nucleus, especially in a striated muscle.

muscle-current (mus'l-kur″ent), *n* See *current*[1]

muscled (mus'ld), *a* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having muscles or muscular tissue; musculated: used in composition as, a strong-*muscled* man.

muscle-nucleus (mus'l-nu″klē-us), *n* A nucleus of a muscle-fiber In the striated muscles of mammals these are usually placed on the inner surface of the sarcolemma.

muscle-plasm (mus'l-plazm), *n.* The liquid expressed from muscle minced and mixed while living with snow and a little salt. It coagulates, forming a clot (myosin) and muscle-serum.

muscle-plate (mus'l-plāt), *n.* A primitive segment of the mesoderm of an embryo destined to become a muscle or series of muscles; a myocomma, myomere, or myotome. Also called *muscular plate.*

Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which are termed the *muscle plates* *Quain,* Anat , II 182.

muscle-plum (mus'l-plum), *n.* A dark-purple plum. *Halliwell.*

muscle-prism (mus'l-prizm), *n.* The prismatic mass of muscle-rods occupying a muscle-compartment

muscle-reading (mus'l-rē″ding), *n* The detection and interpretation of slight involuntary contractions of the muscles by a person whose hand is placed upon the subject of experimentation.

In the researches I made on *muscle reading,* it was shewn over and over that by pure chance only the blindfold subject would, under certain conditions, find the object looked for in one case, and sometimes in two cases out of twelve *Proc Soc Psych Research,* I 17

muscle-rod (mus'l-rod), *n* A segment of a muscle-fibrilla between two successive Krause's membranes (intermediate disks)

muscle-serum (mus'l-sē″rum), *n* The serum formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasm

muscle-sugar (mus'l-shug″ăr), *n.* Inosite

muscling (mus'ling), *n* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Exhibition or representation of the muscles

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling,* as well as colouring and drapery *Shaftesbury*

muscoid (mus'koid), *a* and *n* [< L *musculus,* (see *muscle*[1]), muss, + Gr *εἶδος,* form] **I.** *a* In *bot* , moss-like; resembling moss Also *musciform.*

II. *n* One of the mosses, a moss-like plant

muscological (mus-ko-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *muscology* + *-ical*] Belonging or pertaining to muscology

muscologist (mus-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *muscology* + *-ist*] One skilled in the science of muscology, a bryologist

The tribe of Sphagnaceæ, or Bog Mosses, is now separated by *Muscologists* from true Mosses
W B Carpenter, Micros , § 339

muscology (mus-kol'ō-ji), *n* [= F *muscologie,* < L. *muscus,* moss, + Gr *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak see *-ology*] The branch of botany that treats of mosses, also, a discourse or treatise on mosses. Also called *bryology*

muscosity (mus-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< L *muscosus,* mossy, < *muscus,* moss (see *moss*[1]), + *-ity*] Mossiness

muscovado (mus-kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Also *muscovada,* = F *moscouade, mascouade,* < Sp *moscabado, moscabada, mascobado, mascobada,* for *azucar mascobado,* inferior or unrefined sugar] Unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf-sugar and lump-sugar are procured by refining Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses*

Muscovite (mus'kō-vit), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *Moscovite,* < F *Moscovite,* now *Moscovie* = Sp *Moscovita* = D *Moskoviet* = G *Moskowiter* = Sw Dan *Moskovit,* as *Muscovy* (ML *Muscovia*), Russia (< Russ. *Moskova* (> G. *Moskau,* F. *Moscou*), Moscow), + *-ite*[2]] **I.** *n* **1** A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy or the principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia —**2** [*l c*] In *mineral* , common or potash mica (see *mica*[2]), a silicate of aluminum and potassium, with the latter element in part replaced by hydrogen; the light-colored mica, varying from nearly white to pale smoky brown, which is characteristic of granite, gneiss, and other related crystalline rocks formerly called *Muscovy glass* In granitic veins it sometimes occurs in plates of great size, and is often mined, as for example in western North Carolina, in thin plates it is used in stoves, windows, etc When ground up it is used as a lubricator, to give a silvery sheen to wall paper, etc Phengite is a variety of muscovite containing more silica than the common kinds The name *hydromica* or *hydromuscovite* is sometimes given to the varieties which yield considerable water on ignition These usually have a pearly or silky luster and a talc like feel, and are less elastic than the less hydrous kinds damourite, margarodite, and sericite are here included Fuchsite is a green colored variety of muscovite containing chromium In 1887 the production of mica (muscovite) in the United States was about 70,000 pounds, valued at nearly $150,000 2,000 tons of mica waste, valued at $15 000, were ground for use (*Min Resources of the U S* , 1887)

3. [*l. c.*] The desman or Muscovitic rat

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, a former principality in central Russia, and the nucleus of the Russian empire; by extension, of or pertaining to Russia.

I have used the word *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the Tsardom of Muscovy," and Moscovite in the sense of "pertaining to the town of Moscow"
D M Wallace, Russia, p 420

Muscovitic (mus-kō-vit'ik), *a.* [< *Muscovite* + *-ic.*] Same as *Muscovite.*

muscovy (mus'kō-vi), *n.*; pl. *muscovies* (-viz) [Short for *Muscovy duck* (see *musk-duck*)] A Muscovy duck or musk-duck. See *duck*[2], 1, and *musk-duck,* 1.

Muscovy glass. See *muscovite,* 2.

She were an excellent lady but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass* *Marston and Webster,* Malcontent, I 3.

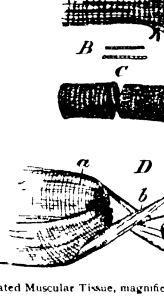
muscular (mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [= F *musculaire* = Sp. Pg *muscular* = It. *muscolare, muscolare,* < NL. **muscularis,* of muscle, < L *musculus,* muscle see *muscle*[1].] **1** Of or pertaining in any way to muscle or muscles, composing, constituting, or consisting of muscle as, the *muscular* system; *muscular* origin or insertion; *muscular* fiber or tissue —**2** Done by or dependent upon muscle or muscles as, *muscular* action; *muscular* movement; *muscular* strength —**3** Well-muscled, having well-developed muscles, strong; sinewy, brawny as, a *muscular* man —**4** Figuratively, strong and vigorous

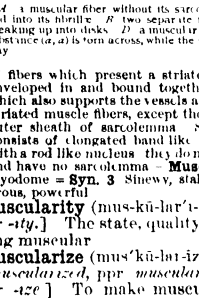
No mind becomes *muscular* without rude and early exercise *Bulwer,* My Novel, ix 16

Muscular Christianity See *Christianity* [The origination of this phrase has been generally attributed to Charles Kingsley, but he expressly repudiates it

We have heard much of late about "*Muscular Christianity* " A clever expression, spoken in jest by I know not whom, has been bandied about the world, and supposed by many to represent some new ideal of the Christian character For myself, I do not know what it means
Letters and Memories of Charles Kingsley, II 212.]

Muscular fascicle, fasciculus, or **lacertus,** a bundle of a variable number of parallel muscular fibers —**Muscular fiber** (*a*) Muscular tissue, as composed of fibers (*b*) One of the fibers of which muscular tissue is ultimately composed —**Muscular fibril, fibrillation.** See the nouns —**Muscular impression,** the mark of the insertion of a muscle, as of an adductor muscle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell See cut at *eburnum* —**Muscular insertion,** one of the attachments of an individual muscle, generally that inserted in the smaller or more movable part —**Muscular motion, muscular movement,** the motion or movement which results from the action of muscles —**Muscular plate** Same as *muscle plate* —**Muscular rheumatism.** Same as *myalgia* —**Muscular sensations,** feelings which accompany the action of the muscles (*James Mill,* 1829) By these a knowledge is obtained of the condition of the muscles, and the extent to which they are contracted, of the position of various parts of the body, and of the resistance offered by external bodies —**Muscular sense,** muscular sensations or the capacity of experiencing them, especially considered as a means of information —**Muscular stomach,** a stomach with thick muscular walls, as the gizzard of a fowl distinguished from the *glandular stomach,* or proventriculus —**Muscular system,** the total of the muscular tissue or sum of the individual muscles of the body, musculation or musculature, regarded as a set of similar organs or system of like parts, comparable to the *nervous system,* the *osseous system,* etc —**Muscular tissue,** the proper contractile substance of muscle, muscular fiber It is of two kinds —striated or striped muscle, and smooth The former, of which all the ordinary muscles of the trunk and limbs and the heart are composed, consists of bundles





Striated Muscular Tissue, magnified about 250 diameters.

A a muscular fiber without its sarcolemma, breaking up at one end into its fibrillæ *B* two separate fibrils *C* a muscular fiber breaking up into disks *D* a muscular fiber of which the contractile substance (*a, a*) is torn across, while the sarcolemma (*b*) has not given way

of fibers which present a striated appearance and are enveloped in and bound together by connective tissue which also supports the vessels and nerves of the muscle Striated muscle fibers, except those of the heart, have an outer sheath of sarcolemma Smooth muscular tissue consists of elongated band like non striated fibers, each with a rod like nucleus they do not break up into fibrillæ, and have no sarcolemma —**Muscular tube,** in *ichth* , a myodome = **Syn. 3** Sinewy, stalwart, sturdy, lusty, vigorous, powerful

muscularity (mus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n* [< *muscular* + *-ity.*] The state, quality, or condition of being muscular

muscularize (mus'kū-lar-iz), *v. t.*; pret and pp *muscularized,* ppr *muscularizing* [< *muscular* + *-ize*] To make muscular or strong, develop muscular strength in *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser , p 5.

muscularly (mus'ku-lar-li), *adv* With muscular power, strongly, as regards muscular strength

musculation (mus-kū-lā'shon), *n* [= F *musculation,* as L. *musculus,* muscle, + *-ation.*] The

way or mode in which a part is provided with muscles; the number, kind, and disposition of the muscles of a part or organ

It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, *Musculation*, etc , that we can explain astronomical, physical, chemical, and biological phenomena
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, II 446

=Syn. *Musculation*, *Musculature* *Musculation* is more frequent in merely descriptive anatomy, with reference to the attachments or other topographical disposition of individual muscles, *musculature* is the more comprehensive morphological or embryological term.

musculature (mus′kū-lă-tūr), *n.* [= Sp *musculatura*, as L *musculus*, muscle, + *-ature*] The furnishing or providing of a living organism with muscles, or the method or means by which muscles are formed, also, the muscular tissue, system, or apparatus itself, considered with reference to its origin, development, and subsequent disposition, musculation

The *musculature* of the right side of the larynx is still free, and, when acting, a crater like cavity is seen, lined with granulations. *Lancet*, No 3436, p 12

Dermal musculature. See *dermal* = **Syn.** See *musculation*

musculet† (mus′kūl), *n.* [< L *musculus*, muscle see *muscle*[1]] A muscle

musculi, *n.* Plural of *musculus*, 1.

musculine (mus′kū-lin), *n* [< L *musculus*, muscle (see *muscle*[1]), + *-ine*[2].] The animal basis of muscle, the chemical substance of which muscle chiefly consists. See *muscle-plasma* and *myosin*.

musculite (mus′kū-līt), *n* [< L. *musculus*, mussel (see *mussel*), + *-ite*[2]] A fossil shell like a mussel or *Mytilus*, or supposed to be of that kind

musculocutaneous (mus′kū-lō-kū-tā′nē-us), *a* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + *cutis*, skin see *cutaneous*] Muscular and cutaneous specifically said of certain nerves which, after giving off motor branches to muscles, terminate in the skin as sensory nerves. The superior and inferior musculocutaneous nerves of the abdomen are two branches of the lumbar plexus, more frequently called the *iliohypogastric* and *ilio-inguinal* (See these words) The musculocutaneous nerve in the arm is a large branch of the brachial plexus, which supplies the coracobrachialis and biceps muscles, and in part the brachialis anticus, and then ramifies in the skin of the forearm That of the leg is one of two main branches of the external popliteal or peroneal nerve, which supplies the peroneï muscles and then ramifies in the skin of the lower leg and foot

musculopallial (mus′kū-lō-pal′i-al), *a* [< L *musculus*, muscle, + NL. *pallium* see *pallial*.] Supplying or distributed to muscles and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusk specifically applied to the outer of two nerves given off from the visceral ganglion, the other being the *splanchnic* nerve *Trans. Roy Soc. Edin.*, XXXII 628

musculophrenic (mus′kū-lō-frē′nik), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + Gr *φρήν*, diaphragm] Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the diaphragm. specifically applied to a terminal branch of the internal mammary artery, which supplies the diaphragm and lower intercostal muscles

musculosity (mus-kū-los′i-ti), *n* [= F *musculosité*, < L as if **musculosita(t-)s*, < *musculosus*, musculous· see *musculous*.] The quality of being musculous, muscularity

musculospiral (mus′kū-lō-spī′ral), *a* [< L *musculus*, muscle, + *spira*, spire see *spiral*.] Innervating a muscle and winding spirally around a bone specifically applied to the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds around the humerus in company with the superior profunda artery, and supplies the muscles of the back part of the arm and forearm and the skin of the same part.

musculous (mus′kū-lus), *a.* [= F. *musculeux* = Sp. Pg. *musculoso* = It. *muscoloso*, *musculoso*, < L. *musculosus*, muscular, fleshy, < *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

The uvous coat or iris of the eye hath a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Full of muscles; hence, strong, sinewy. [Obsolescent.]

He had a tongue so *musculous* and subtile that he could twist it up into his nose. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi

musculus (mus′kū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *muscle*[1].] 1. Pl. *musculi* (-lī). In *anat.*, a muscle. Muscles were all formerly named in Latin, *musculus* being expressed or implied in their names, but few retain this designation, though the Latin form of the qualifying word or words may remain, as *pectoralis glutæus*, etc

2 [*cap.*] In *zool* (*a*) A genus of mice, of which *Mus musculus* is the type same as *Mus. Rafinesque*, 1818. (*b*) A term in use among the conchologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for various bivalve shells, as *Panopæa*, *Unionidæ*, *Cyrenidæ*, *Mytilidæ*, etc. (*c*) A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ* *Quenstedt*, 1871.

Mus. Doc. An abbreviation of *Musicæ Doctor* (Doctor of Music)

muse[1] (mūz), *v* ; pret and pp. *mused*, ppr *musing*. [< ME *musen*, gaze about, ponder, wonder, muse, < OF *muser* (= Pr. OSp *musar* = It. *musare*), ponder, muse, dream, F. loiter, trifle, dawdle, origin uncertain; prob. same as It. *mussare*, mutter, mumble, F. dial. (Walloon) *muser*, hum, buzz, < ML. *musare*, *mussare*, L. *mussare*, murmur, mutter, be in uncertainty; cf Norw. *musa*, *mussa*, *mysja*, mutter, whisper; Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter, ult., like *mum*[1], *mumble*, *mutter*, etc , imitative of a low indistinct sound Another etymology (Diez, Skeat) rests on It *musare*, 'gape about,' explained as orig 'sniff as a dog' (cf F. *muser*, begin to rut), < OF **muse* (= It *muso*), the mouth, muzzle, snout (whence dim. *musel*, *mosel*, > ME. *mosel*, > E. *muzzle*), < L. *morsus*, bite, ML also muzzle, snout, beak see *muzzle*, *morse*[2]. For the change of L *morsus* to OF. **muse* (*mus*), cf OF *jus*, < L *deorsum*, OF *sus*, < L *seorsum* But the Pr OSp. and It. forms, in this view, must be borrowed from the OF , a thing in itself highly improbable at a date so early, and sufficient, with the improbability of such a transfer of notions, to disprove this explanation In another view, also improbable, the word is < OHG *muozen*, be idle, *muoza*, G *muse*, idleness, leisure Hence *amuse*] **I.** *intrans* 1. To ponder, meditate, reflect continuously and in silence, be in a brown study.

Right hertely she hym loved, and *mused* here on so moche that she was sore troubled, and fayn wolde she haue hym to be her lorde *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 229

Taking my lonely winding walk, I *mus'd*,
And held accustom'd conference with my heart
Cowper, The Four Ages

And the young girl *mused* beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell
Whittier, Maud Muller

2†. To be astonished; be surprised; wonder

I *muse* my Lord of Gloucester is not come,
'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man
Shak , 2 Hen VI , iii 1 1

Yonder is ther an host of men,
I *musen* who they bee
Captain Car (Child s Ballads, VI 150)

This may be a sufficient reason to us why we need no longer *muse* at the spreading of many idle traditions so soon after the Apostles *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy

3. To gaze meditatively.

As y stood *musynge* on the moone
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 148

Then came the fine Gawain and wonder d at her,
And Lancelot later came and *mused* at her
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

=Syn. 1 Meditate, reflect, etc (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, brood

II. *trans.* 1. To meditate on; think of reflectively.

Thou knowist all that hertes thenke or *muse*,
All thynges thou seest in thy presence
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 6441

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* His praise
Thomson, Hymn, l 118

2†. To wonder at.

muse[1] (mūz), *n.* [< ME. *muse*, < OF *muse*, *muce*, musing, amusement, < *muser*, muse: see *muse*[1], *v*] **1.** The act of musing; meditation, reverie; absent-mindedness; contemplative thought

Thys king in *muses* ther was full strongly
In the noblesse of this castell alway,
That almost he slepte, but not a-slepe fully
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T S), l 5511

2. Wonder; surprise.

This dedication . may haply make your Honors muse, well fare that dedication that may excite your *muse*
Florio, It. Dict (1598), Ep Ded , p [3]

He . was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange.
Milton, P L., vii 52.

At or in a muse, in doubt or hesitation.

Which event beeing so straunge, I had rather leane them *in a muse* what it should be, then in a maze in telling what it was. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p 104

For the duke and our fleet, we are now all *at a muse* what should become of them
Court and Times of Charles II., I 251

Muse[2] (mūz), *n* [< OF *muse*, F. *muse* = Pr. Sp. Pg It. *musa* = D. *muze* = G. *muse* = Sw. Dan. *muse*, < L. *musa*, < Gr. *μοῦσα*, Æolic *μοῖσα*, Doric *μῶσα*, Laconian *μῶα* or *μῶά*, a Muse (see def. 1), hence also music, song, eloquence, in pl. arts, accomplishments, and in general fitness, propriety; prob. contr. of **μάονσα* (reg. contr. *μῶσα*), fem. ppr. of **μάειν*, a defective verb (perf. *μέμαα*, part. *μεμαώς*, pres. mid. *μῶσθαι*), strive after, seek after, attempt, long for, desire eagerly, covet, etc The lit meaning of *μοῦσα* is sometimes given as 'inventress' (as ancient writers assumed), from the sense 'invent' inferred from the sense 'seek after'; but the term more prob. referred to the emotion or passion, the "fine frenzy," implied in the verb in the usual sense 'strive after' (*μεμαώς*, excited), and in its derivatives, among which are counted *μαίνεσθαι*, be in a frenzy, *μανία*, frenzy, madness, *μάντις*, a seer, prophet, etc · see *mania*, *Mantis*. Hence *museum*, *music*, *mosaic*[1], etc] **1.** In *Gr. myth* , one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed, later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they are always spoken of as nine *Clio*, the Muse of heroic exploits, or of history, *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute, *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy, *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy, *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song, *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre, *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn, *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena, and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of eloquence, and of heroic or epic poetry The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes*

In this city [Cremona] did that famous Poet [Virgil] consecrate himself to the *Muses* *Coryat*, Crudities, I 140

Hence—**2.** [*cap* or *l c*] An inspiring power, poetic inspiration. often spoken of and apostrophized by poets as a goddess

O for a *Muse* of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
Shak , Hen V , I, Pro!

Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
Sing, heavenly *Muse* *Milton*, P L, i. 6.

3 A poet; a bard [Rare.]

So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn,
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud
Milton, Lycidas, l 19

muse[3] (mūs), *n.* [< OF *musse*, a little hole or corner to hide things in, < *musser*, hide· see *mucha*[1], *mooch*, *mouch*] **1** An opening in a fence through which a hare or other game is accustomed to pass Also *muset*

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a Bore,
Their dogs put in full crie, he rusheth on before
Chapman, Iliad, xi 368 (*Nares*)

The old prouerbe "'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse* as a woman without a scuse"
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl Misc , VIII 387) (*Nares*)

Like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and *muces* of wild beasts, [he] enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle
Holland, tr of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609) (*Nares*)

2†. A loophole; a means of escape

For these words still left a *muse* for the people to escape
N Bacon

3 The mouthpiece or wind-pipe of a bagpipe Also written *smuse*

mused (mūzd), *a* [< *muse*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Overcome with liquor; bemused; muzzy.

Head waiter honour'd by the guest,
Half-*mused*, or reeling ripe
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

museful (mūz′fůl), *a.* [< *muse*[1], *n* , + *-ful*.] Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful. *Dryden.*

musefully (mūz′fůl-i), *adv.* In a museful manner; thoughtfully.

muselt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *muzzle*

museless (mūz′les), *a.* [< *Muse*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a Muse; disregarding the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they [the Spartans] were, minding nought but the feats of Warre.
Milton, Areopagitica (Clarendon Press), p 7

musenna, *n.* See *mesenna*.

museographer (mū-zē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *museography* + *-er*[1]] Same as *museographist*

museographist (mū-zē-og′ra-fist), *n.* [< *museography* + *-ist*.] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum Also *museographist*. [Recent.]

Most of the naturalists and *museographists* have included shells in their works.
Mendes da Costa, Elements of Conchology, p 57

museography (mū-zē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a museum, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The

museography systematic description or written classification of objects in a museum. Also *musæography.* [Recent]

museologist (mū-zē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *museology* + *-ist*] One versed in museology

museology (mū-zē-ol′ō-ji), *n* [< NL. *museum*, museum, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of arranging and managing museums. Also *musæology* [Recent]

But the account of the last [general arrangements of the several museums] is generally unsatisfactory and imperfect, while very slight or no mention is made of such devices as are characteristically American, and in which *museology* has been notably advanced by us
Science, VI 82.

muser (mū′zėr), *n* One who muses; one who acts, speaks, or writes as in a reverie; an absent-minded person.

He [Arnold] is not, like most elegiac poets, a mere sad *muser*, he is always one who finds a secret of joy in the midst of pain *Contemporary Rev*, XLIX 530

muse-rid (mūz′rid), *a.* Ridden by a Muse or the Muses, possessed by poetical enthusiasm [Rare]

No meagre, *Muse rid* mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night gown of his own loose skin
Pope, Dunciad, II 37

muset (mū′set), *n* [Also *musit*, dim of *muse*[3]] Same as *muse*[3], 1.

The many *musets* through the which he [the hare] goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 683

musette (mū-zet′), *n.* [F, dim. of OF. *muse*, a pipe, a bagpipe, = It. *musa*, < ML. *musa*, a bagpipe, < L *musa*, a song, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1. A small and simple variety of oboe.—2. A form of bagpipe once very popular in France, having a compass of from ten to thirteen tones.—3. A quiet pastoral melody, usually with a drone-bass, written in imitation of a bagpipe tune, often introduced as one of the parts of the old-fashioned suite, especially as a contrast to the gavotte Such melodies were often used as dance tunes, and thus the term *musette* was extended to the dance for which they were used

museum (mū-zē′um), *n* [= F *muséum*, *musée* = Sp. *museo* = Pg *museu* = It *museo*, < L *mūsēum*, < Gr *μουσεῖον*, a temple of the Muses, a place of study, a library or museum, also (late) mosaic, < *μοῦσα*, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] A building or part of a building appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, or science; especially and usually, a collection of objects in natural history, or of antiquities or curiosities Among the leading museums may be mentioned—in Italy, the Vatican (developed largely from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries) and the Capitoline at Rome, the Uffizi and Pitti Palace at Florence, the great Museo Nazionale at Naples, and the Brera at Milan; in France, the Louvre (perhaps the most important in the world, opened 1793), the Luxembourg (devoted to recent art), the Trocadéro, and the Hôtel de Cluny at Paris; in Germany, the Zwinger (founded in the eighteenth century) at Dresden, the museums of Berlin, and the Glyptothek and Pinakothek at Munich; in Great Britain, the Ashmolean at Oxford (opened 1683) and the British Museum (the largest in the country, founded 1753) and the South Kensington Museum (illustrative of the industrial arts) at London There are very notable museums at St Petersburg, at Madrid, and at Athens, and the museum at Ghizeh (formerly Boulak), near Cairo, has a world wide reputation In the United States the chief museums are the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, the Metropolitan Museum at New York, and the National Museum at Washington The meaning to the term *museum* is sometimes extended, especially on the continent of Europe, to include galleries of pictures and sculpture

mush[1] (mush), *n.* [Prob. orig. a dial var. of *mesh*[2], var. of *mash*[1], a mixture: see *mash*[1]. Not < G. *mus*, pap] 1. Anything mashed. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass: as, oatmeal *mush*, *mush* and milk; specifically, such a preparation made from Indian corn; hasty-pudding

In thickness like a cane, it Nature roul'd
Close up in leaves, to keep it from the cold,
Which being ground and boyl'd, *Mush* they make
Hardie, Last Voyage to Bermuda (1671). (*Bartlett.*)

Ev n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush!*
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i

Why will people cook it [rice] into a *mush?* See how separate the grains are!
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 19

3. Something resembling mush, as being soft and pulpy: as, *mush* of mud.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *mush* of concession
Emerson, Friendship.

4. Fish ground up; chum; pomace; stosh.—5. Dust; dusty refuse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The best kind of iron ore. *Halliwell.*—**Mush muddle**, pot-pie. [Cape Cod.]

mush[2] (mush), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *mesh*[1], *v.*] To nick or notch (dress-fabrics) round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

mushed (musht), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shattered, depressed, "used up" [Prov Eng]

Going about all day without changing her cap, and looking as if she was *mushed*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

musheront, *n* An obsolete form of *mushroom.*

mushetour, *n* In *her*, same as *muschetor.*

mushquash-root, *n.* See *musquash-root.*

mushroom (mush′rōm), *n.* and *a* [Also dial or obs. *mushrome*, *mushrump*, *musheron*; < ME. *musheron*, *muscheron*, < OF *mouscheron*, *mouseron*, a mushroom, < *mousse*, moss: see *moss*[1]] I. *n.* 1. A cryptogamic plant of the class *Fungi* applied in a general sense to almost any of the larger, conspicuous fungi, such as toadstools, puffballs, *Hydnei*, etc, but more particularly to the agaricoid fungi and especially to the edible forms The species most usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, edible agaric or mushroom Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth In some localities they form a staple article of food In Tierra del Fuego the natives live largely upon *Cytharia Darwinii*, and in Australia many species of *Boletus* are used as food by the natives Many mushrooms are poisonous, and the selection of those suitable for cooking should be intrusted to competent judges See cut under *Agaricus*

Hither the Emperour Claudius repaired, in hope to recover his health through the temperature of the air, but contrarily here met with the *mushromes* that poysoned him *Sandys*, Travailes, p 236

Hence.—2. An upstart, one who rises rapidly from a low condition in life.

But cannot brook a night grown *mushrump*—
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is—
Should bear us down of the nobility
Marlowe, Edward II, I 4

And we must glorify
A *mushroom!* one of yesterday!
B Jonson, Catiline, II 1

3 A small mushroom-shaped protuberance that sometimes forms on the end of the negative carbon in arc-lamps.—**Cup-mushroom**, a common name for certain discomycetous fungi, particularly of the genus *Peziza* See *Discomycetes* and *Peziza*.—**Devil's mushroom**, a name given to many poisonous fungi resembling edible mushrooms [Colloq]—**Fairy-ring mushroom.** See *champignon* and *Marasmius*.—**St George's mushroom**, a species of mushroom, *Agaricus gambosus* which appears in May and June, growing in rings. The name is also given to *A. arvensis*

II. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms as, *mushroom* sauce.—2 Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and in unsubstantiality, ephemeral, upstart as, *mushroom* aristocracy

Somebody buys all the quack medicines that build palaces for the *mushroom* say rather the toadstool, million aires *O W Holmes*, Med Essays, p 186

Mushroom anchor, catchup, coral, etc See the nouns.—**Mushroom head**, the nose plate on the inner part of the breech plug of a breech loading cannon See *nose plate*, and second cut under *fermeture*

mushroom (mush′rōm), *v t* [< *mushroom*, *n*] To elevate suddenly in position or rank.

The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I 297 (*Davies*)

mushroom-hitches (mush′rōm-hich′ez), *n pl.* Inequalities in the floor of a coal-mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances *Hallwell.* [Prov Eng]

mushroom-spawn (mush′rōm-spân), *n.* The substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied.

mushroom-stone (mush′rōm-stōn), *n.* A stone or fossil that resembles a mushroom

Two small *mushroom-stones*, in form of a bluntish cone Fifteen other *mushroom-stones* of near the same shape with the precedent These are of a white colour, and in shape exactly resembling a sort of coralline fungus of marine original, which I have by me
Woodward, On Fossils, p 187

mushroom-strainer (mush′rōm-strā′nėr), *n* An inverted-dish strainer for cistern-pumps, so named from its shape. *E. H. Knight.*

mushroom-sugar (mush′rōm-shûg′ėr), *n.* Mannite.

mushru (mush′rō), *n.* [Hind. *mashrū'a*] A washable material made in India, having a glossy silk finish and a cotton back. It is used for wearing-apparel, and is very durable.

mushrump (mush′rump), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mushroom.*

mushy (mush′i), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like mush; soft; pulpy; without fiber or firmness

The death penalty is disappearing, like some better things, before a kind of *mushy* and unthinking doubt of its morality and expediency *The Nation*, Feb. 3, 1870, p. 67.

A child bearing, tender-hearted thing is the woman of our people, she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlvi

Over ripe, *mushy*, bruised, and partially decayed fruit makes a poor dark colored dried product
Sci Amer, N S, LXI 232.

music (mū′zik), *n.* [< ME. *musik*, *musyk*, *musike* = D. *muziek*, *muzyk* = MLG MHG *musēke* = G. Dan. Sw. *musik*, < OF. (and F.) *musique* = Sp *musica* = Pg It *musica*, music, < L *musica* = Ar *mūsīqa* = Turk. Hind *musīqī*, < Gr *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp lyric poetry set to melody, music, fem of *μουσικός*, of the Muses (*ὁ μουσικός*, a votary of the Muses, a poet, musician, man of letters), < *μοῦσα*, a muse: see *Muse*[2]] 1. Any pleasing succession of sounds or of combinations of sounds, melody or harmony: as, the *music* of the winds, or of the sea.

For the armony
And sweet accord was so good *musike*
That the noice to angels most was like
Flower and Leaf.

In sweet *music* is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 1 (song)

When those exact co ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune, and tone color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is *music*
S Lanier, Sci Eng Verse, p 48.

The bird doth not betray the secret springs
Whence note on note her *music* sweetly pours
Jones Very, Poems, p 29

2. (*a*) The science of combining tones in rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic order, so as to produce effects that shall be intelligible and agreeable to the ear (*b*) The art of using rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic materials in the production of definite compositions, or works having scientific correctness, artistic finish and proportion, esthetic effectiveness, and an emotional content or meaning

In Candia siue Creta was *museyke* firste founde, and also tourneys and exercyse of armes on horsbacke
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 18

Music has been developed according to certain rules which depended on unknown laws of nature since discovered It cannot be separated from these laws and within them there is a field large enough for all the efforts of human fancy *Blaserna*, Sound, p 187

Degrees in *music* are not conferred by the University of London *Grove's Dict Music*, I 452.

3 A composition made up of tones artistically and scientifically disposed, or such compositions collectively as, a piece of *music* Music is classified and named with respect to its origin or general style as barbarous, popular, national, artistic, sacred, secular, etc, with respect to its technical form as melodic, harmonic, polyphonic or contrapuntal, homophonic, Gregorian, classical, romantic, strict, free, lyric, epic, dramatic, pastoral, mensurable, figured, etc, with respect to its method of performance as vocal, instrumental, solo, choral, orchestral, concerted, etc, and with respect to its application as ecclesiastical or church, theatrical, operatic, military, or as concert-, chamber-, dance music, etc

His [Rossini's] use of the crescendo and the "cabaletta," though sometimes carried to excess, gave a brilliancy to his *music* which added greatly to the excellence of its effect *Encyc Brit*, XX 861

4. A musical composition as rendered by instruments or by the voice

Some to Church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the *music* there
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I 344

5. The art of producing melody or harmony by means of the voice or of instruments.

Also there shalbe one Teacher of *Musicke*, and to play one the Lute, the Bandors, and Cytterne
Book of Precedence (E. E T S, extra ser), i. 7

6. The written or printed score of a composition; also, such scores collectively: as, a book of *music*, *music* for the piano or the flute.—7. A company of performers of music; a band; an orchestra.

Enter *music.*
Page The *music* is come, sir
Fal Let them play *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, iii. 4. 245.

I am one of the *music*, sir
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 6.

8. Pleasurable emotion, such as is produced by melodious and harmonious sounds; also, the source, cause, or occasion of such emotion.

Such *Musicke* is wise words, with time concented
Spenser, F Q, IV iii. 2.

The graces and the loves which make
The *music* of the march of life
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn

9. Lively speech or action, liveliness, excited wrangling; excitement. [Colloq, U S]—10. Diversion; sport; also, sense of the ridiculous. In this sense apparently confused with *amuse;* compare *musical*, 5 [New Eng.]—**Broken, cathedral, church, congregational music.** See the qualifying words.—**Dynamics of music.** See

dynamics — **Florid, Gregorian, janisary music.** See the qualifying words. — **Magic music,** a game in which some article is hidden, to be sought for by one of the company, who is partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he wanders from it

A pleasant game, she thought, she liked it more
Than *magic music*, forfeits, all the rest
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Martial music. See *martial* — **Measurable, measured, mensurable music** See *mensurable*, 2 — **Military music.** See *military* — **Music of the future,** a phrase first used by Richard Wagner to express an elaborate combination of poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic art into extended works but often used in a narrower sense as descriptive of a musical style similar to that of Wagner — **Music of the spheres** See *harmony of the spheres*, under *harmony* — **Music trade-mark.** See *trade mark* — **Organic music** See *organic* — **Program music,** music intended to convey to the hearer, by means of instruments and without the use of words, a description or suggestion of definite objects, scenes, or events The term is often very vaguely used — **To face the music** See *face*! — **Turkish music** Same as *janizary music*

music† (mū′zik), *v. t.* [< *music*, *n.*] To entice or seduce with music.

A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be fiddled and *musick'd* into hell
Gentleman Instructed, p. 145 (*Davies*)

musica (mū′zi-kä), *n.* [L. and It.: see *music*.] Music — **Musica ficta, falsa,** or **colorata,** false or feigned music: a term applied in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the scale of the mode were introduced for the sake of euphony

musical (mū′zi-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. Sp. Pg. *musical* = It. *musicale*, < NL. **musicalis*, < L. *musica*, music: see *music*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music, in any sense, of the nature of music as, *musical* proportion. — **2.** Sounding agreeably; affecting the ear pleasurably; conformable to the laws of the science of music; conformable to the principles of the art of music, melodious, harmonious.

As sweet and *musical*
As bright Apollo's lute
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

All little sounds made *musical* and clear
Beneath the sky that burning August gives,
While yet the thought of glorious Summer lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375

3. Pertaining to the performance or the notation of music. — **4.** Fond of music; discriminating with regard to music: as, the child is *musical*, or has a *musical* ear. — **5.** Amusing; ridiculous. [Slang, New Eng.] — **Musical box,** a mechanical musical instrument, consisting essentially of a barrel or cylinder, caused to revolve by clockwork, in the surface of which are small pegs or pins, so arranged as to catch and twang the teeth of a kind of steel comb These teeth are graduated in size, and carefully tuned, and the disposition of the pins is such as to sound them in perfect melodic succession and rhythm, so that even very elaborate music may be faithfully reproduced The position of the barrel may usually be slightly shifted from side to side, so that more than one tune can be played from the same barrel, and sometimes more than one barrel is provided for the same box, so that an extensive repertoire is possible Occasionally small bells, or even small reeds blown by a bellows, as in the hand organ, are added to increase the resources of the instrument. The effects produced are often very pleasing and varied — **Musical characters** See *character* — **Musical clock,** a clock to which a musical box or barrel organ is so attached as to play tunes at certain periods. — **Musical condenser,** a condenser to the terminal plates of which the wires from a telephone transmitter are attached When a musical sound is produced in the neighborhood of the transmitter, it is reproduced by the condenser — **Musical director,** the conductor, director or leader of a choir, chorus, band, or orchestra. Also called *music director* — **Musical drama.** See *opera* — **Musical ear** See *ear*1, 5 — **Musical glasses** See *glass* — **Musical harvest-flies,** the *Cicadidæ* — **Musical notation.** See *notation* — **Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression* (which see, under *harmonic*). — **Musical scale.** See *scale*

II. *n.* A meeting or a party for a musical entertainment: same as *musicale*

Such fashionable cant terms as theatricals and *musicals*, invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 346

musicale (mū-zi-kal′), *n.* [< F. *musicale* (*soirée musicale*, a musical party), fem. of *musical*, musical: see *musical*.] A performance or concert of music, vocal or instrumental, or both, usually of a private character; a private concert

musicality (mū-zi-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *musical* + *-ity*.] Same as *musicalness*.

musically (mū′zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a musical manner; in relation to music.

musicalness (mū′zi-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being musical

music-book (mū′zik-buk), *n.* A book containing music.

music-box (mū′zik-boks), *n.* **1** Same as *musical box* (which see, under *musical*).

We shut our hearts up nowadays,
Like some old *music box* that plays
Unfashionable airs
Austin Dobson, A Gage d'Amour

2. A barrel-organ.

Aminadab that grinds the *music-box*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

music-cabinet (mū′zik-kab′i-net), *n.* An ornamental stand or rack for holding music-books and sheet-music.

music-case (mū′zik-kās), *n.* **1.** A set of shelves, compartments, or drawers for holding music, whether bound or in sheet form. — **2.** A roll, folio, or cover for carrying music, especially sheet music. Also called *music-roll*, *music-folio*, etc. — **3** A printers' case or tray fitted with partitions for music-types.

music-chair (mū′zik-chār), *n.* Same as *music-stool*.

music-clamp (mū′zik-klamp), *n.* A clip or file for holding sheet-music

music-club (mū′zik-klub), *n.* An association for the practice of music.

There were also *music clubs*, or private meetings for the practice of music, which were exceedingly fashionable with people of opulence
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 383

music-demy (mū′zik-de-mī″), *n.* An English size of printing-paper, 20½ × 14½ inches

music-desk (mū′zik-desk), *n.* A music-stand.

"Tap — tap — tap," went the leader's bow on the *music desk*
Dickens, Sketches, viii.

music-folio (mū′zik-fō″liō), *n.* Same as *music-case*, 2.

music-hall (mū′zik-hâl), *n.* A public hall used especially for musical performances or other public entertainments; specifically, in England, such a hall in which the entertainment consists of singing, dancing, recitations, or imitations in character, burlesque, variety performances, and the like.

So this is a *music hall*, easy and free,
A temple for singing, and dancing, and spree
F. Locker, The Music Palace

music-holder (mū′zik-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1** A music-case. — **2.** A rack, clip, or hook for holding music for a performer.

music-house (mū′zik-hous), *n.* **1** A house where public musical entertainments are given

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the professed musicians assembled at certain houses in the metropolis, called *music houses*, where they performed concerts, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the entertainment of the public.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 382

2. A firm or other business concern dealing in printed music, or musical instruments, or both.

musici (mū′zi-si), *n. pl.* Same as *harmonici*

musician (mū-zish′an), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musition*; < F. *musicien*, as *music* + *-ian*.] One who makes music a profession or otherwise devotes himself to it, whether as composer, performer, critic, theorist, or historian

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 47

musicianer (mū-zish′an-ėr), *n.* [< *musician* + *-er*1.] Same as *musician*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Musicianer I had always associated with the militia-musters of my boyhood, and too hastily concluded it an abomination of our own, but Mr Wright calls it a Norfolk word and I find it to be as old as 1642 by an extract in Collier
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

musicianly (mū-zish′an-li), *a.* [< *musician* + *-ly*1.] Having, exhibiting, or illustrating the properties of good music, or the skill and taste of a good musician.

musicianship (mū-zish′an-ship), *n.* [< *musician* + *-ship*.] Skill in musical composition or expression; musical acquirements.

As a whole, "St. Polycarp" is a work which bears testimony both to the thorough *musicianship* and to the natural gifts of its composer
Athenæum, No. 3178, p. 392.

musicless (mū′zik-les), *a.* [< *music* + *-less*.] Unmusical; inharmonious.

Their *musickless* instruments are frames of brasse hung about with rings, which they jingle in shops according to their marchings
Sandys, Travailes, p. 172 (*Davies*)

music-loft (mū′zik-lôft), *n.* Same as *organ-loft*.

music-mad (mū′zik-mad), *a.* Inordinately and morbidly devoted to the study or pursuit of music; afflicted by musicomania.

music-master (mū′zik-mās″tėr), *n.* A male teacher of music.

music-mistress (mū′zik-mis″tres), *n.* A female teacher of music.

musicodramatic (mū″zi-kō-dra-mat′ik), *a.* Combining music and the drama, at once dramatic and musical.

His operas, although by no means written "with a purpose," represented an entirely new type of *musico-dramatic* art
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 66.

musicography (mū-zi-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσική*, music, + *γράφειν*, write.] The science or art of writing music out in legible characters; musical notation

musicomania (mū″zi-kō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *musicomanie* = It. *musicomania*, < NL. *musicomania*, < Gr. *μουσική*, music, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a variety of monomania in which the intellectual faculties are deranged by an absorbing passion for music. *Dunglison.* Also called *musomania*

music-paper (mū′zik-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with staffs for recording music

music-pen (mū′zik-pen), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden handle and a piece of brass so bent upon itself as to make five small channels or gutters When the channels are filled with ink and the pen is drawn across paper, five parallel lines are made, which constitute a staff for writing music

music-rack (mū′zik-rak), *n.* A rack or inclined shelf attached to a musical instrument, or mounted upon an independent support, designed to hold the music for a singer or player Also called *music-holder*.

music-recorder (mū′zik-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A device for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or pianoforte Mr Fenby's recorder, named by him a *phonograph*, does this by means of a stud attached to the under side of each key When the key is pressed down, the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electromagnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically prepared paper moving at a uniform rate The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes Abbé Moigno's phonautograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument

music-roll (mū′zik-rōl), *n.* Same as *music-case*, 2.

musicry† (mū′zik-ri), *n.* [< *music* + *-ry*.] Music
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 131

music-school (mū′zik-skōl), *n.* A school where music is the principal subject taught, when on a large scale, also called a *conservatory*

music-shell (mū′zik-shel), *n.* A volute, *Voluta musica*, inhabiting the Caribbean Sea, having the shell marked with color in a way that resembles bars of music, the spots being in several rows or series See cut under *volute*.

music-smith (mū′zik-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc.
Simmonds

music-stand (mū′zik-stand), *n.* **1** A music-rack or music-case. — **2.** A raised platform, as in a park, on which a band plays

music-stool (mū′zik-stōl), *n.* A stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte or similar instrument Also *music-chair*.

music-type (mū′zik-tīp), *n.* Type for use in printing music.

music-wire (mū′zik-wīr), *n.* Steel wire such as is used in making the strings of musical instruments

Musigny (mü-zē′nyi), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy.

musimon, musmon (mū′si-mon, mus′mon), *n.* [= F. *musimone, musmon* = It. *musimone*, < L. *musimo(n-), musmo(n-)* (Gr. *μόσμων*), a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.] A wild sheep, the mouflon, *Ovis musimon*.

musing (mū′zing), *n.* [< ME. *musyng*; verbal n. of *muse*1, *v.*] The act of pondering; meditation, thoughtfulness.

Generydes stode still in grete *musyng*,
And to the quene gaue answere in this case
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 491

Sometimes into *musings* fell,
So dreamlike that he might not tell his thought
When he again to common life was brought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274

musing (mū′zing), *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtful; preoccupied.

With even step and *musing* gait.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 38

musingly (mū′zing-li), *adv.* In a musing way.

musion, *n.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *musimon*.] In *her.*, a wildcat used as a bearing.

The Cat-a Mountain, *musion*, or wild cat
Encyc. Brit., XI. 699.

musit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muset* for *muse*3, 1.

musition†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *musician*.

musive (mū′ziv), *a.* [= F. *musif*, < LL. *musivum*, < Gr. *μουσεῖον*, mosaic: see *museum* and *mosaic*1.] Same as *mosaic*1.

Assuming the cones [of the retina] to be arranged somewhat in the form of hexagonal cells in a honeycomb, this [a beaded or zigzag outline seen between two very close parallel lines on a white ground] has been explained by supposing that the retinal image of such a line is so small that, as it falls across this *mosaic* surface one minute section of it would excite only one cone, while the sections immediately above and below would cover halves of two adjacent cones, and, exciting both to activity, would appear twice as large. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p 279

musjid, *n* Same as *masjid*

musk (musk), *n.* [< ME *musk*, < OF *musc*, F *musc* = Pr. *musc* = Sp. *almizcle* = Pg *almiscle, almiscar*, from the Ar., with Ar art.) = It *muscio, muschio* = D *muskus* = G. *moschus* = Sw *muskus* = Dan. *muskus, moskus*, < LL *muscus*, ML also *moschus*, < Gr. μόσχος, < Ar. *mushk, musk, misk* = Turk. *misk*, < Pers *musk, misk* = Hind. *mushk*, musk, < Skt. *mushka*, testicle, prob < √ *mush*, steal, whence also ult *mouse*. Hence ult *muscat, muscatel, muscadel, muscadine*, etc., and the second element of *nutmeg*.] **1** An odoriferous substance secreted by the male musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus* See *musk-deer* The secretion is a viscid fluid, which dries as a brown pulverulent substance, of a slightly bitter taste and extremely powerful, penetrating, and persistent odor It is the strongest and most lasting of perfumes, and is also used in medicine as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic The commercial article is imported from Asia in the natural pods or bags, frequently mixed with blood, fat, and hairs, and adulterated with foreign substances Various other animals secrete a substance like musk, and several are named from this fact See compounds following

Which the Hunters (at that time chasing the said beast) doe cut off, and drie against the Sunne, and it proueth the best *Muske* in the world *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 428

That oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull
Smelling of *musk* and of insolence
Tennyson, Maud, vi 6

2. A kind of artificial musk made by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber —**3** The smell of musk, or a smell resembling it, an aromatic smell, a perfume

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the *musk* of the rose is blown
Tennyson, Maud, xxii 1

4. Same as *musk-plant*, in both senses

musk (musk), *v. t* [< *musk*, *n.*] To perfume with musk

muskallonge (mus'ka-lonj), *n* See *maskalonge*

muskat†, *n* An obsolete form of *muscat*

musk-bag (musk'bag), *n.* **1.** A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, sometimes used as a sachet *Closet of Rarities* (1706) (*Nares*) —**2** The pod, pouch, or cyst of the musk-deer which contains the musk

musk-ball (musk'bâl), *n* A ball of some substance impregnated with musk and other perfumes, kept among garments after the manner of a sachet to perfume them

Curious *musk balls* to carry about one, or to lay in any place *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (1719) (*Nares*)

musk-beaver (musk'bē'vėr), *n* The muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*

musk-beetle (musk'bē'tl), *n* A cerambycid beetle, *Callichroma moschata* See cut under *Cerambyx*

musk-cake (musk'kāk), *n* Musk rose leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake *Closet of Rarities* (1706) (*Nares*)

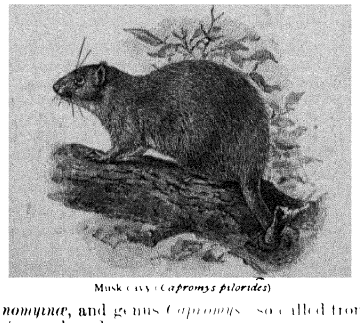
musk-cat (musk'kat), *n* A civet-cat, figuratively, a scented, effeminate person, a fop

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat but not a *musk cat* *Shak*, All's Well v 2 20

Away, *musk cat*! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

musk-cattle (musk'kat'l), *n pl* Musk-oxen

musk-cavy (musk'kā'vi), *n* A West Indian rodent of the family *Octodontidæ*, subfamily *Echimyinæ*, and genus *Capromys*, so called from its musky odor There are several species, as *C. prehensilis*, known as the *hutia conga* and *hutia carabali* They are of large size and arboreal habits, and somewhat resemble rats



Musk-cavy (*Capromys piloides*)

musk-cod† (musk'kod), *n* A musk-bag, hence, figuratively, a scented fop

It's a sweet *musk cod*, a pure spic'd gull
Dekker, Satiromastix

musk-deer (musk'dēr), *n.* **1.** A small ruminant, *Moschus moschiferus*, of the family *Cervida* and subfamily *Moschinæ*, the male of which yields the scent called *musk* These little deer inhabit the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges of central Asia, especially the Altaic chain The male is about 3 feet long and 20 inches high, hornless, with long canine teeth and coarse, pelage of a dirty brown color, whitish underneath The doe is smaller, and has no musk The gland or bag of the male which contains the perfume is of about the size of a hen's egg, of an oval form flattened on one side It is an accessory sexual organ

2 In an improper use, a tragulid, chevrotain, or kanchil, small ruminants of the family *Tragulidæ* They superficially resemble musk-deer, but belong to a different family, The males are horned, and have no musk —**Musk-deer plant** See *Limonia*

musk-duck (musk'duk), *n* **1** A duck, *Cairina moschata*, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, commonly but erroneously known as the *muscovy* and *Barbary duck* It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere It is larger than the mallard, and the upper parts are of a glossy greenish black color

2 A duck of the genus *Biziura*, as *B. lobata* of Australia so called from the musky odor of the male

muskeg (mus'keg), *n* [Amer Ind] A bog, a soft mossy or peaty spot [Canada]

muskelt, *n* An obsolete form of *muscle*[2] for *mussel*

muskely†, *a.* [< *muskel* + *-y*[1]] Muscular

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes *Withals*, Dict. (ed 1608), p 404 (*Nares*)

musket[1]† (mus'ket), *n* [Also *musquet*; < ME *musket, muskytte*, < OF *mousket, mosquet, moschet, mouschet, mouchet*, etc. (F *mouchet, emouchet* (ML *muscetus, muschetus*) = It *moschetto*, also with diff suffix, *moscardo*), a kind of hawk, so called with ref to spots on its breast, or more prob from its small size, being compared to a fly, dim < L *musca*, a fly (> OF *mousche*, F *mouche*, a spot, a fly see *mouche*) Cf *mosquito*] In *falconry*, an inferior kind of hawk, a sparrow-hawk See *eyas-musket*

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *Musquet* and the Coystrel were too weak
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii 1119

musket[2] (mus'ket), *n.* [Formerly also *musquet*, = D *musket* = G *muskete* = Sw *muskot* = Dan *musket*, < OF *mousquete, mousquet* (F *mousquet*), m., *mouschete, moschete*, f., = Sp Pg. *mosquete* (ML *muschetta, muscheta*), < It *moschetto*, a musket (gun), so called (like other names of firearms, e. g. *falcon, falconet, saker*) from a hawk, < *moschetto*, a kind of hawk see *musket*[1]] A hand-gun for soldiers, introduced in European armies in the sixteenth century it succeeded the harquebus, and became in time the common arm of the infantry It was at first very heavy, and was provided with a rest The earliest muskets were matchlocks which were superseded by the wheel lock, the snaphance, the flint lock, and the percussion guns The musket was made lighter, while still gaining in efficiency and accuracy The rifle musket was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century See *rifle*, and cuts under *matchlock* and *gun*[1]

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets*? *Shak*, All's Well, iii 2 111

Bastard musket, a hand gun used in the sixteenth century See *caliver*

musket-arrow† (mus'ket-ar'ō), *n* A short arrow thrown from a firearm These arrows seem to have been generally feathered, but examples remain of arrows three or four inches long with barbed heads and a disk shaped butt, which appear to have been intended for this use *Rep. Royal Commission*, 1596

musketeer (mus-ke-tēr'), *n* [Formerly also *musketteer, musketier, musquetеer*, = D G *musketier* = Sw *musketer* = Dan *musketeer*, < F *mousquetaire* (= Sp *mosquetero* = Pg. *mosqueteiro* = It *moschettiere*), a soldier armed with a musket, < *mousquete*, a musket see *musket*[2]] **1** A soldier armed with a musket

Raleigh, leaving his galley, took eight *musketeers* in his barge *Oldys*, Sir Walter Raleigh

2 A musket, a musket-lock

Did they into pikes and *muspieteers*
Stamp bakers, cups, and porringers?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii 562

musket-lock (mus'ket-lok), *n* **1** The lock of a musket —**2** A musket [Rare]

We must live like our Puritan fathers, who always went to church, and sat down to dinner, when the Indians were in their neighbourhood, with their *musket lock* on the one side, and a drawn sword on the other
W. Phillips, Speeches, p 54

musketo†, *n* See *mosquito*

musketoon (mus-ke-tōn'), *n* [Formerly also *musquetoon*, < F *mousqueton*, < It *moschettone*, < *moschetto*, a musket see *musket*[2]] **1** A light and short hand-gun in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a usual weapon of cavalry

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John L'Isle] was going to Church accompanied with the chief Magistracy) and shot him with a *Musquetoon* dead in the place
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II 338

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon: generally used in the plural

A double guard of archers and *muskatoons*
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa

musket-proof (mus'ket prōf), *a* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball

musket-rest (mus'ket-rest), *n* A fork used as a prop to support the heavy musket in use in the sixteenth century Also called *croc*

He will never come within the signe of it, the sight of a cassock, or a *musket rest* againe
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii 3

musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n* [< F. *mousqueterie* (= Sp *mosqueteria* = It *moschetteria*), < *mousquet*, musket see *musket*[2]] **1** The art or science of firing small-arms as, an instructor of *musketry* —**2** Muskets collectively

The cannon began to fire on one side, and the *musketry* on both and the bridge of Bothwell, with the banks adjacent, were involved in wreaths of smoke
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxi

3 A body of troops armed with muskets

musket-shot (mus'ket-shot), *n* **1** The discharge of a musket; a bullet from a musket as, he was killed by a *musket-shot* —**2** The range or reach of a musket —**3**† A musket-ball

With more than *musket shot* did he charge his quill when he meant to invegh *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller

musk-flower (musk'flou'ėr), *n* Same as *musk plant*, 1

musk-gland (musk'gland), *n* The glandular organ of the male musk-deer which secretes musk It is an accessory sexual organ, corresponding to the preputial follicles of many mammals

musk-hyacinth (musk'hī'a-sinth), *n* One of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum* with musky scent

muskiness (mus'ki-nes), *n* The quality or state of being musky, the scent of musk *Bailey*, 1727

muskit-grass (mus'kit-gras), *n* Same as *mesquite-grass*

muskle[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *muscle*[1]

muskle[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *mussel*

muskmallow (musk'mal'ō), *n* **1** A common plant, *Malva moschata* See *mallow* —**2** A plant of the old genus *Ibelmoschus*, the abelmosk

muskmelon (musk'mel'on), *n* [Formerly, and still dial *muskmillion*, < *musk* + *melon*] A well-known plant, *Cucumis Melo*, and its fruit The seeds have diuretic properties, and were formerly used in catarrhal affections. See *Cucumis, melon*[1], 1, and *abdalata*

So, being landed, we went up and downe, and could finde nothing but stones, heath, and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske millions*, and potatoes
John Taylor, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

musk-mole (musk'mōl), *n* An insectivorous quadruped, *Scaptochirus moschatus*, of the mole family, *Talpida* It resembles the common mole, and is found in Mongolia Also called *musky-mole*

musk-okra (musk'ō'kra), *n* See *okra*.

musk-orchis (musk'ôr'kis) *n* A plant, *Herminium Monorchis*

musk-ox (musk'oks), *n* A ruminant mammal, *Ovibos moschatus* of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Ovibovina*, intermediate between an ox and a sheep in size and many other respects there are horns in both sexes, those of the male being very broad at the base and meeting in the middle of the fore



(*Ovibos moschatus*)

head, then turning downward for most of their length, and finally recurved. The pelage is very long and fine, the hairs hanging like those of a merino sheep, and has occasionally been woven into a fine soft fabric. The musk-ox was formerly an animal of circumpolar distribution, but is now found only in arctic America, where it lives in herds of a dozen or more. It is very fleet, active, and hardy, and sometimes performs extensive migrations. The beef is eaten, though the animal smells strongly of musk. Also called *musk-sheep*.

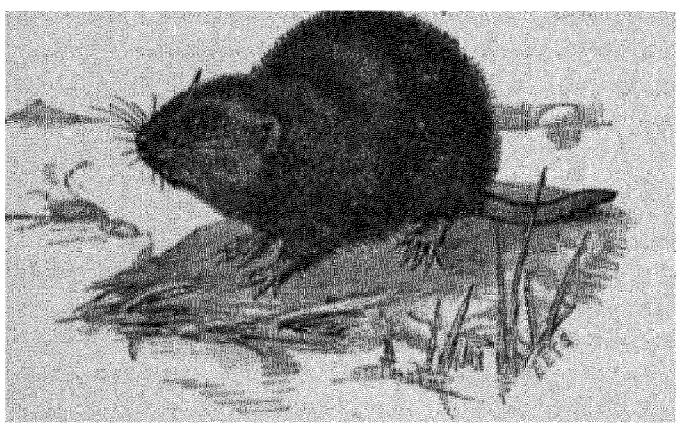
musk-pear (musk'pãr), *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

musk-plant (musk'plant), *n.* 1. A small yellow-flowered plant, *Mimulus moschatus*, cultivated for its odor.—2. The musk heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum*.

musk-plum (musk'plum), *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

muskquash†, *n.* An obsolete form of *musquash*. *G. Cuvier.*

muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* 1. A large murine rodent quadruped, *Fiber zibethicus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*: so called from its musky odor. It is of about the size of a small rabbit, of a very stout thick-set form and dark-brown color, grayish underneath, with small eyes and ears, large hind feet with webbed toes, and long naked scaly tail, compressed in the horizontal plane so as to present an up-



Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).

per and an under edge and two broad sides. In the character of the fur, the scaly tail, and aquatic habits, the muskrat resembles the beaver, and is sometimes called *musk-beaver*, but its actual relationships are with the voles and lemmings. It is one of the commonest quadrupeds of North America, almost universally distributed throughout that continent, living in lakes, rivers, and pools, either in underground burrows in the banks, or in houses made of reeds, rushes, and grasses, as large as haycocks and of similar shape. The fur is of commercial value, and the animal is much hunted. Also called *musquash* and *ondatra*. 2. An insectivorous animal of musky odor likened to a rat, such as the European desman, *Myogale pyrenaica*, and the Indian musk-shrew or rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, also called *Indian muskrat* and *mongooz*.—3. A viverrine quadruped, the South African genet, *Genetta felina*.—**Indian muskrat**. Same as *monjourou*.

musk-root (musk'röt), *n.* 1. The root of *Ferula Sumbul*, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as a stimulating tonic and antispasmodic. Also called *sambul* or *sumbul*.—2. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. See *Adoxa*.

musk-rose (musk'rōz), *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, . . .
> Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
> With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 252.

musk-seed (musk'sēd), *n.* See *amber-seed*.

musk-sheep (musk'shēp), *n.* Same as *musk-ox*.

musk-shrew (musk'shrö), *n.* The rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, a large Indian species having a strong musky odor. Also called *muskrat*.

musk-thistle (musk'this″l), *n.* A plant, *Carduus nutans*, of the north-temperate part of the Old World, locally naturalized in Pennsylvania. It has a winged stem, from 1 to 3 feet high, and a solitary nodding head of crimson-purple flowers.

musk-tortoise (musk'tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ*, having a strong musky scent. Six kinds inhabit the fresh waters of the United States, as *Aromochelys odoratus*, which has so strong an odor that it is commonly called *stinkpot*.

musk-tree (musk'trē), *n.* A composite tree, *Olearia* (*Eurybia*) *argophylla*, of Australia and Tasmania, with musk-scented leaves. It grows 25 or 30 feet high, and affords a white, close-grained wood, used for cabinet-work, implements, etc.

musk-turtle (musk'tėr″tl), *n.* Same as *musk-tortoise*.

musk-weasel (musk'wē″zl), *n.* Any viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*.

muskwood (musk'wud), *n.* Either of the two small trees *Guarea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*, natives of tropical America, the latter confined to Jamaica.

musky (mus'ki), *a.* [< *musk* + *-y*[1].] Having the character, especially the odor, of musk; fragrant like musk.

> West winds, with musky wing,
> About the cedarn alleys fling
> Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 989.

muskyllet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mussel*.

musky-mole (mus'ki-mōl), *n.* Same as *musk-mole*.

muslet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

Muslim (mus'lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

muslin (muz'lin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *muslen* (and *mussolin*, < It.), = G. Sw. Dan. *musselin*, < F. *mousseline* = Sp. *muselina*, < It. *mussolino*, muslin, prop. adj., < *mussolo* (E. formerly *mosal*), muslin, < ML. *Mossula*, G. *Mossul*, E. *Moussul*, *Mosul*, etc., Turk. *Mossul*, *Mosul*, < Syriac *Mosul*, *Mauzol*, *Mauzol*, Ar. *Mawsil*, a city in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, whence the fabric first came. Cf. *calico*, *damask*, *nankeen*, also named from Eastern cities, and *cambric*, *dornick*, *lawn*[2], from European cities.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Cotton cloth of different kinds finely made and finished for wearing-apparel, the term being used variously at different times and places. (*a*) A very fine and soft uncolored cloth made in India, also, any imitation of it made in Europe. The India muslin is known by different names, according to its place of manufacture and its fineness and beauty. See *mull*[7].

> She was dressed in white muslin very much puffed and frilled, but a trifle the worse for wear.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 184.

(*b*) A material somewhat stouter than India muslin, used for women's dresses, plain or printed with colored patterns, or having a slight dotted pattern woven in the stuff. Also *jaconet* and *organdie*, according to its fineness. (*c*) In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing apparel, bedding, etc.

2. One of several different moths: a collectors' name. (*a*) A bombycid moth, as the round-winged muslin, *Nudaria senex*. The pale muslin is *N. mundana*. (*b*) An arctiid moth, as *Arctia mendica*. Also called *muslin moth*. **Arni muslin**, an extremely fine muslin made in Arni, in the presidency of Madras, India. **Corded muslin**, a muslin in which a thick hair cord is introduced into the fabric. **Dacca muslin**, a very thin variety of India muslin made at Dacca in Bengal. The modern Dacca muslin is used chiefly for curtains. It is two yards wide when figured, and narrower when plain. It was formerly used in Europe for women's dresses and similar purposes. **Darned muslin**, thin and fine muslin decorated by needlework, as in darned embroidery.—**Figured muslin**. (*a*) Muslin wrought in the loom to imitate tamboured muslin. (*b*) Muslin with figures printed in color on it. **India muslin**. See def. 1 (*a*). **Linen muslin**. Same as *leno*.—**Muslin appliqué**, a decorative needlework consisting of the sewing upon net, as a background, of flowers or other patterns cut out of very fine muslin, the finished work having a resemblance to some kinds of lace. **Swiss muslin**, a thin sheer muslin striped or figured in the loom, made in Switzerland.

II. *a.* Made of muslin: as, a *muslin* dress.

> The ladies came down in cool muslin dresses, and added the needed grace to the picture.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 23.

muslin-de-laine (muz″lin-dē-lān″), *n.* See *mousseline-de-laine*.

muslined (muz'lind), *a.* [< *muslin* + *-ed*[2].] Draped or clothed with muslin.

> The airy rustling of light muslined ladies.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey.

muslinet (muz-li-net'), *n.* [< *muslin* + *-et*.] A fine cotton cloth, stouter than muslin. Some varieties of it are figured in the loom, others are made with satin finish, stripes, etc. [Eng. trade name.]

muslin-glass (muz'lin-glas), *n.* A kind of blown glassware having a decorated surface in imitation of muslin. Also *mousseline-glass*.

muslin-kale (muz'lin-kāl), *n.* [< *muslin* + *kale*, prob. so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. [Scotch.]

> I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
> Be 't water brose or muslin kail.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

musmon, *n.* See *musimon*.

musnud (mus'nud), *n.* [< Hind. *masnad*, a cushion, seat, throne, < Ar. *misnad*, a cushion for the back, < *sanada*, lean against.] In India, a raised seat, overspread with carpets or embroidered cloth and furnished with pillows for the back and elbow. This forms the seat of honor, as in the zenana, where it is the seat of the lady of the house, and privileged visitors are invited to share it as a mark of respect and favor. It is also the ceremonial seat or throne of a rajah. Also *masnad*.

> They spread fresh carpets, and prepared the royal musnud, covering it with a magnificent shawl.
> *Hajji Baba of Ispahan*, p. 142. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Musnud-carpet, a piece of stuff about two yards square (sometimes carpeting, but frequently brocade, embroidered silk, or the like), lined and wadded, laid on the floor to receive the musnud. Persons conversing with the occupants of the musnud, if inferior in rank, sit on the carpet—on its extreme edge if they wish to express humility.

musomania (mū-zō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. μοῦσα, muse (see *music*), + μανία, madness. Cf. *musicomania*.] Same as *musicomania*.

muson†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moison*, *moeson*, *mueson*, *muson*, *muison*, measure, < L. *mensio*(*n-*), a measuring, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, measure: see *mete*[1], *measure*, and cf. *dimension*.] A measure.

> For logyk I lered hire and al the lawe after,
> And alle musons in musyk I made hire to knowe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 128.

Musons, measures. . . . The meaning of "measures" is the time and rhythm of mensurable music, as opposed to plain chant, which was immensurable. . . . Since *muson* meant measure, it was easily extended to signify measurement or dimension. *Piers Plowman*, II. 153 (notes referring to the above passage).

Musophaga (mū-sof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < *Musa* + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical genus of *Musophagidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to such species as *M. violacea* and *M. rossæ*, of a glossy bluish-black color and furnished with a frontal shield or casque.

Musophagidæ (mū-sō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuculine picarian birds, most nearly related to the cuckoos, having also some resemblance to gallinaceous birds; the plantain-eaters and touracous. The feet are zygodactylous, with homalogonatous and desmopelmous musculation. The plumage is aftershafted, with tufted elæodochon, and there are no cæca. The family is confined to continental Africa. The leading genera are *Musophaga*, *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*) and *Schizorhis*. There are about 15 species. The family formerly included the colies (*Coliidæ*).

Musophaginæ (mū″sō-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of *Musophagidæ*. In a former acceptation of the family it was divided into two subfamilies, *Musophaginæ* and *Coliinæ*.

musophagine (mū-sof'a-jin), *a.* Having the characters of *Musophaga*; pertaining to the *Musophagidæ* or *Musophaginæ*.

Musophyllum (mū-sō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1854), < *Musa* + Gr. φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of fossil plants based on leaf-impressions having nearly the same nervation as those of the genus *Musa*, to which they are assumed to be closely related. Nine species have been described from the Upper Cretaceous of southern France, the Eocene of France, Java, and Colorado, and the Miocene of Italy, Bohemia, and Hesse.

musquash (mus'kwosh), *n.* [Formerly also *muskquash*, *mussascus*; Amer. Ind.] Same as *muskrat*, 1.

musquash-root (mus'kwosh-röt), *n.* Same as *beaver-poison*.

musquet†, *n.* See *musket*[1], *musket*[2].

musquetoon†, *n.* See *musketoon*.

musquito, *n.* See *mosquito*.

musrol, musrole (muz'rōl), *n.* [Formerly also *musroll*, < F. *muserolle* (= Sp. *muserola* = It. *museruola*), OF. *muse*, nose: see *muzzle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

> And setteth him [a horse] on with a Switch and holdeth him in with a Musrol. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 122.

muss[1] (mus), *n.* [< OF. *mousche*, the play called *muss*, lit. a fly, F. *mouche*, a fly, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*. The word *muss*, prop. **mush*, of this origin, seems to have been confused with another *muss*, a var. of *mess*[2], itself a var. of *mesh*[2] and ult. of *mash*[1], a mixture, of which *mush*[1] is a third variant. The words are mainly dial. or colloq., and, in the absence of early quotations, cannot be definitely separated.] **1†.** A scramble, as for small objects thrown down to be taken by those who can seize them.

> Of late, when I cry'd "Ho!"
> Like boys unto a muss, kings would start forth,
> And cry "Your will?" *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 91.

> Ods so! a muss, a muss, a muss, a muss! [Falls a scrambling for the pears.] *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

> A muss being made amongst the poorer sort in hell of the sweet-meat scraps left after the banquet.
> *Dekker*, Bankrout's Banquet.

2†. That which is to be scrambled for.

> They 'll throw down gold in musses.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A state of confusion, disorder: as, the things are all in a *muss*. [Colloq., U. S.]—**4.** An indiscriminate fight; a squabble; a row. [Slang, U. S.]

muss[1] (mus), *v. t.* [< *muss*[1], *n.*] **1.** To put into a state of disorder; rumple; tumble: as, to *muss* one's hair. [U. S.]—**2.** To smear; mess.

muss[2]**†** (mus), *n.* [A var. of *mouse* (ME. *mus*), or, more prob., directly < L. *mus*, a mouse, used as a term of endearment: see *mouse*.] A mouse: used as a term of endearment.

> What ail you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good muss. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

mussacus (mus'a-kus), *n.* [See *musquash.*] **1†.** The muskrat or musquash. *Capt. John Smith.*— **2.** [*cap.*] The genus which the muskrat represents: same as *Fiber* or *Ondatra. Oken*, 1816.

Mussænda (mu-sen'dă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), from a native name in Ceylon.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mussændeæ*, and known by its flowers in terminal corymbs with one of the five calyx-lobes enlarged and colored white or purple. About 40 species are found, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and of the Pacific islands They have opposite or whorled leaves and abundant salver shaped yellowish flowers of singular beauty, with the corolla tube far prolonged beyond the handsome calyx Some species are locally esteemed for tonic and febrifugal properties, etc The best-known greenhouse species is *M frondosa*

Mussændeæ (mu-sen'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Mussænda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Mussænda*, and known by its valvate corolla and berries with many minute seeds. About 35 genera are known, all tropical, and mostly trees or shrubs

mussal, mussaul (mu-sâl'), *n.* [< Hind *masha'l, mashāl, musāl*, < Ar *masha'l*, a torch] In India, a torch, usually made of rags wrapped around a rod and fed with oil *Yule and Burnell.*

mussalchee (mu-sâl'chē), *n* [Also *musalchee, mussaulchee*, < Hind *mashalchī*, less prop *mashālchī*, a torch-bearer, among Europeans also a scullion, < *mash'al*, less prop. *mashāl, masāl*, a torch, < Ar *mish'al*, a torch] In India, a household servant who has charge of torches and lamps, a torch-bearer, a scullion.

Others were *musalchees*, or torch bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees, throwing a light on the path of the bearers from flambeaux
W H Russell, Diary in India, II 83

Mussarabian (mus-a-rā'bi-an), *a* A variant of *Mozarabian*

mussaul, *n* See *mussal*

mussel, muscle[2] (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod E also *muskle*, < ME. *muscle, muskle, muskylle, moskle*, < AS. *muxle, muexle* = D. *mossel* = MLG. *mussel* = OHG *muscula*, MHG *muschele, muschel*, G *muschel* = Sw. *mussla* = Dan *musling* = F *moule* = Sp *musculo* = Pg *musculo* = It. *muscalo*, < L. *musculus*, a small fish, a sea-mussel, same word as *musculus*, a little mouse, also a muscle see *muscle*[1]] Any one of many bivalve mollusks of various genera and species (*a*) Any species of the family *Mytilidæ*, especially of the genera *Mytilus* and *Modiola*, of a triangular form and blackish or dark color, with two adductor muscles and a large byssus or beard They are chiefly marine, and abound on most sea coasts The common mussel is *Mytilus edulis* Horse mussels are species of *Modiola* *Date shells* or *boring mussels* are species of *Lithodomus* which excavate the hardest rocks (*b*) Any species of the family *Unionidæ*, more fully called *fresh-water mussels* The species are very numerous and belong to several different genera. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata* and *date shell*

When cockle shells turn siller bells,
And *mussels* grow on every tree,
When frost and snaw shall warm us a',
Then shall my love prove true to me
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV 192).

mussel-band (mus'l-band), *n* An ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Also called *mussel-bind* [Local, Eng]

mussel-bed (mus'l-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels

mussel-bind (mus'l-bīnd), *n* See *mussel-band.*

mussel-digger (mus'l-dig'ėr), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus* so called from the fact that it descends to soft bottoms in search of food, or for other purposes, and returns to the surface with its head besmeared with the dark ooze from the depths. *C M Scammon.*

mussel-duck (mus'l-duk), *n.* The American scaup-duck See *scaup. G. Trumbull.*

mussel-eater (mus'l-ē'tėr), *n.* The buffalo perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley.

musseled (mus'ld), *a.* [< *mussel* + *-ed*[2].] Poisoned by eating mussels

One affected with such phenomena [symptoms of urticaria] is said, occasionally, to be *musseled*
Dunglison, Med Dict. (under Mytilus Edulis).

mussel-pecker (mus'l-pek'ėr), *n.* The European oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.* [Local, British]

mussel-shell (mus'l-shel), *n.* A mussel, or its shell

mussiness (mus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mussy, rumpled, or disheveled.

A general appearance of *mussiness*, characteristic of the man *N Y Independent*, March 25, 1869

mussitate†, *v. i.* [< L. *mussitatus*, pp. of *mussitare* (> OF. *musiter* = Sp. *mustar*), freq. of *mussare*, murmur (see *muse*[1]): an imitative word, like *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*] To mutter *Minsheu, Baxley.*

mussitation† (mus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *mussitation* = It. *mussitazione, mussitazione*, < LL. *mussitatio(n-)*, a murmuring, < L. *mussitare*, pp. *mussitatus*, murmur: see *mussitate.*] A mumbling or muttering.

mussite (mus'īt), *n* [So called from the *Mussa* Alp in the Ala valley, in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color. Also called *alalite* and, more commonly, *diopside.*

mussuck, mussuk (mus'uk), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large water-bag of skin or leather used by a Hindu bheesty or water-carrier It is usually the whole skin of a goat or sheep tanned and dressed

Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n* and *a* [Also *Musulman, Musalman*, = F Sp *musulman, mussulmano* = Pg *musulmão, musulmano* = It. *musulmano* = G *muselmann* = Sw. *muselman, musulman* = Dan. *musulman, muselmand*, ML *musulman*, < Turk. *musulmān*, < Pers *musulmān, mussulmān*, a Moslem, < *muslim*, < Ar. *muslim, moslim*, Moslem see *Moslem*] **I.** *n*, pl *Mussulmans* (-manz). A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed, a true believer, in the Mohammedan sense; a Moslem

Now, my brave *Musulmans*,
You that are lords o' the sea, and scorn us Christians,
Which of your mangy lives is worth this hurt here?
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, ii 1

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Moslems, or to their faith or customs

Our Laura's Turk still kept his eyes upon her,
Less in the *Musulman* than Christian way
Byron, Beppo, st 81

Mussulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a* [< *Mussulman* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or resembling Mussulmans or their customs. *Wright*

Mussulmanish (mus'ul-man-ish), *a* [< *Mussulman* + *-ish*[1]] Mohammedan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *Musulmanish* faith *Sir T Herbert*, Travels in Africa. (*Latham*)

Mussulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n* [< *Mussulman* + *-ism*] The religious system of the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism.

Mussulmanlike† (mus'ul-man-līk), *a* Moslem

Our subjects may with all securitie most safely and freely trauell by Sea and land into all and singular parts of your *Musulmanlike* Empire *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 159

Mussulmanly (mus'ul-man-li), *adv* [< *Mussulman* + *-ly*[2]] In the manner of Mussulmans. *Wright.*

Mussulwoman (mus'l-wùm'an), *n.*, pl. *Mussulwomen* (-wim'en) [< *Mussul(man)* + *woman*] A Mohammedan woman. [Burlesque.]

The poor dear *Musulwomen* whom I mention
Byron, Beppo, st 77

mussy (mus'i), *a.* [< *muss*[1] + *-y*[1]] Disordered; rumpled, tousled

Tho' his head is buried in such a *mussy* lot of hair
Reading (Penn) *Morning Herald*, April 4, 1884

must[1] (must), *v. i*, without inflection and now used both as present and as preterit [< ME. *moste* (pl. *mosten, moste*), < AS *mōste* (pl. *mōston*), pret of *mōtan*, pres pret *mōt*, may: see *mote*[2]] To be obliged; be necessarily compelled; be bound or required by physical or moral necessity, or by express command or prohibition, or by the imperative requirements of safety or interest, be necessary or inevitable as a condition or conclusion: as, a man *must* eat to live; we *must* obey the laws; you *must* not delay Like other auxiliaries, *must* was formerly used without a following verb (*go, get*, and the like) as, we *must* to horse.

Wherfor they *musten*, of necessitee,
As for that night departen compignye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 172.

He *moste* passe be the Desertes of Arabaye, be the whiche Desertes Moyses ladde the Peple of Israel
Mandeville, Travels, p 57

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave 1 Tim iii 8

Out of the world he *must* who once comes in
Herrick, None Free from Fault.

Faith is not built on disquisitions vain,
The things we *must* believe are few and plain
Dryden, Religio Laici, l 432.

The navigation of the Mississippi we *must* have
Jefferson.

Popularly, what everybody says *must* be true, what everybody does *must* be right.
E B Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 12.

Well must ye, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

must[2] (must), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *musto* (< It), < ME. *must, most*, < AS *must* = D *most* = OHG MHG G. *most* = Icel. Sw *must* = Dan *most* = OF. *moust*, F. *moût* = Sp Pg It *mosto*, < L *mustum*, new wine, prop neut (sc. *vinum*) of *mustus*, new, fresh, whence also ult E *moist* Hence *musty, mustard*] **1.** New wine; the unfermented juice as pressed from the grape.

Butt thei are drounken, all thes menge,
Of *muste* or wyne, I wolle warande
York Plays, p 470

They are all wines, but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts, for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612) (*Nares*)

And in the vats of Luna
This year the *must* shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose sires have marched to Rome
Macaulay Horatius, st 8.

2† The stage or condition of newness: said of wine

The draughts of consulary date were but crude unto these, and Opimian wine but in the *must* unto them
Sir T Browne Urn burial, iii.

3. The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation

must[3] (must), *n* [Prob < Skt *matta*, pp of √ *mad*, be excited or in a rage] A condition of strong nervous excitement or frenzy to which elephants are subject, the paroxysms being marked by dangerous irascibility

must[4] (must), *v.* [< *musty, a.*] **I.** *intrans* To grow stale and moldy, contract a sour or musty smell.

II. *trans* To make stale and moldy, make musty or sour

Others are made of stone and lime, but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn
Mortimer, Husbandry

must[4] (must), *n.* [< *must*[4], *v*] Mold or moldiness; fustiness.

A smell as of unwholesome sheep, blending with the smell of *must* and dust *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix

mustache, moustache (mus-tāsh'), *n.* [Also *mustachio*, and formerly *mustacho, mostacho*, and in various perverted forms, *muschacho, mutchato*, etc , after Sp or It.; < F. *moustache* = Sp *mostacho*, < It *mostacchio, mustacchio, mostaccio*, a face, snout, = Albanian *mustakes*, < Gr *μύστᾰξ*, also *βύστᾰξ*, m , the upper lip, mustache, a dial. (Doric and Laconian) form of *μαστᾰξ*, f , the mouth, jaws, < *μασᾶσθαι*, chew: see *mastax*] **1** The beard worn on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip frequently used in the plural, as if the hair on each side of the lip were to be regarded as a mustache.

This was the ancient manner of Spayneyardes to cutt of all theyr beardes close, save only theyr *muschachoes*, which they weare long
Spenser, State of Ireland (Globe ed), p 635

Will you have your *mustachoes* sharpe at the ends, like shoemakers awles, or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes?
Lyly, Midas, iii. 2

2† A long ringlet hanging beside the face, a part of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth century —**3** In *zool.* (*a*) Hairs or bristles like a mustache, whiskers, rictal vibrissæ, mystaces (*b*) A mystacine, malar, or maxillary stripe of color in a bird's plumage —**Mustache monkey**, the *Cercopithecus cephus* of western Africa.—**Mustache tern**, *Sterna leucoptera* —**Old mustache** [tr F *vieille moustache*], an old soldier

Do you think, O blue eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an *old mustache* as I am
Is not a match for you all?
Longfellow, Children's Hour

It was, perhaps, no very poor tribute to the stout *old moustache* [Marshal Soult] of the Republic and the Empire to say that at a London pageant his war worn face drew attention away from Prince Esterhazy's diamonds.
J McCarthy, Hist Own Times, I

mustache-cup (mus-tāsh'kup), *n* A cup for drinking, made with a fixed cover over a part of its top, through which a small opening is made, allowing one to drink without dipping his mustache into the liquid.

mustached, moustached (mus-tāsht'), *a* [< *mustache* + *-ed*[2]] Wearing a mustache Also *mustachioed.*

The gallant young Indian dandies at home on furlough — immense dandies these, chained and *moustached*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

mustachial, moustachial (mus-tāsh'i-al), *a.* [< *mustache* + *-al*] Resembling a mustache: applied (by erroneous use) to a patch of conspicuous color on the lower mandible of a wood-

pecker. Also *mystacial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 852

mustachio (mus-tăsh'iō), *n.* Same as *mustache*.

mustachioed (mus-tăsh'iōd), *a.* [< *mustachio* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *mustached*

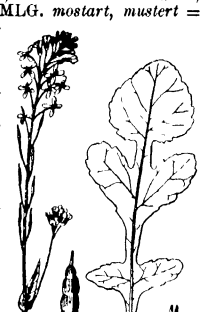
mustang (mus'tang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1 The wild horse of the pampas and prairies of America. It is descended from stock of Spanish importation, and has reverted to the feral state The mustangs live in troops, are very hardy, and are often caught and broken for use Indian ponies and the various kinds of small horses used in the western United States and Territories are mustangs or their descendants. See *bronco* and *cayuse*

2 An officer of the United States navy who entered the regular service from the merchant service after serving through the civil war, instead of graduating from the Naval Academy. [Slang.] —**Mustang grape** See *cutthroat*, 2

mustanger (mus'tang-ėr), *n* One whose business is to lasso or catch mustangs. [Western U. S.]

The business of entrapping them [mustangs] has given rise to a class of men called *mustangers*, the legitimate border ruffians of Texas. *Olmsted*, Texas, viii

mustard (mus'tărd), *n.* [Early mod E also *mustert*, < ME *mustarde*, *mostard* = D *mostaard*, *mostart*, *mosterd* = MLG. *mostart*, *mustert* = MHG. *musthart*, *mostert* (G. *mostrich*), < OF. *moustarde*, F *moutarde* (= Pg. It. *mostarda*, of. Sp *mostaza*), mustard, orig. pounded mustard-seed mixed with must or vinegar, < OF. *moust*, < L *mustum*, must. see *must*[2]] 1. A plant of the genus *Brassica*, formerly classed as *Sinapis*. The ordinary species are *B. nigra*, the black mustard, *B alba*, the white mustard, and *B Sinapistrum*, the wild mustard or charlock The black and white mustards are largely cultivated in Europe and America for their seed (see def 2). *B. juncea*, the Indian mustard, is used for the same purposes. The seed of the charlock is inferior, but yields a good burning-oil All the species mentioned yield oils fit for lamps or for use as food, and, in Asia especially, the Indian and various other sorts are raised in large quantities for the sake of this product The leaves of various mustards form excellent anticscorbutic salads. (See *Brassica* and *charlock*.) The "tree" which grew from "a grain of mustard seed," mentioned in Luke xiii 19, was probably the true mustard, *Brassica nigra*, which attains in Palestine a height of 10 or even 15 feet, according to Royle and others, the tree meant is *Salvadora Persica*, a small tree bearing minute berries with pungent seeds, which bear the same name in Arabic as mustard



1 part of the inflorescence of mustard (*Brassica nigra*). 2, a leaf *a*, flower cut longitudinally, the petals removed *b*, a pod

2. The seed of mustard crushed and sifted (and often adulterated), used in the form of a paste as a condiment, or, in the form of a poultice (sinapism), plaster, or prepared paper (mustard-paper), as a rubefacient.

Now *mustard* and brawn, roast beef and plumb pies,
Were set upon every table
Robin Hoods Birth (Child's Ballads, V 346).

3. One of numerous mustard-like plants, almost all cruciferous used with a qualifying word See names below.—**Buckler-mustard.** (*a*) A plant of the cruciferous genus *Biscutella*, whose seed vessels assume a buckler like form in bursting (*b*) *Clypeola Jonthlaspi*.—**Durham mustard,** the ordinary flour of mustard prepared by a process, first employed at Durham, England, of crushing between rollers, pounding, and sifting —**French mustard,** mustard prepared for table use by the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, etc It is milder than the ordinary preparation —**Garlic-mustard,** an Old World crucifer, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, having when bruised the scent of garlic —**Mithridate mustard** (*a*) Properly, the mithridate pepperwort, *Lepidium campestre* (*b*) Sometimes, erroneously, the pennycress, *Thlaspi arvense* *Britten and Holland*, Eng Plant-Names —**Oil of mustard,** allylthiocarbionide, $CS\,N.C_3H_5$, a volatile, pungent, and irritating oil formed in mustard by fermentation when it is wet. See *myronate* —**Tansy-mustard,** the American plant *Sisymbrium canescens* —**Tower-mustard,** *Arabis perfoliata*, also, *A Turrita* —**Treacle-mustard,** a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, especially *E cheiranthoides* —**Wild mustard,** the charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum* —**Worm-seed-mustard,** *Erysimum cheiranthoides* (See also *hedge-mustard*.)

mustard-de-vyllerst, *n* Same as *mustardvillars*.

mustarder (mus'tär-dėr), *n.* One who deals in mustard.

All the little stock-in trade of the local sea-coal dealer, pepperer, *mustarder*, spicer, butcher, . are included [in the Schedules of Assessment for Taxes on Movables].
S Dowell, Taxes in England, I 80.

mustard-leaf (mus'tărd-lēf), *n.* Same as *mustard-paper*

mustard-paper (mus'tărd-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper coated with mustard in a solution of guttapercha: a form of sinapism used for counter-irritation

mustard-plaster (mus'tărd-plās'tėr), *n.* Same as *mustard-poultice*.

mustard-pot (mus'tărd-pot), *n.* A covered vessel for holding mustard prepared for the table, the cover having an opening for the handle of a mustard-spoon

mustard-poultice (mus'tărd-pōl'tis), *n.* A poultice or plaster made of equal parts of ground mustard and linseed-meal (or flour) It is a powerful rubefacient and counter-irritant. Also called *mustard-plaster* and *sinapism*

mustard-seed (mus'tărd-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of mustard

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of *mustard seed*, which indeed is the least of all seeds
Mat. xiii 31

2. A very fine kind of shot used by ornithologists and taxidermists for shooting birds with least injury to the plumage; dust-shot The name includes No 10 shot and finer numbers

A small bird, that would have been torn to pieces by a few large pellets, may be riddled with *mustard seed* and yet be preservable *Coues*, Key to N A Birds, p 4

mustard-shrub (mus'tărd-shrub), *n.* A West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, bearing pungent berries

mustard-spoon (mus'tărd-spōn), *n* A spoon for serving mustard, usually of small size, and with a round, deep bowl set at right angles to the handle

mustard-token (mus'tărd-tō'kn), *n.* Something very minute, like a mustard-seed.

I will rather part from the fat of them [the calves of his legs] than from a *mustard token's* worth of argent
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii 2.

mustardvillarst, mustredevilliarst, *n.* [Also (ME.) *mystyrddevyllers*, perhaps so called from *Moustierviller*, a town in France] A kind of mixed gray woolen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. *Halliwell*

My modyr sent to my fadyr to London for a goune cloth of *mustyrddevyllers* *Paston Letters*, III 214

mustee (mus-tē'), *n* Same as *mestee*.

Mustela (mus-tē'lą), *n.* [NL., < L *mustela*, also *mustella*, a weasel, also a fish so called, < *mus*, a mouse, = Gr. *μῦς*, mouse· see *mouse*] The typical genus of *Mustelidæ*, formerly nearly coextensive with the family, but now restricted; the martens and sables. The species are of medium and rather large size, with moderately stout form, sharp curved claws, tail longer than the head, bushy, terete, or tapering, soles furry with naked pads, pelage full and soft but not shaggy, and not whitening in winter, progression digitigrade, and habits arboreal and terrestrial, not fossorial or aquatic There are 38 teeth, or 4 more than in *Putorius*, and the lower sectorial tooth usually has an additional cusp The leading species are the marten or pine marten, *M martes* or *abietum*, the beech, stone, or white breasted marten, *M foina*, the Russian sable, *M zibellina*, the American sable, *M americana*, and the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *M pennanti* See cuts under *marten* and *fisher*, 2

Musteli (mus-tē'lī), *n. pl* [NL., pl. of *Mustelus*] In *ichth.*, same as *Mustelidæ*[2] *Muller and Henle*, 1841

Mustelidæ[1] (mus-tel'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-idæ*] A family of arctoid fissiped carnivorous quadrupeds of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Arctoidea*, typified by the genus *Mustela*, having only one true molar in the upper jaw, and one or two in the lower jaw, with the last upper premolar normally sectorial. The family is represented in most parts of the globe, except the Australian region, and reaches its highest development in the northern hemisphere There are about 20 genera, representing 8 subfamilies *Mustelinæ*, martens, weasels, etc, *Mellivorinæ*, ratels, *Melinæ*, badgers, *Helictidinæ*, *Zorillinæ*, African skunks, *Mephitinæ*, American skunks, *Lutrinæ*, otters, and *Enhydrinæ*, sea-otters. See cuts under *marten*, *badger*, *Helictis*, *skunk*, *Enhydra*, and *otter*

Mustelidæ[2] (mus-tel'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-idæ*] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Mustelus*, having a nictitating membrane, and the small teeth frequently so set as to form a kind of pavement The group is now commonly regarded as a subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carcharhinidæ* See cuts under *Galeorhinus* and *Carcharinus*.

mustelidan (mus-tel'i-dan), *n.* A shark of the family *Mustelidæ* *Sir J. Richardson*.

Mustelina[1] (mus-tę-lī'nă), *n pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-ina*[2]] 1. Same as *Mustelinæ*[1]. *J E. Gray*

Mustelina[2] (mus-tę-lī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ina*[2]] A group of *Carcharhidæ*. same as *Mustelinæ*[2] *Günther*.

Mustelinæ[1] (mus-tę-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Mustela*. The teeth are 38 or 34, according to the number of premolars, and of unequal numbers in the two jaws The upper molar is single on each side and of much greater width than length, or with the longest axis transverse. The back upper premolar is the large sectorial tooth, the first lower molar is sectorial, followed by a tubercular molar The postorbital process is moderately developed, the anteorbital foramen is small. The bony palate is produced far back of the molars, the posterior nares are thrown into one, and the auditory bullæ are much inflated The feet have bent phalanges and retractile claws, the digits are slightly or not at all webbed, and progression is digitigrade or subplantigrade The external appearance and the economy of the species are very variable, for they range from the smallest and most slender of weasels to the great, stout, shaggy wolverene There are 4 leading genera *Gulo*, *Galictis*, *Mustela*, and *Putorius*, or the wolverenes, grisons, martens, and weasels See cuts under *wolverene*, *Galictis*, *galera*, and *marten*.

Mustelinæ[2] (mus-tę-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carcharudæ*, corresponding to *Mustelidæ*[2] It contains the common spineless dogfishes of Europe and North America and some other related small sharks.

musteline[1] (mus'tē-lin), *a* and *n.* [= It *mustellino*, < L *mustelinus*, *mustellinus*, belonging to a weasel, < *mustela*, a weasel· see *Mustela*] **I.** *a.* 1. Resembling a marten or weasel; of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*, or, in a broader sense, to the *Mustelidæ* or weasel family.—2. Specifically, tawny, like a weasel in summer; fawn-colored

II. *n* A musteline mammal; a member of the *Mustelinæ*.

musteline[2] (mus'tē-lin), *a* and *n.* [< *Mustelus* + *-ine*[1]] **I.** *a* Dogfish-like, of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*.

II. *n.* A musteline fish.

Mustelini (mus-tę-lī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ini*] In *ichth*, in Bonaparte's system of classification (1837), same as *Mustelinæ*[2]

musteloid (mus'tę-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Mustelidæ*, weasel-like

II. *n* A mammal of the family *Mustelidæ*

Mustelus (mus-tē'lus), *n.* [NL., < L *mustela*, a weasel, also a kind of fish.] The typical genus of *Mustelinæ* or *Mustelidæ*, spineless dogfishes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

muster (mus'tėr), *v.* [Early mod E also *mouster*, < ME *musteren*, *mustren*, *moustren* = MD *monstern*, D. *monsteren* = MLG. *munsteren* = G. *mustern* = Sw *monstra* = Dan *monstre*, < OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *monstrer*, F. *montrer* = Sp Pg *mostrar* = It *mostrare*, < L *monstrare*, show, < *monere*, admonish: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf *muster*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* 1† To show; point; exhibit

He *mustered* his miracles amonge many men,
And to the pepull he preched *York Plays*, p 481

So dide Galashin that often was he shewed, and *mustred* with the fynger on bothe sides
Merlin (E E. T S), iii 407

2 To bring together into a group or body for inspection, especially with a view to employing in or discharging from military service; in general, to collect, assemble, or array Compare *muster*, *n*, 3

Thei *moustred* and assembled all the peple that thei myght gete *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 560

Gentlemen, will you go *muster* men?
Shak, Rich II, ii 2. 108

Wherewith Indignation and Griefe *mustering* greater multitudes of fearefull, vnquiet, enraged thoughts in his heart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 359

All the gay feathers he could *muster*
Sir R L'Estrange

To muster in, to muster into service, to bring before the enrolling officers and register the names of, receive as recruits —**To muster out, to muster out of service,** to bring together, as soldiers, that they may be discharged, discharge from military service —**To muster the watch,** to call the roll of the men in a watch —**To muster up,** to gather, collect; summon up now generally in a figurative sense as, *to muster up* courage

To *muster up* our Rhimes, without our Reason,
And forage for an Audience out of Season
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt*

=Syn. 2. To call together, get together, gather, convene, congregate.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To show; appear.

Vndir an olde pore abyte [habit] regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it *mostre* poorely
Book of Precedence (E E. T S, extra ser), i. 105.

2. To assemble; meet in one place, as soldiers; in general, to collect.

And so they went and *mostred* before the Castil of Arde, the whiche was well furnysshed with Englysshemen.
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron., I. cclix.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart?
Shak, M for M, II 4 20

Trump nor pibroch summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping
Scott, L of the L, I 31

What marvels manifold
Seemed silently to *muster!* *Lowell*, Gold Egg

muster (mus'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E also *mouster*, *mowster*, < ME *moustre* (= MD *monster* = MLG. LG. *munster* = G. *muster* = Sw. Dan. *monster*), < OF. *mostre*, *monstre*, F. *montre* = Pg It. *mostra*, < ML. *monstra* (after Rom.), a review, a show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *muster*, *v.*] **1.** A show; a review; an exhibition, in modern use, an exhibition in array; array

He desyred his grace to take the *muster* of hym, and to see him shoote
Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 130

The most untowardly among them [boys in Devon and Cornwall] will not as readily give you a *muster* (or trial) of this exercise as you are prone to require it
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 146

There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlor, with all the old silver in *muster*, and with all the delicacies that Boston confectioners and caterers could furnish
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 567

2. A pattern, a sample.

Forasmuch as it is reported that the Woollen clothes died in Turkie bee most excellently died, you shall send home into this realme certaine *Mousters* or pieces of Shew
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 162

These man milliners generally require what they call a *muster*, or pattern, which they reproduce exactly
Tomes, American in Japan (1857), p 183

3 A gathering of persons, as of troops for review or inspection, or in demonstration of strength, an assembling in force or in array, an array, an assemblage.

The mene peple that hadde no myster of batelle, the kynge made hem to a-bide by an hill, and made a *mustre* of armed peple *Merlin* (E E T S), III. 658.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters the *muster* was great and splendid
Macaulay

A gathering of happiness, a concentration and combination of pleasant details, a throng of glad faces, a *muster* of elated hearts *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xv

4. A register or roll of troops mustered, also, the troops enrolled

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands.
Hooker, Eccles Polity

That Mustapha was forced to remove, missing forty thousand of his first *musters* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 286

5 In *hunting*, a company or flock of peacocks
Strutt

According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks.
W Irving, Christmas Day.

Tarpaulin muster, a joint contribution by a number of persons: a whalers' expression. — **To pass muster**, to pass inspection, pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection, be allowed to pass.

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while: but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion
Sir R. L'Estrange

muster-book (mus'tėr-buk), *n.* A book in which muster-rolls are written

musterd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mustard*.

muster-day (mus'tėr-dā), *n.* A day appointed for militia-training in bodies collected from different places. [New Eng.]

General Kingsland of Dunwich ordered out people to attach themselves to the Dunwich Company One or two *muster days* passed, and nothing was done
S. Judd, Margaret, III.

muster-file (mus'tėr-fīl), *n* Same as *muster-roll*

muster-master (mus'tėr-mās'tėr), *n.* Formerly, one charged with taking account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. He reviewed all the regiments and inspected the muster rolls. The chief officer of this kind was called *muster master-general*

My *muster-master*
Talks of his tactics, and his ranks and files
B Jonson, Staple of News, iv 1.

The *Muster-master-general*, or the review of reviews.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, II.

muster-roll (mus'tėr-rōl), *n.* **1** A list or return of all troops, including all officers and soldiers actually present on parade, or otherwise accounted for, on muster-day; hence, any similar list

It may be thought I seek to make a great *muster-roll* of sciences. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 238.

2. A similar register kept on shipboard, in which are recorded the names of the ship's company. — **Descriptive muster-roll**, a quarterly return made to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department from every United States vessel of war, specifying the names, rating, date, place, and term of enlistment, place of birth, age, previous naval service, and minute personal description, of each of the crew

mustilert (mus'ti-lėr), *n* [< OF *mustiliere*, in pl *mustelieres*, armor for the calf of the leg, < *mustel*, *mustele*, the calf of the leg] A piece of defensive armor used in the fifteenth century, said to have been a stuffed doublet like the gambeson

mustily (mus'ti-li), *adv* **1.** In a musty manner, moldily; sourly

These clothes smell *mustily*, do they not, gallants?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, III. 2.

2†. Dully; heavily

Apollo, what's the matter, pray,
You look so *mustily* to day?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p 225. (*Davies*)

mustiness (mus'ti-nes), *n* The state or quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness.

musto (mus'tō), *n* [Sp Pg It *mosto*, < L *mustum*, must: see *must*[2]] Same as *must*[2].

mustredevilliars†, *n.* See *mustardevillars*

musty (mus'ti), *a* and *n.* [A var of *mousty*, conformed to the orig noun *must*[2]: see *mousty*, *moist*, *must*[2]] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moldy; sour: as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw, *musty* books

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was smoking a *musty* room, comes me the prince and Claudio
Shak, Much Ado, I. 3 61

Astrology's
Last home, a *musty* pile of almanacs
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Prol.

2. Having an ill flavor, vapid: as, *musty* wine. —**3.** Dull, heavy, spiritless, moping, stale.

The proverb is something *musty*
Shak, Hamlet, III. 2. 359

On her birthday
We were forced to be merry, and, now she's *musty*,
We must be sad, on pain of her displeasure
Massinger, Duke of Milan, II 1

II. *n* Snuff having a musty flavor

I made her resign her snuff-box for ever, and half drown herself with washing away the stench of the *musty*
Steele, Tatler, No 79

Musty, a cheap kind of snuff also mentioned in Tatler, No 27 It derived its name from the fact that a large quantity of musty snuff was captured with the Spanish Fleet at Vigo in 1702, and musty flavoured snuff, or *musty*, accordingly became the fashion for many succeeding years.
A Dobson, Selections from Steele, p 464, note

musty (mus'ti), *v t* [< *musty*, *a.*] To become musty

Dost think I shall *musty*? *Shirley*, Gamester, II 2.

mutability (mū ta-bil'-ti), *n.* [= F *mutabilité* = Sp. *mutabilidad* = Pg *mutabilidade* = It *mutabilità*, < L *mutabilita(t-)s*, changeableness, < *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*] The state or quality of being mutable (*a*) The quality of being subject to change or alteration in either form, state or essential qualities.

Wherefore this lower world who can deny
But to be subject still to *Mutability*?
Spenser, F Q, VII vii 47

(*b*) Changeableness as of mind, disposition, or will, inconstancy, instability as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose

Nice longing, slanders, *mutability*,
All faults that may be named
Shak, Cymbeline, II. 5 26

mutable (mū'ta-bl), *a* [In older E *muable*, < OF. *muable*, F. *muable* = Pr *mutable*, *mudable* = Sp *mudable* = Pg *mudavel* = It *mutabile*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable, < *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]] **1** Capable of being altered in form, qualities, or nature; subject to change, changeable.

Honorable matrimonie, a loue by al lawes allowed, not *mutable* nor encombred with vaine cares & passions
Puttenham Arte of Eng Poesie, p 40

The race of delight is short, and pleasures have *mutable* faces *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor, II 1

2. Changeable or inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable, liable to change

That man whiche is *mutable* for euerye occasyon muste nedes often repente hym
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, III. 19

For the *mutable*, rank-scented many, let them
Regard me as I do not flatter, and
Therein behold themselves *Shak*, Cor., III 1 66.

=Syn. 1. Alterable. — **2.** Unsteady, wavering, variable, irresolute, fickle, vacillating

mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *mutability*.

mutably (mū'ta-bli), *adv.* Changeably.

mutacism (mū'ta-sizm), *n* Same as *mytacism*.

mutage (mū'tāj), *n.* [< F. *mutage*, < *muter*, stop the fermentation of must, < OF *mut*, F. *muet*, dumb, < L. *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*[1], *v.*] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. It is accomplished either by diffusing sulphurous acid from ignited sulphur in the cask containing the must, or by adding to it a small quantity of sulphite of lime

mutandum (mū-tan'dum), *n.*; pl. *mutanda* (-dă). [L., neut gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2].] A thing to be changed chiefly used in the plural

mutant (mū'tant), *a* [< L. *mutan(t-)s*, ppr of *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2], *mutate*.] In *entom.*, said of a perpendicular part the apex of which bends over

mutate (mū'tāt), *v* ; pret. and pp. *mutated*, ppr. *mutating* [< L. *mutatus*, pp of *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]] **I.** *trans* **1** To change Specifically — **2.** In *phonetics*, to change (a vowel-sound) by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable See *mutation*, 3

It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels
H Sweet, Trans Philol Soc, 1875-6, p 549

II. *intrans* To change, interchange

Bradley, I have reason to know, *mutates* with Brackley
N and Q, 7th ser, VI 56

mutate (mū'tāt), *a* [< L. *mutatus*, pp.: see the verb] Changed.

mutation (mū-tā'shon), *n* [< ME *mutacioun*, < OF. *mutacion*, *mutation*, F *mutation* = Sp. *mutacion* = Pg *mutação* = It *mutazione*, < L *mutatio(n-)*, a changing, < *mutare*, pp *mutatus*, change: see *mute*[2]] **1** The act or process of changing; change; variableness

Wenest thou that thise *mutaciouns* of fortune fleten withouten governour? *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 6.

While above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of *mutation*
Longfellow, Evangeline, I 1

2 Rotation, succession

There spak God first to Samuelle, and schewed him the *mutacioun* of ordre of Presthode, and the misterie of the Sacrement *Mandeville*, Travels, p 105

3 In *phonetics*, the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable: proposed for rendering German *umlaut* into English *H Sweet* — **4** In *music* (*a*) In medieval solmization, the change or passage from one hexachord to another, involving a change of the syllable applied to a given tone (*b*) In violin-playing, the shifting of the hand from one position to another. — **5.** The change or alteration in a boy's voice at puberty — **6.** In *French law*, transfer by purchase or descent. — **7†.** A post-house

Neere or upon these Causeys were seated *mutations;* for so they called in that age the places where strangers, as they journied, did change their post horses, draught-beasts or wagons. *Holland*, tr of Camden, p 65 (*Davies*)

mutation-stop (mū-tā'shon-stop), *n* In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes produce tones a fifth or a major third above the proper pitch of the digital struck (or above one of its octaves). When the tone is a fifth, the stop is called a *quint*, when it is a third, the stop is called a *tierce*, other names are *twelfth*, *nasard*, *larigot*, etc Mutation stops, like mixture-stops, which are partly of the same nature, contribute much to the harmonic breadth of heavy combinations

mutatis mutandis (mū-tā'tis mū-tan'dis) [L., *mutatis*, abl. of *mutatus*, pp, and *mutandis*, abl of *mutandum*, gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mutation*] Those things having been changed which were to be changed, with the necessary changes.

mutative (mū'tā-tiv), *a* [< OF. *mutatif*, as *mutate* + *-ive*.] Mutatory.

He does not appear to know the difference between mood and tense To the indicative mood he gives a preterite tense (sic), to the imperative mood a *mutative* tense (sic) *Athenæum*, No 3184, p 585.

mutatory (mū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *mutatorius*, belonging to changing, < L *mutator*, a changer, < *mutare*, change: see *mutation*] Changing; mutable; variable.

mutch (much), *n.* [< MD *mutse*, earlier *almutse*, *amutse*, D. *muts* = OHG *almuz*, *armuz*, MHG. *mutze*, G. *mutze*, a cap, hood, < ML *almutia*, *armutia* see *amice*[2].] A cap or coif worn by women [Scotch]

On the top of her head
Is a *mutch*, and on that
A shocking bad hat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 52.

mutchkin (much'kin), *n* [< *mutch* + *-kin*. Cf D. *mutsje*, a little cap, a quartern, dim of *muts*, a cap see *mutch*] A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint

Come bring the tither *mutchkin* in,
And here's for a conclusion,
To every New Light mother's son,
From this time forth, Confusion
Burns, The Ordination

mute[1] (mūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *meut, mewet,* < F. *muet* = Sp. Pg. *mudo* = It *muto,* < L *mutus,* dumb; cf Skt *muka,* dumb; appar. < *mu,* L. *mu,* Gr. *μῦ,* a sound uttered with closed lips. see *mum*[1], etc] **I.** *a* **1.** Silent; not speaking; not uttering words.

Whan thei were alle to-geder, thei were alle stille and *mewet* as though thei hadde be dombe
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

But I was *mute* for want of person I could converse with
Dampier, Voyages, II i 100

2. Incapable of utterance, not having the power of speech; dumb; hence, done, made, etc , without speech or sound

With *mute* caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak
Bryant, Crowded Street.

He felt that *mute* appeal of tears.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter

3. In *gram.* and *philol.. (a)* Silent, not pronounced as, the *b* in *dumb* is *mute* *(b)* Involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs in utterance said of certain alphabetic sounds see II., 2.—**4.** In *mineral* , applied to metals which do not ring when struck —**5.** In *entom.,* not emitting audible sounds opposed to *sonant, stridulating, shrilling,* etc.· said of insects.—**6.** Showing no sign; devoid; destitute [Rare]

I came into a place *mute* of all light
Longfellow, tr of Dante's Inferno, v 28.

In mute†, to one's self , inwardly

In mewet spake I so that nought asterte
By no condicion, worde that might be harde
Court of Love, l 148

Mute swan, the European *Cygnus olor* —**To stand mute,** In *law,* to make no response when arraigned and called on to answer or plead

Regularly, a prisoner is said to *stand mute* when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all , or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer other wise , or (3), upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country *Blackstone,* Com , IV xxv

=Syn. 1 and **2** *Dumb,* etc See *silent.*

II. *n* **1.** A person who is speechless or silent; one who does not speak, from physical inability, unwillingness, forbearance, obligation, etc *(a)* A dumb person , one unable to use articulate speech from some infirmity, either congenital or ac quired, as from deafness , a deaf mute *(b)* A hired atten dant at a funeral

The hatchment must be put up, and *mutes* must be stationed at intervals from the hall door to the top of the stairs. *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 47

(c) In some Eastern countries, a dumb porter or door keeper, usually one who has been deprived of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute,* shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp d with a waxen epitaph
Shak , Hen V , I 2 232.

(d) In theaters, one whose part is confined to dumb-show , also, a spectator , a looker on

You that look pale and tremble at this chance,
That are but *mutes* or audience to this act.
Shak , Hamlet, v 2. 345

(e) In *law,* a person who makes no response when ar raigned and called on to plead or answer

To the Indictment here upon he [John Biddle] prays Council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of It , which being denied him by the Judges and the Sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into Court his Excep tions ingrossed in Parchment.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon , II 304

2. In *gram* and *philol* , an alphabetic utterance involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a check; a stop; an explosive. The name is especially appropriate as applied to the surd or breathed consonants, *t, p, k,* since these involve a momentary suspension of utterance, no audible sound being pro duced during the continuance of the closure, whose char acter is shown only by its explosion upon a following sound, or much more imperfectly, by its implosion upon a preceding sound , but it is also commonly given to the corresponding sonant or voiced consonants, *d, b, g,* and even to the nasals, *n, m, ng*

3. In *music (a)* In stringed musical instru ments of the viol family, a clip or weight of brass, wood, or ivory that can be slipped over the bridge so as to deaden the resonance with out touching the strings; a sordino. *(b)* In metal wind-instruments, a pear-shaped leathern pad which can be inserted into the bell to check the emission of the tone.

mute[1] (mūt), *v. t* ; pret and pp. *muted,* ppr *muting.* [< *mute*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *music,* to deaden or muffle the sound of, as an instrument See *mute*[1], *n* , 3

Beethoven *mutes* the strings of the orchestra in the slow movement of his 3rd and 5th P F Concertos.
Grove's Dict. Music, II 439

Her voice was musically thrilling in that low *muted* tone of the very heart, impossible to deride or disbelieve.
G Meredith, The Egoist, xxxv

2. To check fermentation in. See *mutage.*

mute[2]† (mūt), *v.* [Also *meute* (and *moult, molt, mout*), < L. *mutare,* change, contr. of **movitare,* freq. of *movere,* move. see *move* Cf. *molt*[2], *mew*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To change the feathers; mew, molt, as a bird

II. *trans* To shed; molt, as feathers.

Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me!
Have I *muted* all my feathers?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv 4

mute[3] (mūt), *n.* [Formerly also *meute,* < ME *mute,* **meute,* < OF. *muete, meute, mute,* an in closure for hawks, a mew, also a kennel for hounds, the lodge of a beast (as the form of a hare, etc), a shift or change of hounds, a pack of hounds, = It *muta,* a shift of hounds, a pack of hounds, < ML *muta,* a mew, *mota* (after Rom), a pack of hounds, etc.; the same in form as OF *muete, meute,* ML. *mota,* a mili tary rising, expedition, revolt, sedition, etc , < ML. *muta,* a change, < L *mutare,* change, and ult. < L. *movere,* pp. *motus,* move. see *mute*[2] and *mew*[3]] **1.** A mew for hawks

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks
Milman

2†. A pack of hounds.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez,
When alle the *mute* hade hym met
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1720

3†. The cry of hounds

Hit watz the myriest *mute* that euer men herde
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1915

mute[4] (mūt), *v* ; pret and pp *muted,* ppr *muting* [< ME *muten, mueten,* < OF *mutir, esmeutir, esmeltir,* F. *émeutir* = It. *smaltare,* mute, dung, < OHG *smelzan,* MHG *smelzen,* G. *schmelzen* = MD. *smelten, smilten,* smelt, liquefy: see *smelt*] **I.** *intrans* To pass excre ment. said of birds

For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time, till my comming, in watching what houre of the day my hawke *mutes* *Return from Parnassus* (1606) (*Nares*)

I could not fright the crows
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head
B Jonson

II. *trans* To void, as dung said of birds

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes Tobit ii 10

mute[4] (mūt), *n.* [< *mute*[4], *v.*] The dung of fowls

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was raised by him, found out by Fisk,
On which was written not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds,
Many rare pithy saws
S Butler, Hudibras, II iii. 400

mute[5] (mūt), *n* [Origin obscure] See the quo tation. [Prov. Eng.]

A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mute* without reference to sex *Halliwell*

mute-hillt, *n* An obsolete form of *moot-hill*

mutely (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; si lently , without uttering words or sounds

muteness (mūt'nes), *n.* The state of being mute; dumbness, forbearance from speaking, or inability to speak.

muti (mo'ti), *n.* [Appar < Hind *muth,* Prakrit *mūtthi,* fish, hand] A small Indian falcon, *Microhierax cærulescens,* carried in the hand in falconry

mutic (mū'tik), *a.* [< OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *muticous*] Same as *muticous,* 2

Mutica (mū'ti-kă), *n pl* [NL., neut pl. of OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *muticous.*] One of the divisions of the *Entomophaga,* or insectivorous *Edentata,* established for the reception of the South American ant-eaters of the genera *Myr mecophaga* and *Cyclothurus.*

muticous (mū'ti-kus), *a* [< OL. *muticus,* cur tailed, docked, cf. L *mutilus,* maimed. see *mu tilate*] **1.** In *bot* , without any pointed process or awn: opposed to *mucronate, cuspidate, aris tate,* and the like —**2.** In *zool* , unarmed, as a digit not provided with a claw, the shank of a bird not furnished with a spur, or the jaw of a mammal without teeth: opposed to *unguiculate, calcarate, dentate,* etc. Also *mutic.*

mutigigella (mū'ti-ji-jel'ă), *n* [NL , from a native name (?)] The Abyssinian ichneumon, *Herpestes mutigigella.*

Mutilata† (mū-ti-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL , neut. pl. of L. *mutilatus,* pp of *mutilare,* mutilate· see *mutilate.*] An old division of mammals formed for those which have no hind limbs, as the ce taceans and sirenians.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mutilated,* ppr. *mutilating.* [< L *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare* (> It. *mutilare* = Sp. Pg. *mutilar* = F. *mutiler*), maim, < *mutilus,* maimed; cf. Gr. *μίτυλος, μύτιλος,* curtailed.] **1** To cut off a limb or any important part of; deprive of any characteristic member, feature, or appurte nance, so as to disfigure; maim: as, to *mutilate* a body or a statue; to *mutilate* a tree or a pic ture

Gonsalvo was affected even to tears at beholding the *mutilated* remains of his young and gallant adversary
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Of the nine pillars of the upper verandah only two re main standing, and these much *mutilated,* while all the six of the lower storey have perished
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p 141.

2 Figuratively, to excise, erase, or expunge any important part from, so as to render in complete or imperfect, as a record or a poem.

As I haue declared you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllinglye mangle or *mutilate* that honour able man's worke *Sir T More,* Works, p 1291

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho
Addison.

=Syn. 1. *Mutilate, Maim, Cripple, Mangle, Disfigure* *Mutilate* emphasizes the injury to completeness and to beauty as, to *mutilate* a statue *Maim* and *cripple* note the injury to the use of the members of the body, *maim* suggesting perhaps more of unsightliness, pain, and actual loss of members, and *cripple* more directly emphasizing the diminished power of action as, *crippled* in the left arm *Mangle* expresses a badly hacked or torn condition as a *mangled* finger or arm *Disfigure* covers simply such changes of the external form as injure its appearance or beauty one may be fearfully *mangled* in battle, so as to be *disfigured* for life, and yet finally escape being *mutilated* or *maimed,* or even *crippled* —**2.** *Mutilate, Garble, Mis quote* To *mutilate* is to take parts of a thing, so as to leave it imperfect or incomplete , to *garble* is to take parts of a thing in such a way as to make them convey a false impression , to *misquote* is to quote incorrectly, whether intentionally or not as, to *mutilate* a hymn , to *garble* a passage from an official report , to *garble* another's words , to *misquote* a text of Scripture *Garble* has completely lost its primary meaning

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *a.* and *n* [= F *mutilé* = Pg *mutilado* = It. *mutilato,* < L *mutilatus,* pp of *mutilare* see *mutilate, v*] **I.** *a* **1†** Same as *mutilated*

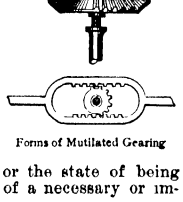
He caused him to be shamefully *mutilate*
Str T Elyot, The Governour, iii 6

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out per fect in their generations *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err , vii 2.

2. Specifically, deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sirenian See *Mutilata*

II. *n* A member of the *Mutilata* , a cetacean or a sirenian

mutilated (mū'ti-lā-ted), *p. a* [< *mutilate* + *-ed*[2]] **1.** Deprived of some important or char acteristic part —**2.** In *entom.,* cut short , great ly abbreviated —**Mutilated elytra** or **wing-cov ers,** those elytra or wing-covers which are so short as to appear aborted, as in some *Orthoptera* and *Coleoptera.*—**Mutilated wheel,** in *mach* , a form of gearing consisting of a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually em ployed to impart an inter mittent motion to other cog wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack bar *E H Knight*



Forms of Mutilated Gearing

mutilation (mū-ti-lā'-shon), *n.* [< F. *mutila tion* = Sp. *mutilacion* = Pg. *mutilação* = It *mu tilazione,* < LL. *mutila to(n-),* < L *mutilare,* mutilate see *mutilate.*] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a necessary or im portant part, as a limb

Mutilations are not transmitted from father unto son
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , vii 2

The loss or *mutilation* of an able man is also a loss to the commonweal *Raleigh,* Hist. World, V iii 2

The laws against *mutilation* of cattle—laws really di rected against the damage done to a beast which in a per fect state was the general medium of exchange—prove that such a mode of payment was still common in the opening of the eighth century in Wessex
J. R Green, Conq of Eng , p 218

mutilator (mū'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [< F. *mutilateur* = Pg. *mutilador* = It. *mutilatore,* < L. as if **mu tilator,* < *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] One who mutilates

The ban of excommunication was issued against the Ex arch [Eutychius of Ravenna], the odious *mutilator* and de stroyer of those holy memorials
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv 9.

Mutilla (mū-til'ă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Mutillidæ,* characterized by the simple antennæ of both sexes, and the ovate eyes, more or less acutely emarginate in the male. It is a very large and wide-spread genus,

of which about 50 European and 25 American species are catalogued *M occidentalis* is said to dig deep holes and store them with insects. The larval habits are imperfectly known

Mutillidæ (mū-til'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Mutilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects founded by Leach in 1817, known as *solitary ants* The females are wingless, without ocelli, and armed with a powerful sting, the males are winged with few exceptions About 150 species are known in the United States, they are most abundant in the South Their habits are mainly diurnal, though the African species of *Dorylus* are nocturnal Nearly all the species make a creaking noise when alarmed This is produced by the friction of the abdominal segments About a dozen genera have been described A common Texan species is known as the *cow killer ant* Also called *Mutillidæ, Mutillaria, Mutillida, Mutillides Mutillina*

mutilous† (mū'ti-lus), *a.* [= It *mutilo*, ⟨ L *mutilus*, maimed see *mutilate, v.*] Mutilated; defective, imperfect. [Rare]

The abscission of the most sensible part, for preservation of a *mutilous* and imperfect body
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1885), I 259

mutinet, mutint (mū'tın), *n* and *a* [⟨ OF *mutin, meutin*, F. *mutin*, a mutineer, ⟨ *mutin, meutin*, mutinous, tumultuous; as a noun, also a sedition, mutiny (= Sp *motin* = Pg *motim*, a mutiny), ⟨ *meute*, a sedition see *mute*[3]] **I.** *n* A mutineer.

Methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes
Shak, Hamlet, v 2 6

II. *a* Mutinous

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud
Mufortunes of Arthur (1587) (*Nares*)

mutinet (mū'tın), *v. i.* [⟨ F. *mutiner* (= Sp Pg *a-motinar* = It *ammutinare* (of G *meutern*), mutiny, ⟨ *mutin*, mutinous see *mutine, n.*] To mutiny

Rails at his fortunes, stamps, and *mutines*, why he is not made a councillor, and called to affairs of state
B Jonson, Epicene, i 1

For the giddy favour of a *mutining* rout is as dangerous as their furie *Milton*, Hist Eng, ii

He staieth the legion at Bebriacum, being hardly with holden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight *Sir H Savile*, tr of Tacitus, p 65

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *n* [Formerly also *mutiner*, ⟨ OF *mutinier*, a mutineer, ⟨ *mutin*, mutinous, a mutiny see *mutine.*] One guilty of mutiny; especially, a person in military or naval service (either in a man-of-war or in a merchant vessel) who openly resists the authority of his officers, or attempts to subvert their authority or in any way to overthrow due subordination and discipline

The morrow next, before the Sacred Tent
This *Mutiner* with sacred Censer went
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Lawe

Murmurers are like to *mutiners*, where one cursed vil laine may be the ruine of a whole camp
Breton, A Murmurer, p 8 (*Davies*)

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *v. i.* [⟨ *mutineer, n.*] To mutiny, play a mutinous part

But what's the good of *mutineering*? continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov 26, 1881 (*Encyc Dict*)

mutinert, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutineer.*

muting[1] (mū'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *mute*[1], *v*] The act or process of damping or deadening the sound, as of a musical instrument

A more complete *muting* by one long strip of buff leather, the "sourdine" *Encyc Brit.*, XIX 70

muting[2] (mū'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *mute*[4], *v*] The act of passing excrement said of fowls, also, the dung of fowls

With hooting wild,
Thou causest uproars, and our holy things,
Font, Table, Pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*
Dr H More, Psychozoia, ii 119

mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *a.* [⟨ *mutine* + *-ous*] 1 Engaged in or disposed to mutiny; resisting or disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations, especially the articles and regulations of an army or a navy See *mutiny.*

A voyage the natural difficulties of which had been much augmented by the distrust and *mutinous* spirit of his followers *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., i 18

2. Seditious

Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding-stryfe
In troublous wits, and *mutinous* uprore.
Spenser, F. Q., V ix 48

He is verie seditious and *mutinous* in conuersation, picking quarrells with euerie man that will not magnifie and applaud him *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden

The city was becoming *mutinous* *Macaulay*

3. Rebellious; petulant; mischievous. =**Syn 1** Refractory, insubordinate, riotous, rebellious. See *insurrection.*

mutinously (mū'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours. *Sir P. Sidney*

The vakeel wavered, and to my astonishment I heard the accusation made against him that the whole of the escort had *mutinously* conspired to desert me
Sir S W Baker, Heart of Africa, p 171

mutinousness (mū'ti-nus-nes), *n* The state of being mutinous; seditiousness; resistance or the spirit of resistance to lawful authority, especially among military and naval men

mutiny (mū'ti-nı), *n*; pl. *mutinies* (-niz). [⟨ *mutine*] 1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority on the part of subordinates; specifically, a revolt of soldiers or seamen, with or without armed resistance, against the authority of their commanding officers

Their *mutines* and revolts, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them
Shak, Cor, iii 1 126.

By military men *mutiny* is understood to imply extreme insubordination, as individually resisting by force or collectively opposing military authority *Ives*

2 Any rebellion against constituted authority, by statute under British rule, any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, particularly military or naval authority, or any act of contempt directed against officers, or disobedience of their commands, any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to take measures toward a suppression of them

If this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth *Milton*, P L, ii 926

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college he was the ringleader *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson

3† Tumult, violent commotion

And, in the *mutiny* of his deep wonders,
He tells you now, you weep too late
Beau and Fl

They may see how many *mutinies*, disorders, and dissentions haue accompanied them, and crossed their attempts Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 164

4 Discord, strife

A man of complements, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their *mutiny*
Shak, L L L., i 1 170

Indian mutiny, Sepoy mutiny, a revolt of the Sepoy or native troops in British India, which broke out at Meerut May 10th, 1857, and spread through the Ganges valley and Central India. The chief incidents were the massacres of Europeans at Cawnpore and elsewhere, the defense of Lucknow, and the siege of Delhi The revolt was suppressed in 1858, and a consequence or result of it was the transference of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown —**Mutiny Act,** a series of regulations enacted from year to year after 1689 by the British Parliament for the government of the military forces of the country, merged in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 and in the Army Act of 1881 —**Mutiny of the Bounty,** a mutiny of the sailors of H M S Bounty, commanded by William Bligh, which took place in the Pacific ocean in 1789 under the lead of Fletcher Christian A part of the mutineers settled in Pitcairn Island, and were long governed by John Adams Descendants of the mutineers and of Tahitians still occupy the island =**Syn. 1** and **2** *Sedition, Revolt*, etc See *insurrection*

mutiny (mū'ti-nı), *v. i.*, pret and pp. *mutinied*, ppr. *mutinying* [⟨ *mutiny, n.*] To revolt against lawful authority, with or without armed resistance, especially in the army or navy; excite or be guilty of mutiny, or mutinous conduct.

The same soldiers who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel *South*, Sermons, II iv

Mutisia (mū-tis'ı-ă), *n* [NL. (Carolus Linnæus filius, 1781), named after its discoverer, José Celestino *Mutis* (1732–1808), a South American botanist] A genus of erect or climbing shrubs, type of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, characterized by pistillate flowers, plumose pappus, alternate leaves commonly ending in a tendril, and large solitary heads with the flowers projecting There are about 36 species, all South American, commonly leaf-climbers, with large purple, pink, or yellow flowers, many highly ornamental in the greenhouse

Mutisiaceæ (mū-tis-ı-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Lessing, 1832), ⟨ *Mutisia* + *-aceæ*] A tribe of shrubs and herbs of the order *Compositæ*, typified by the genus *Mutisia*, and distinguished by two prolonged tails at the base of the anthers and a two-lipped corolla. It includes 5 subtribes and 52 genera, mostly in South America and Mexico, also in Africa and Asia north to Japan Five genera are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the extreme south and southwest.

mutism[1] (mū'tizm), *n.* [= F. *mutisme;* as *mute*[1] + *-ism*] The state of being mute or dumb, silence.

Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to *mutism*, she conversed modestly, diffidently
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxvii

mutism[2] (mū'tizm), *n* [= F. *mutisme;* as *mute*[1] + *-ism*] Same as to *mutage*

mutive (mū'tiv), *a* [⟨ *mute*[2] + *-ive* Cf. *mutative*] Changeful; mutable [Rare.]

Where while on traytor sea, and mid the *mutive* windes,
A Herrings Tayle (1598) (*Nares*)

mutograph (mū'tō-grăf), *n* A camera designed for taking a series of pictures of moving objects. It is capable of taking about one hundred pictures a second

mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* An instrument, resembling a stereoscope, in which pictures taken by a mutograph can be seen The pictures are so arranged and moved as to be seen in rapid succession, producing upon the beholder the effect of seeing the original movements of the objects photographed

mutter (mut'ėr), *v* [⟨ ME *muteren, moteren* = G. *muttern* (cf LG *mustern, musseln*), mutter, whisper, cf It. dial *muttire*, call, L *mutire, mutire*, mutter, ult. imitative, like *mum*[1], *murmur*, etc] **I.** *intrans* 1 To utter words in a low tone and with compressed lips, as in complaint or sullenness, murmur, grumble

No man dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutter* against them *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 213.

2. To emit a low rumbling sound

The deep roar
Of distant thunder *mutters* awfully
Shelley, Queen Mab, i 4

II. *trans* To utter with imperfect articulation, or in a low murmuring tone

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness Isa lix 3

mutter (mut'ėr), *n* [⟨ *mutter, v*] A murmur or murmuring, sullen or veiled utterance

I hear some *mutter* at Bishop Laud's carriage there [in Scotland] that it was too haughty and pontifical
Howell, Letters, I vi 23.

mutteration (mut-e-rā'shon), *n.* [⟨ *mutter, v.*, + *-ation*] The act of muttering or complaining [Rare]

So the night passed off with prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV 282 (*Davies*)

mutterer (mut'ėr-ėr), *n* One who mutters, a grumbler

The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wise man, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts
Barrow, The Decalogue, Ninth Commandment.

muttering (mut'ėr-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *mutter, v*] The sound made by one who mutters; grumbling, mumbling: as, an angry *muttering.*

It [the relinquishing of some places] would take away the *mutterings* that run of Multiplicity of Offices.
Howell, Letters, I iv 18

mutteringly (mut'ėr-ing-li), *adv* In a muttering manner, without distinct articulation

mutterous (mut'ėr-us), *a* [⟨ *mutter, v*, + *-ous*] Muttering, murmuring, buzzing

Like bees that toyle with *mutterous* humbling
Stanihurst, Æneid, i 435.

mutton (mut'n), *n* [⟨ ME *moton, motoun, mutoun, motone, molton, multon*, ⟨ OF. *moton, mouton, multon, molton*, F *mouton* = Pr *multo, molto, moto* = It *montone* = Cat *molto* = It. *montone*, dial *moltone*, ⟨ ML *multo(n-), molto(n-), monto(n-), montonus*, a wether, a sheep, also a coin so called, cf Ir. *molt* = Gael *mult* = Manx *mult* = W *mollt* = Bret *maout, meut*, a wether, sheep; the Celtic words are appar. not orig, but from the ML; the ML may be connected with mod Pr *mout*, Swiss *mot, mutt*, castrated, mutilated (cf mod Pr *cabro mouto*, a goat deprived of its horns, L *capra mutila*); prob ⟨ L *mutilus*, maimed, mutilated In this view ML *multo(n-), molto(n-)* was orig a castrated ram or, less prob., a ram deprived of its horns a rustic word displacing the common L *aries*, a ram, and extended to mean 'sheep in general.'] 1 A sheep [Obsolete or ludicrous.]

The hynde in pees with the leon,
The wolfe in pees with the *molton.*
Gower, Conf Amant, Prol.

The wolf in fleecy hosiery did not as yet molest her [the lamb], being replenished with the *mutton* her mamma.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i

2 The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food

The *moton* boyled is of nature and complexion sanguyne, the whiche, to my jugement, is holsome for your grace
Du Guez, p 1071, quoted in Babees Book (E E T S), [Index, p 102.

3. A loose woman, a prostitute [Slang]

The old lecher hath got holy *mutton* to him, a nunne, my lord. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay

4. An Anglo-French gold coin so called from its being impressed with the image of a lamb. See *mouton* and *agnel*[2]. *Davies.*

Reckon with my father about that he will pay you gallantly, a French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi

Laced mutton†, a loose woman [Slang]

I, a lost mutton gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton* and she a *laced mutton*, gave me a lost mutton, no thing for my labour!
Shak, T G of V, i 1 102

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for *laced mutton*
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, i 2

mutton-bird (mut'n-bėrd), *n* A bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Œstrelata*, one of several kinds of petrels found in the southern seas, as *Œ lessoni*, which is also called *white night-hawk* See cut at *Œstrelata*

mutton-chop (mut'n-chop'), *n* and *a* I *n* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling or frying, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the small end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling

II. *a* Having a form narrow and prolonged at one end and rounded at the other, like that of a mutton-chop This designation is especially applied to side whiskers when the chin is shaved both in front and beneath and the whiskers are trimmed short also called *mutton cutlet whiskers*

muttoner†, **motoner**†, *n* A wether, a mutton-monger *Ingelow*, p 108 (*Halliwell*) [Slang]

mutton-fish (mut'n-fish), *n* 1. A fish of the family *Lycodidæ*, *Zoarces anguillaris* It is of a stout eel-like form, with confluent vertical fins and an interrupted posterior interval in the dorsal where the rays



Mutton fish (*Zoarces anguillaris*)

are replaced by short spines The color is generally red dish brown mottled with olive It is an inhabitant of the eastern American coast, from Delaware to Labrador and is used as food Also called *conger-eel*, *ling*, and *lamper eel*

2 A kind of ormer or ear-shell, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand

mutton-fist (mut'n-fist), *n* A large, thick, brawny fist

Will he who saw the soldier's *mutton fist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth?
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, xvi 45

mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham

muttonhead (mut'n-hed), *n* A dull or stupid person

mutton-headed (mut'n-hed"ed), *a* Dull, stupid

A lion — an animal that has a majestic aspect and noble antecedents but is both tyrannical and mean, *mutton headed* and stealthy *P Robinson*, Under the Sun, p 104

mutton-legger (mut'n-leg"er), *n* A leg-of-mutton sail, also, a boat carrying this style of sail

mutton-monger† (mut'n-mung"gėr), *n* One who has to do with prostitutes, a wencher [Slang]

Is it possible the lord Hipollito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton monger*? *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii

mutton-thumper (mut'n-thum"per), *n* A bungling bookbinder. [Slang, Eng]

muttony (mut'n-i), *a* [< *mutton* + *-y*¹] Resembling mutton in flavor, appearance, or other of its qualities, consisting of mutton

mutual (mū'tū-al), *a* [< F *mutuel* (= Sp *mutual*), with suffix *-el*, E *-al*, < OF *mutu* = Sp *mutuo* = Pg It *mutuo*, < L *mutuus*, reciprocal, in exchange, borrowed, < *mutare*, change, exchange; see *mute*²] 1 Reciprocally given and received, pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides, interchanged as, *mutual* love, to entertain a *mutual* aversion

To take away all such *mutual* grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by growing into composition and agreement amongst themselves
Hooker, Eccles Polity, i 10

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by *mutual* joinder of your hands.
Shak, T N, v 1 160

And many were found to kill one an other with *mutuall* combats *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 158

Among unequals what society
Can sort what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be *mutual*, in proportion due
Given and received *Milton*, P L, viii 385

We do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation amongst ourselves for *mutual* help and strength in all future concernment
Winthrop, Hist New England II 122

Who buried their *mutual* animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts

Love between husband and wife may be all on one side, then it is not *mutual* It may be felt on both sides, then it is *mutual* They are *mutual* friends, and something better, but if a third person step in, though loyal regard may make him a friend of both, no power in language can make him their *mutual* friend
N and Q, 7th ser, VI 192

2 Equally relating to or affecting two or more together, common to two or more combined, depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action, shared alike

Allide with bands of *mutuall* couplement.
Spenser, F Q, IV iii 52

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with *mutual* wing
Easing their flight *Milton*, P L, vii 429

In this manner, not without almost *mutual* tears, I parted from him *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug, 1673

3 Common used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase *a mutual friend*

I have little intercourse with Dr Blair, but will take care to have the poems communicated to him by the intervention of some *mutual* friend
Blacklock, 1786, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, V 208

Sir Walter Scott, writing to Messrs Hurst, Robinson & Co, under date Feb 25, 1822, says, I desired our *mutual* friend, Mr James Ballantyne, &c
Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser, V 208.

"By the by, ma'am," said Mr Boffin, "you have a lodger? I may call him Our *Mutual* Friend"
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ix

Mutual accounts, accounts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other — **Mutual contract** See *contract* — **Mutual distinction**, one which separates its two members equally from each other and not like a distinction between whole and part. — **Mutual gable**, **induction**, etc See the nouns — **Mutual promises**, concurrent and reciprocal promises which serve as considerations to support each other, unless one or the other is void, as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, etc *Wharton* — **Mutual will**. See *will* — **Syn** See *reciprocal*

mutualism (mū'tū-al-izm), *n* [< *mutual* + *-ism*] A symbiosis in which two organisms living together mutually and permanently help and support one another (*De Bary*) Lichens are examples among plants

mutualist (mū'tū-al-ist), *n* [= F *mutualiste*, as *mutual* + *-ist*] In *zoöl.*, one of two commensals which are associated, neither of which shares the food of or preys upon the other *L Van Beneden*

mutuality (mu-tu-al'i-ti), *n* [= F *mutualité*, as *mutual* + *-ity*] 1 The state or quality of being mutual, reciprocity, interchange Thus, a contract that has no consideration is said to be void for want of *mutuality*

There is no sweeter taste of friendship than the coupling of souls in this *mutuality*, either of condoling or comforting *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia iii

In both [parts of an organic aggregate or of a social aggregate], too, this *mutuality* increases as the evolution advances. *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 217

2† Interchange of acts or expressions of affection or kindness, familiarity

When these *mutualities* so marshal the way hard at hand comes the master and main exercise
Shak, Othello, ii 1 267

His kindnesses seldom exceed courtesies He loves not deeper *mutualities*
Bp Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Plausible Man

mutually (mū'tū-al-i), *adv* 1 In a mutual manner, reciprocally; in a manner of giving and receiving

A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices *J Philips*, Cider, i

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two *mutually* enfolded Love the third,
Between us, in the circle of his arms
Enwound us both *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter

2 Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common [Held to be an erroneous use. see *mutual*, 3]

So then it seems your most offenceful act
Was *mutually* committed
Shak, M for M, ii 3 27

mutuary (mū'tū-ā-ri), *n*, pl *mutuaries* (-riz) [= Pg *mutuario*, a borrower, < LL *mutuarius*, mutual, < L *mutuus*, borrowed, mutual see *mutual*] In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him in the use, and returned to the lender in kind

mutuate† (mū'tū-āt), *v t* [< L *mutuatus*, pp of *mutuare* (> It *mutuare* = Pg *mutuar*), borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*] To borrow

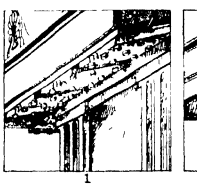
Which he for to set themselves and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borowed dyuerse and sondry summes of money
Hall Henry VII, an 7 (*Halliwell*)

mutuation† (mū-tū-ā'shon), *n* [= Pg *mutuação* = It *mutuazione*, < L *mutuatio(n-)*, a borrowing, < *mutuari*, pp *mutuatus*, borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*] The act of borrowing

mutuatitious† (mu-tū-a-tish'us), *a* [< LL *mutuatitius*, borrowed < L *mutuari*, borrow see *mutuation*] Borrowed, taken from some other

The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women
Dr H More, Antidote against Idolatry, x

mutule (mū'tūl), *n*. [= F *mutule* = It *mutulo*, < L *mutulus*, a mutule, modillion] In *arch.*, a projecting piece in the form of a flat block



1 2

1 *m m m*, Greek Mutules 2 *m' m'* Roman Mutules

under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the modillion of other orders The mutules are placed one over every triglyph and metope, and bear on the under side guttæ or drops, which represent the heads of pegs or treenails in the primitive wooden construction, to the rafter ends of which the mutules correspond See cut under *gutta*

mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n* [L, a loan, neut of *mutuus*, borrowed see *mutual*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, etc

muwett, *a* A Middle English form of *mute*¹ *Chaucer*

mux¹ (muks), *v t* [A var of *mix*¹, confused with *muss*¹, *mush*¹] To botch, make a mess of, spoil often with an indefinite *it* as, he *muxed it* badly that time [Colloq]

By vice of mismanagement on the part of my mother and Nicholas Snowe, who had thoroughly *muxed* up everything
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii

mux¹ (muks), *n* [< *mux*¹, *v*] Work performed in an awkward or improper manner, a botch, a mess as, he made a *mux* of it [Colloq]

mux² (muks), *n* [A var of *mix*²] Dirt, filth same as *mix*² [Prov Eng]

muxy (muk'si), *a* [< *mux*² + *-y*¹] Muddy, murky Also *mucksy* [Prov Eng]

The ground was soaked and sodden as we call it, *mucksy* *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvi.

Muzarab (mu-zar'ab), *n*. A variant of *Mozarab*

Muzarabic (mu-zar'a-bik), *a* A variant of *Mozarabic*

muzhik (mo-zhik'), *n* [Russ *muzhik'* a peasant.] A Russian peasant Also written *mujik*, *moujik*

There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well worn sheep skin *D M Wallace*, Russia, p 405

Muzio gambit See *gambit*

muzz (muz), *v t* [Prob a dial. var of *muse*.] To muse idly, loiter foolishly

If you but knew, cried I to whom I am going to night, and who I shall see to night, you would not dare keep me muzzing here *Mme D Arblay*, Diary, I 158 (*Davies*)

muzzelthrush (muz'l-thrush), *n* Same as *mistlethrush* [Prov Eng]

muzziness (muz'i-nes), *n* [< *muzzy* + *-ness*.] The state of being muzzy

muzzle (muz'l), *n* [Early mod E. also *muzle*, *musle*, *mousle*, *musell*, *mozell*, < ME *mosel*, < OF. *musel*, *museau*, *muzeau* (F *museau*), orig **morsel* (> Bret *morzeel*, *muzzel*) = Pr *mursel*, *mursol* (ML reflex *musellus*, *muscllum*, of Gael *muiseal*, < E), the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast, mouth, opening, aperture, dim of OF *muse*, *mouse* = Pr *mus* = It *muso*, muzzle, < L *morsus*, a bite, ML. also the muzzle of a beast (ML *musum*, *musus*, after OF) see *morse*², *morsel*.] 1 The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as an ox or a dog, the snout

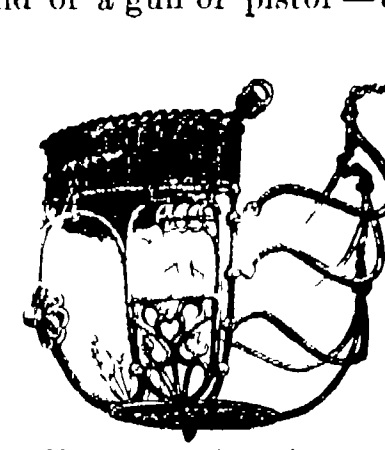
It [the hogfish] feedeth on the grasse that groweth on the banks of the River, and never goeth out, it hath a mouth like the *muzell* of an Oxe
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 697

His [William the Testy's] nose turned up, and the corners of his mouth turned down pretty much like the *muzzle* of an irritable pug dog *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 210

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2 The mouth of a thing, the end for entrance or discharge applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol — 3. Anything which prevents an animal from biting, as a strap around the jaws, or a sort of cage, as of wire, into which the muzzle (def 1) is inserted

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 58



Muzzle of War horse, forming part of the bards or defensive armor, 16th century

4. In *armor*, an openwork covering for the nose, used for the defense of the horse, and forming part of the bards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—5. A piece of the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached same as *bridle*, 5.—**Muzzle-energy**, the energy of a shot when it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed by the formula $\frac{wv^2}{32.16 \times 4880}$ = foot-tons of energy, *w* representing the weight of shot in pounds and *v* the velocity in feet per second —**Muzzle-velocity**, in *gun*, the velocity, in feet per second, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a piece See *velocity*

muzzle (muz'l), *v*, pret and pp *muzzled*, ppr. *muzzling*. [Early mod. E. also *muzle*, *mousle*, *mouzle*, *mosel*, etc, ‹ ME *muselen*, ‹ OF (and F) *moseler*, ‹ **mosel*, *musel*, muzzle see *muzzle*] I. *trans* 1. To bind or confine the mouth of in order to prevent biting or eating

As Osye bigan to speke,
Thou schalt *musell* helle cheke
And hell barre thi hand schal breke
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 213

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn Deut xxv 4

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master
Shak, W T, i 2 156

2. Figuratively, to gag, silence

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage for fear they bite
Dryden, Prol to Fletcher's Pilgrim

The press was *muzzled*, and allowed to publish only the reports of the official gazette *Harper's Mag*, LXXVI 929

3† To mask *Jamieson*.

They danced along the kirk-yard Geillie Duncan, playing on a trump, and John Fian, *muzzled*, led the way
Newes from Scotland (1591)

4† To fondle with the closed mouth, nuzzle

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child
Sir R L'Estrange

5 To grub up with the snout, as swine do *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng]—6† To handle or pull about

He so *mousled* me *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv 3

Muzzle the peg† Same as *mumble the peg* = **Syn** *Muffle*, etc See *gag*, *v t*

II. *intrans*. 1. To bring the muzzle or mouth near

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him *Sir R L'Estrange*

2 To drink to excess; guzzle *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]—3 To loiter, trifle, skulk. *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng]

muzzle-bag (muz'l-bag), *n* *Naut.*, a painted canvas cap fitted over the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water

muzzle-lashing (muz'l-lash"ing), *n* *Naut*, a rope used to lash the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a port when housed

muzzle-loader (muz'l-lō"dėr), *n* A gun which is loaded from the muzzle opposed to *breech-loader*

muzzle-loading (muz'l-lō"ding), *a* Made to be loaded at the muzzle said of a gun

muzzle-sight (muz'l-sīt), *n* A sight placed on or near the muzzle of a gun, a front sight

muzzle-strap (muz'l-strap), *n* A strap buckled over the mouth of a horse or other animal to prevent biting it is a substitute for a muzzle

muzzy (muz'i), *a* [Appar var of **musy*, ‹ *muse*¹ + -*y*¹ Cf *muzz*.] Dazed; stupid, tipsy

Mr L a sensible man of eighty two, his wife a dull *muzzy* old creature
Mme D'Arblay, Diary, I 305 (*Davies*)

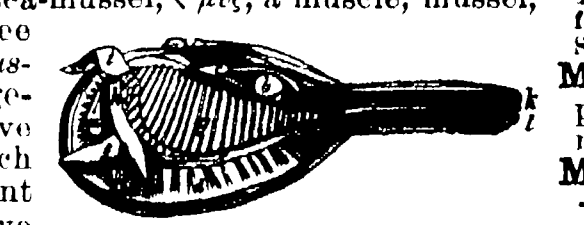
Very *muzzy* with British principles and spirits
Bulwer, My Novel, xii 31

my (mī), *pron* [‹ ME. *myn*, *mine*, *myne*, ‹ AS *mīn*, of me as a poss, mine the final *n* being lost as in *a* for *an*, *thy* for *thine* etc see *mine*¹] Belonging to me as, this is *my* book always used attributively, *mine* being used for the predicate Formerly *mine* was more usual before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* now stands before both as, *my* book, *my* own book, *my* eye

Therfore may no man in that Contree seyn, This is *my* Wyf ne no Womman may seye, This is *myn* Husbonde
Mandeville, Travels, p 179

I would sit in *my* isle (I call it mine, after the use of lovers) and think upon the war, and the loudness of these far away battles *R L Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet

Mya¹ (mī'a), *n*. [NL., ‹ L *mya* for **myax*, ‹ Gr. *μύαξ*, a sea-mussel, ‹ *μῦς*, a muscle, mussel, mouse see *mouse*, *muscle*¹.] A genus of bivalve shells to which very different limits have been assigned. By Linnæus numerous species belonging to different families were included in it By later writers it was successively restricted Retzius, in 1788, limited it to the *Unionidæ*, but by subsequent authors it was used for the *Mya arenaria* and related species, and as such it is universally adopted at the present time *M arenaria* is the common clam or cob of the coasts of the northern hemisphere *M truncata* is a second species, truncated behind



Common Clam (*Mya arenaria*)
a, anterior adductor muscle, *b*, posterior adductor muscle *c*, heart *d* mantle with its fringe, *e*, body, *f*, foot, *g* gills or branchiæ, *h*, mouth, *i*, one of the labial tentacles, *k*, exhalent siphon, *l*, branchial siphon

Mya² (mī'a), *n* [NL, more prop **Myia*, ‹ Gr *μυῖα*, rarely *μυα*, a fly see *Musca*] A genus of flies

mya³, *n* Plural of *myon*

mya-. See *myo-*, *myo-*

Myacea, Myaceæ (mī-ā'sē-ä, -ē), *n pl* [NL (Menke, 1830), ‹ *Mya* + -*acea*, -*aceæ*] 1 A family of bivalves same as *Myidæ* —2 A superfamily or suborder of bivalves constituted for the families *Myidæ*, *Corbulidæ*, *Saxicavidæ*, and related types.

Myadæ (mī'a-dē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mya*¹ + -*adæ*] In *conch* (*a*) In earlier systems, a group of bivalve shells, or siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, related to the cob or clam *Mya*, including numerous genera, such as *Tellina*, *Anatina*, *Lutraria*, *Pandora*, etc, now separated into different families (*b*) Same as *Myidæ*

myalgia (mī-al'ji-a), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἄλγος*, pain] In *pathol*, a morbid state of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness Its pathology is obscure Also called *myodynia* and *muscular rheumatism* —**Myalgia lumbalis**, lumbago

myalgic (mī-al'jik), *a* [‹ *myalgia* + -*ic*] Of or pertaining to myalgia, affected with myalgia *Quain*, Med Dict, p 1212

myall, myall-tree (mī'al-trē), *n* One of several Australian acacias, affording a hard and useful scented wood The Victorian myall is *Acacia homalophylla* It has a dark brown wood, sought for turners work, and used particularly for tobacco pipes from its fragrance the wood is sometimes called *violet wood* Another myall is *A acuminata* of western Australia, its wood scented like raspberry, and making durable posts and excellent charcoal Others are *A pendula* and *A. glaucescens*, the latter prettily grained but less fragrant

Myaria (mī-ā'ri-a), *n. pl* [NL see *Mya*¹] A family of bivalves. same as *Myidæ* in its more comprehensive sense. [Formerly in general use, but now abandoned]

myarian (mī-ā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [‹ *Myaria* + -*an*] I *a* Pertaining to or resembling a clam of or pertaining to the *Myaria*

II *n* A clam, or some similar bivalve

myasthenia (mī-as-the-nī'a), *n* [‹ Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness see *asthenia*] Muscular debility.

myasthenic (mī-as-then'ik), *a* Affected with myasthenia.

mycchet, *n* See *mitch*

mycele (mī-sēl'), *n*. [‹ NL. *mycelium*] Same as *mycelium*

mycelial (mī-sē'li-al), *a* [‹ *mycelium* + -*al*] Of or pertaining to mycelium **Mycelial layer** Same as *membranous mycelium* —**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium*

myceloid (mī-sē'li-oid) *a* [‹ NL *mycelium* + -*oid*] In *bot*, resembling a mushroom

mycelium (mī-sē'li-um), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ἧλος*, nail, wart, an excrescence on a plant] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, composed of one or more hyphæ The vegetative system of fungi consists of filiform branched or unbranched cells called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ collectively form the mycelium Also *mycele* See cuts under *Fungi*, *mold*, *mildew*, *ergot* and *haustorium* —**Fibrillose mycelium** Same as *fibrous mycelium* **Fibrous mycelium**, mycelium in which the hyphæ form, by their union elongated branching strands **Filamentous mycelium**, mycelium of free hyphæ which are at most loosely interwoven with one another, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline *De Bary* —**Floccose mycelium.** Same as *filamentous mycelium* —**Membranous mycelium** See *membranous*

Mycetales (mī-sē-tā'lēz), *n pl* [NL (Berkeley, 1857), ‹ *Mycetes*²] A former division of cryptogamous plants, including fungi and lichens

Mycetes¹ (mī-sē'tēz), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *μυκητής*, a bellower, ‹ *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow, cf L *mugire*, bellow see *mugient*] The typical and only genus of *Mycetinæ*, established by Illiger in 1811, the howlers a synonym of *Alouatta* of prior date There are several species, as *M ursinus*, inhabiting the forests of tropical America from Guatemala to Paraguay See cut under *howler*

Mycetes² (mī-sē'tēz), *n pl* [NL, ‹ Gr *μύκητες*, pl of *μύκης*, a fungus, mushroom] The plants now called *Fungi* a term proposed by Sprengel

Mycetinæ (mī-sē-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mycetes*¹ + -*inæ*] A subfamily of *Cebidæ*, represented by the genus *Mycetes*, the howling monkeys, howlers, or alouates They are platyrrhine monkeys of tropical America, having the cerebrum so short that it leaves the cerebellum exposed behind, the incisors vertical and the hyoid bone and larynx enormously developed, the former being expanded and excavated into a hollow drum, a conformation which gives extraordinary strength and resonance of voice They are the largest of American monkeys, nearly 3 feet in length of head and body, including legs, with long prehensile tail and non apposable thumb

mycetogenetic (mī-sē"tō-jē-net'ik), *a* In *bot.*, produced by fungi

Phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed *mycetogenetic* metamorphosis *De Bary*, Fungi (trans), p 368

mycetogenous (mī-sē-toj'e-nus), *a* [‹ Gr *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + -*γενής*, producing see -*genous*] Same as *mycetogenetic*

mycetology (mī-sē-tol'ō-ji), *n* [‹ Gr *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + -*λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak see -*ology*.] The science of fungi same as *mycology*

mycetoma (mī-sē-tō'mä), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + -*oma*] 1 A chronic disease of the feet and hands occurring in Hindustan The foot (or hand) becomes riddled with sinuses which discharge pale yellow masses of minute bodies resembling fish roe (pale or ochroid form of mycetoma), or dark masses resembling gunpowder (dark or melanoid form). In the latter the fungus *Chionyphe Carteri* has been found The disease lasts for decades, and the only relief seems to be in the amputation of the affected member Also called *Madura foot*, *Madura disease*, *fungus disease*, and *fungus foot of India*

2 [*cap*] In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects

mycetophagid (mī-sē-tof'a-jid) *a* and *n* I. *a* Of or relating to the *Mycetophagidæ*

II *n* One of the *Mycetophagidæ*

Mycetophagidæ (mī-sē-tō-faj'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Mycetophagus* + -*idæ*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mycetophagus* They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi four jointed the wings not fringed with hair, the anterior coxæ oval and separated by the corneous prosternum, the head free, and the body depressed The species live in fungi and under the bark of trees The family is small, but of wide distribution containing about 10 genera and less than 100 species The beetles of this family are sometimes distinguished as *hairy fungus beetles* from the *Erotylidæ*, in which case the latter are called *smooth fungus beetles*

mycetophagous (mī-sē-tof'a-gus), *a* [‹ NL *Mycetophagus*, ‹ Gr *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φαγεῖν*, eat] Feeding on fungi, fungivorous

Mycetophagus (mī-sē-tof'a-gus), *n* [NL (Hellwig, 1792) see *mycetophagous*] The typical genus of *Mycetophagidæ* About 30 species are known, all feed on fungi, 12 inhabit North America, and the rest are found in temperate Europe

Mycetophila (mī-se-tof'i-lä), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φίλος*, loving] 1 The typical genus of *Mycetophilidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1803 The larvæ live in fungi and decaying wood The genus is large and wide spread, over 100 species are European, and 20 are described from North America. Also *Mycethophila*, *Mycetophyla*

2 A genus of tenebrionine beetles, erected by Gyllenhal in 1810, and comprising a number of European and North American species, 14 of which inhabit the United States The genus is the same as *Mycetocharis* of Latreille, 1825, and the latter name is commonly used, *Mycetophila* being preoccupied in *Diptera*

Mycetophilidæ (mī-sē-tō-fil'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, ‹ *Mycetophila* + -*idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Mycetophila*, the agaric-gnats, fungus-gnats, or fungus-midges. There are many hundred species, of small or minute size agile and saltatorial, having few-veined wings without discal cell long coxæ, spurred tibiæ, and usually ocelli The larvæ are long slender grubs, like worms and feed on fungi, whence the name Also *Mycetophilides* *Mycetophilinæ*, *Mycetophiloidæ*

Mycetozoa (mī-sē-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl* [NL, pl. of *mycetozoon*] A group of fungus-like organisms,

amounting at the present time to nearly 300 species The larger number of them are contained in the division *Myxomycetes* or slime fungi, together with the smaller one distinguished by Van Tieghem under the name of *Acrasieæ* (*De Bary*) Their nutrition is saprophytic, and the organs of reproduction are sufficiently like those of fungi to allow the same terminology to be applied to them. The vegetative body, however, differs widely being a naked protoplasmic mass See *Myxomycetes*

mycetozoön (mī-sē-tō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *ζῷον*, animal] Any member of the *Mycetozoa*

The naked protoplasm of the *Mycetozoa* plasmodium *Lancet*, XIX 852

mycoderm (mī′kō-derm), *n* [< *Mycoderma*, q v] A fungus of the genus *Mycoderma*

Mycoderma (mī-kō-dėr′ma), *n* [NL., < Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *δέρμα*, skin see *derm*] A genus or form-genus under which certain of the fermentation-fungi are known See *fermentation*, and *mother*², 2

mycodermatoid (mī-kō-dėr′ma-toid), *a* [< *Mycoderma(t-)* + *-oid*] Same as *mycodermic*

mycodermic (mī-kō-dėr′mik), *a* [< *Mycoderma* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma*

mycodermitis (mī-kō-der-mī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μύκης*, mucus, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*] Inflammation of a mucous membrane

mycologic (mī-kō-loj′ik), *a* [< *mycolog-y* + *-ic*] Same as *mycological*

mycological (mī-kō-loj′i-kal), *a* [< *mycologic* + *-al*] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi

mycologically (mī-kō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv* In a mycological manner, from a mycological point of view

mycologist (mī-kol′o-jist), *n* [< *mycology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in mycology

mycology (mī-kol′ō-ji), *n* [= F. *mycologie*, < Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of fungi, their structure, affinities, classification, etc Also called *fungology* and *mycetology*

mycophagist (mī-kof′a-jist), *n* [< *mycophag-y* + *-ist*] One who eats fungi

mycophagy (mī-kof′a-ji), *n* [< Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγειν*, eat] The eating of fungi

The divine art of *mycophagy* reached a good degree of cultivation *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXIV 408

mycoprotein (mī-kō-prō′tē-in), *n* [< Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + E *protein*.] A gelatinous albuminoid compound closely allied to protoplasm, of which the putrefaction-bacteria are composed

The bacteria consist of a nitrogenous, highly refractive, usually colorless substance, protoplasm or *mycoprotein*, imbedded in which glistening, oily looking granules can sometimes be observed *W T Reddall*, Relations of Micro-Organisms to Disease, [p 5

Mycorrhiza (mī-kō-rī′za), *n* [< Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ῥίζα*, root] A fungus-mycelium which invests the roots of certain phænogams, especially *Cupuliferæ* and some other forest-trees It is believed to aid them in absorbing nutriment from the soil — a case of symbiosis See *symbiosis*

mycose (mī′kōs), *n* [< Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-ose*] A peculiar kind of sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$) contained in the ergot of rye, and also in trehala manna, produced by a species of insect (*Tarinus*) found in the East It is soluble in water, does not reduce copper solutions, and is converted by acids into a fermentable sugar Also called *trehalose*

mycosis (mī-kō′sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-osis*] 1. The presence of fungi as parasites in or on any portion of the body. — 2 The presence of parasitic fungi together with the morbid effects of their presence, the disease caused by them

mycotic (mī-kot′ik), *a.* [< *mycosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to mycosis *Lancet*

Mycteria (mik-tē′ri-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυκτήρ*, nose, snout, < *μυσσεσθαι* (in comp.), blow the nose; cf L *mungere*, blow the nose see *mucus*] A genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*, having the head and neck mostly bare of feathers, and the bill enormously large and recurved *M americana* is the jabiru Certain Old World storks are sometimes included in *Mycteria*, sometimes called *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus* See cut under *jabiru*.

mydaleine (mī-dā′ē-in), *n* [< Gr *μυδαλέος*, wet, dripping, < *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet see *Mydaus*.] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrefying liver and other organs

Mydas, *n* See *Midas*²

Mydasidæ (mī-das′i-dē), *n pl.* Same as *Mydidæ*, 2.

Mydaus (mid′ā-us), *n* [NL., irreg < Gr *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet, < *μύδος*, damp, wet, clamminess, decay.] A genus of fetid badgers, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*, including the stinking badger of Java, or Javanese skunk, *M javanensis* or *M meliceps* See *teledu*

mydding†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *midding*

mydget, *n* An obsolete spelling of *midge*

mydriasis (mi-drī′a-sis), *n* [L., < Gr *μύδρασις*, undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye] In *med*, a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye

mydriatic (mid-ri-at′ik), *a* and *n* [< *mydri(asis)* + *-atic*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or causing mydriasis

II. *n* A drug which causes mydriasis

myelasthenia (mī-el-as-the-nī′a), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness see *asthenia*] In *pathol* spinal exhaustion, spinal neurasthenia

myelatrophia (mī-el-a-trō′fi-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy see *atrophy*] In *pathol* atrophy of the spinal cord

Myelencephala (mī″el-en-sef′a-la), *n pl* [NL., neut pl of *myelencephalus* see *myelencephalous*] In Owen's classification, same as *Lyrencephala* [Not in use]

myelencephalic (mī-el-en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a* [< *myelencephal-on* + *-ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to the cerebrospinal axis, cerebrospinal — 2. Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata See *myelencephalon* — 3 Same as *myelencephalous*

myelencephalon (mī″el-en-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain see *encephalon*] 1 The cerebrospinal axis, the brain and spinal cord taken together and considered as a whole. *Owen.* — 2 The hindmost segment of the encephalon, the afterbrain or metencephalon, more commonly called the *medulla oblongata* See cuts under *encephalon* and *brain Huxley*

myelencephalous (mī″el-en-sef′a-lus), *a* [< NL *myelencephalus*, < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain see *encephalon*] Having a brain and spinal cord, cerebrospinal Also *myelencephalic*

myelin, myeline (mī′e-lin), *n* [< Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *-in*², *-ine*²] In *anat*, the white substance of Schwann or medullary sheath of a nerve

myelitic (mī-e-lit′ik), *a* [< *myelitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to myelitis; affected with myelitis

myelitis (mī-e-lī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the spinal cord — **Anterior cornual myelitis** See *cornual*

myelocele (mī′e-lō-sēl), *n* [< Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *κήλη*, tumor] A variety of spina bifida

myelocerebellar (mī″e-lō-ser-ē-bel′ar), *a* [< Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + L *cerebellum*, cerebellum see *cerebellar*] Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spinal cord as, the *myelocerebellar* tract

myelocœle (mī′e-lō-sēl), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *κοῖλος*, hollow] The entire cavity of the myelon or spinal cord, consisting primitively of a syringocœle with a posterior dilatation termed rhomboccle See cut under *spinal*.

myelocyte (mī′e-lō-sīt), *n* [< Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, cell] Same as *myocyte Nature*, XLI. 72

myelohyphæ (mī″el-ō-hī′fē), *n pl* [NL., prop **myelophya*, < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἰφύς*, web see *hypha*] The hyphæ of lichens, which are rigid, elastic, containing lichenine, not becoming putrid by maceration, with no faculty of penetrating or involving, while the hyphæ of fungi are caduous, soft, flexile, with thin walls, etc

myeloid (mī′e-loid), *a.* [= F *myéloïde*, < Gr **μυελοειδής*, contr *μυελώδης*, like marrow, < *μυελός* marrow, + *εἶδος*, form] Medullary

myeloma (mī-e-lō′ma), *n.*; pl *myelomata* (-ma-tä) [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-oma*] A giant-celled sarcoma

myelomalacia (mī″e-lō-ma-lā′si-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *μαλακία*, softness see *malacia*] In *pathol*, softening of the spinal cord

myelomeningitis (mī″e-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + NL *meningitis*, q v] In *pathol*, spinal meningitis.

myelon (mī′e-lon), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυελόν*, neut, earlier *μυελός*, m, marrow] The spinal cord, the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is not the brain See cuts under *spine*, *spinal*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

myelonal (mī′e-lon-al), *a* [< *myelon* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the myelon

myelonic (mī-e-lon′ik), *a* [< *myelon* + *-ic*] Same as *myelonal Encyc. Brit*, XVI 680

myeloplax (mī′e-lō-plaks), *n* [< Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad.] A large multinucleated protoplasmic mass, occurring in the marrow, especially in the neighborhood of the osseous substance these masses, also called *osteoclasts* or *giant cells*, are concerned in the process of bone absorption

Myelozoa (mī″e-lō-zō′a), *n pl* [NL. (Geoffroy St Hilaire, 1852), < Gr *μυελός*, marrow, + *ζῷον*, an animal] A class of vertebrated animals with a spinal cord or myelon, but no brain or skull They are the acranial or acephalous vertebrates represented by the lancelet or amphioxus See cuts under *lancelet*

myelozoan (mī″e-lo-zō′an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Myelozoa*

II. *n.* A member of the *Myelozoa*

Mygale (mig′a-lē), *n* [NL., < L *mygale*, < Gr *μυγαλή*, *μυγαλέη*, *μυγάλη*, field-mouse, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel] 1 A Cuvierian genus of insectivorous quadrupeds, the desmans later changed to *Myogale* or *Myogalea* Cuvier, 1850 — 2 The leading genus formerly of the now disused family *Mygalidæ* This genus included the very largest and hairiest spiders in the United States known as *tarantulas* a name which in Europe belongs to quite a different kind The common tarantula of the southwestern United States was called *M hentzi*, a hairy brown species of large size and much dreaded *M arcularia* is a former name of the South American bird spider, able to prey upon small birds, but under this designation several large hairy spiders have been confounded It is now placed in the genus *Eurypelma* *M javanica* and *M sumatrensis* inhabit the countries whence their names are derived They inhabit tubular holes in the ground, under stones, or beneath the bark of trees The bite is very painful and even dangerous See cuts under *Aranceida*, *arachnidial* and *chelicera Latreille*, 1802



Tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*).

Mygalidæ (mī-gal′i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Mygale* + *-idæ*] A former family of spiders, typified by the genus *Mygale* It included the largest known spiders, with four pulmonary sacs, eight eyes clustered together, and great mandibles which work up and down *Mygale*, *Ctenaza*, and *Atypus* were leading genera. The American tarantulas, the trap door spiders, and others belonged to this family Synonymous with *Theraphosidæ* See *Terretelaria*

Mygalina (mig-a-lī′na), *n pl* Same as *Myogalina*

myght†, **myghte**† Obsolete spellings of *might*¹, *might*²

myghty†, *a* An obsolete spelling of *mighty*

mygranet, mygreynet, *n* Middle English forms of *migraine*, for *megrim*

Myiadestes (mī″i-a-des′tēz), *n* [NL., improp for **Myiadestus*, < Gr *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἐδεστής*, an eater, < *ἐδειν* = L *edere* = E *eat*] The leading genus of *Myiadestinæ*, containing most of the species. *M townsendi* inhabits the western part of the United States It is of a dull brownish ash color, paler below, the wings blackish with tawny variegations the tail blackish, some of the feathers tipped with white, the bill and feet black, the eye surrounded with a white ring The bird is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each about 4½ It is an exquisite songster, and nests on the ground or near it, building a loose nest of grasses, and laying about four eggs of a bluish-white color with reddish freckles, 0 95 of an inch long by 0 67 broad Several other species inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Myiadestinæ (mī″i-a-des-tī′nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Myiadestes* + *-inæ*] An American subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Myiadestes*, usually referred to the *Turdidæ*, but also placed in the *Ampelidæ*, the fly-catching thrushes The bill is short, much depressed, wide at base, and deeply cleft The feet are small, with booted tarsi and deeply cleft toes, of which the lateral ones are of unequal length There are ten primaries, the first spurious, and twelve narrow tapering rectrices, the tail is double rounded, the head is subcrested, the plumage is sombre spotted in the young, the sexes are alike There are about 12 species, belonging to the genera *Myiadestes Cichlopsis*, and *Platycichla*, all but one of them inhabiting Central America, South America, and the West Indies They are frugivorous and insectivorous, and highly musical

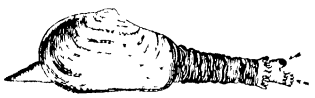
myiadestine (mī″i-a-des′tin), *a* Pertaining to the *Myiadestinæ*, or having their characters

Myiagra (mī-i-ag′ra), *n* [NL., < Gr *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἄγρα*, hunting (taking)] The typical genus of *Myiagrinæ*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826 It contains some 20 species of small flycatchers with very broad flat bills and copious rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting the Austromalayan and Oceanian regions *M rubecula* is a characteristic example

Myiagrinæ (mī″i-a-grī′nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Myiagra* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Muscicapidæ*, typified by the genus *Myiagra*, named by Cabanis in 1850.

Myiarchus (mī-i-ar′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυια*, a fly, + *ἀρχος*, a leader, chief, commander.] A notable genus of tyrant flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*. It is attypically of olivaceous coloration with yellow belly and dusky wings and tail, both varied with rufous tints and no colored patch on the crown, which is slightly crested. There are numerous species, inhabiting America from Canada to Paraguay, known as ash-throated or rufous-tailed flycatchers. The best-known is the common great crested flycatcher of the United States, *M. crinitus*, which is abundant in woodlands, is of quarrelsome disposition, has a loud harsh voice, and habitually uses snake-skins in its nest. *M. cinerascens* is a similar species of the southwestern parts of the United States. *M. lawrencii* is a much smaller species of Texas and Mexico. *M. validus* inhabits the West Indies, and there are many others in subtropical and tropical America.

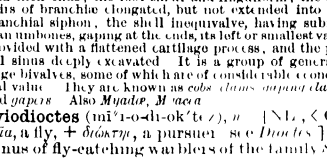
Myidæ (mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mya*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Mya*, to which various limits have been assigned. As most restricted, it comprises those which have the mantle open in front only for the foot and extended backward into a sheath covered by a rugous epidermis for the siphons, which are short and united to



Mya truncata

near their ends; the foot small and linguiform; the two pairs of branchiæ elongated, but not extended into the branchial siphon; the shell inequivalve, having submedian umbones, gaping at the ends, its left or smallest valve provided with a flattened cartilage process, and the pallial sinus deeply excavated. It is a group of generally large bivalves, some of which are of considerable economical value. They are known as *cobs*, *clams*, *soft-shell clams*, and *gapers*. Also *Myadæ*, *Maeæ*.

Myiodioctes (mī″i-o-di-ok′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυια*, a fly, + *δώκτης*, a pursuer: see *Dioctes*.] A genus of fly-catching warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* and the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, founded by Audubon in 1839. Three species are well known and abundant birds of the United States. These are the hooded warbler, *M. mitratus*, the Canadian, *M. canadensis*, and Wilson's black-capped *M. pusillus*.



Wilson's Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Myiodioctes pusillus*)

myitis (mī-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυς*, a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle. Also, improperly, *myositis*.

mylt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mill*[1].

Mylabridæ (mī-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Mylabris* + *-idæ*.] A family of blister-beetles named from the genus *Mylabris*, now usually merged in *Cantharidæ*.

Mylabris (mil′a-bris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μυλαβρίς*, also *μύλαβρις* and *μύλακρις*, a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, cf. *μύλακρις*, a millstone, < *μύλη*, a mill.] A genus of blister-flies of the family *Cantharidæ*, or the type of a family *Mylabridæ*. There are several species possessing vesicatory properties, and used as cantharides, such as *M. cichorii* and *M. indica*. The genus is of great extent, with over 250 species, almost confined to the Old World, and distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. *M. chrysorrhœa* and *M. dimidiata* are the only geographical exceptions, and there is some doubt about their position. The elytra cover the abdomen, the mandibles are short, and the antennæ, inserted above the epistomal suture, are gradually enlarged toward the tip. These beetles are often of large size and the coloration is yellow bands or spots on a black ground, or vice versa. They fly in the bright sunlight and frequent low ground.

mylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mule*.

Myliobatidæ (mil″i-ō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myliobatis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ray-like selachians, typified by the genus *Myliobatis*, the eagle-rays or whip-rays. (*a*) A family of masticurous rays with a very broad disk formed by the expanded pectoral fins, cephalic fins developed at the end of the snout and interlocking hexagonal teeth, set like a pavement in the jaws. About 20 species are known, chiefly from tropical seas. Their broad pointed pectoral-like wings give them the name *eagle-ray*, and from the whip-like tail armed with a spine near the base they are called *whip-rays* and *sting-rays*, but they are not to be confounded with true sting-rays of the family *Trygonidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system a family of *Batoidei*, containing *Myliobatidæ* (*a*) and *Cephalopteridæ*.

myliobatine (mil-i-ob′a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

Myliobatis (mil-i-ob′a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μύλος* (see *λίθος*, a stone), a millstone (< *μύλη*, mill, millstone: see *mill*[1]), + *βατις*, a flat fish, the skate.] The typical genus of *Myliobatidæ*, with tessellated teeth adapted for grinding, whence the name. *M. aquila* is an example. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

myliobatoid (mil-i-ob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Myliobatidæ*.

myllet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *millet*.

mylnert, *n.* An obsolete form of *miller*.

Mylodon (mī′lō-don), *n.* [NL., < MGr *μυλοδους* (*ὀδοντ-*), a molar tooth, a grinder, < Gr *μύλη*, a mill, + *ὀδους* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene,



Skeleton of Mylodon

having teeth more or less cylindrical and in structure resembling those of the extant sloths. *M. robustus* is a well-known species from South America. The animal was large enough to browse on the foliage of trees.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

mylodont (mī′lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the mylodons, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mylodon.

myloglossus (mī-lō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *myloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, a grinder, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw or the stylomaxillary ligament to the tongue.

mylohyoid (mī-lō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone. **Mylohyoid artery**, a branch of the inferior dental which runs in the mylohyoid groove and ramifies under the mylohyoid muscle. —**Mylohyoid groove and ridge**, a groove and a ridge along the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone in the course of the mylohyoid vessels and nerve. —**Mylohyoid muscle**, the mylohyoid. See cut under *muscle*. —**Mylohyoid nerve**, a branch of the inferior dental accompanying the artery of the same name to the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric.

II. *n.* The mylohyoideus, or the mylohyoid muscle, which extends between the mylohyoid ridge on the under jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, forming much of the muscular floor of the mouth.

mylohyoidean (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* Same as *mylohyoid*.

mylohyoideus (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *mylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL. see *mylohyoid*.] The mylohyoid muscle.

Mymar (mī′mar), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μίμαρ*, a dual form of *μῦμαρ*, for *μωμος*, blame, Momus: see *Momus*.] The typical genus of *Mymaridæ*. They have the tarsi four-jointed, the abdomen distinctly petiolate, and the anterior wings widened only at the tip. Two species are known, both European. *Curtis*, 1832.

Mymaridæ (mī-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-idæ*.] The *Mymarinæ* rated as a family. *Haliday*, 1840. Also *Mymares*, *Mymarides*, *Mymarites*.

Mymarinæ (mī-ma-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, containing some of the smallest insects known. The front tibiæ have but one spur, the mandibles are dentate, the antennæ rise above the middle of the face, and the very delicate hind wings are almost linear. These insects are all parasitic, many of them on bark-lice. One of the smallest, *Alaptus excessus*, measures 0.17 millimeter in length.

mymarine (mī′ma-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mymarinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mymarinæ*.

mynt, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*[1], *my*.

myna, mynah, *n.* See *mina*[2].

mynchen, *n.* See *munchen*.

myncheryt, *n.* See *minchery*.

myndet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mind*[1].

mynet, An obsolete form of *mine*[1], *mine*[2].

myngt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ming*[1], *ming*[2].

mynheer (min-hār′), *n.* [< D. *myn heer* (= G. *mein herr*), sir, lit. 'my lord': see *my* and *heer*.] **1.** The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to *mein herr* among Germans, and to *sir* or *Mr.* in English use. Hence —**2.** A Dutchman. [Colloq.]

mynnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mine*[2].

mynourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *minor*.

mynstert, mynstret, *n.* Middle English forms of *minster*.

mynstralt, mynstralciet, etc. Middle English forms of *minstrel*, etc.

myntt An obsolete form of *mint*[1], *mint*[2], *mint*[3].

myo-atrophy (mī-ō-at′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μυς*, muscle, + *ἀτροφία* atrophy: see *atrophy*.] Muscular atrophy.

myoblast (mī′o-blast), *n.* [< Gr *μυς*, muscle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which gives rise to muscular fibers, the formative cell-element of muscular tissue. Myoblasts are sometimes known by the name of *neuromuscular cells*, and when in sheets or layers they are called *muscle epithelium*. A myoblast may be either in part or wholly converted into a muscular fibril.

myoblastic (mī-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *myoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myoblasts, or to the process of forming muscle from myoblasts.

myocardial (mī-ō-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *myocardi(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myocardium.

myocarditis (mī-ō-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *myocardium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the myocardium.

myocardium (mī-ō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυς*, muscle, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The muscular substance of the heart.

myocomma (mī-ō-kom′a), *n.*; pl. *myocommata* (-a-ta). [NL., < Gr. *μυς* (*μυσ-*), a muscle, + *κομμα*, that which is cut off: see *comma*.] A primitive division of myoblasts or muscle-epithelum into longitudinal series corresponding to the segments of the axis of the body, a muscular metamere, a myotome. Thus, one of the serial flakes of the flesh of a fish, very obvious when the fish is baked or boiled is a myocomma. The arrangement is generally obscured by ulterior modifications in the higher vertebrates, but even in man, for example, the series of intercostal muscles between successive ribs, and those between contiguous vertebræ, represent original myocommata.

myocyte (mī′ō-sīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *κυτος*, a hollow, cell.] A muscle-cell, the formative cellular element of the contractile tissue of most sponges. They are of various shapes, usually slenderly fusiform with long filamentous ends. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419. Also *myelocyte*.

Myodes (mī-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυώδης*, mouse-like, < *μῦς*, mouse (= E. *mouse*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of lemmings of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The skull is massive and depressed, with a zygomatic width equal to two thirds its length. The species are of small size and stout compact form with very obtuse hairy muzzle, small ears, short rabbit-like tail, large fore claws, and mollitlose pelage of variegated colors, which does not turn white in winter. They are arctic animals, sometimes swarming in almost incredible numbers. The common or Norway lemming is *M. lemmus*, that of Siberia is *M. obensis*, from which the corresponding animal of arctic America is probably not distinct, and some others are described. The lemmings which turn white in winter belong to a different genus, *Cuniculus*. See cut under *lemming*.

Myodocha (mī-od′ō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *μυοδόχος*, harboring mice, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *δεχεσθαι*, receive, harbor.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Myodochinæ*. Four species are known, three of which are Mexican, while the other, *M. serripes*, is found in the eastern United States.

Myodochinæ (mī-od-ō-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stål, 1874, as *Myodochina*), < *Myodocha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects of the family *Lygæidæ*. Thirty seven genera have been described, of which twenty six inhabit North America.

myodome (mī′ō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr *μῦς*, a muscle, + *δῶμος*, chamber: see *dome*[1].] A tubular chamber or recess within the cranium of most osseous fishes for the insertion of the rectus muscles of the eye. It is isolated from the brain-cavity by the development of a platform from the basioccipital continuous with horizontal ridges diverging from the prosotics.

Myodome (muscular tube) developed and the cranial cavity open in front. *Gill*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 357.

myodynamia (mī″ō-di-nā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μυς* muscle, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Muscular force.

myodynamics (mī′ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *dynamics*.] The mechanics of muscular action

myodynamometer (mī-ō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μυς*, muscle, + E. *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring muscular strength, a dynamometer

myodynia (mī-ō-din′i-ą), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain] Same as *myalgia*

myofibroma (mī′ō-fi-brō′mą), *n*; pl. *myofibromata* (-ma-tą). [NL, < *myo(ma)* + *fibroma*.] A tumor in part myomatous and in part fibromatous

Myogale (mī-og′a-lē), *n* [NL, < Gr. *μυογάλη*, *μυγαλή*, a shrew-mouse, < *μῦς*, a mouse, + *γαλέη*, contr *γαλῆ*, a weasel Cf *Mygale*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Myogalinæ*, containing the aquatic desmans, musk-moles, musk-shrews, or muskrats of the Old World, *M. moschata* of Russia and *M pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees. The former is the giant of the *Talpidæ*, some 16 inches long, with a proboscis, webbed feet, and a long scaly tail vertically flat, like that of a muskrat, and used similarly in swimming In the smaller species the tail is round, and the proboscis still longer The dental formula of both is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half jaw Also *Mygale* and *Myogalea*. See cut under *desman*.

Myogalidæ (mī-ō-gal′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Myogale* + *-idæ*.] The *Myogalinæ* rated as a family of *Insectivora* See *Myogale*, *Myogalinæ*

Myogalinæ (mī′ō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Myogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidæ* There is no accessory carpal ossicle, the clavicle and humerus are moderately long, the manubrium sterni is moderate, and the scapula has a metacromion, the fore limbs being thus fitted for simple progression, not specially fossorial. The incisors are fewer than in any other *Talpidæ*, being 2 in each upper and lower half jaw, or 2 in each upper and 1 in each lower half jaw The group contains the genera (or subgenera) *Myogale*, *Galemyspalax*, *Scaptonyx*, *Uropsilus*, *Urotrichus*, and *Neurotrichus*, all but the last confined to the Old World. They are known as *desmans*, *musk moles*, and *musk-shrews* *Galemyinæ* is a synonym Also *Myogalina*

myogaline (mī-og′a-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myogalinæ*, or having their characters.

myogenic (mī-ō-jen′ik), *a* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γένος*, origin] Of muscular origin.

myoglobulin (mī-ō-glob′ū-lin), *n* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *globulin*.] A globulin obtained from muscle It coagulates at a lower temperature than paraglobulin

myogram (mī′ō-gram), *n* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραμμα*, a writing, a line: see *gram*[2]] The tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle drawn by a myograph

myograph (mī′ō-gráf), *n* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράφειν*, write] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations

myographer (mī-og′ra-fėr), *n* [< *myograph-y* + *-er*[1]] One who describes muscles or is versed in myography.

myographic (mī-ō-graf′ik), *a* [= F *myographique* = Pg *myographico* = It *miografico*, as *myograph-y* + *-ic*] 1. Descriptive of muscles; pertaining to myography.—2 Obtained with a myograph as, a *myographic* tracing

myographical (mī-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *myographic* + *-al*] Same as *myographic*.

myographically (mī-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the myograph

myographion (mī-ō-graf′i-on), *n* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *γραφειν*, write] A myograph

myographist (mī-og′ra-fist), *n* [< *myograph-y* + *-ist*] A myographer.

myography (mī-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F *myographie* = Sp. *miografía* = Pg *myographia* = It *miografia*, < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] Descriptive myology, the description of muscles

myohematin (mī-ō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + E *hematin*] The specific pigment of muscle Also *myohæmatin*

myoid (mī′oid), *a* [< Gr. *μυοειδής*, contr *μυώδης* (cf. *Myodes*), like a mouse (taken in sense of 'like a muscle'), < *μυς*, a mouse, muscle, + *εἶδος*, form] Resembling muscle

myoidema (mī-oi-dē′mą), *n.* [NL, < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *οἴδημα*, a swelling, < *οἰδεῖν*, swell.] The wheal brought out by a smart tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion

myolemma (mī-ō-lem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *λεπμα*, peel, < *λέπειν*, peel: see *lepis*] Sarcolemma

myologic (mī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= Pg *myologico* = It. *miologico*, as *myolog-y* + *-ic*] Same as *myological*

myological (mī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *myologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to myology.—**Myological formula**, in *ornith.*, a formulated statement of the presence or absence of certain muscles of the legs of birds, for classificatory purposes, invented by A H Garrod, who used the symbols A, B, X, and Y to denote the ambiens, semitendinosus, accessory semitendinosus, and semimembranosus respectively thus, a bird with the myological formula A, B, X, has the first three of these muscles and lacks the last.

myologist (mī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *myolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in myology, a myological anatomist.

myology (mī-ol′ō-ji), *n* [= F. *myologie* = Sp *miología* = Pg. *myologia* = It. *miologia*, < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak· see *-ology*.] The science of muscles, myological anatomy.

> To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology*
> *G. Cheyne*, Phil Prin of Natural Religion

myoma (mī-ō′mą), *n*, pl. *myomata* (-ma-tą). [NL, < Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-oma*.] A neoplasm or tumor composed of muscular tissue —**Myoma cavernosum**, myoma teleangiectodes. —**Myoma lævicellulare**, a myoma composed of smooth muscular fiber Also called *leiomyoma* —**Myoma striocellulare**, a myoma composed of striated muscular tissue. Also called *rhabdomyoma* —**Myoma teleangiectodes**, excessively vascular myoma.

myomalacia (mī″ō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n* [NL., < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *μαλακια*, softness· see *malacia*] Morbid softening of a muscle such as might be induced by an embolus of the nutrient artery —**Myomalacia cordis**, softening of the myocardium from obstruction of the coronary arteries.

myomancy (mī′ō-man-si), *n* [< Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, prophet· see *Mantis*] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

> Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi 17) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater *Rees*, Cyc

myomantic (mī-ō-man′tik), *a* [As *myomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to myomancy

myomata, *n* Plural of *myoma*

myomatous (mī-om′a-tus), *a* [< *myoma(t-)* + *-ous*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a myoma

myomectomy (mī-ō-mek′tō-mi), *n* [< NL *myoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section

myomere (mī′ō-mēr), *n* [< Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *μέρος*, a part] A muscular metamere, a myocomma or myotome

> The rudimentary myotomes or *myomeres* of the tail
> *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 186

myomorph (mī′ō-môrf), *n* A member of the *Myomorpha*, a murine rodent

Myomorpha (mī-ō-môr′fą), *n pl.* [NL, < Gr *μῦς*, a mouse, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of simplicidentate rodents, one of three prime divisions of *Glires simplicidentati*, containing the murine rodents, the others being *Hystricomorpha* and *Sciuromorpha* They have no postorbital processes slender zygomatic arches, the angular part of the mandible springing from the lower edge of the incisor socket (except in *Bathyerginæ*), perfect clavicles (except in *Lophiomyidæ*), and the tibia and fibula ankylosed to some extent *Myomorpha* include 9 families *Myoxidæ*, dormice, *Lophiomyidæ*, skullcaps, *Muridæ*, mice and rats, etc, *Spalacidæ*, mole-rats, *Geomyidæ*, gophers, *Saccomyidæ*, pocket-rats and -mice, *Theridomyidæ* (fossil), *Dipodidæ*, jerboas, and *Zapodidæ*, jumping deer mice See cuts under *mole-rat*, *Muridæ*, *Geomyidæ*, and *deer-mouse*

myomorphic (mī-ō-môr′fik), *a* [< *Myomorpha* + *-ic*] Murine in form or structure; pertaining to the *Myomorpha*, or having their characters.

myomotomy (mī-ō-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL *myoma* + Gr *τομή*, a cutting.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section; myomectomy

myon (mī′on), *n*; pl. *mya* (-ą). [NL, < Gr *μυών*, a cluster of muscles, < *μῦς*, a muscle. see *muscle*[1]] Any individual unit of musculature; a muscular integer *Coues*, The Auk, V. 104.

myonicity (mī-ō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< **myonic* (< Gr. *μυών*, a muscular part of the body) (see *myon*) + *-icity*.] The characteristic property of living muscle, namely its power of contracting

myonosus (mī-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *νόσος*, disease] In *pathol*, a disease of the muscles.

myopalmus (mī-ō-pal′mus), *n* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *παλμός*, a vibration, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, vibrate, quiver] A twitching of the muscles, subsultus tendinum.

myopathic (mī-ō-path′ik), *a* [< *myopath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myopathy.

myopathy (mī-op′a-thi), *n.* [< NL *myopathia*, < Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease] Disease of a muscle.

myope (mī′ōp), *n.* [= F *myope* = Sp. *miope* = Pg. *myope* = It. *miope*, < LL. *myops* (*myop-*), < Gr *μύωψ* (*μυωπ-*), short-sighted, lit. 'closing the eye,' i. e. blinking, < *μύειν*, close, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), eye.] A short-sighted person. Also *myops*.

myophan (mī′ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear] The layer developed in many *Infusoria* that contains muscle-like fibrillæ. *Haeckel*.

myophore (mī′ō-fōr), *n* [< NL *myophorus* see *myophorous*.] A part or an apparatus of the shell of a mollusk specialized for the attachment of a muscle, as in the genus *Elignus*.

myophorous (mī-of′ō-rus), *a* [< NL. *myophorus*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E *bear*[1].] Bearing or connected with a muscle, as a myophore, provided with a myophore, as a mollusk.

myophysical (mī-ō-fiz′i-kal), *a* [< *myophysic-s* + *-al*.] Pertaining to myophysics.

myophysics (mī-ō-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *φυσικά*, physics. see *physic* and *physics*.] The physics of muscle.

> Such outstanding questions of *myophysics* as the pre-existence of muscular currents, the presence of a parelectronic layer, the number and nature of cross-disks, etc
> *G S Hall*, German Culture, p 221

myopia (mī-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL, < LL *myops*, < Gr. **μυοπια*, also *μυωπίασις* (Galen), < *μυωψ*, short-sighted: see *myope*.] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness. the opposite of *hypermetropia*. In this condition, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, the accommodation being relaxed, the near-point and far point of distinct vision approach the eye Also called *brachymetropia*

myopic (mī-op′ik), *a* [< *myop-y* + *-ic*.] In *pathol*., of or relating to myopia, affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted Also *brachymetropic*

myopolar (mī-ō-pō′lar), *a* [< Gr *μῦς*, muscle, + *πόλος*, pole. see *pole*, *polar*] Pertaining to the poles of muscular action, or to muscular polarity

> Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the *myopolar* tract *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 185

Myoporaceæ (mī-op-ō-rā′sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1835), < Gr. *μυειν*, close, + *πορος*, pore (see *pore*[2]), + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myoporineæ*

Myoporineæ (mī-op-ō-rin′ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (R Brown, 1810), < *Myoporum* + *-ineæ*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the cohort *Lamiales*, typified by the genus *Myoporum* It is distinguished by a two-lipped or oblique corolla, didynamous stamens, a two- or four celled ovary with one or two seeds in each cell, drupaceous fruit, axillary flowers, and usually alternate leaves There are 5 genera and about 80 species known, mainly Australian

myoporineous (mī-op-ō-rin′ē-us), *a* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the *Myoporineæ*

Myoporum (mī-op′ō-rum), *n* [NL. (Banks and Solander, 1797), so called in allusion to the spots covering the leaves, which suggest pores closed with a semi-transparent substance; < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *πόρος*, a pore] A genus of plants, type of the order *Myoporineæ*, characterized by somewhat bell-shaped flowers and ovary-cells one-ovuled. About 20 species are known, ranging from Australia to Japan They are smooth or glutinous shrubs or low trees bearing small white flowers, introduced to some extent into greenhouses *M serratum* of Australia is called *blueberry tree*, *M laetum* of New Zealand, named *guitarwood*, is useful for shade, and its wood takes a fine polish *M Sandwicense* of the Sandwich Islands, etc, affords a fragrant wood which has been substituted for sandalwood, hence the name *bastard sandalwood*

Myopotamus (mī-ō-pot′a-mus), *n* [NL., < Gr *μῦς* (*μυός*), mouse, + *ποταμος*, river. Cf *hippopotamus*.] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and the subfamily *Echimyinæ*, the coypous. There is but one species, *M. coypus*. See cut under *coypou*

myops (mī′ops), *n.* [LL.: see *myope*.] Same as *myope*.

myopsid (mī-op′sid), *a* [NL., irreg. < Gr *μύειν*, close, + *ὄψις*, vision] Having the cornea of the eye closed, so that the water does not touch the lens, as certain decapod cephalopods opposed to *oigopsid*.

myosarcoma (mī″ō-sär-kō′mą), *n*; pl. *myosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*] In *pathol*, a tumor composed in part of muscular and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

myosarcomatous (mī″ō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *myosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with myosarcoma.

myoscope (mī′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus or instrument for the observation of muscular contraction.

> With the aid of an apparatus which he terms the *myoscope*, M. F. Laulanié has studied the contraction phenomena of muscles retained in their normal environment and connections. *Jour. of Roy. Microsc. Soc*, 2d ser., VI. i. 47

myosin (mī'ǫ-sin), *n.* [< Gr. μῦς, muscle, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A globulin, the chief ingredient which separates from muscle-plasma on coagulation. It is a proteid body forming an elastic amorphous non fibrous mass, insoluble in pure water but readily soluble in 5 to 10 per cent. salt solution It begins to coagulate at 55° C It is insoluble in a saturated salt solution.

As we know that the reagents in question dissolve the peculiar constituent of muscle, *myosin*, it is to be concluded that the interseptal substance is chiefly composed of *myosin* *Huxley*, Crayfish, p 186.

myosis (mī-ō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. μύειν, close, be shut, as the eye.] Abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye

myositic (mī-ō-sit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *myosis* (*-it-*) + *-ic.*] In *med*, pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil· said of certain medicines, as opium.

myositis (mī-ǫ-sī'tis), *n* [NL, irreg < Gr μῦς (μυός), a muscle, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of a muscle, myitis

Myosotis (mī-ǫ-sō'tis), *n* [NL (Dillenius, 1719), < L *myosotis*, also *myosota*, < Gr μυοσωτις, also μυόσωτον, also as two words μυός οὖς, μυός ὠτις, the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, < μῦς, gen μυός, mouse, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Boragineæ* and the tribe *Borageæ*, known by the flowers without bracts, their rounded lobes convolute in the bud. More than 40 species are scattered widely over colder regions. They are small plants with alternate leaves, usually weak stems and racemes of blue, pink, or white flowers *M palustris* is the true forget-me not, but the name is extended to the whole genus See *forget me not*, 2, *mouse-ear*, and *scorpion grass* See also cut under *circinate.*

myospasmus (mī-ō-spaz'mus), *n.* [NL, < Gr. μῦς, mouse, + σπασμός, spasm.] Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

myotatic (mī-ō-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr μῦς, muscle, + τάσις (τατ-), tension, < τείνειν (√ τα), stretch: see *tend*] Pertaining to the tension of a muscle —**Myotatic contraction**, contraction produced by suddenly stretching the muscles, as by blows on their tendons Also called *tendon reflex*, *deep-reflex*, or *tendon jerk* —**Myotatic irritability**, the property of responding to sudden stretching by a contraction said of a muscle

myotic (mī-ot'ik), *a* and *n* [< *myosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or causing myosis, or contraction of the pupil.

II. *n* A drug which causes myosis

myotility (mī-ō-til'i-ti), *n* [For **myomotility*, < Gr. μῦς, muscle, + E. *motility*.] Contractility of muscles, myonicity

myotome (mī'ō-tōm), *n* [= F *myotome*, < Gr μῦς, muscle, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut] **1.** A muscular segment or metamere, a myocomma See cut under *Pharyngobranchii*

In the lowest Vertebrata the chief muscular system of the trunk consists of the episkeletal muscles, which form thick lateral masses of longitudinal fibres, divided by transverse intermuscular septa into segments (or *Myotomes*) corresponding with the vertebræ *Huxley*, Anat Vert, p 45

2. An instrument for dividing a muscle.

myotomic (mī-ǫ-tom'ik), *a* [< *myotome*, or *myotom-y*, + *-ic.*] **1.** Divided or dividing into myotomes; of or pertaining to a myotome — **2** Of or pertaining to myotomy

myotomy (mī-ot'ǫ-mi), *n* [= F. *myotomie* = Pg *myotomia* = It. *miotomia*, < Gr μῦς (μυός), muscle, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut] **1.** Dissection of muscles; muscular anatomy —**2.** A surgical operation consisting in the division of muscle.

myotonic (mī-ō-ton'ik), *a.* [As *myoton-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to muscular tone, or myotony.

myotony (mī-ot'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. μῦς, muscle, + τόνος, tension · see *tone*.] Muscular tone

Myoxidæ (mī-ok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myoxus* + *-idæ*] A family of myomorphic rodents; the dormice They have no cæcum, a long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, small fore limbs, and a general resemblance to small squirrels, in habits as well as in form There are 4 genera—*Myoxus*, *Muscardinus*, *Eliomys*, and *Graphiurus*. The absence of a cæcum is unique among *Rodentia*

Myoxinæ (mī-ok-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Myoxus* + *-inæ*] The dormice as a subfamily of *Muridæ* See *Myoxidæ*.

myoxine (mī-ok'sin), *a.* Having the characters of a dormouse; resembling a dormouse.

Myoxus (mī-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. μυοξός, Gr μυωξός, the dormouse, < μῦς, mouse (the second element is uncertain).] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, having a distichous bushy tail and simple stomach. *M. glis* of Europe is the type See cut under *dormouse*.

myre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[1].

myre[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[3].

myriacanthous (mir″i-a-kan'thus), *a.* [= F. *myriacanthe*, < Gr. μυρίος, numberless (see *myriad*), + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] Having very numerous spines: specifically applied to fish of the genus *Myriacanthus*.

Myriacanthus (mir″i-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μυριος, numberless, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] A genus of rays founded by Agassiz in 1837 They abounded in the Lias.

myriad (mir'i-ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F *myriade* = Pg *myriada* = It *miriade*, < Gr. μυριάς (μυριαδ-), a number of ten thousand, < μυρίος, numberless, countless; as a def. numeral, μύριοι, pl., ten thousand] **I.** *n.* **1.** The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe *Bp Pearson*, Expos of Creed, ii

2. An indefinitely great number

But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P L., i. 87

Tho' world on world in myriad *myriads* roll
Round us, each with different powers
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, ix

II. *a.* Numberless, innumerable, multitudinous; manifold

Then of the crowd ye took no more account
Than of the *myriad* cricket of the mead,
When its own voice clings to each blade of grass,
And every voice is nothing
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

myriad-minded (mir'i-ad-mīn″ded), *a* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind

Our *myriad minded* Shakspere *Coleridge*, Biog Lit, xv

Myriaglossa (mir″i-a-glos'ạ), *n pl* [NL, prop **Myrioglossa*, < LGr. μυριόγλωσσος, of numberless tongues, < μυριός, numberless, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2]] Those mollusks whose admedian (lateral) teeth are indefinite in number (forty to fifty), and which have a median tooth. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 641

myriagram, myriagramme (mir'i-a-gram), *n.* [< F. *myriagramme*, prop. **myriogramme*, < Gr μύριοι, ten thousand, + LGr. γράμμα, a small weight· see *gram*[2].] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22 0462 pounds avoirdupois.

myrialiter, myrialitre (mir'i-a-lē″tėr), *n* [= Pg *myriolitro* = It. *mirialitro*, < F. *myrialitre*, prop **myriolitre*, < Gr μύριοι, ten thousand, + F *litre*, liter see *liter*[2]] A measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or one decastere, equal to 2,642 United States gallons.

myriameter, myriametre (mir'i-a-mē″tėr), *n* [= Pg *myriametro* = It *miriametro*, < F *myriamètre*, prop **myriomètre*, < Gr μύριοι, ten thousand, + F *mètre*, meter see *meter*[3]] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6.2137 English miles, or 6 miles 376 yards

myrianide (mir'i-a-nīd), *n* [< NL *Myrianida* (see def), < Gr μυρίος, numberless.] A marine worm of the family *Syllidæ*, *Myrianida pinnigera*, with the head rounded in front, three clavate antennæ, and the segments white transversely marked with yellow. It is a littoral European species, about 1½ inches long, remarkable for its reproduction.

The *Myrianide* discloses a wonderful history, for of this beautiful worm the posterior half becomes self divided into as many as six parts, each of them acquiring the cephalic appendages of the original before they take leave and separate themselves In this condition the worm wanders about with a concatenated train behind of six big-bellied mothers
Johnston, British Non parasitical Worms, p 193.

myriapod (mir'i-a-pod), *a* and *n.* [Prop. *myriopod*, < F. *myriapode*, *myriopode*, < NL. **myriopus* (*-pod-*), < MGr μυριόπους, having ten thousand feet, < Gr. μύριοι, ten thousand, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*] **I.** *a* Having very numerous legs, specifically, pertaining to the *Myriapoda*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A member of the *Myriapoda*, a centiped or milleped.

Also *myriapodan*.



Myriapod or Milleped (*Julus flavozonatus*), a chilognath

Myriapoda (mir-i-ap'ō-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Myriopoda*, neut. pl. of **myriopus*: see *myriapod*.] A class of articulate animals of the subkingdom *Arthropoda*, the centipeds and millepeds. They have a long worm like body of cylindric or flattened form, composed of from 10 to more than 200 rings or segments, scarcely or not at all differentiated into thorax and abdomen, a distinct head, and one or two pairs of legs to each somite of the body There is a pair of antennæ, and the jaws are mandibulate Respiration is tracheal, through small pores or spiracles along the sides of the body Reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the sexes are distinct There is no proper metamorphosis, but the young have fewer segments and legs than the adults, the normal number being acquired by successive molts. Excluding the pauropods and malacopods, the *Myriapoda* occur under two well defined types, forming two orders—the *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*, millepeds or gally-worms, and the *Chilopoda* or *Syngnatha*, centipeds See cuts under *centiped*, *milleped*, *cephalic*, *basilar*, and *myriapod*

myriapodan (mir-i-ap'ǫ-dan), *a* and *n* [< *myriapod* + *-an*] Same as *myriapod*

myriapodous (mir-i-ap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *myriapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *myriapod*

myriarch (mir'i-ärk), *n.* [< Gr μυριάρχης, μυρίαρχος, commander of ten thousand men, < μύριοι, ten thousand, + ἀρχός, ruler, < ἄρχειν, rule] A commander of ten thousand men

myriare (mir'i-ãr), *n* [= Pg *myriare*, < F. *myriare*, < Gr μύριοι, ten thousand, + F *are*, are: see *are*[2]] A land-measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247 105 acres.

Myrica (mi-rī'kạ), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. μυρίκη, the tamarisk] A strongly marked genus of shrubs constituting the order *Myricaceæ*, and characterized by staminate catkins, an ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the seed not lobed About 35 species are known, found in temperate or warm climates, nearly throughout the world. The waxy crusted berries of *M cerifera*, which abounds in the coast-sands of the Atlantic United States, yield bay-



Bayberry, or Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)

1, branch with male catkins 2, branch with female catkins, *a*, a male catkin on a larger scale *b*, male flower, *c*, a female flower, *d*, fruit with the incrustation of wax *e* the nut with incrustation removed

berry tallow, formerly in considerable use for candles, and employed as a domestic remedy for dysentery Various other species, as *M cordifolia* of South Africa, afford a useful wax Some yield edible fruits, as *M Nagi*, the yangmei of China, the sophee of East Indian mountain regions, and *M Faya* of Madeira. The genus *Myrica*, readily recognized by the peculiar nervation of its leaves, is very abundant in the fossil state, and more than 150 fossil species have been described, found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of nearly all parts of the world in which these formations are found to contain vegetable remains

Myricaceæ (mir-i-kā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Lindley, 1836), < *Myrica* + *-aceæ*] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Unisexuales*, consisting of the genus *Myrica*.

myrica-tallow (mi-rī'kạ-tal″ō), *n* Same as *myrtle-wax*

myricin, myricine (mi-rī'sin), *n.* [< *Myrica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] One of the substances of which wax is composed. Myricin is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol It constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent of the weight of beeswax, and is a grayish-white solid, a palmitate of melissyl

myricyl (mi-rī'sil), *n* [< *Myrica* + *-yl.*] Same as *melissyl*.

myriet, *a* A Middle English form of *merry*[1]

Myrina (mi-rī'nạ), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr. μύρινος (var μαρινος, as if < L *marinus*), a sea-fish. Cf *Muræna*] In Gunther's system, a group of *Murænidæ platyschista* They have gill-openings separated by an interspace nostrils labial, tongue not free, and end of tail surrounded by the fin The genus contains about 14 tropical or subtropical eels.

Myrinæ (mi-rī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Myrus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail surrounded by a fin as is usual in eels contrasted with *Ophichthyinæ*

myringitis (mir-in-jī'tis), *n* [NL, < *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myriolepidinæ (mir′i-ō-lep-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myriolepis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chiridæ* exemplified by the genus *Myriolepis*. It includes chiroid fishes with blunt head, entire opercle, and obsolete anal spines, and was established for the reception of *M. zonifer*, a marine fish found in rather deep water off the Californian coast.

myriolepidine (mir′i-ō-lep′i-din), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myriolepidinæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A myriolepidine chiroid fish.

Myriolepis (mir-i-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Myriolepidinæ*. These fishes are covered with many small scales on most parts of the body, head, and fins *Lockington*, 1880

myriophyllite (mir′i-ō-fil′īt), *n* [⟨ LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves (see *myriophyllous*), + *-ite*2.] A kind of fossil root with numerous fibers, found in the coal-measures.

myriophyllous (mir′i-ō-fil′us), *a.* [⟨ LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves, ⟨ Gr *μυρίος*, numberless, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Literally, having ten thousand leaves; specifically, in *bot*, having a large number of leaves.

Myriophyllum (mir′i-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1719) (L. *myriophyllon*), ⟨ LGr. *μυριόφυλλον*, spiked water-milfoil, neut. of *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves see *myriophyllous*. Cf *milfoil*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the water-milfoil, belonging to the polypetalous order *Halorageæ*, characterized by an ovary with two or four deep furrows About 15 species are known, growing submerged in fresh water throughout the world They are plume-like, erect, creeping, or floating plants, with small sessile pinkish flowers solitary in the axils of the usually dissected leaves

myriopod, Myriopoda, etc More correct forms of *myriapod*, etc

myriorama (mir′i-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *ὅραμα*, view, ⟨ *ὁράν*, see.] A picture made up of interchangeable parts which can be harmoniously arranged to form a great variety of picturesque scenes The parts are usually fragments of landscapes on cards

myrioscope (mir′i-ō-skōp), *n* [⟨ Gr. *μυριος*, numberless, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** A variation of the kaleidoscope, consisting of a square box having a sight-hole in front, and two plane mirrors at the rear arranged at a suitable angle On horizontal rollers a piece of embroidery or other ornamental pattern is caused to traverse the bottom of the box, when the multiplied images coalesce in such a manner as to form geometrical patterns

2. A form of this device used for exhibiting carpets; a carpet-exhibitor. The mirrors are so arranged as to repeat a carpet-pattern in its correct relations, and thus show from a small piece how the carpet will look when laid down It is sometimes supplied with an attachment for causing a strip bearing pieces of different carpets to pass through the machine so as to exhibit the different patterns in turn.

myriosporous (mir′i-ō-spō′rus), *a* [⟨ Gr *μυρίος*, numberless, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *bot*, containing or producing a great number of spores.

myristic (mi-ris′tik), *a.* [⟨ *Myristica*.] Derived from or related to nutmeg —**Myristic acid**, an acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) found in spermaceti, oil of nutmeg, and some other vegetable oils, generally as a glyceride. myristin

Myristica (mi-ris′ti-kä), *n* [NL., ⟨ LGr *μυριστικός*, fit for anointing, ⟨ Gr. *μυρίζειν*, anoint, ⟨ *μύρον*, an unguent see *myronic*.] **1** A genus of apetalous trees, constituting the order *Myristicæ*, and characterized by dioecious regular flowers with a three-lobed calyx and united filaments, a single ovary-cell and ovule, and alternate leaves. About 80 species are known, mainly in tropical Asia and America. They are aromatic trees, with small white or yellow flowers, the leaves often pellucid-dotted, and the fleshy fruits split in two or four parts, disclosing an arillode, usually colored, which incloses the hard seed *M. fragrans* (*M. moschata*) is the nutmeg-tree, a bushy evergreen, 40 or 50 feet high, native in the eastern Moluccas, cultivated in the Malay peninsula and islands, Penang, etc. see *mace*3 and *nutmeg* For other species, see *becuiba-nut*, *dalí*, *dollee-wood*, and *nutmeg*



Myristica melongena

2. [*l. c.*] In *phar.*, the kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is aromatic and somewhat narcotic See cut under *arillode*.—**3.** In *zool.*, a genus of gastropods. *Swainson*, 1840.

Myristicaceæ (mi-ris-ti-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), ⟨ *Myristica* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myristiceæ*

Myristiceæ (mir-is-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), ⟨ *Myristica* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Micrembryeæ*, consisting of the genus *Myristica*

Myristicivora (mi-ris-ti-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL · see *myristicivorous*.] A genus of fruit-pigeons of the subfamily *Carpophaginæ*, having the tail short and the plumage black and white, the nutmeg-pigeons

myristicivorous (mi-ris-ti-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL *Myristica* + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon nutmegs

myristin (mi-ris′tin), *n.* [⟨ *myristi(ce)* + *-n*2.] The crystalline constituent of oil of nutmeg. a glyceride of myristic acid.

myrk, *a*, *n.*, and *v* A Middle English form of *murk*1

myrmecobe (mėr′mē-kōb), *n* An animal of the genus *Myrmecobius*.

Myrmecobiidæ (mėr′mē-kō-bī′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmecobius* + *-idæ*.] The myrmecobes regarded as a family

Myrmecobiinæ (mėr-mē-kō-bi-ī′nē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmecobius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*, sometimes elevated to rank as a family *Myrmecobiidæ*, containing the single genus *Myrmecobius*, and distinguished from *Dasyurinæ* by the long extensile tongue and larger number of molar teeth

myrmecobiine (mėr-mē-kō′bi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Myrmecobiidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the *Myrmecobiidæ*

Myrmecobius (mėr-mē-kō′bi-us), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *βιος*, life.] **1.** A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the subfamily *Myrmecobiinæ* The tongue is protrusile and vermiform, as in other ant-eaters The teeth are more numerous than in any other extant mammalian quadruped *M. fasciatus*, of Australia, is about the size of a squirrel, of a chestnut-red color, the back fasciate with white bands on a dark ground. The animal lives on the ground, feeds on ants, and is known by the name of *ant-eater*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dermestid beetles, erected by Lucas in 1846 The only species is *M. agilis*, an active little black beetle, one twelfth of an inch long, found in ants' nests in Algeria

Myrmecoleon (mėr-mē-kō′lē-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μυρμηκόλεων*, 'ant-lion,' ⟨ *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *λέων*, lion.] See *Myrmeleon*.

myrmecological (mėr′mē-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *myrmecolog-y* + *-ical*.] Of or relating to ants

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myrmecology (mėr-mē-kol′ō-ji), *n* [⟨ Gr *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of entomology which treats of ants.

Myrmecophaga (mėr-mē-kof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *myrmecophagus* see *myrmecophagous*.] **1.** The typical genus of ant-eaters of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*. *M. jubata* is the great or maned ant-eater or ant-bear of South America See cuts under *ant-bear*, *Edentata*, and *zenarthral* —**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of ant-birds. same as *Formicarius*

myrmecophage (mėr′mē-kō-fāj), *n.* An ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga*

Myrmecophagidæ (mėr′mē-kō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmecophaga* + *-idæ*.] A South American family of vermilinguate edentate quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Myrmecophaga*, and alone representing the suborder *Vermilinguia* of the order *Edentata* or *Bruta*; the ant-eaters or ant-bears They are entirely toothless, with tubular mouth, long worm-like protrusile tongue, short stout limbs, hairy body, bushy tail, and hind feet pentadactyl or tetradactyl The family is divided into *Myrmecophaginæ* and *Cyclopurinæ*.

Myrmecophaginæ (mėr-mē-kof-a-ji′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmecophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidæ*, represented by the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Tamandua*, with the fore feet pentadactyl and the third digit enlarged with a very long claw. There are 3 species—the maned ant-bear, *M. jubata*, the collared tamandua, *T. bivittata*, and the yellow tamandu, *T. longicaudata*

myrmecophagine (mėr-mē-kof′a-jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecophaginæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecophaginæ*

myrmecophagous (mėr-mē-kof′a-gus), *a* [⟨ NL. *myrmecophagus*, ⟨ Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Ant-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Myrmecophagidæ*

Myrmecophila (mėr-mē-kof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *myrmecophilus* see *myrmecophilous*.] **1.** A genus of crickets of the family *Gryllidæ*, which live in ant-hills, and closely resemble cockroaches in form, though they are of diminutive size and great activity *M. pergandei* is a North American species *M. acervorum* is the commonest European species, another is *M. ochracea*

2 *pl* [*l. c.*] Myrmecophilous insects: a general designation, having no classificatory implication Among the insects which live in ant hills as inquilines are included representatives of coleopters, hymenopters, lepidopters, dipters, orthopters, and homopters, especially the first named of these, and some arachnidans also come in the same category

myrmecophilous (mėr-mē-kof′i-lus), *a.* [⟨ NL *myrmecophilus*, ⟨ Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of ants: applied to insects which live in ant-hills, also to plants which are cross-fertilized or otherwise benefited by ants

In the preface to the descriptions of his exceedingly beautiful and well known *myrmecophilous* plants, Beccari puts forward the very view taken by Prof Henslow *Nature*, XXXIX 172

Myrmeleon (mėr-mē′lē-on), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), for *Myrmecoleon*, q v.] A genus of *Myrmeleonidæ*, the ant-lions. See *ant-lion* *M. immaculatus* is the best known American species *M. europæus* and *M. formicarius* are found in Europe Also *Myrmecoleon*

Myrmeleonidæ (mėr-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmeleon* + *-idæ*.] The ant-lion family of planipennine neuropterous insects Also *Myrmecoleonidæ*, *Myrmecoleontidæ*, *Myrmeleontidæ*, *Myrmeleonides*, *Myrmelionidæ* See *ant-lion*

Myrmica (mėr-mī′kä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant.] The typical genus of *Myrmicidæ* and of *Myrmicinæ*, established by Latreille in 1802 It contains some of the commonest and best-known species, as the red ants

Myrmicidæ (mėr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmica* + *-idæ*.] A family of stinging ants of the order *Hymenoptera*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Myrmica*, and distinguished from all other ants by the two-jointed instead of one-jointed petiole of the abdomen

Myrmicinæ (mėr-mi-sī′nē), *n pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Myrmica* + *-inæ*.] The *Myrmicidæ* as a subfamily of *Formicidæ*

myrmicine (mėr′mi-sin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Myrmicidæ*, pertaining to the *Myrmicidæ*

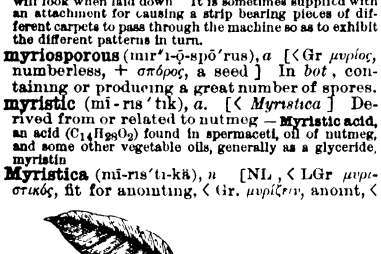
Myrmidon (mėr′mi-don), *n.* [= F *myrmidon*, ⟨ L *Myrmidones*, ⟨ Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, a warlike people of Thessaly, sing. *Μυρμιδών* (see def 1).] **1.** One of a warlike ancient Greek people of Phthiotis in Thessaly, over whom, according to the legend, Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] A devoted and unquestioning or unscrupulous follower; one who executes without scruple his master's commands —**Myrmidons of the law**, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other inferior administrative officers of the law [Colloq]

I found all these household treasures in possession of the *myrmidons of the law*. *Thackeray.*

Myrmidonian (mėr-mi-dō′ni-an), *a.* [⟨ *Myrmidon* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Myrmidons.

Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead the *Myrmidonian* line
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 57.

myrobalan (mi-rob′a-lan), *n.* [Formerly also *mirobolan*, *myrobolan*, *myrobolam*, *myrabolan*, *mirabolan*, etc.; ⟨ F. *myrobolan* = Sp. *mirabolano* = Pg *myrobolano* = It. *mirabolano*, ⟨ L. *myrobalanum*, ⟨ Gr. *μυροβάλανος*, ⟨ *μύρον*, an unguent, + *βάλανος*, acorn, or similar fruit.] The dried drupaceous fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, chiefly *T. Bellerica* and *T. Chebula*.



Branch of Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), with male flowers. *a*, the female flower *b* the stamens of the male flower, *c*, the fruit.

On account of their astringent pulp, these fruits were formerly in great repute as a remedy for diarrhœa, etc , but they are now used only, unless in the East, for dyeing and tanning The Indian or citrine myrobalan, also called *hara-nut*, is the product of *T citrina*, but the other kinds are also Indian. The so called emblic myrobalans are from an unrelated tree, *Phyllanthus Emblica* See *Phyllanthus*, *belleric*, *hara-nut*, *ink-nut*, and *Terminalia*

There (and but there) growes the all-healing Balm,
There ripes the rare cheer-cheek *Myrobalan*,
Minde gladding Fruit, that can vn-olde a Man
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Schisme

These barks lade out . . *Myrabolans* drie and condite
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 216

myronate (mī'rō-nāt), *n.* [< *myron(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] A salt of myronic acid.—**Potassium myronate**, a glucoside found in the seeds of black mustard, which, when wet under the action of a ferment, is resolved into potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

myronic (mī-ron'ik), *a.* [= F. *myronique*, < Gr. *μύρον*, an unguent, perfume, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents or perfumes.] An epithet used only in the following phrase.—**Myronic acid**, an acid found in black mustard See *myronate*

myropolist (mī-rop'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *μυροπώλης*, a dealer in perfumes, < *μύρον*, perfume, + *πωλεῖν*, sell] One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Johnson*

myrosin (mī'rō-sin), *n* [< *myr(onic)* + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous ferment contained in the seeds of black mustard, and possibly in horseradish-root By its action potassium myronate is decomposed, forming potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard

Myroxylon (mī-rok'si-lon), *n* [NL (C. Linnæus, filius, 1781), < Gr *μύρον*, a sweet juice from plants, + *ξύλον*, wood] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Sophoreæ*, distinguished by a one-seeded pod winged at the base and anthers longer than the filaments About 6 species are known, all South American, having the leaves and whitish flowers much as in the related *Myrospermum* For species, see *balsam of Peru*, *balsam of Tolu*, and *Brazilian balsam* (all under *balsam*), *myrrh seed*, and *quinquino*

myrrh (mer), *n* [Now spelled according to the L , early mod E. *mirre*, < ME *mirre*, < AS. *myrre*, *myrra* = OS *myrra* = D *mirre* = OHG *myrra*, MHG. *mirre*, G *myrrhe* = Sw. Dan *myrrha* = OF *mirre*, F. *myrrhe* = Sp *mirra* = Pg *myrrha* = It. *mirra*, < L. *myrrha*, *murrha*, *murra*, < Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, < Ar *murr* (= Heb *mōr*), myrrh, < *murr*, bitter Cf *Marah*] 1 A gummy resinous exudation from several species of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) The largest part, and the proper myrrh, is derived from *C Myrrha*, a spiny shrub with scanty foliage, small green axillary flowers, and small oval fruits The myrrh of Scripture was doubtless largely obtained from this plant For a second kind, see *bisabol* A third is from the same plant as the balm of Gilead (which see, under *balm*) These plants are found in parts of Arabia and eastern Africa. Myrrh is an astringent tonic It is also used for incense, perfumery, and minor purposes The myrrh carried by the Ishmaelites into Egypt is thought to have been the same as *ladanum* See *Commiphora*, and compare *bdellium*

They [the wise men] saw the young child with Mary his mother, and presented unto him gifts , gold, and frankincense, and *myrrh* Mat. ii 11

A royal oblation of gold, frankincense, and *myrrh* is still annually presented by the queen on the feast of Epiphany in the Chapel Royal in London, this custom having been in existence certainly as early as the reign of Edward I
Encyc Brit , XVII 121

2 The sweet cicely of Europe See *Myrrhis*. [Eng.]—**India myrrh**. Same as *besabol*.—**Turkey myrrh**, a former commercial name of the true myrrh

myrrhic (mir'ik), *a* [< *myrrh* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh: as, *myrrhic* acid.

myrrhin (mèr'in), *n.* [< *myrrh* + *-in*[2].] The fixed resin of myrrh

myrrhine (mèr'in), *a.* See *murrine*.

Myrrhis (mir'is), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1760), < L. *myrrhis*, *murris*, < Gr. *μυρρίς*, a plant, sweet cicely, < *μύρρα*, myrrh · see *myrrh*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Ammineæ*, known by its long-beaked narrow fruit, almost winged, furrowed seed, and obscure oil-tubes. *M odorata*, the sweet cicely or sweet chervil of Europe, the Caucasus, and South America, is a long cultivated graceful plant with white flowers in compound umbels, finely divided leaves, and pleasant-flavored roots and stems The only other species is *M occidentalis* (perhaps better *Glycosoma*), found in Oregon, etc.

myrrhol (mir'ol), *n* [< *myrrh* + *-ol*.] The volatile oil of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mir'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, + *-φορος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Myrrh-bearer; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.* and in the *fine arts*, a name given to one of the Marys who came to see the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually represented as bearing vases of myrrh.

myrrh-plaster (mèr' plas' tèr), *n.* A plaster made by incorporating with lead-plaster myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru.

myrrh-seed (mèr'sēd), *n.* The balsamic seed of *Myroxylon pubescens*, native of the United States of Colombia.

myrrhy (mèr'i), *a.* [< *myrrh* + *-y*[1]] Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh

The *myrrhy* lands. *Browning*, Waring, i 6

Myrsinaceæ (mèr-si-nā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1835), < *Myrsine* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myrsineæ*.

myrsinaceous (mèr-si-nā'shius), *a* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrsineæ* (*Myrsinaceæ*)

Myrsine (mèr'si-nē), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *μυρσίνη*, a myrtle. see *myrtle*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs and trees, type of the natural order *Myrsineæ*, known by its single seed immersed in the placenta, and its laterally clustered flowers. There are about 80 species, mainly in tropical Asia, Africa, and America, with small flowers, and smooth rigid leaves, usually evergreen. *M Africana*, widely distributed in Africa, is called *African box* or *myrtle* *M melanophleos* of the Cape of Good Hope has a tough close grained wood used in wagon-work, and has been named *Cape beech* *M læta* of the West Indies is called *black softwood*, it is one of the bully trees *M Rapanea* of South America and the West Indies extends into Florida

Myrsineæ (mèr-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Myrsine* + *-eæ*] A natural order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Primulales*, typified by the genus *Myrsine*, and characterized by its indehiscent fruit, one-celled ovary with free central placenta, and two or more ovules About 500 species in 23 genera are known, all tropical Both their usually white or pink flowers and their alternate leaves are filled with resinous glands

myrtt, *n.* [ME. *mirt*, < L. *myrtus*, myrtle: see *myrtle*] Myrtle

The seed of *mirt*, if that thou maist it gete,
Of birch, of yvy, crabbe, and wild olyve,
Lete yeve hem nowe and nowe for change of mete
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 21

Myrtaceæ (mèr-tā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (R Brown, 1814), < *Myrtus* + *-aceæ*] The myrtle family, an order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the polypetalous cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and known by the numerous stamens and leaves without stipules, generally opposite, dotted, and with a marginal vein There are about 1,800 species, of 76 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warm climates, usually with racemed flowers and pervaded by a fragrant volatile oil some are valuable as spices, as myrtle, clove, pimento , others for edible fruit, as the guava, jamrosade, monkey pot, and Brazil nut ; others for timber, as the gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) of Australia and the iron-trees (*Metrosideros*) of Java.

myrtaceous (mèr-tā'shius), *a* [< L *myrtaceus*, of myrtle, < *myrtus*, myrtle · see *myrtle*] In *bot.*, of, resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrtaceæ*

Myrtales (mèr-tā'lēz), *n pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Myrtus*, q v] A cohort of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, known by its undivided style and two or more ovules in each cell of the ovary, which is united to the calyx, or included in it It comprises 6 orders, of which *Myrtaceæ* is the chief and *Onagrariæ* the best represented in the United States

Myrteæ (mèr'tē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A L de Jussieu, 1825), < *Myrtus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of shrubs and trees of the order *Myrtaceæ*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and characterized by an ovary of two or more cells, the fruit an indehiscent berry or drupe, and the leaves opposite and dotted. It includes 18 genera, among them *Eugenia* (clove, etc) and *Psidium* (guava).

myrtiform (mèr'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *myrtiforme* = Sp. *mirtiforme* = Pg *myrtiforme* = It *mirtiforme*, < L. *myrtus*, myrtle, + *forma*, form] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.—**Myrtiform fossa**. See *fossa*[1]

myrtle (mèr'tl), *n* [Formerly *mirtle*, *mirtil*, < OF. *mirtil*, *mirtille*, *myrtille*, a myrtle-berry, also the lesser kind of myrtle (= Pg *myrtillo* = It. *mirtillo*), dim of *myrte*, *murte*, F. *myrte*, Sp *murto* = Pg. *myrto* = It. *mirto* (= ME *mirt*. see *myrt*), < L. *myrtus*, *murtus*, *myrta*, *murta*, < Gr. *μύρτος* (also *μυρσίνη*, *μυρρίνη*), < Pers. *mürd*, the myrtle] 1 A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, primarily *M communis*, the classic and favorite common myrtle It is a bush or small tree with shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, common in the Mediterranean region. In ancient times it was sacred to Venus, and its leaves formed wreaths for bloodless victors , it was also a symbol of civil authority It is used in modern times for bridal wreaths. The plant is an important astringent. Its aromatic berries have been used to flavor wine and in cookery. Its flowers, as also its leaves, afford perfumes, the latter used in sachets, etc Its hard mottled wood is prized in turnery *M. Lumal* and *M Meli*



1, branch with flowers of myrtle (*Myrtus communis*), 2 branch with fruits; *a*, vertical section of a flower, *b* calyx torus, and pistil, *c*, the fruit, *d*, vertical section of the seed, showing the embryo

in Chili furnish valuable hard timber *M Nummularia*, the cranberry myrtle, is a little trailing vine with edible berries, found from Chili southward

2 A name of various similar plants of other genera of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), and of other families, many unrelated.—**Australian myrtle** (besides true myrtles), the lillypilly (which see).—**Blue myrtle** See *Ceanothus*.—**Bog-myrtle**, candleberry-myrtle, the sweet-gale See *gale*[1] and *Myrica*.—**Crape-myrtle** See *Indian lilac*, under *lilac*.—**Dutch myrtle** (*a*) The sweet-gale [Prov Eng] (*b*) A broad-leaved variety of the true myrtle.—**Fringe myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Chamælaucium* of Australia.—**Jews' myrtle** See *Jews myrtle*.—**Juniper myrtle**, the Australian genus *Verticordia*.—**Myrtle flag, grass**, or **sedge**, names in Great Britain of the sweet-flag, alluding to its scent.—**Otaheite myrtle**, one or more species of the euphorbiaceous genus *Securinega*.—**Peach myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Hypocalymma* of Australia.—**Running myrtle**, more often simply *myrtle*, a name of the common periwinkle (U S.).—**Sand-myrtle**, a smooth, dwarf shrub, *Leiophyllum buxifolium* of the *Ericaceæ*, found in the eastern United States.—**Tasmania myrtle** See *Fagus*.—**Wax-myrtle**, *Myrica cerifera*

myrtle-berry (mèr'tl-ber'i), *n* The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bird (mèr'tl-bèrd), *n* The golden-crowned warbler or yellow-rump, *Dendræca coronata* It is one of the most abundant of the warblers in most parts of the United States and Canada, is migratory and insectivorous, breeding in the far north, and wintering in most of the States east of the Mississippi It is about 5¼ inches long slaty blue streaked with black, below white streaked with black, the throat and large blotches in the tail white, the rump, a crown spot, and each side of the breast bright-yellow, bill and feet black

myrtle-green (mèr'tl-grēn), *n* A rich pure green of full chroma but low luminosity

myrtle-wax (mèr'tl-waks), *n* The product of the *Myrica cerifera* Also called *myrica-tallow*

Myrtus (mèr'tus), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *myrtus*, < Gr. *μίρτος*, myrtle · see *myrtle*] A genus of shrubs, type of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and of the tribe *Myrteæ* It is characterized by the numerous ovules in the usually two or three ovary cells small cotyledons, and the calyx lobes fully formed in the bud There are over 100 species, mostly in South America beyond the tropics, some in tropical America, and a dozen in Australasia. The typical species, however, *M communis*, is native in Asia, and has long been naturalized in southern Europe See *myrtle*

Mysus (mi'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *μῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel.] A genus of eels, typifying the subfamily *Myrinæ*.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [< ME. *my selfe*, *me selfe*, *my selve*, *me selve*, *my-selven*, < AS gen. *mīn selfes*, dat. *mē selfum*, acc *me self*, nom *ic self*, being the pron. *ic*, *mē*, with the adj. *self* in agreement · see *me*[1] and *self* Cf *himself*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the first personal pronoun *I* or *me*, either nominative or (as originally) objective In the nominative it is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I* or alone, in the objective it is either reflexive or emphatic, being, when emphatic, usually in apposition with *me* Compare *himself*, *herself*, etc

He is my lege man lelly thou knowes,
For holly the londes that he has he holdes of *mi-selue*
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1175

I wol *myselven* gladly with you ryde
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C T , l 803.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I *myself*
Shak , J C , i. 2 96.

Which way I fly is hell , *myself* am hell
Milton, P L., iv 75

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon *Addison*, Cato, ii 2.

The fact is, I was a trifle beside *myself*—or rather, out of *myself*, as the French would say
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ii

myselven†, *pron.* A Middle English variant of *myself*

Mysidæ (mis'ı-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Mysis* + *-idæ*.] A family of schizopod podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Mysis*, the opossum-shrimps The abdominal region is long, jointed, and ended by caudal swimmerets, there are six pairs of ambulatory thoracic limbs, to which the external gills are attached, and which also function as a kind of brood-pouch in which the eggs are carried about, whence the vernacular name

Mysis (mī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσις*, a closing the lips or eyes, < *μύειν*, close, as the lips or eyes] The typical genus of *Mysidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. chameleon* is a common species of the North Atlantic. See *opossum-shrimp*

mysophobia (mi-sō-fō'bi-ă), *n* [NL., < Gr. *μίσος*, uncleanness, + *φόβος*, flight, panic, fear] A morbid fear of contamination, as of soiling one's hands by touching anything

mystacial (mis-tā'si-al), *a.* [< *mystax* (*mystac-*) + *-al*.] Same as *mustachial*

Mystacina (mis-tă-si'nă), *n* [NL., < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, the beard upon it (see *mystax*), + *-ina*¹] A genus of molossoid emballonurine bats. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and lies upon its upper surface the middle finger has three phalanges, the wing membrane has a thickened leathery edge, the soles of the feet are expansive and somewhat sucker-like, and the pollex and hallux have each a supplementary claw The single species, *N. tuberculata*, is confined to New Zealand, composing with *Chalinolobus* the whole indigenous mammalian fauna. The peculiarities of the genus cause it to be made by some authors the type of a subfamily *Mystacinæ*

Mystacinæ (mis-tă-si'nē), *n. pl* [NL., pl. of *Mystacina*] A group of molossine *Emballonuridæ*, represented by the genus *Mystacina*

mystacine (mis'tă-sin), *a.* Having the characters of *Mystacina*, pertaining to the *Mystacinæ*

mystagogic (mis-ta-goj'ik), *a.* [< *mystagog-ue* + *-ic*] Having the character of, relating to, or connected with a mystagogue or mystagogy; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries *Jer. Taylor*, Rules of Conscience, iii. 4.

mystagogical (mis-ta-goj'ı-kal), *a* [< *mystagogic* + *-al*] Same as *mystagogic*.

mystagogue (mis'ta-gog), *n.* [< F. *mystagogue* = Sp. *mistagogo* = Pg *mystagogo* = It *mistagogo*, < L. *mystagogus*, < Gr *μυσταγωγός*, one introducing into mysteries, < *μύστης*, one initiated (see *mystery*¹), + *ἄγειν*, lead (> *ἀγωγός*, a leader)] 1. One who instructs in or interprets mysteries, one who initiates —2. Specifically, in the *early church*, the priest who prepared candidates for initiation into the sacred mysteries. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.—3†. One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers *Bailey*.

mystagogus (mis-ta-gō'gus), *n*; pl *mystagogi* (-jī) [L. see *mystagogue*.] Same as *mystagogue*

That true interpreter and great *mystagogus*, the Spirit of God. *Dr H More*

mystagogy (mis'ta-gō-ji), *n.* [< F *mystagogie*, < Gr. *μυσταγωγία*, initiation into mysteries, < *μυσταγωγός*, one who introduces into mysteries. see *mystagogue*] 1. The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue, the interpretation of mysteries —2. In the *Gr Ch.*, the sacraments

mystax (mis'taks), *n* [NL., < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a mustache · see *mustache*] In *entom*, a brush of stiff hairs on the lower part of the face, immediately over the mouth-cavity; it is conspicuous in certain *Diptera*, especially of the family *Asilidæ*.

mystert, *n* See *mister*².

mysterial (mis-tē'rı-al), *a* [< OF *misterial* = It. *misteriale*, < ML. *misterialis*, *mysterialis* (LL. in adv *mysterialiter*), mysterious, pertaining to a mystery, < L *mysterium*, a mystery: see *mystery*¹] Containing a mystery or an enigma

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterial*
B Jonson, Love's Triumph

mysteriarch (mis-tē'rı-ärk), *n* [< LL *mysteriarches*, < Gr *μυστηριάρχης*, one who presides over mysteries, < *μυστήριον*, mystery (see *mystery*¹), + *ἀρχή*, chief, < *ἄρχειν*, rule] One who presides over mysteries

mysterious (mis-tē'rı-us), *a.* [Formerly also *misterious*, = F *mystérieux* = Sp *misterioso* = Pg. *mysterioso* = It *misterioso*, full of mystery, < L. *mysterium*, mystery see *mystery*¹] 1. Partaking of or containing mystery, obscure; not revealed or explained; unintelligible.

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed
Bp Horne, Works, IV. xxix.

God moves in a *mysterious* way
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm
Cowper, Light Shining out of Darkness.

2. Expressing, intimating, or implying a mystery. as, a *mysterious* look, his manner was very *mysterious* and important =**Syn.** *Mysterious*, *Mystic*, *Cabalistic*, dark, occult, enigmatical, incomprehensible, inscrutable. *Mysterious* is the most common word for that which is unknown and excites curiosity and perhaps awe, the word is sometimes used where *mystic* would be more precise *Mystic* is especially used of that which has been designed to excite and baffle curiosity, involving meanings in signs, rites, etc, but not with sufficient plainness to be understood by any but the initiated *Mystic* is used poetically for *mysterious*, it may imply the power of prophesying The meaning of *cabalistic* is shaped by the facts of the Jewish Cabala. The word is therefore applicable especially to occult meanings attributed to written signs.

mysteriously (mis-tē'rı-us-li), *adv* In a mysterious manner, by way of expressing or implying a mystery; obscurely: as, he shook his head *mysteriously*.

mysteriousness (mis-tē'rı-us-nes), *n* 1. The quality of being mysterious; obscurity; the quality of being hidden from the understanding and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder —2. That which is mysterious or obscure. *Jer Taylor* —3 The behavior or manner of one who wishes or affects to imply a mystery: as, he told us with much *mysteriousness* to wait and see

mysterize† (mis'te-rīz), *v t* [< *myster-y* + *-ize*.] To interpret mystically

The Cabalists, *mysterizing* their ensigns, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiack, and twelve months in the year *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, v. 10

mystery¹ (mis'te-rı), *n*, pl *mysteries* (-rız). [Formerly also *mistery*, < ME *mysterie* = F. *mystère* = Sp. *misterio* = Pg. *mysterio* = It *mistero*, < L *mysterium*, < Gr *μυστήριον*, secret doctrine or rite, mystery, < *μύστης*, one initiated, < *μύειν*, initiate into the mysteries, teach, instruct, < *μύειν*, close the lips or eyes, < *μῦ*, a slight sound with closed lips] 1. *pl.* In ancient religions, rites known to and practised by certain initiated persons only, consisting of purifications, sacrificial offerings, processions, songs, dances, dramatic performances, and the like · as, the Eleusinian *mysteries*. Hence—2. (*a*) In the Christian Church, especially in the early church and in the Greek Church, a sacrament This name originally had reference partly to the nature of a sacrament itself as concealing a spiritual reality under external form and matter, and partly to the fact that no catechumen was instructed in the doctrine of the sacraments (except partially as to baptism) or admitted to be present at their administration except through baptism as an initiation (*b*) *pl* The consecrated elements in the eucharist, in the singular, the eucharist.

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery* [the Holy Sacrament], and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, First [Exhortation

(*c*) Any religious doctrine or body of doctrines that seems above human comprehension

They counte as Fables the holie *misteries* of Christian Religion *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 82

Great is the *mystery* of godliness 1 Tim iii 16

3 In general, a fact, matter, or phenomenon of which the meaning, explanation, or cause is not known, and which awakens curiosity or inspires awe; something that is inexplicable, an enigmatic secret

'Twas you incensed the rabble
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know *Shak*, Cor, iv 2 35

Over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth, and the seclusion of his old age, threw a singular *mystery*
Macaulay, History

Mystery does indeed imply ignorance, and in the removal of both the principle of curiosity is involved, but there may be ignorance without *mystery*
Mark Hopkins, Essays, p 10

4. A form of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, and still played in some parts of Europe in a modified form, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.

Properly speaking, *Mysteries* deal with Gospel events only, their object being primarily to set forth, by an illustration of the prophetic history of the Old Testament, and more particularly of the fulfilling history of the New, the central mystery of the Redemption of the world, as accomplished by the Nativity, the Passion, and the Resurrection.
A W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I 23.

mystery²† (mis'te-rı), *n.*; pl. *mysteries* (-rız). [Commonly confused with *mystery*¹, to which it has been accom. in spelling; prop. *mistery*, < ME *misterse*, *mysterse*, for *mister*, *mistere*, *mys-ter*, *mester*, etc., a trade, craft, etc., ult. < L. *ministerium*, office, occupation · see *mister*².] Occupation; trade; office; profession; calling; art; craft.

Presates been aungeles, as by the dignitee of hir *mysterye* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Gouernour of the *mysteris* and companie of the Mar chants aduenturers for the discouerie of Regions.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 266.

'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus advises us [to steal], not to have us [thieves] thrive in our *mystery*
Shak, T of A., iv. 3 456.

mystic (mis'tik), *a* and *n.* [Formerly also *mistick*, *mystick*, < F *mystique* = Sp *místico* = Pg. *mystico* = It. *mistico*, < L. *mysticus*, < Gr. *μυστικός*, secret, mystic, < *μύστης*, one who is initiated see *mystery*¹] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to any of the ancient mysteries.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites, to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it, yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews!
Boyle, Works, II 278.

2 Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; pertaining to what is obscure or incomprehensible; mysterious; dark; obscure; specifically, expressing a sense comprehensible only to a higher grade of intelligence or to those especially initiated

And ye five other wandering fires, that move
In *mystic* dance not without song, resound
His praise *Milton*, P L, v 178.

3. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion *J Caird*

4 In the civil law of Louisiana, sealed or closed · as, a *mystic* testament —**Mystic hexagram.** See *hexagram*, 2 —**Mystic recitation**, the recitation of those parts of the Greek liturgy which are ordered to be said in a low or inaudible voice, like the *secreto* of the Western offices opposed to the ecphoneses (see *ecphonesis*, 2) =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Cabalistic*, etc See *mysterious*

II. *n* One who accepts or preaches some form of mysticism; specifically [*cap.*], one who holds to the possibility of direct conscious and unmistakable intercourse with God by a species of ecstasy See *Quietist*, *Pietist*, *Gichtelian*.

mystical (mis'ti-kal), *a* [< *mystic* + *-al*] Same as *mystic*

Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the *mystical* body of thy Son
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for All Saints' Day

The *mystical* Pythagoras, and the allegorizing Plato
I D'Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 399

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning

Mystical body of the church. See *body* —**Mystical fan.** See *fabellum* —**Mystical sense** of Scripture, a sense to be apprehended only by spiritual experience —**Mystical theology**, the knowledge of God or of divine things, derived not from observation or from argument, but wholly from spiritual experience, and not discriminated or tested by the reason

mystically (mis'ti-kal-ı), *adv* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning, in *Greek liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice; secretly. See *mystic recitation*, under *mystic*

mysticalness (mis'ti-kal-nes), *n* The quality of being mystical. *Bailey*, 1727

Mysticete (mis-tı-sē'tē), *n pl* [NL., irreg. for **mystacocete*, < Gr *μύσταξ*, the upper lip (see *mustache*), + *κῆτος*, pl. *κήτη*, a whale. see *Cete*³.] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, having no teeth developed, the upper jaw being provided with baleen plates; the balænoid whales or whalebone-whales opposed to *Denticete*. The supramaxillary bone is produced outward in front of the orbits, the ramus of the lower jaw remains separate, the nasal bones project forward, and the olfactory organs are well developed There are two families, *Balænopteridæ* and *Balænidæ* See cut under *Balænidæ*

mysticete (mis'ti-sēt), *a.* [< NL *Mysticete*] Having baleen instead of teeth in the upper jaw; belonging to the *Mysticete*

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F *mysticisme* = Sp *misticismo* = Pg. *mysticismo* = It *misticismo*; as *mystic* + *-ism*] 1. The character of being mystic or mystical; mysticalness.—2. Any mode of thought, or phase of intellectual or religious life, in which reliance is placed upon a spiritual illumination believed to transcend the ordinary powers of the understanding

The lofty *mysticism* of his [Plato's] philosophy
D Stewart, Philos Essays, ii 5.

Mysticism is a phase of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, which from its very nature is hardly susceptible of exact definition It appears in connection with the endeavor of the human mind to grasp the divine essence or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communication with the Highest.
Encyc. Brit., XVII 128.

3. Specifically, a form of religious belief which is founded upon spiritual experience, not discriminated or tested and systematized in thought. *Mysticism* and *rationalism* represent opposite poles of theology, rationalism regarding the reason as the highest faculty of man and the sole arbiter in all matters of religious doctrine, mysticism, on the other hand, declaring that spiritual truth cannot be apprehended by the logical faculty, nor adequately expressed in terms of the understanding

mystick[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystic.*

mystick[2] (mis'tik), *n* Same as *mistico.*

Two or three picturesque barks, called *mysticks,* with long latine sails, were gliding down it
Col Irving, A Visit to Palos.

mystification (mis″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= F. *mystification* = Pg. *mystificação,* as *mystify* + *-ation*] 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify, the act of perplexing one or playing on one's credulity, a trick.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one
Edinburgh Rev

2 The state of being mystified.

mystificator (mis'ti-fi-kā-tor), *n* [< *mystify,* after F *mystificateur.*] One who mystifies

mystify (mis'ti-fī), *v t* , pret and pp *mystified,* ppr *mystifying.* [< F. *mystifier* = Pg. *mystificar,* irreg < Gr *μυστικός,* mystic, + L *-ficare,* < *facere,* make see *-fy*] To perplex purposely, play on the credulity of, bewilder, befog

Mr Pickwick was considerably *mystified* by this very unpolite by play *Dickens,* Pickwick, ii

Mystropetaleæ (mis″trō-pe-tā'lē-ē), *n pl* [NL (J D Hooker, 1856), < *Mystropetalon* + *-eæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Balanophoreæ,* consisting of the genus *Mystropetalon*

Mystropetalon (mis-trō-pet'a-lon), *n.* [NL, (Harvey, 1839), < Gr *μύστρον, μιστρος,* a spoon, + *πέταλον,* a leaf. see *petal*] A genus of leafless root-parasites, constituting the tribe *Mystropetaleæ* of the order *Balanophoreæ* It is known by the two or three free stamens, cubical pollen-grains, and two lipped staminate and bell shaped pistillate flowers It contains two South African species, fleshy scaly herbs, without green color, producing a dense head of flowers

mytacism (mi'ta-sizm), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *metacism,* = F *metacisme,* prop *mytacisme* = Pg. *meticismo,* < LL. *mytacismus,* also *metacismus,* erroneously *metacismus,* < LGr *μυτακισμος,* fondness for the letter *μ,* < Gr *μῦ,* the letter *μ*] A fault of speech or of writing, consisting of a too frequent repetition of the sound of the letter *m,* either by substituting it for others through defect of utterance, or by using several words containing it in close conjunction.

mytanet, myteynet, *n* Middle English forms of *mitten.*

mytet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mite*[1], *mite*[2].

myter†, *n* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *miter*

myth (mith), *n.* [Formerly also *mythe,* = F *mythe* = Sp *mito* = Pg *mytho* = It *mito* (D G. Dan *mythe* = Sw *myt*), < LL. *mythos,* NL *mythus,* < Gr *μῦθος,* word, speech, story, legend.] **1** A traditional story in which the operations of natural forces and occurrences in human history are represented as the actions of individual living beings, especially of men, or of imaginary extra-human beings acting like men, a tale handed down from primitive times, and in form historical, but in reality involving elements of early religious views, as respecting the origin of things, the powers of nature and their workings, the rise of institutions, the history of races and communities, and the like; a legend of cosmogony, of gods and heroes, and of animals possessing wondrous gifts —**2** In a looser sense, an invented story, something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact, an imaginary or fictitious individual or object: as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth,* his having gone to Paris is a *myth. Myth* is thus often used as a euphemism for *falsehood* or *lie*

=Syn. 1. *Myth, Fable, Parable* See the quotation

What is a *myth*? A *myth* is, in form, a narrative, resembling, in this respect, the *fable, parable,* and allegory But, unlike these, the idea or feeling from which the *myth* springs, and which, in a sense, it embodies, is not reflectively distinguished from the narrative, but rather is blended with it, the latter being, as it were, the native form which the idea or sentiment spontaneously assumes. Moreover, there is no consciousness, on the part of those from whom the *myth* emanates, that this product of their fancy and feeling is fictitious. The *fable* is a fictitious story, contrived to inculcate a moral So the *parable* is a similitude framed for the express purpose of representing abstract truth to the imagination Both *fable* and *parable* are the result of conscious invention In both, the symbolical character of the narrative is distinctly recognized From the *myth,* on the contrary, the element of deliberation is utterly absent. There is no questioning of its reality, no criticism or inquiry on the point, but the most simple unreflecting faith
G P Fisher, Supernatural Origin of Christianity, vi

mythe†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *myth*

myth-history (mith'his″tō-ri), *n* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

mythi, *n* Plural of *mythus.*

mythic (mith'ik), *a* [= F *mythique* = Sp *mítico* = Pg *mythico* = It *mitico* (D G *mythisch* = Dan. *mythisk* = Sw *mytisk*), < L *mythicus,* < Gr *μυθικός,* pertaining to a myth, legendary, < *μῦθος,* a myth: see *myth*] Same as *mythical.*

mythical (mith'i-kal), *a.* [< *mythic* + *-al.*] 1 Relating to or characterized by myths; described in a myth, existing only in a myth or myths, fabulous; fabled, imaginary.

A comparison of the histories of the most different nations shows the *mythical* period to have been common to all, and we may trace in many quarters substantially the same miracles, though varied by national characteristics, and with a certain local cast and colouring
Lecky, Europ Morals, I 374

2. Untrue; invented, false

The account of pheasants being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their roosting-trees appears very *mythical* *The Academy,* June 15, 1889, p 411

Mythical theory, in *theol* , the theory, developed by the German theologian D F Strauss that the miracles and other supernatural events of the Bible are myths opposed to the *naturalistic theory,* that they may be explained as natural phenomena, and to the *supernatural theory,* that they were the results of and witnesses to a supernatural power working on and through nature

mythically (mith'i-kal-i), *adv* In a mythical manner, by means of mythical fables or allegories *Ruskin.*

mythicist (mith'i-sist), *n* [< *mythic* + *-ist*] One who asserts that persons and events appearing or alleged to be supernatural are imaginary or have for their basis a myth

The *mythicist* says that the thoughts of the Jewish mind conjured up the divine interference and imagined the facts of the history *Princeton Rev* , July, 1879, p 162.

mythicize (mith'i-sīz-zer), *n.* [< **mythicize* (< *mythic* + *-ize*) + *-er*[1]] A mythicist

The history of the birth of our Lord and His forerunner affords apparent advantage to the *mythicizer* beyond the other parts of the New Testament, where the events are closer to the narrators. *Contemporary Rev.,* XLIX 184

mythist (mith'ist), *n* [< *myth* + *-ist*] A maker of myths

When poets, and *mythists,* and theologists of antiquity were accustomed to weave just such fancies as they pleased
The Independent (New York), June 19, 1862.

mythogenesis (mith-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [< Gr *μῦθος,* a myth, + *γένεσις,* production] The production of or the tendency to originate myths

The cause of the extraordinary development in man of *mythogenesis,* as of other faculties, was 'an external impulse,' 'a radical change in the conditions of existence of primitive man ' *Mind,* XII 623.

mythographer (mi-thog'ra-fėr), *n* [< *mythography* + *-er*[1]] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends

The statues of Mars and Venus I imagine, had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccaccio's favourite *mythographer* *Warton,* Hist Eng Poetry, I , Addenda.

mythography (mi-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr *μυθογραφια,* legend-writing, < *μυθογράφος,* a writer of legends or myths, < *μῦθος,* a myth, + *γραφειν,* write] 1 Representation of myths in graphic or plastic art, art-mythology

Mythography, or the expression of the Myth in Art, moved on pari passu with mythology, or the expression of the Myth in Literature as one has reacted on the other, so is one the interpreter of the other
C T Newton, Art and Archæol , p 22

2 Descriptive mythology *O. T Mason*

mythologer (mi-thol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *mythology* + *-er*[1]] A mythologist

mythologian (mith-ō-lō'ji-an), *n* [< *mythology* + *-an*] A mythologist

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent *mythologians* of Germany *Max Müller*

mythologic (mith-ō-loj'ik), *a* [< F. *mythologique* = Sp. *mitológico* = Pg *mythologico* = It *mitologico,* < LL *mythologicus,* < Gr *μυθολογικός,* pertaining to mythology or legendary lore, < *μυθολογία,* mythology. see *mythology*] Same as *mythological*

mythological (mith-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *mythologic* + *-al*] Relating to mythology, proceeding from mythology, of the nature of a myth, containing myths: fabulous. as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit. *Raleigh,* Hist World, II xvi. 6.

mythologically (mith-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths

mythologise, mythologiser. See *mythologize, mythologizer*

mythologist (mi-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [After F. *mythologiste* = Sp *mitologista* = Pg *mythologista* = It. *mitologista,* as *mythology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths

mythologize (mi-thol'ō-jīz), *v* ; pret. and pp *mythologized,* ppr *mythologizing* [< F. *mythologiser,* as *mythology* + *-ize*] **I.** *intrans* **1** To construct or relate mythical history.

The supernatural element in the life of St Catharine may be explained partly by the *mythologizing* adoration of the people, ready to find a miracle in every act of her they worshipped, partly by her own temperament and modes of life *J A Symonds,* Italy and Greece, p 57

2 To explain myths.

II. *trans* **1** To make into a myth

This parable was immediately *mythologized.*
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref

2 To render mythical

Our religion is geographical, belongs to our time and place respects and *mythologizes* some one time, and place, and person, and people
Emerson, N A. Rev , CXXVI. 414

3 To interpret in relation to mythology [Rare]

Ovid's Metamorphosis Englishized, *Mythologized,* and Represented in Figures.
Sandys, title of tr of Ovid's Metamorph.

Also spelled *mythologise*

mythologizer (mi-thol'ō-jī-zėr), *n* One who or that which mythologizes Also spelled *mythologiser*

Imagination has always been, and still is, in a narrower sense, the great *mythologizer*
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 85

mythologuet (mith'ō-log), *n* [< Gr *μῦθος,* a myth, + *-λογος,* < *λεγειν,* say.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose [Rare]

May we not consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue* to account for the origin of human evil? *Dr A Geddes,* Pref to Trans of the Bible

mythology (mi-thol'ō-ji), *n* , pl *mythologies* (-jiz) [< F *mythologie* = Sp *mitología* = Pg *mythologia* = It *mitologia,* < LL *mythologia,* < Gr *μυθολογία,* legendary lore, < *μῦθος,* a myth + *-λογια,* < *λεγειν,* say see *-ology*] **1** The science of myths, the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples, also, the description or history of myths The study of surviving myths among European nations and of the imperfectly developed mythic systems of barbarous or savage races is usually accounted part of the study of folk lore

2 A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, etc See *myth*

mythonomy (mi-thon'ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *μῦθος,* a myth, + *νόμος,* law] The deductive and predictive stage of mythology *O T. Mason*

mythopeic, mythopœic (mith-ō-pē'ik), *a* [< Gr *μυθοποιός,* making mythic legends, < *μῦθος,* a myth, legend, + *ποιεῖν,* make] Myth-making, producing or tending to produce myths, suggesting or giving rise to myths Also *mythopoetic*

Though we may thus explain the *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks, I am far from pretending that we can render any sufficient account of the supreme beauty of their chief epic and artistical productions. *Grote* Hist Greece, I 16

mythopeist, mythopœist (mith-ō-pē'ist), *n* [As *mythopeic* + *-ist*] A myth-maker

The Vedic *mythopœist* is never weary of personifying this particular part of celestial nature [the dawn]
Kearv, Prim Belief, p 145

mythoplasm (mith'ō-plazm), *n* [< Gr *μῦθος,* myth, + *πλασμος,* anything molded, a fiction, < *πλάσσειν,* mold, fabricate] A narration of mere fable.

mythopœic, mythopœist See *mythopeic, mythopeist*

mythopoetic (mith'ō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr *μῦθος,* myth, + *ποιητικός,* capable of making see *poetic*] Same as *mythopeic*

mythus (mī'thus), *n* , pl *mythi* (-thī) [NL, < Gr *μῦθος,* myth see *myth.*] Same as *myth,* 1.

Mytilacea (mit-i-la'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Cuvier, 1817), < *Mytilus* + *-aceæ*] **1** The mussel family, in a broad sense the *Mytilidæ* In De Blainville's classification (1825) this family consisted of *Mytilus* (including *Modiola* and *Lithodomus*) and *Pinna*

2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Mytilidæ*, *Arcasidæ*, *Prasinidæ*, and those differentiated from them.

mytilacean (mit-i-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Mussel-like; mytiloid or mytiliform; pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

II. *n.* A mussel or some similar shell; any member of the *Mytilacea*.

mytilaceous (mit-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL *Mytilus* + *-aceous*.] Resembling a mussel; mytiliform, mytiloid; of or pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

Mytilaspis (mit-i-las'pis), *n.* [NL (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] A large and important genus of scale-insects, of the homopterous family *Coccidæ* and subfamily *Diaspinæ*. They belong among the armored scales, and have the scale long, narrow, more or less curved, with the exuviæ at the anterior extremity. The genus is cosmopolitan, as are many of its species. *M. pomorum* is the common oyster-shell scale-insect of the apple. Some discussion has arisen respecting the precedence of this genus or *Lepidosaphes* of Shimer, proposed in January, 1868, but most systematists retain *Mytilaspis* as the generic name. See cut under *scale insect*.

Mytilidæ (mī-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Mytilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of byssiferous (byssogenous) asiphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mytilus*, the mussels. The shell is equivalve, inequilateral, thickly coated with epidermis, with a weak and generally toothless hinge and marginal ligament. The animal is dimyarian, with a large posterior and a small anterior muscle; the mantle is united by its margins behind into a fringed rudiment of an anal siphon. A well developed byssus is always present. The species are mostly marine. *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, and *Lithodomus* are representative genera. These and their allies constitute the subfamily *Mytilinæ*. See cuts under *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Dreissenidæ*, and *date-shell*.

mytiliform (mī-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a mussel-shell; resembling a mussel; mytiloid.

Mytilinæ (mit-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mytilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mytilidæ*, represented by the genus *Mytilus* and closely related forms.

mytilite (mit'i-līt), *n.* [< NL *Mytilus* + *-ite*2.] A fossil mussel-shell like, or supposed to be, a member of the genus *Mytilus*, or referred to an old genus *Mytilites*.

mytiloid (mit'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like a mussel, mytiliform, of or pertaining to the *Mytilidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mytilidæ*, a mussel.

mytilotoxine (mit'i-lō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-ine*2.] A leucomaine ($C_8H_{15}NO_2$) found in the common mussel. It is an active poison.

Mytilus (mit'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L *mytilus*, *matulus*, < Gr. *μυτίλος*, *μετίλος*, a sea-mussel, < *μῦς*, a shell-fish: see *mouse* and *miche*.] A genus of bivalves to which very different limits have been assigned. In modern systems it is the typical genus of *Mytilidæ*, characterized by its terminal umbones. *M. edulis* is the commonest mussel, found on most coasts, adhering by the byssus in multitudes to rocks, submerged wood, etc. They are often used for food, sometimes cultivated, and used in large quantities for manure. Also written *Mytilus*, *Mytulus*.



Sea mussel (*Mytilus smaragdinus*).

myxa (mik'sä), *n.*; pl. *myxæ* (-sē) [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, nostril, beak, also mucus: see *mucus*.] In *ornith.*, the terminal part of the under mandible of a bird, as far as the symphysis or gonys extends, corresponding to the *dertrum* of the upper mandible. [Little used.]

myxedema (mik-sē-dē'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + E. *edema*.] A disease having the following characters: (1) An increase and degeneration of connective tissue over the body, so that it yields an extraordinary quantity of mucin, and hence an edematoid condition of the skin, which does not, however, pit on pressure. This is accompanied by dystrophy of epidermic structures and failure of dermal secretions, anæsthesia, paresthesiæ, neuralgias, and digestive troubles also are complained of. (2) Muscular and mental sluggishness, which may advance to extreme dementia, subnormal temperature in most cases, and high arterial tension in many. (3) Atrophy or other disease of the thyroid gland. The disease usually occurs in women over forty years of age, but has been observed in men and children. Its course is chronic, lasting six years and upward and progressive, with occasional halts and sometimes temporary improvement.

myxedematous (mik-sē-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxedema(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with myxedema.

Myxine (mik-sī'nē), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + *-ine*2.] A genus of myzonts which have a very slimy body and attach themselves to fishes by means of their sucker-like mouth, typical of the family *Myxinidæ*, the hags. See cut under *hag*1, 3.

Myxinidæ (mik-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxine* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous marsipobranchs, cyclostomes, or myzonts, represented by the genus *Myxine*. (*a*) In Gill's ichthyological system, hags with six pairs of branchial sacs which open by ducts confluent with an inferior median canal discharging by one aperture. These hags have an elongate eel like form, and live in the colder waters of both the northern and the southern hemisphere. They are destructive to other fishes. Often when a fish is caught upon the line, they bore into the body and feed upon the flesh. They are known as *hags*, *hagfishes*, *slime-eels*, and *suckers*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of cyclostomatous fishes whose nasal duct penetrates the palate, including the *Myxinidæ* proper and the *Heptatremidæ* or *Bdellostomidæ*.

myxinoid (mik'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myzont (*a*) of the family *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidæ*, or (*b*) of the order *Myxinoidea*.

myxochondroma (mik''sō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxochondromata* (-ma-ta) [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *chondroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with cartilage, myxoma united with chondroma.

myxofibroma (mik''sō-fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxofibromata* (-ma-tä) [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *fibroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with connective tissue.

Myxogastres (mik-sō-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

myxogastric (mik-sō-gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *Myxogastr-es* + *-ic*.] Same as *myxogastrous*.

myxogastrous (mik-so-gas'trus), *a.* [< NL *Myxogastr-es* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxogastres*.

myxolipoma (mik''sō-li-pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxolipomata* (-ma-ta) [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *lipoma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with fatty tissue.

myxoma (mik-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor consisting of mucous tissue — that is, a tissue with round, fusiform, or stellate cells in a transparent semifluid, intercellular substance containing a large amount of mucin. Also called *collonema*.

myxomatous (mik-som'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxoma, affected with myxoma.

Myxomycetaceæ (mik-sō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxomycetes* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxomycetes (mik''sō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of fungus-like organisms, the slime-molds or slime-fungi, belonging, according to the classification of De Bary, to the *Mycetozoa*, and numbering about 300 species. They form slimy yellow, brown, or purple (never green) masses of motile protoplasm during the period of active growth, and are then destitute of cell-wall and nucleus. Under certain conditions they secrete a cellulose wall and pass into a resting state. This resting state is brought about either by the absence of the requisite moisture, producing larger, somewhat irregular masses, the so-called sclerotium stage, or when the plasmodium seems to have concluded its vegetative period, the protoplasm then becoming heaped into a mass which breaks up internally into a large number of rounded bodies the spores, each one of which is provided with a cell wall. Under proper conditions these spores burst their walls and become motile nucleated masses of protoplasm (swarm spores) which divide separately by simple fission. After a few days two or more of these swarm spores coalesce and form new plasmodia, which differ only in size from the original. They occur on decaying logs, tan-bark, decaying mosses, etc. See *Mycetozoa*.

myxomycetous (mik''sō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< NL *Myxomycetes* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*.

myxont (mik'son), *n.* [< L *myxon*, *myxo(n-)*, < Gr. *μύξων*, also *μυξίνος*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar. < *μύξα*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A mullet of the family *Mugilidæ*.

myxopod (mik'sō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *myxopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *mastigopod*, one which has cilia or flagella; one of the *Myxopoda*. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

II. *a.* Same as *myxopodous*.

Myxopoda (mik-sop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *myxopod*.] Protozoans whose locomotive appendages assume the form of pseudopodia: synonymous with *Rhizopoda*. *Huxley*.

myxopodous (mik-sop'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myxopoda*; possessing pseudopodia. Also *myxopod*.

myxosarcoma (mik''sō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxosarcomata* (-ma-tä) [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue.

myxosarcomatous (mik''sō-sär-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxosarcoma.

Myxospongiæ (mik-sō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπογγία*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] A division of the *Spongida* or *Porifera*, established for the reception of the genus *Halisarca*, consisting of certain gelatinous sponges.

myxospore (mik'sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In certain fungi, a spore produced in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without evident differentiation of ascus or basidium as in ascospores or basidiospores.

myxosporous (mik-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [< *myxospore* + *-ous*.] Containing, producing, or resembling a myxospore.

myxotheca (mik-sō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *myxothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The inferior unguicorn of a bird's bill, or horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible, corresponding to the *dertrotheca* of the upper mandible.

Myzomela (mī-zom'e-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter, + *μέλος*, song.] The typical genus of *Myzomelinæ*, containing most of the species of the subfamily, nearly 30 in number. The bill is long and slender, and curved; the tail is two thirds as long as the wing; the coloration of the males is chiefly black and red, with or without yellow on the under parts, and that of the females is generally plain olive above. *M. cardinalis* is known as the *cardinal honey-eater*, *M. sanguinolenta* as the *sanguineous* or *cochineal creeper*, the former inhabits New Hebrides, the latter Australia.

Myzomelinæ (mī-zom-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzomela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Meliphagidæ*, typified by the genus *Myzomela*.

myzomeline (mī-zom'e-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myzomelinæ*, or having their characters.

myzont (mī'zont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *myzon* (in pl. *Myzontes*), < Gr. *μίζων* (*μιζοντ-*), ppr. of *μίζειν*, suck.] **I.** *a.* Sucking or suctorial, as a lamprey or hag; of or pertaining to the *Myzontes*, cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate, as a fish.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Myzontes*, a lamprey or hag.

Myzontes (mī-zon'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *myzon*: see *myzont*.] A class of vertebrates in which the skull is incompletely developed and there is no lower jaw. The brain is distinctly developed. The heart is also well developed, and partitioned into an auricle and a ventricle. The gills have a pouch like form. In the adult the mouth is circular and suctorial. The *Myzontes* are the lampreys and hags, representing two orders, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*. Also called *Cyclostoma*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

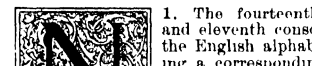
Myzostomida (mī-zō-stom'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-ida*.] An order of doubtful affinities, referred by some to the worms and by others approximated to the mites. It comprises symmetrical animals provided with an external chitinous cuticle, five pairs of movable parapodia, each with a hook and supporting rod, and an alimentary canal with oral and anal apertures, through which latter the eggs are extruded. They are parasitic on and in crinoids. Also *Myzostomata*.

Myzostomidæ (mī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Myzostomida* with ramified alimentary canal, parapodia connected by muscles which converge to a central muscular mass, body-cavity divided into paired chambers by incomplete septa, and usually four pairs of suckers. They are hermaphrodite or dioecious, the ova are evacuated through a cloaca, and the male generative apertures are situated laterally.

myzostomous (mī-zos'tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or having their characters.

Myzostomum (mī-zos'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, suck, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Myzostomidæ*, comprehending certain small creatures which are parasitic upon crinoids. They are not over one fifth of an inch in length, and have the form of a flattened disk. *Siebold*, 1848, after *Myzostoma* of Leuckart, 1827.

N, 1. The fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which ours comes The comparative scheme of forms in those alphabets and in the Egyptian (see *A*) is as follows



Egyptian Hieroglyphic | Hieratic | Phenician | Early Greek and Latin

The value of the character has been the same through the whole history of its use It stands for the "dental" nasal the nasal sound corresponding to *d* and *t*, as does *m* to *b* and *p*, and *ng* to *g* and *k* This sound, namely, implies for its formation the same check or mute contact as *d* and *t*, with sonant vibration of the vocal cords as in *d*, and further with unclosure of the passage from the mouth into the nose, and nasal resonance there Among the nasals, it is by far the most common in English pronunciation (more than twice as common as *m*, and eight times as common as *ng*) While all the nasals are semivocalic or liquid, *n* is the only one which (like *l*, but not more than half as often) is used with vocalic value in syllable making namely, in unaccented syllables, where an accompanying vowel, formerly uttered, is now silenced examples are *token, rotten, open, lesson, reason, oven*, such form on an average about one in eight hundred of English syllables The sign *n* has no variety of sounds, but before *ch, j* in the same syllable (as in *inch, hinge*) it takes on a slightly modified – a palatalized –character, and similarly it is gutturalized, or pronounced as *ng*, before *k* and *g* (hard), as in *ink, finger*, and its digraph *ng* (see *G*) is the usual representative of the guttural or back palatal nasal, which in none of our alphabets has a letter to itself *N* is doubled under the same circumstances as other consonants, and in a few words (as *kiln, damn, hymn*) is silent In the phonetic history of our family of languages, *n* is on the whole a constant sound that is to say, there is no other sound into which it passes on a large scale, but its loss, with accompanying vowel modification, has been a frequent process

2 As a medieval numeral, 90, and with a stroke over it (N̄), 90,000.—**3** In *chem.*, the symbol for *nitrogen* —**4** [*l. c* or *cap.*] In *math.*, an indefinite constant whole number, especially the degree of a quantic or an equation, or the class of a curve —**5** An abbreviation (*a*) of *north* or *northern*, (*b*) [*l c*] of *noun* (so used in this work), (*c*) [*l c*] of *meter*, (*d*) [*l c*] of *nail* (or *nails*), a measure

na (na), *adv* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *no*[1]

Na. In *chem*, the symbol for sodium (NL. *natrum*)

N. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *North America*, or *North American*, (*b*) of *National Academy*, or *National Academician*, (*c*) in *microscopy*, of *numerical aperture* (see *objective*)

naamt, *n* An archaic form of *nam*[2]

naambarr (nam'bar), *n* [Australian.] The prickly tea-tree, *Melaleuca stypheloides*, of New South Wales It is a tall tree with hard wood, almost imperishable under ground, the bark in thin layers, used for thatching, etc

nab[1] (nab), *v t*, pret and pp *nabbed*, ppr. *nabbing* [Formerly also *knab*, as var. of *knap*[1], but also *nap*, < Sw. *nappa* = Dan *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize· see *nap*[5].] To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust and grasp (*a*) To seize and make off with as, to *nab* a purse (*b*) To capture or arrest as, he was *nabbed* by the police [Colloq]

Ay, but if so be a man 's *nabbed* you know
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii

nab[2] (nab), *n.* [For *knab*, var. of *knap*[2], as *knob* of *knop*. Cf. Icel. *nabbi*, a knob, knoll.] **1.** The summit of a mountain or rock; any piece of rising ground: same as *knob* (*c*).

Will you just turn this *nab* of heath, and walk into my house? *E Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxi (*Davies*)

2 The cock of a gun-lock *E H. Knight.*— **3.** A projecting box screwed to the jamb of a door, or to one door of a pair, to receive the latch or bolt, or both, of a rim-lock.—**4†.** A hat; a head-covering

Kite Off with your hat!
Pear Ise keep on my *nab*
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, ii 3

There were those who preferred the *Nab*, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii 6 (*Davies*)

Nabalus (nab'a-lus), *n* [NL (Cassini, 1826), according to Gray so called (in allusion to its lyrate leaves) < Gr *νάβλα*, a harp, according to others, from a N. Amer. name for the rattlesnake-root] An important section of *Prenanthes*, containing all the American species, long regarded as a distinct genus of plants, the rattlesnake-roots

Nabatæan, Nabatean (nab-a-tē'an), *a.* and *n* [Also *Nabathæan*, < LL *Nabatæi, Nabathæi*, < Gr *Ναβαταῖοι*, also *Ναβαταῖ*, < Heb. *Nebhāyōth* see def] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Nabatæans. as, *Nabatæan* kings, *Nabatæan* inscriptions

II. *n* One of the Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine, often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebaioth* (Isa lx 7), and in the first book of Maccabees (v 25) as *Nabathites* Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first born of Ishmael (Gen xxv 13) They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the seventh century B C, but the period of their greatest historical importance was the century immediately preceding and that immediately succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates Important Nabatæan inscriptions have been recovered and the rock inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them

Nabathite (nab'a-thīt), *n* [As *Nabath(æan)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Nabatæan*

nab-cheat†, *n.* [< *nab*[2], 4, + *cheat*[3]] A cap, a hat

Thus we throw up our *nab cheats* first for joy
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii 1

nabee (nab'ē), *n* [E Ind] Same as *bukh*

nabk (nabk), *n* [Ar (?)] One of the plants which is alleged to have furnished the crown of thorns, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, a bush of northern Africa and adjacent parts of Asia

nabob (nā'bob), *n* [Also (in defs. 1, 2) *nawab*, cf F *nabab* = Sp *nabab* = Pg *nababo* = It *naba* = G *nabob*, a nabob (def 3), < E, < Hind *nawwāb*, a deputy governor, < Ar *nawwāb*, pl (used as sing , as a title of honor) of *nāib* (> Turk *nāib*), a deputy, viceroy, cf *naub*, supplying the place of another] **1** A viceroy or governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire as, the *nabob* of Oudh, the *nabob* of Surat The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under a *soubah* or viceroy —**2** An honorary title occasionally conferred upon Mohammedans of distinction —**3** An Anglo-Indian who has acquired great wealth and lives in Eastern luxury; hence, any very rich and luxurious man [Colloq]

He that goes out an insignificant boy in a few years returns a great *Nabob*
Burke, On Fox's E I Bill (Works, ed 1852, III 506).

The Indian adventurer, or, as he was popularly called, the *Nabob*, was now a conspicuous and a very unpopular figure in Parliament *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent , xiii

nacarat (nak'a-rat), *n* [< F *nacarat*, < Sp. Pg. *nacarado*, < Sp. *nacar*, Pg *nacar*, mother-of-pearl, nacre· see *nacre*] **1** A light-red color, scarlet.

A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, of some tropic shell of the colour called *nacarat*. *C Bronte*, Villette, xxix.

2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by women to give a rosea te hue to their complexions *Brande*.

nachet†, *n* An obsolete variant of *natch*[2].

nache-bonet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch-bone*

nacker, *n.* Another spelling of *knacker*[2]

nacket (nak'et), *n* [Cf OF. *naquer*, bite, gnaw.] **1** A small cake or loaf.—**2** A luncheon, a piece of bread eaten at noon

Triptolemus seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon, . . and even the lady herself "could not but say that the young gentleman's *nacket* looked very good." *Scott*, Pirate, xi

3 A small parcel or packet [Scotch in all uses]

nacre (nā'kėr), *n* [Formerly *naker*, < F *nacre*, OF *nacaire* = Pr *necari* = Sp *nácar*, *nácara* = Pg *nacar* = It *naccaro, nacchera, gnacchera*, nacre, < ML *nacara, nacer, nacrum*, a pearl-shell, nacre; cf Kurdish *nakāra*, an ornament of different colors, nacre, < Ar *nakīr*, hollowed out, *nukrat*, small round hollow, *nakara*, hollow out, Heb *nākar*, dig, *nekārāh*, a pit Cf *naker*[1]] Mother-of-pearl Nacre of commercial value is obtained from many sources, as the top shells (*Turbinidæ*), tower shells (*Trochidæ*), carshells (*Haliotidæ*), river mussels (*Unionidæ*), pearl oyster shells (*Aviculidæ*), etc

nacré (nak-rā'), *a* [F, < *nacre*, nacre see *nacre*] Having an iridescence resembling that of mother-of-pearl, nacreous a French word applied in English to decorative objects as, *nacré* porcelain

nacreous (nā'krē-us), *a* [< *nacre* + *-ous*] **1** Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to nacre or mother-of-pearl as, a *nacreous* luster, a *nacreous* layer —**2** Producing or possessing nacre, as shells which have a certain luster or lustrous layer on their inner surface

nadde†, nad† Contracted Middle English forms of *ne hadde*, had not *Chaucer*

nadder† (nad'er), *n* [< ME *nadder, naddre, neddre*, an adder see *adder*[1]] The earlier form of *adder*[1]

O servant traytour, false, hoomly hewe,
Lyk to the *naddre* [var *nedder*] in bosom sly, untrewe
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 542

Thei speke not, but thei make in a maner of hissynge, as a *Neddre* dothe *Mandeville*, Travels, p 205

nadir (nā'dėr), *n* [< ME *nadir*, < OF *nadir, nadaïr*, F *nadir* = Sp Pg It *nadir*, < Ar Pers *nazīr*, in full *nazīr assamt*, nadir, lit corresponding to the zenith, < *nazir*, alike, corresponding (< *nazara*, be alike), + *as-samt*, the zenith, the azimuth. see *azimuth, zenith*.] **1** That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth It is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point of the heavens vertically above the station The *zenith* and the *nadir* are thus the two poles of the horizon, the nadir being the inferior pole

The two theories differed as widely as the zenith from the *nadir* in their main principles
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vii

Hence —**2.** The lowest point, the point of extreme depression

The reign of William the Third, as Mr Hallam happily says, was the *Nadir* of the national prosperity
Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist

Nadir of the sun, in *astron*, the axis of the conical shadow cast by the earth *Crabb* [Rare]

nadir-basin (nā'dėr-bā"sn), *n* A vessel of mercury used for observing the nadir with a meridian-circle

nadorite (nad'or-īt), *n* [< *Nador* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A mineral containing antimony, lead, oxygen, and chlorin, occurring in brownish orthorhombic crystals at Djebel-Nador in Algeria

nadst, *n* [A form of *adz*, due to misdivision of *an adz*] An adz

An ax and a *nads* to make troffe for thy hogs
Tusser, Husbandrie, p 86.

nae (nā), *a.* A Scotch form of *no*[2]

nænia, *n.* See *nenia*

naething (nā'thing), *n* A Scotch form of *nothing*.

nævе, neve[4] (nēv), *n* [< L *nævus*, mole, a birthmark, spot, blemish see *nævus*] **1.** A blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch, a birth-mark, a nævus

So many spots like *næves*, our Venus scoll!
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, l 55

Hence —**2.** A blemish of any kind

Besides these outward *neves* or open faults, errors, there be many inward infirmities *Burton*, Anat of Mel , p 589

nævi, *n* Plural of *nævus*.

nævoid (nē'void), *a* [< *nævus* + *-oid*] Resembling a nævus.

nævose (nē′vōs), *a.* [< NL **nævosus:* see *nævous*.] Same as *nævous*.

nævous (nē′vus), *a* [< NL. **nævosus*, < L. *nævus*, mole, wart, a birth-mark: see *nævus*.] Spotted, as if marked with nævi.

nævus (nē′vus), *n*, pl. *nævi* (-vī) [L., a mole, wart, birth-mark, spot, a blemish, prob. for **gnævus*, < √ *gna*, produce, bear, in *gnatus*, *natus*, born, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*[1], *ken*[2].] 1. A congenital local discoloration of the skin, including nævus vascularis and nævus pigmentosus. Also called *birth-mark*, *mother's mark*, and *nævus maternus*. Compare *mole*[1]. Hence—2. In *zool.*, a spot or mark resembling a nævus.—**Nævus pigmentosus**, a pigmented mole, a spot of excessive pigmentation on the skin, with more or less hypertrophy of corium, epidermis, or epidermal structures (hairs). The pigment is found both in the rete mucosum and in the corium.—**Nævus pilosus**, a pigmented mole with an excessive growth of hair. Also called *nævus pilaris*.—**Nævus spilus**, a smooth pigmented mole.—**Nævus unius lateris**, a pigmented mole of a kind the distribution of which corresponds to that of one or more cutaneous nerves. Also called *papilloma neuropathicum*.—**Nævus vascularis**, a vascular nævus an angioma of the skin or skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may or may not rise above the level of surrounding skin, may be from a bright-red to a dark-purple color, according to its depth, and may be small or very extensive. Also called *strawberry mark* and *claret-cheek*.—**Nævus verrucosus**, a pigmented mole with a warty surface.

nag[1] (nag), *v.*, pret. and pp. *nagged*, ppr. *nagging* [Also written *knag*, prop (orig.) *gnag*, related to *gnaw* as *drag* to *draw*, cf. Sw. Norw. *nagga*, gnaw, nibble, tease, a secondary form of the verb represented by *gnaw*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To nick, chip, slit. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To irritate or annoy with continued scolding, petty faultfinding, or urging; pester with continual complaints, torment; worry.

You always heard her *nagging* the maids.
Dickens, Ruined by Railways.

Is it pleasing to . . . have your wife *nag nagging* you because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor ess's soirée or what not?
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iii.

II. *intrans.* To scold pertinaciously, find fault constantly.

Forgive me for *nagging*, I am but a woman
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcvii.

nag[1] (nag), *n* [< *nag*[1], *v.*] A nick; a notch.

A tree they cut, wi' fifteen *naggs* upo' ilk side
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI 83).

nag[2] (nag), *n* [Formerly also *neg*, Sc. *naig*, early mod. E *nagge*, < ME *nagge*, < MD *negge*, *negghe*, D *negge*, a small horse; akin to *neigh*[1], q. v.] 1. A horse, especially a poor or small horse.

He neyt as a *nagge* at his nosethrilles!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7727.

Like the forced gait of a shuffling *nag*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 135.

I saw but one horse in all Venice, . . . and that was a little bay *nagge*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 287.

2†. A worthless person, as applied to a woman, a jade. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 205. [Slang.]

Yon ribaudred *nag* of Egypt [Cleopatra],
Whom leprosy o'ertake!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 10.

Gull with bombast lines the witless sense
Of these odd *nags*, whose pates' circumference
Is fill'd with froth
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, vi. 64.

nag[3] (nag), *n* [Cf. *knag*.] A wooden ball used in the game of shinty or hockey. [North of Ireland.]

Naga, *n* See *Naja*.

Nagari (nä′ga-rē), *n.* [Skt. *nāgarī* (Hind. *nāgrī*), *deva-nāgarī* (Hind. *dev-nāgrī*); < *nagara*, city, town.] An Indian alphabet especially well known as used for Sanskrit. Also called *Deva-nagari*.

The most important group of Indian alphabets is the *Nagari*, or, as it is usually called, the *Devanagari*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 349.

nagdana (nag-dä′nä), *n* [E. Ind.] A resin of a deep transparent red color, from an undetermined burseraceous tree of India. It exudes freely during the hot months, and much finds its way into the ground, whence it is dug after the tree has disappeared. Also called *loban*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

nage†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *natch*[2].

nagelfluh (na′gel-flō), *n* [G. dial., < *nagel*, nail, + *fluh*, the wall of a rock.] In Switzerland, a coarse conglomerate forming a part of the series called the *Molasse* by Swiss geologists. These rocks are of Oligocene Tertiary age, and are conspicuously displayed in the Righi and its vicinity. Sometimes called *gompholite*.

nagesar, *n* Same as *nagkassar*.

nagger (nag′ėr), *n.* [< *nag*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who nags, a scold, a tease.

naggle (nag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *naggled*, ppr. *naggling* [Freq. of *nag*[1], *v.* (†).] To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *Halliwell.*

naggon† (nag′on), *n.* [Dim. of *nag*[2].] Same as *nag*[2]. [Rare.]

Wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the dragon, or were you great Pompey my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against me dare cavil
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

naggy[1] (nag′i), *a* [< *nag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Inclined to nag or pester with continued complaints or petty faultfinding.—2. Irritable. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

naggy[2] (nag′i), *n*; pl. *naggies* (-iz) [Dim. of *nag*[2].] A little nag.

Yet here is [a] white footed *nagie*,
I think he'll carry baith thee and me
Duck o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 80).

nagkassar (nag-kas′ėr), *n* [Also *nagesar*, *nagkesur*, *nagkushur*, < Hind. *nāgesar*, the plant *Mesua ferrea* or its flowers, the Indian rose-chestnut.] One of two allied Indian trees, *Ochrocarpus* (*Calysaccion*) *longifolius* and *Mesua ferrea*, also, and more commonly, their flower-buds, which are used by the natives for perfume and for dyeing silk yellow, and orange once imported into England. The former species is also called *suriya*.—**Nagkassar-oil** See *Mesua*.

nagor (nā′gôr), *n.* [African.] 1. The Senegal antelope, *Cervicapra redunca*, a riebok or reedbuck of western Africa, having the horns curved forward. Also called *wanto*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of reedbucks synonymous with *Cervicapra Ogilby*.



Nagor (*Cervicapra redunca*).

nag-tailed (nag′tāld), *a.* [Appar. < *nag*[1] + *tail* + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail nicked or docked.

In 1799 *nag tailed* horses were ordered to be ridden [by the cavalry regiment Scots Greys].
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 34.

nagyagite (naj′a-gīt), *n.* [< *Nagyag* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs usually in foliated masses (and hence is also called *foliated tellurium*), rarely crystallized, and of a blacklish lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. It is found at Nagyag in Transylvania and elsewhere.

nahor-oil (nā′hôr-oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] See *Mesua*.

Naia, *n* See *Naja*.

Naiad (nā′yad), *n* [= F. *naïade*, < L. *Naias* (*Naiad-*), pl. *Naiades*, = Gr. Ναίς, pl. Ναΐδες, a water-nymph, < ναεῖν, flow, akin to ναῦς, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female deity presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent.

2. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Naias*, also, sometimes, any plant of the *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadaceæ (nā-ya-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, of the series *Apocarpeæ*, typified by the genus *Naias*, and characterized by a free ovary without envelops or with a herbaceous perianth, usually of two or four segments. About 120 species are known, in 16 genera, growing in fresh or salt water. They have small flowers, often in terminal spikes, submerged or floating leaves or both, with parallel veins, and often with peculiar sheathing stipules in their axils. The largest genus is *Potamogeton*, the pond weeds. The arrow grass, ditch grass, and grass wrack also belong here. Also *Naiadæ*, *Naiades*.

naiadaceous (nā-ya-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadæ (nā′ya-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadeæ (nā-yad′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1822), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Naiadaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Naias*; the naiads or water-nymphs.

Naiades (nā′ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ναϊάδες, pl. of Ναϊάς (> L. *Naias*), a water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the Naiads.

Chee with the sirens three
Amidst the flowery kirtled *Naiades*
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*, same as *Naiadaceæ*. *A. L. de Jussieu*, 1789.

naiant (nā′yant), *a* [< OF. *naiant*, *naant*, ppr. of *naier*, *naer*, < L. *natare*, swim: see *natant*.] In *her.*, in the attitude of swimming: said of a fish used as a bearing. See cut under *natant*.



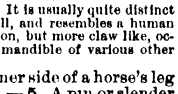
Floating Plant of *Naias flexilis*. *a*, the fruit.

Naias (nā′yas), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Naias*, < Gr. Ναΐς, a Naiad or water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] A genus of immersed aquatic plants, type of the order *Naiadaceæ* and the tribe *Naiadeæ*, known by the axillary flowers and a solitary carpel with one basilar ovule. There are about 10 species, in fresh water, both tropical and temperate. They are usually delicate plants, with a filiform creeping rootstock, slender linear leaves, and minute flowers in the axils. The species are called *naiad* or *water nymph*.

Naididæ (nā-id′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nais* (*Naid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, represented by the genus *Nais*. They are small aquatic or limicoline worms with a delicate thin skin and colorless blood, abundant in fresh water pools. Though they lay eggs in the ordinary way, they also have a remarkable mode of asexual reproduction by a process of budding, through which one individual becomes two. See cut under *Nais*.

naif (nä-ēf′), *a* [= D. *naïf*, *naief* = G. Sw. Dan. *naiv*, < F. *naïf*, < L. *nativus*, native, rustic, simple: see *native*.] 1. Ingenuous, artless, natural: the masculine form, *naive* being the corresponding feminine (but used also, in English, without regard to gender: see *naive*).—2. Having a natural luster: applied by jewelers to precious stones.

nail (nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nayle*, < ME. *naile*, *nayle*, *neile*, < AS. *nægel* (in inflection *nægl-*), a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = OS. *nagal* = OFries. *neil*, *nil* = D. *nagel* = MLG. LG. *nagel* = OHG. *nagal*, MHG. G. *nagel*, a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = Icel. *nagl* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *negl*, a nail of the finger or toe, = Icel. *nagli* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *nagle* = Goth. **naglis* (in deriv. verb *ga-naglyan*, fasten with nails), a nail of metal, cf. OBulg. *nogŭtĭ* = Serv. *nokat* = Bohem. *nehet* = Pol. *nogiec* = Russ. *nogotĭ* = Lith. *nagas*, a nail, claw, = Skt. *nakha*, a nail of the finger or toe. Not related, or related only remotely, by a doubtful transposition, with Olr. *inga*, Ir. *iongа* = L. *unguis* = Gr. ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail, claw (see *ungulate*, *onyx*). The sense of 'a nail of metal' occurs early (in Goth., etc.), but it is derived from that of a 'nail' or 'claw'.] 1. A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. A nail, technically called *ungus*, consists of horny substance, which is condensed and hardened epidermis, the same as that forming the horns, hoofs, and claws of various animals. A claw is a sharp curved nail, a hoof is a blunt nail large enough to inclose the end of a digit. The white mark at the base of the human nail is called the *lunula*.



Cross-section of Human Nail enlarged.

b, the nail; *a*, lateral fold of skin; *c*, bed of the nail, with its ridges.

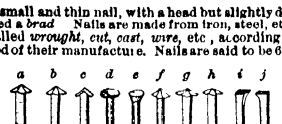
Pare clene thy *nailes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

With their sharp *Nails*, themselves the Satyrs wound
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. In *entom.*, the unguis.—3. In *ornith.*, the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose. It is usually quite distinct from the skinny part of the bill, and resembles a human finger-nail. A similar formation, but more claw-like, occupies the end of the upper mandible of various other water-birds, as the pelican.

4. The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg near the knee or the hock.—5. A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. Nails usually taper to a point (often blunt), are flattened transversely at the larger end (the head), and are rectangular or round in section. Very large and heavy nails are called *spikes*;

and a small and thin nail, with a head but slightly defined, is called a *brad* Nails are made from iron, steel, etc , and are called *wrought, cut, cast, wire,* etc , according to the method of their manufacture. Nails are said to be 6 pound



Nails

a, rose nail sharp point, flat head showing facets, square shank, *b*, rose nail flat point square shank, *c* clasp nail bastard (swedish) thickness, barbed head square shank, *d*, clout nail fine point, flat circular head, round shank, *e* countersunk nail countersunk head flat point round shank, *f* dog nail faceted head round shank fine point, *g* kent hardie nail broad thin rose head, flat shank, spear point, for clinching, *h* rose clinch nail rose head square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove, *i*, horse shoe nail countersunk head, square shank, fine point, *j* bradbilled head, square shank, fine point

nails, 8 pound nails, etc , according as 1,000 of the variety in question weigh 6 pounds or 8 pounds, etc , hence such phrases as *sixpenny, eightpenny,* and *tenpenny nails,* in which *penny* is a corruption of *pound* See *penny,* 6

And in the mydys of the Sterr ys on of *nayles* that ower Savyr Crist was crucified with
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 4

How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
His energies, no longer tameless then,
To mould a pin, or fabricate a *nail*?
Shelley, Queen Mab, v 9

6. A stud or boss, a short metallic pin with a broad head serving for ornament —7 Same as *shooting-needle* —8 A unit of English cloth-measure, 2¼ inches, or 1/16 of a yard Abbreviated *n* —9 A weight of eight pounds generally applied to articles of food *Halliwell* [Prov Eng] —**Countersunk nail**, a nail having a cone shaped head, like that of a screw —**Cut nail**, a nail made by a nail machine, as distinguished from a wrought or forged nail —**On the nail**, on the spot at once, immediately, without delay or postponement as, to pay money *on the nail* [This phrase is said to have originated in the custom of making payments, in the Exchange, at Bristol England, and elsewhere, on the top of a pillar called "the nail"]

What legacy would you bequeathe me now,
And pay it *on the nail,* to fly my fury?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v 2.

To drive the nail See *drive* —**To hit the nail on the head,** to hit or touch the exact point used in a figurative sense

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o the head*
Wits' Recreations (1654) (*Nares*)

To put or **drive a nail in one's coffin.** See *coffin*

nail (nāl), *v t* [< ME *nailen, naylen,* < AS *negelan* = OS *neglian* = D MLG *nagelen* = OHG *nagalen,* MHG. *nagelen,* G *nageln* = Sw *nagla* = Dan *nagle* = Goth *ga-nagljan,* fasten with nails, from the noun] 1 To fix or fasten with a nail or with nails; drive nails into for the purpose of fastening or securing often with a preposition and an object, or with an adverb, to denote the result as, to *nail up* a box, to *nail* a shelf *to* the wall, to *nail down* the hatches, to *nail* a joist *into* place, to *nail* it *back*

If lytell bynches by euery syde on by the chymney, on *nayled to* the walle *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 327

Take you arrows,
And *nail* these monsters *to* the earth!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii 1

2 To stud with nails

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold *Dryden*

3 Figuratively, to pin down and hold fast; make secure as, to *nail* a bargain

We had lost the boats at Gondokoro, and we were now *nailed* to the country for another year
Sir S W Baker, Heart of Africa, xxii

4. To secure by a prompt action, catch [Colloq.]

Mrs Ogleton had already *nailed* the cab, a vehicle of all others the best adapted for a snug flirtation
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 25

5 To make certain; attest, confirm; clinch.

Ev'n ministers, they ha'e been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid at times to vend,
An' *nail* 't wi' Scripture
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook

6. To trip up; detect and expose, as in an error [Colloq]

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xii

7†. To spike (a cannon). —8 *Naut.,* to spoil; frustrate the purpose of, make unlucky as, to *nail* the trip (that is, spoil the voyage) —**To nail to the counter,** to put (counterfeit coin) out of circulation by fastening it with a nail to the counter of a shop, hence, figuratively, to expose as false and thus render innocuous as, to *nail* a lie *to the counter.* [Colloq]

A few familiar facts have been suffered to pass current so long that it is time they should be *nailed to the counter* *O W Holmes,* Med Essays, p. 67.

nail-bone (nāl'bōn), *n.* 1. The lacrymal bone, or os unguis so called from its size and shape in man, in which respects it resembles a thumb-nail See *lacrymal, n* , and cut under *skull.*—2. The terminal phalanx of a digit which bears a nail

nailbourne (nāl'börn), *n.* [Formerly also *naylborne,* < *nail* (†) + *bourn*[1], *burn*[2]] An intermittent spring in the Cretaceous, and especially in the Lower Greensand, a channel filled at a time of excessive rainfall, when the plane of saturation of the chalk rises to a higher level than usual. The running of one of these bourns was formerly considered "a token of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete batayle" Also called simply *bourn* and *bourne* both in Kent and Surrey, also *bourn* and *winterbourn* in Hants and further west. The term *levant* is also used in Hampshire and West Sussex, and *gypsy* in York shire

nail-brush (nāl'brush), *n* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nailer (nā'lèr), *n* [< *nail* + *-er*[1]] 1. One who nails —2 One whose occupation is the making of nails, also, one who sells nails

As *nailers* and locksmiths their fame has spread even to the European markets *Disraeli,* Sybil, iii 4

naileress (nā'lèr-es), *n* [< *nailer* + *-ess*] A female nail-maker *Hugh Miller* [Rare]

nailery (nā'lèr-i), *n* , pl *naileries* (-iz) [< *nail* + *-ery*] An establishment where nails are made

Near the bridge is a large almshouse and a vast *nailery*
Pennant. (*Latham*)

nail-extractor (nal'eks-trak″tor), *n* An implement in which are combined nipping-claws for grasping the head of a nail and a fulcrum and lever for drawing it from its socket

nail-fiddle (nāl'fid'l), *n* A German musical instrument, invented in 1750, consisting of a graduated series of metallic rods, which were sounded by means of a bow

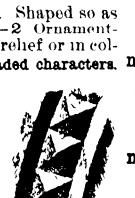
nail-file (nāl'fil), *n* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails It forms part of the furniture of a dressing case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail scissors

nail-head (nāl'hed), *n* 1 The head of a nail —2 In *arch* , a medieval ornament See *nail-headed* - **Nail-head spar,** a variety of calcite, so named in allusion to the shape of the crystals.



Nail extractor
a handle *b* and *c* antagonizing levers with clinchers *e* and *d*, *e* resting on a fulcrum, rests upon the board or floor from which the nail is to be extracted The clinchers, *e* and *d*, engage the nail, and the movement of the handle as indicated by the arrow extracts the nail

nail-headed (nal'hed″ed), *a* 1 Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail —2 Ornamented with round spots whether in relief or in color, as textile fabrics —**Nail-headed characters.** Same as *arrow headed characters* (which see, under *arrow headed*) —**Nail-headed molding,** in *arch.*, a form of molding common in Romanesque architecture, so named from being cut into a series of quadrangular pyramidal projections resembling the heads of nails



Nail headed Molding — Ducal palace Venice

nailing-machine (nā'ling-ma-shēn″), *n* A machine for forcing or driving nails into place (*a*) In *carp* , a feeding-tube for the nails connected with a plunger or reciprocating hammer (*b*) In *shoemaking,* a power machine closely allied to the shoe pegger, used to drive small metallic nails or brads into the soles of shoes

nail-machine (nāl'ma-shēn″), *n* A power-machine for making nails, spikes, brads, or tacks

nail-maker (nāl'mā'kèr), *n* One who makes nails; a nailer; a person engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of nails

nail-plate (nāl'plāt), *n.* A plate of metal rolled to the proper thickness for cutting into nails.

nail-rod (nāl'rod), *n* A strip split or cut from an iron plate to be made into wrought nails

nail-selector (nāl'sē-lek″tor), *n* A machine, or an attachment to a nail-machine, for automatically throwing out headless or otherwise ill-formed nails and slivers

nail-tailed (nāl'tāld), *a* Having a horny excrescence on the end of the tail. as, the *nail-tailed* kangaroo, *Macropus unguifer.*

nailwort (nāl'wèrt), *n* 1† A plant, *Draba verna,* also, *Saxifraga tridactylites* *Gerard* —2. A plant of the genus *Paronychia*

nain (nān), *a.* [Sc , < *mine ain,* misdivided as *my nain* see *ain, own*[1].] Own —**His nain,** his own

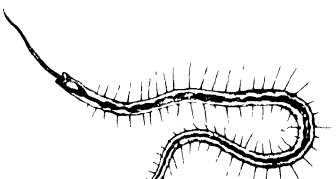
nainsell (nān'sel), *n.* [< *mine ainsel,* misdivided as *my nainsell* see *ainsel, ownself* See *nain.*] Own self. [Highland Scotch]

Her [his] *nainsell* didna mak ta road — an shentlemans likit grand roads, she suld hae pided at Glasco
Scott, Rob Roy, xxx.

nainsook (nān'suk), *n* [< Hind *nainsukh,* Indian muslin, *cf nainū,* sprigged muslin] A kind of muslin similar to jaconet, but thicker originally made in Bengal It is made both plain and striped, the stripe running the length of the stuff

nainzook, *n* Same as *nainsook.*

Nais (nā'is), *n* [NL , < L *Nais,* < Gr *Naïς,* var of *Naïας,* L *Naïas,* a water-nymph see *Naiad*] 1. The leading genus of *Naididæ,* having the



Nais proboscidea much enlarged

prostomium elongated into a proboscis, the dorsal parapodia simply filamentous, and the ventral hamulate *N proboscidea* is an example Also called *Stylaria* —2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus

naissant (nā'sant), *a.* [< F *naissant,* < L. *nascen(t-)s,* being born, nascent: see *nascent*] Nascent, newly born or about to be born or brought forth, specifically, in *her* , rising or coming forth said of a beast which is represented as emerging from the middle of an ordinary as a fesse, and in this way differing from *issuant*



Naissant.
Demi lion naissant from a fesse

Under pressure of the Revolution, which it was expected would give birth to the Empire the German Sovereigns in 1848 had made a show of clubbing together so to speak, for a navy which should defend the *naissant* Empire's coasts
Lowe, Bismarck, I 184

nait[1]†, *a* [ME *nait, nayt,* < Icel *neytr,* fit, fit for use cf *neyta,* use (see *nait*[1], *v.*), < *nȳta* (= AS *neotan,* etc.), use. see *note*[2].] Fit; able

Of all his sones for sothe, that semely were holdyn,
Non was so noble, ne of *nait* strenght
As Ector, the eldist, & aire to hym aduyn
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3878

nait[1]†, *v t* [ME *naiten, nayten,* < Icel *neyta,* use, make use of, < *nȳta,* use. see *nait*[1], *a*] To use, employ

The burd bowet from the bede broght hym in **haste**
An ymage full nobill, that he *naite* shulde
Destructum of Troy (E E T S), l 776.

nait[2]†, *v t.* [ME *naiten, nayten,* < Icel *neita* (= Dan *nægte*), deny, < *nei,* nay see *nay* Cf. *nite,* and *nay, v*] To deny, disclaim

He shal nat *nayte* ne denye his synne
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

naithless†, *adv* A form of *natheless*

naitly† (nāt'li), *adv* [ME , < *nait*[1], *a* , + *-ly*[2]] Fully; completely

All his nauy full nobill *naytly* were lost,
And refte fro the rynke
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 13112

naïve (na-ēv'), *a* [< F. *naïve,* fem of *naïf* (cf *naïf*), < L *nativus,* native, rustic, simple see *native.*] 1 Simple, unsophisticated, ingenuous, artless.

Little Lilly would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as naïve and unsophisticated as her own *Marryat,* Snarleyyow

2 In *philos* , unreflective, uncritical. *Naïve* thought is characterized by making deductions from propositions never consciously asserted =**Syn.** 1. *Frank, Ingenuous,* etc See *candid*

naïvely (na-ēv'li), *adv.* In a naïve manner, with native or unaffected simplicity

She divided the fish into three parts helped Gay to the head, me to the middle, and, making the rest much the largest part, took it herself, and cried very *naïvely,* I'll be content with my own tail
Pope, Letter to Several Ladies.

naïveté (na-ēv-tā'), *n.* [F., < LL *nativita(t-)s*, nativeness: see *nativity*, *naif*, *naïve*.] Native simplicity; a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct

Mrs M'Catchley was amused and pleased with his fresh ness and *naïveté*, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen *Bulwer*, My Novel, v 8

naïvety (na-ēv'ti), *n.* [< *naïve* + *-ty*.] Same as *naïveté*

Naja (nā'jä), *n* [NL., also *Naia*, *Naga*, < Hind *nāg*, a snake.] A genus of very venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ* or made the type of a family *Najadæ*, having the skin of the neck distensible into a kind of hood, the anal scute entire, the urosteges two-rowed, and no postparietal plates, the cobras The common cobra of India is *N tripudians*, the asp of Africa is *N haje* See cuts under *asp*[2] and *cobra de capello*

Najidæ (naj'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Naja* + *-idæ*.] A family of very venomous serpents, of the order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Naja*, the cobras.

naket (nāk), *v. t* [ME *naken*, < AS. *nacian*, also *be-nacian* (rare), make naked: see *naked*.] To make naked. [Rare.]

O nyce men, why *nake* ye yowre backes?
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 7

Come, be ready *nake* your swords,
Think of your wrongs!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v

naked (nā'ked), *a* [< ME *naked*, < AS *nacod*, *naced*, naked (> *nawced*, nakedness), = OFries *nakad*, *naked* = D *naakt* = MLG *naket*, *nakent*, *nakendich* = LG. *naked*, *nakt* = OHG *nacchut*, *nahhut*, *nachot*, MHG *nacket*, *nackent*, G *nackt*, *nackend* (dial. also *nackig*, *nachtig*) = Icel. *nokvidhr*, later *naktr* = Goth *nakwaths* = Ir *nochd* = W. *noeth* = L *nūdus* (for **noc-dus*, **nogvidus*?) (> It Sp Pg. *nudo* = F. *nu* = E *nude*), also with diff term OFries *naken* = Icel *nakinn* = Sw *naken* = Dan *nogen* = Skt. *nagna*, naked; these being appar orig. pp forms in *-ed*[2] and *-n*[1] respectively; but no verb appears in the earliest records (the verb *nake* being a back formation, of later origin), also, akin to OBulg *nagŭ* = Serv *nag* = Bohem *nahy* = Pol *nagi* = Russ *nagoi* = Lith. *nogas* = Lett. *nõks*, naked, root unknown.]

1 Unclothed, without clothing or covering, bare, nude as, a *naked* body or limb The word is sometimes used in the English Bible and in other translations in the sense of scantily clad — that is, having nothing on but a short tunic or shirt-like undergarment, without the long sheet-like mantle or outer garment.

There we wesshe vs and bayned vs all *nakyd* in the water of Iordan, trustynge to be therby wesshen and made clene from all our synnes
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 42.

And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them *naked*
Mark xiv 52.

2 Without covering, especially, without the usual or customary covering, exposed, bare. as, a *naked* sword

The Ban and the kynge Bohors com on with swerdes *naked* in her handes all blody, and chaced and slough all that thei myght a reche before hem
Merlin (E E T S), iii 409

In his hand
He shakes a *naked* lance of purest steel,
With sleeves turn'd up
Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii 2.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot*, noting flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in a closed ovary (gymnosperms), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs (*b*) In *zool*, noting molluska when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell (*c*) In *entom*, without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface

3 Open to view (*a*) Not inclosed as, a *naked* fire (*b*) Figuratively, not concealed, manifest, plain, evident, undisguised as, the *naked* truth

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do Heb iv 13

"Robin," said he, "I'll now tell thee
The very *naked* truth"
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V 380)

The system of their [the ancients'] public services, both martial and civil was arranged on the most *naked* and manageable principles. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric

4 Mere, bare, simple.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men save only a *naked* belief
Hooker, Eccles Polity

Most famous States, though now they retaine little more then a *naked* name
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 242

Much more, if first I floated free,
As *naked* essence must I be
Incompetent of memory
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

5 Having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury; unarmed, exposed, defenseless

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee
Shak, Othello, v 2 268

Man wore ignoble, when thus arm'd, to show
Unequal Force against a *naked* Foe
Congreve, tr of Ovid's Art of Love

6. Bare, unprovided, unfurnished, destitute.

I am a poor man, *naked*,
Yet something for remembrance, four a piece, gentlemen
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii 5.

What strength can he to your designs oppose,
Naked of friends, and round beset with foes?
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i 280

Sea-beaten rocks and *naked* shores
Could yield them no retreat
Cowper, Bird's Nest

7 In *music*, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone.—**8.** In *law*, unsupported by authority or consideration: as, a *naked* overdraft, a *naked* promise.—**Naked barley**, a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*, sometimes called *H coeleste*, superior for peeled barley, inferior for brewing.—**Naked beard-grass.** See *beard grass*.—**Naked bed**†, a bed in which one lies naked from the old custom (still common in Ireland and Italy, and nearly universal in China and Japan) of wearing no night-linen in bed

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid
Mir for Mags, p 611

And much desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*
Sir J Harington, tr of Ariosto, xvii 75 (*Nares*)

Naked bee, any bee of the genus *Nomada*.—**Naked broom-rape**, a plant of the genus *Aphyllon* See *Oro banchaceæ*.—**Naked bullet.** See *bullet*.—**Naked eggs**, in *entom*, eggs which are unprotected and are dropped loosely in the substance which is to furnish food to the larvæ.—**Naked flooring**, in *carp* See *flooring*.—**Naked mollusk**, a nudibranch See *Nudibranchiata*.—**Naked pupæ**, pupæ which are not surrounded by a cocoon.—**Naked serpents**, the cæcilians, a group of worm like amphibians technically called *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*.—**Stark naked**, entirely naked

Truth goes (when she goes best) *stark naked*, but falshood has ever a cloake for the raine
Dekker, Gull's Horne-Booke, p 68

The naked eye, the eye unassisted by any instrument, such as spectacles, a magnifying glass, telescope, or microscope. = **Syn. 1** Uncovered, undressed.—**5** Unprotected, unsheltered, unguarded

naked-eyed (nā'ked-īd), *a* Having the sense-organs uncovered. as a jelly-fish, gymnophthalmatous the opposite of *hidden-eyed* as, the *naked-eyed* medusans

naked-lady (nā'ked-lā'di), *n* The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*. from the fact that the flower appears without any leaf.

nakedly (nā'ked-li), *adv* [< ME *nakedliche*, < *naked* + *-ly*[2].] In a naked manner, barely, without covering; absolutely; exposedly

You see the loue I beare you doth cause me thus *nakedly* to forget myselfe
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 210

How have you borne yourself! how *nakedly*
Laid your soul open, and your ignorance,
To be a sport to all!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i 1

nakedness (nā'ked-nes), *n.* [< ME *nakednesse*, < AS *nacednes*, < *nacod*, *naced*, *naced*, naked: see *naked* and *-ness*.] The state or condition of being naked, nudity; bareness, defenselessness, undisguisedness

nakedwood (nā'ked-wud), *n* One of two trees, *Colubrina reclinata* and *Eugenia dichotoma*, which occur from the West Indies to Florida

naken† (nā'kn), *v. t.* [< *nake* + *-en*[1].] To make naked

naker[1]† (nā'kėr), *n.* [< ME *naker*, < OF. *nacre*, *nacar*, *nacaire*, *nakaire*, *naquaire*, etc., = Pr *nacars* = It. *naccaro*, *nacchera*, < ML *nacara*, < Ar *nākūr*, *nākūr* (> Pers. *nakāra*), a kettledrum, < *nakar*, hollowed out: see *nacre*.] A kind of drum; a kettledrum.

Pypes, trompes, *nakeres*, clariounes
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1653

A flourish of Norman trumpets . . . mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the *nakers* *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix

naker[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *nacre*.

nakerin†, *a* [ME., < *naker*[1] + *-in*[1].] Of or pertaining to nakers or kettledrums

Ay the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes.
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 1413

nakery† (nā'kėr-i), *n* Same as *naker*[1]

nakket, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*.

nalet, *n.* [In the phrase *at the nale*, *atte nale*, properly *at then ale*, at the ale-house: see *ale*.] An ale-house See *ale*, 4

Make him grete feestes *atte nale*
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l 49

nall† (nâl), *n.* See *nawl*

nam[1]†. Pretent of *nim*[1].

nam[2]†, *n* [ME., also *name*, < AS *nām*, *naam* (> ML. *namium*), a seizure, distraint (= Icel. *nām* = OHG. *nāma*, a taking, seizure, apprehension, leaving), < *niman* (pret. *nam*), take: see *nim*[1].] In *old law*, distraint; distress.

The practice of Distress — of taking *nams*, a word preserved in the once famous law term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.
Maine, Early Hist of Institutions, p 262

To take nams, to make a levy on another's movable goods, distrain

In the ordinance of Canute that no man is to *take nams* unless he has demanded right three times in the hundred
Maine, Early Hist of Institutions, p 270

nam[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne am*, am not *Chaucer*.

namable, nameable (nā'ma-bl), *a* [< *name*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being named.

namation (nā-mā'shon), *n* [< ML *namare*, distrain, < *namium*, seizure, distraint: see *nam*[2].] In *law*, the act of distraining or taking a distress

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *n.* and *a* [A varied dim reduplication of *Ambrose*, in allusion to *Ambrose* Philips (died 1749), a sentimental poet whose style was ridiculed by Carey and Pope: see quotations.] **I.** *n* Silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk.

Namby-Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Versification
Carey, Poems on Several Occasions (1729), p 55

And *Namby-Pamby* be preferr'd for wit
Pope, Dunciad, iii 322

[This line appears in various editions belonging to 1729. In later editions it reads "Lo! Ambrose Philips is preferr'd for wit."]

Another of Addison's favourite companions was Ambrose Philips, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called, after his name, *Namby Pamby*
Macaulay, Addison

II. *a* Weakly sentimental; affectedly nice, insipid; vapid: as, *namby-pamby* rimes.

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi), *v. t* [< *namby-pamby*, *n.*] To treat sentimentally; coddle

A lady of quality sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentlewoman to *namby pamby* me *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, xvi

name[1] (nām), *n.* [< ME *name*, *nome*, < AS *nama*, *noma* = OS *namo* = OFries *nema*, *nama*, *noma* = MD *naem*, D. *naam* = MLG *name*, LG *name* = OHG *namo*, MHG *name*, *nam*, G *name*, *namen* = Icel *nafn* (for **namn*) = Sw. *namn* = Dan *navn* = Goth *namō* = L *nōmen*, for **gnōmen* (as in *agnomen*, *cognomen*) (> It Pg. *nome* = Sp. *nombre* = F *nom*, OF *non*, *nun*, *noun*, > E *noun*), = Gr *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, *οἴνομα* (*ὀνυματ-*) (for **ογνομα*, **ογνομαν-*†) = Skt. *nāman* (for **gnāman*†) = Pers *nām* (> Hind *nām*), name, appar. lit 'that by which a thing is known,' from the root **gno*, Teut. **knā*, Gr *γιγνώσκειν*, L *noscere*, **gnoscere* = AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know* (see *know*[1]), but this view ignores phonetic difficulties in the relations of the above forms, and fails to explain the appar. cognate Ir. *ainm*, W *enw*, and OBulg *imę* = Serv *ime* = Bohem *jme*, *jmeno* = Pol. *imię* = Russ. *imya* = OPruss. *emnes*, name It seems probable that all the words cited are actually related, and that the appar. irregularities are due to interference or conformation From the L. form are ult. E *nominal*, *nominate*, etc., *cognomen*, etc., *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*, etc., with the technical *nome*[3], *nomen*, *agnomen*, *nominal*, *binomial*, etc., from the Gr are ult E *synonym*, *paronym*, *patronymic*, *metronymic*, etc., *onym*, *mononym*, *polyonymous*, etc. From the E noun are *name*, *v.*, *never*.] **1** A word by which a person or thing is denoted; the word or words by which an individual person or thing, or a class of persons or things, is designated, and distinguished from others, appellation; denomination, designation. In most communities of European civilization at the present day the name a person bears is double — consisting of the family name or surname and the Christian or distinctively personal name, which latter ordinarily precedes the surname, but in some countries stands last Either of these name elements may and (the personal name especially) often does consist of two or more names as component parts. An ancient Roman of historical times had necessarily two names, one distinguishing his family or gens, the *nomen*, or *nomen gentilicium*, and the other, the *prænomen*, distinguishing the individual as, *Caius Marius* — that is, Caius of the gens of the Marii Every Roman citizen belonged also to a familia, a branch or subdivision of his gens, and hence had or might have a third name, or *cognomen*, referring to the familia. This cognomen was always borne by men of patrician estate, and in the case of men of distinction a fourth name or epithet (*cognomen secundum*, or *agnomen*) was sometimes added, in reference to some notable achievement of the individual thus, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus* was Lucius, of the Scipio branch of the Cornelian gens, who had won personal distinction in Asia Women as a rule bore only the feminine form of the nomen of their gens as, *Cornelia*, *Tullia*. But sometimes, especially at a comparatively late date, they received also an individual prænomen, which was the feminine form of the prænomen of

the husband, or, still later, was given to them, as in the case of boys, in infancy

Ye Aldirman schal clepene vpe ij men be *name*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 276

But, gode sir, neuenes me thi *name*? *York Plays*, p. 474

If I may be so fortunate to deserve
The *name* of friend from you, I have enough
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1

By the Tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus (the last Roman King) the very *Name* of King became hateful to the People *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., note

There is a fault which, though common, wants a *name*. It is the very contrary to procrastination
Steele, Spectator, No. 374

2. Figuratively, an individual as represented by his name; a person as existing in the memory or thoughts of others.

Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other *name* under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved Acts iv. 12

3. That which is commonly said of a person, reputation, character: as, a good *name*, a bad *name*, a *name* for benevolence

A good *name* many folde ys more worthe then golde
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42

I know thy works, that thou hast a *name* that thou livest, and art dead Rev. iii. 1

4. Renown; fame; honor; eminence, distinction

Than this son of chosdroas
In his hert euill angerd was
That this cristen king had *name*
More than he or his sire at hame
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124

What men of *name* resort to him?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5. 8.

Why mount the pillory of a book,
Or barter comfort for a *name*?
Whittier, To F. T. P.

5. The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the thing itself; appearance only, not reality: as, a friend in *name*, a rival in reality

Religion becomes but a meer *name*, and righteousness but an art to live by *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

And what is friendship but a *name*!
Goldsmith, The Hermit

6. Persons bearing a particular name or patronymic, a family, a connection

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities *Motley*

7. A person or thing to be remembered.

I died a Queen The Roman soldier found
Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
A *name* for ever! *Tennyson*, Fair Women

8†. In *gram.*, a noun. —9. Right, ownership, or legal possession, as represented by one's name: as, to hold property in one's own *name*, or in the *name* of another. In this use the word usually implies that where there is a recorded title it stands in the *name* referred to, but not necessarily that there is any record of title. —**A handle to one's name.** See *handle*. —**Baptismal, binary, Christian name.** See the adjectives. —**By the name of**, called, known as: as, a man *by the name of* Strong: familiar as a legend on heraldic bearings

A Wyvern part per pale addressed
Upon a helmet barred, below
The scroll reads "*By the name of* Howe"
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude

Generic name. See *generic*. —**Given name.** Same as *Christian name*. —**In the name of**, or **in** (such a one's) **name**. (*a*) In behalf of, on the part of, by the authority of: used often in invocation, adjuration, or the like: as it was done *in the name of* the people, *in the name of* common sense, what do you mean? *in* God's *name*, spare us.

You are to bid any man stand, in the prince's *name*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 27.

A letter has been sent to these volunteers [sixty-eight English astronomers], inviting them, *in the name of* the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much needed assistance [that is, to sail with those inviting them].
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

(*b*) In the capacity or character of

He that receiveth a prophet *in the name of* a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward, and he that receiveth a righteous man *in the name of* a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward Mat. x. 41

Being thus crammed in the basket, a couple of Ford's Rangers were called forth, to carry me *in the name of* foul clothes to Datchet-lane
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 101.

Maiden name. See *maiden*. —**Name of Christ**, in *Scrip.*, all those things we are commanded to recognize in Jesus and to profess of his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings, the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on man, so far as these are believed, confessed, or commended. (Mat. x. 22; John i. 12; Acts v. 41.) Compare *name of God*. —**Name of God**, in *Scrip.*, all those qualities by which God makes himself known to men, the divine majesty and perfections, so far as these are apprehended or named, as his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his authority, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. (Ps. xx. 1, lxviii. 4, cxxiv. 8; John xvii. 6.) —**Specific name.** See *specific*. —**To call names.** See *call*. —**To have one's name in the Gazette.** See *gazette*. —**To keep one's name on the boards.** See *board*. —**To take a name in vain**, to use a name profanely or lightly.

Thou shalt not *take the name* of the Lord thy God *in vain*.
Ex. xx. 7.

Who, never naming God except for gain,
So never *took* that useful *name in vain*
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

=**Syn.** 1. *Name, Appellation, Title, Designation, Denomination, Style*. *Name* is the simplest and most general word for that by which any person or thing is called: as, "His *name* is John," Luke i. 63. An *appellation* is a descriptive and therefore specific term, as *Saint* Louis, John's *appellation* was *the Baptist*, George Washington has the *appellation* of *Father of his Country*. A *title* is an official or honorary appellation, as *reverend, bishop, doctor, colonel, duke*. A *designation* is a distinctive appellation or title, marking the individual, as Charles *the Simple*, James *the Less*. *Denomination* is to a class what *designation* is to an individual: as, coin of various *denominations*, a common use of the word is in application to a separate or independent Christian body or organization. *Style* may be essentially the same as *appellation*, but it is now generally limited to a name assumed or assigned for public use: as, the *style* of his most Christian Majesty, they transacted business under the firm *style* of Smith & Co. —4. Repute, credit, note

name[1] (nām), *v. t.*, pret. and ppr. *named*, ppr. *naming*. [< ME. *namen*, < AS. *genamian* = OS. *namōn* = OFries. *nomia*, *noma*, from the noun see *name*[1], *n.*] The usual verb in older use was early mod. E. *neven*, *nemne*, < ME. *nevnen*, *nemnen*, *nemmen*, < AS. *nemnan*, *nemman*: see *n. ven*.] 1. To distinguish by bestowing a particular appellation upon, denominate; entitle; designate by a particular appellation or epithet

She *named* the child Ichabod 1 Sam. iv. 21.

But the poet *names* the thing because he sees it, or comes one step nearer to it than any other
Emerson, The Poet

2. To mention by name, pronounce or record the name of: as, the person *named* in a document; also, to mention in general, speak of

Gentill sir, cometh [come] forth, for I can not yet yow *namen*, and receive here my doughter to be youre wif
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 319.

Wherever I am *nam'd*,
The very word shall raise a general sadness
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

If I should begin but to *name* the several sorts of strange fish that are usually taken in many of those rivers that run into the sea, I might beget wonder in you, or unbelief, or both *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 197.

Good friend, forbear! you deal in dangerous things,
I'd never *name* queens, ministers, or kings
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 76.

And far and near her name was *named* with love
And reverence *Bryant*, Sella.

3. To nominate, designate for any purpose by name, specify, prescribe

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee
1 Sam. xvi. 3.

He [a gossip] *names* the price for every office paid
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 162.

Mr. Radcliffe, the last Derwentwater's brother, is actually *named* to the gallows for Monday
Walpole, Letters, II. 68.

4. In the British House of Commons, to mention formally by name as guilty of a breach of the rules or of disorderly conduct calling for suspension or some other disciplinary measure. —5. To pronounce to be; speak of as, call.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest *Milton*, P. L., xi. 296.

To name a day or **the day**, to fix a day for anything specifically, to fix the marriage-day

I can't charge my memory with ever having once attempted to deceive my little woman on my own account since she *named the day* *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvii.

=**Syn.** 1. To call, term, style, dub.

name[2]†, *n.* See *nam*[2].

nameable, *a.* See *namable*.

name-board (nām'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the board on which the name of a ship is painted, or, in the absence of such a board, the place on the hull where the name is painted.

name-couth†, *a.* [ME., also *nomecuthe*, *nomekowthe*, < AS. *namcūth*, well known, < *nama*, name, + *cūth*, known: see *name* and *couth*.] Known by name; renowned, well known

A' nobill kyng & *nomekowthe*! notes in your hert,
And suffers me to say, Symple thof I be
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2630.

name-day (nām'dā), *n.* The day sacred to the saint whose name a person bears.

name-father (nām'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* 1. An inventor of names. [Rare.]

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority. *Knowest thou not that I am a great name-father?*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 45. (*Davies.*)

2. One after whom a child is named. [Scotch.]

nameless (nām'les), *a.* [< ME. *nameles* (= D. *naamloos* = MLG. *namelōs* = OHG. *namelōs*, MHG. *namelōs*, G. *namenlos* = Sw. *namnlös* = Dan. *navnløs*), < *name* + *-less*.] 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation: as, a *nameless* star.

Thy issue blurr'd with *nameless* bastardy
Shak., Lucrece, l. 522.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a *nameless* race
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 233.

2. Not known to fame; obscure, ignoble, without pedigree or repute.

To be *nameless* in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long-descended *Scott*.

3. That cannot or should not be named: as, *nameless* crimes. —4. Inexpressible, indescribable; that cannot be specified or defined.

For nothing hath begot my something grief
'tis *nameless* woe, I wot
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 40.

From a certain *nameless* awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him
Poe, Masque of the Red Death.

He brought the gentle courtesies,
The *nameless* grace of France
Whittier, The Countess.

5. Anonymous: as, a *nameless* poet, a *nameless* artist.

The other two were somewhat greater personages, and natheless of their humilitie content to be *nameles*
Sir T. More, Works, p. 57.

Nameless creek, the place where anglers catch the largest fish, the locality of which is not divulged, any or no place, a kind of no man's-land. [Slang.]

namelessly (nām'les-li), *adv.* In a nameless manner.

namelessness (nām'les-nes), *n.* The state of being nameless or without a name, the state of being undistinguished.

namelichet, namelikt, *adv.* Middle English forms of *namely*.

namely (nām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *namely*, *namelich*, *namelike* (= D. *namelyk* = MLG. *namelīken*, *nemelīken*, *nemelīnk* = G. *namentlich* = Sw. *namneligen* = Dan. *navnlig*), < *name* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Expressly, especially, in particular.

And sitte nauht to longe
At noon, ne at no time, and *namelyk* at soper
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 276.

Erthe and *namely* woode landc beast is hold
For pastyning
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

2. To wit, that is to say, videlicet.

A vice near akin to cupidity *namely* envy, I believe to be equally prevalent among the modern Egyptians, in common with the whole Arab race
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

The object of aversion is realised at a definite point, *namely* when the pain ceases.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

name-plate (nām'plāt), *n.* A plate bearing a person's name, specifically, a plate of metal, as silver-plate or polished brass, upon which a person's name is engraved, placed upon the door or the door-jamb of a residence or a place of business.

namer (nā'mėr), *n.* [< *name* + *-er*[1].] One who gives a name to anything, or who calls by name

Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town (Caermarthen)
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

name-saint (nām'sānt), *n.* The saint after whom one is named, a saint whose name one has as his baptismal name or as part of it.

namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* One who is named after or for the sake of another, hence, one who has the same name as another

I find Charles Lillie to be the darling of your affections, that you have taken no small pains to establish him in the world, and, at the same time have passed by his *name-sake* at this end of the town *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

It was supposed that, on her death-bed, Mrs. Egerton had recommended her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred to the care of her husband *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 5.

name-son (nām'sun), *n.* One who is named after another, a namesake.

I am your *name-son*, sure enough
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, xii.

naming (nā'ming), *n.* [< ME. *naming*, verbal n. of *name*[1], *v.*] The act of giving a name to anything: as, the *naming* and description of shells.

nammad, *n.* Same as *numud*.

nan[1]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

nan[2] (nan), *n.* [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nan*, var. of *Ann*.] A small earthen jar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nan[3] (nan), *interj.* [By apheresis from *anan*.] Same as *anan*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

nanander (na-nan'dėr), *n.* [NL., < L *nanus*, a dwarf, + Gr *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] Same as *micrander*.

nanandrous (na-nan'drus), *a* [As *nanander* + *-ous*.] Having short or dwarf male plants, as algæ of the order *Œdogoniaceæ*. Compare *macrandrous*

nan-boy† (nan'boi), *n.* [< *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *boy*] An effeminate man, a "Miss Nancy"

> The glittarn and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
> Are the new alamode for the *nan-boys*
> *Merrie Drollerie*, p 12 (*Davies*)

nancy (nan'si), *n*, pl *nancies* (-siz) [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nancy*, a dim. of *Nan*, a var of *Ann* Cf *nan*[2]] A small lobster *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

nancy-pretty (nan'si-prit'i), *n.* [A corruption of *none-so-pretty*.] A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*

Nandidæ (nan'di-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Nandus* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii percaformes* with perfect ventrals, no bony stay for the preopercullum, and interrupted lateral line (*b*) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*

nandin (nan'din), *n* [Jap] The sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*.

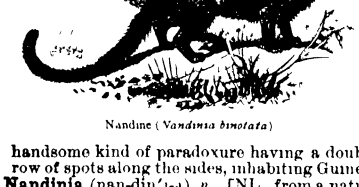
Nandina[1] (nan-dī'nä), *n pl.* [NL., < *Nandus* + *-ina*[2]] In Günther's classification, the second group of *Nandidæ*, having no pseudobranchiæ, five ventral rays, and palatine and vomerine teeth It includes sundry East Indian freshwater fishes

Nandina[2] (nan-dī'nä), *n* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), < *nandin* + *-ina*[1]] A genus of plants of the order *Berberideæ* and the tribe *Berbereæ*, characterized by its numerous sepals and petals. It consists of a single species, *N domestica* a tree like shrub with much divided leaves and ample panicles of small white flowers, it is the sacred bamboo of China. See *sacred bamboo*, under *bamboo*

nandine[1] (nan'din), *a* and *n* [< *Nandus* + *-ine*[2]] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nandina*.

II. *n* A fish of the group *Nandina*

nandine[2] (nan'din), *n* [< *Nandina*] A quadruped of the genus *Nandina*, *N binotata*, a



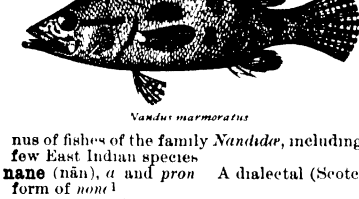
Nandine (*Nandinia binotata*)

handsome kind of paradoxure having a double row of spots along the sides, inhabiting Guinea

Nandinia (nan-din'i-a), *n* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds of the family *Viverridæ* and the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, the nandines *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

nandu (nan'dö), *n.* [S Amer] The South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*, and other species of that genus. Also spelled *nandoo*

Nandus (nan'dus), *n* [NL] The typical ge-



Nandus marmoratus

nus of fishes of the family *Nandidæ*, including a few East Indian species

nane (nān), *a* and *pron* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *none*[1]

nanest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nonce*.

nanga (nang'gä), *n* [African] A small harp having but three or four strings, used by the negroes of Africa, a negro harp

nanism (nā'nizm), *n* [= F. *nanisme*, as < L *nanus* (> F *nain*), < Gr *νᾶνος*, also *νάννος*, a dwarf, + *-ism*] Aberration from normal form by decrease in size, the character or quality of being dwarfed or pygmy, dwarfishness opposed to *gigantism*

nanization (nā-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< L *nanus*, < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *-ize* + *-ation*] The artificial dwarfing or production of nanism in trees, especially as practised by the Japanese.

> Prof Rein can be poetical without ceasing to be practical as well He is, perhaps, a little hard on the Japanese love of dwarfing, or *Nanization*.
> *The Academy*, No. 888, p 818.

nankeen, nankin (nan-kēn'), *n* [< Chinese *Nanking*, lit. 'southern capital,' a city of China now known as Kiang Ning fū, the capital of the province of Kiang-su and formerly the residence of the court, where the fabric was originally manufactured] **1** A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow color, made at Nanking in China The peculiar color of these fabrics is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, var *religiosum*) of which they are made Nankeen is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven See *cotton plant* and *kino*[1]

> His nether garment was of yellow *nankeen*, closely fitted to the shape, and tied at his knees by large knots of white ribbon *J F Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, I.

2 *pl* Trousers or breeches made of this material.

> Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity — especially humanity in *nankeens* — to endure without kicking
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, I 2.

Nankeen color, in *dyeing*, the shade of buff obtained from iron salts.

nanmu (nan'mö), *n* [Chin] A Chinese tree, *Persea Nanmu*. Its wood is highly esteemed in China for house carpentry, coffins etc, on account of its durability and fragrance, and is exported to some extent.

nanninose, nannynose (nan'i-nōs), *n* Same as *manninose*

nanny[1] (nan'i), *n*; pl *nannies* (-iz). [Short for *nanny-goat*] A nanny-goat

nanny[2] (nan'i), *n*, pl *nannies* (-iz) [Origin obscure] In *coal-mining*, a natural joint, crack, or slip in the coal-measures nearly the same as *cleat*[3] *Gresley* [Yorkshire, Eng]

nanny-berry (nan'i-ber'i), *n.* The sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*

nanny-goat (nan'i-gōt), *n* [< *Nanny*, dim of *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *goat* Cf. *billy-goat*] A female goat

nanoid (nā'noid), *a* [< Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *εἶδος*, form] Dwarfish

nanomelus (nā-nom'e-lus), *n* [NL., < Gr *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *μέλος*, a limb] In *teratol*, a monster with a dwarfed limb.

nanosaur (nā'nō-sâr), *n* A small dinosaur of the genus *Nanosaurus*

Nanosaurus (nā-nō-sâ'rus), *n* [NL., < Gr *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard] A genus of small dinosaurs, founded by Marsh in 1877

nanosomia (nā-nō-sō'mi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A dwarfing or dwarfed state of the body; nanism, microsomia

nanpie (nan'pī), *n.* [< *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*[2]), + *pie*[2]. Cf *magpie*] The magpie. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

Nantes† (nan'tēz), *n pl.* [NL., pl of L *nans* (*nant-*), ppr of *nare*, swim.] In *zool*, in Linnæus's system of classification, the third order of the third class, *Amphibia*, including the *Chondropterygii* of Artedi, or the sharks, rays, chimæras, and marsipobranchs, and some true fishes erroneously considered to be related to them See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).

nantokite, nantoquite (nan'tō-kit), *n.* [< *Nantoko* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A chlorid of copper occurring in white granular masses having an adamantine luster, found at Nantoko in Chili.

naos (nā'os), *n.* [< Gr *νᾶός*, Ionic *νηός*, Attic *νεώς*, Æolic *ναῦος*, a temple, a sanctuary, lit a dwelling, < *ναίειν*, dwell, inhabit] **1** In *archæol*, a temple, as distinguished from *hieron*, a shrine (chapel) or sanctuary (in this latter sense not necessarily implying the presence of any edifice).—**2** In *arch*, the inclosed chamber or cella of an ancient temple, where were placed the statue and a ceremonial altar of the divinity It is sometimes restricted to an innermost sanctuary of the cella, which, however, when present, is more properly called *sekos* or *adytum* The open vestibule commonly placed before the naos was called the *pronaos*, and the corresponding vestibule frequently added at the rear was termed the *opisthodomos*, or, by some modern writers, the *epinaos* See cut under *pronaos*

> A passage round the *naos* was introduced, giving access to the chambers, which added 10 cubits to its dimensions every way, making it 100 cubits by 60
> *J Fergusson*, Hist Arch, I 215.

nap[1] (nap), *v.* t., pret and pp. *napped*, ppr *napping*. [< ME *nappen*, < AS. *hnappian*, *hnæppian* (cf., with added formative, OHG *knaffezen*, *naffizan*, MHG *nafzen*), slumber, doze; cf *knipan*, bend, bow the head, also *nipan* (in pret. pl *nipeden*), nod, slumber; Icel. *hnípa*, droop, *hnipna* = Goth. *ga-nipnan*, droop, despond. The Cuban negro *napnaps*, nap, sleep, is perhaps from E.] To have a short sleep; be drowsy.

> Tho cam Sleuthe at by-slobered with two slymed eyen.
> "Ich most sitte to be shryuen," quath he, "or elles shal ich *nappe*"
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii 2

To catch or **take one napping** (*a*) To come upon one when he is unprepared, take at a disadvantage

> Nay, I have *ta'en you napping*, gentle love.
> *Shak*, T of the S., iv 2. 46
>
> I *took thee napping*, unprepared
> *S Butler*, Hudibras, I iii 821

(*b*) To detect in the very act hence the phrase in the quotation

Hand Napping — that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act [of stealing cloth]
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III 143 (*Davies*)

nap[1] (nap), *n.* [< *nap*[1], *v.*] A short sleep.

> After dinner, we all lay down, the day being wonderful hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good *nap*, and then rose
> *Pepys*, Diary, III 189.

nap[2] (nap), *n.* [Var of *nop*, < ME *noppe* (the AS **hnoppa*, in Somner, is not authenticated) = MD. *noppe*, D. *nop* (> OF *nope*, *noppe*, F dial *nope*) = MLG. *noppe*, LG *nobbe*, *nubbe* (cf G *noppe*) = Dan *noppe*, nap of cloth: usually explained as orig. *knop* or *knob*, but the forms cited forbid this identification] **1** The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric It is of many varieties, as the uniform short pile of velvet, the knotted pile of frieze and other heavy water proof cloths, etc Compare *pile*

> Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth and set a new *nap* upon it
> *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 7
>
> Ay, in a threadbare suit when men come there
> They must have high *naps*, and go from thence bare
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, I 1

2 Some covering resembling the nap of cloth

> The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, 1 333

3 A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc — **4** *pl* The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form the pile — **5** Dress, form; presentation

> A new laurlat who, for a man that stands upon paines and not wit, hath performed as much as anie storie dresser may doo that sets a new English *nap* on an olde Latine apothegm *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1592)

nap[2] (nap), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [< *nap*[2], *n*] To raise or put a nap on.

nap[3]† (nap), *n* [ME, also *nep*, < AS. *hnæp*, *hnæpp*, once irreg *hnæpf*, a cup, bowl, = D *nap* = MLG *nap* = OHG. *knapf*, *napf*, *naph*, MHG *naph*, *napf*, G *napf* (> ML *hanapus*, *nappus*, > It *nappo* = OF *hanap*, > E *hanap*, and *hanaper*, *hamper*[2], q v), a cup, bowl, beaker.] A beaker.

nap[4] (nap), *n* [A simpler spelling of *knap*[2], but in part perhaps < Icel. *knappr*, a button, bevy, cluster, a var. of *knappr*, a knob, button: see *knap*[2]] A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [Local, Eng]

nap[5] (nap), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [< Sw *nappa* = Dan *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize Prob in part a simpler spelling of *knap*[1] see *knap*[1], and cf *nab*[1]. Hence, in comp, *kidnap*.] To seize; grasp. [Prov Eng]

nap[6] (nap), *v*; pret and pp *napped*, ppr *napping* [A simpler spelling of *knap*[1], perhaps involving also ult AS *hnæppan* (rare), strike. See *knap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans* To cheat

> Assisting the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other *napping* tricks
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III 60 (*Davies*)

nap[7] (nap), *n.* An abbreviated form of *napoleon*, 2.

Napæa (nā-pē'ä), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *napæus*, < Gr. *ναπαῖος*, of a wooded vale: see *Napæan*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Malvaceæ* and the tribe *Malveæ*, known by its diœcious flowers. It consists of a single species, *N dioica*, the glade-mallow, a tall perennial with maple-like leaves and abundant small white flowers, found, though rare, in limestone valleys in the eastern and central United States See cut on following page

Napæan (nā-pē'an), *a.* [< L. *napæus*, < Gr. *ναπαῖος*, of a wooded vale or dell (L *nymphæ napææ* or simply *Napææ*, nymphs of a dell), < *νάπη*, a woodland vale] Pertaining to the nymphs of dells and glens. *Dryden*.

nap-at-noon (nap'at-nōn'), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*, perhaps also *T. porrifolius* so called because their flowers close about midday. [Prov. Eng.]

nape[1] (nāp), *n.* [< ME. *nape*; perhaps derived from or identical with *nap*[4], with orig. ref to the slight protuberance on the back of the head, above the neck; but this is doubtful.] **1.** The



Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of *Napæa dioica*
a, female flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed

back upper part of the neck, technically called *nucha* generally in the phrase *nape of the neck*

Furst kit owte the *nape* in the nek the shuldurs before
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 145

She turn'd, the very *nape* of her white neck
Was rosed with indignation *Tennyson*, Princess, vi

2. The thin part of a fish's belly next to the head. A beheaded fish, split along the belly, shows a pair of napes.

nape[1] (nāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naped*, ppr. *naping*. [< *nape*[1], *n.*] To cut through the nape of the neck.

Take a pyke and *nape* hym and drawe hym in the bely
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 140, note.

nape[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *nape*, *nappe*, F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.), < ML. *nappa*, *napa*, L. *mappa*, a cloth, a napkin, a towel: see *map*[1], and cf. *napkin*, *apron*.] A table-cloth.

Tho ouer *nape* schalle dowbulle balayde,
To tho uttur syde be seluage brade
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 221

nape-crest (nāp'krest), *n.* A bird of the African genus *Schizorhis*. *E. Blyth*.

napee (na-pē'), *n.* [Burmese (?).] A preparation, half pickled, half putrid, of a fish resembling the sprat, highly esteemed as a condiment by the Burmese.

napelline (nā-pel'in), *n.* [< NL. *Napellus* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*.

napery (nā'pėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *nappery*, *napperie*, *napry*, < ME. *naperye*, < OF. *naperie*, F. *napperie*, < *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth: see *nape*[2].] 1. Linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, etc.

Good son, loke that thy *napery* be soote & also feyre & clene,
Bordclothe, towelle & napkyn, foldyn alle bydene
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths, — out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 93.

Three tables were spread with *napery*, not so fine as substantial.
Lamb, Chimney Sweepers

2†. Linen worn on the person; linen underclothing.

And see your *napry* be cleane, & sort euery thing by it selfe, the cleane from the foule
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 88.

napha-water (nā'fa-wâ'tėr), *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange-flowers.

naphew (nā'fū), *n.* See *narew*.

naphtha (naf'thą or nap'thą), *n.* [Formerly also *naptha*, *naphta*, = F. *naphte* = Sp. It. *nafta* = Pg. *naphta*, < L. *naphtha*, < Gr. *νάφθα*, also *νάφθας*, a kind of asphalt or bitumen (see def.).] 1. In ancient writers, a more fluid and volatile variety of asphalt or bitumen. Pliny hesitates about including naphtha with bitumen, on account of its volatility and inflammability.

It [an oil in which arrows were steeped] was composed of *Naphta*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 346.

Starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky.
Milton, P. L., i. 729.

2. In modern use, an artificial volatile colorless liquid obtained from petroleum. It is a general term applied to the products of the distillation of crude petroleum between gasoline and refined oil. Ordinary petroleum now yields from 6 to 12 per cent. of this material, the specific gravity of which is from 76° to 60° (Beaumé). Naphtha as a solvent has largely taken the place of turpentine, camphene, benzol, and other similar products in industrial art, being often superior, and always much less expensive. In this way it is used in the manufacture of rubber goods, paints and varnishes, floor and table cloths, also by dyers and clothing- and glove cleaners. In its many applications for light and heat it is very largely taking the place both of coal and crude oil for the manufacture of illuminating gas and for street-lighting by naphtha-lamps, as well as for cooking by vapor stoves in the use of the grade called *stove gasolene*.

naphthalene (naf'tha-lēn), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-ene*.] A benzene hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) usually prepared from coal-tar. It forms white crystalline leaflets, having a peculiar odor. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic and as an expectorant. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Naphthalene derivatives form an important group of coal-tar colors. Also *naphthalin*, *naphthaline*. — **Naphthalene red**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained from naphthylamine, belonging to the induline class. It is used for producing light shades on silk. Also known as *Magdala red*.

naphthalin (naf'tha-lin), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *naphthalene*.

naphthalize (naf'tha-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naphthalized*, ppr. *naphthalizing*. [< *naphtha* (cf. *naphthalene*) + *-l-* + *-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha; enrich (an inferior gas) or carburet (air) by passing it through naphtha.

naphthamein (naf-tham'ē-in), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *am(ine)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing alpha-naphthylamine. It is in some respects similar to aniline black, and produces grays and violets, but not very fast. Also called *naphthalene violet*.

naphthol (naf'thol), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *-ol*.] Any one of the phenols of naphthalene having the formula $C_{10}H_7OH$. One of the group, beta naphthol, is an antiseptic and is used locally in skin diseases. Also called *naphtholum* and *isonaphthol*. — **Naphthol blue**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of nitroso dimethyl aniline on alpha-naphthol. It gives colors similar to indigo, moderately fast to light but sensitive to acids. — **Naphthol green**. See *green*[1]. — **Naphthol yellow**. See *yellow*.

naphtholize (naf'thō-līz), *v. t.* To saturate or impregnate with the vapor of naphtha.

naphthylamine (naf-thil'a-min), *n.* [< *naphtha* + Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, matter, + *amine*.] A chemical base ($C_{10}H_7NH_2$) obtained from nitronaphthalene by reducing it with iron-filings and acetic acid. It occurs in fine crystals, insoluble in water and having a disgusting odor. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts and is the source of certain coal-tar dyes.

naphthylic (naf-thil'ik), *a.* [< *naphtha* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Containing or relating to naphthalene.

napier-cloth (nā'pėr-klôth), *n.* A double-faced cloth, having one side of wool, and the other of goat's hair from Cashmere or of vicuna-hair or -wool from South America.

Napierian (nā-pē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Napier* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to John Napier (1550–1617), famous as the inventor of logarithms. See *logarithm*. Also *Neperian*.

Napier's analogies, rods (or **bones**), etc. See *analogy*, *rod*, etc.

napifolious (nā-pi-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having leaves like those of the turnip.

napiform (na'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip (see *neep*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip — that is, enlarged in the upper part and slender below: as, a *napiform* root.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* [< ME. *napkyn*, < *nape*[2] + *-kin*.] 1. A handkerchief, a kerchief of any kind.

And dip their *napkins* in his sacred blood
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 188.

And take a *napkin* in your hand,
And tie up baith your bonny een.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 46).

She hang ae *napkin* at the door,
Another in the ha',
And a' to wipe the trickling tears
Sae fast as they did fa'.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 195).

2. A small square piece of linen cloth, now usually damask, used at table to wipe the lips and hands and to protect the clothes.

Set your *napkyns* and spoones on the cupbord ready, and lay euery man a trencher, a *napkyn*, & a spone.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a *napkin*.
Luke xix. 20.

The *napkins* white, the carpet red,
The guests withdrawn had left the treat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 195.

napkin-ring (nap'kin-ring), *n.* A ring in which a table-napkin may be held folded or rolled up when not in use.

napless (nap'les), *a.* [< *nap*[2] + *-less*.] 1. Having no nap, as many textile fabrics. — 2. Much worn; deprived of its nap by wear; threadbare.

Never would he
Appear i' the market place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 250.

Naples yellow. See *yellow*.

nap-meter (nap'mē"tėr), *n.* A machine designed to test the wearing quality of cloth. It consists of a double flanged wheel on which a piece of cloth attached to it is caused to rotate against rasps under a fixed pressure. The number of rotations is shown by counting wheels and dials, and the endurance of the cloth is shown by the number of rotations required to wear it threadbare.

napoleon (nā-pō'lē-on), *n.* [< F. *napoléon*, a coin so called after *Napoleon* Bonaparte.] 1. A modern French gold coin of the value of 20 francs, or slightly less than $4, a twenty-franc piece, or *pièce de vingt francs*. See *louis*. — 2. A French modification of the game of euchre, played by not more than six persons, every one for himself. *The American Hoyle*. Also *nap*.



Obverse. Reverse.
Napoleon. (Size of the original.)

Napoleon blue, gun, etc. See *blue*, etc.

Napoleonic (nā-pō-lē-on'ik), *a.* [< *Napoleon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of either of the emperors Napoleon (Napoleon I. (Bonaparte), born 1768 or 1769, died 1821, and Napoleon III., born 1808, died 1873), or their dynasty.

Napoleonism (nā-pō'lē-on-izm), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ism*.] 1. The political system, theory, methods, etc., of the Napoleonic dynasty, or its traditions. — 2. Attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty, Bonapartist partizanship. Same as *Bonapartism*.

Moritz Carriere, in his able and fascinating book on "The Moral Order of the World," begins with thanksgiving for the downfall of *Napoleonism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 457.

Napoleonist (nā-pō'lē-on-ist), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ist*.] A supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty. Same as *Bonapartist*.

napoleonite (nā-pō'lē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ite*[2].] A granitoid rock composed of anorthite and hornblende with a little quartz, these being concentrically grouped so as to form layers of alternately lighter and darker shade. It is a variety of corsite. Also sometimes called *orbicular diorite*.

nappe (nap), *n.* [F., a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.): see *nape*[2].] A surface swelling out from a point in the form of a cone or hyperboloid about its vertex. — **Jet-nappe**, a nappe formed by a jet impinging normally on the rounded end of a rod.

The dimensions of the apparatus may be varied to suit jets of different sizes. It is highly desirable, however, that the *jet nappe* should well overlap the inner margin of the ring-shaped electrode.
Science, VII. 501.

napper[1] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who naps or slumbers.

napper[2] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[2] + *-er*[1].] An implement used to nap or smooth cloth or knitted goods. Specifically (*a*) A mallet or beetle for this purpose. (*b*) A machine by which knitted goods are cleaned, napped, and surfaced. It consists essentially of a roller on which the goods are stretched and brushed with a card or teazel to remove specks, burs, seeds, etc., to raise the nap, and restore the softness and pliancy of which the fabric has been deprived by washing.

napper[3] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nape*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, the holder of an honorary office at a coronation or other royal function. The office is connected with that of chief butler, and is marked by the carrying of a napkin.

Rev. George Herbert applied for the office of *Napper*, which was refused.
List of Claims to Service at Coronation of Geo. IV.

napperer (nap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *naper*(*y*) + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who makes or supplies napery. — 2. Same as *napper*[3].

napperty (nap'ėr-ti), *n.* Same as *knapperts*.

napperyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *napery*.

nappiness (nap'i-nes), *n.* [< *nappy*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being nappy, or having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

napping (nap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nap*[2], *v.*] In *hat-making*, a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight*.

napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A machine for raising, trimming, or shearing the nap of cloth

nappy[1] (nap'i), *a* and *n* [Prob < *nap*[1] + -*y*[1]]
I. *a* **1** Heady, strong applied to ale or beer

Nappie ale, so called because, if you taste it thoroughly, it will either catch you by the nape of the neck or cause you to take a nappe of sleepe *Minsheu*

With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l 56

But most, his reverence loved a mirthful jest
His coat is thin — why, man, thou 'rt barely dressed
It 's worn to th' thread — but I have *nappy* beer
Clap that within, and see how they will wear!
Crabbe, Works, I 140

2 Tipsy, slightly elevated or intoxicated with drink [Obsolete or Scotch]

Wee are to vexe you mightely for plucking Elderton out of the ashes of his ale, and not letting him enjoy his *nappie* muse of ballad making to himselfe. *Nash*, Foure Letters Confuted

The carles grew *nappy* *Pate's Wedding* (*Jamieson*)

II. *n* Strong ale [Scotch]

An', whiles, twalpennie worth o' *nappy*
Can mak the bodies unco happy
Burns, The Twa Dogs

nappy[2] (nap'i), *a* [< *nap*[2] + -*y*[1]] Covered with nap, having abundance of nap on the surface as, a *nappy* cloth

Thou bure that onely stickest to *nappy* fortunes'
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii 3

nappy[3] (nap'i), *a* [< *nap*[6] for *knap*[1], break, + -*y*[1]] Brittle, easily broken [Scotch]

nappy[4] (nap'i), *n*, pl *nappies* (-iz) [Dim of *nap*[5]] A round dish of earthenware or glass with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

napront, *n* An obsolete and more original form of *apron*

naptaking† (nap'tā king), *n* [From the phrase *to take napping*, see *nap*[1], *v*.] A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard, an unexpected onset when one is unprepared

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and frings have, in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall

napthat, *n*. An obsolete form of *naphtha*.

nap-warp (nap'wârp), *n* A secondary or outer warp, used in material which is to have a velvety surface, to furnish the substance for the nap or pile

nart, *adv* A Middle English form of *near*[1]

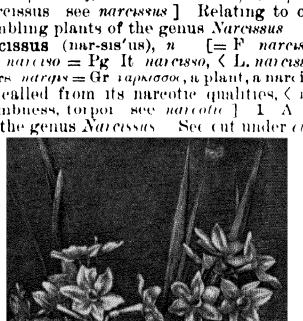
naraka (nar'a-ka), *n* [Hind.] In *post-Vedic Hindu myth* and in *Buddhism*, the place of torture for departed evil-doers, represented as consisting of numerous hot and cold hells, which have been variously described

narcein (nar-sē'in), *n* [NL., < L *narce* = Gr *νάρκη* numbness, torpor.] Same as *narceine*

narceine (nar'sē-in), *n* [< L *narce*, numbness, torpor, + -*ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$) contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It forms fine silky inodorous bitter crystals. Narceine is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphine.

narcissine (nar-sis'in), *a*. [< L *narcissus*, < Gr. *νάρκισσος*, of the narcissus, < *νάρκισσος*, narcissus: see *narcissus*.] Relating to or resembling plants of the genus *Narcissus*.

narcissus (nar-sis'us), *n* [= F. *narcisse* = Sp. *narciso* = Pg. It. *narciso*, < L. *narcissus* = Pers. *nargis* = Gr. *νάρκισσος*, a plant, a narcissus, so called from its narcotic qualities, < *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor: see *narcotic*.] **1** A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. See cut under *asphodel*.



Polyanthus Narcissus (*Narcissus Tazetta*).

form — **2** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and the tribe *Amarylleæ*, known by its undivided cup-shaped corona. There are about 20 species, mainly European, with narrow upright leaves from a coated bulb: they are favorite garden plants, mostly hardy, bearing their conspicuous yellow or white, often fragrant blossoms in early spring, also much employed for forcing. *N. poeticus* the poet's narcissus, has white flowers, the crown, edged with pink, scarcely projecting from the throat. *N. biflorus*, with the scapes two-flowered and the crown forming a short cup, is the primrose peerless of the old gardeners. *N. Polyanthus* and *N. Tazetta*, with varieties, have the flowers numerous, and are called *polyanthus narcissus*. *N. odorus* and others furnish oils or essences to the perfumer. For other species, see *bell-flower*, 2, *daffodil*, *jonquil*, *butter and eggs* and *hoop petticoat*. See also cuts under *daffodil* and *jonquil*.

3 In *her.*, a flower composed of six petals, or a sort of hexafoil or architectural ornament of six lobes, used as a bearing.

narcolepsy (nar'kō-lep-si), *n* [< NL. *narco(sis)* + E. (*ep*)*lepsy*.] **1** A condition characterized by a tendency to fall into a short sleep on all occasions. — **2** Petit mal, when presenting a simple brief loss of consciousness.

narcoma (nar-kō'ma), *n* [< Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + -*oma*.] Stupor produced by narcotics.

narcomatous (nar-kom'a-tus), *a* [< *narcoma*(*t*-) + -*ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of narcoma.

Narcomedusæ (nar'kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + NL. *Medusa*: see *Medusa*, 2.] In Haeckel's classification, an order of *Hydromedusæ*, in which the marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculocysts, and the genitalia are in the wall of the manubrium or in pouch-like manubrial outgrowths. Also spelled *Vanhomedusæ*.

narcomedusan (nar'kō-mē-dū'san), *a* and *n*. **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Narcomedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n* A member of the *Narcomedusæ*.

narcose (nar'kōs), *a* [< Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + -*ose*.] Narcotic.

narcosis (nar-kō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing, < *ναρκοῦν*, benumb, render unconscious: see *narcotic*.] In *pathol.*, the stupefying effect of a narcotic; narcotism. — **Nussbaum's narcosis**, the condition produced by a dose of morphine followed by the administration of chloroform.

narcotic (nar-kot'ik), *a* and *n*. [< Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, making stiff or numb, narcotic, < *ναρκοῦν*, benumb, < *νάρκη* numbness, torpor, perhaps orig. **σνάρκη*, related to E. *snare* and *narrow*[1].]
I. *a* **1** Having the power to produce stupor.

Narcoticke medicines be those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.

2 Consisting in or characterized by stupor as, *narcotic* effects.

II. *n* A substance which directly induces sleep, allaying sensibility and blunting the senses, and which, in large quantities, produces narcotism or complete insensibility. Opium, *Cannabis Indica*, hyoscyamus, stramonium, and belladonna are the chief narcotics, of which opium is the most typical.

Direct *narcotics* either produce some specific effect upon the cerebral grey matter, or have a very decided action on the blood supply of the brain. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. lxix.

narcotical (nar-kot'i-kal), *a* [< *narcotic* + -*al*.] Same as *narcotic*.

narcotically (nar-kot'i-kal-i), *adv* After the manner of a narcotic; by means of a narcotic.

narcoticalness (nar-kot'i-kal-nes), *n* The property of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

narcoticness (nar-kot'ik-nes), *n*. Same as *narcoticalness*. *Bailey*, 1727.

narcotine (nar'kō-tin), *n* [< *narcot*(*ic*) + -*ine*[2].] A crystallized alkaloid of opium, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. It is white, odorless, and tasteless. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has been shown to be a mistake, as narcotine is possessed of little if any narcotic power. It is said to be sudorific and antipyretic.

narcotinic (nar-kō-tin'ik), *a* [< *narcotine* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to narcotine: applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

narcotism (nar'kō-tizm), *n* [< *narcot*(*ic*) + -*ism*.] The influence exerted by narcotics, or the effects produced by their use.

narcotize (nar'kō-tīz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *narcotized*, ppr. *narcotizing* [< *narcot*(*ic*) + -*ize*.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; affect with stupor.

nard (nard), *n* [< ME. *narde*, < OF. (and F.) *nard* = Sp. Pg. It. *nardo* = OHG. *narda*, MHG. G. *narde* < L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος*, nard, < Pers. *nard*, < Skt. *nalada*, Indian spikenard.] **1** A plant same as *spikenard*. See *Nardostachys*.

Or have smelt o' the bud of the brier?
Or the *nard* in the fire?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii 2

2 An aromatic unguent prepared from this plant.

While the Hebrew in his sumptuous chamber
Disports himself perfumed with *Nard* and Amber
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay

3 Same as *mat-grass*, 2. See also *Nardus* — **4** A European plant, *Valeriana Celtica*, formerly used in medicine, also, one of other species of valerian.

nard (nard), *v. t.* [< *nard*, *n*.] To anoint with nard.

She took the body of my past delight,
Narded and swathed and balmed it for her self.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i.

nardine (nar'din), *a* [< *nard* + -*ine*[1].] Pertaining to nard, having the qualities of spikenard.

nardoo (nar-dō'), *n* [Native Australian.] An Australian plant, *Marsilea Drummondii* (*M. macropus* of Hooker). Its spores or spore-cases are pounded by the natives, and made into gruel and porridge.

Nardostachys (nar-dos'tā-kis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νάρδοστάχυς*, spikenard, < *νάρδος*, nard, + *στάχυς*, an ear of grain, a spike: see *nard* and *stachys*.] A genus of aromatic plants of the order *Valerianaceæ*, known by its purple flowers with four stamens. There are 2 species, natives of the Himalayas, with thick fragrant rootstocks, producing long narrow leaves and dense clusters of flowers. See *jatamansi* and *spike nard*.

Nardus (nar'dus), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an arbitrary transfer of L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος*, nard: see *nard*.] A genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ* and the tribe *Hordeæ*, known by the absence of the empty glumes and of the stalklet beyond the flower. There is but one species, *N. stricta*. See *mat-grass*, 2.

nare (nār), *n*. [< L. *naris*, a nostril, usually in pl. *nares*, the nostrils, the nose, akin to *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*, *nose*[1]. Hence *narel*.] A nostril, especially, the nostril of a hawk

Yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb, nor finger to the stop acquainted,
But open, and unarmed
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxiii.

narel† (nar'el), *n* [Also *narrel*, < OF. *narel*, < L. *naris*, nostril: see *nare*.] A nostril. *Cotgrave*.

nares, *n*. Plural of *naris*.

narghile, nargileh (nar'gi-le), *n* [Also *narghil*, *nargilé*, = F. *narghileh*, *nargilé*, < Turk. Ar. (< Pers.) *narghile*, a kind of pipe (see def.), orig. made of cocoanut-shell, < E. Ind. *nargil*, a cocoanut-tree: see *nargil*.] An Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the lips, the water being contained in a receptacle originally of cocoanut, now often of glass, porcelain, or metal. (Compare *shesheh*.) The stem is a long flexible tube, often called a *snake*. See *kaban*.

nargil (nar'gil), *n*. [E. Ind.] In southern Hindustan, the cocoanut-tree. *Simmonds*.

narial (nā'ri-al), *a* [< L. *naris*, nostril (see *nare*), + -*al*.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils, narine: as, the *narial* openings or passages.

naric (nar'ik), *a*. Same as *narial*.

naricorn (nar'i-kôrn), *n* [< L. *naris*, nostril, + *cornu*, horn.] The horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds, overlying or measuring the nostrils, as in petrels and albatrosses, the rhinotheca, or nasal case in some birds, as albatrosses, it is a separate piece.

The *naricorn* or rhinotheca is [in the albatross] an irregularly undivided little scroll. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

nariform (nar'i-fôrm), *a* [< L. *naris*, nostril, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nostril, resembling a nostril in form.

narina (nā-rī'nā), *n* [NL., < L. *naris*, a nostril: see *nare*.] An African trogon, *Hapalopterma narina*.

narine (nā'rin), *a* [= F. *narine*, as L. *naris* a nostril (see *nare*), + -*ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narial.

naris (nā'ris), *n*, pl. *nares* (-rēz) [L., nostril: see *nare*.] A nostril. — **Anterior nares**, the external nostrils. — **Posterior nares**, the internal opening of the narial passages into the pharynx, behind the soft palate. Also called *choanæ*. See cuts under *skull*[2], *Crocodilia*, and *sinus*.

Narkomedusæ, *n. pl* See *Narcomedusa*.

narl†, *n* An obsolete form of *gnarl*[1].

narr. An abbreviation of *narratio*.

narrable† (nar'a-bl), *a* [= Sp. *narrable*, < L. *narrabilis*, < *narrare*, relate, report: see

narrate] Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram.*

narras-plant (nar'as-plant), *n.* [< S. African *narras* + E. *plant.*] A very peculiar cucurbitaceous plant of South Africa, *Acanthosicyos horrida*, growing on sandy downs near the sea Without leaves and covered with stout spines, it forms impenetrable thickets of the height of a man The fruit is abundant, as large as a small melon, the pulp white and delicate, very refreshing and wholesome The seeds also are eaten by the natives

narrate (na-rāt' or nar'āt), *v. t* , pret. and pp *narrated*, ppr. *narrating.* [< L. *narratus*, pp. of *narrare* (> It *narrare* = Pg Sp Pr *narrar* = F. *narrer*), relate, make known, for **gnarrare*, < √ *gna*, seen also in E *know* Cf L *gnarus*, knowing: see *gnarly.*] To tell, rehearse, or recite in detail; relate the particulars or incidents of, relate in speech or writing

I may aptly *narrate* the apologue. *Sir E Coke*

When I have least to *narrate* — to speak in the Scottish phrase — I am most diverting *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI 223 (*Davies*)

= **Syn.** *Describe, Narrate* (see *describe*), detail, recount, repeat.

narratio (na-rā'shi-ō), *n* [L : see *narration*] In *civil law*, an account or formal statement in pleading, setting forth the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action used to some extent at common law Abbreviated *narr*

narration (na-rā'shon), *n* [= F *narration* = Pr *narratio* = Sp *narracion* = Pg *narração* = It *narrazione*, < L *narratio(n-)*, a relation, a narrative, < *narrare*, relate see *narrate*] 1 The act of recounting or relating in order the particulars of some action, occurrence, or affair, a narrating

In the *narration* of some great design,
Invention, art, and fable, all must join
Dryden and Soame, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry, l 160

The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of *narration*, giving it that easy flow which is so difficult. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 278

2 That which is narrated or recounted, an orderly recital of the details and particulars of some transaction or event, or of a series of transactions or events, a story or narrative

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption by the insertion of records in their *narration* *Felton*

Specifically — 3 In *rhet*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts The narration is to be distinguished from the proposition (prothesis) or statement of the subject Besides the principal narration or narration proper (the diegesis), ancient rhetoricians distinguished subordinate forms of narration — the catadiegesis, epidiegesis, hypodiegesis, paradiegesis, and prodiegesis — **Oblique narration.** See *oblique* = **Syn. 2.** *Account, Relation, Narrative*, etc See *account.*

narrative (nar'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F *narratif* = Sp Pg It *narrativo*, < L *narrativus*, suitable for relation, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate see *narrate*] **I.** *a.* 1 Of or pertaining to narration or the act of relating the details of a transaction or an event as, *narrative* skill —2. Given to narration or the telling of stories and the recounting of incidents and events [Rare]

The tattling quality of age is always *narrative*
Dryden, Orig and Prog of Satire

II. *n* 1 That which is narrated, a connected account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents, a relation or narration; a story

By this *narrative* you now vnderstand the state of the question *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII , p 53

The *Narrative* is a mere imitation of history
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 148

Some write a *narrative* of wars, and feasts
Of heroes *Cowper*, Task, III 139

2 The art of narrating or recounting in detail as, he is very skilful in *narrative*

The principles of the art of *narrative* must be equally observed *R L Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance

Narrative of a deed, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor and the person in whose favor the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting = **Syn. 1** *Account, Relation, Narrative*, etc See *account*

narratively (nar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In or by a narrative or narration

narrator (na-rā'tor), *n.* [= F. *narrateur*, OF *narreur* = Sp Pg *narrador* = It *narratore*, < L. *narrator*, a narrator, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate. see *narrate*] 1. One who narrates, one who recounts or states facts, details, etc

Hee is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions.
Bp Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, I

2. In the older oratorios and passions, the personage who sings the historical parts of the text, so as to give the proper setting for the dramatic and lyric numbers.

narratory† (nar'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *narrate* + *-ory*] Of the nature of narrative, consisting of narrative.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory*, Objurgatory, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory
Howell, Letters, I i. 1

narre[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gnar*[2] *Levins*

I *narre*, as a dogge dothe whan he is angred *Palsgrave*
Narre lyke a dogge whych is madde *Huloet.*

narre[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *near*[1]

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *a* and *n.* [< ME *narow*, *narowe*, *narewe*, *narwe*, *naru*, < AS. *nearu* (*nearw-*) = OS. *naru*, *naro*, *narowo*, narrow, = OFries. **naro* (in deriv *nara*, oppression) = D *naar*, dismal, ghastly, frightful, sorrowful, depressed, = MLG. *nare*, *narwe*, LG *naar*, dismal, ghastly, = OHG **naru* (**narw-*), in deriv *narwa*, *narwo*, MHG *narwe*, G *narbe*, a closed wound, a scar, cf. Icel. *njorva-sund*, 'narrow strait' (applied to the Strait of Gibraltar), perhaps orig with initial *s*, akin to *snare* Certainly not connected with *near*[1]] **I.** *a* 1 Of little width or breadth; measuring relatively little from side to side; not wide or broad as, a *narrow* channel or passage, a *narrow* ribbon

By little it [the land] cometh in, and waxeth *narrower* towards both the ends.
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), II 1

Strait is the gate, and *narrow* is the way, which leadeth unto life Mat vii 14

The *narrow* seas that part
The French and English
Shak, M of V , II 8 28.

Those small Perquisites that I have are thrust up into a little *narrow* Lobby *Howell*, Letters, I vi 39

2 Limited as regards extent, resources, means, sentiment, mental view, scope, individual disposition, or habits, etc (*a*) Small, confined, circumscribed

Had I not beene brought into such a *narrow* compasse of time *Coryat*, Crudities, I 144

It is a large subject [the dissensions at Rome], but I shall draw it into as *narrow* a compass as I can
Swift, Nobles and Commons, III

(*b*) Straitened, limited, impoverished as, *narrow* fortune

Socinios embraced the Catholic religion from conviction, and studied it with great application, as far as his *narrow* means of instruction would allow him
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II 398

(*c*) Contracted, lacking breadth or liberality of view, illiberal, bigoted

I hold not so *narrow* a conceit of this virtue as to conceive that to give alms is only to be charitable
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, II 3

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity *Bp Smalridge*

There is no surer proof of a *narrow* and ill instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed *M Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref

(*d*) Niggardly, avaricious covetous.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain
Sir P Sidney

3 Close, bare, so small or close as to be almost inadequate, barely sufficient as, a *narrow* majority or escape (that is, a majority so small or an escape so close as almost to fail of being a majority or an escape)

The Lords, by a *narrow* majority, adopted the same declaration *Brougham*

The Republican majority in the lower house is very *narrow* It comprises eighteen Southern members
The Nation, XLVII 453

4 Close, near, accurate, scrutinizing, careful, minute

I hate her more
Than I love happiness, and plac'd thee there
To pry with *narrow* eyes into her deeds
Beau and Fl, Philaster, III 1

These two, far off,
Shall tempt thee to just wonder, and, drawn near,
Can satisfy thy *narrowest* curiosity
Shirley, Love in a Maze, II 2

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied
Milton, P L , iv 528

5. Restricted or brief, with reference to time

From this *narrow* time of gestation [may] ensue a minority or smallness in the exclusion
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , III 6.

Narrow circumstances See *circumstance* — **Narrow cloths.** See *cloth.* — **Narrow gage** See *gage*[2], 2 (*a*). — **The narrow sea** or **seas,** the English Channel, or, specifically, the Strait of Dover.

Keep thees two townes [Calais and Dover], sire, to your magestee
As your twein eyen, to keep *the narrow see*
Libell of Englishe Policye, 1436 (ed Hertzberg).

Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on *the narrow seas*, the Goodwins, I think they call the place
Shak, M of V , III 1 4

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen the skirts of France
"God bless *the narrow sea* which keeps her off"
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion

= **Syn. 1** and **2** Cramped, pinched, scanty, mean

II. *n* 1 A strait, a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another, a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river or harbor used chiefly in the plural as, the *Narrows* at the entrance of New York harbor

The sea current, especially observable in *narrows*, like the Hellespont *Amer Jour Philol* , IX 360.

2. A contracted part of an ocean current usually in the plural as, the *narrows* of the Gulf Stream at the south point of Florida — **3** *pl* In *coal-mining*, roadways or galleries driven at right angles to drifts, and smaller than these in section *Gresley* [North. Eng]

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *adv* [< ME *narwe*, < AS *nearwe*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow see *narrow*[1], *a.*] Narrowly [Rare]

Vndir his lift side y my silf stood,
And aftir his soule ful *narwe* a spied
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 48.

narrow[1] (nar'ō), *v* [< ME *narowen*, *narwen*, < AS *nearwian*, *narwian*, make narrow, become narrow, *genearwian*, make narrow, < *nearu*, narrow see *narrow*[1], *a*] **I.** *trans* 1 To make narrow or contracted, reduce in breadth or scope as, to *narrow* one's sphere of action

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it [the needle] varieth but five or six [degrees] *Sir T Browne* Vulg Err , II 2

Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor , I. 11

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties
Government of the Tongue

One science [theology] is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade
Locke

Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind
Goldsmith, Retaliation

Specifically — 2 In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches of opposed to *widen* as, to *narrow* a stocking at the toe

II. *intrans* 1 To become narrow, literally or figuratively

Following up
The river as it *narrow'd* to the hills
Tennyson, Princess, III

2 In the *manège*, to take less than the proper ground in stepping, or bear out insufficiently to the one hand or the other said of a horse — 3 In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches, either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next as, when you reach this point you must *narrow.*

narrow[2]†, *a* See *nary*

narrower (nar'ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts

narrow-gage (nar'ō-gāj), *a* In *railroads*, of a gage less than the standard gage of 4 feet 8½ inches

narrowing (nar'ō-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *narrow*[1], *v*] 1 In *knitting*, the act of reducing the breadth of the work, as by throwing two stitches into one — 2 The part of the work which has been thus narrowed or contracted

narrowly (nar'ō-li), *adv* [< ME **narwelyche*, *nerwhliche*, < AS *nearulice*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow see *narrow*[1], *a*] 1 With little breadth, extent, or scope, restrictedly as regards breadth or scope

He does not think the church of England so *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch of Eng Man, II

2 Sparingly, with niggardliness — 3 Closely, with careful or minute scrutiny, attentively; carefully as, *narrowly* watched, inspected, or seen

We will watch the bishop *narrowly*,
Lest some other way he should ride
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V 226).

Look well, look *narrowly* upon her beauties
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv 6

4 Nearly; within a little, by a small distance.

His ancestor was a brave man and *narrowly* escaped being killed in the civil wars *Steele*, Spectator, No 109

narrow-minded (nar'ō-min'ded), *a* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted, illiberal.

narrowness (nar'ō-nes), *n* [< ME **narownes*, < AS. *nearunes*, narrowness, < *nearu*, narrow'

see *narrow*[1], *a*] The quality or condition of being narrow, in any sense of that word

narrow-nosed (nar'ō-nōzd), *a.* In *zool*, catarrhine specifically applied to the *Catarrhina* or Old World apes and monkeys

narrow-souled (nar'ō-sōld), *a* Illiberal devoid of generosity

narrow-work (nar'ō-wėrk), *n* In *coal-mining*, all the work done in the mine in the way of opening it, previous to the removal of the pillars nearly the same as *dead-work*, or that which is done preparatory to beginning to take out the coal.

narry, *a* See *nary*

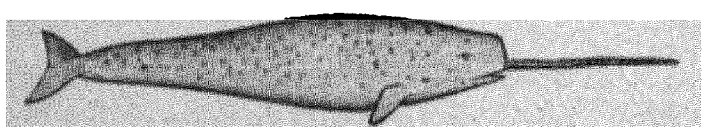
nart† A contracted form of *ne art* art not

Narthecium (nār-thē'si-um), *n* [NL (Mohring, 1742), < Gr ναρθήξ, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant see *narthex*] A genus of herbs of the order *Liliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Narthecieæ*, known by its single style, stiff open flowers and rigid linear leaves in two ranks rising from a creeping rootstock There are 4 species of north temperate regions with yellow flowers in racemes The name *bog asphodel*, applied to the genus, belongs especially to *N ossifragum* the Lancashire asphodel of England, and *N Americanum*, a rare plant of New Jersey

narthex (nar'theks), *n* [NL, < L *narthex* < Gr ναρθήξ, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant (L *ferula*), also a wand of this plant, a case, casket, in LGr also as in def 1] 1 A part of an early Christian or an Oriental church or basilica, at the end furthest from the bema or sanctuary, and nearest to the main entrance It was originally separated from the nave merely by a railing or screen but after the earliest Christian centuries it was generally divided from the church proper by a complete wall, in which were the main entrance doors to the church, the narthex thus forming a capacious and lofty vestibule of the full width of the church In primitive times the narthex was the part of the church to which the catechumens the energumens, and the class of penitents called *audientes* or hearers were admitted Sometimes it was set apart for the women of the congregation Occasionally it was double, in which case the inner division was called the *esonarthex* and the outer division the *exonarthex* In the church building of western Europe in certain types of monastic churches notably in those of the Benedictines and Cistercians, the narthex persisted until the end of the twelfth century, and often formed a very important architectural feature as in the splendid example in the great abbey church of Vezelay, France Also called *antechurch, antenave, pronaos* See diagram under *bema* 2 In *antiq*, a small box or casket for unguents or perfumes —3 [*cap*] An old genus of umbelliferous plants, now referred to *Ferula* See *asafetida*

narwe†, *a* and *adv* A Middle English form of *narrow*[1]

narwhal (nar'hwal), *n* [Also *narwhale, narwal*, = F *narval* = G *narwal*, < Sw Dan *narhval* = Icel *nāhvalr*, a narwhal, the Icel form is appar. lit. 'a corpse-whale,' < *nār* (nom, in comp *nā-*), a corpse, + *hvalr* = E *whale*, and is usually supposed to be so called from its pale color, but the term seems unusual, and the form does not suit the Sw Dan *narhval* The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icel, cf Greenland *anarnak*, a kind of whale Cf. *walrus*, AS *horshwæl*, in which the element *whale* appears] A cetacean *Monodon monoceros*, of the family *Delphinidæ* and the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ* the sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale, or unicorn-fish One of the teeth of the male is enormously developed into a straight spirally fluted tusk from 6 to 10 feet long This tusk is sometimes almost as long as the rest of the creature and furnishes a valuable ivory The narwhal also yields a superior quality of oil It inhabits arctic seas See also cut under *Monodon*



Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)

nary (ner'i), *a* [Also *narry*, and formerly *narro, narrow*, cf *any*, formerly also *ery, arra, arrow*] A corruption of *ne'er a, never a* (the article being sometimes erroneously repeated after the word in which it is contained)

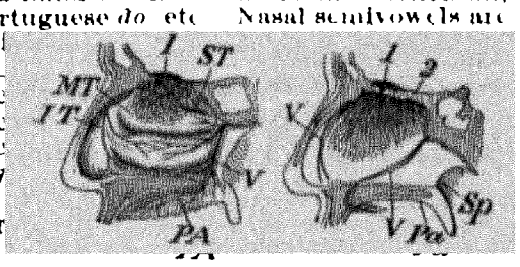
> I warrants me, there is *narrow* a one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a 'squire of 500*l* a year *Fielding*, Tom Jones, viii 2

> As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narro* glimpse of the new light
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, W Jenkins to Mrs Mary [Jones, p 186

nas[1]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne was*, was not

nas[2]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne has*, has not

nasal (nā'zal), *a* and *n* [As a noun, in def 1, ME *nasell*, < OF *nasal, nasel, nazel* a part of the helmet which protected the nose in other senses modern, < F. *nasal* = Sp Pg *nasal* = It *nasale*, < NL *nasalis*, of the nose, < L *nasus* = E *nose*[1] see *nose*[1]] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the nose or nostrils, narial; rhinal —2 Uttered with resonance in the nose, or with admission of the expelled air into the nasal passages, by relaxation or dropping of the palatal veil that shuts them off from the pharynx A nasal sound uttered with complete closure of the mouth organs is a nasal stop, or check, or mute, or oftenest called a nasal merely such in English are *n*, *m*, *ng*, uttered respectively in the mouth positions of *d*, *b*, *g* There are apt to be in any language as many such as there are positions of mute closure, thus, in Sanskrit there are five A nasal uttered in a vowel position of the mouth organs is a nasal vowel such are the French *an, on, in, un*, the Portuguese *do* etc Nasal semivowels are also possible And sometimes the whole utterance is rendered more or less nasal (the "nasal twang") by habitual relaxation of the velar closure 3 In *entom*, pertaining to the nasus or clypeus —**Nasal bone**, a nasal See II, 3 —**Nasal canal, crest, duct** See the nouns —**Nasal fossæ** (*a*) In *anat*, the nasal passages the hollow interior or cavity of the nose In man the nasal fossæ are right and left, separated by the nasal septum, and each is subdivided into three fossæ or meatus, superior, middle, and inferior (*b*) In *ornith*, the depressions upon the bill of a bird in which the external nostrils open These are usually well marked fossæ at or near the base of the bill, on either side of the culmen, naked or filled in with feathers, or arched over by an operculum or nasal scale, their characters are often of zoological importance See cuts and diagram under *bill* —**Nasal helmet**, the helmet of the early middle ages to which a nasal was attached See II, 1 **Nasal index.** See *craniometry* **Nasal meatus** See *meatus* —**Nasal plate**, in *herpet*, one of the special plates of the head of a reptile through or between which the nostrils open, a nasal —**Nasal point**, in *craniom*, the nasion **Nasal scale**, in *ornith* the horny operculum of a bird's nostril, a naricorn, a rhinotheca —**Nasal septum**, the partition between the right and left nasal fossæ, in man complete and consisting of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone or mesethmoid, the vomer, and a large cartilage called *triangular* **Nasal spine**, a spinous process of bone of the nose Three such are named in man (*a*) *frontal*, a process of the frontal bone in part supporting the two nasal bones (*b*) *anterior*, a median process of each maxillary bone, together forming one spine which projects at the base of the outer nostrils or anterior nares, (*c*) *posterior*, a corresponding median process of the conjoined palate bones in the floor of the posterior nares, at the root of the uvula The last two processes are sometimes called *prenasal* and *postnasal* The anterior process has some ethnological significance, being best developed in the higher races of men, and is also one of several datum points in craniometry —**Nasal suture**, in *entom*, the impressed line dividing the clypeus from the front same as *clypeal suture* (which see, under *clypeal*) —**Nasal tube**, in *ornith*, a tubular naricorn or rhinotheca such as occurs in the petrel family and some of the goatsuckers



Nasal Fossa of Man vertical longitudinal section just to one side of septum left hand figure outer wall of right cavity right hand figure inner or right wall of left cavity, being the left side of the median septum

I, olfactory nerve, its filaments passing through a cribriform plate of ethmoid to ramify upon Schneiderian membrane (*I* is situated in brain cavity of the skull) *V*, branches of trigeminus nerve, *Pa* palate flooring nasal cavity, roofing the mouth, *Sp*, free posterior margin of nasal septum, *ST* superior turbinal bone, *MT* middle turbinal bone (these are both ethmoturbinals), *IT* inferior turbinal bone or maxilloturbinal

II. *n* 1 A part of a helmet which protects the nose and adjacent parts of the face It was made in various forms. Also called *nose-piece* See also cut under *helmet*

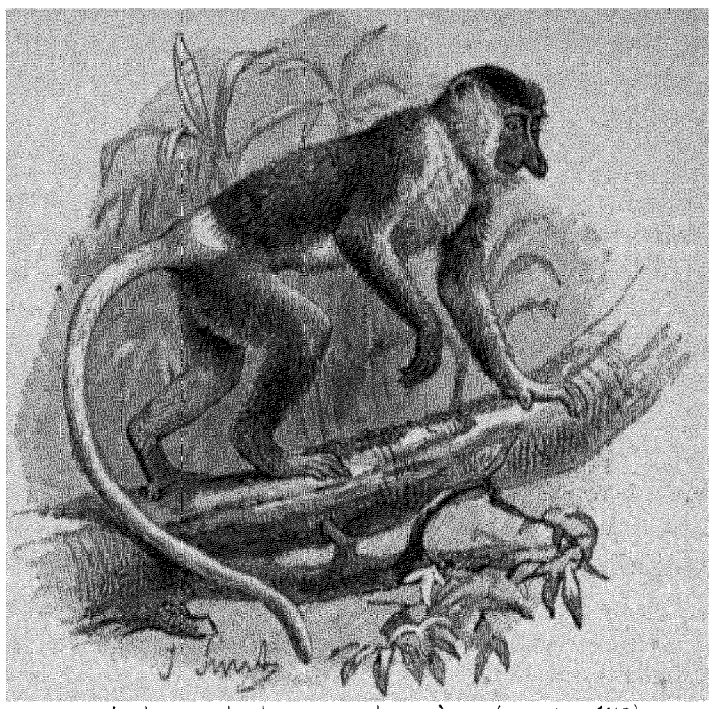


Nasals (adjustable), 13th century

> Neuertheles he a raught hym vpon the helme, and kutte of the *nasell* *Merlin* (E E T S), iii. 629

2 A sound uttered through or partly through the nose, especially, a nasal mute or stop, as *m*, *n*, *ng* —3. In *anat*, one of the nasal bones In the higher vertebrates they are a pair of bones of the surface of the skull in relation with the frontal, lacrymal or maxillary bones, covering in more or less of the nasal cavity They are very variable in shape in different animals, less so in position and relations, in man they form the bridge of the nose In the osseous fishes different bones have been identified as representatives of the nasals According to Cuvier, they are a pair of separated small tubiform bones in front of the frontals, called by others *turbinals* According to Owen they are represented by an unpaired projecting bone in front of the frontals more generally considered to be the ethmoid The nasals were regarded by Owen as forming the neural spine of the foremost, rhinencephalic, or nasal vertebra See cuts under *craniofacial Crotalus, Lepidosiren, Anura*, and *holorhinal* 4 In *herpet*, a nasal plate or shield

Nasalis (nā-sā'lis), *n.* [NL, < L *nasus* = E *nose*[1] see *nasal*.] A remarkable genus of semnopithecine monkeys, containing the proboscis-monkey of Borneo, *Semnopithecus nasalis* or *Nasalis larvatus* (*Geoffroy St Hilaire* See cut in next column



Proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*)

nasality (nā-zal'i-ti), *n* [< *nasal* + *-ity*] The state or quality of being nasal

> The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter *Sir W Jones* Orthog of Asiatick Words

nasalization (nā"zal-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *nasalize* + *-ation*] The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound

nasalize (nā'zal-īz), *v*, pret and pp *nasalized*, ppr *nasalizing* [< *nasal* + *-ize*] **I** *trans* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter or syllable by modification or addition

II *intrans* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound, speak through the nose

nasally (nā'zal-i), *adv* In a nasal manner, by or through the nose

nasard (naz'ard), *n* [= Sp *nasardo*, < F. *nasard*, an organ-stop (cf OF *nasart, nazart*, part of the helmet which protected the nose same as *nasal*, *n*, 1), < L *nasus* = E *nose*[1].] In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop, usually similar to the twelfth Also *nasarde*, and corruptly *nassart, nazard, nazad, nasat*

nasardly (naz'ärd-li), *a* [< **nasard*, appar < OF *nasarde*, a flout, mock, a rap on the nose, < L *nasus* (F *nez*) nose see *nose* Cf *nasard*] Mean foolish *Davies*

> What! such *a nasardly* Pigwiggen!
> *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque

nascency (nas'en-si), *n* [= F *naissance* = Pr *naissensa, naysensa, naisquenza* = OSp *nascencia* = It *nascenza*, < L *nascentia*, birth, origin, < *nascen(t-)s*, ppr of *nasci*, be born see *nascent*] Origin, beginning, or production

nascent (nas'ent), *a.* [= F *naissant* = Pg It *nascente*, < L *nascen(t-)s*, ppr of *nasci*, orig **gnasci*, be born, inceptive verb, < √ *gna*, bear, related to √ *gen*, bear, beget, = E *ken*[2] see *ken*[2], *genus*, etc From L *nasci* are ult E. *nascent, naissant, renascent, renascence, renaissance*, etc, *natal*[1], *nation, native*, etc, *agnate, cognate*, etc] Beginning to exist or to grow; commencing development, coming into being, incipient

> The asperity of tartarous salts and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul
> *Bp Berkeley*, Siris, § 86

> Wiping away the *nascent* moisture from my brow
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends (2d ed), Pref, p xii

Nascent state, in *chem*, the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed

naseberry (nāz'ber-i), *n*, pl *naseberries* (-iz) [Also *neesberry, nisberry*, in accom form, simulating *berry*[1] (as also in *barberry*), < Sp *nispero*, medlar, also naseberry-tree, < L *mespilus*, medlar see *medlar*] The tree *Achras Sapota*, or its fruit See *Achras, bully-tree, chicle-gum*, and *sapodilla* **Naseberry bully-tree**, a name of two West Indian trees, *Achras Sapota*, commonly the tallest tree of Jamaican woods, and *Lucuma multiflora* the latter distinguished as *broad leafed*, the former sometimes as *mountain*

naseberry-bat (nāz'ber-i-bat), *n.* A West Indian insectivorous and frugivorous bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or *Artibeus*, as *A jamaicensis* or *A. perspicillatus* so called from its fondness for the naseberry

nasethmoid (nā-zeth'moid), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1] + E *ethmoid*] Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bones, as, the *nasethmoid* suture

nash-gab (nash'gab), *n* Insolent talk, impertinent chatter *Scott* Old Mortality, viii [Scotch]

nasi, *n.* Plural of *nasus*.

nasically (nā′zi-kal-i), *adv.* [< *nasik* + *-al* + *-ly*[2]] After the manner of a nasik square or cube.

nasicorn (nā′zi-kôrn), *a* and *n.* [< L. *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *cornu* = E. *horn*] **I.** *a.* Having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros; of or pertaining to the *Nasicornia*, rhinocerotic

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasicornia*, a rhinoceros or rhinocerotid.

Nasicornia (nā-zi-kôr′ni-ä), *n pl* [NL., < L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] One of the five divisions of Illiger's group *Multiunguiata*, containing the rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ*.

nasicornous† (nā′zi-kôr-nus), *a* [As *nasicorn* + *-ous*] Same as *nasicorn*. *Sir T Browne*

nasiform (nā′zi-fôrm), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *forma*, form] Having the shape or function of a nose

nasik (na′sik), *a* [From the name of a town in India] Having, as a magic square or cube, other constant summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals

nasilabial (nā-zi-lā′bi-al), *a* Same as *nasolabial*

nasilabialis (nā-zi-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n* Same as *nasolabialis*, 2

nasimalar (nā-zi-mā′lär), *a* Same as *nasomalar*.

nasio-alveolar (nā″zi-ō-al-vē′ō-lär), *a* [< *nasion* + *alveolus* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point as, the *nasio-alveolar* distance

nasio-bregmatic (nā″zi-ō-breg-mat′ik), *a* [< *nasion* + *bregma(t-)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma, as the arch of the cranium between these two points

nasio-mental (nā″zi-o-men′tal), *a* [< *nasion* + *mentum* + *-al*] Pertaining to the nasion and the mentum as, the *nasio-mental* length (the distance between these points)

nasion (nā′zi-on), *n* [NL., < L *nasus* = E *nose*[1]] In *craniom*, the median point of the nasofrontal suture See *craniometry*

Nasiterna (nas-i-tėr′na), *n* [NL., < L *nasiterna*, *nassaterna*, a watering-pot with a large nose or spout, < *nasus* = E *nose*[1]] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, the pygmy parrots They are the smallest birds of the order, with mucronate tail feathers, and of a green color varied with other hues *N pygmæa* and *N pusio* are examples

naskt, *n* [Origin obscure] A prison *Halliwell* [Old cant]

nasky† (nas′ki), *a* [Not found in ME , < Sw dial *naskug*, nasty, dirty, cf Lū *nask*, also *unnask* (with neg *un-*, here intensive), nasty, Norw *nask*, greedy, orig appar with initial *s* as in Sw. dial. *snaskig*, Sw *snuskig*, nasty, *snask*, dirt, cf Sw *snaska* = Dan *snaske*, eat like a pig, cf also Norw *naska*, champ, other connections uncertain Not connected with *nesh*. Hence, by variation, *nasty*, q v] Nasty *Cotgrave*

Nasmyth hammer. See *hammer*[1]

Nasmyth's membrane. See *membrane*

naso-alveolar (nā″zo-al-vē′ō-lär), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + NL *alveolus* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to the nasal and alveolar points as, the *naso-alveolar* line See *craniometry*

nasobasal (nā-zō-bā′sal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + Gr *βάσις*, base, see *basal*] Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull as, the *nasobasal* angle of Welcker See *craniometry*

nasobasilar (nā-zō-bas′i-lär), *a* [< L. *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + E *basilar*] Pertaining to the nasal point and the basion as, the *nasobasilar* line See *craniometry*

nasocular (nā-zok′ū-lar), *a* [< L. *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *oculus*, eye, see *ocular*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye, nasorbital as, the *nasocular* or lacrymal duct

naso-ethmoidal (nā″zō-eth-moi′dal), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + E. *ethmoidal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal and ethmoidal regions of the skull

nasofrontal (nā-zō-fron′tal), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, see *frontal*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone, as, the *nasofrontal* suture

nasolabial (nā-zō-lā′bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [Also, more prop , *nasilabial*, < L *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + *labium*, lip see *labial*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip

II. *n* A nasolabial muscle

nasolabialis (nā-zō-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n* ; pl. *nasolabiales* (-lēz) [NL. see *nasolabial*] **1** In *human anat.*, a small muscle connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose, being one of a pair of muscular slips given off from the orbicularis oris The interval between them corresponds to the vertical depression seen on the surface between the nose and the lip Also called *nasalis labii superioris*, *depressor septi*, *mobilis narium*, and *depressor apicis nasi* *E Wilson*

2 The proper lifter of the nostril and upper lip, usually called *levator labii superioris alaque nasi* *Coues and Shute*. Also *nasilabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*[1]

nasolacrymal (nā-zō-lak′ri-mal), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *lacryma*, tear see *lacrymal*] Pertaining to the nose and to tears as, the *nasolacrymal* duct, which carries tears from the eye to the nose

nasology (nā-zol′ō-ji), *n* [< L *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The study of the nose or of noses.

> Mr Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Slawkenbergius
> *S Phillips*, Essays from The Times, II 336 (*Davies*)

nasomalar (nā-zō-mā′lär), *a* [Also *nasimalar*, < L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + NL *mala*, the cheek see *malar*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the cheek or cheek-bone

nasomaxillary (nā-zō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*, + *maxilla*, the jaw-bone see *maxillary*] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the upper jaw-bone: as, the *nasomaxillary* suture.

Nason flute. See *flute*[1]

nasopalatal (nā-zō-pal′a-tal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *palatum*, the palate see *palatal*] Same as *nasopalatine*

nasopalatine (nā-zō-pal′a-tin), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *palatum*, the palate, + *-ine*[1] see *palatine*] Of or pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bones, nasopalatal —**Nasopalatine canal** or **foramen**, one of the anterior palatine canals or foramina, for the transmission of a nasopala tine nerve from the nose to the mouth —**Nasopalatine nerve**, a branch of Meckel's ganglion which ramifies in the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth Also called *nerve of Scarpa*, *nerve of Cotunnius*, and *internal sphenopalatine nerve*

nasopharyngeal (nā-zō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a* [< *nasopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-al*] Pertaining to the nasal fossæ and the pharynx

nasopharynx (nā-zō-far′ingks), *n* , pl *nasopharynges* (nā″zō-fa-rin′jēz) [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + NL *pharynx*, q v] That part of the pharynx which is behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages distinguished from *oropharynx*

nasorbital (nā-zôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *orbita*, orbit see *orbital*] Of or pertaining to the nose and the orbits of the eyes, orbitonasal, nasocular

nasosubnasal (nā″zō-sub-nā′zal), *a* [< L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *sub*, under, + *nasus* = E *nose* see *nasal*] Connecting the nasal and the subnasal point. See *craniometry*

Nassa (nas′a), *n* [NL (Lamarck, 1799), < L *nassa*, *naxa*, a wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel] The leading genus of *Nassidæ*. Some of the species are known as *dog whelks* Several abound on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *N obsoleta* and *N trivittata*

Nassau grouper. A West Indian fish same as *hamlet*[2]

Nassellaria (nas-e-lā′ri-ä), *n pl.* [NL , < **nassella*, dim of L. *nassa*, a wicker basket (see *Nassa*), + *-aria*] Haeckel's name of radiolarians with the central capsule originally invariably uniaxial, oval, or conical, with two different poles of the axis, having at one pole the characteristic porous area through which the whole of the pseudopodia project like a bush

nass-fish (nas′ fish), *n* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*

Nassidæ (nas′i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Nassa* + *-idæ*] A family of buccinoid or whelk-like gastropods, typified by the genus *Nassa*, the dog-whelks The animal has a large foot, generally bifd behind, a long siphon, and a radula with the median teeth multidentate and the lateral generally bicuspid and with intermediate denticles, the operculum is unguiculate and usually serrate The shell is generally small, compact, and highly sculptured, with a twisted or plaited columella, and usually a calloused columellar lip The species are numerous, and occur in all seas. See cut under *dog whelk*

Nassinæ (na-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Nassa* + *-inæ*.] The *Nassidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Buccinidæ*, the dog-whelks

nast[1] (nâst), *n.* [< *nast-y*] Dirt, nastiness *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nast[2]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne hast*, hast not

nasten (nâs′tn), *v t* [< *nast*[1] + *-en*[2]] To render nasty *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nastily (nās′ti-li), *adv* In a nasty manner, filthily; dirtily, disagreeably, unpleasantly

nastiness (nās′ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being filthy; filthiness, dirtiness, filthy habits or condition.

> The *nastiness* of the beastly multitude *Sir J Hayward*

2. Disgusting taste, nauseousness

> That quality of unmitigated *nastiness* which so familiarly attests the genuineness of our Western dosos
> *The Atlantic*, XXI 204

3. Disagreeableness, unpleasantness as, the general *nastiness* of the weather [Colloq , chiefly in Great Britain]—**4.** Meanness, dishonorableness as, the *nastiness* of the trick. [Colloq]—**5.** That which is filthy, filth

> The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his stye as when he comes forth and shakes his *nastiness* in the street *South*, Sermons, VIII 1

6. Moral filth or filthiness, grossness or indecency; obscenity

> The common quality, however, of all Dryden's comedies is their *nastiness*, the more remarkable because we have ample evidence that he was a man of modest conversation
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 45

=**Syn** Foulness, defilement, pollution

nasturtion (nas-tėr′shon), *n* See *nastur tium*, 2.

Nasturtium (nas-tėr′shi-um), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1812), < L *nastur tium*, a cress, with ref to its somewhat acrid smell, < L *nasus*, = E *nose*[1], + *torquere*, pp *tortus*, twist see *tort*] **1** A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ* and the tribe *Arabideæ*, known by the pod with seeds in two rows and turgid valves There are about 20 species, branching herbs in water or on land, usually with small white flowers, pinnately divided leaves and pods short or elongated They bear the general name of *water cress*



Flowering Plant of *Nasturtium officinale*
a flower *b* pod

but *N officinale* is the water cress proper, a creeping herb of springs and brooks, much cultivated, a native of Europe and temperate Asia naturalized in America and elsewhere, particularly in New Zealand, where it is said to grow so vigorously as to choke up rivers Other species, as the wide spread *N palustre*, the marsh cress, are weedy-looking plants of little consequence

2 [*l c*] One of various species of the genus *Tropæolum* The most common is *T majus*, the Indian cress or lark's heel, a showy climber the large flowers vary ing from orange to scarlet and crimson A smaller sort with paler flowers is *T minus* A third kind is the tuberous nasturtium, *T tuberosum* These plants are considered anticorbutic, the fruits are pickled and used in the place of capers, and the leaves and flowers serve for a salad

3 [*l c*] A rich orange color See *capucine*[2]

Nastus (nas′tus), *n.* [NL. (A L de Jussieu, 1789), so called as having the stem not hollow, but filled with pith, < Gr *ναστός*, filled, solid.] A genus of tall grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ*, known by the numerous empty glumes, the gram adnate to the pericarp There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Mascarene Islands of tree like habit with leaves like those of the bamboo, and one flowered spikelets in panicles *N Borbonicus* of the Isle of Réunion (or Isle of Bourbon) forms a belt entirely around the mountains of the island It is a fine species, reaching a height of 50 feet.

nasty (nas′ti), *a* [A var of the earlier *nasky*] **1** Filthy, dirty, foul, unclean, either literally or figuratively (*a*) Physically filthy or dirty

> How sing and making love
> Over the *nasty* sty *Shak*, Hamlet, III 1 94.

I am a *nastyer* heap than those, and may
Taint thy sweet Lustre by my filth's excess.
J Beaumont, Psyche, ii 135

A people breaths not more savage and *nasty*, crusted with dirt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 85

(*b*) Of filthy habits

Therefore the Lord, this Day, with loathsom Lice
Plagues poor and rich, the *nastie* and the nice,
Both Man and beast
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii , The Lawe

This day our captain told me that our landman were very *nasty* and slovenly, and that the gun deck, where they lodged, was so beastly and noisome with their victuals and beastliness as would much endanger the health of the ship *Winthrop*, Hist New England, p 12

(*c*) Morally filthy indecent, ribald, indelicate applied to speech or behavior

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together *Bp Atterbury*

2 Nauseous, disgusting to taste or smell as, a *nasty* medicine —3 In a weakened sense, disagreeable, bad [Colloq , Eng]

Lady A—— said here [in England] at a dinner, speaking to her husband, who thought it proper not to touch his soup, Do take some, A— it s not at all *nasty* *R G White*, England Without and Within, xvi

4 Foul; stormy, disagreeable; unpleasant applied to the weather Compare *dirty* and *foul*[1] in the same sense [Colloq , Eng]

A stormy day [is called in England] a *nasty* day
R G White, England Without and Within xvi

5. Troublesome, annoying, difficult to deal with, or threatening trouble, of a kind to be avoided· as, a *nasty* customer to deal with, a *nasty* cut or fall —6 Ill-natured, mean, dishonorable; hateful as, a *nasty* remark, a *nasty* trick [Colloq.]

She is a *nasty*, hardened creature, and I do hate her How a woman can be so *nasty* I can t imagine
Trollope, Is he Popenjoy? lix

=**Syn 1** and 3 *Nasty, Filthy, Foul, Dirty* These words are on the descending scale of strength *Nasty* is the strongest word in the language for that which is offensive to sight, smell, or touch by the quality of its uncleanness or uncleanliness. The English fondness for the colloquial use of the word in connection with bad weather, and figuratively for anything disagreeable, is not matched by anything in America, on the contrary, the word is considered too strong for ordinary or delicate use, and *foul* is used of bad weather All the words apply to that which is filled or covered in considerable degree with anything offensive The moral uses of the word correspond with the physical

nasty-man (nas′ti-man), *n* See *garroting*

Nasua (nā′su-ą), *n* [NL ,< L *nasus* = E *nose* see *nose*[1]] The only genus of coatimondis, of the subfamily *Nasuinæ* Several described species are reducible to two, *N narica* and *N rufa* The genus was founded by Storr, 1780 See cut under *coati*

Nasuinæ (nā-sū-ī′nē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Nasua* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of the racoon family, *Procyonidæ*, typified by the genus *Nasua*, the coatimondis or coatis They have an extremely long snout, with corresponding modification of the cranial bones, the auditory bulla is small and flattened, and the mastoid exturse See cut under *coati*

nasuine (nas′ū-in) *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nasuinæ*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasuinæ*, a coati

nasus (nā′sus), *n* , pl. *nasi* (-si) [L , = E *nose* see *nose*[1]] 1 In *anat* , the nose, the nasal organ —2 In *entom* , same as *clypeus*, 2 —**Formicate nasus.** See *formicate*[1] —**Included nasus.** See *includs*

Nasutæ (nā-sū′tē), *n. pl* [NL , fem pl of L *nasutus*, large-nosed see *nasute*] In Nitzsch's system of classification (1829), a superfamily of birds, equivalent to the *Fulmares* or *Procellariidæ* of authors in general, including the petrels, albatrosses, shearwaters, and their relatives.

nasute (nā-sūt′), *a* [= OF *nasu, nazu*, < L *nasutus*, large-nosed, hence critical, censorious, < *nasus* = E *nose* see *nose*[1]] 1 Having a long or large nose or snout; snouty, specifically, in *ornith* , of or pertaining to the *Nasuta* , tubinarial —2 Having a quick or delicate perception of smell, keen-scented

They are commonly discovered by a *Nasute* swine, purposely brought up *Evelyn*, Acetaria § 39

Hence —3† Critical, nice, censorious, captious

The *nasuter* critics of this age scent something of pride in the ecclesiastick
Bp Gauden Hieraspistes (1653), p 303 (*Latham*)

nasuteness (na-sūt′nes) *n* The quality of being nasute; acuteness of scent, hence, nice discernment. *Dr H More*

nasutiform (na-sū′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nasutus*, long-nosed (see *nasute*), + *forma*, form] In *entom.*, produced in an elongate form in front of the head. said of the clypeus

nat[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *not*[1]

nat[2]†. A Middle English contracted form of *ne at*, not at, or nor at

nat[3]† (nat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *natt, natte*, < ME *natte*, < OF *natte*, < LL. *natta*, a mat *Nat*[3] is ult a var of *mat*[1], as *nape*[2], *nap-* in *napkin*, etc., are of the prob. ult identical *map*[1]. see *mat*[1], *map*[1]] A mat *Palsgrave*

nat[4] (nat), *n.* [E Ind] In Burma and Siam, a spirit or angel powerful for evil and for punishment, a demon; a geme.

natal[1] (nā′tal), *a.* and *n* [< ME. *natal*, < OF. *natal* (vernacularly *nael, noel*, > E *nowel, noel*), F *natal* = Sp. Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, < L. *natalis*, pertaining to birth or origin, < *nasci*, pp *natus*, be born. see *nascent*. Cf. *noel*.] **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's birth, connected with or dating from one's birth

And thou, propitious Star! whose sacred Pow'r
Presided o'er the Monarch's *natal* Hour,
Thy radiant Voyages for ever run
Prior, Prol spoken at Court on Her Majesty's Birthday, [1704

2 Presiding over birthdays or nativities

By *natal* Joves feste *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii 150

3†. Native, own, original

Seed in *natal* soil
Palladius, Husbondrie (E L T S), p 191

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his *natal* grove
Tennyson, The Daisy

=**Syn 1** *Natural*, etc. See *native*

II. *n* A person's nativity, birthday. [Rare]

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natale* of our heavenly king!
Fitz Geoffrey Blessed Birthday (1634), p 1 (*Latham*)

natal[2] (nā′tal), *a* [< L *natis*, rump see *nates*] Pertaining to the nates or buttocks, gluteal

natalitial (nā-ta-lish′al), *a* [As *natalitis-ous* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity

The quarre, which is within a mile of the Parish of Ad combe, my dear *natalitiall* place *Coryat*, Crudities, I 84

natalitious (nā-ta-lish′us), *a* [= OF *natalice* = Sp Pg *natalicio* = It *natalizio*, < L *natalitius*, pertaining to birth or to a birthday, < *natalis*, of birth see *natal*[1]] Same as *natalitial*

natality (nā-tal′i-ti), *n* [= F *natalité*, < L. *natalis*, of birth see *natal*[1]] 1† Birth

I should doubt whether Samuel Foote visited Truro more than once since the *natality* of Mr Polwhele was proclaimed to his kindred
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p lxxvii

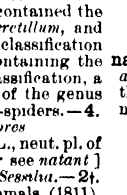
2 The ratio of the number of births in a given time, as a year, to the total number of population, birth-rate

The European defective classes, whose *natality* and infantile death rates are enormous, are forcibly exported in great numbers to this country *Sci Amer*, N S , LVII 160

nataloin (nā-tal′ō-in), *n* [< *Natal* (see def) + *aloin*] A bitter principle contained in Natal or Cape aloes See *aloin*

Natalus (nat′a-lus), *n.* [NL] A genus of tropical American bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Minopterina*, having 2 incisors and 3 premolars in each upper half-jaw and 3 incisors and 3 premolars in each lower half-jaw, and a short conical tragus *N stramineus* is an example

natant (nā′tant), *a* [< L *natan(t-)s*, ppr of *natare* (> It *natare* = Sp Pg *nadar* = OF *nater, nager*), swim, freq of *nare*, swim, sail, flow, fly. cf Gr *ναειν*, flow, *νέειν*, swim] Swimming, floating Specifically – (*a*) In *her* , same as *nasant* (*b*) In *zool* , swimming on or in the water, of or pertaining to the *Natantes* or *Natantia* (*c*) In *bot* , floating on the surface of water, swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant


A Fish Natant

Natantes† (nā-tan′tēz), *n pl* [NL , < L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr of *natare*, swim see *natant*] 1 In Cuvier's classification, the third tribe of the coral family, corresponding to the modern *Pennatulacea* of alcyonarian polyps It contained the genera *Pennatula, Virgularia, Veretillum*, and *Umbellularia*.—2 In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Polypi*, containing the crinoids —3 In Walckenaer's classification, a division of spiders, such as those of the genus *Argyroneta*, the diving- or water-spiders.—4. The swimming birds See *Natatores*

Natantia (nā-tan′shi-ą), *n pl* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr of *natare*, swim· see *natant*] 1 The free rotifers opposed to *Sessilia*.—2†. In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the fourteenth order, containing the sirenians and cetaceans as two families, *Sirenia* and *Cete*

same as *Mutilata*.—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) A division of azygobranchiate gastropods, containing the natant or free-swimming oceanic or pelagic forms usually called *heteropods*, and corresponding to the class or order *Heteropoda* opposed to *Reptantia*. (*b*) A section of cephalate mollusks proposed for the cephalopods.—4. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are free-swimming. opposed to *Sedentaria*

natantly (nā′tant-li), *adv.* In a natant manner; swimmingly; floatingly

natatile† (nā′ta-til), *a.* [< LL *natatilis*, that can swim, < L. *natare*, swim see *natant*] That can swim; capable of swimming.

A *Natatile* Beast (the water beast), do you say? Nay, rather a Cacatile Beast. Who ever heard of, or ever read the Name of, a Swimming Beet?
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 147

natation (nā-tā′shon), *n* [= F *natation* = Pg. *natação*, < L *natatio(n-)*, a swimming, a swimming-place, < *natare*, swim see *natant.*] The art or act of swimming *Sir T Browne*, Vulg. Err , iv. 6

Natatores (nā-ta-tō′rēz), *n pl* [NL , pl of L. *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim see *natant*] In *ornith.* (*a*) In some systems, as those of Vigors and Swainson, the order of palmiped birds, or those which habitually swim, the swimmers It was one of the groups of the quinary system, correlated with *Insessores, Scansores, Rasores*, and *Grallatores* [Not in use] (*b*) By Blyth (1849) restricted to the *Lamellirostres*

natatorial (nā-ta-tō′ri-al), *a* [< *natatory* + *-al*] Swimming or adapted for swimming; natatory, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Natatores*

natatorious (nā-ta-tō′ri-us), *a* [< *natatory* + *-ous*] Same as *natatorial*

natatorium (nā-ta-tō′ri-um), *n* , pl *natatoriums, natatoria* (-umz, -ą) [LL , a place for swimming, < *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer. see *natatory.*] A swimming-school; a place for swimming

natatory (nā′ta-tō-ri), *a* [= F *natatoire* = Sp. Pg *natatorio* (cf It *natatoria*, a bath, pool, pond), < LL *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer or to swimming, < L *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim. see *natant*] 1 Swimming, having the habit of swimming in water

There is little doubt that the *natatory* Siwalian order was derived from it [*Amblypoda*] by a process of degradation
E D Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 278

2 Used in or adapted for swimming as, *natatory* organs; *natatory* membranes

natch[1] (nach), *n* and *v* A dialectal form of *notch*

Losh, man! ha e mercy wi' your *natch*,
Your bodkin's bauld *Burns*, To a Tailor

natch[2] (nach), *n* [Formerly also *nache*, < ME *nache, nage*, < OF *nache, naiche, naesche, nage, naige* (= It *natica*), buttock, < ML *natica*, < L *nates*, buttocks see *nates.*] The buttocks or rump [Obsolete or prov Eng]

Width [of a cow] at the *nache*, 14 inches
Marshall (*Latham*)

natch-bone (nach′bōn), *n* [Formerly *nache-bone*, etc , < *natch* + *bone*. Cf *aitch-bone*] The bone of the rump, as of an ox; an aitch-bone.

nates (nā′tēz), *n pl* [L *natis*, usually in pl *nates*, buttock, rump.] 1. The buttocks, the haunches; the gluteal region of the body, in man, the seat.—2 The larger, anterior pair of prominences of the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes of the brain in man and other mammals, the smaller, posterior pair being called the *testes* See *corpora quadrigemina*, under *corpus* —3. The umbones of a bivalve shell.

nath†. An obsolete contracted form of *ne hath*. hath not *Chaucer*

nathe (nāᵺ), *n.* A corrupt form of *navel* [Prov. Eng]

And let the restlesse spokes and whirling *nathes*
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest
Phillis of Scyros (1655) (*Nares*)

natheless†, **nathless**† (nāᵺ′hē-les′, naᵺ′les′), *adv* [< ME *natheless*, < AS *nā thȳ læs*, not the less· see *no*[1], *the*[2], *less*[1].] Nevertheless, not the less; notwithstanding *Chaucer*

Natheles William wigtil worthili him grette
William of Palerne (E E T S.), l. 4506

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire
Nathless he so endured *Milton*, P L, i 299.

Natheless, as we have had sudden reason to believe, this Princess Elizabeth , has obtained certain knowledge of the trains which we had laid *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

nathemore†, nathmore† (nā′ᴛʜē-mōr′, naᴛʜ′-mōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *na the more:* see *no*[1], *the*[2], *more*[1]. Cf. *natheless.*] Not the more; never the more.

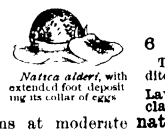
But *nathemore* would that corsgeous swayne
To her yeeld passage gainst his Lord to goe.
Spenser, F. Q., I viii. 13

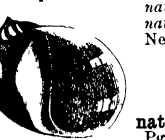
nat. hist. An abbreviation of *natural history*

Natica (nat′ı-kā), *n.* [NL., < ML. **natica*, in pl. *naticæ*, buttock: see *natch*[2] Cf. *natiform.*] The typical genus of *Naticidæ*, containing some 200 species, and subdivided into numerous subgenera These sea snails are all active, predatory, and carnivorous, and several are among the largest univalve shells found on the coasts of the United States A very common one along the Atlantic coast, *N (Lunatia) heros*, is sometimes 5 inches long and ¾ broad Its egg masses, seen everywhere on the beaches, are popularly known as *sand-saucers*


Natica canrena

Naticidæ (nā-tıs′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natica* + *-idæ*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Natica*, a conspicuous group of carnivorous mollusks, mostly dwelling on sandy or gravelly sea-bottoms at moderate depths The animal has a large flat foot provided with a distinct fold or propodium reflected upon the head, tentacles slender, eyes abortive, teeth 1 1 1, the central one tricuspidate, the lateral subrhombiform, denticulous, and the marginal uniciform The shell is generally subglobular, with a semilunar entire aperture and more or less callous about the umbilicus The have sometimes been called *sea snails*


Natica alderi, with extended foot depositing its collar of eggs


Natica (Cernina) fluctuata

naticiform (nat′ı-sı-fôrm), *a* [< NL *Natica*, q. v., + L *forma*, form] Having the form or aspect of the genus *Natica*, naticoid.

Naticina (nat-ı-sī′nā), *n* [NL., as *Natica* + *-ina*[1]] A genus of gastropods of the family *Naticidæ*

Naticinæ (nat-ı-sī′nē), *n. pl* [NL., pl of *Naticina*] A subfamily of gastropods *Swainson*, 1840.

naticine (nat′ı-sın), *a.* Pertaining or related to *Natica*, resembling a member of that genus

naticoid (nat′ı-koid), *a* and *n* [< NL. *Natica*, q. v., + *-oid*] **I.** *a.* Like *Natica* or the *Naticidæ*, naticiform or naticine

II. *n.* A member of the *Naticidæ*

natiform (nat′ı-fôrm), *a* [< L *nates*, the buttocks, + *forma*, form] Like or likened to buttocks, as the umbones of a shell. as, the *natiform* tubercles of the brain.

The *natiform* protuberance of the temporal lobe
Huxley, Anat Vert., p 60.

nation (nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *nacion, nacioun*, < OF *nacion, nation, nasion*, F *nation* = Pr *natio, nasson* = Sp. *nacion* = Pg *nação* = It. *nazione* = D *natie* = MLG. *nacie* = G Sw. Dan. *nation*, < L *natio(n-)*, birth, a goddess of birth, a race, a people, < *nasci*, pp *natus*, be born: see *nascent.*] **1.** In a broad sense, a race of people, an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages

There arryven Cristene Men and Sarazynes and Men of alle *Nacioums*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p 28

This londe of Jherusalem hath ben in the handes of many sondry *Nacyons*, as of Iewes, Cananeis, Assiriens.
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

2 In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit, an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised

A *nation* may be defined as a body of population which its proper history has made one in itself, and as such distinct from all others
A W Ward, Eng Dram Lit, Int., p xvi

A *nation* is an organized community within a certain territory, or, in other words, there must be a place where its sole sovereignty is exercised
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter Law, § 52.

Nation is nearly synonymous with people, and in the United States it is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal government *Cooley*, Const. Limit (5th ed.), Prin Const Law, 20

Hence — 3. A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

Even all the *nation* of unfortunate
And fatall birds about them flocked were
Spenser, F Q., II xii 36

There his well woven toils and subtle trains
He laid, the brutish *nation* to enwrap
Spenser, Astrophel, 1 98.

You are a subtile *nation*, you physicians!
B Jonson, Sejanus, I 2

But lawyers are too wise a *nation*
T expose their trade to disputation
S Butler, Hudibras, III iii. 488

4. A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris

These several *nations* [in the university of Paris] first came into existence some time before the year 1219, and all belonged to the faculty of arts Each of the *nations* was, like a royal colony, in a great measure self governed *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 835

5†. Race, species; family, lineage

Allas! that any of my *nacioun*
Sholde evere so foule disparaged be
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1 212

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne
Aboven alle *nacioums* in Prince
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, 1 53

6 A great number, a multitude [Colloq.]

The French had such a *nation* of hedges, and copses, and ditches. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v 21

Law of nations See *law*[1] — **Most favored nation clause.** See *clause* = **Syn. 1** and **2** *Race*, etc See *people*

nation (nā′shon), *adv* [An adverbial use of *nation*, *n.*, 6, prob also in part an abbr of *darnation*] Very, extremely; by a vast deal. as, *nation* mean; *nation* pa′tic′lar [Prov Eng and New Eng.]

There, full oft, 'tis *nation* cold
Essex Dialect, Noakes and Styles (*Bartlett*)

It makes a noise like father's gun,
Only a *nation* louder *Yankee Doodle* (song)

national (nash′on-al), *a* [= F. *national* = Sp Pg *nacional* = It *nazionale* = D *nationaal* = G Sw. Dan. *national*, < NL. *nationalis*, < L. *natio(n-)*, nation see *nation*] **1** Of or pertaining to a nation, or a country regarded as a whole opposed to *local* or *provincial*, and in the United States to *State* as, *national* troops, defenses, debt, expenditure, etc; hence, general, public as, *national* interests, the *national* welfare.

The spirit [of the people] rose against the interference of a foreign priest with their *national* concerns
Macaulay, Burleigh

As a *national* tax levied by the Witan of all England, and passing into the hands of the king of all England, this tax [the Danegeld] practically brought home the *national* idea as it had never been brought home before
J R Green, Conq of Eng., p 389

2. Established and maintained by the nation, or by authority of its laws as, *national* banks, a *national* system of education, a *national* church — **3.** Peculiar or common to the whole people of a country as, *national* language, customs, or dress, a *national* trait; a *national* religion, *national* pride

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace
Milton, P L, xii 317

To urge reformation of *national* ill
Cowper, The Flatting Mill

4 Characterized by attachment or devotion to one's own race or country, or its institutions.

His high and sudden elevation naturally raised him up a thousand enemies among a proud, punctilious, and intensely *national* people *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, ii 8

National air See *air*[3] — **National Assembly**, in *French hist* (*a*) See *assembly* (*b*) The name of the popular assembly after the revolution of 1848, and again in 1871 after the fall of the second empire in 1870 (*c*) According to the Constitution of 1875, the name of the two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session — **National bank.** See *bank*[2], 4 — **National church**, the church established by law in a country or nation, generally representing the prevalent form of religion In England the national church is Anglican or Episcopal, and in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian — the sovereign being in both countries the temporal head of the church, and represented at the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland by a commissioner — **National convention, Council, Covenant.** See the nouns — **National Currency Acts** See *currency* — **National debt.** See *debt* — **National domain.** See *domain* — **National ensign**, the flag of a nation — **National guard.** (*a*) An armed force identified with the French revolutionary epoch, first formed in 1789 under the name of *garde bourgeoise* It was abolished by the government in 1827, but reorganized in 1830, and formed an important part of the armed force of the kingdom under Louis Philippe (*b*) A name sometimes given to the organized militia in some parts of the United States Abbreviated *N G* — **National Institute.** See *Institute of France*, under *institute* — **National Liberals.** See *Liberal* — **National party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name of the Greenback-Labor party (which see, under *greenback*). — **National Republican, salute, schools**, etc. See the nouns.

nationalisation, nationalise, etc. See *nationalization*, etc.

nationalism (nash′on-al-ızm), *n.* [< *national* + *-ism*] **1** National spirit or aspirations, devotion to the nation, desire for national unity, independence, or prosperity

The Sequani, as the representatives of *nationalism*, knowing that they could not stand alone, had looked for friends elsewhere *Froude*, Cæsar, p 220

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Ireland, the political program of the party that agitates for more or less complete separation from Great Britain — **3** An idiom or a phrase peculiar to a nation, a national trait or peculiarity.

nationalist (nash′on-al-ıst), *n* and *a* [< *national* + *-ist*] **I.** *n* **1** In *theol*, one who holds to the divine election of entire nations as distinguished from that of particular individuals *Quarterly Rev* — **2** A member of a Jewish political party in the time of Christ, a zealot — **3** [*cap.*] A supporter of Irish nationalism

The Unionists cried out against a remedy for the coercion of the disloyal Irish *Nationalists* which would necessitate the coercion by the latter of the loyal inhabitants of Ulster *Appleton's Ann Cyc*, 1886, p 403

II. *a* Of or pertaining to nationalists; advocating or upholding nationalism

nationality (nash-o-nal′ı-tı), *n*, pl *nationalities* (-tiz) [= F *nationalité* = Sp *nacionalidad*, as *national* + *-ity*] **1** The fact of being a member of a particular nation, birth and membership in a particular nation, relationship by birth and race to a particular nation as, the *nationality* of an immigrant — **2** Relationship as property, etc, to a particular nation, or to one or more of its members as, the *nationality* of a ship — **3.** The people constituting a particular nation, a nation, a race of people

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere
H S Edwards, Polish Captivity, II vi (*Latham*)

Hadjis and merchants from all the neighboring countries elbow the native Persians, and each *nationality* is easily distinguished *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi

The war which established our position as a vigorous *nationality* has also sobered us.
Lowell, Study Windows, p 78.

4 Separate existence as a nation, national unity and integrity

Institutions calculated to insure the preservation of their *nationality*
Quoted in *H S Edwards's* Polish Captivity, II vi

The partition of Poland was the event that forced the idea of *nationality* upon the world
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 236.

5 Nationalism, devotion or strong attachment to one's own nation or country

In antiquity they [the Jews] developed an intense sentiment of *nationality* *J Fiske*, Idea of God, p 72.

nationalization (nash′on-al-ı-zā′shon), *n* [< *nationalize* + *-ation.*] **1** The act of rendering national in character instead of local

Calhoun's letter to Pakenham was the official proclamation of the *nationalization* of slavery, only, however, so far as it bumped upon the Union, but by no means with regard to any corresponding rights
H von Holst, John C Calhoun (trans.), p 239.

2 The act of making national as regards possession, use, and control; especially, as advocated by many socialists, the abolition of private property, as in lands, railways, etc, and the vesting of it in the nation for national use as, the *nationalization* of land

Without compensation, *nationalization* of the land is flagrantly unjust and quite hopeless, with compensation, its benefits are remote and doubtful
Orpen, tr of Laveleye's Socialism, p 299

Nationalization of the land makes its appearance in the list of many a London Working Men's Club *Nationalization* of ordinary capital and state regulation of wages appear hardly less frequently.
Contemporary Rev, LIII 149

Also spelled *nationalisation.*

nationalize (nash′on-al-īz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *nationalized*, ppr *nationalizing* [< *national* + *-ize*] **1** To make national as, to *nationalize* an institution. — **2** To give the character of a nation to; stamp with the political attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation. as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony

New England now [1801] contains a million and a half of inhabitants of all colonies that ever were founded the largest the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, *nationalized* *Fisher Ames*, Works, II 134

3 To make the property of the state or nation for national uses; abolish private ownership in, and vest in the nation for national use: as, to *nationalize* the land of a country

Rome again and again *nationalized* large tracts of land, and again and again made provision for the poor to occupy it. *Nineteenth Century* XIX. 76.

Also spelled *nationalise*

nationalizer (nash'on-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *nationalize* + *-er*1.] One who advocates nationalization, as of land, railways, etc Also spelled *nationaliser.*

Sir Rowland Hill and the English railway *nationalizers* proposed that the state should own the lines, but that the companies should continue to work them *Contemporary Rev*, LIV 384.

nationally (nash'on-al-i), *adv* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation

The Jews being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant *South*, Sermons, II 1

nationalness (nash'on-al-nes), *n.* The state of being national *Johnson*

nationhood (nā'shon-hud), *n.* [< *nation* + *-hood.*] The state of being a nation

Toward growth into *nationhood* *The Century*, XXXI 407

natis (nā'tis), *n.*, pl. *nates* (-tēz). [L. *nates*, pl., the buttocks: see *nates*.] In *anat*, one of the buttocks; either half of the gluteal region commonly in the plural See *nates*

native (nā'tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *natif, naif* = Pr. *natiu, nadiu* = Sp Pg. It. *nativo*, < L *nativus*, born, inborn, innate, natural, native, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born see *nascent* Cf. *naif, naive.*] **I.** *a* **1†.** Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I iii § 23.

2†. Born of one's self, own

There is but one amongst the foure
That is my *native* sonne
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII 162).

3. Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth as, *native* land; *native* language

Ere the King my feir countrie get,
This land that's *natives* to me,
Mony o' his nobilis sall be cauld
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI 20).

The language I have learn'd these forty years,
My *native* English, now I must forgo
Shak, Rich II, I 3 160

But still for us his *native* skies
The pitying Angel leaves
Whittier, Lay of Old Time

4 Of indigenous origin or growth; not exotic or of foreign origin or production, belonging by birth as, the *native* grapes of the South, a *native* name

Ere her *native* king
Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak, Rich II, iii 2 25.

They feigned it adventitious, not *native*
Bacon, Fables, xi, Expl

Our music, in its most enchanting form, is purely *native*, independent of any Saxon, Danish, or Norman aid *O'Curry*, Anc Irish, II xxxviii

Bayard Taylor always considered himself *native* to the East, and it was with great delight that in 1851 he found himself on the banks of the Nile *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 91

[With reference to names or other words, *native* is especially used to designate a name or word indigenous in a country or among a people beyond the ordinary pale of Anglo-Saxon or European civilization, thus, the native products and customs of the barbarous tribes of Africa or Australia or of the imperfectly civilized peoples of India, Arabia, etc, have "native names" which are commonly so referred to when it is inconvenient or impossible to give a precise designation of the language, or etymological history of the word, concerned In this dictionary, in the etymologies, "native name" means a name used (and usually originating) in the country or among the people indicated in the definition or otherwise]

5 Connected by birth, hence, closely related, near

To join like likes and kiss like *native* things.
Shak, All's Well, i. 1 238

There's consolation when a friend laments us, but when a parent grieves, the anguish is too *native*
Steele, Lying Lover, v 1

6 Being the place of birth (of) [Rare]

Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, *native* to famous wits
Or hospitable *Milton*, P R., iv 241

7. Conferred by birth; inborn, hereditary, not artificial or acquired, natural

I love nothing in you more than your innocence, you retain so *native* a simplicity
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2.

High minds, of *native* pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!
Scott, Marmion iii 18

It is not what a poet takes, but what he makes out of what he has taken, that shows what *native* force is in him *Lowell* Among my Books, 2d ser, p 154

8. Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances: said of mineral products, and especially of the metals: as, *native* mercury; *native* copper. also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially as, galena occurs *native* and also as a furnace product.—**Native American party** See *American*.—**Native bear, native sloth.** Same as *koala*.—**Native bread,** a fungus, *Mylitta Australis*, used by the natives of Australia as a sort of bread It is often several inches in diameter, and when dry looks like a hard, compacted lump of sago.—**Native cat,** the spotted dasyure of Australia.—**Native cinnabar, cod, devil, mercury, trooper,** etc See the nouns.—**Native companion,** the large gray crane of Australia.—**Syn. 7.** *Natal, Native, Natural Natal* has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth, hence it is chiefly used with such words as *day, hour, star* *Native* means conferred by birth as, *native* genius; or, belonging by birth or origin as, *native* place, country, language *Natural* applies to that which is by nature, as opposed to the work of art *Native* eloquence is opposed to that which is acquired, *natural* eloquence to that which is elaborated by rules.—**4.** *Indigenous*, etc See *original*

II. *n.* **1.** One born in a certain place or country, a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country.

Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her *natives* merit at thy hand!
Pope, Iliad, vi. 70

That shadowy realm where hope is a *native*
D G Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

[Any person born in a given country is a *native* of it, but the term, with reference to a country, is naturally most used by foreigners, to whom as discoverers, explorers, travelers, writers, etc, "the natives" are the aboriginal inhabitants, until in the progress of settlement and colonization the native-born colonists claim or receive the name of "native" also]

2†. In feudal times, one born a serf or villein, as distinguished from a person who had become so in any other way.

So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid [*natives*] on account of his nativity (i. e., being in the condition of a *native*, or slave, of Whalley), saving to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our *natives*
Sir Gregory de Norbury Abbot of Whalley, who died in [1309, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II 9, note.

By acts of emancipation or manumission the *native* was made a freeman, even though with the disabilities he lost the privileges of maintenance which he could claim on the land of his lord *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 495

3 In *astrol.*, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration.

The length of time in which the apheta and anareta, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the *native's* life. *Sibley*, Astrology, p 464.

4 [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, same as *Know-nothing* See *American party*, under *American*. —**5** An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one

Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *natives*, and are considered very superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds *Lib Universal Knowledge*, XI 159

His eyes rested on a newly opened oyster shop on a magnificent scale with *natives* laid, one deep, in circular marble basins in the windows.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii

6†. Natural source, origin.

Th' Accusation
Which they have often made against the Senate,
All cause vnborne, could neuer be the *Natiue*
Of our so franke Donation
Shak, Cor (folio 1623), iii. 1. 129

[Some modern editions read here *motive*]

native-born (nā'tiv-bôrn), *a.* Born in the country specified or understood.

Surely no *native born* woman loves her country better than I love America *The Century*, XXXVIII 931

natively (nā'tiv-li), *adv* By birth, naturally; originally

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own
Jer Taylor (?), Artif Handsomeness, p 77

nativeness (nā'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being native, or produced by nature; naturalness

nativism (nā'tiv-izm), *n* [< *native* + *-ism*] **1** In *philos*, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See *innate.*

The author makes an exception in favor of the Stoics, who, he holds, combined the truth that is in sensationalism with the truth that is in *nativism* *Mind*, XII 628.

2 [*cap*] In *U. S politics*, the program of the Native American party (which see, under *American*).

But the baleful *Nativism* which had just broken out [1844] in the great cities, and had been made the occasion of riot, devastation, and bloodshed in Philadelphia, had alarmed the foreign born population
H. Greeley, Amer Conflict, I. 168.

nativist (nā'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *native* + *-ist.*] **1.** In *philos.*, one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*. (*a*) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party. (*b*) One who supports the program of the American party. See *American.*

Fillmore was in Europe when he was chosen by the *Nativists* of Philadelphia as their standard bearer
H von Holst, Const. Hist (trans.), V. 436

nativistic (nā-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *nativist* + *-ic.*] In *philos.*, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists

Thus the *nativistic* school of explanation is replaced by the "empiristic" school, as Helmholtz calls it
Science, VI 309

nativity (nā-tiv'i-ti), *n*; pl *nativities* (-tiz). [< ME. *nativite*, < OF. *nativeté*, F. *nativité*, also *naiveté* (see *naiveté, naivety*), = Sp. *natividad* = Pg *natividade* = It. *natività*, < L. *nativita(t-)s*, birth, < *nativus*, born see *native*] **1** The fact of being born; birth.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night
Milton, P. R., i 242

Christmas has come once more—the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the *Nativity* of the Saviour *Channing*, Perfect Life, p 215

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death *Shak*, M W of W, v 1 4

A Prince born for the Good of Christendom, if a Bar in his *Nativity* had not hindred it *Baker*, Chronicles, p 67.

3. In particular, the birth of Christ, hence, (*a*) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ, Christmas, (*b*) a picture representing the birth of Christ, as, the *Nativity* of Perugino in the hall of the Cambio at Perugia.—**4** In feudal times, the condition of servitude or villeinage See *native*, *n*, 2

The different ranks of the bondmen or unfree class [in Scotland] have been preserved in the code of laws termed 'quoniam attachamenta' They are there termed native men (*nativi*), and we are told that there are several kinds of *nativity* or Bondage (*nativitatis sive bondagii*)
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 334

5. In *astrol*, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born, a horoscope

As men which judge *nativities* consider not single stars, but the aspects the concurrence and posture of them, so in this, though no particular past arrest me or divert me, yet all seems remarkable and enormous
Donne, Letters, cxxiv

Domicile of nativity See *domicile* 2.—**Feast of the Nativity of Christ,** Christmas.—**Nativity of a saint,** in titles of church festivals, the day of a saint's physical death, regarded as his birth into a higher life In the case of the Virgin Mary and St John Baptist, however, the day of physical birth is meant, as in the Nativity of Christ.—**Nativity of St John Baptist,** in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Anglican Church a festival observed on June 24th, in honor of the birth of St John the Baptist.—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary,** in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek Church, and also in the Anglican Calendar, a festival observed on September 8th, in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary.—**To cast a nativity,** in *astrol*, to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of certain stars upon the person then born

nativity-piet (nā-tiv'i-ti-pī), *n.* A Christmas pie *Halliwell.*

And will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie,
Betwixt every spoonful of a *nativity pie*
B Jonson, Volpone, I 1

nat. phil. An abbreviation of *natural philosophy*: so used in this work

Natricidæ (nā-tris'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-idæ*] A family of colubrine snakes, named from the genus *Natrix* now merged in *Colubridæ*

Natricinæ (nat-ri-sī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Natrix* It includes those having the head distinct, the body and tail moderately elongate, and the teeth ungrooved and not longer in front, as the black-snakes of the United States (*Natrix* or *Scotophis* and *Bascanion*) and numerous others.

natricine (nat'ri-sin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Natricinæ.*

Natrix (nā'triks), *n.* [NL., < L. *natrix*, a water-snake, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] **1.** A genus of colubrine snakes to which various limits have been given. (*a*) By Laurenti (1768) it was used for a large assemblage now dissociated among many genera (*b*) By Merrem it was used for species now combined under the genus *Tropidonotus*, including the *T natrix* of Europe and allied ones (*c*) By Cope it was limited to the genus usually called *Scotophis*, represented by the pilot black-snake of the United States

2. [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.

natroborocalcite (nā-trō-bō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *natron* + *boron* + *calcite.*] Same as *ulexite.*

natrolite (nat'rō-līt), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr *λίθος*, a stone. see *-lite.*] A zeolitic mineral occurring in slender acicular crystals, also in masses with a fibrous and radiating structure, generally of a white color and transparent to translucent. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium (whence the name), common in cavities in basalt and other similar igneous rocks, less so in granite and gneiss Also called *soda-mesotype* and *needle-zeolite* —**Iron natrolite,** a dark green variety of natrolite containing a considerable amount of iron.

natrometer (nā-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*1.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of soda contained in salts of potash and soda. *E. H Knight*

natron (nā'tron), *n.* [= F. Sp. *natron*, < Ar. *natrūn, niṭrūn*, native carbonate of sodium see *niter*, from the same source.] Native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$). It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in those of Egypt, and in some mineral springs

nattet, *n* See *nat*3

natter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *nattle*, cf. also Icel. *gnadda*, murmur.] To find fault; nag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her *nattering* habit
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iv

nattered (nat'ėrd), *a* [< *natter* + *-ed*2] Peevish; querulous; impatient. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

As she said of herself, she believed she grew more *nattered* as she grew older, but that she was conscious of her *natteredness* was a new thing
Mrs Gaskell, Ruth, xxix (*Davies*)

natteredness (nat'ėrd-nes), *n* Peevishness; querulousness See quotation under *nattered*

natterjack (nat'ėr-jak), *n* A very common European toad, *Bufo calamita*, belonging to the family *Bufonidæ* Its color is light-yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a



Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*)

bright yellow line running along the middle of the back It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *walking toad* or *running toad* It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance

natterjack-toad (nat'er-jak-tōd), *n* Same as *natterjack*

nattery (nat'ėr-i), *a* [< *natter* + *-y*] Petulant, ill-natured, crabbed [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

nattes (nats), *n pl* [< F *natte*, a piece of matting or braiding, a tress: see *nat*2] 1 The French word for matting or braiding used in English for such work when of unusual or ornamental character Hence—2 Surface-decoration resembling or suggesting interlwined or plaited work



Romanesque Column with Shaft and Abacus ornamented with Nattes —Cloister of Elne, near Perpignan, France

nattily (nat'i-li), *adv.* In a natty manner; with neatness; sprucely; tidily. [Colloq]

Sweeting alone received the posy like a smart, sensible little man as he was, putting it gallantly and *nattily* into his button-hole
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv

nattiness (nat'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being natty or neat. [Colloq.]

Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and *nattiness* . . and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi

natting† (nat'ing), *n.* [< *nat*3 + *-ing*1. Cf. *matting*1.] Matting.

For covering the seates with *natting* in the Dean's closet, 1s. *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p 348 (*Encyc Dict.*)

nattle (nat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nattled*, ppr. *nattling* [Origin obscure.] 1. To nibble, munch. [Scotch.]—2. To be busy about trifles, potter. [Prov Eng.]—3. In *coal-mining*, to make a faint crackling or rustling sound premonitory of a giving way of the rock; fizzle. [Prov. Eng]

natty (nat'i), *a.* [Formerly also *netty*, a dial. dim of *neat*2. see *neat*2, *nat*2] Neat, tidy, spruce. [Colloq]

How fine and how *nettie*
Good huswife should iettie
From morning to night
Tusser, Husbandry, p 159

A connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's *natty* completeness *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i 7

A very *natty* little officer, whose handsome uniform was a source of great pride and a matter of great care to him
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 819

natty-boxes (nat'i-bok*-sez), *n pl.* The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade-union to which they belong *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

natura (nā-tū'ra), *n.* [L ' see *nature*] Nature, especially, nature personified —**Natura naturans**, nature regarded as a creative energy , the natural world with respect to its energizing principle —**Natura naturata**, nature regarded as a result or product of creative energy , the total of sensible objects , the natural world

naturable (nat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF *naturable*, as *nature* + *-able*] 1. Natural —2 Kind *Halliwell.*

natural (nat'ū-ral), *a* and *n* [< ME *naturel, naturill*, < OF. *naturel*, F. *natural* = Sp. Pg *natural* = It *naturale*, < L. *naturalis*, by birth, in accordance with nature, < *natura*, birth, nature see *nature*] **I.** *a* 1. Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature (*a*) Lawfully born, legitimate opposed to *adopted* and to *illegitimate*

Then Ector oftersones entrid agayne,
With the noble men, [and] his *naturill* brether
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 6844

Sept 18, 1641 —Grant of tuition &c , of Anne Lawrence —daughter, *natural* and legitimate daughter of Lawrence Edmundson late of Maghull, co Lancaster, deceased, to Thomas Edmundson of Maghull, aforesaid, her uncle
Admon Act Book, P C Chester, quoted in N and Q , [7th ser , 451

(*b*) By birth merely , not legal , illegitimate , bastard as, a *natural* son a use which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century

In England we have unquestioned descendants by *natural* (i e , illegitimate) descent of Stuart as well as Plantagenet *N and Q*, 7th ser , VI 436

2 Native, native-born, indigenous as, *natural* citizens or subjects.

Beforeall things God commaunded that the kingesshoulde be *naturall* of the kingdome —that is to understande, that hee should be an Hebrue circumcised, & no Gentile
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 8

Jewish ordinances had some things *natural*, and of the perpetuity of those things no man doubteth
Hooker, Eccles Polity, iv 11

Besides the *natural* inhabitants of the aforesaid places, they had, even in those days, traffic with Jews, Turks, and other foreigners *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 20)

3. Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made, conferred by nature, inherent or innate, not acquired or assumed as, *natural* disposition, *natural* beauty; a *natural* gait.

A wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor
Shak, Hamlet, i 5 51

God loving to bless all the means and instruments of his service, whether they be *natural* or acquisite
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 269

Acosta has *natural* good sense, good nature, and discretion, so that every man enjoys himself in his company
Steele, Spectator, No 356.

4 Born; being such as one or it is from birth

I saw in Rosetto two of those naked saints, who are commonly *natural* fools, and are had in great veneration in Egypt *Pococke*, Description of the East, I 14

5 In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution; normal: as, the *natural* position of the body in sleep; the *natural* color of the hair, hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was *natural* to him

For custome doth imitate nature, and that which is accustomable, the very same thing is now become *naturall*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 257

These cloaks throughout the whole island be all of one colour, and that is the *natural* colour of the wool
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 4

A certaine contriued forme and qualitie, many times *naturall* to the writer, many times his peculiar by election and arte. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p. 123.

Persons in affrightment have carried burdens, and leaped ditches, and climbed walls, which their *natural* power could never have done
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 261

Hence—6 Not strained or affected , without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc

On the stage he was *natural*, simple, affecting ,
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With respect to the exercise of the æsthetic judgment, children should be encouraged to be *natural*, and to pronounce opinion for themselves
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol , p 552.

7. Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature, affectionate, kindly

Was this a *natural* mother, was this naturally done, to publish the sin of her own son?
Latimer, Sermon bef Edw VI , 1550

No child can be too *natural* to his parent.
B Jonson, Catiline, III 2.

8. In a state of nature; unregenerate; carnal; physical

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God 1 Cor ii. 14

You see, children, what comes o' follerin' the *natural* heart, it's deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked She followed her *natural* heart, and nobody knows where she's gone to *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 335

9 Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature, real, not artificial or cultivated as, *natural* scenery , a *natural* bridge

This rock is famous for a *natural* tunnel, passing directly through its heart *B Taylor*, Northern Travel, p 276

Confining our attention, in the first place, to *natural* meadow grass, let us glance at the process [of hay making]
Encyc Brit., I 379

A good deal of the beauty of *natural* objects turns on association *J Sully*, Outlines of Psychol , p 535

10 Being in conformity with the laws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence; regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc. as, *natural* consequences; a *natural* death

To haue and enioy the said office of Gouernour, to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his *naturall* life, without amouing or dimissing from the same roome
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 268

There is something in this more than *natural*, if philosophy could find it out. *Shak*, Hamlet, II 2. 385

It would seem *natural* that we should first of all have asked the question how the mere understanding could arrive at all this knowledge a priori, and what extent, what truth, and what value it could possess. If we take *natural* to mean what is just and reasonable, then nothing could be more *natural* But if we understand by *natural* what takes place ordinarily, then, on the contrary, nothing is more *natural* and more intelligible than that this examination should have been neglected for so long a time
Kant, tr by Max Muller

Saving men from the *natural* penalties of dissolute living eventually necessitates the infliction of artificial penalties in solitary cells, on tread wheels and by the lash
H Spencer, Man vs. State, p 19

11 Of or pertaining to nature; connected with or relating to the existing system of things, treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind, belonging to nature as, *natural* philosophy or history, *natural* religion or theology, *natural* laws

I call that *natural* religion which men might know . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation
Bp Wilkins.

The study of mental life has led us into paths far removed from those along which the explanation of *natural* phenomena is wont to move
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I 267

12. Same as *naturalistic*, 3

It is difficult to give an exact definition or even description of what I have called the *natural* view of man Perhaps it may be best defined, negatively, as the view which denies to reason any spontaneous or creative function in the human constitution
W. R Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p 20.

13. In *math.*, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system as, *natural* numbers (that is, those beginning with 1); *natural* sines, cosines, etc (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1) —14 In *music*, a term applied either (*a*) to the diatonic or normal scale of C (see *scale*), or (*b*) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys; or (*c*) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music; or (*d*) to the harmonics or overtones given off by any vibrating body

over and above its original sound.—**Natural act**, an act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause —**Natural allegiance** See *allegiance*, 1 —**Natural astrology** See *astrology* —**Natural bait**, any article of food proper to a fish, used to induce the fish to take the hook, as distinguished from an artificial bait or imitation of the fish's natural food sometimes simply called *bait*, when the artificial article is distinguished as a *lure* Among natural baits are many small fishes, as minnows, frogs, certain crustaceans as crawfish worms of various kinds, mollusks of various kinds, some insects or their larvæ, spawn of various fishes and crustaceans, etc —**Natural being** See *being* —**Natural belief**, an instinctive, a priori cognition —**Natural body**, according to St Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition, literally, the psychical body that is, the body belonging to the soul as the breath of life opposed to *spiritual body*, the body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature See *soul, psychical, spiritual*

It is sown a *natural body*, it is raised a spiritual body There is a *natural body* and there is a spiritual body
1 Cor xv 44

Natural cause, a cause which acts by natural necessity, as opposed to compulsion and to freedom —**Natural child, cognition**, etc See the nouns —**Natural consciousness**, the form of consciousness possessed by all men, primary consciousness —**Natural day**, a space of twenty four hours

In the space of *o day naturel*
This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 108

Natural definition, a definition which states the essential parts of the thing defined as when man is defined as a substance composed of a body and an intellective soul —**Natural dualism, finger-breadth, flannel, gas, goodness**, etc See the nouns —**Natural egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that the immediate object in perception is a mode of the mind which it is determined to present by its own natural laws —**Natural harmonic**, in musical instruments of the viol, lute, or harp families, one of the harmonics or overtones of an open string opposed to *artificial harmonic*, which is derived from a stopped string Also used pleonastically for any harmonic —**Natural harmony**, in *music* harmony without modulations or derived chords —**Natural hexachord**, in *mediæval music*, the second hexachord (and also the fifth) so called because it began on C, the key note of the "natural" key See *key*! —**Natural history, immutation!, infirmity** See the nouns —**Natural infancy**, a phrase sometimes used by law writers to designate infancy under the age of seven years, as being a period of natural and complete incapacity in a legal sense —**Natural intervals.** See *interval* —**Natural key** See *key*! —**Natural law**, the expression of right reason or the dictate of religion, inhering in nature and man, and having ethically a binding force as a rule of civil conduct, the will of man's Maker *Blackstone* See *law of nature*, under *nature* —**Natural liberty** See *liberty* —**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Natural logarithm** See *logarithm*.—**Natural logic, love, magic, magnet, man, marmalade, method, motion**. See the nouns —**Natural modulation**, in *music*, a modulation of easy and direct character, as from a given key (tonality) to one of its neal relatives —**Natural necessity**, necessity which springs from within, from an internal principle of development, not from outward compulsion —**Natural obligation**, an expression used in the civil law in two different cases (*a*) Where two different persons, though no agreement expressed or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the present was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation for example, the fact of becoming unduly enriched at another person's expense (*b*) Where an obligation was imperfect, that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law The equivalent English phrase is *imperfect obligation* —**Natural order**, in *bot*, an order belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the mere convenience of a student In this system all the organs must be taken into consideration, and the affinity of any two or more plants will be determined by their agreement or disagreement first in the more important organs and then in the less important —**Natural perfection**, a perfection due to natural causes, or belonging to nature —**Natural persons.** See *person* —**Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general, now, more commonly, the branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See *physics* Abbreviated *nat phil* —**Natural pitch**, the pitch of a wind instrument, especially of an organ pipe, when not overblown —**Natural price, printing**, etc See the nouns —**Natural propensity** or **impetite**, a congenital or innate one, although it may not be actually developed until later in life —**Natural realism**, the doctrine that the immediate object of perception is the real external object or thing —**Natural rights** See *right* —**Natural scale** See *natural key*, under *key*! —**Natural science**, a phrase employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental, moral*, or *mathematical science* —**Natural selection, theology**, etc See the nouns —**Natural sign**, a sign which stands for its object independently of any human convention Natural signs are either *formal*, standing for their objects in virtue of resembling them, or *material*, standing for their objects by virtue of some natural connection or real relation with them as a weathercock to the wind The former are called *icons*, the latter *indices* The distinction seems to have originated with Paulus Venetus **Natural system**, in *bot* See *Jussieuan*, and *natural order*, above —**Natural whole**, in *logic*, a whole determined by the logical comprehension, either in essential or a mathematical whole =**Syn. 1, 2, and 4.** *Natal*, etc See *native*

II. *n* **1†.** That which is natural to one, natural quality, disposition, or expression

That is when he four courtly poet] is most artificiall, so to disguise and cloake it as it may not appeare nor seeme to proceede from him by any studie or trade of rules, but to be his *naturall*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p. 253.

It is with depraved man, in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarell. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

And yet this much his courses do approve,
He was not bloody in his *natural*
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 42. (*Nares*)

2† A natural gift or endowment

But how out of purpose and place do I name art? When the professors are grown so obstinate contemners of it, and presumers on their own *naturals*, as they are deriders of all diligence that way *B Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader

3. One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding, a fool, an idiot.

This drivelling love is like a great *natural*, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole
Shak, R. and J., ii. 4 95

I own the Man is not a *Natural*, he has a very quick Sense, tho' very slow Understanding
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii 1

4† A native, an original inhabitant

The more severe that these are to the *naturalls*, the greater their repute with the Spaniards, who enrich themselves by extorting from the other
Sandys, Travailes, p 202.

5† A production of nature.

The abjectest *naturalls* have their specificall properties, and some wondrous vertues, and philosophy will not flatter the noblest or worthiest *naturals* in their venoms or impurities. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation

6 An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted [New Jersey]—**7** In *music* (*a*) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a black key (*b*) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental Naturals are not used in signatures except where a change of key takes place and one or more of the sharps or flats of the original signature are to be annulled Also called a *cancel* See *accidental*, *n*, and *signature* (*c*) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented —**8** A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century

In 1724 the peruke makers advertised "full bottom tyes, full bobs, minister's bobs, *naturals*, half *naturals* Grecian flyes, curley roys, airey levants, qu (= queue) perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head gear which they supplied. *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 560

natural-born (nat′ū-ral-bôrn), *a* **1.** Native in a country; not alien.

Natural born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the king *Blackstone*, Com, I x.

No person except a *natural born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president
Constitution of the United States, art ii § 1

2. So by nature; born so as, a *natural-born* fool

naturalia (nat-ū-rā′li-a), *n pl.* [NL, neut pl of L *naturalis*, natural. see *natural*.] The sexual organs

naturalisation, naturalise. See *naturalization, naturalize*

naturalism (nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturalisme* = Sp *naturalismo*, as *natural* + *-ism*] **1** A state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition

Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class.
Bp Lavington, Moravians Compared and Detected, p 61 (*Latham.*)

2. Conformity to nature or to reality, a close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, etc · opposed to *idealism*, and implying less of crudeness than *realism*

Gogol, the father of Russian *naturalism*, who wrote fifty years ago, was as full of literary consciousness as Thackeray or Dickens. *Harper's Mag*, LXXVI. 479

3 Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the rendering of nature, as it is, by the arts of design, but without either slavish fidelity or attempt at illusion It is the mean between idealism and realism —**4.** In *philos*, that view of the world, and especially of man and human history and society, which takes account only of natural (as distinguished from supernatural) elements and forces

On the basis of *Naturalism*, we may either look upon man as an individual distinct from other individuals, or we may consider the race as itself an organism, apart from which the individual is unintelligible
W R Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 17.

5 In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. (*b*) The doctrine that all religious truth is derived from a study of nature without any supernatural revelation, and that all religious life is a natural development unaided by supernatural influences.

naturalist (nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturaliste* = Sp Pg. It. *naturalista*, < ML. *naturalista*, a naturalist, < L. *naturalis*, natural. see *natural* and *-ist*] **1** One who understands natural causes; one who is versed in natural science or philosophy; specifically, one who is versed in or devoted to natural history; in the most restricted sense, a zoölogist or botanist.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed *South*, Sermons, II xii.

2. One who holds the theological theory or doctrine of naturalism

So far as the Spirit of God is above reason, so far doth a Christian exceed a mere *naturalist*.
Bp Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii § 34.

naturalistic (nat′ū-ra-lis′tik), *a* [< *naturalist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with nature, natural, not formal, conventional, or conventionalized; hence, simulating or resembling nature as, a *naturalistic* effect of light on the stage

Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor
Athenæum, No 2840, p. 421

2 Realistic

"No one," as Señor Valdés truly says, "can rise from the perusal of a *naturalistic* book without a vivid desire to escape" from the wretched world depicted in it
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 968

3 Of, pertaining to, or based on naturalism in its philosophical or theological sense —**Naturalistic theory** See *mythical theory*, under *mythical*

naturality† (nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n* [< ME. *naturalite*, < OF (and F.) *naturalité* = Sp. *naturalidad* = Pg. *naturalidade* = It. *naturalità*, < L *naturalita(t-)s*, naturalness, < *naturalis*, natural see *natural*] The quality of being natural, naturalness

The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power close vp the furies, and gouerne the steares
Golden Boke, x (*Richardson*)

naturalization (nat′ū-ral-i-zā′shon), *n* [< *naturalize* + *-ation.*] The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized, specifically, in *law*, the act of receiving an alien into the condition, and investing him with the rights and privileges, of a natural subject or citizen In the United States, by Rev Stat, 1878, title xxx, §§ 2165, etc, persons of age, of the classes enumerated below, may be naturalized with their resident minor children, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing all allegiance to a foreign prince or state those over 21 who have (*a*) resided here at least five years continuously, and have legally declared their intention to be naturalized and to renounce foreign allegiance more than two years before naturalization, or (*b*) resided here for a continuous period of five years, of which three were during minority, or (*c*) resided here one year and have served in and been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States, or (*d*) served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States after legal declaration of intention, etc Citizens, etc, of countries at war with the United States are excepted There are also provisions — now nearly obsolete — relating to the naturalization of aliens residing in the United States before January 29th, 1795, or between June 18th, 1798, and June 18th, 1812 Widows and children of those who have made legal declaration before death are deemed citizens. In Great Britain, by the Naturalization Act of 1870, an alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may obtain a certificate of naturalization Also spelled *naturalisation*

All States that are liberall of *naturalization* towards strangers are fit for empire
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates

Naturalization implies the renunciation of a former nationality, and the fact of entrance into a similar relation towards a new body politic
Woolsey, Introd to Inter Law, § 66

Naturalization Act, a British statute of 1870 (amended in 1872), under which aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property in the United Kingdom, additional facilities for aliens to become British subjects being also given, and provisions embodied enabling British subjects to become aliens

naturalize (nat′ū-ral-īz), *v.*; pret and pp *naturalized*, ppr *naturalizing*. [= F. *naturaliser* = Sp Pg. *naturalizar* = It *naturalizzare*, as *natural* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To reduce to a state of nature; identify with, or make a part of, nature

Human freedom must be understood in some different sense from that with which our anthropologists are familiar, if it is to stand in the way of the scientific impulse to *naturalize* the moral man
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 6.

2. To make natural; render easy and familiar by custom and habit

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil, custom has *naturalized* his labours to him *South.*

3. To confer the rights and privileges of a natural subject or citizen upon; receive under

sanction and form of law as a citizen or subject. See *naturalization.*

Then the best way for a foreigner to break your exclusiveness is to be *naturalized*
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 938

4 To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; incorporate into or make part and parcel of a language; receive into the original or common stock. as, to *naturalize* a foreign word or expression

She must be foudroyant and pyramidal — if these French adjectives may be *naturalized* for this one particular emergency *O W Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi

5. So to adapt to new conditions of life that those conditions shall appear to be native to the person or thing naturalized; to introduce and acclimatize or cause to thrive as if indigenous as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant or animal [A plant that is naturalized is not merely habituated to the climate, but grows without cultivation A naturalized animal is not only acclimatized, as an elephant or a tiger in captivity, but shifts for itself and propagates, as rabbits in Australia or English sparrows in America.]

Living so amongst those Blacks, by time and cunning they seeme to bee *naturalized* amongst them
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 48

Our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and cherries are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and *naturalized* in our English gardens
Addison, The Royal Exchange

6 In *musical notation*, to apply a natural or cancel (♮) to.

II. *intrans* **1.** To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency, let us note a few of the thousand and one forms in which it appears
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat , 1

2. To become like a native

I have *naturalized* here [in London] perfectly, and have been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to remember *Jeffrey*

3 To become a citizen of another than one's native country

Also spelled *naturalise*

naturally (nat'ū-ral-i), *adv* 1 By nature, not by art or habit. as, he was *naturally* eloquent

Fire, whose flame if ye marke it, is alwaies pointed, and *naturally* by his forme couets to clymbe
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 78

We *naturally* know what is good, but *naturally* pursue what is evil *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, I 55

2 Spontaneously, without art or cultivation

For syth he wrought it not *naturallye* but willingly [purposely], he wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as his hye pleasure lyked to lymit. *Sir T More*, Works, p 129

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows *Johnson*

3 Without affectation or artificiality, with ease or grace

That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* perform'd
Shak, T of the S, Ind , 1 87

4. According to the usual course of things, by an obvious consequence; of course

Poverty *naturally* begets dependence
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii

naturalness (nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being natural: as, *naturalness* of conduct

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it
South, Sermons, III xii

2 Conformity to nature, truth, or reality; absence of artificiality, exaggeration, or affectation · as, the *naturalness* of a person's conduct

To seek to be natural implies a consciousness that forbids all *naturalness* forever
Lowell, Study Windows, p 205

nature (nā'tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nature*, < OF *nature*, F. *nature* = Sp Pg It. *natura* = OFries. *nature* = D. *natuur* = MLG. *natūre* = OHG *natūra*, MHG *natūre*, *nature*, G *natur* = Sw. Dan. *natur*, < L. *natura*, birth, origin, natural constitution or quality, < *nasci*, pp *natus*, be born, originate see *nascent*] **I.** *n.* **1** Birth; origin, parentage; original stock.

"We are broderen," quod he, "of on *nature*,
Kyng Auferius my fader is also "
Generydes (E E T S), l 2656

All of one *nature*, of one substance bred
Shak, 1 Hen IV, I 1 11

We who are Jews by *nature*, and not sinners of the Gentiles Gal ii 15

2. The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things: as, in the old dictum, "*nature* abhors a vacuum." In this sense *nature* is often personified.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conduct of. *Shak*, Tempest, v. 1 243.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess, to thy law
My services are bound *Shak*, Lear, I 2. 1

Nature is the last of all causes that fabricate this corporeal and sensible world, and the utmost bound of incorporeal substances Which, being full of reasons and powers, orders and presides over all mundane affairs
Proclus (tr by Cudworth), Comm in Timæum, I

Wherefore, since neither all things are produced fortuitously, or by the unguided mechanism of matter, nor God himself may reasonably be thought to do all things immediately and miraculously, it may well be concluded that there is a plastic *nature* under him, which as an inferior and subordinate instrument doth drudgingly execute that part of his providence which consists in the regular and orderly motion of matter, yet so as that there is also besides this a higher providence to be acknowledged, which, presiding over it, doth often supply the defects of it, and sometimes overrule it, forasmuch as this plastic *nature* cannot act electively nor with discretion
Cudworth, Intellectual System, I 3

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her
Wordsworth Tintern Abbey

3. The metaphysical principle of life; the power of growth, that which causes organisms to develop each in its predeterminate way. Aristotle defines nature as the principle of motion in those things that move themselves, meaning by motion especially generation and corruption Inasmuch as the most striking characteristic of growth is its regularity, nature is also conceived by Aristotle as the principle of inward necessity, as opposed to constraint on the one hand and to chance or freedom on the other Hence *nature* is in literature frequently contrasted with *fate* and with *compulsion*, as well as with *fortune* and *free election*

There are in sublunary bodies both constant tendencies and variable tendencies The constant Aristotle calls *nature*, which always aspires to good, or to perpetual renovation of forms as perfect as may be, though impeded in this work by adverse influences, and therefore never producing any thing but individuals comparatively defective and sure to perish The variable he calls spontaneity and chance, forming an independent agency inseparably accompanying *nature* — always modifying, distorting, frustrating the full purposes of *nature* Moreover the different natural agencies often interfere with each other, while the irregular tendency interferes with them all So far as *nature* acts in each of her distinct agencies, the phenomena before us are regular and predictable all that is uniform, and all that, without being quite uniform, recurs usually or frequently, is her work But, besides and along with *nature*, there is the agency of chance and spontaneity, which is essentially irregular and unpredictable
Grote, Aristotle, iv

Cel Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune
Those that she makes fair she scarce makes honest, and those that she makes honest she makes very ill favouredly
Ros Nay, now thou goest from Fortune's office to *Nature's* Fortune reigns in the gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of *Nature* *Shak*, As you Like it, I 2 44

Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her praise,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester 1 18

4† Cause, occasion; that which produces anything

The *nature* of his great offence is dead
Shak, All's Well, v 3 23

5 The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator; the system of things of which man forms a part, creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc as, the beauties of *nature*, in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to *art*

All things are artificial, for *Nature* is the art of God
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, I 16

He needed not the spectacles of books to read *Nature*, he looked inwards, and found her there
Dryden, Essay on Dram Poesy

Nature is that world of substance whose laws are laws of cause and effect, and whose events transpire, in orderly succession, under those laws
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat , p 43

Nature, in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man space, the air, the river, the leaf
Emerson, Nature, p 7

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things *Nature* means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them Including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening, the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of *nature* as those which take effect *J S Mill*

Hence — **6.** That which is conformed to nature or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or remote from actual experience, naturalness

With this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of *nature* for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature
Shak, Hamlet, III 2

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined *Addison*

7. Inherent constitution, property, or quality; essential character, quality, or kind; the qualities or attributes which constitute a being or thing what it is, and distinguish it from all others, also, kind, sort, species, category as, the *nature* of the soul; the divine *nature*, it is the *nature* of fire to burn; the compensation was in the *nature* of a fee

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis corupcioun!
For no fors is of lak of thy *nature*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 615

Things rank and gross in *nature*
Shak, Hamlet, I 2 136

I wish my years
Were fit to do you service in a *nature*
That might become a gentleman
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I 1

Onely this is certaine that many regions lying in the same latitude afford Mines very rich of divers *natures*
Capt John Smith Works, I 125

They [the Jews] apprehended the Crown of Thorns which was put upon our Saviour's head was the fittest representation of the *nature* of his Kingdom
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I viii

The *nature* of her [Catherine Sedley's] influence over James is not easily to be explained
Macaulay, Hist Eng , vi

8 An original, wild, undomesticated condition, as of an animal or a plant, also, the primitive condition of man antecedent to institutions, especially to political institutions · as, to live in a state of *nature*

That the condition of mere *nature* — that is to say, of absolute liberty, such as is theirs that are neither sovereigns nor subjects, is anarchy and the condition of war, that the precepts by which men are guided to avoid that condition are the laws of nature, that a commonwealth without sovereign power is but a word without substance, and cannot stand, that subjects owe to sovereigns simple obedience in all things in which their obedience is not repugnant to the laws of God, I have sufficiently proved
Hobbes, Leviathan, II 31

9 The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities, and tendencies common to mankind of all races and in all ages, as unchanged or uninfluenced by civilization, especially, the instinctive or spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, affection, self-preservation, love of show, etc , common to mankind, naturalness of thought, feeling, or action, humanity

For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by *nature* the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves Rom. ii 14

Ros But, to Orlando did he leave him there,
Food to the sucked and hungry lioness?
Oli Twice did he turn his back and purposed so,
But kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And *nature*, stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the lioness
Shak, As you Like it, iv 3 130

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin,
That all, with one consent praise new born gawds
Shak, T and C iii 3 175

If thou hast *nature* in thee, bear it not
Shak Hamlet, I 5 81

Oh mother, do not lose your name! forget not
The touch of *nature* in you, tenderness!
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, v 2.

10 The physical or moral constitution of man, physical or moral being, the personality.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint Our *natures* do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil, and when we drink we die
Shak, M for M, I 2. 132.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched *natures* lie as in a death
Shak, Macbeth, I 7 68.

Thus have they made profane that *nature* which God hath not only cleans'd, but Christ also hath assum'd
Milton, Church Government, II. 3

Tir'd *Nature's* sweet restorer balmy sleep!
Young, Night Thoughts, I 1

11 Inborn or innate character, disposition, or inclination, inherent bent or disposition; individual constitution or temperament; inbred or natural endowments, as opposed to acquired, hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed as, we instinctively look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world,
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder His heart 's his mouth
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.
Shak, Cor , III 1 255

This can only succeed according to the *nature* and manners of the person they court or solicit
Bacon, Moral Fables, iv , Expl

It is your *nature* to have all men slaves
To you, but you acknowledging to none
B Jonson, Sejanus, III 1

12. The vital powers of man, vitality, vital force, life; also, natural course of life, lifetime

And the most part of hem dyen with outen Syknesse, whan *nature* faylethe hem for olde
Mandeville, Travels, p 293.

Till the foul crimes done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away *Shak* Hamlet, I. 5. 12.

My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of *nature*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 272.

O, sir, you are old;
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.

13. In *theol.*, the natural unregenerate state of the soul; moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

We all . . . were by *nature* the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. ii. 3.

Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind;
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 21.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife
That Grace and *Nature* have to wage through life.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 30.

14. Conscience.

Make thick my blood;
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of *nature*
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

15. Spontaneity, abandon, felicity; truth, naturalness.

With Shakspear's *nature*, or with Jonson's art.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 224.

Course of nature, crime against nature, debt of nature, effort of nature, freak of nature. See *course*[1], *crime*, etc.—**Formal nature.** See *formal*.—**Good nature.** (*a*†) Due natural affection.

And therfor alle faders and moders after *good nature* aught to teche her children to leue alle wrong and euelle waies, and shew hem the true right weye.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

(*b*) Kindly disposition; a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense; an easy, indulgent spirit.—**Ill nature**, natural bad temper.—**In a state of nature.** (*a*) Naked as when born; nude. (*b*) In *theol.*, in a state of sin; unregenerated.—**Individuand nature.** See *individuand*.—**Individuate nature.** See *individuate*.—**Interpretation of nature.** See *interpretation*.—**Law of nature.** (*a*) An unwritten law depending upon an instinct of the human race, universal conscience or common sense. [This was the usual sense before the middle of the seventeenth century.]

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may snap at him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 357.

(*b*) The regular course of human life.

I died whilst in the womb he stayed,
Attending *nature's law*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 38.

(*c*) See *law*[1], 3.—**Light of nature.** See *light*[1].—**Long by nature.** See *long*[1].—**Plastic nature.** See the quotation from Cudworth under def. 2.—**The nature of things**, the regular order or constitution of the universe.—**To go** (rarely **walk**) **the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature**, to die.

He's *walked the way of nature*,
And to our purposes he lives no more.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 4.

To relieve or **ease nature**, to evacuate the bowels.
II. *a.* Natural; growing spontaneously: as, *nature* grass, *nature* hay. [Scotch.]

nature (nā'ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *natured*, ppr. *naturing*. [< ME. *naturen*, < *nature*, *n.*] To endow with distinctive natural qualities.

He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

Others, similarly *natured*, will not permit him . . . to do this. *Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 97.

nature-deity (nā'ṭūr-dē'i-ti), *n.* A deity personifying a phenomenon or force of physical nature.

nature-god (nā'ṭūr-god), *n.* Same as *nature-deity*.

naturel, *a.* 1†. A Middle English form of *natural*.—2. [F.] In *her.*, same as *proper*.

natureless (nā'ṭūr-les), *a.* [< *nature* + *-less*.] Not consonant with nature; unnatural. *Milton.*

nature-myth (nā'ṭūr-mith), *n.* A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

nature-print (nā'ṭūr-print), *n.* An impression obtained directly from a natural object, as a leaf, by means of one of the processes of nature-printing.

nature-printing (nā'ṭūr-prin"ting), *n.* A process invented by Alois Auer, in Vienna, Austria, in 1853, by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, etc., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead, which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate. From this impressed lead plate an electrotyped printing plate is made. There are other processes, one of which consists in obtaining an impression from natural objects on sheets of softened gutta-percha, from which an electrotype or a stereotype may then be taken. Also called *phymotypy*.

nature-spirit (nā'ṭūr-spir"it), *n.* An elemental; an imaginary being, supposed to be a spirit of some element, as a sylph of the air, a salamander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water.

nature-worship (nā'ṭūr-wėr"ship), *n.* A religion which deifies the phenomena of physical nature, such as the heavenly bodies, fire, the wind, trees, etc.; also, the principles or practice of such a religion.

naturism (nā'ṭūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturisme*, as *nature* + *-ism*.] 1. In *med.*, a view which attributes everything to nature. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]—2. Worship of the powers of nature; same as *nature-worship*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

naturist (nā'ṭūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturiste*, as *nature* + *-ist*.] 1†. See the quotation.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of nature I must here advertise you, partly because they do so and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 168.

2. A physician who trusts entirely to nature to effect a cure.

naturistic (nā-ṭū-ris'tik), *a.* [< *naturist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to naturism or nature-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 366.

naturity† (nā-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [< *nature* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being produced by nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

naturize† (nā'ṭūr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naturized*, ppr. *naturizing*. [< *nature* + *-ize*.] To endow with a nature or special qualities.

'Tis the secret
Of nature *naturized* 'gainst all infections.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

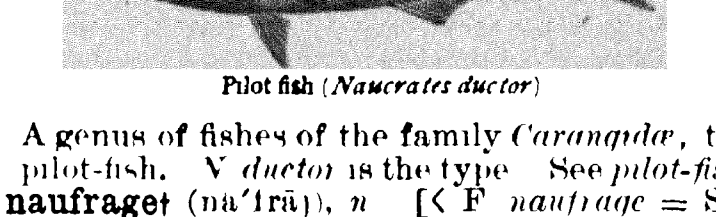
nauch, *n.* See *nautch*.

Nauclerus (nâ-klē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ναύκληρος, a ship-owner, shipmaster, skipper, < ναῦς, a ship, + κλῆρος, lot, property: see *clerk*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Falconidæ*, of the subfamily *Milvinæ*, the swallow-tailed kites. The type is the African *N. riocouri*, and the genus has often also included the American *N. furcatus*, now usually called *Elanoides forficatus*. See cut under *Elanoides*.
2. In *ichth.*, a spurious genus of fishes, based on the young of *Naucrates*, or a stage of development of the young pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*, when a first dorsal fin and preopercular spines are present. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1839.—3. [*l. c.*] The stage of growth represented by the spurious genus *Nauclerus*, 2, as of *Seriola* or any other genus of carangids.

Naucoridæ (nâ-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naucoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects founded by Leach, in 1818, upon the genus *Naucoris*, the water-scorpions. They are predaceous aquatic bugs, flat-bodied, and usually oval, living in quiet reedy pools, where they swim and creep about in search of their prey. They are widely distributed, and abound in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

Naucoris (nâ'kō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. ναῦς, a ship, + κόρις, a bug.] The typical genus of *Naucoridæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The species are Old World, being replaced in America by the members of the genus *Pelocoris*.

Naucrates (nâ'krā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ναυκράτης, a fish so called, lit. holding a ship fast (cf. *Echeneis*), < ναῦς, a ship, + κρατεῖν, rule, govern.]



Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*).

A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidæ*, the pilot-fish. *N. ductor* is the type. See *pilot-fish*.

naufrage† (nâ'frāj), *n.* [< F. *naufrage* = Sp. Pg. It. *naufragio*, < L. *naufragium*, a shipwreck, < *navis*, a ship, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break, dash to pieces: see *nave*[2], *fraction*, *fragile*.] Shipwreck.

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage* and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

naufrageous†, *a.* See *naufragous*.

naufragiate† (nâ-frā'ji-āt), *v. t.* [< *naufrage* (L. *naufragium*) + *-ate*[2].] To shipwreck. *Lithgow*, Pilgrim's Farewell (1618).

naufragous† (nâ'frā-gus), *a.* [Also *naufrageous*; = Sp. Pg. It. *naufrago*, < L. *naufragus*, wrecked, causing shipwreck, < *navis*, ship, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *naufrage*.] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufrageous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 7.

nauger (nâ'gėr), *n.* [Also *nawger*, earlier form of *auger*, which is due to misdivision of *a nauger* as *an auger*. See *auger*.] An auger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They bore the trunk with a *nauger*, and there issueth out sweet potable liquor. *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650).

naught (nât), *n.* and *a.* [In two forms: (1) *naught*, < ME. *naught*, *naugt*, *naut*, *naut*, *naght*, *nagt*, *naht*, < AS. *nāwiht*, **nawuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *nāwiht*, contr. *nawht*, *nāht*; (2) *nought*, < ME. *nought*, *nougt*, *nout*, *nowt*, *noght*, *nogt*, *nowiht*, etc., < AS. *nowiht*, contr. *nōht* (= OS. *nēowiht*, *niowiht* = OFries. *nāwet*, *naut*, *nat* = MLG. *nicht* = D. *niet* = OHG. *nēowiht*, *niewiht*, *nieht*, *niht*, MHG. *nicht*, G. *nicht*), nothing; in gen. *nāhtes* = OFries. *nawatis*, *nawetis*, *nates* = D. *niets* = MHG. *nihtes*, G. *nichts*, used in the predicate, of nothing, of no value, nothing; in acc. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., as adv., not: see *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word, < *ne*, not, + *āwiht*, *āuuht*, *ōwiht*, *ōuuht*, etc., aught, anything: see *ne* and *aught*[1], *ought*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Not anything; nothing.

There was a man that hadde *nought*,
There come theuys & robbed hym & toke *nought*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

Mirrors, though decked with diamants, are *nought* worth,
If the like forms of things they set not forth.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Of *naught* is nothing made.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

All human plans and projects come to *naught*.
Browning, Ring and Book, vii. 902.

2. A cipher; zero. [In this sense also commonly *nought*, but there is no ground for any distinction.]

Cast away like so many *Naughts* in Arithmetick.
Milton, Likonoklastes, xxvii.

3†. Wickedness.

Feire lordes, we haue euell and folily spedde of the atynes that we haue vndirtake a gein the Quenes knyghtes for envye and for *nought*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

Be naught†, a familiar malediction, equivalent to "a plague (or a mischief) on you": sometimes followed by the words *awhile* or *the while*.

Marry, sir, be better employed, and *be naught awhile*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 39.

So, get ye together, and *be naught*!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

To call one to naught†, to abuse one grossly.

He *called them* all *to naught* in his fury, an hundred rebels and traitors.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 120.

To come to naught, to come to nothing; fail; be a failure; miscarry.—**To set at naught**, to slight or disregard; despise or defy.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel. Prov. i. 25.

And Herod with his men of war *set* him *at nought*, and mocked him, . . . and sent him again to Pilate.
Luke xxiii. 11.

To set naught by†. Same as *to set at naught*.

The Saisnes ne *sette nought* ther *by*, ne deyned not to arme the fourthe part of hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

II. *a.* **1**†. Of little or no account or value; worthless; valueless; useless.

Things *naught*, and things indifferent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Being past these Isles which are many in number, but all *naught* for habitation, falling with a high land vpon the mayne, found a great Pond of fresh water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

2†. Lost; ruined.

Go, get you to your house; be gone, away!
All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 231.

My cause was *naught*, for 'twas about your honour,
And he that wrongs the innocent ne'er prospers.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3†. In a moral sense, wicked, bad, naughty. See *naughty*.

God giveth men plenty of riches to exercise their faith and charity, to confirm them that be good, to draw them that be *naught*, and to bring them to repentance.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

But when his [Pharaoh's] tribulation was withdrawen than was he *naught* agaìne.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

No man can be stark *naught* at once. *Fuller.*

naught† (nât), *adv.* [Also *nought*, < ME. *naught*, *naugt*, etc., *nought*, *noght*, etc., < AS. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., acc. of *nāwiht*, n.: see *naught*, *n.* See *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word.] In no degree; not at all; not. See *not*[1].

I saw how that his houndes have him caught,
And freten him, for that they knew him *naught*.
Chaucer.

Where he hits *nought* knowes, and whom he hurts *nought* cares. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

naughtily (nâ'ti-li), *adv.* 1†. Poorly; indifferently.

26th. To the Duke's house to a play. It was indifferently done, Gosnell not singing, but a new wench that sings *naughtily*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 35.

2. Wickedly; corruptly; dishonorably; immorally.

You smile and mock me, as if I meant *naughtily*
Shak, T. and C., iv 2 38.

How can'st thou by this mighty sum't *naughtily*,
I must not take it of thee, 'twill undo me
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv 1.

3. Perversely; mischievously, improperly said especially of children.

naughtiness (nâ'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; badness

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart
1 Sam xvii 28

2 Perverseness, mischievousness, misbehavior, as of children.

naughtly† (nât'li), *adv.* Naughtily; viciously.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up
Mir for Mags, p 297

naughty (nâ'ti), *a* [Early mod. E. also *noughty*, < ME *naughty, naughty* (= D *nietig* = G *nichtig*), < *naught* + *-y*[1]] **1**†. Having nothing, poor

And alle maner of men that thow myzte asspye,
That nedy ben and *naughty*, helpe hem with thi godis
Piers Plowman (B), vi 226

2†. Worthless, good-for-nothing, bad

Thou semest a *noughty* knave
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 427).

Perchance it is the Comick, whom *naughtie* Play makers and Stage keepers have justly made odious
Sir P Sidney, Apol for Poetrie

The other basket had very *naughty* figs Jer xxiv 2

3 Disagreeable

'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in *Shak*, Lear, III 4 116

4 Morally bad, wicked; corrupt.

Using their olde accustomed devilshe and *noughty* practises and devises
Laws of Philip and Mary (1554), quoted in Ribton (Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 489

Thou seest what *naughty* straggling vicious thoughts and motions I have
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II 260

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world
Shak, M of V, v 1 91.

5 In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech, improper; mischievous: used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquencies of children, or playfully to those of older persons: as, a *naughty* child, *naughty* conduct, oh, you *naughty* man!—**Naughty pack**, a naughty person: formerly a term of opprobrium, later, in a mitigated sense, applied to children

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs* *Apprehens of Three Witches* (*Nares*)

Got a wench with child,
Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast undone thyself for ever
Rowley, Shoomaker a Gentleman, G 4 (*Nares*)

naulage (nâ'lāj), *n* [< OF *naulage* (ML *naulagium*), < L *naulum* (> Pg *naulo*), < Gr *ναῦλον*, *ναῦλος*, passage-money, fare, freight, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *navy*[2]] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons going by water. *Bailey*, 1731

naumachia (nâ-mā'ki-ä), *n* [L.: see *naumachy*] Same as *naumachy*

naumachium† (nâ-mā'ki-um), *n* [NL., neut. see *naumachy*] Same as *naumachy*, 3

naumachy (nâ'mā-ki), *n.*; pl. *naumachies* (-kiz) [= F. *naumachie* = Sp. *naumaquia* = It. *naumachia*, < L. *naumachia*, < Gr *ναυμαχία*, a sea-fight, < *ναυμάχος*, fighting at sea, *ναύμαχος*, pertaining to a sea-fight, < *ναῦς*, ship, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight] **1** A naval combat, a sea-fight. **2** In *Rom. antiq.*, a mock sea-fight in which the contestants were usually captives, or criminals condemned to death. **3** A place where such combats were exhibited, as an artificial pond or lake surrounded by stands or seats for spectators. In some circuses and amphitheaters the arena could be flooded and used for shows of this nature.

naumannite (nâ'man-īt), *n* [Named after K. F. *Naumann* (1797–1873), a German mineralogist.] A selenide of silver and lead, occurring rarely in cubical crystals, also granular, and in thin plates of iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster.

naunt†, *n* [< ME *naunt;* a form due to misdivision of *mine* or *thine aunt*, as *my naunt, thy naunt.* The Walloon *nante*, aunt, is of similar (F.) origin] Aunt

Therfore I ethe [ask] the, hathel, to com to thy *naunt*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l 2467

Alm. And, then, nuncle ——
Alph. Prithee, keep on thy way, good *naunt*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1

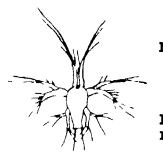
naupathia (nâ-pā'thi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Seasickness.

nauplial (nâ'pli-al), *a.* [< *nauplius* + *-al.*] Having the character of a nauplius, nauplius-form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652

naupliiform (nâ'pli-i-fôrm), *a* [< NL. *Nauplius* + L. *forma*, form] Having the form of a nauplius, being in the stage of development of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius; nauploid

nauploid (nâ'pli-oid), *a.* Same as *nauplius form*.

Nauplius (nâ'pli-us), *n* [NL., < L *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish, "that sails in its shell as a ship" (cf. *Nauplius* = Gr. *Ναύπλιος*, a son of Poseidon and Amymone), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πλεῖν* = *πλεύειν*, sail] **1.** A spurious genus of crustaceans named by O. F. Müller in 1785. Hence—**2** [*l. c.*, pl. *nauplii* (-i)] A stage of development of low crustaceans, as cirripeds and entomostracans, in which the larva has three pairs of legs, a single median eye, and an unsegmented body. Many crustaceans hatch as nauplii. See cuts under *Cirripedia*.—**Nauplius form**, the form of a nauplius, a crustacean in the nauplius stage of development.—**Nauplius stage**, the primitive larval state of a crustacean, when it has the form or morphological valence of what was called *Nauplius* under the impression that it was a distinct animal.



Nauplius of a Prawn (*Penæus*)

nauropometer (nâ-rō-pom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *βοπή*, inclination, sinking (< *βάπτειν*, incline, sink), + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea. *Admiral Smyth*

nauscopy (nâs'kō-pi), *n* [< Gr. *ναῦς* a ship, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine] The art, or pretended art, of sighting ships or land at great distances.

nausea (nâ'ṡiä), *n* [= F. *nausée* = Sp. *nausea* = Pg. It. *nausea*, < L. *nausea, nausia*, < Gr. *ναυσία, ναυτία*, seasickness, nausea, disgust, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *navy*[2]] Seasickness; hence, any sensation of impending vomiting, qualm.—**Creatic nausea**. See *creatic*

nauseant (nâ'ṡē-ant), *n* and *a* [< L. *nauseant(-s)*, ppr. of *nauseare*, be seasick, cause disgust: see *nauseate*] **I.** *n* A substance which produces nausea

II. *a* Producing nausea, nauseating: as, *nauseant* doses.

By giving the drug after meals its *nauseant* and purgative actions are greatly lessened *Lancet*, XLIX. 44

nauseate (nâ'ṡiāt), *v.*, pret. and pp. *nauseated*, ppr. *nauseating*. [< L. *nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseare* (> It. *nauseare* = Sp. Pg. *nausear*), < Gr. *ναυσιᾶν, ναυτιᾶν*, be seasick, cause disgust, < *ναυσία, ναυτία*, seasickness: see *nausea*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become affected with nausea or sick at the stomach; be inclined to vomit

A spiritual *nauseating* or loathing of manna
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxix

II *trans* **1** To loathe; reject with disgust.

O horrid! Marriage! What a Pleasure you have found out! I *nauseate* it of all things
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii 1

I *nauseate* walking, 'tis a Country Diversion
Congreve, Way of the World, iv 4

2 To affect with nausea; cause to feel loathing

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated*
Swift

=**Syn. 2** To sicken, disgust, revolt.

nauseation (nâ-ṡiā'shon), *n* [< L. as if **nauseatio(n-)*, < *nauseare*, nauseate: see *nauseate.*] The act of nauseating, or the condition of being nauseated

There is no *nauseation*, and the amount of chloroform administered is not enough to cause poisoning
Science, VI. 154 (From "La Nature")

nauseative (nâ'ṡiā-tiv), *a* [= OF. *nauseatif*, as *nauseate* + *-ive.*] Causing nausea or loathing

nauseous (nâ'ṡius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nauseoso*, < L. *nauseosus*, that produces nausea, < *nausea*, seasickness: see *nausea.*] Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; turning the stomach, disgusting, loathsome

Those trifles wherein children take delight
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv

Happily it was not every Speaker that was like Rich whose extant addresses to the king are *nauseous* compliments on his majesty's gifts of nature, fortune, and grace
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

=**Syn.** Sickening, revolting, repulsive.

nauseously (nâ'ṡius-li), *adv.* **1.** In a nauseous manner; with aversion or loathing

A maudlin flatterer is as *nauseously* troublesome as a maudlin drunkard *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i 1

2 So as to produce nausea

The swell rolled slowly from the quarter from which the wind had stormed, and caused the Brave to wallow most *nauseously* *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii

nauseousness (nâ'ṡius-nes), *n* The quality or state of being nauseous or of exciting disgust; loathsomeness

There is a *nauseousness* in a city feast, when we are to sit four hours after we are cloyed
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

nausity† (nâ'ṡi-ti), *n* [Irreg. < *nausea* + *-ity*] Nauseation, aversion, disgust. [Rare.]

A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, lxxvi (*Davies*)

naut. A common abbreviation of *nautical*

nautch (nâch), *n* [Also *nauch*, < Hind *nāch* (Pali *nacham*), dance, prob. < Skt. *nātya*, dance, play] In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers called by Europeans *nautch-girls*, any kind of stage-entertainment, especially one which includes dancing.

nautch-girl (nâch'gėrl), *n* In India, a woman who performs in a nautch, a native dancing-girl; a bayadere

All that remains [of the Dutch establishment] is the Indian pagoda, where religious ceremonies and dances of *nautch girls* occasionally take place
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvi

nautic (nâ'tik), *a* [= F. *nautique* = Sp. *nautico* = Pg. It. *nautico*, < L. *nauticus*, < Gr. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, < *ναῦτης*, a sailor, seaman, shipman, < *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship: see *navy*[2]] Same as *nautical* [Obsolete or poetical.]

nautical (nâ'ti-kal), *a* [< *nautic* + *-al*] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautical* skill. Abbreviated *naut.*—**Nautical almanac**. See *almanac*.—**Nautical assessors**, persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases.—**Nautical astronomy**, that part of astronomy which is applied to navigation.—**Nautical day**. See *day*[1], 3.—**Nautical distance**, the arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places expressed in nautical miles.—**Nautical mile**. See *mile*.—**Nautical signal**. See *signal*.—**Nautical tables**, tables computed for the solution of problems in navigation. =**Syn.** *Marine, Naval*, etc. See *maritime*

nautically (nâ'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a nautical manner, in matters pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautically* speaking

Nautilacea (nâ-ti-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-acea.*] In old systems, a group of cephalopods, named from the genus *Nautilus*, corresponding to the family *Nautilidæ*

nautilacean (nâ-ti-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nautilacea*, nautiliform; nautiloid

II *n* A member of the *Nautilacea*, a nautiloid

nautili, *n.* Plural of *nautilus*

nautilian (nâ-til'i-an), *a* [< *Nautilus* + *-ian*] Same as *nautiloid*. *A. Hyatt*

Nautilidæ (nâ-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Nautilus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the older systems it was equivalent to the *Nautiloidea* in the widest sense. (*b*) In Woodward's classification it included all the tetrabranchiates with the body chamber capacious, the aperture and also the sutures simple, and the siphuncle central or subcentral—thus embracing the restricted *Nautilidæ*, *Lituitidæ*, and *Trochoceratidæ* as well as *Clymeniidæ* of other conchologists. (*c*) In its narrowest sense it has been restricted to those having the shell essentially similar to that of *Nautilus*

nautiliform (nâ'ti-li-fôrm), *a* [< L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, + *forma*, form] Formed like a nautilus; resembling a nautilus in shape; nautiloid.

Nautilinidæ (nâ-ti-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilinus* (dim. of *Nautilus*) + *-idæ*] A family of goniatite ammonoids having smooth and more or less depressed whorls, and simple sutures with only a broad lateral lobe and undivided ventral lobe. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1883), p. 308.

nautilite (nâ'ti-līt), *n* [= F. *nautilite*, as *nautilus* + *-ite*[2]] A fossil of the genus *Nautilus*, or a fossil shell like that of *Nautilus*

Nautilitesᵗ (nâ-ti-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + Gr. *λίθος*] A genus of cephalopods embracing most of the *Ammonitoidea* as well as the *Nautiloidea*

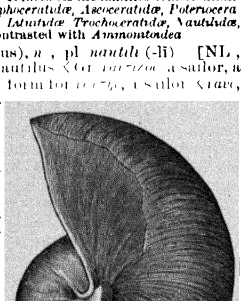
nautiloid (nâ'ti-loid), *a.* and *n* [< NL. *Nautilus* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* **1.** Nautiliform, having the

characters of a nautilus; belonging to the *Nautiloidea*. —2 Resembling a nautilus; specifically applied to those foraminifers whose many-chambered test resembles a nautilus-shell.

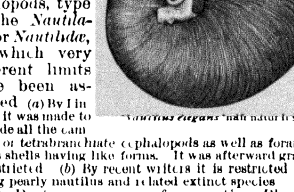
II. *n.* That which is nautiloid; as, the test of an infusorian.

Nautiloidea (nâ-ti-loi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or an order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those having shells with the suture-line simple or nearly so and the mutual chamber conical and with a cicatrix. It includes the families *Orthoceratidæ*, *Endoceratidæ*, *Gomphoceratidæ*, *Ascoceratidæ*, *Poteroceratidæ*, *Cyrtoceratidæ*, *Lituitidæ*, *Trochoceratidæ*, *Nautilidæ*, and *Ivoceratidæ*. Contrasted with *Ammonitoidea*.

nautilus (nâ'ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *nautili* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, < Gr. ναυτίλος, a sailor, a nautilus, a poet. form for ναύτης, a sailor, < ναῦς, a ship: see *nautic*, *nave*².] 1 The *Argonauta argo*, or any other cephalopod believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms. —2 [*cap.*] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, type of the family *Nautilacea* or *Nautilidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Linnæus it was made to include all the camerate or tetrabranchiate cephalopods as well as foraminiferous shells having like forms. It was afterward gradually restricted. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the living pearly nautilus and related extinct species. 3 A Portuguese man-of-war. See *Physalia*. —4 A form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by the agency of condensed air. —**Glass nautilus**, *Carinaria cymbium*, a heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ*, so called from the hyaline transparency of the shell. Also called *Venus's slipper*. See cut under *Carinaria*. —**Paper nautilus**, any species of *Argonauta*. —**Pearly nautilus**, any species of the restricted genus *Nautilus*.



Nautilus elegans; half natural size.



A Europe in form of Diving-bell or Nautilus.

Water admitted through the cocks *c c* into the pipes *b b* flows into the exterior chambers *c c*, causing the apparatus to sink. When the water in *c c* is displaced by air the nautilus rises. It may also be hauled up by ropes. Air for ventilation and for displacement of the water ballast is supplied by air pumps from above through flexible tubes connected with the interior chamber *a*. This all-wood type passing the chambers *c c* by opening valves. Deadlights in the sides and top admit light to the interior.

nautilus-cup (nâ'ti-lus-kup), *n.* An ornamental goblet or standing-cup the bowl of which is a nautilus-shell, or made in imitation of a nautilus-shell.

navagium† (nā-vā'jī-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *navis*, a ship: see *nave*² and *-age*.] A duty devolving on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale*.

naval (nā'val), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *naval* = It. *navale*, < L. *navalis*, pertaining to a ship or ships, < *navis* = Gr. ναῦς, a ship: see *nave*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, their construction, equipment, management, or use; specifically, of or pertaining to a navy: as, *naval* architecture, a *naval* victory, a *naval* force; a *naval* station or hospital; *naval* stores.

> By the transformation of the ships into sea deities Virgil would insinuate, I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a *naval* power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean. *Jortin*, Dissertations, vi.

2. Possessing a navy; as, a *naval* power. —**Naval armies.** See *army*, 2. —**Naval cadet.** See *midshipman*, 2. —**Naval crown, engineering, hospital.** See the nouns. —**Naval law**, a system of regulations for the government of the United States navy under the acts of Congress. —**Naval office**, in colonial times preceding the declaration of independence (1776) in the United States, a government office for the entry and clearance of vessels and other business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act. —**Naval officer**. (*a*) An officer belonging to the naval forces of a country. (*b*) In the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department who, at the larger maritime ports, is associated with the collector of customs. He assists in estimating duties, countersigns all permits, clearances, certificates, etc., issued by the collector, and examines and certifies his accounts. In the American colonies before the Revolution the naval officer was the administrator of the Navigation Act (1849). *Marine, Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*.

II † *n. pl.* Naval affairs.

In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age. *Clarendon's Life*, II. 507.

navally (nā'val-i), *adv.* In a naval manner; as regards naval matters.

> The days when Holland was *navally* and commercially the rival of England. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Hist. Ideas, p. 146.

navarch (nā'värk), *n.* [= F. *navarque* = Sp. *navarca*, < L. *navarchus* = Gr. ναύαρχος, the master of a ship or of a fleet, < ναῦς, a ship, + ἄρχειν, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a fleet; an admiral.

navarchy (nā'vär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ναυαρχία, the command of a ship or of a fleet, cf. ναύαρχος, the commander of a ship, < ναῦς, a ship, + ἄρχειν, rule.] 1 The office of a navarch. —2 Nautical skill or experience.

> *Navarchy*, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships. *Sir W. Pettie*, Advice to Hartlib, p. 6.

Navarrese (nav-a-rēs' or -rēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Navarre* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre or its inhabitants.

> Ferdinand . . . knew the equivocal dispositions of the *Navarrese* sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 23.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Navarre, a former kingdom of western Europe, now included in France and Spain, in the western Pyrenees. The last king of Navarre who became founder of the Bourbon line of French kings as Henry IV., bore the double title of "king of France and of Navarre," which title was retained by his successors down to 1830.

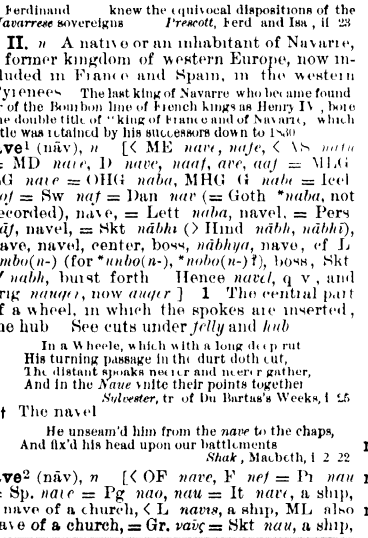
nave¹ (nāv), *n.* [< ME. *nave*, *nafe*, < AS. *nafa* = MD. *nave*, D. *nave*, *naaf*, *aave*, *aaf* = MLG. LG. *nave* = OHG. *naba*, MHG. G. *nabe* = Icel. *nöf* = Sw. *naf* = Dan. *nav* (= Goth. **naba*, not recorded), nave, = Lett. *naba*, navel, = Pers. *nāf*, navel, = Skt. *nābhi* (> Hind. *nābh*, *nābhī*), nave, navel, center, boss, *nābhya*, nave, cf. L. *umbo*(*n*-) (for **unbo*(*n*-), **nobo*(*n*-)?), boss, Skt. √ *nabh*, burst forth. Hence *navel*, q. v., and orig. *nauger*, now *auger*.] 1 The central part of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted, the hub. See cuts under *felly* and *hub*.

> In a Wheele, which with a long deep rut
> His turning passage in the durt doth cut,
> The distant spoakes nectar and neere gather,
> And in the *Naue* vnite their points together.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 25.

2† The navel.

> He vnseam'd him from the *nave* to the chaps,
> And fix'd his head vpon our battlements.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 2. 22.

nave² (nāv), *n.* [< OF. *nave*, F. *nef* = Pr. *nau* = Sp. *nave* = Pg. *nao*, *nau* = It. *nave*, a ship, a nave of a church, < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. also nave of a church, = Gr. ναῦς = Skt. *nau*, a ship, = E. *snow*², a ship. From L. *navis* are also ult. *naval*, *navigate*, *navy*¹, etc., from Gr. ναῦς are *nautic*, *nautical*, *nausea*, *nauseous*, *nautilus*, etc.] The main body, or middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending typically from the chief entrance to the choir or chancel. In all but very small churches it is usual for the nave to be flanked by one or more aisles on each side, the aisles being, unless exceptionally, or typically in some local architectural styles, much lower and narrower than the nave. See *aisle*, and diagrams under *cathedral*, *basilica*, and *bema*.



Nave.—Rheims Cathedral, France. 13th century.

nave²† (nāv), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *naved*, ppr. *naving*. [< *nave*², *n.*] To form as a nave, cause to resemble a nave in function or in effect.

> Stand on the marble arch, . . . follow the graceful curve
> Of the palaces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is *naved* by the massy dungeon tower frowning in dark relief.
> *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 315.

nave³†. A Middle English contraction of *ne have*, have not.

nave-box (nāv'boks), *n.* A metallic ring or sleeve inserted in the nave of a wheel to diminish the friction and consequent wear upon the nave.

nave-hole (nāv'hōl), *n.* A hole in the center of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axletree. *Admiral Smyth*.

navel (nā'vl), *n.* [Formerly also *navil*, < ME. *navel*, *navele*, < AS. *nafela* = OFries. *navla* = D. *navel* = MLG. *navel* = OHG. *nabalo*, *napalo*, MHG. *nabele*, *nabel*, G. *nabel* = Icel. *nafli* = Sw. *nafle* = Dan. *navle* = Goth. **nabalo*, not recorded, also with transposition, OIr. *imblin* = L. (with added term.) *umbilicus* (see *umbilicus* and *umbles*, *nombril*) = Gr. ὀμφαλός, navel; lit. 'little boss,' dim. of AS. *nafu*, etc., nave, boss: see *nave*¹.] 1 In *anat.*, a mark or scar in the middle of the belly where the umbilical cord was attached in the fetus; the umbilicus, the omphalos. Hence—2 The central point or part of anything, the middle.

> This hill [Amara] is situate as the *navel* of that Ethiopian bodie, and centre of their Empire, vnder the Equinoctial line. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 677.
>
> Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
> Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 520.

3† The nave of a wheel.

> His body be the *navel* to the wheel,
> In which your rapiers, like so many spokes,
> Shall meet. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, II. 3.

4 In *ordnance*, same as *navel bolt*. —**Intestinal navel**, the mark or scar on the intestine of most vertebrates denoting the place where the umbilical vesicle is finally absorbed in the intestine. The point is sometimes marked also by a kind of cæcum, which forms a diverticulum of the intestine, and may have a length of some inches. —**Navel bolt**, the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide. Also called *navel*. —**Navel orange**. See *orange*. —**Navel point**, in *her.*, the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse-point. Also called *nombril*.

naveled, navelled (nā'vld), *a.* [< *navel* + *-ed*²] Furnished with a navel.

navel-gall (nā'vl-gâl), *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel-hole (nā'vl-hōl), *n.* The hole in a millstone through which the grain is received. *Halliwell*.

navel-ill (nā'vl-il), *n.* Inflammation of the navel in calves, causing redness, pain, and swelling in the parts affected.

navelled, *a.* See *naveled*.

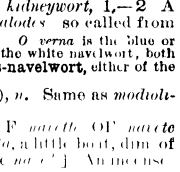
navel-string (nā'vl-string), *n.* The umbilical cord.

navelwort (nā'vl-wert), *n.* 1 A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*, chiefly *C. Umbilicus*; so called from the shape of the leaf. See *Cotyledon*, 2, *jack-in-the-bush*, 2, and *kidneywort*, 1.—2 A plant of the genus *Omphalodes*; so called from the form of the nutlets. *O. verna* is the blue or spring navelwort, *O. linifolia* the white navelwort, both are garden flowers. —**Venus's-navelwort**, either of the above species of *Omphalodes*.

nave-shaped (nāv'shāpt), *n.* Same as *modiolform*.

navette (nā-vet'), *n.* [< F. *navette*, OF. *nacete* = It. *navetta*, < ML. *navecta*, a little boat, dim. of L. *navis*, a ship, boat: see *nave*².] An incense-boat, a navicula.

navew (nā'vu), *n.* [Also *naphew*, < OF. *naveau*, *navel*, < ML. *napellus*, dim. of L. *napus* (> AS. *næp*, > E. *neep*²), a kind of turnip: see *neep*².] The wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*. It is an annual weed with a tapering root, found in waste grounds throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. [Eng.]



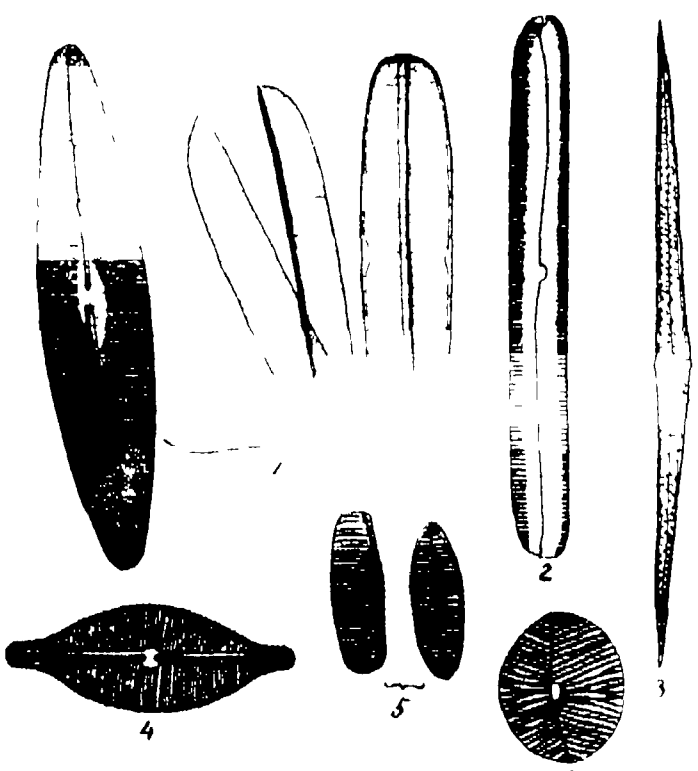
Navicella porcellana.

Navicella (nav-i-sel'ạ), *n.* [NL., = F. *navicelle*, < L. *navicula*, a small vessel,

dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] 1. In *conch.*, a notable genus of fresh-water nerites, or limpet-like shells of the family *Neritidæ*. They resemble an operculate slipper limpet, having the aperture nearly as large as the shell. They inhabit the Indian archipelago.

2. [*l. c.*] In *jewelry-work*, a minute hollow vessel of the general form of a bowl or dish, or the like, used as a pendant or drop, as to an ear-ring.

navicula (nā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *naviculæ* (-lē). [< L. *navicula*, a small vessel, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] 1. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a boat, used to hold a supply of incense for the thurible; an incense-boat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Bory, 1822).] A genus of diatoms, typical of the family *Naviculaceæ*, having the oblong or lanceolate frustules free, the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the center and extremities,



1, *Navicula* (from two different views); 2, *Navicula viridis*; 3, *Navicula punctulata*; 4, *Navicula sphærophora*; 5, *Navicula truncata*; 6, *Navicula scutelloides*. (All magnified.)

valves striated, and the striæ resolvable into dots. The genus is widely distributed, and contains several hundred species, many of which rest on very slight characters.

Naviculaceæ (nā-vik-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Navicula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of diatoms, typified by the genus *Navicula*.

navicular (nā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *naviculaire* = Sp. Pg. *navicular* = It. *navicolare*, < LL. *navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping, < L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat: see *navicula*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat; cymbiform. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, scaphoid: applied to certain bones of the hand and foot. See II.—3. In *entom.*, oblong or ovate, with a concave disk and raised margins, as the bodies of certain insects.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Navicula*; boat-shaped.—**Navicular fossa**, the scaphoid fossa at the base of the pterygoid bone, giving attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The scaphoid bone of the carpus; the radiale, or bone of the proximal row on the radial side of the wrist. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) The scaphoid bone of the tarsus, a bone of the proximal row, on the inner or tibial side, in special relation with the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. See cut under *foot*. (*c*) A large transversely extended sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of the deep flexor, at the back of the distal phalangeal articulation of the foot of the horse, between the coronary and the coffin-bone. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

naviculare (na-vik-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *navicularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of LL. *navicularis*, relating to ships or shipping: see *navicular*.] A navicular or scaphoid bone: more fully called *os naviculare*.

naviculoid (nā-vik'ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

naviform (nā'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *navis*, a ship, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a boat; navicular: applied to parts of plants.

navigability (nav"i-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *navigabilité*; as *navigable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigable (nav'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *navigable* = Sp. *navegable* = Pg. *navegavel* = It. *navigabile*, < L. *navigabilis*, < *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] 1. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships: as, a *navigable* river. At common law, in England, a river is deemed navigable as far as the tide ebbs and flows. In the United States the legal meaning of *navigable* has been much extended, and it includes generally all waters practically available for floating commerce by any method, as by rafts or boats.

The Loire . . . is a very goodly *navigable* river.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 49.

2. Subject to a public right of water-passage for persons or property.

navigableness (nav'i-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being navigable; navigability.

navigably (nav'i-ga-bli), *adv.* So as to be navigable.

navigant† (nav'i-gant), *n.* [< OF. *navigant* = Sp. *navegante* = It. *navigante*, *navicante*, a navigator, < L. *navigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] A navigator. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 213.

navigate (nav'i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *navigated*, ppr. *navigating*. [< L. *navigatus*, pp. of *navigare* (> It. *navigare*, *navicare* = Pg. Sp. *navegar* = Pr. *navejar*, *naveyar* = OF. *navier*, also *nager*, F. *nager*, also *naviguer*), sail, go by sea, sail over, navigate, < *navis*, a ship, + *agere*, lead, conduct, go, move: see *nave*² and *agent*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move from place to place in a ship; sail.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

2. To direct or manage a ship.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over in ships; sail on.

Drusus, the Father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the Northern ocean.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins, p. 272.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; direct the course of, as a vessel, from one place to another: as, to *navigate* a ship. [The word is also used by extension in all its senses, of balloons and their use, and colloquially of other means and modes of progression.]

navigating-lieutenant (nav'i-gā-ting-lū-ten"ant), *n.* See *master*¹, 1 (*b*).

navigation (nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *navigation* = Sp. *navegacion* = Pg. *navegação* = It. *navigazione*, *navicazione*, < L. *navigatio(n-)*, a sailing, a passing over in a ship, < *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of moving on water in ships or other vessels; sailing: as, the *navigation* of the northern seas; also, by extension, the act of "sailing" through the air in a balloon (see *aerial navigation*, below).—2. The science or art of directing the course of vessels as they sail from one part of the world to another. The management of the sails, etc., the holding of the assigned course by proper steering, and the working of the ship generally pertain rather to seamanship, though necessary to successful navigation. The two fundamental problems of navigation are the determination of the ship's position at a given moment and the decision of the most advantageous course to be steered in order to reach a given point. The methods of solving the first are, in general, four: (1) by reference to one or more known and visible landmarks; (2) by ascertaining through soundings the depth and character of the bottom; (3) by calculating the direction and distance sailed from a previously determined position (see *dead reckoning*, *log*², and *compass*); and (4) by ascertaining the latitude and longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies. (See *latitude* and *longitude*.) The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation and are published in nautical almanacs (see *almanac*), the use of which, together with logarithmic and other tables computed for the purpose, is necessary in reducing observations taken to determine latitude, longitude, and the error of the compass.

3. Ships in general; shipping. [Poetical.]

Though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

4. An artificial waterway, or a part of a natural waterway that has been made navigable; a canal. Also *navvy*. See *navvy*¹. [Eng.]

"The Kennet *Navigation*"—a very old canal which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country.
The Academy, July 6, 1889, p. 13.

Act of Navigation, an act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1651, under Cromwell's administration, was reenacted in 1660, and remained in force, with various modifications (it was greatly altered in 1825 and at other times), and finally repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe. This end it accomplished by denying to foreign vessels the right to bring to England any goods not produced in their respective countries, and also by restrictions in regard to fisheries and the coasting trade. The act was aimed especially at the Dutch, who possessed at that time almost a monopoly of the carrying trade of the world.—**Aerial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons; particularly, the principles, problems, and practice involved in the attempt to pass from place to place through the air by means of balloons capable of being steered.—**Arterial navigation**. See *arterial*.—**Inland navigation**, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels within a country.—**Navigation laws**, the various acts and regulations in any country which define the nationality of its ships, the manner in which they shall be registered, the privileges to which they have claim, and the conditions regulating the engagement of foreign ships in the trade of the country in question, either as importers and exporters or with relation to coasting traffic. The first British navigation law of importance was enacted under Richard II. It provided that no merchandise should be imported into England or exported from the king's realms by any of his subjects except in English ships, under penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

navigational (nav-i-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *navigation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to navigation; used in navigation.

navigator (nav'i-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *navigateur* = Sp. Pg. *navegador* = It. *navigatore*, *navicatore*, < L. *navigator*, a sailor: see *navigate*.] 1. One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or is skilful in the art of navigation. In the merchant marine the commanding officer usually navigates the vessel; in men-of-war, of nearly all nationalities, one of the line officers or executive officers (in the United States navy the third in rank) is detailed for that duty. In the United States navy the navigator, in addition to his other duties, has charge of the log-book, of the steering-gear, of the anchors and chains, and of the stowage of the hold, and has also general supervision of the ordnance and ordnance-stores.

2. A laborer on a "navigation" or canal (see *navigation*, 4), or on a railway. Now usually abbreviated *navvy* (see *navvy*²). [Eng.]

navvy¹ (nav'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigation*, 4.] Same as *navigation*, 4.

In Skipton in Craven the canal is vulgarly called "the *navvy*." The horse-path or towing-path is always "the *navvy* bank"; a bridge in Mill-hill Street is "the *navvy* brig"; and a garden on one of the slopes of the canal was always called "the *navvy* garden."
N. and Q., 4th ser., VI. 425.

navvy² (nav'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigator*, 2.] 1. Same as *navigator*, 2.—2. A common laborer engaged in such work as the making of canals or railways. [Eng.]

It has been for years past a well established fact that the English *navvy*, eating largely of flesh, is far more efficient than a Continental *navvy* living on a less nutritive food.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 239.

3. A power-machine for excavating earth. A common form has an excavating scoop, crab, or analogous device for scooping up earth or gravel or grasping stones, with a boom and tackle for lifting and operating the scoop, etc., and a steam hoisting-engine, all mounted on a supporting platform provided with car-wheels so that it can be moved on a temporary railway for changing its position. Similar machines are also mounted on large scow-boats for use along water-fronts. Also called *steam excavator*.

navy¹ (nā'vi), *n.*; pl. *navies* (-viz). [< ME. *navie*, *navye*, *naveye*, *navee*, < OF. *navie*, also *navee*, *navey*, *navoi*, *navoy*, a ship, a fleet, a navy, < LL. *navia*, ships, neut. pl. for L. *naves*, fem. pl. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*².] 1†. A ship.

A gret number of *naueye* to that hauen longet.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

And no man may passe that See be *Navie*, ne be no maner of craft, and therfore may no man knowe what Lond is bezond that See.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 278.

2. A company of ships; a fleet.

My gracious sovereign, on the western coast
Rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 434.

3. All the ships belonging to a country, collectively; in a wide sense, the ships, their officers and crew and equipment, and the department of the government charged with their management and control. Specifically—(*a*) All the war-ships belonging to a nation or a monarch; the military marine: in Great Britain distinguished by the title of *Royal Navy*. In the United States the control of the navy is vested in a cabinet officer called the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department. (See *department*.) The government of the royal navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, or lords commissioners for discharging the office of lord high admiral. The board consists of the following members: the first lord, who has supreme authority, and is a member of the cabinet; the senior naval lord, who directs the movements of the fleets and is responsible for their discipline; the second naval lord, who superintends the manning of the fleet, coast-guard, transport department, etc.; the junior naval lord, who deals with the victualing of the fleets, medical department, etc.; a civil lord, member of Parliament, who is also connected with the civil branch of the service; a controller of the navy; and an expert civilian. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing, like the five lords, with the government in power. There is a permanent secretary, and a number of heads of departments. (*b*) All the ships and vessels employed in commerce and trade: usually called the *merchant marine* or *merchant navy*.

4. The men who man a navy or fleet; the officers and men of the military marine.

Than was the *navie* appereilled and entred in to shippes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

Navy blue. See *blue*.

navy²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *navvy*².

navy-agent (nā'vi-ā'jent), *n.* A disbursing agent of the United States navy Agents of this class were formerly stationed at every large seaport. The office no longer exists, all disbursements being now made by naval paymasters

navy-bill (nā'vi-bil), *n.* 1. A bill drawn by an officer of the British navy for his pay, etc.— 2 A bill issued by the British admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards —3. A bill of exchange drawn by the paymaster of a United States vessel, while abroad, to procure money for the expenses of the ship or fleet.

navy-list (nā'vi-list), *n* An official account of the officers of the British navy, with a list of the ships, published quarterly

navy-register (nā'vi-rej'is-tėr), *n* An official list, published semi-annually, of the officers of the United States navy, their stations, rates of pay, etc., with a list of the ships

navy-wordt (nā'vi-wėrd), *n.* A watchword, parol, or countersign

navy-yard (nā'vi-yärd), *n* A government dockyard, in the United States, a dockyard where government ships are built, repaired, and fitted out, and where naval stores and munitions of war are laid up There are such yards at Kittery in Maine (near Portsmouth, New Hampshire), at Charlestown in Massachusetts, at Brooklyn in New York, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Pensacola in Florida, at Mare Island in California, etc

nawab (na-wâb'), *n* [Hind. *nawāb*, *nawwāb* see *nabob*] Same as *nabob*

nawger, *n.* See *nauger.*

nawlt (nâl), *n* [Also *nall*, a form of *awl*, due to misdivision of *an awl* as *a nawl* see *awl*] An awl.

Bewar also to spurn agein an *nalle*
Chaucer, Truth, l 11

There shall be no more shoe-mending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl*
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv 1

nay (nā), *adv* [< ME *nay*, *nai*, < Icel. *nei* (= Sw *nej* = Dan *nej*), nay, < *ne*-, orig *ne*, not, + *ei*, ever, ay, = AS *ā*, ever see *ne* and *aye*3, and cf *no*1] 1 No an expression of negation or refusal

"*Nai*, bi the peril of my soule," quod Pers.
Piers Plowman (A), vi 47

I tell you *nay*, but, except ye repent, ye shall all like wise perish Luke xiii 5

2 Not only so, but; and not only (that which has just been mentioned), but also, indeed, in point of fact as, the Lord is willing, *nay*, he desires, that all should repent

Nay, if he take you in hand, sir, with an argument,
He'll bray you in a mortar *B Jonson*, Alchemist, ii 1

Come, do not weep I must, *nay*, do believe you
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To say (any one) **nay**, to deny, refuse

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be *said nay* *Sir R L'Estrange*

nay (nā), *n.* [< *nay*, *adv*] 1 A denial, refusal

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne*

2 A negative vote, hence, one who votes in the negative as, the yeas and *nays* —**It is no nay**†, there is no denying it

Wherfore to hym I will, *this is noo naye*,
Where euer he be, I say yow certaynly
Generydes (E E T S), l 1135

To nick with nay See *nick*2

nay (nā), *v* [ME *nayen*, *naien*, < *nay*, *adv* Cf *nait*2, *nite*.] **I.** *intrans.* To say nay, refuse

With how deef an ere deth crewel torneth awey fro wreches and *naueth* [var *nayteth*] to closyn wepynge eyen
Chaucer, Boethius, I meter 1

II. *trans* To refuse, deny.

The swain did woo, she was nice,
Following fashion, *nay'd* him twice
Greene, Shepherd's Ode

naylet, *n* and *v* An obsolete spelling of *nail*

nayte†, *v* See *nait*2

nay-where†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nowhere*

A man no better myght hit employ *nay where*,
For this knight is a worthi baculere (bachelor)
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 1925

nayword† (nā'werd), *n* 1 A byword; a proverbial reproach

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed *Shak*, T N, ii 3 146

2. A watchword

And, in any case, have a *nay word*, that you may know one another's mind *Shak*, M W of W., ii. 2. 131.

nazard, nazardly. See *nasard*, etc

Nazarean (naz-a-rē'an), *a* and *n* [< L *Nazareus*, < Gr. Ναζαρεως, of Nazareth, an inhabitant of Nazareth, < Ναζαρέθ or Ναζαρέτ (LL. *Nazara*), < Heb. *Nazareth.*] Same as *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarene (naz-a-rēn'), *n* [< L *Nazarenus*, < Gr. Ναζαρηνός, of Nazareth, < Ναζαρέθ, Nazareth: see *Nazarean.*] 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine a name given (in contempt) to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv 5); hence, a Christian —2. A member of a sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the fourth century They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionite*

Nazarenism (naz-a-rē'nizm), *n* [< *Nazarene* + *-ism*] The doctrines or practices of the Nazarenes See *Nazarene*, 2.

Nazarite (naz'a-rīt), *n* [< LL *Nazarita*, < Gr Ναζαριτης, < Heb *názar*, separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a religious devotee, separated to the Lord by a special vow, the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num vi They included entire abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors, from all cutting of the hair, and from all approach to a dead body The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life —**Nazarite tresses**, long hair

With *Nazarite tresses* to my crosse will I bind her cross ing frowardness and contaminations.
Nash, Christes Teares over Jerusalem

Nazariteship (naz'a-rīt-ship), *n* [< *Nazarite* + *-ship*] The state or condition of being a Nazarite

Nazaritic (naz-a-rit'ik), *a.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a Nazarite or to Nazaritism

Nazaritism (naz'a-rit-izm), *n* [< *Nazarite* + *-ism*] The vows or practices of the Nazarites

naze (nāz), *n* [Var of *ness*, perhaps due to Icel *nes*, Sw *nasa*, nose see *ness*, *nose*1] A promontory or headland as, the *naze* of Norway

nazir (na-zēr'), *n* [Ar (> Hind.) *nazīr*] In India, a native official in the Anglo-Indian courts, who has charge of the treasury, stamps, etc , and the issue of summonses and processes *Yule and Burnell*

N. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *nota bene*, literally, mark or note well—that is, take particular notice

Nb. In *chem*, the symbol for *niobium*

n-dimensional (en'di-men'shon-al), *a* Having any number, *n*, of dimensions. as, an *n-dimensional* space —***n*-dimensional determinant** See *determinant*

ne (nē), *adv.* [< ME *ne*, < AS *ne* = OS *ne*, *ni* = OFries *ni*, *ne* = MD *ne*, *en*, D *en* = MLG *ne* = OHG *ni*, *ne*, MHG *nē* = Icel *nē* = Goth *ni* = Ir Gael W *ni* = L. *ne* (> It *nè* = OF *ne*, *ni*, F. *ne*, *ni*) = Gr. *νη-*, prefix, = Skt. *na*, not This negative contracts with certain following words beginning with a vowel (or *h* or *w*) to form a word of opposite sense, as in *nay*, *no*1, *no*2, *none*1, *nor*, *neither*, and, formerly, to negative some auxiliary verbs, as *nam*, ne am, *nart*, ne art, *nis*, ne is, *nab*, ne have, *nas*, ne was, ne has, *nere*, ne were, *nill*, ne will, etc] Not, never, nay. [Obsolete or archaic]

Of xliij[m] that he brought . *ne* myght he not assemble vj[xx] that alle *ne* were dede or taken, and *ne* hadde be oon a venture that flil, ther hadde neuer of hem ascaped oon a wey *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 287

Is 't true? *Ne* let him runne into the warre,
And lose what limbes he can better one branch
Be lopt away then all the whole tree should perish
Chapman, All Fools, i

net (nē), *conj* [< ME. *ne*, < AS *ne*, conj ; < *ne*, *adv*] Nor

For he thoughte nevere evylle *ne* dyd evylle
Mandeville, Travels, p 2

No Indian drug had e'er been famed,
Tobacco, sassafras not named,
Ne yet of guacum one small stick, sir
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

neaf (nēf), *n.* [Also (Sc) *neif*, *neive*, *nieve*, < ME. *nefe*, *neve*, < Icel *hnefi*, *nefi* = Sw *nafve* = Dan *nœve*, the fist] The fist or hand. [Prov Eng and Scotch]

His face was al to hurt and al to schent,
His *neuve* swellyng war and al to-Rent.
Lancelot of the Laik (E E T S), l 1222.

And smytand with *neifis* hir breist, allace!
Gavin Douglas, tr of Virgil, p 123

Glue me your *neafe*, Mounsieur Mustardseed
Shak, M N D (folio 1623), iv 1 19

neager†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*

neal† (nēl), *v* [Also *neil*, by apheresis from *anneal*1] **I.** *trans* To temper by heat; anneal.

And then the earth of my bottles, which I dig,
Turn up, and steep, and work, and *neal*, myself,
To a degree of porcelane
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1

But divers in Italy at this day excell in that kind [mosaic painting], yet make the particles of clay, gilt and coloured before they be *nelled* by the fire
Sandys, Travailes, p 25

II. *intrans.* To be tempered by heat. See *anneal*1. [Rare.]

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *nele*, the imperfect metals vapour away.
Bacon, Physiological Remains

nealed-to† (nēld'tō), *a* Having deep soundings close in said of a shore *Phillips*, 1706

nealogic (nē-a-loj'ik), *a.* [< *nealog-y* + *-ic.*] Youthful; juvenile; adolescent; of or pertaining to nealogy See quotation under *ephebolic*

nealogy (nē-al'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for *neology* (q. v.), or for **nealology*, < Gr *νεαλης*, young, fresh (< *νέος*, new, young), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The doctrine of the morphological correlations of early adolescent stages of an animal, usually derived from the adult of a more or less closely approximate stock of the same division of the animal kingdom. *Hyatt.*

neamt, *n.* [ME *neme*, a form due to misdivision of *myne eme*, *thyn eme*, as *my neme*, *thy neme*, etc see *eam*] Uncle same as *eam*

"Lo, childe," he saide, "this is thy *neme*,
Ther, Father, brother thou may senne in heuen "
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 102

Neanderthaloid (nē-an'dėr-tal-oid), *a.* [< *Neanderthal* (see def) + *-oid*] Pertaining to the Neanderthal, in the Rhine Province, Prussia, resembling a now historic skull, of a very low type, found in that locality; noting this type of skull

A type [of cranium] which has received the name *Neanderthaloid*, because it reaches the extreme developement in the famous skull discovered in the Neanderthal, near Bonn *W H Flower*, Jour Anthrop Inst, XVI 377

neap1 (nēp), *a* and *n* [< ME *neep*, < AS *nēp*, scant or lacking (found alone but once, in the poet phrase "forthganges *nēp*," without power of advancing), in comp *nēpflōd*, low tide, ebb, lit 'neap flood', cf. Icel *kneppr*, *neppr*, scanty, Sw. *knapp* = Dan. *knap*, scanty, strait, narrow, *næppe*, scarcely; perhaps orig 'pinched' being appar connected with *nip*1 But the history is obscure.] **I.** *a.* Low; lowest. applied to those tides which, being half-way between spring tides, have the least difference of height between flood and ebb See *tide*

II. *n.* 1. A neap tide

Her [the sea's] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neapes*, are still as certaine and constant as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne
Hakewill, Apology, II viii 1

2. The ebb or lowest point of a tide

At everie full sea they flourish, but at every dead *neape* they fade *Greene*, Carde of Fancie

The lowest ebbe may have his flow, and the deadest *neepe* his full tide *Greene*, Tullie's Love

[In the following passage from "English Gilds" *neep sesons* is defined by the editor as "the autumn," by Skeat as "the neap tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay "

Item, it hath been vsid, the Maire [of Bristol] this quarter specially to oversee the sale of wodde commynge to the bakke and to the key And that all grete wodde, callid Berkley wodde, be dischargid at the key beyond the Towre there, and all smalwodde to be dischargid at the Bak Prouydid always that the woddesillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey, but that they leve resonable stuff upon the bak fro sprynge to spryng, to serue the powere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthes in the *neep sesons* *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 425]

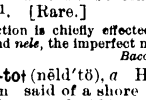
Deep neap, a neap tide shortly before a full or change of the moon, when there is a higher flood than at other neaps

neap2, *n.* See *neep*2.

neap3 (nēp), *n.* [Origin obscure] The tongue or pole of a wagon or ox-cart

neaped (nēpt), *a* [< *neap*1 + *-ed*2.] Left aground by the spring tides, so that it cannot be floated until the next spring tide said of a ship or boat. Also *beneaped.*

Neapolitan (nē-a-pol'i-tan), *a* and *n* [< L. *Neapolitanus*, pertaining to Neapolis, < *Neapolis* (> It. *Napoli*, > F. *Naples*, E *Naples*), < Gr. Νεάπολις, Naples, < *νέος*, new (= E *new*), + *πόλις*, a city see *police*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.—**Neapolitan medlar** See *azarole* —**Neapolitan sixth**, in *music*, a chord consisting of the subdominant of a minor tonality with its minor third and minor sixth (see the cut). Its derivation is much disputed



II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the city of Naples, or of the province or the former kingdom of Naples.

near1 (nēr), *adv* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *neer*, *neere*, *nerre*; < ME. *neer*, *nere*, *ner*, *nar*, *neor*, *near*, < AS. *nēar*, *nȳr*, adv and prep., nigher, near, contr. of **nēahor* (= OS. *nāhōr* = D. *naar* = MLG.

nāger, *nēger*, *nder*, LG. *nāger* = OHG. *nāhōr*, MHG. *nāher*, *nęher*, *nār*, G. *nāher* = Icel. *nær*, near, nearer, nearly, almost, when, = Sw *när* = Dan. *nær*, near, nearly, almost, soon, = Goth. *nehwis*, nigher, nearer), compar., with reg. compar suffix *-er*[2] reduced to *-r* (superl *next*, similarly contracted), of *nedh*, E *nigh* see *nigh*, *adv* The compar. *near* came to be regarded as a positive, and a new comparative *nearer*, with superl *nearest*, was developed. Cf. *near*[1], *a.*] **I.** *adv.* **1†.** Nigher, more nigh; closer: comparative of *nigh.*

And either while he goth afarre,
And ecber while he draweth *neere*
Gower, Conf Amant, i

All disceyte and dissimulation is *nerre* to dispraise than commendation, all though that therof mought ensue some thinge . good *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, iii 4

Hence, without comparative force, and with a new comparative *nearer*, superlative *nearest*— **2.** Nigh, close; at, to, or toward a point which is adjacent or not far off with such verbs as *be, come, go, draw, move.*

So thei wenten forth alle thre till thei *com ner* at Tinta gell *Merlin* (E E T S), i 76

And still the *nearer* to the spring we *go*,
More limpid, more unsullied the waters flow
Dryden, Religio Laici, l 340

Death had need *be near*
Unto such men for them to heed him aught
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 288

3. Nigh, in a figurative sense.

I think one tailor would go *near* to beat all this company with a hand bound behind him
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v 3

4 *Naut.*, close to the wind opposed to *off* — **5.** Closely; intimately

The Earl of Amagnac, *near* knit to Charles
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 1 17

6. Almost, nearly.

We made Sayle backward JC myle towards Corfew, whyche we passyd by a fore, because our vitales war *ner* spent *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 63

In a Forest, *neere* dead with griefe & cold a rich Farmer found him *Capt John Smith*, True Travels, I 4

A literary life of *near* thirty years
Macaulay, Hist Eng, vii

7 Into close straits, into a critical position

How *neere*, my sweet Ænea, art thou driven!
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, I 173

Near! no nearer! (*naut*), words used as a warning to the helmsman, when steering by the wind, not to come closer to the wind — **Never the near!, ne'er the near!**, never the nearer, with no success, unsuccessful

Weep thou for me in France, I for thee here,
Better far off than near, be *ne er the near*
Shak, Rich II, v 1 88

All was *nere the near* *Greene*, James IV, l 80

I will not dispute the matter with them, saith God from day to day, and *never the near* *Latimer*, Works, I 245

II. *prep.* **1** Nigh; close to, close by, at no great distance from

I have heard thee say
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart
Shak, T G of V, iv 3 19

This is a very high cool retreat, and we saw the tops of the mountains *near* this place covered with snow
Pococke, Description of the East, II 1 95

2. Nigh or close to, in a figurative sense

You 'll steal away some man's daughter, am I *near* you?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, I 1

It is thought this calamity went too *near* him
Steele, Guardian, No 82

[The comparative and superlative forms *nearer* and *next* are similarly used with the force of prepositions as, *the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat.*]

near[1] (nēr), *a* [Early mod. E also *neer*, *neere*, < ME *nere*, *neire*, < AS *neárra*, *neára*, *nērra*, *nārra* (= OHG *nāhere*, MHG. *nāher*, *nęher*, G. *naher* = Icel *nærri* = Sw *narra* = Dan *nær*), nearer, comp adj, formed, with the adv, from the positive adv. and prep *neáh*, nigh see *nigh* and superl *next*, and cf. *near*[1], *adv*] **1.** Being nigh in place; being close by, not distant; adjacent; contiguous

The *near* and the heavenly horizons
Mad de Gasparin (trans)

2. Closely allied by blood, closely akin

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman Iev xviii 12

Some business of concern to a *near* relation of mine
Cotton, In Walton's Angler, ii 223

3. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence, familiar: as, a *near* friend

Every man is *nearest* to himself
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii 2.

They abhor all companions at last, even their *nearest* acquaintances *Burton*, Anat. of Mel, p 240

4. Affecting one's interest or feelings; touching; coming home to one.

He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my *near* occasions did urge me to put off
Shak, T of A, iii 6 11

A matter of so great and *near* concernment *Locke*

5 Close; not deviating from an original or model, observant of the style or manner of the thing copied; literal: as, a *near* translation — **6.** So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close, narrow [Colloq.]

Long chases and *near* escapes of Tantia Topee
W H Russell, Diary in India, II. 306

7 In riding or driving, on the left opposed to *off* as, the *near* side; the *near* fore leg

Our *neere* horse did fling himself, kicking of the coach box over the pole, and a great deal of trouble it was to get him right again *Pepys*, Diary, IV 74

The *near* wheeler, who was breaking her trot
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, viii

8. Short; serving to bring the object close

'Tis somewhat about,
But I can find a *nearer* way
Shirley, The Traitor, iii 3

9 Economical; closely calculating; also, close, parsimonious

Near and provident in their families, commending good husbandry *R Knox* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 339)

Miss, he is so *near*, it's partly a wonder how he lives at all *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii 9

His neighbours call him *near*, which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii 12

10 Empty *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]—**Near hand†** See *hand* and *near hand* = **Syn. 1** Contiguous, proximate, neighboring, imminent, impending, approaching *Nearest, Next* are sometimes synonymous words as, *nearest* or *next* of kin, but specially the first denotes the closest relative proximity, while the second denotes the proximate place in order Compare the *nearest* house with the *next* house

near[1] (nēr), *v t* [(= G. *nahern* = Sw *narma* = Dan *nærme*, bring near), < *near*[1], *adv* The older verb is *nigh*] **I.** *trans* To come near or nearer; stand near, approach as, the ship *neared* the land

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you
Heywood, Royal King

II. *intrans* To come nearer; approach

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared* and *neared*
Coleridge Ancient Mariner, iii

near[2], *n* See *ner*[2].

near[3] (nēr), *conj.* A contracted form of *neither.* [Prov Eng.]

near-by (nēr'bī), *a* Close at hand, not far off; adjacent; neighboring as, *near-by* towns [Colloq, U S]

The *near by* trade and Western dealers are buying moderately *The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862

Nearctic (nē-ärk'tik), *a* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic.*] In *zoögeog*, belonging to the northern part of the New World or western hemisphere specifically applied to one of the six prime divisions of the earth's surface made by Sclater with reference to the geographical distribution of animals, distinguished from *Neotropical* in the New World and *Palearctic* in the Old The Nearctic region includes all of North America with Greenland to a latitude on the average of about the tropic of Cancer, but such is the character of the country toward its southern boundary that it properly stops at sea-level opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande on the one side of Mexico, and at Mazatlan on the opposite coast, but in the table lands extends much further south, and in the tierra fria or mountainous regions quite through Guatemala. Also *Neoarctic* and *Angloögean*

near-dweller (nēr'dwel'ėr), *n.* A neighbor

We may chance
Meet some of our *near dwellers* with my car
Keats, Endymion, i

near-hand (nēr'hand), *adv* [< ME *nerehande*, < *near*[1] + *hand.* Cf *nigh-hand*] Near at hand, nearly, almost. [Old Eng and Scotch.]

And I awaked there with witles *nerehande*,
And as a freke that fro were forth gan I walke
Piers Ploweman (B), xiii 1

I have been watchman in this wood
Near hand this forty year
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 194).

near-hand (nēr'hand), *a* Near; close at hand, nigh; adjacent [Old Eng and Scotch]

They haue euer gently and louingly intreated such as of friendly mind came to them, as well from Countries *neare hand*, as farre remote *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 231

near-legged (nēr'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact *Shak.*, T of the S, iii 2 57

nearly (nēr'li), *adv* **1** Close at hand; in close proximity; at no great distance; hence, narrowly; with close scrutiny.

'Tis dangerous for the most innocent person in the world to be too frequently and *nearly* a witness to the commission of vice and folly *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I x

See the facts *nearly*, and these mountainous inequalities vanish *Emerson*, Compensation.

2 Closely as, two persons *nearly* related — **3** Intimately, pressingly, with a close relation to one's interest or happiness

Madam, the business now impos'd upon me
Concerns you *nearly*
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, v 5

4 Within a little of; almost as, *nearly* twenty, the prisoner *nearly* escaped, *nearly* dead with cold

I took my leave, for it was *nearly* noon
Tennyson, Princess, v

5 With niggardliness or parsimony — **6** Exactly, precisely

As *nearly* as I may,
I'll play the penitent to you but mine honesty
Shall not make poor my greatness.
Shak, A and C, ii 2 91

nearness (nēr'nes), *n* The state or fact of being near, in any sense; proximity, imminence

near-point (nēr'point), *n* The nearest point, as the *far-point* is the farthest point, which the eye can bring to a focus on the retina

near-sighted (nēr'sī'ted), *a* Short-sighted; seeing distinctly at a short distance only, myopic

near-sightedness (nēr'sī'ted-nes), *n* The state of being near-sighted; myopia

neat[1] (nēt), *n* and *a* [Also dial *note*, *nout*, *nolt* (< Icel.), < ME *neet*, *nete*, *net*, < AS *néat*, pl. *néát* (also deriv. *nīten*, *nȳten*), an ox or cow, cattle collectively (= OFries *nāt* = OHG MHG *nōz*, G dial *noss* = Icel *naut* (also deriv *neyti*) = Sw *not* = Dan *nod*, cattle, in Sc and also an ox), prob. so called as being 'used' or employed in work (cf *cattle* and *stock*), or because orig 'taken' and domesticated, < *neotan*, *niotan*, use, employ, = OS *niotan* = OFries *nuta* = OHG *nozan*, MHG *nezen*, OHG *ginozan*, MHG *genezen*, G *genessen* = Icel *njōta* = Sw *njuta* = Dan *nyde* = Goth. *nutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganutan*, take (with a net); cf. Lith. *nauda*, usefulness From the same verb is derived the noun *nolt*[2]] **I.** *n* **1** Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows used collectively

And loyned til hem on Iohan most gentil of alle,
The prys *neet* of Peers plouh passynge alle othere
Piers Plowman (C), xxii 266

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their *neat*
Spenser, F Q, VI ix 4

2 A single bovine animal [Rare]

A *neat* and a sheep of his own *Tusser*, Husbandry

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle — **Neat's leather**, leather made of the hides of neat cattle

As proper men as ever trod upon *neat's leather* have gone upon my handiwork *Shak*, J C, i 1 29

II. *a* Being or relating to animals of the ox kind as, *neat* cattle

We must be neat, not neat but cleanly captain,
And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat* *Shak*, W T, i 2 125

neat[2] (nēt), *a.* [< ME *net*, *nette*, **nete* (= D *net* = G *nett* = Sw *natt* = Dan *net*), < OF *net*, fem *nete*, F *net*, fem *nette* (> mod E *net*[2]) = Pr *net* = Sp *neto* = Pg *nedo* = It *netto*, clear, pure, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, neat, < *nitere*, shine Cf *net*[2], and *mud*, from the same source] **1** Clear, pure, unmixed, undiluted, unadulterated: as, a glass of brandy *neat*

'Tis rich *neat* canary
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I, ii.

After the soap has been finished in the copper, it may be put in the *neat* state direct into the cooling boxes or "frames *W L Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p 174

2 Clear of any extraneous matter, clear of the cask, case, wrapper, etc; with all deductions made as, *neat* weight [In this sense now usually *net*]

The new Cairo answereth every yeere in tribute to the grand Signior 600 000 ducates of golde, *neat* and free of all charges growing on the same *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 200

3 Free from what is undesirable, offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste, pleasing; nice

Sluttery to such *neat* excellence opposed
Shak, Cymbeline, I 6 44

He desired not so much *neat* and polite as clear, masculine, and apt expression
Bacon Advancement of Learning, Pref p xl.

They make the *neatest* shewe of all the houses in Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I 30.

Alm What music 's this?
Jul Retire 'tis some *neat* joy,
In honour of the king's great day
Fletcher Pilgrim, v. 4.

I have not heard a *neater* sermon a great while, and more to my content *Pepys*, Diary, I. 310.

4 Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc ; nice; hence, orderly, trim; tidy, often, specifically, clean as, a *neat* box; the apartment was always very *neat*, *neat* in one's dress

These [elephants] have *neat* little boarded Houses or Castles fastened on their backs, where the great men sit in state, secur'd from the Sun or Rain
Dampier, Voyages, II i. 78.

Her artless manners and her *neat* attire
Cowper, Task, iv 536.

5. Well-shaped or well-proportioned; clean-cut as, a *neat* foot and ankle.—6 Complete in character, skill, etc., exact; finished; adroit, clever, skilful applied to persons or things

Men To be a villain is no such rude matter
Cam. No, if he be a *neat* one, and a perfect Art makes all excellent
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

Paddy overtook him at last, and gave him a clippeen on the left ear, and a *neat* touch of the foot that sent him sprawling *Lever*, Dodd Family Abroad, I letter 1

The *neat* repartee, the eloquence that left the House too profoundly affected to deliberate, the original of the novelist a greatest creation — they are all vanishing like frost foliage at sunrise
G W. Curtis, Harper's Mag , LXXVI 472.

7† Spruce, finical; over-nice

Still to be *neat*, still to be drest
As you were going to a feast.
B Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1

8† A commendatory word, used somewhat vaguely

To tell what dressing up of howses there were by all the *neat* dames and ladies within the freedome
Dekker, Oration of Parsimony

This gentleman did take to wife
A *neat* and gallant dame
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII 159).

=Syn. Clean, cleanly, unsoiled

neat[2], (nēt), *adv.* [< *neat*[2], *a.*] Neatly

They've ta'en her out at nine at night,
And headed her baith *neat* and fine
The Laird of Warristoun (Child s Ballads, III 322).

'neath (nēth), *adv* An abbreviated form of *beneath*

neat-handed (nēt'han″ded), *a* Using the hands with neatness, deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phillis dresses
Milton, L'Allegro, l 86

Nor is he [Bishop Burnet] a *neat handed* workman even of that [penny-a liner] class. *Crak*, Hist Eng Lit , II 177

neatherd (nēt'herd), *n* [< ME *nectherde*, *netherde*, < *neat*[1] + *herd*[1] Cf *southerd*.] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper

Would I were
A *neat-herd's* daughter!
Shak , Cymbeline, i 1 149.

neatherdess (nēt'hérd-es), *n* [< *neatherd* + *-ess*] A female neatherd, a neatress.

But hark how I can now expresse
My love unto my *Neatherdesse*
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

neat-house† (nēt'hous), *n.* [< *neat*[1] + *house*.] A house for neat cattle; a cow-house.

neatify† (nē'ti-fī), *v t* Same as *netify*

neat-land (nēt'land), *n* [< *neat*[1] + *land*[1]] In *law*, land let out to yeomanry. *Cowell*

neatly (nēt'li), *adv* In a neat manner; with neatness, in any sense of that word

neatness (nēt'nes), *n* The state or quality of being neat, in any sense of that word

neatress† (nēt'res), *n* [Irreg < *neat*[1] + *-er*[1] + *-ess*.] A female neatherd *Warner*, Albion's England, iv 20

neb (neb), *n* [Also in mod. use in var. form *nib*, < ME *neb*, < AS *neb*, *nebb*, bill, beak (of a bird, ship, plow, etc.), nose, of a person, also face, countenance, = D. *neb*, mouth, bill, nib, = MLG *nebbe*, *nibbe*, LG *nibbe*, *nipp*, *niff*, *nuff* (> It *nifo*, *niffa*, snout) = Icel *nef*, also *nebbi* = Sw. *näf*, *nabb* = Dan. *næb*, beak, bill; prob. orig **sneb*, cf MD *snebbe*, D. *sneb* = MLG. *snebbe*, *snibbe*, LG. *snibbe*, *snippe*, bill, snout, = G. *schneppe*, nozle, also with dim. term , OFries *snavel*, *snavl*, mouth, = D *snavel*, snout, = MLG *snavel* = OHG *snabul*, MHG. *snabel*, G *schnabel* = Dan. Sw (after G) *snabel*, bill, snout, proboscis, nozle, cf Lith *snapas*, bill, beak; perhaps from the root of the verb *snap*, but whether orig. the bill of a bird or snout of a beast, which 'snaps' up what is to be eaten, or the snout of a beast or nose of a man, which 'snorts' or 'sniffs' (G *schnappen*, gasp, *schnauben*, snort, sniff, snuff), is not clear. See *snap*, *sniff*, *snuff*, *snivel*, etc] 1 The bill or beak of a bird; also, the snout or muzzle of a beast

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife
To her allowing husband! *Shak* , W T , I 2. 183

The amorous worms of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal of Pl , cited by Steevens (*Narcs.*)

2. The nose. as, a lang *neb*, a sharp *neb*. [Obsolete or Scotch]

See, yonder 's the Ratton's Skerry, he aye held his *neb* abune the water in my day, but he 's aneath it now
Scott, Antiquary, vii

3. The face. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Josep cam into halle and sau his brethren wepe,
He kisseth Benjamin, anon his *neb* he gan wipe
MS. Bodl 652, f 10. (*Halliwell*)

4. The tip end of anything; a sharp point as, the *neb* of a lancet or knife. See *nib*. [Scotch.] —5 The nib of a pen See *nib*

Those pennes are made of purpose without *nebs*, because they may cast inck but slowly
Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-light.

Neb and feather, completely, from top to toe [Scotch] —**To dab nebs**†. See *dab*[1]

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-a), *n* [NL ; origin not ascertained.] 1. A remarkable genus of uncertain position among the lower crustaceans, ranged by Huxley among the phyllopodous *Branchiopoda*, by others in a peculiar order named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca*. It has a large carapace (cephalostegite) with mobile rostrum, the eyes are large and pedunculated, there are well developed antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, the anterior of which ends in a long palp

2. A genus of rotifers. *Grube*, 1862.

nebalian (nē-bā'li-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Nebalia*, 1.

II. *n* A nebalian crustacean

Nebaliidæ (neb-a-li'i-dē), *n. pl* [< *Nebalia* + *-idæ*] A family of crustaceans, typified by the genus *Nebalia* It has been variously located in the systems, and is now usually considered a synthetic type nearly related to some Silurian forms and representative of an order or suborder named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca* The anterior part of the body has a large compressed bivalvular carapace with a separate anterior tongue-shaped process, the abdomen is long and segmented, there are eight pairs of phyllopodous legs to the trunk, four pairs of large pleopods behind, and no telson The living species are marine, and have been referred to 9 genera.

nebbuk-tree (neb'uk-trē), *n.* [< Ar *nebbuk* + E *tree*] A shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, one of the Christ's-thorns

The channels of streams around Jericho are filled with *nebbuk trees* It is a variety of the rhamnus, and is set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the Saviour's mock crown of thorns was made
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 68

nebby (neb'i), *a.* [< *neb* + *-y*[1]] Snappish; saucy; impudent; bold, pert. [Scotch]

nebel (neb'el), *n.* [Heb] A stringed instrument of the ancient Hebrews, by some supposed to have resembled a harp, by others a lute. The name is differently rendered in different parts of the English version of the Bible.

neb-neb (neb'neb), *n.* See *bablah*

Nebraskan (nē-bras'kan), *a* and *n.* [< *Nebraska* (see def) + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the State of Nebraska, or its inhabitants.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Nebraska, one of the Western States of the United States, lying west of the Missouri river and north of Kansas

nebris (neb'ris), *n* [L *nebris*, < Gr. *νεβρίς*, a fawn-skin (see def), < *νεβρός*, a fawn] A fawn skin, specifically, in ancient Greek and affiliated art and ceremonial, the skin of a fawn or of a similar animal, as a kid, worn as a special attribute by Dionysus or Bacchus and his attendant train (Pan, the satyrs, the mænads, etc), and assumed on festival occasions by priests and priestesses of Bacchus, and by his votaries generally

nebula (neb'ū-lā), *n* , pl *nebulæ* (-lē) [< L *nebula* = Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, mist, vapor. see *nebule*.] 1 A luminous patch in the heavens, far beyond the limits of the solar system. Some nebulæ are resolvable into clusters, generally globular, in which the separate stars can be distinguished These are for the most part in the Galaxy The remaining nebulæ are of two types, according as their spectra are continuous or consist of bright lines. The latter class are greenish-blue, have fairly definite outlines, and show a tendency to concentration toward the galactic circle Of the three brightest lines in their spectra two are unidentified, and one is the F line of hydrogen There are six or seven other faint lines, two of them hydrogen There are besides nebulous stars, or stars with haze about them which in some cases is of vast proportions The continuous spectra indicate that all these nebulæ are solid, liquid, or, if gaseous, enormously condensed The nebulæ in Andromeda, Orion, and Argo are visible to the naked eye The Galaxy, the Magellanic clouds, and the clusters Berenice's Hair and Præsepe are not included by astronomers among the nebulæ

2 In *pathol.*, a cloud-like spot on the cornea.—**Dumb-bell nebula**, a nebula which, seen in a telescope of small power, appears to have a form like a dumb-bell inscribed in a fainter ellipse, but with a more powerful instrument is seen to have a spiral structure.—**Planetary nebula**, a circular or elliptical gaseous nebula, with a well-defined outline —**Resolvable nebula**, a nebula in which a powerful telescope detects many points of light, which, however, are not usually distinguished as perfectly as in a cluster.—**Ring nebula**, or **annular nebula**, a nebula which appears like a ring with a dark center —**Spiral nebula**, a nebula which presents the appearance either of a contorted stream or of a number of such streams proceeding from a center

nebular (neb'ū-lār), *a.* [= F *nebulaire*, < NL. *nebularis*, < L. *nebula*, a cloud: see *nebule*.] 1. Like a nebula; cloudy.—2 Pertaining or relating to a nebula.—**The nebular hypothesis**, a theory of the formation of the solar system, originated by the philosopher Kant and the astronomer Sir William Herschel, and developed by Laplace and others. The solar system is supposed to be the result of the gradual condensation of a nebula under the action of the mutual gravitation of its parts

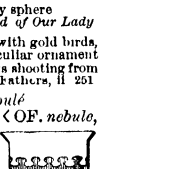
nebule (neb'ūl), *n.* [< ME *nebule*, < OF. *nebule* = It. *nebula*, < L. *nebula*, a cloud, a mist, vapor, = Gr *νεφέλη*, a cloud, mass of clouds, = OS. *nebhal* = OFries. *nevil* = D. *nevel* = MLG *nevel*, *neffel*, LG *nevel* = OHG. *nebul*, *nepol*, MHG. G *nebel* = Icel. *nifl* (in comp.), mist, fog, cf. Icel. *nýðl*, night.] 1†. A cloud

O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere
Ballade in Commend of Our Lady

The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds, flowers, blue, yellow, and white, and a peculiar ornament — a *nebule*, white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from its edge *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II 251

2 In *her.*, a line nebulé See *nebulé*

nebulé (neb-ū-lā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *nebule*, a cloud: see *nebule*.] In *her* , wavy, curved in and out, in fanciful resemblance to the edge of a cloud A line nebulé may form the boundary of a fesse, bend, etc Also *nebulose*, *nebuly*


A Fesse Nebulé

nebuliferous (neb-ū-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *nebula*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Having nebulous or cloudy spots *Thomas*, Med Dict

nebulist (neb'ū-list), *n* [< *nebula* + *-ist*] One who upholds the nebular hypothesis *Page*

nebulize (neb'ū-līz), *v t* , pret and pp *nebulized*, ppr *nebulizing* [< *nebule* + *-ize*] To reduce to a spray; atomize

nebulizer (neb'ū-lī-zėr), *n* An instrument for reducing a liquid to spray, for inhalation, disinfection, etc , an atomizer

The spray from a *nebulizer* being made to impinge upon the wall of the vessel containing the tubes and liquid
Medical News, XLIX 697

nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), *a* [< L *nebulosus*, misty see *nebulous*] 1. Cloudy, foggy; nebulous.

Alle fatty, weet, & cloudy *nebulose*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p 175

2 In *entom.*, having indistinct darker and paler markings, resembling the irregular coloring of a cloud. said of a surface.—3. In *her* , same as *nebulé*.

nebulosity (neb-ū-los'i-ti), *n* ; pl *nebulosities* (-tiz) [= F *nébulosité* = Sp *nebulosidad* = Pg *nebulosidade* = It. *nebulosità*, < LL. *nebulosita(t-)s*, cloudiness, obscurity, < L *nebulosus*, cloudy see *nebulous*] 1 The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness, the essential character of a nebula

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity*, either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion *Whewell*

2. The faint misty appearance surrounding certain stars, an ill-defined nebula without local condensation; also, a nebula in general

Various connected *nebulosities* stretching in marvellous ramifications along the heavens.
J N Lockyer, Harper's Mag , LXXVIII 590

A *nebulosity* of the milky kind, like that wonderful, inexplicable phenomenon about θ Orionis.
A M Clerke, Astron in 19th Cent., p 29

nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *nebuleux* = Sp. Pg It *nebuloso*, < L. *nebulosus*, cloudy, misty, foggy, < *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebula*, *nebule*] 1 Cloudy; hazy: used literally or figuratively.

Epicurus is impatient of the *nebulous* regions which only exist, according to him, for highly sensitive and sentimental souls. *W Wallace*, Epicureanism, p 146

2 In *astron.*, pertaining to a nebula; having the appearance of a nebula; nebular —**Nebulous star**. See *nebula*

nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes), *n* The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

nebuly (neb'ū-li), *a.* [< heraldic F. *nebulé*: see *nebule*.] Same as *nebulé* —**Nebuly molding**. See *molding*.

necet, *n* A Middle English form of *neece*.

necesst, *v. t.* [ME. *necessen*, < ML. *necessare*, make necessary, compel, < L. *necesse*, necessary see *necessary*.] To make necessary, compel.

Ne foreyne causes *necesseden* the nevere to compoune werk of floterynge matere *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii meter 9

necessart, *a.* [< OF. *necessaire*, < L. *necessarius*, necessary see *necessary*.] Necessary [Scotch]

The gryt adois *necessar* *Aberd Reg MS* (*Jamieson*)

necessarian (nes-e-sā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [< L *necessarius*, inevitable, necessary, + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Relating to necessarianism; necessitarian.

II. *n* One who accepts the doctrine of necessarianism, a necessitarian

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this "whether volition can take place independently of motive"
W Belsham, Philos of the Mind, ix. § 1

Necessarians will say that even this [voluntary effort for a good end] is ultimately the effect of causes extraneous to the man's self *H Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 258

necessarianism (nes-e-sā'ri-an-izm), *n* [< *necessarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes, the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect Also *necessitarianism*, and rarely *necessism*

Let us suppose, further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession – and hence of necessary laws – and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessarianism* *Huxley*

necessarily (nes'e-sā-ri-li), *adv* In a necessary manner; by necessity; so that it cannot be otherwise, inevitably

The Author has shown us that design in all the Works of Nature which *necessarily* leads us to the Knowledge of its First Cause *Addison*, Spectator, No 339

Powerful temperaments are *necessarily* intense
Froude, Sketches, p 183

necessariness (nes'e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being necessary. *Johnson.*

necessary (nes'e-sā-ri), *a* and *n.* [Formerly also *necessar*, < ME *necessarye*, *necessarie*, < OF *necessaire*, F *nécessaire* = Pr *necessari* = Sp *necesario* = Pg It *necessario*, < L *necessarius*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, requisite (as a noun, *necessarius*, m, *necessaria*, f, a relative, kinsman, friend, client, *necessaria*, neut pl, necessaries of life, ML *necessarium*, neut, *necessaria*, f, a privy), < *necesse*, adj, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, neut. adj with *esse* and *habere*, prop adv, also in OL *necessum*, prob orig. *ne cessum* or *non cessum*, < *ne*, *non*, not, + *cessus*, pp of *cedere*, yield see *cede*.] **I.** *a* **1** Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise (*a*) As an inference, evidently of such a form that every like inference from true premises will always yield a true conclusion, in every state of facts In philosophy it is requisite to distinguish an *irresistible* inference, the force of which may be blindly felt, from a *necessary* one, which is seen to belong to a possible class of inferences, all true (*b*) As a proposition or fact, true or taking place not merely in the actual state of things, but in every possible state of things (within some meaning of the word *possible*) A *necessary* proposition should not be confounded with an absolutely *certain* one, far less with one we are irresistibly compelled to believe (*c*) As a thing or being, existing in every possible state of things, having existence involved in its essence Thus, God is said by Anselm, Descartes, and others to be a *necessary* being

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come
Shak, J C, II 2 36.

In asserting that the human mind possesses in its own ideas an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cudworth, and even by Plato
Whewell, Philos of Discovery.

Given such a cause that is, accept the idea of God – and worship follows as a rational, nay, a *necessary* consequence *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p 230.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter is or can be *necessary* is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been so that, the one being supposed, the other certainly follows *Edwards*, On the Will, i 3

2. Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted, indispensable, requisite, essential; needful; required as, air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body.

Aduertisementes and counsailles verie *necessarye* for all noble men and counsailiors
Books of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), I 74.

A nimble hand is *necessary* for a cut-purse
Shak, W T, iv. 3 686.

A country replenished with all manner of commodities *necessary* for mans life *Coryat*, Crudities, I 108.

Neither dares any man complain of injustice, tho his cause be never so just and therefore patience is in this Country as *necessary* for poor people as in any part of the World. *Dampier*, Voyages, II i 78.

The enemies of the court might think it fair, or even absolutely *necessary*, to encounter bribery with bribery
Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist

3. In *law* (*a*) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended as, the land *necessary* for building a railroad. (*b*) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course as, *necessary* consequences Thus, the necessary consequences of a trespass, such as depreciation in value of a thing injured, or the suffering of a person injured, are general damages, and need not be pleaded, but loss of profits or medical expenses are not necessary consequences in the legal sense, and must be specially alleged

4. Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes opposed to *free* See *free*

Agents that have no thought, no volition at all, are in every thing *necessary* agents
Locke, Human Understanding, II xxi 13

Necessary being, one whose non existence is impossible, God —**Necessary cause** See *cause*, 1 —**Necessary condition, ens, inference, mark**, etc See the nouns —**Necessary proposition**, a proposition which asserts a fact to be necessary, also, one which we cannot help believing —**Necessary rules of thought**, those without which no use of the understanding would be possible —**Necessary sign**, one which affords a certain indication of the thing represented —**Necessary to an end**, preceding or accompanying the end in every possible state of things, requisite as a means to the end = **Syn. 2** *Necessary, Essential, Requisite, Needful* The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs not to philosophy *Necessary* is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of *inevitable* *Essential* is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action or of every mode of bringing that end about *Requisite* is less strong than *essential*, and *needful* is less strong still, yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed *Needful* generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things as, knowledge of the countries visited is *requisite*, and even *essential*, to enjoyment of travel, but money is *needful* in order to be able to travel at all *Needful* is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action

II. *n*, pl *necessaries* (-riz) **1** Anything that is necessary or indispensable, that which cannot be disregarded or omitted as, the *necessaries* of life

And thei alle han alle *necessaries*, and alle that hem nedethe, of the Emperoures Court
Mandeville, Travels, p 239

Fear of poverty makes Irus allow himself only plain *necessaries* *Steele*, Spectator, No 114

2 A privy; a water-closet —**Necessaries of a ship**, articles which should form part of the ordinary and reasonable outfit for the business in which the vessel is engaged, whatever a prudent owner would order if present

necessism (nē-ses'izm), *n* [< L *necesse*, necessary, + *-ism*] Same as *necessarianism*. *Contemporary Rev* [Rare]

necessitarian (nē-ses-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n* [< *necessity* + *-arian*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism: opposed to *libertarian*

II. *n* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will opposed to *libertarian*

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian, in a labyrinth of contradictions The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct – to an a priori sense of what ought in equity to be The *necessitarian* falls back upon the experienced reality of facts. *Froude*, Calvinism

necessitarianism (nē-ses-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n* [< *necessitarian* + *-ism*] Same as *necessarianism*

necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v t*; pret and pp *necessitated*, ppr. *necessitating* [< ML *necessitatus*, pp. of *necessitare* (> It *necessitare* = Sp *necesitar* = Pg *necessitar* = F. *necessiter*), make necessary, < L *necessita(t-)s*, necessity, see *necessity*, and cf. *necessate* and *necess*, *v* For the form, cf *felicitate*] **1** To make necessary or indispensable; render unavoidable, cause to be a necessary consequence.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court *South*

Right, as we can think it, *necessitates* the thought of not right, or wrong, for its correlative
H Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 99

2. To force irresistibly, compel, oblige, impel by necessity.

No man is *necessitated* to more ill, yet no mans ill is lesse excus'd *Bp Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man

3† To reduce to a state of need, threaten or oppress by necessity or need, or the prospect of need.

It was a position of the Stoics that he was not poor who wanted, but he who was *necessitated*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 379

We were now greatly *necessitated* for food, and wanted some fresh orders from the King's mouth for our future subsistence *R Knox* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 380)

= **Syn. 2.** To constrain, drive.

necessitation (nē-ses-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *necessitate* + *-ion*] The act of necessitating or making necessary, the state of being made necessary, compulsion. *Hobbes*, Liberty and Necessity

necessitet† (nē-ses'it), *v t.* [< OF *necessiter*, necessitate see *necessitate*] To necessitate, compel

Who, were he now *necessited* to beg,
Would ask an alms like Conde Olivares.
B Jonson, New Inn, iv 3

necessitied (nē-ses'i-tid), *a* [< *necessity* + *-ed*²] In a state of want, necessitous, controlled by necessity

I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her *Shak*, All's Well, v 3 85

necessitous (nē-ses'i-tus), *a* [< F *necessiteux* = Pg It *necessitoso*, as *necessity* + *-ous*] Pressed by poverty, unable to procure what is necessary for one's station, needy Applied (*a*) To persons

That we may suffer together with our calamitous and *necessitous* brethren *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 109

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*
Clarendon, Great Rebellion

We gentlemen of small fortunes are extremely *necessitous* in this particular *Steele*, Tatler, No 208

(*b*) To circumstances

He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one *F B Winslow*, Obscure Mental Diseases

= **Syn** *Needy, Necessitous* (see *needy*), penniless, destitute pinched, poor

necessitously (nē-ses'i-tus-li), *adv* In a necessitous manner as, to be *necessitously* circumstanced

necessitousness (nē-ses'i-tus-nes), *n* The state of being necessitous, the want of what is necessary for one's station, need

Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling *T Burnet*, Theory of the Earth

necessitude† (nē-ses'i-tūd), *n* [< L *necessitudo*, inevitableness, need, distress, also intimate relationship or friendship, < *necesse*, inevitable, necessary see *necessary*, *necessity*] A sacred obligation of family or friendship, a tie or bond of relationship or intimacy

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature *Jer Taylor*

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices, and correspondence between them *Sir M Hale*, Orig of Mankind

necessity (nē-ses'i-ti), *n.*, pl *necessities* (-tiz) [Early mod E also *necessitie*, *necessitee*, < ME *necessite*, *necessitee*, *nessesite*, < OF. *necessite*, F *nécessité* = Sp *necesidad* = Pg *necessidade* = It. *necessità*, < L *necessita(t-)s*, unavoidableness, compulsion, exigency, necessity, < *necesse*, unavoidable, inevitable see *necessary*] **1** The condition or quality of being necessary or needful, the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary, the impossibility of the contrary, the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things, absolute constraint

But who can turne the stream of destinee,
Or breake the chayne of strong *necessitee*,
Which fast is tyde to Joves eternall seat?
Spenser F Q, I v 25

He must die, as others,
And I must lose him 'tis *necessity*
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii 3.

That strength joyn'd with religion, abus'd and pretended to ambitious ends, must of *necessity* breed the heaviest and most quelling tyranny *Milton*, Church Government, ii. 3

2 As applied to the human will, the opposite of *liberty* (*a*) Compulsion, physical or, more generally, moral a stress upon the mind causing a person to do something unwillingly or with extreme reluctance as, to make a virtue of *necessity*

Thenne of *necessite*
They them withdrewe, and towarde the Citee
They toke the way *Generydes* (E E T S.), l 2552.

Then take his Head, Yet never say that I
Issu'd this Warrant, but *Necessity*
J Beaumont Psyche, iii 194

Necessity was the argument of tyrants, it was the creed of slaves *Pitt*, On the India Bill, Nov 18, 1783

And the great powers we serve themselves may be
Slaves of a tyrannous *Necessity* *M Arnold* Mycerinus.

(*b*) In *philos*, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute In philosophy generally, by the *necessity* of a cognition is properly meant a cognized *necessity* or universality in reference to possible states of things although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

Will and reason (reason also is choice),
Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd,
Made passive both, had served *necessity*,
Not me *Milton*, P L, iii. 110.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there *necessity* takes place
Locke, Human Understanding, II xxi. 13.

3 A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose, also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible
These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights *Shak*, Hen VIII, v 1 2.
When war is called a *necessity*, it is meant, of course, that its object cannot be attained in any other way
Sumner, Orations, I 48.

4. Want of the means of living; lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.
Off me shall ye have both ayde and comfort
In all your needes of *necessite*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l 3818.
I abjure all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enmity o' the air,
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl—
Necessity's sharp pinch! *Shak*, Lear, iii 4 214

5 Extreme need, in general
See what strange arts *necessitie* findes out.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, I 142.
Signior *Necessity*, that hath no law,
Scarce ever read his Litleton.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46
Necessity is the mother of invention
R Franck, Northern Memoirs (written in 1658, [printed in 1694). (*Bartlett.*)

6†. Business, something needful to be done
They that to you haue *neseesite*
Be gracious euer through your gentilnes.
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 41
Whan he hadde hym a while conveied, he toke leve, and yede thourgh the courte in his othir *necessitees*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

7 Bad illicit spirit *Halliwell* [Prov Eng] —**Doctrine of necessity**, the doctrine that all human actions are absolutely determined by motives, so that the will is not free —**Internal necessity** See *internal* —**Legal necessity**, constraint by the law, also, that which one is constrained by the law to do, irrespective of consent The word *necessity* is also used in the law to denote that degree of moral necessity which is recognized as justifying or excusing an act otherwise unlawful, such as the killing of an assailant in self-defense, also, particularly in the phrase *public necessity*, to designate the requirement of what is needed for reasonable convenience or facility and completeness in accomplishing a public purpose —**Logical necessity**, truth, not merely in the existing state of things, but in every state of things in which the proposition to which the necessity belongs should preserve its signification, the truth of that to know which it is sufficient to know the meanings of the words in which it is expressed —**Money of necessity**, coins (generally of unusual shape, and rudely fabricated) issued during a siege (see *siege-piece*), or in times of necessity, when there is an insufficient supply of gold and silver and the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended —**Moral necessity** See def 2, above —**Natural necessity** See *natural* —**Physical necessity**, the necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe This necessity is conditional, not absolute —**Works of necessity**, in the Sunday laws, any labors which are necessary to be done on Sunday for life, health, comfort general welfare and reasonable convenience for enjoying the leisure and the privileges of the day, such as the running of horse cars, ferries and, within reasonable limits, railroad trains, and such labors as are requisite for maintaining in their necessary continuity processes of manufacture incidental to civilization, such as keeping up the fires of a blast-furnace —**Syn** *Necessity, Need Necessity* is more urgent than need a merchant may have *need* of more money in order to the most successful managing of his business, he may have a *necessity* for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy

neck (nek), *n* [< ME *necke, nekke, necke, nakke*, < AS. *hnecca*, the neck, the back of the neck, nape of the neck, = OFries *hnekka, nekke* = MD *neck, nek, nack*, D *nek* = MLG *nacke*, LG. *nakke* = OHG. *hnac (hnach-), hnach-, nac*, MHG *nacke-knac*, G *nacken* = Icel. *hnakki* = Sw *nacke* = Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck, back of the head Cf *nuke*, nape of the neck] **1** That part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects these parts In every vertebrate the neck corresponds in extent to the cervical vertebræ, when such are distinguishable It is usually narrower or more slender than the parts between which it extends See cuts under *muscle*
He hathe abouten his *Nekke* 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber
Mandeville, Travels, p 197
Or necklace for a *neck* to which the swan's
Is tawnier than her cygnet's
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2. Figuratively, life, from the breaking or severing of the neck in legal executions as, to risk one's *neck*, to save one's *neck* —**3** In *entom* (*a*) The membrane connecting the hard parts of an insect's head with those of the thorax, and visible only when the head is forcibly drawn out (*b*) The posterior part of the head when this is suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. (*c*) A slender anterior prolongation of the prothorax found in certain *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**4.** In *anat*, a constricted part, or constriction of a part, like or likened to a neck: as, the *neck* of the thigh-bone; the *neck* of the bladder, the *neck* of the uterus. See cut under *femur* —**5.** The flesh of the neck and adjoining parts. as, a *neck* of mutton —**6** That part of a thing which corresponds to or resembles the neck of an animal.
Some of them upon the *necke* of their launce haue an hooke, wherewithall they attempt to pull men out of their saddles *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 62.
(*a*) That part of a garment which covers the neck as, the high *neck* of a gown (*b*) A long narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts, an isthmus
They followed vs to the *necke* of Land, which we thought had beene severed from the mayne
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 107
(*c*) The slender upper part of any vessel which has a larger rounded body as, the *neck* of a bottle, retort, etc
Take the noblest and the strengest brennynge watir that ze may haue distillid out of pure mygty wiyn, and putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long *necke*
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 5
(*d*) In stringed musical instruments of the viol and lute families, the long slender part extending upward from the body culminating in the head whore the tension is regulated, and bearing in front the finger board over which the strings (or such of them as are to be stopped) are stretched (*e*) The part of an axle that passes through the hub of the wheel, also, a diminished part of any shaft resting in a bearing (*f*) The round shank connecting the blade and the socket of a bayonet (*g*) The constricted part joining the knob to the breech of a gun (*h*) The contracted part of a furnace over the bridge, between the stack and the heating or melting chamber (*i*) In *printing*, the slope between the face and the shoulder of a type Sometimes called *beard* (*j*) In *bot* (1) In mosses, the column or tapering base of the capsule (2) In histology, the rim or wall of the archegonium which projects above the prothallium It rests upon the venter, and is ordinarily composed of four longitudinal rows of cells (*k*) The filled up pipe or channel through which volcanic material has found its way upward In modern volcanic areas the vent through which the lava, cinders, or ashes are ejected and reach the surface is generally concealed from view by the accumulated material which has been thrown out In eruptive regions belonging to the older geological systems denudation has occasionally removed the overlying debris, so that the connection of the volcanic orifice with the more deep seated regions can be seen and examined This is particularly the case in the Carboniferous and Permian volcanic areas of Scotland (*l*) The crook of the head of a golf club where it joins the shaft.

7 In the clamp process of brickmaking, one of a series of walls of unburned bricks which together constitute a clamp The walls are built three bricks thick, about sixty long, and from twenty four to thirty high and incline inward against a central upright wall The sides and top are cased with burned bricks

8 A small bundle of the best ears of a wheat-harvest, used in the ceremony of "crying the neck" [Prov Eng]—**9** As a geographical designation, a corner or triangular district as, Penn's *Neck* [Local U S (New York, New Jersey), and South African]—**A stiff neck**, in *Scrip*, persistence in disobedience obduracy
But [they] made their *neck stiff*, that they might not hear, nor receive instruction Jer xvii 23

Derbyshire neck, bronchocele or goiter frequent in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, England —**Nape of the neck**, See *nape* —**Neck and crop** See *crop* —**Neck and heels** Same as *neck and crop*
The liberty of the subject is brought in *neck and heels*, as they say, that the Earl might be popular
Roger North, Examen, p 72

Neck and neck, at an equal pace, stride for stride, exactly even or side by side used in racing, and hence applied to competition of any kind —**Neck canal-cell**, in *bot*, the same or nearly the same, as *neck cell* —**Neck of a column** or **of a capital**, in *arch*, the space between the top of the shaft proper and the projecting part of the capital, if any separation is indicated Thus, in the Doric column, the continuation, whether plain, ornamented, or recessed, of the shaft above the incision or hypotrachelium as far as the annulets of the echinus, is the neck Sometimes called *trachelium* See *necking*, and cut under *column* —**Neck of a gun**, the part between the muzzle moldings and the cornice ring —**Neck of an embrasure**, in *fort*, the narrowest part of the embrasure, within the wider outer part, called the *mouth* —**Neck of a rib**, the part between the head (or capitulum) and the shoulder (or tuberculum). —**Neck of the bladder**, the part of the bladder adjoining the urethral outlet —**Neck of the calcaneum**, the slightly constricted part in front of the tuberosity —**Neck of the femur**, the constricted part of the femur between the head and the top of the shaft —**Neck of the foot**, the instep *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]—**Neck of the humerus** (*a*) In *anat.*, the slight constriction separating the head from the shaft of the bone, the circumference of the articular surface, affording attachment to the capsular ligament. (*b*) In *surg*, a weak point in the shaft of the bone, a little below the tuberosities so called from the frequency of fracture at this point.—**Neck of the uterus**, the lower, narrower part of the uterus, projecting into the vagina, the cervix uteri —**Neck or nothing**, at every risk, desperately as, I'll take the chances, *neck or nothing* —**On, or in the neck of**, immediately after, closely following, on the heels of
He deposed the king,
Soon after that, deprived him of his life,
And, *in the neck of* that, task'd the whole state
Shak., 1 Hen IV, iv 3 92
Upon the Neck of this began the Quarrel in Holburn between the Gentlemen of the Inns of Chancery and some Citizens. *Baker*, Chronicles, p 193

The devil on his neck. See *devil* —**To break the neck**, to put one of the bones of the neck out of joint; **dislocate** a cervical vertebra In legal execution by hanging the aim is to cause speedy or instantaneous death by dislocating the atlas or first bone from the axis or second bone, and at the same time injuring the spinal cord See *check ligaments*, under *ligament* —**To break the neck of** See *break* —**To give the neck†**, to give the finishing stroke
Whom when his foe presumes to checke,
His seruants stand to *giue the necke*
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p 5 (*Davies*)

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate or obdurate, be more and more perverse and rebellious
Our fathers dealt proudly, and *hardened their necks*, and hearkened not to thy commandments. Neh ix 16

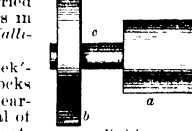
To tie neck and heels, to confine by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of a person close together —**To tread on the neck of**, figuratively, to subdue utterly oppress —**To win by a neck**, in *racing*, to be first by the length of a head and a neck, make a close finish

neck (nek), *v. t* [= MD *necken*, D. *nekken*, kill, from the noun: see *neck*, *n*] **1** To strangle or behead
If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him *neck'd*
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 22

2 To bend down or break off by force of the wind: said of ears of corn [Prov Eng]

neck-band (nek'band), *n.* **1†** A gorget. *Palsgrave* —**2** The part of a shirt which encircles the neck; the band to which the collar is sewed, or to which a separate collar is buttoned

neck-barrow† (nek'bar^{u}ō), *n* A form of shrine in which relics or images were carried on the shoulders in processions *Halliwell*



Neck bearing
a shaft, *b* overhanging pinion *c*, neck bearing

neck-bearing (nek'bār^{i}ing), *n.* In clocks and watches, a bearing for a journal of a wheel which is attached to the end of the arbor exterior to the bearing, so that the journal forms a sort of neck for the support of the wheel

neck-beef (nek'bēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle
They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters *Swift*

neck-bone (nek'bōn), *n* [< ME *nekke bon* < *neck* + *bone*[1]] **1†** The nape of the neck
A hand him smot upon the *nekke boon*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 571

2 Any of the cervical vertebræ, of which there are seven in nearly all mammals

neck-break (nek'brāk), *n* Complete ruin *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

neck-cell (nek'sel), *n* In *bot*, one of the cells that enter into the composition of the neck See *neck*, 6 (*j*) (2)

neck-chain (nek'chān), *n.* A chain serving as a necklace

neck-cloth (nek'klôth), *n* A folded cloth worn around the neck as a band or cravat, an article of dress which replaced the ruff and falling band, and formed a marked feature in the fashionable dress of men in the reign of Louis XIV Throughout the seventeenth century the ends were commonly of lace and fell over the breast (See *steinkirk*) Later, and down to about 1820, the neck cloth was plain and composed of fine white linen
The loose *neck cloth* had long pendent ends terminating in lace, if it was not entirely made of that material
Encyc Brit, VI 474

neck-collar† (nek'kol^{u}ār), *n* A gorget. *Palsgrave*

necked (nekt), *a* [< *neck* + *-ed*[2]] Having a neck of a kind indicated: generally used in composition, as in long-*necked*, stiff-*necked*
When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the wry *neck'd* fife
Shak, M of V, II 5 30

Neckera (nek'er-ä), *n.* [NL (Hedwig, 1801), named after N. J. *Necker*, a German botanist] A genus of pleurocarpous bryaceous mosses, type of the *Neckeraceæ*. They are long, erect or pendent, widely cespitose plants, with flat glossy leaves and double peristome, the inner membrane of which is divided into filiform segments

Neckeraceæ (nek-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Neckera* + *-aceæ*] A division of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Neckera*. They are characterized by having the capsule generally immersed in the perichætium, the calyptra cucullate-conical, often hairy, and the peristome simple or double, or (rarely) absent

neckercher (nek'ėr-chėr), *n* A corrupted form of *neckerchief* [Low]
Pawned her *neckerchers* for clean bands for him
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

neckerchief (nek'ėr-chif), *n.* [< late ME. *nekkyrchefe;* contr. of *neck-kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck.

They had mantles of scarlet furred, and cuerie mantle had lettice about the necke like a *neckerchief*
Stow, Hen. VIII, an 1538.

neck-guard (nek'gärd), *n.* An attachment to a helmet serving to protect the neck. See *camail* and *courre-nuque*, and cut under *armet*

neck-hackle (nek'hak"l), *n.* A feather from the neck of the domestic fowl, particularly such a feather from the cock bird, used by anglers in the manufacture of artificial flies; a hackle-feather: see *accolade*] The accolade used in dubbing

Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can say,
"Abide and thou anc *Necke Herrany* shalt haue
Is worth my Capill cirilles and all the laue'
Henryson, Moral Fables (quoted in Cath Ang, p 251, note).

necking (nek'ing), *n* [< *neck* + *-ing*1.] 1. In *arch*, the hypophyge or moldings often intervening between the projecting part of the capital of a column and the vertical part or shaft, as the annulets of the Doric capital often used as a synonym of *neck*, though strictly a column may have a *neck*, but no *necking* See cuts under *capital* and *column*.—2 A neck-handkerchief or necktie *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

neckinger (nek'in-jėr), *n* [< *necking* + *-er*1] A neck-handkerchief, specifically that worn by women in the eighteenth century

necking-stroke† (nek'ing-strōk), *n.* A blow which decapitates

The plot had a fatal *necking stroke* at that execution
Roger North, Examen, p 220 (*Davies*)

neck-kerchief, *n.* See *neckerchief*

necklace (nek'lās), *n* [< *neck* + *lace*] 1 Any flexible ornament worn round the neck, as one of shells, coins, beads, or flowers

My wife hath pitched upon a *necklace* with three rows [of pearls], which is a very good one, and so is the price *Pepys*, Diary, April 30, 1666

2 A band or tie for the neck, of lace, silk, or the like, worn by women

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk *necklace* instead of the French *necklace* my lady gave me
Richardson, Pamela, I i 64 (*Davies*)

3 A noose or halter [Slang]

What are these, follows? what s the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces*? *Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii 3

4† *Naut*, a chain about a lower mast, to which the futtock-shrouds were formerly secured, a strap girding a lower mast and carrying leading-blocks —5 In *ceram*, a molding or continuous ornament applied to the shoulder or neck of a vase or bottle, especially when twisted, divided into beads, or the like

necklaced (nek'lāst), *a* [< *necklace* + *-ed*2.] Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the *necklaced* snake *Sir W Jones*

necklace-moss (nek'lās-môs), *n* The common pendent lichen, *Usnea barbata* Also called *idle-moss* and *tree-moss*

necklace-poplar (nek'lās-pop"lär), *n.* See *poplar*.

necklace-shaped (nek'lās-shāpt), *a* Same as *monilform*

necklace-tree (nek'lās-trē), *n.* The bead-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*.

necklandt (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long strip of land [Rare]

What names the first inhabitants did giue vnto Streights, bayes, harboroughs, *necklands*, creekes
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 572.

necklet (nek'let), *n.* [< *neck* + *-let.*] A simple form of necklace.

The full yellow, sherry tinted specimens [of amber] worked up into *necklets* and beads, are destined to adorn the ebony necks of the dusky beauties of Otaheite or Timbuctoo. *Sci Amer*, N S, LX 52

neck-mold (nek'mōld), *n* Same as *neck-molding*.

neck-molding (nek'mōl"ding), *n.* In *arch*, a small convex molding or astragal surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital; a similar feature at the union of a finial with a pinnacle, a form of necking. See cuts under *capital* and *finial*.

neck-piece (nek'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a suit of armor, especially plate-armor, which protects the neck; the colletin.—2. Rarely, the gorget —3. A frill or a strip of lace or linen worn at the neck of a gown; a tucker

A certain female ornament by some called a *neck piece*, being a strip of fine linen or muslin
Addison, Guardian, No 100

neck-question† (nek'kwes"chon), *n* A matter of life and death, a vital question

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants This *neck question*, as I may term it, the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to ask *Fuller*, Ch Hist, VIII ii 26

neck-ring (nek'ring), *n* In *entom.*, the prothorax when it is slender and somewhat elongate, as in the *Aphides* or plant-lice. [Rare.]

neck-strap (nek'strap), *n* A strap used on the neck of a horse. (*a*) A halter-strap (*b*) Part of a martingale

necktie (nek'tī), *n.* Properly, a narrow band, generally of silk or satin, worn around the neck, and tied in a knot in front, by extension, any band, scarf, or tie worn around the neck or fastened in front of the collar

neck-twine (nek'twīn), *n* In *pattern-weaving*, one of a number of small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board *E. H. Knight*

neck-verse† (nek'vėrs), *n* 1 A verse in some "Latin book in Gothic black letter" (usually Ps li 1), formerly set by the ordinary of a prison before a malefactor claiming benefit of clergy, in order to test his ability to read If the ordinary or his deputy said "legit ut clericus" (he reads like a clerk or scholar), the malefactor was burned in the hand and set free, thus saving his neck

You, set foorth a *neckeverse* to saue all manor of trespasers fro the feare of the sword of the vengeaunce of God put in the handes of princes to take vengeaunce on all such!
Tyndale, Works, p 112

Calam How the fool stares!
Face And looks as if he were
Conning his *neck verse*
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii 1

Hence—2. A verse or phrase on the pronunciation of which one's fate depends, a shibboleth

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them, all pronouncing "broad and cause" being presently put to death *Fuller*

neckwear (nek'wār), *n* Neckties, cravats, scarfs, etc

neckweed (nek'wēd), *n* 1. A small, widely diffused plant, *Veronica peregrina*, once deemed efficacious in scrofula —2. Hemp, as used for making ropes for hangmen's use. [Slang]

There is an herbe whit he light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, *Neckeweede*, or the Tristrams knot, or saynt Andres lace or a bastarde brothers badge with a difference on the left side, &c you know my meaning
Babees Book (E E T S), p 240

Some call it *neck weed*, for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick
John Taylor, Praise of Hemp Seed (*Nares*)

neck-yoke (nek'yōk), *n* Same as *yoke*, 1

Necrobia (nek-rō'bi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *βιος*, life] A genus of beetles of the family *Clerida*

necrobiosis (nek"rō-bī-ō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *βιος*, life, + *-osis*] In *pathol*, degenerative progress toward and ending in the death of a portion of tissue

necrobiotic (nek"rō-bī-ot'ik), *a* [< *necrobiosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis

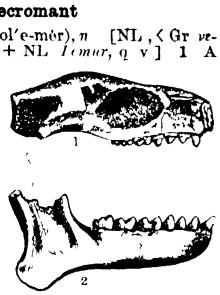
Necrodes (nek-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νεκρώδης*, contr. of *νεκροειδής*, like a dead body, < *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of carrion-beetles of the family *Silphidæ*

Necroharpages (nek-rō-här'pā-jēz), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *ἁρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber: see *Harpax.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting primarily of the American vultures or *Cathartidæ*, considered as one of the cohorts of *Accipitres*, but with certain other genera, as *Polyborus*, *Milvago*, *Daptrius*, and *Dicholophus*, appended See cut under *Cathartes*

necrolatry (nek-rol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *λατρεια*, worship] Worship of the dead; worship of the spirits of the dead, or of ancestors; excessive veneration or sentimental reverence toward the dead

Egypt the native land of *necrolatry*
Ewald, Hist. Israel (trans), III 50.

Necrolemur (nek-rol'e-mėr), *n* [NL., < Gr *νεκρός*, a dead body, + NL *lemur*, q v] 1 A genus of extinct lemuroid mammals of France, having the canines reduced *N antiquus* is the typical species It is referred by Cope to the family *Mixodectidæ* —2. [*l c*] An animal of this genus



1, Skull of *Necrolemur antiquus*; 2 Lower jaw of *Necrolemur edwardsi* (both natural size)

necrologic (nek-rō-loj'ik), *a* [= F. *necrologique*, < *necrology* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a necrology; giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

necrologist (nek-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *necrology* + *-ist*] One who gives an account of deaths, one who writes or prepares obituary notices.

necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl *necrologies* (-jiz). [= F *necrologe* = Sp *necrologia*, *necrologia* = Pg *necrologio*, *necrologia* = It *necrologia*, < Gr *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] 1 A register of persons, as members of a society, etc, who die within a certain time, an obituary, or a collection of obituary notices. —2 Formerly, in religious houses, a book which contained the names of persons for whose souls prayer was to be offered, as founders of the establishment, benefactors, and members

necromancer (nek'ro-man-sėr), *n* [Formerly *negromancer*, *nygromancer*, < OF *nigromancer*, < *nigromance*, necromancy see *necromancy*] One who practises necromancy; a conjurer, a sorcerer; a wizard

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a *nygromancer* of Tollet *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron, I ccexxxii

There shall not be found among you any one that useth divination, or a witch or a charmer or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer* Deut. xviii 11

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *n* [< *necromance-y* + *-ing*1] The art or practices of a necromancer, conjuring

All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, *necromancing*, and so on *R A Proctor*

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *a* [< *necromance-y* + *-ing*2] Practising necromancy.

The mighty *necromancing* witch
De Quincey Autobiog Sketches, vi.

necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n* [In earlier use corruptly *nicromancy*, *nigromancy*, *negromancy*, < ME *nigromancie*, *nigromaunce*, *nygramansi*, *nigremaunce*, and, with loss of initial *n*, *egramauncye*, *egremauncye*, < OF *nigromance*, *nigremenchè*, F *necromancie* = Sp *nigromancia* = Pg *necromancia*, *negromancia* = It *necromanzia*, *negromanzia*, *nigromanzia*, < L *necromantia*, ML corruptly *nigromantia* (a form simulating L *niger*, black, as if the 'black art'), < Gr *νεκρομαντεια*, also *νεκρομαντιον*, an evoking of the dead to cause them to reveal the future, < *νεκρος*, a dead body, + *μαντεια*, divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι*, divine, prophesy see *Mantis*] 1 Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them, the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

Of *nygramansa* ynogh to note when she liket,
And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 402.

By his skill in *necromancy* he has a power of calling whom he pleases from the dead
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii 7

2 The art of magic in general, enchantment; conjuration, the black art

So moche she sette ther on hir entent, and lerned so moche of *scramaunceye*, that the peple cleped hir after ward Morgain le fee, the suster of kynge Arthur
Merlin (E E T S), iii 508.

Men maken hem daunceu and syngen, clappynge here Wenges to gydere and maken gret noyse and where it be by Craft or be *Nygromancye* I wot nere
Mandeville, Travels, p 219.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there
Drayton, Nymphidia, l 34.

necromant†, *n.* [Formerly also *nigromant*, < F. *necromant* = Pg *necromante*, < L *necromantius*, < Gr *νεκρόμαντις*, a necromancer, < *νεκρος*, a dead body, + *μάντις*, a diviner. (f *necromancy*.] A necromancer.

Emetren [It.], a precious stone much esteemed of the Assyrians, and used of *negromants* *Florio*

necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a* and *n* [= OF *nigromantique* = Sp *nigromantico* = Pg *necromantico* = It *negromantico, nigromantico,* < ML. *necromanticus, negromanticus,* < L. *necromantia,* necromancy see *necromancy*.] **I.** *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy

These metaphysics of magicians,
And *necromantic* books, are heavenly
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, i 1.

I think'st thou that Bacon's *necromanticke* skill
Cannot performe his head and wall of brasse?
Greene Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, l. 348.

2 Witching, enchanting, magical

O pow'rful *Necromantic* Eyes!
Who in your Circles strictly pries
Will find that Cupid with his Dart
In you doth practice the black Art
Howell, Letters, I v 22

3 Conjuring

A *Nekromantike* priest did aduertise him that hee should not dismy *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p 33

II. *n* **1.** A magical or conjuring trick, a magical act, conjuring [Rare.]

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the *necromantics* of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii 346

2. A conjurer; a magician

Perchaunce thou art a *Nekromantike,* and hast enchaunted him *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p 142.

necromanticalt (nek-ro-man'ti-kal), *a* [< *necromantic* + *-al*.] Practising necromancy or the black art

Most *necromantical* astrologer!
Do this, and take me for your servant ever
T. Tomkis(?) Albumazar, I 7

necromantically (nek-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By necromancy or the black art, by conjuring.

necronite (nek'rō-nīt), *n* [Irreg. < Gr. *νεκρος,* a dead body, + *-ite*2.] Fetid feldspar, a variety of orthoclase. When struck or pounded it exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore

Necrophaga (nek-rof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *necrophagus* see *necrophagous*.] A division of pentamerous *Coleoptera,* proposed by Macleay, including various beetles which feed upon carrion, as the *Dermestidæ, Silphidæ, Nitidulidæ,* and *Engidæ.* See cut under *Silpha*

necrophagan (nek-rof'a-gan), *a* and *n* [< *Necrophaga* + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga.*

II. *n* A member of the *Necrophaga,* as a burying-, sexton-, or carrion-beetle

necrophagous (nek-rof'a-gus), *a* [< NL *necrophagus,* < Gr. *νεκροφαγος,* eating dead bodies or carrion, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φαγειν,* eat.] Eating or feeding on carrion

necrophilism (nek-rof'i-lizm), *n* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φιλος,* loving, + *-ism*.] An unnatural or morbid state characterized by a revolting attraction toward the dead It manifests itself in various ways, those subject to it living beside dead bodies, exhuming corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them, etc Necrophilism sometimes develops into a sort of cannibalism

necrophilous (nek-rof'i-lus), *a* [< NL *Necrophilus,* < Gr. *νεκρος,* a dead body, + *φιλος,* loving.] Fond of carrion, specifically, pertaining to the genus *Necrophilus*

Necrophilus (nek-rof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829) see *necrophilous*.] A genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family *Silphidæ* It closely resembles *Silpha* proper, but the internal mandibular lobe is unarmed at the end, the palps are more filiform, the third antennal joint is almost as long as the first, the second and sixth are submoniliform, and the seventh to eleventh form a club enlarged and serrate the middle coxæ are contiguous, and the first joints of the front and middle tarsi are in the males a little dilated There is a European species, and several are found in northwestern America

necrophobia (nek-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-φοβια,* < *φοβος,* fear.] **1** A morbid horror of dead bodies —**2** An exaggerated fear of death, thanatophobia

necrophore (nek'rō-fōr), *n* A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*

Necrophoridæ (nek-rō-for'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Necrophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, founded by Fabricius in 1775, now merged in the *Silphidæ.*

necrophorous (nek-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *νεκροφόρος,* bearing dead bodies, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-φόρος,* bearing, < *φερειν* = E. *bear*1.] Conveying and burying dead bodies, specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus,* or having their habits

Necrophorus (nek-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *necrophorous*.] The typical genus of *Necrophoridæ,* having ten-jointed antennæ They are mostly large dark colored beetles, sometimes ornamented with reddish or yellowish bands, they usually exhale a musky odor They have long been noted for burying the bodies of small dead animals in which they lay their eggs. The larvæ resemble those of *Silpha,* but are longer and attenuate at both ends, with a short labrum The genus is widespread, with numerous species See cut under *burying-beetle*

necropolis (nek-rop'ō-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκροπολις,* a cemetery, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *πολις,* a city.] A cemetery, specifically, one of the cemeteries of ancient peoples Such burying-grounds, in the neighborhood of some cities of ancient cities, are very extensive and abound in valuable remains. From the ancient cemeteries a large part of modern archæological knowledge has been derived, owing to the practice among the peoples of antiquity of depositing in their tombs objects of art and of daily use, and very generally of ornamenting them with characteristic monuments of architecture, sculpture, painting, or epigraphy The name is sometimes given to modern cemeteries in or near towns

necropsy (nek'rop-si), *n* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *ὀψις,* sight. see *optic*.] Same as *necroscopy*

necroscopic (nek-rō-skop'ik), *a* [< *necroscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations

necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'i-kal), *a* [< *necroscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *necroscopic*

necroscopy (nek'rō-skō-pi), *n* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-σκοπια,* < *σκοπειν,* view.] The examination of a body after death, post-mortem examination, autopsy Also *necropsy*

necrose (nek'rōs), *v. i.,* pret. and pp. *necrosed,* ppr. *necrosing* [< *necrosis, n.*] To be or become affected with necrosis

He was taught in cases of comminuted fracture to take out the spicules of bone, lest they should *necrose* and give rise to trouble *Medical News* LIII 138

necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n* [NL., < L. *necrosis,* < Gr. *νεκρωσις,* a killing, in passive sense deadness, < *νεκροῦν,* kill, deaden, intr. and pass. mortify, < *νεκρος,* a dead body.] **1** In *pathol.,* the death of a circumscribed piece of tissue It may be produced by stoppage of the blood supply, as in embolism, by mechanical violence, by chemical agency, or by excessive heat or cold It may involve large masses of tissue, or small clusters of cells, or scattered individual cells. The necrosed tissue may be absorbed and replaced by normal tissue or by cicatricial tissue It may form a caseous mass, or the cavity may fill with lymph, forming a cyst

2 In *bot.,* a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts It consists of small black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays Also called *spotting* —**Coagulation-necrosis** See *coagulation*

necrotic (nek-rot'ik), *a* [< *necrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by necrosis, exhibiting necrosis, dead, as applied to tissues.

necrotomic (nek-rō-tom'ik), *a* [< *necrotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to necrotomy

necrotomy (nek-rot'ō-mi), *n* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a corpse, + *-τομια,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] Dissection of dead bodies

necrotype (nek'rō-tīp), *n* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a corpse, + *τυπος,* a type.] A type formerly extant in any region, afterward extinct thus, indigenous horses and rhinoceroses are *necrotypes* of North America *Gill,* Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460

necrotypic (nek-rō-tip'ik), *a* [< *necrotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a necrotype.

Nectandra (nek-tan'drä), *n* [NL (Rolander, 1776), irreg. < Gr. *νεκταρ,* nectar, + *ανηρ* (*ανδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ,* known by the anthers with four cells in a curving line There are about 70 species, found from Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies. They bear alternate rigid feather-veined leaves, loosely panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries The genus furnishes important timber trees and some oils and armatic products. See *greenheart,* 1, and *bebeeru.*

nectar (nek'tär), *n* [= F. *nectar* = Sp *néctar* = Pg *nectar* = It. *nettare,* < L. *nectar* = Gr. *νέκταρ,* the drink of the gods (see def. 1), usually explained, without probability, as < *νε-* for *νη-,* not (see *ne*), + √ *κτα* in *κτεινειν,* kill (cf. *ἀμβροσία,* ambrosia, the food of the gods, ult. < *a-* priv. + √ *μορ,* die.] **1** In *classical myth,* the drink or wine of the Olympian gods, poured out for them by Hebe and Ganymede, the cupbearers of Zeus It was reputed to possess wondrous life giving properties, to impart a divine bloom, beauty, and vigor to him so fortunate as to obtain it, and to preserve all that it touched from decay and corruption See *ambrosia*

He esteems the *nectar* of the goddes,
Homers Nepenthe, to come short by oddes
Of this delicious iuice
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

nectar

The sweet peace making draught went round, and lame Ephialtus filled
Nectar to all the other gods. *Chapman,* Iliad, i 578.

2. Hence, any delicious and salubrious drink. Specifically —(*a*) A drink compounded of wine, honey, and spices Also called *piment* (*b*) A sweet wine produced in the Greek islands a name given indeterminately to wines of similar quality

3 In *bot.,* the honey of a flower, the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require

nectar-bird (nek'tär-bėrd), *n.* A honey-sucker or sunbird of the family *Nectariniidæ.*

nectareal (nek-tā'rē-al), *a* [< *nectare-ous* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to nectar, nectarean —**2.** Same as *nectarial*

nectarean (nek-tā'rē-an), *a* [< L. *nectareus,* of nectar (see *nectareous*), + *-an*.] Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar, very sweet and pleasant

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine
Gay, Wine

nectared (nek'tärd), *a* [< *nectar* + *-ed*2.] Imbued with nectar, mingled with nectar, abounding in nectar

And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns
Milton, Comus, l 479

nectarellt, *a.* [In the quoted passage for **nectarall,* < *necta*) + *-al*.] Like nectar; nectareous

For your breaths too let them smell
Ambrosia like, or *nectarell*
Herrick, To his Mistresses.

nectareous (nek-tā'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *nectáreo* = Pg *nectareo* = It *nettareo,* < L. *nectareus,* < Gr. *νεκταρεος,* nectareous, < *νεκταρ,* nectar see *nectar*.] Same as *nectarean*

Annual for me the grape the rose, renew
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew
Pope, Essay on Man, i 136

nectareously (nek-tā'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a nectareous manner

nectareousness (nek-tā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being nectareous

nectar-gland (nek'tär-gland), *n.* A gland secreting nectar or honey

nectarial (nek-tā'ri-al), *a* [< *nectary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant

nectaried (nek'ta-rid), *a* [< *nectary* + *-ed*2.] Provided with nectaries or honey-producing organs said of flowers or plants

nectarilyma (nek"ta-ri-lī'ma), *n* [NL., < *nectarium,* nectary, + Gr. *λῖμα,* what is washed or wiped off, < *λοιειν,* L. *luere,* wash see *lute*2, *lave*2.] In *bot.,* a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes*

nectarine (nek'ta-rin), *a* and *n* [< OF *nectarin* = Sp *nectarino,* < NL **nectarinus,* < L. *nectar,* nectar see *nectar*.] **I.** *a* Sweet or delicious as nectar

To their supper fruits they fell—
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them *Milton,* P. L., iv 332

II. *n.* A variety of the common peach, from which its fruit differs only in having a rind devoid of down and a firmer pulp Both fruits are sometimes found growing on the same tree See *peach*

Nectarinia (nek-ta-rin'i-a), *n* [NL., < **nectarinus,* of nectar see *nectarine*.] The representative genus of the family *Nectariniidæ,* in which the middle tail-feathers of the male are long-exserted The species are African *N. famosa* is an example. *Cinnyris* is a synonym.

Nectariniidæ (nek"ta-ri-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectarinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Nectarinia,* the nectar-birds, honey-suckers, or sunbirds They have an acute, often very long and arcuate bill, no vibrissæ, and a naked nasal scale The tongue is long, protrusile, and at the end bifid in such a way as to form a kind of tube or haustellum for sucking the juices of flowers There are 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, and the tarsi are scutellate The plumage as a rule is gorgeous or exquisite in its iridescence or sheen, greens and yellows being the principal colors These beautiful birds are confined to the Ethiopian, Indian, and Australian regions They are non-migratory, and generally lay two white eggs in a woven pensile nest The nectar-birds represent or replace humming-birds in the Old World, though the two families belong to different orders. Nearer New World relatives are the *Cœrebidæ* or guitguits The *Nectariniidæ* are sometimes divided into *Nectariniinæ, Promeropinæ,* and *Arachnotherinæ* Also *Cinnyridæ, Nectariniadæ, Nectarinidæ*

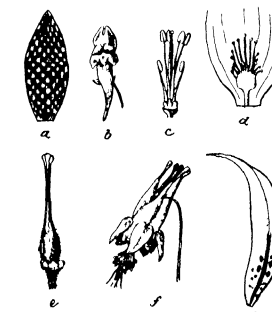
nectarize (nek'tär-īz), *v. t.,* pret. and pp. *nectarized,* ppr. *nectarizing.* [< *nectar* + *-ize*.] To mingle with nectar; sweeten. *Cockeram.*

nectarotheca (nek'ta-rō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *nectarothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot*, a honey- or nectar-case; a nectary; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

nectarous (nek'ta-rus), *a.* [< *nectar* + *-ous*.] Resembling nectar, nectarean

From the gash
A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine *Milton*, P L, vi 332.

nectary (nek'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *nectaries* (-riz). [= F *nectaire* = Sp Pg *nectario* = It *nettario*, < NL *nectarium* (Linnæus), a nectary (cf. Gr. *νεκτάριον*, a certain plant, otherwise *ἔλενιον* see *Helenium*), < Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar: see *nectar*.] 1. In *bot*, a part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in *Tropæolum*, or of the corolla, as in *Viola*, *Aquilegia*, and *Aconitum*, or it may belong



Nectary of (*a*) *Fritillaria Meleagris* (foveolate) (*b*) *Linaria vulgaris* (cylindriform), (*c*) *Barbarea vulgaris* (glandular), (*d*) *Parnassia palustris*, (*e*) *Staphylea trifolia* (disk-shaped) (*f*) *Aquilegia Canadensis* (calcariform), (*g*) *Tilium superbum* (furrow-like)

to some other organ The curious fringed scales of *Parnassia*, those on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus*, and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of the narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower and the inner minute scales of grasses The name *nectary* should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk

2 In *entom*, one of two little tubular organs on the abdomen of an aphis or plant-louse, from which a sweet fluid like honey is exuded. Also called *honey-tube*, *siphuncle*, or *cornicle*

nectocalycine (nek-tō-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< *nectocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*1.] Having the character of a nectocalyx, of or pertaining to a swimming-bell

nectocalyx (nek'tō-kā-liks), *n.*, pl. *nectocalyces*, *nectocalices* (-kā'lik-sez, -kal'i-sēz) [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming (< *νήκειν*, swim: see *natant*), + *κάλυξ*, a cup, the envelop of a flower, etc: see *calyx*.] A swimming-bell, the bell-shaped or discoidal natatory organ with which many hydrozoans are provided, and by means of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water The nectocalyx alternately contracts and relaxes, giving rise to a gently undulatory movement It consists of a cup or bell attached to the hydrosome by its base and furnished with appropriate muscles for the execution of its movements A nectocalyx is morphologically an undeveloped asexual medusiform person, without a manubrium, tentacles, or sense-organs. See cuts under *Diphyidæ*, *medusiform*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Willsia*

nectocyst (nek'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *κύστις*, a bag] Same as *nectosac*.

Nectopoda (nek-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*.] In *conch*, in De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families (the other being *Heteropoda*) into which his order *Nucleobranchiata* was divided. It was composed of the genera *Pterotrachea* (or *Firola*) and *Carinaria*, corresponding to the family *Firolidæ* in a broad sense, or to the modern families *Pterotrachеidæ* and *Carinaridæ*, now referred to an order *Heteropoda* See *Heteropoda*

nectosac (nek'tō-sak), *n.* [< Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σάκκος*, a bag or sack: see *sac*.] The interior or cavity of a swimming-bell or nectocalyx. Also *nectocyst*.

nectosome (nek'tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σῶμα*, body.] The upper or proximal portion of a siphonophorous stock modified for swimming: contradistinguished from the *siphosome*, which is the nutrient portion.

nectostem (nek'tō-stem), *n.* [< Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + E. *stem*.] In *Hydrozoa*, the axis of a series of nectocalyxes.

Just below the float on the *nectostem* there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found nectocalices of all sizes [in *Agalma*] *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I 99

nectozoöid (nek-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr *νηκτός*, swimming, + E *zooid*] A nectocalyx considered as a zooid.

Necturus (nek-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νηκτός*, swimming, + *οὐρά*, tail] A genus of amphibians: same as *Menobranchus*

neddet. A Middle English form of *nadde* for *ne hadde*, had not

nedder1†, *n.* A form of *nadder*, usually *adder*. See *nadder*, *adder*1.

nedder2, *a.* A dialectal form of *nether*1.

neddy (ned'i), *n*; pl *neddies* (-iz) [A particular use of *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, a familiar form of *Ed*, a common dim abbreviation of *Edward*. Cf equiv. *cuddy*1.] An ass; a donkey

nedet, *n.*, *v*, and *adv*. A Middle English form of *need*.

nedest, *adv*. A Middle English form of *needs*

nedle†, *n* A Middle English form of *needle*

nee, *v.i* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neigh*1

née (nā), *a* [F (< L *nata*), fem of *né* (< L *natus*), pp of *naître*, < L *nasci*, be born see *nascent*, *natal*] Born sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker (that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker)

need (nēd), *n* [< ME. *need*, *nede*, sometimes *neethe*, < AS *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *nēd*, by umlaut from *nead*, *neád*, necessity, need, compulsion, force, urgent requirement, want, etc, = OS *nōd* = OFries *nāth*, *nēd* = D. *nood* = MLG. *nōt* = OHG MHG *nōt*, G *noth*, *not* = Icel *naudh*, *naudhr*, *neydh* = Sw Dan *nod* = Goth *nauths*, compulsion, force, cf OPruss *nauti-*, need; appar with formative *-d*, orig. *-th*, perhaps from the root **nau*, press, press close, appearing (prob) in D *nauw*, close, exact, = MHG *nou*, *nouwe*, *genouwe*, G *genau*, exact, careful, = OSw *noga*, *noga*, Sw *nöga* = Norw *naur*, *nau*, *nor*, *nauver*, *nanger*, narrow, close, = ODan. *noge*, Dan *noje*, adv, exactly] 1 The lack of something that is necessary or important, urgent want; necessity

The knyghtes sat down and ete and dranke as thei that ther to haue grete *nede* *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 517

Little *neede* there was, and losse reason, the ship should stay Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 169

The Sea itself, which one would think
Should have but little *need* of Drink,
Drinks ten thousand Rivers up
Cowley, Anacreontics ii

2 Specifically, want of the means of subsistence, destitution, poverty, indigence, distress, privation

As well knowe ye the *neethe* of the londe as do I *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 506.

Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back
Shak, R and J, v 1 70

3. Time of want, exigency, emergency. as, "a friend in *need* is a friend indeed"

Thow shalt finde Fortune the faille at thi moste *nede* *Piers Ploughman* (B) xi 28

For in many a *nede* he hadde hym socoured and holpen *Merlin* (E. E. T S), iii. 678.

Deserted at his utmost *need*
By those his former bounty fed
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80

4† That which is needful, something necessary to be done.

Hoom to Sarrye ben they went ful fayn,
And doon her *nedes* as they han doon yore
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 76.

5† A perilous extremity *Chaucer*.—**At need, at one's need,** at a time of greatest requirement, in a great exigency, in a strait or emergency

Three fair queens,
Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
Sweet faces, who will help him *at his need*
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

=**Syn. 1** *Necessity*, *Need* (see *necessity* and *exigency*), emergency, strait, extremity, distress.—**2** *Want*, *Indigence*, etc See *poverty*

need (nēd), *v* [< ME *neden*, < AS. *nȳdan*, *nīdan*, *nēden*, also *neádian*, compel, force, < *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *neád*, need, compulsion. see *need*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* To have necessity or need for; want, lack; require

They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.

An hundred and fiftie other Tenements for the poore of the Citie, which haue there an asper a day, and as much bread as they *need* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 299

[*Need*, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, is often used, in the present, before an infinitive, usually without *to*, *need* being then invariable (without the personal terminations of the second and third persons singular) as, he or they *need* not go, *need* he do it?]=**Syn.** *Want*, etc See *lack*1

II. *intrans.* To be wanted, be necessary used impersonally

It *nedethe* not to telle zou the names of the Cytees, ne of the Townes that ben in that Weye *Mandeville* Travels, p 54

There *needs* no such apology
Shak, Rich III, iii 7 104

In north of England I was born
(It *needed* him to lie)
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI 224)

Merit this but seeke only Vertue, not to extend your Limits, for what *needs*? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, ii

need† (nēd), *adv* [ME. *nede*, adverbial use, like *needs*, of *need*, *n*] Needs, necessarily

The thinges that a man may not haue, he muste *nede* suffer *Merlin* (E E T S), i 70

I woot wel, lord, thou rightful art,
And that synne moste be ponyschid *neede*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 175

need-be (nēd'bē), *n* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity

There is a *need be* for removing *Carlyle*, French Rev, III iii 4

needdom† (nēd'dum), *n* [< *need* + *-dom*] The domain of want or need *Davies*

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to *Needdom*, prodigality the post-horse *Rev T Adams*, Works I 496

needer (nē'der), *n* [< *need* + *-er*1] One who needs or wants *Shak*, Cor, iv 1 44

needfire (nēd'fīr), *n.* [So also *needfyre*, formerly *neadfyre*, etc; < *need* + *fire*. It was also called *forced fire*, in allusion to the mode of producing it] 1 A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood From ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease, such as that of cattle, was ascribed The superstition survived in the Highlands of Scotland until a recent date

2 Spontaneous ignition —3 The phosphoric light of rotten wood —4 A beacon

The ready page with hurried hand
Awaked the *needfire's* slumbering brand,
And ruddy blush'd the heaven
Scott, L of L M, iii 29

[Scotch in all uses.]

needful (nēd'fûl), *a* [< ME *needeful*, *nedeful*, *nedful*, *nedfol*, < *need* + *-ful*] 1 Having or exhibiting need or distress; needy, necessitous

At the last, in this lond light am I here,
Naked, & *nedefull*, as thou now sees
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 13321

For thou art the poor man's help, and strength for the *needful* in his necessity Isa. xxv 4 (Coverdale)

2. Necessary, requisite

These thingis ben *nedeful* to siche fueris and apostemes. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed Furnivall), p 24

The *needful* bits and curbs to headstrong weeds
Shak M for M, i 3 20

The needful, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money, "the wherewithal" [Colloq or slang]

Mrs Asr You have *the needful?*
Mr Asr All but five hundred pounds, which you may have in the evening *Foote*, The Cozeners, iii 3

=**Syn. 2** *Requisite* etc (see *necessary*), indispensable

needfully (nēd'ful-i), *adv.* In a needful manner, necessarily

needfulness (nēd'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being needful, necessity

Needham's pouch. See *pouch*

needily (nē'di-li), *adv* 1†. Necessarily; of necessity

By which reason it followeth that *necessitie* great inconuenience must fall to that people that a child is ruler and gouernour of *Holinshed*, Rich II, an 1399

2 In a needy manner, in want or poverty

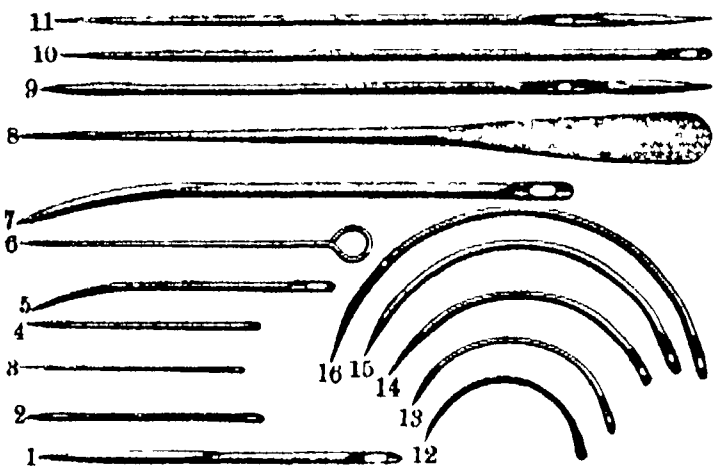
I were unthankfull to that highest bounty if I should make my selfe so poore as to solicite *needily* any such kinde of rich hopes as this fortuneteller dreams of *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

neediness (nē'di-nes), *n* [Early mod E *nedinesse*, < *needy* + *-ness*] The state of being needy, want, poverty, indigence

Upon the losse of these thyngs followe *nedinesse* and pouertie, the payne of lacking *Sir T More*, Works, p 1218.

needle (nē'dl), *n.* [Also dial, by transposition, *neold*, < ME *nedle*, *nedel*, *nedele*, *neelde*, *nelde*, < AS *nǽdl* = OS *nādla* = OFries *nēdle*, *nīdle* = D *naald* = MLG *natele*, LG *natel* = OHG *nādela*, *nādla*, MHG *nādel*, G *nadel*, dial *nal*, *nole*, *nolde* = Icel *nāl* = Sw *nål* = Dan *naal* = Goth. *nēthla*, a needle, with a formative *-dl* (*-thlo-*), from a verb found only in D *naayen* = OHG *nājan*, MHG *næjen*, G *nähen*, sew (whence also D *naad* = OHG MHG. *nāt*, G. *naht*, a seam, OHG *nātare*, *nātere*, MHG *nātære*, a seamer, tailor, fem MHG *nātærin*, G.

nähterın, a seamstress); prob. orig. with initial *s*, and thus related to Ir *snāthad*, a needle, *snādhe*, a thread, and AS *snear*, string, snare (see *snare*), and ult. connected with L. *nere* = Gr νέειν, νεῖν, spin (the Gr deriv. νῆτρον, a spindle, < νέ(ειν) + -τρον, is nearly identical in formation with E *needle*)] 1 A small pointed instrument, straight or curved, for carrying a thread through a woven fabric, paper, leather, felt, or other material. It consists of a slender sharp pointed bar pierced with a hole for the thread, either at the blunt end, at the point, or in the middle The first



Upholsterers' and Sailmakers Needles.

1 3½ inch sail 2 2⅛ inch spear point carpet 3 1⅞-inch carpet 4, 2¾ inch carpet 5 2½ inch spreying 6 upholsterers skewer, 7 5-inch packing, 8, 6-inch regulator, 9, 6-inch No 14 gage, light spear double point 10 6-inch No 13 gage, heavy round single point 11, 6-inch No 14 gage light round double point 12 2 inch fine round tufting, 13, 2½ inch fine round tufting, 14 3 inch flat single round curved, 15 4 inch round single point curved, 16, 5-inch round single point curved

form is that of the common sewing needle, the second, which is practically an awl with an eye at the point, is that of the sewing machine needle, and the third form, which is made with a point at each end, is employed in some embroidery machines Sewing needles are commonly made of steel, they range in size from coarse darning needles to fine cambric needles, and besides the distinctions of purpose and size are classified, according to the shape and character of the eye, the sharpness of the point, and the style of finish, as *drill-eyed, golden-eyed, sharps, betweens, blunts, blue pointed needles*, etc

Take two stronge men and in Themese caste hem,
And bothe naked as a *nedle* her none sykerer than other
Piers Plowman (B), xii 162

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *needles* to lances *Shak*, K John, v 2 157

Sharp as a *needle*, bless you, Yankees always are
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 274

2. In a wider sense, any slender pointed instrument shaped like a needle or used in a similar way as, a knitting-, crochet-, or engraving-*needle*, a surgeons' *needle*.—3. Anything resembling a needle in shape

The turning of iron touched with the loadstone towards the north was found out in *needles* of iron, not in bars of iron *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii

Specifically —(*a*) A small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents are used to give indications See *compass, magnet, dipping needle, galvanometer*, and *needle telegraph*

Castez coursez be crafte, whene the clowde rysez,
With the *nedylle* and the stone one the nyghte tydez.
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 7 ,2

After which he obserued a little *Needle*, supposed to haue a power of fore signifying danger
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 81

(*b*) A thin rod, usually made of copper, which is inserted in a drill hole while this is being charged with powder When the rod is withdrawn, it leaves a space in which can be inserted the tube of rush or grass or the fuse, by which the charge is ignited Also called a *blasting needle* or a *nail* (*c*) In *weaving*, a horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive the lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom *E H Knight* (*d*) A sharp pinnacle of rock, a detached pointed rock (*e*) In *chem* and *mineral*, a crystal shaped like a needle, an aciform crystal (*f*) In *zool*, a slender, sharp spicule, an aciculum (*g*) In *bot*, a needle shaped leaf, as of a conifer as, a pine-*needle* (*h*) In a central fire hammerless gun of the variety called *needle gun* a pointed slender, longitudinally sliding bolt or wire which, being driven forcibly forward by the spring mechanism of the lock when the gun is fired, strikes with its front end against a fulminate or fulminating compound attached to the interior of the cartridge The famous Prussian needle gun is believed to be the first gun constructed to be fired on this principle See cut under *needle-gun*.

4 In *arch.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under a wall or building, etc, which it serves to sustain temporarily while the foundation or the part beneath is being altered, repaired, or underpinned. —5. A beam carrying a pulley at the end projecting from a building The fall is worked by a crab inside the building —**Adam's needle and thread.** See *Adam* —**Cannulated needle** See *cannulate* —**Declination, declension, or variation of the needle.** See *declination* —**Dip or inclination of the needle.** See *dip* **Magnetic needle** See *magnetic* —**Mariners' needle**, the magnetic needle, the mariners' compass.—**Needle chervil** See *chervil* —**Needle furze.** See *furze* —**To hit the needle**, in *archery*, to strike the center of the mark often used metaphorically

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that devise.
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, p. 305. (*Nares.*)

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or **in a haystack.** See *bottle*³ and *haystack*

needle (nē´dl), *v*; pret. and pp. *needled*, ppr. *needling*. [< *needle, n.*] **I.** *trans* 1 To form into crystals in the shape of needles —2 To perform or work with a needle

Scorn'd each important toil of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts
Brooke, tr of Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

II. *intrans.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright.*

needle-annunciator (nē´dl-a-nun″si-ā-tor), *n* 1 A dial-telegraph —2 A form of annunciator in which several messages, numbers of rooms, office-departments, etc, are inscribed on a board, and a needle or pointer is caused to point to any one of these indications, at the option of the person sending the message *E. H. Knight.*

needle-bar (nē´dl-bär), *n* The bar that supports the needles in a knitting-machine, or the reciprocating bar that carries the needle of a sewing-machine.

needle-beam (nē´dl-bēm), *n* 1. A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting, according to the construction of the bridge, on the chord or the girders; also, a crosspiece in a queen-post truss, serving to support a floor.—2. In *car-building*, a transverse timber placed between the bolsters, beneath the longitudinal sills and floor-timbers, to which it is bolted

needle-board (nē´dl-bōrd), *n*. In the Jacquard loom, a perforated board or plate through which the points of the needles presented to the cards pass, and the perforations of which act as guides for the needles when the latter are actuated by the cards The needle board holds all the needles in proper relation with the prism or cylinder to which the cards are attached, and with the perforations in the cards

needle-book (nē´dl-buk), *n*. Pieces of cloth, kid, chamois, or other material, cut and sewed together in the form of the leaves of a book, and protected by book-like covers, used to contain needles, which are stuck into the leaves.

needle-bug (nē´dl-bug), *n*. Any bug of the genus *Ranatra*, as *R fusca* or *R quadridentata*, of very long, slender form, with long, slender legs.

needle-case (nē´dl-kās), *n* [< ME *nedyl-case*, < *needle* + *case*².] A small case or box for holding needles

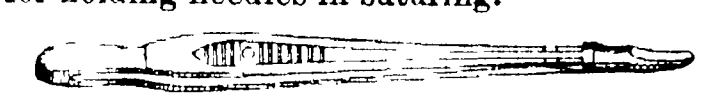
needle-clerk (nē´dl-klėrk), *n* A telegraph-clerk who receives telegrams by means of a needle-instrument

The *Needle clerk* has to glance alternately from his needle to his paper
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p 93

needle-file (nē´dl-fīl), *n* A long, round, narrow file used by jewelers *E H Knight*

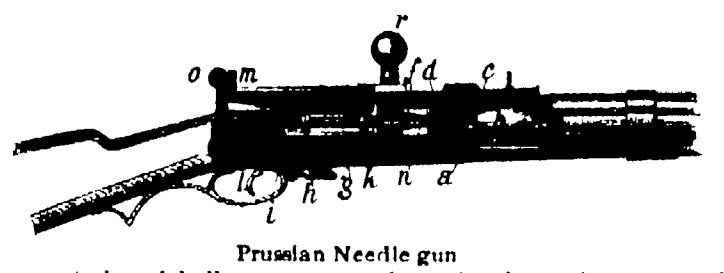
needle-fish (nē´dl-fish), *n* 1. One of several different garfishes or bill-fishes, any belonid so called from the sharp, slender snout. See *Belonidæ* and *gar*¹ —2 A pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*, or other species of the genus or family *Syngnathidæ* See *Syngnathus*.—3 The agonoid fish *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* —4 Same as *needle-shell*

needle-forceps (nē´dl-fôr″seps), *n*. A forceps for holding needles in suturing.


Needle forceps.

needleful (nē´dl-ful), *n*. [< *needle* + *-ful*.] As much thread as is put at once into a needle

She took a new *needleful* of thread, waxed it carefully, threaded her needle with a steady hand
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xvi



Prussian Needle gun

a, cartridge, *b* bullet, *c*, paper wad carrying detonating compound in recess, *d*, charge of powder, *n* needle passing through and sliding in the breech piece, and striking on the detonating compound, *f*, breech piece *g* sliding spring bolt which carries and operates the needle, *h*, a collar on the bolt *g*, which engages the sear when *g* is drawn back *i*, the sear *k*, spring on which the sear *i*, is formed, and which is pressed downward by the trigger to release the bolt, *g* when the gun is fired *l*, the trigger, which engages the spring, *k*, by a forwardly projecting lip *m*, thumb piece of spring catch, which latter holds the breech piece in place during the firing, and which, pressed downward releases the breech piece, *o*, thumb-piece of lock tube, *r* handle of the breech piece When *m* is depressed, *r* may be turned to the left and the breech piece drawn backward for inserting the cartridge After the cartridge is put in and the breech piece is pushed forward, the drawing back of the lock tube engages *h* with the sear, *i* and the gun is then ready to be fired

needle-gun (nē´dl-gun), *n*. A form of breech-loading rifle in which the cartridge is exploded by the rapid impact at its base of a needle or small spike. This firearm attained celebrity in 1866 as one of the chief causes of the swift Prussian victories over the Austrians. It has been superseded by other rifles of superior efficiency See *needle*, 3 (*g*), and cut in preceding column.

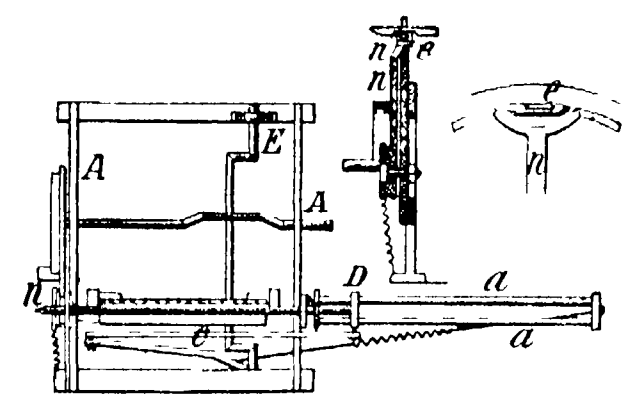
needle-holder (nē´dl-hōl″dėr), *n*. In *surg.*, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. Also called *porteaiguille*. See cut under *acutenaculum*.

needle-hook (nē´dl-hůk), *n*. A needle-pointed or barbless fish-hook.

needle-house (nē´dl-hous), *n* [< ME. *nedlehous, nedylhows* (= Sw. *nålhus* = Dan. *naalehus*); < *needle* + *house* (prob < Icel *hūs*, a case) see *house*¹ and *hussy*².] A small case for needles. *Lydgate* (*Halliwell.*)

needle-instrument (nē´dl-in″strō-ment), *n*. Any instrument the action of which depends upon an application of the magnetic needle, as the plain compass or vernier-compass and the vernier-transit

needle-loom (nē´dl-lōm), *n*. A form of loom used especially for narrow fabrics, in which the weft is carried through the shed formed by the



Earnshaw's Needle loom

The needle stock *D* slides on bars, *a a* projecting from the side of the loom, and is actuated by a rocker shaft *E*, a vibrating arm *c*, and connections The shuttle *e* has a segmental guide groove and is operated by a divaricated arm *n*, upon a rocker shaft *A*

warp-threads by means of a reciprocating needle instead of a shuttle The loop of the weft is locked at the selvage by the passage through it of a shuttle with its thread.

needleman (nē´dl-man), *n*, pl *needlemen* (-men). A man whose occupation consists of or includes sewing, as a tailor, an upholsterer, etc

The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by *needlemen*
Ure, Dict, III 995.

needle-ore (nē´dl-ōr), *n*. Acicular bismuth or aikinite See *aikinite*.

needle-pointed (nē´dl-poin″ted), *a* 1 Pointed like a needle —2. Barbless, as a fish-hook

needler (nē´dlėr), *n* [< ME *nedeler, neldere*, < *needle* + *-er*¹] 1. One who makes or deals in needles

Thomme the tynkere and tweye of hus knaues,
Hikke the hakeneyman and Hughe the *nedeler*
Piers Plowman (B), v 318

2. Figuratively, a sharper, a niggard. *Encyc. Dict*

needle-setter (nē´dl-set″ėr), *n* An attachment to a sewing-machine for assisting to put the needle in place in the needle-bar It is often combined with a needle-threader

needle-shaped (nē´dl-shāpt), *a*. Shaped like a needle, long and very slender, with one or both ends sharp; acicular applied in botany to the leaves of the pine, fir, yew, and other coniferous trees

needle-sharpener (nē´dl-sharp″nėr), *n*. 1. An emery-cake or -cushion used for sharpening needles.—2. An emery-wheel used for pointing needles.

needle-shell (nē´dl-shel), *n*. A sea-urchin: so called from its spines. Also *needle-fish*

needle-spar (nē´dl-spär), *n*. An acicular variety of aragonite

needless (nēd´les), *a*. [< ME. *needles, nedles*, < *need* + *-less*.] 1†. Having no need; not in want of anything

Weeping in the *needless* stream
Shak, As you Like it, ii 1 46

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite: as, *needless* labor; *needless* expense.

Friends . were the most *needless* creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. *Shak*, T of A, i. 2. 100.

That Herod's ominous Birth-Day forth may bring
A *needless* Death to every kind of thing
J Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 171.

needless† (nēd'les), *adv.* [< ME. *needles*, < *needless*, *a.*] Needlessly; without cause.

O *needles* was she tempted in assay!
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed Skeat), l 621

needlessly (nēd'les-li), *adv.* In a needless manner, without necessity; unnecessarily.

I would not enter on my list of friends
the man
Who *needlessly* sets foot upon a worm
Cowper, Task, vi 563

needlessness (nēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessariness.

needle-stone (nē'dl-stōn), *n.* A name given by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals.

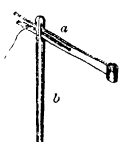
needletail (nē'dl-tāl), *n* A spine-tailed swift, a bird of the genus *Chætura*, as the common chimney-swift of the United States. See cuts under *Chætura* and *mucronate*

needle-tailed (nē'dl-tāld), *a.* Spine-tailed; having mucronate tail-feathers, as a swift

needle-telegraph (nē'dl-tel'ē-grāf), *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight.*

needle-test (nē'dl-test), *n* In the testing of underground telegraph-lines, a method of discovering a particular wire in a cable by sending a current through it from the telegraph-station, and at the distant point making contact to the different wires by means of a needle passed through the covering, the needle forming the terminal of a circuit containing a galvanoscope or detector The test is also sometimes used to find between what points (joint or test-boxes) an "earth" fault lies, by finding the last of these points which the current passes in the wire.

needle-threader (nē'dl-thred'ėr), *n* A device for passing a thread through the eye of a needle One such device is a hollow cone with a perforated apex which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, the thread being pushed through the cone



a, needle-threader, in which the thread is caught by barbs and drawn through the eye of the needle *b*

needlewoman (nē'dl-wum″an), *n*, pl *needlewomen* (-wim″en) A woman who is an expert in sewing or embroidery, or one whose business is sewing or embroidery, specifically, a woman who earns a living by sewing, a seamstress

needlework (nē'dl-wėrk), *n* [< ME *nedlewerke*, < *needle* + *work*.] 1. The work or occupation of one who uses the needle, especially in sewing —2. Work produced by means of the needle, especially embroidery in all its forms, which is in this way discriminated from decoration produced by weaving, knitting, netting, etc

Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Valance of Venice gold in *needlework*
Shak, T of the S, iii 1 356

3. In *arch.*, a form of construction combining a framework of timber and a plaster or masonry filling, employed very commonly in medieval houses, and for some partitions, etc

needleworker (nē'dl-wėr″kėr), *n* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman

needle-woven (nē'dl-wō″vn), *a.* Made by the needle, so as to resemble that which is actually woven —**Needle-woven tapestry**, decorative needle work made by running with a needle colored silks and the like in and out of the threads of canvas, coarse linen, and similar materials, so as to produce decorative designs

needle-zeolite (nē'dl-zē″ō-līt), *n* Same as *natrolite*

needling1† (nēd'ling), *n* [< *need* + *-ling*1.] A needy person; a person who is in want

A gift to *Needlings* is not given, but lent
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Schisme

needling2 (nēd'ling), *n.* [< *needle* + *-ing*1.] 1 Needlework [Local]

"Haven't the Barnbury folks any more work for you?" cried the baker, "haven't they shirts and gowns, or some other sort of *needlingf*"
F R Stockton, Baker of Barnbury

2 The process of using a surgical needle

Needling was again performed, with the escape of very little subretinal fluid *Medical News*, LIII 135

needlingst, *adv.* [< ME. *nedelyngys*, < AS *nēdlinga*, *neadling*, forcibly, < *nedd*, *nȳd*, force, need: see *need* and *-ling*2] Necessarily

Sithe it *nedelyngis* shall be so
MS. Harl 2252, f 97 (*Halliwell*)

needly1† (nēd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *needely*, *nedelich*, < *need* + *-ly*2] 1. Necessarily

He had his folk leuen,
And only seruen him self and his rewle sechen,
And all that *nedly* nedeth, that schuld hem nouȝt lakken
Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S), l 602

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs
Shak, R. and J, iii 2 117

2 Urgently

A rink sendes
Anon too Nectanabus and *needely* hym praies,
That he cofy comme too carpen her tyll
Alexaunder of Macedone (E E T S), l 748

needly2 (nēd'li), *a* [< *needle* + *-y*1] Relating to or resembling a needle or needles as, a *needly* thorn.

I looked down on his stiff bright headpiece, small quick eyes, and black *needly* beard
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxiii

needment (nēd'ment), *n.* [< *need* + *-ment*.] 1 Something needed or wanted, a requisite; a necessary. [Rare.]

His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind
Spenser, F. Q, I vi 35

Mothers and wives! who day by day prepare
The scrip, with *needments*, for the mountain air
Keats, Endymion, i

2†. Need.

The Princes haue tyrannized further, especially in Africa, where they haue not left the people sufficient for their *needments* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 621

needna (nēd'nä). Need not [Scotch]

need-not† (nēd'not), *n.* Something unnecessary, a superfluity.

Such glittering *need-nots* [gold and silver] to human happiness. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, I. iii. § 6 (*Davies*)

needs (nēdz), *adv* [< ME *needes*, *nedes*, *nedys*, < AS *nȳdes*, *nēdes*, of need, necessarily, adverbial gen of *nȳd*, *nēd*, need see *need*, *n*] Of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably generally used with *must*

When she sye that, she sigh wele that *nedes* she *muste* kepe the cuppe *Merlin* (E E T S), i 67

For if the behauyoure of the gouernour be euill, *needes must* the Chylde be euill! *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p 68

Needs must they go whom the deuill driueth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 82.

All pleasures that affect the body *must needs* weary, because they transport *Steele*, Tatler, No 211

The reader had *needs* be careful, or he will lose the main path, and find himself in what seems at first a hopeless labyrinth *J W Hales*, Int to Milton's Areopagitica

needs-cost† (nēdz'kôst), *adv* [ME. *needes-cost*, < *needs*, gen of *need*, + *cost*1] Necessarily, of necessity

Needes-cost he moste himselven hyde
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 619

needsly† (nēdz'li), *adv.* [Improp < *needs* + *-ly*2] Of necessity, for some pressing reason

But earnest onher way, she [the Uske] *needsly* will be gone
So much she longs to see the ancient Carleon
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv 133

needy (nē'di), *a* [< ME *nedy*, necessitous (= D *noodig* = MLG *nodich* = G *nothig* = Sw Dan. *nödig*, necessary); < *need* + *-y*1.] 1† Needful; requisite, necessary

And these our ships, you happily may think,
Are stored with corn to make your *needy* bread
Shak, Pericles, I 4 95

2. Necessitous, indigent; very poor.

Tellen hem and techen hem on the trinite to bileue,
And feden hem with gostly fode and *nedy* folke to fynden
Piers Plowman (B), xv 564

But fewe regard their *needy* neighbours lacke
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), p 59

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day *Addison*, Spectator

=Syn. 2 *Needy*, *Necessitous* *Needy* seems to apply primarily to the person, but also to the condition; *necessitous* to the condition and rarely to the person *Needy* implies a more permanent state than *necessitous*, a *necessitous* condition is more painful and urgent than a *needy* condition

needyhood (nē'di-hud), *n* [< *needy* + *-hood*] Neediness [Rare]

Floure of fuz balls, that's too good
For a man in *needy-hood*
Herrick, The Beggar to Mab, the Fairie Queen

neeldet, **neelet**, *n* Obsolete forms of *needle*

neelghau, *n.* Same as *nilghau*

neem (nēm), *n* An East Indian tree, the margosa.

neem-bark, **neem-oil.** See *margosa*, and also under *bark*2.

neep1†, *a.* and *n* An obsolete form of *neap*1

neep2 (nēp), *n* [Also *neap*, < ME *neep*, *nepe*, *neppe*, < AS. *nēp*, < L *napus*, a kind of turnip (> ult E. *navew*, q v.) Hence, in comp, *turnep*, now *turnip*.] A turnip. [Obsolete, except in Scotland]

Nowe rape and *neep* in places drie is sowe,
As taught is erst, and radisch last this moone
Atte drie is sowe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 172.

neer1†, *adv* and *a* An obsolete spelling of *near*1

neer2 (nēr), *n.* [Also *near*, *neir*, < ME *neere*, *nere* (not found in AS), < Icel. *nȳra*, pl *nyru* = Sw *njure* = Dan. *nyre* = MD. *nure*, D *nier* = MLG LG *nēre* = OHG *nioro*, *niero*, MHG *niere*, *nier*, G *niere*, kidney (OHG. also scrotum), Goth. not recorded, but prob. **nirō* for **niuro*, Tout stem **neqweron-*, prob. = L dial *nefrones*, *nefrendes*, *nebrundines*, pl, testicles, = Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney (> E. *nephritis*, etc) The word *neer*, obs in E. use, exists in the disguised compound *kidney* (ME *kidnere*) see *kidney*] A kidney. [Obsolete or Scotch]

ne'er (nār), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

ne'er-be-lickit (nār'bē-lik'it), *n* Not so much as could be licked up by dog or cat, nothing whatsoever, not a whit [Scotch]

ne'er-do-good (nār'dọ-gud), *n.* A ne'er-do-well.

ne'er-do-weel (nār'dọ-wēl), *a* and *n* A Scotch form of *ne'er-do-well*.

ne'er-do-well (nār'dọ-wel), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Likely never to do well, past mending.

II. *n* One whose conduct indicates that he will never do well; a good-for-nothing

Among civilians, I am what they call in Scotland a *ne'er do well* *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii

neesberry (nēs'ber″i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*

neese†, *v.* † See *neeze*

neesewort, *n* Same as *sneezewort*

neet1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *neat*1

neet2, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *nut*1.

ne exeat (nē ek'sē-at) Same as *ne exeat regno*.

ne exeat regno (nē ek'sē-at reg'nō). [L, let him not go out of the kingdom: *ne*, not; *exeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres subj of *exire*, go out, depart (see *exit*); *regno*, abl. of *regnum*, kingdom see *reign*, *n.*] A writ issued from chancery to forbid a defendant to leave the kingdom (or jurisdiction) without permission, a provisional remedy in chancery corresponding somewhat to arrest at common law (for the defendant could be attached, and compelled to give security) The same remedy is now preserved under the codes of procedure in equitable actions in which the departure of the defendant might prevent the judgment of the court from having effect, as when the object of the action is to compel him to account or to convey

neezet, **neeset** (nēz), *v* † [< ME *neesen* (not in AS.) = D. *niezen* = OHG *niusan*, *niosan*, MHG. G *niesen* = Icel *hnjōsa* = Sw. *nysa* = Dan *nyse*, sneeze; parallel with AS *fneósan*, ME *fneesen* = D *fniezen* = Sw *fnysa* = Dan *fnyse*, sneeze, a var of the preceding form, further varied to ME *sneesen*, E *sneeze*, the now common form see *sneeze*] To sneeze

If thou of force doe chance to *neeze* then backewards turne away *Babees Book* (E E T S) p 293.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and laugh,
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there
Shak, M N D, ii 1 56

neezewort (nēz'wėrt), *n* Same as *sneezewort*.

neezingt, **neesingt** (nē'zing), *n* [Verbal n of *neeze*, *v*] 1 Sneezing, a sneeze

The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the *neezing*.
B Jonson, Epicœne, iv 1

His *neesings* flash forth light.
Job xli 18 (revised version)

2 An exhalation. [Rare]

You summer *neezings*, when the Sun is set
That fill the air with a quick fading fire
Cease from your flashings!
H More, Exorcismus (*Nares*)

neezle, *v* A dialectal form of *nestle*

nef (nef), *n* [F, < L *navis*, a ship, ML a nave see *nave*2] 1† The nave of a church

The long *nef* [of the church of St Justina] consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper and broader than the others
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 384

2 An ornamental vessel used for the decoration of the table, having a form resembling a ship of the middle ages Nefs were commonly pieces of valuable plate and were set before the lord or master of the house, their use being to contain some of the table utensils especially appropriated to him, or sometimes to his guests See *cadenas*

3 At the present day, a vessel of any unusual and fantastic shape resembling more or less closely a ship or boat

A *nef*, a kind of cup somewhat in form like a nautilus shell, executed in gold *Society of Arts Report*

nefandt (nē-fand'), *a* [= OF *nefande* = Sp. Pg It *nefando*, < L *nefandus*, unspeakable see *nefandous*] Same as *nefandous*

Nefand abominations
Sheldon, Mirror of Antichrist, p. 196.

nefandous (nē-fan'dus), *a* [< L. *nefandus*, impious, execrable, < *ne*, not, + *fandus*, ger. of *fari*, speak see *fable*] Impious; abominable, very shocking to the general sense of justice or religion.

He likewise belch'd out most *nefandous* blasphemies against the God of heaven *C Mather*, Mag Chris., vi 7

He had been brought very close to that immane and *nefandous* Burke and Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828
O W Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p 44

nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp Pg It. *nefario*, < L *nefarius*, impious, abominable, < *nefas*, something not according to divine law, impious, execrable, abominable, or wicked, a wicked deed, < *ne*, not, + *fas*, lawful: see *fasti*. Cf *nefast*] Wicked in the extreme, heinous, abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile

To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world
S Butler, To the Memory of Du Val

They grope their dirty way to petty gains,
While poorly paid for their *nefarious* pains.
Crabbe, Works, II 61

=Syn. *Nefarious, Execrable, Flagitious, Enormous, Villainous, Abominable, Horrible*, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious, dreadful, detestable. The first seven words characterize extreme wickedness. As with the words under *atrocious*, when loosely used they approach each other in meaning, hence only their primary meanings will be indicated here: *nefarious*, unspeakably wicked, impious; *execrable*, worthy of execration or cursing, utterly hateful; *flagitious*, proceeding from burning desire (as lust), grossly or brutally wicked or vile; *enormous*, not common in this sense except with a strong noun, as *enormous* wickedness, but sometimes meaning wicked beyond common measure; *villainous*, worthy of a villain, greatly criminal or capable of great crimes; *abominable*, loathsome in wickedness, the object of a religious detestation; *horrible*, exciting horror, mental agitation, or shrinking; shocking it is less common as applied to moral conduct. See *abandoned, atrocious, criminal*, and *irreligious*

nefariously (nē-fā'ri-us-li), *adv* In a nefarious manner, with extreme wickedness, abominably

nefariousness (nē-fā'ri-us-nes), *n* The quality or state of being nefarious. *Bailey*, 1727.

nefast (nē-fast'), *a* [= Sp Pg It *nefasto*, < L. *nefastus*, impious, unlawful, irreligious, prop. unlawful (*dies nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or public assemblies held), < *ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful see *fasti* Cf *nefarious*] Detestably vile, wicked, abominable. [Rare]

Monsters so *nefast* and flagitious. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x 1

negt, *n* An obsolete form of *nagg*[2]

negant (nē'gant), *n.* [= Sp *negante*, < L *negan(t-)s*, ppr. of *negare*, deny see *negate*.] One who denies [Rare or technical]

The affirmants were almost treble so many as were the *negants*
W Kingsmill, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, II 4 (*Davies*)

negart, *n* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2]. *Minsheu*

negate (nē'gāt), *v t*; pret and pp *negated*, ppr *negating*. [< L *negatus*, pp. of *negare* (> It *negare* = Pg Sp *negar* = F *nier*), deny, refuse, decline, reduced from **nec-aare* (or a similar form), < *nec*, not, nor (contr. of *neque*, nor, < *ne*, not, + *-que*, a generalizing suffix) (a negative also used as a prefix in *negligere*, neglect, and *negotium*, business see *neglect* and *negotiate*), + *aere*, say, a defective verb, used chiefly in pres. *aio*, etc, I say, impf *aiebam*, etc, I said (= Gr. *ἠμί*, I say, a defective verb, used only in pres *ἠμί*, I say, impf *ἦν*, I said, *ἤ*, he said), perhaps = Skt √ *ah*, speak. Hence, in comp., *denegare*, > ult E *deny* see *deny* and *denay*] To deny, negative; make negative or null [Rare or technical]

At the cost of *negating* his past opinions.
Proc Soc Psych Research, Dec 14, 1885, p 274

But desire for negation is still not aversion, until painfulness is added The object to be *negated* must be felt to be painful, and may also be so thought of
F H Bradley, Mind, XIII 22

negatedness (nē'gā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being negated or denied.

Real pain is the feeling of the *negatedness* of the self, and therefore, as such, it is bad
F H Bradley, Ethical Studies, p 118

negation (nē-gā'shon), *n* [= F *négation* = Sp *negacion* = Pg. *negação* = It *negazione*, < L *negatio(n-)*, denial, < *negare*, pp *negatus*, deny see *negate*] 1 The act of denying or of negativing, the opposite of the act of affirming.

Descartes was naturally led to regard error as more or less a *negation*, or rather privation
Veitch, Introd to Descartes's Method, p lix

By his principle, that "determination is *negation*," Spinoza is driven, in spite of himself, to dissolve everything in the dead abstraction of substance, in a pure identity that has no difference in itself, and from which no difference can by any possibility be evolved
E Caird, Philos. of Kant, p 48

The affirmation of universal evolution is in itself the *negation* of an "absolute commencement" of anything
H Spencer, Prin of Biol, App p 482.

Japanese art is not merely the incomparable achievement of certain harmonies in colour, it is the *negation*, the immolation, the annihilation of everything else
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLIII 746

2 A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, whatsoever is more than these is sin *D Rogers*

It is mere cowardice to seek safety in *negations*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 3

3. The absence of that which is positive or affirmative, blankness, emptiness.

I hate the black *negation* of the bier
Tennyson, Ancient Sage

Conversion by negation, in *logic* See *contraposition*.

negationist (nē-gā'shon-ist), *n* [< *negation* + *-ist*] One who denies or expresses negation; especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view

We thus perceive that the Skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic *Negationist* he is commonly held to be
J Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, Pref, p vii

negative (neg'a-tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *négatif* = Pr *negatiu* = Sp Pg. It *negativo*, < L *negativus*, that denies, negative, < *negare*, pp *negatus*, deny see *negate*.] **I.** *a.* 1 Expressing or containing denial or negation opposed to *affirmative* as, a *negative* proposition

I safe againe that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, bicause I see no inconuenience that may insue either of the affirmatiue or *negatiue* opinion
Stanihurst, Descrip of Ireland

We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as insipid, silence nihil, &c, which words denote positive ideas, e g taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence
Locke, Human Understanding, II viii § 5

2 Expressing or containing refusal, containing or implying the answer "No" to a request as, a *negative* answer —3 Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive, as, a *negative* attitude, *negative* goodness

There is another way of denying Christ, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him
South, Sermons

The *negative* standard of goodness, which results at best in abstaining from evil rather than in doing good, and is only too apt to degenerate into something very like hypocrisy *H N Oxenham*, Short Studies, p 34

Christ would never hear of *negative* morality "thou shalt" was ever his word, with which he superseded "thou shalt not." *R L Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag, IV 765

4 Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence, imposing a veto

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience *Eikon Basilike*

5 In *photog*, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed as, a *negative* picture; a *negative* plate See II., 5—6 Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive, neutralizing the positive as, a debt is *negative* property —**Negative abstraction, argument, conception, condition**, etc See the nouns —**Negative crystal** See *crystal* and *refraction* —**Negative electricity**, (*a*) According to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some part of the electricity which they naturally contain (*b*) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel, resinous electricity —**Negative evidence, eyepiece, image** See the nouns —**Negative exponent** See *power* —**Negative index of a logarithm.** See *logarithm* —**Negative plate**, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the *positive* in the voltaic battery The *negative* may be coke carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, the *positive* is usually zinc —**Negative pole of a magnet**, the south seeking pole See *magnet* —**Negative pole of a voltaic battery**, the extremity of the wire connected with the positive plate. —**Negative power** See *power* —**Negative prescription**, in *Scots law* See *prescription* —**Negative proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which denies agreement between the subject and its predicate —**Negative quantities** See *quantity* —**Negative radical**, in *chem*, a radical which is acid or electronegative in relation to the element or radical with which it is compared —**Negative result of an experimental inquiry**, the conclusion that nothing remarkable happens under the circumstances inquired into —**Negative servitude, sign**, etc See the nouns —**Negative well.** Same as *absorbing well* (which see, under *absorb*)

II. *n* 1. A proposition expressing a negation; a negative proposition

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty, they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved
Tillotson

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negative*
Edwards, Freedom of the Will, I 1.

Of a life of completed development, of activity with the end attained, we can only speak or think in *negatives*, and thus only can we speak or think of that state of being in which, according to our theory, the ultimate moral good must consist. *T H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 172.

2. A term or word which expresses negation or denial

If your four *negatives* make your two affirmatives, why then, the worse for my friends and the better for my foes
Shak, T N, v 1 24

3. The right or power of refusing assent, a veto; also, the power of preventing.

Their Gouerment is an Anarchie, euery one obeying and commanding, the meanest person amongst them hauing a *Negatiue* in all their consultations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 528.

This man sits calculating varietie of excuses how he may grant least, as if his whole strength and royaltie were plac'd in a meer *negative* *Milton*, Eikonoklastes xi

It was not stipulated that the King should give up his *negative* on acts of Parliament
Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist

4 That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation as, the question was determined in the *negative*.—5. In *photog.*, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature The negative is used chiefly as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material Its image presents natural high lights as more or less opaque and diminishes in opacity by delicate gradations to the deepest shadows, which should be represented by unstained or transparent film

6 Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances See *electricity* —7 In *elect*, the negative plate of a voltaic element, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery - **Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated In English and Latin, and in Sanskrit such a double negative is equivalent to an affirmative, destroying the negation, but in most languages and in vulgar speech it is not —**Negative nothing** See *nothing* —**Negative pregnant**, in *law*, a negation implying an affirmation favorable to the adversary or admitting of such an implication as, in pleading, if one alleged to have done a thing denies that he did it in manner and form as alleged, which is taken as admitting that he did it in some other manner

negative (neg'a-tiv), *v t*, pret and pp *negatived*, ppr *negativing* [< *negative*, *a*] 1 To deny, as a statement or proposition, affirm the contradictory of, contradict, negate

Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war Her rigging, build, and general equipment all *negative* a supposition of this kind *Poe*, MS Found in a Bottle

2 To disprove, prove the contrary of

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles *Paley*

3 To refuse assent to, refuse to enact or sanction, veto

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority
Andrews, Anecdotes, p 169

We passed a bill two years ago, but it was *negatived* by the President
D Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834

4 In *gram.*, to modify by a negative particle, alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word

negative-bath (neg'a-tiv-bâth), *n* 1 In *photog*, the silver solution or sensitizing-bath used in the wet process to sensitize collodionized plates —2 The glass holder for the silver solution used in sensitizing photographic plates in the wet process

negatively (neg'a-tiv-li), *adv* In a negative manner (*a*) With or by denial or refusal as, to answer *negatively* (*b*) By means of negative reasoning, indirectly opposed to *positively*

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does *South*

(*c*) With negative electricity, by friction on some resinous substance

Two *negatively* electrified bodies repel one another
S P Thompson, Elect and Mag, p 6

negativeness (neg'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negative-rack (neg'a-tiv-rak), *n* In *photog*, a grooved skeleton frame in which plates are supported on edge with one corner lowest, either to drain or for convenient storage or use

negativism (neg'a-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *negative* + *-ism*.] The stand-point assumed, or the views held, by a negationist

A philosophy of most radical free thought "is presented," that is no *negativism* no agnosticism, and no metaphysical mysticism *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXV 787

negativity (neg-a-tiv'i-ti), *n* [= F. *négativité*, as *negative* + *-ity*.] Same as *negativeness* *Imp. Dict.*

negator (nē-gā'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *negador* = It. *negatore*, < LL *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny. see *negate.*] One who negates or denies.

Sects [in Russia] with less horrible practices are numerous. One such calls itself the *Negators*, and its members keep themselves aloof from all men *Science*, XI 178.

negatory (neg'a-tō-ri), *a* [= F. *négatoire* = Sp. Pg It. *negatorio*, < LL *negatorius*, negatory, < *negator*, a denier, < L *negare*, deny see *negate.*] Expressing denial or negation; negative. [Rare.]

On Friday, the 15th of July, 1791, the National Assembly decides, in what *negatory* manner we know *Carlyle*, French Rev, I xi 9

neger†, *n* An obsolete form of *nigger*[2]

negh†, neghe†, *adv* and *v* Middle English forms of *nigh.*

neghen†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *nine*

neghst†, *a.* A Middle English form of *next Hampole*

neglect (neg-lekt'), *v t.* [< L *neglectus*, pp of *neglegere, negligere, neclegere* (> It *negligere* = F. *négliger*), not heed, not attend to, be regardless of, < *nec*, not, nor (see *negate*), + *legere*, gather see *legend* Cf *collect*, etc , also *negligent*, etc.] **1.** To treat carelessly or heedlessly, forbear to attend to or treat with respect, be remiss in attention or duty toward; pay little or no attention to, slight as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's friends

I *neglect* phrases, and labour wholly to inform my reader's understanding *Burton*, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 24.

In the Netherlands the English Garrison at Alost in Flanders being *neglected*, the Governor Pigot, and the other Captains, for want of Pay, upon Composition yielded up the Town to the Spaniard *Baker*, Chronicles, p 361

When men do not only *neglect* Religion, but reproach and contemn it *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II iv

The garden has been suffered to run to waste, and is only the more beautiful for having been *neglected* *Macaulay*, in Frevelyan, I 324

2 To overlook or omit; disregard as, the difference is so small that it may be *neglected.*— **3** To omit to do or perform, let slip; leave undone, fail through heedlessness to do or in doing (something) often with an infinitive as object

If thou *neglect'st* or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps *Shak*, Tempest, I 2 368

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects* *Milton*, P L, iii 738

4†. To cause to be neglected or deferred

I have been long a sleeper, but I hope
My absence doth *neglect* no great designs,
Which by my presence might have been concluded *Shak*, Rich III, iii 4 25

=Syn. *Neglect, Disregard, Slight* *Slight* always expresses intention it applies to persons or things *Neglect* and *disregard* apply more often to things, and may or may not express intention, *disregard* is more often intentional than *neglect* Only *neglect* may be followed by an infinitive as, to *neglect* to write a letter among things it generally applies to action that is needed, while *disregard* commonly applies to failure to heed or notice as, to *disregard* counsel, a hint, a request, the lessons of experience, the signs of coming rain, to *neglect* a duty See *negligent* and *negligence*

neglect (neg-lekt'), *n* [< L *neglectus*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect. see *neglect, v.*] **1** The act of neglecting, the act of treating with slight attention, heedlessness, or disrespect some person or thing that requires attention, care, or respect —**2** Omission, oversight, the not doing a thing that should or might be done

Without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came *Milton*, Comus, l 510

3. Disregard, slight, omission of due attention or civilities

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness *Shak*, Lear, I 4, 78

There are several little *neglects*, that one might have told him of, which I noted in reading it hastily *Gray*, Letters, I 174

4. Negligence, habitual want of regard

Rescue my poor Remains from vile *Neglect*,
With Virgin Honours let my Herse be deckt,
And decent Emblem *Prior*, Henry and Emma, l. 616

5 The state of being disregarded — **Gross, ordinary, and slight neglect** See *negligence*, 2 =**Syn. 1.** Failure, default, heedlessness —**1, 3,** and **4.** *Remissness*, etc. See *negligence*

neglect (neg-lekt'), *a.* [= OF. *neglect*, < L. *neglectus*, pp., see the verb.] Neglected.

It should not be *neglect* or left undone.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

neglectable (neg-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-able.* Cf *neglectible.*] That can be neglected or passed by; that may be omitted or not taken into account, as a force or a consideration, in an estimate, calculation, problem, etc , without vitiating the conclusions reached, of little or no moment or importance, negligible.

And subsequent experiments proved that all of these [causes of the loss of energy] are practically *neglectable* *Proc Roy Soc*, XXXVIII 42

neglectedness (neg-lek'ted-nes), *n* [< *neglected*, pp. of *neglect, v* , + *-ness.*] The state of being neglected, a neglected condition.

neglecter (neg-lek'tėr), *n.* [< *neglect* + *-er*[1]] One who neglects

The chase, or any other pastime which occurred, made Halbert a frequent *neglecter* of hours *Scott*, Monastery, xiii

neglectful (neg-lekt'ful), *a* [< *neglect* + *-ful.*] **1** Characterized by neglect, inattention, or indifference to something which ought to be or is worthy of being done, attended to, or regarded, heedless, inattentive; careless. used either absolutely, or with *of* before the object of neglect as, he is very *neglectful*, *neglectful of* one's duties

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears,
Silent went next, *neglectful of* her charms *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil, l 377

The wearers of the crown have not been *neglectful of* their duty to visit Norway and to reside in Christiania. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII 63

2 Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference

A cold and *neglectful* countenance *Locke*, Thoughts on Education, § 57

=**Syn. 1** *Remiss*, etc See *negligent*

neglectfully (neg-lekt'ful-i), *adv* In a neglectful manner, with neglect; with inattention, with carelessness or negligence

neglectfulness (neg-lekt'ful-nes), *n* The state or quality of being neglectful

neglectible (neg-lek'ti-bl), *a* [< *neglect* + *-ible*] Neglectable.

neglectingly (neg-lek'ting-li), *adv* [< *neglecting*, ppr of *neglect, v* , + *-ly*[2]] With neglect, carelessly, heedlessly, discourteously

Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, I 3 52

See how *neglectingly* he passes by me! *Beau and Fl* Scornful Lady, iv 1

neglection (neg-lek'shon), *n.* [= It *negligione*, < L *neglectio(n-)*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp *neglectus*, neglect see *neglect, v*] Neglect, negligence

And this *neglection* of degree it is
That by a pace goes backward, with a purpose
It hath to climb *Shak*, T and C, i 3 127

neglective† (neg-lek'tiv), *a* [< *neglect* + *-ive*] Inattentive; regardless; neglectful

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and *neglective* homelinesse in our evangelical devotions *Bp Hall*, Holy Decency in the Worship of God

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children *Fuller*, Holy War, p 202.

negligée (neg-lē-zhā'), *n.* and *a* [F *négligée*, fem of *négligé*, pp. of *negliger*, neglect commonly used without reference to gender see *neglect, v*] **I.** *n* **1** Easy and unceremonious dress in general as, she appeared in *negligée.*— **2** A form of loose gown worn by women in the eighteenth century, also, in recent use, a loose house gown.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee* *Goldsmith*

3. See *negligee necklace*, below

II. *a.* Carelessly arranged or attired, unceremoniously dressed, careless

I was up early, and going out to walk in my night-cloak and night-gown, I met Mr Fish going a hunting I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too *negligé*, his hair was not powdered *Dorothy Osborne*, Letters (ed Parry), p 246

Negligée beads, beads (for a necklace or a similar ornament) of irregular form not shaped by art, especially of coral —**Negligée necklace**, a coral necklace of which the beads are irregular fragments, pierced for stringing without other preparation

negligence (neg'li-jens), *n* [< ME. *negligence, neclygens*, < OF *negligence*, F *négligence* = Sp. Pg *negligencia* = It *negligenza, negligenza*, < L *neglegentia, neclegentia*, carelessness, heedlessness, < *neglegen(t-)s*, careless, negligent see *negligent*] **1.** The fact or the character of being negligent or neglectful, deficiency in or lack of care, exactness, or application; the omitting to do, or a habit of omitting to do, things which ought to be done, or the doing of such things without sufficient attention and care; carelessness, heedless disregard of some duty.

2 Specifically, in *law*, the failure to exercise that degree of care which the law requires for the protection of those interests of other persons which may be injuriously affected by the want of such care If such failure directly results in injury to the interests of another person, who did not by his own negligence contribute to the result, the negligence is *actionable negligence* If the failure to exercise due care is wilful, liability is incurred irrespective of contributory negligence, but the failure may still be treated at the option of the person injured as mere negligence, so far at least as concerns the liability of the person actually guilty of it, and in some cases also for the purpose of holding his employer liable By a rule of law which obtains in some of the United States, the person injured may recover notwithstanding his own negligence if it was slight as compared with that of the defendant (*comparative negligence*). *Contributive* or *contributory negligence* is negligence, on the part of the person injured, which contributed to produce the injury *Gross negligence* is the failure to exercise even slight care, and is usually measured by reference to that degree of care which every person of ordinary sense however inattentive, takes of his own interests. *Ordinary negligence* is the failure to exercise ordinary care, usually measured by reference to that degree of care which a man of common prudence and capable of governing a family takes of his own interests *Slight negligence* is the failure to exercise a high degree of care usually measured by reference to that diligence with which a circumspect and thoughtful person would attend to his own interests Whether these three degrees are proper distinctions to be observed as a test of liability for damages is much disputed but there is no question that the law fully recognizes in a general way the corresponding degrees of care as required of persons in various different relations, nor that degrees of neglect must be noticed by the law in determining other questions than that of liability for damages, as good faith, fidelity, etc

3 Lack of attention to niceties or conventionalities, especially of dress, manner, or style; disregard of appearances, easy indifference of manner

Many there are who seem to slight all care,
And with a pleasing *Negligence* ensnare *Congreve*, tr of Ovid's Art of Love

Horace still charms with graceful *negligence*,
And without method talks us into sense *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l 653

4 An act of neglectfulness, an instance of negligence or carelessness

Remarking his beauties, I must also point out his *negligences* and defects *Blair*

5. Contempt; disregard, slight; neglect

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*,
Let come what comes *Shak*, Hamlet, iv 5 184.

6 A kind of wig in fashion for morning dress about the middle of the eighteenth century =**Syn. 1** Heedlessness, inconsiderateness thoughtlessness.—**1** and **2.** *Negligence, Neglect, Remissness, Inattention, Inadvertence, Oversight, Indifference* As contrasted with *neglect*, *negligence* generally expresses the habit or trait, and *neglect* the act *Inadvertence* and *oversight* expressly mean that there was no intention of neglect *Indifference* lies back of action in the failure to care, such failure being generally blameworthy *Remissness* is careless neglect of duty *Inattention* is a failure, generally culpable, to bring the mind to the subject. See *neglect, v t.*, and *negligent*

negligent (neg'li-jent), *a* [< ME *negligent*, < OF *negligent*, F *négligent* = Sp Pg *negligente* = It. *negligente, negligente*, < L *neglegen(t-)s, neglegen(t-)s*, ppr of *neglegere, negligere*, neglect see *neglect*] **1** Characterized by negligence or by neglectful habits, neglectful, careless, heedless, apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done, or to do it in a careless or heedless manner followed by *of* when the object of the negligence is specified as, a *negligent* man, a man *negligent of* his duties

Thou must be counted
A servant grafted in my serious trust
And therein *negligent* *Shak*, W T, i 2 247

He was very *negligent* himselfe, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675

2 Indicative of easy indifference or of disregard of conventionalities

All loose her *negligent* attire,
All loose her golden hair *Scott*, L of L M, i 10

Negligent escape, the escape of a prisoner without the knowledge or consent of the sheriff, as distinguished from escape by permission, called a *voluntary escape* The importance of the distinction is in the right of the sheriff to retake the prisoner, and in the fact that in case of mesne process retaking before suit brought by the creditor against the sheriff is a defense, whereas for a voluntary escape the sheriff is liable absolutely =**Syn** *Negligent, Neglectful, Remiss, Heedless, Thoughtless*, inattentive, regardless, indifferent slack Of the first five words, *remiss* is the weak-

est, it especially applies to failure to attend to what is considered duty *Negligent* is generally applied to inattention to things, *neglectful* to inattention to persons *Neglectful* by derivation, is stronger than *negligent*, but the difference is really small *Heedless*, *thoughtless*, etc, indicate lack of heed, care, attention, thought, etc, where they are needed or due All these words may apply to a particular occasion of failure, or indicate a habit or a trait of character as, he is very *heedless* See *neglect*, *v*, and *negligence*

negligently (neg'lh-jent-li), *adv.* 1 In a negligent manner, with negligence, carelessly, heedlessly; with disregard of niceties of appearance, manner, or style, or of conventionalities

That care was ever had of me, with my earliest capacity, not to be *negligently* train'd in the precepts of Christian Religion *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd
Waller, On the Earl of Roscommon

2† So as to slight or show disrespect.

negligible (neg'lh-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *négligeable*, < *négliger*, < L *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect see *neglect*.] Capable or admitting of being neglected or disregarded, neglectable

negligibly (neg'lh-ji-bli), *adv.* In a quantity or to a degree which may be disregarded.

The work wasted is *negligibly* small compared with the work done in driving the generator part. *Philosophical Mag*, XXVI 160

negocet (nē-gōs'), *n* [< OF *negoce*, F. *négoce* = Sp Pg *negocio* = It *negozio*, < L *negotium*, ML. also *negocium*, employment, occupation, < *nec*, not, + *otium*, leisure, ease, inactivity see *otiose*. Hence *negotiate*, etc] Business; occupation; employment. *Bentley*

negociate, negociation, etc Variants of *negotiate*, etc.

negotiability (nē-gō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n* [< F *négociabilité*, as *negotiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment

negotiable (nē-gō'shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *négociable* = Sp *negociable* = Pg *negociavel* = It *negoziabile*, < ML. *negotiabilis*, < L. *negotiari*, negotiate see *negotiate*] Capable of being negotiated —**Negotiable paper, negotiable instrument,** etc, an evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, so that the transferee or holder may sue on it in his own name with like effect as if it had been made to him originally such are bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts or checks payable to the order of a payee or to bearer (*Parsons*) The peculiar effects of *negotiability* are, in the rule of law, that a transferee in good faith and for value, in the ordinary course of business and before maturity, can usually recover of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, irrespective of defenses the latter might have against the transferrer, and that a transferee by indorsement can recover of the indorser in case of default of the maker, acceptor, or drawer, if due notice thereof was given A sealed instrument unless issued by a corporation or state, is not usually deemed negotiable

negotiant (nē-gō'shi-ant), *n* [< F *négociant*, < L *negotiant(t-)s*, ppr of *negotiari*, carry on business see *negotiate*] One who negotiates, a negotiator

Ambassadors, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, xxv

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v* ; pret and pp *negotiated*, ppr *negotiating*. [Formerly also *negociate*, < L *negotiatus*, pp of *negotiari* (> It *negoziare* = Sp Pg *negociar* = F. *négocier*), carry on business, < *negotium*, business see *negoce*.]

I *intrans* 1† To carry on business or trade

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with did all of them, except one, make profit of them *Hammond*

2 To treat with another or others, as in the arrangement of a treaty, or in preliminaries to the transaction of any business, carry on negotiations

He that *negotiates* between God and man *Cowper*, Task, ii. 463.

II. *trans* 1 To arrange for or procure by negotiation, bring about by mutual arrangement, discussion, or bargaining as, to *negotiate* a loan or a treaty

Lady — — is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation *Chesterfield*

The German chancellor, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, who had crowned the King of Cyprus, *negotiated* the marriage and succession *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 171

2 To direct, manage, transact.

I sent her to *negotiate* an Affair in which if I'm detected I'm undone *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii 4

3 To handle, manage. [Colloq]

The rider's body must be kept close to the saddle in leaping, for if he were jerked up, the weight of say only a 10-stone man coming down on the horse a couple of seconds after he has *negotiated* a large fence is sufficient to throw him down *Encyc Brit* XII 197

The fallen timber on the slopes presents continual obstacles, which have to be *negotiated* with some care to avoid being spiked by the sharp dead branches. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XLIII 90

4. To put into circulation by transference and assignment of claim by indorsement as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade *Kent*

5 To dispose of by sale or transfer as, to *negotiate* securities

negotiation (nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n* [Formerly also *negociation*, < F *negociation* = Sp. *negociacion* = Pg *negociação* = It *negoziazione*, < L *negotiatio(n-)*, the carrying on of business, a wholesale business, < *negotiari*, carry on business see *negotiate*.] 1† Trading, mercantile business; trafficking

I exceedingly pitied this brave unhappy person, who had lost with these prizes £40,000 after 20 years' *negociation* in ye East Indies. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept 29, 1665

2 Mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement, whether directly or by agents or intermediaries, the act or process of treating with another or others in regard to the settlement of some matter, or for the purchase or sale of a commodity, etc : as, the *negotiation* of a treaty or a loan

Any treaties of confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse, of other forrein *negotiations* (that is specially noted for one of my inkhorn words) *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation

In *negotiation* with others, men are wrought by cunning, by importunity, and by vehemency *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 204

Languid war can do nothing which *negotiation* or submission will not do better *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In *com.*, the act or procedure by which a bill of exchange, etc, is made negotiable — that is, made capable, by acceptance and indorsement, of being passed from hand to hand in payment of indebtedness, or of being transferred to another for a consideration See *negotiable*.

negotiator (nē-gō'shi-ā-tor), *n* [< F *négociateur* = Sp. Pg *negociador* = It. *negoziatore*, < L. *negotiator*, one who does business by wholesale, a banker or factor, a tradesman, an agent, < *negotiari*, carry on business see *negotiate*] One who negotiates; one who treats with others as either principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in the making of national treaties or compacts

negotiatory (nē-gō'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a* [< LL *negotiatorius*, of or belonging to trade or tradespeople, < L. *negotiator*, a trader, negotiator see *negotiator*] Relating to negotiation

negotiatrix (nē-gō'shi-ā-triks), *n* [= F *négociatrice* = It *negoziatrice*, < LL *negotiatrix*, fem. of L *negotiator*, negotiator see *negotiator*] A female negotiator

Our fair *negotiatrix* prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude *Miss Edgeworth*, Manœuvring, xv

negotiosityt (nē-gō-shi-os'i-ti), *n* [< L. *negotiositat(t-)s*, an abundance of business or occupation, < *negotiosus*, busy. see *negotious*] The state of being negotious, or engaged in business, continued and absorbing occupation

negotioust (nē-gō'shus), *a.* [= Sp Pg *negocioso* = It *negozioso*, < L *negotiosus*, full of business, busy, < *negotium*, business, occupation see *negoce* Cf *otiose*.] Engrossed in business, fully employed; busy, active

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious* *J Rogers*

negotiousnesst (nē-gō'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being actively employed, activity

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass. *D Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p 606

negress (nē'gres), *n* [= F *négresse*, as *negro* + *-ess*. The Sp Pg It term is *negra*] A female negro; a female of one of the black races of Africa

Negrillo (ne-grē'lyō), *n* [< Sp. *negrillo*, dim of *negro*, black see *negro*.] Same as *Negrito*

negrita (ne-grē'tä), *n.* [Sp, fem. of *negrito* see *Negrito*.] A serranoid fish, *Hypoplectrus nigricans*, of the Caribbean Sea and Florida, having large spur-like spines on the preopercle, a uniform dark color tinged with violet, and yellow pectoral and caudal fins.

Negritian (nē-grish'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Negritian*

Negrito (ne-grē'tō), *n.* [< Sp *negrito*, dim. of *negro*, black see *negro*] One of a diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches Also *Negrillo*.

negro (nē'grō), *n.* and *a* [= F *nègre* (> E. *nigger*, now *nigger* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *neger* = Russ. *negrù* see *nigger*2), < Sp Pg. It *negro*, black, as a noun, *negro*, m., *negra*, f, a black person, a negro, It also *nero* = Pr *negre*, *nier* = OF. *negre*, *nigre*, *necre*, *ner*, *neir*, F. *noir*, black, < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, dark, dusk, applied to the night, the sky, a storm, etc, to pitch, etc, to ivy, etc, to the complexion ('dark'), etc., and also to the black people of Africa, etc (but the ordinary terms for 'African negro' or 'African' were *Æthiops* and *Afer*), also, fig, sad, mournful, gloomy, ill-omened, fatal, etc. Cf Skt. *nic*, night, but whether Skt. *nic*, night, is related to *nahtu*, night, or either to L *niger*, black, is not clear. From L. *niger* are also ult. E. *negrescent*, *nigritude*, *Nigella*, *niello*, *anneal*[1] (in part), etc The words *Moor*[4], *blackamoor*, in the same sense, are much older in E] **I.** *n*, pl *negroes* (-grōz) A black man; specifically, one of a race of men characterized by a black skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature Negroes are distinguished from the other races by various other peculiarities — such as the projection of the visage in advance of the forehead, the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws, the small facial angle, the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips. The negro race is generally regarded as comprehending the native inhabitants of Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator and the great lakes, and their descendants in America and elsewhere, in a wider sense it is used to comprise also many other tribes further south, as the Zulus and Kafirs. The word *negro* is often loosely applied to other dark or black skinned races, and to mixed breeds. As designating a "race," it is sometimes written with a capital

Toward the south of this region is the kyngedome of Guinea, with Senega, Ialofo, Gambra, and manye other regions of the blacke Moores cauled Ethiopians or *Negros*, all whiche are watered with the ryuer Negro, cauled in owlde tyme Niger *R. Eden*, First Three English Books on America [(ed Arber), p 374

II. *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of black men or negroes: as, *negro* blood; *negro* dances

It is often asked what Races are *Negro*, as the meaning of the term is not well defined The word is not a National appellation, but denotes a physical type, of which the tribes in North Guinea are the representatives When these characteristics are not all present, the Race is not *Negro*, though black and woolly haired *R N Cust*, Mod Langs of Africa, p 53

Negro bat, *Vesperugo maurus*, a bat of a dark or black color, widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Negro cachexy, case** See the nouns —**Negro coffee** See *Cassia* and *coffee* —**Negro corn,** or **negro guinea-corn,** a name given in the West Indies to Indian millet or durra —**Negro fly,** the *Feila rosæ*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black color It is also called *carrot fly*, because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots —**Negro lethargy** See *lethargy*[1] —**Negro minstrels** See *minstrel*, 3 —**Negro monkey,** the budeng, *Semnopithecus maurus* —**Negro peach, pepper, tamarin, yam.** See the nouns

negro-bug (nē'grō-bug), *n.* A black, white-striped hemipterous insect, *Conmelana pulicaria*, resembling the common chinch-bug It feeds on the raspberry, strawberry, apple, quince, and many other plants, puncturing and injuring fruit, blossom, and stem, and imparting to the fruit a nauseous odor and taste which often render it unsalable The name is extended to the other members of the *Conmelanida* See cut under *Conmelana*

negrofy (nē'grō-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *negrofied*, ppr *negrofying*. [< *negro* + *-fy*] To turn into a negro *Davies* [Rare]

And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed,
I shall be *negrofied* *Southey*, Nondescripts, iii

negro-head (nē'grō-hed), *n.* 1 A kind of tobacco same as *cavendish* —2 An impure quality of South American india-rubber, entering commerce in the form of large balls. *Encyc Brit*

negroid (nē'groid), *a.* [< *negro* + *-oid*.] Resembling or akin to the negroes. Also *negroud*

A series of life sized models in native costume, commencing with the diminutive unclad Andamanese, *negroid* in colour *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 31

Negroid type or **race,** in the classification of Huxley, one of the chief types of mankind, the negro and negro like tribes.

negroism (nē'grō-izm), *n.* [< *negro* + *-ism*.] A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, or choice and use of words, of English as spoken by negroes, especially in the southern United States.

The slang which is an ingrained part of his being, as deep-dyed as his skin, is, with him [the negro], not mere word distortion, it is his verbal breath of life, caught from his surroundings and wrought up by him into the wonderful figure speech specimens of which will be given later under the head of *Negroisms*. *Trans Amer Philol Ass* XVI, App, p xxxi

negroöid (nē'grō-oid), *a.* Same as *negroid.*

negro's-head (nē'grōz-hed), *n.* The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*: so called from the appearance of its fruit. See *ivory-nut.*

Negundo (nē-gun'dō), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), from a native name.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the order *Aceraceæ* (*Sapindaceæ*), distinguished from the maples by its pinnate leaves. There are 3 or 4 species, of North America and Japan. They are diœcious trees, bearing drooping racemes of key-fruits preceded by small long-pediceled pendulous flowers with minute greenish calyx and no petals, appearing before the leaves. Common names of the species are *box-elder* and *ash-leafed maple.* *N. aceroides* is well diffused in America east of the Rocky Mountains, and often planted for shade and ornament. *N. Californicum* is a similar tree of the western coast. 2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.



Branch with Fruits of Box-elder (*Negundo aceroides*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a leaflet, showing the nervation.

negus[1] (nē'gus), *n.* [So called from its inventor, Col. *Negus.*] A mild warm punch of wine (properly port), made with a little lemon and not much sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time [1702–14] by Colonel *Negus.*
Malone, Life of Dryden (prefixed to Prose Works), p. 484.

Negus, a weak compound of sherry and warm water, used to be exhibited at dancing parties, but is now, I should think, unknown save by name.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 171.

The little Doctor, standing at the sideboard, was brewing a large beaker of port-wine *negus.*
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

Negus[2] (nē'gus), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Nor could his eye not ken
The empire of *Negus* to his utmost port.
Milton, P. L., xi. 397.

nehar (ne-har'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus*, the object of an extensive fishery along parts of the Indian and Chinese coasts. It has a claviform body, a deeply cleft mouth, and cardiform teeth, besides long barbed teeth in the lower jaw. Also called *Bombay duck* and *bummalo.*

Nehushtan (nē-hush'tan), *n.* [Heb. *nechushtān*, lit. 'a piece of brass' (copper), < *nechōseth*, lit. 'brass' (copper).] See the quotation.

He [Hezekiah] . . . brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan.*
2 Ki. xviii. 4.

nei†, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *nay.*

neie†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *neigh*[1].

neif, *n.* See *neaf.*

neife†, **neive**[2]† (nēf, nēv), *n.* [< OF. *neif*, *naif*, in *serf neif*, < L. *servus nativus* (fem. *serva nativa*), a born slave or serf: see *naif*, *native.*] A woman born in villeinage.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin nativi, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife.*
Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

neifty† (nēf'ti), *n.* [OF. **neifete*, *naivete*, nativity: see *nativity*, *naiveté*, *neife.*] The servitude, bondage, or villeinage of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his neif, now out of use.
Jacob, Law Dict.

neigh[1] (nā), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ney*, *neie*, dial. also *nie*, *nye*, *nee*, < ME. *neighen*, *neyen*, *negen*, < AS. *hnǣgan* = MD. *neyen* = MLG. *neigen* = MHG. *negen* = Icel. *gnegga*, *hneggja*, *gneggja* = Sw. *gnagga* = Dan. *gnægge*, neigh: supposed to be imitative; it may be so, remotely, like the equiv. *hinny*[2], *whinny.*] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; whinny.

When they [the Indians] heard the Horses *ney*, they had thought the horses could speake.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

There the Laird garr'd leave our steeds,
For fear that they should stamp and *nie.*
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Meanwhile the restless horses *neighed* aloud,
Breathing out fire, and pawing where they stood.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

2†. To scoff; sneer.

Yes, yes, 'tis he, I will assure you, uncle;
The very he . . . the he your wisdom play'd withal
(I thank you for 't), *neigh'd* at his nakedness,
And made his cold and poverty your pastime.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

neigh[1] (nā), *n.* [< *neigh*[1], *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful *neighs*
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 10.

The clash of steel, the *neighs* of barbed steeds.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

neigh[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *nigh.*

neighbor, neighbour (nā'bor), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *neighbour*, *neigheboure*, *neighebor*, *neghebor*, *neghebur*, *neihebur*, *neyhhbour*, *neighburgh*, etc., < AS. *nedhgebūr*, *nēhgebūr*, *nēhhebūr*, *nēhebūr*, *neahbūr* (= OS. *nābūr* = D. *nabuur* = MLG. *nabūr*, *nabuwer*, LG. *nabur*, *naber*, *nabber* = OHG. *nāhgibūr*, *nāhgibūre*, MHG. *nāchgebūr*, *nāchgebūre*, G. *nachbur*, *nachbaur*, now *nachbar*; cf. Icel. *nābūi* = Sw. Dan. *nabo*), a neighbor, lit. 'a nigh-dweller,' one who dwells near another, < *neáh*, nigh, + *gebūr*, a dweller (< *ge-*, a collective prefix, + *būan*, dwell): see *neigh*[2], *nigh*, and *bower*[5].] I. *n.* 1. One who lives near another; one who forms part of a circumscribed community; a person in relation to those who dwell near him, in the houses adjacent, or, by extension, in the same village or town.

And on a daye he hadde another Iewe, one of his *neighbours*, to dyner.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Therfore men seyn an olde sawe, who hath a goode *neighbour* hath goode morowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law-suit, and plague any of his *neighbours.*
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 428.

2. One who stands or sits near another; one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
His nose being shadow'd by his *neighbour's* ear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1416.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propped on some tomb, a *neighbour* of the dead.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 304.

3. A person in relation to his fellow-men, regarded as having social and moral duties toward them.

He that did the office of a *neighbour* he was *neighbour.*
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy *neighbour* as thyself.
Luke x. 27.

The gospel . . . makes every man my *neighbour.*
Bp. Spratt, Sermons.

That father held it for a rule
It was a sin to call our *neighbour* fool.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 383.

4. One who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address: as, *neighbor* Jones.

Well said, i' faith, *neighbour* Verges.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 39.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, *neighbours*, we must wag."
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

5†. An intimate; a confidant.

The deep-revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsel.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 43.

Good neighbors. See *good folk*, under *good.*

II.† *a.* Neighboring; adjacent; situated or dwelling near or in neighborhood: as, the *neighbor* village; *neighbor* farmers.

In our *neighbour* Countrey Ireland, where truelie learning goeth very bare, yet are theyr Poets held in a deuoute reuerence.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I longd the *neighbour* towne to see.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

And thither Phylax flies,
Perching unseen upon a *neighbour* bough.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 36.

neighbor, neighbour (nā'bor), *v.* [< *neighbor*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To border on or be near to.

Like some weak lords — *neighboured* by mighty kings.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 517).

Mean while the Danes of Leister and Northamptonshire, not likeing perhaps to be *neighbour'd* with Strong Towns, laid Seige to Torchester.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

These [trees] grow at the South end of the Island and on the leisurely ascending hils that *neighbour* the shore.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2†. To make near or familiar.

And sith so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *intrans.* To inhabit or occupy the same vicinity as neighbors; dwell near one another as members of the same community; be in the neighborhood; be neighborly or friendly.

As a king's daughter, being in person sought
Of divers princes . . . who do *neighbour* near.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Copies thereof exhibited to the churches of the jurisdiction of Plimouth, such of them as are *neighbouring* near unto them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 322.

neighborer, neighbourer (nā'bor-ėr), *n.* One who neighbors, or stands in close proximity to another; a neighbor.

A *neighbourer* of this Nymph's, as high in fortune's grace.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 265.

neighboress†, **neighbouress**† (nā'bor-es), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-ess.*] A female neighbor. [Rare.]

That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that euery one may teache her *neyghbouresse* to make lamentacion.
Bible of 1551, Jer. ix. 20.

neighborhood, neighbourhood (nā'bor-hud), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-hood.* Cf. *neighborred.*] 1. The condition or quality of being neighbors; the state of dwelling or being situated nigh or near; proximity; nearness: as, *neighborhood* often promotes friendship.

The Moon (who by priviledge of her *neighbourhood* predominates more over us than any other calestial body).
Howell, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict.

This day I hear that my pretty grocer's wife, Mrs. Beversham, over the way there, her husband is lately dead of the plague at Bow, which I am sorry for, for fear of losing her *neighbourhood.*
Pepys, Diary, II. 323.

The German built his solitary hut where inclination prompted. . . . Close *neighborhood* was not to his taste.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 9.

2. Conduct as a neighbor.

The Duke of Sogorbe and the Monkes of the vale of Paradise did beare eache other ill wil, and did vse euill *neighborhoode.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 126.

3. The kindliness and mutual readiness to be friendly which arise out of the condition of being neighbors; the reciprocity and mutual helpfulness becoming to neighbors; neighborly feelings and acts.

We . . . shall conserue the olde libertie of trafficke and all other things which shall seeme to appertaine to *neighbourhood* betweene vs and your Maiesty.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 338.

Let all the intervals or void spaces of time be employed in . . . works of nature, recreation, charity, friendliness, and *neighbourhood.*
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

I pray therefore forget me not, and believe for me also, if there be such a piece of *neighborhood* among Christians.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

4. The place or locality lying next or nigh to some specified place; adjoining district; vicinity: as, he lived in my *neighborhood*: frequently used figuratively.

The cause of his disgrace was his cutting off so many Greek villages in the *neighbourhood* of that city, by which the lands were left uncultivated.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 242.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
Earth stretched below, heaven in our *neighborhood.*
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

5. Those living in the vicinity or adjoining locality; neighbors collectively: as, the fire alarmed the whole *neighborhood.*

These are the men formed for society, and those little communities which we express by the word *neighbourhoods.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Being apprized of our approach, the whole *neighbourhood* came out to meet their minister.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

6. A district or locality, especially when considered with reference to its inhabitants or their interests: as, a fashionable *neighborhood*; a malarious *neighborhood.*

There is not a low *neighbourhood* in any part of the city which contains not two or three [coal-shed men] in every street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 94.

In the neighborhood of, nearly; about. [Newspaper use, U. S.]

The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased *in the neighborhood of* forty acres of land . . . for a cemetery.
Baltimore Sun, June 27, 1857. (*Bartlett.*)

=**Syn. 1** and **4**. *Neighborhood*, *Vicinity*, *Proximity.* The first two differ from *proximity* in being used concretely: as, the explosion was heard throughout the *neighborhood* or *vicinity* (but not *proximity*). *Neighborhood* is closer and

livelier than *vicinity*, *proximity* is the closest nearness. *Neighborhood* regards not only place, but persons, *vicinity* only the place, hence we say he lived in the *vicinity* of New York or the Hudson, but he lived in the *neighborhood* of Irving, his house was in close *proximity* to the one that was on fire See *adjacent*.

neighboring, neighbouring (nā′bor-ing), *a* [< *neighbor* + *-ing*[2].] Living or situated near, adjoining. as, *neighboring* races, *neighboring* countries

Whether the *neighbouring* water stands or runs,
Lay twigs across and bridge it o'er with stones
Addison, tr of Virgil's Georgics, iv

Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wondering neighbours ran
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog

neighborliness, neighbourliness (nā′bor-li-nes), *n* [< *neighborly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being neighborly in feelings or acts

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bor-li), *a*. [< *neighbor* + *-ly*[1].] 1 Becoming a neighbor, kind, considerate. as, a *neighborly* attention

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing *Arbuthnot*

2 Cultivating familiar intercourse, interchanging visits, social as, the people of the place are very *neighborly*

It was a *neighborly* town, with gossip enough to stir the social atmosphere *L M Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p 100

=Syn. Obliging, attentive, friendly

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bor-li), *adv*. [< *neighborly*, *a*.] In the manner of a neighbor, with social attention and kindliness.

Some tolerable sentence *neighborly* borrowed, or featly picked out of some fresh pamflet
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation

Being *neighbourly* admitted, by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province a country better than their own
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

neighborred†, *n* [ME *neȝeburredde*, *neheboreden*. < *neighbor* + *-red* Cf *neighborhood*.] Neighborhood *Old Eng Hom*, i 137

neighborship† (nā′bor-ship), *n* [= D *nabuurschap* = MLG *nabūrschop*, LG *naberschaft*, *neberschaft*, *neberschap* = G *nachburschaft*, *nochperschaft*, *nachbarschaft* = Sw *naboskap* = Dan *naboskab*, as *neighbor* + *-ship*.] The state of being neighbors

neighbor-stained† (nā′bor-stānd), *a* Stained with the blood of neighbors

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this *neighbour stained* steel
Shak, R. and J., i 1 89

neighing (nā′ing), *n* [Verbal n of *neigh*[1], *v*.] The cry of a horse, a whinnying

When the strong *neighings* of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

neil†, *adv* [ME, < (?) OF *nul*, < L *nil*, nothing see *nil*[2].] Never

Whos kyngdome ever schalle laste and *neil* fyne
Lydgate, MS Soc Antiq 134, f 2 (*Halliwell*)

Neillia (nē-il′i-a), *n* [NL (D Don, 1802), named after Patrick *Neill*, secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.] A genus of branching shrubs, of the order *Rosacea* and the tribe *Spirææ*, known by the copious albumen and by the carpels varying from one to five



Fruiting Branch of Ninebark (*Neillia opulifolia*)
a, a flower, *b* fruit *c* a leaf showing the nervation

There are 4 or 5 species, of North America, Manchuria, and mountains of India and Java. They bear alternate lobed leaves and clustered white flowers followed by purplish pods. *N* (*Spiræa*) *opulifolia*, called *ninebark* from the numerous layers of its loose bark, is common in the interior of the United States, and is sometimes planted.

ne injuste vexes (nē in-jus′tē vek′sēz). [L., vex not unjustly *ne*, not; *injuste*, unjustly, < *injustus*, unjust (see *injust*), *vexes*, 2d pers. sing. pres subj of *vexare*, vex: see *vex*.] In *old Eng law*, a writ issued in pursuance of the provisions of Magna Charta, forbidding a lord to vex unjustly a tenant by distraining for a greater rent or more services than the latter was legally bound for

neir, *n* See *neer*[2].

neirhand, *adv*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *near-hand*

neist (nēst), *adv*., *prep*., and *a*. A dialectal form of *next*

neither (nē′ŦHėr or nī′ŦHėr), *a* and *pron* [< ME *neither*, *neyther*, *nethir*, also *nather*, *nawther*, *nowther*, *nouther*, *nother*, < AS *nāther*, *nāthor*, *nōther*, *nāuther*, *nāuthær*, *nāwther*, contr. of *nāhwæther* (= OFries *nahwedar*, *nauder*, *nouder*, *ner*), adj., pron., and conj., neither, < *ne*, not, + *āhwæther*, *awther*, etc., either see *either* The form *neither* conforms in spelling and pron to *either*, it would reg be only *nother* (nō′ŦHėr), there being no AS form of *ǣghwer* (whence E. *either*) with the negative. The variation in the pronunciation of *neither* depends on that of *either*. See *either*.] **I.** *a* Not either See *either*

Love made them not with acture they may be,
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind
Shak, Lover's Complaint, l 186.

II. *pron* Not one or the other See *either*, *pron*

Ac hor *nother*, as me may ise in pur righte nas,
Rob of Gloucester, l 174

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive *Shak*, Lear, v 1 58

In this Division of Advices, when they could not do both, they did *neither* *Baker*, Chronicles, p 159

Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall,
Albeit *neither* loved with that full love
I feel for thee *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette

Neither nother†, neither the one nor the other

For as for me is lever non ne lother,
I am withholden yet with *neyther nother*
Chaucer, Good Women, l 192

neither (nē′ŦHėr or nī′ŦHėr), *conj*. [< ME *neither*, *neyther*, etc., *nawther*, *nowther*, *nouther*, *nother*, etc., contr also *nor*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *neither* *nor*, < *neither*, *a* and *pron*, being the same as *either* with the negative prefixed see *neither*, *a* and *pron*.] 1 Not either, not in either case a disjunctive conjunction (the negative of *either*), preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither* or *ne*) before the following clause or clauses

Neyther with engyne *ne* with lore
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 565

Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, *neither* in this world, *neither* in the world to come Mat xii 32

And feast your eyes and ears
Neither with dogs *nor* bears
B Jonson, Masque of Owls

Abul Hassan spared *neither* age, *nor* rank, *nor* sex
Irving, Granada, p 61

2 Not in any case, in no case, not at all used adverbially for emphasis at the end of the last clause, when this already contains a negative This usage is no longer sanctioned by good authorities, *either* being now employed See *either*, *conj*., 2

If the men be both nought then prayers be both like For *neither* hath the one lyst to pray, *nor* thother *neither*
Sir T More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 44

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown, yet twas *not* a crown *neither*, twas one of these coronets
Shak, J C, i 2 238

I never was thought to want manners, *nor* modesty *neither* *Fielding*

3 And not, nor yet

The judgments of God are for ever unchangeable, *neither* is he wearied by the long process of time
Raleigh, Hist World, Pref., p vii

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it
Gen iii 3

Neither here nor there See *here*[1].—**Neither off nor on.** See *on*.

neive[1] (nēv), *n* A variant of *neaf*.

neive[2]†, *n* See *nevfe*

neivie-nick-nack (nē′vi-nik′nak), *n*. [A loose alliterative formula, < *neive*, *neaf*, fist, + *nick-nack*.] A game played by or with children in Scotland and the north of Ireland A coin, button, nut, or other small object is concealed in the fist Both fists tightly closed are whirled round each other, while the rime given below is repeated The object is for feited to the child who guesses in which fist it is held [Scotch.]

Neivie, *neivie*, *nick-nack*,
Which hand will you tak?
Tak' the right, tak' the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can *Scotch rime*

nekket, *n*. A Middle English form of *neck*

Nélaton's line, probe. See *line*[2], *probe*

nelavan, *n* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

nellent, *v* See *nill*[1]

Nelumbium (nē-lum′bi-um), *n*. [NL (A L de Jussieu, 1789), < *Nelumbo*.] 1. Same as *Nelumbo* —2. [*l c*.] In *decorative art*, the lotus-flower represented conventionally, especially when supporting the figure of a divine personage. See *lotus*.

Nelumbo (nē-lum′bō), *n* [NL (Hermann, 1689), < *nelumbo*, its name in Ceylon.] 1. A genus of water-lilies, forming the tribe *Nelumboneæ* in the order *Nymphæaceæ*, known by the broadly obconical receptacle. There are two species, plants with creeping rootstocks in shallow water, the large bluish green centrally peltate leaves on thick stalks, commonly projecting from the water, the solitary flower



Water chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*)
a the fruiting receptacle *b* a stamen *c* a fruit

very large *N speciosa*, the nelumbo of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia, the Pythagorean or sacred bean of the ancients, has the flowers deep rose colored with white and blue cultivated varieties (See *lotus*, 1, and *arrowroot*.) *N lutea*, the American nelumbo, water-chinkapin, or wankapin, with leaves of circular outline sometimes 2 feet in diameter, the flowers 5 to 10 inches broad with papery yellowish petals, abounds in the waters of the interior and southern United States See *water chinkapin*.

2 [*l c*.] A plant of this genus

Nemachilus (nem-a-kī′lus), *n*. [NL, < Gr *νῆμα*, a thread (< *νεύν*, spin: see *needle*), + *χεῖλος*, a lip.] A genus of cobitid fishes or loaches having barbels on the lips and no suborbital spine, as the common European *N barbatulus* See cut under *loach*

Nemæan, *a* See *Nemean*

Nemalieæ (nem-a-li′ē-ē), *n pl*. [NL, < *Nemalion* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of florideous algæ, typified by the genus *Nemalion*.

Nemalion (nē-mā′li-on), *n* [NL (Duby, 1830), so called from the cylindrical solid fronds; irreg < Gr *νῆμα*, a thread.] A small genus of marine algæ, typical of the suborder *Nemalieæ*, with repeatedly dichotomous gelatinous fronds *N multifidum* is the most common and widely diffused species, it has brownish purple lubricous fronds, from 2 to 8 inches long

nemalite (nem′a-līt), *n* [< Gr *νῆμα*, a thread, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesium It occurs in slender fibers, which are elastic sometimes curved, and easily separated, the color is white with a shade of yellow, the luster highly silky

nemathece (nem′a-thēs), *n*. [< *nemathecium*.] Same as *nemathecium*

nemathecial (nem-a-thē′gial), *a* [< *nemathecium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nemathecium. as, the *nemathecial* filaments

nemathecium (nem-a-thē′si-um), *n* ; pl *nemathecia* (-ä). [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *θήκιον*, dim of *θήκη*, a case or receptacle see *theca*.] A wart-like elevation developed on the surface of the thallus of some of the higher algæ (*Florideæ*), and ordinarily containing clusters of tetraspores mixed with barren hyphæ or paraphyses: but in some forms the antheridia and cystocarps are also produced in similar protuberances.

nemathelminth (nem-a-thel'minth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nemathelminthes.* Also *nemathelminthic.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nemathelminthes.*

Nemathelmintha (nem″a-thel-min′thä), *n. pl* [NL.] Same as *Nemathelminthes*

Nemathelminthes (nem″a-thel-min′thēz), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), worm.] A class of *Vermes*, including nematoid worms and certain related forms; the roundworms or threadworms. They are round or cylindric worms, sometimes extremely slender and filiform or thread like, from less than an inch to several feet in length, found everywhere, and mostly parasitic (endoparasitic). Those that are never parasitic are generally of very minute size Some are parasitic in the larval state, and free when adult, in others this is reversed The body is not truly segmental, though the cuticle may be ringed The class is chiefly made up of the *Nematoidea* It includes, however, the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchidæ*), and formerly the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*) were added The term is sometimes used synonymously with *Nematoidea* See cuts under *Nematoidea*, *Acanthocephala*, and *Sagitta*

nemathelminthic (nem″a-thel-min′thik), *a* [⟨ *nemathelminth* + *-ic*] Same as *nemathelminth*

Nematistiidæ (nem″a-tis-ti′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nematistius* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Nematistius* The body is oblong, covered with scales, and having a continuous lateral line, the head is compressed, and the mouth obliquely cleft, the eyes are lateral and the opercular bones unarmed, there are 2 dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, most of which are elongate and filamentous, the anal is moderately long, with 3 spines, the ventrals have a spine with 5 rays, the innermost of which is composed of many parallel branches, and the caudal is furcate

Nematistius (nem-a-tis′ti-us), *n* [NL., prop **Nemathistius*, ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἱστίον*, web see *histoid*] The typical genus of *Nematistiidæ*, so called from the thready extension of the spines of the first dorsal fin. There is only one species, *N. pectoralis*

nematoblast (nem′a-tō-blast), *n.* [⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *βλαστός*, a germ] Same as *spermatoblast* Sertoli.

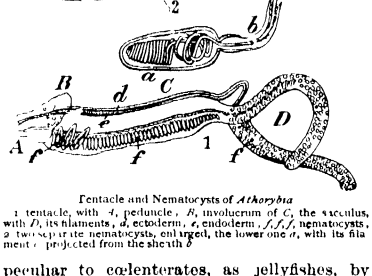
nematocalycine (nem″a-tō-kal′i-sin), *a* [⟨ *nematocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocalyx

nematocalyx (nem″a-tō-kā′liks), *n*, pl *nematocalyces*, *nematocalyces* (-kā′lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κάλυξ*, calyx see *calyx*] A calyx of some hydrozoans, as *Plumularidæ*, containing nematocysts

Nematocera (nem-a-tos′e-ra), *n pl* [NL., neut pl of *nematocerus* see *nematocerous*] A suborder or section of *Diptera*, containing the numerous insects known as gnats, midges, mosquitos, crane-flies, gall-flies, etc so called from the long thready antennæ These organs are usually many jointed, with from 6 to 16 joints, most of which are alike and often plumose or setose, and the maxillary palpi are often long, 4- or 5 jointed See *Nemocera*

nematocerous (nem-a-tos′e-rus), *a* [⟨ NL *nematocerus*, ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κέρας*, horn see *ceras*] Having long or thready antennæ, as a dipterous insect, of or pertaining to the *Nematocera*, nemocerous

nematocyst (nem′a-tō-sist), *n* [⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag. see *cyst.*] A thread-cell or lasso-cell, a cnidocell or cnida, one of the organs of offense and defense



Tentacle and Nematocysts of *Athorybia*

1 tentacle, with *A*, peduncle, *B*, involucrum of *C*, the vasculus, with *D*, its filaments, *d*, ectoderm, *e*, endoderm, *f*, *f*, nematocysts, 2 two separate nematocysts, enlarged, the lower one *a*, with its filament projected from the sheath *b*

peculiar to cœlenterates, as jellyfishes, by means of which they sting. See cuts under *cnida*, *Actinozoa*, and *Willsia*.

nematocystic (nem″a-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *nematocyst* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocyst; cnidarian

Nematoda (nem-a-tō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg for *Nematodea*, *Nematoidea* see *nematoid.*] Same as *Nematoidea.*

nematode (nem′a-tōd), *a* and *n* [⟨ Gr. *νημα-τώδης*, thread-like see *nematoid*] Same as *nematoid.*

Nematodea (nem-a-tō′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *νηματώδης*, thread-like. see *nematoid*] Same as *Nematoidea*

Nematodonteæ (nem″a-tō-don′tē-ē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-eæ*] A division of mosses in which the teeth of the peristome are not provided with transverse septa opposed to the *Arthrodonteæ*, in which the teeth are transversely septate

nematogen (nem′a-tō-jen), *n* [⟨ NL. *nematogenus* see *nematogenous*] The vermiform embryo of a nematoid worm; one of the phases or stages of nematoid embryos: opposed to *rhombogen* See cut under *Dicyema*

Nematogena (nem-a-toj′e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL, neut pl of *nematogenus* see *nematogenous*] Those nematogenous *Dicyemida* which give rise to vermiform embryos, as distinguished from *Rhombogena*, which produce infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*

nematogenic (nem″a-tō-jen′ik), *a* Same as *nematogenous*. *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 259

nematogenous (nem-a-toj′e-nus), *a* [⟨ NL *nematogenus*, ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-γενής*, producing see *-gen*] Producing vermiform embryos, as a nematoid worm, having the characters of a nematogen

Thus the *nematogenous* Dicyema gives rise by a gamogenetic process to new Dicyemas

Huxley, Anat Invert, p 560

Nematoglossata (nem″a-tō-glo-sā′tä), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Nemoglossata*

nematognath (nem′a-tog-nath), *a.* and *n* [⟨ NL. **nematognathus*, ⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *γνάθος*, jaw] **I.** *a* Having barbels on the jaws, as a catfish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nematognathi*

II. *n* A member of the *Nematognathi*, any catfish

Nematognathi (nem-a-tog′nā-thī), *n pl* [NL, pl of **nematognathus* see *nematognath*] An order of teleost fishes in which the supramaxillary bones are lateral and short or rudimentary, and covered with skin which forms barbels at each corner of the mouth, whence the name, the nematognaths or catfishes The intermaxillaries are closely apposed to the ethmoid and immovably fixed, there is no suboperculum, the four anterior vertebræ are coalesced into a single piece, and elements are detached to form bones which connect the air bladder with the organ of hearing Nematognaths have no true scales, they are either naked or have appendages developed as plates on all or a part of the body About 800 species are known, they are specially numerous in tropical waters both fresh and salt By some authors all have been referred to one family, *Siluridæ*, by others from 8 to 12 families are admitted They are most closely related to plectognathous fishes, as the characinids and cyprinoids The two most prominent families are *Siluridæ* proper and *Loricariidæ* See cuts under *Siluridæ* and *Loricaria*

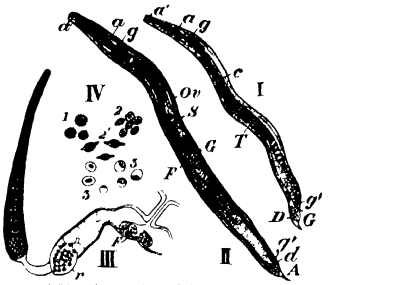
nematognathous (nem-a-tog′nā-thus), *a* [⟨ NL **nematognathus*] Same as *nematognath*

nematoid (nem′a-toid), *a* and *n.* [⟨ Gr **νηματοειδής*, contr *νηματώδης*, thread-like, thready, fibrous, filamentous, ⟨ *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* Thread-like, as a worm (*a*) In *zoöl*, nematelminth of or pertaining to the *Nematoidea* (*b*) In *mycol*, thread like or filamentous applied to the hyphæ or mycelium.

II. *n* A threadworm, hairworm, roundworm, or pinworm

Also *nematode*, *nematoidean*

Nematoidea (nem-a-toi′dē-ä), *n pl* [NL see *Nematoda.*] An order of *Nemathelminthes*, or class of *Vermes*, having a mouth and an alimentary canal and separate sexes, and being usually parasitic; the nematoid worms; the roundworms and threadworms. The name was introduced by Rudolphi for worms previously known under the name of *Ascarides*, a term afterward used in a much restricted sense Most of these worms are endoparasitic at one or another stage of their life or during the whole of it those which are not are mostly of minute size There are several distinct families, and most of them have popular names Thus, the *Ascaridæ* contain the roundworms and pinworms of the human rectum The *Strongylidæ* or strongles are parasites of various parts of the body, like the *Trichinidæ* or measles of pork The *Filaridæ* are the guinea worms The *Gordiidæ* are the horsehair worms, found in ponds and brooks and in the bodies of insects. *Anguillulidæ* are the little creatures known as vinegar-eels Some nematoids are marine In Cuvier's system, in which the *Nematoidea* are the first order of *Entozoa*, they included the lernean crustaceans. In a late arrangement they are made the fourth phylum or main division of cœlomatous animals, and divided into three classes, called *Eunematoidea*, *Chætosomata* (with genera *Chætosoma* and *Rhabdogaster*), and *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta* and *Spadella*). Also *Nematoda*, *Nematodea*, *Nematodes*, *Nematoida* See cut in next column, and cuts under *Oxyuris*, *Filaria*, and *Gordius*



A Threadworm (*Anguillula brevispina*)

1 male II female III female genital organs, IV, seminal corpuscles 4 anus *D*, unicellular cutaneous glands at mid end, *F* fatty looking gland *G* sexual aperture 3 seminal corpuscles, *I*, testis, *a*, esophagus, *a* chitinized oral capsule, *c*, gastric, and *d* rectal parts of alimentary canal *g g* anterior and posterior thickenings with their commissures *Ov* ovarium *r* dilatation of uterus serving as a receptaculum seminis

nematoideal (nem-a-toi′dē-an), *a* and *n* [⟨ *Nematoidea* + *-an*] Same as *nematoid*

Nematoneurat (nem″a-tō-nū′ra), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, nerve see *nerve*] A division of animals proposed by Owen for the higher *Radiata* of Cuvier, in which a nervous system is apparent The group included the echinoderms, rotifers, polyzoans, and cœlelmiuths

nematoneurous (nem″a-tō-nū′rus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura*

Nematophora (nem-a-tof′ō-ra), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E *bear*¹] A prime division of *Cœlentera*, containing all those which have thread-cells or stinging-hairs, the nematophorans, nematophorous cœlenterates, or *Cnidariæ* distinguished from *Porifera* or sponges The name is a synonym of *Cœlentera* in the usual and current sense of that term, as covering the *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora* In some arrangements, as that of E Ray Lankester, *Nematophora* are a prime division or phylum of animals, with four classes (1) *Hydromedusæ* (2) *Scaphomedusæ* (3) *Actinozoa*, and (4) *Ctenophora* Also called *Cnidaria*, *Epithelaria*

nematophoran (nem-a-tof′ō-ran), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a* Same as *nematophorous*, 2

II *n* A member of the *Nematophora*, a cnidarian or cœlenterate having thread-cells or stinging-organs

nematophore (nem′a-tō-fōr), *n* [⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E *bear*¹.] A cup-shaped cœcal appendage of the cœnosarc of the polypary of plumularians, sertularians, and other hydromedusans, containing numerous thread-cells or nematocysts at its extremity.

nematophorous (nem-a-tof′ō-rus), *a* [As *nematophore* + *-ous*] 1 Of or pertaining to a nematophore —2 Pertaining to the *Nematophora*, or having their characters, cnidarian Also *nematophoran*

Nematophyceæ (nem″a-tō-fī′se-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-eæ*] An order of multicellular chlorophyllaceous algæ, consisting of a single branched or unbranched filament of cells, propagating by means of oospores or zoogonidia. It contains, according to Rabenhorst, the families *Ulvaceæ*, *Sphæropleeæ*, *Confervaceæ*, *Œdogoniaceæ*, *Ulothricheæ*, *Croolepideæ*, and *Chætophoreæ* Later algologists have made different disposition of several of these families, placing them in the *Zoosporeæ*

Nematophycus (nem″a-tō-fī′kus), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Carruthers to a plant first found in the Devonian of Gaspé in Canada, by Dawson, and named by him *Prototaxites* and considered to belong to the *Coniferæ*, although differing in certain important respects The same plant, to which Dawson later gave the name of *Nematophyton*, was examined by Carruthers and placed among the *Algæ*, he considering it an anomalous alga and one which it was not possible to correlate with certainty with any known alga Later (in 1875) the same plant was discovered by Hicks much lower in the geological series, namely, in the Denbighshire grits (a rock occupying a rather uncertain position, but probably near the limit between Upper and Lower Silurian) The specimens from this position have been identified with the *Nematophycus* of Carruthers (the *Prototaxites* of Dawson) by Etheridge, who considers it as unquestionably forming a portion of a colossal seaweed, whose habits resemble those of the North Pacific species of the genus *Nereocystis* and the arborescent *Lessonia*

Nematophyton (nem-a-tof′i-ton), *n.* See *Nematophycus*

Nematopoda (nem-a-top′ō-dä), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] De Blainville's name (1825) of the cirripeds, as the first class of his *Malentozoaria*, contrasted

with a second class *Polyplaxiphora*, containing the chitons: so called from the thready legs of barnacles or acorn-shells The *Nematopoda* were divided into two families, *Lepadicea* and *Balanidea* See cuts under *Lepadidæ* and *Balanus*

Nematoscolices (nem a-tō-skol'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL, prop **Nematoscoleces*, < Gr νῆμα (νηματ-), thread, + σκώληξ, a worm: see *scolex*] A superordinal division, proposed by Huxley for the *Nematoidea* and their allies, which are as remarkable for the general absence of cilia as are the *Trichoscolices* for their presence, and which are further distinguished by the nature of their ecdysis and by the disposition of their nervous, muscular, and water-vascular systems

nematoscolicine (nem"a-tō-skol'i-sin), *a* Pertaining to the *Nematoscolices*, or having their characters.

nematozoöid (nem"a-tō-zō'oid), *n* [< Gr νῆμα (νηματ-), thread, + E *zooid*] A stinging-tentacle or -filament of a siphonophore regarded as a zooid

Nematura (nem-a-tū'rä), *n* [NL, < Gr νῆμα (νηματ-), thread, + οὐρά, tail] In *zool*, a name of various genera (*a*) In *ornith* (1) A genus of sand grouse a synonym of *Syrrhaptes* *Fischer*, 1812. (2) A genus of Asiatic warblers containing such as *N cyanura*, *N ruflata*, etc. In this sense originally *Nemura* *Hodgson*, 1844 (*b*) In *conch*, a genus of rissoid gastropods, subsequently named *Stenothyra* *Benson*, 1836 (*c*) In *entom.*, a genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Perlidæ* The body is depressed, and the abdomen ends in two long filaments, the labial palpi are short and approximate, and the second tarsal joint is very short The larvæ are aquatic The genus is a large one and the species are wide spread They are known as *willow-flies* Originally written *Nemoura* *Latreille*, 1796 See cut under *Perla*

nem. con. An abbreviation of *nemine contradicente*

Nemeæ (nē'mẹ-ē), *n pl* [NL (Fries), < Gr νῆμα, a thread, + *-eæ*.] Cryptogams so called by Fries in allusion to the supposed fact that they germinate by means of a protruded thread, without indications of cotyledons, a character which does not hold good in all. See *Cryptogamia*

Nemean (nē'mē-an or nē-mē'an), *a* [< L *Neměus* or *Nemēus*, also *Nemeæus*, incorrectly *Nemæus*, < Gr. Νέμεος, Νέμειος (neut pl Νέμεια, the Nemean games), also Νεμεαῖος, Νεμειαῖος, pertaining to Nemea, < Νεμέα (> L *Neměa*), a valley in Argolis in Greece, appar. 'pasture-land,' < νέμος, a wooded pasture, < νέμειν, pasture] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley and city situated in the northern part of Argolis, Greece, held by Argos during almost the whole of the historical age of ancient Greece In the valley was the wood in which, according to tradition, Hercules slew the Nemean lion, which feat is counted one of his twelve labors

> My fate cries out,
> And makes each petty artery in this body
> As hardy as the *Nemean* lion's nerve
> *Shak*, Hamlet, i. 4 83

Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games) These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (Doric) columns of which are still standing According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemoros or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley

nemelt, *a* An obsolete form of *nimble*

Nemertea (nẹ-mėr'tē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Nemertes*, q. v] A class of *Vermes* having a long straight alimentary canal, an anus, a protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes, the nemertean or nemertine worms They were formerly classed with the platyhelminths and known as the *rhynchocœlous turbellarians*, but they are more nearly related to annelids They have well developed muscular blood vascular, and nervous systems Most of the species are diœcious, and some are viviparous There are commonly ciliated pits on the head The object known as a *pilidium* is the free swimming larva of a nemertean These worms vary greatly in general outward aspect, in size, and in habits Some are minute, others very long (See *Lineidæ*) They live for the most part in the sea, but some live in the mud or on land, and some are parasitic The *Nemertea* are often divided into two orders, called *Anopla* and *Enopla* according as the proboscis is armed with stylets or unarmed Of the latter order is the family *Nemertidæ* (or *Amphiporidæ*) the *Lineidæ* and *Cephalothricidæ* are anoplean Another division is into *Hoplonemertea* *Schizonemertea*, and *Palæonemertea* See *Rhynchocœla*, and cuts under *pilidium* and *proctucha* Also written *Nemertoidea*

nemertean (nẹ-mėr'tē-an), *a* and *n* [< *Nemertea* + *-an*] I *a* Pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A worm of the class *Nemertea*

Nemertes (nē-mėr'tēz), *n* [NL, < Gr. Νημερτής, the name of a Nereid, < νημερτής, unerring, infallible, < νη- priv (see *ne*) + ἁμαρτάνειν, miss, err] A genus of nemertean worms, to which different limits have been given (*a*) The genus also called *Borlasia* (*b*) The genus also called *Lineus*

nemertian (nẹ-mėr'ti-an), *a* and *n* [< *Nemertea* + *-ian*.] Same as *nemertean*

nemertidan (nē-mėr'ti-dan), *a*. and *n*. [< *Nemertea* + *-id*[2] + *-an*] Same as *nemertean*

nemertine (nē-mėr'tin), *a* and *n* [< *Nemertes* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemertean*

nemertoid (nē-mėr'toid), *a* and *n* [< *Nemertes* + *-oid*] I. *a* Resembling a nemertean, pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters, nemertean, nemertine

II. *n.* A nemertean

Nemesic (nē-mes'ik), *a* [< *Nemesis* + *-ic*] Having or exhibiting the character of Nemesis; fatal, in the sense of necessary, retributive, avenging

Nemesis (nem'e-sis), *n* [< L. *Nemesis*, < Gr. Νέμεσις, a goddess of justice and divine retribution, < νέμειν, deal out, distribute, dispense: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5], etc] 1. In *Gr myth*, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much uplifted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished, she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution Sometimes Nemesis was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with Adrasteia, the goddess of the inevitable

Hence—2. Retributive justice

> Is Talbot slain, the Frenchmen's only scourge,
> Your kingdom's terror and black *Nemesis*?
> *Shak*, 1 Hen VI, iv 7 78

> Against him invokes the terrible *Nemesis* of wit and satire *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat, v

3 [NL] In *zool.*, a genus of crustaceans *Roux*, 1827.—4. The 128th planetoid, discovered by Watson in 1872

Nemestrinidæ (nem es-trin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nemestrinus* + *-idæ*] A family of dipterous insects founded by Macquart in 1834 upon the genus *Nemestrinus* They are distinguished by the very numerous cross-veins of the wings, which thus appear almost reticulate They are medium-sized flies, slightly hairy, of dark-brown or black color with lighter bands or spots and most of them have a very long proboscis It is a small family of about 100 known species, of which scarcely a dozen inhabit Europe and North America.

Nemestrinus (nem-es-trī'nus), *n* [NL] A genus of dipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1802, formerly placed in *Tabanidæ*, now made typical of *Nemestrinidæ*

Nemichthyidæ (nem-ik-thī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nemichthys* + *-idæ*] A family of deep-sea apodal or murænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Nemichthys* The body is much elongated, and scaleless, the head is long with greatly prolonged jaws, like beaks armed with teeth of various kinds, the branchial apertures are lateral the anus is near the breast, and the tail is thread like The family is composed of 8 or 9 species, represented by 4 genera. All inhabit the deep sea, and with one exception are extremely rare Some are known as *snipe fishes*

nemichthyoid (nē-mik'thi-oid), *a* and *n* [< *Nemichthys* + *-oid*] I. *a* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nemichthyidæ*

II. *n* A fish of the family *Nemichthyidæ*.

Nemichthys (nē-mik'this), *n* [NL, < Gr. νῆμα, thread, + ἰχθύς, fish] A genus of apodal fishes having a thread-like tail, typical of the family *Nemichthyidæ*. *N. scolopaceus* is a deep-sea form known as *snipe-fish* *Richardson*, 1848

nemine contradicente (nem'i-nē kon"tra-di-sen'tē) [L. *nemine*, abl of *nemo*, nobody, *contradicente*, ppr abl of *contradicere*, contradict] No one contradicting or dissenting, unanimously Abbreviated *nem con*

nemlyt, *adv*. An obsolete variant of *namely*.

nemnet, *v t* See *neven*

Nemocera (nē-mos'e-rä), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr νῆμα, a thread, + κέρας, horn.] In Latreille's system, the first family of dipterous insects, represented by the genera *Tipula* and *Culex* of Linnæus, or the crane-flies, midges, gnats, etc. It is equivalent to the modern suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceran (nē-mos'e-ran), *a* and *n* I *a* Same as *nemocerous*

II. *n* A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*

nemocerous (nē-mos'e-rus), *a* [< NL **nemocerus*, < Gr νῆμα, a thread, + κέρας, a horn] Pertaining to the *Nemocera*, or having their characters, having filamentous antennæ; nematocerous.

nemocyst (nem'ọ-sist), *n* Same as *nematocyst*. *Gegenbaur*.

Nemoglossata (nem"ō-glo-sā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr νῆμα, a thread, + γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue.] A tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those bees which have a long filiform tongue Also *Nematoglossata*

nemoglossate (nem-ō-glos'āt), *a.* [< Gr. νῆμα, a thread, + γλῶσσα, tongue] Having a thready or filamentous tongue, as a bee

Nemopanthes (nem-ọ-pan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), so called in allusion to the thread-like flower-stalk or "foot-stalk"; irreg < Gr νῆμα, a thread, + πούς, = E. *foot*, + ἄνθος, flower] A genus of shrubs of the dicotyledonous order *Ilicineæ*, known by its one-flowered pedicels; the mountain holly The single species is common in damp shade in the northern United States and Canada. It bears small greenish flowers with distinct linear petals, oblong alternate leaves, and red berry like drupes

Nemophila (nē-mof'i-lạ̈), *n* [NL (Nuttall), fem. of **nemophilus* see *nemophilous*] A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and the tribe *Hydrophylleæ*, known by the included stamens and the calyx with appendages; the grove-love There are 7 or 8 species, natives of North America, chiefly of California, they are tender hairy annuals with dissected leaves and blue, white, or spotted bell shaped flowers They form beautiful garden plants, sometimes called *Californian bluebell* Among the species is *N insignis*, with a pure-blue corolla an inch broad

nemophilous (nẹ-mof'i-lus), *a.* [NL **nemophilus*, < Gr. νέμος, a wooded pasture, + φίλος, loving.] Fond of woods and groves, inhabiting woodland, as a bird or an insect

Nemoræa (nem-ō-rē'ä), *n* [NL (R Desvoidy, 1830), prob. < L. *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove] A genus of parasitic tachina-flies of medium or large size, quite bristly and blackish or gray, sometimes with the tip of the abdomen reddish-yellow Their flight is remarkably swift *N leucaniæ* is an important insect, being the commonest parasite of the destructive army worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, and often so abundant that scarcely one of these worms can be found unparasitized



Army worm Tachina fly (*Nemoræa leucaniæ*) (Line shows natural size)

nemoral (nem'ō-ral), *a.* [= OF *nemoral*, F *némoral* = Sp *nemoral*, < L *nemoralis*, woody, sylvan, < *nemus* (*nemor-*), a wood, grove, prop a wooded pasture, < Gr νέμος, a pasture, a wooded pasture, < νέμειν, pasture see *nome*[4] *nome*[5]] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove

Nemorhædinæ (nem"ō-rē-dī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Nemorhædus* + *-inæ*] A group, conventionally regarded as a subfamily, of antelopes, composed of the genera *Nemorhædus* and *Haplocerus* (or *Aploceros*); the goat-antelopes The former is Asiatic The common Indian goral, *N goral*, and the cambing utan of Sumatra, *N sumatrensis*, are representative species The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, is the corresponding American animal Also *Nemorhedinæ* See cuts under *goral* and *Haplocerus*

nemorhædine (nem-ọ-rē'din), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nemorhædinæ*

Nemorhædus (nem-ō-rē'dus), *n.* [NL, < L *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove, + *hædus*, a kid] A genus of Asiatic goat-antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Nemorhædinæ*, the gorals The common species is *N goral* of the Himalayas The cambing utan of Sumatra, *N sumatrensis*, is placed in this genus or separated under *Capricornis* Also *Nemorhedus* See cut under *goral*

nemoricole (nē-mor'i-kōl), *a* [< L *nemus*, a grove, + *colere*, inhabit] Inhabiting groves

nemoricoline (nem-ō-rik'ō-lin), *a* [As *nemoricole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemoricole*.

nemorose (nem'ō-rōs), *a* [< L *nemorosus*, woody, abounding in woods, also bushy, < *nemus*, a grove. see *nemoral*] In *bot*, growing in groves or woodland.

nemorous (nem'ō-rus), *a* [= OF *nemoreux* = Pg. *nemoroso*, < L *nemorosus* see *nemorose*] Woody, pertaining to a wood

> Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv

Nemours blue. See *blue*

nempnet (nemp'ne), *v t* See *neven*

nengeta, *n.* [S Amer.] A South American tænioptеrine flycatcher, *Tænioptera nengeta* It is of an ashy or cinereous black and white color, about 9 inches long, and inhabits the pampas See *Tænioptera* Also called *pepoaza*

nenia, nænia (nē'ni-ä), *n*; pl *neniæ*, *næniæ* (-ē) [< L. *nenia*, *nænia*, a dirge, a song of lamentation; according to Cicero (Leg. 2, 24), a Gr. word; but it is found only in LGr. νηνία, which is appar. < L.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nente†, *a* An obsolete form of *ninth*.

nenteynt†, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *nineteen*.

nentyt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ninety*

nenuphar (nen'ū-fär), *n.* [< F. *nénuphar, nénufar* = Sp *nenúfar*, < Ar. *nīnūfar, nilūfar* = Turk. *nilufer*, < Pers *nilufar, nilufar*, the water-lily. Cf. *Nuphar*.] The great white water-lily of Europe, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*), also, the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*

neo-. [L. *neo-*, etc., < Gr. νεος, new, young, recent, etc., = E *new* see *new*.] An element meaning 'new,' 'young,' 'recent,' used in many words of Greek origin or formation to denote that which is new, modern, recent, or innovating in character In the physical sciences *cæno-, ceno-* is used in a somewhat similar sense, and *paleo-, paleo-* is opposed to both, *neo* and *ceno-*

Neoarctic (nē-ō-ark'tik), *a* Same as *Nearctic*.

neobiologist (nē"ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E. *biologist*.] A biologist of a new or a future school *Beall*, Protoplasm, p 24.

neoblastic (nē-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] Having the character of a new growth, as any tissue appearing in parts where it did not before exist

neo-Catholic (nē'ō-kath'ō-lik), *a* New Catholic: applied (*a*) to a party in the Anglican Church which openly sympathizes with the Roman communion; (*b*) to the party of liberals in the French Church represented by Lamennais

Neocene (nē'ō-sēn), *a* and *n* In *geol*, the later Tertiary, including the Miocene and Pliocene.

Neoceratodus (nē"ō-se-rat'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νέος*, new, + NL. *Ceratodus*, q. v.] A genus of ceratodont fishes, established for the living representative of the family, the barramunda, *N. forsteri* or *Ceratodus forsteri*

neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *a* and *n* [= F *neochrétien* = Sp *neocristiano*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + Χριστιανός, LL *Christianus*, Christian see *Christian*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity

II. *n.* A professor of neo-Christianity, a rationalist.

neo-Christianity (nē"ō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + LL. *Christianita(t-)s*, Christianity.] Rationalistic views in Christian theology; rationalism

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō'mi-an), *a* and *n* [So called with ref. to *Neuchâtel*, in Switzerland (F., < L *novus*, neut *novum*, new, + *castellum*, a castle, ML. also a village), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κώμη*, a village.] In *geol*, the name given to the lower division of the Cretaceous system The Neocomian includes the Lower Greensand and the Wealden of the English geologists In the present more generally adopted nomenclature of the Cretaceous subgroups in France and Belgium, the Neocomian includes the Hauterivian and the Valenginian The typical region of the Neocomian is in the Jura, especially near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, and also in the south of France, where the series reaches a thickness of 1,000 feet, the rocks being chiefly limestones and marls

neocosmic (nē-ō-koz'mik), *a* [< Gr *νέος*, new + *κόσμος*, the universe see *cosmos*[1], *cosmic*.] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe specifically applied to the races of historic man

Antediluvian men may, in geology, be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Palæocosmic as distinguished from *Neocosmic* *Dawson*, Origin of World, xiii

neocracy (nē'ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl *neocracies* (-siz) [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; the rule or supremacy of upstarts. *Imp. Dict.*

Neocrina (nē-ok'ri-nä), *n pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea*, distinguished from *Palæocrina*.

neocrinoid (nē-ok'ri-noid), *a* and *n* [< *Neocrina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Neocrina*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Neocrina*

neodamode (nē-od'a-mōd), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοδαμώδης*, lately made a citizen, or one of the *δῆμος* (at Sparta), < *νέος*, new, + *δᾶμος*, Doric form of *δῆμος*, the people, the body of citizens, + *εἶδος*, form (cf. *δημώδης*, popular).] In ancient Sparta, a person newly admitted to citizenship, a newly enfranchised helot

neoëmbryo (nē-ō-em'bri-ō), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] The earliest of the ciliated stages of a metazoan embryo, in which it is similar to a planula, a trochosphere, a pilidium, etc.

neoëmbryonic (nē-ō-em-bri-on'ik), *a* [< *neoembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a neoembryo

Neofiber (nē-of'i-bėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL *Fiber* see *Fiber*[2].] A genus of American muskrats, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, resembling *Fiber*, but having the tail cylindric. *N. alleni*, lately discovered in Florida, is the only species known

Neogæa (nē-ō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νέος*, new, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog*, the New World or western hemisphere, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of plants and animals opposed to *Palæogæa*

Neogæan (nē-ō-jē'an), *a* [< *Neogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Neogæa*, indigenous to or autochthonous in the New World, American.

neogamist (nē-og'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *νεόγαμος*, one lately married (< *νέος*, new, + *γαμεῖν*, marry), + *-ist*.] A person recently married. *Bailey*, 1727

Neogene (nē'ō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr *νεογενής*, new-born, < *νέος*, new, + *-γενής*, -born see *-gen*.] Newborn, later developed. an epithet sometimes applied to the later Tertiary as distinguishing it from the older Tertiary, which latter would embrace the divisions now denominated *Eocene* and *Oligocene* This change has been advocated for the alleged reason that such a classification of the Tertiary would be more in accordance with the results of paleontological investigations than that at present generally adopted Also *Neogenic*

neogrammarian (nē"ō-gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *grammarian*, tr G *junggrammatiker*.] An adherent of a school of students of comparative Indo-European grammar (since about 1875), who insist especially upon the importance and strictness of the laws of phonetic change.

neogrammatical (nē"ō-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *grammatical*.] Relating to the neogrammarians, or to their tenets

neography (nē-og'ra-fi), *n* [= F *néographie* = Sp. *neografía*, < Gr. *νεόγραφος*, newly written, < *νέος*, new, + *γράφειν*, write.] A new system of writing *Gent Mag*

neohellenism (nē-ō-hel'en-izm), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Hellenism*.] A new or revived Hellenism, the body of Hellenic ideals as existing in more or less modified form in modern times, the cult of Hellenic letters and the pursuit of Hellenic ideals characterizing the Renaissance, especially in Italy

This scene which is perhaps a genuine instance of what we may call the *neohellenism* of the Renaissance, finds its parallel in the "Phœnissæ" of Euripides *J A Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p 87

neoid (nē'oid), *n* [Irreg < Gr. *νέειν*, swim, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which, being the waterline of a ship, gives the least resistance with a given velocity

neo-Kantian (nē-ō-kan'ti-an), *a* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E *Kantian*.] Pertaining to the doctrines of the followers and successors of Kant.

neokoros (nē-ok'ō-ros), *n* [< Gr *νεωκόρος*, < *νεός*, *ναός*, a temple, + *κορεῖν*, sweep.] In *Gr antiq*, the guardian of a temple. in some cases merely a janitor or temple-sweeper, in others a priestly officer of much dignity, having charge of the treasures dedicated in the temple Under the Roman imperial dominion the title was accorded by the senate to certain cities regarded as custodians of the cere monial worship of Rome and of the emperor

neo-Latin (nē-ō-lat'in), *a* [= F *néo-Latin* = Sp. Pg It. *neolatino*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *Latinus*, Latin. see *Latin*.] 1 New Latin: an epithet applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin

M Raynouard declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo Latin* languages namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours, 2, the Catalonian, 3, Spanish, 4, Portuguese, 5, Italian, 6, French *Edinburgh Rev*

2 Latin as written by authors of modern times

neolite (nē'ō-līt), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, dark-green in color, owing to the presence of protoxid of iron The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibers being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, stone (cf. *neolite*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to the period or epoch of highly finished and polished stone implements. The period so noted is a division of the "stone age," and the term is especially applicable to northwestern Europe, where there is, on the whole, a chronological advance from a time when coarser implements were used (the Paleolithic age) to one in which a much more perfect standard of workmanship prevailed (the Neolithic). See *Paleolithic*

neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a* and *n* [< *neology* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to neology

II. *n.* One who introduces needless innovations in language or thought specifically applied to a modern school of rationalistic interpreters of Scripture See *neology*

neologic (nē-ō-loj'ik), *a* [= F *néologique* = Sp *neológico* = Pg It *neologico*, < *neology* + *-ic*.] Same as *neological*

neological (nē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *neologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to neology, having the character of neology or neologism

I seriously advise him (Dr Johnson) to publish a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde *Chesterfield*, The World, No 92

neologically (nē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* In a neological manner

neologise, *v.* See *neologize*

neologism (nē-ol'ō-jizm), *n* [= F. *néologisme* = Sp Pg. It. *neologismo*, as *neolog-y* + *-ism*.] 1. A new word or phrase, or a new use of a word

Philologists have marked out how ancient words were changed, and Norman *neologisms* introduced *I D Israeli*, Amen of Lit, I 133

2 The use of new words, or of old words in new senses

I learnt my complement of classic French
(Kept pure of Balzac and *neologisms*)
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, i

3. A new doctrine

neologist (nē-ol'ō-jist) *n* [= F. *néologiste* = Sp Pg. *neologista*, as *neolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1 One who introduces new words or phrases into a language

A dictionary of barbarisms too might be collected from some wretched *neologists* whose pens are now at work' *I D Israeli*, Curios of Lit, III 347

2. Same as *neologian*.

There sprung up among the Greeks a class of speculative *neologists* and rationalizing critics, called Sophists *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat, i

neologistic (nē-ol-ō-jis'tik), *a* [< *neologist* + *-ic*.] Relating to neology or neologists, neological

neologistical (nē-ol-ō-jis'ti-kal), *a* [< *neologistic* + *-al*.] Same as *neologistic*.

neologize (nē-ol'ō-jīz), *v i* ; pret and pp *neologized*, ppr. *neologizing* [< *neolog-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To introduce or use new terms, or new senses of old words —2 To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology; introduce or adopt new theological doctrines

Dr Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account *Tulloch*

Also spelled *neologise*

neology (nē-ol'ō-ji), *n* [= F *néologie* = Sp *neología* = Pg It. *neologia*, < Gr *νέος*, new, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1 Innovation in language, the introduction of new words or new senses of old words

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologist is most jealous to allow *I D Israeli*, Curios of Lit, III 343.

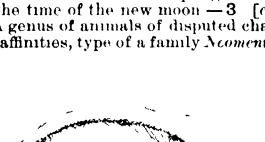
2. The invention or introduction of new ideas or views

They endeavour, by a sort of *neology* of their own, to confound all ideas of right and wrong *Boothby*, On Burke, p 266.

3 Specifically, rationalistic views in theology.

neomembrane (nē-ō-mem'brān), *n.* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E. *membrane*.] A false membrane.

neomenia (nē-ō-mē'ni-ä), *n* [= F *neoménie* = Sp *neomenia* = Pg. It *neomenia*, < LL. *neomenia*, < Gr *νουμηνία*, Attic *νουμηνία*, the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, < *νέος*, new, + *μήν*, the moon, *μήν*, a month see *moon*[1], *month*.] 1. The time of new moon; the beginning of the month —2 In *antiquity*, a festival held at the time of the new moon —3 [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of animals of disputed characters and affinities, type of a family *Neomeniidæ*



Neomenia carinata, natural size

It has been made by Sars a group (*Tubulibranchiata*) of opisthobranchiate mollusks, by Lankester a class (*Scolecomorpha*) and a superclass (*Lipoglossa*) of mollusks, by Von

Jhering a class or phylum (*Amphaneura*) of worms, and by some writers an order (*Neomeniodea*) of isopleurous gastropods *N. carinata* is a worm like organism found on the European coast of the North Atlantic, about an inch long shaped like a pea pod, of a grayish color with a rosy tint at one end, covered with small spines which give it a velvety appearance, with a retractile pharynx, a many toothed lingual ribbon and the mouth reduced to a small ring around the anus, inclosing paired gills Also called *Solenogtus*

neomenian (nē-ō-mē'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< *Neomenia* + *-an*] **I**, *a* Pertaining to the *Neomenia*, or having their characters; neomenioid

II, *n* An animal of the genus *Neomenia*

Neomeniidæ (nē"o-mē-ni'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Neomenia* + *-idæ*] A family of mollusks, typified by the genus *Neomenia* There is a second genus *Proneomenia*, more elongate and vermiform The family is also raised to ordinal rank, under the names *Neomeniæ Neomenaria*, and *Neomeniadea*

neomenioid (nē-ō-mē'ni-oid), *a* [< *Neomenia* + *-oid*] Resembling the animals of the genus *Neomenia* neomenian

neomorphism (nē-o-môr'fizm), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + NL *morphia* + *-ism*] A new formation, development of a new or different form *Nature*, XXXIX 151

Neomorphus (nē-ō-môr'fus), *n* [NL, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μορφή*, form] A notable genus of terrestrial cuckoos peculiar to South America, founded by Gloger in 1827 They have the bill and feet stout, the head crested, the tail long and graduated, the wings short and rounded, and the plumage of brilliant metallic hues. There are several species, about 18 inches long, as *N. geoffroyi*, *N. salvini*, and *N. rufipennis* Also called *Cultrides* *Pucheran*, 1851

neon (nē'on), *n* [< Gr *νέον*, new] An elementary substance discovered in liquid argon

neonism (nē'ō-nizm), *n* [Irreg < Gr *νέος* (neuter *νέον*), new, + *-ism*] A new word, phrase, or idiom *Worcester* [Rare.]

Neonomian† (nē-ō-nō'mi-an), *n* and *a* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law see *nomic*[1]] **I**, *n* One who holds that the old or Mosaic law is abolished and that the gospel is a new law See *Neonomianism*

One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of It, and therefore is a *Neonomian*. *Neonomianism Unmasked* (1692) quoted in [Blunt's Dict. of Sects, p 365

II, *a* Relating to the Neonomians

Neonomianism† (nē-ō-nō'mi-an-izm), *n* [< *Neonomian* + *-ism*] The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith and a partial obedience are accepted in place of the perfect obedience of the old moral law These views were held by certain British dissenters about the end of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been held also by the Hopkinsians, etc.

neonomous (nē-on'ō-mus), *a* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law] In *biol*, having a greatly and lately modified form or structure, new-fashioned, or specialized according to recent conditions of environment specifically applied by S Lovén to echinoids of the spatangoid group

neontologist (nē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *neontology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in neontology

neontology (nē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The zoology of extant as distinguished from extinct animals, the science of living animals opposed to *paleontology*

The division of zoology into paleontology and *neontology* is one which is, no doubt, logically defensible *Nature*, XXXIX 364

neonym (nē'ō-nim), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name] A new name *B. G. Wilder*

neonymy (nē-on'i-mi), *n* [As *neonym* + *-y* (cf. *synonymy*)] The coining of names. *B. G. Wilder*, Iour Nervous Diseases, xii (1885)

neopaganism (nē-ō-pā'gan-izm), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *paganism*] A revival or reproduction of paganism

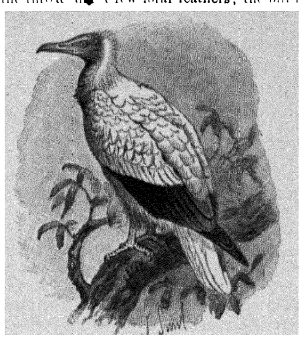
It [pre Raphaelitism] has got mixed up with aestheticism *neo paganism*, and other such fantasies *J. M'Carthy*, Hist Own Times, V 248

neopaganize (nē-ō-pā'gan-īz), *v t*; pret and pp *neopaganized*, ppr. *neopaganizing* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *paganize*,] To imbue with a new or revived paganism Also *neopaganise*

neophobia (nē-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n*. [= Sp. *neofobia* = Pg *neophobia*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβεῖσθαι*, fear] Fear of novelty; abhorrence of what is new or unaccustomed, dislike of innovation

In the student, curiosity takes the place of *neophobia* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX 782.

Neophron (nē'ō-fron) *n* [NL, < Gr. *νεόφρων*, of childish mind or intelligence, < *νέος*, new, young, + *φρήν*, mind] A genus of Old World vultures, technically characterized by the horizontal nostrils, and typified by the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus* This celebrated bird is about 2 feet long, and when adult is white, with black primaries, and rusty yellowish neck hackles extending up the occiput the head is bare, with scanty down on the throat and a few facial feathers, the bill is horn



Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)

brown, the feet are whitish, and the lids reddish The young are blackish brown varied with fulvous The bird is widely distributed in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence to Persia, India, and South Africa One of its many names is *rachamah*, used by Bruce in 1790, but subsequently applied (in the New Latin form *Racama*) to the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis*, which is a very different bird *N. ginginianus* is a second species of the genus, closely resembling the foregoing, found in India *N. monachus* and *N. pileatus* are both African and much alike, but quite different from the others

neophyte (nē'ō-fīt), *a* and *n* [= F *néophyte* = Sp *neofito* = Pg *neophyto* = It *neofito*, < L *neophytus* (in inscriptions also *neophitus*), < Gr *νεόφυτος*, newly planted, a new convert, < *νέος*, new, + *φυτόν*, verbal adj of *φύειν*, produce, bring forth, *φίεσθαι*, grow, come into being] **I**, *a* Newly entered on some state, having the character of a novice

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii 4

II, *n* **1** A new convert, one newly initiated specifically —(*a*) In the *primitive church*, one newly baptized These formed a distinct class in the church, at first, because of the reference in 1 Tim iii 6 to a novice, they were regarded as unfit for ecclesiastical office

After immersion [in baptism in the ancient church] the *neophyte* partook of milk and honey, to show that he was now the recipient of the gifts of God's grace *Encyc Brit*, III 351

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a converted heathen, heretic, etc (*c*) Occasionally in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a novice

2 A tiro, a beginner in learning

Jorevin reports that in Charles the Second's time, in Worcestershire, the children were sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies whilst they all smoked he teaching the *neophytes* *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 207

=Syn. 1 *Proselyte*, *Apostate*, etc See *convert*

neophytism (nē'ō-fī-tizm), *n*. [< *neophyte* + *-ism*] The condition of a neophyte or novice

neoplasm (nē'ō-plazm), *n* [NL, < Gr *νέος*, new, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed] A new growth or true tumor, a morbid growth more or less distinct histologically from the tissue in which it occurs

neoplastic (nē-ō-plas'tik), *a* [< Gr *νεόπλαστος*, newly formed, < *νέος*, new, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold see *plastic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neoplasm, newly formed

Neoplatonic (nē"o-plā-ton'ik) *a* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Platonic*] Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines

Neoplatonically (nē"ō-plā-ton'i-kal-i) *adv* In accordance with Neoplatonism in the manner of the Neoplatonists

The *Neoplatonically* conceived Lives Vitae of the Jew Gebirol *Encyc Brit*, XXI 429

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-nish'an), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Platonician*] Same as *Neoplatonist* [Rare]

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā'tō-nizm) *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Platonism*] A system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the third century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy of Philo, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity Its leading representative was Plotinus His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the sixth century

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā'tō-nist), *n* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Platonist*] A believer in the doctrines or principles of Neoplatonism

Neopus (nē-ō'pus), *n* [NL, < Gr *νεοπός*, young-looking, < *νέος*, new, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), face] An East Indian genus of hawks having the tarsi feathered to the toes, the outer toe reduced, the claw of the inner enormous, and all the claws little curved, the kite-eagles *N. malayensis* is the only species

Neopythagorean (nē"ō-pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a* [< Gr *νέος*, new, + E *Pythagorean*] Belonging to the doctrines of the later philosophers calling themselves Pythagoreans, after that school had ceased to exist The Neopythagoreans flourished chiefly in the first century B C and the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

neorama (nē-ō-rä'ma), *n* [< Gr *ναός*, Attic *νεώς*, a temple, + *ὅραμα*, that which is seen, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed *Imp. Dict.*

Neosorex (nē-ō-sō'reks), *n* [NL (Baird, 1857), < Gr *νέος*, new, + L *sorex*, a shrew-mouse] A genus of aquatic fringe-footed American shrews, with 32 teeth, long close-haired tail, and the feet not webbed The type is *N. navigator* from the Pacific United States, the best-known species is *N. palustris*, of general distribution in North America a large silvery gray shrew, white below, with the tail as long as the body

neossine (nē-os'in), *n* [< Gr *νεοσσία*, a nest, < *νεοσσός*, a young bird, a nestling, < *νέος*, young see *new*.] The substance of which edible bird's-nests are partly composed, the inspissated saliva of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*

neossology (nē-o-sol'ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr *νεοσσός*, a young bird (see *neossine*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The study of young birds; that part of ornithology which relates to incubation, rearing of the young, etc Compare *caliology*

neoteric (nē-ō-ter'ik), *a* and *n* [= F. *néoterique* = Sp. *neotérico* = Pg It *neoterico*, < LL *neotericus*, < Gr. *νεωτερικός*, youthful, natural to a youth, < *νώτερος*, younger, newer, compar of *νέος*, young, new see *new*] **I**, *a* New, recent in origin; modern

The *neoterick* astronomy hath found spots in the sun *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii

Among the educated, and, in especial, among the most highly educated, the same sort of feeling [rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike] with regard to *neoteric* expressions seems to be sedulously instilled *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p 99

II, *n* A modern

How much mistaken both the philosophers of old and later *neoterics* have been, their own ignorance makes manifest *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1

neoterical (nē-ō-ter'i-kal), *a* [< *neoteric* + *-al*] Same as *neoteric*

neoterism (nē-ot'e-rizm), *n* [< Gr *νεωτερισμός*, an innovation, < *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate see *neoterize*] **1** Innovation, specifically, the introduction of new words or phrases into a language, neologism —**2** A word or phrase so introduced, a neologism

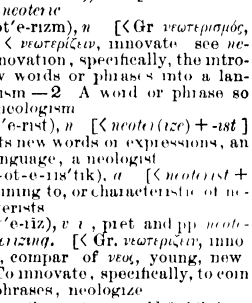
neoterist (nē-ot'e-rist), *n* [< *neoter(ize)* + *-ist*] One who invents new words or expressions, an innovator in language, a neologist

neoteristic (nē-ot-e-ris'tik), *a* [< *neoterist* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterism or neoterists

neoterize (nē-ot'e-rīz), *v i*, pret and pp *neoterized*, ppr *neoterizing*. [< Gr. *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate, < *νεώτερος*, compar of *νέος*, young, new see *neoteric*] To innovate, specifically, to coin new words or phrases, neologize

Our scientists, since they *neoterize*, would find their account in entertaining a few consulting philologists *F. Hall*, Mod Eng, [p 175, note

Neotoma (nē-ot'ō-mä), *n* [NL (Say and Ord, 1825), < Gr *νέος*, new, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] A genus of very large sigmodont *Murinæ*



Florida Wood rat (*Neotoma floridana*)

peculiar to North America; the wood-rats. They have thick soft fur, a long tail either scant haired or bushy, pointed mobile snout, large full eyes, large rounded ears, the fore feet with four perfect clawed digits and rudimentary thumb, and the hind feet five-toed *N. floridana* is the common wood-rat of the southern United States. It has white paws and under parts, and is nine inches in length, with a tail about six inches long. *N. fuscipes* is the black footed wood rat of California. *N. ferruginea* is a reddish Mexican species. *N. cinerea* is a very large bushy tailed wood rat which inhabits the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west

neotome (nē'ō-tōm), *n.* A sigmodont rat of the genus *Neotoma*. *S. G. Goodrich*

Neotragus (nē-ot'ra-gus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of pygmy antelopes of Africa, the steinboks. It includes the smallest representatives of the group, as the common steinbok (*N. tragulus*), the gray steinbok (*N. melanotus*), and the madoqua (*N. madoqua*). The genus was established by Hamilton Smith. It has been used with different limits, and *Nesotragus* is synonymous.

Neotropical (nē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *tropical*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to that division of the New World which is not Nearctic, specifically applied by Sclater to one of six prime divisions of the earth's surface, and including all of America which is south of the Nearctic region.

Neottia (nē-ot'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the interwoven fibers of the roots of the plants, < Gr. *νεοσσιά*, Attic *νοσσιά*, a nest of young birds, a nest: see *neossine*.] A genus of orchids, type of the tribe *Neottieæ*, belonging to the subtribe *Spiranthew*, and known by the long column and leafless habit. There are 3 species, of northern Asia and Europe, supposed parasites, bearing a raceme of short pedicelled flowers on a short stem covered with sheaths and proceeding from a dense cluster of short fleshy roots. *N. Nidus avis* is the bird's-nest orchis. It has also been called *goosenest*. See *bird's-nest*, 1.

Neottieæ (nē-o-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1826), < *Neottia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of endogenous plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*, known by the separate and parallel anther-cells and granular pollen. It includes 6 subtribes and 81 genera. They are generally terrestrial with thickened rootstocks or tubers, but without bulbous stems. Of this tribe *Spiranthes*, *Goodyera*, *Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, and *Pogonia* are well known orchids of the northern United States, and *Vanilla* an important tropical genus.

neovolcanic (nē''o-vol-kan'ik), *a.* A term used by Rosenbusch to designate the modern volcanic rocks, or those more recent than the Cretaceous, while those older than this are called by him *paleovolcanic*. The older eruptive rocks have as a rule undergone a larger amount of alteration (see *metamorphism*) than the more recent, but this affords no reliable criterion for a general classification.

Neozoic (nē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ζωή*, life.] A designation suggested by Edward Forbes, but not generally adopted, for that division of the geological series which includes the Mesozoic and Tertiary. According to this method of nomenclature, the entire sequence of geologic al fossiliferous rocks would be divided into Paleozoic and Neozoic.

nep[1] (nep), *n.* [Also dial. *nup*, < ME. *neppe*, *nepte*, *nept*, < AS. *nepte*, *nette* = MD. *nepte*, *neppe*, *nep*, D. *neppe* = G. *nept* = OF. *nepte* = It. *nepeta*, dim. *nepitella*, catnip, < L. *nepeta*, ML. also *nepta*, Italian catmint: see *Nepeta*. Hence, in comp., **catnep*, now *catnip*.] The catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.—**Wild nep**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

nep[2] (nep), *n.* A variant of *neep*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

nep[3] (nep), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nap*[4] for *knap*[2].] A knob, swelling, protuberance, or knot which exists in imperfect cotton-fibers as a result either of unsymmetrical growth or of operations (principally ginning) to which the cotton is subjected preparatory to carding or combing.

nep[3] (nep), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nepped*, ppr. *nepping*. [< *nep*[3], *n.*] To form knots, knobs, or protuberances in (cotton-fibers) during the processes of ginning, opening, etc., preparatory to carding and combing.

Nepa (nē'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Nepidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748, the water-scorpions. They are related to *Ranatra*, but are easily distinguished by the broad flat body and less raptorial fore tarsi. The genus is wide spread, though only one species occurs in Europe and one in the United States. All are aquatic and predaceous. The common water scorpion of Europe, *N. cinerea*, is a large bug, an inch long, of an elliptical form; *N. apiculata* is a similar but smaller one found in the United States.

Nepâl aconite, laburnum, paper, etc. See *aconite*, etc.

Nepaulese (ne-pâ-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nepaul* (*Nepâl*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepâl (Nepal, or Nepaul), an independent state in the Himalayas, north of Hindustan and south of Tibet.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Nepâl.

nepe[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *neap*[1].

nepe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neep*[2].

Nepenthaceæ (nē-pen-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Nepenthes* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with numerous ovules in the ovary-cells, dœcious flowers, and fleshy albumen, consisting of the single genus *Nepenthes*.

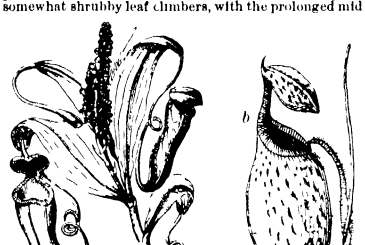
nepenthe (nē-pen'thē), *n.* [Pronounced as if L.; but the L. form is *nepenthes*: see *nepenthes*.] Same as *nepenthes*, 1.

> *Nepenthe* is a drincke of soverayne grace,
> Devized by the Gods, for to asswage
> Harts grief, and bitter gall away to chace.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.
>
> Or else *Nepenthe*, enemy to sadness,
> Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.
>
> Quaff, oh, quaff this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost Lenore!
> *Poe*, The Raven.
>
> Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the dews of *nepenthe*.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

nepenthes (nē-pen'thēz), *n.* [Cf. F. *népenthes* = Pg. *nepenthes* = D. *nepent* = G. *nepenthe*, < L. *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect, < Gr. *νηπενθής*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow, applied in the Odyssey to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day, as a noun, *νηπενθές*, neut. (sc. *φαρμακόν*); < *νη-* priv., not, + *πένθος*, grief, sadness.] **1.** A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

> Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 675.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of pitcher-plants, comprising 31 species, and constituting the order *Nepenthaceæ*, found especially in the Malay archipelago. They are somewhat shrubby leaf-climbers, with the prolonged mid-

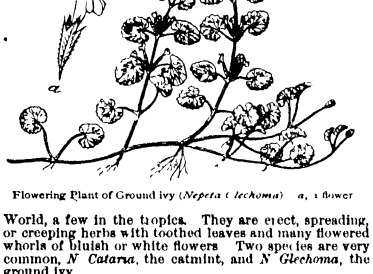


a, Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*); *b*, the Pitcher of *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*.

ribs of many of the leaves transformed into pitchers closed in the bud by a lid, glandular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. Their flowers are small and greenish, in racemes, followed by somewhat cubical capsules. See *pitcher-plant*.

Neperian, *a.* Same as *Napierian*.

Nepeta (nep'e-tä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *nepeta*, catmint, catnip: see *nep*[1].] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Nepeteæ*, known by the tubular calyx and anther-cells diverging or divaricate. There are about 180 species, widely scattered in the northern parts of the Old



Flowering Plant of Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*). *a*, a flower.

World, a few in the tropics. They are erect, spreading, or creeping herbs with toothed leaves and many flowered whorls of bluish or white flowers. Two species are very common, *N. Cataria*, the catmint, and *N. Glechoma*, the ground-ivy.

Nepeteæ (nē-pet'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1832), < *Nepeta* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, typified by the genus *Nepeta*. It is known by the usually fifteen-nerved calyx and the superior stamens longer than the lower pair. It contains 8 genera and about 184 species.

nephalism (nef'a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νηφαλισμός*, soberness, < *νηφάλιος*, sober, < *νήφειν*, be sober.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquors; total abstinence; teetotalism.

> Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance and Disease without the corresponding explanation, and had been misunderstood as implying that *nephalism* was more fatal than tippling. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 702.

nephalist (nef'a-list), *n.* [< *nephal-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates nephalism, or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaler.

nephela (nef'e-la), *n.*, pl. *nephelæ* (-lē) [NL., < Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a disease of the eyes, = L. *nebula*, a cloud: see *nebula*, *nebule*.] A white spot on the cornea.

nephele (nef'e-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] In the Gr. Ch., the outermost eucharistic veil: same as *aer*[1], 7.

nephelin, nepheline (nef'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring in glassy white or yellowish hexagonal crystals or grains in volcanic rocks, as on Monte Somma, Vesuvius (the variety sommite), and also in masses with greasy luster and a dark greenish or reddish color (the variety elæolite). It is a silicate of aluminum, sodium, and potassium. Also *nephelite*.

nephelin-basalt (nef'e-lin-ba-sâlt'), *n.* A rock of the basaltic family in which the feldspathic constituent is largely or wholly replaced by nephelin. It is more coarsely crystalline than nephelinite, to which, however, it is closely related, and it contains more augite than that rock, nephelin (which is frequently largely replaced by hauyne) and augite constituting its essential ingredients. Nephelin basalt is much more common than nephelinite, occurring in many localities in Europe. Like the true basalts, the nephelin rocks are frequently found to contain various accessory minerals, as olivin, hauyne, apatite, magnetite, etc.

nephelinic (nef-e-lin'ik), *a.* [< *nephelin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nephelin; as, a *nephelinic* tephrite.

nephelinite (nef'e-lin-īt), *n.* [< *nephelin* + (*aug*)*ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to what had previously been generally designated as "nephelin-dolerite." The difference between this rock and nephelin-basalt is exceedingly slight. See *nephelin-basalt*.

nephelinitoid (nef-e-lin'i-toid), *a.* An epithet applied by Bovicky to a rock resembling and passing into nephelin-basalt, but having, in many instances at least, the augite either wholly or in large part replaced by hornblende. The rocks described under this name occur chiefly in Bohemia.

nephelin-rock (nef'e-lin-rok), *n.* A volcanic rock closely allied to the basalts in character, but in which nephelin takes the place of feldspar either wholly or in large part. Nephelin-rocks are almost exclusively of neovolcanic age. See *nephelin-basalt* and *nephelin-tephrite*.

nephelin-tephrite (nef'e-lin-tef'rīt), *n.* That variety of tephrite (see *tephrite*) which is characterized by the presence of nephelin. Rocks of this character are especially well developed in the Canary Islands. According to Rosenbusch a rock occurring in the Rhongebirge and described by F. Sandberger under the name of *buchonite* belongs to the nephelin tephrites.

nephelite (nef'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelin*.

Nephelium (nē-fē'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *nephelion*, a kind of plant, < Gr. *νεφέλιον*, a little cloud, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Sapindeæ*, known by the regular cup-shaped five-toothed calyx, indehiscent warty fruit, and long projecting stamens. There are about 20 species, mostly of the East Indies and Australia, some yielding delicious fruits of China and the Indian archipelago. They bear axillary and terminal panicles of many small flowers, alternate evergreen abruptly pinnate leaves of a beautiful pink when young, and roundish fruit with an areolated crust partly filled within by a sweet edible pulp inclosing the bitter shining seed. See *dragon's eye*, *longan*, and *rambutan*. Compare *litchi*.

Nephelococcygia (nef'e-lō-kok-sij'i-a), *n.* [< Gr. *Νεφελοκοκκυγία*, 'Cloud Cuckoo-town' (see def.), < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo.] In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds," an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Philistine Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence, in literary allusion, cloudland, fools' paradise.

As respects the New England settlers, however visionary some of their religious tenets may have been, their political ideas savored of the reality, and it was no *Nephelococcygia* of which they drew the plan, but of a commonwealth whose foundation was to rest on solid and familiar earth
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 238

nepheloid (nef'e-loid), *a* [< Gr *νεφελοειδής*, cloud-like, cloudy, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *εἶδος*, form] In *med*, cloudy; turbid, as urine.

nephelometer (nef-e-lom'e-ter), *n* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *μέτρον*, measure] A proposed instrument which will make a continuous record of the proportion of cloudiness of the sky. No such instrument has yet been constructed

It bears about the same relations to the *nephelometer* which we should have that the sun dial bears to the clock
Amer Meteorological Jour, I 4

nepheloscope (nef'e-lō-skōp), *n* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An apparatus devised by Espy for illustrating the formation of cloud.

nephelosphere (nef'e-lō-sfēr), *n*. [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] An envelop or atmosphere of cloud surrounding the earth or any heavenly body

It [water mist] gathers into a vaporous envelope, constituting a true atmosphere or *nephelosphere*
Winchell, World Life, p 543

nephew (nev'ū or nef'ū), *n* [Formerly also *nevew*, dial. *nery*, < ME *nephewe*, *nephoy*, *nevew*, *nevow*, *neveu*, *newv*, *neio*, < AF *neveu*, OF *neveu*, *nevo*, *nevod*, *neud*, F. *neveu* (> Sw *nevo* = Dan *nevø*) = Pr *nebot*, *neps*, *nebs* = Sp. *nieto* = Pg. *neto* = It. *nepote*, *nipote*, < L *nepos* (*nepot-*), m , a son's or daughter's son, a grandson (also f., a granddaughter), later also a brother's or sister's son, a nephew, in general a descendant, = Skt *napāt*, a grandson, son, descendant, = Gr. *νέποδες*, pl., children (a rare word, applied by Homer to seals, *νέποδες κλυτῆς Ἁλοσυδνης*, 'children of fair Amphitrite,' whence applied by later poets to water-animals generally), = (with loss of the final consonant of the stem) OHG *nevo*, *nefo*, MHG *neve*, G *neffe*, sister's son, rarely brother's son, also uncle, and in general 'kinsman,' = MLG *neve*, LG *neve* = OFries *nera* = D *neef*, grandson, nephew, cousin, = Icel *nefi*, kinsman, = AS *nefa* = ME *neve*, grandson, nephew. Usually explained from the L , as < *ne-*, not, + *potis*, strong, but this does not hold for the other forms The application, as with all other terms denoting relationship beyond the first degree, formerly varied ('grandson,' 'nephew,' 'cousin,' 'kinsman,' etc); its final exclusive use for 'nephew' instead of 'grandson' is prob due in part to the fact that, by reason of the great difference in age, a person has comparatively little to do with his grandsons, if he has any, while nephews are proverbially present and attentive, if their uncle is of any importance The pron nef'ū, common in the United States, is not original, but conforms to the irreg later spelling *nephew*, *ph* being always pronounced as *f* except in this word and in *Stephen* (Middle English *Steven*)]
1† A grandchild, sometimes, a more remote lineal descendant

His [Jove's] blynde *nevew* Cupido
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 617

Their eldest sonnes also, that succeeded them, were called Ioues, and their *nephewes* or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place Hercules
Holinshed, Descrip of Britaine, ix.

Nephewes are very often liker to their grandfathers than to their fathers *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 776

He is by several descents the *nephew* of Hugo Grotius [died 1645] Let it not be said that in any lettered country a *nephew* of Grotius asked a charity and was refused *Johnson*, to Dr Lyse, July 9, 1777 (in Boswell)

2† A cousin

Henry the Fourth, grandfather to this king
Deposed his *nephew* Richard, Edward's son,
The first begotten, and the lawful heir
Of Edward king, the third of that descent
Shak, 1 Hen VI, ii 5 64

3 The son of one's brother or sister. This is now the usual meaning Sometimes, in the interpretation of wills, the word is understood as including also 'grand nephew'

As thei rode in soche maner thei mette fyve childeren that be youre *neuewes* These be youre suster sones. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II 230

The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the *nephew*, though the *nephew*, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture
Blackstone, Com , II xiv

Nephila (nef'i-lä), *n* [NL. (†), irreg < Gr *νεῖν*, spin, + *φίλος*, loving] A genus of spinning-spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a long cylindrical abdomen *N plumipes* is well known and abundant in the southern United States. *Leach*, 1815.

nephological (nef-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *nephology* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to nephology; relating to clouds or cloudiness

But at no time was it observed that the *nephological* [read *nephological*] state of the atmosphere overhead or the prevalence of fog banks gave rise to anything like an aerial echo *Arc Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

nephology (ne-fol'ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr *νέφος*, a cloud, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] That part of meteorology which treats of clouds.

nephoscope (nef'ō-skōp), *n*. [< Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] An instrument used in determining the apparent velocity and the direction of motion of clouds It usually consists of a horizontal mirror, with compass points or degrees drawn on the mirror or on the surrounding frame, together with an adjustable sighting-piece placed at various positions above the mirror The sighting piece serves as a fixed point for viewing the cloud image as it moves away from the center of the mirror, upon which point the image is initially adjusted

nephralgia (nef-ral'ji-ä), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ἄλγος*, pain] In *pathol*, pain in the kidneys; renal neuralgia.

nephralgic (nef-ral'jik), *a*. [< *nephralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with nephralgia

nephralgy (nef-ral'ji), *n* [< NL *nephralgia*, q v.] Same as *nephralgia*.

nephrectomy (nef-rek'tō-mi), *n* [< Gr *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg*, excision of a kidney

nephridial (nef-rid'i-al), *a*. [< *nephridium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the nephridia. as, a *nephridial* organ or function

Each of the eight sets often appeared to have a *nephridial* tuft specially related to it.
Micros Science, XXVIII 397

I should be glad to draw attention to the, in some ways, still more interesting features of the *nephridial* system in Megascolides australis *Nature*, XXXVIII 197

nephridion (nef-rid'i-on), *n*., pl *nephridia* (-ä) Same as *nephridium*

nephridium (nef-rid'i-um), *n* , pl. *nephridia* (-ä) [NL , dim. of Gr *νεφρός*, kidney see *necr*[2]] The sexual or renal organ of mollusks, corresponding to the kidneys of the vertebrates, having an excretory and depurative office; the so-called organ of Bojanus The term is extended to similar organs in other invertebrates In mollusks the nephridia are tubular structures which place the cavity of the pericardium in communication with the exterior

The renal organs, *nephridia*, or organs of Bojanus as they are frequently called from the celebrated anatomist who discovered them, are always present [in mollusks]
Stand Nat Hist, I 251

nephrite (nef'rīt), *n*. [< Gr. *νεφρίτης*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *νεφρός*, a kidney see *necr*[2]] A tough compact variety of amphibole (tremolite or actinolite), of a leek-green color, often found in rolled pieces, jade It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. See *jade*[2]

nephritic (nef-rit'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *néphrétique* = Sp *nefrítico* = Pg *nephritico* = It. *nefritico*, < LL *nephriticus* = Gr *νεφριτικός*, affected with nephritis, < *νεφρῖτις*, nephritis see *nephritis*] **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys as, a *nephritic* disease

The balsam of Peru obtained by boiling wood and skimming the decoction [is] a very valuable medicine and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritic* pains, nervous colics and obstructions
Bp Berkeley, Siris, § 62

2 Pertaining to or affected with nephritis as, a *nephritic* patient.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv 2. § 16

3 Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general as, a *nephritic* medicine.—**4.** Of the nature of nephrite or jade — **Nephritic colic**, renal colic, pain due to the passage of a calculus from the kidney — **Nephritic retinitis**, retinitis dependent on nephritis.— **Nephritic stone** Same as *nephrite* — **Nephritic tree**, a small leguminous tree of the West Indies, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati* — **Nephritic wood**, the ligneum nephriticum of old pharmacologists—a wood, supposed to be that of the horseradish-tree, which has been used in decoction for affections of the kidneys, etc

II. *n*. A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder

nephritical (nef-rit'i-kal), *a*. [< *nephritic* + *-al*] Same as *nephritic*

nephritis (nef-rī'tis), *n*. [NL , < L. *nephritis* = Gr *νεφριτις*, a disease of the kidneys, fem of *νεφρῖτης*, pertaining to the kidneys see *nephrite*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's disease*, under *disease* — **Amyloid nephritis**, the presence of lardacein in the renal tissues — **Desquamative nephritis** See *desquamative* — **Diffuse nephritis**, inflammation involving both epithelial and connective-tissue elements of the kidney.— **Hemorrhagic nephritis**, nephritis with hemorrhages into the substance of the kidney — **Interstitial nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the interstitial connective tissue of the kidney. It produces contracted kidney —**Nephritis gravidarum**, nephritis developing in pregnant women without antecedent renal disease — **Parenchymatous nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the epithelium of the uriniferous tubules — **Suppurative nephritis**, inflammation of the kidney resulting in the formation of abscesses. It never is a part of Bright's disease, but may occur in pyemia, ulcerative endocarditis, pyelitis (see *pyelonephritis*), and more rarely in dysentery and actinomycosis, also, of course, from direct wounds of the kidney

nephrocele (nef'rō-sēl), *n*. [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the kidney.

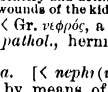
nephrodinic (nef-rō-din'ik), *a*. [< *nephr(idia)* + *(por)odinic.*] Porodinic by means of nephridia, as a mollusk; having nephrogonaducts which discharge the genital products *Encyc. Brit*, XVI. 682

Nephrodium (nef-rō'di-um), *n* [NL (Richard, 1803), < Gr *νεφρώδης*, *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney see *nephroid*.] An extensive genus of cosmopolitan polypodiaceous aspidioid ferns with cordate-reniform indusia. By many recent pteridologists the species are referred to the genus *Aspidium*, of which they form a well characterized section *N. molle* is frequently found in collections of cultivated plants See *hay scent* and *male-fern*

nephrogonaduct (nef-rō-gon'a-dukt), *n* [< Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + E. *gonaduct*] The nephridium of a mollusk when it serves as a gonaduct See *idiogonaduct*

nephrography (nef-rog'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, mark, draw.] In *anat.*, a description of the kidneys

nephroid (nef'roid), *a* and *n* [< Gr *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney, < *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* Kidney-shaped, reniform; in *bot*, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*


Nephroid

II. *n* In *math*, a curve of the sixth order with one triple and one single crunode, the polar equation being

$$r = a(1 + 2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\theta)$$

Nephrolepis (nef-rol'e-pis), *n* [NL (Schott, 1834), so called from the reniform indusia, < Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λεπίς*, a scale] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Aspidieæ*, having pinnate fronds with the pinnæ articulated at the base and often very deciduous in the dried plant The veins are all free, and the sori arise from the apex of the upper branch of a vein, and are covered with a reniform or roundish indusium The genus is tropical or subtropical, and contains 7 species, of which 2 are found in Florida. See cut under *fern*

nephrolithiasis (nef-rō-li-thī'a-sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λιθίασις*, stone (a disease) see *lithiasis*] The formation of calculi in the substance or in the pelvis of the kidney.

nephrolithic (nef-rō-lith'ik), *a*. [< Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, a stone] In *med*, relating to calculus in the kidney

nephrolithotomy (nef-rō-li-thot'ō-mi), *n*. [< Gr *νεφρος*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-τομια*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] In *surg.*, the removal of a calculus from the kidney by an incision

nephrologist (nef-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *nephrology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in nephrology

nephrology (nef-rol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the kidney.

Nephropneusta (nef-rop-nūs'tä), *n pl* [NL , < Gr *νεφρος*, a kidney, + **πνευστος*, verbal adj of *πνεῖν*, breathe] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropods, equivalent to the *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, containing the land-snails and -slugs, which are thus contrasted with the *Branchiopneusta* or *Basommatophora*, including the aquatic snails: so called on the ground that the respiratory sac is morphologically a kind of urinary bladder

nephropneustan (nef-rop-nūs'tan), *a*. and *n* **I.** *a* Having lungs of the nature of kidneys; pertaining to the *Nephropneusta*, or having their characters

II. *n* A pulmonate gastropod of the superfamily *Nephropneusta*.

Nephrops (nef'rops), *n* [< Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans of the family *Homaridæ*. so called from the nephroid eyes. *N norvegicus*, known as the Norway lobster, is found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and has commercial value

nephrorrhagia (nef-rō-rā′ji-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-ραγία*, ⟨ *ῥηγνύναι*, break] Renal hemorrhage.

nephrorrhaphy (nef-ror′a-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, ⟨ *ῥάπτειν*, sew] The stitching of a (movable) kidney to the lumbar abdominal parietes.

nephrostoma (nef-ros′tō-mă), *n.*; pl. *nephrostomata* (nef-ros-tō′ma-tă) [NL., ⟨ Gr *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of the ciliated infundibular orifices of a primitive kidney. See *pronephron*

nephrostome (nef′rō-stōm), *n* Same as *nephrostoma*

nephrostomous (nef-ros′tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nephrostoma.

nephrotomy (nef-rot′ō-mi), *n* [⟨ Gr. *νεφρος*, a kidney, + *-τομία*, ⟨ *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg*, the operation of incising the kidney, as for the extraction of a calculus

nephrozymose (nef-rō-zī′mōs), *n* [⟨ Gr *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *zymose*.] A diastatic ferment occurring in urine

Nephthyidæ (nef-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,⟨ *Nephthys* + *-idæ*] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nephthys* They have similar rings, a very large proboscis, and the branchiæ in the form of a sickle-shaped process between the foliaceous lobes of the legs They live chiefly in the sand of the sea-shore

Nephthys (nef′this), *n.* [NL] The typical genus of *Nephthyidæ*. *N. cæca* is a British species, the white-rag worm, also known as the *lurg* and the *hairybait*.

Nepidæ (nep′i-dē), *n pl* [NL. (Leach, 1818), ⟨ *Nepa* + *-idæ*] A family of aquatic heteropterous insects of the order *Hemiptera*, typified by the genus *Nepa*, the water-scorpions They have a flattened elliptical or oval form, and ambulatory as well as natatory legs, with the fore femora enlarged and channeled to receive the fore tibiæ and tarsi, which fold into them The abdomen ends in a pair of channeled styles which unite to form a respiratory tube The narrow head bears prominent eyes, and the membranous and corious parts of the wing covers are well distinguished Three genera are recognized

ne plus ultra (nē plus ul′tra) [L., no further *ne*, no, not; *plus* (compar of *multus*), more; *ultra*, beyond] Not (anything) more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; completeness, perfection

nepos, *n* See *nepus*

nepotal (nep′ō-tal), *a* [⟨ L *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nephew*] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews *Gentleman's Mag*

nepotic (nē-pot′ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nephew* Cf *nepotism*] Of or belonging to nepotism; practising or displaying nepotism

The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff *Milman*

nepotious (nē-pō′shus), *a.* [⟨ L *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew see *nepotal*, etc] Overfond of nephews and other relatives; nepotic

We may use the epithet *nepotious* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doting, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove, he was a *nepotious* uncle

Southey, The Doctor, x (*Davies*)

nepotism (nep′ō-tizm), *n* [= F. *népotisme* = Sp Pg. It *nepotismo*, ⟨ NL *nepotismus*, ⟨ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew. see *nephew*] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives, patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit The word was invented to characterize a propensity of the popes and other high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favors to nephews or relatives

To this humour of *Nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour *Addison*

nepotist (nep′ō-tist), *n.* [⟨ *nepot-ism* + *-ist.*] One who practises nepotism.

Were they to submit to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists?* The real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this

Sydney Smith, To Archd Singleton (*Davies*)

neppy (nep′i), *a* [⟨ *nep*[3] + *-y*[1].] Nepped, as cotton-fiber *Spons' Encyc. Manuf*, I. 748

nepte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nep*[1]

Nepticula (nep-tik′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Von Heyden, 1842), ⟨ LL *neptícula*, granddaughter, dim. of *neptis*, a granddaughter see *niece*] A genus of microlepidopterous moths, giving name to the family *Nepticulidæ* There are several species, as *N aurella N. splendissima*, and *N microtheriella*, all among the smallest of the tineids The larvæ, as far as known, are all leaf miners

Nepticulidæ (nep-ti-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nepticula* + *-idæ.*] A family of microlepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Nepticula*.

Neptune (nep′tūn), *n.* [= F. *Neptune* = Sp Pg *Neptuno* = It. *Nettuno*, ⟨ L *Neptunus*, a sea-god. see def.] **1.** In *Rom. myth*, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols

2. Figuratively, the ocean.

Ye that on the sands with printless foot
Do chase the ebbing *Neptune*

Shak, Tempest, v 1 35

3. In *her*, same as *Triton* —**4.** The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846 Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in eighty four years, was discovered in 1781, but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the eighteenth century In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations of Uranus could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following twenty years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist To find where it could be was the problem which two mathematicians, J C. Adams in England and U J J Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics The calculations of Leverrier assigned the boundaries of a not very large region within which the unknown planet might be In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the planet Neptune August 4th and 12th, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet, while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune September 23d, 1846. The orbit of the new planet, having been determined from direct observations, was found to differ excessively from the predictions in all its elements, so much so that Leverrier declared these elements "incompatible with the nature of the irregular perturbations of Uranus" The distance from the sun was 30 times instead of 36 times that of the earth, as predicted, and the orbit, instead of being more elliptical than that of any planet except Mercury, was in fact the most circular of all When Neptune was discovered by Dr Galle it was only 1° from the predicted place, but this would not have been so at the epoch to which the calculations referred, and there was nothing in their nature to render them particularly accurate for 1846, so that this coincidence must be regarded as in great measure a happy accident, such as would occur by mere chance once in 180 times A satellite to Neptune was detected in October, 1846, by Lassell Its period of revolution is 5 days, 21 hours, and 8 minutes, and its maximum elongation 18″ The mass of Neptune, having been calculated from these data, was found to be $\frac{1}{19800}$ that of the sun, against predicted values nearly twice as great. With the mass so ascertained, the perturbing action upon Uranus was calculated, and found to satisfy the observations of that planet much better than either Leverrier's or Adams's hypothesis had done This was because the real action of Neptune upon the orbit of Uranus was of a different kind from what it had been assumed to be, those terms of the mathematical expressions which had been assumed to be the principal ones being really insignificant, and those which had been neglected as insignificant being really the controlling ones The name *Neptune* was conferred by Encke, Leverrier having signified that he wished it called by his own name The diameter of Neptune is 37,000 miles Its distance from the sun is about 2,800,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution about 164 years.—**Neptune's horse,** a fish of the family *Hippocampidæ*, a sea-horse —**Neptune's ruffles,** a tectipore **Neptune's spoonworm,** a gephyrean, *Thalassema neptuni*

Neptunian (nep-tū′ni-an), *a* [⟨ L *Neptunius*, pertaining to Neptune, marine, ⟨ *Neptunus*, Neptune: see *Neptune.*] **1.** Pertaining to Neptune, the god of the sea, or to the ocean or sea itself.—**2.** In *geol.*, formed by water or in its presence The word is used especially to designate an aqueous origin of certain formations, now generally admitted to be volcanic, but which according to the views of Werner were deposited from water (see *Huttonian* and *Wernerian*) A most violent discussion in regard to this subject was carried on, during the latter third of the eighteenth century, by geologists and theologians

Neptunist (nep′tūn-ist), *n* and *a.* [⟨ *Neptune* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n* **1†** A navigator, a seaman

Let the brave engineer, the Daedalist, skilful *Neptunist*, marvelous Vulcanist and every Mercurialist occupationer be respected *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation

2. In *geol*, an advocate of or believer in the Neptunian theory; an opponent of the Vulcanists

Whenever a zealous *Neptunist* wished to draw the old man [Desmarest] into an argument, he was satisfied with replying "Go and see"

Sir C Lyell, Prin of Geol (ed 1835), I 87

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or advocating the Neptunian theory.

For the untenable *Neptunist* hypothesis, asserting a once universal aqueous action unlike the present, Hutton substituted an aqueous action marine and fluviatile, continuously operating as we now see it antagonized by a periodic igneous action

H Spencer, Study of Sociol, p 227

nepus (nē′pus), *n* [Also *nepos*, *nupos*, perhaps ⟨ *nip*, or some similar form (cf Sw *knapp*, narrow, scanty; E *neap*[1], in orig sense 'scanty'), + *house* (ME. *hus*, etc.). For the second element, cf. the surnames *Backus*, *Bellows* (*Bellus*), reduced from *bakehouse* and *bellhouse*] A gable [Scotch]

In the title deeds of an old property in St Enoch Square, Glasgow, now occupied as an hotel called 'His Lordship's Larder," reference is made to the garret room, 10 feet square, in the middle or *nepos* of the storey

N and Q, 7th ser, IV 65

nepus-gable (nē′pus-gā′bl), *n* A gable [Scotch]

There being then no ronns to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout

Galt, The Provost, p 201 (*Jamieson*)

nert, nere1†, *a* Nearer *Chaucer*

nere2†, *adv*, *prep*, and *a* A Middle English form of *near*[1]

nere3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neer*[2]

nere4†. A Middle English contraction of *ne were*, were not

nere5†, *adv.* An obsolete contracted form of *never*

Nereid (nē′rē-id), *n* [⟨ L *Nereis* (*Nereid-*) = Gr *Νηρεις* (*Νηρειδ-*), a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, ⟨ *Νηρεις*, Nereus, a sea-god, ⟨ *νηρός*, wet] **1** In *Gr myth*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other sea monsters Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines, harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms

Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereides*,
So many mermaids, tended her

Shak, A and C, II 2 211

2. [*l. c.*] In *zool*, a sea-centiped, an errant marine worm of the family *Nereida*, in a wider sense, a marine annelid applicable to nearly all of the polychætous worms —**3†** [*l c*] Some ocean organism that shines by night. See the quotation under *noctilucous* *Pennant*

Nereidæ (nē-rē′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Nereis* + *-idæ*] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nereis* They have similar rings a large proboscis, and the branchiæ obsolete or much reduced and combined with the lobes of the legs. The species live mostly along the sea shore

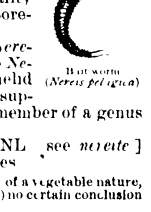
Nereides (nē-rē′i-dēz), *n pl* [NL., pl of *Nereis*] A family of worms, essentially the same as *Nereida*

nereidian (nē-rē-id′i-an), *a* and *n* [⟨ *Nereid* + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Resembling a nereid, pertaining to the *Nereida*, or having their characters, nereidous

II, *n* A nereid, or sea-worm of the family *Nereidæ*

nereidous (nē′rē-id-us), *a* Same as *nereidian* *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II 259

Nereis (nē′rē-is), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Nereïs*, a Nereid see *Nereid*] **1** The typical genus of the family *Nereidæ* It was formerly used with great latitude for nearly all of the nereids or errant marine annelids *N pelagica* is a well known sea worm of both coasts of the Atlantic *N virens* is a large New England species from 18 to 20 inches long, known as the *clamworm*



Nereis pelagica

2 In *entom*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806 —**3** In *bot*, a systematic account of the algæ or seaweeds of a locality or country as, the *Nereis* Boreali-Americana, by Harvey

nereite (nē′rē-it), *n* [⟨ NL. *Nereites*, ⟨ L *Nereis*, a Nereid (see *Nereid*), + *-ite*[2]] A fossil annelid related to the nereids, or supposed to be one of them, a member of a genus *Nereites* of Paleozoic age

Nereites (nē-rē-ī′tēz), *n* [NL see *nereite*] **1** A generic name of nereites

A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at

H A Nicholson, Man of Palæontology, xiii

2 A genus of mollusks *Emmons*, 1842

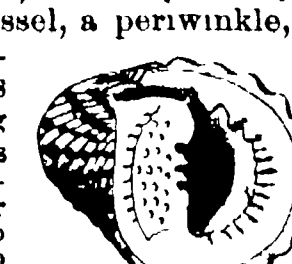
Nereocystis (nē′rē-ō-sis′tis), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *Νηρεύς*, a sea-god (see *Nereid*), + *κύστις*, a bag, a bladder] A gigantic seaweed of the natural order *Laminariaceæ*, having a simple filiform stem, sometimes several hundred feet in length, terminating in a huge club-shaped or spherical bladder, from which springs a tuft of dichotomously dividing fronds *N Lutkeana*, the only species is found on the northwestern coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, where by its tangled stems it fre-

quently forms floating islands upon which the sea-otters rest It is there called *bladder kelp* See *kelp*[2]

nerf†, *n* A Middle English form of *nerve*. *Chaucer*

Nerine (nē-rī'nē), *n* [NL (Herbert, 1821), < L *Nerine*, a Nereid, < *Nereus*, Nereus: see *Nereid*] A genus of ornamental flowering bulbs of the monocotyledonous order *Amaryllideæ* and the tribe *Amarylleæ*, known by the versatile anthers, many biseriate ovules in each cell, filaments dilated at the base, and thong-like leaves There are about 9 species, all South African, producing a stout scape with an umbel of large scarlet, pink, or rose-colored flowers. *N Sarniensis*, the Guernsey lily, has been cultivated in Europe two hundred years or more, especially on the island of Guernsey, where tradition says it was introduced accidentally by shipwreck It was mistakenly ascribed to Japan This and the other species are now coming much into notice as autumn bloomers

Nerita (nē-rī'tä), *n* [NL, < L *nerita* = Gr. *νηριτης*, *νηρείτης*, a sea-mussel, a periwinkle, < Νηρεύς, a sea-god see *Nereid*] A genus of mollusks used with widely varying limits. (*a*) By Linnæus it was applied to a large and heterogeneous assemblage. (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to a more or less well defined group typical of the family *Neritidæ* Also written *Nerites*



Nerita ustulata

neritacean (ner-i-tā'sē-an), *a* and *n*. [< *nerite* + *-acean*.] **I.** *a* Having the characters of a nerite, of or pertaining to the *Neritidæ*

II. *n* A member of the *Neritidæ*, a nerite

nerite (nē'rīt), *n* A gastropod of the genus *Nerita* or the family *Neritidæ*

Neritidæ (nē-rit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nerita* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Nerita* As limited by recent conchologists, it includes thysanopod rhipidoglossates, with a radula characterized by 7 median teeth (a small central, 2 wide transverse ones, and 4 small external ones), and on each side a wide lateral tooth and numerous narrow marginal ones The shell is generally subglobular, but varies to a patelliform shape, it has a flattened or septiform columella and a semilunar aperture, while the interior is absorbed and destitute of whorl partitions. The species are numerous and occur in all tropical seas, and a few are also residents of fresh waters See cut under *Navicella*



Nerita polita — New Zealand

neritite (ner'i-tīt), *n* [< L *nerita*, a sea-mussel (see *Nerita*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil nerite.

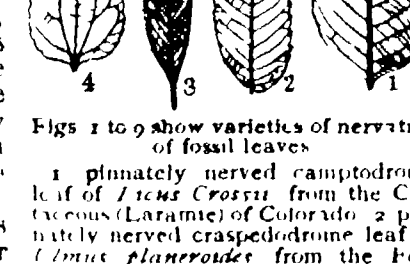
Nerium (nē'ri-um), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *nerium*, *nerion*, < Gr. *νήριον*, the oleander] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ* and the tribe *Echitideæ*, and type of the subtribe *Nerieæ*, known by its erect follicles There are 2 or 3 species, native from the Mediterranean to Japan They are smooth erect shrubs, with rigid narrow whorled leaves, fragrant and showy pink white, or yellowish flowers, and long straight pod like fruit filled with woolly seeds. See *oleander*

nero-antico (nā"rō-an-tē'kō), *n* [It. *nero*, black (see *negro*), *antico*, ancient (see *antique*)] A marble of deep and uniform black, which takes a high polish It is found among ruins of ancient buildings of the Roman empire and the pieces have been much used by decorators of later times

nerre†, *adv* An obsolete form of *near*[1].

nerval (ner'val), *a*. [= F. Pg. *nerval* = It *nervale*, < LL. *nervalis*, < L *nervus*, sinew, nerve see *nerve*] Of or pertaining to a nerve or nerves, neural

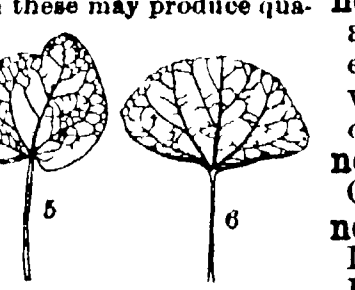
nervation (nėr-vā'shon), *n* [= F. *nervation*, as *nerve* + *-ation*] The arrangement or distribution of nerves Specifically — (*a*) In *bot*, the disposition of the fibrovascular bundles in the blades of leaves, the sepals or petals of flowers the wing like expansions of samaroid fruits, etc a character which has assumed special importance in the study of fossil plants, since it has been proved to have generic rank, while the form and outline of leaves have only specific rank The nervation of leaves as studied and classified by A P de Candolle (1827), Giuseppe Bianconi (1838), Baron von Ettingshausen (1854–61), Oswald Heer (1856), and later authors, is based primarily on the relative rank of the nerves and secondarily on their course through the leaf As regards the rank of the nerves, the leaves of dicotyledonous plants are usually either pinnately or palmately nerved. This refers to the primary nerves In pinnately nerved leaves



Figs 1 to 9 show varieties of nervation of fossil leaves

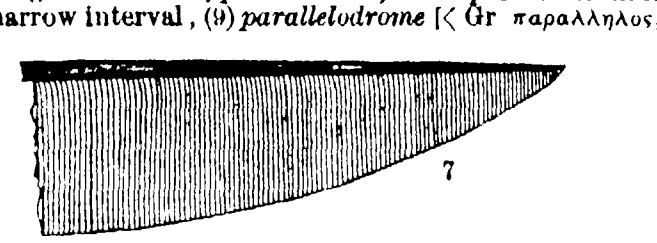
1 pinnately nerved camptodrome leaf of *Ficus Crossii* from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado 2 pinnately nerved craspedodrome leaf of *Ulmus planeroides* from the Fort Union group of Montana 3 marginal nervation of a leaf of *Eucalyptus* from the Cretaceous of Martha's Vineyard, 4 acrodrome leaf of *Zizyphus* from the Cretaceous of Montana

there is only one primary nerve, the midrib, which may be regarded as a continuation of the petiole, and from which there are given off secondary nerves which proceed at various angles through the blade toward or to its margin These secondaries may or may not give off other nerves called tertiaries, and even these may produce quaternary nerves. In palmately nerved leaves there arise, usually from the summit of the petiole, two or more (sometimes numerous) more or less divergent primary nerves, which may have nearly equal strength, but more commonly the central one is thickest and may still be denominated the *midrib* In the latter case the others are called *lateral primaries* Any or all of the primaries of a palmately nerved leaf may give off secondaries as in pinnately nerved leaves,



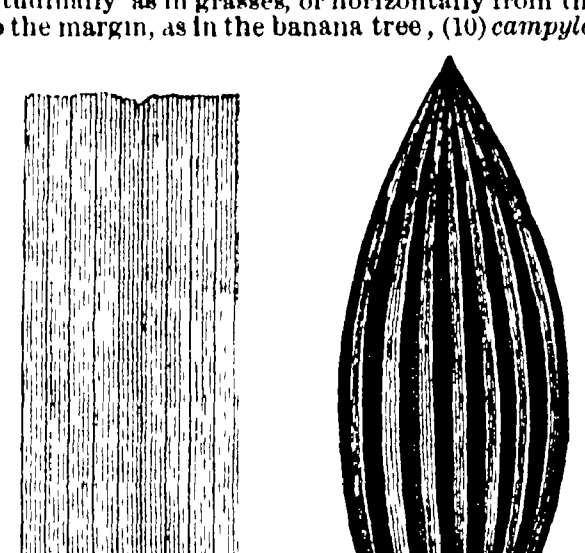
5 palmately nerved brochidodrome paryphodrome leaf of *Cocculus Haydenianus*, from the Fort Union group of Montana, 6 palmately nerved leaf of *Hedera Bruneri*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming

but these more commonly proceed from the outer pair Leaves of only three primaries are sometimes called *triplinerved*, those of five, *quintuplinerved* Peltate leaves usually have a peltate nervation, which may be regarded as a modification of the palmate nervation The pedate nervation is simply a case of palmate nervation in which there are several nearly equal primaries. The terms *penninerved*, *palminerved*, *peltinerved*, and *pedalinerved* were suggested by De Candolle for these several kinds of leaves As regards the course of the nerves through the blade and their ultimate disposition, the following classes are distinguished (1) *craspedodrome* [< Gr κράσπεδον, edge, margin, + -δρομος, < δραμεῖν, run], the nerves passing directly to the margin of the blade, (2) *camptodrome* [< Gr καμπτός verbal adj of κάμπτειν, bend, curve], the nerves curving (usually forward) near the margin, and either losing themselves in the parenchyma or joining, arching, or otherwise anastomosing within the margin, (3) *brochidodrome* [< Gr βροχις (βροχιδ-), dim of βρόχος, a noose, loop], the nerves forming loops within the blade of the leaf, (4) *acrodrome* [< Gr ἄκρος, at the point], the nerves passing upward and forward and terminating in the apex or point of the leaf, (5) *dictyodrome* [< Gr δίκτυον a net], the nerves soon dividing up and losing themselves in the general network of the leaf (see explanation of *nervilles*, below), (6) *hyphodrome* [< Gr ὑφή, a web], the nerves, of lower rank than primaries, so lost in the thick, coriaceous tissues of the leaf as to be nearly or quite invisible at the surface, (7) *paryphodrome* [< Gr παρυφή a border woven along a robe], a strong nerve passing round the entire margin of the leaf, forming a sort of hem or border (8) *marginal*, a distinct nerve passing along the margin of the leaf, parallel to it, but separated from it by a narrow interval, (9) *parallelodrome* [< Gr παράλληλος,



7, transversely parallelodrome nervation of *Macrotæniopteris magnifolia* from the Trias of Virginia

parallel] the nerves running parallel to one another, either longitudinally as in grasses, or horizontally from the midrib to the margin, as in the banana tree, (10) *campylodrome*



8 longitudinally parallelodrome nervation of a fossil palm leaf, from the Fort Union group of Montana, 9, campylodrome leaf of *Oreodoxites plicatus*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado

[< Gr καμπύλος, curved], the nerves passing in a gentle curve from base to apex of the leaf, the interval between them increasing gradually in width from either end to the middle The last two classes are almost wholly restricted to monocotyledonous plants. Besides the above, there is the *dichotomous* or *forking* nervation of most ferns and some other plants From the various nerves as thus described there usually proceed many much finer ones which join and anastomose in various ways, forming a network of meshes of different shapes, usually angular, and either rectangular, trapezoidal, or nearly square, the spaces inclosed by which are known as *areolæ* To such nerves the term *nervilles* has been applied Physiologically considered, all nerves consist of vascular bundles which pass from the branch through the petiole, if there is one, into the base of the leaf, the primary fascicle of which is subsequently divided up to furnish the various nerves of the leaf, the primary nerves further dividing to supply the secondaries, these to supply the tertiaries etc, and no nerves or fibers originate within the leaf (*b*) In *zoöl*, the arrangement or disposition of the nervures, nerves, or veins of an insect's wing, the set or system of nerves as thus arranged, neuration, venation (*c*) In *anat*, the way or mode in which the nerves are disposed as, the *nervation* of a vertebrate consists of a cerebrospinal and a sympathetic system

nervature (nėr'vā-tūr), *n*. [< *nerve* + *-ature*] In *bot*., *zoöl*., and *anat*., same as *nervation*.

nervaura (nėr-vâ'rä), *n*. [NL., < L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *aura*, air.] A hypothetical subtle essence radiating or emanating from the nervous system, and enveloping the body in a kind of sphere: same as *aura*[1], 1

nervauric (nėr-vâ'rik), *a*. [< *nervaura* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nervaura.

nerve (nėrv), *n* [< ME **nerve*, *nerfe*, *nerf* = LG. *nerf*, *nerve* = G. *nerv*, *nerve* = Sw *nerv* = Dan *nerve*, < OF. *nerf*, F *nerf* = Sp *nervio*, OSp. *nierro* = Pg. It. *nervo*, < L *nervus*, a sinew, a tendon, a fiber, a nerve, string of a musical instrument or of a bow, etc, also vigor, force, strength, energy, = Gr *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, a string; perhaps ult. akin to *snare*] **1**† A sinew, tendon, or other hard white cord of the body: the original meaning of the word, at the time when nervous tissue was not distinguished from some forms of connective tissue. See *aponeurosis*

> Men myghte many an arwe fynde
> That thyrled hadde horn and *nerf* and rynd
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii 642.

> Thy *nerves* are in their infancy again,
> And have no vigour in them
> *Shak*, Tempest, ii 1 484

2 In *anat*., a nerve-fiber, or usually a bundle of nerve-fibers, running from a central ganglionic organ to peripheral mechanisms, either active (as glands and muscles) or receptive (sense-organs) The nerve-fibers are bound together into a primitive bundle called a *funiculus* The connective tissue between the fibers within the funiculus is the *endoneurium*, and the connective tissue sheathing the funiculus is the *perineurium* In the larger nerves several funiculi may be bound together into one trunk by connective tissue which forms the epineurium See cut under *median*

> But to nobler sights
> Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed,
> then purged with euphrasy and rue
> The visual *nerve*, for he had much to see
> *Milton*, P L, xi 415

In its essential nature, a *nerve* is a definite tract of living substance through which the molecular changes which occur in any one part of the organism are conveyed to and affect some other part *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 61

3 Something resembling a nerve (either a sinew, as in the earlier figurative uses, or a nerve in the present sense, 2) in form or function

> We do learn
> By those that know the very *nerves* of state,
> His givings out were of an infinite distance
> From his true meant design
> *Shak*, M for M i 4 58

But the spachies and Janizaries are the *nerves* and supporters of the Turkish Monarchy *Sandys*, Travailes, p 38

> Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence,
> Break all their *nerves*, and fritter all their sense
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv 56.

"My dear Renée," he said, taking hold of the stole and thereby establishing a *nerve* of communication, "let me present my beautiful wife!" *The Century*, XXXVII 271

4 Strength of sinew, bodily strength, firmness or vigor of body; muscular power, brawn More specifically — (*a*) Strength, power, or might in general, fortitude or endurance under trying or critical circumstances, courage

> The infantry is the *nerve* of an army
> *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed 1887)

Having herin the scripture so copious and so plane, we have all that can be properly calld true strength and *nerve*, the rest would be but pomp and incumbrance *Milton*, Civil Power

> O iron *nerve* to true occasion true,
> O fall'n at length that tower of strength
> Which stood four square to all the winds that blew!
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, iv

(*b*) Force, energy, spirit, dash

The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition *Abp Sancroft*, Sermons, p 20 (*Latham*)

He . [Governor Stuyvesant] spoke forth like a man of *nerve* and vigor, who scorned to shrink in words from those dangers which he stood ready to encounter in very deed *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 330

The Normans, so far as they became English, added *nerve* and force to the system with which they identified themselves *Stubbs*, Const Hist, § 91

(*c*) Assurance, boldness, cheek [Slang]

5. *pl* Hysterical nervousness See *nervousness* (*c*) [Colloq.] — **6**. In *entom*., a nervure; a vein; a costa; one of the tubular ridges or thickenings which ramify in the wings See *nervure*, 3 — **7** In *bot*, one of a system of ribs or principal veins in a leaf. See *nervation*. — **8**. In *arch*., same as *nervure*, 1. — **9** A technical name applied to the non-porous quality acquired by cork when, in its preparation for use in the arts, its surface is slightly charred

by heat, and its pores are thus closed *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 402.—**Abducent nerve.** See *abducent* — **Accelerans nerves.** Same as *accelerator nerves* — **Accelerator nerves**, certain nervous filaments passing to the heart through the sympathetic, and causing on stimulation an increased pulse rate Also called *augmentor nerves* — **Accessory nerve of Willis**, the spinal accessory nerve — **Acoustic nerve.** Same as *auditory nerve* — **Alveolar nerves, ambulacral nerve.** See the adjectives — **Anterior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen**, two or three small branches of the abdominal intercostals — **Anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax**, terminal twigs of the intercostal distributed to the skin over the pectoralis major muscle — **Anterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial* — **Arnold's nerve**, the auricular branch of the vagus nerve — **Auditory nerve.** See *auditory*.— **Axillary nerve.** See *axillary* — **Bell's nerve**, the posterior thoracic nerve, a branch from the brachial plexus to the serratus magnus muscle, called by Sir C. Bell the *external respiratory nerve* — **Buccal, buccinator, buccolabial, carotid, cavernous nerve** See the qualifying words.— **Cardiac nerve.** (*a*) Three nerves, superior, middle, and inferior, from the cervical sympathetic to the superficial and deep cardiac plexuses. (*b*) Branches of the pneumogastric to the cardiac plexus, variable in number. Those arising in the neck are called *cervical cardiac*, in the thorax, *thoracic* — **Cerebrospinal nerves**, nerves coming directly from the cerebrospinal axis in contradistinction to *sympathetic nerves* — **Cervicardiac nerves** See *cervicardiac* — **Cervicofacial nerve**, one of the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the lower face and upper neck — **Ciliary, circumesophageal, circumflex, cranial, crural, depressor nerve** See the qualifying words — **Dental nerves**, branches of the fifth nerve supplying the teeth and gums. (*a*) *Anterior dental nerve*, a branch of the superior maxillary supplying the upper front teeth and contiguous part of the antrum Also called *superior anterior alveolar* (*b*) *Inferior dental nerve*, the largest branch of the inferior maxillary, running through the inferior dental canal and supplying the teeth of the lower jaw It gives off the mylohyoid and mental branches Also called *inferior alveolar* (*c*) *Posterior dental nerve*, a branch of the superior maxillary distributed to the mucous membrane of the cheek and gum and the back teeth of the upper jaw Also called *posterior superior alveolar* — **Descending cervical nerve**, a branch of the hypoglossal in the neck receiving filaments from the cervical nerves, and distributed to the omo, sterno, and thyro-hyoid muscles Also called *descendens noni* — **Digastric nerve, dorsal nerves** See the adjectives — **Eighth nerve** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal (*b*) The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and spinal accesso y nerves — **Esophageal nerves** branches of the vagus that go to form the esophageal plexus — **External cutaneous nerve of the arm.** See *musculocutaneous* — **External cutaneous nerve of the thigh**, a branch from the second and third lumbar nerves passing under Poupart's ligament to be distributed to the integument of the outer side of the hip and thigh — **External saphenous nerve** See *saphenous* — **Facial nerve.** See *facial* — **Fifth nerve**, the trigeminus nerve — **Fourth nerve**, the trochlear nerve — **Frontal, genital, glossopharyngeal, gluteal, gustatory, hypoglossal nerve** See the adjectives.— **Gastric nerves**, terminal branches of the vagus, mainly distributed to the stomach Those of the left side form the anterior gastric plexus on the anterior wall, and those of the right side the posterior gastric plexus on the posterior wall of the stomach The posterior especially assists in the formation of the sympathetic plexuses of the other abdominal viscera — **Great auricular nerves** See *auricular* **Inferior cardiac nerve**, a nerve on either side arising from the inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion, and passing down to join the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus minor* — **Inferior hemorrhoidal nerve**, a branch of the pudic distributed to the external sphincter and the skin of the anus, and in the female to the lower part of the vagina.— **Inferior pudendal nerve** See *pudendal* — **Inframaxillary, inhibitory intercostal, intercostohumeral nerve.** See the adjectives — **Internal cutaneous nerve of the arm**, a branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the lower inner part of the arm and of the ulnar side of the forearm — **Internal cutaneous nerve of the leg**, a branch of the anterior crural distributed to the skin on the inner side of the thigh and upper part of the leg — **Internal saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous* — **Interosseous nerve** (*a*) *Anterior*, the longest branch of the median, arising a little below the elbow, and lying upon the interosseous membrane It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, deep digital flexor, interosseous membrane, fore arm bones, and wrist-joint. (*b*) *Of the foot*, slender branches of the anterior tibial to the metatarso phalangeal articulations (*c*) *Posterior*, the larger terminal division of the musculospiral It supplies the short supinator and all the extensor muscles on the back of the arm, except the long radiocarpal — **Jacobson's nerve**, the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve — **Lacrymal nerve**, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid Also called *lacrymo palpebral* — **Lateral cutaneous nerves**, branches of the intercostal nerves distributed chiefly to the skin of the side of the chest and abdomen and that over the scapula and latissimus dorsi muscle — **Lingual nerve, lumbar nerves, median nerve, mental nerves.** See the adjectives — **Masseteric nerve**, a branch from the inferior maxillary nerve to the masseter muscle — **Meningeal nerve**, a small branch of the vagus distributed to the dura of the cerebellar fossa. Also called *recurrent* — **Middle cardiac nerve.** See *cardiac* — **Motor oculi nerve**, the third cranial nerve, supplying all the muscles of the orbit except the superior oblique and external rectus, and giving motor filaments to the iris and ciliary muscles. It arises superficially from the inner side of the crus, in front of the pons Also called *oculomotor* — **Mylohyoid, nasopalatine**, etc, **nerve** See the adjectives. — **Nasal nerve**, a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the mucous membrane at the fore part of the nose, and to the skin of the tip and wing It gives off the long ciliary nerves, the infratrochlear, and a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion Also called *oculonasal* — **Nerve of Cotunnius** [named after Cotugno, an Italian anatomist, 1736–1822], the nasopalatine nerve from Meckel's ganglion See *nasopalatine* — **Nerve of Scarpa.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* — **Nerve of Wrisberg** (*a*) The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch of the brachial plexus to the integument on the inner side of the arm (*b*) The pars intermedia of the facial nerve — **Nerves of Lancisi**, certain longitudinal striations on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. Also called *striæ longitudinales* — **Ninth nerve.** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal nerve (*b*) The hypoglossal nerve — **Obturator, ophthalmic, optic, orbital, palatine, pathetic**, etc., **nerve.** See the qualifying words — **Palmar cutaneous nerves**, branches of the median and ulnar to the integument of the palm of the hand — **Perforating cutaneous nerves**, a slender branch of the fourth sacral, distributed to the skin over the inner and lower part of the gluteus maximus — **Perforating nerve of Casser**, the musculocutaneous nerve from the brachial plexus, which perforates the coracobrachialis muscle — **Perineal, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, pterygoid, pudic, pulmonary**, etc, **nerve** See the adjectives — **Posterior auricular nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve supplying the postauricular and occipital muscles — **Posterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial*.— **Radial nerve**, one of the two principal branches of the musculospiral nerve, running along the radial side of the forearm in relation with the radial artery — **Sciatic nerves, sensorimotor nerve, sensory nerve** See the adjectives — **Seventh nerve** (*a*) The facial nerve (*b*) The facial and auditory nerves.— **Sixth nerve**, the abducent nerve — **Small internal cutaneous nerve**, a small branch from the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the inner lower half of the upper arm Also called *nerve of Wrisberg* — **Small occipital nerve** See *occipital* — **Sphenopalatine nerves.** See *sphenopalatine* — **Spinal accessory nerves** See *accessory* — **Spinal, splanchnic, suboccipital, subscapular nerve.** See the adjectives — **Superior, upper**, or **superficial cardiac nerve**, a nerve arising from the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion, the right nerve going to the deep, and the left usually to the superficial cardiac plexus Also called *nervus superficialis cordis* — **Superior maxillary nerve** See *maxillary* — **Supraclavicular, suprascapular, sympathetic, temporofacial, temporomalar**, etc, **nerve** See the adjectives.— **Third nerve**, the oculomotor nerve — **Thoracic, trochlear, tympanic, ulnar**, etc, **nerve** See the adjectives — **Vidian nerve**, a nerve formed by the union of the large superficial petrosal from the facial nerve and the deep petrosal from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic, and passing through the Vidian canal to terminate in Meckel's ganglion

nerve (nėrv), *v. t*; pret and pp *nerved*, ppr *nerving* [< *nerve*, *n.*] To give nerve to, supply strength or vigor to; arm with force, physical or moral as, Iago *nerved* his arm

> I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
> It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword
> *Scott*, L of the L, v 14

> Didst thou, when *nerving* thee to this attempt,
> Ne'er range thy mind's extent, as some wide hall,
> Dazzled by shapes that filled its length with light?
> *Browning*, Paracelsus

> The song that *nerves* a nation's heart
> Is in itself a deed *Tennyson*, Epilogue

> Not fumes to slacken thought and will,
> But bracing essences that *nerve*
> To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve
> *Lowell*, To C F Bradford.

nerve-aura (nėrv'â″rä), *n* Same as *nervaura*

nerve-broach (nėrv'brōch), *n* A wire instrument, sometimes notched, for extracting the nerve of a tooth

nerve-canal (nerv'ka-nal″), *n.* Same as *pulp-cavity*

nerve-capping (nėrv'kap″ing), *n* A cap placed over a tooth to preserve an exposed nerve

nerve-cell (nėrv'sel), *n* 1. Any cell constituting part of the nervous system —2 More particularly, one of the essential cells of the nervous centers, forming, in its entirety or in part, the parts along which the nervous impulses are propagated and distributed in the activity of such centers These cells have usually finely branched processes, and from some of them proceed the fibers of peripheral nerves. Also called *ganglion cell* See cut under *cell*

nerve-center (nėrv'sen″tėr), *n* A group of ganglion-cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function, as the cerebral centers, psychical centers, respiratory or vasomotor centers.

nerve-chord, *n* See *nerve-cord.*

nerve-collar (nėrv'kol″ar), *n* The nervous ring or collar around the gullet in many invertebrates

nerve-cord (nėrv'kôrd), *n* A cord composed of nervous tissue, a nerve. Also *nerve-chord*

> The tubular condition of the cerebro-spinal *nerve-cord* of Vertebrata. *Encyc. Brit*, XXIV 184.

nerve-corpuscle (nėrv'kôr″pus-l), *n* A nerve-cell

nerved (nėrvd), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-ed*[2]] 1. Having nerves; especially, having nerves of a specified character. Specifically—2. In *bot*, ribbed: applied to leaves having fibrovascular bundles ramifying through them, like veins or nerves in the animal structure Also *nervous* See *nervation.*—3. In *entom.*, having nervures or veins: applied to the wings of insects.—4 In *her.*, having nerves, as a leaf said of a leaf when the nerves and veins are of a different tincture from the rest of the leaf

nerve-drill (nėrv'dril), *n.* A dental instrument for drilling or enlarging a pulp-cavity

nerve-ending (nėrv'en″ding), *n.* The structure in which a nerve terminates, as an end-plate in a muscle

nerve-fiber (nėrv'fī″bėr), *n* A minute cord conveying molecular disturbance which serves as a stimulus to some peripheral active organ or to some central nervous mechanism The nerve fibers may form peripheral nerves, or may constitute parts of the cerebrospinal axis, or of similar central organs in invertebrates Two principal forms are recognized, the *medullated nerve fibers* and the *non medullated nerve fibers* (or fibers of Remak)

nerve-fibril (nėrv'fī″bril), *n* One of the exceedingly fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed

nerve-fibrilla (nerv'fī-bril″ä), *n.* Same as *nerve-fibril*

nerve-force (nėrv'fōrs), *n.* The energy, actual or potential, of the nervous system, the capacity of the nervous system for work

nerve-hill (nerv'hil), *n* A nerve-hillock or neuromast *J A Ryder*

nerve-hillock (nėrv'hil ok), *n* Same as *neuromast*

nerveless (nėrv'les), *a* [< *nerve* + *-less*] Without nerve, destitute of strength, weak

> There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, cold, and dead
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv 41

> His [Peter Angelis's] pencil was easy, bright, and flowing, but his colouring too faint, and *nerveless*
> *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV i

> No doubt we have in Coleridge the most striking example in literature of a great genius given in trust to a *nerveless* will and a fitful purpose *Lowell*, Coleridge

nervelessness (nėrv'les-nes), *n* A nerveless state, lack of vigor; weakness, imbecility

> A pusillanimity and *nervelessness* utterly unparalleled
> *New York Tribune*, April 21 1862.

> The "North China Herald" says the quality of *nervelessness* distinguishes the Chinaman from the European
> *Sci Amer*, N S, LIX 198

nerve-motion (nėrv'mō″shon), *n* Molecular movement in nervous substance, constituting nervous action

> I maintain that feeling is not a product of *nerve motion* in anything like the sense that light is sometimes a product of heat, or that friction electricity is a product of sensible motion *J Fiske*, N A Rev, CXXVI 36

nerve-needle (nerv'nē″dl), *n* In *dentistry*, a tool used for broaching out a pulp-cavity

nerve-obtundent (nėrv'ob-tun″dent), *n* A medicine used to deaden the nerve of a tooth more commonly *obtundent*

nerve-paste (nėrv'pāst), *n* A mixture of arsenic (generally with creosote or morphine) used to kill the nerve of a tooth

nerve-path (nėrv'päth), *n* A course, especially in the central nervous organs, along which a nervous impulse can propagate itself

nerve-pentagon (nerv'pen″ta-gon), *n* In echinoderms, same as *esophageal ring* (which see, under *esophageal*)

nerve-plate (nėrv'plāt), *n* A layer or lamina of nervous tissue which may develop into a nerve-tube or nerve-cord

> Continuation of dorsal *nerve plate* as a nerve cord
> *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 187

nerve-ring (nėrv'ring), *n* The nervous system of some acalephs, as the *Medusæ*, forming a fibrous ring round the edge of the disk, with cellular ganglionic enlargements at regular intervals, a nerve-collar

> This *nerve ring*, which is most accurately known in the Geryonidæ, is supported on the annular cartilage
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat (trans.), p 109

nerve-rudiment (nerv'rö″di-ment), *n* The rudiment of a nerve

> The original attachment of the *nerve rudiment* to the medullary wall is not permanent
> *Foster and Balfour*, Embryology, p 129

nerve-shaken (nėrv'shā″kn), *a* Having the nervous system weakened or enfeebled

nerve-storm (nėrv'stôrm), *n* A paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance, as a megrim

nerve-stretching (nėrv'strech″ing), *n* In *surg*, the operation of forcibly stretching a nerve, as for neuralgia

nerve-substance (nerv'sub″stans), *n* The substance of which the essential part of a nerve- or ganglion-cell and its processes is composed

nerve-tire (nėrv'tīr), *n* Neurasthenia

nerve-tissue (nerv'tish″ö), *n* The tissue of which the nervous system is composed, exclu-

sive of the requisite sustentacular and vascular parts It includes the nerve-fibers and the ganglion-cells

nerve-track (nêrv'trak), *n.* Any path of nerve-fibers, but especially in the cerebrospinal axis, along which nervous impulses travel

nerve-tube (nêrv'tūb), *n.* 1†. A nerve-fiber *Hoblyn* —2 A hollow cord of nervous or embryonic nervous tissue, as the spinal cord of a vertebrate embryo

The Craniates' ancestor had a dorsal median nerve, which has increased in size and importance so as to become the *nerve tube* of existing forms. *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 183.

nerve-tuft (nêrv'tuft), *n.* A minute plexus or network of nerve-fibers *Beale*, Protoplasm, p 267

nerve-tunic (nêrv'tū"nik), *n.* An investiture by nerves or nervous tissue; a plexus or ramified set of nerves inclosing the body or any part of it.

An elongate animal, with a plexiform *nerve tunic* *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 184

nerve-twig (nêrv'twig), *n* One of the small or ultimate ramifications of a nerve; a little nerve given off from a larger branch

nerve-wave (nêrv'wāv), *n.* Wave-motion in a nerve, transmitting nerve-commotion in a manner analogous to the progress of a water wave Compare *brain-wave*.

Throughout the world the sum total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, *nerve waves*, etc, varies from moment to moment *J Fiske*, N A Rev, CXXVI 95

nerve-winged (nêrv'wingd), *a* In *entom*, having the nerves or nervures of the wings conspicuous, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, neuropterous

nerviduct (nêr'vi-dukt), *n* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *ductus*, a duct] An opening in a bone through which a nerve is conducted *Coues*, 1882.

nerville (nêr'vil), *n* [< NL **nervillus*, dim. of L *nervus*, nerve see *nerve*] In *bot*, a very fine nerve or vein traversing the parenchyma of a leaf See *nervation*

nervimotion (nêr'vi-mō-shon), *n* [< L *nervus*, a nerve, + *motio(n-)*, motion see *motion*] 1 The reflex action of the nervous system, motion excited in nerves by external stimuli and reflected in muscular motion *Dutrochet*. —2 In *bot.*, the power of self-motion in leaves.

nervimotor (nêr'vi-mō-tor), *a.* and *n* [< L *nervus*, a nerve, + *motor*, a mover. see *motor*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or causing nervimotion

II *n* That which causes nervimotion.

nervimuscular (ner-vi-mus'kū-lăr), *a* [< L *nervus*, a nerve, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular.*] Of or pertaining to both nerve and muscle; neuromyological *Coues*, 1887

nervine (ner'vin), *a* and *n.* [< L *nervinus*, made of sinews or fibers, < *nervus*. a sinew, a fiber, a nerve. see *nerve* and *-ine*1] I. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the nerves —2 Capable of quieting nervous excitement, or otherwise acting upon the nerves

II *n* A drug used in nervous diseases

nervose (ner'vōs), *a.* [< L *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, nervous see *nervous*] 1 In *bot*, same as *nerved* —2 In *zool.*, nerved, as an insect's wing, having nervature

nervosity (nêr-vos'i-ti), *n.* [= F *nervosité* = Pr *nervositat* = Sp *nerviosidad* = Pg *nervosidade* = It. *nervosità*, < L *nervositat(t-)s*, strength, thickness, < *nervosus*, full of sinews, nervous, < *nervus*, nerve see *nerve*] 1 The quality of being nervous; nervousness *Worcester* —2 In *bot*, the state of being nerved

nervous (ner'vus), *a* [= F *nerveux* = Sp Pg It *nervoso*, < L *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, sinewy, nervous, vigorous, < *nervus*, sinew, nerve see *nerve*] 1 Full of nerves

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible *Barrow*, Sermons, I 32 (*Latham*)

2 Sinewy, strong; vigorous; well-strung

What *nervous* arms he boasts! how firm his tread!
His limbs how turn'd!
Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, viii 147

3 Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind, characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style as, a *nervous* historian

The pleadings were then short, *nervous*, and perspicuous *Blackstone*

Though it ["Arcadia"] contains some *nervous* and elegant passages yet the plan of it is poor *Gifford*, Note to B Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, II 1

The style is sometimes clumsy and unwieldy, but *nervous*, masculine, and such as became a soldier *De Quincey*, Style, iii

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting some part of the nervous system as, a *nervous* disease, a *nervous* impulse; a *nervous* action —5 Having the nerves affected, having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited, weak, timid

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures *Cheyne*

Some of Johnson's whims on literary subjects can be compared only to that strange *nervous* feeling which made him uneasy if he had not touched every post between the Mitre tavern and his own lodgings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson

Seneca himself was constitutionally a *nervous* and timid man, endeavouring, not always with success, to support himself by a sublime philosophy *Lecky*, Europ Morals, I 204

6† In *bot*, same as *nerved* —**Nervous center.** See *nerve-center* —**Nervous deafness,** deafness from disease of the auditory nerve or brain-centers.— **Nervous fever** See *fever*1.—**Nervous fluid,** the fluid formerly supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion —**Nervous headache,** headache with nervous irritability, megrim.—**Nervous impulse.** See *impulse* —**Nervous prostration,** weakness or depression due to the want of nervous power, neurasthenia. —**Nervous substance,** the substance of which the essential part of a nerve or a ganglion cell and its processes is composed —**Nervous system,** the nerve centers with the peripheral nerves and organs of sense The function of this system is to direct the functions of active organs, muscular and epithelial, in response to the varying states of the body, its several parts and its environment, in such manner as shall conduce to life and health and the bearing and raising of healthy offspring Whether the nervous system has a direct trophic influence on passive tissues, protective or sustentacular, is undetermined —**Stomatogastric nervous system.** See *stomatogastric* —**Sympathetic nervous system** See *sympathetic* = **Syn.** 3 Forcible.—5 Timorous, excitable, high strung

nervously (nêr'vus-li), *adv.* In a nervous manner (*a*) With strength or vigor

He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom *T Warton*, Hist Eng Poetry, IV 47

(*b*) With weakness or agitation of the nerves, with restless agitation

Rendered *nervously* cautious and anxious by so many successive losses. *Scott*

nervousness (nêr'vus-nes), *n* The state or quality of being nervous (*a*) The state of being composed of nerves (*b*) Strength, force, vigor

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence *J Warton*, Essay on Pope

(*c*) Morbid psychical irritability, unsteadiness of nervous control, a state of despondency consequent on an affection of the nerves

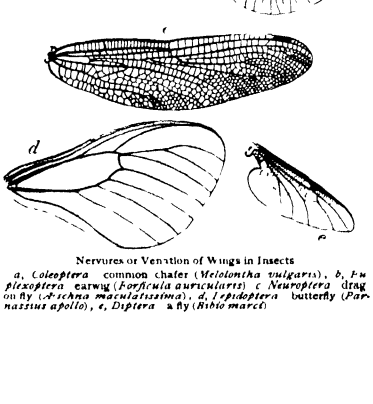
If we mistake not, moreover, a certain quality of *nervousness* had become more or less manifest, even in so solid a specimen of Puritan descent as the gentleman now under discussion *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii

nervular (ner'vū-lăr), *a* [< *nervule* + *-ar*3] In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or near the nervures of an insect's wing as, *nervular* dots, lines, etc.

nervule (nêr'vūl), *n* [= F. *nervule*, < L *nervulus*, dim of *nervus*, a nerve see *nerve*] A small nerve; specifically, in *entom.*, a small nervure or vein of the wing, emitted by a larger one or connecting two other nervures. Also called *nervulet*, *veinlet*, *venule*, or *branch*.

nervulet (nêr'vū-let), *n.* [< *nervule* + *-let*] In *entom* , same as *nervule*.—**Coronate nervulet.** See *coronate*

nervure (nêr'vūr), *n* [< F *nervure*, a rib (in arch ,bot ,etc), (L *nervus*, a sinew, fiber, nerve see *nerve*] 1 In *arch* (*a*) Any one of the ribs of a groined vault, but especially that part of a rib which forms one of the sides of a compartment of the groining. (*b*) A projecting molding, particularly if small and acute-angled in profile. Also called *nerve*.—2. In *bot* , a vein or nerve of a leaf —3. In *entom* , one of the tubes or tubular thickenings which ramify in an insect's wing; a nerve, vein, or costa proceeding along one of certain definite lines, to strengthen the wing and, through a central hollow, to nourish it. The wing is developed as a sac-like projection of the body-wall, and is hence composed of two closely applied membranes The nervures are exactly apposed thickenings of the dorsal and ventral membranes. In most insects a groove extends along the inner surface of the thickening of each wall, forming a tube in the center of each nervure within which the fluids of the body circulate The larger ones also contain tracheæ The number of these nervures is greatest and their arrangement is most complicated in some of the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, while they are almost entirely wanting in some of the small *Hymenoptera* The nervures furnish important zoological characters. See cut in preceding column. —**Coronate, cross, discoidal, extermomedian, intermomedian, marginal,** etc , **nervure** See the adjectives. —**Inner apical nervure.** See *inner*



Nervures or Venation of Wings in Insects

a, *Coleoptera* common chafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*). *b*, *Hymenoptera* earwig (*Forficula auricularia*) *c Neuroptera* dragon fly (*Æschna maculatissima*). *d*, *Lepidoptera* butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*). *e*, *Diptera* a fly (*Ribio marci*)

nervus (nêr'vus), *n* ; pl *nervi* (-vī) [L *nervus* see *nerve.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a nerve.

nervy (nêr'vi), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-y*1.] 1. Vigorous; sinewy, strong, as if well-nerved or full of nervous force.

Death, that dark spirit, in's *nervy* arm doth lie
Shak, Cor, II 1 177

Between
His *nervy* knees there lay a boar-spear keen
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Courageous, having or exhibiting fortitude or nerve

Yonder brisk and sinewy fellow has taken one short, *nervy* step into the ring, chanting with rising energy *G. W Cable*, The Century, XXXI 523

Nesæa (nē-sē'ă), *n* [NL (Commerson, 1789), < L *Nesæe*, < Gr *Νησαίη*, the name of a sea-nymph or Nereid, fem of *νησαῖος*, of an island, < *νῆσος*, an island.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Lythrariæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*, known by the three- to six-celled capsule wholly concealed within the calyx There are 27 species, leafy erect herbs or shrubs, with four-angled branches and purplish or bluish flowers, natives of warmer Asia, Africa, Australia, and America, with one, *N. verticillata*, in the United States, a conspicuous inhabitant of shallow waters, with opposite or whorled leaves and long arching tufted stems, enormously thickened below, with remarkable white spongy and floccose tissue (aerenchyma) This species is called *swamp loosestrife* See *hanchinol* and *Heimia*

nescience (nesh'iens), *n.* [= F *néscience* = Sp Pg *nesciencia* = It *nescienza*, < LL *nescientia*, ignorance, < L. *nescien(t-)s*, ignorant see *nescient*] The state of not knowing, lack of knowledge; ignorance.

The ignorance and involuntary *nescience* of men *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 800

nescient (nesh'ient), *a* [= OF *nescient*, < L. *nescien(t-)s*, ppr of *nescire*, be ignorant, know not, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know see *science*] Destitute of knowledge, ignorant, characterized by or exhibiting nescience *Coles*, 1717.

nescious (nesh'ius), *a* [< L *nescius*, ignorant.] Same as *nescient*

He that understands our thoughts . cannot be *nescious* of our works *Rev T Adams*, Works, II 171

nescock†, *n* See *nesteock*.

nese1†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *neeze*

nese2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nose*1.

nesh (nesh), *a.* [< ME *nesh*, *nesch*, *nessch*, *neysch*, < AS. *hnesc*, *hnæsc*, soft, tender, = MD. *nesch*, *nes*, soft, wet, = Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender. Cf. *nask*, *nasky*, *nasty*] 1† Soft, tender

I was fader of his flesch,
His Moder hedde an herte *nesch*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 143

Take wylde tansey, and grynde yt, and make yt *neshe*, & ley it therto *Political Poems*, etc. (ed Furnivall), p 36

It semeth for love his harte is tender *nessh*
Court of Love, l 1092.

2. Delicate; weak, poor-spirited. [Prov. Eng.]

Synne was harde, hys blood was *nesache*,
To defende folk fro feendys wode
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 217

3 Soft; friable, crumbly. [Prov. Eng.]—**For hard or for nesh**†, **in hard or in nesh**†, come weal, come woe, in good fortune or bad

In nesse, in hard, y pray the nowe,
In al stedes thou him avowe
Arthour and Merlin, p 110 (*Halliwell*)

nesh† (nesh), *v t* [< *nesh*, *a*] To make soft, tender, or weak.

Nesh not your womb [stomach] by drinking immoderately *Ashmole*, Theatrum Chemicum (1652), p 113 (*Latham*)

neshen (nesh'n), *v. t.* [< *nesh* + *-en*1.] To make tender *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nesiote (nē'si-ōt), *a* [< Gr *νησιώτης*, an islander, < *νῆσος*, an island] Insular, inhabiting an island.

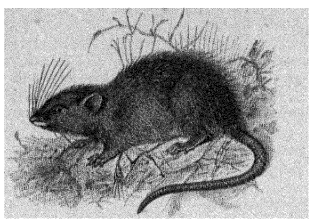
neski, neskhi (nes'ki), *n* [Ar] The cursive or running hand ordinarily used in Arabic manuscripts and printed books

Two systems of writing were used concomitantly, the Cufic or uncial and the *Neski* or running hand
Encyc Brit, XIII 117

Nesogæa (nē-sō-jē'a), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *γαῖα*, the earth] In *zoogeog*., Polynesia or Oceania, with New Zealand excluded, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of its animals

Nesogæan (nē-sō-jē'an), *a* [< *Nesogæa* + *-an*] In *zoogeog*, of or pertaining to *Nesogæa*

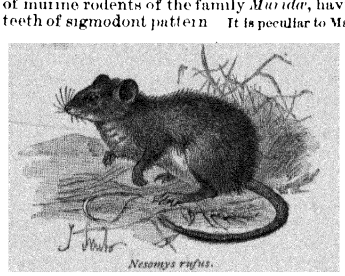
Nesokia (nē-sō'ki-ä), *n*. [NL] A genus of murine rodents of the subfamily *Phlaomyinæ*,



Indian bandicoot (*Nesokia bandicota*)

having a short, scaly, nearly naked tail, and including several species of Indian bandicoot-rats, as *N bandicota* *J. E Gray*

Nesomys (nes'ō-mis), *n* [NL, < Gr *νῆσος*, an island, + *μῦς*, a mouse] A remarkable genus of murine rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having teeth of sigmodont pattern It is peculiar to Madagascar, where it is one of two genera which constitute the entire rodent fauna of the island, so far as is known The genus was established by W Peters in 1870



Nesomys rufus.

Nesonetta (nes-ō-net'a), *n* [NL, < Gr *νῆσος*, an island, + *νῆττα*, a duck] A genus of erismaturine ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*, established by G R Gray in 1844 *N. aucklandica*, the only species known, inhabits the Auckland Islands, whence the name

Nesotragus (nē-sot'ra-gus), *n* [NL., < Gr *νῆσος*, an island, + *τράγος*, a goat] A genus of small antelopes inhabiting Zanzibar and Mozambique *N moschatus* is the typical species Same as *Neotragus*

ness (nes), *n* [< ME *nesse*, < AS *næss* = Icel *nes* = Dan *næs* = Sw. *näs*, a headland, akin to *nose*[1]] A point of land running into the sea, a promontory, a headland, a cape

We weyed anker, and bare cleere of the *nesse*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 310

[*Ness* occurs as a termination of the names of some promontories or headlands as, Sheerness, Dungeness]

-ness. [< ME *-nes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, *-ness*, etc., = OS *-nassi*, *-nassea*, *-nessia*, *-nessi*, *-nussi*, *-nussia* = OFries. *-nesse* = MD. *-nesse*, D *-nis* = MLG *-nisse* = OHG *-nassi*, *-nussi*, *-nissi*, *-nissa*, *-nessi*, *-nessa*, MHG. *-nisse*, *-nusse*, *-nis*, *nus*, G. *-nis*, *-niss* = Goth. *-nassus* (as in *thiudinassus*, kingdom), prop. *-n-assu-s*, the *n* belonging orig to the stem (adj. or pp.) of the word, and the suffix being *-assu-s* (= OHG *-assi*, *-ussa*, *-assi*), as in *ufar-assus*, superfluity, perhaps orig. **-as-tu-s*, a similar termination occurring in *must*[1], q v The termination is fem in AS., etc., but also neut in OHG, and masc in Goth] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, used to form, from adjectives, nouns denoting the abstract quality of the adjective, as *goodness*, *sweetness*, *whiteness*, *humbleness*, *hopefulness*, *spiritualness*, *crookedness*, *negligentness*, *obliquuness*, the quality or state of being good, sweet, white, etc All such words are originally abstract, but some have come to be used also as concrete as *witness*, a person who gives testimony *wilderness*, a wild region The suffix is applicable to any adjective, but in adjectives of Latin origin the equivalent suffix *-ity*, of Latin origin, is also used (and is often preferable) as in *torpidness*, *credibleness*, equivalent to *torpidity*, *credibility*

Nesslerization (nes'ler-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *Nesslerize* + *-ation*] The process of Nesslerizing See *Nesslerize*

Nesslerize (nes'ler-īz), *v. t*, pret and pp *Nesslerized*, ppr *Nesslerizing* [< *Nessler* (see def) + *-ize*] To treat with Nessler's reagent; determine (ammonia) with the help of Nessler's reagent

Nessler's reagent See *reagent*

nest[1] (nest), *n* [Early mod E also *neast* < ME *nest*, *nist*, *nyst*, < AS *nest* = D MLG LG OHG MHG G *nest*, nest (not found in Scand or Goth), = Lith *lizdas* = L *nidus* (for **nisdus*) (> It Sp *nido* = F *nid*), a nest, = Skt *nīda*, a lair, den, for **nisda*, perhaps < *ni*, down, + √ *sad*, sit see *nether*[1] and *sit* Cf Goth. *sitls*, a nest, = E *settle*[1], a seat; *settle*[1], *seat*, *sit*, etc, being thus related to *nest*. Cf. Icel *hith*, a nest, akin to Gr *κοίτη*, a couch (< *κεῖσθαι*, lie), and to E. *home*. Whether Bret. *neiz*, Ir Gael *nead*, a nest, are related to the Teut and L word is not clear The OF *nest* is from E From the L word (*nidus*) are derived E *nide*, *nidus*, *nidification*, *nyc*[2], *nias*, *eyas*, etc] **1** A structure formed or used by a bird for incubation and the rearing of its young Such nesting places are of the most diverse character, some birds making a slight nest or none at all, while others construct for their eggs receptacles requiring remarkable skill and industry The materials used are also extremely various, as twigs, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, mud or clay etc Some birds, for the sake of safety, excavate burrows for their nests in banks or sandy cliffs, or holes in trees See cuts under *bird* and *nest*

Biddes ich by helde in bosshes maden *nestes*
Piers Plowman (C), xiv 150

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have *nests*, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head
Mat viii 20

2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, etc, are laid, a place in which the young of certain small animals are reared, or a number of such animals dwelling together as, a *nest* of rabbits

Seek not a scorpion's *nest*,
Nor set no footing on this unkind shore
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2 86

3 A snug place of residence, habitation, abode

Not farre away, not meet for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poore mans *nest*
Spenser, F Q, IV. v 32.

4. Any abode, especially of evil things as, a *nest* of vice

Lady, come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep
Shak, R. and J, v 3 151.

5 A number of persons dwelling or consorting together or resorting to the same haunt, or the haunt itself generally in a bad sense

The imbecile government, incapable of defending itself, implored Gonsalvo's aid in dislodging this *nest* of formidable freebooters *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii 3.

In almost all of the poorer districts of London are to be found "*nests* of Irish" — as they are called — or courts inhabited solely by the Irish costermongers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 115.

We seem a *nest* of traitors — none to trust,
Since our arms fail'd *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

6 A series or set, as of boxes, baskets, trays, bowls, etc, of diminishing sizes, each fitting within the next in order

He has got on his whole *nest* of nightcaps
B Jonson, Epicœne, iv 1

Cogging Cocledemoy is runne away with a *neast* of gobblets *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i 1

7. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys —**8.** In *geol*., an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral in an isolated state, within a rock — **Crow's nest** See *crow's nest*. — **Hurrah's nest** See *hurrah*. — **Mare's nest** See *mare*[1] **Nest of drawers**, a set or a cabinet of small drawers **Swallow's nest** See *nidus hirundinum*, under *nidus*. — **To feather one's nest** See *feather*

nest[1] (nest), *v* [< ME. *nesten*, < AS. *nistan* (= MLG *nisten*), make a nest, < *nest*, a nest see *nest*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans* **1** To build or occupy a nest

Gulls vary considerably in their mode of *nesting*, but it is always in accordance with their structure and habits.
A R Wallace, Nat. Select. p 218

The field mouse wants no better place to *nest* than beneath a large, flat stone
J Burroughs, The Century, XIX 610

2† To relieve nature *Davies*

The most mannerly step but to the door, and *nest* upon the stairs
Modern Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl Misc, VI 147)

3 To search for nests as, to go *nesting* or bird-*nesting*

II. *trans* **1** To lodge or house in or as in a nest, provide with a place of shelter or resort, build habitations for house often used reflexively

The gallies happily comming to their accustomed harborow, and all the Masters and mariners of them being then *nested* in their owne homes
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 132

Him who *nested himself* into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince
South, Sermons, V v

The feathery throng,
Nested in the vernal realms
Of the poplars and the elms
T B Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies

2 To place (articles of graduated size belonging to a set) one within another See *nest*[1], *n*, **6**

These shells are *nested*, the smaller inside the larger, sometimes six or seven in a set *Stand Nat Hist*, III 269

nest[2]†, *adv*, *prep*, and *a*. A Middle English form of *next*

But so as I can declare it I thenke,
And nemone no name but tho that *nest* were
Richard the Redeless, I 51

nestcock† (nest'kok), *n*. [Also *nescock*, *nestle-cock*, < *nest*[1] + *cock*[1]] A fondling, a delicate or effeminate man who stays much at home. Compare *cockney*

neste† See *nyste*

nest-egg (nest'eg), *n*. **1** An egg (natural or artificial) placed or left in a nest to prevent a laying hen from forsaking the nest —**2** Something laid up as the beginning or nucleus of a continued growth or accumulation

Be sure, in the mortifications of sin, willingly or carelessly to leave no remains of it, no *nest egg*, no principles of it, no affections to it
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 17

I got my bit of a *nest egg* all by my own sharpness — ten suvreigns it was — wi' dousing the fire at Torry's mill, an' it's growed an' growed by a bit an' a bit, till I'n got a matter o' thirty pound
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 2.

nestle (nes'l), *v*, pret and pp *nestled*, ppr *nestling* [< ME *nestlen*, *nestelen*, < AS *nesthlan*, *nisthlan* (= D *nestelen*), make a nest, freq < *nest*, a nest, see *nest*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans* **1** To make or use a nest; have a nesting-place said chiefly of birds

And the birds *nestled* in hire branches and thinges lyuing were fed of that tree *Joye*, Expos of Daniel, iv

The kingfisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks *Sir R L'Estrange*

2 To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest

And sweet homes *nestle* in these dales
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn

The little towns of Almissa and Makarska both *nestling* by the water's edge at the mountain's foot
E A Freeman, Venice, p 200

3. To dispose one's self comfortably for rest or repose, snuggle; cuddle

II. *trans* **1** To provide with a nest; house or shelter, settle as in a nest often used reflexively

The Picts came and *nestled themselves* in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.
Holinshed, Hist Eng, iv 32.

They have seen perjury and murder *nestle themselves* into a throne, live triumphant, and die peaceably
South, Sermons, IV iv

Cupid found a downy Bed,
And *nestled* in his little Head
Prior, Love Disarmed

2. To cherish, fondle closely; cuddle, as a bird her young

This Ithacus so highly is inlcard
To his Minerua that her hand is euer in his deeds,
She like his mother *nestles* him
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii 680

nestle-cock† (nes'l-kok), *n* Same as *nestcock*

nestler (nes'lèr), *n*. A nestling

The size of the *nestler* is comic, and its tiny beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy patronizing look of the mother *Emerson*, Domestic Life

nestling[1] (nes'ling), *n*. [Verbal n of *nestle*, *v*] **1** The act of making a nest or going to nest, the act of settling or cuddling down

Dumb was the sea, and if the beech wood stirred,
I was with the *nestling* of the gray winged bird
Midst its thick leaves
William Morris, Earthly Paradise I 304

2† A nest or nestling-place

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts the secretion of the passages and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I like them [aviaries] not except they have living plants and bushes in them, that the birds may have more scope and *nestling*
Bacon, Gardens (ed 1887).

nestling[2] (nest'ling), *n* and *a* [< ME *nestling*, < *nest*[1] + *-ling*[1], due in part to the verb *nestle* see *nestling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird in the nest, or just from the nest.

The pliant bough
That, moving, moves the nest and *nestling*
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2† The smallest bird in the nest; the weakest of the brood.

Second brothers, and poore *nestlings*,
Whom more injurious Nature later brings
Into the naked world *Bp Hall*, Satires, II ii 43

II. *a.* Being still a nestling; being yet in the nest.

I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks
Barrington, Experiments on Singing Birds (*Encyc Dict*)

Nestor (nes'tor), *n* [NL. L., < Gr *Νέστωρ*, in Greek legend a king of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chieftains who took part in the siege of Troy.] **1.** The oldest and wisest (because most experienced) man of a class or company in allusion to Nestor in Greek legend Hence —**2.** A counselor; an adviser —**3.** In *ornith*, a genus of parrots having a remarkably long beak named from the gray head. *Nestor notabilis* is the New Zealand kaka, *N. productus* is an other species. There are several others, some recently extinct

Nestorian (nes-tō'ri-an), *a* and *n* [< LL. *Nestoriani*, < *Nestorius*, Gr. *Νεστόριος*, Nestorius (see def.).] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Nestorius (see *Nestorianism*), or the Nestorians or their doctrines

The people are of sundry kinds, for there are not only Saracens and Idolaters but also a few *Nestorian* Christians.
Encyc Brit, XXIV 700

Nestorian liturgy See *liturgy*, 3 (3).

II. *n* **1** A follower of Nestorius; one who denies the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possesses two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the theological schools of Edessa, Nisibis, and Seleucia, and were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they firmly established themselves. Later they spread to India, Bactria, and as far as China. About 1400 the greater part of their churches perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the sixteenth century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics These are called *Chaldæans* See def 2, and *Nestorianism*.

2. One of a modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination They number about 140,000, are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of Urumiah) and eighteen bishops, recognize seven sacraments, administer communion in both kinds, and have many fasts Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India but since the middle of the seventeenth century these are said to have become Monophysites. See *Christians of St Thomas*, under *Christian*

The Persian kings were always more favourable to *Nestorians*, as believing them to deny the True Divinity of our Lord
J M Neale, Eastern Church, I 142.

Nestorianism (nes-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Nestorian* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine that in the God-man the two natures, the divine and the human, are not united in one person, and that consequently he possesses two distinct personalities Nestorianism is at the opposite extreme of Christological doctrine from Monophysitism It derives its name from Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned by the third and fourth ecumenical councils (that of Ephesus in 431 and that of Chalcedon in 451) as promulgating teachings which involved this doctrine and as refusing to assent to the decision of the Ephesine Council See *Theotocos*

As Eutychianism is the doctrine that the God man has only the one nature, so *Nestorianism* is the doctrine that He has two complete persons *Encyc Brit*, XVII 356

The celebrated school at Edessa remained firm against the Arian heresy, but gave way to *Nestorianism* about the time of Zeno
J M Neale, Eastern Church, I 127

Nestoridæ (nes-tor'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-idæ*] A family of parrots represented by the genus *Nestor*, now peculiar to New Zealand
A. Newton

Nestorinæ (nes-tō-ri'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, represented by the genus *Nestor*

nestorine (nes'tō-rin), *a* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nestorinæ*, pertaining to the genus *Nestor*

nest-pan (nest'pan), *n* A moderately deep pan of earthenware, made of convenient size, in common use among pigeon-fanciers as a receptacle for the nests of their brooding birds.

nest-spring (nest'spring), *n.* A spiral spring having one or more coils of springs inclosed

net[1] (net), *n.* and *a* [< ME *net*, < AS. *net*, *nett* = OS. *netti*, *net* = OFries *nette*, *nitte* = D. *net* = MLG. *nette* = OHG. *nezi*, *nezzi*, MHG. *netze*, G *netz* = Icel. *net* = Sw. *nat* = Dan. *net* = Goth. *nati*, a net; cf. Icel. *nōt*, a large net. Root unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An open textile fabric, of cotton, linen, hemp, silk, or other material, tied or woven with a mesh of any size, designed or used for catching animals alive, either by inclosing or by entangling them; a netting or network used as a snare or trap. Nets are of high antiquity, and there are almost as many kinds of them as there are ways in which a piece of netting or a network can be adapted to the capture of animals It is character istic of nets to take the game alive, either by surrounding or inclosing it as in a bag or by entangling it in meshes Many kinds of net are described and named — from the nature of the game, as, *bird nets*, *butterfly-nets*, *fish nets*; from the way in which the game is taken, as, *gill net*, *gill trap net*; from the way in which the net is handled or worked, as, *beating net*, *dip net*, *draw net*, *drag net*, *drift net*, *drop-net*, *hand net*, *landing net*, *set net*, *stake net*, *scoop net*, from the shape of the netting, as, *bag net*, *purse net*, etc In the fisheries in which nets are most used, many of them take other names, as *fyke*, *pound*, *seine*, *weir*, *trap* (See these words and the above compounds.) Nets range in size from a few inches to a mile or more thus, seines have been made reaching (with the ropes which haul them) 5 miles, and sweeping more than 1,000 acres of water-bottom The material ranges from the finest silk, muslin, etc, to stout cordage, gut or sinew is sometimes used The mesh is always made with a fixed, not running, knot The appliances of nets are numerous as, buoys or buoy lines to float one border of the net or indicate the whereabouts of a net under water, sinkers, leads, or lead-lines to sink one border of the net to the bottom of the water, cords or ropes for setting, stretching, hauling, pursing, etc, often worked by mechanical contrivances, as a windlass operated by horse or steam power, poles or stakes for setting, etc In some kinds of set-nets or weirs the staking or paling is so extensive in comparison with the netting that the contrivance is converted into a wooden trap, and is, in fact, called a *trap* See *net*[1], *v t*, 2

But as a brid, whiche woll alight
And seeth the mete, but nought the *nette*
Gower, Conf Amant, III

And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares,
The seine, the cast-*net*, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways
Fawkes, tr of Idylls of Theocritus, xxi

2. Figuratively, a snare or device for entrapping or misleading in any way; a moral or mental trap or entanglement

Hue were laht by the *net* so bryd is in snare
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI 272)

So will I turn her virtue into pitch,
And out of her own goodness make the *net*
That shall enmesh them all
Shak, Othello, II iii 367

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them tangled in amorous *nets*
Milton, P R, II 162

3 A light open woven fabric, as gauze or muslin, worn or used as a protection from annoying insects as, a mosquito-*net* spread over a bed —**4** Machine-made lace of many kinds. The varieties of machine net formerly made were *whip net*, *maul net*, *patent net*, *drop-net*, *spider net*, *balloon net* The modern varieties, named according to the kind of mesh employed, are *warp-net*, *point net*, and *bobbin net Brussels net* is woven as wide as the machine will allow *Quillings* are narrow widths, several being made at one time in the breadth of the machine *Fancy net* has a glimp pattern worked in by hand (called *lace darning*) or by the Jacquard attachment

Here's a bit o' *net*, then, for you to look at before I tie up my pack spotted and sprigged, you see, beautiful, but yallow — 's been lyin' by an' got the wrong colour
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 2.

5. A light open meshed bag for holding or confining the hair. Some are made of threads so fine that they are called *invisible nets*

The hair is usually plaited down on each side of the face and inclosed in a *net* or cowl *Encyc Brit*, VI 470

6. Anything formed with interstices or meshes like a net

Nets of checker work, and wreaths of chain work, for the chapiters. 1 Ki vii 17

Now on some twisted ivy *net*,
Now by some tinkling rivulet,
Her cream white mule his pastern set
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere

7 In *anat* and *zool*, a reticulation or cancellation, a network of anastomosing or inosculating filaments or vessels, a web or mesh; a rete —**8.** In *math*, a rectilinear figure drawn as follows. For a plane net, four points in a plane are assumed, and through pairs of them, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of lines, straight lines are drawn For a net in space, five points are assumed, through triads of which, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of three planes, planes are drawn —**Bag-and-stake net**, a kind of net-weir similar to that form of seine sometimes used to take bluefish. In England the bag and stake nets are included in the law forbidding the use of fixed engines for the capture of salmon *Massachusetts Report* (1866), p 28 —**Baird net**, a form of collecting net named from its designer, Prof S F Baird —**Bar-net**, that part of a stake-net which is hung on stakes in a line at right angles with the shore, and with which the fish first come in contact. See *stake-net* [Canada.]—**Brussels net** (*a*) The pillow-made ground of Brussels application lace (*b*) A machine-made ground imitating the above.—**Bull-net**, a large dip net worked from the rigging by block and tackle, and used in unloading a purse seine —**Casting-net**, a fishing net consisting of a circle of netting varying in diameter from 4 feet to 15 or more To its circumference are attached, at short intervals, leaden weights There is a central opening, usually constituted by a ferrule of bone or metal. One end of a long rope passes through this ferrule, and to it are attached numerous cords extending to the lead rope The net is used by gathering up the casting rope in a coil on one arm, and taking the net itself on the other By a dexterous fling of the arm holding the net, this is thrown in such a way as to spread out completely, and it is some times hurled to a distance of many feet, so as to fall flat on the surface of the water The leads sink immediately, forming a circular inclosure, and imprisoning any fish that happen to be under it at the time The rope is then hauled in from the other end, causing the whole circumference to pucker inwardly, the leads and pucker coming together in a compact mass These nets are extensively used in the West Indies and the southern United States. —**Cast-net**, a fishing net that is cast, a casting net —**Cherry-net**, a net spread over a cherry tree to keep off birds.

To catch a dragon in a *cherry net*,
To trip a tigress with a gossamer,
Were wisdom to it *Tennyson*, Princess, v

Clue-net, a purse seine [New Jersey.]—**Collecting-net**, a small seine used for collecting fish for specimens of natural history, a collecting seine —**Darned net**, net of any kind, embroidered with either white or colored thread of any material It differs from *darned embroidery* in giving less solid and uniform opaque surfaces, and in depending more upon the outline formed by a single thread carried through the meshes See *darned netting* under *netting* —**Diving-net**, a net arranged some what like a fyke, for taking rock fish, perch, etc [New Jersey.]—**Draft-net**, a haul seine [New Jersey.]—**Drag-net**, a small seine dragged or hauled in shoal water, one end of the net being fastened in the mud by means of the staff The drag net is from 75 to 100 yards long and 25 to 37 meshes deep, with a mesh of from 1½ to 2 inches The lead line is provided with heavy lead sinkers, the cork line with floats —**Dredge-net** See *rake dredge* —**Drift-net**, a fishing net which drifts with the tide. Drift nets are arranged on the same principle as gill nets (see *gill net*), except that they are allowed to drift about with the tide instead of being secured to stakes. They are shot or paid out from boats in a straight line, and kept perpendicular by buoys along the top and leads at the bottom, and are drawn out straight across the current by a boat rowed in the proper direction —**Dutch net**, a pound net [North Carolina.]—**Gang** or **hook of nets** See *gang* —**Glade net** See *glade net* —**Maltese net**, in *lace making*, a ground or réseau in which the Maltese cross appears, especially one consisting of octagons each inclosing a Maltese cross, and alternating with elongated hexagons and small triangles, producing a very complex pattern —**Run net**, darned netting of a simple sort in which the needlework is not elaborately stitched *U S Code*, Embroidery and Lace —**To run the net**, to feel for fish that may have been caught, by handling the cork line of a net without further disturbing its set in the water, run the cork line hand over hand The struggling of the fish is readily felt in this way, and they are ungilled as soon as possible that they may not injure themselves nor be devoured by other fish —**Water-net**, a fresh water alga, *Hydrodictyon utriculatum* See *Hydrodictyon*

II. *a* **1** Made of netting as, a *net* fence —**2.** Resembling netting, having a structure which is like netting—that is, one which has open meshes, large in proportion to the thickness of the threads —**3.** Caught in a net, netted as, *net* fish —**4** Reticulate or cancellate, netted or net-veined, as an insect's wings —**Net embroidery** (*a*) Decorative needlework done upon net as a foundation (*b*) Decorative work done upon net, but not strictly needlework, as muslin appliqué (which see, under *muslin*) —**Net-mackerel**. See *mackerel*[1]

net[1] (net), *v*; pret and pp *netted*, ppr *netting* [< *net*[1], *n*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make as a net, make network of; form into a netting, mesh, knot or weave in meshes

In mediæval times the vestments of the clergy frequently had *netted* coverings of silk
Drapers' Dict, p 239

2 To capture or take with a net, as game; insnare, entangle, or entrap in or by means of network, as any animal Quadrupeds are not often netted, traps or snares or guns being commonly used for their capture Birds are netted in several different ways by springing a net over them, by driving them into a winged and tunneled net, as ducks, by the use of a hand-net on a pole, as in taking insects, and by entangling them in the meshes of a spread net Fishes, including shell fish, are netted by every device which can be put into effect by means of network The use of the net in these cases is, however, in one of two leading methods, entangling and inclosing In the former of these, the fish swims against a vertical sheet of netting, finds the mesh too small to go through, and is caught by the gills in trying to back out Insects are netted by collectors in one of two ways with the butterfly net, which is a very light bag of silk, gauze, etc, on a frame and pole and with the beating net, a bag of stout cloth or light canvas on a frame, with a short handle, used to beat or brush the grass and bushes. See *net*[1], *n*

3. To take as if with a net; capture by arts, wiles, or stratagems; entangle in difficulty; beguile

And now I am here *netted* and in the toils *Scott*

4. To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as

the head with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitos.

To leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in *netting* it to keep off the birds
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxi (*Davies*)

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the under lying dead,
Thy fibres *net* the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

II. *intrans* 1. To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends. *Seward* (*Latham*)

Mrs Sparsit *netting* at the fireside, in a side saddle attitude, with one foot in a cotton stirrup
Dickens, Hard Times, I 11.

2. To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he *nets* for a living.

net[2] (net), *a* [Also *nett*, < F. *net* = It. *netto* (> D G. Sw Dan. *netto*), clean, clear, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, sleek, neat: see *neat*[2], an earlier form from the same source.] 1. Clear; pure; unadulterated; neat. as, *net* (unadulterated) wines.

Ca Nay, look what a nose he hath
Be My nose is *net* crimson
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth

Nett yvory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Spenser, F Q, III xii 20

2 Clear of anything extraneous; with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc) made: as, *net* profits or earnings, *net* proceeds, *net* weight

Æsthetic enjoyment is a *net* addition to the sum of life's pleasures *J Sully*, Outlines of Psychol , p 533.

3 Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount as, these prices are *net* —**Net measure**, in architecture, measure in which no allowance is made for finishing, in the work of artificers, measure in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.—**Net proceeds**, the amount or sum left from the sale of goods after every charge is paid —**Net profits**, what remains as the clear gain of any business adventure, after deducting the capital invested in the business, the expenses incurred in its management, and the losses sustained by its operation —**Net stock**, the net proceeds of a fishing trip after all expenses have been deducted —**Net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or any inclosing material.

net[2] (net), *v. t*, pret and pp. *netted*, ppr *netting* [< *net*[2], *a*] To gain or produce as clear profit. as, to *net* a thousand dollars in a business transaction, the sale *netted* a hundred dollars.

net-berth (net'bėrth), *n* The space or room occupied in the water by a net when fishing, equivalent to the superficial extent of the area in which a fish may be taken, and differing somewhat from the whole area represented by the dimensions of the net.

net-braider (net'brā'dėr), *n.* One who makes nets

Netbraiders, or those that have no cloathes to wrappe their hides in or bread to put in their mouths but what they earne and get by brayding of nets
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe

net-caul† (net'kâl), *n* 1. A mode of hair-dressing: same as *crespine* —2. A net.

net-cutter (net'kut-ėr), *n* A device attached to the nose of a torpedo for cutting a torpedo-net.

nete[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *neat*[1].

nete[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *neat*[2].

nete[3] (nē'tē), *n* [< Gr *νήτη*, contr of *νεάτη* (sc *χορδή*, chord), fem. of *νεατος*, last, < *νέος*, new; see *new*.] In *anc Gr. music*, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it was the last or uppermost tone of the earlier and simpler systems. Its pitch is supposed to have been about equivalent to the modern E next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

net-fern (net'fėrn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to species of the genus *Gleichenia*

net-fish (net'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, as the cod, taken in nets: opposed to *trawl-fish* and *lunefish*. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—2. The basket-fish or Medusa's-head, a many-armed ophiurian. *J. Winthrop.*

net-fisherman (net'fish'ėr-man), *n* One who fishes with a net, as distinguished from one who uses the line.

net-fishery (net'fish'ėr-i), *n.* A place where net-fishing is done; also, the business of fishing with a net.

net-fishing (net'fish'ing), *n* The act, process, or industry of fishing with nets, whether movable or fixed. Net-fishing is regulated, and in some instances prohibited, by legislation.

nethelesst, *adv.* A variant of *natheless*.

Nethelesse, let them a Gods name feede on theyr owne folly, so they seeke not to darken the beames of others glory. *Spenser*, Shep Cal. Epistle.

nethemostt, *a. superl.* An obsolete variant of *nethermost*.

nether[1]† (neᵺ'ėr), *adv* [ME. *nether*, *nither*, < AS. *nither*, *nithor*, *neothor* = OS *nithar* = OFries. *nither*, *neder* = D. *neder* = MLG. *nedder* = OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* = Icel. *nidhr* = Sw *neder* = Dan *neder-* = Goth. **nithar* (not recorded), downward, with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter*, *-terus* = Gr. *-τερος*, and connected with several later forms with other suffixes, as AS *neothan*, down, beneath, from beneath, *neothane*, beneath, = OS. *nithana* = MLG. *neden*, *nedden* = OHG *nidana*, MHG *nidene*, *niden*, G *nieden*, below, beneath, = Icel *nedhan*, from beneath, = Sw. *nedan* = Dan. *neden*, beneath, *ned*, down (see *beneath*, *aneath*, *'neath*); from a stem **ni*, Skt. *ni*, downward The stem occurs in *nest*[1], q. v.] Downward; down

And nithful neddre, loth an lither,
Sal gliden on hise brest *nether*
Genesis and Exodus, l 370

Ne warp thu me nawt *neother* into helle
St Marherete (ed Cockayne), p 17

nether[1] (neᵺ'ėr), *a* [Early mod. E. also *neather*, *neyther*, < ME *nethere*, < AS *neothera*, *neothra* = OS. *nithri* = OFries *nithere*, *nedere*, *neer* = D. *neder* = MLG. *neddere* = OHG. *nidari*, *nidri*, *nideri*, MHG *nidere*, *nider*, G *nieder-* = Sw. *nedra*, *nedre* = Dan *nedre*, adj , lower; from the adv. see *nether*[1], *adv*] 1. Lower, under opposed to *upper*. as, the *nether* millstone

Oh, that same drawing-in your *nether* lip there
Foreshews no goodness lady!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, i. 1

Silenus the Jester sat at the *nether* end of the table
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 79

These gentlemen and ladyes sate on the *neyther* part of the rock.
Bp Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 241

We were now in the *nether* principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the antient Lucania.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 202.

2† Pertaining to the regions here below; earthly.

This shows you are above,
You justicers, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can venge *Shak*, Lear, iv 2. 79

3. Pertaining to the lower regions or hell, infernal.

This *nether* empire, which might rise,
By policy and long process of time,
In emulation opposite to heaven
Milton, P L, ii 296

Nether house†, the lower house, as of a parliamentary assembly opposed to *upper house* *Baker*, Chronicles, p 196

nether[1]† (neᵺ'ėr), *v t* [< ME **netheren*, *nithren*, *nithren*, *neotheren*, < AS *nitherian*, *nithrian*, *nethorian*, bring low, humiliate, accuse, condemn (= OHG *niderren*, bring low, humiliate, condemn, = Icel *nidhra*, put down), < *nither*, down, below, nether. see *nether*[1], *adv* Hence dial. *nidder*, q v] To bring low; humiliate

nether[2]† (neᵺ'ėr), *n* A variant of *nedder*[1], *naddre*, *adder*[1]

netherest†, *a superl.* [ME. (= OHG. *nidarôst*, MHG *niderest*, *niderst* = Icel *nedhst*, *neztr* - Sw. Dan. *nederst*); superl of *nether*[1], *a*] Lowest; nethermost.

Fro the *netherest* [var *nethemast*] lettre to the uppereste *Chaucer*, Boethius, i prose 1

nether-formed (neᵺ'ėr-fôrmd), *a.* In *geol.*, hypogene.

Netherlander (neᵺ'ėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *Nederlander* = G *Niederlander* = Sw *Nederlander* = Dan *Nederlænder*, as *Netherland* (= D. and Flem *Nederland* = G. *Niederland* = Sw. Dan *Nederland*), mpl. *Netherlands*, the Low Countries (see *nether*[1], *a* , and *land*[1]), + *-er*[1]] A native or an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland, a kingdom of Europe situated near the North Sea, west of Germany and north of Belgium; an inhabitant of the Netherlands in an extended sense, including, besides the present kingdom, the former Spanish and Austrian Netherlands (now the kingdom of Belgium)

The *Netherlanders* set baits for the eye, they represent either pleasant objects, or such as are revered — saints and prophets. *Edinburgh Rev*, CXLV 19

Netherlandish (neᵺ'ėr-lan-dish), *a* [= D *Nederlandsch* = G. *Niederländisch* = Sw. *Nederländsk* = Dan. *Nederlandsk*, as *Netherland* (see *Netherlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Netherlands or to the Netherlanders.

netherlings (neᵺ'ėr-lingz), *n. pl* [< *nether*[1] + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *nether-stock*] Stockings. *Dickens.* [Ludicrous.]

nethermore (neᵺ'ėr-mōr), *a. compar* [< *nether*[1] + *-more*[1].] Lower. [Rare]

For them the *nethermore* abyss receives,
For glory none the damned would have from them.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 41.

nethermost (neᵺ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *nether*[1] + *-most* In ME. *nethemest*, *nethemast*, < AS. *nithemest*, *nythemest*, *neothemest*, lowest, superl. to *nether*, *neother*, nether: see *nether*[1] Cf *nethermore*.] Lowest; undermost. as, the *nethermost* hell.

When I have cut the cards, then mark the *nethermost* of the greatest heap *Greene*, Art of Conny Catching

Thither he plies,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside *Milton*, P L, ii. 966.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham *South*, Sermons, VIII x

Back to the *nethermost* caves retreated the bellowing ocean
Longfellow, Evangeline, i 5

nether-stock† (neᵺ'ėr-stok), *n* [< *nether*[1] + *stock*] 1. The lower part of the hose or leg-covering, as distinguished from the trunk-hose, or thigh-covering: usually in the plural.

A pleasant old courtier wearing a long beaked doublet hanging downe to his thies, & an high paire of silke *nether stocks*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 237.

2 The stocking as distinguished from the breeches: usually in the plural

They are clad in Seale skins, with their breeches and *netherstockes* of the same *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 491

Ere I lead this life long, I ll sew *nether stocks*, and mend them and foot them too *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii. 4 130

nether-vert (neᵺ'ėr-vėrt), *n* Undergrowth; coppice

Nether vert, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, etc

W Nelson, Laws concerning Game, p 231 (*Encyc Dict.*)

netherward, netherwards (neᵺ'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D *nederwaarts* = MLG. *nederwart* = OHG. *nidarwert*, *nidarort*, MHG *niderwert*, *niderwart*, G *niederwärts*, as *nether*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*] In a downward direction; downward

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n pl* [Heb *nethinim*, pl of *nāthîn*, what is given, a slave of the temple, < *nāthan*, give] Persons employed in menial offices in the ancient Jewish temple service, chiefly in hewing wood and drawing water to be used in the sacrifices

netify†, (net'i-fī), *v t* [Also *neatify*, < OF *netefier*, make clean or neat, < *net*, neat, + *-fier*, E. *-fy*] To render neat,

net-loom (net'lom), *n* A machine for weaving network

net-maker (net'mā'kėr), *n* [< ME *nette maker*] One whose business is the making of nets. —**Net-makers' knife**, a short cutting blade having in place of a handle a ring at the end to fit over one finger

net-making (net'mā'king), *n* The act, art, or industry of making nets Nets were formerly made by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes and a notch at each end to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the piece of wood Most of the nets now used are woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820

net-masonry (net'mā'sn-ri), *n* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net, open reticulation

net-mender (net'men'dėr), *n* One whose business is the mending of nets

net-shore† (net'shōr), *n* Forks of wood upon which nets are set for game *Nomenclator*

net-structure (net'struk'tūr), *n* In *lithol.*, same as *mesh-structure*

netsuke (net'su-kā), *n* [Jap] A small knob or button, of horn, wood, ivory, or other material, often elaborately carved or inlaid, lacquered, or decorated with enamel, used by the Japanese as a bob or toggle in connection with a cord for suspending a tobacco-pouch, inro, or similar article in the belt or girdle

Nothing will satisfy the desire for *netsukés* when it once sets in *The Academy*, Feb 4, 1888, p 86

Many of the *netsukés* are real sketches direct from nature, and a good ivory carver carries around with him on his daily walks pencil and note book, finding subjects in daily life in street or canal to be finished in ivory
Harper's Mag, LXXVI 714

nett (net), *a* A former spelling of *net*[2], still occasionally used

netted (net'ed), *p. a.* [< *net*[1] + *-ed*[2]] 1 Made into a net or network, formed of meshes or open stitches, reticulated.

I make the *netted* sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows
Tennyson, The Brook

2 Covered or provided with a net: as, a *netted* window —3 Caught in a net, as fish, kept in a net, as turtles for sale —4 Covered or marked with a network of intersecting lines, reticulate, cancellated as, the *netted* wings of a dragon-fly —5 Forming a network, intersecting as, the *netted* veins of an insect's wings.

netted-carpet (net′ed-kär″pet), *n.* A moth, *Cidaria reticulata*

netted-veined (net′ed-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a reticulated venation; traversed by fine nerves (nervilles) disposed like the threads of a net, a character common to most dicotyledons and rarely occurring in other plants See *nervation*

netter (net′ėr), *n.* One who makes or uses nets

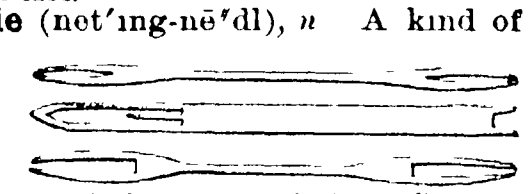
The only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and the *netters* and snarers employed by them
Quarterly Rev, CXLVI 89

nettie†, *a* An obsolete variant of *natty*

netting (net′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *net*[1], *v.*] 1. A net; a piece of network, as of cord or wire; an openwork fabric, as for a hammock, a screen, etc Specifically — (*a*) A fine light fabric, as of gauze or muslin as, mosquito *netting* (*b*) *pl* *Naval* (1) A network of ropes formerly stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to hold hammocks when not in use hence sometimes called *hammock nettings* The name *hammock nettings* is still applied to the wooden or iron compartments or boxes on the upper railing of a ship, although the nettings have not been used for many years (2) A stout network of wire or rope stretched around a ship above the rail during an engagement, to keep off boarders hence called *boarding-nettings* (3) A network of light rope stretched over a ship's deck during an engagement, to prevent injuries from falling spars, splinters, etc specifically called *splinter-nettings.*
2. The art or process of making nets or network, net-making — **Darned netting**, an imitation of darned lace made by embroidering with a darning stitch upon plain netting, and much used for window curtains and the like, which are often called *lace curtains*, etc — **Diamond netting**, netting of the plainest kind, in which the meshes are of uniform size and square or lozenge-shaped — **Grecian netting**, a kind of netting used for making small articles of silk, and larger articles, such as curtains, of cotton It consists of flat meshes of two different sizes *Dict. Needlework* — **Mignonette netting** See *mignonette*

netting-machine (net′ing-ma-shēn″), *n* 1 A net-loom —2 A machine by means of which the action of the hands in netting is imitated, and a fabric is produced secured by knots at the intersections of the lines. In general, the name *netting machine* is given to any machine producing the net or background of lace.

netting-needle (net′ing-nē″dl), *n* A kind of shuttle used in netting


Ancient Egyptian Netting needles.

Nettion (net′i-on), *n* [NL., < Gr νήττιον, a duckling, dim of νῆττα, a duck see *Anas*] A genus of very small and pretty ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing such as *N crecca* of Europe and the similar *N. carolinensis* of North America, the green-winged teals See *teal*

nettle[1] (net′l), *n* [< ME. *nettle, netle*, < AS. *netele, netle* = D *netel* = MLG *netele nettele* = OHG. *nezzila, nezila*, MHG *nezzel*, G *nessel* = Dan *nelde* (for **nedle*) = Sw *nässla* (after G, the reg form being **natla*), with dim suffix *-el* (*-la*), from a simple form seen in OHG. *nazza*, a nettle, root unknown; perhaps connected with *net*[1]. The OPruss. *noatis*, Lith. *notere*, Ir *nenaid*, nettle, appear to be unrelated. Skeat assumes an orig initial *h*, and compares Gr κνίδη, a nettle, and E. *nit*[1] (AS *hnitu*); but if there were an orig. initial *h*, it would appear in OHG and AS, as in other cases.] 1 A herbaceous plant of the genus *Urtica*, armed with stinging hairs *U dioica* is the common, great, or stinging nettle, native in the northern Old World, natural ized in the United States and elsewhere This plant is now somewhat cultivated in Germany for its fiber, which, properly dressed, is fine and silky The tender shoots are not unfrequently used as a pot-herb This and the small nettle *U urens*, were formerly in use as diuretics and astringents The Roman nettle of southern Europe is *U pilulifera* *U cannabina* of Siberia is locally utilized as a fiber-plant.

Out of this *nettle*, danger, we pluck this flower, safety
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 3 10

The Earth doth not always produce Roses and Lilies, but she brings forth also *Nettles* and Thistles
Howell, Letters, I vi 57

2. One of several plants of other genera of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), any nettle-like plant: generally with a qualifying word.— **Chili nettle** See *Loaseæ* — **False nettle**, *Bœhmeria cylindrica* [U S] — **In dock, out nettle** See *dock*[1] — **Neilgherry nettle**, the East Indian *Girardinia* (*Urtica*) *heterophylla* It yields a fine white and glossy strong fiber, locally important — **Nettle broth, nettle porridge**, a dish made with nettles cut early in the season before they show any flowers

There we did eat some *nettle porrige*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good
Pepys, Diary, Feb 27, 1661

nettle[1] (net′l), *v t*; pret and pp *nettled*, ppr. *nettling* [< ME. *netlen*, < *nettle*[1], *n*] To sting, irritate or vex; provoke; pique

I am whipp d and scourged with rods,
Nettled and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of this vile politician, Bolingbroke
Shak, 1 Hen IV, i. 3. 240

She hath so *nettled* the King that all the doctors in the country will scarce cure him
Beau and Fl, Philaster, ii 4

Nay, I know this *nettles* you now, but answer me, is it not true?
B Jonson, Poetaster, i 1

She was not a little *nettled* at this my civility, which passed over her head
Steele, Lover, No 7

I, tho' *nettled* that he seemed to slur
With garrulous ease and oily courtesies
Our formal compact, yet, not less,
Went forth again with both my friends
Tennyson, Princess, i

nettle[2] (net′l), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *knittle*, 2

nettle-bird (net′l-bėrd), *n* A little bird which creeps about hedges among the nettles, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or the blackcap, *S atricapilla* [Local, Eng]

nettle-blight (net′l-blīt), *n* The *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles

nettle-butterfly (net′l-but″ėr-flī), *n* A common European butterfly, *Vanessa urticæ* The cosmopolitan *Pyrameis cardui* and *P atalanta*, whose larvæ feed on nettles, are also sometimes known by this name

nettle-cell (net′l-sel), *n* A stinging-cell or thread-cell, one of the urticating organs of a nettle-fish; a cnida or nematocyst

nettle-cloth (net′l-klôth), *n* A thick cotton cloth which, when japanned, is used instead of leather for waist-belts, vizors for caps, etc

nettle-creeper (net′l-krē″per), *n* Same as *nettle-bird.*

nettle-fever (net′l-fē″vėr), *n* Urticaria.

nettle-fish (net′l-fish), *n* A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle: so called from its stinging or urticating

nettle-geranium (net′l-jẹ̄-rā″ni-um), *n* See *geranium*

nettle-leaf (net′l-lēf), *n* In *her*, a leaf of ordinary rounded form but with the edge very deeply serrated in long sharp points.

nettle-monger (net′l-mung″gėr), *n* Same as *nettle-bird*

nettler (net′lėr), *n* [< *nettle*[1] + *-er*[1]] One who or that which stings, provokes, or irritates

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing Books that tell, though not halfe, your fellows' feats.
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

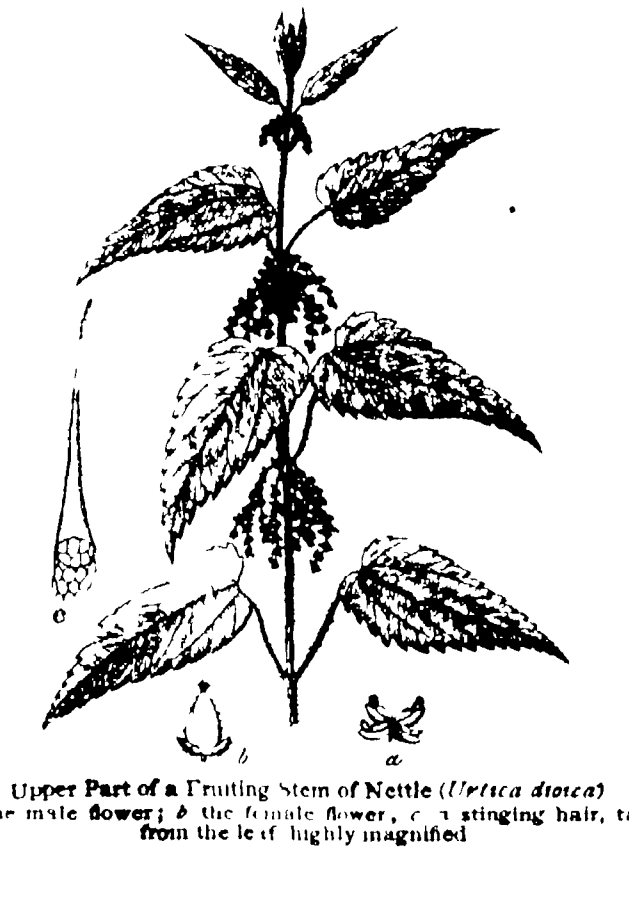
nettle-rash (net′l-rash), *n* An eruption on the skin like that produced by the sting of a nettle, urticaria

nettle-springe (net′l-sprinj), *n* The nettle-rash *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

nettle-stuff (net′l-stuf), *n* *Naut*, a thin twist of two or three yarns, laid up or twisted by hand, and rubbed smooth It is used for hammock-clues and stops

nettle-tap (net′l-tap), *n* A moth, *Simaethis fabriciana*

nettle-thread (net′l-thred), *n.* One of the stinging hairs of acalephs; a cnidocil.



Upper Part of a Fruiting Stem of Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)
a the male flower; *b* the female flower, *c* a stinging hair, taken from the leaf highly magnified

nettle-tree (net′l-trē), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Celtis* of the nettle family, chiefly the Old World species *C australis* and the North American *C. occidentalis*: so named from the aspect of the leaves. The former is a desirable shade-tree, and its yellow-tinged wood is hard, dense, and fine grained, suitable especially for turning and carving See *hackberry* and *lotus tree*, 2.
2 An Australian tree of the genus *Laportea* Two species, *L gigas* and *L photiniphylla*, are large trees, more or less stinging, a third, *L moroides*, is a small tree, the stinging hairs extremely virulent Also *tree-nettle* — **Jamaica nettle-tree**, *Trema* (*Sponia*) *micrantha*

nettlewort (net′l-wėrt), *n* [< *nettle*[1] + *wort*[1]] A plant of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*).

nettling (net′ling), *n.* [< *nettle*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *rope-making* (*a*) A method of spinning or twisting together the ends of two ropes so as to unite them with a seamless joint. (*b*) A system of tying in pairs the yarns when they are laid on the posts in a ropewalk, in order to prevent entanglement or confusion

netty (net′i), *a* [< *net*[1] + *-y*[1]] Resembling a net, interlaced or interwoven like network, netted.

This reticulate or net work was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not onely from the first subtegmen, or warp of his formation, but in the *netty* fibers of the veins and vessels of life.
Sir T Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii

net-veined (net′vānd), *a* 1 In *entom.*, displaying numerous veins or nervures tending to form a more or less confused network on the surface, the principal longitudinal veins being almost lost, as in the wings of certain *Hemiptera* and many *Orthoptera* opposed to *parallel-veined* — 2. In *bot.*, same as *netted-veined*

net-winged (net′wingd), *a* In *entom*, having netted or net-veined wings, specifically, neuropterous

network (net′wėrk), *n.* 1 Anything formed in the manner or presenting the appearance of a net or of netting; work made of intersecting lines which form meshes or open spaces like those of a net, an openwork or reticulated fabric, structure, or appearance, interlacement, technically, anastomosis, inosculation; rete as, a *network* of veins or nerves, a *network* of railways See cut under *latticeleaf*

Her hair, which is plaited in bands within golden *network*, is surmounted by a truly beautiful crown
Encyc Brit, VI 469

The woven leaves
Make *net work* of the dark blue light of day
Shelley, Alastor

2. Netting decorated with darned work or other needlework. Compare *net embroidery*, under *net*[1] —3 Work in metal or other tenacious and ductile material resembling a net in having large openings divided by slender solid parts Compare *fretwork*

Beautiful *net work* of perforated steel
Hamilton Sale Cat., 1882, No 985

Darned network. (*a*) Same as *darned netting* (*b*) Ornamental threadwork used as a ground for various kinds of embroidery, especially when a set of parallel threads are made into a netting by other threads worked across them with the needle

neuette†, *n* An old spelling of *newt.*

neuf†, *n.* An error for *neif* See *neaf*

Neufchâtel cheese See *cheese*[1]

neuft†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *newt.*

neuk (nūk), *n* A Scotch form of *nook*

neuma (nū′mạ̈), *n.* [ML see *neume.*] Same as *neume*

neumatic (nū-mat′ik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-atic*[2] Cf. *pneumatic*] In *music*, of or pertaining to neumes —**Neumatic notation.** See *notation.*

neume (nūm), *n.* [< ME. *neume, neume, neme*, < OF *neume*, "a sound, song, or close of song after an anthem" (Cotgrave), < ML. *pneuma*, also *neupma, neuma*, a song, a sign in music, < Gr πνεῦμα, breath, breathing: see *pneuma.* In the sense of 'sign,' some compare Gr νεῦμα, a nod.] 1†. Modulation of the voice in singing *Nominale MS* (*Halliwell.*)

Neume [var *nevme, neme*] of a songe, neupma.
Prompt Parv., p 355

2 In *music*: (*a*) A sign or character used in early medieval music to indicate a tone or a phrase. A large number of these characters were used, more or less complicated in form and meaning They were first written alone over the text to be sung, but soon one and then two or more horizontal lines were added to indicate some fixed pitch, as F or C Neumes were in use as early as the eighth century, their origin is obscure They were the first important step toward a graphic musical notation in which relative pitch should be indicated by relative position on a page They passed over gradually into the more definite ligatures and the staff-notation of later times The earlier examples cannot be deciphered with entire certainty. (*b*) A melodic phrase or

division, sung to a single syllable, especially at the end of a clause or sentence; a sequence. [In this sense also *pneuma*.]

neumic (nū'mik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to neumes: as, *neumic* notation.

neura, *n.* Plural of *neuron*.

neurad (nū'rad), *adv.* [< *neur(al)* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the neural axis or neural side of the body, in direction or relative position: opposed to *hemad*.

neuradynamia (nū″ra-dī-nā'mi-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἀδυναμία, weakness: see *adynamia*.] Neurasthenia.

neuradynamic (nū″ra-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< *neuradynamia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from neuradynamia.

neuræmia, neuræmic. See *neuremia, neuremic*.

neural (nū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον (= L. *nervus*), a sinew, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-al.* Cf. *nerval*.] 1. Pertaining to nerves or the nervous system at large; nervous.—2. Specifically, of or relating to the cerebrospinal nervous system of a vertebrate. Hence—3. Situated on that side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, on which the brain and spinal cord lie; dorsal or tergal: opposed to *ventral, sternal, visceral,* or *hemal*.—4. In *physiol.*, done or taking place in the nerves.—**Neural arch,** the arch of a vertebra which incloses and protects the corresponding part of the spinal cord, consisting essentially of a pair of neurapophyses, to which various other apophyses are usually affixed, as diapophyses, zygapophyses, etc.: opposed to *hemal arch*; also extended to a similar segment of the skull by those who hold the vertebrate theory of the skull, according to which, for example, the exoccipital and supraoccipital bones are parts of the neural arch of the hindmost cranial vertebra. See cuts under *endoskeleton* and *cervical*.—**Neural axis, canal, lamina, mollusks,** etc. See the nouns.—**Neural spine,** the spinous process of a vertebra, developed at the junction of a pair of neurapophyses, over the neural canal: usually single and median, sometimes paired or bifid: opposed to *hemal spine*. See cuts under *cervical, endoskeleton, lumbar, carapace, Chelonia,* and *pleurospondylia*.—**Neural tremors, neural units,** in *psychol.* See the quotation.

If . . . we . . . confine ourselves to the Nervous System, we may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the *neural tremors* of the psychoplasm; these tremors are what I call *neural units*—the raw material of Consciousness; its several neural groups formed by these units represent the organized elements of tissues.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 108.

neuralgia (nū-ral'jiä), *n.* [Also *neuralgy*, = F. *névralgie* = Sp. *neuralgia* = Pg. *nevralgia* = It. *neuralgia*, < NL. *neuralgia*, < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἄλγος, pain.] A pain, corresponding frequently to the distribution of some one nerve, which is not due immediately and simply to excessive stimulation of the nerve or nerves involved by some gross or extra-nervous lesion, but to a nutritive or other molecular change in the nerves themselves or their central connections. The pain is usually paroxysmal, varying in intensity, and described as shooting, stabbing, boring, burning, or deep seated. Neuralgia is largely confined to adult life, is more frequent in women than in men, and is especially apt to occur in neuropathic individuals. It is induced by cold, exhaustion (from overwork, worry, over-lactation, mental shock, lack of food and rest), anemia, malaria, alcohol, lead, and glycohemia. In addition to this so-called *idiopathic neuralgia*, *symptomatic neuralgia* is sometimes used to designate neuralgiform pains incident to some gross lesion.—**Ciliary, intercostal,** etc., **neuralgia.** See the adjectives.

neuralgic (nū-ral'jik), *a.* [< *neuralgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by neuralgia: as, *neuralgic* pains; a *neuralgic* patient.

neuralgiform (nū-ral'ji-fôrm), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of neuralgia.

neuralgy (nū-ral'ji), *n.* Same as *neuralgia*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

neuralist (nū'ral-ist), *n.* [< *neural* + *-ist.*] A neuropath.

neuramœba (nū-ra-mē'bä), *n.*; pl. *neuramœbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + NL. *amœba*: see *amœba*, 3.] A nerve-cell regarded as an organism of the morphic valence of an amœba: correlated with *myamœba* and *osteamœba*. *Coues*, 1884.

neuranal (nū-rā'nal), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + L. *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Of or relating to the outlet of the canal of the neural cord of a vertebrate embryo.

A current of water, which escaped by the *neuranal* canal (as in larval Amphioxus). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

neurapophysial (nū-rap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *neurapophysis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

neurapophysis (nū-ra-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *neurapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot, process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a process or part of a vertebra which, meeting its fellow in midline over the centrum of the vertebra, constitutes a neural arch and completes a neural canal. A neurapophysis consists essentially of the parts of a vertebra known in human anatomy as the *pedicel* and *lamina*; it usually bears other apophyses, as diapophyses or transverse processes, zygapophyses or oblique or articular processes, and is usually surmounted by a neural spine or spinous process. See cut under *cervical*.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-the-nī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἀσθένεια, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *med.*, nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

neurasthenic (nū-ras-then'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *neurasthenia* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to neurasthenia or nervous debility; affected or characterized by neurasthenia.

II. *n.* A person suffering from nervous debility.

Neurasthenics almost always gain by being a great deal in the open air. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 164.

neurasthenically (nū-ras-then'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neurasthenic manner; as regards neurasthenia.

neuration (nū-rā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, + *-ation*. Cf. *nervation*.] 1. In *entom.*, nervature; venation, as of an insect's wing.—2. In *anat.*, the way or mode of distribution of nerves; the system of the nerves; nervation.

neuratrophia (nū-ra-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἀτροφία, wasting: see *atrophy*.] Impaired nutrition of the nervous system, or of some part of it.

neuratrophic (nū-ra-trof'ik), *a.* [< *neuratrophia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to neuratrophia.

neurectomy (nū-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The operation of excising or cutting out a part of a nerve.

neuremia, neuræmia (nū-rē'mi-ą̈), *n.* [NL. *neuræmia*, < Gr. νεῦρον, a sinew, tendon, nerve, + αἷμα, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock*.

neuremic, neuræmic (nū-rē'mik), *a.* [< *neuremia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with neuremia.

neurenteric (nū-ren-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἔντερον, intestine: see *enteric*.] Pertaining to the neuron and to the enteron; connecting the neural canal with the enteric tube.—**Neurenteric canal** or **passage,** the temporary passageway or communication which may persist for a time in vertebrates between the neural and the enteric tube. This connection leads from the hinder end of the neural tube into the enteric cavity, and is said to have been discovered by Gasser.

neurepithelial (nū-rep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* See *neuro-epithelial*.

neuriatry (nū-rī'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ἰατρεία, healing, < ἰατρεύειν, heal, < ἰατρός, a physician: see *iatric*.] The treatment of nervous diseases.

neuric (nū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, + *-ic.*] 1. Belonging to a nerve or to the nervous system; nervous.

Dr. Barety . . . has attempted to show that actual "*neuric* rays" are emitted by eyes and fingers, which are susceptible of reflection from mirrors, concentration by lenses, etc. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 173.

2. Having a nervous system.

neuricity (nū-ris'i-ti), *n.* [< *neuric* + *-ity.*] The peculiar or essential properties or functions of nerves collectively; nerve-force.

Neuricity is not electricity any more than is myonicity. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., I. iv.

neuridine (nū'ri-din), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, sinew, + *-id*[2] + *-ine*[2].] A ptomaine ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) commonly produced in the putrefaction of proteids. It forms crystalline salts with gold and platinum chlorids, and when pure is not toxic in its effects.

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem'ä), *n.*; pl. *neurilemmata* (-a-tą̈). [NL., prop. **neurolemma*, < Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, + λέμμα, a husk, skin, < λέπειν, strip, peel: see *lepis*.] **1.** The delicate structureless sheath of a nerve-fiber; the primitive sheath; the sheath of Schwann.—**2.** The sheath of a nerve-funiculus; the perineurium.—**3**† Of the spinal cord, the pia mater.

neurilemmatic (nū″ri-le-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the neurilemma.

neurilemmitis (nū″ri-le-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *neurilemma* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neurilemma.

neurility (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *neurilité*, as Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + *-ile* + *-ity.*] The specific function of the nervous system—that of conducting stimuli.

We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility*, which expresses its common properties.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 139.

neurine, neurin (nū'rin), *n.* [= F. *neurine*, as Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] 1. A ptomaine, and possibly also a leucomaine, having the formula $(CH_3)_3 C_2H_3 NOH$. It has decided toxic properties.—2. A basic substance having the formula $(CH_3)_3 C_2H_4 OH NOH$: same as *choline*.

neurism (nū'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + *-ism.*] Nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 20. [Rare.]

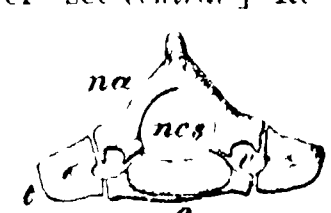
neuritic (nū-rit'ik), *a.* [< *neuritis* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with neuritis.

neuritis (nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve.—**Lipomatous neuritis,** the condition of a nerve in which, as the terminal stage of an interstitial neuritis, there is an accumulation of fat in the newly formed connective tissue of the nerve.—**Multiple neuritis.** See *multiple*.—**Optic neuritis,** inflammation of the optic nerve, especially of its retinal termination, the optic papilla; papillitis.—**Rheumatic neuritis,** neuritis due to exposure to cold.

Neurobranchiata (nū-rō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] The so-called *Pulmonata operculata*, or operculate pulmoniferous gastropods, as of the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Aciculidæ*, and related forms.

neurobranchiate (nū-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Neurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

neurocentral (nū-rō-sen'tral), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + κέντρον, center: see *central*.] Relating both to the neural arch and to the centrum of a vertebra.—**Neurocentral suture,** the line on each side of the centrum along which a neurapophysis meets and fuses with the centrum. The body of a vertebra may be thus in part neurapophysial.



Third Cervical Vertebra of Young *Echidna*, the pieces slightly separated. *ncs*, neurocentral suture; *na*, neural arch; *c*, centrum; *t*, transverse process; *v*, vertebrarterial canal.

neurocœle (nū'rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + κοῖλον, cavity: see *cœlum*.] The entire hollow or system of cavities of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocœlian (nū-rō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< *neurocœle* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the neurocœle.

neurocrane (nū'rō-krān), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + κρανίον, skull, cranium: see *cranium*.] The brain-case; the cranial as distinguished from the facial and chronosteal parts of the skull.

For the three segments of the cranium, forming a vaulted tubular brain case, or *neurocrane*, are morphologically complete without the intervention of a chronosteon.
Coues, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

neurocranial (nū-rō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *neurocrane* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the neurocrane. *Coues*.

neurodeatrophia (nū-rō-dē-a-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νευρώδης, like sinews or nerves (see *neuroid*) (applied to the retina as abounding in nerves), + ἀτροφία, atrophy.] Atrophy of the retina.

neurodynamis (nū-rō-dī'nä-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + δύναμις, power.] Nervous energy.

neuro-epithelial (nū″rō-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + E. *epithelial*.] Pertaining to the endings of nerves in the skin where special modifications of both the nervous and the epidermal tissues result. Neuro epithelial structures are especially characteristic of the skin of water-breathing vertebrates, and consist of end buds and nerve hillocks or neuromasts. Preferably *neurepithelial*.

neuro-epithelium (nū″rō-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + E. *epithelium*.] Neuro-epithelial tissue.

neuroglia (nū-rog'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + γλία, glue: see *glue*.] The peculiar sustentacular tissue of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurogliac (nū-rog'li-ak), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ac.*] Having the character of neuroglia.

neurogliar (nū-rog'li-är), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

neurography (nū-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Descriptive neurology; a description of or treatise on nerves.

neurohypnologist (nū″rō-hip-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurohypnolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in or who practises induction of the hypnotic state. Also *neurypnologist*.

neurohypnology (nū″rō-hip-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. νεῦρον, nerve, + ὕπνος, sleep, + -λογία, < λέγειν,

speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Knowledge or investigation of hypnotism —2 The means or process employed for inducing the hypnotic state. See *hypnotism.*

Also *neurypnology*

neurohypnotism (nū-rō-hip'nŏ-tizm), *n* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E *hypnotism.*] Same as *hypnotism.*

neuroid (nū'roid), *a* and *n.* [⟨ Gr *νευροειδής*, *νευρώδης*, like a sinew, sinewy, ⟨ *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve, + *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* Resembling a nerve, or the substance of the nerves.

II. *n* One of the pair of distinct neural elements which compose the neural arch of a vertebra, a neurapophysis correlated with *pleuroid* *G. Baur*, Amer Nat , XXI. 945.

neurokeratin (nū-rō-ker'a-tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*[2]] A substance allied to ceratin It forms the sheath of Schwann and the inner sheath about the axis cylinder, as well as the connecting-bands traversing the myelin between these, but is found in largest quantity in the white substance of the brain

neurological (nū-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *neurolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to neurology

neurologist (nū-rol'ō-jist), *n* [⟨ *neurolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in neurology

neurology (nū-rol'ō-ji), *n* [⟨ NL *neurologia* (NGr *νευρολογία*), ⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the form and functions of the nervous system in sickness and in health.

neuroma (nū-rō'ma), *n* ; pl *neuromata* (-ma-ta) [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-oma*] 1. A tumor formed of nervous tissue —2 A fibroma developed on a nerve

neuromalacia (nū'rō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαλακία*, softness] Softening of nerves or nervous tissue

neuromast (nū'rō-mast), *n* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαστός*, a hillock.] In *zool* , a neuro-epithelial sense-organ, or modified epidermal tract, specialized as a sensitive surface or area It may be free on the general surface of the integument, or more or less covered in a special sac or inversion of the epidermis, or even entirely withdrawn from the epidermis into canals of the corium, hence called *neuromastic canals* These canals may be strengthened by bones or scales developed about the site of the neuro epithelial tract Neuromasts are found in all fishes and aquatic amphibians, but not in the higher air breathing vertebrates Also called *nerve hillock*

neuromastic (nū-rō-mas'tik), *a.* [⟨ *neuromast* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or connected with neuromasts· as, *neuromastic* canals, into which these structures may be withdrawn, *neuromastic* bones or scales, developed in connection with neuromasts

neuromata, *n* Plural of *neuroma*

neuromatous (nū-rom'a-tus), *a* [⟨ *neuroma(t-)* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neuroma.

neuromere (nū'rō-mēr), *n* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve (with ref to *neuron*), + *μέρος*, a part] A segment or division of the neuron.

neuromerous (nū-rom'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ *neuromere* + *-ous*] Segmented, as the neuron of a vertebrate, having or consisting of nervous metameres

neuromimesis (nū'rō-mi-mē'sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μίμησις*, imitation see *mimesis*] Imitation in neurotic patients of organic disease, nervous mimicry

neuromimetic (nū'rō-mi-met'ik), *n* [⟨ *neuromimesis*, after *mimetic*] Pertaining to or exhibiting neuromimesis

neuromuscular (nū-rō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *musculus*, muscle see *muscular.*] Pertaining to nerve and to muscle; especially, resembling or partaking of the nature both of nervous and of muscular tissue; having a character intermediate between that of muscle and that of nerve, representing or physiologically acting both as a nerve and as a muscle. as, the *neuromuscular* cells of the freshwater polyp (*Hydra*). In these cells, which exhibit the beginnings both of a nervous and of a muscular system, the indifference of such systems is seen, for every single cell is in part nervous, responding to stimuli, and in part muscular, or executive of movements which result from the stimulation of the other part The motile filaments into which these neuromuscular cells are drawn out are called *fibers of Kleinenberg* The whole complex of the nervous and muscular systems of any animal is to be regarded as based upon and derived from this primitive, simple, and direct continuity of parts of a single neuromuscular form element, one part functioning as a nerve and the other as a muscle Also *nervomuscular*

neuromyological (nu-rō-mī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [⟨ *neuromyolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to neuromyology.

neuromyology (nū'rō-mī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology.* Cf. *myology.*] A system of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves, myology based upon neurology.

Neurology is the key to myology, and a *neuro myology* is practicable

Coues and Shute, N Y. Med Record, XXXII. 93.

neuron (nū'ron), *n* ; pl *neura* (-rä) [NL , ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *nerve.*] 1. The cerebrospinal axis in its entirety; the whole of the encephalon and myelon, or brain and spinal cord, considered as one.—2 In *entom* , a nerve-ure of an insect's wing; a vein or costa

neuronosos (nū-ron'ō-sos), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *νόσος*, disease] Any disease of the nervous system Also *neuronosus.*

neuropath (nū'rō-path), *n.* [⟨ *neuropath-y*] 1. In *pathol.*, one who assigns to the nervous system an excessive if not exclusive responsibility for disease —2. A person of a nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nervous disease

neuropathic (nū-rō-path'ik), *a* [⟨ *neuropath-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to neuropathy.

neuropathical (nū-rō-path'i-kal), *a* [⟨ *neuropathic* + *-al.*] Same as *neuropathic*

neuropathically (nū-rō-path'i-kal-i), *adv* In a neuropathic manner

neuropathological (nū-rō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [⟨ *neuropatholog-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to a diseased condition of the nervous system or some part of it.

neuropathologist (nū'ri-ō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n* [⟨ *neuropathology-y* + *-ist*] One who is skilled in neuropathology

neuropathology (nū'rō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology* Cf *pathology*] The sum of human knowledge concerning the diseases of the nervous system

neuropathy (nū-rop'a-thi), *n* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-πάθεια*, ⟨ *πάθος*, suffering] In *pathol* , a general term for disease of the nervous system

neurophysiological (nū-rō-fiz''i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [⟨ *neurophysiolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to neurophysiology

neurophysiology (nū-rō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology] Physiology of the nervous system

neuropodial (nū-rō-pō'di-al), *a* [⟨ *neuropodium* + *-al*] Pertaining to neuropodia as, a *neuropodial* cirrus or filament See cuts under *Polynoe*, *prostomum*, and *pygidium*

neuropodium (nū-rō-pō'di-um), *n* ; pl *neuropodia* (-ä) [NL , ⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot.*] One of the series of ventral or inferior foot-stumps of a worm; one of the lower parapodia of an annelid; a ventral oar. opposed to *notopodium* See *parapodium*

neuropore (nū'rō-pōr), *n* [⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πόρος*, pore] An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in the embryos of some animals An anterior neuropore, where the brain remained last in connection with the epidermis, may correspond to the pineal body In the lancelet it is a permanent opening A posterior neuropore may be a neuranal orifice, or on closure of that orifice may be diverted into a neurenteric canal

neuropsychology (nū-rō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *psychology.*] Neurology including psychology.

neuropsychopathic (nū-rō-sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *πάθος*, suffering· see *pathic*] Pertaining to disease of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions.—**Neuropsychopathic constitution**, a permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centers, especially the higher or psychical ones, exhibiting itself in irregular sleep, exaggerated febrile reactions, liability to delirium and convulsions, headache, susceptibility to alcohol, diminished or exaggerated sexual instinct, self consciousness, fickleness in emotions, lack of determination, insane temperament or diathesis

neuropter (nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [NL] A neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera.*

Neuroptera (nū-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *neuropterus*, ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, a wing] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. It was originally composed of the genera *Libellula*, *Ephemera*, *Phryganea*, *Hemerobius* *Myrmeleon*, *Panorpa*, and *Raphidia* (*Rhaphidia*), the winged termites being included in *Hemerobius.* The group thus constituted has suffered many changes, and entomologists are still far from agreed upon its proper definition. Fabricius founded a distinct order *Odonata* for the Linnean *Libellulæ* or dragon-flies Kirby separated the Linnean *Phryganeæ* or caddis-flies under the ordinal name *Trichoptera* Erichson founded the order *Pseudoneuroptera* for those Linnean neuropters whose metamorphosis is incomplete and whose pupæ are active. These eliminations left the *Neuroptera* to consist of the families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, *Myrmeleonidæ*, and *Panorpidæ.* By some authors the *Phryganeidæ* (the *Trichoptera* of Kirby) are still assigned to *Neuroptera*, though M'Lachlan, Brauer, and others exclude them The last-named authority has the largest following in restricting the order *Neuroptera* to the four families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, and *Myrmeleonidæ*, forming a separate order *Panorpatæ* for the family *Panorpidæ*, and leaving the *Trichoptera* out as a separate order In this restricted sense the technical characters of the *Neuroptera* are —wings four in number and reticulate; labial palpi three jointed, the joints free, mandibles free, pupæ distinctly mandibulate, and larvæ as in *Myrmeleon.* These insects are all carnivorous in the larval state, and are either aquatic or terrestrial, the aquatic forms pupating terrestrially See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Mantis*, and *nervure*

neuropteral (nū-rop'te-ral), *a* [As *neuropterous* + *-al*] Same as *neuropterous.*

neuropteran (nū-rop'te-ran), *n.* [As *neuropterous* + *-an*] A neuropter

Neuropteris (nū-rop'te-ris), *n.* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερίς*, fern] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Brongniart in 1828, very widely distributed, especially characteristic of the coal-measures (of Carboniferous age) in different parts of the world, and not passing above the Permian. The fronds are simple, bipinnate or tripinnate, the pinnules rounded, heart shaped, or auriculated at the base, the median nerve sometimes almost entirely wanting, and generally disappearing altogether before the point of the pinnule is reached—the nervation diverging from the base or from the middle nerve, fan like and curving backward In several species the main stem bears rounded or kidney shaped leaflets, which were formerly referred to a distinct genus (*Cyclopteris*) The fructification of *Neuropteris* has not yet been clearly made out The genera *Neuropteris*, *Lesleya*, *Dactyopteris*, and *Odontopteris* are referred by Lesquereux to the section of *Neuropterids*

neuropterology (nū-rop-te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ NL *Neuroptera* + Gr *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] That branch of entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

neuropteron (nū-rop'te-ron), *n* [NL see *neuropter.*] An insect of the order *Neuroptera*, a neuropter

neuropterous (nū-rop'te-rus), *a* [⟨ NL **neuropterus*, ⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, wing] Having conspicuous neuration of the wings; netted-winged, specifically, pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, or having their characters Also *neuropteral* See cut under *nervure*

neuropurpuric (nū''rō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL *purpura* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the nervous system and to purpura — **Neuropurpuric fever**, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

neuroretinitis (nū-rō-ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL , ⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL *retina*, q v , + *-itis*] Inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

neurorthopter (nū-rôr-thop'tėr), *n* A member of the order *Neurorthoptera*

Neurorthoptera (nū-rôr-thop'te-ra), *n pl.* [NL , ⟨ Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL *Orthoptera.*] An order of fossil insects of the coal period, founded by C Brongniart for the reception of numerous forms which resemble the modern leaf-insects or *Phasmidæ*

neurorthopterous (nū-rôr-thop'te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Neurorthoptera.*

neurosal (nū-rō'sal), *a.* [⟨ *neurosis* + *-al*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system as, *neurosal* disorders; the *neurosal* theory of gout.

Neurosal and reflex disorders of the heart

Allen and Neurol , X v , Index

neurose (nū'rōs), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ose.* Cf *nervose, nervous*] 1 In *bot* , same as *nerved.*—2. In *entom.*, having many nervures or veins applied specifically to an insect's wing when it has discal as well as marginal nervures. See cut under *nervure.*

neurosis (nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *neuroses* (-sēz). [NL , ⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ωσις.*] A nervous disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, as epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, etc

neuroskeletal (nū-rō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [⟨ *neuroskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton; endoskeletal; skeletal, with special reference to the nervous system.

neuroskeleton (nū-rō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body (skeleton). see *skeleton.*] The endoskeleton of a vertebrate; the skeleton proper, or, as ordinarily understood, that which consists of the interior bony framework of the body, and is developed in special relation with and upon the pattern of the nervous system, serving to inclose and support the cerebrospinal axis and main nervous trunks: a term introduced by Carus in 1828. The term is correlated with *dermoskeleton*, *sclereskeleton*, and *splanchnoskeleton.* All the bones of "the skeleton"

of ordinary language are neuroskeletal Compare *endoskeleton* and *exoskeleton*

neurospast† (nū′rō-spast), *n.* [< Gr. *νευρόσπαστος*, drawn or actuated by strings, as a puppet, < *νεῦρον*, a sinew, fiber, string, + *σπαστός*, verbal adj of *σπᾶν*, draw out or forth. see *spasm*] A puppet, a little figure put in motion by a string

That outward form is but a *neurospast*.
Dr H More, Psychathanasia, I ii 34

neurospastic† (nū-rō-spas′tik), *a.* [< *neurospast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling a neurospast.

To these, with subtile wires and *neurospastic* springs, they give, now and then, various motions of head, and eyes, which they have made to weep.
Evelyn, True Religion, II 281

neuroterous (nū-rot′e-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Neuroterus*

Neuroterus (nū-rot′e-rus), *n* [NL. (Hartig, 1840).] A genus of hymenopterous gall-insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, exhibiting parthenogenesis. Forms of one of the alternate generations are known as *Spathegaster*. *N lenticularis* makes oak galls, the insect produced in which in turn makes galls of an other kind, which yield *Spathegaster*. The neuroterous generation is represented only by females, the spathegastric by both sexes

neurotherapeutics (nū-rō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n* [< Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *therapeutics*] Therapeutics of nervous disease.

neurotherapy (nū-rō-ther′a-pi), *n* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment] Same as *neurotherapeutics*

neurotic (nū-rot′ik), *a* and *n* [< *neurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the nervous system or to neuroses as, a *neurotic* disease

All of us, in certain *neurotic* crises, hear music or see pictures or receive other striking and mysterious impressions. *New Princeton Rev*, II 158.

2. Prone to the development of neuroses

The *neurotic* woman is sensitive, zealous, managing, self forgetful, wearing herself for others, the hysteric, whether languid or impulsive, is purposeless, introspective, and selfish *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, V 102

3 Capable of acting on the nerves, nervine

II. *n.* **1.** A disease having its seat in the nerves —**2** A medicine for nervous affections, a nervine.

neurotomical (nū-rō-tom′i-kal), *a* [< *neurotom-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to neurotomy

neurotomy (nū-rot′ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *νεῦρον*, a tendon, sinew, nerve, + *-τομία*, < *τέμειν, ταμεῖν*, cut] In *surg*, the division of a nerve

neurotonic (nū-rō-ton′ik), *n* [< Gr *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + E. *tonic*] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neurotrophic (nū-rō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *τροφή*, nourishment] Pertaining to or dependent on trophic influences coming through the nerves

neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol′ō-jist), *n* [< *neurypnology* + *-ist*] Same as *neurohypnologist*.

neurypnology (nū-rip-nol′ō-ji), *n* Same as *neurohypnology*. *Braid*.

Neustrian (nūs′tri-an), *a* [< *Neustria* (see def) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Neustria, a kingdom of the West Franks in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, comprising France north of the Loire, and Flanders: as generally used, opposed to *Austrasian*

To no small extent the *Neustrian* Franks had lost their old Germanic vigour *Encyc Brit*, IX 581

neut. An abbreviation of *neuter*.

neuter (nū′tėr), *a* and *n.* [< L. *neuter*, neither; in grammatical use, neuter, tr Gr. *οὐδέτερος* (*neutrum genus*, tr. Gr. *γένος οὐδέτερον*, neuter gender), < *ne*, not (see *ne*), + *uter*, either, one of two.] **I.** *a.* **1** Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party, taking no part with either side, as in a contention or discussion; neutral.

The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter*, and helde with none of both parties
Berners, tr of Froissart a Chron, I cclii

I cannot mend it, I must needs confess,
But since I cannot, be it known to you
I do remain as *neuter* *Shak*, Rich II, ii 3 159

Mr Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour, and I stood *neuter* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii

2 In *gram.*: (*a*) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine: used when words are grammatically or formally distinguished as *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*—a distinction made in English only in the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*. (*b*) Neither active nor passive; intransitive. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut* —**3.** In *bot.*, same as *neutral*.—**4.** In *zool.*, having no fully developed sex: as, *neuter* bees.

II. *n.* **1**†. A neutral.

Shall we, that in the battle sate as *neuters*,
Serve him that's overcome?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, I 1

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring
Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, I 89

2 An animal of neither sex, and incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labors of the community, a worker. See cuts under *bee*, *Atta*, and *Termes* —**3.** In *bot*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils. See cut under *neutral* —**4.** In *gram*, a noun of the neuter gender Abbreviated *n* and *neut*.

neutral (nū′tral), *a* and *n* [= Sp Pg *neutral* = It. *neutrale*, < L. *neutralis*, neuter, < *neuter*, neither: see *neuter*.] **I.** *a* **1.** In the condition of one who refrains from taking sides in a contest or dispute, taking no active part with either of two contestants or belligerents, not engaged on or interfering with either side.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man
Shak, Macbeth, II 3 115

He [Temple] was placed in the territory of a great *neutral* power, between the territories of two great powers which were at war with England
Macaulay, Sir William Temple

A *neutral* State is one which sustains the relations of amity to both the belligerent parties, or, negatively is a non hostis, . . one which sides with neither party in a war *Woolsey*, Introd to Inter Law, § 155

2 Belonging to a neutral state as, *neutral* ships, a *neutral* flag —**3.** Neither one thing nor the other, intermediate, indifferent, mediocre

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye
Sir J Davies, Immortality of the Soul, xx

I was resolved to assume a look perfectly *neutral* a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of meaning
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi

4 In *chem.*, exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities as, *neutral* salts —**5** In *bot.*, sexless; having neither stamens nor pistils, as



Neutral Flowers of (*a*) Snow ball tree (*Viburnum Opulus*), (*b*) (*Coreopsis verticillata* (a ray flower), (*c*) *Boutelona Texana*

the ray-flowers of many *Compositæ*, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, and the upper florets of many grasses See cut under *Hydrangea*. —**6** In *elect.* and *magnetism*, not electrified, not magnetized —**7.** In *color*, of low chroma, without positive quality of color; grayish —**Neutral axis**, in *mech.* See *axis*† —**Neutral blue, equilibrium** See the nouns —**Neutral line** or **equator** of a magnet See *magnet* — **Neutral salts**, in *chem*, salts in which all the hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by acid or basic radicals have been so replaced, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4), distinguished from hydrogen sodium sulphate ($NaHSO_4$) Neutral salts may, however, react either acid, alkaline, or neutral with test paper Also called *normal salts* —**Neutral vowel**, the vowel-sound heard in such accented syllables as *but*, *son*, *flood*, *trust*, *firm*, *earn*, etc, and very widely in unaccented syllables so called because of the virtual absence in its utterance of a positive determining position of the organs, it being rather the product of intonation of their indifferent position in breathing, and the form toward which vowels excessively slighted in pronunciation tend It is instanced also by the French "mute e" (where this is not altogether silenced) by the *e* of many unaccented syllables in German, and so on — **Neutral zone**, in *bot*, in the *Characeæ*, the motionless hyaline band of protoplasm, entirely destitute of chlorophyl grains, which marks the boundary between two currents of oppositely rotating protoplasm in active growing cells. Also called *indifferent line*

II. *n.* A person, party, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others, one who or that which occupies a neutral or indifferent position.

As a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood,
And like a *neutral* to his will and matter,
Did nothing *Shak*, Hamlet, II 2 503

The right of blockade is one affecting *neutrals*, and a new kind of exercise of this right cannot be introduced into the law of nations without their consent
Woolsey, Introd to Inter Law, App III, p 443

neutralisation, neutralise, etc See *neutralization*, etc.

neutralist (nū′tral-ist), *n* [< *neutral* + *-ist.*] One who professes neutrality, a neutral [Rare]

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons
Petition of the City of London to the House of Commons, [1648, p 6 (*Latham*)

neutrality (nū-tral′i-ti), *n* [= F. *neutralité* = Sp *neutralidad* = Pg *neutralidade* = It *neutralità* = D *neutraliteit* = G *neutralität* = Sw Dan *neutralitet*, < ML *neutralita(t-)s*, a neutral condition, < L *neutralis*, neutral see *neutral*] **1.** The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others; the taking of no part on either side; in *international law*, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties It is not a departure from neutrality to furnish to either of the contending parties supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war—that is, arms and munitions of war, and things out of which munitions of war are made

Purchase but their *neutrality* thy sword
Will, in despite of oracles, reduce
The rest of Greece *Glover*, Athenaid, ix

Venice, with her usual crafty policy kept aloof maintaining a position of *neutrality* between the belligerents
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., II 14

2. Indifference in quality, a state neither very good nor very evil [Rare]

There is no health, physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*
Donne, Anatomy of the World

3†. The state of being of the neuter gender

Hence appeareth the truth of those words of our Saviour, I and the Father are one, where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence
Bp Pearson, Expos of the Creed, II 3, § 38.

4. In *chem*, the state of being neither acid nor basic; absence of the power to saturate or combine with either an acid or a base —**Armed neutrality** See *armed* —**Proclamation of neutrality**, in *U S Hist*, the proclamation by which Washington, in 1793, announced the neutrality of the United States in the war then begun between Great Britain and France =**Syn 1** *Neutrality, Indifference* A nation may be very far from viewing or regarding with *indifference* a war between two of its neighbors, and yet it may preserve a strict *neutrality*—that is, it may refrain strictly from helping the one that it wishes to see victorious or hindering the one that it wishes to see defeated

A state may stipulate to observe perpetual *neutrality* towards some or all of its surrounding neighbors, on condition of having its own *neutrality* respected
Woolsey, Introd to Inter Law, § 156

Met
With blank *indifference*, or with blame reproved
M Arnold, Buried Life.

neutralization (nū′tral-i-zā′shon), *n* [= F *neutralisation*, as *neutralize* + *-ation*] **1.** The act of neutralizing, specifically, in *chem*, the process by which an acid and a base are so combined that the resulting compound has neither acid nor basic properties Thus, if a solution of sodium hydrate is carefully added to sulphuric acid, the acidity of the mixture grows less and at length quite disappears, leaving the mixture with neither acid nor basic properties. This is the *neutralization point* If more sodium hydrat is added, it imparts a basic or alkaline property to the mixture Neutralization can then be brought about only by addition of an acid In these cases the acid and base are said to *neutralize* each other The name *neutralization* is also given to the decomposition of alkaline carbonates by the addition of some stronger acid in quantity just sufficient wholly to displace carbonic acid

There are some cases in which the *neutralization* is effected by the addition of a substance which, even if added in excess, produces a precipitate, and so leaves the solution neutral, so that the addition of an excess of the precipitant is without much importance
Lea, Photography, p 425

2. (*a*) An act of one or more nations imposing upon one of their number or upon another state a condition of permanent neutrality by ordaining that it shall not take part in any war into which the others may enter, in consideration for which its freedom from attack is usually guaranteed, as in the case of Switzerland in 1815, and Belgium since its separation from the Netherlands in 1830 (*b*) An act of military powers agreeing that certain persons, property, and places, such as surgeons, chaplains, and the wounded, medical supplies, hospitals, and ambulances, shall be deemed neutral in war, and not subject to capture, etc, as was agreed by the Geneva Convention, 1864 (*c*) More loosely, the act of securing by convention immunity

for certain territory or waters from being made the scene of hostilities or of exclusive national maritime jurisdiction, as for the Black Sea, 1856, and for the Congo in Central Africa, 1885. (*d*) The condition of immunity and restriction resulting from any of such acts

Also spelled *neutralisation*

neutralize (nū'tral-īz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *neutralized*, ppr. *neutralizing* [= F. *neutraliser* = Sp. Pg. *neutralizar* = It. *neutralizzare*, as *neutral* + *-ize*.] 1. To render neutral; reduce to a state of neutrality between different parties or opinions Specifically—(*a*) To bestow by convention a neutral character upon (states persons and things which would or might otherwise bear a belligerent character), declare non belligerent (*b*) To prohibit hostilities within the limits of, as territory or waters.

The article of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea is of especial importance "The Black Sea is *neutralised*, its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power "
J M'Carthy, Hist. Own Times, xxviii

2 In *chem.*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of, by chemical combination. See *neutralization*, 1.

Ammonia *neutralizes* the most powerful acids, and forms a very important class of salts
W A Miller, Elem of Chem, § 369

3. To render inoperative; invalidate; nullify; counterbalance as, to *neutralize* opposition

He acts as Archimedes would have done if he had attempted to move the earth by a lever fixed on the earth The action and reaction *neutralise* each other
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def of Mill

As one poison will sometimes *neutralise* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Also spelled *neutralise.*

=**Syn.** 3 *Annul, Nullify, Annihilate, Neutralize* These words agree in meaning the bringing of a thing to nothing, causing it to cease to be absolutely, or as to some special relation *Annul* represents an official or authoritative act as, to *annul* an edict (See *abolish*) *Nullify*, to render invalid or of no avail, is more general and less often official a law may be illegally *nullified* by inert resistance To *annihilate* is to reduce to nothing, and should be used only where absolute putting out of existence is meant, such expressions as "his army was literally *annihilated*' are manifestly improper "his army was *annihilated*" would be proper by strong hyperbole, if the army was so broken up that no parts of it were ever gathered together again To *neutralize* is to bring to nothing in respect to some special relation, or to render inoperative or inefficacious in respect to certain other agencies or forces, by a contrary or counterbalancing force as, to *neutralize* an acid, his efforts were *neutralized* by the influence of his opponent. That which is *neutralized* would naturally have force in itself, hence we should not speak of *neutralizing* a law or a command

neutralizer (nū'tral-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *neutralize* + *-er*1] One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of anything Also spelled *neutraliser*

This *neutralizer* should be set on a higher level, that no further pumping, to the end of the acetate of lime process, may be necessary *Spons' Encyc Manuf*, I 13

neutrally (nū'tral-i), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; as a neutral.

neutria, *n.* See *nutria.*

neutrophile (nū'trō-fil), *a.* [< L. *neuter*, neither, + Gr. φίλος, loving.] In *histol.* and *bacteriol.*, staining with dyes of neutral reaction

neuvaine (nė-vān'), *n* [F. (= Sp. Pg It. *novena*), a period of nine days · see *novena.*] Same as *novena.*

nevadite (nē-va'dit), *n* [< *Nevada*, one of the United States, + *-ite*2] See *rhyolite.*

neve1†, *n* [ME, < AS. *nefa*, nephew: see *nephew.*] A nephew.

> Vt of Egipte, riche man,
> Wente Abram in to lond Canaan,
> And Loth hise *neue* and Sarray
> Bilefton bi twen Betel and Ay.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E E. T S), l 799

> Preieth a pater noster priuely this time
> For the hend erl of Herford, sir Humfray de Bowne,
> The king Edwardes *newe* at Glouseter that ligges
> *William of Palerne* (E E T S), l 166

neve2†, *n.* [< L *nepos*, a spendthrift, prodigal · see *nephew.*] A spendthrift. *Halliwell.*

neve3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neaf.*

neve4, *n.* See *nave*

névé (nā-vā'), *n* [F, < L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow. see *snow*1] Same as *firn* Also *glacier-snow.*

nevel (nev'el), *v. t* pret. and pp. *neveled* or *nevelled*, ppr *neveling* or *nevelling.* [Also spelled, erroneously, *knevel*, freq, < *neve*, *neaf*, the fist: see *neaf.*] To pommel, beat with the fists [Scotch]

> Twa land-loupers got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

nevent (nev'en), *v t.* [< ME *nevenen*, *nevnen*, *nempnen*, *nemnen*, < AS. *nemnian*, *nemnan* (= OS. *nemnjan* = OHG. *nemnan*, MHG. *nemnen*, *nennen*, G. *nennen* = Icel. *nefna* = Goth. *namnjan*), name, < *nama* (*naman-*), name. see *name*1, *n.* Cf. *name*1, *v*] To name; call; tell; say

He that *neuenes* God and sweris fals dispyse God
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 10

> I wol yow telle, as was me taught also,
> The foure spirites and the bodies sevene,
> By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord hem *nevene*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 268.

never (nev'ėr), *adv* [< ME *never*, *nevere*, *nevre*, *nefer*, *nefre*, *nævre*, etc. (also contr. *neer*, < ME. *nere*, *ner*), < AS. *nǣfre*, never, not ever, < *ne*, not, + *ǣfre*, ever: see *ne* and *ever.*] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future

He ansuerde that he wolde *neuer* be knyght before that the beste knyght of the worlde that eny man knewe hadde yove hym armes and the acoole
Merlin (E E T S), iii 520

One day we shall blessedly meet again, *never* to depart
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

> She *never* was to me but all obedience,
> Sweetness, and love
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 4

> Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
> And rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes,
> That comes to all.
> *Milton*, P L, i. 66

Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army tread the earth
Irving, Granada, p 86

2. In no degree; not at all; not a whit; not, emphatically.

> "Throw down the ba', ye Jew's daughter,
> Throw down the ba' to me!"
> "*Never* a bit," says the Jew's daughter,
> "Till up to me come ye"
> *Hugh of Lincoln* (Child's Ballads, III 139)

> Let it not displease thee, good Bianca,
> For I will love thee *ne'er* the less, my girl
> *Shak*, T of the S, i 1 77

At this rate a head will be reckoned *never* the wiser for being bald
Steele, Spectator, No 497

Never fear, he's the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer, he ll shew blood, I'll warrant him
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvii

[*Never* in this use, with the following indefinite article *a*, is equivalent to *no*, or *none* and in the contracted form *ne'er a* is the source of the dialectal or slang adjective *nary*

'Tis no matter *ne er a* fantastical knave of them all shall flout me out of my calling
Shak, As you Like it, iii 3 107]

Never indebted, in *law*, a plea allowed at common law in actions of debt on simple contracts other than negotiable paper, to the effect that defendant "never was indebted in manner and form as in the declaration alleged," which plea in general put in issue whatever plaintiff might be required to prove under his declaration —**Never so, never such**, to whatever extent or degree, no matter how (much, great, etc), as never before was

Though there be *never so* moche taken awey thereof on the Day, at Morwe it is as fulle ayen as evere it was
Mandeville, Travels, p 32

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never so* wisely.
Ps. lviii 5

But as for the women, poore soules' bee they *never so* good, they have the gates shut against them.
Sandys, Travailes, p 46

[In this idiom there is a suppressed comparison—'*never* (at any other time) *so* (great, good, much, etc) as in the case supposed or considered.' *Never*, becoming merely emphatic, is now usually replaced by *ever*]—**Never the neart, never the nearer.** See *near* [*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never* ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never* ceasing, *never* fading.]

nevermore (nev'ėr-mōr'), *adv.* [< ME. *nevermore*, *nevremore*; < *never* + *more*1.] Never again; at no future time.

> She wanderd to the dowie glen,
> And *nevir mair* was sein
> *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

> And my heart from out that shadow, that lies floating on the floor,
> Shall be lifted — *nevermore.*
> *Poe*, The Raven.

never-strike (nev'ėr-strīk), *n.* A man who never yields. [Rare.]

So off went Yeo to Plymouth, and returned with Drew and a score of old *never-strikes.*
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvi.

nevertheheldert, *adv.* [ME., < *never* + *the*2 + *helder*, < Icel. *heldr* (= Sw. *hellre*, *heller* = Dan. *hellere*, *heller* = Goth. *haldis*), more, rather, but] None the more; not in a greater degree.

> Nawther faltered ne fel the freke *neuer-the helder*,
> Bot stythly he start forth vpon styf schonkes
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E. T. S), l. 430.

neverthelatert, *conj.* [Also *neverthelatter*, < *never* + *the*2 + *later*, *latter.*] Nevertheless.

Neverthelater, many temptations go over his heart, and the law, as a right hang man, tormenteth his conscience.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc., 1850), p 35.

Neuerthelatter ye shall seke the Lord your God euen there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seke hym with all thyne hearte and with all thy soule. *Bible of* 1551, Deut. iv. 29

nevertheless (nev'ėr-ᴛʜē̤-les'), *conj.* [< ME. *never the lesse*, *never the lasse*, etc.; < *never* + *the*2 + *less*1.] Not or none the less; notwithstanding.

They [though] that hyt be so, that there been many other Wayes that men goon by aftur Countrees that they comen fram, *nevere the lasse* thay turne alle un tylle an ende
Mandeville, Travels, p 128.

> Yet *neuer the lese*, sithe I vnderstonde
> Your purpose is to depart owt of the land,
> I wolle fulfille your pleasur in this case
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S), l 1103.

That which irresistibly strikes us as true, that which seems self evident, that which commends itself to us, may *nevertheless*, we learn, not be true at all
J R Seeley, Nat. Religion, p 8.

nevermoret, *adv.* [< *never* + *the*2 + *more*1.] None the more.

There is another like lawe enacted agaynst wearing of Irish apparrell, but *neverthemore* is it observed by any
Spenser, State of Ireland.

neveut, nevewt, *n* Obsolete forms of *nephew.* *Chaucer*

nevey, nevy (nev'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *nephew*

nevowt, nevot, nevoyt, *n* Forms of *nephew.*

new (nū), *a* [< ME. *newe*, *niwe*, *nywe*, < AS. *nīwe*, *neówe*, *niówe* = OS. *niwi*, *niuwi* = OFries *nie* = D. *nieuw* = MLG *nie*, *nige*, *nigge*, LG. *nij*, *nye* = OHG. *niwi*, *niuwi*, MHG *niuwe*, G. *neu* = Icel. *nȳr* = Sw Dan *ny* = Goth. *niujis* = W. *newydd* = Ir. Gael. *nuadh* = Bret *nevez* (Old Celtic, in place-names, *Novo-*, *Novio-*) = L. *novus* (> It *nuovo* = Sp. *nuevo* = Pg *novo* = F. *neuf*) = OBulg. *novŭ*, *novŭ* = Russ. *novuii* = Lith. *naujas* = Gr. νέος, orig. *νεϝος = Pers *nau* = Skt *nava*, *navya* (> Hind. *nau*), new; cf Skt. *nūtana*, new; prob. lit. 'that which now is' or has just appeared, < Skt., etc, *nu*, Goth *nu*, AS *nū*, E *now* · see *now.* From the L *novus* are ult. E *novel*, *novelty*, etc, *innovate*, *renovate*, etc] 1 Lately or freshly made, invented, produced, grown, or in any way or by any means come into being or use; novel, recent; having existed a short time only: opposed to *old*, and used of things. as, a *new* coat, a *new* book, a *new* fashion, a *new* idea; *new* wine; *new* cheese; *new* potatoes

He gan synge this *nywe* song byuore alle that were therney *Holy Rood* (E E T. S), p 56

For men seyn alle weys, that *newe* thynges and *newe* tydynges ben plesant to here *Mandeville*, Travels, p 314.

> Hire schoos ful moyste and *newe*
> *Chaucer*, Gen Prol to C T. (ed Morris), l. 457

The most calamitous events, either to themselves or others, can bring *new* affliction
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 2.

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be . . and there is no *new* thing under the sun Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is *new*? it hath been already of old time, which was before us. Eccl i 9, 10

Then a whole *new* loaf was short! for I know, of course, when our bread goes faster
Hood, A Rise at the Father of Angling

2. Lately introduced to knowledge; not before known; recently discovered. as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants.

> Any silk, any thread,
> Any toys for your head,
> Of the *new'st* and finest, finest wear-a?
> *Shak*, W T, iv 4. 327.

3 Appearing in a changed character or condition, or in a changed aspect of opinion, feeling, or health, resulting from the influence of a change in the dominant idea, principle, or habit; changed from the former state, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, of the same person.

In our differences with Rome he is strangely vnfix't, and a *new* man euery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him
Bp Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion

> Sigh
> The full *new* life that feeds thy breath
> Throughout my frame
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

[In the following extract used substantively

> Ne in hire wille she chaunged for no *newe*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l 1875.]

4. Not habituated; unfamiliar; unaccustomed: as, he is *new* to his surroundings; a statement *new* to me.

> Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race.
> *New* to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 861.

As Mr Verdant Green was quite *new* to round bowling, it was rather too quick for him
Cuthbert Bede, Verdant Green, i 2.

5. Other than the former or the old, different; not the same as before: as, a *new* horse.

'Ban, 'Ban, Cacaliban
Has a *new* master get a *new* man
Shak, Tempest, ii 2 189

New instruments are seldom handled at first with perfect ease *Bentham*, Introd to Morals and Legislation, [xvi 16, note

The amount of work done inside the human body by the heart in maintaining the circulation of the blood is so great that, if it were done at the expense of the muscular tissue of the heart itself, a *new* heart would be required every week! *W L Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p 102

The same subject, dealt with on a *new* side of Ocean, will be in some sort a new subject
E A Freeman, Amer Lects., p 7

6 Freshly emerged from any condition or the effects of any event

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness, to that northern air
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond, 1 102

7 Not previously well known, not belonging to a well-known family, or not long known to history as, *new* people

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge a *new* man often mounts to favour *Addison*

8 Not used before, or recently brought into use, not second-hand as, a *new* copy of a book; *new* furniture

My very good L may se how coblerlike I have clouted a *new* patch to an olde sole
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed Arber), Finis.

9 Recently begun, starting afresh as, a *new* moon

And the *new* sun rose, bringing the *new* year
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur

10. Retaining original freshness, unimpaired

These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days
Pope, Temple of Fame, l 51

11 Not the old, distinguished from the old while named after it used specifically in place-names. as, *New* York, *New* London, *New* Guinea —12 Modern, in present use as, *New* High German, *New* Latin, *New* Greek —**Deduction for new** See *deduction* —**New assignment, bark, blue, Christians** See the nouns —**New birth** See *regeneration* **New chum**, a new arrival from the old country, a greenhorn [Australia.]

A *new chum* is no longer a *new chum* when he can plait a stock whip *Mrs Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p 2

New Church See *Swedenborgian* —**New Court Party** See *court* **New departure, divinity, foundation,** etc See the nouns **New for old,** the name of a rule used in adjusting a partial loss in marine insurance Under this rule the old materials are applied toward payment for the new by deducting their value from the gross amount of the expenses for repairs From the balance one third of the total cost of the repairs is deducted by the insurers, to be charged against the shipowner as an equivalent for his estimated advantage in the substitution of new work for the old which it replaces. —**New Israelite** Same as *Southcottian* —**New Jerusalem,** in *Scrip*, the heavenly city the abode of God and his saints

I John saw the holy city, *new Jerusalem*, coming down from God out of heaven Rev xxi 2

New Jerusalem Church See *Swedenborgian* **New Latin** See *Latin* —**New Lights** See *light*[1] —**New man, Manichean, measurement** See the nouns **New promise,** in *law* a promise creating a liability upon a past consideration which alone might not support an action as where a bankrupt after discharge promises a creditor that he will pay him notwithstanding —**New red** See *fuchsin* —**New Red Sandstone** See *sandstone* —**New sand,** freshly mixed founding sand which has not yet been used —**New School Presbyterians** See *Presbyterian* —**New style** See *style* —**New Sunday** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*-) **New Testament, trial** See the nouns —**New week,** in the *Gr Ch*, Easter week See *renewal* —**The New Covenant, the New Learning, the new meteorology,** etc See the nouns —**The New World,** North and South America, the western hemisphere =**Syn** *New, Novel, Modern, Fresh Recent, Late* In this connection *new* is opposed to *old novel* to *familiar*, *modern* to *ancient*, *medieval*, *antiquated old fashioned*, *fresh* to *stale*, *recent* and *late* to *early* *New* is the general word, that which is *novel* is unexpected, strange, striking, often in new form, but also pleasing as, a *novel* combination of old ideas that which is *modern* and *fresh* exists at the time referred to, that which is *recent* or *late* is separated from the time of action by only a short interval as, the *late* ministry, a *recent* arrival, *recent* times

new (nū), *adv.* [< ME *newe* < AS *nīwe*, *nīge* (also *nīwan*, *neówan*, *neon*) adv, newly, < *nīwe*, adj, new see *new*, *a*] 1 Newly, lately, recently

My besy gost, that thrusteth alway *newe*,
To seen this flour so yong so fresh of hewe
Chaucer, Good Women, l 103

Is it sweet William my ain true love,
To Scotland *new* come home?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II 152)

Gospeller Art thou of the true faith?
Roger Ay, that am I, *new* converted
Tennyson, Queen Mary i 3

2† Anew

Buy
The covering off o churches
Let them stand bare as do their auditors
Or cap them *new* with shingle
B Jonson Magnetick Lady, i 1

[*New* is much used adverbially in composition as, in *new*-born, *new* dropped, *new* made, *new* grown, *new*-formed, *new* found] **All new**†, recently freshly, anew

He was shave *al newe* in his manere
Chaucer Merchant Tale, l 8

New and new†, again and again

Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
And poked ever his nece *newe and newe*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 116

Of new, of the new†, anew, afresh, newly Compare *of old*, under *old*

This ordynaunce they had made *of newe*, that the frenche men knewe nat of
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I clxi

new† (nū), *v* [< ME *neuen*, < AS *nīwian* (= OS *niwian* = OHG *niuwōn*, *niuōn*, MHG *niuwen*, *niuen* = Goth, in comp, *ana-niujan*), make new, < *niwe*, new see *new*, *a* Cf *renew*] **I.** *trans* To make new, renew

ʒoure karis weren *newed*,
And coueitise hath crasid ʒoure croune ffor euere!
Richard the Redeless, i 8

And alle the graunts, lybarties, quytaunce and fre custumes we conferme to the same citezens and to their successours, and hem of our speciall grace we *newe* and graunte hem to holde free euer.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron, p 21

II. *intrans* To renew itself, become new

Every day hir beaute *newed*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 906

The worlde, whiche *neweth* euery dale
Gower, Conf Amant., Prol

newalty†, *n.* [< **newal*, *newel*[2], + *-ty*, an accom. of *novelty*] A new thing, a novelty

Good Gorel, stand back, and let me see a little, my wife loves *newalties* abominationly, and I must tell her something about the king *The Young King* (1698) (*Nares*)

Newberrya (nū-ber'i-a), *n* [NL (Torrey, 1864), named after its discoverer, Dr J S *Newberry*] A genus comprising a single species, *N congesta*, of the order *Monotropeæ*, the Indian-pipe family, known by the two sepals This singular Californian parasitic plant is a smooth, erect, scaly herb, without leaves or green color, bearing a flattened head of urn shaped flowers

newberyite (nū'ber-i-īt), *n* [Named after J C *Newbery* of Melbourne] A hydrous phosphate of magnesium occurring in orthorhombic crystals in the bat-guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria, Australia

new-born (nū'born), *a* Just born, or very lately born

On parent knees a naked *new born* child,
Weeping thou sat st, while all around thee smiled,
So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may st smile, while all around thee weep
Sir W Jones, From the Persian

Newcastle cloak An inverted barrel with holes cut in it for the head and hands, put upon a man as if it were a garment a punishment for drunkenness formerly inflicted in England

new-come (nū'kum), *a* and *n.* [< ME *neoucumen*, < AS *nīucumen*, *nīwancumen*, newly come (as a noun, a novice), < *nīwe* new, + *cumen*, pp of *cuman*, come see *come*] **I** *a* Just arrived, lately come

"My gown is on,' said the *new come* bride,
'My shoes are on my feet'
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III 196)

II. *n* 1 A stranger newly arrived a new-comer *Holinshed*, Conq Ireland, p 5 (*Halliwell*) —2 The time when any fruit comes in season *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

new-comer (nū'kum-ėr), *n* One who has lately come

new-create (nū'krē-āt'), *v t* To create anew

Is it his use?
Or did the letters work upon his blood,
And *new create* this fault?
Shak, Othello, iv 1 287

new-cut† (nū'kut), *n* An old game at cards, of which there is no extant description

If you play at *new cut*, I am soonest hitter of any one heere for a wager
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

They are deeply engag d
At *new cut* and will not leave their game
Adventures of Five Hours (1663) (*Nares*)

newe[1]†, *a* and *adv.* An old spelling of *new*
newe[2]†, *n* Same as *newel*[1]
newe[3]†, *n* A Middle English form of *noy*
newel[1] (nū'el) *n* [Formerly *nouel*, *nuell*, < OF *nuel*, *nual*, *noiel*, F *noyau* = Pr *nogalh*, *nogaill*, the stone of a fruit, a newel, < ML *nucale*, stone of a fruit, a newel, neut of LL *nucalis*, of a nut, < L *nux* (*nuc*-), nut see *nucleus*] 1 In *arch*, an upright cylinder or pillar which forms a center from which the steps of a winding stair radiate and supports their inner ends from the bottom to the top In stairs where the steps are merely pinned into the wall by their outer ends, and there is no central pillar, the staircase is said to have an *open newel* The newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, so as to serve as a central shaft for receiving the ribs of the covering vault.



Newel, in the Château de Blois, France

The stairs likewise to the upper rooms, let them be upon a fair and open *newel*, and finely railed in with images of wood cast into a brass colour
Bacon, Building (ed 1887)

2 In *carp*, the tall and more or less ornamental post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a hand-rail.—3. In *engin*, a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge —4 In a ship, an upright timber which receives the tenons of the rails leading from the breastwork of the gangway

newel[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < *new* + *-el*, after *novel*. Cf *newalty*] A new thing, a novelty

He was so enamoured with the *newell*
That nought he deemed deare for the jewell
Spenser, Shep Cal, May

newelichet, *adv* A Middle English form of *newly* *Chaucer*

New England Confederation. See *confederation*

New-Englander (nū-ing'glan-dėr), *n* [< *New England* + *-er*[1]] An inhabitant of New England, the northeastern section of the United States of America, comprising the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut

New England theology. See *theology*

newfangel†, **new-fangelnesse**† Obsolete forms of *newfangle*, *newfangleness*

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *a* [Early mod E also *newfangel*, < ME *newfangel* *newefangel*, *newfangille*, disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, < *newe* (< AS *nīwe*), new, + **fangel*, < AS **fangol*, disposed to take, < *fōn*, pp *fangen*, take see *fang*, *v* The form **fangle* (ME **fangel*) is not used alone, the actual formation of ME *newfangel* being *new* + *fang* + *-el*, the adj suffix applying to the combined elements *new* + *fang*] Disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, fond of change, inconstant with reference to persons (or animals)

For though thou yive hem [caged birds] sugre, honey, breed and mylk,
Yet to the wood he wol, and wormes ete,
So *newefangel* ben they of hir mete,
And loven novelries of propre kynde
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 610.

Sonne, if thou be weel at eese
And warme amonge thi neiʒboris sitte,
Be not *newfangil* in no wise,
Neither hasti for to chaunge ne flitte
Babees Book (E E T S), p 51

Quicke wittes commonlie be in desire *newfangle*, in purpose vnconstant *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 33

newfangle† (nū-fang'gl), *n.* [< *newfangle*, *a*, erroneously taken as *new* + **fangle*, *n* whence in later use *fangle* as an independent noun] A new or novel fashion, a novelty

Not only gentlemen's servants but also handy craftmen, yea, and almost the ploughmen of the country, with all other sorts of people, use much strange and proud *new fangles* in their apparel
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), i

A Pedlers packe of *newe fangles*
Lyly, Euphues, Anat of Wit, p 116

newfangle† (nū-fang'gl), *v t.* [< *newfangle*, *a*] To change by introducing novelties.

Not hereby to controule and *new fangle* the Scripture, God forbid, but to marke how corruption and Apostacy crept in by degrees *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy

newfangled (nū-fang'gld), *a* [< *newfangle*, *v.*, + *-ed*[2]] 1 Disposed to take up new things, fond of change same as *newfangle* with reference to persons

Not to have fellowship with *new fangled* teachers
1 Tim vi (heading)

There is a great error risen now a days among many of us, which are vain and *new fangled* men *Latimer*

2 New-made or new-fashioned, novel, formed with affectation of novelty with reference to things

Howbeit this communication of mine, though peradventure it may seem unpleasant, yet cannot I see why it should seem strange, or foolishly *newfangled*
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), i

newfangled

Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy *Fryth*, Works, p 21

For they [charities] are not *new fangled* devices of yesterday, whereof we have had no knowledge, no experience *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I xvii

newfangledly (nū-fang'gld-li), *adv.* In a newfangled manner: as, *newfangledly* dressed.

newfangledness (nū-fang'gld-nes), *n* The character of being newfangled; novelty

They began to incline to this conclusion, of removall to some other place, [though] not out of any *newfanglednes*, or other such like giddie humour *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 22.

newfangleness (nū-fang'gl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *newefangelnes*, < *newfangle* + *-ness*] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty, fondness for change, inconstancy

As doth the tydif for *newfangelnesse* *Chaucer*, Prol to Good Women, l 154

The schooles they fill with fond *new fanglenesse*,
And sway in Court with pride and rashnes rude
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l 327

newfanglist† (nū-fang'glist), *n.* [< *newfangle* + *-ist*] One who is eager for novelty, one given to change.

Learned men have euer resisted the priuate spirits of these *new fanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men *Tooker*, Epistle of the Church (1604), p 90

newfangly† (nū-fang'gli), *adv* [< *newfangle* + *-y*[1].] In a newfangle manner, with a disposition for novelty

Diuers yonge scholers thei found properly witted, feately lerned, and *newfangly* minded *Sir T More*, Works, p 213

new-fashion (nū'fash'on), *a* [< *new*, *a*, + *fashion*, *n.*] Recently come into fashion, newfashioned; novel

Learn all the *new fashion* words and oaths. *Swift*

new-fashion (nū'fash'on), *v. t.* [< *new*, *adv*, + *fashion*, *v*] To modernize; remodel in the latest style.

Had I a place to *new fashion*, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi

new-fashioned (nū'fash'ond), *a.* [< *new* + *fashion* + *-ed*[2].] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion.

new-fledged (nū'flejd), *a* Wearing the first feathers, lately fledged.

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new fledg'd* offspring to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l 168

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found'land, on the island itself generally nū-fund-land', also nū'fund-land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland dog*.

He.
Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her
Than for his old *Newfoundland's*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen [Slang]

Newfoundland dog. See *dog*

Newfoundlander (nū-found'lan-dėr, etc see *Newfoundland*), *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada —2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland

They got a few [seals] afterwards, which made up 450, and got out of the ice again Afterwards they fell in with a *Newfoundlander*, and bought 40, and came home *Fisheries of U S*, V ii 477

Newgate (nū'gāt), *v t*, pret and pp *Newgated*, ppr *Newgating* [< *Newgate*, a famous prison in London] To imprison

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated* *Roger North*, Examen, p 258 (*Davies*)

[Nashe, in his "Pierce Penilesse," says that *Newgate* is "a common name for all prisons." *Halliwell*]

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose Also called *Newgate fringe* [Slang, Eng]

New Haven Divinity. See *divinity*

newing (nū'ing), *n* [< *new* + *-ing*[2]] Yeast or barm [Prov Eng.]

newish (nū'ish), *a* [< *new* + *-ish*[1]] Rather new

New Jersey tea. See *tea*.

new-land (nū'land), *n* Land newly broken up and plowed. [Prov. Eng.]

New-light (nū'līt), *n* and *a.* **I.** *n* 1 See *New Lights*, under *light*[1] —2 *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbellite*

II. *a.* Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights.—**New-light Divinity.** See *divinity*

newly (nū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *newly*, *neuly*, *nuly*, *newely*, *newelīche*, < AS *niwlīce* (= D. *nieuwelijks* = MLG *nielik*, *nielike* = MHG. *niuwelīche*, *niulīche*, G. *neulich* = Icel. *nÿliga* = Sw. *nyligen* = Dan *nylig*), newly, < *niwlic*, new, < *niwe*, new, + *-lic*, E *-ly*[1]: see *new*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] 1 Lately; recently; freshly; just as, *newly* wedded; *newly* painted.

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye scholde have entred so *newely*, ne so manye *newely* slayn, with outen stynkynge and rotynge *Mandeville*, Travels, p 284

Morning roses *newly* wash'd with dew.
Shak, T of the S., ii 1, 174

Are ye my true love, sweet William,
From England *newly* come?
William and Margorie (Child's Ballads, II 149).

With such a smile as though the earth
Were *newly* made to give him mirth
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 202.

2 Anew; afresh; in a new and different manner or form

By deed achieving honour *newly* named [Coriolanus]
Shak, Cor, iii 1, 190.

Such is the powre of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth expell,
And the refyned mynd doth *newly* fashion
Unto a fairer forme
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l 192.

newmarket (nū'mar'ket), *n.* [Named after *Newmarket* in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been discarded, on a board upon which duplicate ace of spades, king of hearts, queen of clubs, and knave of diamonds have been fastened face up. On these cards are placed bets which are won by the player who can play the corresponding cards in accordance with the rules of the game.

2 Same as *Newmarket coat*

Newmarket coat. 1. A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding

He was dressed in a *Newmarket coat* and tight-fitting trousers *Dickens*, Hard Times, i 6

2 A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth

New-Mexican (nū-mek'si-kan), *a* and *n* [< *New Mexico* (see def) + *-an*] **I** *a* Of or belonging to New Mexico, formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico.

new-model (nū'mod'el), *v. t.* To give a new form to; remodel

The constitution was *new modelled* so as to resemble nearly that of this country *Brougham*

New Model (nū mod'el), *n* In *Eng hist*, the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644–5, largely through the influence of Cromwell.

newness (nū'nes) *n* [< ME *newenes*, < AS. *niwnes*, *niwnys*, newness, < *niwe*, new see *new* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being new (*a*) Lateness of origin, the state of being lately produced, invented, or executed as, the *newness* of a dress, the *newness* of a system or a project

The *newness* of the undertaking is all the hazard *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, Pref

They show finely in their first *newness*, but cannot stand the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after washing day *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii

(*b*) The state of being newly introduced, novelty

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind *South*

For the discovery
And *newness* of thine art so pleased thee
Tennyson, Ode to Memory

(*c*) An innovation, a recent change

Some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref

(*d*) Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise *Sir P Sidney*

(*e*) A new condition, reformation or regeneration

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life Rom vi. 4

The Newness, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of *the Newness* *The Century*, XXXIX. 129

=**Syn.** See *new*

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nū-plā'tō-nist), *n* Same as *Neoplatonist*

news (nūz), *n.* [First in late ME *newes*, *newys*, pl. of *new* (early mod. E. *newe*); not a native E. idiom, but as a translation of F *nouvelles*, news (see *novel*, *n*, 2) The supposition that *news* represents the AS. partitive genitive in *hwæt niwes* (= L *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that news is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so graue, a *newes* so new, a victorie so seldome hearde of *Letters of Sir Antonie of Guevara*, p 2.

The next *newes* that happened in this time of ease was that, a merry fellow hauing found some few Dollars against the Kemish wracke, the fruit went currant the treasure was found Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

It was no *news* then [in a time of famine] for a Woman to forget her suckling child, so as not to have compassion upon the Son of her Womb *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I viii.

It is no *newes* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich *Str R L'Estrange*

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without some one seeing you and making *news* of it
W C Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, I

2 Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known; tidings

And laye in the hauyn where as they were before, of the whiche *newys* oure sayde company were ryght joyous and thanked Almyghty God *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 64

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 180

He that hath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not come to do that at church *Donne*, Sermons, iv

Although our title, sir, be *News*,
We yet adventure here to tell you none,
But shew you common follies
B Jonson, Staple of News, Prol

There is fearful *News* come from Germany
Howell, Letters, I ii 4

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news* When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is important, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we must carry away and remember, but what is new *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 310

3 A newspaper. [Obsolete or provincial]

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*
Cowper, On Names of little Note in Blog Brit

4† A messenger with news

In the mean time there coming a *Newes* thither with his horse to go over *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1665

News-ink See *ink*[1] =**Syn.** 2 *News*, *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, *Advices* *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected, *news* meets especially the desire to know *Intelligence* is also a general word applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st ult, *intelligence* of a mutiny *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety *Advices* are items of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them Thus, Philip II expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English, his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *advices*, he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love,
News from the humming city comes to it
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much as Marlborough was charged with on that head *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent, i

To hear the *tidings* of my friend,
Which every hour his couriers bring
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi

At night he retires home, full of the important *advices* of the day *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iv

news (nūz), *v. t.* [< *news*, *n*; prob. due in part to *noise*, *v*] To report, rumor as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed. [Prov. Eng and U. S.]

new-sad (nū'sad), *a* Recently made sad [Rare.]

I . entreat,
Out of a *new-sad* soul, that you vouchsafe
In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide
The liberal opposition of our spirits
Shak, L L L, v 2 741

news-agent (nūz'ā'jent), *n* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book† (nūz'buk), *n.* A newspaper

No news from the North at all to day, and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed *Pepys*, Diary, Nov 26, 1666.

newsboy (nūz'boi), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nūz'hous), *n* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals: distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

newsless (nūz'les), *a.* [< *news* + *-less.*] Without news or information.

I am as *newsless* as in the dead of summer.
Walpole, Letters, II 407.

news-letter† (nūz'let'ėr), *n.* A letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript. The news-letters were the precursors of the later newspapers. They appear to have arisen about the commencement of the seventeenth century, to have reached special prominence about the time of Charles II, and to have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century

I love News extreamly I have read Three *News Letters* to day I go from Coffee House to Coffee House all day on Purpose
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 219

The first English journalists were the writers of *news letters*, originally the dependants of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired there. *Encyc Brit*, XVII 413

newsman (nūz'man), *n.*; pl. *newsmen* (-men). A man who sells or delivers newspapers

newsmonger (nūz'mung'gėr), *n.* A person who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news, a retailer of gossip.

Many tales devised
By smiling pick-thanks and base *newsmongers*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iii 2, 25

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt *newsmongers* to set up an antiflame against [a ridiculous report]
Fuller, Holy State, iii 23

newsmongery† (nūz'mung'gėr-i), *n* [< *newsmonger* + *-y* (see *-ery*)] The act of dealing in news; the retailing of news or gossip

Wilt thou invest that in the highest throne of art and schollership which a scrutinie of so manie millions of wel discerning condemnations hath concluded to be viler then *news mongery*? *Nash*, Foure Letters Confuted

news-pamphlet (nūz'pamf'let), *n.* Formerly, a publication issued occasionally when any special event seemed to call for it. Such pamphlets were precursors of newspapers, and appeared especially in the sixteenth century

newspaper (nūz'pā'per), *n* A paper containing news, a sheet containing intelligence or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis, a public print, or daily, weekly, or semi-weekly periodical, that presents the news of the day, such as the doings of political, legislative, or other public bodies, local, provincial, or national current events, items of public interest on science, religion, commerce, as well as trade, market, and money reports, advertisements and announcements, etc Newspapers may be classed as *general*, devoted to the dissemination of intelligence on a great variety of topics which are of interest to the general reader, or *special*, in which some particular subject, as religion, temperance, literature, law, etc, has prominence, general news occupying only a secondary place The first English newspaper is believed to be the 'Weekly News," issued in London in 1622 The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615 In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed, the Boston "News Letter" followed in 1704, but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756

This month, a certain great Person will be threatened with death or sickness. This the *News Paper* will tell them *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Predictions for the Year 1708.

There now exist but two *newspapers* which were in being in Queen Anne's reign, namely the "London Gazette" (but that has been kept alive through its official nursing) and — but one due to private enterprise — Berrow's "Worcester Journal," which was established in 1709
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 66

newspaper-clamp (nūz'pā'pėr-klamp), *n* A newspaper-file.

newspaperdom (nūz'pā'pėr-dum), *n* [< *newspaper* + *-dom*] The realm of newspapers; newspaper life. *The Writer*, III. 126 [Colloq.]

newspaper-file (nūz'pā'pėr-fil), *n.* A frame for holding newspapers ready for convenient reference. It is made in several forms, but consists in general of a pair of rods hinged at one end, which are opened to receive between them the middle fold of the newspaper sheet, and then shut and fastened by means of a hook or screw at the end opposite the hinge, so as to hold the paper in the frame Also called a *paper file* or *paper-clamp*.

newsroom (nūz'rōm), *n* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, etc., are kept on file for reading; a reading-room.

news-stand (nūz'stand), *n* A stand or place at which newspapers, periodicals, etc., are sold.

news-vender (nūz'ven'dėr), *n.* A seller of newspapers

Newspapers in London are sold by the publishers to newsmen or *newsvenders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country
M'Culloch, Dict. Commerce.

news-writer (nūz'rī'tėr), *n.* A writer of or for news-letters

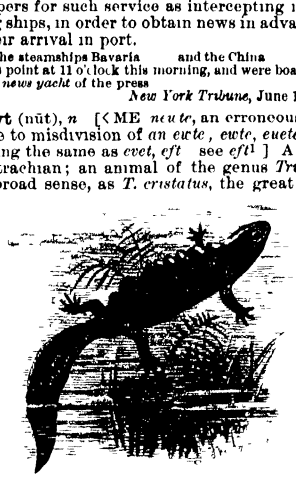
I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers*, and the zealots of parties
Spectator, No 124.

newsy (nū'zi), *a* [< *news* + *-y*[1].] Full of news; gossipy. [Colloq.]

news-yacht (nūz'yot), *n.* A fast-sailing craft formerly employed by the publishers of newspapers for such service as intercepting incoming ships, in order to obtain news in advance of their arrival in port.

The steamships Bavaria and the China passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were boarded by the *news yacht* of the press
New York Tribune, June 16, 1862.

newt (nūt), *n* [< ME *neute*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of *an ewte*, *ewte*, *euete*, etc., being the same as *evet*, *eft* see *eft*[1]] A tailed batrachian; an animal of the genus *Triton* in a broad sense, as *T. cristatus*, the great warty



Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*)

or crested newt, or *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*, the common smooth newt, an eft, an asker, a triton They begin life as tadpoles hatched from eggs, but never lose the tail They are harmless and inoffensive little creatures, from 3 to 6 inches long, living in ponds and ditches, sometimes crawling out of the water in damp places, they live on animal food, as water insects and their larvæ, worms, tadpoles, etc The name is extended to any similar batrachian of small size, as one of the *Amblystomidæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, *Salamandridæ*, etc

Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong,
Come not near our fairy queen
Shak, M N D, II 2 11

Blind newts, the *Cæciliidæ*

Newtonian (nū-tō'n-an), *a.* and *n* [< *Newton* (see def) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), or formed or discovered by him —**Newtonian criterion.** See *criterion* —**Newtonian philosophy**, the doctrine of Newton that the chief phenomena of the heavens are due to an attraction of gravitation, and that similar attractions explain many molecular phenomena. —**Newtonian potential**, a potential vary ing inversely as the distance, like that of gravitation — **Newtonian system.** See *solar system*, under *solar* — **Newtonian telescope** See *telescope* —**Newtonian theory of light** See *light*[1]

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Newton in philosophy. —2 A Newtonian reflecting telescope

The result was a *Newtonian* of exquisite definition, with an aperture of two, and a focal length of twenty feet
A M Clerke, Astron in 19th Cent, p 109

Newtonic (nū-ton'ik), *a* [< *Newton* (see *Newtonian*) + *-ic*] Same as *Newtonian* —**Newtonic rays**, the visible rays of the spectrum See *spectrum*.

First, we have the visible rays of medium refrangibility, ranging from red to violet, and sometimes called the *Newtonic rays* *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I 19

Newton's color-diagram, diagram, disk. See *color-diagram*, etc.

Newton's law of cooling. See *law*[1].

Newton's metal. See *metal*.

New-year (nū'yėr'), *n* [Early mod. E also *Newe Yeere*, etc, < ME *new yere*, *newe ger*, etc, < AS *nīwe gēar*, new year see *new* and *year*] **I.** *n.* 1. The year approaching or newly begun as, it is common to make good resolutions for the *New-year*. —2. New-Year's day, the first day of the year.

For hit is gol [Yule] and *nwe ger*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 284

For I would see the sun rise upon the glad *New year*
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve

3†. A congratulation or good wish for the coming year

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse?
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (*Nares*)

New-Year's day, the first day of the New year, the first day of January. In many countries the day is a legal holiday, and is celebrated by the giving of presents and general festivities.

New Year's Day, however, was his [Peter Stuyvesant's] favorite festival. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

New-Yorker (nū-yôr'kėr), *n.* [< *New York* (see def) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of the State or city of New York

New York fern. A common shield-fern, *Aspidium Noveboracense*, of the eastern United States

New York godwit See *godwit*

New-Zealand falcon, flax, subregion, etc. See *falcon*, etc

nexal (nek'sal), *a* [< *nex(um)* + *-al*] In *Rom law*, involving or exacting servitude for debt

Even the *nexal* creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor, which was not abolished until the fifth century of the city may not unfittingly in view of the cruelties that too often attended it, be said to have savoured more of private vengeance than either punishment or procedure in reparation *Encyc Brit*, XX 675

Nexal contract, the contract by which a debtor who was unable to pay bound himself as if he were a slave to his creditor See *nexum*

The Poetilian law of 428, abolishing the *nexal contract* *Encyc Brit*, XX 681

nexi, *n* Plural of *nexus*[2]

nexible (nek'si-bl), *a* [< LL *nexibilis*, tied or bound together, < L *nectere*, pp *nexus*, tie together, interlace Cf *annect*, *connect*, etc.] Capable of being knitted together *Blount* [Rare]

next (nekst), *adv* and *prep* [< ME *next*, *necst*, *nest*, < AS. *nēhst*, *nȳhst*, *nēxt*, *nealist* = OS. *nāhist* = OFries *nest* = OHG *nāhôst*, *nāhist*, MHG *nāhest*, *næhest*, *næhst*, *nāst*, *nast*, G *nahest* = Sw *nast* = Dan *nærst*, next, nearest, nighest, superl of *neah*, nigh see *nigh*, of which *next* is simply the older superlative Cf. *near*[1], the older comparative of *nigh*] **I.** *adv* 1 Nighest, nearest, in the place, position, rank, or turn which is nearest as, *next* before, *next* after you.

Nothing will bring them from their uncivill life sooner then learning and discipline, *next* after the knowledge and feare of God *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Before you, and *next* unto high heaven,
I love your son *Shak*, All's Well, i 3 199

Who knows not that Truth is strong *next* to the Almighty? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p 52.

2. In the place or turn immediately succeeding as, Who comes *next*?

What impossible matter will he make easy *next*?
Shak, Tempest, ii 1 89

Our men with what came *next* to hand were forced to make their passage among them
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 101.

Next, her white hand an antique goblet brings—
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings
Pope, Iliad, xi 772

Next to (*a*) Immediately after, as second in choice or consideration

Next to the statues, there is nothing in Rome more surprising than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of so many kinds of marble
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 476.

They were never either heard or talked of — which, *next* to being universally applauded, should be the object of ambition of all magistrates and rulers
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 148

(*b*) Almost, within a little of being as, *next to* nothing

That 's a difficulty *next to* impossible *Rowe*

The Puritans forgot, or never knew, that it [clerical subscription] was invented, or *next to* invented, by the episcopal founder of Nonconformity
R W Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng, xx

What is a sad thing is that one man should be dining off turtle and ortolans, and another man have *next to* no dinner at all *W H Mallock*, Social Equality, p 203

Next to nothing See *nothing*

II. *prep* Nearest to, immediately adjacent to ["Nigh," "near," "*next*" may be regarded in construction as prepositions or as adjectives with the prep osition "to" understood *Angus*, Handbook of the English Tongue, p 234]

next (nekst), *a* [< ME *nexte* (also *nest*, > E. dial. *neest*, Sc *neist*), < AS *nēxta*, *nēhsta*, *nȳhsta* (= OS. *nahisto* = OFries *neste* = OHG *nāhisto*, MHG *nāheste*, *næheste*, *næhst*, G *nahest*, *nachst* = Sw *nast* = Dan *nærst*), next, nighest, < *nēhst*, adv, superl of *neah*, nigh see *nert*, *adv* Cf *nigh*, *a*] 1 Nighest, nearest in place or position; adjoining as, the *next* town, the *next* room

I have been with Sir Oliver Martext the vicar of the *next* village *Shak*, As you Like it, iii 3 44

2 Nearest in order, succession, or rank, immediately succeeding as, advise me in your *next* letter; *next* time; *next* month

The *nexten* tune that it play'd seen
Was "Farewel to my mither the queen"
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II 243).

Pray let it appear in your *next* what a Proficient you are, otherwise some Blame may light on me that placed you there *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 29.

Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy *Fryth*, Works, p 21

For they [charities] are not *new fangled* devices of yesterday, whereof we have had no knowledge, no experience *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I xvii

newfangledly (nū-fang'gld-li), *adv* In a newfangled manner as, *newfangledly* dressed.

newfangledness (nū-fang'gld-nes), *n.* The character of being newfangled; novelty.

They began to incline to this conclusion, of removall to some other place, [though] not out of any *newfangledness*, or other such like giddie humour *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 22.

newfangleness (nū-fang'gl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *newefangelnes*, < *newfangle* + *-ness*.] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty, fondness for change, inconstancy

As doth the tydif, for *newfangelnesse* *Chaucer*, Prol to Good Women, l 154

The schooles they fill with fond *new fanglenesse*,
And away in Court with pride and rashnes rude
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l 327

newfanglist† (nū-fang'glist), *n.* [< *newfangle* + *-ist*.] One who is eager for novelty, one given to change.

Learned men have euer resisted the priuate spirits of these *new-fanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men *Tooker*, Fabric of the Church (1604), p 90

newfangly† (nū-fang'gli), *adv.* [< *newfangle* + *-y*[1].] In a newfangle manner; with a disposition for novelty

Diuers yonge scholers thei found properly witted, feately lerned, and *newfangly* minded *Sir T More*, Works, p 213.

new-fashion (nū'fash'on), *a* [< *new*, *a*., + *fashion*, *n*.] Recently come into fashion, newfashioned; novel.

Learn all the *new fashion* words and oaths. *Swift*

new-fashion (nū'fash'on), *v. t* [< *new*, *adv*., + *fashion*, *v*.] To modernize; remodel in the latest style

Had I a place to *new fashion*, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi

new-fashioned (nū'fash'ond), *a.* [< *new* + *fashion* + *-ed*[2].] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion

new-fledged (nū'flejd), *a* Wearing the first feathers; lately fledged

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new fledg'd* offspring to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l 168

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found'land, on the island itself generally nū-fund-land', also nū'fund-land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland dog*.

He .
Would care no more for Leslin's walking with her
Than for his old *Newfoundland's*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen [Slang.]

Newfoundland dog. See *dog*

Newfoundlander (nū-found'lan-dėr, etc see *Newfoundland*), *n* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada —2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland

They got a few [seals] afterwards, which made up 450, and got out of the ice again Afterwards they fell in with a *Newfoundlander*, and bought 40, and came home *Fisheries of U. S.*, V ii 477

Newgate (nū'gāt), *v. t*, pret and pp *Newgated*, ppr. *Newgating*. [< *Newgate*, a famous prison in London.] To imprison

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*.
Roger North, Examen, p 258 (*Davies*)

[Nashe, in his "Pierce Penilesse," says that *Newgate* is "a common name for all prisons." *Halliwell*.]

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose Also called *Newgate fringe* [Slang, Eng.]

New Haven Divinity. See *divinity*

newing (nū'ing), *n.* [< *new* + *-ing*[2].] Yeast or barm [Prov. Eng.]

newish (nū'ish), *a* [< *new* + *-ish*[1].] Rather new

New Jersey tea. See *tea*.

new-land (nū'land), *n* Land newly broken up and plowed [Prov Eng.]

New-light (nū'līt), *n* and *a*. **I.** *n* 1 See *New Lights*, under *light*[1] —2 *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbellite*

II. *a*. Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights.—**New-light Divinity.** See *divinity*

newly (nū'li), *adv.* [< ME *newly*, *neuly*, *nuly*, *newely*, *newelyche*, < AS *niwlīce* (= D. *nieuwelijks* = MLG *nielik*, *nuelike* = MHG. *nuwelīche*, *niulīche*, G. *neulich* = Icel. *nÿliga* = Sw. *nyligen* = Dan. *nylig*), newly, < *niwlic*, new, < *nīwe*, new, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1]. see *new*, *a*., and *-ly*[2].] **1** Lately; recently, freshly, just as, *newly* wedded; *newly* painted.

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye scholde have entred so *newely*, ne so manye *newely* slayn, with outen stynkynge and rotynge *Mandeville*, Travels, p 284.

Morning roses *newly* wash'd with dew.
Shak, T. of the S., ii 1. 174

Are ye my true love, sweet William,
From England *newly* come?
William and Margorie (Child's Ballads, II 149).

With such a smile as though the earth
Were *newly* made to give him mirth
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 202

2 Anew; afresh; in a new and different manner or form

By deed achieving honour *newly* named [Coriolanus].
Shak, Cor, ii 1 190.

Such is the powre of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth expell,
And the refyned mynd doth *newly* fashion
Unto a fairer forme
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l 192.

newmarket (nū'mär'ket), *n.* [Named after *Newmarket* in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been discarded, on a board upon which duplicate ace of spades, king of hearts, queen of clubs, and knave of diamonds have been fastened face up On these cards are placed bets which are won by the player who can play the corresponding cards in accordance with the rules of the game

2 Same as *Newmarket coat*

Newmarket coat. 1 A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding.

He was dressed in a *Newmarket coat* and tight fitting trousers *Dickens*, Hard Times, I 6

2. A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth

New-Mexican (nu-mek'si-kan), *a* and *n* [< *New Mexico* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I** *a* Of or belonging to New Mexico, formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico

new-model (nū'mod'el), *v. t* To give a new form to, remodel.

The constitution was *new modelled* so as to resemble nearly that of this country *Brougham*

New Model (nū mod'el), *n* In *Eng hist*, the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644–5, largely through the influence of Cromwell.

newness (nū'nes), *n.* [< ME *newenes*, < AS. *niwnes*, *niunys*, newness, < *nīwe*, new see *new* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being new (*a*) Lateness of origin, the state of being lately produced, invented, or executed as, the *newness* of a dress, the *newness* of a system or a project

The *newness* of the undertaking is all the hazard *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, Pref

They show finely in their first *newness*, but cannot stand the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after washing day *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii

(*b*) The state of being newly introduced, novelty

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind *South*

For the discovery
And *newness* of thine art so pleased thee
Tennyson, Ode to Memory

(*c*) An innovation, a recent change

Some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref

(*d*) Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise *Sir P Sidney*

(*e*) A new condition, reformation or regeneration

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life Rom vi 4

The Newness, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence.

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of *the Newness* *The Century*, XXXIX 129

=**Syn**, See *new*

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nū-plā'tō-nist), *n* Same as *Neoplatonist*.

news (nūz), *n.* [First in late ME *newes*, *newys*, pl of *new* (early mod. E. *newe*); not a native E idiom, but as a translation of F *nouvelles*, news (see *novel*, *n*., 2) The supposition that *news* represents the AS. partitive genitive in *hwæt niwes* (= L *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that news is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so grave, a *newes* so new, a victorie so seldome heard of *Letters of Sir Antonie of Gueuara*, p. 2

The next *newes* that happened in this time of ease was that, a merry fellow having found some few Dollars against the Flemish wracke, the bruit went current the treasure was found Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

It was no *newes* then [in a time of famine] for a Woman to forget her sucking child, so as not to have compassion upon the Son of her Womb *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I viii

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich *Sir R L'Estrange*

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without some one seeing you and making *news* of it
W C Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, i

2. Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known, tidings.

And laye in the hauyn where as they were before, of the whiche *newys* oure sayde company were ryght joyous and thanked Almyghty God *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 64

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio
Shak, Much Ado, ii 1 180

He that hath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not come to do that at church *Donne*, Sermons, iv

Although our title, sir, be *News*,
We yet adventure here to tell you none,
But shew you common follies
B Jonson, Staple of News, Prol

There is fearful *News* come from Germany
Howell, Letters, I ii 4

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news* When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is important, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we must carry away and remember, but what is new *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 310

3 A newspaper [Obsolete or provincial]

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*
Cowper, On Names of little Note in Blog Brit

4† A messenger with news.

In the mean time there coming a *Newes* thither with his horse to go over *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1665

News-ink See *ink*[1] =**Syn** 2 *News*, *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, *Advices* *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected; *news* meets especially the desire to know *Intelligence* is also a general word applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st ult., *intelligence* of a mutiny *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety *Advices* are items of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them Thus, Philip II expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English, his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *advices*, he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love,
News from the humming city comes to it
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much as Marlborough was charged with on that head *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent., i

To hear the *tidings* of my friend,
Which every hour his couriers bring
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi

At night he retires home, full of the important *advices* of the day *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iv

news (nūz), *v. t.* [< *news*, *n* ; prob. due in part to *noise*, *v*.] To report, rumor as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed [Prov. Eng and U. S.]

new-sad (nū'sad), *a.* Recently made sad [Rare.]

I entreat,
Out of a *new sad* soul, that you vouchsafe
In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide
The liberal opposition of our spirits
Shak, L. L. L., v 2 741

news-agent (nūz'ā'jent), *n* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book† (nūz'bůk), *n.* A newspaper

No news from the North at all to day, and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1660.

newsboy (nūz'boi), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nūz'hous), *n.* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals: distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

newsless (nūz'les), *a* [< *news* + *less*] Without news or information

I am as *newsless* as in the dead of summer
Walpole, Letters, II 407

news-letter† (nūz'let'er), *n* A letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript The news letters were the precursors of the later newspapers They appear to have arisen about the commencement of the seventeenth century, to have reached special prominence about the time of Charles II, and to have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century

I love News extreamly I have read Three *News Letters* to day I go from Coffee House to Coffee House all day on Purpose
Quoted in Ashton Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 219

The first English journalists were the writers of *news letters*, originally the dependants of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired there *Encyc Brit*, XVII 418

newsman (nūz'man), *n*, pl *newsmen* (-men) A man who sells or delivers newspapers

newsmonger (nūz'mung"ger), *n* A person who deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news, a retailer of gossip

Many tales devised
By smiling pick thanks and base *newsmongers*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iii 2 25

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt *newsmongers* to set up an antiflame against [a ridiculous report]
Fuller, Holy State, III 23

newsmongery† (nūz'mung"ger-i), *n* [< *newsmonger* + *-y* (see *-cry*)] The act of dealing in news, the retailing of news or gossip

Wilt thou Invest that in the highest throne of art and scholarship which a scrutinie of so manie millions of wel discerning condemnations hath concluded to be viler then *news mongery*? *Nash*, Poure Letters Confuted

news-pamphlet (nūz'pamf"let), *n* Formerly, a publication issued occasionally when any special event seemed to call for it Such pamphlets were precursors of newspapers, and appeared especially in the sixteenth century

newspaper (nūz'pā"pėr), *n* A paper containing news, a sheet containing intelligence or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis, a public print, or daily, weekly, or semi-weekly periodical, that presents the news of the day, such as the doings of political, legislative, or other public bodies, local, provincial, or national current events, items of public interest on science, religion, commerce, as well as trade, market, and money reports, advertisements and announcements, etc Newspapers may be classed as *general*, devoted to the dissemination of intelligence on a great variety of topics which are of interest to the general reader, or *special*, in which some particular subject, as religion, temperance, literature, law, etc, has prominence, general news occupying only a secondary place The first English newspaper is believed to be the "Weekly News," issued in London in 1622 The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615 In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed the Boston "News Letter" followed in 1704, but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756

This month, a certain great Person will be threatened with death or sickness This the *News Paper* will tell them *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Predictions for the Year 1708

There now exist but two *newspapers* which were in being in Queen Anne's reign namely the "London Gazette" (but that has been kept alive through its official nursing) and — but one due to private enterprise — Berrow's "Worcester Journal" which was established in 1709
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 66

newspaper-clamp (nuz'pa"pėr-klamp), *n* A newspaper-file.

newspaperdom (nūz'pā"pėr-dum), *n* [< *newspaper* + *-dom*] The realm of newspapers, newspaper life *The Writer*, III 126 [Colloq]

newspaper-file (nuz'pā'pėr-fil), *n* A frame for holding newspapers ready for convenient reference It is made in several forms, but consists in general of a pair of rods hinged at one end, which are opened to receive between them the middle fold of the newspaper sheet, and then shut and fastened by means of a hook or screw at the end opposite the hinge, so as to hold the paper in the frame Also called a *paper file* or *paper clamp*

newsroom (nūz'röm), *n* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, etc, are kept on file for reading, a reading-room

news-stand (nūz'stand), *n* A stand or place at which newspapers, periodicals, etc, are sold

news-vender (nūz'ven-dėr), *n* A seller of newspapers

Newspapers in London are sold by the publishers to newsmen or *news-vendors*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country
M'Culloch, Dict Commerce

news-writer (nūz'rī"ter), *n* A writer of or for news-letters

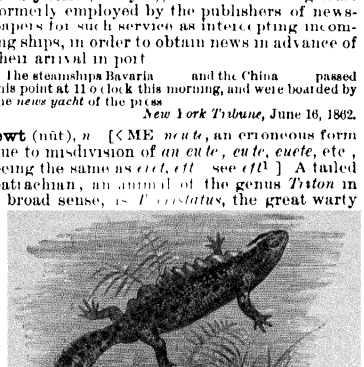
I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news writers*, and the zealots of parties
Spectator, No 124

newsy (nu'zi), *a* [< *news* + *-y*] Full of news; gossipy [Colloq]

news-yacht (nūz'yot), *n* A fast-sailing craft formerly employed by the publishers of newspapers for such service as intercepting incoming ships, in order to obtain news in advance of their arrival in port

The steamships Bavaria and the China passed this point at 11 o clock this morning, and were boarded by the *news yacht* of the press
New York Tribune, June 16, 1862.

newt (nūt), *n* [< ME *neute*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of *an eute*, *eute*, *euete*, etc, being the same as *eft*, *eft* see *eft*] A tailed batrachian, an animal of the genus *Triton* in a broad sense, as *T cristatus*, the great warty



Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*)

or crested newt, or *T* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*, the common smooth newt, an eft, an asker, a triton They begin life as tadpoles hatched from eggs, but never lose the tail They are harmless and inoffensive little creatures, from 3 to 6 inches long, living in ponds and ditches, sometimes crawling out of the water in damp places, they live on animal food as water insects and their larvæ, worms, tadpoles, etc The name is extended to any similar batrachian of small size, as one of the *Amblystomidæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, *Salamandridæ*, etc

Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong,
Come not near our fairy queen
Shak, M N D, ii 2 11

Blind newts, the *Cæciliidæ*

Newtonian (nū-tō"n-an), *a* and *n* [< *Newton* (see def) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), or formed or discovered by him —**Newtonian criterion**. See *criterion* —**Newtonian philosophy**, the doctrine of Newton that the chief phenomena of the heavens are due to an attraction of gravitation, and that similar attractions explain many molecular phenomena —**Newtonian potential**, a potential varying inversely as the distance, like that of gravitation —**Newtonian system** See *solar system*, under *solar* —**Newtonian telescope** See *telescope* —**Newtonian theory of light** See *light*, 1

II. *n* 1 A follower of Newton in philosophy. —2 A Newtonian reflecting telescope

The result was a *Newtonian* of exquisite definition, with an aperture of two, and a focal length of twenty feet
A M Clerke, Astron in 19th Cent, p 109

Newtonic (nū-ton'ik), *a* [< *Newton* (see *Newtonian*) + *-ic*] Same as *Newtonian* —**Newtonic rays**, the visible rays of the spectrum See *spectrum*.

Hist we have the visible rays of medium refrangibility, ranging from red to violet, and sometimes called the *Newtonic rays*
J Fiske, Cosmic Philos, I 10

Newton's color-diagram, diagram, disk. See *color diagram* etc

Newton's law of cooling See *law*[1]

Newton's metal. See *metal*

New-year (nū'yėr'), *n* [Early mod E also *Newe Yeere*, etc, < ME *new yere*, *newe zer*, etc, < AS *nīwe ġeár*, new year see *new* and *year*] **I.** *n* 1 The year approaching or newly begun as, it is common to make good resolutions for the *New-year*. —2 New Year's day, the first day of the year.

For hit is gode [Yule] and *nwe zer*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), I 281

For I would see the sun rise upon the glad *New year*
Tennyson, May Queen, New Year's Eve

3†. A congratulation or good wish for the coming year

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose and he reading it ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse?
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (*Nares*)

New-Year's day, the first day of the New year the first day of January In many countries the day is a legal holiday and is celebrated by the giving of presents and general festivities

New Year's Day, however, was his [Peter Stuyvesant's] favorite festival *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 403.

New-Yorker (nū-yôr'ker), *n* [< *New York* (see def) + *-er*[1]] A native or an inhabitant of the State or city of New York

New York fern A common shield-fern, *Aspidium Noveboracense* of the eastern United States

New York godwit See *godwit*

New-Zealand falcon, flax, subregion, etc. See *falcon*, etc

nexal (nek'sal), *a* [< *nex*(*um*) + *-al*] In *Rom law*, involving or exacting servitude for debt

Even the *nexal* creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor, which was not abolished until the fifth century of the city may not unfittingly in view of the cruelties that too often attended it, be said to have savoured more of private vengeance than either punishment or procedure in reparation *Encyc Brit*, XX 675

Nexal contract, the contract by which a debtor who was unable to pay bound himself as if he were a slave to his creditor See *nexum*

The Poetilian law of 428, abolishing the *nexal contract*
Encyc Brit, XX 681

nexi, *n* Plural of *nexus*[2]

nexible (nek'si-bl), *a* [< LL *nexibilis*, tied or bound together, < L *nectere* (pp *nexus*) tie together, interlace Cf *annect*, *connect*, etc] Capable of being knitted together *Blount* [Rare]

next (nekst), *adv* and *prep* [< ME *next*, *necst*, *nest*, < AS *nēhst*, *nyhst*, *nērt*, *nedhst* = OS. *nāhust* = OFries *nest* = OHG *nāhōst*, *nāhist*, MHG *nahest*, *nahest*, *nækst*, *nāst*, *nast*, G *nahest* = Sw *nast* = Dan *nast*, next, nearest, highest, superl of *neah*, nigh see *nigh*, of which *next* is simply the older superlative Cf *near*[1], the older comparative of *nigh*] **I.** *adv* 1 Nighest, nearest, in the place, position, rank, or turn which is nearest as, *next* before, *next* after you

Nothing will bring them from their uncivill life sooner then learning and discipline, *next* after the knowledge and feare of God *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Before you, and *next* unto high heaven,
I love your son *Shak*, All's Well, i 3 199

Who knows not that Truth is strong *next* to the Almighty? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p 52.

2 In the place or turn immediately succeeding as, Who comes *next*?

What impossible matter will he make easy *next*?
Shak, Tempest, II 1 89

Our men with what came *next* to hand were forced to make their passage among them
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 101.

Next, her white hand an antique goblet brings—
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings
Pope, Iliad xi 772

Next to (*a*) Immediately after, as second in choice or consideration

Next to the statues there is nothing in Rome more surprising than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of so many kinds of marble
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 476

They were never either heard or talked of which *next to* being universally applauded, should be the object of ambition of all magistrates and rulers
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 148

(*b*) Almost within a little of being as, *next to* nothing

That's a difficulty *next to* impossible *Royce*

The Puritans forgot, or never knew, that it [clerical subscription] was invented, or *next to* invented, by the episcopal founder of Nonconformity
R W Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng, xx

What is a sad thing is that one man should be dining off turtle and ortolans, and another man have *next to* no dinner at all *W H Mallock*, Social Equality, p 203

Next to nothing See *nothing*

II. *prep* Nearest to, immediately adjacent to ("Nigh," "near," "*next*" may be regarded in construction as prepositions or as adjectives with the preposition "to" understood *Angus*, Handbook of the English Tongue, p 234]

next (nekst), *a* [< ME *nexte* (also *nest*, > E dial *neest*, Sc *neist*), < AS *nēxta*, *nēhsta*, *nyhsta* (= OS. *nahisto* = OFries *neste* = OHG *nāhisto*, MHG *nāheste*, *næheste*, *næhst*, G *nahest*, *nachst* = Sw *nast* = Dan *nest*), next, highest, < *nēhst*, adv superl of *neah*, nigh see *nert*, *adv* Cf *nigh a*] 1. Nighest, nearest in place or position adjoining, as, the *next* town the *next* room

I have been with Sir Oliver Martext the vicar of the *next* village *Shak*, As you Like it, III 3 44

2 Nearest in order, succession, or rank, immediately succeeding as, advise me in your *next* letter; *next* time, *next* month

The *nexten* tune that it play'd seen
Was "Farewel to my mither the queen"
The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads II 243).

Pray let it appear in your *next* what a Proficient you are, otherwise some Body may light on me that placed you there *Howell*, Letters, I v 28.

This year, on the last day of November, being the last day of the *next* week there was heard several loud noises, or repor's *N Morton*, New England's Memorial, p 325

This is in order to have something to brag of the *next* time *Congreve*, Way of the World, i 9

3† Nearest or shortest in point of distance or of time, most direct in respect of the way or means

This messager on morwe, whan he wook,
Unto the castel halt the *nexte* wey
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 709

A prophet I, madam, and I speak the truth the *next* way *Shak*, All's Well, i 3 63

The *next* way home's the farthest way about
Quarles, Emblems, iv 2

4 The last preceding

Graunte us sone
The same thing the same bone,
That to thise *nexte* folke thou hast don
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1775

Each following day
Became the *next* day's master, till the last
Made former wonders its
Shak, Hen VIII, i 1 17

Next door to See *door* — **Next friend,** in *law* See *friend* — **Next of kin.** See *kin*[1] — **Next suit,** in cards, the other suit of the same color = **Syn.** *Nearest, Next* See *near*[1]

nexter†, *a* [Irreg < *next* + *-er*[3], compar suffix] Same as *next*

In the *nexter* night
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed Arber), p 111

nextly† (nekst'li), *adv* In the next place, next

The thing *nextly* chosen or preferred when a man wills to walk *Edwards*, Freedom of the Will, iii 1

nextness (nekst'nes), *n* The state or fact of being next, or immediately near or contiguous; contiguity

These elements of feeling have relations of *nextness* or contiguity in space, which are exemplified by the sight-perceptions of contiguous points
W K Clifford, Lectures, I 244

next-ways (nekst'wāz), *adv* Directly *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nexum (nek'sum), *n*. [L, an obligation, contract, neut of *nexus*, pp of *nectere*, to bind together see *nexible*] In *Rom law* (*a*) The contract, and the public ceremony manifesting it, by which, under the form of a sale with scales and copper, the ostensible pecuniary consideration, a debtor who was unable to pay became the bondman of his creditor (*b*) The obligation or servitude, usually implying close confinement on the creditor's premises, and power of chaining and flogging The contract or obligation was sometimes dependent on or only enforceable by judicial proceedings

nexus[1] (nek'sus), *n*; pl *nexus* (-sus) [< L *nexus* (*nexu-*), a tie, bond, connection, < *nectere*, tie together, bind see *nexible*] **1** Tie, connection, interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series or group — **2.** In *medieval music*, melodic motion by skips

nexus[2] (nek'sus), *n*, pl *nexi* (-si) [L *nexus*, pp of *nectere*, tie together, bind see *nexible*, *nexum*, etc] In *Rom law* (*a*) A free-born person who had contracted the obligation called *nexum*, and thus became liable to be seized by his creditor if he failed to pay, and to be compelled to serve him until the debt was discharged (*b*) The bond or obligation by which such a person was held.

neyt, *adv* and *prep* An obsolete form of *neigh*[2] and *nigh*

Ng. In *chem*, the symbol for *norwegium*

N. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *National Guard;* (*b*) [*l. c*] of *no good* or *no go* [In the latter use colloq or slang]

N. Gr. An abbreviation of *New Greek*

N. H. G. An abbreviation of *New High German.*

nit, *n* See *ny*[1]

Ni. In *chem*, the symbol for *nickel*

Niagara limestone, Niagara shale. See *limestone, shale*

niare (ni-ār'), *n* [Native name] The African or Cape buffalo See *buffalo*[1]

niast† (nī'as), *n* [Also *niaise, nyas* (and corruptly *eyas*, by misdivision of *a nias*), < OF (also F.) *nias* = Pr *nizaic, nuac* = It *nidiace*, also *nidaso, niaso*, a young hawk taken in its nest, appar < L. *nidus*, a nest see *nest*[1], *nidus*] **1.** A young hawk, an eyas — **2** A ninny; a simpleton

Laugh'd at, sweet bird' is that the scruple? come, come,
Thou art a *niaise* *B Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i 3

nib[1] (nib), *n*. [Also *knib*, a mod var of *nb*, perhaps in part due to association with *nibble* see *nb*] **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird, neb — **2.** The point of anything, as the pointed end of a pen or the extremity or toe of a crowbar — **3.** A small pen of the usual form for insertion in a penholder.— **4** The handle of a scythesnath, to which it is attached by a sliding ring that can be tightened by a bolt or wedge. *E. H Knight* — **5** A separate adjustable limb of a permutation-key. *E. H. Knight* — **6.** In the picker of a loom fitted with a drop-box for carrying two or more shuttles, a projection from the back side of the picker, working in a groove or guide-way, and cooperating with the picker-spindle to reduce friction and cause the picker to strike squarely against the end of the shuttle. — **7.** See *coffee-nib* and *cacao.*

The seeds [of the cocoa] are reduced to the form of *nibs*, which are separated from the shells or husks by the action of a powerful fan blast *Encyc. Brit*, VI 102.

nib[1] (nib), *v. t*, pret. and pp *nibbed*, ppr. *nibbing* [< *nib*[1], *n*] To furnish with a nib or point; mend or trim the nib of, as a pen

How profoundly would he *nib* a pen!
Lamb, South Sea House

nib[2†] (nib), *v. t.* [A var of *nip*[1] Cf. *nibble*] To nibble *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 151)

Nibban (nib'an), *n*. The Pali form of *Nirvana*

nibble (nib'l), *v*; pret and pp. *nibbled*, ppr. *nibbling* [Not found in ME (= LG *nibbeln, knibbeln*, nibble); freq of *nib*[2], *nip*[1] (cf *dibble*, < *dip*)] **I.** *trans.* **1** To eat by biting or gnawing off small bits; gnaw

All tenderest birds there find a pleasant screen,
Nibble the little cupped flowers, and sing
Keats, Sleep and Poetry

The paint brush is made by chewing the end of a reed till it is reduced to filaments, and then *nibbling* it into a proper form *R Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p 88.

2 To bite very slightly or gently, bite off small pieces of

The roving trout
greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat
Gay, Rural Sports, i

3. To catch; nab [Slang]

The rogue has spied me now he *nibbled* me finely once, too *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i 4

II. *intrans* **1** To bite gently, bite off small pieces: as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep
Shak, Tempest, iv 1 62

2 Figuratively, to carp; make a petty attack with *at*

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling at* one single passage in it. *Tillotson*

I saw the critics prepared to *nibble at* my letter
Steele, Tatler, No 87

3† To fidget the fingers about

To *nibble* with the fingers, as unmannerly boies do with their points when they are spoken to
Baret, 1580 (*Halliwell*)

nibble (nib'l), *n*. [< *nibble, v.*] The act of nibbling, a little bite, also, a small morsel or bit

Yo'r sheep will be a' folded, a reckon, Measter Pratt, for there 'll ne'er be a *nibble* o' grass to be seen this two month
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii

nibbler (nib'lėr), *n* [< *nibble* + *-er*[1]] **1.** One who nibbles; one who bites a little at a time

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait
Shak, Passionate Pilgrim, I 53

2 A fish same as *choqset*

nibbling (nib'ling), *n*. [Verbal n. of *nibble, v.*] **1.** The act of one who nibbles — **2.** In *lens-making*, the reduction of a glass blank to roundness preparatory to grinding. It is done by means of a pair of soft iron pliers called *shanks*, which crumble away the glass from the edges without slipping Also called *shanking*

nibblingly (nib'ling-li), *adv*. In a nibbling manner

niblick (nib'lik), *n* [Origin obscure] In *golf*, a small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club used to get the ball out of bad places, as ruts See *golf-club*

nib-nib (nib'nib), *n*. See *bublah*

nibourt, *n*. An obsolete form of *neighbor.*

nibs (nibz), *n*. A nonsensical title: used in the phrase "his royal *nibs*" [Slang.]

nibu (nē'bō), *n* [Jap, < *ni*, two, + *bu*, a division.] An oblong square-cornered silver coin with untrimmed edges, formerly current in Japan.

nibung (nib'ung), *n*. [Malay.] An elegant palm, *Oncosperma filamentosa*, growing massed in swamps in the Malay archipelago. It is a slender tree, 40 or 50 feet high, its wood useful in building, its terminal bud used in Borneo like that of the cabbage-palm

Nicæno-Constantinopolitan (nī-sē'nō-kon-stan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a* Of or pertaining to Nicæa and to Constantinople, noting the second form of the Nicene creed as agreeing with that authorized at Nicæa and as promulgated by the first council of Constantinople. See *Nicene.*

Nicaraguan (nik-a-rā'gwan), *a* and *n*. [< *Nicaragua* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a*. Of or pertaining to Nicaragua, a republic in Central America, south of Honduras and north of Costa Rica· as, the *Nicaraguan* lizard

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua wood. See *peach-wood*

niccolic (ni-kol'ik), *a* [< NL *niccol-um* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or consisting of nickel.

niccoliferous (nik-o-lif'e-rus), *a*. [< NL *niccolum*, nickel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] See *nickeliferous*

niccolite (nik'o-līt), *n* [< NL *niccol-um*, nickel, + *-ite*[2]] Native nickel arsenide, a mineral occurring usually massive, of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster. Also called *copper-nickel* and *nickelne*

nice (nīs), *a* [< ME *nice, nyce, nys*, < OF. *nice, niche, nisce*, simple, foolish, ignorant, F. *nice*, simple, foolish, = Pr *nec, nesci* = Sp *necio* = Pg *nescio*, foolish, impudent, ignorant, = It *nescio*, ignorant, < L. *nescius*, ignorant, not knowing; cf *nescire*, know not, be ignorant of, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know see *science*, and cf *nescious, nescient* All the senses proceed from the lit meaning 'ignorant,' whence 'unwise, imprudent, foolish, fastidious, particular, exact, delicate, fine, agreeable,' etc, in a process of development which may be compared with that of *fond*[3], 'foolish, weakly affectioned, affectionate,' etc, of *innocent*, 'harmless, simple, foolish, lunatic,' etc, of *lewd*, 'ignorant, simple, rude, coarse, vile,' etc, of *silly*, 'happy, blessed, innocent, foolish,' etc, and other words in which the notion of 'ignorance' is variously developed in opposite directions Some assume a confusion of *nice* with the OF and F *mais*, simple (see *mais*), but this is unnecessary.] **1†.** Ignorant, weak, foolish

Now witterly ich am vn wis & wonderliche *nyce*,
Thus vn hendly & hard mi herte to blame
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 491

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 82

I brougte thee bothe god & man in fere,
Whi were thou so *nyce* to leete him go?
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 54

2† Trivial, unimportant

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import *Shak*, R and J, v 2 18

3 Fastidious, very particular or scrupulous, dainty, difficult to please or satisfy, exacting, squeamish

Be not to noyous, to *nyce*, ne to newfangle,
Be not to orped, to overthwarte, & othus thou hate
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), i 66

'Tis, my Lord, a grave and weighty undertaking, in this *nice* and captious age, to deliver to posterity a three years war *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer

Lucy Nay, Sir Lucius, I thought you wa'n't rich enough to be so *nice!*

Sir Luc Upon my word, young woman, you have hit it — I am so poor that I can't afford to do a dishonest action
Sheridan, The Rivals, II 2.

I have seen her [the Duchess of York] very much amused with jokes stories, and allusions which would shock a very *nice* person *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

4. Discriminating; critical; discerning, acute

We imputed it to a *nice* & scholastical curiositie in such makers. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 86

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produced his play, and begg'd the knight's advice
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 273

He sings to the wide world and she to her nest —
In the *nice* ear of Nature which song is the best?
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i

5. Characterized by exactness, accuracy, or precision; formed or performed with precision or minuteness and exactness of detail; accurate; exact; precise: as, *nice* proportions; *nice* calculations or workmanship

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in *nice* balance, truth with gold she weighs,
Pope, Dunciad, i 53

No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb, with footing *nice*,
A far projecting precipice
Scott, L. of the L, i 14

In the business of life, prompt and decisive action has again and again to be taken upon a *nice* estimate of probabilities. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p 17.

6 Fine; delicate; involving or demanding scrupulous care or consideration; subtle; difficult to treat or settle

Why, brother, wherefore stand you on *nice* points?
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 7 58.

I have now said all that I could think convenient upon so *nice* a subject
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii

It is a *nice* question to decide how far history may be admitted into poetry, like "Addison's Campaign," the poem may end in a rhymed gazette
I D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II 249.

7 Delicate, soft; tender to excess; hence, easily influenced or injured.

Conscience is really a *nice* and tender thing, and ought not to be handled roughly and severely
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III xiii

With how much ease is a young Muse betray'd!
How *nice* the reputation of the maid!
Roscommon, On Translated Verse

8†. Modest, coy, reserved

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste *Donne*, Song

They were neither *nice* nor coy
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V 229)

9 Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; delicate; tender; sweet, delicious; dainty: as, a *nice* bit, a *nice* tint

Sweet breads and cock's combs are very *nice*
C Johnstone, Chrysal, II 9

10 Pleasing or agreeable in general (*a*) Elegant or tasteful, affording or fitted to afford pleasure, pleasing, pleasant often used with some implication of contempt

Thou studiest aftyr *nyce* aray,
And makist greet cost in clothing
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 178

I intend to dine with Mrs Borgrave, and in the evening take a *nice* walk
Miss Carter, Letters to Mrs Montagu (1769), II 34.

Miss Brown's is a pretty book, written in very *nice* American, about two charming girls who went to college
Athenæum, No 3067, p 172.

(*b*) Agreeable, pleasant, good applied to persons [Colloq]

"Not *nice* of Master Enoch," said Dick "You must n't blame us," said Geoffrey "When he 's had a gallon of cider his manners be as good as anybody's"
T Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, v 1

She had the best intention of being *nice* to him
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII 496

[*Nice* in this sense is very common in colloquial use as a general epithet of approbation applicable to anything that pleases.] —**To make nice of†** See *make*1 —**Syn. 3** *Nice, Dainty, Fastidious, Squeamish*, finical, delicate, exquisite, effeminate, fussy *Nice* is the most general of the first four words, it suggests careful choice as, he is *nice* in his language and in his dress it is rarely used of overwrought delicacy *Dainty* is stronger than *nice*, and ranges from a commendable particularity to fastidiousness as, to be *dainty* in one's choice of clothes or company, a *dainty* virtue *Fastidious* almost always means a somewhat proud or haughty particularity, a *fastidious* person is hard to please, because he objects to minute points or to some point in almost everything *Squeamish* is founded upon the notion of feeling nausea hence it means *fastidious* to an extreme, absurdly particular **4.** Definite, rigorous, strict —**5** *Accurate, Correct, Exact*, etc See *accurate* — **9** Luscious, savory, palatable

nicelingt (nīs'ling), *n.* [< *nice* + *-ling*1] An over-nice person or critic, a hair-splitter [Obsolete or rare.]

But I would ask these *Nicelings* one question, wherein if they can resolve me, then I will say, as they say, that scarfs are necessary, and not flags of pride
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, p 79

nicely (nīs'li), *adv* [< *nice* + *-ly*2.] In a nice manner, in any sense of the word *nice* (*a*) Fastidiously, critically, curiously as, he was disposed to look into the matter too *nicely*

Be satisfied if poetry be delightful, or helpful, or inspiring, or all these together, but do not consider too *nicely* why it is so *Lowell*, Wordsworth

(*b*) With delicate perception as, to be *nicely* sensible (*c*) Accurately, exactly, with exact order or proportion as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted, a shape *nicely* proportioned, a dress *nicely* fitted to the body (*d*) Agreeably, becomingly, pleasantly as, she was *nicely* dressed (*e*) Satisfactorily as, the work progresses *nicely* [Colloq]

Nicene (nī'sēn), *a.* [< LL. *Nicænus*, less correctly *Nicenus*, of Nicæa or Nice (*Nicæna fides*, the Nicene Creed), < *Nicæa*, also *Nicea*, < Gr. Νίκαια (> Νικαῖος, adj.), a name of several cities (see def.), < νικαῖος, victorious, < νίκη, victory.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town of Bithynia, Asia Minor —**Nicene council**, either of two general councils which met at Nicæa. The first Nicene council, which was also the first general council, met in A. D 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene council, accounted also the seventh general council, was held in 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of the first Nicene council as ecumenical has been almost universal among Christians of all confessions, it is acknowledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches, but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican Church does not accept the second Nicene council as ecumenical —**Nicene Creed** or **Symbol**, a summary of the chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ecumenical authority by the first Nicene council (A. D. 325), but closely similar in wording to ancient creeds of Oriental churches, and especially founded upon the baptismal creed of the church of Cæsarea in Palestine. The distinctive word added at Nicæa to exclude the possibility of an Arian construction was *homoüsion* (consubstantial), which word, however, was already in well-established theological use. This creed ended with the words *and in the Holy Ghost*, and an anathema against the distinctive tenets of the Arians was subjoined to it. The second general council — that is, the first Constantinopolitan (A. D. 381) — reaffirmed this creed, and also authorized, as subsidiary to it, an explanatory version previously formulated, probably in a local synod at Antioch, and closely similar to the baptismal creed of the church of Jerusalem, differing from the Nicene form very slightly in wording, but adding a fuller statement as to the Holy Ghost, directed against the heresy of the Macedonians, and concluding as in the form still used. At the Chalcedonian (or fourth general) council (A. D. 451), the second form was authorized equally with the first as the Nicene faith, and was officially and historically known from that time forward as the *Nicene Creed*, church historians, however, sometimes speak of it as the *Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed*. Both these forms have been reaffirmed ever since by all councils claiming to be ecumenical. The second form came into general use in the Eastern Church in the latter part of the fifth century, and has remained unaltered in that church to the present day. It remained unaltered in the West also for some centuries, but an important addition, namely, the word *filioque*, 'and (from) the Son,' after the words *who proceedeth from the Father*, in the last paragraph, was introduced in the sixth century and, though still rejected by the Roman Church in the ninth century, had by the eleventh become accepted throughout all western Europe. It is this form, with the interpolated *filioque*, which is used by the Roman Church, the Anglican Church, and all Protestant churches which accept the Nicene Creed, and it is this last form, therefore, which is generally called by that name. The Western forms begin "I believe," not "We believe," as in the Greek. The Nicene Creed in its second form is the only authoritative creed of the Eastern Church

niceness (nīs'nes), *n.* The character or quality of being nice, in any sense of that word —**Syn.** See *nice*

nicery (nī'sėr-i), *n* [< *nice* + *-ery*] Daintiness, affectation of delicacy. *Chapman*

nicetee†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*

nicety (nī'se-ti), *n*; pl. *niceties* (-tiz) [< ME. *nicetee, nycete, nysete*, < OF. *niceté*, simpleness, foolishness, etc., < *nice*, simple, foolish: see *nice* and *-ety, -ty*] **1†** Ignorance, folly, foolishness, triviality

He halt hit a *nycete* and a foul shame
To beggen other to borwe bote of God one
Piers Plowman (C), xvii 370

Now, parde, fol, yet were it bet for the
Han holde thy pes than shewed thy *nysete*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 572

2 Fastidiousness, extreme or excessive delicacy, squeamishness

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety* *Spenser*

Pray, Mr Thomas, what is it all of a sudden offends your *Nicety* at our house? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i 1

That, perhaps, may be owing to his *nicety* Great men are not easily satisfied *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii

If you wish your wife to be the pink of *nicety*, you should clear your court of demi-reputations
R L Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii 10

3 Nice discrimination, delicacy of perception; acuteness.

Nor was this *Nicety* of His [the Earl of Dorset's] Judgment confined only to Books and Literature, but was the same in Statuary, Painting, and all other Parts of Art
Prior, Poems, Ded

4 A nice distinction, a refinement, a subtlety, a fine-drawn point or criticism.

Thus much for the terme, though not greatly pertinent to the matter, yet not vnpleasant to know for them that delight in such *nicetees*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 210

These are *nicities* that become not those that peruse so serious a mystery *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, i 22.

Pray stay not on *Nicetees*, but be advis'd
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii 1

5. Delicacy; exactness, accuracy, precision

By his own *nicety* of observation he had already formed such a system of metrical harmony as he never afterwards much needed, or much endeavoured, to improve
Johnson, Waller

She touched the imperious fantastic humour of the character with *nicety* *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Conscience is harder than our enemies,
Knows more, accuses with more *nicety*
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy

His [Grey's] *nicety* in the use of vowel sounds
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I 169

6 A dainty or delicacy, something rare or choice: usually in the plural

Of these maner of *nycetes* ye shal finde in many places of our booke *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 111

7. Nice appearance; agreeableness of appearance.—**To a nicety**, to a turn, with great exactness

nicht, *adv.* [ME., lit 'not I,' < AS., < *ne*, not, + *-ic*, I] No

niche (nich), *n* [< F. *niche*, < It. *nicchia*, a niche, a recess in a wall likened to the hollow of a shell, < *nicchio*, a shell, also a niche, with a change of initial *m* to *n* (seen also in It. *nespola*, < L. *mespilum*, a medlar, and in *map*1, *napkin*, *mat*1, and *nat*3, etc.), and a reg. change of L. *-tulus* to It. *-cchio* (as in *vecchio*, < L. *vetulus*, old, etc.), < L. *mutulus, mytulus, mytulus*, a sea-mussel: see *Mytilus*.] **1** A nook or recess; specifically, a recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or other ornament. In ancient Roman architecture niches were generally semicircular in plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square-headed and in classical architecture sometimes also square in plan. They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, and consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used in decoration and for the reception of statues. In the Romanesque style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in high relief. In the Pointed style they became more deeply recessed, and were highly enriched with elaborate canopies, and often much accessory ornament. In plan they are most frequently a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads are formed of groined vaulting, with bosses and pendants according to the prevalent architecture of the time. They are often projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and various mouldings. Compare cut under *gallery*



Niche in central pier of great western portal, Amiens Cathedral, France: 13th century

In each of the *niches* are two statues of a man and woman in alto relievo
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 134

There are *niches*, it is true, on each side of the gateway, like those found at Marttand and other Pagan temples, but, like those at Ahmedabad, they are without images.
J Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p 81

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a position or condition in which a person or thing is placed, one's assigned or appropriate place.

After every deduction has been made, the work fills a *niche* of its own, and is without competitor
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p 49, note

niche (nich), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *niched*, ppr. *niching* [< *niche, n.*] **1** To furnish with a niche or with niches —**2** To place in a niche, literally or figuratively

At length I came within sight of them, where they sat cosily *niched* into what you might call a bunker, a little sand pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x

So you see my position, and why I am *niched* here for life, as a schoolmaster *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 227

Those *niched* shapes of noble mould
Tennyson, The Daisy

nichelt, *n* See *nichil*

nicher†, *n* An obsolete form of *nicker*3

nichilt, nichelt, *n* [< OF. *nichil*, < L. *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil, nil*2] Nothing, in *old Eng. law*, a corrupt form of the Latin *nihil*, used by a sheriff in making return that assets or debtors are worthless —**Clerk of the nichels** See *clerk*

nichil, *v* [< *nichil, n.*] **I†** *intrans.* In *old Eng. law*, to make return, as sheriff, that a debt is worthless, either because the debtor cannot be found, or because of his inability to pay

In case any sheriff shall *nichil* or not duly answer any debt, levied, collected, or received, etc
Eng. Stat. of 1716

II. *trans.* To castrate *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

Nicholson's hydrometer See *hydrometer*

nicht (nicht), *n* An obsolete or Scotch form of *night*

nicify† (nī'si-fī), *v. t* [< *nice* + *-ify*] To make nice of (a thing), be squeamish about [Rare]

Faire la sadnette, To mince it, *nicefie* it make it dainty, be very squeamish, backward, or coy *Cotgrave*

cold or hunger, hence, to stunt in growth *Jamieson* —4 To harass, plague, annoy

They *niddard* ither wi lang braid swords,
Till they were bleedy men
Rose the Red and White Lillie (Child's Ballads, V 403)

[Scotch in all uses]

niddicock† (nid'i-kok), *n* [< *niddy* + *cock*[1], used as a dim suffix] A foolish person, a noodle

They were never such fond *niddicockes* as to offer anie man a rod to beat their own tailes
Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p 94

Oh Chrysostome, thou deserveſt to be staked as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon and *niddecock*, to dye for love
Gayton's Festivous Notes, p 61 (*Nares*)

niddipoll† (nid'i-pōl), *a* [< *niddy* + *poll*[1]] Foolish, silly *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 110

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod'l), *v. i* [Freq and dim of *nidnod*] To nod or shake lightly; waggle

Her head *niddle noddled* at every word
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod'l), *a* [< *niddle-noddle*, *v*] Vacillating as, "*niddle-noddle* politicians," *B Combe*, Dr Syntax, in 1

niddy (nid'i), *n*, pl *niddies* (-iz) [Appar a var of *noddy*] A fool, a dunce, a noodle [Prov Eng]

nide† (nīd), *n* [= F *nid*, OF *ni* (> E obs *ny*[1]) = Pr *nin*, *nien* as *ni* = Sp *nido* = Pg *ninho* = It *nido*, *nidio*, < L *nidus*, a nest, a brood· see *nest*[1]] A nest, a nestful, a clutch or brood as, a *nide* of pheasants *Johnson*

nidering† (nid'ėr-ing), *a.* [A var of *nīding*, *nithing*] Same as *nithing*

Faithless, mansworn and *nidering* *Scott*

niderling (nid'ėr-ling) *n* [A var of *nidering* with term *-ling*[1]] Same as *nithing* [Prov Eng]

nidge (nij), *v t*, pret and pp *nidged*, ppr *nidging* [An assibilated form of *nig*[2]] In *masonry*, to dress the face of (a stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet Also *nig* —**Nidged** or **nigged ashler**, stone dressed on the surface with a pick or sharp pointed hammer

nidgery† (nij'ėr-i), *n* [< OF *nigerie*, trifling, < *niger*, trifle Cf *nidget*] A trifle, a piece of foolery *Skinner*, *Coles*

nidget† (nij'et), *n* [Also *nigeot*, *nigit*, *nigget* < OF *nigar*, trifle Cf *nidgery*] A noodle, a fool; an idiot

Fear him not, mistress 'Tis a gentle *nigget*, you may play with him, as safely with him as with his bauble
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii 3

It [niding] signifieth as it seemeth no more than abject, base minded false hearted, coward or *nidget*
Camden Remains, Languages

This cleane *nigit* was a foole,
Shapt in meane of all
Armin's Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Halliwell*)

nidging (nij'ing), *a* [< **nidge*, implied in *nidgery*, *nidget*, + *-ing*[2]] Insignificant, trifling

If I was Mr Mandlebert, I d sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she's such a *nidging* little thing
Miss Burney, Camilla, v 3 (*Davies*)

nidi, *n* Plural of *nidus*

nidificant (nid'i-fi-kant), *a* [< L *nidifican(t-)s*, ppr of *nidificare*, build a nest see *nidificate*] Nest-building, constructing a nest, as a bird

nidificate (nid'i-fi-kāt), *v t.*, pret and pp *nidificated*, ppr *nidificating* [< L *nidificatus*, pp of *nidificare*, build a nest see *nidify.*] To build a nest, nestle

With every step of the recent traveller our inheritance of the wonderful is diminished Where are the fishes which *nidificated* in trees?
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p 172

nidification (nid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [< *nidificate* + *-ion*] Nest-building, the act or art of constructing nests, especially with reference to the mode or style in which this is done

nidify (nid'i-fī), *v i*, pret and pp *nidified*, ppr *nidifying* [< OF *nidifier*, make a nest (also vernacularly *nicher*, *niger*, F *nicher*, make a nest, nestle), = Sp Pg *nidificar* = It *nidificare*, < L *nidificare*, build a nest, < *nidus*, a nest, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. see *nide* and *-fy*] To build a nest, nidificate

Most birds *nidify*, i e prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to segregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand hole of Ostrich), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth *Owen* Anat, II 257

It is not necessary to suppose that each separate species [of conspicuously colored female birds] had its *nidifying* instinct specially modified
Darwin, Descent of Man, II 164

nidingt (nī'ding), *n* and *a* See *nithing*

nidnod (nid'nod), *v*, pret and pp *nidnodded*, ppr *nidnodding* [A var and redupl of *nod*] To nod repeatedly keep nodding as when very sleepy

And Lady K *nid n d* her head,
Lapp'd in a turban fancy bred
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball

That odd little *nid nodding* face is too good to be kept all to ourselves
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, III 104 (*Davies*)

nidor (nī'dor), *n* [= It *nidore* < L *nidor*, a vapor, steam, smell, savor] Odor, savor, a very smell, as of cooked food

The flesh pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 702

nidorose (nī'dō-rōs), *a* [< L *nidorosus*, steaming, reeking, < *nidor*, taste or smell, aroma see *nidor*] Same as *nidorous* [Rare]

nidorosity (nī-dō-ros'i-ti), *n* [< *nidorose* + *-ity*] Eructation with the taste of undigested meat

The cure of this *nidorosity* is by vomiting and purging
Flayer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours [(*Latham*)]

nidorous (nī'dō-rus), *a* [Sometimes *nidrous*, = F *nidoreux* = Pg It *nidoroso*, < L *nidorosus*, steaming see *nidorose*] Steaming, reeking, resembling the odor or flavor of cooked meat

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 932

nidose (nī'dōs), *a* [Short for *nidorose*] Emitting a stench like that of burnt meat, rotten eggs, or other decaying animal matter

nidulant (nid'ū-lant), *a* [< L *nidulant(t-)s* ppr of *nidulari*, build a nest see *nidulate*, *v*] In *bot*, lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body, as the sporangia in the receptacle of plants of the genus *Nidularia* also, living loose in pulp, like the seeds of true berries *Lindley* Also *nidulate*

Nidularia (nid-ū-lā'ri-ā) *n* [NL (Tulasne, 1844), < L *nidulus*, a little nest, < *nidus* a nest see *nide*, *nidus*] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, typical of the family *Nidulariaceæ* The peridium is sessile, globose, at first closed but at length opening with a circular mouth, sporangia numerous spores minute Fourteen species are known growing on wood, some of which are popularly known as *fairy purses*

Nidulariaceæ (nid-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Elias Fries, 1822), < *Nidularia* + *-aceæ*] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Nidularia* The spores are contained within a distinct peridium, either simple or double, which becomes transformed into a gelatinous substance over the apical region, exposing the interior Also *Nidulariacei* See *bird's nest fungus*, under *bird's nest*

Nidulariæ (nid'u-lā-ri-ē'ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nidularia* + *-æ*] Same as *Nidulariaceæ*

Nidularium (nid-ū-lā'ri-um), *n* [NL (Lemaire, 1854), so called in allusion to the head of blossoms sessile among taller involucral leaves as in a nest, < L *nidulus*, a little nest, dim of *nidus*, a nest see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ* and the tribe *Bromeliea*, known by its free sepals, partly coherent petals, involucral leaves, and anthers attached by their back By Bentham and Hooker it is made part of the genus *Karatas*. See *Karatas* and *silk-grass*

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *v t*, pret and pp *nidulated*, ppr *nidulating* [< L *nidulatus* pp of *nidulari*, build a nest, make a nest for (cf *nidulus*, dim), < *nidus*, a nest see *nide*, *nidus*.] To build a nest, nidificate, nidify

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L *nidulatus*, pp see the verb] In *bot*, same as *nidulant*

nidulation (nid-ū-lā'shon), *n* [< *nidulate* + *-ion*] 1 Nidification, nest-building So *I Browne*, Vulg Err, iii 10 —2 Nesting, as of young birds

nidus (nī'dus), *n*, pl *nidi* (-di) [L, a nest see *nide*, *ny*[1], and *nest*[1]] 1 A nest, specially, in *entom*, the nest, case, or cell formed by an insect or a spider for the reception of its eggs —2 A place or point in a living organism where a germ, whether proper or foreign to the organism, normal or morbid, may find means of development as, the *nidus* of the embryo in the womb, the *nidus* of a parasite in the intestine, the *nidus* of pus

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deeper seat of the skin, hence the characteristic eruption
Dr T J Mackenzie

3 Any one of the small collections of ganglion-cells in the medulla oblongata and elsewhere which constitute the deep origins of cranial nerves usually called *nucleus* **Nidus avis** Same as *nidus hirundinis* **Nidus equæ**, equine nest [Humorous]

A singularly fine example of a *nidus equæ*
W J Blanford, Nature, XXXII 343

Nidus hirundinis, or *swallow's nest*, a deep fossa on either side of the under surface of the cerebellum, between the posterior medullary velum and the uvula.

niece (nēs), *n* [< ME. *nece*, *neece*, *neipce*, < OF. *niece*, *nepce*, F *nièce* = Pr. *nepsa* (< ML.**neptia*), et Pr *nepta* = Sp *nieta* = Cat Pg *neta*, < ML *nepta* the forms **neptia* and *nepta* being var. forms of L *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, = AS *nift*, ME *nifte* = OS OFries *nift* = D *nicht* = MLG *nichte*, *nifte*, LG *nicht* (> G *nichte*) = OHG *nift*, dim *niftila*, MHG G *nift* = Icel. *nipt* (pron *nift*), niece, = Skt *napti*, daughter, granddaughter, a fem form to *nephew* see *nephew*] 1† A grandchild, or more remote lineal descendant, whether male or female, specifically, a granddaughter

Laban answerde to hym My dowytres and sones, and the flockis, and alle that thou beholdist bon myne, and what may I do to my sones and to my *neces*?
Wyclif, Gen xxxi 43

The emperor Augustus, among other singularities that he had by himself during his life, saw, ere he died the nephew of his *niece* — that is to say, his progeny to the fourth degree of lineal descent *Holland*, tr of Pliny, I 162

Who meets us here? my *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloucester
Shak, Rich III, iv 1 1

2 The daughter of one's brother or sister

I scarce did know you uncle there lies your *niece*,
Whose breath indeed, these hands have newly stopp'd
Shak, Othello, v 2 201

O by the bright head of my little *niece*,
You were that Psyche, and what are you now?
Tennyson, Princess, ii

nieceship (nēs'ship), *n* [< *niece* + *-ship*] The relationship of niece [Rare]

She was allied to Him in another way besides this remote *niece ship*
Southey, Doctor, lxxii (*Davies*)

niefl, *n* An obsolete form of *neaf*

niel (ni-el'), *n* and *v* [< F *nielle* see *niello*] Same as *niello*

nielled (ni-eld'), *p a* [< *niel* + *-ed*[2]] Nielloed

niellist† (ni-el'ist), *n* [< *niello* + *-ist*.] A worker in niello, a maker of niellos

Michelangelo di Viviano was employed at the Mint, and highly reputed as a *niellist* enamellist, and goldsmith
C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 310

niello (ni-el'ō), *n* [= F *nielle* = Sp. *niel*, < It *niello*, < ML *nigellum*, neut of L *nigellus*, blackish, dark, dim of *niger*, black. see *negro*, *nigrescent*] 1 A design in black on a surface of silver, as that of a plaque, chalice, or any ornamental or useful object, formed by engraving the design and then filling up the incised



Niello from top of snuff box

furrows with an alloy composed of silver, copper lead, crude sulphur, and borax, thus producing the effect of a black drawing on the bright surface The process is of Italian origin, and is still extensively practised in Russia, where the finest niello is now produced. In many examples, conversely, the ground is cut out and inlaid with the black alloy, on which the design appears white or bright, as in the cut — 2 An impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up It is from such impressions accidental or intentional that the modern art of inclosed engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Finiguerra

in *Nick, Old Nick* (see *Nick*[4]), and in *nix*[1] and *nixy*[1], borrowed from G., are scant] A demon of the water, a water-sprite; a nix or nixy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 358.

"Now tell me, Prince [said the Amal], you are old enough to be our father, and did you ever see a *nicor*?" "My brother saw one, in the Northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a bison bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tusks an ell long lying down on its breast, watching for fishermen."
Kingsley, Hypatia, xii.

nicker[2] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nick*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which nicks Specifically—(*a*) A woodpecker. See *nicker pecker* (*b*) The cutting point at the outer edge of a center bit, serving to cut the circle of the hole as the tool advances

2† One of a company of brawlers who in the early part of the eighteenth century roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondeus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*. *Martinus Scriblerus*

Now is the time that Rakes their Revells keep,
Kindlers of Riot, Enemies of Sleep
His scatter'd Pence the flying *Nicker* flings,
And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings
Gay, Trivia, iii 323

3†. A kind of marble for children's play.

nicker[3] (nik'ėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *nicher*, *neicher*, freq of *neigh*[1]] 1. To neigh

I'll gie thee all these milk whyt steids,
That prance and *nicher* at a speir
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI 46)

Mounted on nags that *nicker* at the clash of a sword as if it were the clank of the lid of a corn chest
Scott, Monastery, xxxiii

The horses came to him in a body One with a small head *nickered* low and gladly at sight of him
L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p 288

2 To laugh with half-suppressed catches of the voice, snigger [Scotch]

nicker[4] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nicker*[3], *v.*] A neigh; also, a vulgar laugh.

When she came to the Harper's door,
There she gae mony a *nicher* and snear
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI 6)

nicker-nuts (nik'ėr-nuts), *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds*

nicker-pecker (nik'ėr-pek″ėr), *n* A woodpecker, especially, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also called *nickle*. [Prov. Eng]

nicker-tree (nik'ėr-tre), *n* The name of two climbing shrubs, *Cæsalpinia Bonducella* and *C. Bonduc*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres Their seeds, called *nicker nuts*, *bonduc seeds* or *Moluccа beans*, are carried by ocean currents to remote parts In India these, as also the root, are used as a tonic and febrifuge See *bonduc seeds* Also written *nickar tree*

nicking-file (nik'ing-fil), *n.* A thin file for making the nicks in screw-heads *E H Knight*

nicking-saw (nik'ing-sâ), *n* A small circular saw for making the nicks in screw-heads, etc

nickle (nik'l), *n* [Var of *nicker*[2]] Same as *nicker-pecker*.

nicknack (nik'nak), *n.* 1 See *knickknack*

The furniture, the draperies, and the hundred and one *nicknacks* lying around on tables and étagères showed the touch of a tasteful woman's hand
T B Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p 64

2† A repast to which all present contributed

James I am afraid I can't come to cards, but shall be sure to attend the repast A *nick nack*, I suppose?
Cons Yes, yes, we all contribute, as usual
Foote, The Nabob, i

nicknackery, *n* See *knickknackery*

nicknacket (nik'nak-et), *n.* [< *nicknack* + *-et*] A little knickknack

This comes of carrying popish *nicknackets* about you
Scott, Abbot, xix

nickname (nik'nām), *n* [< ME. *nekename*, prop *ekename* (*an ekename* being misdivided *a nekename*) (= Icel *auknefni* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan *øgenavn*, also = LG *ekel-, eker-name* = D *oekernaame* (corrupt forms), LG. also as verb, *necknamen*, prob. after E); < *eke* + *name* In the F. *nom de nique*, a nickname, *nique* is appar < G. *nicken*, nod. see *nick*[2].] 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*
B Jonson.

Christian Is not your name Mr By ends of Fair Speech?
By-ends This is not my name, but indeed it is a *nickname* that is given me by some that cannot abide me, and I must be content to bear it as a reproach
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i

2. A familiar or diminutive name

From *nickames* or nursenames came these (It is but my conjecture) [Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, etc.].
Camden, Remains, Surnames

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

nickname (nik'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicknamed*, ppr. *nicknaming*. [< *nickname*, *n.*] To give a nickname to. (*a*) To call by an improper or opprobrious appellation

You *nickname* virtue, vice you should have spoke
Shak, L. L. L, v 2. 349

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics
Whitby, Five Points, Advertisement

(*b*) To apply a familiar or diminutive name to as, John, *nicknamed* Jack

nick-stick (nik'stik), *n* A notched stick used as a tally or reckoning [Scotch and prov Eng]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick sticks*, whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting between tradesmen and customers.
Scott, Antiquary

nickum (nik'um), *n.* [Appar. < *Nick*[4] + *-um*, a mere addition] A rogue, one given to mischievous tricks. [Scotch]

nicol (nik'ol), *n* [Short for *Nicol prism*, named after the inventor, William *Nicol* of Edinburgh (died 1851) see *prism*] A Nicol prism See *prism* —**Crossed nicols** See *polarization*

Nicolaitan (nik-ō-lā'i-tan), *n* [< *Nicolaite* (< LL *Nicolaitæ*, < Gr Νικόλαιται, pl , a sect prob so called from a person named *Nicolaus*, Gr Νικόλαος, > L *Nicolaus*) + *-an*] One of an antinomian sect mentioned in Rev ii 6, 15, of which little is known.

nicolo (nik'ō-lō), *n* [It] A kind of large bombardon, a reed-instrument used in the seventeenth century, one of the forms from which the oboe and bassoon were developed

nicor†, *n* See *nicker*[1]

Nicothoë (ni-koth'ō-ē), *n* [NL] A genus of parasitic siphonostomous crustaceans, lobsterlice

nicotia (ni-kō'shia), *n* [NL , < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ia*] Nicotine.

nicotian (ni-kō'shi-an), *n* and *a* [= It. *nicoziana*, < F. *nicotiane* (NL *nicotiana*), tobacco, so called after Jean *Nicot*, a French ambassador to Portugal, who sent a species of the plant from Lisbon to Catherine de Medicis, about 1560] **I.** *n* 1† Tobacco

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobacco, so called of the knight sir Nicot that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639) (*Nares*)

And for your green wound your Balsamum and your St John's wort are all mere gullerie and trash to it, especially you Trinidado, your *Nicotian* is good too
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 2

2 One who smokes or chews tobacco [Rare]

It isn't for me to throw stones, though, who have been a *Nicotian* a good deal more than half my days
O W Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, v

II.† *a* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco

What shall I say more? this gourmand whiffs him selfe away in *Nicotian* Incense to the idol of his vain intemperance
Bp Hall, St Paul's Combat, 1st sermon

Nicotiana[1] (ni-kō-shi-ā'na), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < F *nicotiane*, tobacco see *nicotian*] A genus of narcotic plants of the order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Cestrineæ*, known by the many-seeded capsule and cleft calyx The species are estimated at from 35 to 50, mostly American, with a few



1, flowering branch of *Nicotiana Tabacum*, 2, a leaf from the stem, *a*, the fruit, *b*, transverse section of a fruit

in Australasia and the Pacific islands, they are mainly herbs, a few shrubs, and one a small tree They have undivided leaves, and white, yellowish greenish, or purplish flowers in panicles or racemes This is the tobacco genus, the common species being *N. Tabacum*. See *tobacco*.

nicotiana[2] (ni-kō-shi-ā'na), *n. pl.* [< *nicoti(an)* + *-ana*] The literature of tobacco

nicotianin (ni-kō'shi-an-in), *n* [< *nicotian* + *-in*[2].] A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco It has the smell of tobacco-smoke, and affords nicotine

nicotina (nik-ō-tī'nā), *n* [NL.] Same as *nicotine*.

nicotine (nik'o-tin), *n* [= F *nicotine* = Sp *nicotina*, < NL *nicotina*, tobacco, < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ina*[1]] A volatile alkaloid base ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) obtained from tobacco It forms a colorless clear oily liquid, which has a weak odor of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acrid and pungent salts

nicotined (nik'ō-tind), *a* [< *nicotine* + *-ed*[2]] Saturated or poisoned with nicotine.

nicotinism (nik'ō tin-izm), *n* [< *nicotine* + *-ism*] The various morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco

nicotinize (nik'ō-tin-īz), *v. t*, pret and pp. *nicotinized*, ppr *nicotinizing* [< *nicotine* + *-ize*] To impregnate with nicotine

nicotylia† (nik-ō-til'i-a), *n* [< *nicot(ian)* + *-yl* + *-ia*] Same as *nicotine*

nictate (nik'tāt), *v. i*, pret and pp *nictated*, ppr *nictating* [< L *nictatus*, pp of *nictare*, wink see *nick*[2]] To wink, nictitate

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii

nictation (nik-tā'shon), *n.* [< L *nictatio(n-)*, a winking < *nictare*, wink see *nictate*] Same as *nictitation*

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 161

nictitans (nik'ti-tanz), *n*, pl *nictitantes* (nik-ti-tan'tēz) [NL, se *membrana* see *nictitant*] The winker, the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of many animals more fully called *membrana nictitans*

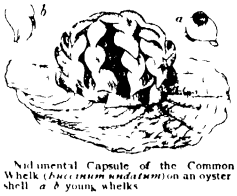
nictitant (nik'ti-tant), *a* [< L *nictitan(t-)s*, ppr of *nictitare*, wink see *nictitate*] In *entom*, having the central spot or pupil lunate instead of round sand of an ocellated spot

nictitate (nik'ti-tāt), *v. i*, pret and pp *nictitated*, ppr *nictitating* [< L *nictitatus*, pp of *nictitare*, freq of *nictare*, wink see *nictate*] To wink —**Nictitating membrane** See *membrane* —**Nictitating spasm**, in *pathol*, a variety of histrionic spasm consisting in persistent winking or clonic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum

nictitation (nik-ti-tā'shon), *n* [< *nictitate* + *-ion*] The act of winking Also *nictation*

The eye is sensitive even to the near approach of mischief, and resents a hostile demonstration, the quickness of *nictitation* exceeding even that of vision itself
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV 12.

nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a* [< *nidamentum* + *-al*] Protective of eggs, embryos, or young, covering or containing such objects, secreting an egg-case or capsule thus, a bird's nest is *nidamental* with respect to the eggs and young —**Nidamental capsule** See *capsule* —**Nidamental glands** See *gland* —**Nidamental ribbon**, the string of eggs of some mollusks, covered and connected by the secretion of the nidamental gland



Nidamental Capsule of the Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) an oyster shell *a b* young whelks

nidamentum (nid-a-men'tum), *n*, pl *nidamenta* (-ta) [L, the materials for a nest, a nest, < *nidus*, a nest see *nide*] An egg-case, a protective case or covering of ova

The eggs are usually deposited in aggregate masses, each enclosed in a common protective envelope or *nidamentum*
W B Carpenter, Micros, § 581

nidary† (nid'a-ri), *n* [< L *nidus*, a nest, + *-ary*.] A collection of nests

In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed
Evelyn

nidation (ni-dā'shon), *n.* [< L *nidus*, a nest (see *nide*, *nidus*), + *-ation*] The development of the endometrial epithelium in the intermenstrual periods

nidder (nid'ėr), *v. t* [A dial form of *nether*[1], *v*] 1. To keep down or under

Sair are we *nidder'd* *Ross*, Helenore, p 51 (*Jamieson*)

2 To press hard upon; straighten· applied to bounds *Jamieson* —3. To pinch or starve with

3. **The dark compound used for such inlays in silver, made up of different alloys of sulphur, silver, copper, etc**

The kneeling and standing figures engraved on the lower panels, whose outlines were filled with *niello* long since removed, are absolutely Byzantine in style
C. C Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int , p xli.

4. Inlaid work of the kind defined above.

Others not only so engraved, but wrought as well with *nielli* or designs cut into silver and filled in with a black metallic preparation *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 258

Niello-work, the art of decorating by means of niello, filling engraved patterns so as to produce a surface alternating black with the color of the metallic ground.

niello (ni-el'ō), *v. t.* [Also *niel*, < *niello*, *n*] To decorate by means of niello-work; treat with niello or by the niello process.

The *nielloed* plate was very highly polished
Encyc Brit , XVII 494

niellure (ni-el'ūr), *n* [< F *niellure*, < *niel*, niello· see *niello* and *-ure*] The process of decorating with niello, also, the work so done.—**Faience à niellure**, decorated pottery in which the ornaments are incised or stamped, the spaces being afterward filled in with clay of a different color, producing a kind of mosaic

niepa-bark, *n*. [< E Ind *niepa* + E *bark*[2]] The bark of a bitter East Indian tree, *Samadera Indica*, with properties allied to those of quassia, samadera- or niota-bark.

Nierembergia (nī"e-rem-bėr'ji-ä), *n*. [NL (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J E. *Nieremberg* (1590–1663), a Jesuit and professor of natural history at Madrid.] A genus of creeping or spreading herbs of the order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, known by its five exserted stamens attached to the apex of the slender corolla-tube There are about 20 species, from South America to Texas They have smooth undivided leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale violet or whitish flowers, often with an ornamental border Various species are in garden cultivation, sometimes called *cup-flower* Among them are *N gracilis* and *N rivularis*, the latter having white flowers with yellow center, used in the decoration of graves

Niersteiner (nēr'stī-nėr), *n* [< *Nierstein* (see def) + *-er*[1]] A kind of Rhine wine named from Nierstein, near Mainz

nieve (nēv), *n* See *neaf*

nif†, *conj* [ME., abbr and contr. from *an if*· see *an*[2] and *if*.] An if, unless.

Gret perile bi twene hem stod,
Nif mare of hit knyȝt mynne
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 1769

niff (nif), *v. i* [Cf. *miff*.] To quarrel; be offended *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

niffer (nif'ėr), *v. t.* [Said to be < *neaf*, *nieve*, *neive*, the fist see *neaf*] To exchange or barter. [Scotch]

So they agreed on the subject, and he was *niffered* away for the pony
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 351

niffer (nif'ėr), *n*. [< *niffer*, *v*] An exchange, a barter. [Scotch]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compar'd,
An' shudder at the *niffer*
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid

niffle[1] (nif'l), *v i* ; pret and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffling* [Formerly also *nivel*, < ME **niflen*, *nivelen*, < OF. *nifler*, sniffle, snivel, perhaps < LG *nuf*, nose, snout see *neb*.] To sniffle; snivel, whine.

niffle[2] (nif'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *niffled*, ppr. *niffling* [Origin obscure; cf *nifle*] 1. To steal, pilfer. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To eat hastily. [Prov. Eng]

niffnaff (nif'naf), *n*. [Cf *nifle*] A trifle; a knickknack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

niffnaffy (nif'naf-i), *a* and *n* [< *niffnaff* + *-y*[1].] I. *a* Fastidious; dainty; troublesome about trifles.

She departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be fiking about thae *niff naffy* gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies " *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv (*Jamieson*)

II. *n* ; pl. *niffnaffies* (-iz). A trifling fellow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

nifle†, *n* [ME , also *nyfle*, < OF *nifle*, trifle] A trifle; a thing or a matter of no value.

go He served hem with *nyfles* and with fables
a cl *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l 52.

times ags, *nifles*, trifles. *Cotgrave*

He bett of women's dress, probably a veil, lot, and h latter part of the fifteenth century *Dialogue*

N ifl'hīm), *n* [Icel., < *nifl*, mist (= L I always c ud, mist see *nebule*), + *heim* = E ho nd a halte and. *myth* , a region of mist and fo aces the w out his neck r by Hel.

nifl *Mayhew* g), *a*. [< *nifle* + *-ing*[2].] Trifling; insi A bully

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing
Lady Alimony, E 3 b. (*Nares*.)

nift†, *n*. [ME , also *nifte*, < AS. *nift*, a niece see *niece*.] A niece.

nifty (nif'ti), *a*. [Origin obscure] Good in style and appearance; up to the mark. [Slang.]

nig[1]**†** (nig), *a*. and *n*. [ME. *nig* (rare), < Icel. *hnoggr* = Sw. *njugg* = AS *hneáw*, stingy, niggardly, scanty. Hence *niggard*, *niggish*, *niggle*, *nigon*, etc.] I. *a*. Stingy; niggardly [Rare.]

Nig and hard in al [h]is live Quoted in *Stratmann*.

II. *n*. A stingy person; a niggard

Some of them been hard *nigges*,
And some of hem been proude and gale
Plowman's Tale, l 715

nig[1]**†** (nig), *v. i*. [< *nig*[1], *a*.] To be stingy; be niggardly

Is it not better to healpe the mother and mistress of thy country with thy goods and body than by withholding thy hande, and *nigging*, to make her not hable to kepe out thine ennemy *!* *Aylmer* (1559). (*Davies*)

nig[2] (nig), *n* [Perhaps a var of *nick*[1]] A small piece, a chip. [Prov Eng.]

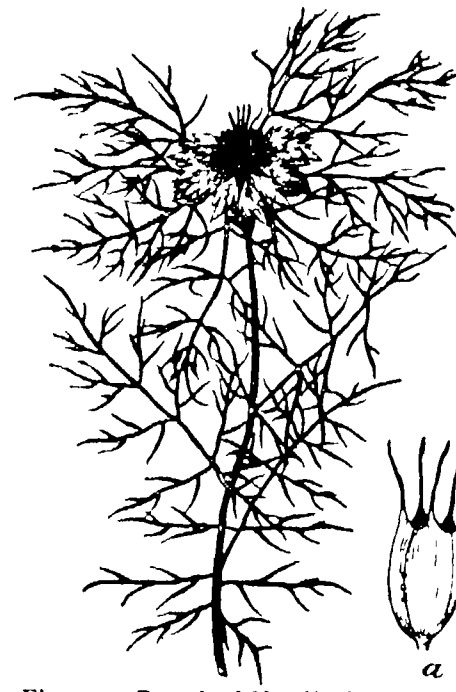
nig[2] (nig), *v t* , pret and pp *nigged*, ppr *nigging*. [< *nig*[2], *n* , cf *niggle*. Hence *nidge*.] 1. To clip (money) —2. Same as *nidge*.

nig[3] (nig), *n*. An abbreviation of *nigger*[2] [Slang.]

The field hands will be too much for her, I reckon , some of the little *nigs* have no clothes at all
Harper's Mag , LXXVIII 248

nigard†, nigardie†, *n*. Obsolete forms of *niggard*, *niggardy*.

Nigella (nī-jel'ä), *n*. [NL (Tournefort, 1700), fem of L *nigellus*, dark, blackish, dim of *niger*, black· see *nigrescent* Cf *niello*] A genus of ornamental plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, the tribe *Helleboreæ*, and the subtribe *Isopyreæ*, known by the united carpels forming a compound ovary. There are about 23 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Asia. They are erect annuals, with alternate feathery dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellowish flowers The species are called *fennel flower*, especially the common *N Damascena* and *N sativa* Both are garden-plants, the former vividly affecting the imagination, as appears from the names *bishop's wort*, *devil in-a bush*, *love in-a mist* and *ragged-lady* For the latter, see *fennel flower*, *caraway*, 2, *gith*, *nutmeg flower*, and *black cumin* (under *cumin*).—**Nigella-seed**, the seed of *N sativa*



Flowering Branch of *Nigella Damascena*
a the fruit

nigeot†, *n* See *nidget*.

niger†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2]

nigerness†, *n*. [< L *niger*, black, + *-ness*] Blackness.

Their *nigernesse* and coleblack hue
Golding, tr of Ovid's Metamorph , vii (*Encyc Dict*)

Niger oil. A food- and lamp-oil expressed from Niger seeds

Niger seeds. See *Guizotia*.

niggard (nig'ärd), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. *nigard*, < ME. *nigard*, *nygard*, miser, < *nig*[1] + *-ard*.] I. *n*. 1. A stingy or close-fisted person; a parsimonious or avaricious person; one who stints, or supplies sparingly; a miser.

. He is to greet a *nygard* that wolde werne
A man to lighte his candle at his lanterne
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath s Tale, l 333

But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain alway y° time present, & alway spare al for their time to come
Sir T More, Works, p 88.

If Fortune has a *Niggard* been to thee,
Devote thy self to Thrift
Congreve, tr of Juvenal s Satires, xi

2. A false bottom in a grate, used for saving fuel. Also *nigger*.

Niggards, generally called niggers (i. e false bottoms for grates).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 8.

II. *a*. Sparing; stinting; parsimonious.

Niggard of question , but, of our demands,
Most free in his reply *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii 1 13

Those lands which a *niggard* nature had apparently condemned to perpetual poverty and obscurity.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

niggard (nig'ärd), *v*. [< *niggard*, *n*.] I. *trans*. To stint; supply sparingly [Rare]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity ,
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest
Shak , J C , iv 3. 228.

II. *intrans* To be parsimonious or niggardly

Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
And, tender churl, makest waste in *niggarding*
Shak , Sonnets, i

niggardise†, *n*. [Also *niggardize*, *nigardise* , < *niggard* + *-ise*, *-ice*] Niggardliness; parsimony

Shut vp and starued amidst those Treasures whereof he had store, which *nigardise* forbade him to disburse in his owne defence *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 74

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

niggardliness (nig'ärd-li-nes), *n* The quality of being niggardly or stingy, sordid parsimony.

niggardly (nig'ärd-li), *a* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*, < *niggard* + *-ly*[1]] 1 Like a niggard; sordidly parsimonious or sparing, close-fisted; stingy as, a *niggardly* person

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly* *Bp Hall*

She invited us all to dine with her there, which we agreed to, only to vex him, he being the most *niggardly* fellow, it seems, in the world *Pepys*, Diary, II 295

2. Characteristic of a niggard; meanly parsimonious, scanty as, *niggardly* entertainment; *niggardly* thrift

A living, of about four hundred pounds yearly value, was to be resigned to his son , no *niggardly* assignment to one of ten children
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xvi

=**Syn.** *Parsimonious*, *Stingy*, etc (see *penurious*), illiberal, close fisted, saving, chary

niggardly (nig'ärd-li), *adv* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*, *nygerdly* , < *niggardly*, *a*] In the manner of a niggard, sparingly, parsimoniously.

We gave money to the Frier servants, and that not *niggardly*, considering our light purses and long journey
Sandys, Travailes, p 156.

niggardness (nig'ärd-nes), *n*. Niggardliness.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice
Sir P Sidney

To hinder the *niggardness* of surviving relatives from cheating the dead out of the Church's services
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 315

niggardous† (nig'är-dus), *a*. [< *niggard* + *-ous*] Niggardly, parsimonious

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keping
Sir T More, Works, p 94

niggardship† (nig'ärd-ship), *n* [< *niggard* + *-ship*] Niggardliness, stinginess

Surely like as the excesse of fare is to be iustly reproued, so in a noble man moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke is to be discommended
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, iii 21

niggardy† (nig'är-di), *n* [< ME *nigardie*, *nigardye*, < *niggard* + *-y*[3]] 1. Niggardliness

Yit me greveth most his *nygardye*
Chaucer, Shipman s Tale, l 172

2 Niggardly or miserly persons

The *negardye* in kepynge hyr rychesse
Pronostik is thow wilt hire toure assayle
Chaucer, Fortune, l 53.

nigger[1] (nig'ėr), *n* [< *nig*[2] + *-er*[1] Cf equiv. *niggard*, *n*., 2.] Same as *niggard*, 2

nigger[2] (nig'ėr), *n* [Formerly *niger*, *neger*, *negar*, *neager* , = D G Sw Dan *neger* = Russ. *negrŭ*, < F *negre* (16th century), now *nègre*, < Sp Pg It *negro*, a black man, a negro see *negro*. *Nigger* is not, as generally supposed, a "corruption" of *negro*, but is regularly developed from the earlier form *neger*, which is derived through the F from the Sp. Pg *negro*, from which E *negro* is taken directly] 1 A black man; a negro. [*Nigger* is more English in form than *negro*, and was formerly and to some extent still is used without opprobrious intent , but its use is now confined to colloquial or illiterate speech, in which it generally conveys more or less of contempt]

In most of those Provinces are many rich mines, but the *Negars* opposed the Portugalls for working in them
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 49

The chairman owned the *niggers* did not bleach,
As he had hoped
From being washed and soap'd.
Hood, A Black Job

When they call each other *nigger*, the familiar term of opprobrium is applied with all the malice of a sting
The Atlantic, XVIII 79

2. A native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines [Colloq]

The political creed of the frequenters of dawk bungalows is . that when you hit a *nigger* he dies on purpose to spite you *Trevelyan*, The Dawk Bungalow, p 225.

One hears the contemptuous term *nigger* still applied to natives [of India] by those who should know better, es-

pecially by youths just come from home, and somewhat intoxicated by sudden power *Contemporary Rev*, L. 75

I have no doubt that Karslake and his men had potted *niggers* in their time
Mrs Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 129.

The blacke king of *Negers*
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

3. A black caterpillar, the larva of *Athalia centifolia*, the turnip saw-fly.—**4** A kind of holothurian common off the coast of Cornwall, England: so called by Cornish fishermen —**5.** A steam-capstan on some Mississippi river boats, used to haul the boat over bars and snags by a rope fastened to a tree on the bank —**6.** A strong iron-bound timber with sharp teeth or spikes protruding from its front face, forming part of the machinery of a sawmill, and used in canting logs, etc.—**7.** An impurity in the covering of an electrical conductor which serves to make a partial short circuit, and thus becomes sufficiently heated to burn and destroy the insulation [Colloq]

The consequence of neglect [in examining a wire] might be that what the workmen call a *nigger* would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service
Sci Amer, N S, LIV 308

nigger[2] (nig'ėr), *v. t.* [< *nigger*[2], *n* The ref. in def. 1 is to the blackened logs, in def 2 to the imperfect methods of agriculture followed by negroes] **1** To burn (logs already charred or left unconsumed by former fires) with *off* also, to burn (a log) in two in the middle. [Local, U S and Canada]

They *niggered* the huge logs *off* with fire, which was kept burning for days
Stephen Powers, in "Country Gentleman"

2. To exhaust (soil or land) by working it year after year without manure with *out* *S De Vere*, Americanisms, p 116 [Local, U S]

niggerdom (nig'ėr-dum), *n* [< *nigger*[2] + *-dom.*] Niggers collectively

Swarming with infant *niggerdom*
W. H Russell, My Diary, i. 123 (*Encyc Dict*)

nigger-fish (nig'ėr-fish), *n* A serranoid fish, *Epinephelus* or *Enneacentrus punctatus*, of an olivaceous yellow or red color, relieved by small round blue spots, with one or two dark spots on the tip of the chin and one on the caudal peduncle It is found in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of Florida It is one of the groupers, and is also called *butter fish* and *cony*

niggerhair (nig'ėr-hãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Polysiphonia Harveyi*

niggerhead (nig'ėr-hed), *n.* **1.** An inferior kind of tobacco pressed in a twisted form —**2.** A rounded boulder or rock, especially, a roundish black rock on the coast of Florida, sometimes covered with only a few inches of water.

niggerish (nig'ėr-ish), *a* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a nigger.

When I say "colored," I mean one thing, respectfully, and when I say *niggerish*, I mean another, disgustedly
The Atlantic, XVIII 79

nigger-killer (nig'ėr-kil"ėr), *n* The whip-tailed scorpion. same as *grampus*, 6 [Florida.]

niggerling (nig'ėr-ling), *n* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ling*[1]] A little nigger

All the little *Niggerlings* emerge
As lily white as mussels *Hood*, A Black Job.

"Oh see!" quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,
Who have just got emancipation"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 395

niggery (nig'ėr-i), *a* [< *nigger*[2] + *-y*[1]] Niggerish. [Colloq]

The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably *niggery* *New York Tribune*, May, 1862.

nigget†, *n* See *nidget*

niggish† (nig'ish), *a.* [< *nig*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Niggardly, stingy, mean

Nothing is distributed after a *niggish* sort, neither is there any poor man or beggar
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii. 12.

niggle (nig'l), *v.* [Appar. freq. of *nig*[2], *v*; but cf. AS *hnyglan*, *hnygela*, shreds, parings As in *nig*[2], two or more words may be ult. concerned. The history is scant] **I.** *intrans* **1** To eat sparingly, nibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng.]—**2**† To act in a mincing manner; work in a finicking, fussy way —**3** To trifle; be employed in trifling or petty carping.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v 3.

Niggling articles, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book ignoring the fact that, with much carelessness of detail, the author has shown a great grasp of knowledge of his subject
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 53.

4. To fret; complain of trifles. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1**†. To draw out unwillingly; squeeze out or hand out slyly.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was glad to *niggle* out, and buy a holly-wand to grace him through the streets *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, pt ii

2 To play with contemptuously, make sport or game of; mock; deceive

I shall so *niggle* you
And juggle you *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv 3.

3 To fill with excess of details; over-elaborate.

niggle (nig'l), *n* [< *niggle*, *v.*] Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*
T Hood, Tylney Hall, Int

niggler (nig'lėr), *n.* [< *niggle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who niggles or trifles.—**2** One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose.* [Prov Eng]

niggling (nig'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *niggle*, *v*] Finicking, fussy, or over-elaborate work.

Not a few of us, whatever our code of literary esthetics, may find delight, fleeting though it be, in the free outline drawing of Cooper, after our eyes are tired by the *niggling* and cross-hatching of many among our contemporary realists *The Century*, XXXVIII 796

niggling (nig'ling), *a* [< *niggle* + *-ing*[2]] **1** Mean, contemptible *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**2** Finicking; fussy

Titian is said to have painted this highly finished yet not *niggling* picture ["The Tribute-Money"] in order to prove to some Germans that the effect of detail could be produced without those extreme minutiæ which mark the style of Albert Dürer *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 416.

nigh (nī), *adv* and *prep* [< ME *nigh*, *nygh*, *neigh*, *niȝ*, *nyȝ*, *nyȝe*, *ney*, *neȝ*, *negh*, *neh*, *ny*, etc., < AS *neáh*, *nēh* = OS *nāh* = OFries *ni*, *nei* = D. *na* = MLG. *na*, *nage*, LG. *neeg* = OHG. *nāh*, *nāho*, MHG *nāhe*, *nāch*, *nā*, G *nahe*, adv., *nach*, prep , = Icel *nā-* = Goth *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, nigh, near, prob akin to *enough*, AS. *genōh*, L *nancisci*, reach, Gr ἐνεγκεῖν (ἐνεκ-), bear, bring (> ἠνεκής, reaching), Skt. √ *naç*, attain. Hence *nigh*, *v*, *neighbor*, *near*[1], *next*, etc] **I.** *adv* **1** Close at hand; not far distant in time or place, at hand; near

Theire hertes trembled, and [they] seide oon to a nother that the worlde was *nygh* at an ende.
Merlin (E. E T S), iii 393

There Nestor the noble Duke was *negh* at his hond,
With a company clene in his close halle
Destruction of Troy (E. E T S), l 1948

2†. Closely

The Reve was a sclendre colerik man,
His berd was shave as *ny* as ever he can
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 588

3† Near the quick; keenly, bitterly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*
As benefits forgot
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7. 185.

4. Nearly, almost, within a little (of being)

Hue may *ney* as moche do in a mounthe one
As ȝoure secret seel in sexscore dayes
Piers Plowman (C), iv 182.

Brother, now lepe vp lightly, for grete foly haue ye do to go so fer oute of oure company, for full *nygh* hadde ye more loste than wonne *Merlin* (E E T S.), ii. 196

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea?
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii. 2. 82.

The rustic who, musing vacantly, seems deep in thought, is not really thinking, he is pretty *nigh* unconscious, and therefore goes on musing for any length of time without weariness. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII 498

II. *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.

Pros But was not this *nigh* shore?
Ari Close by, my master
Shak, Tempest, i 2 216.

The booke seith that [the town] stode vpon a plain grounde, ne ther was nother hill ne mounteyne *ny* it of two myle *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 254

He wones to *nyȝe* the ale-wyffe,
And he thouht ever fore to thryffe
MS Ashmole 61 (*Halliwell*)

But no Cristen man ys not suffered for to come *ny* it [the gate] *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 30

nigh (nī), *a.* [< ME. *nighe*, *neighe*, etc., < *nigh*, *adv*] **1** Being close at hand; being near.

She heard a shrilling Trompet sound alowd,
Signe of *nigh* battaill, or got victory
Spenser, F. Q, III. xii. 1

2†. Near in relationship or interest; closely allied, as by blood

For-thi I conseille the for Cristes sake Clergye that thow louye,
For Kynde Witte is of his kyn and *neighe* cosynes bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 95.

Whiche two gentylmen be *nyghe* cosyns vnto mayster Vaux and to my lady Guylforde.
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5

3. Penurious; stingy; close; near: as, a *nigh* customer. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**4.** On the left: as, the *nigh* horse. [Colloq.]—**Nigh hand**†. See *hand*.

nigh (nī), *v.* [< ME. *nyghen*, *neighen*, *neghen*, *neiȝen*, *neȝen*, *nyen* (= OS. *nāhian* = OHG. *nāhan*, *nāhen*, MHG. *næhen*, G. *nahen* = Goth *nēhwjan*), come nigh; < *nigh*, *adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come nigh; draw near, approach. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Yt were better worthy trewely
A worme to *neghen* ner my flour than thou.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l 318.

Love gan *nyghe* me nere *Rom of the Rose*, l. 1775.

The joyous time now *nighes* fast
That shall alegge this bitter blast.
Spenser, Shep Cal., March.

The laden heart
Is persecuted more, and fever'd more,
When it is *nighing* to the mournful house
Where other hearts are sick of the same bruise
Keats, Hyperion, ii

II.† *trans* To come near to, approach

The saisnes pressed to releve the kynge Sonygrenx, but the xlij felowes hem deffended so that thei myght hym not *nyegh*, and so was he foule troden vndir horse feete
Merlin (E E T S), ii 215.

nigh-hand† (nī'hand), *adv* [< ME. *nighhande*, *neiȝhond*, etc, < *nigh* + *hand* Cf. *near-hand*] Nearly.

The tiding than were tiȝtly to themperour i told,
And he than swoned for sorwe & swelt *neiȝhonde*
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1494

And whenne that he was come *nygh hande* therate,
A fayre mayde ther openyd hym the gate
Generydes (E E T S), l 62

nighly† (nī'li), *adv* [< ME **nehliche*, < AS. **neahlice*, *neálice* (= OHG *nāhlīcho* = Icel *nālīga*), nearly, < *neah*, nigh, near, + *-līce*, E *-ly*[2].] Nearly, within a little, almost

Their weedes bene not so *nighly* wore
Spenser, Shep Cal, July

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t' other
Molyneux, To Locke, March 2, 1692

nighness† (nī'nes), *n.* The state of being nigh, nearness, proximity in place, time, or degree.

He could not prevail with her to come back, till about 4 years after, when the Garrison of Oxon was surrender'd (the *nighness* of her Father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindred any communication between them), she of her own accord returned
A Wood, Milton, in Fasti Oxon (*Latham*)

night (nīt), *n* [< ME. *night*, *niȝt*, *niht*, *nyght*, etc., *naȝt*, *naht*, < AS *niht*, *nyht*, *neht*, *neaht*, *næht* = OS *naht* = OFries *nacht* = D *nacht* = MLG. *nacht* = OHG. *naht*, MHG G *nacht* = Icel *nātt*, *nōtt* = Sw. *natt* = Dan *nat* = Goth *nahts* = W *nos* = Ir *nochd* = Bret *noz* = OBulg *noshti* = Russ *nochu* = Lith *naktis* = Lett *nakts* = L *nox* (*noct-*) (> It. *notte* = Sp. *noche* = Pg. *noite* = Pr *noit*, *noich*, *nuoit* = OF *noit*, F *nuit*) = Gr νύξ (νυκτ-) = Skt. *nakta*, *nakti*, night; root uncertain; usually referred to Skt √ *naç*, vanish, perish Cf Skt *niç*, night, which is doubtfully connected with L *niger*, black see *negro*] **1.** The dark half of the day, that part of the complete day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time from sunset to sunrise. See *day*[1]

Ek wonder last but nine *nyght* nevere in toune
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 588.

God saw the light was good,
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided light the day, and darkness *night*
He named *Milton*, P L, vii 251

2. Evening; nightfall, the end of the day as, he came home at *night.*—**3.** Figuratively, a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, or the like (*a*) A state of ignorance, intellectual darkness as, the *night* of the middle ages (*b*) A state of concealment from the eye or the mind, obscurity.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in *night*
Milton, P L, vii. 123

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *night*
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light
Pope, Epitaph intended for Newton

(*c*) The darkness of death or the grave

Bid him bring his power
Before sunrising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal *night*
Shak, Rich I[II]

She closed her lids at last in endless [night]
Dryden, [...]

(*d*) A time of sadness or sorrow, a dreary [...]

The *night* of sorrow now is turn'[d ...]
Shak, Venus a[nd Adonis ...]

And all is well, tho' faith and f[orm]
Be sunder'd in the *night* of f[ear]
Tennyson, In [Memoriam ...]

(*e*) Old age.

Yet hath my *night* of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading glimmer left.
Shak, C of E, v 1 314

Bird of night, the owl.—**Cloud of night** See *cloud*[1], 1 (*c*)—**Fourteenth night**†. See *fourteenth*—**Good night** See *good day*, under *good*—**Night blue, cod, dial, jasmine**, etc See *blue*, etc—**Noon of night.** See *noon*[1]

night† (nīt), *v. i* [< ME *nighten*, *nyghten* (= Icel *nātta*, become night, pass the night), < *night*, *n*] To grow dark; approach toward night

Into tyme that it gan to *nyghte*
They spaken of Cryseyde, the lady bryghte
Chaucer, Troilus, v 515

night-ape (nīt'āp), *n* A book-name of the South American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*

night-bat (nīt'bat), *n* A ghost *Halliwell* [North Eng]

night-bell (nīt'bel), *n.* A bell for use at night, as in rousing a physician or an apothecary

night-bird (nīt'bėrd), *n* 1 A bird that flies by night, especially, an owl, in the following quotation, the night-heron

There be a sort of birds that fly or move only in the night, called from thence *night birds* and night-ravens, which are afraid of light, as an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them *Hammond*, Works, III 567

2 A bird that sings by night, specifically, the nightingale

Or when to the lute
She sung, and made the *night bird* mute,
That still records with moan
Shak, Pericles, iv, Prol, l 26

3 The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum* [Skellig Islands]—4 The gallinule of Europe, *Gallinula chloropus* [Prov Eng]—5 One who stays out late at night, or works chiefly by night [Colloq]

night-blindness (nīt'blīnd"nes), *n* Inability to see in a dim light, nyctalopia Also called *daysight* See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*

night-blooming (nīt'blö"ming), *a* Blooming or blossoming in the night —**Night-blooming cactus, cereus** See *cactus* and *Cereus*—**Night-blooming jasmine**, a cultivated flower from the West Indies, *Cestrum nocturnum*, extremely fragrant at night

night-bolt (nīt'bōlt), *n* 1. A bolt or bar used to fasten a door at night

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the *night bolt*, ruffians are abroad
Cowper, Task, iv 568

2 A spring-bolt in a lock which can be opened by a knob from inside the door, but only by a key from the outside

night-born (nīt'bôrn), *a* Born in the night, produced in darkness

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
'Gainst Errours *night born* children
Mir for Mags, p 784 (*Latham*)

night-brawler (nīt'brâ"ler), *n* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night

What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night brawler*? *Shak*, Othello, ii 3 196

night-breeze (nīt'brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night

night-butterfly (nīt'but"ėr-flī), *n* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, a moth.

nightcap (nīt'kap), *n* [< ME *nighteappe*, < *night* + *cap*[1]] 1. A covering for the head intended to be worn in bed In the time of the Tudors, and down to Queen Anne's reign, nightcaps, frequently of very rich material and ornament, were worn by men during the daytime after their wigs were taken off

They say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night caps* on, they mean mischief *Bacon*, Nat Hist, § 819

They put on a damp *nightcap* and relapse,
They thought they must have died, they were so bad
Cowper, Conversation, l 322

She ties the strings of her *night cap* in the folds of her double chin *W M Baker*, New Timothy, p 306

Handsomely worked caps—called *night caps*, although only worn in the daytime, some kind of *night cap* having been an article of dress ever since the time of Elizabeth
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 160.

2 A potation of spirit or wine taken before **going to bed.** [Slang]—3 A cap drawn over **a criminal's face** when he is hanged. **Some-times** *horse-nightcap* [Slang]

He better deserves to go up Holbowrn in a wooden chariot, and have a *horse night cap* put on at the farther end
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl Misc, II 125)

I always come on to that scene with a white *night cap* and a halter on my arm . He [the hangman] then places the white cap over the man's head, and the noose about his neck
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III 153.

4†. A bully; a night-brawler.

If you
Hear the common people curse you,
Be sure you are taken for one of the prime *night caps*
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii 1

night-cart (nīt'kärt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night

night-chair (nīt'chãr), *n* Same as *night-stool*

night-charm (nīt'chärm), *n* A charm or spell that works at night.

My grandmother's looks
Have turn'd all air to earth in me, they sit
Upon my heart, like *night charms*, black and heavy
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, iii 2

night-churr (nīt'cher), *n* Same as *night-jar*

night-clothes (nīt'klōᴛʜz), *n pl.* Garments designed to be worn in bed

night-cloud (nīt'kloud), *n* The form of cloud called *stratus*, which frequently ascends from the ground after sunset, continues during the night, and disappears with the rise of the morning sun *W C Ley*, Modern Metrology, p 128

night-comer (nīt'kum"ėr), *n* [< ME *nyght commere*, < *night* + *comer*] One who comes in the night, especially with evil intent, as a robber

Ther called hym on croys wyse at Caluarye, on a Fryday,
And sutthen buriede his body and beden that men sholde Kepen hit fro *nyght commeres* with knyghtes y armed
Piers Plowman (C), xxii 144

night-crake†, *n* [ME *night-crake*, < *night* + *crake*.] Same as *night-crow*

night-crow (nīt'krō), *n* [< ME *nyghtecrawe*, *nyghtecrawe*, < *night* + *crow*[2]] 1 Same as *night-raven*

The *nighte crowe* hyghte Nicticorax, and hath that name for he louith the nyghte, and fleeth and seketh hys mete by nyghte Quoted in *Cath Ang*, p 255

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign,
The *night crow* cried, aboding luckless time
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 6 45

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid afore you, in the voice of a *night crow* *B Jonson*, Epicœne, iii 2

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus* See cut under *goatsucker* [Prov Eng]

night-dew (nīt'dū), *n* The dew formed in the night

The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night dew* sweat
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii 2

night-doctor (nīt'dok"tor), *n* A surgeon or his agent imagined as prowling the streets or roads at night to catch live subjects to kill for dissection a bugbear of negroes [Southern U S]

night-dog (nīt'dog), *n* A dog that hunts in the night, especially one used by poachers

When *night dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased
Shak, M W of W, v 5 252

Let *night dogs* tear me,
And goblins ride me in my sleep to jelly,
Ere I forsake my sphere
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, i 1

night-dress (nīt'dres), *n.* 1 Night-clothes—2. A nightgown

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night dress* gives a new disease
Pope, R of the L, iv 38

nighted (nī'ted), *a* [< *night* + *-ed*[2]] 1 Overtaken by night, belated

Now to horse,
I shall be *nighted*
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii 2

2. Darkened; clouded, black [Rare]

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life *Shak*, Lear, iv 5 13

nightertale† (nī'tėr-tāl), *n* [< ME *nightertale*, *nyȝtertale*, after Icel *nāttartal*, night-time, as *night* + *tale*[1]] Night-time

So hote he lovede that by *nightertale*
He sleep no more than doth a nightyngale
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 98

So it be thicke and poured in a ponne
The mous by *nyghtertale* on it wol fonne
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 33

night-eyed (nīt'īd), *a* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night, sharp-eyed, nyctalopic

Our *night eyed* Tiberius doth not see
His minion's drifts. *B Jonson*, Sejanus, iv 5

nightfall (nīt'fâl), *n* [< *night* + *fall* Cf Icel *nāttfall*, dew.] The fall of night, the close of the day, evening.

At *nightfall* in a darksome place
Under some mulberry trees I found
A little pool
M Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara.

night-faring (nīt'fãr"ing), *a* Traveling in the night

Will a Wisp misleads *night faring* clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l 57

night-feeder (nīt'fē"dėr), *n* An animal that feeds mostly or entirely by night specifically applied to the bird *Nyctiornis amictus* Most fishes are said to be night-feeders, yet all of them feed more or less in the daytime

night-fire (nīt'fīr), *n.* 1 Fire burning in the night—2 Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp

Foolish *night fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptinesse,
These are the pleasures here
Herbert, Dotage (*Latham*)

night-fish (nīt'fish), *n.* A variety of the cod with a dark back, taken on some of the Newfoundland banks, as well as on the east coast of Prince Edward's Island They are of large size, and will, it is said, take the hook at night only

night-fishery (nīt'fish"ėr-i), *n* A mode of fishing by night, or a place where fishing is done by night Night fishery is practised to some extent by anglers The best months for it are the latter part of June, and July and August, and the best nights are those that follow a hot day

night-flier (nīt'flī"ėr), *n* A bird that flies in the night

night-flower (nīt'flou"ėr), *n* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*

night-fly (nīt'flī), *n* An insect that flies in the night

Rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing *night flies* to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iii 1 11

night-foe (nīt'fō), *n* One who attacks by night

Wherefore else guard we his royal tent,
But to defend his person from *night foes*?
Shak, 3 Hen VI, iv 3 22

night-fossicker (nīt'fos"i-kėr), *n* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night

night-fossicking (nīt'fos"i-king), *n* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night See *fossick*, *v*, 2

night-foundered (nīt'foun"dėrd), *a* Lost or distressed in the night

Either some one like us *night founder'd* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows
Milton, Comus, l 483.

nightfowl† (nīt'foul), *n* [ME *nihtfuel* (= Icel *nāttfugl*), < *night* + *fowl*] A night-bird

Upon the middle of the night
Waking, she heard the *night-fowl* crow
The cock sung out an hour ere light
Tennyson, Mariana.

nightgale†, *n* An obsolete form of *nightingale*[1]

night-glass (nīt'glas), *n* A telescope (usually binocular) constructed so as to concentrate as much light as possible, and thus adapted for seeing objects at night

nightgown (nīt'goun), *n* [< *night* + *gown*] 1† A loose gown worn in one's chamber, at night or in the daytime, a dressing-gown, a robe de chambre, a negligée gown or house-dress, for either men or women

Get on your *nightgown*, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers
Shak, Macbeth, ii. 2 70

The Lady, tho' willing to appear undrest, had put on her best Looks, and painted herself for our Reception Her Hair appeared in a very nice Disorder, as the *Night Gown* which was thrown upon her Shoulders was ruffled with great Care *Addison*, Spectator, No 45

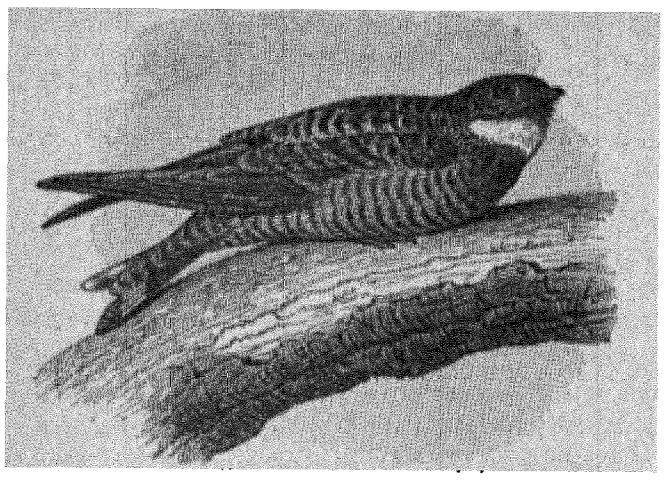
Others come in their *night gowns* to saunter away their time *Steele*, Spectator, No 49

2 A night-dress for women, high in the neck, with long sleeves, and covering the whole person—3 A night-dress for men [Colloq or humorous]

night-hag (nīt'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night

Nor uglier follow the *night hag*, when, call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes
Milton, P L, ii. 662

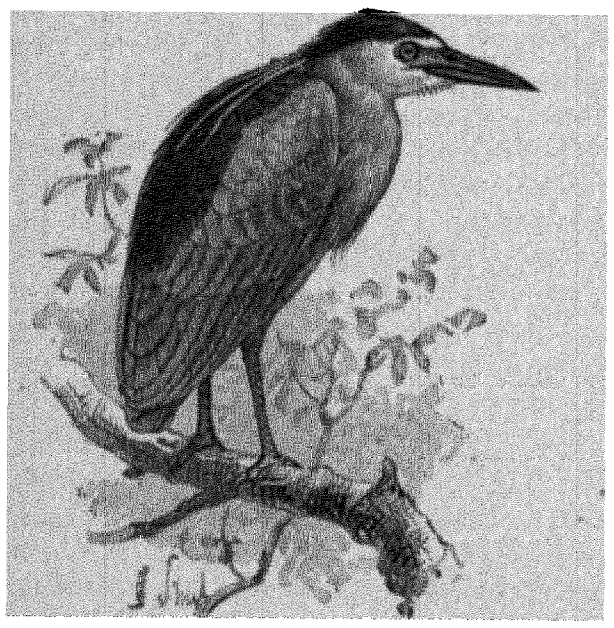
night-hawk (nīt'hâk), *n* 1 A caprimulgine bird of the genus *Chordeiles* The common night-hawk of the United States is *C popetue* or *C virginianus*, also called *bullbat*, and in the West Indies *pisk* and *piramidig* It flies chiefly toward evening and in cloudy weather, and belongs to the same family (*Caprimulgidæ*) as the whippoorwill and chuck will's widow, though it is of a different genus It is 9 or 10 inches long, 23 in extent of wings, of a slim form with very small bill but widely cleft and capacious mouth, long, sharp, thin bladed wings, forked tail, and small weak feet the plumage is intimately blended with black, brown gray and tawny shades, something like dark veined marble, and the male has a pure white V shaped mark on the throat, and large white blotches on the wings and tail, which are tawny in the female It abounds in temperate North America, and is a bird of powerful flight often seen careering in pursuit of insects, twisting and doubling with great ease and grace, and frequently falling through the air with a hoarse cry It lays two eggs of elliptical form and dark variegated



color, placing them on the ground with little or no nest The bird is migratory, and retires beyond the United States in the autumn There are several other species of the same genus, as *C henryi* and *C texensis*

2 The night jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus* [Eng] — 3 One of certain petrels of the genus *Œstrelata* as the white *night-hawk* or mutton-bird (*Œ lessoni*

night-heron (nīt'her on), *n* A heron of crepuscular or somewhat nocturnal habits There are several species, of most parts of the world, belonging to the family *Ardeidæ*, and genera *Nyctiardea* or *Nycticorax* and *Nyctherodius* The common European bird to which the name *night-heron* (and also *night-raven*) was originally applied is *Ardea nycticorax* of the older writers, now *Nyctiardea nycticorax, N gardeni, Nycticorax griseus,*



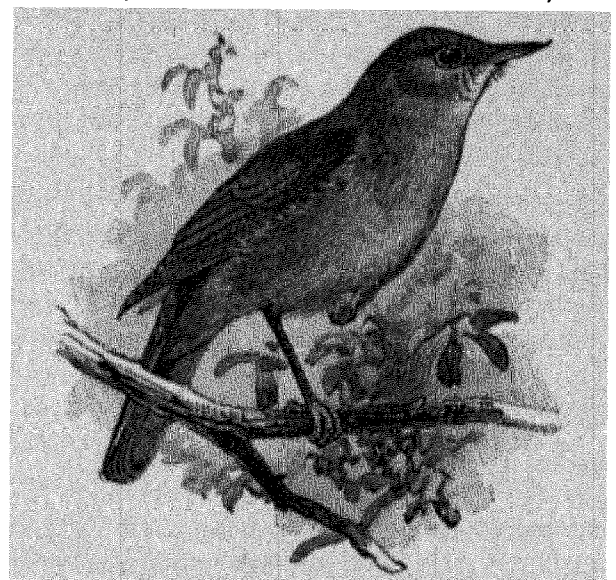
Night heron (*Nyctiardea grisea*)

etc The bird is 2 feet long and 44 inches in extent of wings, the crown and middle of the back are glossy blackish green and most other parts are bluish gray with a lilac or lavender tinge the forehead, throat line and under parts being whitish Two or three very long white filamentous feathers spring from the back of the head the eyes are red the bill is black, and the lores and legs are greenish The sexes are alike The young are very different, being some shade of dingy brown or chocolate brown, boldly spotted with white Night-herons nest in heronries, sometimes of vast extent, they build a bulky frail nest of twigs, and lay 3 or 4 eggs of a pale green color, 2 inches long by 1½ in breadth The common night-heron of the United States is not specifically distinct from the foregoing, it is popularly called *qua bird* and *squawk*, from its cry The night herons of the genus *Nyctherodius* are quite different *N violaceus* is the yellow crowned night-heron, common in the southern United States

night-house (nīt'hous), *n* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night [Eng]

The coach stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted the *night houses* are closed
Dickens, Sketches Scenes, i

nightingale[1] (nī'tin-gāl), *n* [< ME *nightingale, nigtingale* (with unorig medial *n*), *nightegale, nyghtgale*, < AS *nihtegale, nihtegala, nehtegale* (in old glosses also *naectegale, nectagalae, nectigalae*, a nightingale, also rarely a night-raven) (= OS *nahtigala* = MD. *nachtegale*, D *nachtegaal* = OHG *nahtagala, nahtigala*, MHG *nahtegale, nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall*, cf mod Icel *natrgali* = Sw *naktergal* = Dan *nattergal*, after G), a nightingale, < *niht*, gen. *nihte*, night, + **gale*, singer, < *galan*, sing see *gale*[1]] 1 A small sylviine bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, belonging to the order *Passeres*, the suborder *Oscines*, the family *Sylviidæ*, and the genus *Daulias* There are two kinds, formerly regarded as specifically identical, and variously called by ornithologists *Motacilla* or *Sylvia* or *Philomela* or *Luscinia luscinia* or *philomela* and by other New Latin names The two kinds are most ... hed as *Daulias luscinia* or *D vera* ... d *D philomela* The former is the ... Great Britain, and to which the n... ly pertains The poets call h... *or Philomela* The famous song of the ... d chiefly at night, is the love song of the ... ses as soon as his propensities are gratified, ... ith birds The nightingale is migratory like nearly all insectivorous birds of the northern hemisphere, extending its migrations far to the north of Europe in the spring In England, where it appears about the middle of April and passes the summer, it is quite locally distributed, being very common in some places, and rare in or absent from others apparently equally suited to its habits It haunts woods, copses, and hedgerows, especially where the soil is rich and moist, and is so



Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*)

secretive as to be oftener heard than seen The favorite food of the nightingale is the larvæ of insects, especially the hymenopters, as wasps and ants The nest is placed on the ground or near it the eggs are 4 or 5 in number, pale olive brown, about ⅞ inch long by a little over ⅝ inch broad The length of the bird is 6¾ inches its extent of wings is 10½ inches. The sexes are alike reddish brown above below pale grayish brown, whitening on the throat and belly, the tail being brownish red This nightingale is sometimes specified as the *brake nightingale*, when the other species (*D philomela*) is called *thrush nightingale*

This sotted preest, who was gladder than he?
Was never brid gladder agayn the day,
Ne *nyghtingale* in the sesoun of May,
Nas never noon that luste bet to singe
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 332

The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren
Shak, M of V, v 1 104

2 Some bird which sings sweetly and hence is likened to or mistaken for a nightingale Thus, the bird called Virginia nightingale is a finch, the cardinal grosbeak *Cardinalis virginianus*, that called Indian nightingale is a kind of thrush *Kittacincla macrura* Persian nightingales are various bulbuls of the family *Pycnonotidæ* (See *Pycnonotus*) The mock nightingale is the black capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla* Irish nightingale, the sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis* — Scotch nightingale, the Irish nightingale [Local, Eng]

nightingale[2] (nī'tin-gāl), *n* [So called after Florence *Nightingale*, conspicuous as a hospital nurse in the Crimean war and later The surname *Nightingale* is derived from the name of the bird. see *nightingale*[1]] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, designed to be worn by persons confined to bed It was largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870–1 *Imp Dict*

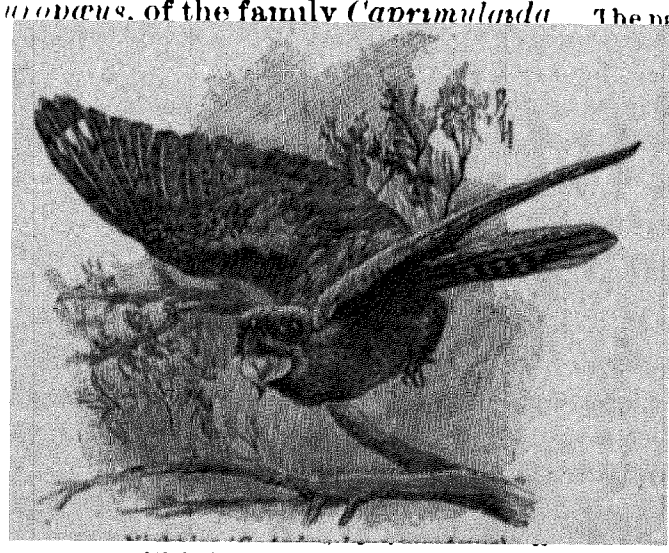
nightingalize (nī'tin-gāl-īz), *v i*; pret and pp *nightingalized*, ppr *nightingalizing* [< *nightingale*[1] + *-ize*] To sing like a nightingale [Rare]

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
And when evening comes he *nightingalizes*
Southey, Nondescripts, viii (*Davies*)

nightish (nī'tish), *a* [< *night* + *-ish*[1]] Pertaining to night or attached to the night

But if thou chaunce to fall to check, and force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse detested then than is the *nightish* owle
Turberville, The Lover. (*Richardson*)

night-jar (nīt'jär), *n* A bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*, of the family *Caprimulgidæ* The name



Night jar (*Caprimulgus europæus*)

is sometimes extended to all the goatsuckers or birds of the same family Also called *night churr, night crow, churn owl, fern owl*, etc

And with a sudden rush from behind the citron's shade the *night jar* tumbled out upon the evening air
P Robinson, Under the Sun p 66

night-key (nīt'kē), *n* A key for opening a door that is fitted with a night-latch

night-lamp (nīt'lamp), *n* A lamp specially adapted to be kept burning during the night in a bedroom

Thou art staring at the wall,
Where the dying *night lamp* flickers and the shadows rise and fall
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

night-latch (nīt'lach), *n* A form of door-lock with a spring-latch which may be opened by a knob or handle from the inside, but only by a key from the outside

nightless (nīt'les), *a* [< *night* + *-less*] Having no night as, the *nightless* period in the arctic regions

night-light (nīt'līt), *n* 1 An artificial light intended to be kept burning all night

Here the *night light* flickering in my eyes
Awoke me *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams

Specifically — (*a*) A short thick candle with a wick small in proportion and arranged so as to give a small flame for many hours (*b*) A short wick attached to a float which rests on the surface of oil in a vessel

2 A phosphorescent marine infusorian, *Noctiluca miliaris*

night-line (nīt'līn), *n*. A fish-line set over-night

The boys took to fishing in all ways, and especially by means of *night lines*
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, i 9

night-liner (nīt'lī″nėr), *n* 1. One of a line or class of public vehicles which stand all night in the streets to pick up passengers — 2 The driver of such a conveyance. [Colloq in both senses]

night-long (nīt'lông), *a* [< ME **nightlong*, < AS *nihtlang, nihtlong*, < *niht*, night, + *lang*, long Cf *nightlong, adv*] Lasting a night

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A *night-long* Present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi

nightlong† (nīt'lông), *adv* [< ME *nihtlonge, nihtlonges*, < AS *nihtlanges* (= MHG *nahtlanc* = Icel *nāttlangs*, cf neut *nāttlangt*), with gen suffix, < *nihtlang*, adj, night-long see *night-long, a*] Through the night

nightly (nīt'li), *a* [< ME **nightly, nihtlic*, < AS *nihtlic* (= D *nachtelyk* = MLG *nachtlik* = OHG *nahtlīh*, MHG *nachtlich*, G *nachtlich* = Icel *nattligr* = Sw *nattlig* = Dan *natlig*), < *niht*, night see *night* and *-ly*[1]] 1 Happening or appearing in the night as, *nightly* dews

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,
In *nightly* revels and new jollity
Shak, M N D, v 1 376.

A cobweb spread above a blossom is sufficient to protect it from *nightly* chill *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 16

2 Taking place or performed every night

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,
And the red fiends that walk the *nightly* round
Pope, Iliad, ix 686

3 Used in the night

For with the *nightly* linen that she wears
He pens her piteous clamours in her head
Shak, Lucrece, l 680

= **Syn** *Nightly, Nocturnal* The former is the more familiar *Nightly* tends to limitation to that which occurs every night (see definition 2), while *nocturnal* tends to cover both that which belongs to the night as *nocturnal* insects, flowers, vision, and that which exists or occurs, however accidentally, in the night, as a *nocturnal* ramble

nightly (nīt'li), *adv* [< *nightly, a*] 1† By night

Chain me with roaring bears,
Or shut me *nightly* in a charnel house
Shak, R and J, iv 1 81

2 Every night

And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth
Addison, Paraphrase of Ps xix

night-magistrate (nīt'maj″is-trāt), *n* A constable of the night, the head of a watch-house

night-man (nīt'man), *n*. [= Dan. *natmand*, a scavenger, = Sw *nattman*, a headsman, executioner] 1 One who is on duty at night, as a watchman — 2 A scavenger whose business is the cleaning of ash-pits and privies in the night

It has been frequently observed that *nightmen*, on descending into the pits of privies, have been attacked with serious indisposition on breaking the crust, and not a few have perished *Dunglison*, Elements of Hygiene, i 3

nightmare (nīt'mãr), *n* [< ME *nightemare, nightmare* (not in AS) (= MD. *nachtmære*, D *nachtmerrie* = MLG *nachtmār* = G *nachtmahr*), < *night* + *mare*[2]] 1. An incubus or evil spirit that oppresses people during sleep

S Withold footed thrice the old
He met the *night mare* and her nine fold,
Bid her alight
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak., Lear, iii 4 126.

Stars shoot and meteors glare oftener across the valley than in any other part of the country, and the *nightmare*, with her whole nine fold, seems to make it the favorite scene of her gambols. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p 418

2. An oppressed state during sleep, accompanied by a feeling of intense fear, horror, or anxiety, or of inability to escape from some threatened danger or from pursuing phantoms or monsters Also called *incubus*

What natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the ephialtes or *night-mare* we hang up a hollow stone in our stables? *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, v 24

In savage animism, as among the Australians, what we call a *nightmare* is of course recognized as a demon *Encyc Brit*, VII 62

3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightmarish (nīt'mär-ish), *a* [< *nightmare* + *-ish*[1]] Like a nightmare

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat *nightmarish* performance *The Academy*, Oct 5, 1889, p 216

night-mart† (nīt'märt), *n* Trading or bargaining carried on at night, concealed or deceitful dealings

The many many faults (as they report) of Mariners in priuate truckings & *night marts*, both with our men and sauages *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 760

night-monkey (nīt'mung'ki), *n.* A night-ape or owl-monkey

night-moth (nīt'môth), *n* Any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*

night-old† (nīt'ōld), *a.* [< ME *nyght-old*, < AS *niht-eald*, a night (or a day) old see *night* and *old.*] Having happened or been made or gathered yesterday

Laboreres that han no londe to lyuen on bote here handes Deyned noght to dyne a-day *nyght-olde* wortes *Piers Plowman* (C), ix 332

night-owl (nīt'oul), *n* [= D *nachtuil* = G *nachteule* = Icel *náttugla* = Sw *nattugla* = Dan *natugle*. as *nigh* + *owl*] An owl of notably or exclusively nocturnal habits. All owls are nocturnal, but some less so than others, and *night-owl* is used in contrast to *day-owl*

Night owls shriek where mountain larks should sing *Shak*, Rich II, iii 3 183

night-palsy (nīt'pâl'zi), *n* Numbness of the extremities coming on at night it occurs sometimes in women at the menopause

night-parrot (nit'par'ot), *n* The kakapo or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*

night-partridge (nīt'pär'trij), *n* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Maryland and Virginia]

night-peck (nīt'pek), *n* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor* [North Carolina]

night-piece (nīt'pēs), *n* **1.** A picture representing some night-scene; a nocturne, also, a picture so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light

He hung a great part of the wall with *night pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up, and were so inflamed by the sun shine which fell upon them that I could scarce forbear crying out fire *Addison* (*Latham*)

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

His [Parnell's] "*Night-piece* on Death" was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy *Chambers's Eng Lit*, Parnell

night-porter (nīt'pōr'ter), *n* A porter or an attendant who is on duty at night in a hotel, infirmary, etc

nightrail† (nit'rāl), *n* [< *night* + *rail*[2].] **1.** A nightgown

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night rails* of forty pounds apiece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4

Four striped muslin *night rails* very little frayed *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head gear and a soiled *night-rail* *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii

2. A head-dress, apparently a kind of cap or veil, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

night-raven (nīt'rā'vn), *n.* [< ME *nyghte raven*, < AS. *nihthræfn*, *nihtræfen*, *nahthrefn*, *naehthraefn*, *nihthrefen*, *nihtrefn*, *nihthremn*, etc. (= D *nachtraaf* = MLG *nachtraven* = OHG. *nahthraban*, MHG. G. *nachtrabe* = Icel *nátthrafn* = Dan *natteravn*), < *niht*, night, + *hrefn*, raven] A bird that cries in the night; the night-heron. Also called *night-crow*

The *Nyghtrauen* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle is, for that she onely commeth abrode in the darke night, fleing the daylight and Sunne *Maplet*, A Greene Forest, p 44. (*Cath. Ang*)

I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief I had as lief have heard the *night raven*, come what plague could have come after it. *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 3. 84

night-robe (nīt'rōb), *n* A nightgown

All in her *night-robe* loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine
Some strain that seemed her inmost soul to find
Scott, L of L M, vi 19

night-rule† (nīt'rōl), *n* A night revel, a tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shak, M N D, iii 2. 5

nights (nīts), *adv* [< ME *nightes*, < AS *nihtes* (= OS. *nahtes* = OFries *nachtes* = OHG *nahtes*, MHG *nachtes*, G *nachts*), at night, adverbial gen of *niht*, night: see *night*] At night, by night [Obsolete, or colloq, U. S]

Bitterliche shaltow banne thanne bothe dayes and *nyghtes* Coueytyse of-eyghe that euere thow hir knewe *Piers Plowman* (B), xi 30

"So thievish they hev to take in their stone walls *nights*" And, by the way, the Yankee never says "os nights, but uses the older adverbial form, analogous to the German *nachts* *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser, Int

night-school (nīt'skōl), *n* A school which is held at night, especially for those who cannot attend a day-school

night-season (nīt'sē'zn), *n* The time of night Ps xxii 2

nightshade (nīt'shād), *n* [< ME **nightshade*, < AS *nihtscada* (= D *nachtschade* = MLG *nachtschaden*, *nachtscheden* = OHG *nahtscato*, MHG *nahtschate*, G *nachtschatten*), nightshade (a plant), < *niht*, night, + *sceaudu*, shade The lit. sense is modern]



Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*)

1 A plant of the genus *Solanum*, or of the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family (*a*) Chiefly, *S nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, a homely weed of shady places, or *S Dulcamara*, the bittersweet or woody nightshade See *bittersweet*, 1 (*b*) The bella donna or deadly nightshade See *Atropa*, *atropin*, and *belladonna* (*c*) The henbane or stinking nightshade See *henbane* and *Hyoscyamus*

2 The name of a few plants of other orders, as below

Here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of *nightshade*, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates *Couper*, Task, iv 757

3† The darkness of the night

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight *Phaer*, tr of Eneid, ii (*Latham*)

4† A prostitute [Cant]

Here comes a *night shade*
Beau and Fl, Coxcomb, ii 2

Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant, *Atropa Belladonna* See *belladonna* — **Enchanter's nightshade** See *enchanter* — **Malabar nightshade**, a plant of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Basella rubra*, the only species of its genus found in tropical Asia and Africa It is a much branched twining herb, trained over trellises and native houses in India, succulent, and used as a pot herb — **Stinking nightshade** Same as *henbane* **Three-leafed nightshade**, a plant of the genus *Trillium*

night-shirt (nīt'shėrt), *n* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in

night-shoot (nīt'shōt), *n* A place for casting night-soil

night-side (nīt'sīd), *n* The side or aspect presented by night, the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side.

night-sight (nīt'sīt), *n* Same as *day-blindness*

night-singer (nīt'sing'ėr), *n* A bird that sings by night, as the nightingale, specifically, in Ireland, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, sometimes called the *Irish nightingale*

night-snap† (nīt'snap), *n* A night-thief

Duke What is't you look for, sir? have you lost any thing?
John Only my hat I' the scuffle, sure, these fellows Were *night-snaps* *Fletcher*, The Chances, ii 1

night-soil (nīt'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, etc (generally removed in the night), employed as a manure

night-sparrow (nīt'spar'ō), *n* The chip-bird, which often trills a few notes at intervals during the night [Rare]

And the *night sparrow* trills her song
All night, with none to hear
Bryant, The Hunter's Serenade

night-spell (nīt'spel), *n* [ME *nyght-spel*, < *night* + *spell*] A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare.

Ther with the *nyghtspel* seyde he anonrightes,
On foure halves of the hous aboute,
And on the thresshfold of the dore with oute
Chaucer, Miller's Tale (ed Gilman, l 3480 of C T.).

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme that in older tymes they used often to say over everything that they would have preserued, as the *Nyghtspel* for theeves, and the wood spell *Spenser*, Shep Cal, March (Glosse)

night-steed (nīt'stēd), *n* One of the horses represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night

The yellow skirted Fayes
Fly after the *night steeds*, leaving their moon lov'd maze
Milton, Nativity, l 236

night-stool (nīt'stol), *n* [= G *nachtstuhl* = Sw *nattstol* = Dan *natstol*, as *night* + *stool.*] A commode or close-stool for use at night, as in a bedroom

night-swallow (nīt'swol'ō), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus* so called from its nocturnal habits and its mode of flight in catching insects on the wing

night-sweat (nīt'swet), *n* Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis

night-taper (nīt'tā pėr), *n* A taper made to burn slowly, for use as a night-light

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for *night tapers* crop their waxen thighs
And light them at the fiery glow worm's eyes
Shak, M N D, iii 1 172.

night-terrors (nīt'ter'orz) *n pl* Sudden and incomplete waking from sleep (on the part of young children) in a state of confusion and terror

night-time (nīt'tīm), *n* [= Icel *náttartími*, *natrtími*, as *night* + *time*] The period of the night

night-trader† (nīt'trā'dėr), *n* A prostitute

All kinds of females, from the *night trader*, in the street *Massinger*, The Picture, I 2.

night-tripping (nīt'trip'ing), *a* Tripping about in the night

O that it could be proved
That some *night trippping* fairy had exchanged
In cradle clothes our children where they lay!
Shak, 1 Hen IV, i 1 87

night-wake† (nīt'wāk), *n* [< ME *nighte wake*, < AS *nihtwaca* (= D *nachtwaal*, *nachtwake* = OHG *nahtwaka* = Icel *náttvaka*, cf D *nachtwacht* = MLG *nachtwacht* = MHG *nahtwahte*, G *nachtwacht* = Sw *nattvakt* = Dan *natvagt*), < *niht*, night, + *wacu*, wake, watch see *night* and *wake*[1], *n* Cf *night-watch*] A night-watch

night-waker (nīt'wā'kėr), *n* [< ME *nighte-waker*, < *night* + *waker*] A night-watcher

night-waking (nīt'wa'king), *a* Watching in the night

Yet foul *night waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his hold fast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shak, Lucrece, l 554

night-walk (nīt'wak), *n* A walk in the evening or night

If in his *night walk* he met with irregular scholars he did usually take their names, and a promise to appear before him, unsent for, next morning *I Walton*, Life of Sanderson

night-walker (nīt'wa'kėr), *n* **1** One who walks in his sleep, a somnambulist —**2** One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant

Men that hunt so be either ignorant persons, preuie stealers, or *night walkers* *Ascham*, The Schole master, p 63

Night walkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pilferers or disturbers of the peace *Jacob*, Law Dictionary (*Latham*)

3 A prostitute who walks the streets at night

night-walking (nīt'wa'king), *n* **1** Walking in one's sleep, somnambulism —**2** A roving in the streets at night with evil designs

night-walking (nit'wā'king), *a* Walking about at night

Night-walking heralds *Shak*, Rich III, i 1 72

They shall not need hereafter in old Cloaks, and false Beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night walking* cudgeller for eavesdropping *Milton*, On Def of Humb Remonst

night-wanderer (nīt'won'der-ėr), *n* One who wanders by night, a nocturnal traveler

Or stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 825

night-wandering (nīt'won'der-ing), *a* Wandering or roaming by night

Night-wandering weasels shriek to see him there,
They fright him, yet he still pursues his fear
Shak, Lucrece, l 807.

night-warbling (nīt'wâr'bling), *a* Singing in the night

Silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird
Milton, P L, v 40.

nightward (nīt′wärd), *a.* [< *night* + *-ward.*] Approaching night; of or pertaining to evening.

> Then *nightward* studies wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton*, Education.

night-watch (nīt′woch), *n.* [< ME. *nightwacche*, *nihtwecche*, < AS. *nihtwæcce*, a night-watch, < *niht*, night, + *wæcce*, a watch: see *watch*. Cf. *night-wake*.] 1. A watch or period in the night.

> I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night watches*. Ps. lxiii. 6.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

> *Nightwacche* for to wake, waites to blow,
> Tore fyres in the tenttes, tendlis olofte.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7352.

> A ... of the *night watch* constable.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 17

night-watcher (nīt′woch-ėr), *n.* One who watches in the night; especially, with evil designs.

night-watchman (nīt′woch-man), *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

night-witch (nīt′wich), *n.* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

night-work (nīt′wėrk), *n.* Work done at night.

nighty (nī′ti), *a.* [< *night* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to night. *Davies.*

> We ... midpath with darknesse *nightye* benevled.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

night-yard (nīt′yärd), *n.* A place where the contents of cesspools, night-soil, etc., collected during the night, are deposited; a night-shoot.

nigon†, *n.* [ME., also *nygon*, *nigoun*, *negon*, *negun*, < *nig*[1] + *-on*, a F. termination.] A niggard; a miser.

> To 3ow thereof am I no *nigon*.
> *Occleve*, MS. Soc. Antiq. (*Halliwell*.)

nigrescence (nī-gres′ens), *n.* [< *nigrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The process of becoming black. *Science*, VII. 84.

nigrescent (nī-gres′ent), *a.* [< L. *nigrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nigrescere*, become black, grow dark, inceptive of *nigrere*, be black, < *niger*, black: see *negro*.] Blackish; somewhat black; dusky; fuscous.

nigricant (nig′ri-kant), *a.* [< L. *nigrican(t-)s*, be blackish, < *niger*, black: see *nigrescent*, etc.] In *bot.*, same as *nigrescent*.

nigrification (nig″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *nigrificare*, make black, blacken, < L. *niger*, black, + *facere*, make.] The act of making black. *Johnson.*

nigrin, nigrine (nī′grin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A ferriferous variety of rutile.

Nigrita (ni-grī′tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.] A genus of African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, established by Strickland in 1842. The species, more or less extensively black, are seven: *N. canicapilla*, *emiliæ*, *luteifrons*, *fusconotata*, *uropygialis*, *bicolor*, and *arnaudi*.

nigrite (nig′rīt), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ite*[2].] An insulating composition composed of caoutchouc and the black wax left as a residuum in the distillation of paraffin.

Nigritian (ni-grish′an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Negritian*; < *Nigritia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia, a region in central Africa, nearly equivalent to Sudan, and the home of the most pronounced types of the negro race; hence, of or pertaining to the negro race.

> A congeries of huts of the ordinary *Nigritian* type.
> *The Academy*, No. 90, p. ...

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; hence, a negro.

> The Nubians have in skin, hair, or shape ... racial connection with the *Nigritians* who are pure negroes. *Science*, XIII. 1...

nigritic (ni-grit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro race; specifically, of or pertaining to the Oceanic negroes.

nigrities (nī-grish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., < *niger*, black.] Dark pigmentation.

nigritude (nig′ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *nigritudo*, blackness, < *niger*, black: see *nigrescent*.] Blackness.

> I like to meet a sweep, ... one of those tender novices, blooming through their first *nigritude*, the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek.
> *Lamb*, Chimney Sweepers.

nigromancient†, *n.* [ME., also *nigremancien*, < OF. *nigromancien*, a necromancer, < *nigromancie*, necromancy: see *necromancy*.] A necromancer.

> Hee cliped hym his clerkes full conning of witt,
> Full noble *Nigremanciens*.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. ...7

nigromancy†, *n.* See *necromancy*.

nigrosine (nig′rō-sin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ose* + *-ine*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared from the hydrochlorid of violaniline. This product is variously modified in the process of manufacture; several shades, varying from blue through bluish gray to gray violet to black (the last being called *nigrosine*), are produced. Other names for the various other shades are *violaniline*, *Elberfeld blue*, *bengaline*, *aniline gray*, *Coupier's blue*, etc.

nihil (nī′hil), *n.* [< L. *nihil*, contr. *nil*, also *nihilum*, contr. *nīlum*, nothing, < *ne*, not, + *hilum*, a little thing, a trifle. Cf. *nichil*, *nil*[2].] Nothing. —**Clerk of the nihils**. See *clerk*.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **ad rem**, nothing to the point or purpose.—**Nihil album†**, the flowers or white oxid of zinc.—**Nihil capiat per breve** (that he take nothing by his writ), a common-law judgment against a plaintiff.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **debet** (he owes nothing), a plea denying a debt.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **dicit** (he says nothing), a common-law judgment when defendant makes no answer.—**Nihil habuit in tenementis** (he had nothing in the tenement or holding), a plea in an action of debt brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will, without deed.

nihilianism (nī-hil′yan-izm), *n.* [< *nihilian* (< L. *nihil*, nothing, + *-ian*) + *-ism*.] A name given by the opponents of Peter Lombard to his view that the divine nature did not undergo any change in the incarnation, and that therefore Christ did not become human.

nihilism (nī′hil-izm), *n.* [= F. *nihilisme* = Sp. *nihilismo*, as L. *nihil*, nothing, + *-ism*.] **1.** In *metaph.*, the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; the denial of all real existence, and consequently of all knowledge of existences or real things.

> *Nihilism* is scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

2. In *theol.*, same as *nihilianism*.—3. Total disbelief in religion, morality, law, and order.

> *Nihilism* arrives sooner or later. God is nothing; man is nothing; life is nothing; death is nothing; eternity is nothing. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, viii. 4.

4. (*a*) Originally, a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom. In this sense the word was introduced by Turgeneff in 1862. See *nihilist*, 3. (*b*) Later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. Nihilism comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more toward political radicalism and violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. About 1855–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among workmen, peasants, and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom"), purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a socialistic and democratic order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876) and the persecution of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions, the "democratization of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecutions driven to a political contest, and the idea of demoralizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular; the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts they effected the death of the Czar Alexander II. in 1881.

nihilist (nī′hil-ist), *n.* [= F. *nihiliste* = Sp. *nihilista* = Russ. *nigilistŭ*, as L. *nihil*, nothing, + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in nothing; one who advocates the metaphysical doctrine of nihilism.

> For thirty-five years of my life I was, in the proper acceptation of the word, a *nihilist*—not a revolutionary socialist, but a man who believed in nothing.
> *Tolstoi*, My Religion (trans.), Int.

2. One who rejects all the positive beliefs upon which existing society and governments are founded; one who demands the abolition of the existing social and political order of things.

> "A *nihilist*," said Nicholas Petrovitch, ... "signifies a man who ... recognizes nothing?" "Or rather who respects nothing," said Paul Petrovitch. ... "A man who looks at everything from a critical point of view," said Arcadi. "Does not that come to the same thing?" asked his uncle. "No, not at all; a *nihilist* is a man who bows before no authority, who accepts no principle without examination, no matter what credit the principle has."
> *Turgenieff*, Fathers and Sons (tr. by Schuyler), v.

Specifically—3. An adherent of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society which aims at the overthrow of the existing order of things, social, political, and religious; a Russian anarchist or revolutionary reformer. See *nihilism*, 4.

> The word *Nihilist* was introduced in Russia by Turgeneff, who used it in his novel "Fathers and Children" to describe a certain type of character ... which he contrasted sharply and effectively with the prevailing types in the generation which was passing from the stage. The word ... was soon caught up by the conservatives and by the Government, and was applied indiscriminately by them, as an opprobrious and discrediting nickname, to all persons who were not satisfied with the existing order of things, and who sought, by any active method whatever, to bring about changes in Russian social and political organization. *The Century*, XXXV. 51.

nihilistic (nī-hi-lis′tik), *a.* [< *nihilist* + *-ic*.] Relating to the doctrine of social or political nihilism; characterized by nihilism: as, *nihilistic* views.

> Cosmopolitan and *nihilistic* socialism.
> *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 244.

nihility (nī-hil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nihilité* (16th century), < L. *nihil*, nothing, + *-ity*. Cf. ML. *nihilitas*.] The state of being nothing, or of no account or importance; nothingness.

> There are many things on the Earth which would be *nihility* to the inhabitants of Venus.
> *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 119.

Nike (nī′kē), *n.* [Gr. Νίκη, personification of νίκη, victory.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of



Nike ... a Trophy ... of the 4th century B. C., in British Museum. (... Instituts," 1888.)

victory, called by the Romans *Victoria*. She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting from flight, her most frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands; sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

nil[1], *a.* and *n.* See *nill*[1].

nil[2] (nil), *n.* [L., contracted form of *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil*.] Nothing.—**Nil method**. Same as *null method* (which see, under *method*).

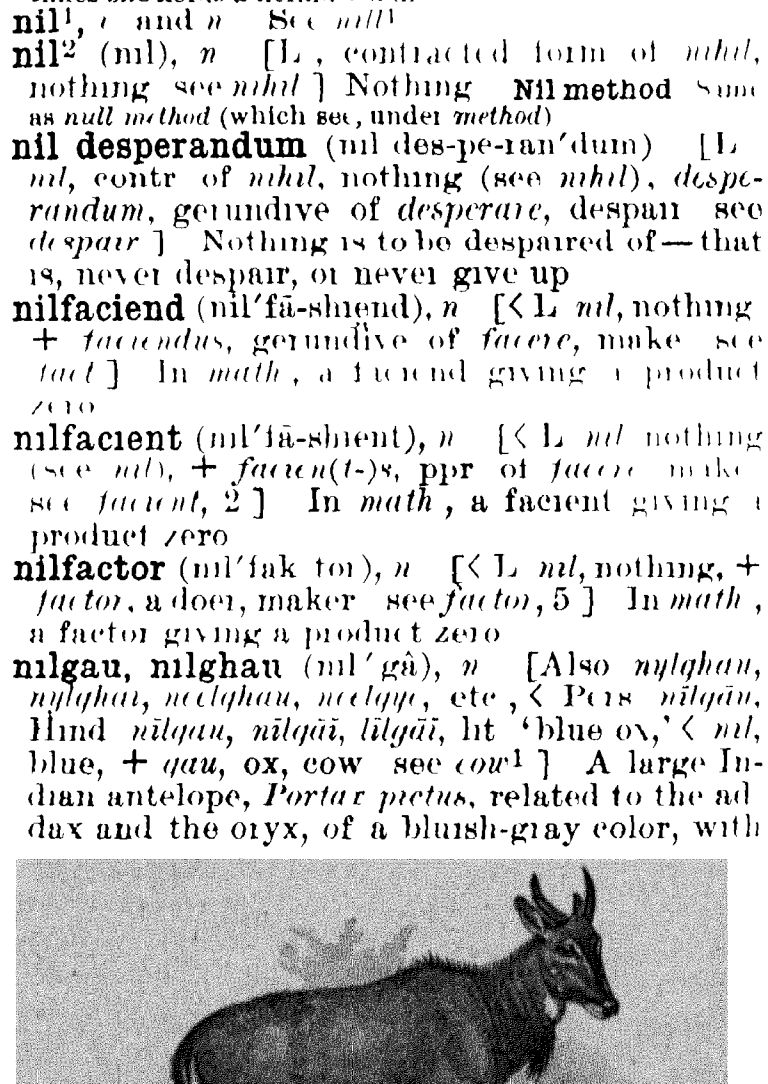
nil desperandum (nil des-pe-ran′dum). [L. *nil*, contr. of *nihil*, nothing (see *nihil*); *desperandum*, gerundive of *desperare*, despair: see *despair*.] Nothing is to be despaired of—that is, never despair, or never give up.

nilfaciend (nil′fā-shiend), *n.* [< L. *nil*, nothing, + *faciendus*, gerundive of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] In *math.*, a faciend giving a product zero.

nilfacient (nil′fā-shient), *n.* [< L. *nil*, nothing (see *nil*), + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient*, 2.] In *math.*, a facient giving a product zero.

nilfactor (nil′fak-tor), *n.* [< L. *nil*, nothing, + *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*, 5.] In *math.*, a factor giving a product zero.

nilgau, nilghau (nil′gâ), *n.* [Also *nylghau*, *nylghai*, *neelghau*, *neelgye*, etc., < Pers. *nīlgāu*, Hind. *nīlgau*, *nīlgāī*, *līlgāī*, lit. 'blue ox,' < *nīl*, blue, + *gau*, ox, cow: see *cow*[1].] A large Indian antelope, *Portax pictus*, related to the addax and the oryx, of a bluish-gray color, with



Nilgau (*Portax pictus*).

short little-curved horns, a blackish mane, and a bunch of hair on the throat.

Nilio (nil'i-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Niliouidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. These insects resemble *Cocenella*, they are of mediocre size and reddish yellow color, sometimes blackish About 20 species are known, all of which are from Mexico and South America. Also *Nilion*

Niliouidæ (nil-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Nilio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheliate heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nilio*, erected by Lacordaire in 1859 It is a family of rather uncertain relationships, but is customarily placed after the *Tenebrionidæ* It consists of three genera, two of which are confined to Mexico and South America, and the third to Java The beetles are of medium or small size, and are found motionless or slowly walking on the trunks of trees, simulating death when touched, but not falling.

nill[1] (nil), *v.* [Also *nil*; < ME. *nillen*, *nellen*, < AS. *nillan*, *nellan*, contr. of *ne willan*, will not: see *ne* and *will*, *cf. willy-nilly.*] **I.**† *trans.* Will not; wish not; refuse; reject

Certes, said he, I *nill* thinke offer'd grace *Spenser*

An Unite our appetites, and make them calm
Er To will and *nill* one thing
An And so to move
Affection of our wills as in our love
B Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover

II. *intrans.* Will not; be unwilling. [Obsolete except in the phrase *will you* (*he*, etc.), *nill you* (*he*, etc)]

Neih wommon ichaue to muche i-beo, I *nule* come neih hire no more! *Holy Rood* (E E T S), p 21

And yf thaire huske of easily *nyl* goone,
Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of anoone
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 55

For who *nill* bide the burden of distresse
Must not here thinke to live
Spenser, F Q, III xi 14.

And *will you, nill you*, I will marry you
Shak, T of the S, II 1 278.

Will we, nill we, we must drink God's cup if he have appointed it for us
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 50

nill[1]† (nil), *n.* [< *nill*, *v.*] Negative volition, a "will not" [Rare]

It shall be their misery semper velle quod nunquam erit, semper nolle quod nunquam non erit – to have a will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified
Rev. T Adams, Works, I 239

nill[2] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *needle*. *Halliwell*

nill[3] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *nail*. *Halliwell.*

nill[4] (nil), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *nill*[3] (?)] 1†. The shining sparks of brass given off in trying and melting the ore. *Bailey.*—2. Scales of hot iron from the forge *E H. Knight*

nilly-willy (nil'i-wil'i), *adv* See *willy-nilly*

Nilometer (nī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F *nilomètre* = Sp. Pg It. *nilometro*, < Gr *Νειλομέτριον*, a nilometer, < *Νεῖλος* (L. *Nilus*), the river Nile, + *μέτρον*, measure see *meter*[1]] 1 A gage or measure of depth or height of the flow of the river Nile A flood gage of this nature is mentioned by Herodotus, and ancient records of inundations have reference to the old Nilometer on the western bank at Memphis Modern records are officially tabulated from the Nilometer on the island of Er Rodah near Cairo, which consists of a pit or well in communication with the Nile, in the middle of which stands a marble column inscribed with height-indications in cubits The rise of the water at Cairo during a favorable inundation is about 25 feet

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any instrument for making a continuous and automatic register of river-heights.

Niloscope (nī'lō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *Νειλοσκοπεῖον*, a Niloscope, < *Νεῖλος*, the river Nile, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] Same as *Nilometer.*

Nilotic (nī-lot'ik), *a.* [< L. *Niloticus*, < Gr. *Νειλωτικός*, of the Nile, < *Νειλώτης*, of the Nile, < *Νεῖλος*, the river Nile] Of or pertaining to the river Nile in Africa as, *Nilotic* sediment; the *Nilotic* delta

Some from farthest south,
Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
Meroe, *Nilotick* Isle. *Milton*, P. R, iv 71

nilpotent (nil'pō-tent), *a.* [< L. *nil*, nothing, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent.*] In *math*, vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if s be such an expression in multiple algebra that $s \times s \times s = 0$, s is *nilpotent.*—**Nilpotent algebra.** See *algebra*

nillt. A contracted form of *ne wilt*, wilt not. *Chaucer*

nim[1] (nim), *v.* [< ME. *nimen*, *nemen* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *nome*, pp *numen*, *nomen*, *nome*), < AS *niman* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *nāmon*, pp. *numen*) = OS. *niman*, *neman* = OFries *nima*, *nema* = D. *nemen* = MLG. LG. *nemen* = OHG. *neman*, MHG. *nemen*, G. *nehmen* = Icel. *nema*, take, = Dan. *nemme*, apprehend, learn, = Goth. *niman*, take; perhaps = Gr. *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, dispense, assign, also, as in mid. *νέμεσθαι*, take as one's own, have, hold, possess, manage, sway, rule, etc., also pasture, graze, feed, etc. (> *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, = L. *nemus*, a grove, wood, etc ; *νομός*, a pasture, *νόμος*, law, etc see *nome*[4], *nome*[5], etc) Connection with L *emere*, take, buy (> E *emption*, *exempt*, *redeem*, *redemption*, etc), and Ir *em*, take, is improbable. The verb *nim*, formerly the usual word for 'take,' has in most senses become obsolete (being displaced by *take*), but its derivatives, *numb* (orig pp.) and *nimble*, are in common use.] **I.** *trans* 1†. To take; take in the hands; lay hold of, in order to move, carry, or use In the general sense 'take,' and in the various particular senses exhibited below and in the principal uses of *take*, *nim* was formerly in very common use, being the general Teutonic term for 'take' In Middle English *nim* was gradually superseded by *take*, which is properly Scandinavian

The Clarice to the pller com,
And the bacin of golde *nom*.
King Horn (E E T S), p 68

This chanoun it in his hondes *nam*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 286

2. To seize; seize upon; take away; remove; take unlawfully; filch; steal

Goddes aungeles the soule *nam*,
And bare hyt ynto the bosum of Abraham
MS Harl 1701, f 44 (*Halliwell*)

Men reden not that folk han gretter witte
Than they that han ben most with love *ynome*
Chaucer, Troilus, i 242

Nimming away jewels and favours from gentlemen
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I 1

They'll question Mars, and, by his look,
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a clonk
S Butler, Hudibras, I i 598

3†. To conduct; lead

To the temple he hure *nam*
King Horn (E E T S), p. 76.

4†. To take to one's self, receive, accept; have

The Admiral hire *nam* to quene
King Horn (E E T S), p 73.

Iudas *nom* cristendom, and tho he i-cristened was,
He let him nempne Quriac that er heihte Iudas
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 47.

5†. To take used in phrases corresponding in sense and nearly in form to 'take the road,' 'take leave,' 'take advice,' 'take care,' etc

To Londone-brugge hee *nome the way*
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI 282).

Syr Gawen his *leue* con *nyme*,
& to his bed hym dıȝt
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E. T S), l 903

Anon tho that folk by speek his deth and heore *red* [counsel] therof *nom*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 33

The most needy aren oure neighebores, and [if] we *nyme* good *hede*
Piers Plowman (C), x. 71

6†. To begin

Then boldly blow the prize thereat,
Your play for to *nime* or ye come in
The Booke of Hunting (1586). (*Halliwell*)

II. *intrans* 1†. To take, betake one's self, go

The schip *nam* to the flode
With me and Horn the gode
King Horn (E E T S), l 1188.

2. To walk with short quick steps *Halliwell.* [Prov Eng]—3†. To steal

nim[2] (nēm), *n.* [Hind. *nīm.*] The margosa. See *Melia* Also spelled *neem* —**Nim-bark.** See *margosa bark*, under *bark*[2] —**Nim-tree.** Same as *margosa.*

nimb (nimb), *n.* [= F *nimbe* = Sp Pg. It *nimbo*, < L. *nimbus*, a nimbus: see *nimbus.*] A nimbus or halo.

The *nimb* or circle, betokening endless heavenly happiness, about the head of St Dunstan
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 98, note

nimbed (nimbd), *a.* [< *nimb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a nimbus; surrounded (especially, having the head surrounded) by a nimbus.

In the middle of the furthermost border stands a *nimbed* lamb, upholding with its right leg a flag
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

nimbert (nim'bėr), *a.* [A var. of *nimble*] Active.

The boy beinge but a xj yers old juste at the death of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and being *nymber* spirited and apte to anythinge
MS Ashmole 208. (*Halliwell*)

nimbiferous (nim-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= It *nimbifero*, < L *nimbifer*, storm-bringing, stormy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a black rain-cloud, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [With unorig. *b* as in *humble*, *number*, etc.; < ME. *nimmel*, *nimel*, *nymel*, *nemel*, *nemil*, *nemyl*, < AS. *numol*, *numul*, taking, quick at taking, < *niman*, pp. *numen*, take: see *nim*[1].] 1. Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity, marked by ease and rapidity of motion: lively: swift.

His clathis he kest, al bot his serke,
To make him *nemul* vn to his werke.
Holy Rood (E E T S), p. 113.

A hungrey hunter that holdythe hym a biche
Nemyl of mouthe for to mordyn a hare
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T S, extra ser), I 83

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! *Shak*, Lear, II 4 167

Most trusted Frappatore is my hand the weaker because it is divided into many fingers? No, 'tis the more strongly *nimble* *Marston*, The Fawn, I 2.

And *nimble* Wit beside
Upon the backs of thousand shapes did ride
J Beaumont, Psyche, I 102.

Nimble in vengeance, I forgive thee
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

He was tall of stature and well proportioned, fair, and comely of Face, of Hair bright abourn, of long Arms, and *nimble* in all his Joints *Baker*, Chronicles, p 67

He bid the *nimble* Hours without delay
Bring forth the steeds.
Addison, tr of Ovid's Metamorph , ii

The *nimble* air, so soft, so clear,
Hardly can stir a ringlet here
F Locker, Rotten Row.

2†. Keen; sharp

A fire so great
Could not blue flame less long nor would God let
So noble a spirits *nimble* edge to rust
In Sheapheards idle and ignoble dust.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Trophies.

3 Quick to apprehend, apprehensive; acute; penetrating.

His ear most *nimble* where deaf it should be,
His eye most blind where most it ought to see
Quarles, Emblems, II 8.

There was there for the Queen Gilpin, as *nimble* a Man as Suderman, and he had the Chancellor of Embden to second and countenance him *Howell*, Letters, I vi 3.

=**Syn.** 1 Light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, spry, *Nimble*, *Agile* The last two words express lightness and quickness in motion, the former being more suggestive of the use of the feet, the latter of that of the whole lower limbs

nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing'gėrd), *a* Quick or skilful in the use of the fingers; hence, pilfering as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry (that is, pickpockets).

nimble-footed (nim'bl-fut'ed), *a* Running with speed; light of foot

Being *nimble footed*, he hath outrun us.
Shak, T G of V, v. 3. 7

nimbleness (nim'bl-nes), *n* The quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness

'Tis better that the enemy seek us
whilst we, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence and *nimbleness*
Shak, J C, iv 3. 202.

nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin'yond), *a* Of swift flight

Nimble pinioned doves. *Shak*, R and J, ii. 5 7

nimblesset (nim'bles), *n* [Irreg < *nimble* + *-esse*, as in *noblesse*, etc.] Nimbleness [Rare.]

He with such *nimblesse* sly
Could wield about, that, ere it were espide,
The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
Behinde, beside, before *Spenser*, F Q, V xi 6

nimble-Will (nim'bl-wil'), *n.* A kind of grass, *Muehlenbergia diffusa*

nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit'ed), *a* Quick-witted *Bacon*, Apophthegms, § 124

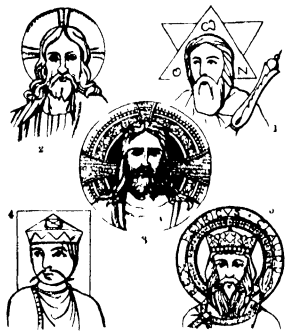
nimbly (nim'bli), *adv* In a nimble manner; with agility, with light, quick motion

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber
Shak, Rich III, i. 1 12.

She 's ta'en her young son in her arms,
And *nimbly* walk'd by yon sea strand
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I 210)

nimbose (nim'bōs), *a* [< L *nimbosus*, stormy, rainy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a cloud see *nimbus*] Cloudy, stormy, tempestuous *Ash* [Rare.]

nimbus (nim'bus), *n* [< L *nimbus*, a rain-cloud, a rain-storm, a cloud, a bright cloud feigned to surround the gods when they appeared on the earth, hence in later use the halo of saints, cf L *nubes*, a cloud, *nebula*, a mist, Gr *νεφος*, *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a mist see *nebula*, *nebule.* Cf. *nimb*] 1 A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling, a rain-cloud See *cloud*[1] (*g*) —2 In *art* and *Christian archæol*, a halo or disk of light surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages; also, a disk or circle sometimes depicted in early times round the heads of emperors and other great men The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of triangular form, with rays diverging from it on all sides, or in the form of two superposed triangles, or in the same form (inscribed with the cross) as that of Christ. The nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched, that of the Virgin Mary is a plain circle, or occasionally, a circlet of small stars, and that of angels and saints is often a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it is supposed to



The Nimbus as variously represented in Sacred and Legendary Art — 1, God the Father; 2 and 3, Christ; 4, Charlemagne; 5, Emperor Henry II

indicate that the person was alive at the time of delineation *Nimbus* is to be distinguished from *aureola* and *glory*

3. In *her.*, a circle formed of a single line, drawn around the head and disappearing where it seems to go behind it

nimiety (ni-mī'e-ti), *n* [= Sp *nimiedad* = Pg *nimiedade* = It. *nimietà*, < LL *nimieta(t-)s*, a superfluity, an excess, < L. *nimus*, too much, excessive, < *nimis*, too much, overmuch, excessively] The state of being too much; redundancy, excess. [Rare]

There is a *nimiety*, a too muchness, in all Germans.
Coleridge, Table Talk

The lines to the memory of Victor Hugo are finely expressed, though they err in respect of *nimiety* of sentiment and adulation *Westminster Rev*, CXXV 584

nimini-pimini, niminy-piminy (nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni), *a.* and *n.* [Imitative of a weak minced pronunciation, the form being prob suggested by similar but unmeaning syllables in nursery rimes and play-rimes, and perhaps also by *namby-pamby*] **I.** *a* Affectedly fine or delicate, mincing

There is a return to Angelico's hackneyed, vapid pinks and blues and lilacs, and a return also to his *nmnny pimny* lines, to all the wax doll world of the missal painter *Contemporary Rev*, LI 513

II. *n* Affected fineness or delicacy, mincingness.

nimious† (nim'i-us), *a.* [< ME *nymyos*, < OF *nimieux* = Sp Pg *nimio*, < L *nimius*, too much, excessive, beyond measure, < *nimis*, overmuch, too much, excessively] Overmuch, excessive, extravagant; very great

Now, gracyous Lord, of your *nymyos* charyté,
With hombyll harts to thi presens complayne
Digby Mysteries, p 115 (*Halliwell*)

nimmer† (nim'ėr), *n* [< *nim* + *-er*1.] A thief, a pickpocket

Met you with Ronca'? 'tis the cunning st *nimmer*
Of the whole company of cut-purse hall
T Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii 7

Nimravidæ (nim-rav'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Nimravus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil feline quadrupeds, connecting the modern cats or *Felidæ* with more generalized types of the *Carnivora*, and differing from the *Felidæ* proper in certain cranial and dental characters They are chiefly differentiated by the development of the alisphenoid canal and the postglenoid foramen In the typical forms the dentition is essentially similar to that of the cats *Nimravus* is the typical genus

Nimravus (nim-rā'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Nimr(od)*, hunter, + L *avus*, ancestor] A genus of fossil American cats, typical of the family *Nimravidæ*, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar tooth

nin1†. [A contracted form of *ne in.*] Not in; nor in

nin2 (nin), *a* and *pron* A dialectal form of *none*1 *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nincompoop (ning'kom-pōp), *n.* [Also *ninecumpoop*, a variation, wrested to give it a slang aspect (and then explained as "a person nine times worse than a fool," as if connected with *nine*), of the L *non compos*, sc *mentis*, not in possession of his mind see *non compos mentis.*] A fool, a blockhead, a simpleton.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me *Addison*

Ackerman would have called him a "Snob," and Buckland a *Nincompoop* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II 367

nine (nīn), *a.* and *n* [< ME *nine*, *nyne*, *niene*, *nigen*, *neghen*, *nighe*n, and, with loss of final *n*, *uie*, *nige*, *neoge*, < AS *nigon* = OS. *negun* = OFries. *negun*, *niugun*, *niugen*, *niogen* = D. MLG. LG. *negen* = OHG. *niun*, MHG. *nun*, *niwen*, G. *neun* = Icel. *niu* = Sw. *nio* = Dan. *ni* = Goth. *niun* = Ir *naoi* = W. *naw* = L. *novem* (> It *nove* = Sp *nueve* = Pg. *nove* = Pr *nou* = F. *neuf*) = Gr *ἐννέα* (for **ἐνεϝαν*, with unorg initial *ε-*) = Skt. *navan*, nine.] **I.** *a* One more than eight, or one less than ten, thrice three a cardinal numeral.

Ten is *nyne* to many, be sure,
Where men be fierce and fell
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 92.

Nine days' wonder See *wonder* — **Nine men's morris** See *morris*1, — **The nine worthies**, famous persons ages, often referred to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, etc They have been reckoned up in the following manner three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar), three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus), and three Christians (King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon) They were often introduced in comparisons as to bravery

Ay, there were some present that were *the nine worthies* to him *B Jonson.*

To look nine ways, to squint very much

Squyntyed he was, and *looked nyne wayes*
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 203, note

II. *n.* **1** The number consisting of the sum of one and eight; the number less by unity than ten, three times three.—**2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or IX, or ix —**3** The body of players, nine in number, composing one side in a game of base-ball —**4** A playing-card with nine spots or pips on it —**The Nine**, the nine Muses.

Ye sacred *nine*, celestial Muses! tell,
Who fac'd him first, and by his prowess fell?
Pope, Iliad, xi 281

To the nines, to perfection, fully, elaborately generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing as, she was dressed up *to the nines* [Colloq] [The phrase is perhaps derived from an old or dialectal form of *to then eyne*, i e to the eyes The form *to the nine* in the second quotation is probably sophisticated]

Thou paints auld nature *to the nines*
In thy sweet Caledonian lines
Burns, Pastoral Poetry

He then put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handcuffs, bran new—polished ed *to the nine*
C Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxv (*Davies*)

ninebark (nīn'bärk), *n* An American shrub, *Neillia* (*Spiræa*) *opulifolia*, sometimes planted. It is so named on account of the numerous layers of the loose bark See cut under *Neillia.*

nine-eyed (nīn'īd), *a.* Having nine—that is, many—eyes, hence, spying, prying

A damnable, prying, *nine ey d* witch
Plautus made English (1694), Pref (*Davies*)

nine-eyes (nīn'īz), *n* [= MD. *negheneoge*, D *negenoog* = MLG LG *negenoge* = OHG *niunouga*, *nūnōga*, *nūnōge*, MHG. *niunouge*, G. *neunauge* = Sw. *nejonoga* = Dan. *negenoje*, a lamprey; as *nine* + *eyes.*] **1.** The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon* or *Ammocœtes fluviatilis* [Prov Eng]—**2** The butter-fish, *Muræno ides gunnellus* so called with reference to the presence of nine or more round black ocelli or eye-like spots along the dorsal fin [Cornwall, Eng]

ninefold (nīn'fōld), *a* [< ME **nigenfold*, < AS *nigonfald*, < *nigon*, nine, + *-feald*, = E *-fold* see *nine* and *-fold*] Nine times repeated

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold *Milton*, P L., II 436

[In the following nonsense-passage *ninefold* seems to be used elliptically for *ninefold offspring* or *ninefold company*

He met the night-mare, and her *nine-fold*,
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak, Lear, iii 4 126.]

nine-holes (nīn'hōlz), *n.* **1.** A game in which nine holes are made in a board or the ground, at which the players roll small balls.

Th' unhappy wags, which let their cattle stray,
At *Nine holes* on the heath while they together play
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv 22

Some say the game of *nine holes* was called "Bubble the Justice,' on the supposition that it could not be set aside by the justices *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 368

2. Same as *nine-eyes.*

nine-killer (nīn'kil'ėr), *n.* [< *nine* + *killer*, also called *nine-murder* (see *nine-murder*), and in G. *neuntodter*, 'nine-killer,' from the common belief that these shrikes were wont to kill just nine birds a day.] A shrike or butcher-bird The term was originally applied to certain European species, as *Lanius excubitor* and *Lanius* (or *Enneoctonus*) *collurio*, and subsequently extended to others, as *L borealis* of the United States

nine-lived (nīn'līvd), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is humorously said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving grave wounds or hurts: as, a reckless *nine-lived* fellow.

nine-murder (nīn'mėr'dėr), *n.* [Also *ninmurder* (= LG. *negenmorder* = G. *neunmorder*, formerly *nunmorder* (Gesner)), < *nine* + *murder* (for *murderer*), equiv to *nine-killer*, q v.] Same as *nine-killer.*

Escriere [F.], *Pie es(criere)*, The ravenous bird called a shrike, *Nynmurder*, Wariangle Savoyard. *Cotgrave*

ninepegs (nīn'pegz), *n.* Same as *ninepins.*

Playing at *nine pegs* with such heat
That mighty Jupiter did sweat.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p 192. (*Davies*)

ninepence (nīn'pens), *n* [Orig. two words, *nine pence*] **1** The sum of nine pennies No English coin of this face value has ever been issued, but the silver "shillings" issued by Elizabeth for Ireland in 1561 passed current in England for ninepence

Henceforth the "harpers" [i e, Irish shillings], for his sake, shall stand
But for plain *nine pence* throughout all the land
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

The *nine pence* was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life as a token of their mutual affection It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows
J G Nichols, in Numismatic Chronicle (1840), II 84.

2. In New England, a Spanish silver coin, the real (of Mexican plate), about equal in value to 9 pence of New England currency, or 12½ cents The word is still occasionally used in reckoning.—**Commendation ninepence** See *commendation* —**To bring a noble to ninepence**† See *noble*

ninepins (nīn'pinz), *n* **1** The game of bowls played in an alley with nine men or pins.—**2.** *pl* [As if with a singular *ninepin* (which is in colloquial use)] The pins with which this game is played. See *tenpins*

His *Nine pins* made of myrtle Wood
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede

Ninepin block See *block*1

nineteen (nīn'tēn'), *a* and *n* [< ME *nineteene*, *noneteyne*, *nigenteene*, *neogenteene*, < AS *nigontīene*, OS *negenten* = OFries. *niogentena*, *niguntine* = D *negentien* = MLG *negentene* = OHG *niunzehan*, MHG *niunzehen*, G *neunzehn* = Icel *nitjān* = Sw *nitton* = Dan *nitten* = Goth **niuntaihun* (not recorded) = L *novendecim*, *novemdecim* = Gr *ἐννεακαίδεκα* (*kai*, and) = Skt *navadaça*, nineteen; as *nine* + *ten* (see *-teen*)] **I.** *a* Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty a cardinal numeral

II. *n* **1.** A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty —**2** A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix

nineteenth (nīn'tēnth'), *a* and *n* [< ME *nineteenth*, *nineteethe*, *neogenteothe*, < AS *negonteótha* = OFries. *nilguntinda*, *niogentendesta* = D. *negentiende* = OHG *niuntzehanto*, MHG *niunzehende*, *niunzehndeste*, G *neunzehnte*, *neunzehnteste* = Icel. *nitjāndi* = Sw *nittonde* = Dan *nittende* = Goth. **niuntaihunda* (not recorded), nineteenth, as *nineteen* + *-th*2.] **I** *a* **1** Next in order or rank after the eighteenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *nineteenth* time —**2** Being one of nineteen: as, a *nineteenth* part

II. *n* **1.** A nineteenth part, the quotient of unity divided by nineteen —**2.** In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone two octaves and a fifth distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone

nineteenth (nīn'ti-eth), *a* and *n* [Not found in ME. (cf D. *negentigste* = MLG. *negentigeste* = OHG. *niunzugôsto*, *niunzogôsto*, MHG *niunzegeste*, G. *neunzigste*, Icel *nitugti* = Sw. *nittionde* = Dan. **nittiende*, ninetieth), < *ninety* + *-eth*2] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order or rank after the eighty-ninth or before the ninety-first: an ordinal numeral: as, the *ninetieth* man —**2** Being one of ninety: as, a *ninetieth* part.

II. *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of unity divided by ninety as, two *nineties.*

ninety (nīn'ti), *a* and *n* [< ME. **ninety*, *nenty*, *nigenti*, < AS (*hund-*)*nigontig* = OFries. *montich* = D. *negentig* = MLG. *negentich*, LG. *negentig* = OHG. *niunzug*, *munzog*, MHG. *munzec*, *munzic*, G. *neunzig* = Icel. *nutigir* = Sw. *nittio* = Dan. *nitti* (usually *halvfemsindstyve*) = Goth. *muntehund* = L *nonaginta*, ninety; as *nine* + *-ty*1] **I.** *a.* Nine times ten, one more than eighty-nine, or ten less than a hundred: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *nineties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of ten nines, or nine tens; nine times ten.—**2** A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, or XC, or xc.

ninety-knot (nīn'ti-not), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum aviculare.* See *knot-grass*, 1.

Nineveh† (nin'e-vę), *n.* [So called in ref. to *Nineveh* in the story of Jonah; < LL. *Ninive*, < Gr. Νινευί, Νινευή, usually Νίνος or Νινος, Nineveh.] A kind of "motion" or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale.

Citizen. Nay, by your leave, Nell, *Ninive* was better
Wife. . . . Oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall [Jonah and the whale], was it not, George?
Beau. and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2

Ninevite (nin'e-vīt), *n* [< LL *Ninivitæ*, < Gr. Νινευῖται, pl.; as *Nineveh* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An inhabitant of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria

The *Ninevites* and the Babylonians
Academy, April 7, 1883, p. 245

Ninevite fast. See *fast*1

Ninevitical (nin-e-vit'i-kal), *a* [< *Ninevitic* (< LL. *Niniviticus*, < *Ninivita*, Ninevites: see *Ninevite*) + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.—2 Of or pertaining to the old popular puppet-show called *Nineveh*

From the masks and triumphs at court and the houses of the nobility, down even to the brief but thrilling theatrical excitements of Bartholomew Fair and the "*Ninevitical*" motions of the puppets, the various sections of the theatrical public were tempted aside
Encyc Brit, VII 438

nineworthiness† (nīn'wėr″ᵺi-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or deserved to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies See *nine* [Rare.]

The foe for dread
Of your *nine worthiness*, is fled
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 991

Ningala bamboo. A Himalayan bamboo-plant, *Arundinaria falcata* It grows 40 feet high, is valuable useful to the natives, and is hardy enough to bear the winters of southern England

ningle†, *n* [A form of *ingle*2, with initial *n-*, due to misdividing *mine ingle* as *my ningle*.] 1 A familiar friend, whether male or female, a favorite or friend See *ingle*2.

Send me and my *ningle* Hialdo to the wars.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv 3

O sweet *ningle*, thy neuf once again, friends must part for a time *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iii 1

2 In a bad sense, a male paramour

When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers and *ningles*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii 3

ninny (nin'i), *n*; pl. *ninnies* (-iz) [Prob. of spontaneous origin, as a vaguely descriptive term Cf. It *ninno* = Sp *niño*, a child, It. *ninna*, *nanna*, a lullaby.] A fool, a simpleton

What a pied *ninny* 's this! Thou scurvy patch!
Shak, Tempest, iii 2. 71

Some say, compar d to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel 's but a *ninny*
Byrom, On the Feuds between Handel and Buononcini

ninny-broth†, *n* Coffee [Slang.]

How to make coffee, alias *ninny broth*
Poor Robin (1690). (*Nares*)

ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham″ėr), *n* [< *ninny* + **hammer*, perhaps a vague use of *hammer*3, or a mere extension] A simpleton

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod pated, num-skulled, *nunnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family!
Arbuthnot, Hist John Bull (*Latham*)

ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham″ėr-ing), *n.* Foolishness *Stevens*.

Ninox (nī'noks), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of Old World owls, of the family *Strigidæ*, mostly of the Indian, Indomalayan, and Australian region, having bristly feet and long pointed wings. The Indian *N. scutulata*, and the Australian *N. strenua* and *N connivens*, are examples

ninsi, ninsin (nin'si, -sin), *n.* A Corean umbelliferous plant, a variety of *Pimpinella Saxifrum*, formerly called *Sium Ninsi*, whose root has properties similar to those of ginseng, though weaker It is sometimes substituted for the latter, with which it has been confounded Also *ninzin*

ninth (nīnth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *nynt*, *neynd*, *nietthe*, < AS. *nigotha* = OS. *nigundo*, *nigudho* = OFries. *niugunda*, *niugenda*, *niogenda* = D. *negende* = MLG. *negende*, *negede*, LG. *negende* = OHG. *niunto*, MHG *niunde*, G. *neunte* = Icel *niundi* = Sw. *nionde* = Dan. *niende* = Goth. *niunda* = Gr. ἔνατος, ninth; as *nine* + *-th*2] I. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighth, or before the tenth: an ordinal numeral. as, the *ninth* row; the *ninth* regiment.—2. Being one of nine: as, a *ninth* part.—**Ninth nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Ninth part of a man**, a tailor from the saying that nine tailors make a man. [Jocular]

II. *n.* 1. A ninth part; the quotient of unity divided by nine.—2. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and one degree distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound second.—**Chord of the ninth**, a chord consisting in its full form of a root with its third, fifth, seventh, and ninth

ninthly (nīnth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninzin, *n* See *ninsi*.

niobate (nī'ō-bāt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ate*] A salt of niobic acid.

Niobe (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Niobe* and *Niobe*, < Gr Νιόβη (see def. 1).] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had but those two children She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence

2. In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of trilobites. (*b*) A genus of mollusks (*c*) A genus of African weaver-birds of the subfamily *Viduinæ*. *N. ardens* and *N. concolor* are examples.

Niobean (nī-ō-bē'an), *a* [< L *Niobeus*, pertaining to Niobe, < *Niobe*, Niobe: see *Niobe*] Of or pertaining to Niobe, resembling Niobe.

A *Niobean* daughter, one arm out,
Appealing to the bolts of Heaven
Tennyson, Princess, iv

niobic (nī-ō'bik), *a.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to niobium —**Niobic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of niobium pentoxid

Niobid (nī'ō-bid), *n* [< Gr Νιοβίδης, a son of Niobe, pl Νιοβίδα, the children of Niobe, < Νιόβη, Niobe see *Niobe* and *-id*2.] One of the children of Niobe

Of the *Niobids* at Florence, besides the mother with the youngest daughter, ten figures may be held as genuine
C O Müller, Manual of Archæol (trans.), § 126

Niobite1 (nī'ō-bīt), *n* [< LGr Νιοβῖται, pl , < Νιόβη, Niobes (see def)] One of a branch of Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the sixth century, who opposed the views of the Severians (see *Severian*) Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church

niobite2 (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ate*2] Same as *columbite*

niobium (nī-ō'bi-um), *n* [NL., so called in allusion to tantalum, which it closely resembles, and with which it occurs associated in various rare minerals, especially in the so-called columbite (the name *tantalum* being derived from that of Tantalus, the father of Niobe); < *Niobe* + *-ium*] Chemical symbol, Nb, atomic weight, 94 A metal of steel-gray color and brilliant luster It was first discovered by Hatchett, in 1801, in a mineral obtained at Haddam, Connecticut This metal, however, which Hatchett called *columbium*, was re examined by Wollaston and pronounced identical with tantalum Forty years later it was again discovered by H Rose, who gave it the name of *niobium*, which is now generally adopted Rose for some time believed that with the niobium another new metal (pelopium) was associated, but later he recognized the fact that the two were one and the same thing Niobium has a specific gravity of about 4 (Roscoe) When heated in the air, it takes fire at a low temperature and burns with a vivid light. The chemical relations of the metal are akin to those of bismuth and antimony See *tantalite*, *columbite*, and *yttro tantalite*

niopo-snuff (nī-ō'pō-snuff), *n.* See *niopo-tree*.

niopo-tree (nī-ō'pō-trē), *n* [< S. Amer *niopo* + E. *tree*] A tall leguminous tree, *Piptadenia peregrina*, of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds by roasting and powdering them and adding lime.

niota-bark (nī-ō'tą-bärk), *n.* Same as *niepa-bark*

nip1 (nip), *v. t*; pret and pp *nipped*, ppr *nipping*. [< ME. *nippen*, appar. for orig. **knippen* = D *knippen*, nip, clip, snap (> G. *knippen*, snap, fillip), = Dan. *nippe*, twitch; a secondary form of D *knijpen*, *nijpen* = LG. *knipen* = G. *kneifen*, *kneipen* = Sw. *knipa* = Dan. *knibe*, pinch, cf Lith *znybti*, *znypti*, nip. Hence *nib*2, *nibble*] 1. To press sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers, pinch.

John *nipped* the dumb, and made him to rore
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V 327)

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

The whole body of ice had commenced moving southward toward the head of the fiord, and the launch, not being turned back quick enough, was *nipped* between two floes of last year's growth
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 73.

2. Figuratively, to press closely upon, affect; concern

London, look on, this matter *nips* thee near
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond and Eng
Not a word can bee spoke but *nips* him somewhere
Bp Earle, Micro cosmographie, A suspitious or [Jealous Man

3. To sever or break the edge or end of by pinching; pinch (off) with the ends of the fingers or with pincers or nippers: with *off*

He [a tench] will bite at a worm with his head *nip'd off*
I Walton, Complete Angler, p. 178.

4 To blast, as by frost, destroy, check the growth or vigor of

I observed that Cypress are the only trees that grow towards the top which, being *nipped* by the cold, do not grow spirally, but like small oaks
Pococke, Description of the East, II i. 105

Is it that the bleak sea gale
Nips too keenly the sweet flower?
M Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5 To affect with a sharp tingling sensation; benumb

When blood is *nipp'd* and ways be foul
Shak, L. L. L., v 2. 926.

Though tempests howl,
Or *nipping* frost remind thee trees are bare
Wordsworth, Cuckoo clock

6 To bite; sting

And sharpe remorse his hart did prick and *nip*
Spenser

7 To satirize keenly; taunt sarcastically, vex.

But the right gentle minde woulde bite his lip
To heare the Javell so good men to *nip*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 712.

Mrs Hart *nipped* and beaked her husband, **drank**, and smoked *S Judd*, Margaret, i. 8

8† To steal, pilfer; purloin [Old cant]—9. To snatch up hastily *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

An authentick gypsie, that *nips* your bung with a canting ordinance *Cleveland's Works* (*Nares*)

To nip in the blossom†. Same as *to nip in the bud*. *Marvell* **To nip in the bud**, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth, cut off before development

Yet I can frown, and *nip* a passion
Even *in the bud*
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, iii. 1

To nip the cable (*naut*.), to tie or secure a cable with nippers to the messenger

nip1 (nip), *n* [= D *knip* = G *knuff*, from the verb] 1 The act of compressing between two opposing surfaces or points, as in seizing and compressing a bit of the skin between the fingers, a pinch

I am sharplie taunted, yea, some times with pinches, *nippes*, and bobbes
Lady Jane Grey, in Ascham's Scholemaster (ed Arber), [p 47

Think not that I will be afraid
For thy *nip*, crooked tree
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 191).

2 A closing in of ice about a vessel so as to press upon or crush her

The *nip* began about three o'clock. At half-past four the starboard rail was crushed in
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p 70

3 A pinch which severs or removes a part; a snipping, biting, or pinching off

What's this? a sleeve? carved like an apple tart?
Here's a snip and *nip* and cut and slish and slash
Shak, T of the S, Iv 3. 90

4 A small bit of anything, as much as may be nipped off by the finger and thumb [Scotch.]

If thou hast not laboured, looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth for there is an inhibition, Let him not eate that labours not
Rollock, Comment. on 2 Thes., p 140 (*Jamieson*)

5 A check to growth from a sudden blasting or attack from frost or cold; a sharp frost-bite which kills the tips or ends of a plant or leaf. —6†. A biting sarcasm; a taunt

The manner of Poesie by which they vttered their bitter taunts and pritty *nips*, or witty scoffes and other merry conceits *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 48

So many *nips*, such bitter girdes, such disdainfull glickes
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 291

A dry-bob, jeast, or *nip* *Cotgrave*

7†. A thief; a pickpocket [Old cant]

One of them is a *nip*, I took him once i' the two-penny gallery at the Fortune
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v 1

He learned the legerdemaine of *nips*
Greene, Groats worth of Wit.

8. In *coal-mining*, a thinning of a bed of coal by a gradual depression of the roof, so that the seam sometimes almost entirely disappears for a certain distance, while the beds above and below are only slightly, or not at all, affected in a similar manner Also called a *want*.—9. *Naut.* (*a*) A short turn in a rope (*b*) **The part** of a rope at the place bound by a **seizing** or

caught by jamming —**10** In the wool-combing machine, a mechanism the action of which is closely analogous to that of the human hand in grasping Its function is to draw the wool in bunches from the fallers and present it to the comb —**Nip and tuck**, a close approach to equality in racing or any competition, neck and neck [Colloq]

nip^{2} (nip), *v.* [= D *nippen* = MLG LG *nippen* (> G *nippen*, *nippeln*, *nipfeln* = Dan *nippe*), sip, nip] To take a dram or nip See *nip*^{2}, *n*

In the homes alike of rich and poor the women have learned the fatal habit of *nipping*, and slowly but surely become confirmed dipsomaniacs. *Lancet*, No 3452, p 863

nip^{2} (nip), *n* [< *nip*^{2}, *v*] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage as, a *nip* of brandy [Slang]

He asked for a last little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle Mrs Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip*
W Collins, The Moonstone, I 15 (*Davies*)

nip^{3} (nip), *n* [Origin obscure, perhaps a var, through **nep*, of *knap*?] **1** A short steep ascent —**2** A hill or mountain

nip^{4} (nip), *n* [Var of *neep*^{2}, *nep*^{2}] A turnip. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nip^{5}†, *n* [ME *nippe*, *nype*, perhaps < AS *genip*, mist, cloud, darkness, < *genipan* (pret *genáp*), become dark] Mist, darkness This appears to be the sense in the following passage Skeat takes it as a particular use of *nip*^{1}, piercing or biting cold with a secondary choice for the explanation 'a hill or peak See *nap*^{3}

Ich seo, as me thynketh,
Out of the *nype* [var *nappe*] of the north nat ful fer hennes,
Ryghtwisnesse come rennynge
Piers Plowman (C), xxi 168

Nipa (nī'pȧ), *n* [NL, (Wurmb, 1779), from a native name in the Moluccas] An aberrant genus of low palms of the tribe *Phytelephantineæ*, characterized by the one-celled carpels and roughened pollen-grains The single species *N fruticans*, the nipa- or nipah palm, is found at mouths of rivers from Ceylon to Australia and the Philippines Its elongated horizontal stems produce from the apex a short spongy trunk with terminal pinnately divided leaves sometimes 20 feet long They are much used in thatching and in making cigarettes and mats Its drupes are borne in a mass of the size of the human head, and their kernels are edible The spadix yields a toddy

nipcheese (nip'chēz), *n* [< *nip*^{1}, *v*, + obj *cheese*^{1}] A person of cheese-paring habits, a skinflint; a niggardly person [Slang]

nipfarthing† (nip'fär'ŦHing), *n* [< *nip*^{1}, *v*, + obj. *farthing*] A niggardly person, a nipcheese

niphablepsia (nif-a-blep'si-ȧ), *n* [NL, < Gr *νιφά*, snow, + *ἀμβλώψια*, blindness see *ablepsia*] Snow-blindness

niphotyphlosis (nif'ō-ti-flō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *νιφά*, snow, + *τυφλωσις*, blindness, < *τυφλος*, blind] Snow-blindness

nipitato†, *n* See *nippitatum*

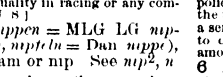
nipos, *n* [Sc] A variant of *nepus*

nippe (nip), *n* [F] Among the voyageurs of the Northwest, a square piece cut from an old blanket and used especially to protect the feet when snow-shoes are worn, being wrapped in several thicknesses around the foot before the moccasin is put on

nipper^{1} (nip'ėr), *n* [< *nip*^{1} + *-er*^{1}] **1** One who nips —**2**† A satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 85

3† A thief, a pickpocket, a cutpurse *Dekker* —**4** A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, etc; also, a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger [Eng]—**5** One of various tools or implements like pincers or tongs generally in the plural (*a*) A form of grasping tool or pincers with cutting jaws, used by carpenters, metal workers, etc (*b*) Mechanical forceps of different forms, used by dentists for cutting out or bending plates, punching rivet-holes etc (*c*) In *printing* (1) Broad faced tweezers or bands of iron, attached to platen printing-presses which clasp a sheet of paper and carry it to the form to be printed (2) Tweezers used by compositors to draw types out of a form in the operation of correcting (*d*) In *wire-drawing*, a tool used to pull the wire through the plate (*e*) In *hydraul engin*, two serrated jaws attached to geared sectors, used to cut off piles under water by a reciprocating movement. (*f*) An instrument for squeezing and twisting the nose of a refractory horse or mule. (*g*) A latch to hold lines in fishing. (*h*) Oyster tongs with few teeth or only one, used in picking up single oysters [Chesapeake Bay] (*i*) An instrument used by fish culturists for removing dead eggs from hatching troughs It is made of wire bent into the shape of the letter U, and flattened at the ends so that the extremities may be about an eighth of an inch wide, and rounded off at the corners (*j*) Handcuffs or leg-shackles, pollex nippers (*k*) In *rope making*, a machine for pressing the tar from the yarn It consists of two steel plates, with a semi oval hole in each, one sliding over the other so as to enlarge or contract the aperture according to the amount of tar to be left in the yarn



Nippers.
A cutting nippers or pliers *B* combined cutting pliers and ordinary flat bitted pliers, the cutting bits being formed on the sides of the flat bits

6 An incisor tooth; especially, one of the incisors or fore teeth of a horse.—**7.** One of the great claws or chelæ of a crustacean, as a crab or lobster —**8** *Naut*, a short piece of rope or selvage used to bind the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor Iron clamps have been used for the same purpose with chain cables. Nippers are now no longer used, the chain cable being applied directly to the capstan


Nipper, def 8.

9 A hammock so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings [Eng]—**10** The cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus* so called from the way in which it nips or nibbles the hook Also *nibbler*. See cut under *cunner*. [New Eng]—**11** The young bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix* so called by fishermen because it bites or nips pieces out of the menhaden, in the schools of which it is often found

nipper^{1} (nip'ėr), *v t* [< *nipper*^{1}, *n*] *Naut*, to fasten two parts of (a rope) together, in order to prevent it from rendering; also, to fasten nippers to —**Nippering the cable**, fastening the nippers to the cable See *nipper*^{1}, *n*, 8

nipper^{2} (nip'ėr), *n* [< *nip*^{2}, *v*, or allied to *nipperkin* (?)] A dram, nip [Slang, U S]

Mister Sawin, sir, you re middlin' well now, be ye?
Step up an' take a *nipper*, sir I'm dreffle glad to see ye
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser, ii

nipper-crab (nip'ėr-krab), *n* A crab of the family *Portunidæ*, *Polybius henslowi*

nipper-gage (nip'ėr-gāj), *n.* In a power printing-press, an adjustable ledge on the tongue of the feedboard, for insuring the uniformity of the margin

nipperkin (nip'ėr-kin), *n* [Appar < *nip*^{2}, with term as in *kilderkin*] A small measure or quantity of beer or liquor

[Beer] was of different qualities, from the "penny *Nipperkin* of Molasses Ale" to "a pint of Ale cost me fivepence"
J Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 197

William III, who only snoozed over a *nipperkin* of Schiedam with a few Dutch favourites
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept, 1832

nipper-men (nip'ėr-men), *n pl* *Naut*, persons formerly employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger

nipperty-tipperty (nip'ėr-ti-tip'ėr-ti), *a* [A varied redupl. of syllables vaguely descriptive of lightness Cf *nimmy-pimmy*] Light-headed, silly, foolish, frivolous [Scotch.]

He's crack brained and cockle headed about his *nip perty tipperty* poetry nonsense *Scott*

nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv* [< *nipping*, ppr of *nip*^{2}, + *-ly*^{2}] In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm, sarcastically *Johnson*

nippitate† (nip'i-tāt), *a* [Appar irreg < *nippy*, *nip*^{1}, *v*, + *-it-ate*] Good and strong, applied to ale or other liquors.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*
Chapman, Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, iii 1

Well fares England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firm ale, nappy ale, *nippitate* ale
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i 2.

nippitatum†, **nipitato**† (nip-i-tā'tum, -tā'tō), *n.* [Also *nippitato*, *nippitati*, a quasi L or Sp form of *nippitate*.] Nippitate liquor; strong liquor.

Pomp My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.
Ralph Lady, tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is
Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2

nipple (nip'l), *n* [Early mod. E *neple*, *nypil*, **nibble*, origin uncertain; referred by some to *nib*^{1}, *nob*.] **1.** A protuberance of the breast where, in the female, the galactophorous ducts discharge, a pap; a teat —**2.** The papilla by which any animal secretion is discharged

In most other birds [except geese] there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, by which the *nipple* of the oil bag
Derham, Physico-Theology, VII. i. 2.

3 Anything that projects like a nipple, as the projecting piece in a gun or a cartridge upon which the percussion-cap is placed to be struck by the hammer, the mouthpiece of a nursing-bottle, a nipple-shield, etc.

A little cocke, end, or *nipple* perced, or that hath an hole after the maner of a breast, which is put at the end of the chanels of a fountaine, wher-through the water runneth forth *Baret*, 1580 (*Halliwell*)

A *nipple* for attachment [of the button] to the garment is made by a press. *Spons' Encyc Manuf*, I 558

4. A reducing-coupling for hose or for joining a hose to a pipe. It is often threaded or grooved on the outside to facilitate the making of a tight joint by means of a wire binding, compressing the hose into the indentations

5 A hollow piece projecting from and forming a passage connecting with the interior of a metal pipe, used for the attachment of a faucet or cock —**Soldering nipple**, a nipple for the attachment of a faucet, cock, or other appliance to a pipe by soldering

nipple (nip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *nippled*, ppr. *nippling* [< *nipple*, *n*] To furnish with a nipple or nipples, cover with nipple-like protuberances.

nipple-cactus (nip'l-kak"tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Mamillaria* These cactuses are common in hothouses

nippleless (nip'l-les), *a* [< *nipple* + *-less*.] Having no nipples, amastous specifically said of the monotremes or *Amasta*

nipple-line (nip'l-līn), *n* A vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple

nipple-piece (nip'l-pēs), *n* A supporting piece into which a nipple is screwed or riveted, or upon which (in a single piece) the nipple is formed

nipple-pin (nip'l-pin), *n* A pin the outer end of which is left projecting, after the pin has been inserted, to form a nipple for the attachment of another part, or for some other purpose The nipple is commonly provided with a male-screw thread

nipple-seat (nip'l-sēt), *n.* A perforated protuberance or hump on the barrel of a firearm, upon which the nipple is screwed

nipple-shield (nip'l-shēld), *n* A defense for the nipple worn by nursing women

nipplewort (nip'l-wėrt), *n* [< *nipple* + *wort*^{1}] A plant, *Lapsana communis* so called from its remedial use See *Lapsana* and *cress* —**Dwarf nipplewort** Same as *swine's succory* (which see, under *succory*)

nippy (nip'i), *a.* [< *nip*^{1} + *-y*^{1}] **1.** Biting; sharp, acid as, ginger has a *nippy* taste —**2** Curt in manner, snappy or snappish [Colloq in both senses]—**3.** Parsimonious, niggardly [Scotch]

I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, auld *Nippie* Milnwood, has as close a grip as the deil himsell
Scott, Old Mortality, vii

nipter (nip'tėr), *n* [< Gr *νπτηρ*, a wash-basin, in MGr the washing of the feet of the disciples, the pedilavium, < *νπτειν*, wash] *Eccles*, the ceremony of washing the feet, practised in the Greek Church and some other churches on Thursday of Holy Week Equivalent to *maundy* or *feet-washing*

nirls, **nirles** (nėrlz), *n* [Origin obscure] A variety of skin-disease; herpes

Yes, mem, I've had the sma' pox, the *nirls*, the blabs, the scaw, etc
E B Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p 115

nirt†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure] A cut, a wound, a hurt.

The *nurt* in the nek he naked hem schewed
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 2498

Nirvana (nir-vä'nȧ), *n.* [Skt., blowing out (as of a light), extinction, < *nis*, out, + *vāna*, blowing, < √ *vā*, blow, with abstr. noun suffix *-ana*.] In *Buddhism*, the condition of a Buddha, the state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction, it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence That extinction is to be brought about by, and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart, and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind; and, if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom. *Rhys Davids.*

Buddhism does not acknowledge the existence of a soul as a thing distinct from the parts and powers of man which are dissolved at death, and the *Nirvana* of Buddhism is simply Extinction *Encyc Brit*, IV 434

nis[1]†. A contraction of *ne is*, is not

nis[2] (nis), *n.* [< Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, a brownie. see *nix*[1]] Same as *nix*[1].

In vain he called on the Elle maids shy,
And the Neck and the *Nis* gave no reply
Whittier, Kallundborg Church

An echo of the song of *nysses* and water-fays we seem to hear again in this singer of dreams and regrets.
Westminster Rev, CXXV 417

Nisæan (nī-sē'an), *a* and *n.* [< Gr. *Νισαῖον πεδίον*, the Nisæan Plain, *Νισαῖος* (or *Νησαῖος*) *ἵππος*, a Nisæan horse see def] **I.** *a* Pertaining to a plain located in Media or Khorasan, formerly noted for its choice breed of horses

II. *n* A horse reared in the Nisæan Plain

A charming team of white *Nisæans*
Kingsley, Hypatia, vii.

Nisaëtus (nī-sā'e-tus), *n* [NL., < *Nisus*, q. v., + Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle] A genus of diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as Bonelli's eagle, *N. fasciatus*. Also *Nisaetos*. *B R Hodgson*, 1836

Nisan (nī'san), *n.* [LL. *Nisan*, < Gr. *Νισάν*, *Νισᾶν* = Turk Ar *Nisan* = Pers *Nawsan*, < Heb *Nisān*, for **Nitsān*, < *nēts*, a flower] The month of Abib so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity See *Abib*

nisberry (nīz'ber[1]), *n* Same as *naseberry*.

nisey† (nīz'ī), *n* [Also *nizey*, *nizy*, *nizzy*, appar dim. of *nice*, foolish see *nice*] A fool, a simpleton

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd physzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizzes*
The Galloper (1710), p 1 (*Nares*)

nisi (nī'sī), *conj.* [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if] Unless —**Decree nisi**, in *law* See *decree*

nisi prius (nī'sī prī'us) [L., unless before *nisi*, unless (see *nisi*); *prius*, before, acc of *prius*, neut of *prior*, before see *prior*] A phrase occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impaneled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came to the county in question to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do From this the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*, and the judges of assize were said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts were called *courts of nisi prius*, or *nisi prius courts* *Trial at nisi prius* is hence a common phrase for a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record —**Nisi prius record**, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case

nistet. Contracted from *ne wiste*, knew not Also *neste* *Chaucer*

nistest. A contraction of *ne wistest*, knewest not

nisus[1] (nī'sus), *n* [NL., < L *nisus*, effort, < *niti*, pp *nixus*, *nisus*, strive] **1** Effort, endeavor, conatus

The same phenomenon had manifested itself, and more than once, in the history of Roman intellect; the same strong *nisus* of great wits to gather and crystallize about a common nucleus *De Quincey*, Style, iii

The foliaceous center of Thelostristes is itself conditioned by the same *nisus* to ascend which marks the whole group *E Tuckerman* Genera Lichenum, p (20)

Nisus formativus, in *biol*, formative effort, the tendency of a germ to assume a given form in developing, supposed to be a matter of stuffe, stress, or effort on the part of the incipient individual

Nisus[2] (nī'sus), *n.* [NL., < L *Nisus*, < Gr. *Νῖσος*, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk] A genus of small hawks of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as are called in Great Britain sparrow-hawks. See *Accipiter*.

nit[1] (nit), *n.* [Early mod E also *neet*, < ME *nitte*, *nite*, *nete*, < AS. *hnitu* = D. *neet* = MLG. *nete*, *nit* = OHG MHG *niz*, G. *niss* = Russ. *gnida* = Pol *gnida* = Bohem. *hnida* = (prob) Gr. *κονίς* (*κονιδ-*), a nit, prob. < AS *hnītan* (= Icel. *hnita*), gore, strike The Icel *gnit*, mod. *nit* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw *gnet* = Dan *gnid*, nit, seem to depend rather on the form cognate with E *gnat*[1].] **1.** The egg of a louse or some similar insect.

Zeoche [It.], *neets* [var *nits*] in the eie lids. Also tikes that breed in dogs. *Florio*, 1598 (ed 1611)

2. A small spot, speck, or protuberance.

nit[2], *n.* In *mining* See *knit*, 3

nitch (nich), *n.* Same as *knitch*.

nitet, *v. t.* [< ME. *niten*, *nyten*, < Icel *nīta*, deny; cf. *neita*, deny see *nait*[1]] To refuse, deny.

A-nother kinge gaine the sal rise,
that sal make the to grise,
and do the suffer sa mykil shame,
At thou sal *nite* thesu name
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Nitella (nī-tel'ä), *n* [NL. (C A Agardh, 1824), < L. *nitere*, shine.] A genus of cellular cryptogamous aquatic plants, of the class *Characeæ* and type of the order *Nitellæ* They are delicate plants, growing, like those of the genus *Chara*, in ponds and streams, and are rarely more than a few centimeters in height About 80 species are known, of which number more than 30 are North American

Nitellæ (nī-tel'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL., < *Nitella* + *-eæ*.] An order of cellular cryptogamous plants belonging to the class *Characeæ*, typified by the genus *Nitella* They are characterized by having the stem and leaves always naked, the leaves in whorls of five or six dovetoping from one to three nodes bearing leaflets The sporophylla arise directly from the nodes of the leaves, and are often clustered, the coronula is ten celled, small, and colorless, and the spore capsule without inner calcareous layer. The order contains 2 genera, *Nitella* with 80 species, and *Tolypella* with 13 species

nitency[1] (nī'ten-si), *n* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *nitere*, shine) + *-cy*] Brightness, luster [Rare]

nitency[2] (nī'ten-si), *n.* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr of *niti*, strive) + *-cy*] Endeavor, effort, tendency [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open
Boyle, Works, I 179

niter, nitre (nī'tėr), *n.* [< F *nitre* = Sp Pg It *nitro*, < NL *nitrum*, niter, saltpeter, < L *nitrum*, < Gr *νιτρον*, in Herodotus and in Attic use *λίτρον*, native soda, natron of Eastern origin (Heb. *nether*), but the Ar. *natrūn*, *natrūn*, natron, is from the Gr *νιτρον* see *natron*] A salt (KNO_3), also called *saltpeter*, and in the nomenclature of chemistry *potassium nitrate* It is formed in the soil from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of microbes, and crystallizes upon the surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies In some localities where the conditions are favorable it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mold, or porous calcareous earth containing potash, with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen Under proper conditions of heat and moisture the nitrogen of the decaying organic matter is oxidized to nitric acid, which combines with potash and lime forming niter and calcium nitrate This is afterward dissolved in water and purified At present it is chiefly prepared from sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid by double decomposition It is a colorless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six sided prisms It is used somewhat as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing agent, but its most common use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder It also enters into the composition of fluxes, is extensively employed in metallurgy, and is used in dyeing In medicine it is prescribed as diaphoretic and diuretic The substance called *niter* by the ancients was not potassium nitrate, but either sodium carbonate, more or less mixed with salt and other impurities, or potassium carbonate, chiefly the former, since niter is usually spoken of as having been obtained from the beds of salt lakes, where the alkali must have been soda, this being a mode of occurrence peculiar to soda and not to potash But the niter which the ancients speak of as having been obtained by leaching wood ashes was more or less pure potassium carbonate It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that soda and potash began to be clearly recognized as distinct substances, and it was considerably later in the century before the chemical relations of the two alkalis were understood See *saltpeter*, *soda*, and *potash* —**Cubic niter** Same as *sodium nitrate* —**Sweet spirit of niter** See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*

niter-bush (nī'tėr-bush), *n* Any shrub of the genus *Nitraria*.

niter-cake (nī'tėr-kāk), *n* Crude sodium sulphate, a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, the main feature of which is the reaction of sulphuric acid upon crude sodium nitrate, wherein nitric acid is set free and sodium sulphate is produced

nitery, nitry (nī'ter-ı, -trı), *a* [< *niter*, *nitre*, + *-y*[1].] Nitrous, producing niter

Winter my theme confines, whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire *Gay*, Trivia, ii 319

nit-grass (nit'gras), *n.* An annual grass, *Gastridium australe*

nithet, *n* [ME., < AS. *nīth* = OS *nīth*, *nīdh* = OFries *nīth*, *nīd* = MD *nīd*, D. *nyd* = MLG *nit* = OHG *nīd*, MHG *nīt*, G *neid* = Icel *nīdh* = Sw Dan. *nid* = Goth *neith*, hatred, envy] Wickedness.

In pride and tricchery,
In *nythe* and onde and leccherv
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*)

nither†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v* An obsolete form of *nether*[1].

nithing† (nī'ŦHing), *n.* and *a.* [Also *niding*, < ME. *nithing*, < AS *nīthing* (= MHG *nīdinc*, *nīdunc*, G. *neiding* = Icel. *nīdhingr* = Sw Dan *niding*), a wicked person, a villain, < *nith*, envy, hatred. see *nithe*. Hence *niderling*, *nidering*.] **I.** *n.* A wicked man

Thanne spak the gode kyng
I wis he has no *Nithing*
King Horn (E E T S.), l 196

He is worthy to be called a *nuding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his [God's] temple
Howell, Forraine Travell, p 79

II *a* Wicked; mean, sparing, parsimonious

The king and the army publicly declared the murderer to be *Nithing* *E A Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II 67

nithsdale (nithz'dāl), *n* [So called in allusion to the escape of the Earl of *Nithsdale* from the Tower of London about 1715 in a woman's



Nithsdale
(From A Harlot's Progress — Morning by William Hogarth.)

cloak and hood brought by his wife] A hood made so that it can cover and conceal the face. *Fairholt*

nitid (nit'id), *a* [= Sp *nítido* = Pg It *nitido*, < L *nitidus*, shining, bright, < *nitere*, shine Cf *neat*[2] and *net*[2], ult < L *nitidus*] **1** Bright, lustrous, shining [Rare]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow *Boyle*, Works, I 685

2 Gay, spruce; fine applied to persons. [Rare]—**3** In *bot*, having a smooth, shining, polished surface, as many leaves and seeds

nitidiflorous (nit'ı-di-flō'rus), *a* [< L *nitidus*, shining, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower] Having brilliant flowers, characterized by the luster or polished appearance of its flowers, as a plant

nitidifolious (nit'ı-di-fō'li-us), *a* [< L *nitidus*, shining, + *folium*, leaf see *folious*] Having shining leaves; characterized by lustrous or polished leaves.

nitidous (nit'ı-dus), *a* [< L *nitidus*, shining, bright see *nitid.*] In *zool* and *bot*, having a smooth and polished surface, nitid

Nitidula (nī-tid'ū-lä), *n* [NL., < LL *nitidalus*, somewhat spruce, rather trim, dim of L *nitidus*, bright, spruce, trim see *nitid.*] **1** In *entom*, the typical genus of the family *Nitidulidæ*, established by Fabricius in 1775 The species are wide-spread, but not numerous, and are found chiefly on carrion —**2** In *ornith*, a genus of Indian flycatchers, containing *N hodgsoni* *E Blyth*, 1861

Nitidulidæ (nit-ı-dū'li-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Nitidula* + *-idæ*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nitidula* The family was founded by Leach in 1817 These beetles and their larvæ feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and are found in rotten wood, on fungi, and in various other situations, as on pollen, and an Australian species eats wax in bees' nests. The family is a large and wide spread one More than 40 genera and upward of 100 species are North American They are popularly known as *sap beetles*, and sometimes as *bone beetles*

Nitidulæ (nit-ı-tē'lē), *n. pl* [NL., contr < L *nitidus*, bright, + *tela*, a web] A group of spiders, so called from the glistening silken webs they throw out from their nests to entangle their prey Also *Nitelaria*.

nititelous (nit-ı-tē'lus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Nititelæ*

nitor† (nī'tor), *n.* [Formerly *nitour*, < L *nitor*, < *nitere*, shine· see *nitid*] Brightness

That *nitour* and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber] *Topsell's Beasts* (1607), p 681 (*Halliwell*)

nitr-. See *nitro-*

nitramidin (nī-tram'ı-din), *n* [< *nitr(ic)* + *amidin*] An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch

nitran (nī'tran), *n* [< *nitr(ic)* + *-an*] Graham's name for the radical NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorids, as nitric acid (NO_3H) *Watts*.

Nitraria (nī-trā'rı-ä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1741), < L *natraria*, a place where natron was found: see *natriary*] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the polypetalous order *Zygophyllæ*, known by the single ovules, the niter-bush There are 6 or 8 species, of northern Africa, western Asia and Australia. They are rigid, sometimes thorny bushes, with alternate or clustered somewhat fleshy leaves, white flowers in

cymes, black or red drupes, and seeds sometimes with three seed leaves See *damsouch* and *lotus-tree*, 3

nitrate (nī′trāt), *n.* [< NL. *nitratum*, nitrate (prop. neut. of *nitratus*), < L *nitratus*, mixed with natron, < *nitrum*, natron, NL niter see *niter*, *nitric*] A salt of nitric acid The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxids.—**Barium nitrate** See *barium*.—**Glyceryl nitrate** Same as *nitroglycerin*.—**Nitrate of potash**, niter.—**Nitrate of silver**, silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, forming a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, these crystals constituting the ordinary commercial silver nitrate When fused the nitrate is of a grayish brown color, and may be cast into small sticks in a mold, these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cautery It is sometimes employed for giving a black color to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink used for marking linen. It is also very largely used in photography Also called *argentic nitrate*.—**Nitrate of soda**, sodium nitrate, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to potassium nitrate or niter It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons It is found native in enormous quantities in the rainless district on the borders of Chili, whence the world's supply is obtained Its chief uses are as a fertilizer, and for the production of nitric acid and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). It cannot be directly used for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its hygroscopic quality See *saltpeter*

nitrate (nī′trāt), *v. t.*, pret and pp *nitrated*, ppr. *nitrating*. [< *nitrate*, *n.*] 1. To treat or prepare with nitric acid as, *nitrated* guncotton.—2. To convert (a base) into a salt by combination with nitric acid

nitratin (nī′trā-tin), *n* [< *nitrate* + *-in*²] Native sodium nitrate. Also called *soda niter*. See *niter* and *nitrate*

nitration (nī-trā′shon), *n* The process or act of introducing into a compound by substitution the radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitre, *n.* See *niter*.

Nitrian (nit′ri-an), *a* [< Gr Νιτρία, a town in Lower Egypt, pl. Νιτρίαι, Νίτριαι, Νίτριαι, the Natron Lakes, < *νίτρια*, a place where natron was dug, < *νίτρον*, natron see *niter*, *natron*.] Of or pertaining to the valley of the Natron Lakes (Nitriæ), southwest of the delta of the Nile, at one time a chief seat of the worship of Serapis and afterward celebrated for its Christian monasteries and ascetics

Those fierce bands of *Nitrian* and Syrian ascetics who, reared in the narrowest of schools, treated any divergence from their own standard of opinion as a crime which they were entitled to punish in their own riotous fashion
Encyc Brit, XVI 701

nitriary (nī′tri-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nitriaries* (-riz). [Irreg for **nitrary*, < L *nitraria*, a place where natron was found (cf Gr. *νιτρία*, in same sense), < *nitrum*, natron see *niter*] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter, a place where niter is refined

nitric (nī′trik), *a.* [= F *nitrique* = Sp *nítrico* = Pg *nitrico*, < NL *nitricus*, < *nitrum*, niter see *niter*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter applied in chemistry to oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain more oxygen than those other compounds to which the epithet *nitrous* is applied. See *nitrous*.—**Nitric acid**, HNO_3, an acid prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate. When pure it is a colorless liquid, but it is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxids of nitrogen Its smell is very strong and disagreeable, and it is intensely acrid Applied to the skin it cauterizes and destroys it It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, in both the vegetable and the mineral kingdom It is employed in etching on steel or copper, as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes, in metallurgy and assaying also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and in affections of the alimentary tract and of the liver, and in concentrated form as a caustic In the arts it is known by the name of *aqua fortis* Also called *azotic acid*.—**Nitric-acid furnace**, in acid works, a small furnace where sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid are roasted to supply nitrous fumes for the oxidation of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid.—**Nitric oxid**, N_2O_2 or NO, a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper

nitride (nī′trid or -trīd), *n.* [< *nitr* (NL. *nitrum*) + *-ide*¹] A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal

nitriferous (nī-trif′e-rus), *a* [< NL *nitrum*, niter, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Niter-bearing. as, *nitriferous* strata

nitrifiable (nī′tri-fī-a-bl), *a* Capable of nitrification. See *nitrification*.

nitrification (nī″tri-fi-kā′shon), *n* [= F. *nitrification* = Pg. *nitrificação*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, + *-ficatio(n-)*: see *fication*] The process, induced by certain microbes, by which the nitrogen of organic material in the soil is oxidized to nitric acid A certain degree of heat and the presence of moisture, air, and a base which may combine with the acid are necessary conditions of nitrification

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*
Playfair, tr of Liebig's Chemistry, ii 8. (*Latham*)

nitrify (nī′tri-fī), *v*; pret. and pp *nitrified*, ppr *nitrifying* [= F. *nitrifier* = Pg *nitrificar*, < NL *nitrum*, niter, + L. *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans* To convert into niter

Nitrogen that may be present [in germinating plants] in a *nitrified* form, or in a form easily *nitrified*, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springel
Science, IX 111

II. *intrans.* To be converted into niter

nitrine (nī′trin), *n* [< *nitrum* + *-ine*²] A kind of nitroglycerin patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866

nitrite (nī′trīt), *n* [= F *nitrite*, as *nitrum* + *-ite*².] A salt of nitrous acid. *Azotite* is a synonym.—**Nitrite of amyl** See *amyl*²

nitro-, nitr-. [< NL. *nitrum*, niter (see *niter*)] in comp referring to *nitryl*, *nitric*, or *nitrogen*] An element in some compounds, meaning 'niter,' and usually implying 'nitrogen' or 'nitric acid', specifically, as a prefix in chemical words, indicating the presence of the radical nitryl (NO_2) in certain compounds as, *nitroaniline*, *nitramsic* acid, *nitro*-benzamide, *nitro*-benzoic acid.

nitro-aërial (nī″trō-ā-ē′ri-al), *a* Consisting of or containing niter and air *Ray*.

nitrobarite (nī-trō-bar′īt), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *bar(ium)* + *-ite*²] Native barium nitrate

nitrobenzene (nī-trō-ben′zēn), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzene*] Same as *nitrobenzol*

nitrobenzol, nitrobenzole (nī-trō-ben′zōl), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzol*] A liquid ($C_6H_5NO_2$) prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavor, and, though it has taken a prominent place among the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes It is known also as *essence of mirbane*, a fancy name given to it by M Collas of Paris See *aniline* Also, more properly, called *nitrobenzene*

nitrocalcite (nī-trō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *calcite*] Native nitrate of calcium It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish white color

nitrocellulose (nī-trō-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *cellulose*] A cellulose ether, a compound of nitric acid and cellulose The name is given both to guncotton and to the substance from which collodion is made See *guncotton* and *collodion*

nitrochloroform (nī-trō-klō′rō-fōrm), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *chloroform*] Same as *chloropicrin*

nitro-compound (nī′trō-kom′pound), *n* A carbon compound which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO_2 for hydrogen, and in which the nitrogen atom is regarded as directly joined to a carbon atom

nitrogelatin (nī-trō-jel′a-tin), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *gelatin*] An explosive consisting largely of nitroglycerin with smaller proportions of guncotton and camphor At ordinary temperatures it is a thick semi-transparent jelly It is less sensible to percussion than dynamite, and is less altered by submergence

nitrogen (nī′trō-jen), *n.* [= F *nitrogene* = Sp. *nitrógeno* = Pg. *nitrogeno*, < NL *nitrogenum*, < *nitrum*, niter (with ref to nitric acid), + *-gen*, producing see *-gen*] Chemical symbol, N; atomic weight, 14.04. An element existing in nature as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, reducible to a liquid under extreme pressure and cold Its specific gravity is .9674 It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, nor does it enter readily into combination with any other element At a high temperature it unites directly with magnesium, silicon, chromium, and other metals. It forms about 77 per cent of the weight of the atmosphere, and is a necessary constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues In combination with hydrogen it forms the strong base ammonium, and with hydrogen and oxygen a series of acids of which nitric acid is commercially the most important It may be most readily prepared from atmospheric air There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen—viz., nitrous oxid or nitrogen monoxid, N_2O, nitric oxid, N_2O_2, nitrogen trioxid, N_2O_4, nitrogen tetroxid, N_2O_4, nitrogen pentoxid, N_2O_5 Formerly called *azote*

nitrogenous† (nī-trō-jē′nē-us), *a* [< *nitrogen* + *-eous*] Same as *nitrogenous*. *Smart*

nitrogenic (nī-trō-jen′ik), *a* [< *nitrogen* + *-ic*] Same as *nitrogenous*.

He spoke further of the action of nitric acid on carbonic and *nitrogenic* compounds. *Nature*, XL. 512.

nitrogenize (nī-troj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrogenized*, ppr *nitrogenizing*. [< *nitrogen* + *-ize*] To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*. Also spelled *nitrogenise*.—**Nitrogenized foods**, nutritive substances containing nitrogen—principally proteids.—**Non-nitrogenized foods**, such foods as contain no nitrogen—principally carbohydrates and fats.

nitrogenous (nī-troj′e-nus), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also *nitrogenic*

A little meat, fish, eggs, milk, beans, pease, or other *nitrogenous* food *The Century*, XXXVI 260

nitroglucose (nī-trō-glō′kōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glucose*.] An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulphuric acid. In photography it has been added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative. It renders the sensitized film less sensitive to light

nitroglycerin, nitroglycerine (nī-trō-glis′e-rin), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glycerin*] A compound ($C_3H_5N_3O_9$) produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin at low temperatures. It is a light yellow, oily liquid, of specific gravity 1 6, and is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck, or when heated quickly to 406 F For use in blasting it is mixed with one fourth its weight of siliceous earth, and is then called *dynamite* Taken internally, it is a violent poison, but in minute doses is used in medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris and heart-failure Also called *glonoin*, *nitroleum*, *blasting oil*, *glyceryl nitrate*, *trinitrate of glyceryl*, and *trinitrin*

nitrohydrochloric (nī-trō-hī-drō-klō′rik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *hydrochloric*] A term used only in the following phrase.—**Nitrohydrochloric acid**, an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used for the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals Also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia*

nitroleum (nī-trō′lē-um), *n* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L *oleum* = Gr *ἔλαιον*, oil.] Same as *nitroglycerin* *E H Knight*

nitromagnesite (nī-trō-mag′ne-sīt), *n* [< NL. *nitrum* + *magnesium* + *-ite*²] A native hydrated nitrate of magnesium found as an efflorescence with nitrocalcite in limestone caves

nitrometer (nī-trom′e-tėr), *n* [< NL *nitrum*, niter, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure] An apparatus used for collecting and measuring nitrogen gas, or for decomposing nitrogen oxids and subsequently measuring the residual or resulting gases

nitromuriatic (nī-trō-mū-ri-at′ik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *muriatic*] The older term for *nitrohydrochloric*

nitronaphthalene (nī-trō-naf′tha-lēn), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *naphthalene*] A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid There are three of these nitronaphthalenes, arising from one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl

nitroso-. A prefix denoting that the compound to which it is attached contains the univalent compound radical NO, or nitrosyl

nitro-substitution (nī-trō-sub-sti-tū′shon), *n.* The act of displacing an atom or a radical in a complex body by substituting for it the univalent radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitrosulphuric (nī″trō-sul-fū′rik), *a* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *sulphuric*.] Consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and some nitrogen oxid as, *nitrosulphuric* acid, formed by mixing one part of niter with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods

nitrosyl (nī′trō-sil), *n* [< NL. *nitrosus*, nitrous, + *-yl*] A univalent radical consisting of an atom of nitrogen combined with one of oxygen It cannot exist in the free state, but its bromide and iodide have been isolated, and the radical exists in many complex substances forming the so called *nitroso compounds*

nitrous (nī′trus), *a* [= F. *nitreux* = Sp. Pg. It *nitroso*, < NL *nitrosus*, nitrous, < L *nitrosus*, full of natron, < *nitrum*, natron (NL. niter) see *niter*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from niter. applied to an oxygen compound which contains less oxygen than those in which the epithet *nitric* is used. thus, *nitrous* oxid (N_2O), *nitric* oxid (N_2O_2); *nitrous* acid (HNO_2), *nitric* acid (HNO_3), etc.—**Nitrous acid**, HNO_2, an acid produced by decomposing nitrites it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—**Nitrous ether**, ethyl nitrite, $C_2H_5NO_2$, a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO_2 It is a very volatile liquid When inhaled it acts very much as amyl nitrite does.—**Nitrous oxid gas**, N_2O, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas* Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous, it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odor When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain, hence it is used as an anesthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the

inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts, hence the old name of *laughing gas* Also called *nitrogen monoxid*.—**Spirit of nitrous ether**, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing about 5 per cent. of the crude ether It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic Also called *sweet spirit of niter*

nitrum (nī′trum), *n.* [L , natron, NL , niter see *niter*] 1 Natron.—2. Niter —**Nitrum flammans**, ammonium nitrate so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600° F

nitry, *a.* See *nitery*

nitryl (nī′trīl), *n* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *-yl.*] Nitric peroxid (NO_2), a univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and in the so-called nitro-compounds.

nitta-tree (nit′ä-trē), *n* [< African *nitta*, also *natta*, + E. *tree.*] A leguminous tree, *Parkia biglandulosa* (*P Africana*), native in western Africa and parts of India Its clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp of which the negroes are fond, and in the Sudan the seeds (about fourteen in a pod), after a process of roasting, fermenting in water, etc , are made into a cake which serves as a sauce, though of offensive odor The name *nitta tree* perhaps covers more than one species Also called *African locust*

nitter (nit′ėr), *n* [< *nit*[1] + *-er*[1]] An insect which deposits its nits on animals, as an œstrus or bot-fly. See cut under *bot-fly*

nittily† (nit′ı-li), *adv.* Lousily, with lice, filthily

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous *Sir J Hayward*

nittings (nit′ingz), *n pl.* [Origin obscure] Small particles of lead ore [North Eng]

nitty[1] (nit′ı), *a* [< *nit* + *-y*[1]] Full of nits, abounding with nits

I'll know the poor, egregious, *nitty* rascal *B Jonson*, Poetaster, III 1

nitty[2]† (nit′ı), *a.* [A var of *netty*, now *natty*, perhaps simulating *nitid*, < L *nitidus*, the ult source of all these forms] Shining; elegant, spruce

O dapper, rare, compleate, sweet *nitte* youth! *Marston*, Satires, iii

nival (nī′val), *a.* [< L *nivalis*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*, orig **snigh-*), snow see *snow*[1]] 1† Abounding with snow, snowy *Bailey* —2 Growing amid snow, or flowering during winter as, *nival* plants

Monte Rosa contains the richest *nival* flora, although most of the species are distributed through the whole Alpine region *Science*, IV 475

nivel† (niv′l), *v t.* See *nifle*[1]. *Prompt Parv*

nivellator (niv′e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F *nivelleur* = Sp *nivelador*, as F *niveler* (= Sp *nivelar*), level (< *nivel*, level . see *level*[1]), + *-ator.*] A leveler.

There are in the Compte Rendus of the French Academy later papers containing developments of various points of the theory—the conception of *nivellators* may be referred to *Nature*, XXXIX 219

nivellization (niv″e-li-zā′shon), *n* [< F *niveler*, level (see *nivellator*), + *-ize* + *-ation.*] A leveling, a reduction to uniformity, as of originally different vowels or inflections *Vigfusson and Powell*, Icelandic Reader, p 489.

nivenite (niv′en-īt), *n* [Named after William *Niven* of New York] A hydrated uranate of thorium, yttrium, and lead, occurring in massive forms with a velvet-black color and high specific gravity. It is found in Llano county, Texas, associated with gadolinite, fergusonite, and other rare species.

niveous (nī′vē-us), *a.* [< L. *niveus*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow· see *nival*] Snowy, partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling snow, pure and brilliant white, as the wings of certain moths.

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , vi 12.

Nivernois hat. [F. *Nivernois*, now *Nivernais*, < *Nevers*, a city in France.] A hat worn in England by young men of fashion about 1765.

What with my *Nivernois hat* can compare? *C Anstey*, New Bath Guide, p 73

nivicolous (nī-vik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the snow; especially, living on mountains at or above the snow-line. [Rare.]

Nivôse (nē-vōz′), *n.* [< L *nivosus*, abounding in snow, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.] The fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793–4) December 21st and ending January 19th.

nix[1] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nix* (MHG *nickes*, *niches*, OHG. *nichus*, *nihhus*), a water-sprite (= Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, brownie). see *nicker*[1]. Cf. *nixy* and *nis*[2].] In *Teut. myth.*, a water-spirit, good or bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix*. Also written *nis*.

nix[2] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nichts* (= D. *niets*), nothing, prop adv , orig gen. of *nicht*, not, naught see *naught*, *not*[1]] 1. Nothing, as an answer, nothing, also, by extension, as adverb, no [Colloq., U. S.]—2 See the quotation

Nixes is a term used in the railway mail service to denote matter of domestic origin, chiefly of the first and second class, which is unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc , in which there is no such post office as that indicated in the address *U. S Official P O Guide*, Jan , 1885, p 685

nix[3] (niks), *interj.* [Prob. another application of *nix*[2], 1] An exclamation of alarm used by thieves, street Arabs, and others. as, *nix*, the bobby! (policeman). [Slang, Eng]

nixie, nixy[1] (nik′sı), *n* ; pl. *nixies* (-siz) [Dim of *nix*[1], or directly < G *nixe* (OHG. *nicchessa*), fem of *nix*, a water-sprite see *nix*[1]] Same as *nix*[1].

She who sits by haunted well
Is subject to the *Nixies* spell
Scott, Pirate, xxviii

nixy[2] (nik′sı), *n.* Same as *nix*[2], 2

Nizam (ni-zam′), *n.* [Hind *nizām*, < Ar *nizām*, regulator, governor, < *nazama*, arrange, govern] 1 The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad, India, derived from Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, who had been appointed by the Mogul emperor as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), and subahdar of the Deccan in 1713, but who ultimately became independent

I eased in Asia the *Nizam*
Of a monstrous brood of vampyre-bats.
Browning, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, vi.

2. *sing* and *pl.* A soldier or the soldiers of the Turkish regular army

The *Nizam*, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months, and the Arnauts could scarcely sum up what was owing to them *R F Burton*, El Medinah, p 487

nizey†, **nizy**†, *n* Same as *nisey*

Nizzard (niz′ärd), *n.* [< It *Nizza*, = F. *Nice*, Nice (see def), + *-ard*] An inhabitant of the city of Nice, or its territory, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia, but was ceded in 1860 to France.

As it was both Savoyards and *Nizzards* had no choice except to submit to the inevitable *E Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p 231

nizzy†, *n.* Same as *nisey*

N. L. An abbreviation of *New Latin*

N N E An abbreviation of *north-northeast*

N. N. W. An abbreviation of *north-northwest.*

no[1] (nō), *adv* [Also dial (Sc) *na*, in enclitic use, < ME *no*, *na*, < AS. *nā*, *nō* (= Icel *nei*), not ever, no, < *ne*, not, + *ā*, aye, ever see *ay*[1], *o*[3] Cf *nay*, another form of *no*, from the Scand] 1 Not ever, never, not at all, not.

Tho were that wounded so strong,
That thai *no* might doure long
Arthour and Merlin, p 950.

No gif thou of the self na tale,
Bot bring thi sawel out of bale
Eng Metr Homilies (ed Small), p 141

[In this sense *no* is now confined to provincial use, in the form *no* or *na*, the Scottish form *na* being especially used enclitically, as *canna*, *wena maunna*, *wanna*, etc]

2. Not so, nay, not with implied, but not expressed, repetition of a preceding (or succeeding) statement denied or question answered in the negative, with change of person if necessary This is practically equivalent to a complete sentence with its affirmation denied as, "Was he here yesterday?" "*No*" that is, "he was not here yesterday " It is therefore the negative categorematic particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorematic particles. The fine distinction alleged to have formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, according to which *no* answered questions negatively framed, as, "Will he not come? *No*," while *nay* answered those not including a negative, as, "Will he come? *Nay*," is hardly borne out by the records *No* and *nay* are ultimately identical in origin, and their differences of use (*nay* being restricted in use and *no* now largely superseded by *not*) are accidental (*a*) In answer to a question, whether by another person or asked (in echo or argument) by one's self

Shall it availe that man to say he honours the Martyrs memory and treads in their steps? *No*, the Pharisees confest as much of the holy Prophets. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*b*) In answer to a request (expressed or anticipated) in this use often repeated for emphasis as, *no, no*, do not ask me (*c*) Used parenthetically in iteration of another negative

There is none righteous, *no, not* one. Rom iii 10

And thus I leave it as a declared truth, that neither the feare of sects, *no, nor* rebellion, can be a fit plea to stay reformation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i 7

(*d*) Used continuatively, in iteration and amplification of a previous negative, expressed or understood.

Yo Siw The devil himself could *not* pronounce a title More hateful to mine ear
Macb *No*, nor more fearful
Shak , Macbeth, v 7 9

Loss of thee
Would *never* from my heart *no, no!* I feel
The link of nature draw me *Milton*, P L, ix. 914

No not the bow, which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.
Waller, On a Brede of Divers Colours.

No, in Old England nothing can be won
Without a faction, Good or Ill be done
Steele, Grief A la Mode, Prol.

3 Not used after *or*, at the end of a sentence or clause, as the representative of an independent negative sentence or clause, the first clause being often introduced by *whether* or *if:* as, he is uncertain *whether* to accept it *or no*, he may take it *or no*, as he pleases

"I will," she sayde, "do as ye councell me,
Comforte *or no*, or hough that euer it be "
Generydes (E E T S), l 2588.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, *or no*? Luke xx 22.

Whether they had thir Charges born by the Church *or no*, it need not be recorded *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

It is hard, indeed, to say *whether* he [Shakspere] had any religious belief *or no* *J R. Green*, Hist Eng People, vi 7.

4 See *no*[2], *adv* —**No!** **No!** (*naut*), the answer to a sentry's hail, to indicate that a warrant officer is in the boat hailed —**Whether or no**, in any case, certainly, surely as, he will do it *whether or no* [Colloq]

no[1] (nō), *n* ; pl. *noes* (nōz). [< *no*[1], *adv.*] 1. A denial; the word of denial

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*
Shak , L L L, v 2. 413.

I'm patience its very self! but I do hate a *No* that means Yes *J H Ewing*, A Very Ill-tempered Family, iv.

2 A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative as, the *noes* have it.

The division was taken on the question whether Middleton's motion should be put. The *noes* were ordered by the speaker to go forth into the lobby *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vi.

The ayes and noes. See *aye*[3]

no[1] (nō), *conj.* [ME , < *no*, *adv.*; partly as a var. of *ne*, by confusion with *no*[1], *adv*] Nor

Nouther Gildas, *no* Bede, *no* Henry of Huntington,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlyngton,
Writes not in ther bokes of no kyng Athelwold
Rob of Brunne, p 25

The clfre in the rithe side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothinge, *no* the secunde, *no* the thridde, but thei maken that figure of 1 the more signyficatyf that comith after hem *Rara Mathematica*, p 29 (*Halliwell*)

no[2] (nō), *a.* [< ME *no*, an abbr form, by mistaking the final *n* for an inflective suffix, of *non*, *noon*, earlier *nan*, < AS. *nān*, no, none see *none*[1], which is the full form of *no*. *No* is to *none* as *a* (ME *a*, *o*) to *one*] Not any; not one; none.

As for the land of Perse, this will I saye,
It ought to paye *noo* wise *Generydes* (E E. T S), l 2004.

Thou shalt worship *no* other god Ex. xxxiv 14.

My cause is *no* man's but mine own
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1

I lastly proceed from the *no* good it can do to the manifest hurt it causes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

By Heaven! it [a battle] is a splendid sight to see
(For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brother there).
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 40.

There were *no* houses inviting to repose, *no* fields ripening with corn, *no* cheerful hearths, *no* welcoming friends, *no* common altars.
Story, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1828.

No doubt, end, go, joke, etc. See the nouns. [Like other negatives, *no* is often used ironically, to suggest the opposite of what the negative expresses

Here's *no* knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together!
Shak , T of the S , i 2. 139.

This is *no* cunning queen! 'slight she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again! *Massinger*, Bondman, i. 2.

No is used, like *not* in similar constructions, with a word of depreciation or diminution, to denote a certain degree of excellence, small or great according to circumstances.

But Paul said, I am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of *no* mean city Acts xxi 39

I can avouch that half a century ago the beer of Flanders was *no* bad tap *N and Q* , 7th ser , VI 396.]

no[2] (nō), *adv* [< ME *no*, a reduced form of *none*[1], *adv* , as *no*[2], *a* , is of *none*[1], *a* It is therefore different from *no*[1], *adv* , from which it is not distinguishable in form, and which it represents in all uses other than those given under *no*[1], *adv.*, 1, 2, 3] Not in any degree, not at all, in no respect, not· used with a comparative: as, *no* longer; *no* shorter, *no* more, *no* less

No sooner met, but they looked, *no* sooner looked, but they loved, *no* sooner loved, but they sighed, *no* sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason *Shak* , As you Like it, v. 2. 36.

But how compells he? doubtless *no* otherwise then he draws, without which no man can come to him
Milton, Civil Power

No. An abbreviation of the Latin *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, number, used for English *number*, and so as a plural *Nos* as, *No* 2, and *Nos.* 9 and 10

no-account (nō'a-kount'), *a* [A reduction of the phrase *of no account*] Worthless. [Southern U S]

Noachian (nō-ā'kī-an), *a* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) (LL *Noa, Noe*, < Gr Νῶε, < Heb *Nōach*) + *-ian*] Of or relating to Noah the patriarch or his time as, the **Noachian* deluge; *Noachian* laws or precepts

Noachic (nō-ak'ik), *a* [< *Noah* (**Noach* see *Noachian*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to Noah, Noachian — **Noachic Laws**, or *Law of Holiness*, in *early Jewish hist*, a code of laws relating to blasphemy, idolatry, etc enforced on Israelites and foreigners dwelling in Palestine

Noachid (nō'a-kid), *n* One of the Noachidæ.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of *Noachids* *J Hadley*, Essays, p 10

Noachidæ (nō-ak'ī-dē), *n pl* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) + *-idæ*] The descendants of Noah, especially as enumerated in the table of nations given in Gen x

Noah's ark. **1** The ark in which, according to the account in Genesis, Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved in the deluge —**2** A child's toy representing this ark with its occupants

Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, ii

3 Parallel streaks of cirrus cloud, appearing by the effect of perspective to converge toward the horizon in some countries a sign of rain Also called *polar bands* —**4** A bivalve mollusk, *Arca noæ*, an ark-shell so named by Linnæus. —**5** In *bot*, the larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium pubescens*

Noah's gourd or **bottle.** See *gourd*

nob[1] (nob), *n* [A simplified spelling of *knob*, in various dial or slang applications not recognized in literary use Cf *nab*[2]] **1.** The head [Humorous]

The *nob* of Charles the Fifth arched seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem
Lamb, To Barton, Dec 8, 1829

2. In *gun*, the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating-screw *E H Knight* —**3.** Same as *knobstick*, 2 —**Black nob**, the bullfinch — **One for his nob** (*a*) A blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight [Slang] (*b*) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps

nob[2] (nob), *t* *t*, pret and pp *nobbed*, ppr *nobbing*. [Prob < *nob*[1], *n* Cf. *jowl*, *v*, < *jowl*, *n*] To beat, strike *Halliwell*. [Prov Eng.]

nob[3] (nob), *n* [Said to be an abbr of *noble lord* or *nobleman*] A member of the aristocracy, a swell [Slang]

"There 's not any public dog fights," I was told, and "very seldom any in a pit at a public house, but there 's a good deal of it, I know, at the private houses of the *nobs*," a common designation for the rich among these sporting people
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 64

nob An abbreviation of *nobs*

nobbily (nob'i-li), *adv* In a nobby manner, showily, smartly [Slang]

nobble (nob'l), *v. t.*, pret and pp *nobbled*, ppr *nobbling*. [Freq. of *nob*[2] In sense 2 perhaps for **nabble*, freq of *nab*[1]] **1** To strike, nob [Prov Eng] —**2** To get hold of dishonestly, nab, filch [Slang]

The old chap has *nobbled* the young fellow's money, almost every shilling of it, I hear *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi

3 To frustrate; circumvent, get the better of, outdo [Slang]

It was never quite certain whether he [Palmerston] was going to *nobble* the Tories or "square" the Radicals.
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX 136

4. To injure, destroy the chances of winning, as by maiming or poisoning said of a horse [Racing slang] —**5.** To shingle See *shingle* and *puddle*

nobbler (nob'lėr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*, < *nobble* + *-er*[1]] **1** A finishing stroke; a blow on the head [Slang] —**2** A thimble-rigger's confederate [Slang] —**3.** A dram of spirits [Australia]

He must drink a *nobbler* with Tom, and be prepared to shout for all hands at least once a day
A C Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I 243

4 A shingler See *puddle* and *puddler* Sometimes spelled *knobbler*

nobblin (nob'lin), *n* [A dial form of **nobbling*, verbal n. of *nobble*, *v*.] In certain furnaces of Yorkshire, England, plates of puddled iron as produced by the shingler or nobbler in a convenient form to be broken up so that the pieces may be carefully sorted for further treatment The object is to produce a superior quality of manufactured iron, this superiority depending on the quality of the ore and fuel as well as on certain peculiarities in the methods of working Also spelled *noblin*

nobbut (nob'ut), *adv* [A dial fusion of *not but, none but*] Only; no one but; nothing but. [Prov Eng]

nobby (nob'i), *a* [< *nob*[3] + *-y*[1]] **1.** Having an aristocratic appearance, showy, elegant; fashionable, smart [Slang]—**2** Good, capital [Slang]

I'll come back in the course of the evening if agreeable to you, and endeavor to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet *Dickens* Bleak House, liv

nobile officium (nob'i-lē o-fish'i-um) [L, lit. 'noble office' *nobile*, neut of *nobilis*, noble, *officium*, office see *office*] In Scotland, an exceptional power possessed by the Court of Session to interpose in questions of equity, so as to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no strictly legal remedy can be obtained

nobiliary (nō-bil'i-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [< F *nobiliaire* = Sp Pg. *nobiliario*, < L *nobilis*, noble see *noble*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the nobility

Nobiliary, in such a phrase as "*nobiliary* roll," or "*nobiliary* element of Parliament," is a term of patent utility, and one to which we should try to habituate ourselves
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 377

II. *n*, pl *nobiliaries* (-riz) A history of noble families

nobilify (nō-bil'i-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *nobilified*, ppr *nobilifying* [< L *nobilis*, noble, + *-ficare*, make see *-fy*] To nobilitate *Holland*

Nobili's rings See *ring*

nobilitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *v t*, pret and pp *nobilitated*, ppr *nobilitating* [< L *nobilitatus*, pp of *nobilitare*, make known render famous, render excellent, make noble, ennoble, < *nobilis*, known, famous, noble see *noble*] To make noble, ennoble, dignify, exalt

That, being nobly born, he might perseverance,
Enthron'd by fame, *nobilitated* ever
Ford Fame's Memorial

nobilitate (nō-bil'i-tāt), *a* [< L *nobilitatus*, pp see the verb] Ennobled

The branches of the principal family of Douglas which were *nobilitate* *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I 74

nobilitation (nō-bil-i-tā'shon), *n* [= OF *nobilitation*, < L as if **nobilitatio(n-)*, < *nobilitare*, make noble see *nobilitate*] The act of nobilitating or making noble

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men
Dr H More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n* [< OF *nobilite*, *nobilete*, *nobilitet*, also *noblete*, *noblite*, F *noblité* = Pr *nobilitat*, *nobletat* = It *nobilità*, < L *nobilita(t-)s*, celebrity, excellence, nobility, < *nobilis*, known, celebrated, noble see *noble* The older nouns in E are *noblesse* and *nobley*] **1** The character of being noble, nobleness, dignity of mind, that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonors character, loftiness of tone, greatness, grandeur

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it *Sir P Sidney*

Sweet mercy is *nobility's* true badge
Shak, Tit And I 1 119

There is a *nobility* without heraldry a natural dignity
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, ii 1

2 Social or political preeminence, usually accompanied by special hereditary privileges, founded on hereditary succession or descent, eminence or dignity derived by inheritance from illustrious ancestors, or specially conferred by sovereign authority The Constitution of the United States provides (art 1, sec ix) "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States"

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his *nobility*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, i 3 45

Now *nobility* is but the act of power, but ancient *nobility* is the act of time *Bacon*, Nobility

Nobility without an estate is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frieze coat *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii 3

The great peculiarity of the baronial estate in England as compared with the continent is the absence of the idea of caste the English lords do not answer to the nobles of France or to the princes and counts of Germany, because in our system the theory of *nobility* of blood as conveying political privilege has no legal recognition. **English *nobility*** is merely the *nobility* of the hereditary counsellors of the crown, the right to give counsel being involved at one time in the tenure of land, at another in the fact of summons, at another in the terms of a patent, it is the result rather than the cause of peerage The nobleman is the person who for his life holds the hereditary office denoted or implied by his title The law gives to his children and kinsmen no privilege which it does not give to the ordinary freeman, unless we regard certain acts of courtesy, which the law has recognised, as implying privilege Such legal *nobility* does not of course preclude the existence of real *nobility*, socially privileged and defined by ancient purity of descent or even by connexion with the legal *nobility* of the peerage, but the English law does not regard the man of most ancient and purest descent as entitled thereby to any right or privilege which is not shared by every freeman *Nobility* of blood—that is, *nobility* which was shared by the whole kin alike—was a very ancient principle among the Germans, and was clearly recognized by the Anglo Saxons in the common institution of wergild *Stubbs*, Const. Hist, § 188

In England there is no *nobility* The so-called noble family is not noble in the continental sense, privilege does not go on from generation to generation, titles and precedence are lost in the second or third generation
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 306

3 A body of persons enjoying the privileges of nobility Specifically —(*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the body of persons holding titles in virtue of which they are members of the peerage See *peerage*, see also quotations from Stubbs and Freeman under def 2 (*b*) In some European countries, as in Russia, a class holding a high rank and enjoying, besides social distinction, special privileges, the noblesse =Syn **1** *Nobility*, *Nobleness*, elevation, loftiness, dignity In application to things *noble ness* is rather more appropriate than *nobility*, as the *noble ness* of architecture or one's English while *nobility* is more likely to be applied to persons and their belongings, as *nobility* of character or of rank, but this distinction is no more than a tendency as yet See *noble*

nobis (nō'bis) [L., dat of *nos*, we. see *nostrum*] With us, for or on our part in zoölogy affixed to the name of an animal to show that such name is that which the author himself has given or by which he calls the object The plural form is like the editorial "we" The singular *mihi*, sometimes used, has the same signification Usually abbreviated *nob*

noble (nō'bl), *a* and *n* [< ME. *noble*, < OF *noble*, also *nobile*, F *noble* = Pr Sp *noble* = Pg. *nobre* = It *nobile*, < L. *nobilis* (OL *gnobilis*), knowable, known, well-known, famous, celebrated, high-born, of noble birth, excellent, < *noscere*, *gnoscere*, know (= Gr γιγνώσκειν), know see *know*[1]] **I.** *a* **1** Possessing or characterized by hereditary social or political preëminence, or belonging to the class which possesses such preeminence or dignity, distinguished by birth, rank, or title; of ancient and honorable lineage, illustrious as, a *noble* personage, *noble* birth

He was a *noble* knyght and an hardy
Merlin (E E T S), ii 164

Come they of *noble* family?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V, iii. 2 129

The patricians of a Latin town admitted to the Roman franchise became plebeians at Rome Thus, from the beginning, the Roman plebs contained families which, if the word *noble* has any real meaning, were fully as *noble* as any house of the three older tribes.
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 292.

2 High in excellence or worth

The *noble* army of Martyrs praise thee
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum

The *noblest* mind the best contentment has.
Spenser, F Q., I i 35.

(*a*) Great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements, magnanimous, above everything that is mean or dishonorable applied to persons or the mind

Noblest of men, woo't die? *Shak*, A and C, iv 15 59

He was my friend,
My *noble* friend, I will bewail his ashes
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lover's Progress, iv 3

Though King John had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, yet he had the Happiness to fall into the Hands of a *noble* Enemy *Baker*, Chronicles, p 124

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a nobler song
Dryden, tr of Persius's Satires, i, Prol

(*b*) Proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind as, *noble* courage, *noble* sentiments *noble* thoughts

Thus checked, the Bishop, looking round with a *noble* air, cried out, "We commit our cause then to Almighty God"
Latimer, Life and Writings, p xxxix

For his entertainment,
I leave that to me, he shall find *noble* usage,
And from me a free welcome
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, iii 2

The *noblest* service comes from nameless hands,
And the best servant does his work unseen
O W Holmes, Ambition

(*c*) Of the best kind, choice, excellent

And amonges hem, Oyle of Olyve is fulle dere for thei holden it for fulle *noble* medicyne
Mandeville, Travels, p 252.

Yet I had planted thee a *noble* vine. Jer. ii. 21.

His garthes of *nobyll* sylke they
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child)

My wife, who, poor wretch! sat . all day, till ten at night, altering and lacing of a *noble* petticoat
Pepys, Diary, Dec 25, 1668

See that there be a *noble* supper provided in the saloon to night — serve up my best wines, and let me have music, d'ye hear?
Sheridan, The Duenna, III 1.

(*d*) In *mineral*, excellent, pure in the highest degree as, *noble* opal, *noble* hornblende, *noble* tourmalin (*e*) Precious, valuable applied to those metals which are not altered on exposure to the air, or which do not easily rust, and which are much scarcer and more valuable than the so-called useful metals Though the epithet is applied chiefly to gold and silver, and sometimes to quicksilver, it might also with propriety be made use of in reference to platinum and the group of metals associated with it, since these are scarce and valuable, and are little acted on by ordinary reagents (*f*) In *falconry*, noting long winged falcons which swoop down upon the quarry

3. Of magnificent proportions or appearance; magnificent, stately, splendid: as, a *noble* edifice

Vne oppon the Auter was amyt to stond
An ymage full *noble* in the nome of god,
ffyftene cubettes by course all of clene lenght,
Shynyng of shene gold & of shap *nobull*.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1681

It is very well built, and has many *noble* roomes, but they are not very convenient *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept 25, 1672.

A *noble* library looks down upon us with its ponderous and speaking volumes
Story Misc Writings, p 551

Most noble, the style of a duke — **Noble hawks**, in *falconry* See *hawk*[1] — **Noble laurel**, the bay tree, *Laurus nobilis* See *bay*[1], 2, and *laurel*, 1 — **Noble liverwort**, the common hepatica or liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica* See *Hepatica* — **Noble metals** See def 2 (*e*) — **Noble parts of the body**†, the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc *Dunglison* — **The noble art**, the art of self-defense, boxing =Syn 2 *Noble*, *Generous*, *Magnanimous*, honorable, elevated, exalted, illustrious, eminent, grand, worthy *Noble* and *generous* start from the idea of being high-born in character and conduct they express that which is appropriate to exalted place *Noble* is an absolute word in excluding its opposite completely, it admits no degree of the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable It is one of the words selected for the expression of loftiness in spirit and life With *generous* the idea of liberality in giving has somewhat overshadowed the earlier meaning, that of a *noble* nature and a free, warm heart going forth toward others as, a *generous* foe disdains to take an unfair advantage *Magnanimous* comes nearer to the meaning of *noble*, it notes or describes that largeness of mind that has breadth enough and height enough to take in large views, broad sympathies, exalted standards, etc (See definition of *magnanimity*) It generally implies superiority of position as, a nation so great as the United States or Great Britain can afford to be *magnanimous* in its treatment of injuries or affronts from nations comparatively weak

II. *n* 1 A person of acknowledged social or political preëminence; a person of rank above a commoner, a nobleman, specifically, in Great Britain and Ireland, a peer, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron See *nobility* and *peerage*

I come to thee for charitable license
To sort out *nobles* from our common men
For many of our princes — woe the while! —
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood
Shak, Hen V, iv 7 77

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy *nobles* dwell
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh

2 An old English gold coin, current for 6*s*, 8*d*., first minted by Edward III, and afterward by Richard II, Henry IV., V, and VI., and also by Edward IV, under whom one variety of the noble was called the *ryal* or *rose noble* (see *ryal*) The obverse type of all these nobles was the king in a ship The reverse in scription, 'Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat' (Luke iv 30), was probably a charm against thieves Ruding conjectures, though not with much probability, that the coins derived their name from the noble nature of the metal of which they were composed The coin was much imitated in the Low Countries See *George noble*, *quarter noble*.



Obverse



Reverse

Noble of Edward III (Size of the original)

Heo tolde him a tale and tok him a *noble*,
For to ben hire beodemon and hire baude after
Piers Plowman (A), [III 16.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the *noble* yforged newe
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l 70

Sayth master mony taker, greasd i' th' fist,
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a *noble*
I'le stand thy friend, & healp thee out of trouble"
Tymes Whistle (E E T S), p 48

3. The pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch] — 4† *pl.* In *entom*, the *Papilionidæ* — **Farthing noble** See *farthing* — **Lion noble** See *lion*, 5 — **Mail noble** See *mail*[3] — **To bring a noble to ninepence**†, to decay or degenerate

En Have you given over study then?
Po Altogether, I have *brought a noble to ninepence*, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art *N Bailey*, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 348

noble† (nō′bl), *v. t.* [< ME *noblen*, < *noble*, *a* Cf *ennoble*] To ennoble.

Thou *nobledest* so forforth our nature,
That no desdeyn the maker hadde of kynde
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l 40

noble-ending (nō′bl-en″ding), *a* Making a noble end [Rare]

And so, espoused to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of *noble ending* love
Shak, Hen V, iv 6 27

noble-finch (nō′bl-finch), *n* A book-name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*, translating the German *edelfink* See cut under *chaffinch*

nobleie†, *n.* See *nobley*

nobleman (nō′bl-man), *n*, pl. *noblemen* (-men) [< *noble* + *man*] One of the nobility, a noble, a peer

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners.
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 2 308

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide itself into four classes — *noblemen*, gentlemen, gliguns, and men *Carlyle*

noble-minded (nō′bl-min″ded), *a* Possessed of a noble mind, magnanimous

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapp'd the *noble minded* Talbot
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 4 37

nobleness (nō′bl-nes), *n* The state or quality of being noble (*a*) Preeminence or distinction obtained by birth, or derived from a noble ancestry, distinguished lineage or rank, nobility

I hold it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than *nobleness* and riches. *Shak*, Pericles, iii 2 28

(*b*) Greatness of excellence or worth, loftiness, excellence, magnanimity, elevation of mind, nobility

The Body of K Harold his Mother Thyra offered a great Sum to have it delivered to her, but the Duke, out of the *Nobleness* of his Mind, would take no Money, but deliver'd it freely *Baker*, Chronicles, p 24

Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest *Milton*, P L, viii 557

The king of *noblenesse* gave charge unto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interrment to be giuen to it
Bacon, Hist Hen VII, p 2

(*c*) Statelliness, grandeur, magnificence

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England
Ashmole, Berkshire, II 341 (*Latham*)

(*d*) Excellence, choiceness of quality

We ate and drank,
And might — the wines being of such *nobleness* —
Have jested also
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper

(*e*) Of metals, freedom from liability to rust. = **Syn.** See *nobility* and *noble*

noblesse (nō-bles′), *n* [Early mod E also *nobless* (now *noblesse*, spelled and accented after mod. F), < ME *noblesse*, *nobletce*, < OF *noblesse*, *noblesce*, *noblece*, *noblauce*, F *noblesse* = Pr. *nobleza*, *noblessa* = Sp *nobleza* = Pg *nobreza*, < ML *nobilitia*, nobility (pl *nobilitia*, privileges of nobility), < L *nobilis*, noble see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth or condition, nobility, greatness; nobleness [Obsolete or archaic]

Tullius Hostillius,
That out of poverte roos to heigh *noblesse*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 311

"Griselld," quod he, "that day
That I you took out of your poure array,
And putte you in estaat of heigh *noblesse*,
Ye have nat that forgotten, as I gesse"
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 412

As a Husbands *Nobless* doth illustre
A mean born wife
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 4

All the bounds
Of manhood, *noblesse*, and religion
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, v 1

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; specifically, same as *nobility*, 3 (*b*)

It was evening, and the canall where the *Noblesse* go to take the air, as in our Hidepark, was full of ladys and gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French *noblesse*. *Brougham*.

Noblesse oblige [F], literally, nobility obliges, noble birth or rank compels to noble acts, hence, the obligation of noble conduct imposed by nobility

noblewoman (nō′bl-wum″an), *n*, pl *noblewomen* (-wim″en) [< *noble* + *woman*] A woman of noble rank

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen *G Cavendish*, Wolsey (*Encyc Dict.*)

nobley†, *n* [ME., also *nobletie*, < OF *noblee*, nobleness, < *noble*, noble see *noble*] 1 Noble birth, rank; state; dignity.

Whyl that this king sit thus in his *nobleye*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 69

Ne pomp, array, *nobley*, or ryk richesse,
Ne made me to rew on youre distresse,
But moral virtu, grounded upon trouthe
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 1670

2. The body of nobles, the nobility

Your princes erren, as your *nobley* doth
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l 449

noblin, *n* See *nobblin*

nobly (nō′bli), *adv* [< *noble* + *-ly*[2]] In a noble manner (*a*) Of ancient or noble lineage, from noble ancestors as, *nobly* born or descended (*b*) In a manner befitting a noble

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demesnes, youthful, and *nobly* train'd
Shak, R and J, III 5 182

(*c*) With magnanimity, bravery, generosity, etc., heroically

Was not that *nobly* done? *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 6 14

Well beat, O my unmortal Indignation!
Thou *nobly* swell st my balking soul
J Beaumont, Psyche, I 30

(*d*) Splendidly, magnificently as, he was *nobly* entertained

In that Rome ben faire men, and the[i] gon fulle *nobely* arrayed in clothes of Gold *Mandeville*, Travels, p 152

Behold!
Where on the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built *nobly*, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece *Milton*, P R, iv 239

=**Syn** Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, grandly, superbly, sublimely

nobody (nō′bo-di), *n*, pl *nobodies* (-diz) [< ME *no body*, rare in ME (where, besides the ordinary *none*, *no man*, *noman*, and *no wight* were used), < *no*[1] + *body*] **1** No person, no one

This is the tune of our catch play'd by the picture of *No body* *Shak*, Tempest (folio 1623), iii 2 136

I care for *nobody*, no, not I,
If no one cares for me
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, i 3 (song).

Hence — **2** An unimportant or insignificant person, one who is not in fashionable society

Oh, Mrs Benson, the Peabodys were *nobodys* only a few years ago I remember when they used to stay at one of the smaller hotels *C D Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p 92.

nobstick, *n* See *knobstick*

nob-thatcher (nob′thach″er), *n* A wig-maker. *Halliwell* [Slang]

nocake (nō′kāk), *n* [An accom, simulating E *cake*[1], of the earlier *nokchuck*, < Amer Ind *nookik*, meal] Parched maize pounded into meal, formerly much used by the Indians of North America, especially when on the march It was mixed with a little water when prepared for use This article, usually with the addition of sugar, is still much used in Spanish American countries under the name of *panole*

Nokchack, parch'd meal, which is a readie very wholesome food, which they eate with a little water
Roger Williams, Key (1649) (Coll R I Hist Soc, I 38).

A little pounded parched corn or *no cake* sufficed them [the Indians] on the march
Emerson, Hist Discourse at Concord

nocent† (nō′sent), *a* and *n* [< L *nocen(t-)s*, ppr of *nocere*, harm, hurt, injure] **I.** *a* **1** Hurtful; mischievous, injurious, doing hurt as, *nocent* qualities

The Earle of Deuonshire, being interessed in the blod of Yorke, that was rather feared then *nocent*
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII, p 213.

The baneful schedule of her *nocent* charms
B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II 2

2 Guilty, criminal

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), Christmas Day, p 74 (*Latham*)

Afflicts both *nocent* and the innocent.
Greene, James IV, v

The innocent might have been apprehended for the *nocent*
Charnock, Attributes, p 595.

II. *n* One who is guilty, one who is not innocent

An innocent with a *nocent*, a man ungylty with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balaunce
Hall, 1548, Hen IV, f 14 (*Halliwell*)

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor, I 22.

nocently (nō′sent-li), *adv* In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare]

nocerine (nō-sē'rin), *n* [< *Nocera* (see def) + -*ine*2.] A fluoride of calcium and magnesium occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs from the tufa of Nocera in Italy.

nochet, *n* See *nouch*

nochel, notchel (noch'el), *v t* [Appar a var of *nichel*, simulating *not.*] To repudiate See the quotations [Prov Eng]

It is the custom in Lancashire for a man to advertise that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by her [his wife] after that date He is thus said *to notchel* her, and the advertisement is termed a notchel notice. *N and Q*, 7th ser, VIII 268.

Will The first I think on is the king s majesty (God bless him !), him they cried *nochell*
Sam What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife?
Will I do not know what he did, but they voted that nobody should either borrow or lend, nor sell or buy with him, under pain of their displeasure.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc, II [114). (*Davies*)

nocht (nocht), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *naught.*

nocivet (nō'siv), *a* [= Sp Pg It *nocivo*, < L. *nocivus*, hurtful, injurious, < *nocere*, hurt, harm. see *nocent*] Hurtful, injurious.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon? *Hooker*, Eccles Polity

nocivoust, *a.* [< L *nocivus*, hurtful. see *nocive*] Hurtful, harmful; evil

Phisitions which prescribe a remedy,
That know what is *nocivous*, & what good, .
Yet all their skill as follie I deride,
Vnless they rightly know Christ crucified
Times' Whistle (E E T S), p 147

nock (nok), *n.* [< ME *nocke* = MD *nocke* = Dan. *nok* = Sw *nock*, OSw *nocka*, dial *nokke*, *nokk*, a nock, notch; cf. It *nocco*, *nocca*, a nock, of Teut origin. Now assibilated *notch*, q. v. Cf. *nick*1.] 1 A notch, specifically, in *archery*, the notch on the end of an arrow (or the notched end itself), which rests on the string when shooting, or either of the notches on the horns of the bow where the string is fastened

He took his arrow by the *nocke* *Chapman*, Iliad, iv 138

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p 201 (*Nares*)

2 In *sail-making*, the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of staysails cut with a square tack —3†. The fundament, the breech

So learned Taliacotius from
The brawny part of porter s bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Wou'd last as long as parent breech,
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic snout
S Butler, Hudibras, I i 285

Nock-earing, the rope which fastens the nock of a sail

nock (nok), *v t* [< *nock*, *n.* Cf *notch*] 1 To notch; make a notch in.

They [arrows] were shaven wel and dight,
Nokked and fethered aright.
Rom of the Rose, l. 942.

2. To place the notch of (the shaft or arrow) upon the string ready for shooting.

Captaine Smith was led after him by three great Salvages, holding him fast by each arme and on each side six went in fyle with their Arrowes *nocked* Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* True Travels, I 159.

A proper attention was to be paid to the *nocking* — that is, the application of the notch at the bottom of the arrow to the bow string *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 124.

nockandrot (no-kan'drō), *n* [Perhaps humorously formed from *nock* + Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man. (*Nares*)] Same as *nock*, 3

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock andro* from breeching
Gayton, Fest Notes, p 14 (*Nares*)

nocking-point (nok'ing-point), *n* In *archery*, that part of the string of a bow on which the arrow is placed preparatory to shooting.

noctambulation (nok-tam-bū-lā'shon), *n* [< L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulatio*(*n-*), a walking about. see *night* and *ambulation*] Somnambulism; sleep-walking [Rare]

noctambulism (nok-tam'bū-lizm), *n* [= F *noctambulisme* = Sp Pg *noctambulismo* = It. *nottambulismo*, as *noctambulo* + -*ism*] Somnambulism [Rare]

noctambulist (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* [< L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk, + -*ist*] A sleep-walker, a somnambulist [Rare]

noctambulo (nok-tam'bū-lō), *n.* [< Sp *noctámbulo* = Pg *noctambulo* = It *nottambulo* = F *noctambule*, a sleep-walker, < L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary What shall we say of *noctambulos*? *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air. (*Latham*)

noctambulont (nok-tam'bū-lon), *n* Same as *noctambulo* *Dr H More*

noctidial (nok-tid'i-al), *a* [< L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *dies*, a day· see *night* and *dial*] Comprising a night and a day; consisting of twenty-four hours [Rare]

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal, but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled *Holder*

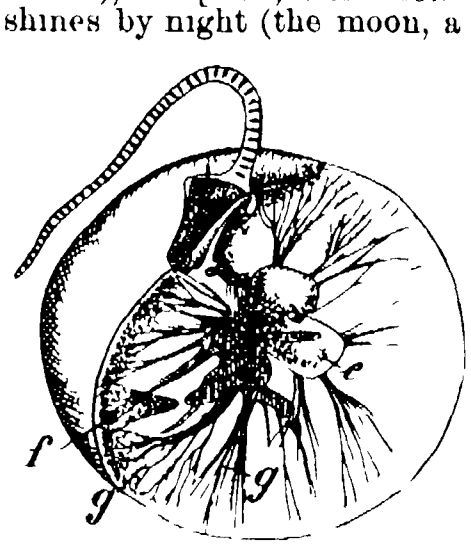
noctiferoust (nok-tif'e-rus), *a* [< L. *noctifer*, the evening star, lit night-bringer, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1 Cf. *Lucifer*] Bringing night *Bailey*

noctiflorous (nok-ti-flō'rus), *a* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *flos* (*flor-*), blossom, flower] In *bot.*, flowering at night

Noctilio (nok-til'i-ō), *n.* [NL, < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + -*ilio*, as in L. *vespertilio*, a bat (< *vesper*, evening) see *Vespertilio.*] 1. A genus of Central American and South American emballonurine bats, the type of a family *Noctilionidæ*. *N leporinus*, a bat of singular aspect, is the leading species —2 [*l c*] A member of this genus

Noctilionidæ (nok-til-i-on'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Noctilio*(*n-*) + -*idæ*] A neotropical family of bats, related to the *Emballonuridæ* and sometimes included in that family, represented by the single genus *Noctilio* The ears are large, separate, and with well developed tragus, there is no nose leaf, the *nostrils are oval and close together and the snout projects* over the lower lip, the short tail perforates the basal third of the large interfemoral membrane, and some peculiarities of the incisor teeth give the dentition an appearance like that of a rodent These bats share with some others, as the molossoids, the name of *bulldog bats*

Noctiluca (nok-ti-lū'kä), *n* [NL, < L *noctiluca*, that which shines by night (the moon, a lantern), < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine see *lucent.*] 1 A genus of free-swimming phosphorescent pelagic infusorial animalcules, typical of the family *Noctilucidæ* It is sometimes regarded as representative of an order *Cystoflagellata* (or *Rhynchoflagellata*) They are ordinarily regarded as monomastigate or uniflagellate customatous infusorians, of subspheroidal form, strikingly like a peach in shape, and from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch in diameter (thus of giant size among infusorians) There is only one species, *N miliaris*, of almost cosmopolitan distribution, but most abundant in warm seas, where they are foremost among various phosphorescent pelagic organisms which make the water luminous



Noctiluca miliaris
e gastric vacuole g radiating filaments, f anal aperture (Magnified)

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle. *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 93

2 [*l c*] A member of this genus.

noctilucent (nok-ti-lū'sent), *a* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine see *lucent*] Shining by night or in the dark; noctilucid. as, the *noctilucent* eyes of a cat

noctilucid1 (nok-ti-lū'sid), *a* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucidus*, shining· see *lucid*] Shining by night; noctilucent

noctilucid2 (nok-ti-lū'sid), *n.* [< NL *Noctilucidæ*] A member of the family *Noctilucidæ*

Noctilucidæ (nok-ti-lū'si-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Noctiluca* + -*idæ*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Noctiluca*

noctilucin (nok-ti-lū'sin), *n.* [As *Noctiluca* + -*in*2] In phosphorescent animals, the semifluid substance which causes light *Rossiter.*

noctilucous (nok-ti-lū'kus), *a.* [As *Noctiluca* + -*ous*] Same as *noctilucent* [Rare]

Myriads of *noctilucous* nereids that inhabit the ocean *Pennant*

noctivagant (nok-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [< L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*] Wandering in the night: as, a *noctivagant* animal

The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping about our houses *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 347

noctivagation (nok'ti-vā-gā'shon), *n* [< L *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagatio*(*n-*), a wandering, < *vagari*, wander· see *vagrant.*] Rambling or wandering in the night.

The Townsmen acknowledge 6s 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation* *A Wood*, Life of Himself, p. 274.

noctivagous (nok-tiv'a-gus), *a.* [= F. *noctivague* = Sp. *noctivago* = Pg. *noctivago* = It. *nottivago*, < L. *noctivagus*, that wanders by night, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*] Noctivagant. *Buckland*

noctograph (nok'tō-gráf), *n* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + Gr. γραφειν, write] 1 A writing-frame for the blind —2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats *E. H Knight*

Noctua (nok'tū-ä), *n.* [NL, < L. *noctua*, a night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night see *night.*] In *zoöl*, a generic name variously used. (*a*†) An old genus of mollusks *Klein*, 1751 (*b*) In *entom*, a genus of moths established by Fabricius in 1776. It gives name to the family *Noctuidæ* and to many corresponding groups of lepidopterous insects, with which it has been considered conterminous, though the old *Noctuæ* or *Noctuælites* have been divided into no fewer than twenty two families by some writers The name is now restricted to moths having the following technical characters antennæ with very short cilia, rarely demipectinate in the male simple and filiform in the female, palpi little ascending, with long second and very short third joint, thorax hairy, subquadrate, with rounded, not very distinct collar, abdomen smooth, a little depressed, ending in a tuft cut squarely in the male, obtusely cylindroconic in the female, upper wings entire, obtuse at tip, slightly glistening with spots always distinct, and legs strong, moderately clothed, with the feet almost always spinulose The larvæ are thick and cylindric, a little swollen behind, with a globular head of moderate size They live upon low plants, and hide during the day under brush and dry leaves They hibernate, and pupate in the spring underground without spinning any silk Nine subgenera of *Noctua* as thus defined are recognized by Guenée, all erected into genera by many other authors The genus *Noctua* in this sense is represented in Europe and America. (*c*) In *ornith*, a genus of owls named by Savigny in 1809 It has been used for various generic types of *Strigidæ*, but is especially a synonym of *Athene* The common small sparrow owl is *Noctua passerina*, or *Athene noctua*

noctuary (nok'tū-ā-ri), *n*, pl *noctuaries* (-riz). [< L *nox* (*noct-*) (collat form of abl, *noctu*), night, + -*ary* Cf *diary*] An account of what passes in the night. the converse of *diary*. [Rare]

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with *Addison*, Spectator, No 586

noctuid (nok'tū-id), *n* and *a* **I.** *n* A noctuid moth; one of the *Noctuidæ*

II. *a* Pertaining to the *Noctuidæ* Also *noctuidous.*

Noctuidæ (nok-tū'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Noctua* + -*idæ*] 1. An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Noctua*, and corresponding to the Linnean section *Phalæna noctua* It is a very large and universally distributed group, comprising over 1,500 species in the United States and 1,000 species in Europe They are in general stout-bodied moths, with crested thorax, stout palpi, and simple antennæ The larvæ are usually naked, and many species are noted pests to agriculture By some authors this group has been made a superfamily as *Noctuæ* or *Noctuites*, and divided into more than 50 families

2 One of the many families into which the superfamily *Noctuæ* (see *Noctuidæ*) has been divided by some authors, notably by Guenée, containing the important genera *Agrotis*, *Tryphæna*, and *Noctua* The characters of this group are not very marked, but most of the species bear spines upon the fore tibiæ

noctuidous (nok-tū'i-dus), *a* Noctuid Also *noctuideous.*

noctuiform (nok'tū-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL *Noctua* + L *forma*, form] 1 Having the form or characters of a noctuid moth, of or pertaining to the *Noctuidæ* in a broad sense.—2 Resembling a noctuid moth, as an owl-gnat (a dipterous insect).

Noctuiformes (nok-tū-i-fôr'mēz), *n pl* [NL : see *noctuiform.*] A tribe of nemocerous dipterous insects; the owl-gnats See *Psychodidæ*

Noctuina (nok-tū-ī'nạ), *n pl* [NL, < *Noctua* + -*ina.*] 1. In *entom*, same as *Noctuidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Noctua*. *Vigors*, 1825

noctule (nok'tūl), *n.* [< F. *noctule*, dim., < L *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*] 1. A bat of the genus *Noctilio* or family *Noctilionidæ*. *Cuvier* —2 *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo noctula*, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1¼ inches It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing during only a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

nocturn (nok'tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *nocturne*, a., < OF. *nocturne*, F. *nocturne* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night, nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*),

night, *noctu*, by night: see *night*. Cf. *durn*.] I.† *a*. Of the night, nightly *Ancren Riwle*

II. *n*. 1. In the *early Christian ch.*, one of several services recited at midnight or between midnight and dawn, and consisting chiefly of psalms and prayers [Later, in both the Greek and Latin churches, these were said just before daybreak, as one service, including both matins and lauds In the Roman Catholic Church, matins consist sometimes of only one nocturn, and sometimes of three See *matin*, 2.

2. The part of the psalter used at nocturns, or the division used at each nocturn —3 Same as *nocturne*, 1

Nocturna (nok-tėr'nà), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl of L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night see *nocturn*] In Latreille's system of classification, the nocturnal lepidopters proper, or the moths corresponding to the Linnean genus *Phalæna*, or to the modern *Lepidoptera heterocera* exclusive of the sphinxes and zygænids (or *Crepuscularia*) The group was divided into six sections, *Bombycites*, *Noctuo Bombycites*, *Noctuelites*, *Phalænites*, *Pyralites*, and *Pterophorites*

Nocturnæ (nok-ter'nē), *n. pl* [NL, fem pl of L *nocturnus*, pertaining to night see *nocturn*.] A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the *Strigida*, or owls· contrasted with *Diurnæ*

nocturnal (nok-ter'nal), *a*. [= Sp *nocturnal*, < LL *nocturnalis*, < L *nocturnus*, of the night. see *noctu n* Cf *diurnal*.] 1 Of or pertaining to the night, belonging to the night, used, done, or occurring at night as, *nocturnal* cold; a *nocturnal* visit opposed to *diurnal*

> The virtuous Youth, of this Commission glad,
> Thought the *nocturnal* hours all clogg'd with lead
> *J Beaumont*, Psyche, I 124

2. Of or pertaining to a nocturn —3. In *zool*, active by night as, *nocturnal* lepidopter —**Nocturnal arc** See *arc* I —**Nocturnal birds of prey**, the owls See *Nocturna* —**Noct irnal cognition†, dial**, etc See the nouns —**Nocturnal flowers**, flowers which open only in the night or twilight —**Nocturnal Lepidoptera**, moths. See *Nocturna* —**Nocturnal sight** Same as *day-blindness* —**Syn 1** and 3 See *nightly*

nocturnally (nok-ter'nal-i), *adv*. By night; nightly

nocturne (nok'tėrn), *n* [Also *noctu n*, < F. *nocturne* = Pr *noctu n* = Sp Pg *noctu no* = It *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, of the night see *noctu n*.] 1 In *painting*, a night-piece, a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light

> The illumination of a *nocturne* differs in no respect from that of a day scene. *Quarterly Rev*, CXXVII 111

2 In *music*, a composition, properly instrumental, which is intended to embody the dreamy sentiments appropriate to the evening or the night; a pensive and sentimental melody; a reverie, a serenade The style of composition and the term are peculiar to the romantic school Also *notturno*.

nocturnograph (nok-ter'nō-graf), *n* [< L *nocturnus*, of the night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument employed in factories, mines, etc, for recording events occurring in the night, such as the firing of boilers, opening and shutting of gates and doors, times of beginning or ending certain operations, etc, or as a check upon the performance of duty by watchmen or operatives left in charge of work *The Engineer*, LXV 207

Nocua (nok'ū-à), *n. pl*. [NL., neut pl of L. *nocuus*, noxious see *nocuous*] Noxious serpents as a division of *Ophidia* contrasted with *Innocua* Also called *Thanatophidia*.

nocument† (nok'ū-ment), *n*. [< ML. *nocumentum*, < L *nocere*, harm, hurt· see *nocent*. For the form, cf *document*] Harm, injury. *Bp. Bale*

> That he himself he had no power to auert or alter, not to speake of his enigmaticall answers, snares, not instructions, *nocuments*, not documents vnto him
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330

nocuous (nok'ū-us), *a*. [= It. *nocuo*, < L. *nocuus*, injurious, noxious, < *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Noxious, hurtful

> Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature
> *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p 487

2 Specifically, venomous or poisonous, as a serpent, thanatophidian; of or pertaining to the *Nocua*.

nocuously (nok'ū-us-li), *adv*. In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

nod (nod), *v*., pret. and pp *nodded*, ppr *nodding*. [< ME. *nodden* (not in AS); cf. G dial freq. *nottеln*, shake, wag, jog, akin to OHG *hnōtōn*, *nuotōn*, shake. Hence *nutnod*. The root seen in L **nuere* (pp. **nutus*), nod (in comp *abnuere*, etc.), is appar. unrelated: see *nutant*.]

I. *intrans* 1 To incline or droop the head forward with a short, quick, involuntary motion, as when drowsy or sleepy; specifically, in *bot*, to droop or curve downward by a short bend in the peduncle. said of flowers See *nodding*, *p a*

> It is but dull business for a lonesome elderly man like me to be *nodding*, by the hour together, with no company but his air tight stove *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv

2 Figuratively, to be guilty of a lapse or inadvertence, as when nodding with drowsiness

> Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I 180

> Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes *nods*
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI 196

3 To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

> Cassius is
> A wretched creature, and must bend his body
> If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him
> *Shak*, J C, I 2 118

> *Nod* to him, elves, and do him courtesies
> *Shak*, M N D, iii. 1 177

4 To bend or incline the top or part corresponding to the head with a quick jerky motion, simulating the nodding of a drowsy person

> Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish
> With trees upon 't, that *nod* unto the world,
> And mock our eyes with air
> *Shak*, A and C, iv 14 6

> Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
> And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii 672

> Green hazels o'er his basnet *nod* *Scott*, L. of L. M, i 25

II. *trans* 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top —2. To signify by a nod as, to *nod* assent

> Craggy Cliffs, that strike the Sight with Pain,
> And *nod* impending Terrors o'er the Plain
> *Congreve*, Taking of Namure

3 To affect by a nod or nods in a manner expressed by a word or words connected as, to *nod* one out of the room; to *nod* one's head off

> Cleopatra
> Hath *nodded* him to her
> *Shak*, A and C, III 6 66

nod (nod), *n* [< *nod*, *v*.] 1 A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, either voluntary, as when used as a familiar salutation, a sign of assent or approbation, or given as a signal, command, etc, or involuntary, as when one is drowsy or sleepy

> They sometimes, from the private *nods* and ambiguous orders of their prince, perform some odious or execrable action *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi, I xpl

> A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them, when they do amiss *Locke*, Education, § 77

> A mighty King I am, an earthly God,
> Nations obey my Word, and wait my *Nod*
> *Prior*, Solomon, II

> With a *nod* of his handsome head and a shake of the reins on black Bob, he is gone
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p 292.

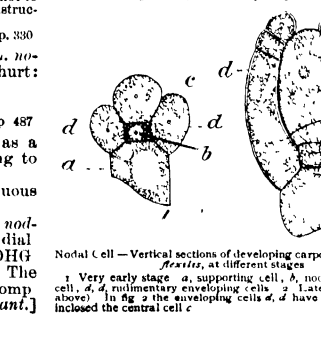
2 A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything

> Like a drunken sailor on a mast
> Ready, with every *nod*, to tumble down
> *Shak*, Rich III, III 4 102

The land of nod, the state of sleep a humorous allusion to "the land of Nod on the east of Eden" (Gen iv 16) [Colloq.]

Noda (nō'dà), *n*. [NL. (Schellenberg, 1803), < Gr *νωδός*, toothless, < *νη-* priv + *ὀδους* = E *tooth*.] In *entom*. (*a*) Same as *Phora* (*b*) A wide-spread and important genus of *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized by the shape of the scutellum, which is as broad as it is long and very obtuse, becoming almost circular

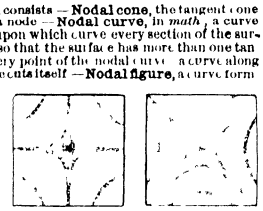
nodal (nō'dal), *a*. [< *node* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated —**Nodal cell**, in the *Characeæ*, the lowest of an axile row of three cells of which the oogonium, at an early stage of its development



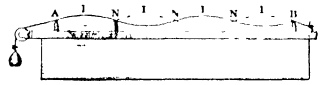
Nodal Cell — Vertical sections of developing carpogonium of *Nitella flexilis*, at different stages

1 Very early stage *a*, supporting cell, *b*, nodal cell, *c* central cell, *d*, *d*, rudimentary enveloping cells 2 Later stage (letters as above) In fig 2 the enveloping cells *d*, *d* have almost completely inclosed the central cell *c*

and fertilization, consists —**Nodal cone**, the tangent cone of a surface, at a node —**Nodal curve**, in *math*, a curve upon a surface, upon which curve every section of the surface has a node, so that the surface has more than one tangent plane at every point of the nodal curve a curve along which the surface cuts itself —**Nodal figure**, a curve formed by the nodal lines of a plate —**Nodal lines**, lines of absolute or comparative rest which exist on the surface of an elastic body, as a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration Their existence is shown by sprinkling sand on the vibrating plate During its motion the sand is thrown off the vibrating parts and accumulates in the nodal lines The figures thus produced were discovered and studied by Chladni, and are hence called *Chladni's figures*, they are always highly symmetrical, and the variety, according to the shape of the plate, the way it is supported and set vibrating etc, is very great —**Nodal locus** See *locus* — **Nodal points**, those points in a vibrating body (as a string



Nodal Lines



Vibrating String, with nodes at N, N', N'' and loops at I, I', I'', I'''

extended between two fixed objects) which remain at absolute or comparative rest during the vibration, the portions lying between the nodes being called *loops*

nodated (nō'dā-ted), *a*. [< L *nodatus*, pp of *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots, < *nodus*, a knot see *node*, *knot*1.] Knotted —**Nodated hyperbola**, in *geom*, a hyperbola of the third or a higher order with a node

nodation (nō-dā'shon), *n* [< L *nodatio(n-)*, knottiness, < *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots see *nodate*] The act of making a knot, the state of being knotted [Rare]

noddary†, *n* [Appar for **noddery*, < *nod* (or *noddy* †) + *-ery*] Foolishness [Rare]

> Peoples prostrations of [civil liberties], . when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions, ignorant Ideottismes, under naturall *noddaries*
> *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 51

nodden† (nod'n), *a* [Irreg < *nod* + *-en*1; prop *nodded*.] Bent, inclined

> They neither plough nor sow ne, fit for flail,
> E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 10

nodder (nod'er), *n* [< *nod* + *-er*1] One who nods, in any sense of that word.

> A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers *Pope*

nodding (nod'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *nod*, *v*] The act of one who nods also used attributively: as, a *nodding* acquaintance (an acquaintance involving no recognition other than a nod)

> I have met him out at dinner, and have a *nodding* acquaintance with him *E Yates*, Castaway, II 274

nodding (nod'ing), *p a* Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion as, a *nodding* plume; specifically, in *bot*, having a short bend in the peduncle below the flower, causing the latter to face downward, cernuous

noddingly (nod'ing-li), *adv* In a nodding manner, with a nod or nods.

noddipoll†, *n* See *noddy-poll*

noddle1 (nod'l), *n* [< ME *nodle*, *nodyl*, prob for orig **knodded*, dim of **knod* = MD *knodde*, a knot, knob, D *knod*, a club, cudgel, = G *knoten*, a knot, knob see *knot*1 Cf *knob* = *nob*1, the head] 1† The back part of the head or neck, also, the cerebellum

> Of that which ordeineth dooe procede — Imaginacion in the forhede, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *nodel* *Sir T Elyot*.

> After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke *Barrough's Method of Physick* (1624) (*Nares*)

> Occasion turneth a bald *noddle* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken
> *Bacon*, Delays (ed 1887).

2 The head

> I could tell you how, not long before her Death, the late Queen of Spain took off one of her Chaplines, and clowted Olivares about the *Noddle* with it *Howell*, Letters, ii 43.

> Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*
> *Sir R L Estrange*

> These reflections, in the writers of the transactions of the times, seize the *noddles* of such as were not born to have thoughts of their own *Steele*, Tatler No 178

noddle2 (nod'l), *v*.; pret and pp *noddled*, ppr. *noddling*. [Freq. and dim. form of *nod* Cf. *middle-noddle*] **I.** *intrans*. To make light and frequent nods.

> He walked splay, stooping and *noddling*
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I 134 (*Davies*.)

II. *trans.* To nod or cause to nod frequently.

She *noddled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v 10

noddock† (nod'ok), *n* [Also *nodock*, appar. the same, with diff dim suffix *-ock*, as *noddle*.] Same as *noddle*.

noddy[1] (nod'ı), *n*, pl *noddies* (-ız) [Prob < *nod* + *-y*[1], as if 'sleepy-head'; cf *noddy-poll* (? also *noddle*[1])] 1 A simpleton, a fool

Hum What do you think I am?
Jasp An arrant *noddy*
Beaum and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii 4

Nay, see, she will not understand him! gull, *noddy*
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 2

2 A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily *Sterninæ* and the group *Inocæ* or genus *Anous*, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts so called from their apparent stupidity The several species are much alike, having a sooty brown or fuliginous plumage, with the top of the head white the bill and feet black large pointed wings and long graduated tail The common noddy is *Anous stolidus*, which abounds on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and elsewhere See cut under *Anous*

3 The murre, *Lomvia troile* [Local, Massachusetts] —4 The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida* [New Berne, North Carolina] —5† An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage

I left her at cards she'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at *noddy*
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, iii 2.

Cran Gentlemen, what shall our game be?
Wend Master Frankford, you play best at *Noddy*
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

6† The knave in this game —7 A kind of four-wheeled cab with the door at the back, formerly in use

One morning early, Jean Marie led forth the Doctor's *noddy*, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving seat
R L Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard

noddy[1]† (nod'ı), *v t* [< *noddy*[1], *n*] To make a fool of *Davies*

If such an asse be *noddied* for the nonce,
I say but this to helpe his idle fit,
Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of wit
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles cappe, p 24

noddy[2] (nod'ı), *n* [< *nod*[1] + *-y*[1] Cf *noddy*[1]] A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum It consists of an inverted pendulum held in a vertical position by a reed or spring connecting it with its support The force tending to restore the noddy to the vertical is the excess of the force of the spring over the moment of gravity, and its oscillation is therefore generally slow

noddy-poll†, *n* [Also *noddipoll*, *noddypol*, *nody-poll*, < *noddy*[1] + *poll*[1]] A simpleton

Or els so foolyshe, that a verye *nodypoll* nydyote myght be ashamed to say it *Sir T More*, Works, p 709

noddy-tern (nod'ı-tern), *n* Same as *noddy*[1], 2

node (nōd), *n* [< F *node*, in vernacular uses *nœud*, OF *nod*, *no*, *nou* = Sp *nodo*, in vernacular uses *nudo* = Pg It *nodo*, < L *nodus*, for **gnodus*, a knot, = E *knot* see *knot*[1]] 1 A knot, or what resembles one: a knob, a protuberance Hence —2 In *pathol* (*a*) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone (*b*) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism Specifically —3 In *anat*, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slenderer portions technically called *internodes* —4 In *entom*, any knot-like part or organ Specifically —(*a*) The basal segment of an insect's abdomen when it is short and strongly constricted before and behind, so as to be distinctly separated, not only from the thorax, but from the rest of the abdomen The term is especially used in describing ants, some species of which have the second abdominal ring constricted in the same manner, forming a second node behind the first (*b*) A notch in the anterior margin of the wing of a dragon-fly where the marginal and costal veins meet and appear to be knotted together

5 In *bot*, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as *Equisetum* and *Chara*, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne See cut in next column —6 In *astron*, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node*, that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node* (See *dragon's head and tail*, under *dragon*) At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending



Stems, showing the nodes of (1) *Lolium perenne* (2) *Equisetum arvense*, (3) *Polygonum nodosum* (4) *Nerium Oleander*

node The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*

7. In *acoustics*, a point or line in a vibratile body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest opposed to *loop* —8 Figuratively, a knot, an entanglement [Rare]

There are characters which are continually creating collisions and *nodes* for themselves in dramas which no body is prepared to act with them
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xix

9 In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown —10 In *geom* (*a*) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do At a node a curve has two or more distinct tangents If two of these are real, the curve appears to cross itself at this point If they are all imaginary, the point is isolated from the rest of the real part of the curve (*b*) A double point of a surface, a point where there is more than one tangent-plane, especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order But there are other kinds of nodes of surfaces, as *tranodes*, *binodes*, and *unodes* (see these words), as well as nodal curves See *nodal* (*c*) A point of a surface so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point *Cayley* —**Lunar nodes**, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic —**Nodes of Ranvier**, apparent constrictions in the peripheral medullated nerve fibers, at regular intervals, where the white substance is interrupted

node-and-flecnode (nōd'and-flek'nōd), *n* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency

node-and-spinode (nōd'and-spī'nōd) *n* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency

node-couple (nōd'kup'l), *n* A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent: so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection —**Node-couple curve**, a curve on a surface the locus of all its node couples

node-cusp (nōd'kusp), *n.* A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent, a ramphoid cusp

node-plane (nōd'plān), *n.* A tangent-plane to a surface *Cayley*

node-triplet (nōd'trip[ē]let), *n* A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points

nodi, *n* Plural of *nodus*

nodiak (nō'dı-ak), *n* [Native name] The Papuan spiny ant-eater, *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus bruijn* It is of more robust form than the common Australian echidna, with a much longer decurved snout, three-clawed feet, and spiny tongue, the color is blackish with white spines The animal lives in burrows, and subsists on insects See cut under *Echidnidæ*

nodical (nod'i-kal), *a.* [< *node* + *-ic-al*] In *astron*, of or pertaining to the nodes, applied to a revolution from a node to the same node again: as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

nodicorn (nod'i-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having nodose antennæ, as certain hemipterous insects

nodiferous (nō-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< L *nodus*, knot, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1].] In *bot*, bearing nodes

nodiform (nō'di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form of a knot or little swelling specifically said of a tarsal joint when it is small and partly concealed by the contiguous joints

Nodosaria (nō-dō-sā'rı-ä), *n* [NL, < L *nodosus*, knotty (see *nodose*), + *-aria*.] A genus of polythalamic or multilocular foraminifers, typical of the *Nodosariidæ* The cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or curved line They occur fossil in Chalk, Tertiary, and recent formations

nodosarian (nō-dō-sā'rı-an), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the genus *Nodosaria* applied especially to a stage of development resembling *Nodosaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Nodosaria*

Nodosariidæ (nō[ē]dō-sā-rī'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nodosaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, typified by the genus *Nodosaria*

nodosarine (nō-dō-sā'rın), *a.* [< *Nodosaria* + *-ine*[1]] Pertaining to *Nodosaria* or the *Nodosariidæ*, or having their characters

nodose (nō'dōs), *a* [= Pg It *nodoso*, < L *nodosus*, knotty, < *nodus*, a knot see *node*] 1 In *bot.*, knotty or knobby; provided with knots or internal transverse partitions, as the leaves of some species of *Juncus*.—2 In *zool.* (*a*) Having a node or nodes said of a longitudinal body which is swollen or dilated at one or more points. (*b*) Having knot-like swellings on the surface —**Nodose antennæ**, in *entom*, antennæ having one, two, or more enlarged and knot-like joints, the others being slender

nodosity (nō-dos'ı-tı), *n*, pl *nodosities* (-tız) [= F *nodosité* = It *nodosità*, < LL *nodositas*, nodosity, < L. *nodosus*, knotty see *nodose*] 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty, knottiness —2 A knotty swelling or protuberance, a knot

No, no, it [Croft's Life of Young] is not a good imitation of Johnson, it has all his pomp without his force, it has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength, it has all the contortions of the sibyl without the inspiration *Burke*, in Prior, xvi

nodous (nō'dus), *a* [< L *nodosus*, knotty see *nodose*] Knotty, full of knots [Rare]

This [the ring finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, iv 4

nodular (nod'ū-lar), *a* [< *nodule* + *-ar*[1]] Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot, consisting of nodules —**Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone*

nodularious (nod-ū-lā'rı-us), *a* [< *nodule* + *-arious*] Having nodules, characterized by small knots or lumps

nodulated (nod'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having nodules; nodose

On the hard palate was an irregularly raised patch of *nodulated* character *Lancet*, No 3457, p 1119

nodulation (nod-ū-lā'shon), *n* [< *nodule* + *-ation*] The state of being nodulated, also, the process of becoming nodulated

The *nodulation* of the material may go on in that position *Science*, XIII 146

nodule (nod'ūl), *n* [< L *nodulus*, a little knot, dim of *nodus*, a knot see *node*] A little knot or lump Specifically —(*a*) In *anat*, the anterior end of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, projecting into the fourth ventricle, in front of the uvula Also called *laminated tubercle* and *nodulus* (*b*) In *entom*, a small rounded elevation on a surface, a tubercle (*c*) In *bot* the strongly refractive thickening to be observed on the valval side of many diatom frustules, occurring in the middle and at the end of the central clear space not occupied by the transverse striæ (*d*) In *geol*, a rounded, variously shaped mineral mass a form of concretionary structure frequently seen, especially in clay and argillaceous limestones The earthy carbonate of iron (clay ironstone), an important ore, very commonly occurs in the nodular form The common clay stones called *fairystones* in Scotland furnish a good illustration of this mode of occurrence of mineral matter The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals, but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the center Nodules, as of trollite, graphite, etc, often occur in masses of meteoric iron See *meteorite* —**Lymphoid nodules** See *lymphoid* —**Nodules of Arantius** See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*

noduled (nod'ūld), *a* [< *nodule* + *-ed*[2].] Having little knots or lumps

Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock, the *nodul'd* flint calcine
Dr. E Darwin, Botanical Garden, I 2 298. (*Latham.*)

noduli, *n.* Plural of *nodulus*

noduliferous (nod-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or bearing nodules

noduliform (nod'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *forma*, form.] In the form of a nodule; bearing nodules or knots.

nodulose, nodulous (nod'ū-lōs, -lus), *a* [< NL *nodulosus*, < L. *nodulus*, a little knot. see *nodule*] In *bot*, having little knots; knotty.

nodulus (nod'ū-lus), *n*, pl. *noduli* (-lī) [NL, < L. *nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In *anat*, a nodule For specific use as the name of part of the cerebellum, see *nodule* (*a*).

nodus (nō'dus), *n*, pl. *nodi* (-dī) [L., a knot, node: see *node*.] 1. A knot.—2. In *music*, an enigmatical canon —**Nodus cursorius**, a name given by Nothnagel to a part of the caudate nucleus lying at about the middle of its length The mechanical or chemical stimulation of this point is stated by him to produce forced movements of leaping and running either straight forward or in a circle

Noeggerathia (neg-e-ra'thi-ä), *n.* [NL, named after J *Noggerath*, a German mining engineer and geologist (1788–1877)] A genus of fossil plants described by Sternberg (1820), found in the European coal-measures, but only rarely, and in regard to the affinities of which there have been much doubt and discussion Some of the latest authorities place it among the *Cycadaceæ* The nervation of the leaves bears considerable resemblance to that of the gingko tree, a conifer Lesquereux describes certain fossil plants occurring in the coal measures of Ohio and Alabama, which more nearly resemble *Noeggerathia* than do any others found in the United States, under the generic name of *Whittleseya*

Noël, *n* See *Nowel*[1]

noematic (nō-ē-mat'ik), *a* [< Gr *νοημα*, a perception, a thought, understanding, < *νοεῖν*, see, perceive, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, mind see *nous*] Of or pertaining to the understanding, mental, intellectual

noematical (nō-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *noematic* + *-al*] Same as *noematic* *Cudworth*, Morality, iv 3

noematically (nō-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv* In the understanding or mind *Dr. H More*, Immortality of the Soul, i 2

noemics (nō-em'iks), *n* [< Gr *νόημα*, a perception (see *noematic*), + *-ics*] The science of the understanding, intellectual science [Rare.]

Noëtian (nō-ē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Νοητός, Noetus (see def), + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Noëtus or Noetianism

II. *n* A follower of Noetus of Smyrna in Asia Minor, who about A D 200 founded a Monarchian sect or school, and taught a form of Patripassianism

Noëtianism (nō-ē'shian-izm), *n.* [< *Noetian* + *-ism*] The teachings of Noëtus or of the Noetians See *Noetian*

noëtic (nō-et'ik), *a* [< Gr *νοητικός*, quick of perception, < *νόημα*, a perception, *νοητός*, perceivable, also perceiving, < *νοεῖν*, perceive, see, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, understanding, mind see *nous*] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect

I would employ the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself
Sir W Hamilton, Metaph, xxxviii

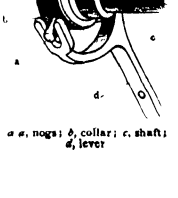
Noëtic world, the archetypal world of Plato

noëtical (nō-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *noetic* + *-al.*] Same as *noetic*

no-eye pea (nō'ī pē). A variety of pulse produced by the shrub *Cajanus Indicus* [Jamaica]

noft. A contraction of *ne of*, not of or nor of.

nog[1] (nog), *n* [A var of *knag*, cf Sw *knagg*, a knot, knag, = Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a knot, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel see *knag*.] 1. A wooden pin, specifically, in *ship-carp*, a treenail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2 One of the pins or combinations of pins and antifriction rollers in the lever of a clutch-coupling, attached to the inner sides of the bifurcations of the clutch-lever, and working in a groove turned in and entirely around the movable part of the clutch, for sliding the latter along the feather of the rotating shaft to engage it with its counterpart on the shaft to be rotated.



a a, nogs; *b*, collar; *c*, shaft; *d*, lever

—3. A brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in an internal wall, a timber-brick.—4. In *mining*, a cog; a square block of wood used to build up a chock or cog-pack for supporting the roof in a coal-mine —5. *pl.* The shank-bones. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

nog[1] (nog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *nogged*, ppr *nogging* [< *nog*[1], *n.*] 1 In *ship-carp*, to secure by a nog or treenail —2 To fill with brickwork. See *nogging*.

nog[2] (nog), *n* [Abbr. of *noggin*] 1 A little pot; a mug; a noggin —2 A kind of strong ale.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on 't
He 'd either make a hog or dog on 't
Swift, Upon the Horrid Plot.

Norfolk nog, a strong kind of ale brewed in Norfolk, England

Here's *Norfolk nog* to be had at next door
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, i 2.

noggen (nog'n), *a* [< *nog-s* + *-en*[2]] 1 Made of nogs or hemp Hence—2 Thick, clumsy, rough [Prov. Eng in both uses]

noggin (nog'in), *n.* [Also *naggin*, formerly sometimes *knoggin*, < Ir *noggin* = Gael *noggan*, a wooden cup, cf. Gael *cnagan*, an earthen pipkin, Ir *cnagaire*, a noggin, < Ir Gael *cnag*, a knob, peg, knock, etc see *knag* Cf *nog*[1]] 1 A vessel of wood, also, a mug or similar vessel of any material

The furniture of this Caravansera consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Potheen *Noggin* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p 196

2 The contents of such a vessel, a small amount of liquor, as much as might suffice for one person

The sergeant brought up his own mug of beer, into which a *noggin* of gin had been put
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv

3 One end of a keg that has been sawn into halves, used for various purposes on shipboard —4 The head, the noddle [Colloq]

nogging (nog'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *nog*[1], *v*] 1 In *building*, brickwork serving to fill the interstices between wooden quarters, especially in partitions.—2 In *ship-carp*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails See *nog*[1] —**Nogging-pieces**, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick nogging and nailed to them, for the purpose of strengthening the brickwork Also *noggin*.

noggle (nog'l), *v i*; pret and pp *noggled*, ppr *noggling*. [Cf. *naggle*.] To walk awkwardly [Prov Eng]

noggler (nog'lėr), *n* An awkward or bungling person [Prov Eng]

noggy (nog'i), *a* [Appar < *nog*[2] + *-y*[1]] Tipsy, intoxicated [Prov Eng]

noght†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *naught*, *not*[1]

nogs (nogz), *n* [Origin obscure Hence *noggen*] Hemp. [Prov Eng.]

nohow (nō'how), *adv* [< *no*[2], *adv*, + *how*[1]] 1. In no manner; not in any way, not at all [Colloq]—2 Out of one's ordinary way, out of sorts [Slang] —**To look nohow**, to be out of countenance or embarrassed *Dames* [Slang]

I could not speak a word, I dare say I *looked no how*
Mme D'Arblay, Diary, I 161.

Then struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added "Ain't Mr B so well this morning? you *look* all *nohow*"
In *Dickens*, Dr Marigold's Prescriptions

noiancet, *n* See *noyance*.

noiet, *v* and *n*. See *noy*.

noil (noil), *n.* [Early mod E *noyle*, < OF *noiel*, *noyel*, *nuel*, *noel*, *nouyau*, a button, buckle; appar same as *noisel*, etc., a kernel (see *newel*[1], *nowel*[2]), but perhaps dim of *nou*, < L *nodus*, a knot see *node*] One of the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing These are used for felting purposes, or are made into inferior yarns, which are put into cloth to increase its thickness. The name is also given to waste silk

No person shall put any *noyles*, thrums, etc, or other deceivable thing, into any broad woolen cloth
Stat Jac I, c 18, quoted in Notes and Queries, 6th ser, IX 86

It is the function of the various forms of combing machine now in use to separate the "top" or long fibre from the *noil* or short and broken wool *Encyc Brit.*, XXIV 660

noil-yarn (noil'yärn), *n* An inferior quality of yarn spun from the combings of waste silk or wool

nointt (noint), *v t* [Also dial *nint*, < ME. *nointen*, by apheresis from *anoint* see *anoint*] Same as *anoint*

Noynt hem ther-wyth ay when thow may.
Political Poems, etc (ed. **Furnivall**), p. 218.

She fetched to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Bears still about it, which she *nonted* round
Our either nostrils, and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale-smell *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv '95

noisancet (noi'zans), *n* An obsolete form of *nuisance*

And yef yc take eny of owres, thei shull helpe yow to oure *noysance* *Merlin* (E E. I S), iii 456

Much *noisance* they have every where by wolves
Holland, tr of Camden, ii 63 (*Dames*)

noisant† (noi'zant), *a* [ME. *noisaunt*, < OF *nuisant*, ppr of *nuire*, F *nuire*, < L *nocere*, hurt, harm see *nocent* Cf *noisance*.] Harmful, troublesome

If it be, ye shall haue gretly to doo
Huge *noisaunt* pannes with aduersite,
And desherite be wretchedly also
Rom. of Partenay (E E T S), I 1045

noise (noiz), *n* [< ME *noise*, *noyse*, < OF *noise*, *noyse*, *noisse*, *nose*, *noxe*, *noce*, F. *noise* = Pr *nausa*, *noysa*, *nuaza* = OSp *noxa*, a dispute, wrangle, strife, noise, origin uncertain, according to some, < L *nausea*, disgust, nausea (see *nausea*), according to others, < L *noxia*, hurt, harm, damage, injury (see *noxious*), but neither explanation is satisfactory in regard to either form or sense. Confusion of form and sense with some other words, as those represented by *noisance*, *noisant*, and *annoy*, *noy*, *noysome*, *noisome*, etc, seems to have occurred.] 1 A sound of any kind and proceeding from any source, especially, an annoying or disagreeable sound, or a mixture of confused sounds, a din as, the *noise* of falling water, the *noise* of battle In acoustics a *noise*, as opposed to a *tone*, is a sound produced by confused, irregular, and practically unanalyzable vibrations

Ther sholde ye haue herde grete brekinge of speres, and grete *noyse* of swerdes vpon helmes and vpon sheldes, that the swonde was herde in to the Citee clerly *Merlin* (E E T S), II. 207

There is very little *noise* in this City of Publick Cries of things to be sold, or any Disturbance from Pamphlets and Hawkers. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p 22.

Standing on the polished marble floor,
Leave all the *noises* of the square behind
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 4

2 Outcry, clamor, loud, importunate, or continued talk as, to make a great *noise* about trifles —3 Frequent talk, much public conversation or discussion, stir

Though ther were a *noyse* among the prese,
Yet wist he wele as for fayre clarionas,
That he was no thing gilty in that case
Generydes (E E T S), l 1517

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages and never caught the least infection *Spectator*

Adventurers, like prophets, though they make great *noise* abroad, have seldom much celebrity in their own countries. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 106

4† Report; rumor

Cleopatra, catching but the least *noise* of this dies instantly *Shak*, A and C, i 2 145

They say you are bountiful,
I like the *noise* well and I come to try it
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lover's Progress, I 2.

But, in pure earnest,
How trolls the common *noise*?
Ford, Lady's Trial, i 1

5† A set or company of musicians, a band.

And see if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*, Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 4 13

Proclaim his idol lordship,
More than ten criers, or six *noise* of trumpets!
B Jonson, Sejanus, v 8

Were 't not a rare jest, if they should come sneaking upon us, like a horrible *noise* of fiddlers!
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii 3

Canst thou hear this stuff, Freeman? I could as soon suffer a whole *Noise* of Flatterers at a great Man's Levee in a Morning *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i 1

6† Offense, offensive savor

He enfecte the firmament with his felle *noise*
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 936.

To make a noise in the world, to be much talked of, attain such notoriety or renown as to be a subject of frequent talk or of public comment or discussion

The mighty Empires which have *made* the greatest *noise in the world* have taken up but an inconsiderable part of the whole earth *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I xii

=**Syn. 1** *Tone*, etc (see *sound*, *n*, 2 and 3), din, clatter, blare, hubbub, racket uproar

noise (noiz), *v*, pret and pp *noised*, ppr *noising*. [< ME *noisen*, *noysen*, from the noun] **I.**† *intrans* To sound

Other harm
Those terrours which thou speak'st of did me none,
I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud
Milton, P R, iv 488.

II. *trans* 1 To spread by rumor or report; report: often with *abroad*

Ryght thus the peple merily loyng
As off the good rule *noysed* of thalm to
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 1556

All these sayings were *noised abroad* Luke i 65

It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure
Shak, T of A, iv 3. 404

2†. To report of, spread rumors concerning, accuse publicly.

The wydow *noysyth* you, Sir Thomas, that ye sold a wey salt but for xxs. that she might hafe had xls for every wey, I pray you aunswer that for your acquytaille
Paston Letters, I 228.

And for as mech as I am credybilly informyd how that Sir Myle Stapylton knyght, with other yll dysposed persones, defame and falsly *noyse* me in morderyng of Thomas Denys, the Crowner and the seyd Stapylton ferther more *noyseth* me with gret robries. *Paston Letters*, II 27

3† To disturb with noise. *Dryden*

noiseful (noiz'ful), *a* [‹ *noise* + *-ful*] Noisy, loud; clamorous, making much noise or talk

He sought for quiet, and content of mind,
Which *noiseful* towns and courts can never know
Dryden, Epil Spoken at Oxford (1674), l 5

noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* [‹ *noise* + *-less.*] Making no noise or bustle, silent.

On our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of Time
Steals ere we can effect them
Shak, All's Well, v 3 41

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way
Gray, Elegy

noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner, without noise, silently

noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n* The state of being noiseless or silent, absence of noise, silence

noisette (nwo-zet'), *n* [F, ‹ *Noisette*, a proper name, ‹ *noisette*, dim of *noix*, a nut, ‹ L *nux*, a nut see *nucleus.*] A variety of rose

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the window *Kingsley*

noisily (noi'zi-li), *adv* In a noisy manner, with noise, with noisiness.

noisiness (noi'zi-nes), *n* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness

noisome (noi'sum), *a* [Formerly also *noysome*, *noisom*, ‹ *noy* + *-some* Not connected with *noise*] **1†** Hurtful, mischievous, noxious as, a *noisome* pestilence.

I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword and the famine, and the *noisome* beast, and the pestilence Ezek xiv 21

Sir John Forster, I dare well say,
Made us this *noisome* afternoon
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads VI 139)

They became *noysome* euen to the very persons of men
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II 140

2. Offensive to sight or smell, especially to the latter; producing loathing or disgust, disgusting; specifically, ill-smelling.

Foul words is but foul wind and foul wind is but foul breath and foul breath is *noisome*
Shak, Much Ado, v 2 53

Under the Conventicle Act his goods had been distrained, and he had been flung into one *noisome* jail after another, among highwaymen and housebreakers
Macaulay, Hist Eng, vii

3 Disagreeable, in a general sense, extremely offensive [Rare]

She was a horrid little girl, and had a slow, crab like way of going along without looking at what she was about which was very *noisome* and detestable
Dickens, Message from the Sea, iii

=**Syn. 2** *Pernicious*, etc See *noxious*

noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv* Offensively to sight or smell, with noxious or offensive odors

noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n* The quality of being noisome, hurtful, unwholesome, or offensive, noxiousness, offensiveness

Foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes
Sir H Wotton, Elem of Architecture

There was not a touch of anything wholesome, or pleasant, or attractive, to relieve the *noisomeness* of the Ghetto to its visitors *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiv

noisy (noi'zi), *a* [‹ *noise* + *-y*[1]] **1** Making a loud noise or sound, clamorous; turbulent

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd *Swift*

2. Full of noise, characterized by noise, attended with noise· as, a *noisy* place; a *noisy* quarrel

O leave the *noisy* town! O come and see
Our country cots and live content with me!
Dryden tr of Virgil's Eclogues, ii 35

Noisy duck. See *duck*[2] =**Syn.** Vociferous, blatant, brawling, uproarious, boisterous

nok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nock*.

noke†, *n* A Middle English form of *nook*

nokes (nōks), *n* [Prob from the surname *Nokes*, which is due to ME *okes*, oaks.] A ninny; a simpleton.

nokett†, *n.* [A dim of *noke*, *nook*] A nook of ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng]

nokta (nok'tä), *n* A rhomboidal mark in a table of logarithms to mark a change of the figure in a certain place of decimals.

Nola (nō'lä), *n* [NL] The typical genus of *Nolidæ*, founded by Leach in 1819, by him placed in *Pyrales*, by others referred to *Bombyces* The fore wings are short, much widened behind, with moderately pointed tips and a slightly curved hind border, there are patches of raised scales below the costa, in variable number, the hind wings are short, rounded, and unmarked, nervures 3 and 4, 6 and 7 rise on long stalks, or 4 is wanting, and the male antennæ are strongly ciliated or pectinated The larvæ are broad and flat, with 14 legs and hairy warts. It is a wide spread genus, rather northern *N sorghiella* feeds on sorghum in the United States

Nolana (nō-lā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), ‹ LL *nola*, a little bell (for a dog); a doubtful word, occurring but once, with a var. *nota*, a mark, sign, prob the right form] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, type of the tribe *Nolaneæ*, and known by the broadly bell-shaped angled corolla and basilar style There are about 7 species, of Chili and Peru, mainly maritime They are prostrate or spreading plants with undivided leaves and bluish flowers in the axils They are sometimes called *Chilian bell flower* *N atriplicifolia*, with sky blue flowers having white and yellow center, is the most frequently cultivated

Nolaneæ (nō-lā'nē-ē), *n pl* [NL (G Don, 1838), ‹ *Nolana* + *-eæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nolana*, and distinguished by the plicate corolla and fruit divided into nutlet-like lobes Five genera and 26 species are known, all natives of South America They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules Lindley gave to the group the rank of an order (*Nolanaceæ*)

nold†. A contraction of *ne wolde*, would not

nole†, *n* See *noll*

nolens volens (nō'lenz vō'lenz) [L. *nolens*, ppr of *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*), *volens*, ppr of *velle*, be willing see *volition.*] Unwilling (or) willing, willy-nilly

Nolidæ (nol'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, ‹ *Nola* + *-idæ*] A family of moths named from the genus *Nola*

noli-me-tangere (nō'lī-mē-tan'je-rē), *n* [‹ L *noli me tangere*, touch me not, *noli*, 2d pers impv of *nolle*, not wish, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *me* = E *me*; *tangere*, touch (see *tangent*) Cf *touch-me-not*] **1** In *bot* (*a*) A plant, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Ecballium*, the wild or squirting cucumber —**2** In *med*, a lupus or epithelioma or other eroding ulcer of the face, more especially, lupus of the nose —**3** A picture representing Jesus appearing to St Mary Magdalene after his resurrection, as related in John xx

nolition (nō-lish'on), *n* [= F *nolition* = Sp *nolicion* = Pg *nolição*, ‹ L *nolle* (1st pers sing pres ind *nolo*), be unwilling (‹ *ne*, not, + *velle*, will), + *-ition* Cf *volition* Cf LL *nolentia*, unwillingness] Unwillingness the opposite of *volition* [Rare]

There are many that pray against a temptation for a month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against the lust *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 640

noll† (nol), *n* [Also *nole*, *nowl*, *noul*, *noule*, ‹ ME *nol*, *noll*, *nolle*, the head, neck, ‹ AS *hnol*, (*hnoll-*) = OHG *hnol*, *nollo* = MHG *nol*, the top of the head] **1** The head

Though this be derklich endited ffor a dull *nolle*,
Miche nede is it not to mwse there on
Richard the Redeless i 20

Then came October full of merry glee
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine fats see
Spenser, F Q, VII vii 39

2 Head-work; hard study

Then I would desire Mr Dean and Mr Leaver to remit the scholars a day of *noule* and punishment, that they might remember me
Ascham, To the Fellows of St John's, Oct, 1551

nolle (nol'e), *v. t* [‹ *nolle* (*prosequi*)] To enter a nolle prosequi

nolleity (no-lē'i-ti), *n* [‹ L *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*), + *-e-ity*] Unwillingness; nolition *Roget.* [Rare.]

nolle prosequi (nol'e pros'e-kwī) [L · *nolle*, be unwilling; *prosequi*, follow after, prosecute: see *nolition* and *prosequi*] In *law* (*a*) in civil actions, an acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action, or against some or one of several defendants (*Bingham*), (*b*) in criminal cases, a declaration of record from the legal representative of the government that he will no further prosecute the particular indictment or some designated part thereof (*Bishop*) Abbreviated *nol. pros.*

nolo contendere (nō'lō kon-ten'de-rē). [L.: *nolo*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind of *nolle*, be unwilling; *contendere*, contend· see *contend.*] In *criminal law*, a plea equivalent, as against the prosecution, to that of "guilty." It submits to the punishment, but does not admit the facts alleged.

nolpe†, *v* [ME; origin obscure] **I.** *trans* To strike

And another, anon, he *nolpit* to ground,
Shent of tho shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 6580

II. *intrans* To strike

nolpe†, *n* [ME, ‹ *nolpe*, *v*] A blow.

Eneas also auntrid to sle
Amphymak the fuerse, with a fyne speire,
And Neron the noble with a *nolpe* also
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 14087

nol. pros. An abbreviation of *nolle prosequi.*

nolt (nōlt), *n* A variant of *nout*, *neat*[1]

noltherd (nōlt'hėrd), *n.* [A var. of *noutherd*, *neatherd*] A neatherd. [Prov. Eng]

The *Noltherds* attend to the cows on the Town Moors, on which the freemen and their widows have a right of depasturing cattle *Municip Corp Report* (1835), p 1646.

nom[1]†. A preterit of *nim*[1]

nom[2] (nôn), *n* [F, ‹ L *nomen*, a name see *nomen*] Name.—**Nom de guerre** [F, lit a war-name] (*a†*) Formerly in France a name taken by a soldier on entering the service Hence—(*b*) A fictitious name temporarily assumed for any purpose

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver,
Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*
Dryden, Epil to Henry II, l 6.

Nom de plume [F, lit a pen name, a phrase invented in England, in imitation of *nom de guerre*, and not used in France] A pseudonym used by a writer instead of his real name, a signature assumed by an author

nom An abbreviation of *nominative*

noma (nō'mä), *n*, pl. *nomæ* (-mē) [NL, ‹ Gr νομή, a spreading, a corroding sore see *nome*[6]] In *med*, a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth or of the pudendal labia in children; when affecting the mouth, called also *gangrenous stomatitis*, or *cancrum oris* Also *nome*

nomad (nom'ad), *a* and *n* [Also *nomade*, = G. Dan *nomade* = Sw. *nomad* = F. *nomade* = Sp *nómada*, *nómade* = Pg It *nomade*, ‹ L *nomas* (*nomad-*), ‹ Gr νομάς (νομαδ-), roaming or roving (like herds of cattle), grazing, feeding, ‹ νέμειν, pasture, drive to pasture, distribute see *nome*[4].] **I.** *a* Wandering same as *nomadic*

II. *n* A wanderer; specifically, one of a wandering tribe, one of a pastoral tribe of people who have no fixed place of abode, but move about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage; hence, a member of any roving race.

The Numidian *nomades* so named of chaunging their pasture, who carrie their cottages or sheddes (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.
Holland, tr of Pliny, v 3.

Nomada (nom'a-dä), *n* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), ‹ Gr νομάς (νομαδ-), nomad. see *nomad.*] A genus of naked bees or cuckoo-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Cuculinæ* It is of large extent, over 70 species occurring in North America alone. The body is of graceful form, almost entirely naked, and ornamented with pale markings, the abdomen is subsessile, the legs are sparsely pubescent, if at all so, the scutellum is often obtusely bituberculate, but has no lateral teeth, and the stigma is well developed and lanceolate The female places her eggs in the cells of *Andrena*

nomade (nom'ād), *a* and *n* Same as *nomad*

nomadian (nō-mā'di-an), *n* [‹ *nomad* + *-ian.*] A nomad *North Brit Rev* [Rare]

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a* [‹ Gr νομαδικός, belonging to pasturage or to the life of a herdsman, pastoral, ‹ νομάς (νομαδ-), nomad· see *nomad*] **1.** Wandering, roving, leading the life of a nomad specifically applied to pastoral tribes that have no fixed abode, but wander about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage

The *Nomadic* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.
W B Carpenter, Prin of Physiol. (1853), § 1040

2. Figuratively, wandering; changeable; unsettled.

The American is *nomadic* in religion, in ideas, in morals, and leaves his faith and opinions with as much indifference as the house in which he was born
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 97.

nomadically (nō-mad'i-kal-i), *adv.* [‹ *nomadic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In a nomadic manner: as, to live *nomadically*

nomadise, *v. i.* See *nomadize.*

nomadism (nom'a-dizm), *n* [= F *nomadisme;* as *nomad* + *-ism.*] The state of being a nomad; nomadic habits or tendencies.

The struggles which anciently arose between *nomadism* and the immature civilizations exposed to its encroachments. *Amer Anthropologist*, I. 17

nomadize (nom'a-dīz), *v i.*; pret. and pp. *nomadized*, ppr. *nomadizing*. [= F *nomadiser*, as *nomad* + *-ize.*] To live a nomadic life; wander about from place to place with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. Also spelled *nomadise*

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke*

A separate tribe, the Fllmans, l e Finnmans, *nomadize* about the Pazyeta, Motoff, and Petchenga tundras *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 306

nomancy† (nō'man-si), *n.* [< F. *nomancie* (= Sp. *nomancia*), abbr from *onomancie* (see *onomancy*), appar by confusion with F. *nom*, name.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson.*

no-man's-land (nō'manz-land), *n.* 1 A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim, a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land See *debatable*

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no man's land*, for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals *H A Nicholson*

2 Same as *Jack's land* (which see, under *Jack*[1]). —3 A fog-bank

nomarch (nom'ārk), *n.* [= F *nomarque*, < Gr *νομαρχής*, the chief or governor of a province, < *νομός*, a province, + *ἄρχειν*, rule] The governor or prefect of a nome or department in modern Greece.

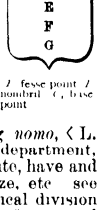
nomarchy (nom'ār-ki), *n* ; pl *nomarchies* (-kiz) [< Gr *νομαρχία*, the office or government of a nomarch, < *νομαρχής*, a nomarch. see *nomarch.*] A government or department under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch

nomarthral (nō-mar'thral), *a* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint see *arthral*] Normally articulated, not having the dorsolumbar vertebral joints peculiar applied to the edentates of the Old World, in distinction from those of the New World, which are xenarthral *T Gill*, Stand Nat Hist , V 66

nomblest, *n.* See *numbles.*

nombret, *n* and *r* An obsolete form of *number*

nombril (nom'bril), *n* [< F. *nombril*, < L *umbilicus*, navel see *numbles* and *umbilicus*] In *her.*, same as *navel point* (which see, under *navel*)



F fesse point *f* nombril *C*, base point

nome[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *name.*

nome[2]†, *a* and *r* An obsolete form of *numb* (original past participle of *nim*[1])

nome[3] (nōm), *n* [< F *nôme* (in alg), < L *nomen*, a name. see *nomen, name*[1]] In *alg* , a term

nome[4] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nome* = Pg *nomo*, < L. *nomus, nomos*, < Gr. *νομός*, a district, department, province, < *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, have and hold, use, dwell in, pasture, graze, etc see *nim*[1]] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt

Coins of the *nomes* of Egypt were struck only by Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius *Encyc Brit*, XVII 651

nome[5] (nōm), *n* [< F *nome* = Pg *nomo*, < Gr *νόμος*, a usage, custom, law, ordinance, a musical strain, a kind of song or ode, < *νέμειν*, distribute, have and hold, possess, use, etc.: see *nome*[4]] In *anc. Gr. music*, a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also *nomos.*

Of the choric songs Westphal held that the real model was the old Terpandrian *nome* *Quarterly Rev*, CLXII 163

nome[6] (nō'mē), *n* [< L *nome*, usually in pl *nomæ*, < Gr. *νομή*, a spreading (*νομαὶ ἑλκῶν*, spreading sores), lit. a grazing, < *νέμειν*, graze: see *nome*[4]] In *pathol* , same as *noma.*

nomen (nō'men), *n.*; pl *nomina* (nom'i-nā). [L., a name see *name*[1]] A name; specifically, a name distinguishing the gens or clan, being the middle one of the three names generally borne by an ancient Roman of good birth: as, Caius *Julius* Cæsar, of the gens of the Julii, Marcus *Tullius* Cicero, of the gens of the Tullii. See *name.* In natural history *nomen* has specific uses (*a*) The technical name of any organism —that is, the name which is tenable according to recognized laws of zoological and botanical nomenclature, an onym (See *onym*) (*b*) Any word which enters into the usual binomial designation of a species of animals or plants, a generic or specific name In the Linnean nomenclature, the basis of the present systematic nomenclature in zoology and botany, nomina were distinguished as the *nomen genericum* and the *nomen triviale* —**Nomen genericum**, the generic name See *genus* —**Nomen nudum**, a bare or mere name, unaccompanied by any description, and therefore not entitled to recognition —**Nomen specificum, nomen triviale**, the specific or trivial name which, coupled with and following the nomen genericum, completes the technical designation of an animal or a plant See *species*

nomenclative (nō'men-klā-tiv), *a.* [< *nomenclat(ure)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to naming *Whitney.*

nomenclator (nō'men-klā-tor), *n* [= F *nomenclateur* = Sp. *nomenclator* = Pg. *nomenclador* = It *nomenclatore*, < L *nomenclator*, sometimes *nomenculator*, one who calls by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *calare*, call: see *calends*] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names In ancient Rome candidates canvassing for office, when appearing in public, were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, thus enabling him to address them by name

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator*, and cry them?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

Their names are knowne to the all knowing power above, and in the meane while doubtlesse they wreck not whether you or your *Nomenclator* know them or not
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

2 One who or that which gives names, or applies individual or technical names.

Needs must that Name Infallible Success
Assert, where God the *Nomenclator* is
J Beaumont, Psyche, iii 86

3 A list of names arranged alphabetically or in some other system, a glossary, a vocabulary; especially, a list of scientific names so arranged

nomenclatorial (nō''men-klā-tō'ri-al), *a* [< *nomenclator* + *-ial*] Of or pertaining to a nomenclator or to the act of naming, nomenclatory

It may be advisable to remark that *nomenclatoral* purists objecting to the names Pitta and Philepitta as "barbarous," call the former Coloburis and the latter Paictes *A Newton*, Encyc Brit , XIX 149

nomenclatory (nō'men-klā-tō-ri), *a* [< *nomenclator* + *-y*] Of or pertaining to naming, naming

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomenclatory* one.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Language, p 139

nomenclatress (nō'men-klā-tres), *n* [< *nomenclator* + *-ess*] A female nomenclator

I have a wife who is a *Nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies *Guardian*, No 107

nomenclatural (nō' men-klā-tū-ral), *a* [< *nomenclature* + *-al*] Pertaining or according to a nomenclature

nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n* [= F. *nomenclature* = Sp Pg It *nomenclatura*, < L *nomenclatura*, a calling by name, a list of names, < *nomen*, name, + *calare*, call. see *nomenclator*] 1† A name

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance *Bacon*, Nat Hist

2 A system of names, the systematic naming of things, specifically, the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science· as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry Compare *terminology*

If I could envy any man for successful ill nature, I should envy Lord Byron for his skill in satirical *nomenclature* *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland,

The purposes of natural science require that its *nomenclature* shall be capable of exact definition, and that every descriptive technical term be rigorously limited to the expression of the precise quality or mode of action to the designation of which it is applied
Marsh, Lects. on Eng Lang , viii

3†. A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary

There was at the end of the grammar a little *nomenclature*, called "The Christian Man's Vocabulary," which gave new appellations or (if you will) Christian names to almost everything in life.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork

Binary, binomial, polynomial nomenclature See the adjectives = Syn. 3. *Dictionary, Glossary*, etc See *vocabulary*

Nomia (nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *νόμιος*, of shepherds, pastoral, < *νομεύς*, a shepherd, < *νέμειν*, pasture see *nome*[4], *nomad*] 1. A genus of bees of the family *Andrenidæ*. The second submarginal cell is quadrate or nearly so, and not narrowed toward the marginal cell, the body is large, the hind legs of the male are more or less deformed, and the apical antennal joint of the male is elongate and not dilated The curious curvature, dilatation, and spinosity of the male's hind legs distinguish this genus and *Eunomia* from all other andrenids. There are two North American species, from Nevada and Texas

2. A genus of tineid moths founded by Clemens in May, 1860, and changed in August of that year to *Chrysopora*, the only species being now called *C. linqualcella*

nomial (nō'mi-al), *n* [< *nome*[3] + *-ial*] In *alg* , a single name or term.

nomic[1] (nom'ik), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *νομικός*, pertaining to the law, conventional, < *νομος*, a law, usage, custom see *nome*[4].] **I.** *a* Customary or conventional: applied to the present mode of English spelling. opposed to *Glossic* or *phonetic. A. J. Ellis.*

II. *n.* [*cap*] The customary or conventional English spelling. See *Glossic A J Ellis*

nomic[2] (nom'ik), *a.* [< *nome*[5] + *-ic* Cf *nomic*[1]] Of or pertaining to a nome See *nome*[5]

Prof Mezger has pointed out many cases in which Pindar thus employs a recurrent word to guide the hearer to the proper apprehension of the *nomic* march in his poems.
Quarterly Rev , CLXII 167

nomina, *n* Plural of *nomen*

nominal (nom'i-nal), *a* and *n.* [= F *nominal* = Sp. Pg *nominal* = It. *nominale*, < L *nominalis*, pertaining to a name or to names, < *nomen*, a name: see *nomen, name*[1]] **I** *a* 1 Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal· as, a *nominal* definition

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it *Bp Pearson.*

2 Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive. —3 Existing in name only; not real, ostensible, merely so called as, a *nominal* distinction or difference, a *nominal* Christian; *nominal* assets, a *nominal* price

Thus the mind has three sorts of abstract ideas, or *nominal* essences. *Locke*, Human Understanding II xxxi 12

You must have been long enough in this house to see that I am but a *nominal* mistress of it, that my real power is nothing *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p 183

In numerous savage tribes the judicial function of the chief does not exist or is *nominal* *H Spencer*, Man vs State, p 46.

4 Nominalistic —**Nominal consideration**, a consideration so trivial in comparison with the real value as to be substantially equivalent to nothing, and usually named only as a form, without intending payment, as a consideration of one dollar in a deed of lands.—**Nominal damages** See *damage* —**Nominal division, exchange, horse-power, mode**, etc See the nouns —**Nominal party**, in *law*, one named as a party on the record of an action, but having no interest in the action

II. *n* 1† A nominalist

Thomists, Reals, *Nominals Burton*, Anat of Mel , p 677

2 A verb formed from a noun, a denominative

nominalism (nom'i-nal-izm), *n* [= F *nominalisme*, as *nominal* + *-ism*] The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as *man, horse*, represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought, individualism Medieval thinkers, especially those of the twelfth century, are classified as being either nominalists or realists modern philosophers have generally joined in the condemnation of medieval realism, but have nevertheless been mostly rather realists than nominalists. The following are the most important varieties of nominalism (*a*) That of the Stoics, who held that the only sort of thing that is not universal, and indeed the only sort that is not corporeal, is the meaning of a word (Gr λεκτοί, L *dicta*) as something different from the actual thought and distinct for each language (*b*) That of Roscellin, condemned by the Church in 1092, which, though regarded as novel doctrine by his contemporaries, so that he has often been called the inventor of nominalism, had in substance been taught for two hundred years without attracting any particular attention His views, so far as we can gather them from the reports of malicious adversaries, in the light of other nominalistic texts, were as follows Various relations usually considered as real, such as the relation of a wall to a house as a part of it, have no existence in the things themselves, but are due to the way we think about the things Colors are nothing over and above the colored bodies He held that nothing exists but individuals, and according to St. Anselm was "buried in corporal images" His opinion concerning universals was not called *nominalism*, but the *sententia vocum*, or *vocalism*. Anselm states that he held universals to be nothing but the breath of the voice (*flatus vocis*). This statement should not be hastily put aside as an enemy's misrepresentation, for the authorities agree that he made universals to be not words but vocal sounds, and since the breath was in his time and long after hardly regarded as a material thing, he may quite probably have been so "buried in corporal images" as to have confounded the breath of the voice with an incorporeal form, which agrees with a report that he was a follower of the pantheist

Scotus Erigena (*c*) that of Peter Abelard (born 1079 died 1142) which consisted in holding that universality resides only in judgments or predications Yet he not only admits that general propositions may be true of real things by virtue of the similarities of the latter, but also holds to a Platonist doctrine of ideas Various other kinds of nominalism are allied to that of Abelard, especially the vague modern doctrine called *conceptualism* (which see) (*d*) The terminism of the "Venerable Inceptor," William of Occam (lived in the fourteenth century), who held that nothing except individuals exists, whether in or out of the mind, but that concepts (whether existing substantively or only objectively in the mind he does not decide) are natural signs of many things, and in that sense are universal (*e*) That of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (born 1588, died 1679), who added to the doctrine of Occam that there are no general concepts but only images, so that the only universality lies in the association of ideas This doctrine, followed by Berkeley, Hume James Mill, and others, is specifically known as *nominalism* In modern English philosophy, as contradistinguished from *conceptualism* (*f*) That of modern science, which merely denies the validity of the "substantial forms" of the schoolmen, or abstractions not based on any inductive inquiry, but which, far from regarding the uniformities of nature as mere fortuitous similarities between individual events, maintains that they extend beyond the region of observed facts. Properly speaking, this is not nominalism (*g*) That of Kant, who maintained that all unity in thought depends upon the nature of the human mind, not belonging to the thing in itself

nominalist (nom'ɪ-nal-ɪst), *n* [= F *nominaliste*, as *nominal* + *-ist*] A believer in nominalism

nominalistic (nom^{e}ɪ-na-lɪs'tɪk), *a* [< *nominalist* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nominalism or the nominalists

nominalize (nom'ɪ-nal-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *nominalized*, ppr *nominalizing*. [< *nominal* + *-ize*] To convert into a noun *Instructions for Orators* (1682), p 32

nominally (nom'ɪ-nal-ɪ), *adv* In a nominal manner, by or as regards name, in name, only in name, ostensibly

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation

Nominally all powerful, he was really less free than a subject *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 443

In another half century Canada might if she chose stand as a *nominally* independent, as she is now a really independent, state *N A Rev*, CXLII 45

nominate (nom'ɪ-nāt), *v t*, pret and pp *nominated*, ppr *nominating* [< L *nominatus*, pp of *nominare* (> It *nominare* = Sp *nombrar* = Pg *nomear* = OF *nomer*, *nommer*, F. *nommer*), name, call by name, give a name to, < *nomen*, a name see *nomen*, and cf *name*[1], *v*] 1 To name; mention by name

Sight may distinguish of colours but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, II 1 130

I have not doubted to single forth more than once such of them as were thought the chiefe and most *nominated* opposers on the other side *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

2†. To call, entitle, denominate

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may *nominate* tender *Shak*, L. L. L., I 2 16

Boldly *nominate* a spade a spade *B Jonson*, Poetaster, v 1

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place, appoint, as, to nominate an heir or an executor

It is not to be thought that he which as it were from heaven hath *nominated* and designed them unto holiness by special privilege of their very birth will himself deprive them of regeneration and inward grace, only because necessity deprive them of outward sacraments *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 60

The Earl of Leicester is *nominated* by his Majesty to go Ambassador Extraordinary to that King and other Princes of Germany *Howell*, Letters, I v 40

4 To name for election, choice, or appointment, propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate, especially for an elective office See *nomination* —5† To set down in express terms, express

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak*, M of V, iv 1 259

In order unto that which I have *nominated* in this behalf and more principally intend, let us take notice *N Morton*, New England's Memorial, p 291

Nominating convention. See *convention*

nominate (nom'ɪ-nāt), *a* [< L *nominatus*, pp of *nominare*, name see the verb] 1. Nominated, of an executor, appointed by the will

Executor in Scotch law is a more extensive term than in English It is either *nominate* or dative, the latter appointed by the court, and corresponding in most respects to the English administrator *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 573

2. Possessing a nomen juris or legal name or designation, characterized or distinguished by a particular name — **Nominate right**, in *Scots law*, a right that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a nomen juris, which serves to determine its legal character and consequences Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale*, etc *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate rights*, or those in which the obligation depends upon the terms of the express agreement of the parties

nominately (nom'ɪ-nāt-lɪ), *adv* By name, particularly *Spelman*.

nomination (nom-ɪ-nā'shon), *n* [= F. *nomination* = Sp *nominacion* = Pg *nominação* = It *nominazione*, < L *nominatio(n-)*, a naming, < *nominare*, pp *nominatus* see *nominate*] 1 The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; specifically, the act or ceremony of bringing forward and submitting the name of a candidate, especially for an elective office, according to certain prescribed forms

I have so far forborne making *nominations* to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p 170

2 The state of being nominated as, he is in *nomination* for the post —3 The power of nominating or appointing to office

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion (*Latham*)

4 In *Eng. eccles law*, the appointment or presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by the patron —5† Denomination; name.

And as these reloysings tend to diuers effects, so do they also carry diuerse formes and *nominations* *Puttenham* Arte of Eng Poesie, p 37

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*, as Jacob is called Israel, and Abraham the friend of God *Bp Pearson*, Expos of Creed, iii 3 § 4

6† Mention by name; express mention

I will look again on the intellect of the letter, for the *nomination* of the party writing to the person written unto *Shak*, L. L. L., iv 2. 138

nominatival (nom'ɪ-nā-tī'val or nom'ɪ-nā-tɪ-val), *a* [< *nominative* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nominative (nom'ɪ-nā-tɪv), *a* and *n* [= F *nominatif* = Sp Pg. It *nominativo*, < L *nominativus*, serving to name, of or belonging to naming, *casus nominativus* or simply *nominativus*, the nominative case; < *nominare*, pp *nominatus*, name see *nominate*] **I.** *a* Noting the subject applied to that form of a noun or other word having case-inflection which is used when the word is the subject of a sentence, or to the word itself when it stands in that relation as, the *nominative* case of a Latin word; the *nominative* word in a sentence

II *n* In *gram*, the nominative case, also, a nominative word. Abbreviated *nom.*

The *nominative* hath no other noat but the particle of determination as, the peple is a beast with manie heades, a horse serves man to manie uses, men in auctoritie sould be lanternes of light. *A Hume*, Orthographie (E E T S), p 29

Nominative absolute See *absolute*, 11

nominatively (nom'ɪ-nā-tɪv-lɪ), *adv* In the manner or form of a nominative, as a nominative.

nominator (nom'ɪ-nā-tor), *n* [= F *nominateur* = Sp. *nombrador*, *nominador* = Pg *nomeador* = It *nominatore*, < L *nominator*, one who names, < *nominare*, name. see *nominate*] One who nominates, in any sense of that word, especially, one who has the power of nominating or appointing, as to a church living.

The arrangement actually made in Ireland is that every layman who sits in our synods, or who, as a *nominator*, takes part in the election of incumbents, must be a communicant *Contemporary Rev*, XLIX 308

nominee (nom-ɪ-nē'), *n* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-ee*[1]] 1 One who is nominated, named, or designated, as to an office —2. In *Eng. common law*, the person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord, the cestui que use, sometimes called the *surrenderee* —3 A person on whose life an annuity depends

nominor (nom'ɪ-nor), *n* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-or* Cf *nominator*.] In *law*, one who nominates

The terms of connection between a *nominor* and a nominee *Bentham*, Works (ed 1843), X 229

nomistic (nō-mɪs'tɪk), *a* [< Gr. *νόμος*, a law (see *nome*[4], *nomic*[1]), + *-ist-ic*] Founded on or acknowledging a law or system of laws embodied in a sacred book as, *nomistic* religions or communities.

With regard to the ethical religions the question has been mooted — and a rather puzzling question it is — What right have we to divide them into *nomistic* or nomothetic communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture, and universal or world religions, which start from principles and maxims, the latter being only three — Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism? *Encyc Brit.*, XX. 368

nommert, *n.* and *v* An obsolete form of *number*.

nomocanon (nō-mok'a-non), *n.* [< LGr. *νομοκάνων* (MGr. also *νομοκάνονον*), < Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *κανών*, rule, canon. see *canon*[1]] In the *Eastern Ch*, a body of canon law with the addition of imperial laws bearing upon ecclesiastical matters Such a digest was made from previous collections by Johannes Scholasticus, patriarch of Constantinople (564), and afterward by Photius, patriarch of the same see (883), whose collection consists chiefly of the canons recognized or passed by the Quinisext (692) and subsequent councils, and the ecclesiastical legislation of Justinian The Quinisext council accepted eighty five apostolic canons, the decrees of the first Nicene and other councils, and the decisions of a number of Eastern prelates of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries

nomocracy (nō-mok'rā-sɪ), *n* [< Gr *νόμος*, law, + *κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A system of government established and carried out in accordance with a code of laws. as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman*

nomogenist (nō-moj'e-nɪst), *n.* [< *nomogen-y* + *-ist*] One who upholds or believes in nomogeny opposed to *thaumatogenist* *Owen*.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable *Owen*, Comp Anat (1868), III 817

nomogeny (nō-moj'e-nɪ), *n* [< Gr *νομος*, law, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing see *-geny*] The origination of life under the operation of existing natural law, and not by miracle opposed to *thaumatogeny* The word was introduced by Owen in the quotation here given, as nearly synonymous with *epigenesis*

§ 428 *Nomogeny* or Thaumatogeny? — The French Academy of Sciences was the field of discussion and debate from 1861 to 1864, between the "Evolutionists," holding the doctrine of primary life by miracle, and the "Epigenesists," who try to show that the phenomena are due to the operation of existing law *Owen*, Comp Anat (1868), III 814

nomographer (nō-mog'ra-fer), *n* [< *nomograph-y* + *-er*[1]] One who writes on or is versed in the subject of nomography.

nomography (nō-mog'ra-fɪ), *n* [= F. *nomographie* = Sp *nomografia*, < Gr *νομογραφία*, a writing of laws, written legislation, < *νομογράφος*, one who writes or gives laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws, that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law *Bentham*, Nomography, or the Art of Inditing Laws

nomological (nom-ō-loj'ɪ-kal), *a* [< *nomology* + *-ic-al*] Or or pertaining to nomology, in any of its meanings

It would take too long in this place to analyze in *nomological* terms this remarkably opaque utterance *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 126.

Nomological psychology, the nomology of mind, the science of the laws by which the mental faculties are governed

nomologist (nō-mol'ō-jɪst), *n* [< *nomology* + *-ist*] A specialist in nomology, one who is versed in the science of law

Parental love is a fact which *nomologists* must accept as a datum *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 135

nomology (nō-mol'ō-jɪ), *n* [< Gr *νόμος*, law, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*.] 1 The science of law and legislation

Rather what may be termed *nomology*, or the inductive science of law *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 143

2 The science of the laws of the mind, especially of the fundamental laws of thinking

It leaves to the proper *Nomology* of the Presentative Faculties — the *Nomology* of Perception, the *Nomology* of the Regulative and Intuitive Faculty — to prescribe the conditions of a perfect cognition of the matter which it appertains to them to apprehend *H N Day*, Logic, p 137.

3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs

nomopelmous (nom-ō-pel'mus), *a* [< Gr *νόμος*, law, + *πέλμα*, sole] In *ornith*, having the normal or usual arrangement of the flexor tendons of the foot, the tendon of the flexor hallucis being entirely separate from that of the common flexor of the other toes. The arrangement is also called *schizopelmous*, and is contrasted with the *sympelmous*, *antiopelmous*, and *heteropelmous* dispositions of these tendons

nomophylax (nō-mof'ɪ-laks), *n.*; pl *nomophylaces* (nom-ō-phil'a-sēz). [< Gr *νομοφύλαξ*, a guardian of the laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *φύλαξ*, a guardian.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a guardian of the laws; specifically, one of a board of seven magistrates which, during the age of Pericles, sat in presence of the popular assembly of Athens, and adjourned the meeting if it apprehended that the

people were about to be carried away into taking unlawful action, and also watched the observance and enforcement of the laws. There were magistrates bearing the same name at Sparta also, and in other Greek states

nomos[1] (nō'mos), *n* [< Gr *νομός*, a district, nome · see *nome*[4].] In modern Greece, a nome, a nomarchy

It [Ithaca] forms an eparchy of the *nomos* of Cephalonia in the kingdom of Greece *Encyc Brit*, XIII 517

nomos[2] (nō'mos), *n* [< Gr *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, a musical mode or strain. see *nome*[5].] In *anc Gr music*, same as *nome*[5]

nomothesia (nom-ō-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL see *nomothesy*] 1 Law-giving, legislation, a code of laws.—2 The institution, functions, authority, etc, of the nomothetes

If the foregoing hypotheses be sound, then the permanent institution of the *Nomothesia* in the archonship of Eukleides was an innovation of cardinal significance *Amer Jour Philol*, X 82

nomothesy (nom'ō-thes-i), *n* [< NL *nomothesia*, Gr *νομοθεσία*, lawgiving, legislation (cf *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver see *nomothete*), < *νόμος*, law, + *θετος*, verbal adj of *τιθέναι*, put see *thesis*] Same as *nomothesia* [Rare]

nomotheta (nō-moth'e-ta), *n*; pl *nomothetæ* (-tē). [NL : see *nomothete*] Same as *nomothete*

If one should choose to suppose that the first and second of the measures just cited were formally ratified by the *Nomothetæ*, it would be hard to disprove it, though there is nothing in the record to favor the supposition *Amer Jour Philol*, X 83

nomothete (nom'ō-thēt), *n* [< NL *nomotheta*, < Gr *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, + *τιθέναι*, place, set, cause see *thesis*] In ancient Athens, after the archonship of Eucleides (403–2 B C), one of a panel of heliasts or jurors intrusted with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation It was provided that all motions to repeal or amend an existing law should be brought before the ecclesia or general meeting of citizens at the beginning of the year They might be then and there rejected but if a motion was received favorably, the ecclesia appointed a body of nomothetes, sometimes as many as a thousand in number, before whom the proposal was put on trial according to the regular forms of Athenian judicial procedure A majority vote of the nomothetes was decisive for acceptance or rejection See quotation under *nomotheta*

nomothetic (nom-ō-thet'ik), *a* [< Gr *νομοθετικός*, pertaining to a lawgiver or to legislation, < *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver see *nomothete*] 1. Legislative, enacting laws —2 Pertaining to a nomothete, or to the body of nomothetes —3 Founded on a system of law or by a lawgiver, nomistic as, *nomothetic* religions

nomothetical (nom-o-thet'i-kal), *a* [< *nomothetic* + *-al.*] Same as *nomothetic*

A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law *Bp Barlow*, Remains, p 126

nomperet†, *n* Same as *umpire*.

non[1]†, *a*, *pron*, and *adv* A Middle English form of *none*[1]

non[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *noon*[1].

non[3]†, *adv* [ME *non*, *noon*, < OF. (and F) *non* = Sp *no* = Pg *não* = It. *no*, < L *non*, OL *nenum*, *nenu*, *noenum*, *noenu*, not, orig *ne oinom* (*ne ūnum*), < *ne*, not, + *oinom*, *ūnum*, acc of *oinos*, *ūnus* = E *one* See *none*[1], which is cognate with L *non*, and with which rare ME *non*, *adv*, seems to have merged] Not

Lerneth to suffre, or elles so moot I goon,
Ye shul it lerne, wherso ye wole or *noon*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1 50

non-. [L, not see *non*[3]] Not, a prefix freely used in English to give a negative sense to words It is applicable to any word It differs from *un* in that it denotes mere negation or absence of the thing or quality, while *un* often denotes the opposite of the thing or quality Examples are *non*-residence, *non* performance, *non* existence, *non*-payment, *non* concurrence, *non* admission, *non*-contagious, *non*-emphatic, *non*-fossiliferous The compounds with this prefix are often arbitrary and as a rule self explaining Only the most important of them are given below

non-ability (non-a-bil'i-ti), *n* A want of ability, in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff that he has not legal capacity to commence a suit.

non-acceptance (non-ak-sep'tans), *n* Refusal to accept

non-access (non-ak'ses), *n* In *law*, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton.*

non-admission (non-ad-mish'on), *n* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non admission* is its great uncertainty *Ayliffe*, Parergon

non-adult (non-a-dult'), *a* and *n* I. *a* Not arrived at adult age, in a state of pupilage, immature

II. *n.* One who has not arrived at adult age, a youth

nonage[1] (non'āj), *n.* [< ME *nonage, *nounage*, < OF. (AF.) *nonage*, *nonaage*, minority, < *non*, not, + *aage*, age see *non*[3] and *age*] 1 The period of legal infancy, during which a person is, in the eyes of the law, unable to manage his own affairs, minority See *age*, *n*, 3

A toy of mine own, in my *nonage*, the infancy of my muses *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4

You were a young sinner, and in your *nonage*
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii 4

2. The period of immaturity in general

Ne the *nounagis* that newed him euere
Richard the Redeless, iv 6

It is without Controversy that in the *nonage* of the World Men and Beasts had but one Buttery, which was the Fountain and River *Howell*, Letters, ii 54

We may congratulate ourselves that the period of *non age*, of follies, of blunders and of shame, is passed in solitude *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser, p 195

nonage[2] (nō'nāj), *n* [< OF *nonage*, *nonaige* (ML *nonagium*), a ninth part, the sum of nine, < L *nonus*, ninth see *nones*[2]] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the English clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being devoted to pious uses *Imp Dict*

nonaged (non'ājd), *a* [< *nonage*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Pertaining to nonage or minority, immature

My *non ag d* day already points to noon
Quarles, Emblems, iii 13

nonagenarian (non″a-je-nā'ri-än), *a* and *n* [Also *nonogenarian*, = F *nonagénaire* = Sp Pg It *nonagenario*, < L *nonagenarius*, containing or consisting of ninety, as a noun, a commander of ninety men, < *nonageni*, ninety each, < *nonaginta*, ninety see *ninety*] I. *a* Containing or pertaining to ninety

II. *n* A person who is ninety years old

nonagesimal (non-a-jes'i-mal), *a* and *n* [< L *nonagesimus*, ninetieth, < *nonaginta*, ninety see *nonagenarian*] I. *a* Belonging to the number 90, pertaining to a nonagesimal

II. *n* In *astron*, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon

nonagon (non'a-gon), *n* [Irreg < L *nonus*, ninth, + Gr *γωνία*, a corner, an angle The proper form (Gr) is *enneagon*] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-alienation (non-āl-ye-nā'shon), *n* 1 The state of not being alienated —2 Failure to alienate *Blackstone*

nonan (nō'nan), *a* [< L *nonus*, ninth, + *-an*] Occurring on the ninth day —**Nonan fever** See *fever*[1]

non-appearance (non-a-pēr'ans), *n* Failure or neglect to make an appearance, default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend

non assumpsit (non a-sump'sit) [L, he did not undertake *non*, not, *assumpsit*, 3d pers sing perf ind of *assumere*, accept, undertake see *assume*] In *law*, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise

non-attendance (non-a-ten'dans), *n* A failure to attend, omission of attendance; personal absence

Non attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it *Lord Halifax*

non-attention (non-a-ten'shon), *n* Inattention.

The consequence of *non attention* so fatal *Swift*

nonce (nons), *adv* [Only in the phrases *for the nonce*, < ME. *for the nones*, *for the nonest*, prop *for then ones*, lit for the once, i e. for that (time) only; and ME *with the nones*, prop *with then ones*, lit with the once, i e on that condition only *for*, for; *with*, with; *then*, < AS. *tham*, dat of *se*, neut. *thæt*, the, that; *ones*, once, < AS *ānes*, adv. gen. of *ān*, one: see *once*. The initial *n* in *nonce* thus arose by misdivision, as in *nale*, *nawl*, *newt*, etc.] A word of no independent status, used only in the following phrases —**For the nonce**, for once, for the one time, for the occasion, for the present or immediate purpose

Who now most may bere on his bak at ons
Off cloth and furrour, hath a fressh renoun,
He is "A lusty man" clepyd *for the nones*
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), 1 107

I haue messangers with me, made *for the nonest*,
That ffor perell or purpos shall pas vs betwene
Destruction of Troy (E E. T S), l. 6260

And that he calls for drink, I ll have prepared him
A chalice *for the nonce* *Shak*, Hamlet, iv 7 161

I think that the New England of the seventeenth century can afford to allow me, *for the nonce* at least, to extend its name to all the independent English speaking lands on its own side of Ocean
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 9

With the nones that†, on condition that, provided that

Here I wol ensuren the
Wyth the nones that thou wolt do so,
That I shal never fro the go
Chaucer, House of Fame, 1 2099

non cepit (non sē'pit) [L, he took not *non*, not, *cepit*, 3d pers sing perf ind of *capere* see *capable*] At *common law*, a plea by way of traverse used in the action of replevin

nonce-word (nons'werd), *n* A word coined and used only for the nonce, or for the particular occasion Nonce words, suggested by the context or arising out of momentary caprice, are numerous in English They are usually indicated as such by the context Some are admitted into this dictionary for historical or literary reasons, but most of them require or deserve no serious notice

Words apparently employed only for the nonce are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce wd*
J A H Murray, New Eng Dict, General Explanations, p x.

nonchalance (non'sha-lans, F pron non-sha-lons'), *n* [< F *nonchalance*, < *nonchalant*, careless, nonchalant see *nonchalant*] Coolness, indifference, unconcern as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalance*

The *nonchalance* of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser, p 42

He reviews with as much *nonchalance* as he whistles
Lowell, Fable for Critics

nonchalant (non'sha-lant; F pron non-sha-lon'), *a* [< F *nonchalant*, careless, indifferent, ppr of OF *nonchaloir*, *nonchaler*, care little about, neglect, < *non*, not, + *chaloir*, ppr *chalant*, care for, concern oneself with, < L *calere*, be warm see *calid*] Indifferent, unconcerned, careless, cool as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air

The *nonchalant* merchants that went with faction scarce knowing why *Roger North*, Examen, p 463 (*Davies*)

The old soldiers were as merry *nonchalant*, and indifferent to the coming fight as if it was a daily occupation
The Century, XXXVII 466

nonchalantly (non'sha-lant-li), *adv* In a nonchalant manner, with apparent coolness or unconcern, with indifference as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

non-claim (non'klām), *n* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law, omission of claim *Wharton* —**Plea of non-claim**, in *old Eng law*, a plea setting up in defense against the levy of a fine that the year allowed in which to make it had elapsed —**Statute of non-claim**, an English statute of 1360 1, which declared that a plea of non claim should not bar fines thereafter levied

non-com. An abbreviation of *non-commissioned*

non-combatant (non-kom'ba-tant), *n* 1 One who is connected with a military or naval force in some other capacity than that of a fighter, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, etc —2 A civilian in time of war

Yet any act of cruelty to the innocent, any act, especially by which *non-combatants* are made to feel the stress of war, is what brave men shrink from, although they may feel obliged to threaten it
Woolsey, Introd to Inter Law, § 126

Non-combatant officers See *officer*, 3

non-commissioned (non-ko-mish'ond), *a* Not having a commission Abbreviated *non-com* —**Non-commissioned officer** See *officer*, 3

non-committal (non-ko-mit'al), *a* [< *non-* + *commit* + *-al*] 1 Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other, unwilling to commit one's self to any particular view or course as, he was entirely *non-committal* —2 That does not commit or pledge one to any particular view or course, not involving an expression of opinion or preference for any particular course of action, free from pledge or entanglement of any kind as, a *non-committal* answer or statement; *non-committal* behavior

non-communicant (non-ko-mū'ni-kant), *n* 1 One who does not receive the holy communion, one who habitually refrains from communicating, or who is present at a celebration of the eucharist without communicating —2 One who has never communicated, one who has not made his first communion

non-communion (non-ko-mū'nyon), *n* Failure or neglect of communion.

non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis) [L. *non*, not, *compos*, having power (< *com-*,

together, + *-potis*, powerful), *mentis*, of the mind, gen of *men(t-)s*, mind, see *mind*[1]] Not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs; not of sound mind, not having the normal use of reason Often abbreviated *non compos* and *non comp* See *insane*

His Son is *Non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any Conveyance in Law so that all his Measures are disappointed. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv 12

noncompounder (non-kom-poun'dèr), *n.* One who does not compound, specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a member of that one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of the king without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guaranties of civil or religious liberty, etc See *Compounder* (*g*).

non-con (non'kon), *n* 1 An abbreviation of *non-conformist*

One Roswell, a *Non Con* teacher convict of high treason. *Roger North*, Examen, p 645 (*Davies*)

2. An abbreviation of *non-content*

non-concur (non-kon-ker'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur or to agree.

non-concurrence (non-kon-kur'ens), *n* A refusal to concur

non-condensing (non-kon-den'sing), *a* Not condensing — **Non-condensing engine**, a steam engine, usually high pressure, in which the steam on the non effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the mean effective pressure of the steam which impels it

non-conducting (non-kon-duk'ting), *a* Not conducting; not transmitting thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

non-conduction (non-kon duk'shon), *n* The quality of not conducting or transmitting, absence of conducting or transmitting qualities, failure to conduct or transmit: as, the *non-conduction* of heat

non-conductor (non-kon-duk'tor), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit a particular form of energy (specifically, heat or electricity), or which transmits it with difficulty thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat, glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity See *conductor*, 6, *electricity*, and *heat*

nonconforming (non-kon-fôr'ming), *a* [< *non-* + *conforming*] Failing or refusing to conform, specifically, refusing to comply with the requisitions of the Act of Uniformity, or to conform to the forms and regulations of the Church of England See *nonconformist*

The *non conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, or place where they had been ministers, or had preached, after the act of uniformity
Locke Letter from a Person of Quality

nonconformist (non-kon-fôr'mist), *n* [< *non-* + *conformist*] 1 One who does not conform to some law or usage, especially to some ecclesiastical law

Whoso would be a man must be a *nonconformist*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p 43

2 Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of those clergymen who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, demanding "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by extension any one who refuses to conform to the order and liturgy of the Church of England See *dissenter*, 2.

On his death bed he declared himself a *Non conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide
Swift

A *Nonconformist*, from the first, was not an opponent of the general system of Uniformity He was a churchman who differed from other churchmen on certain matters touching Order, though agreeing with them in the rest of the discipline and government of the Church In the following generation it took wider ground, and came to involve the whole of Church government, and the difference between prelacy and presbyterianism
R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng., xvii

3 In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Xylina zinckenii*, an English collectors' name, applied in distinction from *X. conformis*. =Syn. 2 *Dissenter*, etc See *heretic*

non-conformitancy† (non-kon-fôr'mi-tan-si), *n.* [< *non-conformitan(t)* + *-cy.*] Nonconformity.

Officers ecclesiastical did prosecute presentments rather against *non-conformitancy* of ministers and people
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, ii 44 (*Davies*)

non-conformitant† (non-kon-fôr'mi-tant), *n* [< *nonconformist(y)* + *-ant*] A nonconformist.

They were of the old stock of *non conformitants*, and among the seniors of his college
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i. 9 (*Davies*)

nonconformity (non-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *non-* + *conformity*] 1. Neglect or failure to conform, especially to some ecclesiastical law or requirement

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it (the will of our Maker) determines their actions to be morally good or evil
Watts

Wherever there is disagreement with a current belief, no matter what its nature, there is *nonconformity*
H Spencer, Study of Sociol., ix

2 Specifically, in *eccles. usage* (*a*) The refusal to conform to the rites, tenets, or polity of an established or state church, and especially of the Church of England.

Happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his [Watts's] verses or his prose to imitate him in all but his *non conformity*
Johnson, Watts

His scruples have gained for Hooper the title of father of *Nonconformity*
R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng., xvii

(*b*) The doctrines or usages of those English Protestants who do not conform to or unite with the Church of England

The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity* *South*

To the notions and practice of America, sprung out of the loins of *Nonconformity*, religious establishments are unfamiliar *M Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX 660

non constat (non kon'stat). [L.: *non*, not, *constat*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *constare*, stand together, agree see *constant*] It does not appear; it is not clear or plain: a phrase used in legal language by way of answer to or comment on a statement or an argument

non-contagionist (non-kon-tā'jon-ist), *n* One who holds that a disease is not propagated by contagion

non-content (non'kon-tent'), *n* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure

non-contradiction (non-kon-tra-dik'shon), *n* The absence of contradiction

The highest of all logical laws is what is called the principle of contradiction, or more correctly the principle of *non-contradictum*. *Sir W Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvii

nonda (non'da), *n.* [Australian] A rosaceous tree, *Parinarium Nonda*, of northeastern Australia, which yields an edible mealy plum-like fruit

Non-deciduata (non-dē-sid-ū-ā'ta), *n. pl* [NL., < L *non-* + *Deciduata*] One of the major divisions (the other being *Deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See *Deciduata*

non-deciduate (non-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* Same as *indeciduate*

non decimando (non des-i-man'dō) [L *non*, not, *decimando*, dat ger. of *decimare*, tithe, decimate see *decimate*] In *law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, etc

non-delivery (non-dē-liv'er-i), *n* Neglect or failure to deliver.

non demisit (non dē-mī'sit) [L. *non*, not, *demisit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *demittere*, put down, let fall, demise see *demise*] In *law* (*a*) A plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent (*b*) A plea in bar, in replevin, to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise.
Wharton

nondescript (non'dē-skript), *a* and *n.* [< L. *non*, not, + *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe see *describe*] **I.** *a* 1. Not hitherto described or classed.—2 Not easily described, abnormal or amorphous; of no particular kind; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable.

We were just finishing a *nondescript* pastry which François found at a baker's
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 197

He [the winged lion] presides again over a loggia by the seashore, one of those buildings with *nondescript* columns, which may be of any date *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 211

II. *n* 1 Anything that has not been described.—2 A person or thing not easily described or classed: usually applied disparagingly.

A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts* were standing round *Dickens*, Sketches

The convention met — a nucleus of intelligent and high-minded men, with a fringe of *nondescripts* and adventurers.
G S Merriam, S Bowles, II 184.

non detinet (non det'i-net) [L.: *non*, not; *detinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*] In *law*, a plea, in the action of detinue, denying the alleged detainer.

non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dō). [L. *non*, not, *distringendo*, dat. ger. of *distringere*, distrain. see *distrain.*] In *law*, a writ not to distrain

nondo (non'dō), *n.* The plant *Ligusticum actæifolium* See *angelico*

none[1] (nun), *a* and *pron.* [< ME. *non*, *noon*, *none*, earlier *nan* (> Sc *nane*), < AS *nān*, not one, not a, none, no, in pl. *nāne* (= OS. *nēn* = OFries. *nēn* = D *neen* = MLG. *nēn*, *nein*, LG *nēn*, *neen* = OHG. MHG. G. *nein* = L. *non* (for *ne unum*, *ne oinom*. see *non*[3]), acc. neut. as adv., not, no); < *ne*, not, + *ān*, one see *ne* and *one*, *an*[1], *a*[2] *None* is thus the negative of *one* and of *an*[1], *a*[2] The final consonant became lost (as in the form *an*, *on*, reduced to *a*) before a following noun, the reduced form *no* (*no*[2]) being now used exclusively in that position: see *no*[2]] **I.** *a* Not one, not any, not an, not a, no.

Yet is there a way, alle by lande, unto Jerusalem, and passe *noon* See, that ys from Fraunce or Flaundres
Mandeville, Travels, p 128

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of thy life Deut xxviii 66

He thought it would be laid to his charge that he had made the cross of Christ to be of *none* effect
Milton, Church Government, ii 1

II. *pron* 1 Not one, no one; often as a plural, no persons or no things

I bydde thee awayte hem wele, let *non* of hem escape
Piers Plowman (A), II 182

In al Rom that riche stede,
Suche ne was ther *nan*
Legend of St Alexander, MS (*Halliwell*)

There is *none* that doth good, no, not one Ps xiv 3

None of these things move me Acts xx 24

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be *none*
Shak., Macbeth, I 3 67

That which is a law to day is *none* to morrow
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p 55

None but the brave deserves the fair
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l 15

2 Not any, not a part; not the least portion

Catalonia is fed with Money from France, but for Portugal, she hath little or *none* *Howell*, Letters, ii 18

He had *none* of the vulgar pride founded on wealth or station *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii 25

Oh come, I say now *none* of that that won't do, let's take a glass together *Scribner's Mag.*, IV 728

3† Nothing

True eloquence I find to be *none* but the serious and hearty love of truth *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

none[1] (nun), *adv* [< ME *non*, *noon*, *none*, etc., orig. acc. or instr. of the adj *none* see *none*[1], *a* Cf *no*[2], *adv*.] In no respect or degree, to no extent; not a whit; not: as, *none* the better **None the more, none the less**, not the more or not the less on that account

His eager eye scanned Mr D's downcast face *none the less* closely *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xlii

none[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *noon*[1]

non-effective (non-e-fek'tiv), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* 1 Having no power to produce an effect, causing no effect — 2 Unfitted for active service applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or a navy that is not in a condition for active service, as supernumerated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like —3 Connected with non-effectives, their maintenance, etc

The *non effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed
Macaulay

II. *n.* A member of a military force who is not in condition for active service, as through age, illness, etc.

non-efficient (non-e-fish'ent), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Not efficient, effectual, or competent

II. *n* One who is not efficient, specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and shown a requisite degree of proficiency in shooting

non-ego (non-ē'gō), *n.* In *metaph.*, all that is not the conscious self or ego, the object as opposed to the subject

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non ego*, its affections and properties, and in general the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known
Sir W Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § 1 6

non-egoistical (non-ē-gō-is'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the non-ego.

This cruder form of egoistical representationism coincides with that finer form of the *non-egoistical* which views the vicarious object as spiritual
Sir W Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note C, § 1.

Non-egoistical idea, an idea which has a substantial existence distinct from its existence as a mode of the mind — **Non-egoistical idealism,** the doctrine that non-egoistical ideas are concerned in external perception

non-elastic (non-ē-lăs'tik), *a.* Not elastic; without the property of elasticity Liquids were formerly termed *non elastic fluids,* because they differ from gases in being non expansible and nearly incompressible

non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Not elected or chosen

II. *n.* One who is not elected or chosen, specifically, in *theol*, a person not chosen or predestined to eternal life.

non-election (non-ē-lek'shon), *n* The state of not being elected.

non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Not electric; conducting electricity: now disused.

II. *n* A substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals

non-electrical (non-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a* Same as *non-electric.*

non-empirical (non-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* Not empirical, not presented in experience; transcendental

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n*, pl *nonentities* (-tiz) [< *non-* + *entity*] **1.** Non-existence; the negation of being —**2** [Tr of ML *non-ens*] A thing between being and nothing, a negation, relation, or ens rationis

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil when evil was a *non entity* *South.*

3 A figment, a nothing.

We are aware that mermaids do not exist, why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a *nonentity*? *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiii

4 Nothingness, insignificance, futility

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations *Brougham*

5 A person or thing of no consequence or importance as, he is a mere *nonentity*

I mentally resolved to reduce myself to a *nonentity*, to go out of existence as it were, to be nobody and nowhere, if only I might escape making trouble *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p 283

non-entry (non-en'tri), *n* In *Scots law*, the casualty or advantage which formerly fell to the superior when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture, the superior being then entitled to the rent of the feu

nonepowert, *n* See *non-power.*

nones[1]†, *n* See *nonce.*

nones[2] (nōnz), *n. pl* [< F *nones* = Sp Pg *nonas* = It *none*, < L *nonæ*, acc *nonas*, the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fem. pl of *nonus*, ninth, for **novimus*, < *novem* = E *nine* see *nine* Cf *noon*[1]] **1** In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides both days included being in March, May, July, and October the 7th day of the month, and in the other months the 5th See *ides*

Given at Lincoln, on the *Nones* of September, A D 1337 *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 181

2. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the ninth hour, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 P M), or between midday and that hour. See *canonical hours,* under *canonical* —**3**† The ninth hour after sunrise; about three o'clock in the afternoon, the hour of dinner *Chaucer*

Ouer-sopede at my soper and som tyme at *nones*
More than my kynde myghte wel defye
Piers Plowman (C), vii 429

none-so-pretty (nun'sō-prit'i), *n* See *London-pride,* and *St. Patrick's cabbage* (under *cabbage*)

none-sparing (nun'spār'ing), *a* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying [Rare.]

Is t I
That chase thee from thy country, and expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *none sparing* war?
Shak, All's Well, III 2 108

non-essential (non-e-sen'shal), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

II. *n.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

non est (non est) An abbreviation of the legal phrase *non est inventus,* used adjectively, not there, absent: as, they found him *non est;* he was *non est* [Colloq]

non est factum (non est fak'tum). [L, it was not done *non,* not; *est,* 3d pers sing pres ind of *esse,* be, *factum,* neut. of *factus,* pp. of *facere,* make, do] At *common law,* a plea denying that a bond or other deed sued on was made by the defendant

non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus). [L, he has not been found: *non,* not; *est,* 3d pers sing pres ind. of *esse,* be; *inventus,* pp of *invenire,* find, invent: see *invent.*] In *law,* the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Wharton.*

nonesuch (nun'such), *n* [< *none*[1] + *such*] Formerly, a person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing, a thing that has not its equal.

Therefore did Plato from his *None Such* banish
Base Poetasters *Sylvester*, Urania, st 42

The Scripture presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a *none such* or peerless structure, admitting no equall, much less a superiour *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III viii 1 (*Davies*)

Specifically (*a*) See *blackseed, medic,* and *Medicago* (*b*) *Lychnis Chalcedonica* (*c*) A variety of apple Also spelled *nonsuch* — **Nonesuch pottery,** pottery made within the bounds of Nonesuch Park at Ewell in Surrey, England, hence, hard and durable architectural ornaments and the like made of recent years.

nonet (nō-net'), *n* [< L *nonus,* ninth, + *-et,* as in *duet,* etc] In *music,* a composition for nine voices or instruments Also *nonetto.*

nonett† (non'et), *n* [< OF and F *nonnette,* a titmouse, also lit a young nun, dim of *nonne,* nun see *nun*] The titmouse. *Holland*

nonetto (nō-net'ō), *n* Same as *nonet*

non-existence (non-eg-zis'tens), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence, the negation of being

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non existence*! *A. Baxter*, Human Soul, I 46

2 A thing that has no existence or being

Not only real virtues, but *non existences* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err

non-existent (non-eg-zis'tent), *a* Not having existence

nonfeasance (non-fē'zans), *n.* The omission of some act which ought to have been performed by the party, distinguished from *misfeasance*

non-folium (non-fō'li-um), *n* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent

non-forfeiting (non-for'fit-ing), *a* Not liable to forfeiture applied to a life-insurance policy which does not fail because of default in payment

non-fulfilment (non-ful-fil'ment), *n* Neglect or failure to fulfil as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain

nonillion (nō-nil'yon), *n.* [< L *nonus,* ninth, + (*m*)*illion*] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed, or, according to the French and American system of numeration, the number denoted by unity with thirty ciphers annexed.

non-importation (non-im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* A refraining from importing, or a failure to import —**Non-importation agreement,** in *Amer hist* See *agreement*

noninot, *n.* [Like *nonny,* repeated *nonny nonny,* a meaningless refrain, which was often used as a cover for obscene terms or allusions see *nonny*[1]] A refrain in old songs and ballads

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*
Shak, As you Like it, v 3 (song).

These *noninos* of beastly ribaldry
Drayton, Eclogues. (*Nares*)

non-intercourse (non-in'ter-kōrs), *n.* A refraining from intercourse — **Non-intercourse Act,** an act of the United States Congress of 1809 passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States, and particularly the personal rights of United States seamen, continued 1809 and 1810, and against Great Britain 1811 It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the United States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

non-intervention (non-in-tėr-ven'shon), *n* The act or policy of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations, or in the affairs of its own states, territories, or other parts.

Non intervention with "Popular Sovereignty" was the original and established Democratic doctrine with regard to Slavery in the Territories.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I 312.

non-intrusionist (non-in-trö'zhon-ist), *n* In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion, by patrons, of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The non-intrusionists formulated their doctrine in a resolution presented by Thomas Chalmers to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1833, and in 1843 withdrew in a body from the established church and founded the Free Church of Scotland See *disruption*

non-issuable (non-ish'ū-a-bl), *a* **1** Not capable of being issued —**2** Not admitting of issue being taken upon it —**Non-issuable plea,** in *law,* a plea which does not raise or allow an issue on the merits of the case *Wharton*

nonius (nō'ni-us), *n* [A Latinized form of *Nuñez,* the name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577), the inventor of an instrument on the principle of the vernier] Same as *vernier*

non-joinder (non-join'der), *n.* In *law,* the omission to join, as of a person as party to an action

nonjurable (non-jö'ra-bl), *a* [< L *non,* not, + **juvabilis,* < *jurare,* swear see *jurant.*] Incapable of being sworn, unfit to take an oath, incapacitated from being a witness on oath.

A *nonjurable* rogue
Roger North, Examen, p 264 (*Davies*)

nonjurant (non-jo'rant), *n* [< *non-* + *jurant*] One of a faction in the Church of Scotland, about 1712, which refused to take the oath of abjuration pledging them to the support of the house of Hanover

nonjuring (non-jo'ring), *a* [< *nonjur(ant)* + *-ing*[2]] Not swearing allegiance an epithet applied to those clergymen and prelates in England who would not swear allegiance to the government after the revolution of 1688

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party *Swift*

nonjuror (non-jo'ror), *n* [< *non-* + *juror*] In *Eng hist*, one who refuses to swear allegiance to the sovereign; specifically, one of those clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William, Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, as king and queen of England, holding that they were still bound by the former oath to King James II, his heirs and successors Dr Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, six bishops (among them Bishop Ken), and about four hundred other clergymen were deprived of their sees and livings by the new civil authority, and others put in their places An episcopal succession was kept up by the nonjurors in both England and Scotland but their numbers rapidly diminished, and their last bishop died in 1805 Part of the nonjuring bishops retained the use of the Prayer book of 1662, others restored the communion office of 1549 and afterward (in 1718) introduced one founded on this, but largely conformed to primitive and Oriental liturgies This exerted a strong influence on the various forms of the Scottish communion office till that of 1764, from which the prayer of consecration in the American Prayer book is derived According to their acceptance or rejection of certain ceremonies, called *the usages,* the nonjurors were divided into two parties, called *usagers* and *non-usagers* In the years 1716–25 the nonjurors made an attempt to establish intercommunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but without success. The nonjurors are noted for the great learning and piety of some of their leaders, such as Ken, Collier Brett, Nelson, Law, etc Among the Presbyterians of Scotland there was also a party known as *nonjurors* or *nonjurants,* who refused the oath of abjuration (afterward altered) as involving recognition of episcopacy

Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a *nonjuror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict.
Blackstone, Com, IV ix

nonjurorism (non-jo'ror-izm), *n.* [< *nonjuror* + *-ism*] The principles or practices of nonjurors

non liquet (non li'kwet). [L *non,* not; *liquet,* 3d pers. sing pres ind of *liquere,* be clear or apparent see *liquid*] In *law,* a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day of trial

non-luminous (non-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Not luminous, not accompanied by or not producing incandescence

In this case we found that, with *non luminous* heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. *Whewell*

non-marrying (non-mar'i-ing), *a* Not disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined

A *non marrying* man, as the slang goes *Kingsley*

non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a* Not metallic.

non-moral (non-mor'al), *a* Unconnected with morals; having no relation to ethics or morals, not involving ethical or moral considerations

For morality the world and the self remained both *non moral* and immoral, yet each was real for religion the world is alienated from God and the self is sunk in sin, and that means that, against the whole reality, they are felt or known as what is not and is contrary to the all and the only real, and yet as things that exist
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p 287

non-mutual (non-mū'tū-al), *a* Not mutual — **Non-mutual essential distinction,** a distinction between whole and part originally a Scotistic term

nonnat (non'at), *n.* A fish, *Alpha minuta* or *pellucida,* of the family *Gobiidæ,* distinguished

by a diaphanous body covered with large and thin deciduous scales, common on some parts of the European coast, especially in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea It lives in innumerable schools, and serves as food for many fishes and seabirds as well as other animals, and on the borders of the Mediterranean is largely used by man In the vicinity of Nice it is the object of a special fishery, particularly during the month of March, the small fishes being considered a very dainty dish The fish rarely exceeds an inch and a half in length It is believed to complete its cycle of life within a year Under the name *nonnat* the young of other fishes, especially of the families *Clupeidæ* and *Atherinidæ*, are liable to be confounded

non-natural (non-nat'ū-ral), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Not natural, unnatural, strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a *non natural* sense
Sir W Hamilton

II. *n.* That which is not natural, specifically, something which does not enter into the composition of the body, but which is essential to animal life and health, and by accident or abuse often becomes a cause of disease See the quotation.

The *non naturals*, as he [Dr Jackson] would sometimes call them, after the old physicians — namely, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind
O W Holmes, Med Essays, p 307

nonnet, *n* A Middle English form of *nun*

non-necessity (non-nē-ses'i-ti), *n* Absence of necessity, the state or property of being unnecessary.

non-noble (non-nō'bl), *a* and *n* **I** *a.* Not noble; not of the nobility

To levy from the *non noble* class, as well as from the knightly *Hewitt*

II. *n.* A person not of noble birth, a citizen or peasant

nonnock (non'ok), *n* [< *nonn(y)* + *-ock*] A whim *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nonnock (non'ok), *v. t* [< *nonnock*, *n*] To trifle; idle away the time *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

nonny[1] (non'i), *n*, pl *nonnies* (-iz). [An unmeaning refrain repeated *nonny-nonny*, *nony-nony*, *nonino*, which was also used (like other orig unmeaning syllables) as a cover for indelicate allusions. (Cf *nunny*] 1† A meaningless burden in old English ballads and glees, generally "hey, *nonny*" It was similar to the *fa*, *la* of madrigals

They bore him barefaced on the bier,
Hey non *nonny*, *nonny*, hey *nonny*
Shak, Hamlet, iv 5 165

2 A whim [Prov Eng]

nonny[2] (non'i), *n* [Cf *nunny*] A nunny; a simpleton

non-obedience (non-ō-bē'di-ens), *n* Neglect of obedience

non-observance (non-ob-zėr'vans), *n* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil

non obstante (non ob-stan'tē) [L *non*, not, *obstante*, abl of *obstan(t-)s*, ppr of *obstare*, stand in the way, oppose see *obstacle*] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or admitted or is to be stated or admitted The most common use of the words is to denote a clause, formerly frequent in English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of Parliament could not be done without such license — **Non obstante verdicto**, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa See *judgment*.

nonogenarian, *a* and *n* See *nonagenarian*

non-oscine (non-os'in), *a.* Not oscine, not belonging to the *Oscines*, or not conforming to normal oscine characters

nonpairell†, *a* See *nonpareil*.

Non-palliata (non-pal-i-ā'tā), *n pl* [NL., < *non-* + *Palliata*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate euthyneural gastropods having no mantle-flap nor shell in the adult contrasted with *Palliata* synonymous with *Nudibranchiata*.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *nonpairell*, = Sp *nompareł*, n , < F *nonpareil*, *nompareł*, not equal (fem *nonpareille*, a kind of type, ribbon, pear, etc), < *non*, not (see *non*[3]), + *pareil*, equal see *pareil*] **I.** *a* Having no equal; peerless.

The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng People

II. *n* A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonesuch, something regarded as unique in its kind

O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty! *Shak*, T N., i 5 273.

The paragon, the *nonpareil*
Of Seville, the most wealthy mine of Spain
For beauty and perfection
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii 2

Specifically — (*a*) In *ornith.* (1) The painted finch or painted bunting, *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza ciris* so called from its beauty The top and sides of the head and neck are richblue, the back golden green, the rump and under parts vermilion red The female is greenish above, yellowish below The bird is about 5½ inches long and common in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, especially Louisiana, where it is sometimes called *pape* or *pope* It is a near relative of the indigo bird and the lazuli finch Also called *uncomparable* (2) The rose or rosella-parrakeet, *Platycercus eximius* so called from its beauty See cut under *rosella* (*b*) In *conch.*, a gastropod of the genus *Clausilia* (c) In *printing*, a size of type, forming about 12 lines to the inch In the American system of sizes it is intermediate between minion (larger) and agate (smaller), in the English system it is between the sizes emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller) (The type of this paragraph is *nonpareil*)

A *nonpareil* hidden in the branches sat whistling plaintively to its mate
F R Goulding, Young Marooners, xxxvi

non-payment (non-pā'ment), *n* Neglect or failure of payment.

non-performance (non-pėr-fôr'mans), *n* A failure or neglect to perform

They were justly charged with an actual *non performance* of what the law requires *South*

non-placental (non-plā-sen'tal), *a* Not having a placenta, aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes See *aplacental*

nonplus (non'plus), *n.* [< L *non plus*, not more *non*, not, *plus*, more: see *non*[3] and *plus*] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide, a state of perplexity, a puzzled condition, inability to say or do more, puzzle usually in the phrase *at* or *to a nonplus*

Il y perdit son Latin He was there gravelled, plunged, or *at a Non plus*, he knew not what to make of or what to say unto it *Cotgrave*

If he chance to be *at a nonplus*, he may help himself with his beard and handkerchief
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii 5

They could not, if they would, undertake such a business, without danger of being questioned upon their lives the next parliament This did put the Lords *to a* great *nonplus* *Court and Times of Charles I*, i 118

nonplus (non'plus), *v t*, pret and pp *nonplussed*, ppr *nonplussing* [< *nonplus*, *n*] To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a standstill, stop by embarrassment

Now *non-plust*, if to re inforce thy Camp
Thou fly for succour to thine Ayery Damp
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Ark

In the Becket correspondence the reader is often *non plussed* by finding a provoking etcetera, which marks the point at which the gossip, or even the serious news, was expunged by the editor
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist , p 128

non possumus (non pos'ū-mus) [L , we cannot *non*, not, *possumus*, 1st pers pl pres ind of *posse*, can] A plea of inability (to consider or do something), as, he simply interposed a *non possumus*, a papal *non possumus*

non-power† (non-pou'ėr), *n* [ME *nonepower*, *nounpouer*, < OF *nonpoair*, *nonpoir*, lack of power, < *non*, not, + *poair*, etc , power see *power*] Lack of power, impotence

And nat of the *nounpower* of god that he nys ful of myghte
Piers Plowman (C), xx 292.

Upon thilke side that power fayleth whych that make th foolk blysful, ryht on that same side *nonepower* entreth undyrnethe that maketh hem wrecches
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose v

non-professional (non-prō-fesh'on-al), *a* 1. Not belonging to a profession, not done by or proceeding from professional men — 2 Hence, not proper to be done by a member of the profession concerned; unprofessional

non-proficient (non-prō-fish'ent), *n* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit

non pros. (non pros) An abbreviation of *non prosequitur*: sometimes used as a verb to fail to prosecute; let drop said of a suit

non prosequitur (non prō-sek'wi-tėr) [L , he does not prosecute: *non*, not; *prosequitur*, 3d pers sing. pres ind of *prosequi*, follow up, prosecute see *prosecute*] In *law*, a common-law judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action

non-recurrent (non-rē-kur'ent), *a* 1. Not occurring again — 2. Not turning back as, the recurrent and *non-recurrent* branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

non-recurring (non-rē-kėr'ing), *a* Non-recurrent

non-regardance (non-rē-gär'dans), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. *Shak.*, T N , v. 1. 124.

non-regent (non-rē'jent), *n* In a medieval university, a master of arts whose regency has ceased. — **House of non-regents.** See *house*[1]

non-residence (non-rez'i-dens), *n.* 1. The fact of not residing or having one's abode within a particular jurisdiction as, *non-residence* stands in the way of his appointment. — 2. Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside; a residing away from the place in which one is required by law or the duties of his office or station to reside, as a clergyman's living away from his pastorate or charge, or a landlord's not living on his own estate or in his own country, etc

Hating that they who have preach'd out Bishops, Prelats, and Canonists, should, in what serves their own ends, retain thir fals Opinions, thir Pharisaical Leven, thir Avarice, and closely, thir Ambition, thir Pluralities, thir *Non residences*, thir odious Fees
Milton, Touching Hirelings

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence* *Swift*

non-resident (non-rez'i-dent), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* 1 Not residing within the jurisdiction — 2 Not residing on one's own estate, in one's pastorate, or in one's proper place: as, a *non-resident* clergyman or land-owner

II. *n.* 1 One who does not reside within the jurisdiction — 2 One who does not reside on his own lands or in the place where his official duties require, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure

As soon as the Bishops, and those Clergymen whom they daily inveighed against and branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and *Non-residents*, were taken out of their way, they presently jump, some into two, some into three of their best Benefices
Milton, Answer to Salmasius i 99

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *non residents* *Swift*, Ag ainst the Bishops

non-resistance (non-rē-zis'tans), *n* The absence of resistance; passive obedience: submission to authority, even if unjustly exercised, without physical opposition In English history, this principle was strenuously upheld by many of the Tory and High Church party about the end of the seventeenth century

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before king James the first *Bolingbroke*, Parties, viii

The church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptation of his favourite doctrine of *non resistance* *C Knight*

non-resistant (non-rē-zis'tant), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Making no resistance to power or oppression, passively obedient

This is that Œdipus whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority *Arbuthnot*

II. *n* 1 One who maintains that no resistance should be made to sovereign authority, even when unjustly exercised. — 2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force

non-resisting (non-rē-zis'ting), *a* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction as, a *non-resisting* medium

Non-ruminantia (non-rō-mi-nan'shi-a), *n pl* [NL , < *non-* + *Ruminantia*] Those artiodactyl quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as swine and hippopotamuses

non-sane (non-sān'), *a* Unsound, not perfect as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

nonsense (non'sens), *n* [< *non-* + *sense*] 1. Not sense, that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense; language or words without meaning, or conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas, absurd talk or senseless actions

Away with it rather, because it will be hardly supply'd with a more unprofitable *nonsence* then is in some passages of it to be seene *Milton*, Animadversions

I try'd if Books would cure my Love, but found
Love made them *Nonsense* all
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable

If a Man must endure the noise of Words without Sense, I think the Women have more Musical Voices, and become *Nonsense* better *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i 1

None but a man of extraordinary talents can write first-rate *nonsense.* *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i

2 Trifles, things of no importance

What royal *Nonsence* is a Diadem
Abroad, for One who 's not at home supreme!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v 1.

You sham stuff, there is an end of you — you must pack off, along with plenty of other *nonsense.* *W. Black*

=**Syn.** Folly, stuff, twaddle, balderdash

nonsense-name (non'sens-nām), *n.* A name having no meaning in itself; a "made" noun having no etymology The number of such words in zoölogy is very considerable, since many naturalists have

coined numerous arbitrary new combinations of letters as names of genera which must be adopted according to accepted rules of zoological nomenclature Anagrams, as *Dacelo* from *Alcedo*, and *Ndaus* from *Lanius*, are a class of nonsense-names, though they have a sort of etymology

nonsense-verses (non'sens-vėr'sez), *n. pl.* Verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense — correct meter, pleasing rhythm, or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at In English schools Latin verse composition often begins with nonsense verses, the object being to familiarize the pupil with the quantity of syllables and the metrical forms on their mechanical side before aiming at expression of thought

nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *a* [Irreg < *nonsense* + *-ic-al*] Of the nature of nonsense, having no sense; unmeaning; absurd, foolish.

This was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of *nonsensical* contingencies
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p 27

nonsensicality (non-sen-si-kal'i-ti), *n* [< *nonsensical* + *-ity*] The quality of being nonsensical, or without sense or meaning.

nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly, without meaning

nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes), *n.* Lack of meaning, absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas

non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* **1.** Not sensitive, not keenly alive to impressions from external objects — **2†.** Wanting sense or perception

II. *n* One having no sense or perception

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *non sensitive*
Feltham, Resolves, I 14

non seq. An abbreviation of Latin *non sequitur*

non sequitur (non sek'wi-tėr) [L, it does not follow *non*, not, *sequitur*, 3d pers sing pres ind of *sequi*, follow see *sequitur*, *sequent*] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises. — **Fallacy of non sequitur** See *fallacies in things* (4), under *fallacy*

non-sexual (non-sek'sū-al), *a* **1** Having no sex, sexless, asexual — **2.** Done by or characteristic of sexless animals as, the *non-sexual* conjugation of protozoans

non-society (non-so-si'e-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed as, a *non-society* man, a *non-society* workshop

non-striated (non-stri'ā-ted), *a* Not striate; unstriped, as muscular fiber. See *fiber*[1].

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n* The denial of substantial existence to phenomena, nihilism.

nonsubstantialist (non-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n* A believer in nonsubstantialism

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and nonego, are divided into realists or substantialists and nihilists or *non substantialists*
Sir W Hamilton, Metaph , xvi

nonsuch† (non'such), *n* See *nonesuch*

Non-suctoria (non-suk-tō'ri-a), *n. pl.* [NL, < *non-* + *Suctoria*.] Those tentaculiferous infusorians which are not suctorial, having filiform prehensile tentacles not provided with suckers.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *n* [< OF *non suit* (< L *non sequitur*), he does not follow: *non*, not; *suit*, 3d pers sing pres ind. of *suivre*, < L *sequi*, follow. see *non-* and *suit*] **1.** A judgment or decision against a plaintiff when he fails to show a cause of action at the trial now often called *dismissal of complaint*. See *calling of the plaintiff*, under *calling* The chief characteristic of this judgment is that it does not usually bar a new action on the same matter

2 A judgment ordered for neglect to prosecute; a non pros

nonsuit (non'sūt), *v t* [< *nonsuit*, *n.*] In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon, or to prove a case

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, overcomes the world, *nonsuits* the devil, and makes a man keep Hilary-term all his life
Rev T Adams, Works, I 68.

Is it too much to tell the propounder of this project that he shall make out its necessity, or he shall be *nonsuited* on his own case?
R Choate, Addresses, p 455.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *a* [< OF. *non suit* see *nonsuit*, *n*] Nonsuited.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.
Blackstone, Com., III xxi.

non-surety† (non-shōr'ti), *n* Absence of surety; want of safety; insecurity

non tenuit (non ten'ū-it) [L., he did not hold *non*, not, *tenuit*, 3d pers sing. perf ind of *tenere*, hold] In *law*, a plea in bar to replevin to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged *Wharton*

non-tenure (non-ten'ūr), *n* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof *Wharton*

non-term (non'tėrm), *n* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court

nontronite (non'trō-nīt), *n.* [< *Nontron* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]] Hydrated silicate of iron, a variety of chloropal occurring in small yellow nodules embedded in an ore of manganese It is found in France in the arrondissement of Nontron, department of Dordogne

non-union (non-ū'nyon), *a* Not belonging to a trades-union as, a *non-union* man

nonuplet (non'ū-plet), *n* [< F. *nonuple* (< L *nonus*, ninth (see *nones*[2], *noon*[1]), + *-uple* as in *duple*, *quadruple*) + *-et*] In *music*, a group of nine notes intended to take the place of six or eight

non-usager (non-ū'sāj-er), *n* One of those nonjurors who opposed the revival of the forms in the administration of the communion known as *the usages* See *usager*

non-usance† (non-ū'zans), *n* Neglect of use *Sir T. Browne.*

non-user (non-ū'zėr), *n* In *law* (*a*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right as, the *non-user* of a corporate franchise (*b*) Neglect of official duty, default of performing the duties and services required of an officer

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by mis user or *non-user*
Blackstone, Com , II x

non-viable (non-vī'a-bl), *a* Not viable applied to a fetus too young to maintain independent life

noodle[1] (nō'dl), *n* [Origin obscure, cf *noddy*] A simpleton [Colloq]

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration
Sydney Smith, Review of Bentham on Fallacies

noodle[2] (nō'dl), *n.* [Usually or always in plural, *noodles* (= F. *nouilles*), < G *nudel*, macaroni, vermicelli, origin obscure] Dough formed into long and thin narrow strips, or, sometimes, into other shapes, dried, and used in soup

noodledom (nō'dl-dum), *n* [< *noodle*[1] + *-dom*] The region of simpletons, noodles or simpletons collectively

noodle-soup (nō'dl-sōp), *n.* [< *noodle*[2] + *soup*] Soup prepared from meat-stock with noodles

nōōgenism (nō-oj'e-nizm), *n.* [< Gr *νόος*, mind (see *nous*), + *γένος*, race, stock, family see *genus*] That which is generated or originated in the mind, a fact, theory, deduction, etc , springing from the mind.

But we are compelled, in order to save circumlocution to coin a word to express those facts which spring from Mind, whether, as in moral philosophy, purely metaphysical, or, as in natural philosophy, generated by Mind from Matter, by Reason from Experience Such facts we could beg to call *noogenisms* (νοος, mens, cogitatio, and γενος, natus, progenies), therein including all mental offsprings or deductions, whether called hypotheses, theories, systems, sciences, axioms, aphorisms, etc
Eden Warwick, quoted in N and Q., 7th ser , III 274

nook (nuk), *n* [Also dial (Sc) *neuk*, < ME *noke*, *nuk*, *nok*, < Ir Gael *nuc*, a corner, nook] **1** A corner. [Obsolete or Scotch]

In every hand he took a *nook*
Of that great leathern meal [meal bag]
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V 201)

2 A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess, a secluded retreat.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up
Shak, Tempest, I 2, 227

This dark sequester'd *nook*
Milton, Comus, l 500

Thou shalt live with me,
Retired in some solitary *nook*,
The comfort of my age
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, II 1

For many a bein *nook* in many a braw house has been offered to my tinny Willie
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x

There is scarcely a *nook* of our ancient and medieval history which the Germans are not now exploring
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 62.

Nook of land, a lot, piece, or parcel of land, the quarter of a yard land *Halliwell* [Rare.]

nook (nuk), *v. t.* [< *nook*, *n*] To betake one's self to a recess or corner, ensconce one's self [Rare.]

Hang Shall the ambuscado lie in one place?
Cur No, *nook* thou yonder
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III 3

nook-shotten† (nuk'shot'n), *a* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, friths, etc

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that *nook shotten* isle of Albion
Shak, Hen V, III 5 14

nooky (nuk'i), *a* [< *nook* + *-y*[1]] Being a nook, nook-like, full of nooks

Joan has placed herself in a little *nooky* recess by an open window
R Broughton, Joan, xxi

noōlogical (nō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *nooloq-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to noology *Sir W Hamilton*

noōlogist (nō-ol'ō-jist), *n* [< *noology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in noōlogy

noōlogy (nō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *νόος*, Attic *νοῦς*, the mind, the understanding (see *nous*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of the understanding *Sir W Hamilton*

noon[1] (nōn), *n* and *a.* [< ME *noon*, *none*, *nowne*, *noyne*, *non*, < AS *nōn*, noon, nones (service), = OS *nōn*, *nuon*, *nona* = D *noen* = MLG *none* = OHG *nōna*, MHG *nōne* = Icel *non*, nones, = F *none* = Sp Pg It *nona*, < L. *nōna*, the ninth hour of the day, hr ninth (sc *hora*, hour), fem of *nōnus*, ninth see *nones*[2] Applied orig to the ninth hour, and later to the service then performed (nones), it came to mean loosely 'midday,' and, in exact use, 'twelve o'clock'] **I.** *n* **1** The ninth hour of the day according to Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, namely the ninth hour from sunrise, or the middle hour between midday and sunset — that is, about 3 P M , later, the ecclesiastical hour of nones, at any time from midday till the ninth hour — **2** Midday, the time when the sun is in the meridian, twelve o'clock in the daytime

The begane in Chyviat the hyls above,
Yerly on a Monnyn day,
Be that it drewe to the owarc off *none*
A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay
Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase, Percy's Reliques, p 53

And hit neyhede ny the *noon* and with Neode ich mette,
That afroutede me foule and faitour me calde
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii 4

Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of March, aboute *none*,
I departyd from Parys
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 2

Who loves not more the night of June
Than dull December's gloomy *noon*?
Scott, Marmion v , Int

3. The middle or culminating point of any course, the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime

I walk unseen
On the dry smooth shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest *noon*
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 68.

4† *pl* The noonday meal Compare *nones*[2], 2 *Piers Plowman* — **Apparent** or **real noon.** See *apparent* — **Mean noon.** See *mean*[1] **Noon of night,** midnight

Full before him at the *noon of night*
(The moon was up and shot a gleamy light)
He saw a quire of ladies.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 213

II. *a.* Meridional *Young*

noon[1] (nōn), *v i* [< *noon*[1], *n*] To rest at noon or during the warm part of the day

The third day of the journey the party *nooned* by the river Jabbok
L Wallace, Ben-Hur, p 459

noon[2]†, *a* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1]

noonday (non'dā), *n* and *a* [< *noon*[1] + *day*[1]]

I. *n* Midday, twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at *noon day* upon the market place
Shak, J C, I 3, 27

II. *a.* Pertaining to midday, meridional as, the *noonday* heat.

Moss-draped live-oaks, their *noonday* shadows a hundred feet across
The Century, XXXV 2

noon-flower (nōn'flou'ėr), *n* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Also *noontide* and *noon-day-flower* See *go-to-bed-at-noon*

nooning (nō'ning), *n* [< *noon*[1] + *-ing*[1]] Repose at noon; rest at noon or during the heat of the day, sometimes, a repast at noon

Is this more pleasant to you than the whir
Of meadow lark, and her sweet roundelay
Or twitter of little field fares, as you take
Your *nooning* in the shade of bush and brake?
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

The men that mend our village ways,
Vexing Macadam's ghost with pounded slate,
Their *nooning* take.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

noon-mark (nōn'märk), *n* A mark so made (as on the floor of a farm-house or barn) that the sun will indicate by it the time of noon

noonmeat† (non'mēt), *n* [< ME *nonemete, nunmete*, < AS *nonmete*, an afternoon meal, < *nōn*, noon (afternoon), + *mete*, food, meat see *noon*[1] and *meat*.] A meal at noon, a luncheon

noonshun†, *n* See *nuncheon*

noon-song† (nōn'sông), *n* Same as *nones*[2], 3.

noonstead (non'sted), *n* [< *noon*[1] + *stead*] The station of the sun at noon

Whilst the main tree, still found
Upright and sound,
By this sun's *noonsted* s made
So great, his body now done projects the shade
B Jonson, Underwoods, xciv

noontide (non'tīd), *n* and *a* [< ME *nontid*, < AS *nontid* (= MHG *nōnezīt*), the ninth hour, < *non*, noon (the ninth hour), + *tīd*, tide] **I.** *n* **1** The time of noon, midday.—**2** The time of culmination, the greatest height or depth as, the *noontide* of prosperity —**3** Same as *noon-flower*

II. *a* Pertaining to noon, meridional

His look
Drew audience and attention still as night
Or summer s *noon tide* air, while thus he spake
Milton, P I, ii 309

Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed,
Murmured like a *noontide* bee
Shelley, To Night.

noops (nōps), *n*. [Origin obscure.] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus* [Prov Eng]

nooryt, *n* See *nurry*

noose (nōs), *n* [Early mod E also *nooze*, origin unknown, no early record (ME) existing If it existed in ME, it might have come from OF. **nous*, *nou*, *nod*, F *nœud*, Languedoc *nous*, < L *nodus*, a knot, see *node*, *knot*[1].] **1** A running knot or slip-knot See *slip-knot*

The honest Farmer and his Wife
Had struggled with the Marriage *Noose*
Prior, The Ladle

2 A loop formed by or fastened with a running knot or slip-knot, as that in a hangman's halter, or in a lasso, hence, a snare, a gin.

Have I professed to tame the pride of ladies,
And make em bear all tests, and am I trick'd now?
Caught in mine own *noose?*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii 4

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friends the fatal *noose*
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 116

And looked as if the *noose* were tied,
And I the priest who left his side
Scott, Rokeby, vi 17

noose (nōs), *v. t*, pret and pp. *noosed*, ppr. *noosing* [< *noose*, *n*] **1** To knot, entangle in or as in a knot

He'll think some other lover s hand, among my tresses *noosed*,
From the ears where he had placed them my rings of pearl unloosed
Lockhart, Zara s Earrings.

2 To catch or insnare by or as by a noose.

To *noose* and entrap us *Government of the Tongue*, p 40

3. To furnish with a noose or running knot

As we were looking at it, Bradford was suddenly caught by the leg in a *noosed* Rope made as artificially as ours
Capt John Smith s Works, II 222.

4. To decorate with something resembling a noose.

The sleeves of all are *noosed* and decorated with laces and clasps *Athenæum*, No 3044, p 303

Nootka dog. A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nootka hummer. A humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus*, originally described from Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, notable as being by far the most northerly representative of its family

noozle†, *v* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*

nopt, *n* An obsolete (the original) form of *nap*[2].

nopal (nō'pal), *n* [= F Sp Pg *nopal*, < Mex *nopalli*] One of several cactaceous plants which support the cochineal-insect. See *cochineal*, *Nopalea*, and *Opuntia*

He had to contend with very superior numbers, in trenched behind fig trees and hedges of *nopals*
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II 285

Nopalea (nō-pā'lē-ä), *n* [NL. (Salm-Reiffersheid-Dyck, 1850), < Mex *nopalnochotzli*] A genus of cacti of the order *Cactew* and the tribe *Opuntiew*, known by the erect petals and long-projecting stamens There are 3 species, natives of Mexico and tropical South America. They are fleshy shrubs with flat jointed branches, little scale like leaves, and scarlet flowers *N cochenillifera*, one of the nopal-plants, is widely cultivated Also called *cochineal fig* See *cochineal* and *nopalry*

nopalin (nō'pa-lin), *n* [< *nopal*, with ref. to cochineal, + *-in*[2]] A coal-tar color, a mixture of eosin with dinitronaphthol, used in dyeing

nopalry, nopalery (nō'pal-ri, -e-ri), *n.*, pl. *nopalries, nopaleries* (-riz) [< *nopal* + *-ry, -ery*] A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal-insects Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants

nope (nōp), *n* [Prob due to *an ope*, misdivided *a nope*, **ope* being a var of *alp*[1]] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* See *maup* [Prov Eng]

The Red sparrow, the *Nope*, the Red breast and the Wren
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 74

no-popery (nō-pō'pėr-i), *a* Expressing violent opposition to Roman Catholicism as, a *no-popery* cry —**No-popery riots**, in *Eng hist*, an outbreak, led by Lord George Gordon, in 1780, ostensibly for the repeal of the measures which had been passed for the relief of Roman Catholics, but actually directed against all Roman Catholics and their sympathizers. It was attended with considerable destruction of life and property in London Also called the *Gordon riots*

noppet, *n* and *t* An obsolete form of *nap*[2]

noppy† (nop'i), *a* An obsolete spelling of *nappy*[2]

nopster† (nop'ster), *n* [< ME *nopster* (= D *nopster*), < *nop*, *nap*[2], + *-ster*] A woman occupied in shearing or trimming the pile or nap of textile fabrics, hence, later, a person of either sex pursuing this occupation

The women by whom this [nipping off the knots on the surface of cloth] was done were formerly called *nopsters*
Wedgwood, Dict. Eng Etymology, under Nap (*Latham*)

nor (nôr), *conj* [< ME *nor*, contr of *nother* (var of *neither*), as *or* of *other*[2] see *nother*, *neither*, *ne*, and *or*[1]] **1.** And not generally used correlatively after a negative, introducing a second or a subsequent negative member of a clause or sentence (*a*) Correlative to *neither*

Neither death *nor* life, *nor* angels, *nor* principalities, *nor* powers *nor* things present, *nor* things to come *nor* height, *nor* depth *nor* any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God Rom viii 38, 39

And extreme fear can *neither* fight *nor* fly
Shak, Lucrece, l 230

(*b*) Correlative to another *nor* [Obsolete or poetical]

Nor voice was heard, *nor* wight was seene in bowre or hall
Spenser, F Q, I viii 29

I send *nor* balms *nor* corsives to your wound
B Jonson, Underwoods, xlv

Of Size, she is *nor* short, *nor* tall,
And does to Fat incline *Congreve*, Doris.

Nor age, *nor* business, *nor* distress, can erase the dear image from my imagination *Steele*, Tatler, No 181

But *nor* the genial feast, *nor* flowing bowl,
Could charm the cares of Nestor s watchful soul
Pope, Iliad, xiv 1

Duty *nor* lifts her veil *nor* looks behind
Lowell, Parting of the Ways

(*c*) With the omission of *neither* or *nor* in the first clause or part of the proposition [Poetical]

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there
Dryden, Æneid, vi 135

Helm *nor* hauberk s twisted mail,
Nor e'en thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail
Gray, The Bard

(*d*) Correlative to some other negative

Thay sald *nocht* be abasit to preche,
Nor for no kynde of fauour fleche
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E E T S), l 232

Fye hath *not* seen *nor* ear heard 1 Cor ii 9

Have you *no* wit, manners, *nor* honesty?
Shak, T N, iii 3 94

You swore you lov'd me dearly,
No few *nor* little oaths you swore, Aminta
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv 2

There is *none* like her, *none*
Nor will be when our summers have deceased
Tennyson, Maud, xviii

2 And . . not: not correlative, but merely continuative

The tale is long, *nor* have I heard it out *Addison*

Bowls clucked and strutted in the stables, *nor* was it more retentive of its ancient state within *Dickens*

Get thee hence, *nor* come again
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi

[In this use formerly used with another negative, merely cumulative, *nor* being then equivalent, logically, to *and*

And no man dreads but he that cannot shift,
Nor none serue God but only tongtide men
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), p 57

"I know not love," quoth he, "*nor* will *not* know it"
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 400]

3 Than, after comparatives. Compare *or*[1] in like use [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Nae sailors mair for their lord coud do
Nor my young men they did for me
The Knight s Ghost (Child's Ballads, I 212)

She s ten times fairer *nor* the bride,
And all that 's in your companie
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 7).

"Hev a dog, Miss!—they're better friends *nor* any Christian," said Bob *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv 3.

norate (nō'rāt), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *norated*, ppr *norating* [A back formation, < *noration* The form *norate* could not arise from *orate*.] To rumor; spread by report [Southern U. S.]

Purty soon it was *norated* around that Ike was going to banter me for a rassel [wrestle], and shure enuff he did
Quoted in *Trans Amer Philol Ass*, XVII 40

noration (nō-rā'shon), *n*. [An erroneous form, due to misdivision of *an oration*.] **1** A speech [Prov Eng]—**2** Rumor [Prov Eng and U S]

Norbertine (nôr'bėr-tin), *n*. [So called from their founder *Norbert*] *Eccles*, a member of the order of Pre-monstrants See *Pre-monstrant*.

nordcaper (nôrd'kā'pėr), *n* The Atlantic right whale Also called *sletbag* and *sarde*. *Sci Amer*, N S, LIV 24

Nordenfelt machine-gun. See *machine-gun*

nordenskiöldine (nôr'den-shēl-din), *n* [From Baron N A E *Nordenskiöld*, a Swedish explorer and geologist (born 1832)] A rare borate of tin and calcium occurring in rhombohedral crystals in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway

nordenskiöldite (nôr'den-shēl-dīt), *n*. [< *Nordenskiöld* (see *nordenskioldine*) + *-ite*[2]] A variety of amphibole or hornblende, near tremolite in composition. it was found near Lake Onega in Russia

Nordhausen acid. See *acid*.

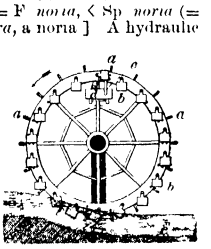
Norfolk capon, nog, etc See *capon*, etc

Norfolk Island pine See *pine*

Norganet, *a*. [< *Norge*, Norway (see *Norwegian*), + *-ane* for *-an*] Norwegian

Most gracious *Norgane* peeres
Alb Eng, B iii, p 71 (*Nares*)

noria (nō'ri-ä), *n*. [= F *noria*, < Sp *noria* (= Pg *nora*), < Ar *nā'ūra*, a noria] A hydraulic machine of a kind used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water. It consists of a water wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various, these machines are generally worked by animal power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel Also called *flush wheel*



Noria

a floats which receive the force of the flowing stream *c* and turn the wheel as indicated by the arrows *b* buckets pivoted to the side of the wheel *d* a box or tank for receiving the raised water (the water is conveyed from this tank by a pipe or chute (not shown) to the point of delivery) *e* spurs, bit at bed rigidly to the tank which acting in conjunction with the motion of the wheel successively empties the buckets into the tank

norice†, *n*. A Middle English form of *nurse*

norie†, *n* A Middle English variant of *nurry*

norie†, *v. t*. [ME. *norien*, < OF *norir*, nourish see *nourish*] To nourish *Gesta Rom*, p 215

norimono, norimon (nor'i-mō"no, -mon), *n* [Jap, < *nori*, ride, + *mono*, a thing] A kind of palanquin or sedan-chair used in Japan It is suspended from a pole or beam carried by two men, the traveler squatting on the floor The entrance is at the side, and not in front as in the sedan

norischt, norisht, *v t* Middle English forms of *nourish*

norisryt, noristryt, *n* Middle English forms of *nursery*

norite (nō'rīt), *n* [< *Nor(way)* + *-ite*[2]] A rock which consists essentially of a mixture of a plagioclase feldspar with a rhombic pyroxene (enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene) See *gabbro*.

norituret, *n* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

norland (nôr'land), *n* and *a*. A reduced form of *northland*

When *Norland* winds pipe down the sea.
Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

Our noisy *norland*
Swinburne, Four Songs of Four Seasons, I

norm (nôrm), *n* [= F *norme* = Sp Pg It *norma*, < L. *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern, a precept. Hence *normal*, *abnormal*, *enormous*.] **1.** A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard

This Church [the Roman] has established its own artificial *norm*, the standard measure of all science
Theodore Parker

The ambon of S Sophia was the general *norm* of all Byzantine ambons. *J M Neale*, Eastern Church, I 204

But to us the sentence composed of subject and predicate, with a verb or special predicative word to signify the predication, is established as the *norm* of expression.
Whitney, Encyc Brit., XVIII. 771.

3. In *biol.*, a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg, and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic *norms* there are but four *Agassiz*

norma (nôr'mä), *n* ; pl. *normæ* (-mē). [L.: see *norm.*] 1. A rule, measure, or norm.

There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe *J. S. Mill*

2 A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular —3. A pattern, a gage; a templet; a model. *E H. Knight.*— 4 [*cap*] The Square, a small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the eighteenth century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called *Norma et regula;* but the name is now abridged —**Norma verticalis**, a line drawn from above perpendicular to the horizontal plane of the skull

normal (nôr'mal), *a* and *n.* [= F Sp Pg *normal* = It. *normale*, < L. *normalis*, according to the carpenters' square or rule, < *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern: see *norm*] **I.** *a* 1 According to a rule, principle, or norm, conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage, conforming with a certain type or standard, not abnormal, regular, natural

The deviations from the *normal* type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it [rhythmical cadence] was disregarded *Hallam*

Glass affords us an instance in which the dispersion of colour thus obtained is *normal*— that is, in the order of wave lengths *J N Lockyer*, Spect Anal , p 32

Headship of the conquering chief has been a *normal* accompaniment of that political integration without which any high degree of social evolution would probably have been impossible *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol , § 482.

2. Serving to fix a standard, intended to set the standard as, a *norm al* school (see below) — 3. In *music*, standard or typical as, *normal* pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison See *key*[1], 7, and *natural key* (under *key*[1]).— 4 In *geom* , perpendicular noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal section* at that point **Diapason normal.** See *diapason* —**Normal angle**, in *crystal* , the angle between the normals to or poles of two planes of a crystal It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle —**Normal equation, function, pitch, price**, etc See the nouns —**Normal school**, a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it, a training school for teachers =**Syn.** 1 *Regular, Ordinary, Normal* That which is *regular* conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is *irregular*, fitful, or exceptional That which is *ordinary* is of the usual sort and excites no surprise, it is opposed to the *uncommon* or the *extraordinary* That which is *normal* conforms or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the principles of its own constitution as, the *normal* action of the heart, the *normal* operation of social influences, the *normal* state of the market

II. *n.* In *geom* , a perpendicular, the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point See cut under *binormal*

normalcy (nôr'mal-si), *n.* [< *normal* + *-cy*] In *geom* , the state or fact of being normal [Rare]

The co ordinates of the point of contact, and *normalcy* *Davies and Peck*, Math Dict. (*Encyc Dict*)

Normales (nôr-mā'lēz), *n. pl* [NL., pl of L *normalis*, normal: see *normal*] 1. In Garrod's and Forbes's classification of birds, a division of *Passeres* including all *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* excepting the genera *Atrichia* and *Menura*, which are *Abnormales.*—2 One of several groups of macrurous crustaceans, exhibiting normal or typical structural characteristics.

normality (nôr-mal'i-ti), *n* [< *normal* + *-ity.*] 1. The character or state of being normal, or in accord with a rule or standard.

In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness *Poe*, Works (ed 1864), II 153.

2. In *geom* , the property of being normal, normalcy.

normalization (nôr'mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *normal* + *-ization*] The act or process of making normal; in *biol.*, any process by which modified or morphologically abnormal forms and relations may be reduced, either actually or ideally, to their known primitive and presumed normal conditions; morphological rectification.

normalize (nôr'mal-īz), *v. t* , pret. and pp. *normalized*, ppr. *normalizing.* [< *normal* + *-ize.*] To render normal; reduce to a standard; cause to conform to a standard.

For reasons which will appear in the preface, a *normalized* text, differing from any yet in use among P G [Penn sylvania German] writers, has been adopted *Amer Jour Philol* , IX. 179

normally (nôr'mal-i), *adv.* 1. As a rule; regularly; according to a rule, general custom, etc.

Mucous surfaces, *normally* kept covered, become skinlike if exposed to the air *H Spencer*, Prin of Biol , § 296

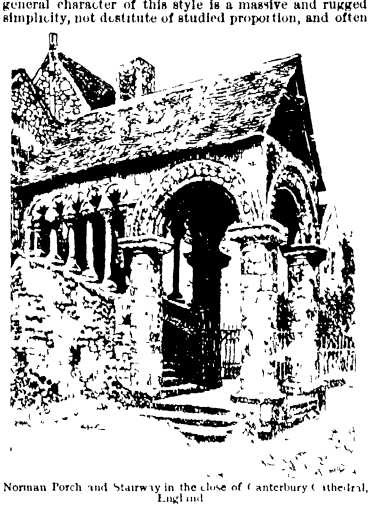
2 In a normal manner, having the usual form, position, etc · as, organs *normally* situated

Norman[1] (nôr'man), *n* and *a* [< ME *Norman* = D *Noorman* = G *Normanne*, < OF *Norman, Normand*, < Dan *Normand* = Sw *Norrman* = Icel *Northmadhr*, Northman see *Northman*] **I.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Normandy, a duchy and later a province of northern France bordering on the English Channel, a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the beginning of the tenth century settled in northern France and founded the duchy of Normandy. They adopted to a large extent the customs and language of the French In the eleventh century their duke conquered England (see *Norman Conquest*), and about the same time Norman adventurers established themselves in southern Italy and Sicily Since the reign of John (1199–1216) the duchy of Normandy has been, except for a short period, a part of France

The *Norman*, with the softened form of his name, is distinguished from the Northman by his adoption of the French language and the Christian religion *E A Freeman*, in Encyc Brit., XVII 540

2. Same as *Norman French* (which see, below)

II. *a* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans —**Norman architecture**, a round arched style of medieval architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced before the Norman conquest from Normandy into Great Britain, where it prevailed after the conquest until the end of the twelfth century The general character of this style is a massive and rugged simplicity, not destitute of studied proportion, and often



Norman Porch and Stairway in the close of Canterbury Cathedral, England

with the grandeur attendant upon great size and solidity The more specific characteristics are —churches cruciform with apse and apsidal chapels, and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept, vaults, plain and semi cylindrical, doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, often with rich moldings, covered with surface sculpture, sometimes continuous around both jamb and arch, but more usually springing from a series of shafts, with plain or enriched capitals, windows small, round headed, placed high in the wall, and opening inward with a wide splay, piers massive, cylindrical, octagonal, square, or with engaged shafts, capitals cushion-, bell-, or lily shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently sculptured in fanciful forms or in a reminiscence of the Corinthian or Ionic, buttresses broad, with but small projection, walls frequently decorated with bands of arcades of which the arches are single or interlaced Toward the close of the twelfth century the style became much modified The arches began to assume the pointed form, the vaults to be groined or formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles, the piers, walls, etc, to become less heavy, the towers to be developed into spires, and the style, having assumed in every particular a more delicate and refined character, passed gradually into a new style, the early Pointed Besides ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many noble and powerful fortresses and castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which in England is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London —**Norman Conquest**, or simply *the Conquest*, in *Eng hist* , the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. The leading results were the downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc , for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into England of Norman French customs, language etc —**Norman embroidery**, a kind of embroidery consisting of crewel work which is picked out or heightened by other embroidery stitches *Dict of Needlework* — **Norman French**, a form of French spoken by the Normans, which became upon the Conquest the official language of the court and of legal procedure, undergoing in England a further development (Anglo French), until its final absorption in English (See *English*, 2) Norman French was the language of legal procedure until the reign of Edward III Many isolated phrases and formulas in this language (Law French) remain unassimilated in archaic use —**Norman thrush.** See *thrush*

norman[2] (nôr'man), *n* [Origin obscure.] *Naut* (*a*) A short, heavy iron pin put into a hole in the windlass or bitts, to keep the chain-cable in place while veering. (*b*) A pin through the rudder-head

Normandy cress. See *cress*

Normanize (nôr'man-īz), *v t* ; pret and pp *Normanized*, ppr *Normanizing* [< *Norman*[1] + *-ize*] To make Norman or like the Normans; give a Norman character to

Had the *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor been carried out, the ancient freedom would have been undermined rather than overthrown *Encyc Brit* , VIII 289

normative (nôr'ma-tiv), *a* [< L *normare*, pp *normatus*, set by the square, < *norma*, a square, norm see *norm*] Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to

The third assumption is that there are *normative* laws of reason, through which all that is real is knowable, and all that is willed is good *G S Hall*, German Culture, p 188.

This [Priestly] Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law *Encyc Brit* , XVIII 514

There can be no doubt that logic, conceived as the *normative* science of subjective thought, has a place and function of its own *Contemporary Rev* , XLIX 444

Normative law See *law*[1]

norn†, **nurnt**, *v.* [ME *nornen, nurnen*, < AS. *gnornian, gnornan*, also *gronnian* (= OS *gnornôn, gronôn, gornôn*), mourn, grieve, be sad, complain, lament; cf. *gnorn*, also *grorn*, sadness, sorrow, *gnorn*, sad, sorrowful, *gnornung, grornung*, mourning, lamentation The form of the root is uncertain For the development of the later senses (for which no other explanation appears), cf *mean*[1], 'moan,' 'complain,' also 'speak,' 'tell,' a var of *moan*[1]] **I.** *intrans.* To murmur, complain

Ande ther thay dronken, & dalten, & demed eft nwe, To *norne* on the same note, on nwegerez euen *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E T S), l 1669

II. *trans.* 1 To say; speak; tell

Another nayed also & *nurned* this cawse *Alliterative Poems* (ed Morris), II 65

2 To call

How *norne* ge yowre ryȝt nome, & thenne no more? *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E T S), l 2443

Norn[2] (nôrn), *n* [= G *Norne* (NL *Norna*), < Icel. *norn* = Sw. *norna* = Dan *norne*, a Norn (see def)] In *Scand myth* , one of the three Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdande and Skuld There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate

Norremberg doubler. See *doubler*[1]

Norroy (nor'oi), *n* [< AF *norroy*, < *nord*, north, + *roy, roi*, king see *roy*] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent See *king-at-arms*

norry†, *n* A variant of *nurry*

Norse (nôrs), *a* and *n.* [A reduced form of **Norsk*, < Icel *Norskr* = Norw Sw Dan *Norsk*, Norwegian or Icelandic, lit (like Sw Dan *nordisk* = G *nordisch* = D *noordsch*), of the north, < *nordhr*, north, + *-skr* = E *-ish* see *north* and *-ish*[1]] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the North —that is, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and their dependencies, including Iceland, etc , comprehended under the name of Scandinavia, pertaining to the language of Scandinavia

II. *n* The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc Specifically · (*a*) Old Norwegian, practically identical with Old Icelandic and called especially *Old Norse* Old Icelandic generally called is in this dictionary simply *Icelandic* except when distinguished from modern Icelandic represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue (*b*) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland (*c*) Modern Norwegian

Norseman (nôrs'man), *n* , pl *Norsemen* (-men) A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

Norsk (nôrsk) *a* Norse.

nortelry†, *n* [ME · · *nurture*] Education

Hir *nortelrie*
That she hadde lerned in the nonnerie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 47.

north (nôrth), *n* and *a* [< ME *north, northe*, n., north (ace *north* as adv.), < AS *north*, adv., orig the acc or dat (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., except in compar *northra, northerra*, superl *northmest*, the form *north*, as an adj, given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*north* or *northan*) alone or in comp), to the north, in the north, north; in comp *north-*, a quasi-adj, as *north-dæl*, the northern region, the north, etc (> E *north, a*), = OFries *north, nord* = D *noord* = MLG. *nort, nôrt*, LG *nord* = OHG *nord, nort*, G *nord* = Icel *nordhr* = Sw Dan *nord*, north, as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F *nord* = Sp Pg It. *norte*, from the E) (1) AS *north* = OS *north* = OFries *north, nord* = D *noord* = Sw *norr* = Dan *nord*, adv , to the north, in the north, north, (2) AS *northan* = MLG *norden* = OHG *nordana, nordane*, MHG *norden* = Icel *nordhan* = Sw *nordan*, adv , prop 'from the north,' but in MLG and MHG also 'in the north, north', hence the noun, D *noorden* = MLG *norden, nörden* = OHG *nordan*, MHG G *norden* = Dan *norden*, the north (cf. also *northerly, northern*, etc), root unknown The Gr *ὑπερτερος*, below, and the Umbrian *nertro*, to the left, are phonetically near to the Teut word, but no proof of connection exists] **I.** *n* **1** That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position

> Send danger from the east unto the west,
> So honour cross it from the *north* to south
> *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, 1 3 196

2 A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning

> More uneven and unwelcome news
> Came from the *north* *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, 1 1 51
>
> The false *North* displays
> Her broken league to imp their serpent wings
> *Milton*, Sonnets, x

Specifically — **3** [*cap*] With the definite article: In *U S. hist* and *politics*, those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri

> The Northern man who set up his family altar at the South stood, by natural and almost necessary synecdoche, for the *North* *Tourgée*, Fool s Errand, xxvii.

4. The north wind

> No, I will speak as liberal as the *north*
> *Shak*, Othello v 2 220
>
> The stream is fleet — the *north* breathes steadily
> Beneath the stars *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii 1

5. *Eccles*, the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar See *east*, 1 **Magnetic north.** See *magnetic*

II. *a.* **1** Being in the north; northern

> Tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the *north* half
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix 66

> If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *north* star *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 1 258

2. *Eccles*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar Abbreviated *N* — **North dial.** See *dial* — **North end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the left hand of the priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front. — **North following,** in *astron*, in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points. — **North pole, star, wind.** See the nouns. — **North preceding,** in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points **North side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the north end, the gospel side — **North water,** among whalers, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward

north (nôrth), *adv* [< ME *north, nort*, < AS *north*, adv see *north, n*] To the north, in the north

> And west, *nort*, & south,
> Fuery man, bothe fremyd & kouth,
> Xul [shall] comyn with-outyn ly
> *Political Poems*, etc (ed Furnivall), p 249
>
> Our army is dispersed already
> Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses
> East, west, *north*, south *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, iv 2 104

north (nôrth), *v i* [< *north, n* and *adv*] *Naut*, to move or veer toward the north. [Rare.]

North-Carolinian (nôrth'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a* and *n* [< *North Carolina* (see def) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the State of North Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of Virginia.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina.

north-cock (nôrth'kok), *n* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis* [Local, Scotland.]

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *n* and *a* [< ME *northest*, < AS *northeast-*, in comp , *northan-éastan*, from the northeast (= D *noordoost* = MLG. *nortöster* = OHG *nordôstan*, G *nordosten* = Sw Dan *nordost*, northeast; cf. D. *noordoostelyk* = G *nordostlich* = Sw Dan *nordostlig*, adv), < *north*, north, + *east*, east · see *north* and *east*] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45° E., or E. 45° N.

II. *a* Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point, northeastern as, a *northeast* wind; to hold a *northeast* course Abbreviated *N E* — **Northeast passage,** a passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific ocean The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiold in 1878-9, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *adv* To or from the northeast

northeaster (nôrth'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *northeast* + *-er*[1]] **1** A wind or gale from the northeast.

> Welcome, wild *North easter!*
> Shame it is to see
> Odes to every zephyr,
> Ne er a verse to thee
> *Kingsley*, Ode to the North East Wind

2 The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I so called from their having the letters N E (meaning 'New England,' but assumed to mean 'northeast') impressed on one of their faces.

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *a* [< *northeast*, after *easterly*] Going toward or coming from the northeast, or the general direction of northeast as, a *northeasterly* course, a *northeasterly* wind

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northeasterly, a*] Toward or from the northeast, or a general northeast direction

northeastern (nôrth'ēs'tern), *a.* [(= OHG *nordôstrôni*) < *northeast*, after *eastern*] Pertaining to or being in the northeast, or in the direction of the northeast

northeastward (nôrth'ēst'ward), *adv* [< *northeast* + *-ward.*] Toward the northeast

northeastwardly (nôrth'ēst'ward-li); *adv* [< *northeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *northeastward.*

norther (nôr'ŦHėr), *n* [< *north* + *-er*[1]] **1** A strong or cold northerly wind —**2.** A violent cold north wind blowing, mainly in winter, over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico A norther is always preceded by the passage of a cyclone, of which, in fact it is the rear part On the east side of a cyclone prevail warm, moist, southerly winds, while on the west side the winds are northerly In the winter, when the temperature gradient from the Gulf of Mexico northward over Texas is very steep, the northerly winds following the passage of the center of a cyclone at times blow over this region with great fury, producing a very sudden and great fall of temperature Over the Gulf, norther often cause wrecks in the Bay of Campeachy, on a lee shore

> Sometimes, instead of changing, the preceding wind dies entirely away, and a dead, oppressive, suffocating calm ensues, to be broken in a few hours by the wild bursts of the descending *Norther*
> *Proc Amer Ass Adv Sci*, XIX 99
>
> This storm may be known as the Blizzard of the North west, the Chinook of the Northern Plateau, the *Norther* of the Southern Slope and Texas, or the Simoon of the Desert *Jour Franklin Inst*, CXXI 247

northering (nôr'ŦHėr-ing), *a.* [< *norther* + *-ing*[2].] Wild, incoherent. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

northerliness (nôr'ŦHėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being northerly

northerly (nôr'ŦHėr-li), *a* [< *north*, after *easterly* Cf D *noordelyk* = G *nordlich* = Sw Dan *nordlig*] **1** Pertaining to or being in or toward the north; northern

> As Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those *northerly* nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed
> *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, note 7

2 Proceeding from the north

> Well he wist and remembred that he was faine to stay till he had a Westerne winde, and somewhat *Northerly*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p 4

northerly (nôr'ŦHėr-li), *adv* [< *northerly, a*] Toward the north: as, to sail *northerly.*

northern (nôr'ŦHėrn), *a* and *n* [< ME *northern, northren*, < AS *northerne* (= OHG. *nordarôni, nordrôni* = Icel *norrænn*), northern, < *north*, north. Cf. *eastern, western, southern*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the *northern* States, the *northern* part of Michigan; *northern* people. Abbreviated *N.*

> Like a streamer of the *northern* morn,
> Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
> By night, with noises of the *northern* sea.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur

2 Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it. as, to steer a *northern* course — **3** Proceeding from the north

> The angry *northern* wind
> Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, abroad
> *Shak*, Tit. And , iv 1 104

Great northern diver, falcons, etc See the nouns — **Northern crow** Same as *hooded crow* See *hooded* — **Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona.* — **Northern drab,** a moth, *Tæniocampa opima* — **Northern drift.** See *drift* — **Northern fur-seal,** *Callorhinus ursinus* — **Northern grape-fern,** the grape fern *Botrychium boreale* — **Northern hare,** *Lepus variabilis* — **Northern hemisphere** See *hemisphere* — **Northern lights,** the aurora borealis — **Northern node** Same as *ascending node* (see *node*, 6) — **Northern oyster, rustic, sea-cow,** etc See the nouns — **Northern signs,** those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, namely Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo — **Northern staff,** a quarter staff — **Northern swift, wasp,** etc See the nouns — **The Northern Car** See *car*[1]

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country. *Hallam*

northerner (nôr'ŦHėrn-ėr), *n* A native of or a resident in the north, or in the northern part of any country, especially of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; specifically, a citizen of the north or northern United States

> I must say, as being myself a *northerner*, it is least where it ought to be largest *Gladstone*
>
> The condition of "dead drunkness," which few even of drinking *Northerners* enjoy, is to them [Asiatics] delightful *Contemporary Rev*, LIII 169
>
> "In other words, your parents object to an alliance with my family because we are of Northern birth," said the Fool "Not exactly, not so much because you are *Northerners*, as because you are not Southerners"
> *Tourgée*, Fool s Errand, xliii

northernly† (nôr'ŦHėrn-li), *adv* Toward the north

> These [constellations] *Northernely* are scene
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 60

northernmost (nôr'ŦHėrn-mōst), *a* [< *northern* + *-most*] Situated at the point furthest north

northern-spell (nôr'ŦHėrn-spel), *n* A corruption of *nur-and-spell*

northing (nôr'thing), *n* [Verbal n of *north, v*] **1** The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination —**2.** In *nav* and *surv.*, the distance of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning opposed to *southing* —**3** Deviation toward the north When a wind blows from a direction to the northward of east or west, it is said to have *northing* in it

northland (nôrth'land), *n* and *a* [< ME **northland*, < AS *northland*, < *north*, north, + *land*, land] **I.** *n.* The land in the north, the north

II. *a* Of or pertaining to a land in the north.

Northman (nôrth'man), *n* ; pl *Northmen* (-men) [< ME. *Northman*, < AS *Northman* (= OHG *Nordman* = MHG *Nortman, Northman, Norman*, G. *Normann* = Icel *Nordhmadhr* (pl *Nordhmenn*) = Dan *Normand*, a Northman (Norwegian, etc)), < *north*, north, + *man*, man Hence *Norman*[1].] An inhabitant of the north — that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc , a Scandinavian, in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc , and in northern France, where they were called *Normans* According to the Icelandic sages (whose historical value is however, disputed), a Northman, Leif Ericsson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia and New England about A D 1000

northmost (nôrth'mōst), *a superl* [< ME *northmest*, < AS. *northmest*, < *north*, north, + *-mest*, a double superl suffix: see *-most.*] Situated furthest to the north; northernmost *Defoe*

northness (nôrth'nes), *n* [< *north* + *-ness*] The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north *Faraday.* [Rare]

Northumbrian (nôr-thum'bri-an). *a.* and *n.* [< *Northumbria* (see def.) + *-an.* The ME adj was *Northumbrish*, < AS *Northhymbrisc*, < *Northhymbre, Northanhymbre*, the people north of the Humber, < *north*, north, + *Humbre*, the Humber river] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland, an old English kingdom which at its maximum power and extent

reached from the river Humber northward to the Firth of Forth. It was the leading power in Great Britain during part of the seventh and eighth centuries.—2 Of or pertaining to the modern county of Northumberland, occupying part of the old Northumbria.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Northumberland.—2 The form of the Anglo-Saxon or English language spoken in Northumbria between the invasion of Britain in the fifth century and the Conquest. It differs from the dialect usually called *Anglo Saxon* or *West Saxon* chiefly in a greater degree of reduction of consonants in inflectional endings, in the retention of certain umbrous spellings, and in the greater admixture of Scandinavian words. The remains of Northumbrian (in this sense usually called *Old Northumbrian*) are comparatively scanty. See *Anglo Saxon*, 2.

northward (nôrth'ward), *adv.* [< ME *northward*, < AS *norðweard*, also *norðanweard*, to the north, < *norð*, north, + *-weard*, E *-ward*.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. Also *northwards*.

> Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
> Where Phœbus fire scarce thaws the icicles
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 4.

> He fell into a fantasie and desire to proove and know how farre that land stretched *Northward*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

northward (nôrth'ward), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *northward*, < AS *northweard*, adj., < *northweard*, adv.; see *northward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or leading toward the north.

> The time was when my heart a dear Harry
> Threw many a *northward* look to see his father
> Bring up his powers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

II. *n.* The northern part, the north end or side.

> The tall pines
> That darken'd all the *northward* of her Hall.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

northwardly (nôrth'ward-li), *a.* [< *northward* + *-ly*¹.] Having a northern direction.

northwardly (nôrth'ward-li), *adv.* [< *northwardly*, *a.*] In a northern direction.

northwards (nôrth'wardz), *adv.* [< ME *northwardes*, < AS *norðweardes* (= D *noordwaarts* = G *nordwärts*), with adv. gen. suffix, < *norðweard*, northward; see *northward*, *adv.*] Same as *northward*.

northwest (nôrth'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME *northwest*, < AS *northwest*, to the northwest, *norðanwestan*, from the northwest (= D *noordwest* = OHG *nordwestan*, MHG. *nordwesten*, G. *nordwest*, *nordwesten* = Sw. Dan. *nordvest*, adv.) (cf. D. *noordwestelijk* = G. *nordwestlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordvestlig*) (used as a noun only as *north*, *east*, *west*, *south* were used), < *north*, north, + *west*, west: see *north* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.—2. With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated, specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc. [It is a rather vague phrase, sometimes other States or Territories may be included.]

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west, northwesterly.—2. Proceeding from the northwest: as, a *northwest* wind.

Abbreviated *N. W.*

Northwest ordinance. See *ordinance*. **Northwest passage,** a passage for ships from the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert M'Clure, in his expedition of 1850–4, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned, and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. Its honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

northwest (nôrth'west'), *adv.* [< ME *northwest*, < AS *northwest*, adv.; see *northwest*, *n.* and *a.*] To or from the northwest.

northwester (nôrth'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *northwest* + *-er*¹.] A wind or gale from the northwest.

northwesterly (nôrth'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *northwest*, after *westerly*.] 1. Situated toward the northwest.—2. Coming from the northwest: as, a *northwesterly* wind.

northwesterly (nôrth'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northwesterly*, *a.*] Toward or from the northwest, or a general northwest direction.

northwestern (nôrth'wes'tėrn), *a.* [= OHG *nordwestroni*, < *northwest*, after *western*.] Pertaining to or situated in the northwest; lying in or toward the northwest as, the *Northwestern* Provinces of British India.

northwestward (nôrth'west'wärd), *adv.* [< *northwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the northwest.

norturet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

Norw. An abbreviation of *Norwegian*.

norward (nôr'wärd), *adv.* A reduced form of *northward*.

> Stately, lightly, went she *Norward*
> Till she near'd the foe.
> *Tennyson*, The Captain.

Norwayant, *a.* [< *Norway* (**Norwey*) + *-an*.] Norwegian.

> He finds thee in the stout *Norweyan* ranks,
> Nothing afeard of what thyself didst make,
> Strange images of death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 3. 95.

Norway crow. Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*).

Norway gerfalcon. The gerfalcon of northern continental Europe, *Falco* or *Hierofalco gyrfalco*. It is of a darker color than the corresponding gerfalcons of Greenland and Iceland. See cut under *falcon*.

Norway haddock, lemming, lobster, maple, pine, etc. See *haddock*, etc.

Norway spruce. See *fir* and *spruce*.

Norwegian (nôr-wē'jan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Norway* (ML. *Norvegia*, *Norwegia*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway, belonging to, found in, or derived from Norway. — **Norwegian carp, haddock, stove, yarn,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Norway, a kingdom of Europe in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, which since 1814 has been united with Sweden under a common sovereign, but has a separate parliament and administration.—2. The language of Norway. It is a Scandinavian language, nearly allied to Icelandic, Danish on the one side and to Danish on the other. Abbreviated *Norw.*—3. A kind of fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes. It is a huge unwieldy boat, 35 or 40 feet in length, with flaring bows, great sheer, and high sides, and is sloop-rigged. It is dry in all weathers, but is used only by the Scandinavian fishermen, most other fishermen objecting to the slowness of its motion and the great labor of rowing in a calm.

> At Milwaukee the *Norwegians* were abandoned and the square stern adopted. *J. W. Milner.*

norwegium (nôr-wē'jn-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *Norwegia*, *Norvegia*, Norway: see *Norwegian*.] Chemical symbol, Ng. A supposed metallic element closely related to bismuth. Its properties have not been fully investigated nor its elementary nature fully established.

Norwich crag. See *crag*¹, 2.

noryt, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

nost. A Middle English contraction of *nones*, the genitive of *none*. See *none*¹.

> Do *nos* kynnes labour. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, I. 1794.

nose¹ (nōz), *n.* [< ME. *nose*, *nese*, *neose*, *nase*, < AS. *nosu* (in comp. *nosu-* and *nos-*), also *nasu* (in comp. *nas-*), the nose, also a point of land, = OFries. *nose*, *nosi*, *nos* = D. *neus* = MLG. *nese*, *nase*, *nose*, LG. *nase* = OHG. *nasa*, MHG. G. *nase* = Icel. *nos* = Sw. *nasa* = Dan. *næse*, nose, = L. *nāsus* (> It. *naso* = Pr. *nas*, *naz* = F. *nez*), cf. *nares* (> Sp. Pg. *nariz*), nostrils, = OBulg. *nosŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *nos* = Russ. *nosŭ* = Lith. *nosis* = OPruss. *nozy* = Skt. *nāsā*, *nasā*, *nas*, nose, root unknown. The Gr. word is different, ῥίς (*ῥιν-*), nose. Cf. *ness*, *naze*. Hence *nozle*, *nozzle*, *nuzzle*.] 1. The special organ of the sense of smell, formed by modifications of certain bones and fleshy parts of the face, its cavities, or fossæ, freely communicable with the cavities of the mouth and lungs, and hence also concerned in respiration, the utterance of words or vocal sounds, and taste. It is lined throughout by a highly vascular mucous membrane called the *patulary* or *Schneiderian*, continuous with the skin through the nostrils, the conjunctiva of the eye, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx and sinuses. It is in this membrane that the fine filaments of the olfactory nerves terminate, and over it the inspired air containing odorous substances passes. The olfactory region, or that region to which the olfactory nerves are distributed, however, includes only the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal fossæ and the upper part of the septum, the lower part of the cavities has nothing to do with olfaction. Externally the nose commonly forms a prominent feature of the face or facial region of the head, when very long it becomes a *proboscis*, and may acquire a tactile or manual function, as in the elephant, hog, mole, etc. The nose of an animal when moderately prominent is usually called a *snout*, *muzzle*, or *muffle*. The *bridge* of the nose is so much of its external prominence as is bridged over or roofed in by the nasal bones. The external opening of the nose is the *nostril*, usually paired, right and left, and technically called *nares*. The inner passages or cavities of the nose are the *nasal fossæ* or *meatus*, they open interiorly into the upper part of the pharynx, by orifices called the *posterior nares* or *choanæ*, above the soft palate. The animal whose nose most resembles man's in size and shape is the proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, whose nose is more prominent than that of most men. Prominence of the nose is to some extent an indication of ascent in the scale of human development, the nose being flattest in the lowest or negroid races. A large nose is commonly supposed to indicate strength of character, and thin clean cut nostrils are generally a sign of high nervous organization. Besides its special function of smelling, the nose has in all animals a respiratory office, being, rather than the mouth, the usual passageway for air in both inspiration and expiration; it also serves to modify or modulate the voice, and to discharge the secretion from several cavities of the head, as the frontal and other sinuses, and the tears from the eyes. See cuts under *mouth*, *nasal*, *Nasalis*, and *Condylura*.

> The ixth batelle hedde Grolnge poire mole, that was a noble knyght of his body, but he hadde no gretter *nose* than a cat. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 321.

> The big round tears
> Coursed one another down his innocent *nose*
> In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 1. 39.

> Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,
> Has drawn two conduits down our *Nose*.
> *Prior*, Alma, i.

Hence—2. The sense of smell, the faculty of smelling, or the exercise of that faculty; scent; olfaction.

> Wigtly the werwolf than went bi *nose*
> Luene to the herdes house.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

> You shall often see among the Dogs a loud babbler, with a bad *nose*, lead the unskilful.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher.

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose. (*a*) A pointed or tapering projection or part in front of an object, as of a ship or a pitcher.

> The [steamship] Thingvalla's *nose* was ripped completely off, clear back to the first bulkhead.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 319.

(*b*) A nozle, as of a bellows, a pipe.

> By means of a plug and seat arranged just below the outlet pipe, or *nose*, communication with the neighbouring tank or settlers can be made or cut off at will.
> *Spons Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 296.

(*c*) The beak or rostrum of a still. (*d*) The end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured. (*e*) In *metal*, an accumulation of chilled material around the end of the tuyer in the blast-furnace. (*f*) In *glass blowing*, the round opening or neck left when the blowpipe is separated from the glass in blowing. (*g*) The small marginal plate of the upper shell of the hawksbill turtle: same as *foot*, 14. (*h*) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, same as *foot*, 13. (*i*) In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the front part of an insect's head, comprising the clypeus and labrum: these, however, have nothing in common with the nose of vertebrated animals. (*j*) In *arch.* (1) A drip, a downward projection from a cornice or molding, designed to throw off rain water. (2) A rib projection, or keel characterizing any member, as a mullion or molding.

> The face (or what the workmen call the *nose*) of the mullion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 475.

(*k*) A point of land. [Prov. Eng.]

4. An informer. [Thieves' cant.]

> Now Bill
> Was a "regular trump"—did not like to turn *Nose*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 181.

People might think I was a *nose* if anybody came after me, and they would crab me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 391.

Aquiline nose, a high or prominent nose, convex in profile, with a pointed tip, likened to an eagle's beak: a Roman nose. — **As plain as the nose on one's face,** very easy to be seen or understood. [Colloq.]

> Those fears and jealousies appeared afterwards to every common man *as plain as the nose on his face* to be but meer forgeries and suppositious things.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

Bottle nose. See *bottlenose*. — **Bridge of the nose.** See def. 1. — **Bull nose.** See *bullnose*. — **Column of the nose.** See *columna*. — **Nose helve.** See *helve*. — **Nose of wax,** a pliable, yielding person or thing.

> But vows with you bring like
> To your religion a *nose of wax*,
> To be turned every way.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

Pug nose, a tip tilted or turned up nose: the opposite of the aquiline nose. — **Roman nose,** an aquiline nose. — **Skull of the nose** the bony capsule of the nose: the mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones, upon which the olfactory nerves chiefly ramify. — **To be bored through the nose!,** to be cheated. *Davies.*

> I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grosly gull'd by this cheat, and soon English *bor'd* also *through the nose* this way.
> *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 44.

To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*. — **To cast in the nose!,** to twit, fling in the face.

> A feloe had *cast* him in *the nose*, that he gaue so large monie to soche a naughtie drabbe.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 65.

To follow one's nose, to go straight ahead. — **To hold one's nose.** See *hold*¹. — **To lead by the nose.** See *lead*¹. — **To put one's nose out of joint.** See *joint*. — **To take pepper in the nose!,** to take offense.

> A man is feisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man *takes pepper in the nose*.
> *Optick Glasse of Humours* (1639). (*Vares.*)

To tell or count noses, to count the number of persons present. [Colloq.]

> The polle and number of the names. I think to be but the number of the Beast, if we onely *tell noses*, and not consider reasons.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 105. (*Davies.*)

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong
By *telling noses* with a party strong *Swift*, To Gay.

To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with —**To turn up the nose**, to express scorn or contempt by a toss of the head with a slight drawing up of the nostrils

To *turn up* his *nose* at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii 5

To wipe another's nose†, to cheat or defraud him

A What hast thou done?
G I have *wiped* the old mens *noses* of the money
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*)

Under one's nose, under the immediate range of one's observation, before one's very face

I am not ignorant how hazardous it will be to do this *under the nose* of the envious
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

nose[1] (nōz), *v*, pret and pp *nosed*, ppr *nosing*. [< *nose*[1], *n*.] **I.** *trans* **1** To smell, scent

You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs
Shak, Hamlet, iv 3 38

During the song, one Robert Munday and his son, rural fiddlers, who by instinct *nosed* festivities appeared at the gate. *C Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p 8.

2 To face; oppose to the face

I must tell you you're an arrant cockscomb
To tell me so My daughter *nos'd* by a slut!
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, i 4

If we pedle out ye time of our trad, others will step in and *nose* us
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 255.

3 To utter in a nasal manner; twang through the nose *Cowley* —**4.** To touch, feel or examine with the nose, toss or rub with the nose

Lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder
Tennyson, Lucretius

The shaggy, mouse colored donkey, *nosing* the turf with his mild and huge proboscis
H James, Jr, Pass Pilgrim, p 43

The viper then returns to it [its prey] with a slow gliding motion, *noses* the entire body, and finally seizes the latter by the head and swallows it
Sci Amer, N S, LIX. 262

To nose out, to find or find out by or as if by smelling about.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To smell, sniff

Methinks I see one [an opossum], *nosing* as it goes for the fare its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon.*

2. To pry curiously or in a meddlesome way

Perpetual *nosing* after snobbery at least suggests the snob *R L Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction

To nose in, in *coal mining*, said of a stratum when it dips beneath the ground [Eng.] —**To nose out.** (*a*) In the fisheries, to swim high with the nose out of water, as a fish (*b*) In *coal mining* See the quotation

In advancing southwards along the synclinal axis, he [the observer] loses stratum after stratum and gets into lower portions of the series When a fold diminishes in this way it is said to *nose out*
A Geikie, Encyc Brit, X 801

nose[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *noise*.

nosean (nō'zē-an), *n* [Named after K W *Nose*, a German geologist (1753–1835).] A mineral occurring in dodecahedral crystals, also granular-massive, with a grayish, bluish, or brownish color It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium containing also sodium sulphate, and is closely related to hauyne, but contains little or no calcium It occurs in volcanic rocks, especially near Andernach on the Rhine Also called *nosite*

nose-ape (nōz'āp), *n* The proboscis-monkey. See cut at *Nasalis*.

nose-bag (nōz'bag), *n* A bag to contain feed for a horse, having straps at its open end, by which it may be fastened on the horse's head.

Calm as a hackney coach horse on the Strand,
Tossing about his *nose bag* and his oats
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p 265 (*Davies*)

nose-band (nōz'band), *n*. That part of a bridle which comes over the nose and is attached to the cheek-straps Also called *nose-piece* See cut under *harness*

nose-bit (nōz'bit), *n*. In *block-making*, a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end Also called *slit nose bit*, *shell-auger*, and *pump bit*, because used to bore out timbers for pump stocks or wooden pipes

nosebleed (nōz'blēd), *n* [< ME. *noseblede*, < *nose*[1] + *bleed*] **1.** A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose, epistaxis.—**2** The common yarrow or milfoil It was once reputed to cause bleeding when placed at the nose and in love divinations that effect pressaged successful courtship

nose-brain (nōz'brān), *n* The olfactory lobes of the brain; the rhinencephalon. See second cut under *brain*

noseburn (nōz'bėrn), *n* A pungent Jamaica tree, *Daphnopsis tinifolia* of the *Thymelæaceæ*

nosed (nōzd), *a*. [< *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a nose; especially having a nose of a certain kind specified by a qualifying word, as, long-*nosed*, hook-*nosed*

The slaves are *nos'd* like vultures how wild they look!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v 2.

nose-fish (nōz'fish), *n*. The bat-fish, *Malthe vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*

nose-flute (nōz'flōt), *n*. See *flute*[1].

nose-fly (nōz'flī), *n* The bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, which infests the nostrils of sheep, in which are deposited its living larvæ See cut under *sheep-bot*.

nosegay (nōz'gā), *n*. [Lit. 'a pretty thing to smell', < *nose*[1] + *gay*[1], *n*.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell, a posy, a bouquet.

She hath made me four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shak*, W T, iv 3 44

Two priests of the convent of Arcadi came to us, and afterwards the steward of the pasha Cuperli, who brought me a present of a *nosegay* and a water melon
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 259

nosegay-tree (nōz'gā-trē), *n*. A low tree of tropical America and the West Indies, in two species, *Plumeria rubra*, the red, and *P alba*, the white nosegay-tree See *frangipani* and *Plumeria*

nose-glasses (nōz'glăs'ez), *n pl* Eye-glasses connected by a spring by which they are held on the nose, one eyepiece being so adjusted as to fold back on the other when not in use, a pince-nez

nose-herb† (nōz'ėrb), *n*. An herb fit for a nosegay, a flower *Shak*, All's Well, iv. 5 20

nose-hole (nōz'hōl), *n* **1** In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture in order to soften the thick part at the neck which has just been detached from the blowing-tube —**2** In *zool*, a nostril

nose-horn (nōz'hôrn), *n* **1.** The horn of a rhinoceros —**2.** The nasicorn or rhinotheca of a bird

nose-key (nōz'kē), *n*. In *carp.*, same as *fox-wedge* *E H Knight*

noselt, *n*. An obsolete form of *nozzle*.

noselt, *v*. An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nose-leaf (nōz'lēf), *n* A peculiar appendage of the snout of many bats, as the rhinolophine and phyllostomine forms, consisting partly of foliaceous extension and complication of the integument, partly of modified glandular structures (of the same character as those in which the vibrissæ of other bats are inserted) well supplied with nerves, the whole forming a delicate and highly sensitive tactile organ See cut under *Phyllorhina*

Bats have the sense of touch strongly developed in the wings and external ears, and in some species in the flaps of skin found near the nose These *nose leaves* and expanded ears frequently show vibratile movements, like the antennæ of insects enabling the animal to detect slight atmospheric impulses. *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 479

nose-led (nōz'led), *a* Led by the nose; dictated to, domineered over

I will not thus be *nose led* by him I'll even brusque it a little, if he goes on at this rate *Scott*, Woodstock, vii

noseless (nōz'les), *a*. [< *nose*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute or deprived of a nose

Mangled Myrmidons,
That *noseless* and handless, hack'd and chip'd, come to him
Shak, T and C, v 5 34

noselingt (nōz'ling), *adv* [ME, < *nose*[1] + *-ling*[2].] On the nose.

Felle doune *noselynge*
Morte d Arthur, ii 286. (*Halliwell*)

noselingst (nōz'lingz), *adv*. [< ME *noselyngays*, *noslyngys*, as *nose*[1] + *-lings*] Same as *noseling*.

nose-ornament (nōz'ôr'na-ment), *n* An ornament inserted in some part of the nose, as a nose-ring. The nose-ornaments represented in Aztec sculpture are often of other than ring form.

nose-piece (nōz'pēs), *n*. **1.** The nozle of a hose or pipe.—**2** In *optics*, the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached the double (triple, quadruple) nose-piece carries two (three, four) objectives, any one of which may be quickly brought into position by turning the arm on a pivot —**3.** A nose-band.—**4.** In *armor*, same as *nasal*, 1

nose-pipe (nōz'pīp), *n*. A blast-pipe nozle inside the twyer of a blast-furnace.

nose-ring (nōz'ring), *n*. **1.** A circular ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings. This ornament has been worn in the East from very ancient times, and is still in use among the more primitive peoples of the Levant and in India and many parts of Africa. In the Levant it is commonly passed through one of the wings of the nose, but the older fashion of passing it through the septum is still found in India

The Toreas, another Neilgherry Hill tribe, worship especially a gold *nose-ring*, which probably once belonged to one of their women
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig of Civilisation, p 217.

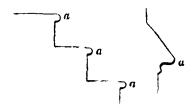
2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull or a pig.

nosethirlt, nosethurlt, nosethrillt, *n* Obsolete forms of *nostril*

nosey, *a*. See *nosy*

nosilt, *v*. An obsolete form of *nuzzle*

nosing (nō'zing), *n*. [< *nose*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the projecting edge of a molding or dip; the projecting molding on the edge of a step in a stair —**2.** In a lock, the keeper which engages the latch or bolt —**3** A metal or rubber shield formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or step of a stairway to protect it from wear Such nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the feet from slipping upon them Also called *stair nosing*


a, a Nosings – Stairs and Buttress

nosing-motion (nō'zing-mō'shon), *n* In *spinning*, a system of mechanism whereby the tapered part, apex, or nose of a cop is wound as tightly and uniformly as the body

nosing-plane (nō'zing-plān), *n* A plane with a rounded concave sole, used for dressing the front edges of stair-treads and for similar work

nosite (nō'zīt), *n* [Named after K W *Nose* see *nosean*] Same as *nosean*

noslet, *n* An obsolete form of *nozzle*

nosocomet (nos'ō-kom), *n*. [< OF *nosocome*, < LL *nosocomium*, < Gr. νοσοκομεῖον, an infirmary, a hospital, < νοσοκομεῖν, take care of the sick, < νοσοκόμος, taking care of the sick, < νόσος, sickness, disease, + κομεῖν, take care of, attend to] A hospital

The wounded should be had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome*
Urquhart, tr of Rabelais, i 51 (*Davies*)

nosocomial (nos-ō-kō'mi-al), *a* [< *nosocome* + *-al*] Relating to a hospital; as, a *nosocomial* fever See *fever*[1] —**Nosocomial gangrene** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see under *gangrene*)

Nosodendron (nos-ō-den'dron), *n* [NL., < Gr. νόσος, disease, + δένδρον, tree] A genus of the coleopterous family *Byrrhidæ*, erected by Latreille in 1807 Two North American species are known others are found in the West Indies and Ceylon It is considered by Lacordaire and others as worthy of tribal rank, and the tribal name *Nosodendrides* is in use The principal characters are as follows head inclined not engaged in the thorax in repose, mentum covering the entire buccal cavity, labrum distinct, antennæ eleven jointed, inserted under a reflected edge of the head

nosogenesis (nos-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr νόσος, disease, + γένεσις, production see *genesis*] Same as *pathogenesis*

nosogeny (nō-soj'e-ni), *n* [< NL *nosogenia*, < Gr νόσος, disease, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing see *-geny*] Same as *pathogenesis*

nosographic (nos-ō-graf'ik), *a*. [< *nosography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nosography or the description of disease.

Thus Charcot's famous three states of *nosographic* groups were formulated in 1882, and have been much further studied by his pupils. *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 497

nosographical (nos-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *nosographic* + *-al*.] Same as *nosographic*

nosographically (nos-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv*. With reference to nosography

nosography (no-sog'ra-fi), *n*. [= F. *nosographie* = Sp *nosografia* = Pg *nosographia*, < Gr νόσος, sickness, disease, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *nosolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases

nosologist (nō-sol'ō-jist), *n*. [< *nosolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases

nosology (nō-sol'ō-ji), *n*. [= F *nosologie* = Sp. *nosología* = Pg *nosologia*, < Gr. νόσος, sickness, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nosomycosis (nos'ō-mī-kō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr νόσος, disease, + NL *mycosis*, q. v.] A disease produced by parasitic fungi

nosonomy (nō-son'ō-mi), *n*. [< Gr. νόσος, sickness, disease, + *δνομα*, name see *name*] The classification and nomenclature of diseases.

nosophobia (nos-ọ-fō'bi-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr νόσος, disease, + -φοβία, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] Fear of disease; pathophobia.

Nosophobia is certainly much more frequent in men, probably because women act as nurses, and consequently have no fear of infection *Lancet*, No 3454, p 966

nosophyta (nō-sof'i-tä), *n. pl* [< Gr. νόσος, disease, + φυτόν, plant] Dermatomycoses

nosopoietic (nos"ō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr *νοσοποιητικός, capable of making sick, < νοσοποιεῖν, make sick (cf. νοσοποιός, making sick), < νόσος, sickness, disease, + ποιεῖν, make, do see *poetic*] Disease-producing. Also *nosopoetic*. [Rare.]

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic* — that is, have a power of producing diseases *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air

nosotaxy (nos'ō-tak-si), *n* [< Gr νόσος, sickness, disease, + τάξις, an arranging in order see *tactic*] The classification of diseases

noss (nos), *n.* [A form of *ness*.] A promontory

Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss*? — the Dutchman he saved from sinking, I trow *Scott*, Pirate, xi

nost† A contraction of *ne wost*, knowest not *Chaucer*.

nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-ä), *n* [= F *nostalgie* = Sp *nostalgia* = Pg It *nostalgia*, < NL *nostalgia* (NGr νοσταλγία) (cf Gr νοσταλγεῖν, be homesick), < Gr νόστος, a return, + ἄλγος, pain, grief, distress] Morbid longing to return to one's home or native country, homesickness, especially in its severe forms, producing derangement of mental and physical functions

Long drawn faces and continual sighs evidenced *nostalgia* *R F Burton*, El Medinah, p 454

nostalgic (nos-tal'jik), *a* [< *nostalgia* + -*ic*] Relating to, characteristic of, or affected with nostalgia, homesick

nostalgy (nos-tal'ji), *n* Same as *nostalgia*

nostoc (nos'tok), *n* [Also *nostock*, < G *nostoch*, *nostok* (NL *nostoc*); said to have been first used by Paracelsus and perhaps invented by him.] 1 A plant of the genus *Nostoc*.

The appearance is sometimes produced by the growth of gelatinous protophytes, like the *nostocs* *Pop Sci Mo*, XXVIII 713.

2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of fresh-water algæ belonging to the *Cryptophyceæ* or *Cyanophyceæ*, the lowest group of algæ, and typical of the family *Nostocaceæ* and subclass *Nostochineæ* They are characterized by having a gelatinous or coriaceous frond which is globose or lobed and filled with curled moniliform filaments formed of spherical or elliptical usually colored cells, reproduction is effected by means of heterocysts and hormogonia They are abundant in moist places, in fresh water, or even on other plants From their sudden appearance after rains in summer they have been called *witches butter, fallen stars, spittle of the stars*, etc Several of the species are edible, *N edule* of China being a favorite ingredient in soup

Nostocaceæ (nos-tō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Nostoc* + -*aceæ*] A family of fresh-water algæ belonging to the subclass *Nostochineæ* of the class *Cyanophyceæ* (*Cryptophyceæ*), and typified by the genus *Nostoc*

nostocaceous (nos-tō-kā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Nostocaceæ*

Nostochineæ (nos-tō-kin'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nostoc* + -*ineæ*] A subclass or group of algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, including the families *Nostocaceæ, Rivulariaceæ, Scytonemaceæ*, and *Oscillariaceæ*, in which the individual consists of a cellular or pseudocellular filament, reproduced by motile hormogonia, and in some families forming heterocysts

nostologic (nos-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *nostolog-y* + -*ic*] Characterized by extreme senility; belonging to the last period of old age, or "second childhood"; relating to nostology In the nostologic stage of the life of any animal there is exhibited a return to the characteristics of the youthful state, owing to disappearance of the adult characters This is shown in ammonites, for example, by the partial or entire loss of the ornamentation which characterizes the adult stage, and a marked decrease in size In consequence of these progressive changes, a specimen may finally acquire something of the aspect of its own youthful stage

The last changes in the ontology of the animal may be termed the *Nostologic* stage *Amer Nat*, XXII. 883

nostology (nos-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr νόστος, return, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -*ology*.] The science of extreme old age or senility, especially, the doctrine of the correlations between nostologic stages of one organism and the adult stages of aberrant or degraded forms of other organisms belonging to the same group *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII 1887.

nostomania (nos-tọ-mā'ni-ä), *n* [< Gr νόστος, a return, + μανία, madness. see *mania*.] A high degree of nostalgia.

nostrificate (nos'tri-fi-kāt), *v t*, pret and pp *nostrificated*, ppr. *nostrificating* [< L *noster* (*nostr-*), our (see *nostrum*), + -*ficare*, < *facere*, make] To adopt as our own, accept as equally valid with our own

A special examination was recently held for the purpose of *nostrificating* the Edinburgh M D held by Dr John Brodie *Lancet*, No 3451, p 810

nostrification (nos"tri-fi-kā'shon), *n* [< *nostrificate* + -*ion*] The act of adopting a foreign diploma, degree, paper, etc, as of equal validity with our own

There are no definite rules for the *nostrification* of foreign diplomas [in Austria] *U S Cons Rep*, No 54 (1885), p 482

nostril (nos'tril), *n* [Early mod E *nosethrill*, < ME *nostril, nostrel, nostirl, nosthirl, nosethirl, nosethirl, noosthirl, nosethyrl, nosethurl, nesethirl, nesthyrylle, nasethirl, nesethrull*, etc, < AS *nosthyrl, næsthyrl*, pl *nosthyrlu, næsthyrlu*, and reduced *nosterle* (= OFries *nosterle, nosterlen, nosterline*), lit 'nose-hole,' < *nosu, nasu*, nose, + *thyrl, thyrel*, a hole see *nose*^{1} and *thirl*, *thrill* The second element became obs as an independent word, and suffered corruption in the compound] 1 One of the external openings of the nose, a nasal orifice, a naris or narial aperture The word is commonly restricted to the external opening Nostrils are paired, but may be so united as to appear more or less as one They usually present more or less directly forward, often sidewise, less frequently upward, seldom downward as in man They are found in almost every shape that a hole can take, and details of their configuration and position often furnish zoological characters In animals below mammals the nostrils are usually, if not always, motionless In most mammals they are mobile, much more so than in man, being furnished with well developed muscles for dilatation and contraction or even complete closure Thus, among cetaceans and various other aquatic mammals the nostrils are perfectly valvular, guarding against the entrance of water In those animals whose nose is a tactile organ the nostrils are sometimes fringed with processes like tentacles, as in the star nosed mole The nostrils of birds are often prominent horny tubes, as those of petrels and some goat-suckers See cuts under *bill, fulmar*, and *Condylura*

Wype not thi nose nor thi *nos thirlys*,
Than mene wylle sey thou come of cherlys
Babees Book (E E T S), p 25

Every man myght se it openly,
Huge mouth and large gret *nostrelles* also
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 1164

His *nose thurles* blake were and wyde
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l. 557

Every creature hath life in its *nostrils*
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 25

The front stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and *nostrils* *Scott*, Talisman, i

He took the sponge dipped it in and moistened the corpse-like face, he asked for my smelling bottle, and applied it to the *nostrils* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx

2†. Scent [A Latinism]

Methinks a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made a better choice *B Jonson*

Breath of the nostrils See *breath*

nostriled, nostrilled (nos'trild), *a* [< *nostril* + -*ed*^{2}] Having nostrils, especially, having nostrils of a specified size, shape, or position as, double-*nostriled* See *monorhine*

nostrum (nos'trum), *n* [< L *nostrum*, neut of *noster*, our, ours, < *nos* (gen *nostrum*), we (= Gr dual νῶι, Attic νώ = Skt *nas*), pl of *ego*, I see *I*^{2} The name is supposed to refer to the habit of quacks and other advertisers of claiming special virtue for their wares as "our own make"] 1 A medicine the ingredients of which, and the method of compounding them, are kept secret, for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor, especially, a quack medicine.

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope*, Prol to Satires, l 29

Hence—2. Any scheme or device of a quack or charlatan

They [the people] will fall a prey to the incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors, and the *nostrums* of quacks *Brougham*

In guid time comes an antidote
Against sic poison'd *nostrum*
Burns, Holy Fair

nosy (nō'zi), *a.* [Also *nosey*, < *nose*^{1} + -*y*^{1}.] Having a large or prominent nose

The knight and his *nosy* squire
Jarvis, tr of Don Quixote, II ii 14 (*Davies*)

Has heer'd of the Duke of Wellington, he was Old *Nosey* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor I 474

not^{1} (not), *adv.* [< ME *not, nott, nat*, a reduced form of *nought, noht*, etc, *naught, naht*, naught see *naught, adv* The three letters of *not* represent three words, *n*(*e*) + *o*^{4} (*ac*^{1}) + (*wh*)*t*.] A word expressing negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition, as, I will *not* go, he shall *not* remain, will you answer? I will *not* When *not* qualifies a verb either individually or as the main word of a proposition, it now almost invariably follows the verb, but in forms compounded with auxiliaries, it follows the auxiliary or the first of them as, I think *not* I do *not* think so, I should *not* have thought so Except in elevated style, the use of *not* is now almost always accompanied by the use of an auxiliary as, 'I do *not* see it,' for I see it *not* *Not*, spoken with emphasis often stands for the negation of a whole sentence referred to as, I hope *not* (that is I hope that the state of things you describe does *not* exist)

In that Chapelle syngen Prestes, Yndyenes that is to seye, Prestes of Ynde, *noght* aftir oure Lawe, but aftir here *Mandeville*, Travels, p 80

The lordis seid to hym anon,
Joly Robyn let hym *noȝt* gon
Tille that he have etyn
MS Cantab Ff v 48, f 52 (*Halliwell*)

Item, in an old Chyrch *nott* fer ffrom the Castell of Myllane ys a Solatory and a Dilectable Place, wher lyes the Holy Body of Seynt Ambros
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell p 4

I *not* doubt
He came alive to land
Shak, Tempest, ii 1 121

These soft and silken wars are *not* for me
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1

I hate their vices, *not* their persons.
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 76

I care *not* a fig for thy looking so big
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V 225).

They avenge, saith he, and they protect *not* the innocent, but the guilty *Milton*, Hist Eng, iii

Woods climbing above woods,
In pomp that fades *not*
Wordsworth Sonnets, iii 10

I know these Moors well, and doubt *not* but that they may readily be thrown into confusion
Irving, Granada, p 78.

[In colloquial use *not*, following an auxiliary, is often contracted, as *can't, don't, shan't, won't, isn't, ain't, aren't*, for *cannot, do not shall not, will not* (*woll not*), *is not, am not, are not* *Don't* is often incorrectly used for *doesn't*, and *ain't* for *isn't*]—**Not at all.** See *at all* (*c*), under *all*—**Not but,** being equal to two negatives is a weak affirmative, hence *cannot but* is equivalent to *must*. See *but*^{1}, *conj*

To pleye and walke on fote,
Nat but with fyve or six of hir meynee
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 383

Not but that See *that, conj*, 1—**Not only.** See *only*—**Not that** See *that, conj*, 1 **Not the less,** not less on that account Compare *natheless, nevertheless*—**Not the more,** not more on that account Compare *nathemore*

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd Yet *not the more*
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt
Milton, P L, iii 26.

not^{2} (not), *a* [Also *nott*, < ME *not*, < AS *hnot*, shaven, shorn] Shaven, shorn, close-cropped, smooth as, a *not* head [Prov Eng]

A *not* heed hadde he with a broun visage
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 109

Not heads and broad hats short doublets and long points *B Jonson*, World in the Moon

not^{2} (not), *v. t* [Formerly also *nott*, < *not*^{2}, *a*] To shave, shear, poll [Prov Eng]

Zucconare [It], to poule, to *nott*, to shaue or cut off ones haire *Florio*, 1598.

Sweet Hope I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii

not^{3}†. A Middle English contraction of *ne wot*, know not Also *note*

Forsothe he was a worthy man withalle,
But sooth to seyn I *noot* how men him calle
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 284.

nota^{1} (nō'tä), *n* [It see *note*^{1}] In *music*, a note —**Nota buona,** an accented note **Nota cambiata** or **cambita,** either a changing note (see *passing-note*) or in counterpoint an irregular resolution of a discord by a skip to a concord —**Nota cattiva,** an unaccented note —**Nota quadrata** or **quadriquarta,** a Gregorian or plain song note —**Nota romana,** a neume

nota^{2}, *n* Plural of *notum*

nota bene (nō'tä bō'nē) [L *nota*, 2d pers. sing. imp of *notare*, mark, note, *bene*, well.] Note well, mark carefully Usually abbreviated N B

notabilia (nō-ta-bil'i-ä), *n pl* [L, neut pl of *notabilis*, noteworthy, remarkable see *notable*] Notable things, things worthy of notice

notability (nō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n*; pl *notabilities* (-tiz) [< ME *notabilite*, < OF *notabilite* F *notabilité* = Sp *notabilidad* = Pg *notabilidade* = It *notabilità*, as *notable* + -*ity* (see -*bility*).] 1. The character of being notable, notableness —2† A notable saying

If a rethor couthe faire endite,
He in a chronique saufly mighte it write
As for a sovereyn *notabilitee*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 389.

3. A notable person, a person of note.

I need not enumerate the celebrated literary personages and other *notabilities* whom Emerson met
O W Holmes, Emerson, vii

notable (nō'ta-bl), *a* and *n* [< ME *notable*, < OF *notable*, F *notable* = Pr Sp *notable* = Pg *notavel* = It *notabile*, < L *notabilis*, noteworthy, extraordinary, < *notare*, mark, note see *note*[1], *v* In def 4 also pronounced not'-a-bl, and by some referred unnecessarily to *note*[2], use, etc, but *notable* in this sense is the same word] **I.** *a* **1** Worthy of notice, noteworthy, memorable, remarkable, noted or distinguished, great, considerable, important, also, such as to attract notice, conspicuous; manifest

Vnto this feste cam barons full many,
Which *notable* were and ryght ful honeste,
Ther welcomyng the Erle of Foreste.
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 2741

They [the French] confess our Landing was a *notable* Piece of Courage *Howell*, Letters, I v 5

In September, by the special Motion of the Lord Cromwell, all the *notable* Images, unto which were made any special Pilgrimages and Offerings, were taken down and burnt *Baker*, Chronicles, p 286

The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes
Dan viii 5

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and *notable* scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face
Shak, Othello, iv 1 83

This was likely to create a *notable* disturbance
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1675

They [Sayanians] prepare an intoxicating drink from milk, which they consume in *notable* quantity
Science, V 39

2. Notorious, well or publicly known

This is no fable
But knowen for historial thyng *notable*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l 156

They had then a *notable* prisoner, called Barabbas
Mat xxvii 16

A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar
Shak, All's Well, iii 6 10

3† Useful, profitable

Your honourable Uncle Sir Robert Mansel, who is now in the Mediterranean hath been very *notable* to me and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my Education from him *Howell*, Letters, I ii 5

4 (Usually not'a-bl) Prudent, clever, capable, industrious as, a *notable* housekeeper

Hester looked busy and *notable* with her gown pinned up behind her, and her hair all tucked away under a clean linen cap *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiii

Notable people complain, very properly of thriftless and untidy ones, but they sometimes agree better with them than with rival notabilities
Mrs J H Ewing, Job Lie by the Fire, p 34

He never would have thought of marrying her though the young woman was both handsome and *notable* if he hadn't discovered that his partner loved her
L M Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p 157

=**Syn.** *Noted, Notorious*, etc (see *famous*), signal, extraordinary

II. *n* A person or thing of note, importance, or distinction

Varro's aviary is still so famous that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record
Addison

The tribunal of commerce composed of business men elected by the *notables* of their order, deals with cases arising out of commercial transactions
Encyc Brit, XVIII 286

Assembly of Notables, in *French hist*, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V (fourteenth century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI in view of the impending crisis

notableness (nō'ta-bl-nes), *n* The state or character of being notable, in any sense of that word

notably (nō'ta-bli), *adv*. In a notable manner (*a*) Memorably, remarkably, eminently

[The Britons] repulst by the Roman Cavalrie give back into the Woods to a place *notably* made strong both by Art and Nature *Milton*, Hist Eng, ii

(*b*) Notoriously, conspicuously

They both founde at length howe *notably* they had bene abused *Spenser*, State of Ireland

(*c*) With show of consequence or importance

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*, but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him *Addison*

(*d*) (not'a-bli) With prudence or thrift, industriously, carefully, prudently cleverly

notacanth (nō'ta-kanth), *n* Any fish of the genus *Notacanthus*

Notacantha (nō-ta-kan'tha), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *Notacanthus* see *notacanthous*] **1** In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of *Diptera*, divided into *Mydasii*, *Decatoma*, and *Stratiomydes*, corresponding to the three modern families *Midaidæ*, *Beridæ*, and *Stratiomyidæ*.—**2.** The *Stratiomyidæ* alone.

Notacanthi (nō-ta-kan'thī), *n. pl* [NL, pl of *Notacanthus* see *notacanthous*] A family of acanthopterygians same as *Notacanthidæ* *Gunther*

Notacanthidæ (nō-ta-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Notacanthus* + *-idæ*] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Notacanthus*, the spinebacks They are of elongate form, the dorsal spines are short and free, behind them is one (or no) soft ray the anal fin is very long and composed of spines and rays and the abdominal ventral fins have several inarticulate and more than five soft rays They are marine and live in cold deep water About 10 species of 2 genera are known

notacanthine (nō-ta-kan'thin), *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the genus *Notacanthus* —**2** Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*

notacanthoid (nō-ta-kan'thoid), *a*. and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Notacanthidæ*.

II. *n* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*

notacanthous (nō-ta-kan'thus), *a* [< NL *Notacanthus*, < Gr νῶτος, the back, + ἄκανθα, a spine] In *zool*, having spines upon the back: as, a *notacanthous* insect

Notacanthus (nō-ta-kan'thus), *n* [NL see *notacanthous*] The typical genus of *Notacanthidæ*, having a series of spines along the back in place of a fin

notæal (nō-tē'al), *a* [< *notæum* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the notæum

notæum (nō-tē'um), *n*, pl *notæa* (-ä) [NL, < Gr νωταῖος, for νωτιαῖος, of the back, < νῶτος, the back] **1** In *ornith*, the entire upper surface of a bird's trunk opposed to *gastræum* See cut under *bird*[1] —**2** In *conch*, a dorsal buckler, analogous to the mantle, developed in opisthobranchiate gastropods

Also *noteum*

notal[1] (nō'tal), *a* [< Gr νῶτον, νῶτον, the back, + *-al*] **1** Pertaining to the back, dorsal, tergal —**2** Specifically, in *entom*, pertaining to a notum

notal[2] (nō'tal), *a* [< *note*[1] + *-al.*] Pertaining to notes or the tones which they represent

notalgia (nō-tal'ji-ä), *n*. [NL, < Gr. νῶτος, νῶτον, the back, + ἄλγος, pain, grief, distress] In *pathol*, pain in the back, rachialgia

notalgic (nō-tal'jik), *a* [< *notalgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with notalgia

Notalia (nō-tā'li-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr νότος, the south (see *Notus*), + ἅλς, the sea] In *zoögeog*, the south temperate marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, extending from the southern isocrymal of 68° to that of 44° *T Gill*, 1883

Notalian (nō-tā'li-an), *a* [< *Notalia* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Notalia

notanencephalia (nō-ta-nen-se-fā'li-ä), *n* [< Gr νῶτος, the back, + ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain see *anencephalia*] Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium

notar (nō'tar), *n* [< OF *notaire* see *notary*[1]] A notary [Scotch]

notarial (nō-tā'ri-al), *a* [< OF *notarial*, F *notarial*, as *notary* (L *notarius*) + *-al*] **1** Of or pertaining to a notary as, a *notarial* seal, *notarial* evidence or attestation, *notarial* fees

Several pairs were kept waiting by the *notarial* table while the commandant was served
The Century, XXXVII 94

2 Done or taken by a notary

Madame Lalaurie, we know by *notarial* records, was in Mandeville ten days after when she executed a power of attorney in favor of her New Orleans business agent
The Century, XXXVIII 597

Notarial act (*a*) The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of a notary, or of authenticating or certifying as a notary some fact or circumstance by a written instrument, under his signature only *R Brooke* (*b*) An act before a notary, so authenticated by him —**Notarial instruments**, in *Scots law*, instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary *Imp Dict*

notarially (nō-tā'ri-al-i), *adv* In a notarial manner *Imp Dict*

notary[1] (nō'ta-ri), *n*, pl *notaries* (-riz) [= F *notaire* = Pr *notari* = Sp Pg It. *notario* = AS. *notere*, a writer, notary, < L *notarius*, a stenographer, clerk, secretary, writer, < *nota*, a mark, a sign see *note*[1]] **1** In the earlier history of writing, a person whose vocation it was to make notes or memoranda of acts of others who wished to preserve evidence of them, and to reduce to writing deeds and contracts.—**2** A public officer authorized by law to perform similar functions, and to authenticate the execution of deeds and contracts, and the accuracy of copies of documents, and to take affidavits and administer oaths. Such an officer, although now commonly spoken of as a *notary*, is more formally designated as a *notary public*, or *public notary* In England these officers are appointed by the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having arisen under the civil and ecclesiastical law In France they are appointed by the government, although the power of appointment was formerly claimed by the Pope In the United States they are appointed in the several States usually by the governor, the power of appointment being defined by the law of the State The general powers of notaries are not defined by statute, being derived from the civil law and the law merchant, and their official acts, attested by signature and official seal, are generally received in evidence in whatever country they are offered, while similar acts of commissioners and other purely statutory officers are generally receivable only in the jurisdiction for which the officer was appointed, unless specially authenticated by some judicial authority In various jurisdictions some special powers have been conferred upon notaries besides those derived from the origin and nature of their office **Apostolical notary**, an official charged with despatching the orders of the papal see —**Ecclesiastical notary**, in the *early church*, a clerk or secretary, especially a shorthand writer, employed to record the proceedings of councils and tribunals, report sermons, take notes, and prepare papers for bishops and abbots —**Notary public** See def 2, above

notary[2]†, **notarye**†, *a* Corrupt forms of *notory*

Notaspidea (nō-tas-pid'ē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Notaspis* + *-idea*] A primary group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of either a large notæum or a true mantle, secreting a small external discoid shell It includes the families *Pleurobranchidæ*, *Runcinidæ*, and *Umbrellidæ*

notaspis (nō-tas'pis), *n* [NL, < Gr νῶτος, the back, + ἀσπίς, shield.] **1** The first well-defined central dorsal area of the embryo It is the outward appearance of the germ disk or germinative heap of endoderm and mesoderm cells within the blastodermic layer of cells of the ectoderm at first circular, then elongated, oval sole shaped, slipper shaped canoe-shaped, etc, and along its long axis soon appears the primitive furrow or primitive groove in which the spinal column and spinal cord are to be laid down after this groove has turned into a tube Also called *germ shield*

2 [*cap*] In *entom* (*a*†) Same as *Oribates* (*b*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, founded by Walker in 1834 They have the abdomen almost sessile middle tibiæ spurred, ovipositor short, hind femora with a single large tooth and the mesoscutellum large and acuminate *N formiciformis* of St Vincent's Island, the only species known, is no doubt parasitic

notate (nō'tāt), *a* [< L *notatus*, pp of *notare*, mark see *note*[1], *v*] In *zool* and *bot*, marked with spots or lines, variegated

notation (nō-tā'shon), *n* [= F *notation* = Sp *notacion* = Pg *notação* = It *notazione*, < L *notatio(n-)*, a marking, a designation, an observation, the designation of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology, < *notare*, mark, designate see *note*[1], *v*] **1** The act of noting, in any sense —**2** A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music in proof-reading, etc (*a*) Two systems of arithmetical notation are now in use, the Roman and the Arabic The Roman system is employed for numbering books and their parts in monumental inscriptions, and in marking timber and other objects with the chisel A large number in this system is written as follows As many thousands as possible being taken from the number (without a negative remainder), an M is written for every thousand, five hundred is then taken, if possible, and D is written for it, as many hundreds as possible are next taken, and a C written for each, fifty is next taken, if possible, and L is written for it, as many tens as possible are next taken, and an X written for each five is then taken, if possible, and V is written for it, and finally an I is written for every unit remaining But usually instead of IIII is written IV, in place of VIIII, IX, in place of XXXX, XL, in place of LXXXX XC, etc Anciently, there were other extensions of this system The Arabic notation consists in the use of the Arabic figures and decimal places See *Arabic* and *decimal* (*b*) In the algebraic notation employed in all branches of mathematical analysis all objects upon which the operations of addition, multiplication, etc, are performed are denoted by letters These objects are generally quantities (and are so called in describing the notation), though they may be operations, as in the calculus of functions, etc, geometrical conditions, as in enumerative geometry, or propositions, as in the calculus of logic It is usual to give certain letters certain significations (for which see the letters) Furthermore, ∞ denotes infinite magnitude, π, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3 14159 , e, the Napierian base, or 2 71828 , ⊥, a right angle, etc The sign = placed between two quantities states their equality as, sp gr mercury = 13 5 In like manner, > means 'is greater than,' < 'is less than' ≺ 'is as small as,' ≻ 'is as great as, ≦ 'is smaller than or equal to,' ≧ 'is greater than or equal to,' ≠ 'is not equal to,' ≮ 'is not smaller than,' ≯ 'is not greater than,' ∼ 'is proportional to,' ≡ 'is congruent to,' in the theory of numbers The last sign is also used to mean 'is identically equal to,' thus stating two relations, one mathematical, the other logical The sum of two quantities is denoted by writing them with the sign +, called *plus*, between them as, 3 + 2 = 5 The difference of two quantities is denoted by writing first the minuend, then the sign —, called *minus*, then the subtrahend as, 5 - 3 = 2. When + or — occurs with no quantity before it, 0 is to be supplied thus, 3 - 5 = —2 means that 5 less than 3 is 2 below zero But when a value has + or — after it and no quantity following, what is meant is that

something further is to be added or subtracted The sign ±, called *plus or minus*, is ordinarily used in a disjunctive sense in writing the root of a quadratic equation Thus, if $x^2 + x = 1$, we write $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{5})$, meaning that the equation is satisfied only by the two values $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$. The sign ± is also used in astronomy, geodesy, etc., after a value determined by observation, to introduce the probable error of that determination Summation is also signified by the letter Σ Thus, $\sum_1^n (1/i)$ means that in the expression $1/i$ all the whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable For example, if we write $\sum(2x + 1) = x^2$, this signifies

$$\sum_0^{x-1}(2i + 1) = x^2$$

In like manner, Δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity The variable may be indicated by a subjacent letter, thus, $\Delta_x x^y = (x+1)^y - x^y$ but $\Delta_x x^y = x^y + 1 - x^y = (x - 1)x^y$ The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross (×) or dot (·), thus, $i \times a = 3$ $a = 3a$ A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs – or :, or /, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below A continued product is also written with Π, just as a summation is written with Σ, but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive, thus, $4! = 24$ Instead of the mark of admiration, a right angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used, as, $\lfloor 4$ A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base, thus, $x^3 = x \cdot x \cdot x$ This notation is extended to symbols of operation Thus, $\Delta^2 u = \Delta\Delta u$, and $\Delta^{-1} u = \Sigma u$, because $u = \Delta\Delta^{-1} u = \Delta\Sigma u$ If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successively subtracting from 1 from the base, thus, $x^{(3)} = x(x-1)(x-2)$ A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign $\sqrt{}$ written before the base, with the index above and to the left, thus $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2 One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, ( ), square brackets, [ ], braces, { }, and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity Thus, $(3 + 2) \times 5 = 25$, but $3 + (2 \times 5) = 13$ Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially F, f, φ, ψ, written before the variable, the latter being often inclosed in parentheses If there are several variables, these are inclosed in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as $F(x, y)$ Various special functions have special abbreviations, as log for logarithm, sin for sine, cos for cosine, tan for tangent cot for cotangent, sec for secant, cosec for cosecant, vsin for versed sine, sinh for hyperbolic sine, am for amplitude, sn for sine of the amplitude, cn for cosine of the amplitude, etc. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, graphs, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by d before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with ∂ instead of d, the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjacent letter A variation is expressed by δ before the varying quantity A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by $\frac{d}{dx}$, etc., written before the function But the capital D is often used thus, $Dx^y = yx^{y-1}$, and $D_x x^y = \log x \cdot x^y$ Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents thus, $x' = Dx$ and $x'' = Dx'$ Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original fluxional notation of Newton The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols thus, $f'x = D_x fx$ A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as ∇ for Laplace's operator The integral of an expression is written with the sign ∫, introduced by Leibnitz, before the differential The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to other branches of mathematics

3† Etymological signification, etymology.

The *notation* of a word is when the original thereof is sought out, and consisteth in two things the kind and the figure *B Jonson*, Eng Grammar, viii

Conscience is a Latin word, and, according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge *South*

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters As a process and a science musical notation is a branch of semiotics or semiography in general *Notation* is also used as a collective term for all the signs for musical facts taken together Notation, whether regarded as a science or as a body of visible characters, may be divided into notation of pitch, of duration, of force of style, etc The various historic systems of notation are more particular about pitch than about the other matters (*a*) The absolute and relative pitch of tones has been represented by letters, by neumes, by syllables by numerals, by a staff, and by more than one of these methods at once The ancient Greeks and Romans used their alphabets, assigning sometimes a separate letter or similar character to each tone of their tonal systems, and sometimes using only seven letters, which were repeated for successive octaves The medieval notations included all the different methods, used both separately and in conjunction, letter names being derived from the ancient notations, neumes appearing early from an unknown source, and solmization and the staff system being invented and developed from about the eighth or ninth century Modern notations include all varieties except neumes See *letter name*, *neume*, *solmization*, *numeral*, *keyboard*, *scale*, *staff*, etc (*b*) The absolute and relative duration of tones has been much less fully indicated than pitch The ancient and medieval systems were decidedly defective in this regard The appearance about the twelfth century of mensurable music necessitated the use of characters having a definite metrical value hence came the note system, which was combined with the staff, and also the various systems of tablature In modern music two methods are used – notes whose shape indicates relative time value, and a kind of tablature peculiar to the tonic sol fa system (See *note*, *tablature*, *tonic sol fa* (under *tonic*), etc.) Furthermore, the general tempo of a piece or passage is indicated by such Italian terms as *grave*, *adagio*, *andante*, *moderato*, *allegro vivace*, *presto* etc Alterations of tempo during a piece are indicated by *accelerando*, *più mosso*, *stringendo*, *ritardando*, *ritenuto*, *calando*, etc The metrical treatment of individual tones is marked by *staccato*, *legato*, etc (*c*) The absolute and relative force or accent of tones is still less fully indicated than pitch or duration Vertical lines called *bars* have been used since medieval times to indicate rhythmical and metrical sections or measures, each of which begins with a primary accent In modern music various words and arbitrary signs are used, as *forte*, *piano*, *crescendo* (<), *diminuendo* (>), *smorzando*, etc (*d*) Other signs of various practical import are the *brace*, *repeat*, *da capo*, *dal segno*, *double bar*, *slur*, etc See these words (*e*) The general style of a piece or passage is often indicated in modern music by such terms as *ad libitum*, *agitato*, *arpeggio*, *cantabile*, *espressivo*, *sostenuto*, *con brio* (*f*) Specific directions about performance by the voice or an instrument also occur, as *mezza voce*, *arcato*, *portamento*, *divisi*, *mano sinistra*, *pizzicato*, *8va* (*ottava*), *pedal*, and many others All these verbal marks are translated into different languages, and are subject to modification for particular effects (*g*) Modern music, following the later medieval music, also employs to some extent a kind of numerical shorthand for harmonic facts See *thorough bass*, and *figured bass* (under *bass*³). – **Alphabetic notation**, in *music* See def 4 (*a*). – **Architectural notation**, a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings as ′ for feet, ″ for inches, and ′ for parts, etc **Chemical notation**, a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. – **Decimal notation**. See *decimal*. – **Neumatic notation**, in *music* See def 4 (*a*) above, and also *neume* **Numerical notation**, in *music* See def 4 (*g*), above, and *numerical*. – **Staff-notation**, in *music* See def 4 (*a*) and (*b*), above, and also *staff* and *note*. – **Tonic sol-fa notation**, in *music* See *tonic*.

notator (nō-tā′tor), *n* [< ML *notator*, < L. *notare*, note see *note*¹, *v*.] An annotator [Rare.]

The *notator* Dr Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, Totum opus, &c *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon

notch (noch), *n* [An assibilated form of *nock*.] **1** A nick or indentation, a small hollow or nick cut or sunk in anything, as in the end of an arrow for the reception of the bowstring

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes
Swift, Miscellanies

The indented stick that loses day by day
Notch after *notch*, till all are smooth'd away
Cowper, Tirocinium, l 560

2 In *carp*, a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece. **—3** A narrow defile or passage between mountains, or, more properly, the entrance to such a defile, when it is nearly closed by precipices or walls of rock on either hand The word is apparently limited in use to the region of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and of the Adirondacks, and has nearly the same meaning as *gap* in the central parts of the Appalachian range [U. S.]

They landed, and struck through the wilderness to a gap or *notch* of the mountains *Irving*

4 A step or degree, a grade [Colloq.] **—5** A point in the game of cricket [Rare.]

A match at cricket between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent on the one side and All England on the other [1788] The former won, says the 'Annual Register,' by "twenty four *notches*" *Fortnightly Rev*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

6 In *zool.* and *anat*, an incision or incisure, an emargination: as, the interclavicular *notch*, the depression over the breast-bone between the prominent ends of the clavicles. **—7** In *armor*, the bouche of a shield. – **Anterior notch of the liver**, a deep angular incisure in the front border of the liver, between the right and left lobes Also called *umbilical* or *interlobular vacuure* or *notch*. – **Clavicular notch**, one of the superior lateral depressed surfaces of the presternum, for articulation with the clavicles. – **Cotyloid, craniofacial, dicrotic notch**. See the adjectives. – **Ethmoidal notch**, the mesial excavation between the orbital plates of the frontal bone, for the reception of the ethmoid bone. – **Great scapular notch**, the notch formed by the neck of the scapula and the acromion process. – **Intercondylar notch**, the notch or fossa between the femoral condyles behind. – **Interlobular notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*. – **Intervertebral notch**, a concavity on the upper and lower borders of the pedicle, forming, when in apposition with those of the contiguous vertebræ, the intervertebral foramina. – **Jugular notch**, a notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which contributes, with one on the temporal bone, to form the jugular foramen. – **Lacrymal notch**, an excavation on the internal border of the orbital surface of the maxilla, for the reception of the lacrymal bone. – **Nasal notch**. (*a*) A serrated surface of the frontal bone, for articulation of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. (*b*) The large notch of the maxilla that forms the lateral and lower boundary of the entrance to the nasal cavity. – **Notch of Rivini**, a small notch in the upper anterior part of the bony ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached Also called *tympanic notch*. – **Notch of the concha**, the incisura intertragica, or notch between the tragus and the antitragus. **Notch of the kidney**, the hilum or porta renis. – **Popliteal notch**, a shallow depression between the tibial tuberosities behind. – **Posterior notch of the liver**, a wide concave recess between the right and left lobes of the liver, embracing the crura of the diaphragm, the cava, the aorta, and the œsophagus. – **Pterygoid notch**, the angular cleft between the two plates of the pterygoid process, closed by the palate bone Also called *incisura pterygoidea*. – **Sciatic notch**, one of two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone, the great (or iliosciatic) and the small The great sciatic notch is between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, and is converted into the great sacro sciatic foramen by the sacrosciatic ligaments the small sciatic notch is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the same ligaments. – **Sigmoid notch**, the excavation between the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible. – **Sphenopalatine notch**, a notch between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone converted into the foramen of the same name by the sphenoid bone. – **Supraorbital notch**, a notch at the inner part of the orbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital nerve and artery It is often a foramen **Suprascapular notch**, the notch on the superior border of the scapula, at the base of the coracoid process, converted into a foramen by a ligament or a spiculum of bone. – **Suprasternal notch**, the notch or depression at the upper end of the sternum, between the sternal ends of the sternocleidomastoid muscles. – **The top notch**, the highest grade or degree of anything as, *the top notch* of fashion or elegance [Colloq.] – **Tympanic notch**. Same as *notch of Rivini*. – **Umbilical notch** See *anterior notch of the liver*.

notch (noch), *v. t.* [< *notch*, *n.* Cf *nock*, *v.*] **1** To cut a notch or notches in, indent, nick, hack as, to *notch* a stick

Before Coriolli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado *Shak*, Cor, iv 5 199

2 To place in a notch, fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow

Mark how the ready hands of Death prepare,
His bow is bent, and he hath *notch'd* his dart
Quarles, Emblems, i 7

3 In *cricket*, to mark or score, have as score the number of [Slang.]

In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All Muggleton had *notched* some fifty four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces *Dickens*, Pickwick, vii

notch-block (noch′blok), *n* Same as *snatch-block*.

notch-board (noch′bōrd), *n* In *carp*, same as *bridge-board*.

notch-eared (noch′ērd), *a* Having emarginate ears as, the *notch-eared* bat, *Vespertilio emarginatus*.

notched (nocht), *a* **1** Having a notch or notches, nicked, indented

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw *Paley*, Nat Theol, xiii

2 Closely cut, cropped, as hair applied by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads

She had no resemblance to the rest of the *notch'd* rascals *Sir R Howard*, The Committee, i (*Davies*)

3 In *zool*, having one or more angular incisions in the margin, emarginate. **—4** In *bot*, very coarsely dentate, the upper side of the teeth being nearly horizontal, as in the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*. – **Notched falcon**. See *falcon*.

notchel (noch′el), *v. t.* See *nochel*.

notching (noch′ing), *n* [Verbal n. of *notch*, *v.*] **1** A notch or series of notches. **—2** In *engin*, same as *quilleting*. **—3** In *carp*, a simple method of joining timbers in a frame, either by dovetails or by square joints or lap-joints Calking, halving, and searfing are forms of it

notching-adz (noch′ing-adz), *n* A light adz with a bit either large curvature or nearly straight, used for notching timbers in making gains, etc *E. H Knight*

notching-machine (noch′ing-ma-shēn′), *n* **1** In *sheet-metal working*, a form of stamping-press for cutting the corner notches in making boxes, hinges, and other shapes of sheet-metal

notchweed (noch′wēd), *n* An ill-smelling herb, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, of the northern parts of the Old World Also called *stinking goosefoot* and *dog's-orach*.

notchwing (noch′wing), *n* A European tortricid moth, *Rhacodia caudana* an English collectors' name

note¹ (nōt), *n.*¹ [Early mod E also *noat*, < ME *note*, *noote*, a note, mark, point (not from the rare AS *not*, a mark, note), < OF *note*, F *note* = Sp. Pg. It. *nota*, < L. *nota*, a mark, sign, critical mark or remark, note, < *noscere*, pp *nōtus*, know see *know*¹ Hence *note*¹, *v.*, *notary*¹, etc. Cf *note*², *a.*] **1.** A mark or token by

which a thing may be known, a sign, stamp, badge, symbol; in *logic*, a character or quality

Patience and perseverance be the proper *notes* whereby God's children are known from counterfeits
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 71

This difference we declyne, not as doth the Latines and Greekes, be terminationes, but with *noates* after the maner of the Hebrues quhilk they cal particles
A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S), p 29

Some natural *notes* about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables
Would testify, to enrich mine inventory
Shak, Cymbeline, ii 2 28.

It is a *note*
Of upstart greatness to observe and watch
For these poor trifles *B Jonson*, Sejanus, v 8

2 Significance, consequence; distinction, reputation

To be adored
With the continued style and *note* of gods
Through all the provinces, were wild ambition
B Jonson, Sejanus, i 2

Add not only to the number, but the *note* of thy generation *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor, i 32.

Except Lord Robert Kerr, we lost nobody of *note*
Walpole, Letters, II 19

3 Notice, observation, heed

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence
Shak, M of V, v 1 120

I have made some extracts and borrowed such facts as seemed especially worthy of *note*
O W Holmes, Emerson, i

4 Notice, information, intelligence

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post —
The man i' the moon 's too slow
Shak, Tempest ii 1 248

5 A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text, hence, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something, an explanatory or critical comment, an annotation In *printing* (*a*) An explanatory statement, or reference to authority quoted, appended to textual matter and set in smaller type than the text Notes are of several kinds A *cut in note* is set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin, and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to A *center note* is placed between two columns, as in cross references in some editions of the Bible A *side note* or *marginal note* is placed in the outer margin of the page, parallel with the lines of the text A *foot note*, or *bottom note*, follows the text at the foot of the page, but does not encroach on the margin, as *side notes* do A *shoulder note* is one at the upper inner corner of a page In some countries as China and Japan, all notes are placed at the top of the page (*b*) One of the marks used in punctuating the text as the *note* of admiration or of exclamation (!) the *note* of interrogation (?)

6. A minute or memorandum, intended to assist the memory, or for after use or reference as, I made a *note* of the circumstance generally in the plural as, to take *notes* of a sermon or speech, to speak from *notes*.

To conferre all the obseruations and *notes* of the said ships, to the intent it may appeare wherein the *notes* do agree and wherein they dissent
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 226

Mr L— I was so kind as to accede to my desire that he would take *notes* of all that occurred
Poe, Tales, I 124

7 *pl* A report (verbatim or more or less condensed) of a speech, discourse, statement, testimony, or the like —**8.** A list of items, an inventory, a catalogue, a bill, an account; a reckoning.

Here is now the smith's *note* for shoeing and ploughirons *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, v 1 19

Give me a *note* of all your things, sweet mistress,
You shall not lose a hair
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v 1

9 A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment as, a promissory *note*, a bank-*note*, a *note* of hand (that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money), a negotiable *note*

He sends me a twenty pound *note* every Christmas, and that is all I know about him *Disraeli*, Sybil, p 187

10 A short letter, a billet

She sent a *note*, the seal an "Elle vous suit,"
The close, "Your Letty, only yours"
Tennyson, Edwin Morris

11 A diplomatic or official communication in writing A note is, in a strict sense, an official communication in writing from the Department of Foreign Affairs (or of State) to a foreign diplomatic representative, or vice versa it is distinguished from an *instruction* sent by the department to one of its own diplomatic or consular representatives abroad and from a *despatch* sent by the representative abroad to his own department at home

Mes [Giving a paper] My lord hath sent you this *note*, and by me this further charge, that you swerve not from the smallest article of it *Shak*, M for M, iv 2 106

If indeed the Great Powers are really agreed there can be no doubt that the pacification of Eastern Europe, for which they have expressed their desire in their Collective *Note*, will be effected and maintained
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX 286.

12 A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes —**13** In *music*. (*a*) In the staff-notation, a character or sign by which a tone is recorded and represented to the eye. A note consists of from one to three parts — the *head*, the *stem* or *tail*, and one or more *pennants*, *flags*, or *hooks*, or , which are often extended from one note to another in the form of bars, when two or more notes of the same denomination are grouped together, The pitch of the tone is indicated by the position of the note on the staff relative to the clef and the key signature (See *staff clef*, *signature*, *key*) The relative duration of the tone is indicated by the shape of the note The system of notes now in use includes the following the *breve*, , the *semibreve* or *whole note*, , the *minim* or *half note*, , the *crotchet* or *quarter note*, , the *quaver* or *eighth note*, , the *semiquaver* or *sixteenth note*, , the *demisemiquaver* or *thirty second note*, , and the *hemidemisemiquaver* or *sixty fourth note*, Each of these notes may be placed upon any staff degree, and thus may signify a tone of any pitch whatever Each of them, also, may have any time value whatever but when in a particular piece or passage a definite time value is assumed for any one of them a breve is then regarded equal in that piece or passage to two semibreves, a semibreve to two minims, a minim to two crotchets, etc In other words, as a metrical notation, this system of notes is relative to an assumed value for one species, but absolute and definite after such an assumption The pitch value of a note may be modified by an *accidental* (which see), though the latter may also be regarded as changing the staff rather than the note The time value of a note may be modified by various marks, such as a *dot* after it (as or), which lengthens the note by one half its original value, the *tie* (or), which binds two notes on the same pitch together and adds their respective values together the *pause*, *hold*, or *fermata* (or), which lengthens the value of the note indefinitely according to the will of the performer, the *staccato* (or), which shortens the actual duration of the note and supplies the deficiency by a silence or rest (See the various words) This system is derived from the medieval systems, though with important changes The Gregorian system of notes, which is still in use is much nearer to the medieval system It includes the following notes the *large*, , the *long*, , the *breve*, , and the *semibreve*, or These in turn were derived from the early neumes They were first used merely as indications of pitch, their time value being indefinite, and dependent wholly upon the text sung to them, but they acquired a definite metrical significance under mensurable music In modern usage they are generally treated as metrical A special development of the ordinary system of notes is that of *character notes* which are varied in shape so as to indicate not only various time-values, but also the scale values or characteristic qualities of the tones indicated Thus the tonic or *do* is always represented by one shape the dominant or *sol* by another, the subdominant or *fa* by a third, etc The system thus aims to secure at once the utility of the staff and of a reference to the abstract scale (*b*) A musical sound or tone, in general or particular as, the *note* of a bird, the first *note* of a song, etc [This use of the word, as applied to musical tones, is very common, but is confusing and inaccurate]

Vnder lynde in a launde lenede ich a stounde,
To lithen here laies and here loueliche *notes*
Piers Plowman (C), xi 65

My uncle Toby sinking his voice a *note*, resumed the discourse as follows *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v 21

(*c*) A digital or key of the keyboard as, the white and black *notes* of the pianoforte [This usage is also common, but very objectionable] —**14** Harmonious or melodious sound, air, tune; voice, tone

Thenne pipede Pees of poetes a *note*
Piers Plowman (C), xxi 454

I made this ditty and the *note* to it
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels iv 1

If his worship was here, you dare not say so — Here he comes, here he comes — Now you'll change your *note*
Sheridan, The Camp, i 1

15† A point marked; a degree.

Hit is sykerer by southe ther the sonne regneth
Than in the north by many *notes*
Piers Plowman (C), ii 118

Accented note, a note representing an accented or emphatic tone, as on the first beat of a measure — **Accessory, ornamental**, or **subsidiary note**, a note representing a tone supplemental or subordinate to a principal tone, as an appoggiatura or one of the subordinate tones of a turn, etc See *embellishment* — **Accidental** or **chromatic note**, a note affected by an accidental, and thus representing a tone foreign to the tonality of a piece **Accommodation, adjunct, allotment note** See the qualifying words — **Approved note** See *approve*1 — **Banker's note** See *banker*2 — **Bath note**, a writing paper measuring unfolded 8 by 14 inches — **Black note** (*a*) A note with a solid head, as (*b*) A black digital on the keyboard — **Bought note**, a written memorandum of a sale, delivered to the buyer by the broker who effects the sale. *Bought* and *sold notes* are made out usually at the same time, the former being delivered to the buyer and the latter to the seller "In American exchanges they have fallen into disuse, and generally no written contracts of sale are made between brokers The practice is for each broker or commission man merely to jot down the transaction on a card or tablet, reporting it at his office, where the matter is subsequently compared and confirmed pursuant to the rules and customs of each exchange" (*Bisbee and Simonds*, Law of the Produce Exchange) — **Broker's note** See *broker* — **Character-note** See def 13 (*a*) — **Choral, circular, collective, commercial, decorative, demand note** See the qualifying words — **Chromatic note** See *accidental note* — **Crowned note**, a note with a hold or pause upon it, as — **Dotted note**, a note whose time value is increased one half by a dot placed after it, as ( ) — **Double-dotted note**, a note with two dots after it, making its time-value three quarters longer than it would be without the dots — **Double note**, in *musical notation*, a note equivalent to two whole notes, a breve — **Essential note**, a note essential to a chord opposed to a *passing* or *decorative note* — **False flash, forwarding note** See the adjectives — **Fundamental note** Same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*) — **Goldsmiths' notes** See *goldsmith*, 1 — **Grace-note** See *grace*, 6, and *embellishment* — **Harmonic note** See *harmonic* — **Holding note**, a note or tone maintained in one part while the other parts progress. — **Identical note** See *identical* — **Imperfect note**, in *medieval mensurable music* a note equal to two short ones opposed to a *perfect note*, which was equal to three short ones. — **Leading note, master note** See *leading*1 — **Mensural note** See *mensural* **Note against note**, that species of counterpoint in which the cantus firmus and the accompanying voice parts have tones of the same time value with each other opposed to *two notes against one* or *four notes against one*, etc — **Note of admiration** See *admiration* — **Note of hand** See def 9 — **Note of issue** See *issue* — **Note of modulation** See *modulation* — **Note under hand†**, a receipt

There are in it two reasonable faire publiq libraries, whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a *note under hand* *Evelyn*, Diary, April 21, 1644

Open note (*a*) A note with an open head as (*b*) A tone produced from an open string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone **Passing note** See *passing note* — **Perfect note**, in *medieval mensurable music* a note equal to three short ones opposed to *imperfect note* — **Reciting note**, in *chanting*, a note or tone upon which several syllables are recited or intoned in monotone — **Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, a notice of appeal — **Slurred note**, a note connected with another note by a slur, indicating that both are to be sung to a single syllable or to be played by one motion of the violin bow — **Stopped note**, a tone produced from a stopped string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone — **Suspended note** See *suspension* **Tied note**, a note connected with another note by a tie, indicating that the time values of the two are to be added together without repetition — **Tironian notes** See *Tironian* — **To sound a note of warning**, to give a caution or admonition

The *note of warning* has been *sounded* more than once
The Nation XLVIII 344

Triple-dotted note, a note with three dots after it, making its time value seven eighths longer than it would be without the dots — **White note** (*a*) Same as *open note* (*a*) (*b*) A white digital on the keyboard = **Syn 5** *Annotation*, etc See *remark*, *n*

note1 (nōt), *v*, pret and pp *noted*, ppr *noting* [Early mod. E also *noat*, < ME *noten*, < OF *noter*, F *noter* = Sp Pg *notar* = It *notare*, < L *notare*, mark, write, write in cipher or shorthand, make remarks or notes on, note, < *nota*, a mark, note: see *note*1, *n* Hence *annotation*, etc, *connote*, *denote*] **I.** *trans* **1†** To distinguish with a mark; set a mark upon, mark

Can we once imagine that Christ's body was ever afflicted with malady or enfeebled with infirmity or *noted* with deformity? *Walsall*, Life of Christ (1615), sig B 2

2 To observe carefully, notice particularly.

And *note* ȝe weel that therfore the element of watir is putte aȝen to drawe out from erthe fier and eyr
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 13

One special Virtue may be *noted* in him, that he was not noted for any special Vice *Baker* Chronicles p 51

You are to *note* that we Anglers all love one another
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 22

Let us first *note* how wide spread is the presence of the family cluster, considered as a component of the political society *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 511

3 To set down in writing, make a memorandum of

To see a letter ill written [composed], and worse *noted* [penned], neither is it to be taken in good parte, neither may we leaue to murmur thereat
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 87

Now go, write it before them in a table, and *note* it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever Isa xxx 8

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down
Macaulay

4. To set down in musical characters, furnish with musical notes

The *noted* and illuminated leaves of [an antiphoner]
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 202

5. To furnish with marginal notes; annotate. —**6.** To denote; point out; indicate.

Ther ys as they say yt the ffynger of Seynt John Baptiste whych he *notyd* or shewyd Crist Jhu whanne he seyd Ecce Agnus Dei, ther I offerd
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 3

Tyme is an affection of the verb *noating* the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cum
A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S), p 31

Black ashes *note* where their proud city stood
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv

7† To put a mark upon; brand, stigmatize

You have condemn'd and *noted* Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians
Shak, J C, iv 3. 2

To note a bill of exchange, to get a notary public to record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dishonored, along with the date and the reason, if assigned, of non payment, the record being initialed by the notary — **To note an exception,** to enter in the minutes of the judge or court the fact that a ruling was excepted to, the object being to preserve the right to raise the objection in an appellate court =**Syn 3** To record, register, minute, jot down — 6 *Note Denote, Connote* (see the definitions of these words), mark

II.† *intrans* To sing

O! thou Mynstrall, that canst so *note* and pipe
Unto folkes for to do pleasaunce
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre

note^{1}† (nōt), *a* and *n* 2 [< L *nōtus*, known, pp of *noscere*, know see *note*^{1}, *n*] **I.** *a* Known; well-known

Now nar ȝe not fer fro that *note* place
That ȝe han spied & spuryed so specially after
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 2092

II *n* A well-known or famous place or city

In Iudee hit is that noble *note*
Alliterative Poems (E E T S), l 921

note^{2} (not), *n* [< ME *note*, *noote*, < AS *notu*, use, profit, advantage, employment, office, business (= OFries *not*, use, cf Icel *not*, pl, use) (cf also *nyt*, *nytt*, use, = OHG *nuzzi* = Icel *nyt*, use enjoyment), < *neotan*, use, = OS *niotan* = OFries *nieta* = D *ge-nieten* = MLG *ge-neten* = OHG *niozan*, MHG *niezen*, G *niessen*, also OHG *gi-niozan*, MHG *ge-niezen*, G *geniessen* = Icel *njōta* = Sw *njuta* = Dan *nyde*, use, enjoy, = Goth *niutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganiutan*, take (with a net), cf Lith *nauda*, usefulness From the same verb are derived E *neat*^{1} and *nait*^{1}] 1 Use, employment [Now only prov. Eng]

A graue haue I garte here be ordande,
That neuer was in *noote*, it is newe
York Plays, p 371

But thefte serveth of wykked *note*,
Hyt hangeth hys mayster by the throte
MS Harl 1701, f 14 (*Halliwell*)

2† Utility, profit, advantage

And than bakeward was borne all the bold Troiens,
With myche noye for the *note* of there noble prinse
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8240

3† Affair, matter, business, concern, event, occasion

My lorde ther is some *note* that is nedfull to neven you of new
York Plays, p 295

This millere gooth agayn no word he seyde
But dooth his *note* *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l 148.

To noye hym nowe is youre *noote*,
But ȝitt the lawe lyes in my lotte
York Plays, p 222

The chief *note* of a scholar you say, is to govern his passions wherefore I do take all patiently
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, v 3

4† Expedition, undertaking, enterprise, conflict, fray

The nowmber of the noble shippes that to the *note* yode
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 4133

Then Synabor, forsothe, with a sad pepull,
Neghit to the *note*
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 6509

note^{2} (nōt), *v t*, pret and pp *noted*, ppr *noting*. [ME *noten*, *notien*, < AS *notian*, enjoy, < *notu*, use see *note*^{2}, *n*] 1 To use, make use of; enjoy

Scheuȝ me myn bache,
And I schal *note* hit to day, my strengthe is so newed
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S), p 19

2 To use for food, eat as, he *notes* very little — 3 To need; have occasion for

Tyliers that tyleden the erthe tolden here maystres
By the seed that thei sewe what thei shoulde *notye*,
And what lyue by and lene the londe was so trewe
Piers Plowman (C), xviii 101

[Obsolete or prov. Eng in all uses]

note^{3}†, *n*. A dialectal variant of *neat*^{1}

A great number of cattle, both *note* and sheep
Adventures against the Scots (Arber's Eng Garner, I 126)

note^{4} (nōt), *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *nut*

note^{5}†, *v t* [Cf AS *hnītan*, thrust with the horns] To butt; push with the horns; gore. [Prov. Eng.]

note-book (nōt'buk), *n*. A book in which notes or memoranda are or may be entered

All his faults observed,
Set in a *note book*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth *Shak*, J C, iv 3 98

noted (nō'ted), *p a* [< *note*^{1} + -*ed*^{2}] 1†. Marked; observed

I do not like examinations,
We shall find out the truth more easily
Some other way less *noted*
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, ii 1

2 Conspicuous, remarkable, distinguished, celebrated, eminent, famous, well-known as, a *noted* traveler; a *noted* commander

She is a holy Druid,
A woman *noted* for that faith, that piety,
Belov'd of Heaven
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i 3

It [Tyre] is not at present *noted* for the Tyrian purple
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 83

There are two brothers of his, William and Walter Blunt Esquires, both members of parliament, and *noted* speakers.
Sheridan School for Scandal, iv 1

Not to draw our philosophy from too profound a source, we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote
Hume, Essays, i 23

3† Notorious, of evil reputation

Neither is it for your credit to walk the streets with a woman so *noted* *Beau and Fl*, Woman Hater, v 3

=**Syn 2** *Celebrated Notable* etc (see *famous*), well known, conspicuous, famed

notedly† (nō'ted-li), *adv*. With particular notice, exactly, accurately

Lucio Do you remember what you said of the duke?
Duke Most *notedly*, sir *Shak*, M for M, v 1 335

notedness (nō'ted-nes), *n* The state or quality of being noted, distinction, eminence, celebrity.

noteful† (nōt'ful), *a* [ME, < *note*^{2} + -*ful*] Useful, serviceable

Suffreth this man to be cured and heeled by myne Muses, that is to seyn by *noteful* sciences
Chaucer, Boethius, i prose 1

notefulhead†, *n* [ME *notefulhed*, < *noteful* + -*head*] Utility, service, profit.

Notelæa (not-e-lē'ä), *n* [NL (Ventenat, 1803), < Gr *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree see *olive*] A genus of shrubs or trees of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the broad distinct petals and fleshy albumen There are 8 species, mostly Australian They bear opposite leaves, small flowers in axillary clusters and roundish drupes *N ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood, found also in southeastern Australia, a bush or small tree with extremely hard and close grained wood mottled at the center like olive, used for pulley blocks turnery, etc *N longifolia* is another ironwood or mock olive of Norfolk Island and parts of Australia *N ovata* is the dunga runga of New South Wales

noteless (nōt'les), *a* [< *note*^{1}, *n*, + -*less*] 1 Not attracting notice, unnoticed, unheeded

A courtesan,
Let her walk saint like, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, II iv 1

Thou *noteless* blot on a remembered name!
Shelley, Adonais, xxxvii

2. Unmusical [Rare]

Parish Clerk with *noteless* tone
D Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i (*Davies*)

notelessness (nōt'les-nes), *n* The state of being noteless, unmarked, unnoticed, or insignificant

notelet (nōt'let), *n* [< *note*^{1}, *n*, + -*let*] A little note [Rare]

A single epigram or a *notelet* to a voluminous work
Quarterly Rev, CXXVII 477

Notemigonus (nō"te-mi-gō'nus), *n* [NL, irreg < Gr *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *γωνία*, angle] A genus of American breams having a compressed and almost carinated back, as *N chrysoleucus*, which abounds in the eastern and northern United States, and is known as the *shiner* or *silverfish* See cut under *shiner*

notemug†, *n*. A Middle English form of *nutmeg* *Chaucer*

notencephalocele (nō-ten-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n*. [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *teratol*, protrusion of the brain from a cleft in the back of the head

notencephalus (nō-ten-sef'a-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain] In *teratol*, a monster exhibiting notencephalocele

note-paper (nōt'pā"per), *n* Folded writing-paper of small sizes, definitely described by specific names. One leaf of commercial note is 5×8 inches, octavo note, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, billet note, 4×6 inches, queen note, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, Prince of Wales note, $3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, packet note, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches, Bath note, 7×8 inches.

noter (nō'tėr), *n* [< *note*^{1}, *v*, + -*er*^{1} Cf *notary*^{1}, *notator*] 1 One who notes, observes, or takes notice.—2†. An annotator

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner *Gregory*, Posthuma, p 308.

3. A note-book. [Colloq. and local]

noterer†, *n* An obsolete variant of *notary*^{1}

noteum, *n* See *notæum*

noteworthily (nōt'wėr-ŦHi-li), *adv* In a manner worthy of being noted, noticeably

noteworthiness (nōt'wėr-ŦHi-nes), *n* The state or fact of being noteworthy

noteworthy (nōt'wėr"ŦHi), *a* [< *note*^{1} + *worthy*] Worthy of being noted or carefully observed, remarkable, worthy of observation or notice

This by way is *noteworthie* that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land
Holinshed, Hist Eng, vii 1

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note worthy* object in thy travel
Shak, T G of V, i 1 13

not-for-that†, *conj* [ME *not* (*noght*) *for that*, etc; prop as three words] Notwithstanding, nevertheless

And yut *not for that* Gaffray tombled there,
Anon releuing in wighty manere
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 4703

nothag†, **nothak†**, *n* Obsolete forms of *nuthatch*

not-headed† (not'hed ed), *a* Having a not or close-cropped head Also *nott-headed* See *not*^{2}, *a*

Your *nott headed* country gentleman
Chapman, Widow's Tears, i. 4

nother†, *a*, *pron*, and *conj* Same as *neither*

nothing (nuth'ing), *n* [< ME *no thing*, *na thing*, < AS *nān thing* no thing see *none*^{1}, *no*^{2}, and *thing*^{1}] 1 No thing, not anything, not something, something that is not anything The conception of nothing is reached by reflecting that a noun or name in form may fail to have any corresponding object and *nothing* is the noun which by its very definition is of that sort (*a*) The non existent

Surely [that force and violence] was very great which consumed four Cities to *nothing* in so short a time
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I i.

(*b*) A non existent something spoken of positively, so that the literal meaning is absurd

The poet's pen
gives to airy *nothing*
A local habitation and a name
Shak M N D, v 1 16.

Oh Life, thou *Nothing's* younger Brother!
So like, that one might take one for the other!
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, ix. 1

Nothing must always be less than Being
Veitch, Introd to Descartes's Method, p cxvii

(*c*) Not something In this sense the word is more distinctly *no thing* and the sentence containing *nothing* merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing *something* in place of *nothing*

And from hens schal tow bere *no thyng*, but as thou were born naked, righte so alle naked schalle thi Body ben turned in to Erthe, that thou were made of
Mandeville, Travels, p 295

A man by *nothing* is so well bewrayd
As by his manners *Spenser* F Q, VI iii 1

You plead so well, I can deny you *nothing*
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii 2.

I can alledge *nothing* against your Practice
But your ill success.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i 1

I am under the misfortune of having *nothing* to do, but it is a misfortune which, thank my stars I can pretty well bear
Gray, Letters, I 11

2 A cipher, naught — 3. A thing of no consequence, consideration, or importance, a trifle

All that he speaks is *nothing*, we are resolved
Marlowe, Edward II, i 4

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,
Learn worthy distances and modest difference,
Than from a race of empty friends loud *nothings*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i 1

Lord, what a *nothing* is this little span
We call a Man! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii 14

I will tell you, my good sir, in confidence, what he has done for me has been a mere *nothing*
Sheridan School for Scandal, v 1

We debated the social *nothings*
We bore ourselves so to discuss
Lowell, Ember Picture

Dance upon nothing See *dance* — **Neck or nothing** See *neck* — **Negative nothing,** the absence of being — **Next to nothing,** almost nothing

Laws was laws in the year ten, and they screwed chaps' nex for *nex to nothink* *Thackeray* Yellowplush Papers, i

Nothing but, only, no more than

Telleth hym that I wol hym visite,
Have I *nothyng but* rested me a lite
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 682.

"O Earl Brand I see your heart's blood!"
"It's *nothing but* the glent and my scarlet hood"
The Brave Earl Brand and the King of England's Daughter (Child's Ballads II 391).

Nothing less than, fully equal to, quite the same as.

But, yet, methinks, my father's execution
Was *nothing less than* bloody tyranny
Shak, 1 Hen VI, ii 5 100

Nothing off! a cautionary order to a helmsman to keep the ship close to the wind — **Privative nothing**, the absence of being in a subject capable of being — **To come to nothing, to go for nothing** See the verbs — **To make nothing of** See *make*[1]

nothing (nuth'ing), *adv* [< ME *nothing, nothinge*, prop acc or instr of *nothing*, *n*] In no degree, not at all, in no way; not

Thou art *nothynge* curteyse *Merlin* (E E T S), i 127

But for my mistress,
I *nothing* know where she remains, why gone
Nor when she purposes return
Shak, Cymbeline, iv 3 14

Our social monotone of level days
Might make our best seem banishment
But it was *nothing* so *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv 2

nothingarian (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *nothing* + *-arian*] **I** *a* Having no particular belief, especially in religious matters, indifferent

The blessed leisure of wealth was not to him the occasion of a *nothingarian* dilettantism, of idleness or selfish pursuits of vanity, pleasure or ambition
Open Court, Jan 3, 1889, p 1393

II. *n* One who is of no particular belief, especially in religious matters [Colloq]

nothingarianism (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n* [< *nothingarian* + *-ism*] Absence of definite belief, especially in religion [Colloq]

A reaction from the *nothingarianism* of the last century
Church Times, Sept 9, 1881, p 594 (*Encyc Dict*)

nothing-dot, *n* [< *nothing*, *n*, obj, + *do*[1], *v*] A do-nothing, an idler

What innumerable swarms of *nothing does* beleaguer this city! *Rev T Adams*, Works, II 182

nothing-gift (nuth'ing-gift), *n* A gift of no worth [Rare]

Laying by
That *nothing gift* of differing multitudes
Shak, Cymbeline, iii 6 86

nothingism (nuth'ing-izm), *n* [< *nothing* + *-ism*] Nothingness, nihility *Coleridge* [Rare]

The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion until risu solvuntur tabulæ, and it ends in a religion of *Nothingism*
F Harrison, Pop Sci Mo, XXV iv 451

nothingness (nuth'ing-nes), *n* [< *nothing* + *-ness*] **1** The absence or negation of being, nihility, non-existence

It will never
Pass into *nothingness* *Keats*, Endymion, I 3

2 Insignificance; worthlessness

Good night! you must excuse the *nothingness* of a supernumerary letter *Walpole*, Letters, II 390

The insipidity, and yet the noise — the *nothingness*, and yet the self importance — of all these people!
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p 22

3 A thing of no consequence or value [Rare]

I, that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 1039



1 Frond of *Nothochlæna ferruginea* 2 *Nothochlæna Fendleri*, *a* pinnule of *N Fendleri* showing the sori which consist of from one to three sporangia, and the revolute margin of the pinnule, *b*, sporangium of the same, opened, showing two spores.

Nothochlæna (noth-ō-klē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < Gr. νόθος, spurious, + χλαῖνα, a cloak] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cloak-ferns, with marginal sori which are at first roundish or oblong, soon confluent into a narrow band, without indusium, but sometimes covered at first with the inflexed edge of the frond The genus is widely dispersed and is closely allied to *Cheilanthes*, from which it differs by the absence of the indusium About 35 species are known, of which number 12 are North American See cut in preceding column

Notholæna (noth-ō-lē'nä), *n* Same as *Nothochlæna*

nothosaur (noth'ō-sâr), *n* A reptile of the family *Nothosauridæ*

Nothosauria (noth-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl* [NL see *Nothosaurus*] An order of extinct saurians named from the genus *Nothosaurus* By recent herpetologists they are associated with the sauropterygians See *Sauropterygia*

nothosaurian (noth-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nothosauria*

II. *n* A nothosaur

Nothosauridæ (noth-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Nothosaurus* + *-idæ*] A family of extinct sauropterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Nothosaurus* They had many peculiarities in the vertebræ and members. The scapula had a small ventral or precoracoidal plate, and the coracoids had a short median symphysis The humerus and femur were elongated, and the former only slightly expanded distally, the terminal phalanges were clawed The species lived in the Triassic epoch, and were apparently of terrestrial habits.

Nothosaurus (noth-ō-sâ'rus), *n* [NL, < Gr νόθος, spurious, + σαῦρος, a lizard] A genus of extinct plesiosaurs of the order *Sauropterygia*, or giving name to the *Nothosauria* *N mirabilis* is an example

notice (nō'tis), *n* [< OF *notice, notisse, notesce, noticce*, F *notice* = Sp Pg *noticia* = It *notizia*, notice, < L *notitia*, a being known, fame, knowledge, idea, conception, < *nōtus*, pp of *noscere*, know see *note*[1]] **1** The act of observing, noting, or remarking, observation [Rarely in the plural]

To my poor unworthy *notice*,
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices
Shak, Cor, ii 3 166.

See what it is to trust to imperfect memory, and the erring *notices* of childhood! *Lamb*, Old Benchers

The *notice* of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions *Trench*

2 Heed, regard, cognizance; note as, to take *notice*

Bring but five and twenty to no more
Will I give place or *notice* *Shak*, Lear, ii 4 252

Mr Endicot, taking *notice* of the disturbance that began to grow amongst the people by this means, con vented the two brothers before him
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 148

The rest of the church is of a gaudy Renaissance; yet it deserves some *notice* from the boldness of its construction *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 50

3 Intimation, information, intelligence, announcement; warning, intimation beforehand: as, to bombard a town without *notice*

I have given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here
Shak, Lear, ii 1 3

God was pleased, in all times, to communicate to mankind *notices* of the other world
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 131

I had now *notice* that my deare friend Mrs Godolphin was returning from Paris *Evelyn*, Diary, April 2, 1676

At the door thereof I found a small Line hanging down, which I pull'd, and a Bell ringing within gave *notice* of my being there yet, no body appearing presently, I went in and sat down *Dampier*, Voyages, II i. 94

Spiritual things belong to spirits, we can have no *notices* proportionable to them
Evelyn, To Rev Father Patrick

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with *notice* of a hart
Taller that all his fellows *Tennyson*, Geraint

I shall send Miss Temple *notice* that she is to expect a new girl, so that there will be no difficulty about receiving her *Charlotte Bronte*, Jane Eyre, iv

4 Instruction, direction; order.

To give *notice*, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes
Shak, Rich III, iii 5 109

His Epistles and Satires are full of proper *notices* for the conduct of life in a court. *Steele*, Tatler, No 173

5 Any statement, note, or writing conveying information or warning: as, a *notice* warning off trespassers, an obituary *notice* Specifically, a verbal or written announcement to a certain person (or persons) that something is required of him, or that something is to be done which concerns him

6 In *law* (*a*) Information; knowledge of facts more specifically designated *actual notice* Actual notice may be inferred from circumstances, as where proof of due mailing of a letter justifies the inference that he to whom it was addressed became cognizant of its contents, but he may disprove the fact, and thus destroy the inference (*b*) Such circumstances as ought to excite the attention of a person of ordinary prudence, and lead him to make further inquiry which would disclose the fact: more specifically designated *constructive notice.* Constructive notice is imputed by the law irrespective of the existence of actual notice, as where a deed is recorded, and a purchaser of the land neglects to consult the record, in which case the record is constructive notice, or where a purchaser takes a title from the former owner of land, relying on the fact that the record title is in him, while in fact a prior purchaser is in actual possession of the land, having paid for it, in which case the possession is constructive notice, and in either case the later purchaser, not having made inquiry, may be chargeable as if he had had actual notice of the prior purchaser's right Constructive notice originated in the equitable rule that a man may, for the protection of the rights of a third person, be treated as if he had notice, when he had the means of information (*c*) Information communicated by one party in interest to another, as where a contract provides that it may be terminated by either party on notice more specifically designated *express notice* (*d*) A written communication formally declaring a fact or an intention, as where notice is required in legal proceedings, a notification — **7** Written remarks or comments, especially, a short literary announcement or critical review — **Due notice** See *due*[1] — **Judicial notice**, that cognizance of matters of common knowledge, such as historical, geographical, and meteorological facts the general usages of business, etc, which a judge or court may take and act upon without requiring evidence to be adduced — **Notice of dishonor**, in *com law*, a notice given to a drawer or indorser that a bill or note has been presented for acceptance (or payment) and the demand has been refused The effect of such a notice is to charge the drawer or indorser with liability as such — **Notice of protest**, in *com law*, a notice of dishonor which states that a bill or note has been protested But this term is often used in the popular sense of protest as not necessarily implying technical notarial protest except in the case of paper, such as a foreign bill, which requires such technical protest — **Reading notice**, a paid advertisement in a newspaper inserted in such form, style of type etc, as to have the appearance of current news matter or of an editorial utterance — **To give notice** (*a*) To inform, announce beforehand warn, notify (*b*) Specifically, to warn an employer that one is about to leave his or her service =**Syn 1** Attention, observation, remark — **3** Notification, advices

notice (nō'tis), *v t*, pret and pp *noticed*, ppr *noticing* [= Sp Pg *noticiar* = It *notiziare*, notice, from the noun] **1** To take notice of; perceive, become aware of, observe, take cognizance of as, to pass a thing without *noticing* it

He did stand a little forbye,
And *noticed* well what she did say
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I 166)

She was quite sure baby *noticed* colours, she was absolutely certain baby *noticed* flowers
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv 12

2 To refer to, consider, or remark upon, mention or make observation on, note

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place
Horne Tooke.

I have already *noticed* that form of enfranchisement by which a slave was dedicated to a god by his master
C T Newton, Art and Archæol, p 193

3 To treat with attention and civilities [Colloq.]

"But of course, my dear, you did not *notice* such people?" inquired a lady baronetess
Mrs Gore, Two Aristocracies, xliii

4. To give notice to; serve a notice or intimation upon; notify.

Mr Duckworth, when *noticed* to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved *Trollope*, Orley Farm, i

=**Syn 1** and **2** *Perceive, Observe*, etc (see *see*), mark, note, remark

noticeable (nō'ti-sa-bl), *a.* [< *notice* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being noticed or observed

It became evident that a slight a very feeble, and barely *noticeable* tinge of color had flushed up within the cheeks, and along the sunken small veins of the eyelids.
Poe, Tales, I 465.

2 Worthy of notice or observation, likely to attract attention.

A *noticeable* Man with large gray eyes
Wordsworth, Stanzas written in Thomson's Castle of Indolence

noticeably (nō'ti-sa-bli), *adv.* In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or observed as, she is *noticeably* better to-day

notice-board (nō'tis-bōrd), *n* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, as *notice-boards* observe *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii 8

noticer (nō'ti-sėr), *n* [< *notice* + *-er*[1].] One who notices *Warburton*

Notidani (nō-tid'a-nī), *n pl.* [NL, pl of *Notidanus.*] A family of sharks same as *Notidanidæ*

Notidanidæ (nō-ti-dan'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Notidanus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of large opis-

tharthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Notidanus*, the cow-sharks These selachians have six or seven gill sacs, spiracles, one dorsal fin, no winker or third eyelid, and differentiated teeth, the lower being mostly broad and with an oblique dentate border, while the upper are awl shaped or paucidentate Some attain a length of 15 feet, and range widely in tropical and warm temperate seas See *Heptanchus* and *Hexanchus* Also called *Notidani*, *Notidanoidæ*, and *Hexanchidæ*

notidanidan (nō-ti-dan'i-dan), *n* [< *Notidanidæ* + *-an*.] A cow-shark *Richardson*

Notidanus (nō-tid'a-nus), *n* [NL., < Gr *νωτιδανός*, with sharp-pointed dorsal fin (applied to a shark), < *νῶτον*, the back, + *ἰδανός*, fair, comely, < *ἰδεῖν*, see.] The typical genus of *Notidanidæ* Also called *Hexanchus* (which see for cut)

notifiable (nō'ti-fī-a-bl), *a* [< *notify* + *-able*] That must be made known, as to a board of health or some other authority

The death rates from *notifiable* diseases being respectively 1 05 and 1 01 *Lancet*, No 3446, p 565

notification (nō"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= F *notification* = Sp *notificacion* = Pg *notificação* = It *notificazione*, < ML *notificatio(n-)*, < L *notificare*, make known: see *notify*] 1 The act of notifying or giving notice, the act of making known, publishing, or proclaiming

God, in the *notification* of this name, sends us sufficiently instructed to establish you in the assurance of an everlasting and an ever ready God *Donne*, Sermons, v

2 Specifically, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means as, the *notification* must take place in three days —3 Notice given in words or writing, or by signs, intimation

Four or five touches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications* *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p 4 (*Latham*)

4 The writing which communicates information, an advertisement, citation, etc

notify (nō'ti-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *notified*, ppr *notifying* [< ME *notifien*, < OF *notifier*, *notefier*, F *notifier*, make known, = Sp Pg *notificar* = It *notificare*, < L *nōtificare*, make known, < *notus*, pp of *noscere*, know, + *facere*, do, make: see *note*[1], *a*, and *-fy*] 1 To publish, proclaim, give notice of, or information of, make known

For Scripture is not the only law whereby God hath opened his will touching all things that may be done, but there are other kinds of laws which *notify* the will of God *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, ii 2

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind *South*, Sermons

When he [Jesus] healed any person in private without thus directing him to *notify* the cure, he then enjoined secrecy to him on purpose to obviate all possible suspicions of art or contrivance *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, II i

2 To make note of, observe

Herde al this thynge Cryseyde wel ynogh,
And every word gan for to *notifie*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 1501

3 To give notice to, inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood: as, the public are hereby *notified*

notion (nō'shon), *n* [< OF *notion*, F *notion* = Pr *nocio* = Sp *nocion* = Pg *noção* = It. *nozione*, < L *nōtio(n-)*, a becoming acquainted, a taking cognizance, an examination, an investigation, a conception, idea, notion, < *noscere*, pp *nōtus*, know: see *note*[1]] 1 A general concept, a mental representation of a state of things Thus, the general enunciation of a geometrical theorem is comprehended by means of notions, and only in that way can the property to be proved be firmly seized by the mind, and kept distinct from other properties of the same figure, but in order to prove the theorem a construction or diagram is requisite, involving a representation in the imagination capable of being studied so as to observe hitherto unknown relations in it

A complexion of *notions* is nothing else but an affirmation or negation in the understanding or speech *Burgersdicius*, tr by a Gentleman, I ii 4

Concept or *notion* are terms employed as convertible, but, while they denote the same thing, they denote it in a different point of view Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized; *notion*, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing — that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act The term *notion*, like conception, expresses both an act and its product *Sir W Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, vii

He had scarce any other *notion* of religion, but that it consisted in hating Presbyterians *Addison*, Tory Foxhunter

A *notion* may be inaccurate by being too wide *J Sully*, Outlines of Psychol, p 369

Our *notions* of things are never simply commensurate with the things themselves, they are aspects of them, more or less exact, and sometimes a mistake ab initio *J H Newman*, Gram of Assent, iv

2 A thought, a cognition

Conception and *notion* Reid seems to employ, at least sometimes, for cognition in general *Sir W Hamilton*, in Reid, Supplementary Dissertations, [note C

When God intended to reveal any future events or high *notions* to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts or the sea shore *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 40

Per It seems, sir, you know all
Sir P Not all, sir — but
I have some general *notions*
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

Still did the *Notions* throng
About his [Harvey's] El'quent Tongue
Cowley, Death of Harvey

We have more words than *Notions*, half a dozen words for the same thing *Selden*, Table Talk, p 65

3 In the *Lockian philos*, a complex idea

The mind often exercises an active power in making these several combinations, for, it being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so in nature And hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as if they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxii § 2.

4 [Trans of G *Begriff*] In the *Hegelian philos*, that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth —5 An opinion, a sentiment, a view, especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense,
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The truest *notions* in the easiest way
Pope, Essay on Criticism

Yet I cannot think but that these people, who have such *notions* of a supreme Deity, might by the industry and example of good men be brought to embrace the Christian faith *Dampier*, Voyages, II i 96

They are for holding their *notions* though all other men be against them *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p 165

After travelling three or four miles in this valley, we came to a road that leads eastward to Moses's mosque where the Arabs have a *notion* that Moses was buried, and some of the Mahometans went to it *Pococke*, Description of the East, II i 30

Now I've a *notion*, if a poet
Beat up for themes, his verse will show it
Lowell, Epistle to a Friend

I believe that the great mass of mankind have not the faintest *notion* that slavery was an ancient English institution *E A Freeman*, Amer Lects, p 180

6 A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational, a caprice, a whim

I have no *notion* of going to anybody's house, and have the servants look on the arms of the chaise to find out one's name *Walpole*, Letters, II 33.

They talk of principles but *notions* prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice *Pope*

The boy might get a *notion* into him,
The girl might be entangled ere she knew
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

There was tobacco, too, placed like the cotton where it was hoped it would take a *notion* to grow *C E Craddock*, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ii

7 The mind, the power of knowledge, the understanding

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied *Shak*, Lear, i 4 247

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of speech be told,
So told as earthly *notion* can receive
Milton, P L, vii 179

8 In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a utensil, some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture commonly in the plural.

And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms
Young

They [the Yankees] continued to throng to New Amsterdam with the most innocent countenances imaginable, filling the market with their *notions*, being as ready to trade with the Nederlanders as ever *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 225

Cognate, common, complex notion. See the adjectives — **First notion**, a concept formed by direct generalization and abstraction from the particulars coming under that concept — **Involution of notions** See *involution* — **Second notion**, a notion formed by reflection upon other notions or symbols, with generalization and abstraction from them — **Under the notion**, under the concept, class, category, designation

What hath been generally agreed on I content myself to assume *under the notion* of principles *Newton*, Opticks.

The Franciscans of the convent of Jerusalem have a small place here, coming *under the notion* of physicians, tho they wear their habit *Pococke*, Description of the East, I 58.

Yankee notions, small or inexpensive miscellaneous articles such as are produced by Yankee inventiveness See def 8

American goods of all kinds, brought from California, suddenly made their appearance in the village shops and I saw the American tin ware, lanterns, and "Yankee notions" *G Kennan*, The Century, XXXVIII 82.

=Syn. 1 and 2 Impression, fancy

notional (nō'shon-al), *a* [= OF *notionel* = Sp Pg *nocional*, as *notion* + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception, formed by abstraction and generalization, also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection

Let us resolve to render our actions and opinions perfectly consistent, that so our religion may appear to be, not a *notional* system, but a vital and fruitful principle of holiness *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons II xiv

Who can say that he has any real, nay, any *notional* apprehension of a billion or a trillion? *J H Newman*, Gram of Assent, iv

2 Imaginary, ideal, existing in idea only, visionary, fantastical

All devotion being now placed in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept 19, 1655

Fugitive Theme [happiness]
Of my pursuing Verse, ideal Shade,
Notional Good, by Fancy only made
Prior, Solomon, i

We must be wary lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance, for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing *Bentley*

3 Dealing in imaginary things, whimsical, fanciful: as, a *notional* man

I have premised these particulars before I enter on the main design of this paper, because I would not be thought altogether *notional* in what I have to say, and pass only for a projector in morality *Steele*, Tatler, No 125

Notional attribute or **problem**, an attribute or problem relating to second notions The phrase is a substitute for the scholastic *categoreumatic term*.

notionality† (nō-sho-nal'i-ti), *n* [< *notional* + *-ity*] The quality or condition of being merely notional or fanciful, empty, ungrounded opinion

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality* *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii

notionally (nō'shon-al-i), *adv* In a notional manner, in mental apprehension, in conception, hence, not in reality

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct *Norris*, Miscellanies.

notionate (nō'shon-āt), *a* [< *notion* + *-ate*[1].] Notional, fanciful *Monthly Rev* [Rare]

notionist† (nō'shon-ist), *n* [< *notion* + *-ist*] One who holds fanciful or ungrounded opinions *Bp Hopkins*, Expos of the Lord's Prayer

notist (nō'tist), *n* [< *note*[1] + *-ist*] An annotator *Webster* [Rare]

notitia (nō-tish'ia), *n* [L: see *notice*] A register or roll, a list, as of gifts to a monastery, under the Roman empire, an official list of localities and government functionaries divided according to the provinces, the dioceses, or groups of provinces, etc, of the Roman empire, hence, *eccles*, a list of episcopal sees, arranged according to the corresponding ecclesiastical divisions of provinces, etc

I procured, through the kindness of a Jacobite Priest, an official *notitia* of the sees which belong to the Coptic Communion in Egypt *J M Neale*, Eastern Church, Pref

notitiont, *n* [< OF *notition*, mod < L *notitia*, knowledge: see *notice*] Knowledge, information *Fabyan*

Notkerian (not-kē'ri-an), *a* [< *Notker* (see def) + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to one of several monks named Notker, belonging to the monastery of St Gall in Switzerland The best-known of these is Notker Balbulus (about 840–912) celebrated for his services to church music and hymnody, especially for his invention of sequences and proses See *sequence*, *Encyc Brit* XII 881

Notobranchia (nō-tō-brang'ki-a), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *νῶτος*, also *νῶτον*, the back, + *βράγχια*, the gills] Same as *Notobranchiata*, 2

Notobranchiata (nō-tō-brang-ki-ā'ta), *n pl* [NL. see *notobranchiate*] 1 The errant marine annelids, an order of worms having gills along the back Also called *Dorsibranchiata* — 2. In *conch*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods having the gills on the back These organs are diversiform and according to their form or arrangement the notobranchiates have been divided into *Ceratobranchiata*, *Cladobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*

notobranchiate (nō-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a* and *n*. [< NL *notobranchiatus*, < Gr *νῶτος*, the back, +

βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having notal branchiæ, or dorsal gills. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, an order of worms, dorsibranchiate. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, a group of gastropods, nudibranchiate.

II *n.* A member of the *Notobranchia* or *Notobranchiata*, a dorsibranchiate or a nudibranchiate.

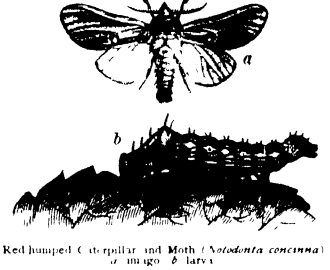
notochord (nō'tō-kōrd), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *χορδή*, a string.] The chorda dorsalis or primitive backbone; a fibrocellular or cartilaginous rod-like structure which is developed in vertebrates as the basis of the future spinal column, and about which the bodies of the future vertebræ are formed. It is one of the earliest embryonic structures and persists throughout life in many of the lower vertebrates, which are on this account called *notochordal*, but in most cases it is soon absorbed and replaced by a definite cartilaginous or bony spinal column. The soft pulpy substance which may be seen filling in the cupped ends of the vertebræ of a fish as brought to the table, is a part or the remains of the notochord. Anteriorly in skulled vertebrates the notochord runs into the base of the skull as far as the pituitary fossa. (See *parachordal*.) The caudal division of a notochord is often called *urochord*. Such a structure is characteristic of tunicates or ascidians, called on this account *Urochorda*, and approximated to or included among vertebrates. (See *Appendicularidæ*.) A sort of notochord occurring in the acorn-worm has caused them to be named *Hemichorda*. (See *Balanoglossus* and *Enteropneusta*.) The lancelets are named *Cephalochorda* with reference to the extension of this structure into the head. See *Chordata*, and cuts under *Pharyngobranchii*, *chondrocranium*, *Lepidosiren*, and *visceral*.

notochordal (nō'tō-kōr-dal), *a.* [< *notochord* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the notochord, provided with a notochord.—2. Specifically, retaining the notochord in adult life: as, a *notochordal* fish.

Notodelphyidæ (nō-tō-del-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodelphys* + *-idæ*.] A family of entomostracous crustaceans of the order *Copepoda*, typified by the genus *Notodelphys*. Though parasitic, they are gnathostomous (not siphonostomous), and have a segmented body resembling that of the *Cyclopidæ*, but the last two thoracic segments of the female are fused into a broad pouch whence the name. The posterior antennæ are modified for attachment, and the creatures live in the branchial cavity of ascidians.

Notodelphys (nō-tō-del'fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἀδελφύς*, the womb.] A genus of parasitic copepod crustaceans, resembling ordinary copepods, but carrying their ova in a cavity upon the back of the carapace. *N. ascidis* is a common parasite of the branchial chamber of ascidians.

Notodonta (nō-tō-don'ta), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Notodontidæ*. The genus is wide spread, being represented in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. From



Red-humped Caterpillar and Moth (*Notodonta concinna*)
a, imago; *b*, larva.

mon North American species is *N. concinna*, whose larva eats the leaves of the apple, plum, etc., and is known as the *red-humped prominent*. *N. ziczac* is a large moth called by the British collectors the *pebble, prominent*, or *toothback*.

Notodontidæ (nō-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodonta* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycine lepidopters recognized by some entomologists, and named from the genus *Notodonta* by Stephens in 1829. The habit is not geometriform, the body is unusually stout, the proboscis is very short, if it appears at all, the palpi are usually of moderate length, the antennæ are moderate, setaceous in the male, usually pectinate and rarely simple, in the female usually simple and rarely subpectinate, and the wings are deflexed, entire, and usually long, with the submedian vein of the hind ones overrunning to the anal angle. It is a large family of nearly 100 genera. The larvæ are naked, often curiously ornamented or armed, and they pupate either under or above ground. Some of them are known as *pebbles*, *prominents*, and *toothbacks*.

notodontiform (nō-tō-don'ti-form), *a.* [< NL. *Notodonta*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a toothback or moth of the family *Notodontidæ*.

Notogæa (nō-tō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land area, comprising the Austrocolumbian, Australasian, and Novo-Zelanian regions, opposed to *Arctogæa*. It corresponds to the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. *Huxley*.

Notogæal (nō-tō-jē'al), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-al*.] Same as *Notogæan*.

Notogæan (nō-tō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Notogæa.

notograph (nō'tō-graf), *n.* Same as *melograph*.

Notonecta (nō-tō-nek'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *νηκτής*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] The typical genus of *Notonectidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. The membrane is distinctly marked, the body is broad, the scutellum is about as wide as the pronotum, and the front is narrow and curved without swelling or prolongation. These insects are all aquatic and predaceous and swim about on their backs, whence the names *Notonecta* and also *backswimmer* and *water boatman*. The genus is wide spread, being represented almost everywhere. *N. undulata* is the commonest species in the United States. It is half an inch long, and varies in color from an ivory white to a dusky hue. *N. mexicana* is the handsomest one, being brightly colored with red and yellow. See cut at *water boatman*.

notonectal (nō-tō-nek'tal), *a.* [< *Notonecta* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, swimming on the back, as certain insects, belonging or related to the *Notonectidæ*.

Notonectidæ (nō-tō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notonecta* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic bugs of the group *Hydrocores* and suborder *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Notonecta*, founded by Stephens in 1829, the boat-flies or water-boatmen. They are deeper bodied than related bugs, and their convexity is above, so that they swim on their backs. The eyes are large, reniform, doubly sinuate, and slightly projecting; there are no ocelli; the rostrum is long, sharp, conical, and four-jointed; the antennæ are four-jointed, the last two are more slender, the hinder legs are longest and fitted for rowing the body like oars, being thickly fringed with silky hairs, and the venter is keeled and hairy. All the *Notonectidæ* are aquatic and predaceous. The genera *Notonecta* and *Ranatra* are represented in the United States.

Notopoda (nō-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system, a tribe or section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing crabs of the genera *Homola*, *Dorippe*, *Dromia*, *Dynomene*, and *Ranina*—that is, most of the anomurous decapods. By recent writers they are referred to four different families. The group is sometimes retained in a modified sense, as including transitional forms between the brachyurous and the macrurous decapods, as *Dromidæ*, *Lithodidæ*, and *Porcellanidæ*. One or two pairs of legs are articulated higher up than the rest, whence the name. 2. In *entom.*, a name of the elaters, or skipjacks. See *Elateridæ*.

notopodal (nō-top'ō-dal), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*, as a crab.

notopodial (nō-tō-pō'di-al), *a.* [As *notopodia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notopodia of a worm. See cuts under *Polynoe*, *prostomium*, and *pygidium*.

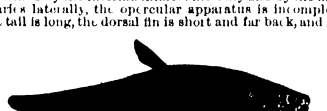
> The lateral fins are formed from *notopodial* elements. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 41.

notopodium (no-tō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *notopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the series of dorsal divisions of the parapodia of an annelid, a dorsal oar. The double foot stumps in a double row along the sides of many worms are the parapodia, and these are divided into an upper or notopodial and a lower or neuropodial series, also called the *dorsal* and *ventral oars* respectively. See *parapodium*.

notopodous (nō-top'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*.

notopsyche (nō-top-sī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ψυχή*, soul.] The spinal cord. *Haeckel*. See *Psycho*.

Notopteridæ (nō-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notopterus*. The head and body are scaly, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus is incomplete, the tail is long, the dorsal fin is short and far back, and the



Notopterus kapirat

anal fin is very long. On each side of the skull is a pair of mastoid cavities leading into the interior. The ova fall into the abdominal cavity before they are extruded.

notopteroid (no-top'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Notopteridæ*, or having their characters.

II *n.* A fish of the family *Notopteridæ*.

Notopterus (nō-top'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of *Notopteridæ*, having a small dorsal fin. *Lacépède*. See cut under *Notopteridæ*.

notorhizal (nō-tō-rī'zal), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ῥίζα*, a root.] In *bot.*, applied to the back of one of the cotyledons said of the radicle of the embryo in the seed of certain cruciferous plants, and of the plants themselves. In modern usage such plants are said to have the cotyledons incumbent.

notoriet, *a.* See *notory*.

notoriety (nō-tō-rī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *notorieties* (-tiz). [< F. *notoriété* = Sp. *notoriedad* = Pg. *notoriedade* = It. *notorietà*, < ML. *notorietà(t-)s*, the condition of being well-known, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. also well-known: see *notorious*.] 1. The state or character of being notorious; the character of being publicly or generally, and especially unfavorably, known; notoriousness: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

> They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety*. *Addison*, Def. of Christian Religion.

One celebrated measure of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Statute of Uses, was passed in order to restore the ancient simplicity and *notoriety* of titles to land.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 2.

2. One who is notorious or well-known.

> Most prominent among the public *notorieties* of Fiji is the Vasu. The word means a nephew or niece, but he comes a title of office in the case of the male.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 804.

Proof by notoriety, in *Scots law*, same as *judicial notice*.

notorious (nō-tō'ri-us), *a.* [Formerly *notory*, q. v.; = F. *notoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *notorio*, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. well-known, public, < *nōtor*, one who knows, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world in this sense generally used predicatively when used attributively, the word now commonly implies some circumstance of disadvantage or discredit, hence, notable in a bad sense, widely or well but not favorably known.

> Of Cham is the name Chemmis in Egypt, and Ammon the Idoll and Oracle so *notorious*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

> Rutilus is now *notorious* grown,
> And proves the common Theme of all the Town.

Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

> It is *notorious* that Machiavelli was through life a zealous republican.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=Syn. *Noted*, *Notable*, etc. (see *famous*), patent, manifest, evident.

notoriously (nō-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner, publicly; openly, plainly; recognizedly, to the knowledge of all.

> For euermore this word [alias] is accented vpon the last, & that lowdly & *notoriously*, as appeareth by all our exclamations vsed vnder that terme.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

> Fool, there was never man so *notoriously* abused.

Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 94.

> The imagination is *notoriously* most active when the external world is shut out.

Macaulay, John Dryden.

notoriousness (nō-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being notorious; the state of being open or known; notoriety.

Notornis (nō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic ralline birds of New Zealand and some other islands, with rudimentary wings, related to the gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio*, supposed to have become extinct within a few years. *N. mantelli* is the type-species. *Owen*, 1848.

> A second species now referred to *Notornis* is the Gallinula alba of Latham, which lived on Lord Howe's (and probably Norfolk) Island. No specimen is known to have been brought to Europe for more than eighty years, and only one is believed to exist, namely, in the museum at Vienna. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 732, note.

notory†, *a.* [ME. *notorie*, < OF. *notoire*, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. notorious: see *notorious*.] Notable.

> Atwene whom [the French and English] were dayly skymysshes & small bykerynges without any *notarye* [read *notorye*] batayll. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1569.

Notothenia (nō-tō-thē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νοτόθεν*, from the south, < *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *-θεν* adv. suffix, from.] The typical genus of *Notothenidæ*, species of which inhabit southern seas, whence the name. *Richardson*, 1844.

Notothenidæ (nō'tō-the-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notothenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nototheniа*, including those which have a short spinous dorsal, an elongate body, blunt head of normal aspect, ctenoid scales, and the lateral line in-

terrupted or continued high up on the tail About 20 species are known, from antarctic and southern seas, where they replace to some extent the codfish of northern seas, some of them being of economical importance

Nototherium (nō-tō-thē′ri-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *νότος*, the south, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] A genus of gigantic extinct marsupials from the post-Tertiary, with diprotodont dentition the dental formula is the same as in *Diprotodon* but the incisors are smaller, and the skull is shorter and relatively broader *N mitchelli* and *N inermus* are species of this genus

Nototrema (no-tō-trē′ma), *n* [NL, < Gr *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, a hole] A genus of *Hylidæ*, having on the back a kind of pouch or marsupium in which the eggs are



Nototrema marsupiata

received and hatched; the pouch-toads The species are *N marsupiatum*, a native of Peru, *N orbignum*, and *N fissipes*, the last from Pernambuco in Brazil

nototrematous (nō-to-trem′a-tus), *a* [< Gr *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα(τ-)*, a perforation, a hole] Having a hole in the back which serves as a brood-pouch, as a variety of toad

nototribe (nō′tō-trīb), *a* [NL (Frederick Dilpino, 1886), < Gr *νῶτος*, back, + *τρίβειν*, rub] In *bot*, touching the back, as of an insect said of those zygomorphous flowers especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged or turned as to strike the visiting insect on the back. Most of the *Labiatæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, etc, are examples Compare *sternotribe* and *pleurotribe*

notour (no-tor′), *a* [Also *nottour*, < F *notoire*, notorious see *notory*, *notorious*] Well-known, notorious: as, *notour* adultery, a *notour* bankrupt (that is, one legally declared a bankrupt) [Scotch]

not-pated† (not′pā′ted), *a* [< *not*[2] + *pate* + *-ed*[2]] Having a smooth pate Also *nott-pated*

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated*, agate ring? *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, II 4 78

not-self (not′self), *n* The non-ego, everything that is not the conscious self.

It is common to recognise a distinction between the subject mind and a something supposed to be distinct from, external to, acting upon that mind, called matter, the external or extended world, the object, the non-ego or *not self* *A Bain*, Emotions and Will, p 91

nott†, *adv* An obsolete spelling of *not*[1]

nott†, *a* and *v*. See *not*[2].

notted† (not′ed), *a* [< *not*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Shaven, shorn, polled. *Bailey*, 1731.

nott-headed†, **nott-pated**†, *a* See *not-headed*, *not-pated*

notturno (not-tor′nō), *n*. [It, < L *nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturne*] Same as *nocturne*, 2.

notum (nō′tum), *n*; pl *nota* (-tȧ) [NL, < Gr *νωτον*, *νῶτος*, the back] In *entom*, the dorsal aspect of the thorax or of any thoracic segment The notum is divided into pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum.

In each somite of the thorax may be observed a tergal piece, the *notum* *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 348

Noturus (nō-tū′rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *νῶτος*, the back, + *οὐρά*, tail] A genus of small North American catfishes of the family *Silurida* and the subfamily *Ictalurinæ*, having a long low adipose fin generally connected with the caudal fin, and a pore in the axil of the pectoral fin, the stone-cats. They are capable of inflicting a severe sting with the sharp spines of their fins Several species abound in the fresh waters of the southern and western United States

Notus (nō′tus), *n* [L *Notus*, *Notos*, < Gr *Νότος*, the south or southwest wind, the south.] The south or, more exactly, the southwest wind

not-wheat (not′hwēt), *n* [< *not*[2] + *wheat*] Smooth, unbearded wheat

Of wheat there are two sorts French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soyle, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, contented with a meaner earth *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p 20

notwithstanding (not-with-stan′ding), *negative ppr*, passing into *quasi-prep*, *conj*, and *adv* [< ME *noghtwithstandyng*, *noght withstandynge*, etc, orig and prop two words, *not withstanding*, tr L *non obstante*, lit 'not standing in the way', being the negative *not* with the ppr *withstanding* (ppr of *withstand*), agreeing (as in L) with the noun in the nominative (in L the ablative) absolute. As the noun usually follows, the ppr came to be regarded as a prep. (as also with *during*, ppr), and is now usually so construed. When the noun is omitted, *notwithstanding* assumes the aspect of a conjunction] **I.** *neg. ppr.* Not opposing, not standing in the way or contradicting, not availing to the contrary

He hath not money for these Irish wars
His burthenous taxations *notwithstanding*,
But by the robbing of the banish'd duke
Shak, Rich II, II 1 260

Hunting three days a week, which he persisted in doing, all lectures and regal things *notwithstanding* *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, p 13

II *quasi-prep* With following noun, or clause with *that* In spite of, or in spite of the fact that, although

God brought them along *notwithstanding* all their weaknesses & infirmities *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 58

I am but a Prisoner still, *notwithstanding* the Release ment of so many *Howell*, Letters, II 31

Throughout the long reign of Aurungzebe, the state, *not withstanding* all that the vigour and policy of the prince could effect, was hastening to dissolution *Macaulay*, Lord Clive

He [James I of Scotland] was detained prisoner by Henry IV, *notwithstanding that* a truce existed between the two countries *Irving*, Sketch Book, A Royal Poet.

= **Syn** *Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*, *Despite*, for all *Notwithstanding* is the least emphatic, it calls attention with some emphasis to an obstacle as, *notwithstanding* his youth, he made great progress *In spite of* and *despite* by the strength of the word *spite*, point primarily to active opposition as, *in spite of* his utmost efforts, he was defeated, and, figuratively, to great obstacles of any kind as, *despite* all hindrances, he arrived at the time appointed *Despite* is rather loftier and more poetic than the others

III. *conj* Followed by a clause with *that* omitted In spite of the fact that, although

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers do not exactly agree *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, I 2

Hitherto, *notwithstanding* Felix drank so little ale, the publican had treated him with high civility *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi

= **Syn** *Although*, *Though*, etc See *although*

IV. *adv* Nevertheless, however, yet

Wonderfull fortune had he in the se,
But *not withstanding* strongly rowede hee,
That in short bref time at port gan ariue
At hauyn of Crius
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 5070

Not with standinge, I sey not, but as for me I will do as ye and alle the other will ordeyne, I am all redy it to pur sue *Merlin* (E E T S), II 255

Young kings, though they be children, yet are they kings *notwithstanding* *Palmer*, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

And Moses said, Let no man leave of it till the morning *Notwithstanding*, they hearkened not unto Moses. Ex xvi 20

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he is flint
Shak, 2 Hen IV, IV 4 33

nou†, *adv* A Middle English form of *now*.

nouch†, *n* [< ME *nouche*, *nouche*, *nouch*, also (by misdivision of *a nouche* as *an ouche*), *ouche*, *ousche* (see *ouch*), < OF *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche* (ML *nusca*), < OHG *nusca*, *nusca*, MHG *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, brooch] A jewel, an ornament of gold in which precious stones were set

They were set as thik as *nouches*
Fyne, of the fyn'st stones falle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1350

nougat (nō-gȧ′), *n* [F, < Pr *nougat* = Sp *nogado*, a cake made with almonds, etc (cf *nogada*, a sauce made of nuts, spices, etc), < L as if **nucatus*, < *nux* (*nuc-*), nut see *nucleus*] A confection made usually of chopped almonds and pistachio-nuts embedded in a sweet paste

nought (not), *n* and *a*. See *naught*

nought† (nôt), *adv* See *naught*.

noul†, **noule**†, *n* See *noll*.

nould† A contraction of *ne would*, would not

noumblest, *n pl* See *numbles*.

noumbre†, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *number*

noumeite, numeite (no′mē-īt), *n*. [< *Nouméa* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium from Nouméa, New Caledonia It is essentially the same as *garnierite*

noumena, *n* Plural of *noumenon*

noumenal (no′me-nal), *a* [< *noumenon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a noumenon.

He holds that the phenomenal world must be distinguished from the *noumenal*, or world of things in themselves *Sir W Hamilton*

The inner world which we know is like the outer, phenomenal, not *noumenal* *E Caird*, Philos of Kant, p 253

noumenally (nō′me-nal-i), *adv* As regards noumena See *noumenon*

Doctor Otto Pfleiderer bases intuitional morality on a *noumenally* realistic psychology *New Princeton Rev*, I 151

noumenon (nō-o′me-non), *n*, pl *noumena* (-na). [< Gr *νοούμενον*, anything perceived, neut of *νοούμενος*, ppr pass. of *νοεῖν*, perceive, apprehend, < *νοῦς*, Attic *νόος*, the mind, the intelligence see *nous*.] In the *Kantian philos*.. (*a*) That which can be the object only of a purely intellectual intuition

If I admit things which are objects of the understanding only, and nevertheless can be given as objects of an intuition, though not of sensuous intuition (as coram intuitu intellectuali), such things would be called *Noumena* (intelligibilia) Unless, therefore we are to move in a constant circle, we must admit that the very word phenomenon indicates a relation to something the immediate representation of which is no doubt sensuous but which nevertheless, even without this qualification of our sensibility (on which the form of our intuition is founded), must be something by itself, that is, an object independent of our sensibility Hence arises the concept of a *noumenon*, which, however, is not positive, nor a definite knowledge of anything, but which implies only the thinking of something without taking any account of the form of sensuous intuition But, in order that a *noumenon* may signify a real object that can be distinguished from all phenomena, it is not enough that I should free my thought of all conditions of sensuous intuition, but I must besides have some reason for admitting another kind of intuition besides the sensuous, in which such an object can be given, otherwise my thought would be empty, however free it may be from contradictions The object to which I refer any phenomenon is a transcendental object This cannot be called the *noumenon* *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr by Max Müller, 1881), pp 217, 219

In a negative sense, a *noumenon* would be an object not given in sensuous perception, in a positive sense, a *noumenon* would be an object given in a non sensuous, i e an intellectual, perception *E Caird*, Philos of Kant, p 498

(*b*) Inexactly, a thing as it is apart from all thought; what remains of the object of thought after space, time, and all the categories of the understanding are abstracted from it, a thing in itself

noumperet, *n* A Middle English form of *umpire*

noun (noun), *n* [< ME *noun*, *nown*, < OF. *noun*, *non*, *nun*, F. *nom* = Sp *nombre* = Pg. It *nome*, < L *nomen*, a name, a noun see *name*[1]] In *gram*, a name; a word that denotes a thing, material or immaterial, a part of speech that admits of being used as subject or object of a verb, or of being governed by a preposition. Any part of speech, or phrase, or clause thus used is a noun, or the equivalent of a noun, or used as a noun thus, he is prodigal of *ifs* and *buts*, *fare well* is a mournful sound, *that he is gone* is true enough Nouns are called *proper*, *common*, *collective*, *abstract*, etc (See these words.) The older usage, and less commonly the later make the word *noun* include both the noun and the adjective, distinguishing the former as *noun substantive* and the latter as *noun adjective* Abbreviated *n*

It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, IV 7 48

nounal (nou′nal), *a* [< *noun* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun [Rare]

The numerals have been inserted in this place as a sort of appendix to the *nounal* group, because of their manifest affinity to that group *J Earle*

nounize (nou′nīz), *v t*; pret and pp *nounized*, ppr *nounizing* [< *noun* + *-ize*.] To convert into a noun, nominalize *J Earle*.

nounperet, *n* A Middle English form of *umpire*.

nourice†, *n* An obsolete form of *nurse*

nourish (nur′ish), *v* [< ME. *nourishen*, *norisshen*, *norischen*, *noryschen*, *norisen*, *noricen*, *noryscen*, *nurisen*, *norschen*, *nurschen*, etc, < OF *norris-*, stem of certain parts of *norir*, *nurir*, *nurrir*, F. *nourrir* = Pr *nurir*, *nozrir* = Sp Pg *nutrir* = It *nutrire*, < L *nutrire*, suckle, feed, foster, nourish, cherish, preserve, support. see *nutriment*, and cf *nurse*, *nurture*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To nurse, suckle, bring up, as a child

Therefore was the moder suffred to *norshe* it till it was x monthes of age, and than it seemed it yere age or more. *Merlin* (E E T S), I 15

The child that is *nourished* ever after taketh his nurse for his own natural mother *Sir T More* Utopia (tr by Robinson), II 51

2 To feed, supply (a living or organized body, animal or vegetable) with the material required to repair the waste accompanying the vital pro-

cesses and to promote growth, supply with nutriment

At the ende of 3 Wekes or of a Mouethe, thei comen agen and taken here Chickenes and *norissche* hem and bryngen hem forthe *Mandeville*, Travels, p 49

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. Isa. xliv 14

3 To promote the growth or development of in any way, foster, cherish

Yet doth it not *nourish* such monstrous shapes of men as fabulous Antiquities fained *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 51

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,
Nourished two locks, which graceful hung behind
In equal curls *Pope*, R of the L ii 20

Were you to stand upon the mountain slope s which *nourish* the glacier, you would see thence also the widening of the streak of rubbish *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p 95

4 To support, maintain, in a general sense, supply the means of support and increase to, encourage

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iii 1 348.

Then may we , make a comfortable guess at the goodness of our condition in this world and *nourish* very promising hopes to ourselves of being happy in another *Bp Atterbury* Sermons, II xii

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed *nourished*
By failure and by fall *Whittier*, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge

5 To bring up, educate; instruct

For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde,
But if she were wel *norissed* and a mayde *Chaucer*, Reeve s Tale, l 28

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith 1 Tim iv 6

Here about the beach I wander'd *nourishing* a youth sublime
With the fairy tales of science, and the long result of Time *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

II. *intrans* 1 To serve to promote growth, be nutritious

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon*, Nat Hist , § 545

2 To gain nourishment [Rare]

In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, where by the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 545

The greatest loues do *nourysshe* most fast, for as moch as the fyre hathe not exhausted the moisture of them *Sir T Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii

nourishable (nur'ish-a-bl), *a* [< *nourish* + *-able*[1]] 1. Capable of being nourished as, the *nourishable* parts of the body —2†. Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life *Bp Hall*, Remains, p 197 (*Latham.*)

nourisher (nur'ish-ėr), *n*. One who or that which nourishes

Sleep, great nature's second course,
Chief *nourisher* in life s feast *Shak*, Macbeth, ii 2. 39

nourishing (nur'ish-ing), *p. a* [Ppr of *nourish*, *v*] Promoting strength or growth, nutritious as, a *nourishing* diet

No want was there of human sustenance,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and *nourishing* roots *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden

=Syn Strengthening, invigorating, wholesome

nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n* [< *nourish* + *-ment*] 1 The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished, nutrition

So taught of nature, which doth litle need
Of forreine helpes to lifes due *nourishment*,
The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed *Spenser*, F Q, VI ix 20

2 That which, taken into the system, serves to nourish, food, sustenance, nutriment

About the sixth hour, when beasts most graze, birds best peck, and men sit down to that *nourishment* which is called supper *Shak*, L. L. L., I 1 239

3 Figuratively, that which promotes growth or development of any kind

No *nourishment* to feed his growling mind
But conjugated verbs, and nouns declin'd *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l 618

nouriture†, *n* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

nourse†, *n* An obsolete form of *nurse*

nourslet, *r* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*

nourslingt, *n* An obsolete form of *nursling*

nous (nos or nous), *n* [Also *nouse*, < Gr *νοῦς*, contr of *νόος*, the mind, intelligence, perception, sense, in Attic philosophy the perceptive and intelligent faculty, prob orig **γνόος*, < √ *γνο* in *γιγνώσκειν*, know see *gnostic*, *know*[1]. The word, picked up at classical schools and the universities, passed into common humorous use, and even into provincial speech.] 1. In Platonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it) The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

The original Being [in the philosophy of Plotinus] first of all throws out the *nous*, which is a perfect image of the One, and the archetype of all existing things *Encyc Brit.*, XVII 836

Hence —2. Wit, cleverness; smartness [College cant, and slang]

Don t fancy, because a man *nous* seems to lack,
That, whenever you please, you can "give him the sack " *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II 249

The literal Germans call it "Mutterwias,"
The Yankees "gumption," and the Grecians *nous* —
A useful thing to have about the house *J G Saxe*, The Wife's Revenge

nouslet, *v* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle*

nout (nout), *n*. [Also *nowt*, erroneously *nolt*, < ME. *nout*, < Icel *naut*, cattle, = AS *neat*, E *neat* see *neat*[1]] Cattle same as *neat*[1] [Obsolete or Scotch]

Or by Madrid he taks the rout,
To thrum guitars, an fecht wi' *nowt* *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l 181

nouthet, nowthet, *adv*. [ME , < *now*, *nou*, now.] Now , just now

It sit hire wel ryght *nouthe*
A worthy Knyght to lovyn and cherice *Chaucer*, Troilus, I 985

nouthert, *a*, *pron* , and *conj* A Middle English form of *neither*

nouveau riche (nō-vō' rēsh), pl *nouveaux riches* [F *nouveau*, new, *riche*, rich see *novel* and *rich*] One who has recently acquired wealth, one newly enriched, hence, a wealthy upstart, a parvenu

This same *nouveau riche* used to serve gold dust, says Herrera, instead of salt at his entertainments *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., II 20, note

Nov. An abbreviation of *November*

novaculite (nō-vak'ū-līt), *n* [< L *novacula*, a sharp knife, a razor (< *novare*, renew, make fresh see *novation*), + *-ite*[2]] A very hard, fine-grained rock, used for hones same as *honestone* It is a very siliceous variety of clay slate

novalia (nō-vā'li-ä), *n pl* [L , neut pl of *novalis*, plowed anew or for the first time, < *novus*, new see *novel*] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, were brought into cultivation by monks *Imp Dict*

novargent (nō-var'jent), *n* [< L *novus*, new, + *argentum*, silver see *new* and *argent*] A substance used for resilvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxid of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium *Imp Dict*

Nova-Scotian (nō'va-skō'shian), *a* and *n* [< *Nova Scotia*, lit 'New Scotland,' + *-an*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. *n* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia, a maritime province of the Dominion of Canada

Novatian (nō-vā'shian), *a* and *n* [< LL. *Novatiani*, pl (Gr *Νοουατιανοί*, *Ναυατιανοί*, also *Ναυᾶται*), followers of Novatianus or Novatus, < *Novatianus* (Gr *Νοουᾶτος*, also *Ναυᾶτος*), a proper name (see def), < *novare*, renew see *novation*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Novatianus and his followers, or their doctrines

II *n* In *church hist* , one of a sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus (also called Novatus), a presbyter of Rome, who had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251 Another Novatus (of Carthage) was joint founder of the sect. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution, and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin and denied the validity of Catholic baptism considering themselves the true church They assumed the name of *Cathari*, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of discipline In other respects than those mentioned the Novatians differed very little from the Catholics and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the sixth century See *Sabbatian*.

The *Novatians* called the Catholics "Traditors" *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 880.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shian-izm), *n* [< *Novatian* + *-ism*] The doctrines of the Novatians

Novatianist (nō-vā'shian-ist), *n* [< *Novatian* + *-ist*] A Novatian

The *Novatianists* denied the power of the Church of God in curing sin after baptism *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, vi 4

novation (nō-vā'shon), *n* [= F *novation* = Sp. *novacion* = Pg. *novação* = It. *novazione*, < L *novatio(n-)*, a making new, renovation, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, make new, renew, make fresh, < *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new*] 1† A introduction of something new, innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp Laud*, Hist of his Troubles, iii

2† A revolution.

Ch. What news?
Cl Strange ones, and fit for a *novation*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. The term, however, is sometimes used of the substitution of a new obligation between the original parties as the substitution of a bill of exchange for a right of action arising out of a contract of sale, though this is more commonly called *merger* or *extinguishment* While in an *assignment* the old claim merely passes into other hands, in a *novation* there is a new claim substituted for it The term is derived from the Roman law, where it was of great importance, because assignment of claims did not exist It is possible by one *novation* to extinguish several obligations as, if A owes a debt to B, B to C, and C to D, and it is agreed that A shall pay D in satisfaction of all, this promise, if consented to by all parties, extinguishes all the other claims, even though not performed

novator† (nō-vā'tor), *n* [= F *novateur* = Sp Pg *novador* = It. *novatore*, < L *novator*, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, renew see *novation*] An innovator *Bailey*, 1731

Noveboracensian (nō-vē-bō-ra-sen'sian), *a*. [< NL *Noveboracensis*, < *Novum Eboracum*, New York L *novum*, neut of *novus*, new, LL *Eboracum* (AS *Eoforwīc*), York] Of or pertaining to New York

novel (nov'el), *a*, and *n* [I *a* < ME *novel*, *novell*, < OF *novel*, *nouvel*, *nouveau*, new, fresh, recent, recently made or done, strange, rare, F. *nouveau*, new, recent, = Sp. *novel*, new, inexperienced, = Pg *novel*, new, newly come, = It *novello*, new, fresh, young, modern, < L *novellus*, new, young, recent, dim of *novus*, new, = E *new* see *new* II. *n* < ME *novel* (in pl *novels*, news), < OF *novelle*, *nouvelle*, F *nouvelle*, news, a tale, story, = Sp *novela* = Pg *novella*, a novel, = It *novella*, news, message, a tale, novel, < L *novella*, fem (cf LL pl *novellæ*, se *constitutiones*, the new constitutions or novels of the Roman emperors) of *novellus*, new, recent see above A novel in the present sense (II , 4) is thus lit a 'new' tale—i e one not told before] **I.** *a* 1 Of recent origin or introduction; not old or established, new

For men had hym told off this strenght *nowell*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 5397

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I ii

Men, thro *novel* spheres of thought
Still moving after truth long sought,
Will learn new things when I am not *Tennyson*, Two Voices

2 Previously unknown, new and striking, unusual; strange as, a *novel* contrivance; a *novel* feature of the entertainment

I thorughly know all thes *nouell* tidinges
Full good and fair ben vnto vs this hour *Rom of Partenay* (E E T S), l 2696

Thy pyramids built up with newer might
To me are nothing *novel*, nothing strange *Shak*, Sonnets, cxxiii

The sheep recumbent and the sheep that graz'd,
All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd,
Admiring, terrified, the *novel* strain *Cowper*, Needless Alarm

3†. Young

A *novel* vine up goeth by diligence
As fast as it goeth down by negligence *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 8.

Assize of novel disseizin See *disseizin* — **Novel assignment** Same as *new assignment* (which see, under *assignment*) **=Syn. 1** *Fresh*, *Recent*, etc See *new*

II. *n* 1† Something new; a novelty

Who [the French] louing *nouels*, full of affectation,
Recolue the Manners of each other Nation *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, I 2

I have shook off
My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous *novels* *Ford*, Fancies, iv 2

Perhaps I might have talk'd as of a third Person — or have introduc d an Amour of my own, in Conversation, by way of *Novel*, But never have explain'd Particulars *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii 3

2† A piece of news, news, tidings usually in the plural

Off *noueles* anon gan hym to enquere,
Where-hens he cam, and fro what place that day *Rom of Partenay* (E E T S), l 3382

Insteed of other *nouels*, I sende you my opinion, in a plaine but true Sonnet vpon the famous new worke intituled A Quippe for an Vpstart Courtier *C. Bird*, To E Demetrius (1592).

Count F What! peasants purchase lordships?
Jun Is that any *novels*, sir?
B Jonson, Case is Altered, v 4

You look sprightly, friend,
And promise in your clear aspect some *novel*
That may delight us
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, i 2

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree, one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors Those of Justinian (A D 527–65) are the best known, and are commonly understood when the term is used The *Novels*, together with the *Institute*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the body of law which passes under the name of Justinian Also *novella*

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty five years of age, though by a later *novel* it was sufficient if he was above thirty *Ayliffe*

The famous decision which Glanville quotes about legitimation is embodied in what then was an Extravagant of Alexander III, delivered to the bishop of Exeter in 1172, founded no doubt on a *Novel* of Justinian, but not till now distinctly made a part of church law
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 306

4 A fictitious prose narrative or tale, involving some plot of more or less intricacy, and aiming to present a picture of real life in the historical period and society to which the persons, manners, and modes of speech, as well as the scenery and surroundings, are supposed to belong Its method is dramatic, and the novel may be regarded as a narrative play to the extent that the various persons or characters, upon whose qualities and actions the development and consummation of the plot or motive depend, are brought upon the scene to play their several parts according to their different personalities, disclosing, with the aid of the author's delineation and analysis, diverse aspects of passion and purpose, and contributing their various parts to the machinery of the drama to be enacted among them The novel may be regarded as representing the third stage of transition in the evolution of fictitious narrative, of which the epic was the first and the romance the second The novel in its most recent form may be divided, according to its dominant theme or motive, into the philosophical, the political, the historical, the descriptive, the social, and the sentimental novel, to which may be added, as special forms, the novel of adventure, the novel of society, the novel of character, the novel of criticism and satire, the novel of reform, and the military, the nautical, and the sporting novel

Our Amours can't furnish out a Romance, they'll make a very pretty *Novel* *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv 1

The *novel* — what we call the *novel* — is a new invention It is customary to date the first English *novel* with Richardson in 1740 *S Lanier*, The English Novel, p 3

Dime novel See *dime* — **Novels** (or **Novellæ**) **of Justinian** See def 3 — **Syn 4.** *Tale*, *Romance*, *Novel* *Tale* was at one time a favorite word for what would now be called a *novel*, as the *tales* of Miss Austen, and it is still used for a fiction whose chief interest lies in its events as Marryat's sea *tales* "Works of fiction may be divided into *romances* and *novels* The *romance* chooses the characters from remote, unfamiliar quarters, gives them a fanciful elevation in power and prowess, surrounds them by novel circumstances, verges on the supernatural or passes its limits, and makes much of fictitious sentiments, such as those which characterized chivalry The poor sensational *novel* has points of close union with the earlier *romance* The *novel*, so far as it adheres to truth, and treats of life broadly, descending to the lowest in grade, deeply and with spiritual forecast seeing to the bottom, is not only not open to these objections, but rather calls for commendation" (*J Bascom*, Phil Eng Lit., p 271)

novelant† (nov'el-ant), *n* [< *novel* + *-ant*] A recorder of recent or current events Also *norlant*

Our news is but small, our *nouellants* being out of the way *Court and Times of Charles I*, I 214

novelert, novellert (nov'el-er), *n* [< *novel* + *-er*[1]] 1 An innovator, a dealer in new things.

They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to contemn *Bp Hall*, Remains, p 303

2 A novelist or writer of novels

novelet (nov'el-et), *n*. [< OF **novelet*, *nouvelet*, new, dim of *novel*, new: see *novel* Cf. *novelette*] 1† A small new book. *G Harvey.* — **2.** Same as *novelette*

novelette (nov-el-et'), *n*. [< *novel* + *-ette* Cf. *novelet*] 1 A short novel

The classical translations and Italian *novelettes* of the age of Elizabeth *J R Green.*

2 In *music*, an instrumental piece of a free and romantic character, in which many themes are treated with more or less capricious variety, a romance or ballade. The term was first used by Schumann.

novelism† (nov'el-izm), *n*. [< *novel* + *-ism*] Innovation; novelty; preference for novelty

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism* *Sir E Dering*, Speeches, p 44

novelist (nov'el-ist), *n* [= F. *nouvelliste*, a newsmonger, quidnunc, = Sp. *novelista* = Pg It *novellista*, a novelist (def 3), as *novel* + *-ist*] 1†. An innovator; a promoter of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, . . is the best of *novelists* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 69

2† A writer of news

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions
Steele, Tatler, No 178.

3 A writer of novels

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists* appeared in an English dress before the close of the reign of Elizabeth
T Warton, Hist Eng Poetry, III 487

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footing it in the dance that Fancy leads,
Ye *novelists*, who mar what ye would mend
Cowper, Prog of Err, l 309

4† A novice

There is nothing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein
Lennard, Of Wisdome, ii 7 § 18 (*Encyc Dict.*)

novelistic (nov-el-is'tik), *a* [< *novelist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or found in novels or fictitious narratives

It is manifestly improbable that in all this galaxy of *novelistic* talent there should be no genius
Contemporary Rev, LI 663.

Will the future historian of the *novelistic* literature of the nineteenth century cease his study with a review of the author of "Romola" and "Middlemarch"?
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX 771

novelize (nov'el-īz), *v.*; pret and pp. *novelized*, ppr *novelizing* [< *novel* + *-ize*] **I** *trans* **1†** To change by introducing novelties, bring into a new or novel condition

How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times *Sir E Dering*, Speeches, p 44

2 To put into the form of a novel

The desperate attempt to *novelize* history
Sir J Herschel

II. *intrans* To innovate, cultivate novelty, seek new things

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor, § 25

novella (nō-vel'a), *n*, pl *novellæ* (-ē) [LL, see *novel*] An imperial ordinance See *novel*, 3

novelly (nov'el-li), *adv.* In a novel manner, or by a new method

A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity, which in Europe has always been considered incurable, but which I had treated *novelly* and successfully in the East
Scribner's Mag, IV 744

novelry† (nov'el-ri), *n* [< ME *novelrie*, *novellerie*, < OF. *novelerie*, AF *novelrie*, novelty, a quarrel, < *novel*, novel see *novel*] 1 Novelty, new things

Ther was a knyght that loved *novelrye*,
As many one haunte now that folye
MS Harl 1701, f 23 (*Halliwell*)

Eyther they [husbands] ben ful of jalousie,
Or maysterful, or loven *novelrie*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii 756

2 A quarrel

Mo discordes and mo jelousies,
Mo murmures and mo *novelries*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 686.

novelte†, *n* A Middle English form of *novelty*

novelty (nov'el-ti), *n*, pl *novelties* (-tiz) [< ME *novelte*, < OF *novelete*, *novelitat*, *nouvellete*, *nouveaute*, F *nouveauté* = Pr *noveletat*, *naletat*, < LL *novelitia(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < L *novellus*, new see *novel*] 1 The quality of being novel, newness, freshness, recentness of origin or introduction

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure *South*

Scenes must be beautiful which daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.
Cowper, Task, i 178

2 Unaccustomedness; strangeness; novel or unusual character or appearance as, the *novelty* of one's surroundings

Novelty is only in request, and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking *Shak*, M for M, III 2 237

In fashion, *Novelty* is supreme, the greater the *novelty* the greater the pleasure
A Bain, Emotions and Will, p 45

3. Something new or strange, a novel thing as, to hunt after *novelties*

Welcome, Porter! what *novelte*
Telle ye this owre?
York Plays, p 206.

What's the news?
The town was never empty of some *novelty*
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i 2.

I must needs confess it [Paris] to be one of the most Beautiful and Magnificant [cities] in Europe, and in which a Traveller might find *Novelties* enough for 6 Months for daily Entertainment. *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 5.

Especially — **4.** A new article of trade; an article of novel design or new use [Trade use] — **5.** An innovation.

Printed bookes he contemnes, as a *nouelty* of this latter age *Bp Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary

6. In *patent law*, the quality of being substantially different from any previous invention

novelwright (nov'el-rīt), *n* A novelist; a manufacturer of novels *Carlyle*. [Contemptuous]

novem† (nō'vem), *n* [Also *novum*, < L *novem*, nine see *nine*] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy
Abate throw at *novum* and the whole world again
Cannot pick out five such *Shak*, L L L, v 2 547

November (nō-vem'bėr), *n* [< ME *November*, < OF. (and F) *Novembre* = Sp *Noviembre* = Pg *Novembro* = It *Novembre* = D G Sw Dan *November* = Gr *Νοεμβριος*, < L *November*, also *Novembris* (sc *mensis*, month), the ninth month (sc from March), < *novem*, nine see *nine*] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days Abbreviated *Nov*

Novemberish (nō-vem'ber-ish), *a* [< *November* + *-ish*[1]] Like or characteristic of November as, a *Novemberish* day

November-moth (nō-vem'bėr-môth), *n* A British moth, *Oporobia dilutata*

Novempennatæ (nō"vem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl* [NL see *novempennate*] In Sundevall's system of classification (*a*) A group of dentirostral oscine passerine birds with only nine primaries (whence the name), forming the second phalanx of the cohort *Cyclomorpha*, and including the pipits and wagtails (*Motacillidæ*), the American warblers (*Mniotiltidæ*), and the Australian diamond-birds (*Pardalotus*) (*b*) A group of cultrirostral oscine passerine birds, composed of the American grackles equivalent to the family *Icteridæ* of other authors.

novempennate (nō-vem-pen'āt), *a* [< L *novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather] In *ornith*, having nine primaries upon the manus or pinion-bone The large flight feathers or remiges of a bird which pertain to the manus are generally either nine or ten in number, and this difference of one feather marks many of the families of the order *Passeres*

novena (nō-vē'nā), *n*. [ML, neut pl of L *novenus*, nine each see *novene*] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a devotion consisting of prayers said during nine consecutive days, for the purpose of obtaining, through the intercession of the Virgin or of the particular saint to whom the prayers are addressed, some special blessing or mercy Also called by the French name *neuvaine*

novenary (nov'e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n* [< L. *novenarius*, consisting of nine, < *novenus*, nine each see *novene*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the number nine

II *n*, pl *novenaries* (-riz) An aggregate of nine, nine collectively.

He implieth climacterical years, that is septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iv 11

novendial† (nō-ven'di-al), *a* [< L *novendialis*, of nine days, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, day see *nine* and *dial*] Lasting nine days, occurring on the ninth day as, a *novendial* holiday

novene (nō-vēn'), *a* [< L *novenus*, nine each, nine, < *novem*, nine see *nine*] Relating to or depending on the number nine, proceeding by nines

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. *Mulman.*

novennial (nō-ven'i-al), *a* [< LL *novennis*, of nine years, < L *novem*, nine, + *annus*, a year see *annual*] Done or recurring every ninth year

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Boeotians in honour of Apollo *Alex Potter*, Antiquities of Greece, ii 20

novercal (nō-vėr'kal), *a* [< LL *novercalis*, pertaining to a stepmother, < L *noverca*, a stepmother, lit a 'new' mother (= Gr as if **νεαρυια*, < *νεαρός*, new, + *-ικη*, L *-ica* see *-ic*), < *novus* (= Gr *νέος*), new see *new*] Pertaining to a stepmother, suitable to a stepmother, stepmotherly

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young it is a wonderful deviation that some few families only should do it in a more *novercal* way *Derham*, Physico-Theology, vii 4

The doited crone,
Slow to acknowledge, curtsey, and abdicate,
Was recognized of true *novercal* type.
Browning, Ring and Book, I 66

noverint (nov'e-rint), *n* [So called as beginning with the words *noverint universi*, 'let all men know': *noverint*, 3d pers pl perf. subj. of

noscere, know (see *know*[1]), *universi*, nom pl. of *universus*, all together] A writ

Yet was not the Father altogether vnlettered, for hee had good experience in a *Nouerint*, and, by the vniuersall tearmes therein contained had driuen many Gentlewomen to seeke vnknown countries *Greene*, Groats worth of Wit.

novice (nov'is), *n* and *a* [< ME. *novice*, < OF (and F.) *novice* (= Sp *novicio* = Pg *noviço* = It *novizio*), m., *novice* (= Sp. *novicia* = Pg *noviça* = It *novizia*), f., a novice, < L *novicius*, later *novitius*, new, newly arrived, in ML. as a noun, *novicus*, m., *novica*, f., one who has newly entered a monastery or a convent, < *novus*, new: see *novel*, *new*.] **I.** *n* **1** One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; a beginner in anything; an inexperienced or untried person

To children and *novices* in religion they [solemn feasts] minister the first occasions to ask and inquire of God *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v 71

I am young, a *novice* in the trade *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii 325

Specifically—**2** A monk or nun who has newly entered one of the orders, and is still in a state of probation, subject to the superior of the convent and the discipline of the house, but bound by no permanent monastic vows; a probationer. The term of probation differs in different religious communities, but is regularly at least one year.

Thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom,
No poure cloisterer, ne no *novys*
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale.

One hundred years ago,
When I was a *novice* in this place,
There was here a monk full of God's grace
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii

II. *a* Having the character of a beginner, or one new to the practice of anything, inexperienced; also, characteristic of or befitting a novice

These *nouice* lovers at their first arriue
Are bashfull both
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty
Milton, P. R., iii 241

novicehip (nov'is-ship), *n* [< *novice* + *-ship*] The state of being a novice [Rare]

noviciate, *a* and *n* See *novitiate*.

novi homines. Plural of *novus homo*

novilant†, *n* See *novelant*

novilunar (nō-vi-lū'nar), *a* [Cf. LL *novilunium*, new moon, < L *novus*, new, + *luna*, the moon: see *new* and *lunar*.] Pertaining to the new moon [Rare]

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *a* [< ML. **novitiatus*, adj., < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[1].] Inexperienced, unpractised

I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
In ministeries of heart stirring song
Coleridge, Religious Musings

At this season the forest along the slowly passing shores and isles was in the full burst of spring, when it wears in the morning light its most charming aspect, of surpassing beauty to my *novitiate* eyes
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 11

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n* [= F. *noviciat* = Sp. Pg. *noviciado* = It. *noviziato*, < ML. *novitiatus* (*novitiatu-*), a novitiate, < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[3].] **1.** The state or time of being a novice, time of initiation, apprenticeship

He must have passed his tirocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he come to this, be he never so quick or proficient *South*

For most men, at all events, even the ablest, a *novitiate* of silence, so to call it, is profitable before they enter on the business of life *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 77

Specifically—**2.** The period of probation of a young monk or nun before finally taking the monastic vows. See *novice*, 2

I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kennaquhair, hunted round to the place in which I served my *noviciate* *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii

3. A novice or probationer.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and Father Francis. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 164

4 The house or separate building, in connection with a convent, in which the novices pass their time of probation.

novitious† (nō-vish'us), *a.* [< L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, newly arrived: see *novice*.] Newly invented

What is now taught by the church of Rome is as [an] unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix

novity† (nov'i-ti), *n* [< OF. *novite*, *noviteit* = Sp. *novedad* = Pg. *novidade* = It. *novità*, < L. *novita(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < *novus*, new: see *new*.] Newness; novelty.

The *novity* of the world, and that it had a beginning, is another proof of a Deity, and his being author and maker of it. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 57

novodamus (nō-vō-dā'mus), *n* [< L. *de novo damus*, we give a grant anew: *de novo*, anew (see *de novo*), *damus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *Scots law*, a clause subjoined to the dispositive clause in some charters, whereby the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant. *Imp. Dict.*

Novo-Zelania (nō-vō-zē-lā'ni-a), *n* [NL., < E. *New Zealand*.] In *zoögeog.*, a faunal area of the earth's land surface coincident in extent with the islands of New Zealand

Novo-Zelanian (nō-vō-zē-lā'ni-an), *a.* [< NL. *Novo-Zelania* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to New Zealand as, "the *Novo-Zelanian* provinces," *Huxley*

novum†, *n.* See *novem*

novus homo (nō'vus hō'mō), *n.*, pl. *novi homines* (nō'vī hom'i-nēz). [L., a new man: see *new* and *homo*.] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections

now (nou), *adv* and *conj* [< ME. *now*, *nou*, *nu*, < AS. *nū* = OS. OFries. *nu* = D. *nu* = MLG. *nu* = OHG. MHG. *nu*, *nū*, G. *nu* = Icel. *nu* = Sw. Dan. *nu* = Goth. *nu* = Gr. *νυ* = Skt. *nu*, *nū*, now, also, with adverbial addition, MHG. *nuon*, G. *nun* = OBulg. *nyne* = L. *nunc* for **nunce* (< **nun* + *-ce*, demonstrative suffix) = Gr. *νυν*, now. Cf. *new*.] **I.** *adv* **1** At the present point of time, at the present time, at this juncture

Nowe this geare beginneth for to frame
Udall, Roister Doister, i 3

Fludure, after many years imprisonment, is *now* the third time seated on the throne *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i

Then, nothing but rushes upon the ground and every thing else mean, *now*, all otherwise
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago *Arbuthnot*

The sunny gardens opened their flowers In the places *now* occupied by great warehouses and other massive edifices. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i

2 In these present times, nowadays

Before this worlds great frame in which all things
Are *now* containd, found any being place
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 23

3 But lately, a little while ago

Ay loved he that hafly lorde of his lighte,
That vs thus mighty has made, that *noure* was righte noghte
York Plays, p. 3

They that but *now*, for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate
Waller, Late War with Spain

4 At or by that past time (in vivid narration), at this (or that) particular point in the course of events, thereupon, then

Now was she just before him as he sat
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 349

The walls being cleared, these two kindred cavaliers *now* hastened with their forces in pursuit of the seventy Moors *Irving*, Granada, p. 56

5 Things being so, as the case stands, after what has been said or done

Being mad before, how doth she *now* for wits?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 249

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange*

6 Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, remonstrance, and the like: as, come, *now*, stop that!

"*Now*, trewly," sede she, "that lady were nothinge wise that ther of yow requered." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii 501

Now, good angels, preserve the king!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 306

By now, by this time.—**Every now and then.** See *every*[1].—**For now**, for the present

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so *for now* I le leave ye
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3

From now, from now on, from this time.—**Just now.** See *just*[1].—**Now and again.** See *again*.—**Now and now!**, again and again

She swowneth *now and now* for lakke of blood
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 422

To wattir hem eke *nowe and nowe* eftsones
Wol make hem soure
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115

Now and then, at one time and another, occasionally, at intervals, here and there.

And if a straunger syt neare thee, ener among *now and than*
Reward thou him with some dayntie: shew thy selfe a Gentleman *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood
Drayton.

When I am *now and then* alone, and look back upon my past life, from my earliest infancy to this time, there are many faults which I committed that did not appear to me, even until I myself became a father
Steele, Spectator, No. 263

Now at erst† See *at erst* (*b*), under *erst*.—**Now ... now**, at one time ... at another time; sometimes ... sometimes, alternately or successively

Now up, *now* doun, as boket in a welle.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 675

Thus like the rage of fire the combat burns,
And *now* it rises, *now* it sinks by turns
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 2

While the writers of most other European countries have had their periods and their schools, when *now* classic, *now* romantic, *now* Gallic, and *now* Gothic influences predominated, ... the literature of England has never submitted itself to any such trammels, but has always maintained a self-guided, if not a wholly self-inspired existence
G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., i

[Similarly *now* ... *then*.

Now weep for him, *then* spit at him
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 437.]

Now that, seeing that, since.—**Till now**, until the present time

II. *conj* **1** A continuative, usually introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes

Nowe every worde and sentence hath greet fruit
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber John xviii. 40

2 Equivalent to *now that*, with omission of *that*

Now persones han purveyed that freres parte with hem,
Thise possessioneres preche and depraue freres
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143

Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is?
Shak., Sonnets, lxvii

now (nou), *n* [< *now*, *adv.*] The present time or moment, this very time

Yet thus receiving and returning Bliss
In this great Moment, in this golden *Now*
Prior, Celia to Damon

An everlasting *Now* reigns in nature, which hangs the same roses on our bushes which charmed the Roman and the Chaldæan in their hanging gardens
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 156

now (nou), *a* [< *now*, *adv.*] Present. [Now only colloq.]

Conduct your mistress into the dining-room: your *now* mistress *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3

At the beginning of your *now* Parliament, the Duke of Buckingham, with other his complices, often met and consulted in a clandestine Way *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29

Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites. The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv

nowadays (nou'a-dāz), *adv.* [Formerly *now a days*, < ME. *now a dayes*, etc., < *now* + *adays*.] In these days, in the present age: sometimes used as a noun.

Now a dayes I here all that I wanne,
Where here before I was a thrifty man
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1133

And since the time is such, euen *now a dayes*,
As hath great nede of prayers truly prayde,
Come forth, my priests, and I will bydde your beades
Gascoygne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 74

For they *now a dayes* make no mention of Isaac, as if he had neuer beene borne *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 270

If 'tis by God that Kings *nowadays* reign, 'tis by God too that the People assert their own Liberty
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, ii. 55

Methinks the lays of *nowadays*
Are painfully in earnest
F. Locker, The Jester's Plea

noway (nō'wā), *adv* [By ellipsis from *in no way*.] In no way, respect, or degree; not at all.

Tho' deeply wounded, *no way* yet dismay'd
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 8

noways (nō'wāz), *adv* [By ellipsis from *in no ways*. Cf. *noway*.] Same as *noway*

These are secrets which we can *no ways* by any strength of thought fathom *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iii

nowed (noud), *a* [< OF. *nou* (see *nowy*), knot, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, tied in a knot: said of a serpent used as a bearing, the tail of a heraldic lion, or the like

Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*, Simeon a sword impale, the point erected, &c. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 10

Nowel[1], **Noël** (nō'el), *n* [< ME. *nowel*, *nowelle*, < OF. *nowel*, *nouel*, *noel*, F. *noel*, the Nativity of Christ, Christmas, a Christmas carol, = Sp. *natal*, OSp. *nadal* = Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, birthday, esp. the birthday of Christ, the Nativity, Christmas, < ML. *natale*, a birthday, anniversary, esp. *Natale Domini*, the Nativity of Christ, neut. of L.

natalis, of one's birth, < *natus*, born: see *natal*[1].] Christmas: a word often used as a burden or an exclamation in Christmas songs; hence, a Christmas carol, properly one written polyphonically.

Janus sit by the fyr with double berd
And drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn,
Biforn hym stant brawn of the tusked swyn,
And *Nowel* crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 527.

The first *Nowell* the Angel did say
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay,
In fields where they lay keeping their sheep
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 291.

We have no English *Noels* like those of Eustache du Caurroy. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 463.

nowel[2] (nou'el or nō'el), *n.* [Var. of *newel*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *newel*[1].—2. In *founding*, the inner part of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the *core* of smaller castings.

nowhere (nō'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *no where, no whar, no war, no hwer*, < AS. *nāhwǣr*, < *nā*, no, + *hwǣr*, where: see *no*[1] and *where*.] Not in any situation or state; in no place; not anywhere; by extension, at no time.

They holde of the Venycyans, and I trowe they haue *noo where* so stronge a place.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Though the art of alphabetic writing was known in the east in the time of the Trojan war, it is *nowhere* mentioned by Homer, who is so exact and full in describing all the arts he knew. *Ames*, Works, II. 436.

Such idea or presentation of sense is *nowhere*, for it does not exist in any sense of the word whatever.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 546.

nowhither (nō'hwiᴛʜ'er), *adv.* [< ME. *no hwider, nouhwider*, < AS. *nā*, no, + *hwider*, whither.] Not any whither; in no direction; or to no place; nowhere.

Thy servant went *no whither*. 2 Ki. v. 25.

The turn which leads *nowhither*. *De Quincey.*

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no wise*.] In no way, manner, or degree; in no respect.

He will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party, as he goes along, which he can *no wise* avoid. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 14.

In whom too was the eye that saw, not dim,
The natural force to do the thing he saw,
Nowise abated. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 324.

nowl†, *n.* An obsolete form of *noll*.

nowt, *n.* See *nout*.

nowthe†, *adv.* See *nouthe*.

nowy (nou'i), *a.* [< OF. *noue* (< L. *nodatus*), knotted, < *nou*, a knot: see *node*.] In *her.*, having a projection or small convex curvature near the middle: said of a heraldic line, or of an ordinary or subordinary bounded by such a line or lines.—**Cross nowy**. See *cross*[1].—**Cross nowy quadrant**. See *cross*[1].—**Fesse nowy**. Same as *fesse bottony* (which see, under *fesse*).

nowyed (nou'id), *a.* [Irreg. < *nowy* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *nowed*.] In *her.*, having a small convex projection, but elsewhere than in the middle.—**Cross nowyed**. See *cross*[1].

noxal (nok'sal), *a.* [= F. *noxal*, < L. *noxalis*, relating to injury, < *noxa*, harm, injury: see *noxious*.] In *Rom. law*, relating to wrongful injury or nuisance.

The vendor at the same time and in the body of the same stipulation guaranteed that the sheep or cattle he was selling were healthy and of a healthy stock and free from faults, and that the latter had not done any mischief for which their owner could be held liable in a *noxal* action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 701.

Noxal action, an action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property or the slave or other subordinate of the defendant.—**Noxal surrender**. (*a*) The transfer to the injured person of the slave or the thing by which the injury was done as compensation therefor. Hence—(*b*) The right which came to be acknowledged, of making such a surrender in full satisfaction, and the consequent limitation of the right to recover damages done by a slave to the amount of the value of the slave.

noxialle†, *a.* [ME., erroneously for **noctialle* (**noctial*), cf. ML. *noctianus*, of the night, < L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*: see *night*.] Nightly, nocturnal.

Whan reste and slepe y shulde haue *noxialle*,
As requereth bothe nature and kynde,
Than trobled are my wittes alle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *noxio*, < L. *noxius*, hurtful, injurious, < *noxa*, hurt, injury, for **nocsa*, < *nocere*, hurt, injure: see *nocent*. Cf. *obnoxious*.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious: as, *noxious* vapors; *noxious* animals.

Melancholy is a black *noxious* Humour, and much annoys the whole Inward Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

In the physical sciences authority has greatly lost its *noxious* influence. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 299.

The strong smell of sulphur, and a choking sensation of the lungs, indicated the presence of *noxious* gases.
Science, XIII. 131.

2†. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Abp. Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

=**Syn.** 1. *Noxious, Pernicious, Noisome*, pestiferous, pestilent, poisonous, mischievous, corrupting. That which is *noxious* is actively and energetically harmful. That which is *pernicious* is as actively destructive. *Noisome* and *noxious* were once essentially the same (see Job xxxi. 40, margin; Ps. xci. 3; Ezek. xiv. 21); but *noisome* now suggests primarily foulness of odor, with a secondary *noxiousness* to health. Unwholesome vapors that do not offend the sense of smell would now hardly be called *noisome*.

Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else *noxious*. *Cowper*, Task, i.

Little by little he had indulged in this *pernicious* habit, until he had become a confirmed opium eater and smoker.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, *noisome*, dark,
A lazar house it seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 478.

noxiously (nok'shus-li), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious or hurtful; harmfulness; perniciousness: as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

The unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lords' house, and judges in that high court, etc. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 48.

noy† (noi), *v. t.* [< ME. *noyen, noien, nuyen*, by apheresis from *annoy*, *v.*] To annoy; trouble; vex; afflict; hurt; damage.

I am *noyed* of newe,
That blithe may I nogt be.
York Plays, p. 147.

By mean whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and *noyed* vnder v. kynges. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxvi.

All that *noyd* his heavie spright
Well searcht, eftsoones he gan apply relief
Of salves and med'cines. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 24.

In Denmarke were full noble conquerours
In time past, full worthy warriours;
Which when they had their marchants destroyed,
To pouerty they fell, thus were they *noyed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 195.

noy† (noi), *n.* [< ME. *noy, nuy, nwy, newe, nye*, by apheresis from *annoy*, *n.*] That which annoys or vexes; trouble; affliction; vexation.

That myne angwisshe and my *noyes*
Are nere at an ende. *York Plays*, p. 245.

Now God in *nwy* to Noe con speke,
Wylde wrakful wordez in his wylle greued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 301.

Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge, Forbonius and Prisceria. (*Nares.*)

noyade (nwo-yad'), *n.* [F., < *noyer*, OF. *neier, noier* = Pr. *negar*, < ML. *necare*, drown, a particular use of L. *necare*, kill.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing persons during the reign of terror in France, practised by the revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned persons into the water.

That unnatural orgy which leaves human *noyades* and fusillades far behind in ingrained ferocity.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 159.

noyance† (noi'ans), *n.* [Also *noiance*; by apheresis from *annoyance*.] Annoyance; trouble.

The single and peculiar life is bound
To keep itself from *noyance*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 13.

noyau (nwo-yō'), *n.* [F., a kernel, nucleus: see *newel*[1].] A cordial made by redistilling spirit in which have been macerated orange-peel and the kernels of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, the product of distillation being sweetened and diluted.

noyer†, *n.* [< *noy* + *-er*[1]; or by apheresis from *annoyer*.] An annoyer; an injurer.

The north is a *noyer* to grass of all suites,
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits.
Tusser, Properties of Winds.

noyful†, *a.* [< *noy* + *-ful*.] Annoying; hurtful.

Thus do ye recken, but I feare ye come of clerus,
A very *noyfull* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 86. (*Halliwell.*)

Abandone it or escheue it, if it be *noyfull*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 24.

noying†, *n.* [< ME. *noying, noyeng*, verbal n. of *noy*, *v.*] Annoyance; harm; hurt.

And who so euer beryth of the same erthe vppon hym is saffely assuryd frome *noyeng* of any beste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

noyingly†, *adv.* [ME., < *noying*, ppr. of *noy*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an annoying manner; annoyingly.

I have nought trespassed ageyn noon of these iij., God knowing, and yet I am foule and *noysyngly* [read *noyyngly*] vexed with hem, to my gret unease.
Paston Letters, I. 26.

noyle†, *n.* See *noil*.

noyment†, *n.* [By apheresis from *annoyment*.] Annoyance. *Arnold*, Chron., p. 211.

noyous (noi'us), *a.* [< ME. *noyous, noyes*, by apheresis from *annoyous*.] Causing annoyance; annoying; troublesome; grievous.

Thou art *noyous* for to carye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 574.

Ne man nor beast may rest or take repast,
For their sharpe wounds and *noyous* injuries.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 16.

noysaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nuisance*.

noysingly†, *adv.* Same as *noyingly*.

nozle, nozzle[1] (noz'l), *n.* [Formerly also *nosle*; dim. of *nose*[1]. Cf. *nuzzle*.] 1. The nose. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe: as, the *nozle* of a bellows.—3. Same as *socket*, as of a candlestick.—**Nozle of a steam-engine**. (*a*) The steam port of a cylinder. (*b*) That part in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines, and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high pressure engines.

nozle-block (noz'l-blok), *n.* A block in which two bellows-nozles unite. *E. H. Knight.*

nozle-mouth (noz'l-mouth), *n.* The aperture or opening of a nozle; a twyer in a forge or melting-furnace.

nozle-plate (noz'l-plāt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a seat for a slide-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

nozzle[1], *n.* See *nozle*.

nozzle[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

N. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Style*, and (*b*) of *New Series*.

nschiego, *n.* [African.] A kind of ape resembling the chimpanzee, by some considered a distinct species, but probably a mere variety of the latter.

nsunnu, *n.* [Native name.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus leucotis*. See *kob*.

N. T. An abbreviation of *New Testament*.

nu†, *adv.* An early Middle English form of *now*.

nu (nū), *n.* The Greek letter *ν*, corresponding to the English *n*.

nuance (nü-ons'), *n.* [F., shading, shade, < *nuer*, shade, < *nue*, a cloud, < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] 1. Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.—2. A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect: as, *nuances* of sound or of expression.

He has the enviable gift of expressing his exact thoughts even to the finest *nuance*, and always in a manner that charms a critical reader. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 302.

Both excel in the fine *nuances* of social distinction.
Contemporary Rev., L. 300.

3. In *music*: (*a*) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force. Such effects are often indicated by various arbitrary marks or by Italian or other terms called *marks of expression*, but the more delicate are left to the taste and skill of the performer. The treatment of subtle nuances is the test of executive and artistic power. (*b*) A florid vocal passage; fioritura. [An unwarranted use.]

nub (nub), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knub*, var. of *knob*.] 1. A knob; a protuberance. [Colloq.]—2. In *cotton-* and *wool-carding*, a snarl, an entanglement; a knot; a knub.—3. Point; pith; gist.

nub (nub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nubbed*, ppr. *nubbing*. [For **knub*, var. of *knob*, < *knub*, *nub*, *n.*] 1. To push.—2. To beckon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To hang (*Davies*); nab. [Thieves' slang.]

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iv. 2.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* [For **nubbing*, dim. of *nub*.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Colloq., U. S.]

Little *nubbins* [of early corn] with not more than a dozen grains to the ear. *Mrs. Terhune*, The Hidden Path.

nubble[1] (nub'l), *n* [A var of *nobble*, dim of *nob*, *nub*] A nub The name *nubble* is applied to a rocky promontory on the coast of Maine, at York

nubble[2]† (nub'l), *v t* [Freq of *nub*, **knub*, *v.*: see *nub*, *v* Cf LG *nubben*, knock] To beat or bruise with the fist

I *nubbled* him so well favouredly with my right, that you could see no eyes he had for the Swellings.
N Bailey, tr of colloquies of Erasmus, Notes, II 456.

nubbly (nub'li), *a* [< *nubble*[1] + *-y*[1]] Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was
R D Blackmore, Christowell, xxxvi (*Encyc Dict.*)

nubby (nub'i), *a* [< *nub* + *-y*[1] Cf *knobby*] Full of entanglements or imperfections, lumpy as, duty, *nubby* cotton

nubecula (nū-bek'ū-lā), *n*; pl *nubeculæ* (-lē) [NL, < L *nubecula*, a little cloud, dim of *nubes*, a cloud, see *nubilous*] **1** [*cap*] In *astron.*, one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the *Magellanic clouds* (which see, under *Magellanic*) —**2** In *pathol* (*a*) A speck or cloud in the eye (*b*) A cloudy appearance in urine as it cools, cloudy matter suspended in urine

nubecule (nū'be-kūl), *n* [= F *nubecule* = It *nubecula*, < L *nubecula*, dim of *nubes*, a cloud] An isolated diminutive mass of clouds, a cloudlet

nubia (nū'bi-ä), *n* [Irreg < L *nubes*, a cloud] A wrap of soft fleecy material worn about the head and neck, a cloud

Nubian (nū'bi-an), *a.* and *n* [< ML *Nubia*, Nubia, < L *Nubæ*, Gr Νοῦβαι, the Nubians] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a region of Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and south of Egypt proper The name is merely geographical, Nubia never having existed as a distinct country

M Eugène Revillout has been reading the *Nubian* inscriptions of Philæ *Contemporary Rev*, LII 902

II. *n* **1** One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent —**2** In the Nile valley, a negro slave from the large number of slaves at one time brought from Nubia

nubiferous (nū-bif'e-rus), *a* [= Pg It *nubifero*, < L *nubifer*, cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bringing or producing clouds

nubigenous (nū-bij'e-nus), *a* [= Pg *nubigena*, < L *nubigena*, cloud-born, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *-genus*, born see *-genous*] Produced by clouds

nubilate† (nū'bi-lāt), *v t* [< L *nubilare*, pp *nubilatus*, make cloudy, be cloudy, < *nubilus*, cloudy, overcast see *nubilous*] To cloud *Bailey*

nubile (nū'bil), *a* [= F *nubile* = Sp *nubil* = Pg *nubil* = It *nubile*, < L *nubilis*, marriageable, < *nubere*, cover, veil oneself, as a bride, hence wed, marry] Of an age suitable for marriage, marriageable

The Coustlip smiles in brighter yellow dress'd
Than that which veils the *nubile* Virgin's Breast.
Prior, Solomon, I

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n* [= F *nubilité* = Pg *nubilidade*, as *nubile* + *-ity*] The state of being nubile or marriageable [Rare]

Unhealthy conditions force the young into premature *nubility*, marriage takes place between mere lads and lasses. *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 213

nubiloset (nū'bi-lōs), *a* [< LL *nubilosus*, cloudy see *nubilous*] Cloudy, abounding in clouds

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *a* [< F *nubileux* = Sp *nubloso* = Pg It *nubiloso*, < LL *nubilosus*, cloudy, < L *nubilus*, overcast, cloudy, < *nubes*, a cloud, = Skt *nabhas*, a cloud, akin to *nebula*, mist, cloud see *nebule*] Cloudy, overcast, gloomy *Bailey*.

nucament† (nū'ka-ment), *n* [< L *nucamentum*, anything shaped like a nut, hence a fir-cone, < *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut see *nucleus*.] In *bot*, an ament, a catkin

nucamentaceous (nū'ka-men-tā'shius), *a* [< *nucament* + *-aceous*] In *bot* (*a*†) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin (*b*) Nut-like in character

nucellus (nū-sel'us), *n*; pl *nucelli* (-ī) [NL, < L *nucella*, a little nut, dim of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut see *nucleus*] In *bot*, the body of the ovule containing the embryo-sac, the nucleus of the ovule The ovule arises as a minute protuberance at definite points upon the wall of the ovary and consist, in the center of the elevation, of a conical or spheroidal mass of cells, called the *nucellus* This is afterward surrounded by the two integuments of the seed Also *nucleus*

nucha (nū'kä), *n*, pl *nuchæ* (-kē) [ML see *nuke*] **1** The nape or upper hind part of the neck, next to the hind-head —**2.** In *entom.*, the neck of the metanotum, the part of the thorax to which is joined the petiole of the abdomen. — **Fascia nuchæ** See *fascia* — **Ligamentum nuchæ** See *ligamentum*

nuchadiform (nū'ka-di-fôrm), *a* [Irreg < ML *nucha*, q v, + L *forma*, form] In *ichth*, having the body largest at the nape, deep or high just behind the head It is exemplified in a fish of the genus *Equula* and in the *Agriopodidæ*. *Gill*

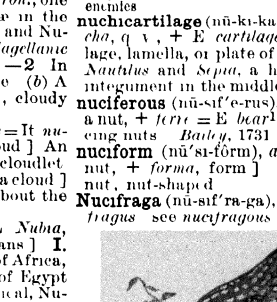
nuchal (nū'kal), *a* [< *nucha* + *-al*] **1** Of or pertaining to the nucha or nape as, the *nuchal* muscles —**2** In *entom* (*a*) Situated superiorly, just behind the head said especially of ornaments, processes, etc, on an insect-larva (*b*) Of or pertaining to the metanotal nucha — **Nuchal ligament** See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *liga mentum* — **Nuchal tentacles**, thread like organs which can be protruded from the neck, found in certain cater pillars They often emit a disagreeable scent, and are supposed to serve for driving away ichneumons or other enemies

nuchicartilage (nū-ki-kar'ti-lāj), *n* [< ML *nucha*, q v, + E *cartilage*] The nuchal cartilage, lamella, or plate of many cephalopods, as *Nautilus* and *Sepia*, a hard formation of the integument in the middle of the nuchal region

nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus), *a* [< L *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bearing or producing nuts *Bailey*, 1731

nuciform (nū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *forma*, form] In *bot*, resembling a nut, nut-shaped

Nucifraga (nū-sif'ra-ga), *n.* [NL, fem of *nucifragus* see *nucifragous*] A genus of corvine



European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*)

birds, or *Corvidæ*, intermediate in some respects between crows and jays, the nutcrackers There are several species, of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *N caryocatactes* See *nutcracker*

nucifrage (nū'si-frāj), *n* The nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*

nucifragous (nu-sif'ra-gus), *a* [< NL *nucifragus*, < L *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break see *fragile*] Having the habit of cracking nuts, as a bird

nucleal (nū'klē-al), *a* [< *nucleus* + *-al*] Same as *nuclear* [Rare]

nuclear (nū'klē-ar), *a* [< *nucleus* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to a nucleus, having the character of a nucleus, constituted by or constituting a nucleus, endoplastic — **Nuclear matrix** or **fluid**, the homogeneous amorphous substance occupying the in terstices of the nuclear network Also called *nucleoplasm* See *karyoplasm* — **Nuclear membrane, network** See *nucleus*, 1 (*b*)

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v*, pret and pp *nucleated*, ppr *nucleating* [< L *nucleatus*, pp of (LL) *nucleare*, become like a kernel, become hard, < *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel see *nucleus*] **I.** *trans* To form into or about a nucleus

II. *intrans* To form a nucleus, gather about a nucleus or center

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *a* [< L *nucleatus*, having a kernel see the verb] Having a nucleus as, a *nucleate* cell, *nucleate* protoplasm

nucleated (nū'klē-ā-ted), *a* [< *nucleate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *nucleate*

Protoplasm, simple or *nucleated*, is the formal basis of all life *Huxley*, Lay Sermons p 129

The *nucleated* cell in which all life originates *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIX 91

nuclei, *n* Plural of *nucleus*

nucleiferous (nū-klē-if'e-rus), *a* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bearing or containing a nucleus or nuclei

nucleiform (nū'klē-i-fôrm) *a* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot* and *zool*.. (*a*) Formed like a nucleus (*b*) In the shape of a rounded tubercle applied in botany to the apothecia of certain lichens Also *nucleoid*

nuclein (nū'klē-in), *n.* [< L *nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-in*[2]] The phosphorized nitrogenous constituent of cell-nuclei It is found in two modifications, the one soluble in alkali carbonates and hydroxids, the other insoluble in carbonates and only slowly soluble in hydroxids It is probably a mixture of organic phosphorus compounds with various proteids

nucleobranch (nū'klē-ō-brangk), *a* and *n* [< *Nucleobranchiata*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Nucleobranchiata*, or having their characters, heteropodous

II *n* A member of the *Nucleobranchiata*, a heteropod

Nucleobranchiata (nū"klē-ō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl* [NL see *nucleobranchiate*] A group of mollusks used with various senses (*a*) In De Blainville's classification (1824), the last one of five orders of the second section of his *Paracephalophora monoica*, divided into two families, *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda* The term is generally held to be a synonym of *Heteropoda*, but it is partly a synonym of *Pteropoda* and these two groups are not exactly distinguished in the two families into which the author divides his nucleobranchs Moreover, the order does not contain the genus *Cavolinia*, which is pteropodous, and does contain the genus *Argonauta*, which is cephalopodous It therefore corresponds to no natural group, and is disused See *Nectopoda* and *Heteropoda* (*b*) By some recent conchologists used as a substitute for *Heteropoda*

nucleobranchiate (nū"klē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL *nucleobranchiatus*, < L *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, + Gr βράγχια, gills] Having the gills or branchiæ massed in the shell like the kernel of a nut, nucleobranch

Nucleobranchidæ (nū"klē-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nucleobranch(iata)* + *-idæ*] A family of mollusks, practically equivalent to the order *Heteropoda*, but containing also the genus *Sagitta*

nucleochylema (nū"klē ō-kī-lē'ma), *n* [NL, < L *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr χύλός, juice] The nuclear sap which fills the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm *Micros Science*, XXX n 211

nucleohyaloplasm (nū klē-ō-hī'a-lō-plazm), *n* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + E *hyaline* + (*proto*)*plasm*.] That feebly staining intermediate substance which with chromatin forms the threads of the nuclear network, parachromatin, lmm

The author prefers to speak of the *Nucleohyaloplasm*, with Schwarz, as Lindh *Nature*, XXXIX 5

nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + *-oid*] Same as *nuciform*.

nucleolar (nū'klē-ō-lär), *a* [< *nucleolus* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleolus, forming or formed by a nucleolus, endoplastular

However, the ultimate fate of these diverticula containing *nucleolar* portions is to become cells of the follicular epithelium *R Scharff*, Micros Science, XXVIII 60

nucleolate (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a* [< *nucleolus* + *-ate*[1]] Having a nucleolus or nucleoli

nucleolated (nū'klē-ō-lā-ted), *a* [< *nucleolate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *nucleolate*,

nucleole (nū'klē-ōl), *n* [= F *nucléole*, < L *nucleolus*, dim of *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel see *nucleus*] A nucleolus

nucleoli, *n* Plural of *nucleolus*

nucleolid (nū'klē-ō-lid), *n* [< *nucleolus* + *-id*[2]] A corpuscle which resembles a nucleolus

The typical nuclear network [of the mid gut epithelium] is frequently exhibited often complicated, however, by the presence of *nucleolids* or nucleolus like bodies *Jour Roy Micros Soc*, 2d ser, VI 232

nucleoline (nū'klē-ō-lin), *a* and *n* [< NL. *nucleolinus*, q v] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolinus

II. *n* A nucleolinus

nucleolinus (nū"klē-ō-lī'nus), *n*; pl *nucleolini* (-nī) [NL, < *nucleolus*, q v] The nucleus of a nucleolus, the germinal point observable in some egg-cells within the germinal spot, which is itself contained in the proper nucleus of such an ovum

nucleolite (nū'klē-ō-līt), *n* A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Nucleolites*.

Nucleolites (nū"klē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL, < L *nucleolus*, a little nut (see *nucleole*), + *-ites*, E *-ite*[2]] A genus of nucleolites or fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*, chiefly of Oölitic age

nucleolus (nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl *nucleoli* (-lī) [NL., < L *nucleolus*, dim of *nucleus*, a little nut see *nucleole*] **1.** In *zool.*, the nucleus of a nucleus, one of the rounded deeply staining structures found in the nucleus of a cell. The relation they bear to the nuclear network is still uncertain Some consider them as distinct from the nuclear network (Flemming), others consider them as merely thickened knots of

the network (Klein) The nucleolus of the human ovum was discovered by Wagner in 1836, and hence is sometimes called the *spot of Wagner* in anatomical text books See cut under *cell*, 5

A large, clear, spherical nucleus is seen in the interior of the nerve cell and in the centre of this is a well defined small round particle, the *nucleolus*

Huxley, Crayfish, p 187

2† Specifically, in *Infusoria*, a minute particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus (or "ovary"), supposed to function as a testicle But since it is the essential characteristic of a nucleolus to be contained within a nucleus, these so called nucleoli of protozoans are now differently interpreted, and called *paranuclei* See *paranucleus*

3 In *bot*, a small solid rounded granule or particle in the interior of the nucleus There may be several nucleoli in each nucleus

nucleoplasm (nū′klē-ō-plazm), *n* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + NL *plasma* = E *plasm*] The more fluid part of the nucleus, found between the nuclear threads See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*)

nucleoplasmic (nū″klē ō-plaz′mik), *a* [< *nucleoplasm* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of nucleoplasm

nucleospindle (nū′klē-ō-spin″dl), *n* [< L *nucleus*, a kernel, + E *spindle*] The nucleus-spindle, a fusiform figure occurring in karyokinesis, formed of striated achromatin figures, and often bearing pole-stars at each pole

nucleus (nū′klē-us), *n*, pl *nuclei* (-i). [< L *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, the stone of a fruit, for **nuculeus* (of equiv *nucula*), dim of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut. Not related to E *nut*] 1 A kernel, hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made, any body or thing that serves as a center of aggregation or assemblage, figuratively, something existing as an initial or focal point or aggregate as, a *nucleus* of truth, a *nucleus* of civilization

Then, such stories got to be true in a certain sense, and indeed in that sense may be called true throughout, for the very *nucleus*, the fiction in them, seems to have come out of the heart of man in a way that cannot be imitated of malice *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p 111

The regiments fashioned by his [Cromwell's] master hand, steady, perfectly ordered, and enthusiastic in their cause, became the *nucleus* of the far famed Ironsides *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXV 405

(*a*) In *bot*, the kernel of a cell, in general a central or interior differentiated mass of protoplasm, found in nearly all cells, vegetable or animal, and consisting of an oval or rounded body composed of (1) a nuclear membrane, (2) nuclear network, and (3) nucleoplasm, and containing nucleoli The nuclear network is made up of threads or fibrils which are composed of a deeply staining part, "chromatin," and a feebly staining intermediate substance, "linin" or parachromatin (nucleohyaloplasm) In the meshes of the network is found the more fluid part of the nucleus, the nucleoplasm (achromatin karyohyalina, paralinm) Nucleoplasm, according to Carnoy, consists of a plastin network and a granular fluid, "enchylema." The nuclear membrane is considered by some observers to be an inner limiting layer of cell protoplasm surrounding the nucleus, by others to be a condensation of the peripheral portion of the nuclear network There may be but one nucleus or several nuclei in one cell, and a nucleus may be nucleolate or not Nuclei are generally proportionate in size to the cell containing them, in some instances, however, they form almost the entire cell mass A structural difference between the nucleus and the rest of the cell protoplasm is indicated by its greater resistance to powerful reagents, and by its varied reaction with stains Functionally, the nucleus is the most important portion of the cell, as it is here that the complex series of changes known as karyokinesis take place, resulting in the division of the nucleus and followed by the division of the cell This process of mitosic or indirect cell division is found in all varieties of cells, whether vegetable or animal fetal or adult, normal or pathological Instances of cell division not mitosic have, however, been noted The nucleus of the human ovum was discovered by Purkinje in 1825, and hence is often called the *corpuscle of Purkinje* Its usual name in text books of anatomy is *germinal vesicle* See cut under *cell*, 5 (*b*) In *zool* (1) In sea lidians, the alimentary and reproductive viscera collectively, when these are aggregated into a mass, as in the salpæ (2) In protozoans, a solid rod like or strap shaped body, having in many cases the functions of an ovary in connection with a nucleolus (see *nucleolus*, 2) (*d*) In echinoderms, the madreporiform body (*e*) In *anat*, a collection of ganglion cells in the brain or other portion of the cerebrospinal axis (*d*) In *conch*, the embryonic shell which remains at the apex of the mature shell as of a gastropod, also, the initial point from which the operculum of a gastropod grows See *protoconch* (*e*) A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapor or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it and therefore modifying by its presence the freezing and boiling points *Rossetter* (*f*) In *astron*, the bright central point usually present in the head of a comet and often in a nebula

2 [*cap*] A genus of gastropods same as *Columbella* *Fabricius*, 1822 —**Accessory auditory nucleus**, the group of ganglion cells situated at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve Also called *anterior auditory nucleus*, *lateral nucleus of the medial root*, *ganglion of the auditory nerve*, *nucleus accessorius acustici*, and *nucleus cochlearis* —**Amygdaloid nucleus** Same as *amygdala*, 4 —**Caudate nucleus** See *caudate* —**Cervical nucleus**, a group of ganglion cells opposite the origin of the roots of the third and fourth cervical nerves, and corresponding in position to Clarke's column —**Clavate nucleus** See *clavate* —**External accessory olivary nucleus**, a short band of gray matter in the reticulating grisea, just dorsad of the nucleus olivaris Also called *superior or lateral accessory olivary nucleus* —**Inferior auditory nucleus**, that part of the accessory nucleus which lies between the two auditory roots —**Inner accessory olivary nucleus**, an elongated collection of gray matter lying just behind the pyramid and to the inner ventral side of the (lower) olive Also called *anterior accessory olivary nucleus* and *pyramidal nucleus* —**Lenticular nucleus** See *lenticular* —**Nuclei arcuati**, small collections of gray matter near the ventral surface of the pyramid, beneath and among the external arcuate fibers The largest group forms the *nucleus arcuatus transversalis*, or *nucleus arciformis*, or *nucleus pyramidalis anterior* Also called *nuclei of the superficial arcuate fibers* —**Nuclei lemnisci medialis**, small groups of ganglion cells in the immediate vicinity of the lemniscus medialis. —**Nucleus abducentis**, the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a round mass of gray matter in the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle and not far from the middle line —**Nucleus ambiguus**, a tract of large ganglion cells in the substantia reticularis grisea of the oblongata It furnishes fibers to the vagus and glossopharyngeus, other fibers from it turn toward the raphe It is continued upward as the facial nucleus Also called *nucleus lateralis medius* —**Nucleus amygdalæ**, a rounded gray mass continuous with the cortex of the tip of the gyrus hippocampi, projecting into the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle Also called *amygdala* and *amygdaloid tubercle* —**Nucleus anterior thalami**, the gray matter of the thalamus corresponding to the anterior tubercle, separated from the inner and outer nuclei by septa of white matter Also called *nucleus superior thalami*, *nucleus of the anterior tubercle*, and *nucleus caudatus thalami* —**Nucleus bulbi fornicis**, the gray matter within a corpus albicum —**Nucleus caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, the upper ganglion of the corpus striatum, separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule Also called the *intraventricular ganglion of the striate body* —**Nucleus centralis inferior**, a group of ganglion cells in the substantia alba of the upper part of the oblongata and lower part of the pons, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, on both sides of the middle line Also called *nucleus centralis of Roller* —**Nucleus centralis superior**, a collection of ganglion cells in the tegmentum of the upper part of the pons, on either side of the middle line and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum —**Nucleus cuneatus externus**, a small separate gray mass external to the principal nucleus funiculi cuneati —**Nucleus dentatus** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*) —**Nucleus dentatus cerebelli**, the convoluted shell of gray matter lying in the white substance of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, and open on its median side Also called *corpus dentatum cerebelli*, *nucleus denticulatus*, *nucleus fimbriatus*, *nucleus lenticulatus*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus rhombodeum*, and *corpus rhombodale* —**Nucleus emboliformis**, a clavate mass of gray substance lying mesially to and partially covering the hilum of the nucleus dentatus cerebelli Also called *embolus* **Nucleus externus thalami**, the gray matter of the outer part of the thalamus, extending posteriorly into the pulvinar, and separated from the inner nucleus by the lamina medullaris medialis Also called *nucleus lateralis thalami* —**Nucleus funiculi anterioris**, a group of large ganglion cells lying on the median side of the hypoglossal roots, at about the middle of their course through the oblongata Also called *nucleus of anterior root zone* **Nucleus funiculi cuneati**, the body of gray matter with ganglion cells in the upper end of the cuneate funiculus Also called *cuneate nucleus* and *restiform nucleus* —**Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, the separated part of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord continued into the oblongata lying in the lateral column near the surface, behind the olivary nucleus Also called *nucleus anterolateralis*, *nucleus lateralis* **Nucleus funiculi teretis**, a tract of fusiform ganglion cells lying close to the middle line and close to the surface in the funiculus teres of the floor of the fourth ventricle Also called *nucleus medialis* **Nucleus globosus**, a small round mass of gray matter between the nucleus emboliformis and the nucleus tecti —**Nucleus internus thalami**, the gray matter of the inner part of the thalamus separated from the outer and anterior nuclei by septa of white matter The internal nuclei of the two sides are united by the middle commissure Also called *nucleus medialis thalami* —**Nucleus lateralis** (*a*) The nucleus funiculi lateralis (*b*) Same as *dorsalstrom*, 1 **Nucleus lemnisci lateralis**, a collection of ganglion cells in the tegmental region of the upper part of the pons, close to the lateral surface, giving fibers to the lateral lemniscus —**Nucleus lenticularis**, the lentiform nucleus, the lower layer nucleus of the corpus striatum, divided by medullary lamine into three zones, the outer of which is called the *putamen* while the two inner are called the *globus pallidus* Also called the *extraventricular ganglion of the striate body* and *nucleus lentiformis* —**Nucleus of Bechterew**, the ill defined group of ganglion cells lying dorsad of Deiters's nucleus, from which it is claimed by Bechterew that some of the fibers of the medial root of the auditory nerve arise Also called *nucleus anguluris*, *principal nucleus of the nervus vestibularis*, and *nucleus vestibularis* —**Nucleus of Deiters**, a mass of gray matter containing large cells lying on the inner side of the restiform body, and giving origin to the medial root of the auditory nerve Also called *outer auditory nucleus*, *ascending root*, *medial nucleus of the medial root* and *lateral part of the nucleus superior* **Nucleus of Luys**, an almond shaped gray mass with pigmented ganglion cells in the region subthalamica Also called *corpus subthalamicum Luysii*, *body*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*, and *nucleus pedunculi cerebri* —**Nucleus of Pander**, the expanded extremity of the white yolk of an egg, beneath the blastoderm **Nucleus olivaris superior**, a convoluted plate of gray matter lying dorsad of the trapezium not prominent in man It appears to be connected with the accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite and to a less degree of the same side through the trapezium, with the posterior quadrigeminal body of the same side through the lateral lemniscus, and also with the abducens nucleus of the same side Also called *nucleus dentatus partis commissuralis*, and *superior olivary body* or *olive* —**Nucleus pontis**, or, in the plural, **nuclei pontis**, gray matter with numerous small nerve cells included between the fibers of the ventral or frontal part of the pons —**Nucleus reticularis tegmenti pontis**, an assemblage of scattered ganglion cells in the pons, on both sides of the raphe, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and cerebralward from the nucleus centralis inferior —**Nucleus tecti**, a small mass of gray matter in the white center of the anterior part of the vermis of the cerebellum, close to the median line on either side Also called *roof nucleus*, *nucleus fastigii*, and *substantia ferruginea superior* —**Nucleus trapezii**, ganglion cells scattered among the fibers of the trapezium Also called *nucleus trapezoides* **Principal auditory nucleus**, a gray mass of triangular cross section, forming a prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle (tuberculum acusticum) The striæ medullares pass over it Also called *central*, *inner*, or *posterior nucleus*, *median nucleus of the lateral root*, and *median portion of the nucleus superior* —**Pyramidal nucleus**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus.—**Red nucleus**, a mass of gray matter with numerous large pigmented cells in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri To it the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side proceeds Also called *nucleus of the tegmentum*, *nucleus tegmenti*, and *tegmental nucleus* —**Restiform nucleus** Same as *nucleus funiculi cuneati*

Nucula (nū′kū-la), *n* [NL., < L. *nucula*, a little nut, dim of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut] A genus of acephalous or conchiferous mollusks, formerly referred to the *Arcidæ* or ark-shells, now made type of the family *Nuculidæ* The size is small, and the shape resembles that of a beech nut, whence the name There are about 70 living species, of which *N. nucleus* is typical, and numerous extinct ones, among which is *N. cobboldiæ* of the English crag



Nucula cobboldiæ

Nuculacea (nū-kū-lā′sē-ā), *n pl* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-acea*] A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, including the families *Nuculidæ* and *Ledidæ*

nuculanium (nū-kū-lā′ni-um), *n*; pl *nuculania* (-ā) [NL., < L *nucula*, a little nut see *nucule*] In *bot*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape

nucule (nū′kūl), *n*. [< L *nucula*, a little nut, dim of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut see *nucleus*] In *Characeæ*, the female sexual organ

In Characeæ the female organ has a peculiar structure, and is termed a *nucule* *Encyc Brit*, IV 158

Nuculidæ (nū-kū′li-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-idæ*] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Nucula* the nutshells The shell is of small size and angular trigonal form The cartilage is internal, in a pit and the hinge has two rows of diverging compressed teeth The animal has a large discoidal foot, with a transverse serrate periphery, the mantle flaps are freely open and siphonate the gills are small and plumiform They are found in all seas, and have great geological antiquity The family is used with varying limits, and sometimes extended to include the *Ledidæ* and various extinct relatives

Nuda (nū′dä), *n pl*. [NL., neut pl of L. *nudus*, naked see *nude*] A name that has been variously used as that of an order or group of naked animals (*a*) Naked reptiles or batrachians, the third order of reptiles, corresponding to the modern *Amphibia Oppel*, 1811 (*b*) The "naked mollusks" of Cuvier—that is, the tunicates, ascidians, or sea squirts (*c*) Naked lobose protozoans, having no test as ordinary amœbas The genera *Amœba*, *Ouramœba*, *Lithamœba*, *Dinamœba* and others are *Nuda* (*d*) The term is also repetitively applied to several different groups of infusorians, members of each of which are classified as either *Nuda* or *Loricata*

nudation (nu-dā′shon), *n* [< L. *nudatio(n-)*, a stripping naked nakedness, < *nudare*, pp *nudatus*, make naked, bare, < *nudus*, naked see *nude*] The act of making bare or naked. *Johnson*

nuddle[1] (nud′l), *n* [Var of *noddle*] The nape of the neck *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng]

nuddle[2] (nud′l), *v i*, pret and pp *nuddled*, ppr. *nuddling* [Origin obscure] To stoop in walking; look downward [Prov. Eng]

Whether this proverb may have any further reflection on the people of this County as therein taxed for covetousness and constant *nuddling* on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p 310

nude (nūd), *a* [= F *nu* = Sp *nudo* = Pg *nu* = It *nudo*, < L *nūdus*, naked, bare, exposed see *naked*] 1 Naked, bare, uncovered, specifically, in *art*, undraped, not covered with drapery as, a *nude* statue

We shift and bedeck and bedrape us,
Thou art noble and *nude* and antique
A C Swinburne, Dolores

2 In *law*, naked, made without consideration said of contracts and agreements in which a consideration is wholly lacking —3 In *bot* and *zool* (*a*) Bare, destitute of leaves hairs, bristles, feathers, scales or other exterior outgrowth or covering (*b*) Not supported by diagnosis or description; mere; bare said of ge-

neric or specific terms, in the phrase *nude name*, translating the technical designation *nomen nudum* See *nomen* —**Nude matter**, a bare allegation of something done —**Nude pact**, a naked contract or agreement a pact made without consideration in legal use, commonly in the Latin form *nudum pactum* A promise which was originally a nude pact may become a valid contract by the act of the promisee on the faith of it, such as to supply the consideration invited by the promise —**The nude**, the representation of the undraped human figure, considered as a special branch of art

Of anything distinctly American there is little trace, except an occasional negro Of *the nude*, or the "ideal," or the fanciful, there is no example
The Academy, No 891, p 385

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *naked*

nudely (nūd'li), *adv* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly

nudeness (nūd'nes), *n* Nakedness, nudity

nudge (nuj), *v t*, pret and pp *nudged*, ppr *nudging* [A var of dial *nodge* (Se), for **knodge*, **knotch*, assibilated form of *knock* Cf Dan. *knuge*, press, ult. related] To touch gently, as with the elbow, give a hint or signal to by a covert touch with the hand, elbow, or foot

nudge (nuj), *n* [< *nudge*, *v*] A slight push, as with the elbow; a covert jog intended to call attention, give warning, or the like

Mrs General likens bestows a *nudge* with her elbow upon the General, who stands by her side
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 130

nudibranchiate (nū-di-brā'ki-āt), *a* [< L *nudus*, naked, + *brachium*, *brachium*, the forearm see *brachium*] In *zool*, having naked arms, specifically, having tentacles which are not ciliate, or which are not lodged in a special cavity.

nudibranch (nū'di-brangk), *a* and *n* [Cf. *Nudibranchiata*] **I.** *a* Same as *nudibranchiate*

II. *n* A member of the *Nudibranchiata*.

Nudibranchia (nū-di-brang'ki-ä), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Nudibranchiata* *Latreille*, 1825

nudibranchian (nū-di-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* Same as *nudibranchiate*

II *n* Same as *nudibranch*.

Nudibranchiata (nū-di-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl. of *nudibranchiatus* see *nudibranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate *Gasteropoda*, the naked-gilled shell-less gastropods The branchiæ, when present are external and uncovered, on various parts of the body they are in some cases suppressed entirely The order is a large one, represented by numerous species especially in tropical and warm seas The diversity in the character of the gills, as well as of the jaws and teeth of the odontophore, has caused them to be separated into numerous families, the most conspicuous of which are the *Dorididæ* and *Æolididæ* Also called *Gymnobranchata*, *Notobranchiata*

nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n* [< NL. *nudibranchiatus*, < L *nudus*, naked, + *branchiæ*, < Gr *βράγχια*, gills] **I.** *a* Having naked gills or uncovered branchiæ, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nudibranchiata* opposed to *cryptobranchiate*

II. *n* Same as *nudibranch*

nudicaudate (nū-di-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *cauda*, tail see *caudate*] In *zool*, having a tail which is hairless

nudicaul (nū'di-kal), *a* [< L *nudus*, naked, bare, + *caulis*, a stem] In *bot.*, having the stems leafless

nudification (nū'di-fi-kā'shon), *n* [< L. *nudus*, naked, bare, exposed, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fication*)] A making naked *Westminster Rev*

nudifidian† (nū-di-fid'i-an), *n* [< L *nudus*, bare, + *fides*, faith see *faith*] One who relies on faith alone without works for salvation

A Christian must work, for no *nudifidian*, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven
Rev T Adams, Works, II 280

Nudifloræ (nū-di-flō'rē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem pl of *nudiflorus* see *nudiflorous*] A series of monocotyledonous plants They are characterized by the solitary or coherent carpels and by the fact that floral envelops are either absent or reduced to scales or bristles The group includes 5 orders —the arum, screw pine, cattail, duckweed, and cyclanthus families

nudiflorous (nū-di-flō'rus), *a* [< NL *nudiflorus*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] **1.** Having the flowers destitute of hairs, glands, etc —**2.** Belonging to the series *Nudiflora*

nudifolious (nū-di-fō'li us), *a* [< L *nudus*, bare, + *folium*, leaf] Characterized by bare or smooth leaves

nudill, *n* [Origin obscure] A pledget made of lint or cotton wool, and dipped in some ointment, for use in dressing sores, wounds, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

nudiped (nū'di-ped), *a* and *n* [< NL *nudipes* (*-ped-*), < L *nudus*, naked, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] **I.** *a.* Having naked feet.

II. *n* A nudiped animal

Nudipellifera (nū'di-pe-lif'e-rä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of **nudipellifer* see *nudipelliferous*] The amphibians or batrachians so called from the naked skin, in distinction from scaly reptiles. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*)

nudipelliferous (nū'di-pe-lif'e-rus), *a* [< NL. **nudipellifer*, < L *nudus*, naked, + *pellis*, skin, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Having a naked (that is, not scaly) skin, as an amphibian, of or pertaining to the *Nudipellifera*

nudirostrate (nū-di-ros'trāt), *a* [< L *nudus*, naked, + *rostrum*, beak see *rostrate*] Having the rostrum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudiscutate (nū-di-skū'tāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *scutum*, a shield see *scutate*] Having the scutellum naked, as a hemipterous insect

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n*, pl *nudities* (-tiz) [< F *nudité* = Pr. *nuditat* = Pg *nudade* = It *nudità*, < L *nuditā(t-)s*, nakedness, bareness, < *nudus*, naked see *nude*] **1** A nude or naked state, nakedness; bareness; exposedness; lack of covering or disguise

Many souls in their young *nudity* are tumbled out among incongruities and left to "find their feet" among them, while their elders go about their business.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I 213

It may appear that I insist too much upon the *nudity* of the Provençal horizon But it is an exquisite bareness It seems to exist for the purpose of allowing one to follow the delicate lines of the hills, and touch with the eyes, as it were, the smallest inflections of the landscape
H James Jr, Little Tour, p 189

2 In a concrete sense, a nude or naked thing, also, a representation of a nude figure; anything freely exposed or laid bare.

Sometimes they took Men with their heels upward, and hurry'd them about in such an undecent manner as to expose their *Nudities* *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 97

The world's all face, the man who shows his heart
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd
Young, Night Thoughts, viii

He [Harry Tidbody] had piles upon piles of gray paper at his lodgings, covered with worthless *nudities* in black and white chalk *Thackeray*, On Men and Pictures

nudum pactum (nū'dum pak'tum). [L : *nudum*, neut of *nudus*, bare, naked, *pactum*, a covenant, a contract: see *pact*] See *nude pact*, under *nude*

nué (nu-ā'), *a* [F, pp of *nuer*, shade see *nuance*] In *her*, same as *invecked*

nug (nug), *n* [Cf *nog*[1], *nog*[2]] **1** A rude unshaped piece of timber; a block [Prov Eng] —**2** A knob or protuberance [Prov Eng]

nugacious† (nū-gā'shus), *a* [< L *nugax* (*nugac-*), trifling, < *nugæ*, trifles see *nugæ*] Trifling, futile as, *nugacious* disputations *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

nugacity† (nū-gas'i-ti), *n* [< L *nugacita(t-)s*, a trifling playfulness, < L. *nugax*, trifling see *nugacious*] Futility, triviality, something trifling or nonsensical

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdome of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability
Dr H More, Def of Philos Cabbala, i

nugæ (nū'jē), *n pl* [L] Trifles, things of little value; trivial verses.

nugation† (nū-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *nugação* = It *nugazione*, < L *nugatus*, pp of *nugari*, jest, trifle, cheat, < *nuga*, trifles see *nugæ*] The act or practice of trifling [Rare]

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 836

nugatory (nū'ga-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg It. *nugatorio*, < L *nugatorius*, worthless, futile, < *nugator*, a jester, a trifler, < *nugari*, pp *nugatus*, jest, trifle see *nugation*.] **1.** Trifling, futile, worthless; without significance

Descartes was, perhaps, the first who saw that definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* or impracticable
Hallam, Introd to Lit of Europe, III iii § 101

2 Of no force or effect; inoperative, ineffectual; vain.

For Metaphysic, we have assigned unto it the inquiry of formal and final causes, which assignation, as to the former of them, may seem to be *nugatory* and void
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II 162

A second and a third proclamation greatly extended the *nugatory* toleration granted to the Presbyterians
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those provisions of the edict which affected a show of kindness to the Jews were contrived so artfully as to be nearly *nugatory* *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 17.

nuggar (nug'är), *n* [Egypt] In Egypt, a large native boat, used for transportation of cargo, troops, etc

An Egyptian *nuggar* laden with troops for Khartoum, has been wrecked on the river Nile
New York Herald, Sept 30, 1884

nugget (nug'et), *n* [Early mod E also *niggot*, prob dim of *nug*, *nog*, a lump, a small piece see *nug*, *nog*[1]. Hardly, as some suppose, for *ingot*, unless through a form **ningot*, with initial *n* adhering from the indef. article] A lump; a mass, especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in alluvial deposits or placer-mines

He had plenty, he said, displaying a pocketful of doubloons and a *nugget* as big as a doughnut
J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 30

nuggety (nug'et-i), *a* [< *nugget* + *-y*[1]] Having the form of a nugget, occurring in nuggets or lumps

It [alluvial gold in South Africa] is coarse and *nuggetty* as a rule, well rounded, and generally coated with oxide of iron Quoted in *Ure's Dict*, IV 412

nuggy (nug'i), *n*, pl *nuggies* (-iz) [Origin obscure] In the Cornish mines, a spirit or goblin, a knocker See *knocker*, 2

nugify (nū'ji-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *nugified*, ppr *nugifying*. [< L *nugæ*, trifles, nonsense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*)] To render trifling, silly, or futile [Rare]

The stultifying *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers *Coleridge*

nuisance (nu'sans), *n* [< ME *nuisance*, *nusance*, *noisance*, *noisaunce*, < OF *noisance*, *nuisance*, F. *nuisance* = Pr. *noysensa*, *nozensa* = It *nocenza*, *nocenza*, < ML *nocentia*, a hurt, injury, < L *nocen(t-)s*, ppr of *nocere*, hurt, harm see *nocent*, and cf *noisant*] **1†** Injured or painful feeling, annoyance, displeasure, grief

Anon had thay full dolorous *noysaunce*,
As at dinet sate, at ther own pleasunce
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 3373

2 An annoying experience, a grievous infliction, trouble, inconvenience.

He was pleas'd to discourse to me about my book in weighing against the *nuisance* of ye smoke of London
Evelyn, Diary, Oct 1, 1661

The *nuisance* of fighting with the Afghans and the hill men their congeners is thus, that you never can tell when your work is over
Arch Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p 197

In February of that year [1884] Mr Justice Stephen delivered his well known judgment, declaring that cremation is a legal procedure, provided it be effected without *nuisance* to others *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII 6

3 The infliction of hurt or injury.

Helpe me for to weye
Ageyne the fende, that with his handes tweye
And al his might plukke wol at the balance
To weye us doun, keepe us from his *nuisance*
Chaucer, Mother of God, l 21

4 That which or one who annoys, or gives trouble or injury, a troublesome or annoying thing, that which is noxious, offensive, or irritating; a plague; a bore applied to persons and things

But both of them [pride and folly] are *nuisances* which education must remove, or the person is lost
South, Sermons, V 1

It is always a practical difficulty with clubs to regulate the laws of election so as to exclude peremptorily every social *nuisance* *Emerson*, Clubs

It makes her a positive *nuisance*!
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 39

5 In *law*, such a use of property or such a course of conduct as, irrespective of actual trespass against others or of malicious or actual criminal intent, transgresses the just restrictions upon use or conduct which the proximity of other persons or property in civilized communities imposes upon what would otherwise be rightful freedom Thus, the use of steam power, though on one's own premises and for a lawful purpose, may be a nuisance, if by reason of being in one of several closely built dwellings the vibration and noise cause unreasonable injury to the adjacent property and occupants Any serious obstruction to a highway or navigable river if not authorized by law is a nuisance, but the temporary use of a reasonable part of a highway for a legitimate purpose, such as the moving of a building or the deposit of building materials going into use, is not necessarily a nuisance The question of nuisance always is, at what point the selfish use of a right transcends the obligation to respect the welfare of others A *common nuisance*, or *public nuisance* is one which tends to the annoyance of the public generally, and is therefore to be redressed by forcible abatement or by an action by the state, as distinguished from a *private nuisance*, or one which causes special injury to one or more individuals and therefore will sustain a private action Thus if one obstructs a highway any person may remove the obstruction, but only the public can prosecute the offender, unless a particular individual suffers special injury, as where he is turned from his road and compelled to go another way and suffers thereby a specific pecuniary damage, in which case it is as to him a private nuisance, and he may sue

nuisancer (nū'san-sėr), *n.* [< *nuisance* + *-er*[1]] One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone*

nujeeb (nu-jēb'), *n.* [Hind *najīb*, < Ar *najīb*, noble] In India, a kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiers under some of the native governments; also, at one time, a kind of militia under the British *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

nuke (nūk), *n* [< F *nuque*, < ML *nucha*, the nape of the neck] The nape of the neck *Cotgrave*

nuke-bone† (nūk'bōn), *n* The occipital bone; especially, the basiocipital

Os bamlarre [F] The Nape or *Nuke bone* The bone whereby all the parts of the head are supported, some call it the cuneal bone, because it is wedgelike, thrust in between the bones of the head and the upper jaw *Cotgrave*

null (nul), *a* and *n* [= F *nul*, *nulle* = Sp *nulo* = Pg It *nullo*, not any, < L *nullus*, not any, none, no (fem *nulla* (sc *res*), > It *nulla*, > G *null*, *nulle* = Icel *nul* = Sw *noll*, *nolla* = Dan *nul*, n , zero, cipher, naught), < *ne*, not, + *ullus*, any, for **unulus*, dim (with mdef effect) of *unus*, one see *one*, and cf E *any*, ult < *one*]

I. *a* **1** Not any, wanting, non-existent

That wholesome majority of our people whose experience of more metropolitan glories is small or *null* *Harper's Mag*, LXXVII 800

2 Void, of no legal or binding force or validity, of no efficacy, invalid

Archbishop Sancroft was fully convinced that the court was illegal, that all its judgments would be *null*, and that by sitting in it he should incur a serious responsibility *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vi

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to *null* *J S Mill*

The acts of the Protectorate were held to be *null* alike by the partisans of the King and by the partisans of the Parliament *E A Freeman*, Amer Lects , p 190

3 Of no account or significance, having no character or expression, negative.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection, no more *Tennyson*, Maud, ii

II. *n* **1** Something that has no force or meaning, that which is of a negative or meaningless character, a cipher, literally or figuratively

Complications have been introduced into ciphers [cryptographic systems] by the employment of "dummy" letters, —"*nulls* and insignificants," as Bacon terms them *Encyc Brit* , VI 671

The danger is lest, in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the *null* and write the novel of society in stead of the romance of man *R L Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance

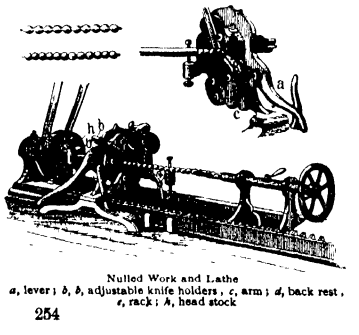
Specifically —**2** In *musical notation*, the character 0, denoting —(*a*) in thorough-bass, that the bass note over which it is placed is to be played alone, the other parts resting, (*b*) in the fingering for stringed instruments, that the note over which it is placed is to be played on an open string —**3** The raised part in nulling or nulled work This when small resembles a bead, when longer, a spindle —**Null method.** See *method*

null (nul), *v.* [< ML *nullare*, make null, < L *nullus*, not any, none see *null*, *a* Cf *annul*]

I.† *trans* To annul; deprive of validity; destroy, nullify [Rare]

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*
Milton, S A , l. 935

II. *intrans.* [< *null*, *n* , 3] **1.** To form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe See *nulling* —**2.** To kink: said of a whalemen's line as it runs from the line-tub —**Nulled work**, in *wood turning*, pieces of wood turned to form a series of connected knobs or protuberances resembling in general contour a straight string



Nulled Work and Lathe

a, lever; *b*, *b*, adjustable knife holders, *c*, arm; *d*, back rest, *e*, rack; *f*, head stock

of beads much used for rounds of chairs, bedsteads of the cheaper sorts, etc In operation, the lever *a* is lifted by the left hand, while the right hand grasps the upwardly extending handle of the carriage This brings the knife *g* into action, and by moving the carriage longitudinally the stick is turned round Next the lever *a* is lowered into the position shown, and by moving it up and down the arm *c* engages the teeth of the rack *e* successively, bringing the knives held in *b*, *b* into action, which form the beads one after another

nullah (nul'ä), *n* [E Ind] In the East Indies, a watercourse: commonly used for the dry bed of a stream

nulla-nulla (nul'ä-nul'ä), *n.* [Also *nullah-nullah*, a native name] A club made of hard wood, used by the aborigines of Australia

nuller (nul'ėr), *n* [< *null*, *v* , + *-er*[1]] One who annuls, a nullifier

As for example, if the generality of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolators, bold *nullers* or abrogatours of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutes. *Dr H More*, Def of Moral Cabbala, iii

nullibiety† (nul-i-bī'e-ti), *n* [< LL *nullibi*, nowhere (< L *nullus*, not any, + *ibi*, there, thither), + *-ety*.] The state or condition of being nowhere *Bailey*

nullibist† (nul'i-bist), *n* [As LL. *nullibi* + *-ist* see *nullibiety*] One who advocated the principles of nullibiety or nowhereness, applied to the Cartesians *Krauth-Fleming*.

nullification (nul'i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [< LL *nullificatio(n-)*, a despising, contempt, lit a making as nothing, < *nullificare*, despise, lit make nothing see *nullify*] The act of nullifying, a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect, specifically, in *U S hist* , the action of a State intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty The doctrine of nullification that is, the doctrine that the power of a State to nullify acts of Congress is an integral feature of American constitutional law, and not revolutionary was elaborated by John C Calhoun, and applied by South Carolina in 1832 See below

But the topic which became the leading feature of the whole debate, and gave it an interest which cannot die, was that of *nullification* the assumed right of a state to annul an act of Congress *T H Benton*, Thirty Years, I 138

The difficult part for our government is how to nullify *nullification* and yet to avoid a civil war *H Adams*, Gallatin, p 649

Ordinance of Nullification, an ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, November 24th, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress laying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16th, 1833

nullifidian (nul-i-fid'i-an), *a* and *n* [< L *nullus*, not any, none, + *fides*, faith, trust see *faith*]

I. *a.* Of no faith or religion

A selfdidean Christian is a *nullyfidean* pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand *Feltham*, Resolves, ii 47

II. *n* One who has no faith; an unbeliever, an infidel

I am a *Nullifidian*, if there be not three-thirds of a sample more of sampsuchinum in this confection than ever I put in any *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

Celia was no longer the eternal cherub, but a thorn in her spirit, a pink and white *nullifidian*, worse than any discouraging presence in the "Pilgrim's Progress" *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, i 1

nullifier (nul'i-fī-ėr), *n* [< *nullify* + *-er*[1]] **1** One who nullifies or makes void, one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—**2.** In *U S hist* , an adherent of the doctrine of nullification

Hundreds of eyes closely scrutinized the face of the "great *nullifier*" as he took the oath to support the constitution *H von Holst*, John C Calhoun, p 104

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v t* , pret and pp *nullified*, ppr. *nullifying* [< LL *nullificare*, despise, contemn, lit make nothing or null, < L *nullus*, none, + *facere*, make, do see *-fy*] To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of force or efficacy.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship, and, in a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption *South*, Sermons, II xiv

His pride got into an uneasy condition which quite *nullified* his boyish satisfaction *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii 1

He will endeavor to evade and *nullify* the laws in all ways which will not expose him to immediate criticism or condemnation *The Nation*, XLVIII. 209

=**Syn.** *Annul Annihilate*, etc See *neutralize*

nulling (nul'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *null*, *v*] The act or process of forming nulls as, a *nulling*-lathe; a *nulling*-tool

nullipara (nu-lip'a-rä), *n* , pl *nulliparæ* (-rē). [NL : see *nulliparous*.] A woman, especially one not a virgin, who has never had a child: correlated with *primipara*, *multipara*

nulliparous (nu-lip'a-rus), *a* [< NL *nulliparus*, < L *nullus*, none, + *parere*, bring forth] Of the condition of a nullipara

nullipennate (nul-i-pen'āt), *a* [< L *nullus*, none, + *pennatus*, winged see *pennate*] Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin correlated with *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc

Nullipennes (nul-i-pen'ēz), *n pl* [NL, < L *nullus*, none, + *penna*, wing see *pen*[2]] The penguins, as having no flight-feathers

nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n* [< L *nullus*, none, + *porus*, a passage, pore see *pore*] A little coral-like seaweed, particularly *Corallina officinalis* See cut under *Corallina*

nulliporous (nul'i-pōr-us), *a* [< *nullipore* + *-ous*] Consisting of or resembling a nullipore

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n* , pl *nullities* (-tiz) [< F *nullité* = Pr *nullitat* = Sp *nulidad* = Pg *nullidade* = It *nullità*, < L *nullus*, not any, none see *null*, *a* , and *-ity*] **1** The state or quality of being null or void, want of force or efficacy, insignificance, nothingness In *law*, nullity exists when the instrument or act has a material but not a legal existence (*Goudsnat*) In *civil law*, a distinction is made between *absolute* and *relative nullity* In the former, the act has no effect whatever, and anybody affected by the act might invoke the nullity of it Such an act is said to be void In the latter, the nullity could be invoked only by the particular persons in whose favor it is established, as where a contract is made by an infant Such an act is said to be voidable It is not null until so declared

And have kept
But what is worse than *nullity*, a mere
Capacity calamities to bear
J Beaumont Psyche, v 30

The old Academy of Sciences wasted thirty years of collective efforts in the chemical study of plants by dry distillation before it perceived the *nullity* of its method *Harper's Mag*, LXXVIII 506

2 That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy, a nonentity.

This charge, sir, I maintain, is wholly and entirely insufficient It is a mere *nullity* *D Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818

The Declaration was, in the eye of the law, a *nullity* *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vii

The ultimate, aggregate, or absolute effect of even the best epic under the sun is a *nullity* *Poe*, The Poetic Principle

Action of nullity, in *civil law*, an action instituted to set aside a contract, conveyance, judgment, or judicial sale, because void or voidable

null-line (nul'lin), *n* A line such that the perpendiculars from any point of it on the sides of a given triangle add up to zero, with certain conventions as to their forms.

Num., Numb Abbreviations of *Numbers*, a book of the Old Testament

numb (num), *a* [Early mod E *num* (the *b* in *numb*, as in *limb*[1], being excrescent), < ME *nome*, *nomen*, *numen*, taken, seized, deprived of sensation, < AS *numen*, pp of *niman*, take; cf *benuman*, ppr. *benumen*, take away, deprive of sensation, benumb see *nim*[1]] **1**† Taken; seized.

Thow cit *none* thef y wis'
Beues of Hamtoun, p 73 (*Halliwell*)

2 Deprived of the power of sensation, as from a stoppage of the circulation; torpid, hence, stupefied, powerless to feel or act as, fingers *numb* with cold, *numb* senses

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep *Bacon*, Nat Hist

Struck pale and bloodless,
Even like a stony image, cold and *numb*
Shak, Tit. And , iii. 1 259

3† Producing numbness, benumbing

He did lap me
Even in his own garments, and gave himself,
All thin and naked, to the *numb* cold night
Shak, Rich III, iii 1 117

=**Syn. 2** Benumbed, deadened, paralyzed, insensible

numb (num), *v t* [Early mod E *num*, < ME. *nomen*, make numb, < *nome*, numb see *numb*, *a*] **1** To deprive of the power of sensation, dull the sense of feeling in, benumb, render torpid

Eternal Winter should his Horror shed
Tho' all thy Nerves were *numm'd* with endless Frost
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis

While the freezing blast *numbed* our joints, how warmly would he press me to pity his flame, and glow with mutual ardour! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v 1

2 To render dull; deaden; stupefy

Like lyfull heat to *nummed* senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought
Spenser, F Q , VI xi 45.

With a misery *numbed* to virtue's right
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

The sad mechanic exercise
Like dull narcotics *numbing* pain
Tennyson In Memoriam, v.

numbedness (numd'nes), *n* [< *numbed*, pp. of *numb*, + *-ness*.] Numbness.

Narcissus flowers . . . have their name from *numbedness* or stupefaction. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little — only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

number (num'bėr), *n.* [Also dial. *nummer*; < ME. *numbre*, *nombre*, *number*, *noumbre*, < OF. *nombre*, F. *nombre* = Sp. *numero* = Pg. It. *numero* = D. *nommer* = G. Dan. Sw. *nummer*, < L. *numerus*, a number, a quantity, in pl. numbers, mathematics, in gram. number, etc., akin to Gr. νόμος, law, custom, etc., a strain in music, etc., < νέμειν, distribute, apportion: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5].] 1. That character of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point — that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

It is said that before the Turkish capture Otranto numbered twenty-two thousand inhabitants; it has now hardly above a tenth of that *number*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 323.

2. Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate.

For tho ther was a File in the forest
Which of children had a huge *noumbre* gret.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

The *number* of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial.

3. A numeral, or word used in counting otherwise called a *cardinal number*: as, the *number* that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure. Euclid does not consider one as a number, Ramus makes it the lowest number, and modern mathematicians treat not only 1, but also 0 as a number.

Yf ʒe conceiteth cure Kynde wol ʒow telle,
That in mesure God made alle manere thynges,
And sette hit at a sertayn and at a syker *numbre*,
And nempnede hem names and nombrede the sterres.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 255.

Numbers are so much the measure of every thing that is valuable that it is not possible to demonstrate the success of any action or the prudence of any undertaking without them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

4. A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral.— 5. A collection, a lot, a class.

Let thy spirit bear witness with my spirit, that I am of the *number* of thine elect, because I love the beauty of thy house, because I captivate mine understanding to thine ordinances. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Let it be allowed that Nature is merely the collective name of a *number* of co-existences and sequences, and that God is merely a synonym for Nature.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

6. A considerable collection, a large class. [Often in the plural.]

After men began to grow to a *number*, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find *numbers* in every street who . . . promise a certain cure. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

7. The capacity of being counted: used especially in the hyperbolical phrase *without number*.

There is so meche multytude of that folk, that thei ben *withouten nombre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

8. A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the *number* of a house in a street.— 9. One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals: used especially of serial publications.

There was a *number* in the hawker's collection called Conscrits Français, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 137.

10. The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

The knowledge of *number* as such is gained by means of a series of perceptions and an exercise of the powers of comparison and abstraction.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 192.

11. Numerousness, the character of being a large collection: used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon*.

In *numbers* confident, yon Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood.
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 4.

12. In *gram.*, that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or expresses one individual or more than one. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number*; the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*, while that which refers to more than two or indifferently to two or more individuals or units, constitutes the *plural number*. Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

13. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general.— 14. Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

I love measure in the feet, and *number* in the voice; they are gentlenesses that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

It is obvious that there is nothing in musical elements beyond the mere aspects of *number* and rapidity which directly imitates thought.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 235.

15. *pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I lisp'd in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 128.

Divine melodious truth,
Philosophic *numbers* smooth. *Keats*, Ode.

16. In *music*: (*a*) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted. (*b*) Same as *opus-number*. — **Abundant number**. See *abundant*.— **Algebraic number**, a root of an algebraic equation with whole numbers for its coefficients.— **Alternate, amicable, apocalyptic, applicate, artificial numbers**. See the adjectives.— **A number of**, several, sometimes, many: as, I have still *a number of* letters to write.— **Articulate number**, a power of ten: so called because signified by a joint in finger-counting.— **Bernoullian numbers**. See *Bernoullian*.— **Binary, cardinal, characteristic, circular, complex, composite numbers**. See the adjectives.— **Compound number**. (*a*†) A number consisting of an article and a digit. (*b*) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations.— **Cubic number**. Same as *cube*, 2.— **Deficient, diametral, enneagonal number**. See the adjectives.— **Euler's numbers**, the numbers E_2, E_4, etc., which occur in the development of sec x by Maclaurin's theorem: namely, sec $x = 1 + E_2x^2/2! + E_4x^4/4!$ + etc.— **Even number**. See *even*[1], 7.— **Feminine, figurate, Galilean, golden**, etc., **number**. See the adjectives.— **Gradual number**, the ordinal number of a term after the first in a geometrical progression.— **Hankel's numbers**, certain algebraical symbols which are not, properly speaking, numbers, but are units of multiple algebra. They possess the property that the value of the product of any two of them has its sign reversed when the order of the factors is reversed. They are named after Hankel, who wrote a book about them; but they had previously been employed by Grassmann and by Cauchy. Otherwise called *alternate units*.— **Height of an algebraic number**, the place of the number in a certain linear arrangement of all such numbers.— **Hendecagonal, heptagonal, heterogeneal, heterogeneous numbers**. See the adjectives.— **Homogeneous number**, a multiple of a single unit.— **Icosahedral, ideal, imperfect number**. See the adjectives.— **Incomposite numbers**. Same as *prime numbers*.— **Linear numbers**. See *linear*.— **Line of numbers**. Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]).— **Ludolphian number**, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter or 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288 : so called because calculated by Ludolf van Ceulen to 36 places of decimals.— **Masculine numbers**. See *masculine*.— **Measure of a number**. See *measure*.— **Mixed number**, the sum of a whole number and a fraction.— **Modular numbers**. See *modular*.— **Mysteries of numbers**, a branch of higher arithmetic.— **Number of the reed**, in *weaving*, the number of dents in a reed of a given length. This number determines the fineness of the cloth, as two threads pass through each dent. Also called *set of the reed*.— **Number one**, self, one's self. [Colloq.]

No man should have more than two attachments, the first to *number one*, and the second to the ladies.
Dickens, Pickwick, iii.

Perfect, prime, rational, ultrabernoullian, etc., **numbers**. See the adjectives.— **Pythagorean numbers**. See *Pythagorean*.— **Theory of numbers**, the doctrine of the divisibility of numbers.— **To lose the number of one's mess**. See *lose*[1].

number (num'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *nombren*, *noumbren*, *nowmbren*, *nowmeren*, < OF. *numbrer*, *noumbrer*, *nombrer*, F. *nombrer* = Pr. *numerar*, *numbrar*, *nombrar* = Sp. Pg. *numerar* = It. *numerare*, < L. *numerare*, number, count, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*, *n.*] 1. To count, reckon, ascertain the number of, or aggregate of individuals in; enumerate.

They are *nowmerde* fulle neghe, and namede in rollez
Sexty thowsande and tene for sothe of sekyre mene of armez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.

The Reliquies at Venys canne not be *nowmbred*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To make or keep a reckoning of; count up, as by naming or setting down one by one; make a tally or list of.

Dauid's Vertues when I think to *number*,
Their multitude doth all my Wits incumber,
That Ocean swallowes me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

I cannot *number* 'em, they were so many.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

If thou wilt yield to great Atrides pray'rs,
Gifts worthy thee his royal hand prepares;
If not — but hear me, while I *number* o'er
The proffer'd presents, an exhaustless store.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 342.

3. To complete as to number; limit; come to the end of.

The sands are *number'd* that make up my life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 25.

Quick! quick! for *number'd* are my sands of life,
And swift, for like the lightning to this field
I came, and like the wind I go away.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; include in a list or class.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. Isa. liii. 12.

A book was writ of late call'd "Tetrachordon,"
And woven close, both matter, form, and style;
The subject new; it walked the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. To put a number or numbers on; assign a distinctive number to; mark the order of, as of the members of a series; assign the place of in a numbered series: as, to *number* a row of houses, or a collection of books.— 6. To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas *numbered* almost a million of men under arms.
Kinglake, Invasion of the Crimea, I.

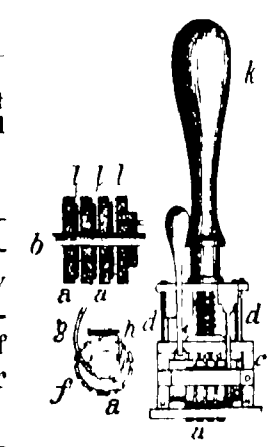
7. To amount to; reach the number of: as, the force under the command of Cæsar *numbered* 45,000 men.— 8. To equal in number. [Rare.]

Weep, Albyn, to death and captivity led,
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot *number* the dead.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To tell, calculate, reckon, call over, sum up.

numberful† (num'bėr-ful), *a.* [< *number* + *-ful*.] Many in number; numerous.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race, yea, so *numberfull* that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 50.



Numbering-stamp.

a, numbering-wheels, each with ten Arabic figures, 1 to zero inclusive; *b*, arbor on which the wheels turn; *c*, frame which carries the arbor and wheels; *d*, guide-rods on which the frame *c* slides; *e*, spring which is compressed by the frame in stamping; *f*, ratchet-wheel with ten teeth corresponding to the ten Arabic figures, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 0; *g*, spring-pawl, which, on the spring being compressed, engages the tooth of the ratchet-wheel next to that previously engaged; *h*, another spring-pawl which prevents back motion; *k*, handle; *l*, intermediate carrying mechanism.

numbering-machine (num'bėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine that automatically prints numbers in consecutive order, as on a series of pages, tickets, bank-notes, or checks.

numbering-press (num'bėr-ing-pres), *n.* Same as *numbering-machine*.

numbering-stamp (num'bėr-ing-stamp), *n.* A simple form of numbering-machine, used by hand to number tickets or pages. A series of wheels bearing the figures from 0 to 9 are so connected that the pressure resulting from applying the stamp to an object sets in motion the unit-wheel, which in turn communicates motion to the successive wheels for tens, hundreds, etc.

numberless (num'bėr-les), *a.* [< *number* + *-less*.] 1. Without a number; not marked or designated by a number.— 2. Innumerable; that has not been or cannot be counted; unnumbered.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me that I cannot take peace with.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 84.

Voices and footfalls of the *numberless* throng.
Bryant, Hymn of the City.

numberous† (num'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *numbrous*, *noumberous*; < *number* + *-ous*. Cf. *numerous*.] 1. Numerous.

This rule makes mad a *noumberouse* swarme
Of subjects and of kings.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 3.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; metrical.

The greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poetical inuentions in that *numbrous* kinde of writing which is called verse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Numbers (num'bėrz), *n.* The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings. Abbreviated *Num.*, *Numb.*

numbery† (num'bėr-i), *a.* [< *number* + *-y*[1].] 1. Numerous.

So many and so *numbery* armies.
Sylvester, Battle of Yvry.

2. Melodious.

Th' Accord of Discords, sacred Harmony,
And *Numb'ry* Law.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

numb-fish (num'fish), *n* The electric ray or torpedo: so called from its power of benumbing Also called *cramp-fish* See *torpedo*

numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [< ME *nombles, noumbles, nowmbils, nowmylls,* < OF. *nombles,* numbles (of a deer, etc.), pl of *nomble* (ML reflex *numbilus, numbile, nebulus,* etc.), the parts of a deer between the thighs, a loin of veal or pork, a chine of beef, also dim. *nombilet, numbilet, nombilet, nonbilet,* in like senses, lit navel (in this sense also *nembre, nenbre, nunbre*), cf dim *nombril,* F *nombril,* navel, var (with initial *n* for *l,* as also in *navel, nuveau,* for *luvel,* level see *level*[1]) of *lomble, louble, lumble, lombre, lumbre, lumbe,* navel, pl kidneys, prop *l'omble, l'ombre,* etc., < *le,* the def art, + *omble, ombil* (F *omblic*) = Pr *ombilic* = Sp *ombligo* = Pg *umbigo, embigo* = It *ombelico, bellico, biluco* = Wall *burie,* navel, < L *umbilicus,* navel see *umbilicus* and *navel* In the particular sense 'loin' (of veal, etc.), OF *lomble, lombre,* etc was prob confused with *lombe, longe,* < L *lumbus* (dim *lumbulus*), loin see *loin.* The E form *numbles,* by loss of initial *n* (as also in *umpire,* etc.) became *umbles,* sometimes written *humbles,* whence *humble-pie,* now associated with *humble*[1], *a*] The entrails of a deer

Then he fette to Lytell Johan
The *numbles* of a doo
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 74)

Some, as it is reported lay a part of the *Nimbles* on the fire *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p 471

numbness (num'nes), *n* The state of being numb, that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling, as when paralytic or chilled by cold torpidity, torpor

Come away
Bequeath to death your *numbness*
Shak, W T, v 3, 102

My heart aches and a drowsy *numbness* pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale

numbrous† (num'l rus), *a* See *numerous*

num-cumpus (num-kum'pus), *n* [A dial corruption of *non compos*] A fool, one who is non compos mentis *Davies* [Prov Eng]

Sa like a graat *num cumpus* I blubber'd away o the bed
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler

numeite, *n* See *noumeite*

numen (nū'men), *n*, pl *numina* (nū'mi-na) [L, divinity, godhead, deity, a god or goddess, the divine will, divine sway, lit a nod, for **numen,* < **nuere,* in comp *annuere, innuere* (= Gr *νεύειν*), nod see *nutation*] Divinity, deity, godhead

The Divine presence hath made all places holy, and every place hath a *Numen* in it, even the eternal God
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 112

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us), *n* [NL, < Gr *νουμήνιος,* a kind of curlew, perhaps so called from its crescent-shaped beak, < *νουμηνία,* of the new moon, contr of *νεομηνία,* < *νέος,* new, + *μήνη,* moon see *new* and *moon*[1]] A genus of the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ,* the curlews The bill is very long slender, and decurved, with the tip of the upper mandible knobbed, the toes are semipalmate the hallux is present, small, and elevated the tarsus is much longer than the middle toe, scutellate only in front, elsewhere reticulate There are about 15 species found all over the world See *curlew, whimbrel,* and cut under *dough bird*

numerable (nū'me-ra-bl), *a* [= OF *nombrable, numbrable* = Sp *numerable* = Pg *numeravel* = It *numerabile,* < L *numerabilis,* that can be numbered or counted, < *numerare,* count, number see *numerate.*] Capable of being numerated, counted, or reckoned

In regard to God they are *numerable,* but in regard to us they are multiplied above the sand of the sea shore, in as much as we cannot comprehend their number
Hakewill, Apology, IV iv 3

One of those rare men, *numerable,* unfortunately, but as units in this world *The Century,* XXXI 404

numeral (nū'me-ral), *a* and *n* [= F *numéral* (OF *nombral*) = Sp Pg *numeral* = It *numerale,* < L *numeralis,* pertaining to number, < *numerus,* a number see *number*] **I.** *a* **1** Pertaining to number, consisting of numbers

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progression
Locke

2 Expressing number, representing number as, *numeral* letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five —**Numeral equation.** See *equation* = **Syn.** *Numeral, Numerical* *Numeral* is more concrete than *numerical* as, *numeral* adjectives or letters, *numerical* value, difference, equality, or equations

II. *n* **1** One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number —**2** A figure or character used to express a number as, the Arabic *numerals,* 1, 2, 3, etc , or the Roman *numerals,* I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

There is something in *numerals,* in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 160

3. In *gram.,* a word expressing a number or some relation of a number Numerals are especially the *cardinals — one, two, three,* etc.— which are used both substantively and adjectively, and, by adjective derivation from these, the *ordinals — third, fourth, fifth,* etc — also used substantively, especially as *fractionals* *Multiplicatives* are such as *twofold, tenfold,* etc , and *distributives,* answering to our *two by two,* etc are found in some languages Such words as *many, all, any* are often called *indefinite numerals* *Numeral adverbs* are such as *once, twice, thrice,* and *firstly, secondly, thirdly,* etc

4 In *musical notation* (*a*) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or *do,* 2 for *re,* 3 for *mi,* etc The extended use of this notation is best exemplified by the Chevé system, which much resembles the tonic sol fa notation, except in its use of Arabic figures instead of letters and syllables (*b*) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord —**5** In the *Anglo-Saxon Ch*, a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals *Rock.*

numerality† (nu-me-ral'i-ti), *n* [< ML *numeralita(t-)s,* number, < L *numeralis,* numeral see *numeral*] Numerable state or condition, capability of being numbered, numeration

Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality,* nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iv 12

numerally (nū'me-ral-i), *adv* As regards number, according to number, in number

numerant (nū'me-rant), *a* [< L *numeran(t-)s,* ppr of *numerare,* numerate, number see *numerate*] Counting —**Numerant number,** a numeral word used in counting, also, abstract number

numerary (nū'me-rā-i), *a* [< L *numerarius,* an arithmetician, an accountant, prop adj, < *numerus,* a number see *number*] **1** Of or pertaining to number or numbers, reckoned by or according to number, numerical

It was always found that the augmenting of the *numerary* value did not produce a proportional rise to the prices, at least for some time *Hume,* Essays, ii 3

2 Belonging to a certain number, included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, be comes a *numerary* canon *Ayliffe,* Parergon

numerate (nū'me-rāt), *v t* and *i* , pret and pp *numerated,* ppr *numerating* [< L *numeratus,* pp of *numerare,* count, reckon, number, < *numerus,* a number see *number*] To count, reckon, read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration, enumerate

numerate (nu'me-rāt), *a* [< L *numeratus,* pp see the verb] Counted —**Numerate number,** concrete number

numeration (nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [= F *numération* = Sp *numeracion* = Pg *numeração* = It *numerazione,* < L *numeratio(n-),* a counting out, paying, payment, < *numerare,* pp *numeratus,* count, reckon, number see *numerate*] **1.** The act of numbering

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign *Locke*

2 In *arith*, the art of counting, the art of forming numeral words for use in counting, the system of numeral words in use in any language, the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures, the act or art of reading numbers See *notation* —**Decimal numeration.** See *decimal*

numerative (nū'me-rā-tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *numeratif* = It *numerativo,* as *numerate* + *-ive*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

II. *n.* Same as *classifier,* 3

numerator (nū'me-rā-tor), *n* [= F *numérateur* = Sp. Pg *numerador* = It *numeratore,* < LL *numerator,* a counter, a reckoner, < L *numerare,* pp *numeratus,* count, number see *numerate*] **1** One who numbers —**2** In *arith*, the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 equal parts, and 5 are taken to form the fraction, it is expressed thus, $\frac{5}{9}$ — that is, five ninths— 5 being the *numerator* and 9 the *denominator*

numeric (nū-mer'ik), *a* and *n* [< F *numérique* = Sp *numérico* = Pg It. *numerico,* < L *numerus,* a number see *number*] **I.** *a* Same as *numerical,* 2

This is the same **numeric** crew
That we so lately did subdue
S Butler, Hudibras, I iii 462

II. *n* An abbreviated form of *numerical expression*

numerical (nū-mer'i-kal), *a* [< *numeric* + *-al*] **1.** Belonging to or denoting number; consisting of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra as, a *numerical* quantity, *numerical* equations, a *numerical* majority In algebra, *numerical,* as opposed to *literal,* applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters thus, a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers The *numerical solution* of equations is the assignment of the numbers which, substituted for the unknowns, satisfy the equations opposed to an *algebraic solution* As opposed to *algebraical* it also applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign Thus, the *numerical* value of −10 is said to be greater than that of −5, though it is algebraically less

2 The same in number; hence, the same in details, identical [Rare]

So that I make a Question whether, by reason of these perpetual Preparations and Accretions, the Body of Man may be said to be the same *numerical* Body in his old Age that he had in his Manhood *Howell,* Letters, I i 31

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes. *Fuller*

Numerical aperture of an objective See *objective, 3* —**Numerical difference, equation, notation,** etc See the nouns —**Numerical unity** or **identity,** that of an individual or singular —**Syn. 1** See *numeral*

numerically (nu-mer'i-kal-i), *adv* As regards number, in point of numbers, in numbers or figures, with respect to numerical quantity as, the party in opposition is *numerically* stronger than the other, parts of a thing *numerically* expressed, an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.

The total amount of energy in the Universe is invariable, and is *numerically* constant *A Daniell,* Prin of Physics, p 40

numerist† (nū'me-rist), *n* [< L *numerus,* a number, + *-ist*] One who deals with numbers.

We should rather assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerist* *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err, iv 12

numero (nū'me-rō), *n* [= F *numéro,* < L *numero,* abl. of *numerus,* number see *number.*] Number, the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished abbreviated *No.*, as, he lives at *No* 7 (usually read or spoken "number 7")

numerosity (nū-me-ros'i-ti), *n* [= Sp *numerosidad* = Pg *numerosidade* = It *numerosità,* < L *numerositat(t-)s,* a great number, a multitude, < *numerosus,* numerous see *numerous*] **1** The state of being numerous, numerousness, large number *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err, iv 12

Marching in a circle with the cheap *numerosity* of a stage army *Lowell,* Study Windows, p 38

Your fellow mortals are too numerous *Numerosity* as it were, swallows up quality *H James, Jr*, Portraits of Places, p 195

2 Harmonious flow, poetical rhythm, harmony

I have set downe [an example] to let you perceive what pleasant *numerosity* in the measure and disposition of your words in a metre may be continued *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng Poesie, p 103

Melody is rather *numerosity,* a blending murmur than one full concordance *E Wadham,* Eng Versification, p 114

numerotage (nū-me-ro-tazh'), *n* [< F *numérotage,* a numbering, < *numéroter,* number, < *numéro,* < L *numerus,* a number see *numero, number*] The numbering or system of numbering yarns according to fineness

numerous (nū'me-rus), *a* [= F *nombreux* = Sp Pg It *numeroso,* < L *numerosus,* consisting of a great number, manifold, < *numerus,* a number see *number*] **1** Consisting of a great number of individuals as, a *numerous* army

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry
Milton, P R, iii 344

I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people *Steele,* Spectator, No 88

We had an immense party the most *numerous* ever known there *Greville,* Memoirs, Aug 30, 1819

2 A great many, not a few, forming a great number as, *numerous* objects attract the attention, attacked by *numerous* enemies

Numerous laws of transition, connection, preparation, are different for a writer in verse and a writer in prose *De Quincey,* Herodotus

Those [savages] who reside where water abounds, with the same industry kill the hippopotami, or river horses, which are exceedingly *numerous* in the pools of the stagnant rivers. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II 457

3† Consisting of poetic numbers, rhythmical, melodious, musical

And the Greeke and Latine Poesie was by verse *numerous* and metre all running vpon pleasant feete sometimes swift, sometimes slow

Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p. 7.

Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse,
More tuneable than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness *Milton*, P L., v 150

4 In *descriptive bot.*, indefinite in number, usually any number above twenty, as stamens in a flower

numerously (nū'me-rus-li), *adv* 1 In or with great numbers as, a meeting *numerously* attended — 2† Harmoniously, musically See *numerous*, 3

The Smooth pac'd Hours of ev'ry Day
Gilded *numerously* away
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon

numerousness (nū'me-rus-nes), *n* 1 The state of being numerous or many, the condition of consisting of a great number of individuals

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation *L Addison*, State of Jews, p 89 (*Latham*)

2† Poetic quality, melodiousness, musicalness

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse *Dryden*

He had rather chosen to neglect the *numerousness* of his Verse than to deviate from those Speeches which are recorded on this great occasion
Addison Spectator, No 357

Numida (nū'mi-dä) *n* [NL, < L *Numida*, a Numidian see *Numidian*] The typical genus



Common Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

of *Numididæ*, the guinea-fowls The common guinea-hen is *N meleagris*, a native of Africa, now everywhere domesticated See *guinea-fowl*

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an) *a* and *n* [< L. *Numidianus*, pertaining to Numidia, < *Numidia* (see def), < *Numida*, a nomad, a Numidian, < Gr νομάς (νομαδ-), a nomad, Νομάδες, Numidians see *nomad*] I. *a* Pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa, corresponding generally to the modern Algeria Later it formed a Roman province, or was divided among Roman provinces — **Numidian crane**, the demoiselle *Anthropoides virgo*, a large wading bird noted for the elegance of its form and its graceful deportment It is a native of Africa and may be seen in most zoological gardens See cut under *demoiselle* — **Numidian marble** See *marble*, 1

II *n* A native or an inhabitant of Numidia The original Numidians constituted several nomadic tribes, whence the name

Cairaoan hath in it an Ancient Temple and College of Priests Hither the great men among the Moores and *Numidians* are brought to bee buried, hoping by the prayers of those Priests to clime to Heauen
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 605

Numididæ (nū-mid'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Numida* + *-idæ*] A family of rasorial birds of the order *Gallinæ*, peculiar to Africa; the guinea-fowls

Numidinæ (nū-mi-dī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Numida* + *-inæ*] The guinea-fowls regarded as the African subfamily of *Phasianidæ*

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a* [= F *numismatique* = Sp *numismatico* = Pg It *numismatico*, numismatic (F *numismatique* = Sp *numismática* = Pg It *numismatica*, numismatics), < NL *numismaticus* (Gr νομισματικός), pertaining to money or coin, < L *numisma*, *nummisma*, prop *nomisma* (*nomismat-*), a coin, a medal, stamp on a coin, < Gr νόμισμα, a coin, a piece of money, anything sanctioned by usage, < νομίζειν, own as a custom, use customarily, < νόμος, custom, law see *nome*[5] Cf L *nummus*, *numus*, a coin see *nummary*] Of or pertaining to coins or medals, relating to or versed in numismatics

numismatical (nū-mis-mat'i-kal), *a* [< *numismatic* + *-al*] Same as *numismatic* [Rare]

numismatically (nū-mis-mat'i-kal-i), *adv* In a numismatic manner or sense

numismatician (nū-mis-ma-tish'an), *n* [< *numismatic* + *-ian*] A numismatist [Rare]

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n* [Pl of *numismatic* see *-ics*] The science that treats of coins and medals, with especial reference to their history, artistic quality, description, and classification. The word *coin* is in modern numismatics given to pieces of metal impressed for the purpose of circulation as money, while the name *medal* is applied to impressed pieces of similar character to coins, but not intended for circulation as money, which are designed and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are by collectors often called *medals* The principal sides of a coin or medal are the obverse or face, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honor the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to the person or country, etc, and the reverse, containing various designs or words The lettering around the border forms the *legend* that in the middle or field, the *inscription* The lower part of the coin, often separated by a line from the designs or the inscription, is the *base* or *exergue*, and commonly contains the date, the place where the piece was struck, the emblem or signature of the artist or of some official, etc



United States Silver Dollar, type of 1878
A, legend, *B*, inscription *C*, exergue

numismatist (nū-mis'ma-tist), *n* [= F *numismatiste* = Sp *numismatista*, < L *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + *-ist*] One who is versed in numismatics, a student of coins and medals

numismatography (nū-mis-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n* [= F *numismatographie* = Sp *numismatografia* = Pg *numismatographia*, *numismatografia*, < L *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + Gr. -γραφια, < γράφειν, write] The science that treats of coins and medals, numismatics. [Rare]

numismatologist (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *numismatolog-y* + *-ist*] One versed in numismatology, a numismatist. [Rare]

numismatology (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n* [< L *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money, + Gr -λογια, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] Same as *numismatography*. [Rare]

nummary (num'a-ri), *a* [= Pg *nummario* = It *nummario*, < L *nummarius*, *numarius*, pertaining to money, < *nummus*, *nūmus*, Italic Gr νουμμος, νοῦμος, a coin, a piece of money, akin to Gr νόμος, a custom, law (νόμισμα, a coin) see *nome*[5], *numismatic*] Relating to coins or money

They borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummary* language from the Romans
Ruding, Coinage of Great Britain, I 309, note

nummiform (num'i-fôrm), *a* [< L *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form] Shaped like a coin, nummulary.

Nummulacea (num-ū-lā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Nummul(ites)* + *-acea*] A family of foraminifers represented by *Nummulites* and genera resembling it in the discoidal form of the shell

nummulacean (num-u-lā'sē-an), *a* and *n*. I. *a* Resembling a nummulite, belonging to the *Nummulacea*

II *n* A member of the *Nummulacea*

nummular (num'ū-lar), *a* [< L. *nummularius*, see *nummulary*] Same as *nummulary* applied in medicine to the sputa or expectorations in phthisis, when on falling they flatten like a piece of money

nummulary (num'ū-lā-ri), *a* [= Sp *nummulario* = It *nummulario*, < L *nummularius*, pertaining to money-changing, < *nummulus*, some money, money, dim of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money see *nummary*] 1 Of or pertaining to coins or money

The *nummulary* talent which was in common use by the Greeks *Ruding*, Coinage of Great Britain, I 10

2 Resembling a coin, in *med*, see *nummular*

nummulated (num'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< L *nummulus*, money (see *nummulary*), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2]] Nummular; nummiform

nummuliform (num'ū-li-fôrm), *a* [< L *nummulus*, dim of *nummus* a coin + *forma*, form] Shaped like a nummulite resembling nummulites

Nummulina (num-ū-lī'nä), *n* [NL, fem of *nummulinus*, coin-like see *nummuline*] A genus of living nummuline foraminifers, giving name to the family *Nummulinidæ* *D'Orbigny*

nummuline (num'ū-lin), *a* [< NL *nummulinus*, < L *nummulus*, dim of *nummus*, a coin] Shaped like a coin, resembling a nummulite in structural characters, nummulitic

Each layer of shell consists of two finely tubulated or *nummuline* lamellæ *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 494

Nummulinidæ (num-ū-lin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nummulina* + *-idæ*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Nummulina* The test is calcareous and finely tubulated typically free, polythalamous, and symmetrically spiral the higher forms all possess a supplemental skeleton and a canal system of greater or less complexity Also *Nummulitidæ*

Nummulinidea (num-ū-li-nid'ē-ä), *n pl* [NL, see *Nummulinidæ*] The *Nummulinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate foraminifers

nummulite (num'ū-līt), *n* [< NL *nummulites*, < L *nummulus*, dim of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money see *nummary*] A member of the genus *Nummulites* or family *Nummulitidæ* used in a broad sense, generally in the plural, for a fossil nummuline shell of almost any kind. Nummulites comprise a great variety of fossil foraminifers having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (hence their name), without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers communicating with each other by means of small openings They vary in size from less than ⅛ inch to 1½ inches in diameter Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells. See *nummulitic*

Nummulites (num-ū-lī'tēz), *n* [NL see *nummulite*] The leading genus of fossil foraminifers of the family *Nummulinidæ*, or typical of a family *Nummulitidæ*

nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik), *a* [< *nummulite* + *-ic*] Containing or characterized by nummulites — **Nummulitic series**, an important group of strata belonging to the Eocene Tertiary extending from the Pyrenees east to the eastern confines of Asia so called from the prodigious numbers of nummulites contained in them The series varies considerably in lithological character, but limestone usually predominates, and not infrequently this passes into a crystalline marble The thickness of the group is also variable, reaching in places several thousand feet The nummulitic rocks are largely developed in the Himalayas, where they have been raised by the mountain building processes to more than 16 000 feet above the sea level

Nummulitidæ (num-ū-lit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Nummulites* + *-idæ*] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, named from the genus *Nummulites* same as *Nummulinidæ*

numps† (numps), *n*. [< *numb*, with formative -s, as in *mawks*, *minx*[1], etc Cf *numskull*] A dolt; a blockhead.

Take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks
Bp Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Trans (1673), p 85

numskull (num'skul), *n* [Formerly also *numscull*, < *num*, now usually *numb*, + *skull*] A dunce; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

They have talked like *numskulls* *Arbuthnot*

You *numskulls!* and so while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places the guests must be starved!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii

numskulled (num'skuld), *a* [< *numskull* + *-ed*[2].] Dull in intellect, stupid, doltish

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clodpated *numskull'd* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin and all his family?
Arbuthnot, Hist John Bull, xii

numud (num'ud), *n* [Also *nammad*, < Pers *namad*, felt, coarse cloth] A thick carpeting of felt made in Persia, inlaid with designs in different colors felted into the body of the material This material is often an inch or more in thickness

nun (nun), *n* [< ME *nunne nonne*, < AS *nunne* = MD *nonne*, D *non* = MLG LG *nunne* = OHG *nunnā*, MHG *nunne*, G *nonne* = Sw *nunna* = Dan *nonne* = F *nonne*, < LL *nonna*, ML also *nunna* (LGr νόννα), a nun, orig a title of respect, 'mother' (> It *nonna*, grandmother) (cf. masc LL *nonnus*, LGr νόννος, a monk, 'father,' > It *nonno*, grandfather), = Skt *nanā*, mother, used familiarly like E, etc, *mama*, and of like imitative origin] 1 A woman devoted to a religious life under a vow of poverty celibacy, and obedience to a superior correlative to *monk*

There with inne ben Monkes and *Nonnes* Cristene
Mandeville Travels, p 124

Whereas those *Nuns* of yore
Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes they please *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i 60

2 A female recluse [Rare.]

> Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
> Hail, divinest Melancholy!
> Come, pensive *Nun*, devout and pure,
> Sober, steadfast, and demure
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 31

3. A name of several different birds (*a*) The smew, *Mergellus albellus*, more fully called *white nun* (*b*) The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus* so called from the white fillet on the head (*c*) A nun-bird (*d*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, of a white color with a veiled head

4†. A child's top

nun (nun), *v. t.*; pret and pp *nunned*, ppr *nunning*. [< *nun*, *n.*] To cloister up as a nun; confine in or as if in a nunnery

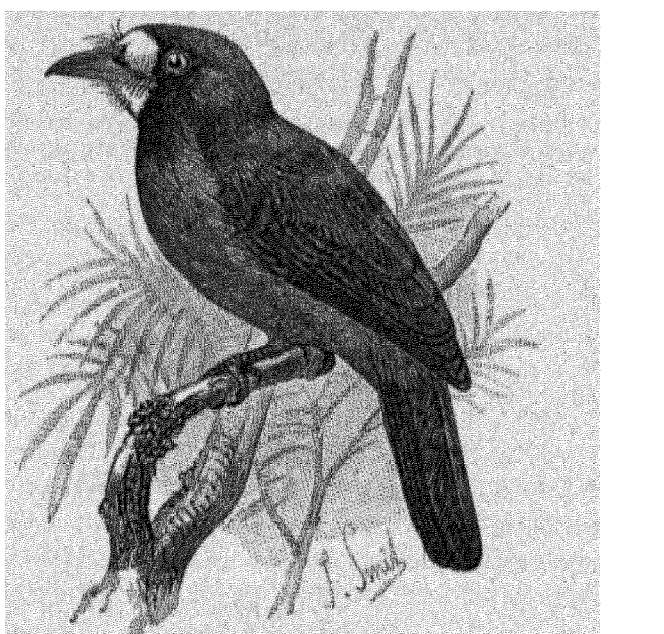
> If you are so very heavenly-minded, . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50

nunatak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A crest or ridge of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland.

> Here camp was made at an elevation of 4,030 feet, and at the foot of a *nunatak*, the summit of which was 4,960 feet above the sea level
> *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 303

nunation, *n.* See *nunnation*.

nun-bird (nun'bėrd), *n.* A South American barbet or puff-bird of the family *Bucconidæ* and



Nun-bird (*Monasa peruana*)

genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*) so called from the somber coloration, relieved by white on the head or wings *P. L. Sclater*

nun-buoy (nun'boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end See *buoy*

nunc (nungk), *n.* [Prop **nunk*, unless it is an error for *nunch* see *nunch*.] A large lump or thick piece of anything *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is) [So named from the first two words in the Latin version *nunc dimittis* servum tuum, Domine, . . in pace, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace': L. *nunc*, now (see *now*), *dimittis*, 2d pers sing pres ind of *dimittere*, send forth, send away, dismiss. see *dismiss*.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii 29–32) The *Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the liturgy in the Greek Church and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church or in religious communities in the Anglican Church It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church

nunch (nunch), *n.* [Prob a dial var of *lunch* or *hunch*, the form *nunc*, so spelled in Halliwell, being either for **nunk* (cf *hunk*[1]) or for *nunch* The variation of the initial consonant in such homely monosyllables is not extraordinary The same or like words vary also terminally cf. *hunk*[1], *hunch*, *hump*, *lunch*, *lump*[1], *bunch*, *bump*[2], etc But *nunch* may arise from *nuncheon*, if that is of ME. origin· see *nuncheon*.] 1 A lump or piece Compare *nunc* —2 A slight repast, a lunch or luncheon. Compare *nuncheon* *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

nuncheon (nun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *nunchion*, *nunchin*, *nuncion*, *nunscion*, *nuntion* appar for **nunching* (as *luncheon* for **lunching*), < *nunch*, a piece, + *-ing*[1]. As with the equiv *luncheon*, also orig dial, the termination lost meaning, and the word was altered by popular etym. to *noonchion*, and even in one case to *noonshun*, as if a repast taken when the laborers 'shun' the heat of 'noon,' < *noon*[1] + *shun*, the association with *noon* being either accidental or else due to the origination of *nuncheon* as Skeat claims, in the rare ME *nonechenche* for **noneschenche*, a donation for drink, lit 'noon-drink,' < *none*, noon, + *schenche*, a cup (hence 'drink'), < *schenchen*, *shenchen*, *shenken*, *shinken*, give to drink see *noon*[1] and *skink* The reduction of ME **noneschenche* to *nuncheon* is irregular, but is possible, the form **noneschenche* being awkward and unstable Cf *noonmeat* and *bever*[3].] A light meal taken in the middle of the day, a luncheon

> A repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchin*, a bever and andersmeate
> *Florio*

> Breakfast, dinner, *nunchions*, supper, and bever
> *Middleton*, Inner Temple Masque

> Harvest folkes . .
> On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshun's* close,
> Whilst by them merrily the bag pipe goes
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1

> I left London this morning at eight o clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv (*Davies*.)

> Oh rats, rejoice!
> The world is grown to one vast drysaltery!
> So munch on, crunch on, take your *nuncheon*,
> Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon!
> *Browning*, Pied Piper of Hamelin

nunciate (nun'shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *nuntiatus*, pp. of *nuntiare*, announce, declare, make known see *nuncio*.] One who announces, a messenger, a nuncio

> All the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
> Who testified the glorious death to man
> *Hoole*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered xi

nunciature (nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* [= F *nonciature* = Sp Pg *nunciatura* = It *nunziatura*, < L *nuntiare*, pp *nuntiatus*, announce see *nunciate*.] The office or term of service of a nuncio

> The princes of Germany, who had known him [Pope Alexander] during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion *Clarendon*, Papal Usurpation, iv

nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* [< It *nuncio*, now *nunzio* = Sp Pg *nuncio* = F *nonce*, < L *nuntius*, improp. *nuncius*, one who brings intelligence, a messenger, perhaps contr of **noventius*, < **novere*, ppr. **noven(t-)s*, be new, < *novus*, new. see *new* Hence *nunciate*, *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] **1.** A messenger, one who brings intelligence

> It shall become thee well to act my woes,
> She will attend it better in thy youth
> Than in a *nuncio's* of more grave aspect.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 28

> They [swallows] were honoured antiently as the *Nuncios* of the Spring *Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p. 92

Specifically —**2.** A papal messenger, a permanent diplomatic agent of the first rank, representing the Pope at the capital of a country entitled to that distinction A papal ambassador of the first rank sent on a special temporary mission is styled a *legate* (See *legate*.) Nuncios formerly acted as judges of appeal In Roman Catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline, the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character, like the minister of any other foreign power

> A certaine restraint was giuen out, charging his *nuncios* and legates (whom he had sent for the gathering of the first fruites of the benefices vacant within the realm) etc
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 417

nuncius, nuntius (nun'shi-us), *n.*; pl *nuncii*, *nuntii* (-ī) [L. see *nuncio*.] **1.** A messenger

> As early as the middle of the 13th century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers — variously designated "coki nus" "*nuncius*, or "garcio" — for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country *Encyc Brit.*, XIX. 562.

2 A papal messenger, a nuncio —**Nuncius apostolicus** Same as *nuncio*, 2

nuncle† (nung'kl), *n.* [A corrupt form for *uncle*, due to misdivision of *mine uncle*, *thine uncle*, etc Cf equiv *neam* for *eam*, also *naunt* for *aunt*.] Uncle. This was the licensed appellation given by a fool to his master or superior, the fools themselves calling one another *cousin*

> How now, *nuncle!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 117

> His name is Don Tomazo Portacareco, *nuncle* to young Don Hortado de Mendonza
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1

nuncle (nung'kl), *v.* [< *nuncle*, *n.* Cf *cozen*[2], *cousin*[2], cheat, *cousin*[1].] To cheat; deceive. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

nuncupate† (nung'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *nuncupare*, pp *nuncupatus*, call by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *capere*, take see *nomen* and *capable*.] **1** To vow publicly and solemnly

> The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols]
> *Westfield*, Sermons (1646), p. 65.

2 To dedicate, inscribe

> If I had ben acquainted with your designe, you should on my advice have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one
> *Evelyn*, To Mr F Barlow

3 To declare orally (a will or testament)

> But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? it is no where to be seen or heard of *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy

nuncupation† (nung-kū-pā'shon), *n.* [ME. *nuncupacion* = F *nuncupation*, < ML **nuncupatio(n-)*, < L *nuncupare*, call by name see *nuncupate*.] 1 The act of nuncupating, naming, dedicating, or declaring *Chaucer* —2 The oral declaration of a will

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *a.* [= OF *noncupatif*, *nuncupatif*, F *nuncupatif* = Sp Pg It *nuncupativo*, < LL *nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, < L *nuncupare*, pp *nuncupatus*, call by name see *nuncupate*.] **1†.** Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating

> The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 41 (*Latham*.)

2 In the *law of wills*, oral, not written, made or declared by word of mouth A nuncupative will is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and usually depends merely on oral testimony for proof Nuncupative wills are now sanctioned when made by soldiers in actual military service, or mariners or seamen at sea In Scots law, a nuncupative legacy is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s 8d sterling If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee choose so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest A nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual

> He left me a small legacy in a *nuncupative* will, as a token of his kindness for me
> *Franklin* Autobiography, p. 88

> Our ancestors in old times very frequently put off the making of their wills until warned by serious sickness that their end was near, and such hasty instruments often *nuncupative* and uncertain, led to frequent disputes in law
> *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII 9

nuncupatory (nung'kū-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp Pg *nuncupatorio*, < LL *nuncupator*, a namer, < L *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name see *nuncupate*.] Nuncupative; oral

> By his [Griffith Powell's] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll., amounting to 684l 17s 2d
> *Wood* Athenæ Oxon., I. 452

> Wills . . . *nuncupatory* and scriptory
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

nundinal (nun'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L **nundinalis* (once, in a doubtful reading), pertaining to a fair, < *nundinæ*, pl of *nundina*, a ninth day (because the market-day fell upon such days), hence trade, sale, fem of *nundinus*, of the ninth day, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, a day see *nine* and *dial*.] **I** *a* Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day —**Nundinal letter**, among the ancient Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year One of these always expressed the market day, which was the ninth day from the market day preceding (both inclusive)

II. *n* A nundinal letter.

nundinary (nun'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L *nundinarius*, of or belonging to the market, < *nundinæ*, market see *nundinal*.] Same as *nundinal*

nundinate† (nun'di-nāt), *v. i.* [< L *nundinatus*, pp. of *nundinari*, hold market, trade, < *nundinæ*, market-day, market see *nundinal*.] To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockeram*

nundination† (nun-di-nā'shon), *n.* [< L *nundinatio(n-)*, the holding of a market or fair, a trafficking < *nundinari*, hold market see *nundinate*.] Traffic at fairs

> Witness . . their common *nundination* of pardons
> *Abp Bramhall*, Schism Guarded, p. 149

nunemete†, nunmete†, *n* See *noonmeat*

nunnari-root (nun'a-ri-röt), *n* [< E. Ind *nunnari* + E *root*.] A plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus* See *Hemidesmus* and *sarsaparilla*

nunnation (nu-nā'shon), *n* [< Ar (> Pers Turk. Hind.) *nūn*, the name of the letter *n*, + *-ation*. Cf. *mimmation*.] The frequent use of the letter *n*, specifically, the addition of *n* to a final vowel Also *nunation*.

> The on in Madabron apparently represents the Arabic *nunation* *Encyc Brit.*, XV 473, note

nunnery (nun'ėr-i), *n.*; pl *nunneries* (-iz) [< ME *nunnerie*, *nunrye*, < OF *nonnerie*, a nunnery, < *nonne*, a nun: see *nun*.] 1 A convent or cloister for the exclusive use of nuns

> Manie there were which sent their daughters ouer to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there
> *Holinshed*, Hist Eng., v 29

> Get thee to a *nunnery*, why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii 1. 122

2 Nuns collectively, or the institution or system of conventual life for women

> Nicolas Lyra in locum, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II iii 11 (*Davies*.)

3. A name sometimes given to the triforium of a medieval church since in some churches this gallery was . . . apart for the use of nuns attending them

nunnish (nun'ish), *a* [< *nun* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of nuns as, *nunnish* apparel

All three daughters of Merwaldus, king of Westmer chans, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginitie *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 120

nunnishness (nun'ish-nes), *n* Nunnish character or habits

nunryt, *n* A Middle English form of *nunnery*

nun's-cloth (nunz'klôth), *n* One of several varieties of bunting used for women's gowns

nun's-collar (nunz'kol'ar), *n* An implement of penance See *penance instruments*, under *penance*

nun's-cotton (nunz'kot'n), *n* A designation applied to all fine white embroidery-cotton, from its use in embroidery on linen by nuns in convents It is marked on the labels with a cross, and is sometimes called *cross-cotton*

nun's-thread (nunz'thred), *n* In the sixteenth century and later, fine white linen thread such as was fit for lace-making

nun's-veiling (nunz'vā'ling), *n* An untwilled woolen fabric, very soft, fine, and thin, used by women for veils, and also for dresses, etc.

nuntius, *n* See *nuncius*

nupt (nup), *n* [Perhaps a var of *nope* Cf *nupson*] A simpleton, a fool

'His he indeed the vilest *nup* ' yet the fool loves me exceedingly *A Brewer*, Lingua, ii 1

Nuphar (nū'fär) *n* [NL (Sir J E Smith, 1806), < Gr *νοῦφαρ*, a water-lily Cf *nenuphar*] A genus of yellow water-lilies, now known as *Nymphæa*

nupson† (nup'son), *n* [Appar < *nup* + *-son*] A fool, a simpleton

O that I were so happy as to light on a *nupson* now *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv 4

nuptial (nup'shal) *a* and *n* [= F *nuptial* = Sp Pg *nupcial* = It *nuziale*, < L *nuptialis*, pertaining to marriage, < *nuptiæ*, a marriage, < *nupta*, a bride, a wife, < *nubere*, pp *nuptus*, marry see *nubile*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage ceremony, connected with or used at a wedding

Now, fair Hippolyta, our *nuptial* hour
Draws on apace *Shak*, M N D i 1

They light the *nuptial* torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked
Milton, P L, xi 590

Nuptial benediction See *benediction*, 2 (c) — **Nuptial number**, a number obscurely described at the beginning of the eighth book of the "Republic" of Plato and said to preside over the generation of men The number meant may be 864 **Nuptial plumage**, in *ornith*, the set of feathers peculiar to the breeding season of any bird In all birds the plumage is at its best at this time, it is generally followed and may be preceded by a molt and in very many cases the male assumes a particular feathering not shared by the female — **Nuptial song**, a marriage song, an epithalamium = **Syn.** *Hymeneal*, etc (see *matrimonial*), bridal

II. *n* Marriage now always in the plural

This looks not like a *nuptial*
Shak, Much Ado, iv 1 69

She should this Angelo have married, was affianced to her by oath, and the *nuptial* appointed
Shak, M for M, iii 1 222

Beside their received fitness, at all prizes, they [gloves] are here properly accommodate to the *nuptials* of my school sir's havlour to the lady Courtship
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

= **Syn** *Wedding, Matrimony*, etc See *marriage*

nuptially (nup'shal-i), *adv* As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony

nur, nurr (nėr), *n* [A simplified spelling of *knur*] A hard knot in wood, a knob, a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of nur-and-spell

nur-and-spell (nėr'and-spel'), *n* A game like trap-ball, played in the north of England with a wooden ball called a *nur* The ball is released by means of a spring from a little cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill* The object of each player is to knock it with a bat or pummel as far as possible See *trap*, *n* Also *nurspell*, and corruptly *northern-spell*

nurang (no-rang'), *n* [E. Ind] The Bengal ant-thrush, *Pitta bengalensis*

nurchyt, *v t* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

Nuremberg counters. Circular pieces of brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, largely made at Nuremberg in Germany, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by the families of Krauwinckle, Schultz, and others. They were chiefly made for use on a counting board or table, to facilitate the casting up of accounts Sometimes called, though incorrectly, *Nuremberg tokens* See *jetton*



Nuremberg Counter (obverse)
(Size of the original)

Nuremberg egg. An early kind of watch of an oval form, made especially at Nuremberg

nurhag, *n* [Also in pl. (It.) *nuraghe*, *nuraghe*, dial (Sardinian)] A structure of early date and uncertain purpose, of a kind peculiar to the island of Sardinia. It is a round tower having the form of a truncated cone, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and in height about equal to its diameter at the base There is invariably a ramp or staircase leading to the platform at the top of the tower Such towers are often found in groups or combinations There are several thousand of them in Sardinia, but none have been recognized elsewhere

nurist, *n* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurish1†, *v t* A Middle English form of *nourish*

nurish2†, *n* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurl (nerl), *v t* [A simplified spelling of *knurl* see *knurl*, *knarl*1, *gnarl*1.] To flute or indent on the edge, as a coin See *nurling*

nurling (nėr'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *nurl*, *v*] **1** A series of fine indentations or reeding on the edge of a temper or set-screw to afford a better hold for turning it, also, the milling of a coin —**2** Engraving or scratching in zigzag lines, producing a rude form of ornament Compare *guarling*

nurling-tool (ner'ling-tol), *n* A tool for indenting, reeding, or milling the edges of the heads of tangent-screws, etc It consists of a roller with a sunken groove in its periphery, the indentation forming the counterpart of the bead to be formed on the head of the screw The object revolves in a lathe, and the nurling tool is held against it to form the indentations



1 2
1 Nurling tool 2 Screw with nurled head

nurly, *a* A simplified spelling of *knurly*.

nurnt, *v* See *nourn*1

nurryt, *n* [Also *noory*, *nourie*, < ME *nurrye*, *nurree*, *norie*, *nori*, < OF. *nourri*, *nourri*, pp of *nourrir*, *nourrir*, nourish see *nourish*] A foster-child

Thowe arte my nevewe fulle nere, my *nurree* of olde,
That I have chastyede and chosene, a childe of my chamburye *Morte Arthure* (E E T S), l 689

O my *nory*, quod she, I have gret gladnesse of the
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 11

And in hir armes the naked *Nourie* straínde,
Whereat the Boy began to strine a good
Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc

nurschet, *n* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurse (nėrs), *n* [Early mod E also *nourse*, *nource*, *nounce*, < ME *nource*, *nurishe*, *nurys*, etc, < OF *nource*, *nourice*, F *nourrice* = It *nutrice*, < L *nutrix* (acc. *nutricem*), a nurse, for **nutitrix*, < *nutire*, suckle, nourish, tend see *nourish*] **1** A woman who nourishes or suckles an infant; specifically, a woman who suckles the infant of another commonly called a *wet-nurse*, also, a female servant who has the care of a child or of children

Hell *norische* of sweete theaus!
Hell cheefest of chastite, forsothe to say!
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 5

Up spake the son on the *nources* knee
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI 196).

Shall I go and call to thee a *nurse* of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? Ex ii 7

Meeker than any child to a rough *nurse*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2. Hence, one who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects.

Gold, which is the very cause of warres,
The nease of strife, and *nource* of debate
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), p 60

Alack, or we must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country *Shak*, Cor, v 3 110

Sicilia, called by Cæis the granary and *nurse* of the people of Rome *Sandys*, Travailes, p 184

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet *nurse* for a poetic child
Scott, L. of L. M, vi 2.

3. One who has the care of a sick or infirm person, as an attendant in a hospital.

I will attend my husband, be his *nurse*,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office.
Shak, C of E, v 1 68.

The *nurse* sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick
Cowper, Task, i 89

4 In the United States navy, a sick-bay attendant, formerly called *loblolly-boy* — **5.** The state of being nursed or in the care of a nurse: as, to put out a child to *nurse*.

The elder of them, being put to *nurse*,
Was by a beggar-woman stolen away.
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, iv 2. 150.

No, thank 'em for their Love, that 's worse
Than if they 'd throttled 'em at *Nurse*
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

6. In *hort*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant — **7.** In *ichth*, a name of various sharks of inactive habits, which rest for a long time or bask in the water (*a*) A shark of the family *Scymnidæ*, *Somniosus* or *Læmargus microcephalus* It is common in the arctic and subarctic seas, and attains a length of 20 feet, it has a robust body, the first dorsal fin far in advance of the ventrals, the upper teeth narrow and the lower quadrate, with horizontal ridge ending in a point. (*b*) A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*, *Ginglymostoma cirratu*, of slender form, with first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, and teeth in both jaws in many rows and with a strong median cusp and one or two small cusps on each side It is common in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally visits the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, it attains a length of 10 or 12 feet

8. A blastozooid. See the quotation

The ova of the sexual generation produce tailed larvæ, these develop into forms known as *nurses* (blastozooids), which are asexual, and are characterized by the possession of nine muscle bands, an auditory sac on the left side of the body, a ventrally placed stolon near the heart, upon which buds are produced, and a dorsal outgrowth near the posterior end of the body *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 615

9 In *brewing*, a cask of hot or cold water immersed in wort. See the quotation.

Before the plan of fitting the tuns with attemperating pipes came into use, the somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation The casks so used were termed *nurses*, and are still used in some breweries
Spons' Encyc Manuf, I 407

10 A nurse-frog — **Monthly nurse**, a sick nurse, especially for lying in women, who makes engagements for a limited period, as a month. — **Nurses' contracture**, a name given by Trousseau to tetany, from its comparative frequency of occurrence during lactation

nurse (nėrs), *v*, pret and pp *nursed*, ppr *nursing* [Early mod E also *nource*, < *nurse*, *n*. in part due to *nourish*, *v*] **I.** *trans* **1** To suckle; nourish at the breast, feed and tend generally in infancy

O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never *nurse* her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool *Shak*, As you Like it, iv 1 178.

2 To rear, nurture, bring up

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side Isa lx 4

The Nisæans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god
Addison, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, iii

3 To tend in sickness or infirmity; take care of as, to *nurse* an invalid or an aged person.

Sons wont to *nurse* their parents in old age,
Thou in old age car'st how to *nurse* thy son
Milton, S A, i 1487

4. To promote growth or vigor in, encourage, foster, care for with the intent or effect of promoting growth, increase, development, etc

I do, as much as I can, thank him [Lord Hay] by thanking of you, who begot or *nursed* these good impressions of me in him *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi

By lot from Jove I am the power
Of this fair wood and live in oaken bower,
To *nurse* the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint *Milton*, Arcades 1 46.

Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to *nurse*
The growing seeds of wisdom *Cowper*, Task, iii 301

Not those who *nurse* their grief the longest are always the ones who loved most generously and whole heartedly *J Hawthorne* Dust, p 236

An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think day and night of his renomination, and to secure it not only by procuring, if he can, grants from the Federal treasury for local purposes, and places for the relatives and friends of the local wire pullers who control the nominating conventions, but also by assiduously *nursing* the constituency during the vacations
J Bryce, American Commonwealth, I 193

5. To caress, fondle, dandle.

They have *nursed* this woe, in feeding life
Shak, Tit And, iii 1 74

The Siren Venus *nouriced* in her lap
Fair Adon *Greene*, Sonnet from Perimedes

Caddy hung upon her father, and *nursed* his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain
Dickens, Bleak House, xxx

The doctor turned himself to the hearth rug, and, putting one leg over the other, he began to *nurse* it
Trollope, Dr Thorne, xi

6 To cheat [Slang] = **Syn.** *Nourish*, etc See *nurture*, *v t*

II. *intrans* To act as nurse; specifically, to suckle a child. as, a *nursing* woman

My redoubled love and care
With *nursing* diligence, to me glad office,
Shall ever tend about thee to old age
Milton, S. A., l 924.

O! when shall rise a monarch all our own,
And I, a *nursing*-mother, rock the throne?
Pope, Dunciad i 312.

nurse-child (nėrs′ child), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursling

Sweet *nurse child* of the spring's young hours.
Sir J Davies, Hymns of Astrea, viii.

nurse-father† (nėrs′fä″ᴛнėr), *n.* A foster-father

K Edward, knowing himself to be a maintainer and *Nurse father* of the Church, ordained three new Bishopricks. *Holland,* tr of Camden, p 232. (*Davies*)

nurse-frog (nėrs′frog), *n* The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans.* Also called *accoucheur-toad* See cut under *Alytes*

nurse-garden† (nėrs′gär″dn), *n.* A nursery

A Colledge, the *nource garden* (as it were) or plant plot of good lettors *Holland,* tr of Camden, p 393 (*Davies*)

nurse-hound (nėrs′hound), *n* A shark, *Scylliorhinus catulus.* See cut under *mermaid's-purse* [Local, Eng]

nursekeeper (nėrs′kē″pėr), *n.* A nurse who has also charge as a keeper.

When his fever had boiled up to a delirium, he was strong enough to beat his *nursekeeper* and his doctor too.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 706

nurse-maid (nėrs′mād), *n.* A maid-servant employed to tend children

nurse-mother† (nėrs′muᴛн″ėr), *n* A foster-mother

And this much briefly of my deare *Nurse mother* Oxford
Holland, tr of Camden, p 383 (*Davies*)

nurse-name (nėrs′nām), *n* A nickname *Camden.*

nurse-pond (nėrs′pond), *n* A pond for young fish

When you store your pond you are to put into it two or three meliters for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding pond, but if into a *nurse pond,* or feeding pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken
I Walton, Complete Angler, i 20

nurser (nėr′sėr), *n.* One who nurses, a nurse, hence, one who promotes or encourages.

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms!
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 7 46

nursery (ner′sėr-i), *n*, pl *nurseries* (-iz) [< *nurse* + *-ery*] **1**† The act of nursing, tender care and attendance

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery* *Shak,* Lear, I 1 126.

2† That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit, how they prosperd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery* *Milton,* P L, viii 46

A jolly dame, no doubt, as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her *nursery*
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II viii 21

3. A place or apartment set apart for children.

There a bluid in my *nursery,*
There a bluid in my ha
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III 311)

The eldest of them at three years old,
I' the swathing clothes the other, from their *nursery*
Were stol n *Shak,* Cymbeline, I 1 59

4 A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised (as by budding or grafting) with a view to sale

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them
Bacon

There is a fine *nursery* of young trees
Coryat, Crudities, I 69

5. The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted

Revele to me the sacred *nourserry*
Of vertue, which with you doth there remaine
Spenser, F Q, VI, Prol

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts
Shak, T of the S, I 1 2

One of their principall Colledges was their famous Sorbona, that fruitfull *nursery* of schoole divines
Coryat, Crudities, I 28

To Athens I have sent, the *nursery*
Of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge
Ford, Broken Heart, v 1

6 In *fish-culture,* a shallow box or trough of suitable size used for feeding and nursing young fish through the first six or eight months after the yolk-sac is absorbed. They are guarded with screens like hatching troughs, and also, like the latter, have usually a layer of gravel on the bottom

7. Occupation, condition, or circumstances in which some quality may be fostered or promoted.

This keeping of cowes is of itselfe a very idle life, and a fitt *nurserye* of a theefe *Spenser,* State of Ireland

Nursery-gardener, a nurseryman

nursery-maid (nėr′sėr-i-mād), *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurseryman (nėr′sėr-i-man), *n* ; pl *nurserymen* (-men) One who owns or conducts a nursery, a man who is employed in the cultivation of herbs, flowering plants, trees, etc, from seed or otherwise, for transplanting or for sale

nurse-shark (nėrs′shark), *n* Same as *nurse,* 7

nurse-son† (nėrs′sun), *n.* A foster-son.

Sir Thomas Bodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy *nource-son* of this University
Holland, tr of Camden, p 382 (*Davies*)

nursing-bottle (ner′sing-bot″l), *n* A bottle fitted with a rubber tip, or a tube and nipple, from which an infant draws milk by sucking

nurslet, nurstlet, *v.* Obsolete forms of *nuzzle.*

nursling (nėrs′ling), *n.* [< *nurse, v*, + *-ling*¹] One who or that which is nursed; an infant, a child, a fondling.

I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuall *nurslynge* in maister Bonnice house
Sir T More, Works, p 1456

I was his *nursling* once *Milton,* S A, I 633

But now thy youngest, dearest one has perished,
The *nursling* of thy widowhood
Shelley, Adonais, st 6

nurspell (nėr′spel), *n* Same as *nur-and-spell*

nurtural (nėr′tūr-al), *a.* [< *nurture* + *-al.*] Produced by nurture or education

The problem of determining purely "racial characteristics" will be considerably simplified if we can in this way determine what may be described in contradistinction as "*nurtural* characteristics" *Jour Anthrop Inst,* XIX 78

nurture (nėr′tūr), *n* [Early mod E also *nourture, norture,* < ME *nortur, norriture,* < OF *nurture, nourriture, noureture, nourriture, norriture,* F *nourriture,* < LL *nutritura,* nourishment, < L *nutrire,* pp *nutritus,* nourish see *nourish*] **1.** The act of supplying with nourishment, the act or process of cultivating or promoting growth

For this
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred *Milton,* S A, I 362

How needful marchandize is which furnisheth men of all that which is conuenient for their liuing and *nourture* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I 205

2. Upbringing; training, discipline; instruction, education, breeding, especially good breeding

That thurhe your *nurture* and youre governaunce
In lastynge blysse yee mowe your self auaunce
Babees Book (E E T S), p 9

And of *nurture* the child had good
Childe Maurice (Child's ballads, II 315)

Yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7 97

3 Nourishment; that which nourishes, food, diet

How shold a plaunte or lyves creature
Lyve withouten his kynde *norriture*?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 768

Age of nurture See *age,* 3 — **Guardian for nurture.** See *guardian,* 2 (*d*) = **Syn 2** *Training, Discipline,* etc (see *instruction*), schooling

nurture (nėr′tūr), *v t*, pret and pp *nurtured,* ppr. *nurturing.* [< *nurture, n*] **1.** To feed; nourish

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a consitous tenderness *Bentley*

2 To educate, bring or train up

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law 2 Esd viii 12

My man of morals, *nurtur'd* in the shades
Of Academus *Cowper,* Task, ii 532

= **Syn. 1** and **2** *Nurse, Nourish, Nurture* These words are of the same origin *Nurse* has the least, and *nourish* much, of figurative use *Nurture* expresses most of thoughtful care and moral discipline It is not now used in any but this secondary sense — **2** To instruct, school, rear, breed, discipline

nurturyt, *n* [ME *nurturye,* an extended form of *nurture*] Nurture

The child was taught great *nurturye,*
a Master had him vnder his care,
& taught him curtesie
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E E T S), Forewords, p v

nurvillt, *n.* [ME. *nurvyll, nyrvyl,* prob. < Icel *nyrfill,* a miser.] A little man, a dwarf. *Prompt Parv.*

nuset, *n* [Origin obscure] A kind of fish

There we ate a great *Nuse,* which *Nuses* were there [near Nova Zembla] so plentie that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 283.

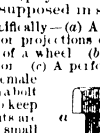
nussierite (nus′i-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Nussière* (see def.) + *-ite*²,] An impure variety of pyromorphite, from La Nussière, Rhône, France.

nustlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*

nut (nut), *n.* [< ME. *nutte, nute, note,* < AS *hnutu* = MD. *not,* D *noot* = MLG. *not, note,* LG. *nut, nutt, nude* = OHG MHG *nuz,* G. *nuss* = Icel. *hnot* = Sw *not* = Dan *nod* (not recorded in Goth); root unknown Not connected with L *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, > E *nucleus,* etc Cf Gael *cnó, cnū,* a nut] **1** The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe Specifically, a hard one celled and one seeded indehiscent fruit, like an achenium, but larger and usually produced from an ovary of two or more cells with one or more ovules in each, all but a single ovule and cell having disappeared during its growth The nuts of the hazel, beech, oak, and chestnut are examples In the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Carya*) the fruit is a kind of drupaceous nut, seemingly intermediate between a stone fruit and a nut

2. Loosely, a similar vegetable product, as a tuberous root (earth-*nut,* ground-*nut*), leguminous pod (pea *nut*), or seed (physic-*nut*) —

3 In *mach,* some small part supposed in some way to resemble a nut Specifically — (*a*) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel (*b*) The projection near the eye of an anchor (*c*) A perforated block of metal with an internal or female screw, which is screwed down, as upon a bolt to fasten it, upon an end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off etc Nuts are made in all sizes and range from small finger nuts or nuts with wings for ease in turning, to those of very large size used for anchoring bolts in masonry See cuts under *aërator* and *bolt* (*d*) In *firearms,* the tumbler of a gun lock See cut under *gun lock* (*e*) The sleeve by which the sliding jaw of a monkey wrench is operated (*f*) In musical instruments played with a bow (1) The slight ridge at the upper end of the neck over which the strings pass, and by which they are prevented from touching the neck unless pressed by the finger (2) The movable piece at the lower end of the bow, into which the hairs are fastened, and by screwing which in or out their tension may be slackened or tightened


Nut, def 3 (*c*)
a bolt *b* principal nut, *c* lock nut or jam nut screwed upon *b* to prevent it from turning.

4. Same as *chestnut-coal* — **5** *pl* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable [Slang]

It will be *nuts,* if my case this is,
Both for Atrides and Ulysses
C Cotton, Scarronides, p 15 (*Davies*)

This was *nuts* to us, for we liked to have a Mexican wet with salt water *R H Dana Jr,* Before the Mast, p 251

6 *pl* The testicles [Vulgar] — **7**† A cup made of the shell of a cocoanut or some other nut, often mounted in silver — **A nut to crack,** a difficult problem to solve, a puzzle to be explained

No wonder that to others the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack* *Bulwer,* The Caxtons, i 3 (*Latham.*)

Barbados nut See *Jatropha* **Beazor nuts** Same as *bonduc seeds* — **Bedda-nut** Same as *belleric* — **Black nut,** a cup formed of a nut, probably a cocoanut See def. 7 — **Castanha nut.** Same as *Brazil nut* — **Constantinople nut** See *Corylus* — **Drinker's nut** Same as *dr arving-nut* — **French nut,** the European walnut, *Juglans regia* — **Jesuits' nut** See *Jesuit* **Kundah-nut,** the seed which yields the kundah oil See *Carapa* and *kundah oil* — **Lambert's nut,** a variety of the European hazelnut — **Large-bond nut** Same as *Lambert's nut* — **Levant nut,** the fruit of *Inamurta Cocculus,* formerly quoted from the Levant — **Lumbang nut** Same as *candleberry,* 1 See *Aleurites* — **Lycoperdon nuts.** See *Lycoperdon* — **Madeira nut,** a thin shelled variety of the common Old World walnut, *Juglans regia* Also called *English* or *French walnut,* as distinguished from the *black walnut* — **Malabar nut.** See *Justicia* — **Manila nut,** the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa.* — **Marany nut** Same as *marking nut* — **Mote-nut.** Same as *kundah nut* — **Nut of an anchor** See *anchor*¹ — **Queensland nut** See *Macadamia* — **Sardian nut,** the ancient name of the chestnut as introduced into Europe from Sardis — **Singhara nut** Same as *water nut* — **Spanish nut** (*a*) A variety of the European hazelnut (*b*) A bulbous plant *Iris Sisyrinchium,* of southern Europe — **To be nuts on,** to be very fond of [Colloq or slang]

My aunt is awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase My aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible
W Black, Princess of Thule xi (*Davies*)

To crack a nut. See the quotation

In country gentlemen's houses [in Scotland] in the olden time when a guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him "*crack a nut*" — that is, drink a silver mounted cocoanut shell full of claret
N and Q, 7th ser, VIII 437

nut (nut), *v i*, pret and pp *nutted,* ppr *nutting* [< *nut, n*] To gather nuts used especially in the present participle

A W went to angle with Will Stame of Merton College to Wheatley Bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way
A Wood, Life of Himself, p 73

The younger people, making holiday,
With bag and sack and basket, great and small,
Went *nutting* to the hazels *Tennyson,* Enoch Arden

nutant (nū′tant), *a.* [= F. *nutant* = Pg *nutante,* < L *nutan(t-)*, ppr of *nutare,* nod with the head, freq of **nuere* (in comp *abnuere,* refuse by a shake of the head, *adnuere, annuere,* assent by a nod, *innuere,* nod to), = Gr *νεύειν,* nod] **1** In *bot,* drooping or nodding, hanging with the apex downward applied to stems, flower-clusters, etc — **2.** In *entom,* sloping said of a surface or part forming an obtuse angle with the parts behind it, or with the axis

Speedy and vehement were the Reformations of all the good Kings of Juda, though the people had beene *nuzzled* in Idolatry never so long before.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To nose, burrow with the nose, rub noses.

And Mole, that like a *nousling* Mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thamis he overtake.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 32.

2. To touch or feel something with the nose.

Help, all good fellows! See you not that I am a dead man? They [the sharks] are *nuzzling* already at my toes! He hath hold of my leg! *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 285.

3. To go with the nose toward the ground.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

She mopes, she *nuzzles* about in the grass and chips.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

4. To nestle.—**5.** To loiter, idle. [Prov. Eng.]

N. W. An abbreviation of *northwest*.

N-way (en'wā), *a.* Having *n* independent modes of spread or variation.

ny[1]†, *n.* [Also *nye*; < ME. *ny*, *ni*, < OF. *ni*, < L. *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*. Hence, by loss of *n*, *eye*[2], a nest, *eyas*, etc. Cf. *nias*.] A nest.

ny[2]†. A contraction of *ne I*, not I or nor I. *Chaucer.*

ny[3]†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English variant of *nigh*.

nyas† (nī'as), *n.* See *nias*.

nyce†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nice*.

nycete†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nicety*.

nychthemeron (nik-thē'me-ron), *n.* [< Gr. νυχθήμερον, a day and night, neut. of νυχθήμερος, of a day and night, lasting a day and night, < νύξ (νυκτ-), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + ἡμέρα, day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nychthemerus (nik-thē'me-rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Nycthemerus*, < Gr. νυχθήμερος, of a day and night: see *nychthemeron*.] A name, both generic and specific, of the white-and-black or silver pheasant of China, *Phasianus nychthemerus* or *Nychthemerus argentatus*: so called as if representing night and day by its sharply contrasted colors, white above and black below. See cut at *silver*.

Nyctaginaceæ (nik-taj-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Nyctago* (*-gin-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Nyctagineæ*.

Nyctagineæ (nik-ta-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Nyctago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Curvembryeæ*, characterized by the persistent perianth-base closing about the fruit as an outer pericarp. About 215 species are known, of 8 tribes and 23 genera, of which *Mirabilis*, the four-o'clock, is the type. They are usually herbs with undivided leaves, and flowers in flat-topped clusters, often with a spongy bark and an involucre imitating a calyx.

Nyctaginia (nik-ta-jin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), so called from its resemblance to *Mirabilis*, which Jussieu had called *Nyctago*: see *Nyctago*.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the tribe *Mirabileæ* and the subtribe *Boerhaavieæ*, known by its many-flowered involucre of numerous separate bracts. There is but one species, *N. capitata*, from Texas, a prostrate hairy annual, with opposite lobed leaves, and soft downy rose-colored flowers.

Nyctago (nik-tā'gō), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789, as a name for *Mirabilis*), < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + L. *-ago* (*-agin-*), a term of some plant-names.] A former synonym of *Mirabilis*.

Nyctala, Nyctale (nik'ta-lä, -lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυκταλος, ... doubtful var. of νυσταλος ... drowsy.] ... genus of owls of the family *Strigidæ*. ... skull and ... parts are highly unsymmetrical, the outer ... is large and operculate, and the facial disk is perfect with central eyes and no plumicorns. There are 3 species, of small size. *N. tengmalmi* inhabits the northerly parts of Europe. *N. richardsoni* is the corresponding American form. *N. acadica*, the Acadian or saw-whet owl, is much smaller than either, about 7½ inches long, and more widely distributed in North America.



Acadian or Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*).

nyctalopes, *n.* Plural of *nyctalops*.

nyctalopia (nik-ta-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [< LL. *nyctalopia* (dubious), < Gr. *νυκταλωπία (not found), equiv. to νυκταλωπιασις, < νυκτάλωψ (> L. *nyctalops*), explained and taken by ancient authors both as 'not being able to see at night, night-blind,' and as 'able to see only at night,' < νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + ὤψ, eye, √ ὀπ, see. The form νυκτάλωψ also appears as νυκτίλωψ, as if involving νυκτι-, combining form of νύξ, but the λ remains unexplained; it is perhaps due to confusion with νυκταλός, a doubtful var. of νυσταλός, drowsy.] **1.** Night-blindness.—**2.** Day-blindness.

nyctalopic (nik-ta-lop'ik), *a.* [< *nyctalopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of nyctalopia; affected with nyctalopia.

nyctalops (nik'ta-lops), *n.*; pl. *nyctalopes* (nik-tal'ō-pēz). [< L. *nyctalops*, = Gr. νυκτάλωψ: see *nyctalopia*.] One who is afflicted with nyctalopia.

nyctalopy (nik'ta-lō-pi), *n.* [< F. *nyctalopie*, < LL. *nyctalopia*: see *nyctalopia*.] Same as *nyctalopia*.

Nyctanthes (nik-tan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called because the flower opens at evening and closes at sunrise; < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of fragrant arborescent shrubs of the monopetalous order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Jasmineæ*. There is but one species, *N. Arbor tristis*, native of eastern India, and widely cultivated in the tropics, with rough opposite ovate leaves, and showy flowers in terminal cymes, white with an orange eye and tube. The flowers open only at night, and toward the end of the rainy season load the air with an exquisite fragrance. They afford a perfumers' essence, and an impermanent orange dye. It is the hirsinghar tree of India, otherwise named *night jasmine* and *tree of sadness*.

Nyctea (nik'tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night: see *night*.] A genus of *Strigidæ* of great size and extensively white color, with rudimentary plumicorns, very shaggy paws, and the bill nearly buried in feathers; the snow-owls. There is but one species, *N. nivea* or *N. scandiaca*, the great white, snowy, or northern owl, inhabiting arctic and subarctic latitudes of America, Asia, and Europe, usually migrating southward in winter. It is about 2 feet long, and from 4½ to 5 feet in extent of wings. See cut at *snow owl*.

Nyctemera (nik-tē'me-rä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. **Nychthemera*, < Gr. νυχθήμερος, of day and night: see *nychthemeron*.] A rather aberrant genus of bombycid moths, type of the family *Nyctemeridæ*, and containing about 30 species, of wide geographical distribution. They are found in Africa, the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nyctemeridæ (nik-tē-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctemera* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Nyctemera*. They have the body slender and the wings ample, somewhat resembling geometrids, and in some cases also recalling butterflies. About 20 genera are defined, mainly represented by tropical forms.

Nyctereutes (nik-te-rö'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυκτερευτής, one who hunts by night, < νυκτερεύειν, pass the night, < νύκτερος, nightly, < νύξ (νυκτ-), night: see *night*.] A genus of Asiatic and Japanese *Canidæ* of the thooid or lupine series, containing one species, the raccoon-dog, *N. procyonoides*, with long loose fur, short ears, and short bushy tail. It somewhat resembles a raccoon, and is about 2½ feet long.



Raccoon-dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*).

Nycteribia (nik-te-rib'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. νυκτερίς, a bat (see *Nycteris*), + βίος, life.] A remarkable genus of degraded wingless dipterous insects, typical of the family *Nycteribiidæ*. They resemble spiders, and are parasites of bats. About 12 species are described, as *N. westwoodi*. The genus is represented in California, though the species there occurring are not yet determined.

Nycteribiidæ (nik"te-ri-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteribia* + *-idæ*.] A family of apterous pupiparous dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Nycteribia*, the bat-lice or bat-ticks. They are of small size, spider-like, wingless, with long legs and small or rudimentary eyes, and are parasitic on bats. There are 3 or 4 genera. The North American forms which have been determined belong to *Strebla* and *Megistopoda*. Usually written *Nycteribidæ*.

Nycteridæ (nik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteris* + *-idæ*.] A family of vespertilionine microchiropteran bats, having a nose-leaf or its rudiments, a distinct tragus, and evident though small premaxillary bones. It contains the genera *Megaderma* and *Nycteris* and was formerly called *Megadermidæ* or *Megadermatidæ*. The species are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World.

Nycterides (nik-ter'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nycteris*, q. v.] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including all the bats except the frugivorous species, or flying-foxes, then called *Pteropodes*.

nycterine (nik'te-rin), *a.* [< *Nycteris* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nycterinæ*.

Nycteris (nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυκτερίς, a bat, < νύκτερος, by night, nocturnal, < νύξ (νυκτ-), night: see *night*.] A genus of bats of the family *Nycteridæ*, related to *Megaderma*, but differing so much that it has been considered the type of a separate subfamily *Nycterinæ*. The incisors are 2 above and 3 below in each half jaw, the premolars are 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half jaw, there is no nose leaf proper, but the sides of the face are furrowed and margined with cutaneous appendages. *N. javanica* occurs in Java, and there are several African species.

Nyctharpages (nik-thär'pa-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nychtharpages*, < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + ἅρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), a robber, prop. adj., rapacious: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the nocturnal birds of prey, or owls, equivalent to the *Striges*, *Strigidæ*, or *Accipitres nocturnæ* of other authors, and opposed to *Hemeroharpages*, or diurnal birds of prey.

nyctharpagine (nik-thär'pā-jin), *a.* [< *Nyctharpages* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nyctharpages*.

Nyctiardea (nik-ti-är'dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + L. *ardea*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds of the family *Ardeidæ*, having a very stout bill, comparatively short legs, and somewhat nocturnal habits; the night-herons. The common night-heron of Europe is *N. nycticorax*, or *N. grisea*, or *N. europæa*. That of the United States is commonly called *N. grisea nævia*. This name of the genus is an alternative of *Nycticorax*. The yellow-crowned night-heron is usually placed in a different genus as *Nyctherodius violaceus*. See cut under *night heron*.

Nyctibius (nik-tib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυκτίβιος, νυκτόβιος, living, i. e. feeding, by night, < νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + βίος, life.] An American genus of goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, alone representing the *Podarginæ* in the New World. The ratio of the phalanges is normal, the middle claw is not pectinate, the sternum is double-notched on each side, the short tarsi are feathered, the bill is notched, and the eggs are colored. Several species inhabit the warmer parts of America, as *N. grandis* and *N. jamaicensis*, mostly from 12 to 20 inches in length.

Nycticebidæ (nik-ti-seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-idæ*.] The *Nycticebinæ* rated as a family.

Nycticebinæ (nik"ti-sē-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, containing the slow and slender lemurs, the pottos, and the angwantibos, or the genera *Nycticebus* (*Stenops* or *Bradylemur*), *Loris*, *Perodicticus*, and *Arctocebus*; the night lemurs. The tail is short or rudimentary, the fore and hind limbs are of approximately equal length, the ears in the typical forms are small, with little marked helix and obsolete tragus and antitragus, and the spinous processes of the dorsolumbar vertebræ are retrorse. These animals inhabit Africa and Asia. *Lorisinæ* is a synonym.

nycticebine (nik-ti-sē'bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nycticebinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A loris or night lemur of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*.

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.] A genus of loris of the family *Lemuridæ* and the subfamily *Lorisinæ* or *Nycticebinæ*, including the slow loris, as *Nycticebus tardigradus*, of the East Indies. Also called *Stenops* and *Bradylemur*.

nycticorax (nik-tik'ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nycticorax* = Gr. νυκτικόραξ, a night-jar or goat-sucker, < νύξ (νυκτ-), night, + κόραξ, a raven. Cf. *night-raven*, *night-crow*.] **1.** An old book-name of the night-heron; also, a technical specific name of the European night-heron, *Ardea nycticorax*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A generic name of the night-herons. See *Nyctiardea*.

Nyctipithecinæ (nik-ti-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctipithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of platyrrhine monkeys of South America, belonging to the family *Cebidæ*, containing the genera

nutria (nū'tri-ą), *n.* [< Sp *nutria*, also *nutra*, an otter, < L *lutra*, an otter: see *loutre*, *Lutra*.] 1 The coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*. See *Myopotamus*, and cut under *coypou*.—2. The fur or pelt of the coypou, formerly much used like beaver. Sometimes, erroneously, *neutria*.

nutrication† (nū-tri-kā'shon), *n.* [= It *nutricazione*, < L *nutricatio(n-)*, a suckling, nursing, < *nutricare*, pp *nutricatus*, suckle, nourish, bring up, < *nutrix* (*nutric-*), a nurse: see *nurse*.] The manner of feeding or being fed.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [the chameleon] is a second argument to overthrow this any *nutrication*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nutrien(t-)s*, ppr of *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster, prob. akin to Skt *snu*, distil. From L. *nutrire* are also ult. *nutriment*, *nutritive*, etc., *nourish*, *nurse*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording nutriment or nourishment, nourishing; nutritive, nutritious.

Is not French Existence, as before, most prurient, all loosened, most *nutrient* for it? *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. viii. 2. (*Davies*)

2. Conveying or purveying nourishment; alimentative: as, *nutrient* vessels.—**Nutrient artery**, in *anat.*, the principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone. The orifice by which it enters the bone is known as the *nutrient foramen*.

II. *n.* A nutrient substance, something nutritious.

Peptone and other *nutrients*. *Science*, VI. 116.

nutrify (nū'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nutrified*, ppr. *nutrifying*. [Irreg. < L *nutrire*, nourish, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] To nourish, be nutritious.

French Wines may be said to pickle Meat in the stomach, but this is the Wine that digests, and doth not only breed good Blood, but it *nutrifyeth* also, being a glutinous substantial liquor. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* [= F. *nutriment* = Sp. *nutrimento*, *nutrimento* = Pg. It. *nutrimento*, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment, < *nutrire*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. That which nourishes, that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or which promotes the growth of vegetables, food, aliment, nourishment.

This slave,
Unto his honour, has my lord's meat in him:
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*,
When he is turn'd to poison?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 61.

2. Figuratively, that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum.

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind?
Swift, Misc.

nutrimental (nū-tri-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *nutrimental* = It. *nutrimentale*, < LL. *nutrimentalis*, nourishing, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment: see *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food, nutritious, nourishing, alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*.
Arbuthnot.

nutrimented† (nū'tri-men-ted), *a.* [< *nutriment* + *-ed*².] Nourished, fed.

Come hither, my well-*nutrimented* knave.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

nutrital† (nū-trīsh'al), *a.* [< L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, that suckles or nurses, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights,
Likes still a maid, and had *nutritall* rights
With her borne brother, the fair shooting sunn.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Diana, l. 2.

nutrition (nū-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *nutrition* = Sp. *nutricion* = Pg. *nutrição* = It. *nutrizione*, < L. **nutritio(n-)*, a nourishing, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food and build it into their living tissues.

By the term *nutrition*, employed in its widest sense, is understood the process, or rather the assemblage of processes, concerned in the maintenance and repair of the living body as a whole, or of its constituent parts or organs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 667.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64.

nutritional (nū-trish'on-al), *a.* [< *nutrition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition as a physiological function, connected with the process of nutrition.

The domain of infective diseases was widening at the expense of diseases due to *nutritional* and nervous changes. *Lancet*, No. 3450, p. 749.

nutritionally (nū-trish'on-al-i), *adv.* As regards nutrition, in relation to or in connection with the supply of new matter to an organism.

nutritious (nū-trish'us), *a.* [< *nutriti(on)* + *-ous*.] Containing or contributing nutriment or nourishment, capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies, nourishing: as, *nutritious* substances, *nutritious* food.

Troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* flood
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

To the mind, I believe, it will be found more *nutritious* to digest a page than to devour a volume.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

=Syn. See list under *nourishing*.

nutritiously (nū-trish'us-li), *adv.* In a nutritious manner, nourishingly.

nutritiousness (nū-trish'us-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritious.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [= F. *nutritif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nutritivo*, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. Having the property of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 97.

He [the perch] spawns but once a year, and is by physicians held very *nutritive*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 156.

With each germ usually contained in an ovum is laid up some *nutritive* matter, available for growth before it commences its own struggle for existence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 274.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition as, the *nutritive* functions or processes.—**Nutritive person**, in *zool.*, the part of a compound organism as of a hydrozoan which specially functions as an organ of nutrition, a gastrozooid.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li), *adv.* In a nutritive manner, nutritiously, nourishingly.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritive.

Sapidity and *nutritiveness* are closely bound together.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 104.

nutritorial (nū-tri-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive (see *nutritory*), + *-al*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition, in a broad sense, having the nature or office of the nutritorium.

nutritorium (nū-tri-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. ML. *nutritorium*, a nursery), neut. of LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive: see *nutritional*.] In *biol.*, the nutritive apparatus, or entire physical mechanism of nutrition. It includes not only the organs which directly furnish nourishment and supply waste, but also those which eliminate the refuse of the process. The term is correlated with *motorium* and *sensorium*.

nutritory (nū'tri-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition: as, "a *nutritory* process," *Jour. of Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 297.

nutriture† (nū'tri-tūr), *n.* [= It. *nutritura*, < LL. *nutritura*, a nursing, a suckling, < L. *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster: see *nutrient*. Cf. *nuture*, from the same L. noun.] Nutritiveness, nutrition.

I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such *Nutriture* this deep sanguine Allcant Grape gives.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 25.

Never make a meal of flesh alone: have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

nut-rush (nut'rush), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scleria*, with nut-like fruit.

nut-sedge (nut'sej), *n.* Same as *nut-rush*.

nutshell (nut'shel), *n.* 1. The hard shell which forms the covering of the kernel of a nut: used proverbially for anything of small content or of little value.

O God, I could be bounded in a *nutshell* and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 260.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nut shell* I had never got off again. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Nuculidæ*, a nutlet.—**Beaked nutshell**, a member of the family *Ledidæ*.—**In a nutshell**, in very small compass, in a very brief or simple statement or form.

All I have to lose, Diego, is my learning,
And, when he has gotten that, he may put it *in a nut-shell*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

I have sometimes heard of an Iliad *in a nutshell*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii.

A nervous patient who is never worried is a nervous patient cured. There it is *in a nut-shell*!
W. Collins, Armadale, iii.

To lie in a nutshell, to occupy very little space; figuratively, to require little discussion or argument.

Nuttallia (nu-tal'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), named after Thomas *Nuttall*, an American scientist (1786–1859).] A genus of small trees of the order *Rosaceæ* and the tribe *Pruneæ*, known by the five carpels. There is but one species, native of northwestern America, a small tree odorous of prussic acid, with oblovate leaves, and loose drooping racemes of white flowers, followed by oblong drupes. See *oso berry*.

nuttalite (nut'al-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Nuttall*: see *Nuttallia*.] A white or smoky-brown variety of scapolite from Bolton in Massachusetts.

nut-tapper (nut'tap"er), *n.* The European nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*. [Prov. Eng.]

nutta-tree (nut'a-trē), *n.* Same as *nutta-tree*.

nutter (nut'er), *n.* [< ME. *nutter*, < *nut* + *-er*¹.] One who gathers nuts.

A hazelwood
By autumn *nutters* haunted.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

nuttiness (nut'i-nes), *n.* The property of being nutty; a nutty flavor.

The six essays which make up the volume are the ripe fruit of twenty years' meditation, and they have the *nuttiness* of age about them. *Athenæum*, No. 3231, p. 430.

nut-topper (nut'top"er), *n.* A variant of *nut-tapper*. [Prov. Eng.]

nut-tree (nut'trē), *n.* [< ME. *nuttre*, *nutte tre*, < *nut* + *tree*.] 1. Any tree which bears nuts.—2. Specifically, the hazel. [Eng.]

So in order ley hem on a table,
And *nuttre* leves under wol not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

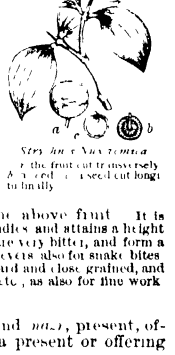
Australian or **Queensland nut-tree**. See *Macadamia*.

nutty (nut'i), *a.* [< *nut* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavor of nuts: as, *nutty* wine.

nut-weevil (nut'wē"vil), *n.* A weevil which lays its eggs in nuts. *Balaninus nucum* is an example, whose white grubs or larvæ are found in nuts. See cut under *Balaninus*.

nut-wrench (nut'rench), *n.* An instrument for fixing nuts on or removing them from screws.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kạ) [NL. *nux*, a nut, NL. *vomica*, fem. of **vomicus*, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. The seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (which see, under *Strychnos*). These seeds are flat and circular, three fourths of an inch in diameter, and one sixteenth of an inch thick. They grow embedded in large numbers in the juicy pulp of a fruit resembling an orange, but with hard fragile rind. They are covered with fine silky hairs and composed mainly of a horny albumen, are acrid and bitter to the taste, and are highly poisonous. They yield principally the two alkaloids brucine and strychnine. The pharmacodynamic properties of nux vomica are those of strychnine. See *quaker buttons*, under *button*.



Strychnos Nux-vomica.
a, the fruit cut transversely; *b*, seed cut longitudinally.

2. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc., as also for fine work. Also called *snakewood*.

nuyt†, *n.* See *noy*.

nuzzer (nuz'ėr), *n.* [< Hind. *nazr*, present, offering.] In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nuzzled*, ppr. *nuzzling*. [Formerly also *nuzzel*, *nuzle*, *nusle*, *nustle*, *nousle*, *noozle*, *nozzle*, *nozzel*, and erroneously *nursle*, *nourle* (simulating *nurse*), < ME. *noselen*, *noslen*, *nuslen*, *nouslen*, thrust the nose in, also fondle closely, cherish, etc., freq., < *nose*, nose. Cf. *nozzle*, *nozle*, *n.* The word seems to have been confused with *nurse* (whence *nursle*, *nourle*) and with *nestle*: these are, however, unrelated.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust the nose in or into, root up with the nose.—2. To touch or rub with the nose, press or rub the nose against.

Horses, cows, deer and dogs even, *nuzzle* each other; but then a nuzzle, being performed with the nose, is not a kiss—very far from it. *Mind in Nature*, I. 142.

3. To put a ring into the nose of (a hog).—4. To fondle closely, as a child.—5†. To nurse, foster, rear.

If any man *nosel* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale*.

The greatest miserie which accompanieth the Turkish thraldome is their scale of making Proselytes, with manifold and strong inducements to such as have beene more *nuzzled* in superstitions then trayned vp in knowledge.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 318.

Nyctipithecus, Saguinus or *Callithrix*, and *Saimiris* or *Chrysothrix*, the night-apes or night-monkeys. The tail is not prehensile, the incisors are vertical, and the cerebral convolutions are obsolete In some respects, as in their nocturnal habits, these animals represent the lemurs in America.

nyctipithecine (nik-ti-pith'ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Nyctipithecinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctipithecinæ*, as a night-monkey, owl-monkey, saguin, saimiri, or douroucouli.

Nyctipithecus (nik"ti-pi-thē'kus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The leading genus of *Nyctipithecinæ*, containing the douroucoulis or owl-monkeys See cut under *douroucouli*

Nyctisaura (nik-ti-sâ'rȧ), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The geckolizards, or *Ascalabota*, in Cope's classification, a suborder or similar group of lizards characterized by the production of the prootic bone in front, the development of two suspensoria, the proximal expansion of the clavicles, and the underarching of the frontal bones of the olfactory lobes It contains 2 families, *Geccomdæ* and *Eublepharidæ* See cuts under *gecko* and *Eublepharidæ* Formerly also *Nyctisaurea*

nyctisaurian (nik-ti-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctisaura*, or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the *Nyctisaura*.

nyctitropic (nik-ti-trop'ik), *a* [< Gr *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τρόπος*, a turn.] In *bot*, characteristic of, affected by, or exhibiting nyctitropism

We come now to the *nyctitropic* or sleep movements of leaves It should be remembered that we confine this term to leaves which place their blades at night either in a vertical position or not more than 30° from the vertical, — that is, at least 60° above or beneath the horizon
Darwin, Movement in Plants, vii 317

nyctitropism (nik'ti-trō-pizm), *n* [< *nyctitropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot*, the habit of certain plants or parts of plants whereby they assume at nightfall, or just before, certain positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day, the "sleep" of plants

nyctophile (nik'tō-fil), *n* A bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*

Nyctophilus (nik-tof'i-lus), *n* [NL., < Gr *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and the subfamily *Plecotinæ* They have a rudimentary nose leaf, 1 incisor and 1 premolar in each upper half jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each lower half jaw *N. timorensis*, the only species, inhabits the Australian region It was formerly known as Geoffroy's nyctophile, *N. geoffroyi*

nyctophonia (nik-tō-fō'ni-ȧ), *n* [NL., < Gr *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φωνή*, voice.] Loss of voice during the day

nyctotyphlosis (nik"tō-ti-flō'sis), *n* [< Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τυφλώσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τυφλοῦν*, make blind, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Night-blindness, inability to see in a dim light See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*

nye[1]†, *adv*, *a*, and *v* An obsolete form of *nigh*
Palsgrave.

nye[2]†, *n* See *ny*[1].

nye[3]†, *n* A variant of *noy*

nygount, nygunt, *n* See *nigon*.

nylghau, nylghai, *n* See *nilgau*.

nymt, *v* A variant of *nim*[1]

nymelt, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*

nymph (nimf), *n* [< ME. *nimphe*, < OF. *nimphe*, F *nymphe* = Sp Pg It *ninfa* = D *nimf* = G. *nymphe* = Sw *nymf* = Dan. *nymfe*, < L *nympha*, *nymphe*, a bride, a nymph, < Gr *νύμφη*, a bride, a young wife, a girl, in myth a nymph; also, the chrysalis or pupa of an insect, a young bee or wasp, etc.] **1.** In *myth.*, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, eternally young, who were considered as tutelary spirits of certain localities and objects, or of certain races and families, and whose existence depended upon that of the things with which they were identified. They were generally in the train or company of some other divinity of higher rank, and were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Nymphs of rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiads*, those of mountains, *Oreads*, those of woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*, those of the sea, *Nereids* The name was also used generally, like *muse*, for the inspiring power of nature

Where were ye, *Nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas!
Milton, Lycidas, l 50

2. Hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. [Poetical.]

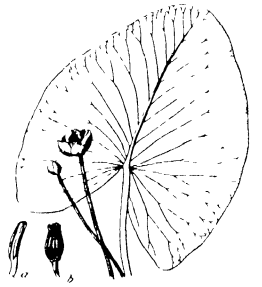
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered
Shak., Hamlet, iii 1 89

3. In *entom*, the third stage of an insect's transformation, intervening between the larva and the imago, a pupa; a chrysalis, a nympha. See cuts under *Termes* and *Nysius*

nympha (nim'fȧ), *n.*; pl. *nymphæ* (-fē). [NL., < L *nympha*, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph.] **1.** In *entom*, a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis — **2.** *pl.* In *anat*, the labia minora or lesser lips of the vulva; a pair of folds of mucous membrane on the inner side of the labia majora, united over the clitoris — **3†** In *conch*, an impression behind the umbones of a bivalve shell, surmounted by an external ligament — **4.** [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks *Martini*, 1773 (*b*) A genus of reptiles *Fitzinger*, 1826 (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects *Krause*

Nymphacea (nim-fā'sē-ȧ), *n. pl* [NL., < *Nymphæa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, characterized by having the external ligament prominent and upraised behind the umbones It included various genera now placed in different families, as *Psammobiidæ*, *Tellinidæ*, *Lucinidæ*, and *Donacidæ*

Nymphæa[1] (nim-fē'ȧ), *n* [NL (Salisbury), < L *nymphæa*, < Gr *νυμφαία*, the water-lily, < *νύμφη*, a nymph see *nymph*.] **1.** A genus of plants long known as *Nuphar*, of the order *Nymphaaceæ* and the suborder *Nymphæa*, distinguished



Pond-lily or Spatter-dock (*Nymphæa advena*)
a stamens *b* the fruit

by the numerous carpels being wholly immersed in and consolidated with the thick receptacle the numerous yellow stamens and stamen-like petals are densely imbricated around the ovary, the few sepals are thick and roundish, making a rather globular flower The leaves are peltate with a deep sinus, floating or emersed, and, with the one-flowered scapes, arise from a perennial rootstock creeping in bottom mud See *water lily, beaver root, brandy bottle, clote*[1], 2, *pond-lily*, and *spatter dock*

2 A genus including the white water-lilies long known under this name, now rightly replaced by the older name *Castalia* It belongs to the order *Nymphæaceæ* and the suborder *Nymphææ*, and is marked by the carpels being more or less immersed in the receptacle, the numerous petals and the stamens into which they gradually pass becoming inwardly more and more adnate to the receptacle about the carpels See *water lily, nenuphar, pond-lily*, and *lotus* (See also *introrse*)

nymphæa[2], *n* Plural of *nymphæum*.

Nymphæaceæ (nim-fē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1816), < *Nymphæa* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the water-lily family, classed with the cohort *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, and characterized by the usually thickened receptacle, and embryo with thick cotyledons partly immersed in mealy albumen About 35 species are known, in 8 suborders and 8 genera, all aquatics, with long-stalked usually peltate leaves from a submerged rootstock The flowers are solitary, usually floating and showy, with many petals, stamens, and pistils

Nymphææ (nim-fē'ē), *n. pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), shortened for **Nymphaceæ*, < *Nymphæa* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of the polypetalous order *Nymphæaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, distinguished by the many ovules in each carpel About 30 species in 5 genera are known, from temperate and tropical waters

nymphæum (nim-fē'um), *n*; pl *nymphæa* (-ȧ) [L., < Gr. *νυμφαιον*, *νυμφαίον*, a temple or shrine of the nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A sanctuary or shrine of the nymphs, a place sacred to a nymph. (*b*) In ancient Roman villas, a room or gallery with niches and recesses for statues and plants, and often ornamented with columns, fountains, and other decorative features.

Next to the triclinium, on to which it opens with large windows, is a *nymphæum*, or room with marble lined fountain and recesses for plants and statues
Encyc. Brit., XX 823.

nymphal (nim'fal), *a* and *n* [= It *ninfale* Cf L *nymphalis*, pertaining to a fountain (or to a water-nymph), < *nympha*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] **I.** *a* **1** Relating to nymphs, nymphean *J Philips* — **2** In *zool*, of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha as, the *nymphal* stage of an insect

II. *n* **1†** A fanciful name given by Drayton to the ten divisions (nymphals) of his poem "The Muses' Elysium"

The *Nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes
Drayton, The Muses' Elysium *Nymphal* v

2. In *bot*, a member of one of Lindley's alliances, the *Nymphales*, which includes the *Nymphæaceæ*, *Nelumbiaceæ*, etc

nymphalid (nim'fa-lid), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalida*, or having their characters

II *n* A nymphalid butterfly

Nymphalidæ (nim-fal'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera* or butterflies, founded by Boisduval in 1840 on the Latreillean genus *Nymphalis* It is composed of medium-sized and large butterflies, generally brightly colored In the male the four legs are quite rudimentary, being only a pair of rough-haired stumps of apparently two joints each In the female the separate parts are present, but small The middle legs are directed forward The larvæ are spiny or have fleshy warts covered with hair The head is usually more or less bilobed, and the tips of the lobes often support branching spines. The pupæ are naked and suspended by the cremaster There are several subfamilies and many genera.

Nymphalinæ (nim-fa-lī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-inæ*.] The *Nymphalidæ* rated as a subfamily

nymphaline (nim'fa-lin), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Nymphalinæ*, or having their characters

II *n* A nymphaline butterfly

Nymphalis (nim'fa-lis), *n* [NL (Latreille, 1805), < Gr *νυμφή*, a nymph see *nymph*.] The typical genus of *Nymphalidæ* and *Nymphalinæ* Great confusion exists as to what group of butterflies should properly bear this name Scudder, in his historical sketch of the generic names of butterflies applies it to a West Indian species, *N. sappho* No species of *Nymphalis* in this restricted sense are found in Europe or North America

nymphean (nim-fē'an), *a* [< Gr *νυμφαῖος*, pertaining to or sacred to a nymph or nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a nymph.] Of or pertaining to nymphs, inhabited by nymphs as, "cool *Nymphean* grots," *J Dyer*, Ruins of Rome

nymphet† (nim'fet), *n* [< *nymph* + *-et*.] A little nymph [Rare.]

The *Nymphets* sporting there *Drayton*, Polyolbion xi

nymphic (nim'fik), *a* [< Gr *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph, or to a bride, or to a bridegroom, < *νύμφη*, a bride, nymph (*νυμφίος*, a bridegroom) see *nymph* Cf L *Nymphicus*, a proper name.] Of or pertaining to nymphs

nymphical (nim'fi-kal), *a* [< *nymphic* + *-al*.] Same as *nymphic*

Nymphicus (nim'fi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph see *nymphic*.] A genus of parrakeets See *corella*

Nymphipara (nim-fip'a-rȧ), *n. pl* [NL., neut. pl. of *nymphiparus* see *nymphiparous*.] A name given by Réaumur to the *Pupipara*

nymphiparous (nim-fip'a-rus), *a* [< NL. *nymphiparus*, < L *nympha* (< Gr *νύμφη*), the pupa or nymph of an insect, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] In *entom*, producing nymphs or pupæ, pupiparous, of or pertaining to the *Nymphipara* or *Pupipara*

nymphish (nim'fish), *a.* [< *nymph* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to nymphs, nymph-like [Rare.]

In this third song great threat'nings are,
And tending all to *nymphish* woo
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii, Arg

nymphitis (nim-fī'tis), *n* [< NL *nympha* (see *nympha*, 2) + *-itis*.] In *pathol*, inflammation of the nymphæ

nymph-like (nimf'lik), *a* Characteristic of a nymph; resembling nymphs as, "*nymph-like* step," *Milton*, P L, ix 452

nymphly (nimf'li), *a* [< *nymph* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *nymph-like*

nymphochrysalis (nim-fō-kris'a-lis), *n* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, + *chrysalis*, q v.] The egg-like stage from which the nymph in certain acarids (*Trombidium*) is developed *H Beckmg*, 1882.

nympholepsy (nim'fō-lep-si), *n* [< Gr **νυμφολήψια*, the state of one rapt or entranced < *νυμφόληπτος*, rapt, inspired: see *nympholept* Cf *catalepsy, epilepsy*.] An ecstasy a divine frenzy

A young Aurora of the air,
The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair
Byron, Childe Harold, iv 115.

Writers who labor to disenthrall us from the *nympholepsy* and illusions of the [illegible] — H. Brooks, Jr., II. 162.

nympholept (nim'fō-lept), *n.* [< ML. *nympholeptus* (Stapham Thesaurus), < Gr. νυμφόληπτος, seized by nymphs, i. e. the Muses or inspiring powers of nature, rapt, inspired, < νύμφη, a nymph, Muse, + λῆπτός, verbal adj. of λαμβάνειν, √ ληβ, take, seize. See *nympholepsy*.] One seized with ecstasy or frenzy; a person rapt or inspired. The explanation 'a person seized with madness on having seen a nymph' (see the quotations) is inaccurate.

Those that in Pagan days caught in forests a momentary glimpse of the nymphs and sylvan goddesses were struck with a hopeless passion, they were *nympholepts*, the affection, as well known as epilepsy, was called nympholepsy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.

The *nympholept* stands before his white ideal craving love, and it seems as if she will only grant pity and pardon.
Dowden, The Manhattan, III. 6.

Of her [Italy's] own past, impassioned *nympholept*!
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I.

nympholeptic (nim-fō-lep'tik), *a.* [< *nympholept* + *-ic*.] Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy, ecstatic, frenzied, transported.

Though my soul were a nymph-doted
As I heard that virtuous
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 42.

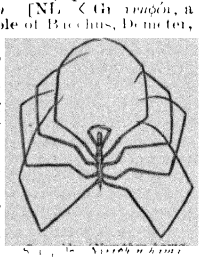
nymphomania (nim-fō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νύμφη, a nymph, a bride, + μανία, madness: see *mania*.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

nymphomaniac (nim-fo-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.*
I. *a.* Same as *nymphomaniacal*.
II *n.* A woman who is affected with nymphomania.

nymphomaniacal (nim'fō-mā-nī'a-kal), *a.* [< *nymphomania* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Characterized by or suffering from nymphomania.

nymphomany† (nim'fō-mā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *nymphomania*, q. v.] Same as *nymphomania*.

Nymphon (nim'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυμφών, a bride-chamber, a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, or Persephone, < νύμφη, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of the family *Nymphonidæ*, having well-developed mandibles and five-jointed palpi. *N. gracile* is a small European species, about ¼ of an inch long. *N. hamatum* is a larger sea-spider.



Sea-spider (*Nymphon hirtum*).

Nymphonacea (nim-fo-nā'shē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-acea*.] A name of the *Pycnogonida* as a tribe from the genus *Nymphon*.

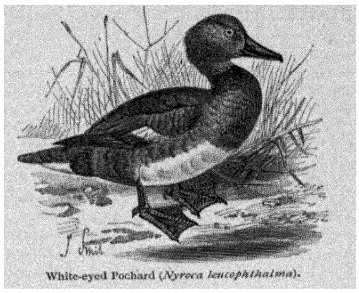
Nymphonidæ (nim-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Pycnogonida* or *Podosomata*, represented by the genus *Nymphon*. They are spider-like animals related to the pycnogonids, and like them sluggishly crawl upon marine plants or other submerged objects. They have very long legs, chelate cheliceræ, and palpi having from five to nine joints.

nymphotomy (nim-fot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *nymphe*, < Gr. νύμφαι, the nymphæ, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the nymphæ, the circumcision of the female.

nymyost, *a.* See *nimious*.

nynd (nīnd), *adv.* A dialectal contraction of *nigh-hand*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 174.

Nyroca (ni-rō'ka), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), < Russ. *нырокъ* (*nyrok*), a goosander, merganser.]



White-eyed Pochard (*Nyroca leucophthalma*).

A genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. *N. ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*, formerly *Fuligula nyroca*, is the common white-eyed pochard of Europe.

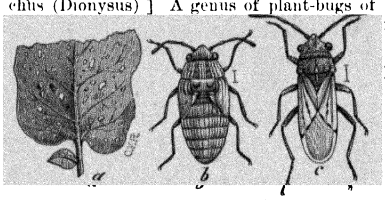
nyrvylt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurvil*.

nyst, *n.* Same as *nis*[2].

nysetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

Nysiinæ (nis-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ* represented chiefly by the genus *Nysius*. Also *Nysiina*.

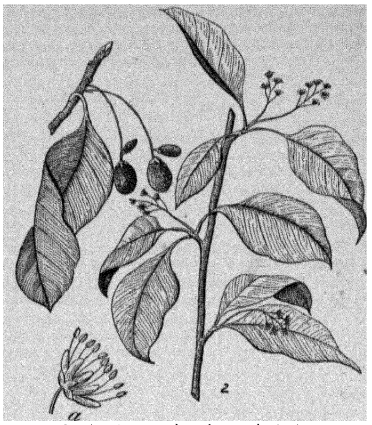
Nysius (nis'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Dallas, 1852), < Gr. Νυσαῖος, equiv. to Νυσαΐος, of Nysa, < Νῦσα, Nysa, the name of several places associated with Bacchus (Dionysus).] A genus of plant-bugs of



False Chinch-bug (*Nysius destructor*). *a*, leaf punctured by pupa; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the heteropterous family *Lygæidæ*, usually of small size and dull colors, having veins 3 and 4 of the membrane parallel to the base. It is a large and wide-spread genus, represented in most parts of the world. There are 12 species in North America, of which *N. angustatus* or *destructor* is one of the most noxious, attacking a great variety of garden vegetables. This is commonly called *false chinch-bug*, from its superficial resemblance to *Blissus leucopterus*, the true chinch-bug.

Nyssa (nis'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), < L. *Nysa* (*Nyssæ*) = Gr. Νῦσα, the nurse or foster-mother of Bacchus, also the name of several towns.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs of the polypetalous order *Cornaceæ*, the dogwood family, known by the imbricate petals and single or two-celled [illegible]. They [illegible]



Tupelo or Sour-gum Tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers; [illegible]

6 species, of temperate and warmer North America and of Asia. They bear alternate undivided leaves, small flowers in heads or racemes, and small oblong drupes. See *black gum*, *gum*[2], 3, *Oyeechee lime* (under *lime*[3]), *peppridge*, and *tupelo*.

Nysson (nis'on), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. νύσσειν, ppr. of νύσσειν, prick, spur, pierce.] The typical genus of *Nyssonidæ*. It is a widely distributed genus, of which 17 species have been described from the United States. They have the habit, anomalous among hymenopters, of feigning death when disturbed.

nyssonian (ni-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.*
I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyssonina*.
II. *n.* A member of the *Nyssoninæ*.

Nyssonidæ (nis-son'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded by Leach in 1819 on the genus *Nysson*. They have the abdomen ovoid-conic, widest at base and not petiolate, the head moderate in size, the antennæ filiform, the mandibles not strongly notched at the outer base, the labrum short, scarcely or not exserted, and the marginal cell not appendiculate. This family is notable for the many instances of mimicry which its species afford. There are 7 genera and from 50 to 60 species in North America.

Nyssoninæ (nis-o-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-inæ*.] The *Nyssonidæ* as a subfamily of *Crabronida*.

nyssonine (nis'o-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nyssonina*. Also *nyssonian*.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νυσταγμός, a nodding, sleep, < νυσταζειν, nod, be sleepy, nap. Cf. νευστάζειν, nod, νεύειν, nod, = L. **nuere* (in comp.), nod: see *nutant*.] In *med.*, involuntary lateral oscillatory (sometimes rotatory, rarely vertical) motion of the eyes. — **Miners' nystagmus**, nystagmus developed in miners, especially when they work in a dim light.



O 1. The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel in our alphabet. It followed *N* also in the Italican systems, but was separated from it in Greek and Phenician by another character, which in the latter had the value of a sibilant, and in the former that of the compound *ks* (ξ). The O character, accordingly, was the sixteenth in the Phenician alphabet, and it represented there the *ain*, a very peculiar and to us unpronounceable guttural; the Greeks (as in the case of E: see that letter) arbitrarily changed its value to that of a vowel, corresponding in quality to our "long *o*." There is no traceable Egyptian prototype for the character; the comparison of older forms is therefore as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

It thus appears that the belief, not uncommonly held, that O represents, and is imitated from, the rounded position of the lips in its utterance is a delusion. The historical value of the letter (as already noticed) is that of our *o*, in *note*, etc., whether of both long and short quantities, as in Latin and the earliest Greek, or of short only, as in Greek after the addition to that alphabet of a special sign for long *o* (namely *omega*, Ω, ω). This vowel sound, the name sound of *o*, is found in English usage only with long quantity in accented syllables. There is no closely corresponding short vowel in standard English, but only in dialectal pronunciation, as in the New England utterance of certain words (much varying in number in different individuals): for example, *home*, *whole*, *none*. What we call "short *o*" (in *not*, *on*, etc.) is a sound of altogether different quality, very near to a true short *ä* (that is, a short utterance corresponding to the *a* of *arm*, *father*), but verging slightly toward the "broad" *a* (â) or *o* (ô) of *laud*, *lord*. "Short *o*" has a marked tendency to take on a "broader" sound, especially before *r*, and especially in America: hence the use, in the respellings of this work, of *o*, which varies in different mouths from the full sound of *ä* to that of *ô*. After these three values of the character, the next most common one is that of the *oo* sound, the original and proper sound of *u* (represented in this work by *ö*), as in *move*, with the nearly corresponding short sound (marked *ů*) in a few words, as *wolf*, *woman*. All these vowel sounds partake of what is usually called a "labial" or a "rounded" character: that is to say, there is involved in their utterance a rounding and closing movement of the lips (and, it is held, of the whole mouth cavity), in different degrees—least of all in *o*, more and more in *â*, *ō*, *u*, *ö*, in the last, carried to its extreme, no closer rounding and approximation being possible. The labial action helps to give the vowel sounds in question their fully distinctive character, but it can be more or less slighted without leaving them unrecognizable, and, in the generally indifferent habit of English pronunciation, is in a degree neglected, even in accented syllables, and yet more in unaccented. Our "long *ō*," it should be added, regularly ends with a vanishing sound of *oo* (*ö*), as our *ā* with one of *ē*. O also has in many words the value of the "neutral" vowels of *hut*, *hurt*: for example, in *son*, *come*, *love*, *work*. O is further a member of several very common and important digraphs: thus, *oo*, the most marked representative of the *ö* sound (in *moon*, *rood*, etc.), but also pronounced as *u* (*book*, *look*, etc.) and *ŭ* (*blood*, etc.); *ou* (in certain situations *ow*), oftenest representing a real diphthong (in *out*, *sound*, *now*, etc.), but also a variety of other sounds (as in *through*, *could*, *ought*, *rough*); *oi* (in certain situations *oy*), standing for a real diphthongal sound of which the first element is the "broad" *o* or *a* sound (for example, *point*, *boy*); *oa* (*load*, etc.), having the "long" *o*-sound; others, as *eo* (variously pronounced, as in *people*, *yeoman*, *jeopard*), *oe* (in *foe*, *does*, etc.), are comparatively rare.

> The poet, little urged,
> But with some prelude of disparagement
> Read, mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes,
> Deep-chested music.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic (Morte d'Arthur).

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 11.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *medieval musical notation*, the sign of the tempus perfectum—that is, of triple rhythm. See *mensurable music*, under *mensurable*. (*b*) In *modern musical notation*, a null (which see). (*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *oxygen*. (*d*) In *logic*, the symbol of the particular negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (*b*).—4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *old*, as, in O. H. G., Old High German; O. T., Old Testament. (*b*) Of the Middle Latin *octarius*, a pint. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *overcast*.—5. Pl. *o's*, *oes* (ōz). Anything circular or approximately so, as resembling the shape of the letter *o*, as a spangle, the circle of a theater, the earth, etc.

> May we cram
> Within this wooden *O* [the theater] the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

> Fair Helena, who more engilds the night
> Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 188.

The colours that shew best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water greene; and *oes* or spangs, as they are no great cost, so they are of most glory.
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs.

Their mantles were of several coloured silks . . . embroidered with *O's*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

6†. An arithmetical cipher; zero: so called from its form.

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 212.

Round o, a zero: used to indicate the absence of runs in base-ball, cricket, etc.

O², **oh** (ō), *interj.* [< ME. *o*, AS. *eá* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *o* = F. Sp. Pg. It. *o* = Ir. *och* = L. *o* = Gr. *ο*, *ω*, a common interj., of spontaneous origin. Cf. equiv. Ar. Hind. *yā*, and see *a*⁹, *ah*, *aw*², *eh*, *ow*, etc. There is no difference between *O* and *oh* except that of present spelling, *oh* being common in ordinary prose, and the capital *O* being rather preferred (probably for its round and more impressive look) in verse, and in the solemn style, as in earnest address or appeal.] A common interjection expressing surprise, pain, gladness, appeal, entreaty, invocation, lament, etc., according to the manner of utterance and the circumstances of the case.

> Phillisides is dead. O luckless age!
> O widow world! O brookes and fountains cleere!
> *L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Eglogue.

O hone! Och hone! An interjection of lamentation. [Irish and Scotch.]

> "*Ohon*, alas!" said that lady,
> "This water 's wondrous deep."
> *Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

At the loss of a dear friend they will cry out, roar, and tear their hair, lamenting some months after, howling "*O Hone*!" *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

O², **oh** (ō), *n.* [< *O*², *oh*, *interj.*] 1. An exclamation or lamentation.

> Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 90.

> With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
> To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 35.

2†. Same as *ho*¹.—**The O's of Advent**, the Advent Anthems, sung in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the days next preceding Christmas, beginning with December 16th, as noted in the Book of Common Prayer. They are named from the initial *O* with which they all begin. Each contains a separate invocation: as, *O Sapientia* (that is, *O Wisdom*), *O Adonai* (Lord), *O Root of David*, etc. —**The O's of St. Bridget, or the Fifteen O's**, fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget. Each begins with *O Jesu* or a similar invocation. They were included in several of the primers issued in England shortly before the Reformation. See *primer*².

o³ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*³); abbr. of *on*: see *on*.] An abbreviated form of *on*. Commonly written *o'*.

Still you keep o' the windy side of the law.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 181.

o⁴†, *a.* [ME. *o*, *oo*, var. of *a*, for earlier *on*, *oon*, *an*, < AS. *an*, one: see *a*² and¹ *one*.] 1. Same as *one*.

> Alle here gomes were glad of hire gode speche,
> & seden at *o* sent [with one assent] "wat so tide wold after,
> Thei wold manli hi here migt meyntene hire wille."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3017.

The kyng Ban and the kynge Bohors com to hym, and seide so to hym of *o* thinge and other that thei hym apesed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 498.

> But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
> I aske of you *O* thing—but angurs you noght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 226.

2. Same as *a*², the indefinite article.

There where the blessed Virgyne seynte Kateryne was buryed: that is to undrestonde, in *o* Contree, or in *o* Place berynge *o* Name. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 63.

o⁵ (o), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*⁴), abbr. of *of*: see *of*.] An abbreviated form of *of*, now commonly written *o'*. It is very common in colloquial speech, but is usually written and printed in the full form *of*. It is the established form of *of* in the phrase *o'clock*. See *clock*².

Some god o' the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 389.

O⁶, **O'**. [< Ir. *o*, OIr. *ua*, descendant, = Gael. *ogha*, > Sc. *oe*, a grandson: see *oe*².] A prefix common in Irish surnames, equivalent to *Mac-* in Gaelic and Irish surnames (see *Mac*), meaning 'son,' as in *O'Brien*, *O'Connor*, *O'Donnell*, *O'Sullivan*, son of Brien, Connor, Donnell, etc.

-o-. [NL. etc. *-o-*, < Gr. *-o-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound, = L. *-i-*: see *-i-*².] The usual "connecting vowel," properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Greek, as in *aer-o-lith*, *chrys-o-prase*, *mon-o-tone*, *prot-o-martyr*, etc. This vowel *o* is often accented, becoming then, as in *-ology*, *-ography*, etc., an apparent part of the second element. (See *-ology*.) So in *-oid*, properly *-o-id*, it has become apparently a part of the suffix. See *-i-*².

oad†, *n.* A corrupt form of *woad*.

No difference between *ode* and frankincense.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

oadal (ō′a-dal), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree, *Sterculia villosa*, abundant in India, whose bast is made into good rope, and whose bark, after soaking, can be slipped from the log without splitting, and sewed up to form bags.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ouphe*, *auphe*, *aulf*, an elf, < Icel. *álfr*, an elf, = AS. *ælf*, elf: see *elf*.] 1. In popular superstition, a changeling, a foolish or otherwise defective child left by fairies in the place of another carried off by them.

> The fairy left this *aulf*,
> And took away the other.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia, l. 79.

2. A dolt, an idiot, a blockhead, a simpleton.

> The fear of breeding fools
> And *oafs*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night Walker, i. 4.

> With Nature's *Oafs* 'tis quite a diff'rent Case,
> For Fortune favours all her Idiot Race.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Prol.

You great ill-fashioned *oaf*, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

oafish (ō′fish), *a.* [< *oaf* + *-ish*¹. Cf. *elfish*.] Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

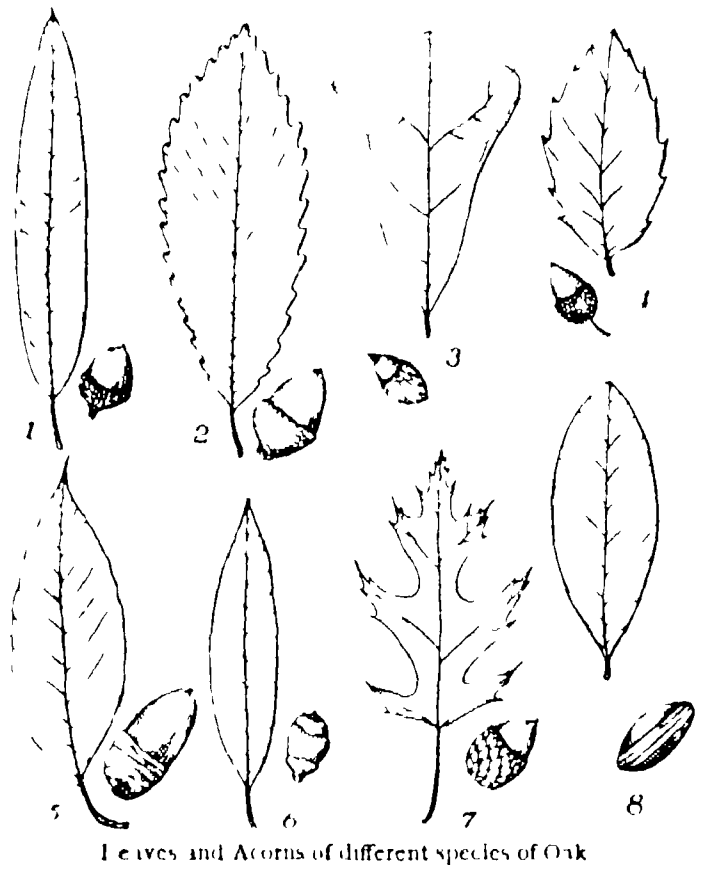
oafishness (ō′fish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. [Rare.]

oak (ōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oke*, < ME. *oke*, *ok*, earlier *ake*, *ak* (> Sc. *aik*), < AS. *āc* = OFries. *ek* = MD. *eeke*, D. *eik* = MLG. *ēke*, LG. *eke* = OHG. *eih*, *eich*, MHG. *eich*, *eiche*, G. *eiche* = Icel. *eik* = Norw. *eik* = Sw. *ek* = Dan. *eg* (= Goth. **aiks*, not recorded), an oak, in mod. Icel. in the general sense 'tree' (cf. Gr. *δρῦς*, tree, the oak



[illegible] (*Quercus alba*) . . . with male catkins. *a*, a male flower.

see *dryad*) The Lith *auzolas*, Lett. *ohsols*, oak, are prob not related to the Teut name For the confusion of *acorn* with *oak*, see *acorn*. *Oak* (ME *oke*) occurs in the surnames *Nokes* and *Snooks*] **1** A tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, a large and widely dispersed group, chiefly of forest-trees In its nobler representatives the oak as "the monarch of the forest' has always been impressive and it anciently held an important place in religious and civil ceremonies Oak chaplets were a reward of civic merit among the Romans the Druids venerated the oak as well as the mistletoe which grows upon it The timber of many species is of great economic value, and the bark of several is used for tanning and dyeing and in medicine (See *oak bark* and *quercitron*.) One species furnishes cork (see *cork*1) The fruit cups of some are used in tanning (see *valonia*) (See also *gall*3, *kermes*, and *kermes oak*) The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British oak *Quercus Robur*, having two varieties *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora* often regarded as species The species is distributed throughout a great part of Europe and in western Asia It attains great age, with an extreme height of 120 feet For ship building its timber is considered invaluable having the requisite toughness and most other qualities without extreme weight and until recently it was the prevailing material of British shipping It is also used for construction, cabinet work, etc Its bark is



Leaves and Acorns of different species of Oak

1 willow-oak of North America (*Quercus Phellos*) 2 chestnut-oak of North America (*Q Prinus*) 3 black jack of North America (*Q nigra*) 4, *Q Ilex* of Europe 5 *Q acuta* of Japan 6 *Q lanceifolia* of the Malay peninsula 7 scarlet oak of North America (*Q coccinea*), 8 *Q lucida*, of the Malay peninsula

a tanning substance of great importance In the eastern half of North America the white oak, *Q alba* in England sometimes called *Quebec oak* occupies a somewhat similar but less commanding position It rises from 70 to 140 feet, and affords a hard, tough, and durable wood used, though not equal to the English oak, in ship-building construction of all sorts, the manufacture of carriages and implements cabinet-making etc The bur overcup, or mossy cup oak *Q macrocarpa*, is a tree of similar range, equal size, and even superior wood which is not always distinguished from that of the white oak

2 One of various other trees or plants in some respects resembling the oak —**3** The wood of an oak-tree —**4** One of certain moths as, the scalloped *oak* [British collectors' name]—**5**. The club at cards *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]—**Abraham's oak**, a famous and venerable tree at Mamre in Palestine, on the traditional site of the tree under which the patriarch is supposed to have pitched his tent —**African oak**, a valuable wood for some ship building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia Africana* Also called *African teak* —**Barren oak**, the black jack, *Quercus nigra* so called from growing in sandy barrens —**Bartram's oak**, a rare and local tree of the United States, *Quercus heterophylla*, sometimes regarded as a hybrid —**Basket-oak**, *Quercus Michauxii*, the common white oak of the Gulf States useful for implements cooperage construction, etc , and especially suited to basket-making —**Bear-oak**. See *scrub oak* **Belote oak**, a rather small evergreen species, *Quercus Ballota* of the Mediterranean region, whose acorns, raw or boiled, furnish an important food Also *ballote* —**Bitter oak**, the Turkey oak —**Black oak**. (*a*) The quercitron oak (*b*) The red oak (*c*) *Quercus Emoryi* of Texas —**Blue oak** Same as *mountain white oak* —**Botany Bay oak**, any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (which see) See also *beefwood* —**British oak**, English oak See def 1 —**Bur-oak** See def 1 —**Charter oak**, an oak tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in which, according to tradition, was concealed in 1687 the colonial charter which had been demanded by the royal governor Andros The tree was blown down in 1856 **Chestnut-oak**, one of several American species with leaves like the chestnut namely, *Quercus Prinus*, rock chestnut oak, with timber useful for fencing railroad ties, etc , and bark excellent for tanning , *Q prinoides* also called *yellow oak* and *chinkapin-oak*, with wood like the last, and small edible acorns, and *Q densiflora*, tanbark or peach-oak, its wood largely used for fuel, its bark the best on the Pacific coast for tanning —**Chinkapin-oak**. See *chestnut oak* —**Cork-oak**. Same as *cork tree* **Cow-oak**. Same as *basket oak* —**Dominica oak**. See *Ilex* —**Duck-oak**. See *water oak* —**Durmast oak**. See *durmast*.—**Dyers' oak**. Same as *quercitron oak* —**Evergreen oak**, when used specifically, same as *holm-oak* —**Forest oak**. See *Casuarina* —**Gall-oak** See *gall*3 —**Gospel oak, holy oak**, individual oaks here and there in England under which religious services were held, and which became resting-stations in the old ceremony of beating the parish bounds.

> Dearest, bury me
> Under that *holy oke* or *Gospel Tree*,
> Where, though thou see'st not, thou mayst think upon
> Me, when thou yearly go'st Procession *Herrick*

Green oak, a condition of oak wood caused by its being impregnated with the spawn of *Peziza æruginosa* —**Heart of oak**. See *heart* —**Indian oak**. See *teak* —**Iron-oak**, the Turkey oak, or post oak —**Italian oak**, *Quercus Esculus* of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed to be the *æsculus* of Virgil Erroneously called *Italian beech* —**Jerusalem oak, oak of Jerusalem**, the herb *Chenopodium Botrys* so called from the form of its leaves Also called *feather-geranium* See *Chenopodium* and *ambrose* —**Laurel-oak**. (*a*) *Quercus laurifolia* an unimportant species of the southeastern United States (*b*) Same as *shingle oak* —**Lea's oak**, *Quercus Leana*, an apparent hybrid between *Q imbricaria* and *Q tinctoria* —**Live oak**. See *live oak* —**Man in the oak**. See *man* —**Maul-oak**. See *live oak* —**Mossy-cup oak** (*a*) The bur oak sometimes distinguished as *white mossy cup* (*b*) The Turkey oak —**New Zealand oak**. See *Knightia* —**Nut-gall oak** See *gall*3 —**Oaks of Bashan**, oaks apparently of several species—the Valonia oak, the holm oak, and others —**Overcup-oak**. See def 1, and *post oak* —**Peach-oak**. See *chestnut oak*, above, and *willow oak* —**Quebec oak** See def 1 **Royal oak**, an oak tree formerly standing at Boscobel (border of Shropshire and Staffordshire, England), in which Charles II took refuge for a day soon after his defeat at Worcester, on September 3d, 1651 —**Scarlet oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus coccinea* so named from the color of its leaves in autumn —**Silky** or **silk-bark oak** See *Grevillea* —**Tan-bark oak** See *chestnut oak*, above —**The Oaks stakes**, a race run at Epsom in Surrey, England, two days after the Derby These races were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmansterne, near Epsom —**To sport one's oak**, in *Eng university slang* to be 'not at home" to visitors this being notified by closing the outer *oak* door of one's rooms **Turkey oak**, *Quercus Cerris*, the mossy cup oak of southern Europe Its wood is prized by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, etc , and is also useful for building The American Turkey oak is *Q Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States Its wood is useful chiefly for fuel *Q falcata*, the Spanish oak, is also sometimes locally called *Turkey oak* —**Valparaiso oak** See *live oak* —**Weeping oak**. See *white oak*, below —**White oak**, *Quercus alba* (see def 1), and four species of Pacific North America namely, *Q lobata*, the weeping oak, *Q Garryana*, its wood the best subtitute in that region for eastern white oak , *Q oblongifolia* , and *Q grisea* The mountain white oak, or blue oak is the Californian *Q Douglasii* The swamp white oak is *Q bicolor* of eastern North America its wood is used for the same purposes as that of *Q alba* The water white oak is the same as the *swamp post oak* See *post oak* —**Yellow-bark oak**. See *quercitron* —**Yellow oak** See *chestnut oak*, above, and *quercitron* (See also *he oak* *jack oak*, *kermes oak*)

oak-apple (ōk'ap"l), *n* An oak-gall See *gall*3 —**Oak-apple day**, in England, the 29th of May, on which day boys wear oak apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak tree (See *royal oak*, under *oak*) The apple and a leaf or two are sometimes gilded and exhibited for a week or more on the chimneypiece or in the window This rustic commemoration is, however, falling into disuse *Halliwell*

oak-bark (ok'bark), *n* The bark of some species of oak, used in tanning, and to some extent in dyeing and in medicine The white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the official species in the United States See *oak*, 1, *chestnut oak* (under *oak*), and *quercitron*

oak-barren (ōk'bar"en), *n* See *opening*, 5

oak-beauty (ōk'bū"ti), *n*. A handsome geometrid moth, *Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*, whose larva feeds on the oak

oak-beetle (ōk'bē"tl), *n* A serricorn beetle of the family *Eucnemidæ* *Adams*

Oakboy (ōk'boi), *n*. One of a body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763 They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes The movement was soon repressed The Oakboys received their name from oak sprays which they wore in their hats

oak-chestnut (ōk'ches"nut), *n* A shrub or tree of the genus *Castanopsis*

oaken (ō'kn), *a* [< ME *oken*, < AS *ācen* (= OFries *éken*, *etzen* = D *eiken* = MLG *eken*, *ekensch* = OHG *eichin*, MHG *eichīn*, *eichen*, G. *eichen* = Icel *eikinn*), of oak, < *āc*, oak see *oak*] Made of oak; consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, or wood, etc , of the oak. as, an *oaken* plank or bench

> Lady Marjorie is condemned to die,
> To be burnt in a fire of *oaken* [wood].
> *Lady Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II 340)

> No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

> Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
> With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l 253

> When *oaken* woods with buds are pink
> *Lowell*, The Nest

oakenpin† (ō'kn-pin), *n* An apple so called from its hardness. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

oaker†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *ocher*

oak-feeding (ōk'fē"ding), *a* Feeding on oak leaves; quercivorous: specifically said of certain silkworms, larvæ of the moths *Antheræa yamamai* of Japan and *H. pernyi* of China, which produce an inferior kind of silk

oak-fern (ōk'fèrn), *n* The fern *Polypodium Phegopteris*

oak-fig (ōk'fig), *n* A gall produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis* so called from its resemblance to a fig

oak-frog (ōk'frog), *n*. A North American toad, *Bufo quercus* so called because it frequents oak-openings

oak-gall (ōk'gâl), *n*. An oak-apple or oak-wart. See *gall*3

oak-hooktip (ōk'hùk"tip), *n* A British moth, *Platypteryx hamula*

oak-lappet (ōk'lap"et), *n* A British moth, *Gastropacha quercifolia*

oak-leather (ōk'leᴛʜ"ėr), *n* A kind of fungus-mycelium found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used in making plasters

oakling (ōk'ling), *n* [< *oak* + *-ling*1] A young or small oak

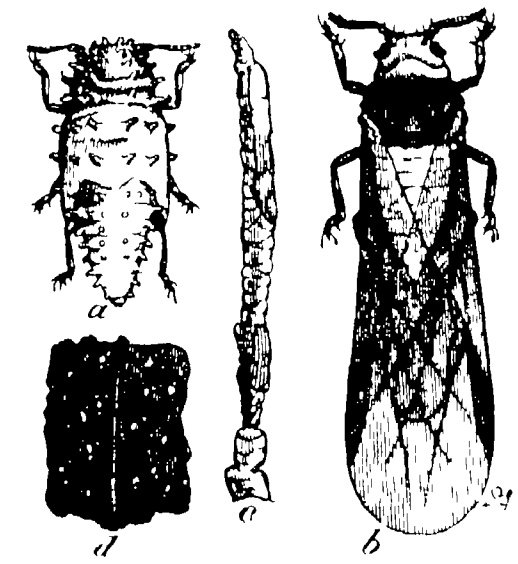
> There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, I ix § 3

oak-lungs (ōk'lungz), *n* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea*, lungwort

oak-opening (ōk'ōp'ning), *n* See *opening*, 5

oak-paper (ōk'pā"per), *n* Paper, as for wall-hangings, printed in imitation of the veinings of oak

oak-pest (ōk'-pest), *n* An insect specially injurious to the oak, specifically, in the United States, *Phylloxera rileyi*, the only member of the genus which infests the oak It produces a seared appearance of the leaves, and hibernates on the twigs



Oak pest (*Phylloxera rileyi*), enlarged

a pupa *b* winged female, *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged *d*, portion of infested leaf, under side

oak-plum (ōk'plum), *n* A gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-prunus* so called from its resemblance to a plum

oak-potato (ōk'pō-tā"tō), *n* A gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-batatus* so called from its resemblance to a potato.

oak-spangle (ōk'spang"gl), *n* A flattened pilose gall occurring singly on the lower side of oak-leaves That found in England is produced by *Cynips longipennis*, a small hymenopter

oak-tangle (ōk'tang"gl), *n*. A thicket of oak-shrubs or -trees

> They come from the *oak tangles* of the environing hills
> *The Century*, XXXVII 415

oak-tanned (ōk'tand), *a* Tanned with a solution the principal ingredient of which is oak-bark

oak-tree (ōk'trē), *n*. [< ME *oketre*, < AS *āctreów* (= Dan *egetræ*), < *āc*, oak, + *treów*, tree] The oak

oakum (ō'kum), *n* [Formerly also *occam*, *ockam*, and more prop *ocum*, *okum*, < ME **ocumbe*, < AS. *ācumba*, *ācemba*, *ǣcumba*, *ǣcemba* (also *cumba*), tow, oakum (= OHG *āchambi*, MHG. *ākambe*, *ākamp*, in comp *hanef-ākambe*, hemp-oakum, the refuse of hemp when hackled), lit 'that which is combed out,' < **ācemban*, comb out, < *ā-*, out, + *cemban*, comb see *a-*1, and *comb*1, *kemb* The AS prefix *ā-*, unaccented in verbs, takes the accent in nouns (cf *arist*), and has in this case changed to E. *oa* (ō)] **1**. The coarse part separated from flax or hemp in hackling; tow —**2**. Junk or old ropes untwisted, and picked into loose fibers resembling tow · used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That made from untarred ropes is called *white oakum*

> For this Nut (which is as bigge as an Estridge egge) hath two sorts of huskes, as our Walnuts, whereof the vpper most is hairy (like hempe), of which they make *Occam* and Cordage, of the other shell they make drinking cups
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 506.

All would sink
But for the *ocum* caulked in every chink.
John Taylor, Works (1630), III 66

oak-wart (ōk'wârt), *n* An oak-gall *Browning*.

oak-web (ōk'web), *n*. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *ocub* [Prov Eng]

oaky (ō'ki), *a*. [‹ *oak* + *-y*[1]] Resembling oak; hard, firm; strong.

The *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men
Bp Hall, Estate of a Christian.

oander, oandurth (ōn'der, ōn'dėrth), *n* Dialectal forms of *undern*

oar[1] (ōr), *n* [Early mod E also *ore*, ‹ ME. *ore*, earlier *are*, ‹ AS. *ār* = Icel *ār* = Sw. *år*, *åra* = Dan *aare*, an oar, prob akin to Gr *ἐρετμόν* = L *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐρέτης*, an oarsman, rower, later (in pl) also oars, *ἐρέσσειν*, row, Lith *irklas*, an oar, *irti*, row, Skt. *aritra*, a paddle, rudder; referred, with the verb *row*[1] (AS *rōwan*, etc) and its deriv *rudder*, to √ *ar*, drive, row, prob same as √ *ar*, raise, move, go see *row*[1], *rudder*.] 1. A long wooden implement used for propelling a boat, barge, or galley It consists of two parts — a flat feather shaped or spoon shaped part called the *blade*, which is dipped into the water in rowing, and a rounded part called the *loom*, ending in a piece of less diameter than the rest called the *handle* The oar rests in a hole or indentation in the gunwale, called the *rowlock* or *oar lock*, or between two pins called *thole pins*, or in a metal rest or socket The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power and the water the fulcrum Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale boats

Insomoche we hadde none other remedy but strake downe our boote and mannyd her with *ores*, wherwithall
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 68

This 'tis, sir, to teach you to be too busy,
To covet all the gains, and all the rumours,
To have a stirring *oar* in all men's actions
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv 5

2 In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred *E. H Knight* —3 In *zool*, an oar-like appendage of an animal used for swimming, as the leg or antenna of an insect or crustacean, one of the parapodia of annelids, etc —4 One who uses an oar, an oarsman, also, a waterman [Colloq]

Tarlton, being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of *oares* to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was bumpsie, and so indeede were all three for the most part
Tarlton's Jests (1611) (*Halliwell*)

Dorsal oars, in *zool* See def 3, and *notopodium* — **Muffled oars**. See *muffled* — **Oars!** the order to lay on oars. — **To back the oars, bend to the oars, boat the oars** See the verbs — **To lie on one's oars**, to suspend rowing, but without shipping the oars hence figuratively, to cease from work rest, take things easy — **To peak the oars**, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat — **To put one's oar in**, or **to put in one's oar**, to interfere unexpectedly or officiously, intermeddle in the business or concerns of others — **To ship the oars**, to place them in the rowlocks — **To take the laboring oar** See *labor*[1] — **To toss the oars**, to throw up the blades of the oars and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat a salute — **To trail the oars**, to throw the oars out of the rowlocks, and permit them to hang outside the boat by the trailing lines — **To unship the oars**, to take the oars out of the rowlocks — **Ventral oars**, in *zool* See def 3, and *notopodium* (See also *bow oar*, *stroke oar*)

oar[1] (ōr), *v* [‹ *oar*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans* To use an oar or oars, row

Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood
Broome, in Pope s Odyssey, xii 526

II. *trans* 1. To propel by or as by rowing

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar d*
Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke
To the shore *Shak*, Tempest, ii 1 118

Some to a low song *oar'd* a shallop by,
Or under arches of the marble bridge
Hung, shadow d from the heat
Tennyson, Princess, ii

2. To traverse by or as by means of oars

Forsook the Orc and *oar d* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine
Hoole, tr of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xi

3 To move or use as an oar

And Naiads *oar'd*
A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars
Tennyson, To E L. on his Travels in Greece

oar[2]†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *ore*[1].

oared (ōrd), *a* [‹ *oar*[1] + *-ed*[2]] 1. Furnished with oars. used in composition as, a four-*oared* boat.—2 In *zool* · (*a*) Oar-footed· as, the *oared* shrew, *Sorex remifer*, a common aquatic shrew of Europe (*b*) Specifically, copepod or copelate (*c*) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird's foot.

oar-fish (ōr'fish), *n*. A trachypteroid or tæniosomous fish, *Regalecus glesne*, of the family *Regalecidæ*, a kind of ribbon-fish It attains a length of from 12 to more than 20 feet.

oar-footed (ōr'fut"ed), *a* Having feet like oars, copepod · said of some crustaceans

oaria, *n*. Plural of *oarium*

oariocele (ō-ā'ri-ō-sēl), *n* [‹ NL *oarium* + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor] In *pathol*, hernia of the ovary

oaritis (ō-a-rī'tis), *n* [NL., ‹ *oarium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol*, ovaritis.

oarium (ō-ā'ri-um), *n*, pl *oaria* (-ä) [NL, ‹ Gr. *ᾠάριον*, a little egg (taken in sense of the diff. but related NL *ovarium*, ovary), dim of *ᾠόν* = L *ovum*, an egg.] An ovary or ovarium.

oarlaps (ōr'laps), *n* See the quotation

One parent [rabbit], or even both, are *oarlaps* — that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles
Darwin, Var of Animals and Plants, iv

oarless (ōr'les), *a* [‹ *oar*[1] + *-less*.] Not supplied with oars; destitute or deprived of oars

A broken torch, an *oarless* boat
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii 26

oar-lock (ōr'lok), *n*. A rowlock

oar-propeller (ōr'prō-pel"ėr), *n* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling

oarsman (ōrz'man), *n* ; pl *oarsmen* (-men) [‹ *oar's*, poss of *oar*[1], + *man*] One who rows with an oar, a boatman, especially, one who rows for exercise or sport.

oarsmanship (ōrz'man-ship), *n* [‹ *oarsman* + *-ship*] The art of rowing, skill as an oarsman

oar-swivel (ōr'swiv'el), *n* A kind of rowlock, consisting of a pivoted socket for the shaft of an oar on the gunwale of a boat

oary (ōr'i), *a* [‹ *oar*[1] + *-y*[1]] Having the form or serving the purpose of an oar [Rare]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton* P L, vii 440

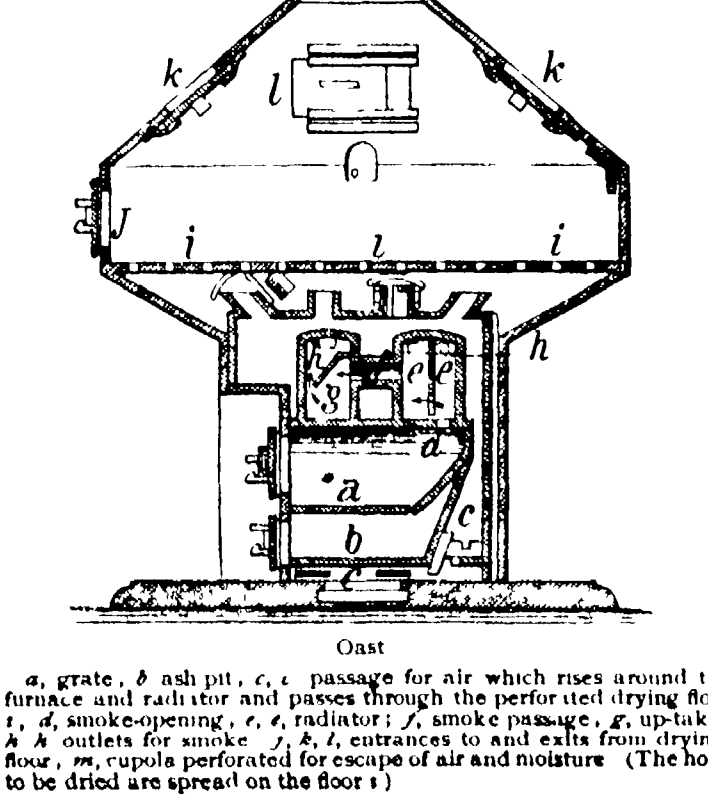
oasal (ō-ā'sal), *a*. [‹ *oasis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an oasis or to oases, found in oases as, *oasal* flora.

oaset, oasiet. Obsolete forms of *ooze*, *oozy*.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n*, pl *oases* (-sēz) [= F *oasis* = Sp. *oasis* = Pg *oasis* (preserving the L form), F. also *oase* = It *oasi* = D G Dan *oase* = Sw *oas* = Russ *oasŭ*, *oasisŭ*; ‹ LL *Oasis* (L. in deriv *Oasites*), a place in the west of Egypt to which criminals were banished by the emperors, ‹ Gr. *Ὄασις* (Herodotus), *Ἄυασις* (Strabo) (this second form appar simulating Gr *αὔειν*, dry, wither, = L *urere*, burn), also *Ὕασις*, and (the city) *Ὕασις*, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert, of Egypt origin; cf Coptic *ouahe* (› Ar *wāh*), a dwelling-place, an oasis, ‹ *ouah*, dwell] Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation, now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste often used figuratively

O me, my pleasant rambles by the lake,
My sweet, wild, fresh three quarters of a year,
My one *Oasis* in the dust and drouth
Of city life! *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some *oasis* after wandering over an arid wilderness. *Edinburgh Rev*



Oast

a, grate, *b* ash pit, *c*, *c* passage for air which rises around the furnace and radiator and passes through the perforated drying floor *i*, *d*, smoke-opening, *e*, *e*, radiator; *f*, smoke passage, *g*, up-take *h* *h* outlets for smoke *j*, *k*, *l*, entrances to and exits from drying floor, *m*, cupola perforated for escape of air and moisture (The hops to be dried are spread on the floor *i*)

oast (ōst), *n* [‹ ME *oost*, *ost*, ‹ AS *āst* (= OD. *est*, *ast*, D *eest*), a kiln, drying-house; akin to *ād*, a funeral pile, L *ædes*, house (hearth), Gr *αἶθος*, burning, heat, *αἰθήρ*, ether, etc see *edify*, *ether*, etc] A kiln to dry hops or malt. See cut in preceding column

oast-house (ōst'hous), *n* 1. A building for oasts or hop kilns

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts *J C Morton*, Cyc of Agriculture

2 A drying-house or a building in which something, as tobacco, is dried and cured

And it ought to touch the heart of the most callous of conservative agriculturists to spend twenty minutes of fingering and sampling in the aromatic warmth of a well arranged tobacco *oast house* where the luxuriant crop hangs in long vistas of tawny coloured tassels, each tassel "hand" composed of the wide fronds in their unbroken integrity, strung on a lath and hung points downwards!
Nineteenth Century, XXIV 572

oat (ōt), *n* [Early mod E also *ote*, *otes*, dial (Sc) *oits*, ‹ ME *ote*, *oote*, earlier *ate* (usually in pl, *ates*, earlier *oten*), ‹ AS *ate* (in earliest form *āta*), pl *ātan*, oat (tr L *avena*), also cockle, tares (tr L *lolium* and *zizania*), not found in other tongues Some compare the Icel (dim) *eitill*, a nodule in stone, = Norw *eitel*, a knot, nodule, gland, also Russ *yadro*, a kernel, ball, Gr *οἶδος*, a swelling (see *edema*), the name being given, in this view, with ref to its rounded shape Others compare the AS *etan*, E *eat* (cf *ǣt* (= Icel *āta*, also *ati*), meat, prey), but why oats should be singled out, as 'that which has a rounded shape' or 'that which is eaten,' from other grains of which the same is equally or more true, is not clear] 1 (*a*) A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or its seed commonly used in the plural in a collective sense The oat was already in cultivation before the Christian era, and is sown in a variety of soils in all cool climates, degenerating



Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*)

a a spikelet *b*, the lower flowering glume with awn *c* the upper flowering glume *d* a neutral flower *e* grain inclosed by the flowering glumes and the palet the awn detached

toward the tropics, yet not ripening quite as far north as barley Oats are grown chiefly as food for beasts, especially horses, being most largely so used in the United States but they also form an important human food (especially in Scotland, of late years somewhat in the United States), in point of nutrition ranked higher by some than ordinary grades of wheat flour (See *oatmeal*, *groats* and *sowens*) All the varieties of the ordinary cultivated oat are referred to *A sativa*, but this is believed by many to be derived from the wild oat, *A fatua* The race called *naked oat*, sometimes regarded as a species, *A nuda*, differs from other sorts in having the seed free from the glume It is successful in Ireland, etc, but not in America. A variety well approved in both hemispheres is the potato-oat, with a large white plump grain, the original of which was found growing accidentally with potatoes The black Poland is another esteemed variety the Tartarian and the Siberian are recommended for poor soils The varieties are numerous, new ones constantly appearing

It fell on a day and a bonny simmer day,
When green grew *aits* and barley
Bonnie House of Airly (Child s Ballads, VI 186).

The country squires brewed at home that strong ale which, after dinner, stood on the table in decanters marked with the *oat* and was drunk in lieu of wine
S Dowell, Taxes in England, IV 68

(*b*) Any species of *Avena* The wild oat of Europe *A fatua*, is a weed of cultivation in many places In California where it abounds, it is extensively utilized as hay The animal, fly or hygrometric oat, *A sterilis* native in Barbary, has two long, strong much bent awns which twist and untwist with changes of moisture and so become a means of locomotion Various species are more or less available for pasture

2† A musical pipe of oat-straw, a shepherd's pipe, hence, pastoral song See *oaten pipe*, under *oaten*.

To get thy steerling, once again
I'le play thee such another strain
That thou shalt swear my pipe do's raigne
Over thine *oat* as soveraigne
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds

But now my *oat* proceeds,
And listens to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.
Milton, Lycidas, l 88

Corbie oats. See *corbie* —**False oat.** Same as *oat grass*, 2 —**Seaside oat** See *spike grass* —**Short oat,** a cultivated variety of the oat —**Skinless oat.** Same as *naked oat* See def 1 —**To sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful excesses, practise the dissipations to which some are prone in the early part of life hence, *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.

We meane that wilfull and unruly age, which lacketh rypeness and discretion, and (as wee saye) *hath not sowed all theyr wyeld Oates*
Touchstone of Complexions (1576) p 89 (*Davies*)

Water-oats See *Indian rice*, under *rice* —**Wild oat.** (*a*) Various species of *Avena* other than *A sativa* See def 1 (*b*). (*b*) *Bromus secalinus* [Prov Eng] (*c*) *Pharus latifolius* [West Indies]—**Wild oats†**, a rakish, dissipated person

The tailors now a days are compelled to excogitate invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfie the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness *Bacon*, Works (ed 1843), p 204 (*Nares*)

oat-cake (ōt′kāk), *n* A cake made of the meal of oats It is generally very thin and brittle

oaten (ō′tn), *a* [< ME. *oten*, < AS **āten*, of the oat, < *āte*, oat see *oat*.] 1 Made of the stem of the oat

He whilest he lived was the noblest swaine
That ever piped in an *oaten* quill
Spenser, Colin Clout, l 441

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws.
Shak, L L L, v 2 913

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with *oaten* stops
Milton, Comus, l 345

2 Made of oats or oatmeal as, *oaten* bread

They lacked *oten* meale to make cakes withall
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I xviii

This botcher looks as if he were dough baked a little butter now, and I could eat him like an *oaten* cake
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii 1

Oaten pipe, a musical pipe made of an oat straw cut so as to have one end closed by a knot, the other end open Near the knot a slit is cut so as to form a reed

oat-flight (ot′flit), *n* The chaff of oats *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

oat-fowl (ōt′foul), *n* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis* [Rare]

oat-grass (ōt′gras), *n* 1 The wild species of *Avena* —2 Another grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum* It is somewhat valued for pasture and hay It is naturalized in the United States from Europe Also called *false oat*, in the United States *tall* or *meadow oat grass*, and *evergreen grass*.
3 A grass of the genus *Danthonia*, distinguished sometimes as *wild oat-grass* —**Meadow oat-grass,** *Arrhenatherum avenaceum* See def 2 [U S]

oath (ōth), *n*, pl. *oaths* (ōᴛʜz) [Early mod E also *othe*, < ME *oth*, *ooth*, earlier *ath*, < AS *āth* = OS *ēth*, *ēd* = OFries *ēth*, *ēd* = D *eed* = OHG *eid*, MHG *eit*, G *eid* = Icel *eidhr* = Sw Dan *ed* = Goth *aiths*, an oath, prob = OIr *oeth*, an oath, no other forms found, root unknown] 1. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some covenant, undertaking, or promise, an outward pledge that one's testimony or promise is given under an immediate sense of responsibility to God

For thei seyn He that swerethe will disceyve his Neyghbore and therefor alle that thei don, thei don it withouten *Othe* *Mandeville*, Travels, p 292

Such an act
makes marriage vows
As false as dicers *oaths*
Shak Hamlet, iii 4 45

Neither is there or can be any tie on human society when that of an *oath* is no more regarded which being an appeal to God, he is immediate judge of it
Dryden, Vind of Duke of Guise

All the officers appointed by congress were to take an *oath* of fidelity as well as of office
Bancroft, Hist Const., II 113

2 The form of words in which such attestation is made Oaths are of two kinds (*a*) assertory oaths or those by which something is asserted as true, and (*b*) promissory oaths (see *promissory oath*, *oath of allegiance*, and *oath of office*, below) Witnesses are allowed to take an oath in any form which they consider binding on their conscience Provision is made in the cases of those who have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath, whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or solemn promise and declaration Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act.
3 A light or blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything associated with the more sacred matters of religion, by way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation.

And specyally in youth gentilmen ben tawght
To swere gret *othis*, they sey for jentery,
Every boy wenyth it be annext to curtesy
MS Laud 416, f 39 (*Halliwell*, under *jentery*)

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth filling *oath*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iii 1 259

The Axes so oft blistered their tender fingers that many times every third blow had a loud *othe* to drowne the echo
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 197

The Accusing Spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the *oath*, blushed as he gave it in, and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi 8

4 Loosely —(*a*) An ejaculation similar in form to an oath, but in which the name of God or of anything sacred is not used

And laughed, and blushed, and oft did say
Her pretty *oath*, by Yea and Nay
Scott, Marmion, v 11

(*b*) An imprecation, differing from a curse in its less formal and more exclamatory character it may be humorous, or even affectionate, among rude and free-living men (*c*) An exclamatory word or phrase, usually without appropriateness to the subject in hand, expressing surprise, and generally displeasure, though sometimes even approval or admiration. It may refer to something sacred, and even be what is called blasphemous, but is often wholly unmeaning, or is a corruption or softening of an originally blasphemous expression, as *zounds!* for *God's* (Christ's) *wounds*, *egad* for *by God*, etc —**Corporal oath†** See *corporal*¹ **Highgate oath†**, a jocose asseveration which travelers toward London were required to take at a tavern at Highgate They were obliged to swear that they would not drink small beer when they could get strong, unless indeed they liked the small better, with other statements of a similar character —**Iron-clad oath,** an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties especially applied to the oath required by the United States government from certain persons in civil and official life after the civil war of 1861–5, on account of its rigor with reference to acts of disloyalty or sympathy therewith —**Judicial oath,** an oath administered in a judicial proceeding sometimes used as including any oath taken before an authorized officer in a case in which the law sanctions the taking of an oath in contradistinction to *extrajudicial oath*, or an oath which though taken, it may be, before a judicial officer, is not required or sanctioned by law Also called *voluntary oath* —**Oath of abjuration** See *abjuration* —**Oath of allegiance,** a declaration under oath promising to bear true allegiance to a specified power —**Oath of conformity and obedience,** a vow taken by priests, bishops, and members of the Roman Catholic Church —**Oath of fealty** See *fealty* —**Oath of office,** an oath required by law from an officer, promising the faithful discharge of his duties as such —**Oath of opinion** See *opinion* —**Oath of supremacy** See *supremacy* —**Poor debtor's oath.** See *debtor* **Promissory oath,** an oath by which something is promised, such as the oath of a prince to rule constitutionally —**Promissory Oaths Act,** a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict, c 72), amended 1871 (34 and 35 Vict, c 48) which prescribes the form of the oath of allegiance and official oaths —**Qualified oath,** in *Scots law*, the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath and which therefore qualify the admission or denial *Imp Dict* —**To make oath** See *make*¹ —**Upon one's oath,** sworn to speak the truth

They cannot speak always as if they were *upon their oath* — but must be understood speaking or writing, with some abatement *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies

oathable† (ō′tha-bl), *a* [< *oath* + *-able*] Fit to be sworn

You are not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear
Shak, T of A, iv 3 135

oath-bound (ōth′bound), *a* Bound by oath

His political aspirations are not forced to find expression in the manœuvres of *oath bound* clubs
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLII 649

oath-breaking (ōth′brā″king), *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury

I told him gently of our grievances,
Of his *oath breaking* *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, v 2. 38

oath-rite (ōth′rīt), *n* The form used at the taking of an oath

oat-malt (ōt′mâlt), *n.* Malt made from oats

oatmeal (ōt′mēl), *n* 1 Meal made from oats The grain, with the husk removed, is kiln-dried and ground

O sister, O sister, that may not bee
Till salt and *oatmeale* grow both of a tree
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II 358).

2 A mush or porridge prepared from oatmeal —3†. [*cap.*] One of a band of riotous profligates who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century [Slang.]

Do mad prank with
Roaring Boys and *Oatmeals*
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i 1

oat-mill (ōt′mil), *n* A machine for grinding oats (*a*) A crushing mill for the rough grinding of oats as feed for horses (*b*) A mill for grinding oats for oatmeal

oatseed-bird (ōt′sēd-bėrd), *n* The yellow wagtail or quaketail, *Budytes rayi*. [Local, Eng.]

oaze (ōz), *n* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *ooze*

ob¹† (ōb), *n.* [< Heb *'ōbh*, a necromancer, sorcerer. The resemblance to *obi*, *obeah* noted by De Quincey ("Modern Superstition") is appar. accidental] A necromancer, a sorcerer

ob²†. An abbreviation of *objection*, used in connection with *sol*, abbreviation of *solution*, in the margins of old books of divinity. Hence *obs and sols*, objections and solutions See *ob-and-soler*.

Bale, Erasmus, &c, explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 150

A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, *Obs and Sols* *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 625

The youth is in a wofull case,
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr Hobs
Loyal Songs, II 217 (*Nares*)

ob. An abbreviation of the Latin *obiit*, he (or she) died used in dates

ob- [L *ob-*, prefix (usually changed to *oc-* before *c*, to *of-* before *f-*, to *og-* before *g-*, to *op-* before *p*, also in some cases *obs-*, *os-*), *ob*, prep., toward, to, at, upon, about, before, on account of, for, OL *op* = Oscan *op* = Umbrian *up* = Gr *ἐπί*, upon, to see *epi-*] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'toward,' 'to,' 'against,' etc, or 'before,' 'near,' 'along by,' but often merely intensive, and not definitely translatable Its force is not felt in English, and it is not used in the formation of new words, except in a series of geometrical terms, applied to shape, especially in natural history, such terms being based upon *oblate* or *oblong*, and the prefix meaning 'reversed' as, *obclavate*, *obcompressed*, *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obimbricate*, *obotal*, *obovate*, *obovoid*, *obrotund*, etc

obambulate† (ob-am′bū-lāt), *v i* [< L *obambulatus*, pp of *obambulare*, walk before, near, or about, < *ob*, before, about, + *ambulare*, walk see *ambulate* and *amble* Cf *perambulate*] To walk about *Cockeram*

obambulation (ob-am-bu-lā′shon), *n.* [< L *obambulatio(n-)*, a walking about, < *obambulare*, walk about see *obambulate*] A walking about

Imputè all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms which did abound in our Don
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p 217

ob-and-soler†, ob-and-soller† (ob′and-sol′er), *n* [< *ob and sol* (see *ob*²) + *-er*¹] A scholastic disputant, a religious controversialist, a polemic

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob and Sollers*,
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools
S Butler, Hudibras, III ii 1242

obang (ō-bang′), *n* [Jap, < *ō*, great, + *ban*, division] An oblong gold coin of Japan, rounded at the ends, and worth 100 bu, or about $25 not now in circulation

obarne†, obarnit, *n* [Origin obscure] A beverage associated in texts of the sixteenth century with meath and mead, and in one case mentioned as a variety of mead

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni* *B Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i 1

With spiced meades (wholesome but dear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse, by pesants drunk
Pymlyco, quoted by Gifford in B Jonson, VII 241

Obbenite (ob′en-īt), *n* [Appar from some one named *Obben*] One of an Anabaptist sect in northern Europe, about the time of Menno (about 1530). See the quotation

Menno attached himself to the *Obbenites*, who held that on earth true Christians had no prospect but to suffer persecution, refused to use the sword, and looked for no millennium on earth *Encyc Brit*, XVI 12

obbligato (ob-li-ga′tō), *a.* and *n* [It, bound, obliged, < L *obligatus*, bound see *obligate*, *oblige*.] **I.** *a* In *music*, indispensable, so important that it cannot be omitted especially used of accompaniments of independent value

II. *n.* An accompaniment, whether for a solo or a concerted instrument, which is of independent importance, especially, an instrumental solo accompanying a vocal piece

Also spelled *obligato*

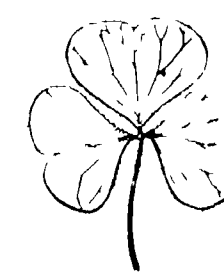
obclavate (ob-klā′vāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *clavate*] Inversely clavate

obcompressed (ob-kom-prest′), *a* [< *ob-* + *compressed*] In *bot*, flattened anteroposteriorly instead of laterally

obconic (ob-kon′ik), *a* [< *ob-* + *conic*] In *nat hist*, inversely conical, conical, with the apex downward.

obconical (ob-kon'i-kal), *a*. [< *obconic* + *-al*.] Same as *obconic*.

obcordate (ob-kôr'dāt), *a*. [< *ob-* + *cordate*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely heart-shaped; cordate, but with the broader end, with its strong notch, at the apex instead of the base.



Obcordate Leaflet of Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*, var. *stricta*).

obcordiform (ob-kôr'di-fôrm), *a*. [< *obcord(ate)* + L. *forma*, form.] Obcordate in form and position: said of leaves, etc.

obdeltoid (ob-del'toid), *a*. [< *ob-* + *deltoid*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely deltoid; triangular with the apex downward.

obdiplostemonous (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-nus), *a*. [< *ob-* + *diplostemonous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or affected by obdiplostemony.

obdiplostemony (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-ni), *n*. [< *ob-* + *diplostemony*.] The condition in a flower with twice as many stamens as sepals or petals whereby the outer whorl of stamens is antipetalous and the inner whorl antisepalous: opposed to *diplostemony*.

In at least most of the genera and orders where *obdiplostemony* has been noticed in the completely developed flower, it is simply due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding buttress-like bases of the carpels, as in Geranium pratense.
Henslow, Origin of Floral Structures, p. 189.

obdormition (ob-dôr-mish'on), *n*. [< L. *obdormire*, fall asleep, < *ob*, toward, to, + *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm*.] 1†. Sleep; the state or condition of being asleep. [Rare.]

A peaceful *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

2. The state or condition of numbness of a part due to pressure on a nerve: as, the *obdormition* of a limb.

obduce (ob-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obduced*, ppr. *obducing*. [< L. *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, < *ob*, before, on, over, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*.] To draw over, as a covering.

Covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65.

obduct (ob-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obductus*, pp. of *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over: see *obduce*.] To draw over; cover; obduce.

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet so *obducted* and covered with thick skins that it cannot diffuse its vertue to the right.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

obduction (ob-duk'shon), *n*. [< L. *obductio(n-)*, a covering, enveloping, < *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, envelop: see *obduce*, *obduct*.] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockeram.*

obduracy (ob'dū-rā-si or ob-dū'ra-si), *n*. [< *obdura(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; extreme hardness of heart; rebellious persistence in wickedness.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for *obduracy* and persistency.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 458.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

=Syn. See *obdurate*.

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obdurated*, ppr. *obdurating*. [< L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare* (> Pg. *obdurar*), harden, become hardened: see *obdure*.] To harden; confirm in resistance; make obdurate.

Obdurated to the height of boldness.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 38.

But [force] greatly *obdurates* also the unreasonable.
Penn, To Lord Arlington.

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt or ob-dū'rāt), *a*. [= It. *obdurato*, < L. *obduratus*, pp., hardened: see the verb.] 1. Hardened, especially against moral influences; wickedly resisting.

With minds *obdurate* nothing prevaileth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

The allowance of such a favour [a miracle] to them [the bad] would serve only to render them more *obdurate* and more inexcusable; it would enhance their guilt, and increase their condemnation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart,
It does not feel for man. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 8.

Custom maketh blind and *obdurate*
The loftiest hearts.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 9.

2. Hard-hearted; inexorable; unyielding; stubborn.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

The earth, *obdurate* to the tears of Heaven,
Lets nothing shoot but poison'd weeds.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Long did he strive the *obdurate* foe to gain
By proffer'd grace. *Addison*, The Campaign.

Why the fair was *obdurate*
None knows — to be sure, it
Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 69.

3. Inflexible; stiff; harsh. [Rare.]

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

The rest ... sat on well-tann'd hides,
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 52.

=Syn. 1. *Obdurate, Callous, Hardened*. These words all retain the original meaning of physical hardening, although it is obsolescent with *obdurate*. In the moral signification, the figure is most felt in the use of *callous*, which indicates sensibilities to right and wrong deadened by hard treatment, like *callous* flesh. *Hardened* is less definite, it being not always clear whether the person is viewed as made hard by circumstances or as having *hardened* himself against better influences and proper claims. *Obdurate* is the strongest, and implies most of determination and active resistance. See *obstinate*.

Yet he's ungrateful and *obdurate* still:
Fool that I am to place my heart so ill!
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, vii. 29.

The only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humble, without an education to render them *callous* to contempt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

They, *harden'd* more by what might most reclaim,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

2. Unbending, unsusceptible, insensible.

obdurately (ob'dū-rāt-li), *adv*. In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

obdurateness (ob'dū-rāt-nes), *n*. Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them but what was framed against the individual offender. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 687.

obduration (ob-dū-rā'shon), *n*. [< OF. *obduration* = Sp. *obduracion* = Pg. *obduração* = It. *obdurazione*, < LL. *obduratio(n-)*, a hardening, < L. *obdurare*, harden: see *obdurate*.] Obduracy; defiant impenitence.

Final *obduration* therefore is an argument of eternal rejection, because none continue hardened to the last end but lost children. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man, and, of all sins, incredulity! *Bp. Hall*, Plagues of Egypt.

These [sins] carry Cain's mark upon them, or Judas's sting, or Manasses's sorrow, unless they be made impudent by the spirit of *obduration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obdured*, ppr. *obduring*. [< L. *obdurare*, harden, become hard, < *ob*, to, + *durare*, harden: see *dure*, *v.* Cf. *obdurate*.] I. *trans.* To harden; make obdurate.

What shall we say then to those *obdured* hearts which are no whit affected with public evils?
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Ps. lx.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 785.

II. *intrans.* To become hard or hardened.

Senceless of good, as stones they soone *obdure*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *a*. [Irreg. for *obdurate*, after *dure*, *a*.] Obdurate; hard; inexorable.

If the general's heart be so *obdure*
To an old begging soldier. *Webster.*

obduredness (ob-dūrd'nes), *n*. [< *obdured*, pp. of *obdure*, *v.*, + *-ness*.] Hardened condition; obduracy; hardness. [Rare.]

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obduredness* and infidelity it will needs perish?
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Acts ii. 37–40.

obea, obeah (ō'bē-ä), *n*. See *obi*[1].

No priest of salvation visited him [the negro] with glad tidings; but he went down to death with dusky dreams of African shadow-catchers and *Obeahs* hunting him.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

obedible† (ō-bē'di-bl), *a*. [< ML. as if **obedibilis*, < L. *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*, *obey*.] Obedient; yielding.

They [spirits] may be made most sensible of paine, and by the *obedible* submission of their created nature wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n*. [< ME. *obedience*, < OF. *obedience*, F. *obédience* = Sp. Pg. *obediencia* = It. *obbedienza*, *obbedienzia*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience, < *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient: see *obedient*.] 1. The act or habit of obeying; dutiful compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority: as, to reduce a refractory person to *obedience*.

If you look for
Favours from me, deserve them with *obedience*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest such, owe to thyself,
That is, to thy *obedience*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 522.

Cooperation can at first be effective only when there is *obedience* to peremptory command.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 449.

When men have learnt to reverence a life of passive, unreasoning *obedience* as the highest type of perfection, the enthusiasm and passion of freedom necessarily decline.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

2. Words or action expressive of reverence or dutifulness; obeisance.

Vouchsafe to speak my thanks, and my *obedience*,
As from a blushing handmaid, to his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 71.

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring *obedience* due.
Milton, P. L., iii. 190.

3. A collective body of those who adhere to some particular authority: as, the king's *obedience*; specifically, the collective body of those who adhere or yield obedience to an ecclesiastical authority: as, the Roman *obedience*, or the churches of the Roman *obedience* (that is, the aggregate of persons or of national churches acknowledging the authority of the Pope).

The Armenian Church ... was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine *obedience*, and so little heretical that its alliance was courted by both communions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 160.

The moral condition of both the clergy and the laity of the Roman *obedience* is far better now than it was four hundred years ago. *The Century*, XXVII. 626.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his dependents any special admonition or instruction. [Rare.] (*b*) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction. [Rare.] — **Canonical obedience**. See *canonical*. — **Oath of conformity and obedience**. See *oath*. — **Passive obedience**, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. Passive obedience and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine. =Syn. 1. *Obedience, Compliance, Submission, Obsequiousness*. *Obedience* always implies something to be done, and is rarely used except in a good sense. *Compliance* and *submission* may be outward or inward acts, and may be good or bad. *Obsequiousness* is now always a fawning or servile compliance. *Obedience* implies proper authority; *submission* implies authority of some sort; *compliance* may be in response to a request or hint; *obsequiousness* may be toward any one from whom favors are hoped for.

The *obedience* of a free people to general laws, however hard they bear, is ever more perfect than that of slaves to the arbitrary will of a prince. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 163.

By this *compliance* thou wilt win the lords
To favour, and perhaps to set thee free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1411.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approves and more accepts,
Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*.
Milton, S. A., l. 511.

Vigilius replied that he had always reverently cherished the Governor, and had endeavored to merit his favor by diligent *obsequiousness*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 331.

obediencer†, *n*. [ME., < OF. *obediencer*, < ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedience*.] A certain officer in a monastery.

Ac it semeth nouht parfytnesse in cytees for to begge,
Bote he be *obediencer* to pryour other to mynstre.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 91.

obedienciary† (ō-bē-di-en'shi-ā-ri), *n*. [< ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedient*. Cf. *obediencer*.] One who obeys.

The See of Rome tooke great indignation against the said Albigenses, and caused all their faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise vp in armour, and take the sign of the holy crosse vpon them to fight against them. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1206, p. 870.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *a*. [< ME. *obedient*, < OF. *obedient* = Sp. Pg. *obediente* = It. *obbediente*, < L. *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient, obeying, ppr. of *obœdire*, *obedire*, obey: see *obey*. Cf. *obeisant*.] 1. Obeying or willing to obey; submissive to authority, control, or constraint; dutiful; compliant.

Joseph being, at the end of seven years, ascertained by an angel of the death of Herod, and commanded to return to the land of Israel he was *obedient*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 75

His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old
Shelley, Alastor

2† Correspondent, subject

Thise croked signes ben *obedient* to the signes that ben of riht assencioun *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, II 28.

=Syn. 1 Compliant See *obedience*

obediential (ō-bē-di-en'shal), *a.* [= F *obédientiel*, < ML *obedientialis* (as a noun, obedientiæ), < L *obadientia*, *obedientia*, obedience see *obedience*] **1** Characterized by obedience or submission to authority or control; submissive; dutiful

The subject matter and object of this new creation is a free agent in the first it was purely *obediential* and passive *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 665

2 Incumbent, obligatory

There is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obediential* subjection to the Lord of Nature
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 98

Obediential obligations, in *Scots law*, as contrasted with *conventional obligations*, such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children

obediently (o-bō'di-ent-li), *adv* In an obedient manner, with due or dutiful submission to commands, authority, or control, submissively, dutifully

obeisance (ō-bā'- or ō-bē'sans), *n* [Formerly also *obeysance*, < ME *obeisance*, *obeisaunce*, *obeysaunce*, < OF. *obeissance*, F. *obéissance*, obedience, < *obeissant*, F *obéissant*, obedient see *obeisant*] **1†** Authority, subjection; power or right to demand obedience

Ye shall here haue the rewle and gouernaunce
Of this contre, with all my full powre
My men shall be vnder your *obeiseaunce*
Generydes (L L T S), l. 1096.

All other people within this our Realme or elsewhere vnder our *obeysance*, iurisdiction, and rule.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 207

2†. Obedience.

He bynt him to perpetuall *obeisaunce*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 47

3. Deferential deportment

Of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce,
And of thy feyned trowthe and thy manere,
With thyne *obeysaunce* and humble chere
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1375

Hepzibah had unconsciously flattered herself with the idea that there would be a gleam, or halo, of some kind or other, about her person which would insure an *obeisance* to her sterling gentility, or at least a tacit recognition of it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, III.

4 A bow or courtesy, an act of reverence, dutifulness, or deference

Ryght as a serpent hit him under floures
Til he may seu his tyme for to byte,
Ryght so this god of love, this ypocryte,
Doth so his ceremonies and *obeisances*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 507

See him dress'd in all suits like a lady
That done, conduct him to the drunkard's chamber,
And call him "madam, do him *obeisance*
Shak, T of the S, Ind, i 108.

All making *obeysance* to bold Robin Hood
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V 290)

To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due *obeisance* to the daisy paid
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 363

She, curtseying her *obeisance*, let us know
The Princess Ida waited *Tennyson*, Princess, II

There are the *obeisances* these, of their several kinds, serve to express reverence in its various degrees, to gods, to rulers, and to private persons
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 345

obeisancy (ō-bā'- or ō-bē'san-si), *n* [As *obeisance* (see *-cy*)] Same as *obeisance*. [Rare]

obeisant† (ō-bā'- or ō-bē'sant), *a* [< ME *obeisant*, < OF *obeissant*, F *obéissant*, obedient, ppr of *obeir*, obey see *obey*] Obedient, subject

And *obeisant* and redy to his honde
Were alle his liges
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 10

In that Lond thei have a Queen, that governethe alle that Lond, and alle thei ben *obeysant* to hire
Mandeville, Travels, p 155

And all this word Dominus of name
Shuld haue the ground *obeisant* wilde and tame,
That name and people togidre might accord
Al the ground subiect to the Lord
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 200

obeiset, obeisht, *v t* and *i* [ME *obeisen*, *obeischen*, *obeschen*, *obeishen*, < OF *obeiss-*, stem of certain parts of *obeir* obey see *obey*] To obey, be obedient See *obeising*

Alle that *obeischen* to hym *Wyclif*, Heb v 9

obeising†, obeishing†, *n* [ME., verbal n of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v*] Obedience

He wol meke affir his beryng
Been, for service and *obeysshyng*
Rom of the Rose, l 3380

obeising†, obeishing†, *p a* [ME, ppr of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v*] Obedient, obeisant

Take heed now of this grete gentilman,
This Troyan, that so wel hei pleasen can,
That feyneth him so trewe and *obeising*,
So gentil and so privy of his doing
Chaucer, Good Women, l 1266

obeley†, *n* See *oble*

Obelia (ō-bē'li-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀβελός*, a spit see *obelus*] A genus of campanularian polyps, distinguished from *Campanularia* by the flat discoidal medusæ with many marginal tentacles and eight interradial vesicles *O longissima* is a large and beautiful species found in deep water along the New England coast, the colonies measuring sometimes twelve inches in length


Obelia marginata with enlarged section

obeliac (ō-bē'li-ak), *a.* [< *obelion* + *-ac*] Of or pertaining to the obelion as, the *obeliac* region

obelion (ō-bē'li-on), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀβελός*, a spit see *obelus*] In *craniom*, a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina Here the sagittal suture becomes more simple See cut under *craniometry*.

obeliscal (ob'e-lis-kal), *a* [< L *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-al*] Having the form or character of an obelisk, obeliscal

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an *obelisceal* stone set upright *Stukeley*, Paleographia Sacra, p 16

obeliscar (ob'e-lis-kär), *a.* [< L *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-ar*³] Having the form or character of an obelisk, obeliscal

obelise, *v t* See *obelize*

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* [= F *obélisque* = Sp Pg It *obelisco*, < L *obeliscus*, an obelisk (pillar), LL a rosebud, also a mark in writing, < Gr *ὀβελίσκος*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a coin stamped with a spit, a sword-blade, spear-head, etc, dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing see *obelus*] **1** A tapering shaft of rectangular plan, generally finished with a pyramidal apex The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly th same in all Egyptian obelisks — that is, between one ninth and one tenth, and the thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater


Obelisks of Thothmes and Hatasou, at Karnak (Thebes), Egypt

than three fourths of the thickness at the base Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were set up to record the honors or triumphs of the kings, and many have been removed thence, in both ancient and modern times Two of the largest of them, about 78 feet in height, which had been erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis, were removed to Rome by Augustus Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mehemet Ali to Great Britain and France respectively The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1836 That chosen by the British lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected on the Thames embankment in London, in 1878, by private enterprise Its height is 68 feet 5½ inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it now stands in Central Park, having been transported thither in 1880 by private enterprise

Small models of *obelisks* are found in the tombs of the age of the pyramid builders, and represented in their hieroglyphics *J Fergusson*, Hist Arch, I 129

2 In *printing* and *writing*, a sign resembling a small dagger (†), and hence also called a *dagger* It was formerly employed in editions of ancient authors to point out and censure spurious or doubtful passages, and for like purposes, but is now generally used as a reference-mark to direct the reader to a marginal note or foot note on the same page, in dictionaries to distinguish obsolete words, or before dates in biographical or historical works of reference to indicate the year of death The double obelisk is a mark of reference of the form ‡

The Lord Keeper was scratched with their *obelisk*, that he favoured the Puritans
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 95.

obelize (ob'e-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *obelized*, ppr *obelizing* [< *obelus* + *-ize*] To mark with an obelisk, condemn as spurious, doubtful, or objectionable, by appending an obelisk, hence, to censure. Also *obelise*, and formerly *obolize*.

Next comes the young critic she is disgusted with age, and upon system eliminates (or, to speak with Aristarchus, "*obelizes*") all the gray hairs *De Quincey*, Homer, I

Recent editors who have taken on themselves the high office of guiding English youth in its first study of Shakespeare have proposed to excise or to *obelize* whole passages.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p 19

obelus (ob'e-lus), *n*; pl *obeli* (-lī) [< LL *obelus*, an obelisk, < Gr *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing (see def) Ct. *obolus*] A mark, so called from its resemblance to a spit, usually made like a dash, thus —, or like an obelisk, thus †, and employed in ancient manuscripts to indicate a suspected passage or reading The latter of these signs is still commonly used in editions of the classics for the same purpose Another form of the obelus, – similar to our sign of division, was used by the ancients to mark passages as superfluous, especially in philosophical writings

obequitate† (ob-ek'wi-tāt), *v i* [< L *obequitatus*, pp of *obequitare*, ride toward or up to, < *ob*, before, toward, + *equitare*, ride see *equitation*] To ride about

obequitation† (ob-ek-wi-tā'shon), *n* [< L as if **obequitatio(n-)*, < *obequitare*, ride up to see *obequitate*] The act of riding about *Cockeram*

oberhaus (ō'ber-hous), *n* [G *ober* = E *over*, upper, *haus* = L *house*] The upper house in those German legislative bodies which have two chambers

Oberon (ō'be-ron), *n* [Also *Iuberon*, *Iberon*; of OHG origin, ult akin to *elf*] **1** In *mediæval myth*, the king of the fairies

Why should Titania cross her *Oberon*?
Shak, M N D, II 1 119.

2 A satellite of the planet Uranus

Oberonia (ō-be-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL (Lindley, 1830), named after the fairy king, *Oberon*] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Japonieæ*, peculiar in the many leaves in two ranks There are about 50 species of tropical Asia, Australia, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific They are tufted epiphytes destitute of bulbs, with many small flowers in a dense terminal spike or raceme The flowers of all the species mimic insects or other animal forms

oberration (ob-e-rā'shon), *n* [< L as if **oberratio(n-)*, < *oberrare*, wander about, < *ob*, about, + *errare*, wander see *err*] The act of wandering about *Bailey* [Rare]

Obesa (ō-bē'sä), *n pl* [NL, < L *obesus*, fat, stout, plump see *obese*.] In *zool*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a division of his *Multungulata*, consisting of hippopotamuses

obese (ō-bēs'), *a* [= F *obèse* = Sp Pg It *obeso*, < L *obesus*, fat, stout, plump, gross, lit. 'eaten up' (having eaten oneself fat), being also used in the passive sense 'eaten up,' 'wasted away,' 'lean,' pp of *obedere* (only in the pp), eat up, eat away, < *ob*, before, to, up, + *edere* = E *eat*] **1** Exceedingly corpulent, fat, fleshy.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over *obese* priest that he was an Armenian
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p 8

An *obese* person with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix

2 In *entom*, very much larger than usual; appearing as if distended with food, as the abdomen of a meloë or oil-beetle — **3** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obesa*

obeseness (o-bēs'nes), *n* The state or quality of being obese, excessive fatness, corpulency

The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots
Bp Gauden, Hieraspistes, p 560 (*Latham*)

obesity (ō-bes'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obesité* = Sp. *obesidad* = Pg *obesidade* = It *obesità*, < L *obesita(t-)s*, fatness, < *obesus*, fat: see *obese*.] The

condition or quality of being obese or corpulent; corpulency; polysarcia adiposa

obesse†, *n.* [Origin not clear.] A kind of game. *Halliwell*

Play at *obesse*, at biliors, and at cards
Archæologia, XIV 253

obex (ō'beks), *n.* [L., < *obicere*, *objicere*, throw before: see *object*, *v.*] 1. A barrier; hence, a preventive

Episcopacy [was] ordained as the remedy and *obex* of schism *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 149

2 In *anat*, a thickening at the point of the calamus scriptorius in the membrane roofing the fourth ventricle

obey (ọ-bā'), *v.* [< ME *obeyen*, *obeien*, *obbeyen*, *obbeien*, < OF *obeir*, F *obeir* = It *obbedire* (cf Sp Pg. *obedecer*, < L *obœdire*, less prop *obedire*, later L also *obaudire*, ML. *obedire*, listen to, harken, usually in extended sense, obey, be subject to, serve, < *ob*, before, near, + *audire*, hear: see *audient* From L *obœdire* are also E. *obedient*, etc , *obeisant*, etc] I. *trans.* 1 To comply with the wishes or commands of, submit to, as in duty bound, be subject to, serve with dutifulness.

Ryȝt byfore Godez chayere,
& the fowre bestez that hym *obes*, . .
Her songe they songen
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 885

Doubted of all wher by fors, were, or wit,
Euery man *obbeid* hym lowly
In all hys marches, where wrong or ryght were it
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 5084

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord Eph vi 1

I cannot *obey* you, if you go to morrow to Parsons green, your company, that place, and my promise are strong inducements, but an ague flouts them all
Donne, Letters, cxxii

Can he [God] be as well pleased with him that assassines his Parents as with him that *obeys* them ?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III ix

Afric and India shall his power *obey*
Dryden, Æneid, vi 1082

2 To comply with, carry out, perform, execute

Let me serve
In heaven God ever bless'd, and his divine
Behests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*
Milton, P L., vi 185

"Oh ! cuss the cost !" says you Do you jist *obey* orders and break owners, that 's all you have to do
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xiii

"Go, man,' he said,
"And tell thy king his will shall be *obeyed*
So far as this, that we will come to him '
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 286

3. To submit to the power, control, or influence of as, a ship *obeys* her helm

His dissolute disease will scarce *obey* this medicine
Shak , M W of W , iii. 3 204.

Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,
The rising waves *obey* th' increasing blast
Cowper, Retirement, l 532.

4† To submit (one's self)

Ther is no kynge ne prince that may be to moche be loved of his peple, ne he may not to moche *obbeye hymself* for to haue theire hertes *Merlin* (E E T S), i 83

II. *intrans* To yield or give up; submit to power, authority, control, or influence; do as bidden or directed : as, will you *obey?* Formerly sometimes followed by *to*

And for to *obeye to* alle my requestes reasonable, zif thei weren not gretly azen the Royalle power and dignytee of the Soudan or of his Lawe *Mandeville*, Travels, p 82.

So that a man maie sothely telle
That all the worlde *to* gold *obeieth*
Gower, Conf Amant., v

Ere I learn love, I'll practice to *obey*
Shak , C of E., ii 1. 29

Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*
Milton, P L., i. 137

A courage to endure and to *obey* *Tennyson*, Isabel

obeyer (ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who obeys or yields obedience

That common by word, divide et impera, she condemned, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*
Holland, tr of Camden, Elizabeth, an 1565

It becomes a triumph of reason and freedom when self directing obedience is thus paid to laws which the *obeyer* considers erroneous, yet knows to be the laws of the land
Sir E Creasy, Eng Const , p 324.

obeyingly (ō-bā'ing-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; submissively

obeysance†, obeyse†. See *obeisance*, *obeise*.

obfirmate† (ob-fėr'māt), *v t* [< L *obfirmatus*, pp. of *obfirmare*, *offirmare*, make firm, < *ob*, before, + *firmare*, make firm see *firm*, *v*] To make firm; confirm in resolution

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death *Sheldon*, Miracles, p 16

obfirmation† (ob-fėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< L as if **obfirmatio(n-)*, < *obfirmare*, make firm see *obfirmate.*] Unyielding resolution, obstinacy.

All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they had shut their eyes against that light was to be rescinded by repentance *Jer Taylor*, Repentance, ii. 2

obfirmed† (ob-fėrmd'), *a* [As *obfirm(ate)* + *-ed*².] Obdurate, confirmed

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmed* in his wickedness. *Bp Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii 3

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret and pp *obfuscated*, ppr *obfuscating* [Also *offuscate*, < LL *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, *offuscare*, darken, obscure, only in fig use, vilify, < *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, dark, brown: see *fuscous* Cf *obfusque*] To darken, obscure, becloud, confuse, bewilder, muddle

The body works upon the mind by *obfuscating* the spirits
Burton, Anat of Mel , p 641

His head, like a smoke jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter *Sterne*

Certain popular meetings, in which the burghers of New Amsterdam met to talk and smoke over the complicated affairs of the province, gradually *obfuscating* themselves with politics and tobacco smoke
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 238.

And now, my good friends, I ve a fine opportunity
To *obfuscate* you all by sea terms with impunity
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 305

obfuscate† (ob-fus'kāt), *a* [< LL *obfuscatus*, pp see the verb] Darkened, clouded, obscured, muddled

The vertues, beynge in a cruell persone, be *obfuscate* or hyd *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, ii 7

The daughters beautie is the mothers glory light be comes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612) (*Nares*)

obfuscation (ob-fus-kā'shon), *n* [Also *offuscation*, < LL *obfuscatio(n-)*, a darkening, < *obfuscare*, darken see *obfuscate*] The act of obfuscating or obscuring, also, that which obscures, obscurity, confusion

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like
Burton, Anat of Mel , p 202.

Too often theologians, like mystics and cuttle fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self raised *obfuscations* *J Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II 142.

obfusque† (ob-fusk'), *v t* [Also *offusque*, < F *offusquer*, < LL. *obfuscare*, darken. see *obfuscate*] To obfuscate; darken

A superfluous glare not only tires, but *obfusques* the intellectual sight *Bolingbroke*, Fragments of Essays, § 5

obi¹ (ō'bi), *n* [Also *obea*, *obeah*, *oby*, said to be of African origin] 1. A species of magical art or sorcery practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly prevalent among those living in the West Indies, where it was introduced by African slaves Traces of the same or similar superstitions and practices are still found both in the West Indies and in some of the southern United States. The charms used are bones, feathers, rags, and other trash, but it is upon a secret and skilful use of poison that the peculiar terror of the system is supposed to depend The negroes have recourse to the obi for the cure of diseases, gratification of revenge, conciliation of enemies, discovery of theft, telling of fortunes, etc

Things suffer in general , the slaves run away or are inclined to be turbulent , he [the bad head driver] and they cabal bad sugar is made , and perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of *Obea* is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another , even aiming at the existence of the white people
T Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p 83

2 The fetish or charm upon which the power of the obi is supposed to depend

obi² (ō'bi), *n* [Jap] A sash of some soft material, figured or embroidered in gay colors, worn by the women of Japan It is a long strip of cloth about a foot wide, wound round the waist several times, and tied behind in a large bow, which varies in style according to the social condition of the wearer

They [the Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes They are of great width, and are fastened tightly round the waist, while an enormous bow behind reaches from between the shoulders to far below the hips *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II xix.

obiism (ō'bi-izm), *n* [< *obi*¹ + *-ism*] The practice of obi among negroes. See *obi*¹.

obi-man (ō'bi-man), *n* A man who practises obi. Also *obea-man*, *obeah-man*

obimbricate (ob-im'bri-kāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *imbricate*] In *bot* , imbricated, or successively overlapping downward noting an involucre in which the exterior scales are progressively longer than the interior ones

obispo (ō-bis'pō), *n.* [Sp , = E. *bishop*] The bishop-ray, *Ætobatis narinari* [Cuba]

obit (ō'bit or ob'it), *n.* [Early mod E also *obet*, < ME *obite*, *obyte* = OF. *obit* = Sp. *óbito* = Pg It *obito*, < L *obitus*, a going to a place, approach, usually a going down, setting (as of the sun), fall, ruin, death, < *obire*, go or come to, usually go down, set, fall, perish, die, < *ob*, toward, to, + *ire*, go see *iter*¹, etc Cf *exit*] 1 Death; decease, the fact or time of death

Our lord lete her haue knoulege of the daye of her *obyte* or departyng oute of this lyf
Caxton (1485), quoted in N and Q , 6th ser , X. 394

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon containing his [Durel s] name, title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 58
Wood, Athenæ Oxon , II 735.

2. A religious service for a person deceased, preceding the interment, the office for the dead

These *obets* once past o re, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire
Heywood, Iron Age, i. 4

Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral, when the corps lies in the church uninterred
Termes de la Ley, quoted in Mason s Supp to Johnson

3 The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance on the anniversary of his death (also called an *annal*, *annual*, or *year's mind*), more particularly, a memorial service on the anniversary of the death of the founder or benefactor of a church, college, or other institution In old writers also spelled *obite*, *obyte*

To the seid Curate, and kirke wardeyns of the said kyrke for tyme beyng, for to be distributed in Almosse emonges pure folkes of the seid pariche beyng atte seid yerely *obite* and Messe, thyrteyn pens
English Gilds (E E T S), p 14

To thee, renowned knyght continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallowed tomb thy yearly *obits* show
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii 530

It seemed to Inglesant that he was present at the celebration of some *obyte*, or anniversary of the death of one long departed *J H Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, I.

obite†, *a* [ME *obite*, < L *obitus*, pp of *obire*, depart, die see *obit*, *n*] Departed, dead

That saide that I schulde be *obitte*,
To hell that I schulde entre in
York Plays, p 388

obiter (ob'i-tėr), *adv* [L , prop as two words, *ob iter*, on the way, by the way, in passing *ob*, toward, on, *iter*, way, course, journey see *iter*¹] In passing, by the way, by the by, incidentally

It may be permissible to remark, *obiter*, that "St " does not stand for "Santo" or "San ' but for ' Saint "
N and Q , 7th ser , IV 272.

Obiter dictum (pl *obiter dicta*) something said by the way or incidentally, and not as the result of deliberate judgment a passing remark specifically, an incidental opinion given by a judge, in contradistinction from his judicial decision of the essential point See *dictum*

His [Gray s] *obiter dicta* have the weight of wide reading and much reflection by a man of delicate apprehension and tenacious memory for principles
Lowell, New Princeton Rev , I 169

obit-song† (ō'bit-sông), *n* A funeral song, a dirge

They spice him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And of sad sighes they make their *Obit song* [read *obit-song*] *Holy Roode*, p 27 (*Davies*)

obitual (ō-bit'ū-al), *a* [< L *obitus*, death (see *obit*), + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an obit, or to the day when funeral solemnities are celebrated

Edw Wells, M A student of Ch Ch , spoke a speech in praise of Dr John Fell, being his *obitual* day
Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, II. 388.

obituarily (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri-li), *adv* In the manner of an obituary

obituarist (ō-bit'ū-ā-rist), *n* [< *obituar-y* + *-ist*] The recorder of a death, a writer of obituaries, a biographer

He [Mr Patrick] it was who composed the whole peal of Stedman s triples, 5040 changes which his *obituarist* says had till then been deemed impracticable
Southey, Doctor, xxxi (*Davies*)

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [= F *obituaire* = Sp Pg *obituario*, < ML *obituarius*, < L *obitus*, death see *obit*] I *a* Of or relating to the death of a person or persons as, an *obituary* notice.

II. *n* , pl *obituaries* (-riz) 1 A list of the dead, also, a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead

In religious houses they had a register wherein they entered the obits of obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*
G Jacob Law Dict

2 An account of persons deceased notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

obi-woman (ō'bi-wum'an), *n* A woman who practises obi Also *obea-woman* *obeah-woman*.

obj. An abbreviation of *object* and *objective*

object (ob-jekt'), *v.* [< ME. *objecten*, < OF. *objecter*, F. *objecter* = Sp. *objetar* = Pg. *objectar* = It. *obbiettare, abiettare*, < L. *objectare*, throw before or against, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, accuse of, freq. of *objicere, obicere*, throw before or against, hold out before, present, offer, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, etc., < *ob*, before, against, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1. Cf. *abject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project, reject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1† To throw or place in the way, oppose, interpose.

> Ek southwards stande it colde
> Blastes sumthing *object* eke from hem holde
> *Palladius* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 131
>
> He ever murmurs, and *objects* his pains,
> And says the weight of all lies upon him
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.
>
> Pallas to their eyes
> The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies
> *Pope*, Odyssey, vii. 54.

2† To throw or place before the view, set clearly in view, present, expose.

> The qualities of bodies that ben *objecte* fro withowte forth
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 5.
>
> Is she a woman that *objects* this sight?
> *Chapman.*

It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to understanding have of those which are *objected* to sense. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> *Object* the sands to my more serious view
> Make sound my bucket, bore my pump anew
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

Every great change, every violence of fortune, . . . puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, *objects* more temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

3 To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc., state or urge against or in opposition to something, state as an objection: frequently with *to* or *against*.

All that can be *obiected against* this wide distance is to say that the care by loosing his concord is not satisfied.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 71.

Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected*,
If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 43.

Methinks I heare some carping criticke *obiect unto* me that I do play the part of a traveller.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 168.

Wilt *object*
His will who bounds us? Let him surer bar
His iron gates, if he intends our stay
In that dark durance.
Milton, P. L., iv. 896.

The Norman nobles were apt to *object* gluttony and drunkenness *to* the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To offer or make opposition in words or arguments, offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

Ye kinges mother *obiected* openly against his marriage, as it wer in discharge of her consience.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 60.

Whatsoever is commonly pretended against a frequent communion may, in its proportion, *object* against a solemn prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 414.

object† (ob-jekt'), *a.* [< L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere, obicere*: object, *v.*, see *object*, *v.*] Plainly presented to the senses or the mind, in view; conspicuous.

They who are of this society have such marks and notes of distinction from all others as are not *object* unto our sense only unto God, who seeth their hearts, . . . they are clear and manifest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

object (ob'jekt), *n.* [= F. *objet* = Sp. *objeto* = Pg. *objecto* = It. *obbietto, obietto, oggetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *object*, < (*a*) L. *objectum*, a charge, accusation, ML. an object, neut. of *objectus*, pp., (*b*) L. *objectus*, a casting before, also that which presents itself to the sight, an object, < L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere, obicere*, throw before, cast before, present: see *object*, *v.*] 1 Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified, that toward which a cognitive act is directed, the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego. By the *object* may be meant either a mere aspect of the modification of consciousness, or the real external thing (whether mediately or immediately perceived) which affects the senses. Opposed to *subject*. [*Object* in this sense came into use early in the thirteenth century. It is remarkable as not being a translation of a Greek word.]

> As Churches vary with their *object*
> So Princes manners do transform the Subiect.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

His mind is not much distracted with *objects*, but if a goode fat Cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonisht, and, though his haste be neuer so great, will fixe here halfe an houres contemplation.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

Cognition . . . is clear, when we are able definitely to comprehend the *object* as in contradistinction from others.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lvi.

The *object*, in any sense in which it has a value for knowledge, must be something which in one way or other determines the sensations referred to it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 283.

The *object*, then, is a set of changes in my consciousness, and not anything out of it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 70.

2 That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it, that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited. The correlates of actions, of approach, recession, attraction, repulsion, attack, and the like are termed *objects*: as, the *object* shot at.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper *objects* of our zeal which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises.
Bp. Sprat.

Well, well, pity him as much as you please, but give your heart and hand to a worthier *object*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Other allegorists [besides Bunyan] have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions *objects* of terror, of pity, and of love.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

I say, such love is never blind: but rather
Alive to every the minutest spot
Which mars its *object*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

The *object* of desire is in a sense never fully realised, since, however great the pleasure, the mind can still desire an increase or at least a prolongation of it.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

3 An idea to the realization of which action is directed, purpose, aim, end.

All Prayers aim at our own ends and interests, but Praise proceeds from the pure Motions of Love and Gratitude, having no other *Object* but the Glory of God.
Howell, Letters, ii. 67.

Education has for its *object* the formation of character.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 201.

The first *object* of the true politician, as of the true patriot, is to keep himself and his party true, and then to look for success: to keep himself and his party pure, and then to secure victory.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 20.

4 A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

> Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
> Some rare note worthy *object* in thy travels.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

There is no speaking of *objects* but by their names, but the business of giving them names has always been prior to the true and perfect knowledge of their natures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

5 In *gram.* (*a*) A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted. The object of a verb is either *direct* or *indirect*. A direct object receives the direct action of the verb, and is in the accusative or objective case, so far as there is a distinctive form for that case, and a verb admitting such an object is called *transitive*: as, he saw *me*, they gave a *book*. An indirect object represents something (usually) to or for which the action is performed, and so is in the dative case, so far as that case is distinguished (as only imperfectly in English): thus, they gave *her* a book; I made the *boy* a coat; but in some languages indirect objects of other cases occur. A direct object which repeats in noun form an idea involved in the verb is called a *cognate object*: as, I dreamed a *dream*, they run a *race*. The name *factitive object* is often given to an objective predicate. See *predicate*. (*b*) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with *me*, a man of *spirit*. Such an object is in English always in the accusative or objective case; in other languages often in other cases, as genitive, dative, ablative. The object, whether of a verb or of a preposition, is said to be *governed*—that is, required to be of a particular case—by the verb or preposition.

6† The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice, sight, appearance. [Rare.]

> He, advancing close
> Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
> In glorious *object*.
> *Chapman.*

The *object* of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance.
Shak., Cor., I. 1. 21.

7 A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity, a gazing-stock. [Colloq.]

"What!" roars Macdonald—"yon puir shaughlin' in-kneed scray of a thing! Would ony Christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsie weel faured young woman like Miss Catline!"
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

8† An obstacle. [Rare.]

To him that putteth not an *object* or let (I use the schoolmen's words) that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin, [the sacraments] give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.
Becon, Works, III. 980. (*Davies.*)

Egoistical, exterior, external, first, formal, material, mediate, etc., **object**. See the adjectives.

objectable (ob-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *objectable*, as *object*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being made or urged as an objection. [Rare.]

It is as *objectable* against all those things which either native beauty or art affords.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 145.

objectation (ob-jek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *objectatio(n-)*, a reproach, < *objectare*, reproach: see *object*.] Reproach or cavil, captious objection.

All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and, when they are discussed in the common hearing, each of us, without strife or *objectation*, sharpens his wits to speak well upon them.
Peter of Blois (trans.), in Stubbs's Medieval and Modern [Hist., p. 143.

object-finder (ob'jekt-fin"dėr), *n.* In microscopes, a device to enable the observer to fix the position of an object in the slide under examination, so that he can find it again at will. It is especially necessary when high powers are employed. Various forms of finders have been devised: one of the most common involves the use of a slide with horizontal and vertical scales, adjusted in connection with the mechanical stage.

object-glass (ob'jekt-glàs), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eyepiece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. Ordinarily the combination consists of a convex lens of crown glass and a concave lens of flint-glass, having focal lengths proportional to their dispersive powers. There are many different forms which fulfil the condition indicated, but vary in the curves of the lenses, their thickness, their relative position, and the distance between them. With the ordinary crown- and flint-glass it is not possible to obtain perfect achromatism, with the new kinds of glass made at Jena a much more perfect correction is possible, and it is likely that as a result telescopes will soon be greatly improved, provided the glass can be made in pieces of sufficient size and satisfactorily homogeneous. See *objective*, *n.*, 3, and cuts under *micro-scope*.

objectification (ob-jek"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *objectify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also *objectivation*.

The diminution or increase of that which is perceived (of course, unreflectingly) as the area of self-assertion or (if we like the phrase) as "the *objectification* of the will," is essentially and immediately connected with our own discomfort or pleasure.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 254.

objectify (ob-jek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectified*, ppr. *objectifying*. [< ML. *objectum*, an object, + L. *-ficare*, make: see *object* and *-fy*.] To make objective, present as an object, especially, to constitute as an object of sense, give form and shape to as an external object, externalize. Also *objectivate, objectize*.

Because it [mind] is bound to think a coexistence or sequence, it *objectifies* the necessity.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 127.

He may be quite innocent of a scientific theory of vision, but he *objectifies* his sensations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 12.

What we start with in the child is the feeling of himself affirmed or negated in this or that sensation, and the next step . . . is that the content of these feelings is *objectified* in things.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 251.

objection (ob-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *objection* = Sp. *objecion* = Pg. *objecção* = It. *obbiezione, obiezione*, < LL. *objectio(n-)*, a throwing or putting before, a reproaching, ML. an objection, < L. *objicere, obicere*, pp. *objectus*, throw before, object: see *object*, *v.*] 1 The act of objecting or throwing in the way; the act of resisting by words spoken or written, by or without stating adverse reasons or arguments, advancing criticisms, or suggesting difficulties, etc.

Objection!—Let him object if he dare!—No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a phrensy directly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

2 That which is interposed or presented in opposition; an adverse contention, whether by or without stating the opinion, reason, or argument on which it is founded: as, many *objections* to that course were urged, the *objections* of the defendant were overruled.

> As for your spiteful false *objections*,
> Prove them, and I lie open to the law.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 158.
>
> *Objections* to my general System
> May rise perhaps, and I have mist them.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

He [Mr. Gladstone] has no *objections*, he assures us, to active inquiries into religious questions.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3† An adverse blow; an attack.

The parts either not armed or weakly armed were well known, and, according to the knowledge, should have been sharply visited but that the answer was as quick as the *objections*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

4† Trouble; care, cause of sorrow or anxiety.

Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of *objection* and danger.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

General objection, in *law*, an objection interposed without at the same time stating the ground or reason for it =**Syn** 2 Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple, cavil, demurrer

objectionable (ob-jek'shon-a-bl), *a* [< *objection* + *-able*.] Capable of being objected to, justly liable to objection, calling for disapproval

The modes of manifesting their religious convictions which these monks employed were so *objectionable* as to throw discredit on the very principles on which they acted
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p 231

objectionably (ob-jek'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree, so as to be liable to objection

objectist (ob'jek-tist), *n* [< *object* + *-ist*] An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine *Eclectic Rev*

objectivate (ob-jek'ti-vāt), *v t*, pret and pp *objectivated*, ppr. *objectivating* [< *objective* + *-ate*[2]] Same as *objectify*

objectivation (ob-jek-ti-vā'shon), *n* [< *objectivate* + *-ion*] Same as *objectification*

objective (ob-jek'tiv), *a* and *n* [= F *objectif* = Sp *objetivo* = Pg *objectivo* = It *obbiettivo*, *obiettivo*, < ML *objectivus*, relating to an object, < *objectum*, an object see *object*, *n* Cf *subjective*] **I.** *a* **1**† As perceived or thought, intentional, ideal, representative, phenomenal opposed to *subjective* or *formal*—that is, as in its own nature [This, the original meaning which the Latin word received from Duns Scotus, about 1300, almost the precise contrary of that now most usual, continued the only one till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the most familiar in English until the latter part of the eighteenth]

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances They are, therefore such as we see and perceive them Their real and *objective* natures are therefore the same *Berkeley*

The faculty of the imagination, for example, and its acts were said to have a subjective existence in the mind, while its several images or representations had, qua images or objects of consciousness, only an *objective* Again, a material thing, say a horse, qua existing was said to have a subjective being out of the mind qua conceived or known, it was said to have an *objective* being in the mind
Sir W Hamilton, in Reid s Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § 1

Where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lyes within the compass of the universe?
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 156

[By *objective* knowledge was meant the propositions known, opposed to *formal* or *subjective* knowledge, the act or habit of knowing Such expressions probably led to the change of meaning of the word]

2. Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition, real opposed to *subjective* (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind) [This meaning of the word nearly reverses the original usage, yet if such passages as that from Sir M Hale, above, on the one hand and that from Watts below, on the other, be compared, the transition will be seen to have been easy Kant makes the objects of experience to be at once real and phenomenal, and what he generally means by the *objective* character of a proposition is the force which it derives from the thing itself compelling the mind, after examination, to accept it But occasionally Kant uses *objective* to imply a reference to the unknowable thing in-itself to which the compelling force of phenomena is due]

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, ii 2 § 8

[Thus, there is an *objective* certainty in things that any given man will die, and a *subjective* certainty in his mind of that *objective* certainty]

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual
Sir W Hamilton, Metaph , ix

A form of consciousness, which we cannot explain as of natural origin, is necessary to our conceiving an order of nature, an *objective* world of fact from which illusion may be distinguished
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 19

If an exact *objective* measurement of the physical stimuli is intrinsically difficult, an exact subjective measurement of the sensations themselves is inherently impossible *G T Ladd*, Physiol Psychology, p 361

The number of vibrations is the *objective* characteristic of that which we perceive subjectively as colour
Lommel, Light (trans), p 226

3 Substantive; self-existent [This rather confusing use of the word belongs to writers of strong nominalistic tendencies]

Science . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real *objective* bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena the laws and interrelations of which it investigates *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p 89

The only other thing in the physical universe which is conserved in the same sense as matter is conserved is energy Hence we naturally consider energy as the other *objective* reality in the physical universe
Tait, in Encyc Brit , XV 747

4 Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations, setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality

The only healthful activity of the mind is an *objective* activity, in which there is as little brooding over self as possible *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos , I 142

The two epics [the Iliad and Odyssey] appear on the horizon of time so purely *objective* that they seem projected into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation
W D Geddes, Problem of the Homeric Poems, ii

The theme of his [Dante's] poem is purely subjective, modern, what is called romantic, but its treatment is *objective* (almost to realism, here and there), and it is limited by a form of classic severity
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 37

5. In *gram* , pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition, forming or expressing a grammatical object as, the *objective* case, an *objective* phrase or clause Abbreviated *obj* —**Objective abstraction, beatitude, being, doubt** See the nouns —**Objective cause**, the external object which excites the principal cause of any effect to action, the procatarctical cause - **Objective concept**, a concept conceived as constituting a real likeness among the objects which come under it opposed to a *formal concept*, or the concept regarded merely as a function of thought —**Objective end, ens, evidence, idealism**, etc See the nouns.—**Objective line**, in *persp* , any line drawn on the geometrical plane the representation of which is sought in the draft or picture —**Objective logic**, the logic of objective thought the general account of the process by which the interaction of ideal elements constitutes the world *Hegel* **Objective method**, the inductive method the method of modern science —**Objective philosophy** Same as *transcendental philosophy* (which see, under *philosophy*) —**Objective plane**, any plane, situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required - **Objective point** (*a*) The point or locality aimed at, the final or ultimate point to which or to reach which one's efforts or desires are directed, specifically (*milit*), the point toward securing which a general directs his operations, expecting thereby to obtain some decisive result or advantage Hence—(*b*) The ultimate end or aim, that toward the attainment of which effort, strategy, etc , are directed **Objective power or potency**, that of a consistent object of thought, logical possibility , non-existence combined with non repugnance to existence --**Objective reality**, the reference of a concept to an object —**Objective reason** or **thought**, in *metaph* , reason or thought as existing not in the individual mind, but as in the real objects of cognition

A truly *objective thought*, far from being merely ours, must at the same time be what we have to discover in things, and in every object of perception
Hegel, tr by Wallace, Logic of the Encyclopedia, § 41

Objective symptoms, in *med* , symptoms which can be observed by the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms* such as pain, which can be directly observed only by the patient —**Objective truth**, the agreement of a judgment with reality material truth – **Objective validity**, applicability to the matter of sensation

There therefore arises here a difficulty which we did not meet with in the field of sensibility, namely how subjective conditions of thought can have *objective validity*—that is become conditions of the possibility of the knowledge of objects
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr by Max Muller, orig [ed), p 89

II. *n* **1.** In *Eng. gram* , the objective case, the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition This case answers in most of its uses to the accusative of Greek, Latin, German, and other languages, and is sometimes so called in English In nouns it is never distinct in form from the subjective or nominative, the only objectives having such a distinct form are the pronominal case forms *me thee, him, her us them, whom*, corresponding to the nominatives *I thou, he she, we, they, who* respectively Of these, *her* happens to be the same in form as the possessive When words express ing extent in space or duration in time are put in the objective, they are called *adverbial objectives* as he ran a *mile*, she sang an *hour* Compare *cognate object* under *object*, 5 Abbreviated *obj*

2 An objective point , especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

In 1864 the main *objectives* were Lee's and Johnston's armies, and the critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held
The Century, XXXV 595

3 The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see *object-glass*) Objectives are generally named from the focal length of a single lens which would have the same magnifying power as a two inch objective or power, a one half inch objective (or simply a half), etc Objectives of high magnifying power and consequently short nominal focal length (*e g* , less than half an inch) are often spoken of as *high powers*, in distinction from the *low powers*, which magnify less and have longer nominal focal lengths Objectives are also characterized as *immersion objectives* or *dry objectives* according as they are used with or without a drop of liquid between the lens and the object , if the liquid has sensibly the same refractive power as the glass of the lens, the system is called *homogeneous immersion* (See *immersion* 5) The properties of an objective which determine its value for practical work are *definition* or defining power, depending upon its freedom from spherical and chromatic aberration, which should be accompanied by flatness of field *penetration* the power of bringing parts of the object at different levels into focus at once , *resolving power*, the ability (depending upon the size of the aperture and the definition) to exhibit the minute details of structure, as the lines on a diatom frustule (see *test-object*) , *working distance*, which is the space separating the lens and the object when the latter is in focus These properties are in some degree antagonistic thus, an increase in the aperture and hence of the resolving power is accompanied by a decrease in the working distance The aperture of an objective is often measured by the angle of the cone of rays which it admits and is then called *angular aperture* Since, however this angle varies according as it is used as a dry, water immersion, or homogeneous immersion objective, a common measure is obtained, as proposed by Abbe, by taking the product of the half angle into the refractive index of the medium employed this is called the *numerical aperture* (sometimes written *N A*) Thus, for the maximum air angle of 180 , which is equivalent to a water angle of 97 31 and a balsam angle of 82° 17 , the numerical aperture is unity, while for the respective angles of 60 (air) 44 10 (water), 38 24 (balsam), it is 0 5 Again a numerical aperture of 1 33 corresponds to the maximum water angle of 180 and a balsam angle of 122 6 —**Endomersion-objective**, a form of objective, or object glass devised by Zenger, in which the chromatic aberration is removed by the employment of a liquid (as a mixture of ethereal and fatty oils) placed between the separate lenses

objectively (ob-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner , as an outward or external thing

Activity, *objectively* regarded is impulse or tendency
R Adamson, Fichte, p 184.

objectiveness (ob-jek'tiv-nes), *n* The state or relation of being objective

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light?
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 1

objectivism (ob-jek'ti-vizm), *n* [< *objective* + *-ism*] 1 In *philos* , the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition, especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego —2 The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another

objectivistic (ob-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a* [< *objective* + *-ist* + *-ic*] Partaking of objectivism, in either sense —**Objectivistic logic** See *subjectivistic logic*, under *logic*

objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n* [=F *objectivité* = Sp *objetividad* = Pg *objectividade*, < ML **objectivita(t-)s*, < *objectivus*, objective see *objective*] The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word, externality, external reality, universal validity, absorption in external objects. See *objective*, *a*

The Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply, as they required it in any determinate relation
Sir W Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations [note B, i

Preponderant *objectivity* seems characteristic of the earlier stages of our consciousness and the subjective attitude does not become habitual till later in life
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 41

The secret of the *objectivity* of phenomena, and their connection as parts of one world must obviously be sought, not without but within not in what is simply given to the mind but in what is produced by it
E Caird Philos of Kant, p 198

Intense *objectivity* of regards, as in a race or an engrossing operation, is not, strictly speaking, unconsciousness, but it is the maximum of energy with the minimum of consciousness *A Bain*, Mind, XII 578

objectivize (ob-jek'ti-vīz), *v t* ; pret and pp *objectivized*, ppr *objectivizing* [< *objective* + *-ize*] To render objective, place before the mind as an object, objectify

The word is one by which the disciple *objectivizes* his own feelings *Bushnell*

objectize (ob'jek-tīz), *v t* , pret and pp *objectized*, ppr *objectizing* [< *object*, *n* , + *-ize*] Same as *objectify* *Coleridge*

objectless (ob'jekt-les) *a* [< *object*, *n* , + *-less*] Having no object , purposeless, aimless

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign post, evidently *objectless* and lost
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxviii

object-lesson (ob'jekt les n), *n* A lesson in which instruction is communicated, or a subject made clear, by presenting to the eye the object to be described, or a representation of it

object-object (ob'jekt-ob"jekt), *n* An object of knowledge different from mind *Sir W. Hamilton.*

objector (ob-jek'tor), *n* [< LL. *objector*, an accuser (ML also an objector?), < L *objicere*, *obicere*, object, accuse. see *object*, *v*.] One who objects or interposes an adverse opinion, reason, or argument, one who is unwilling to receive and abide by a proposition, decision, or argument advanced, or offers opposing opinions, arguments, or reasons

object-soul (ob'jekt-sol), *n* In *anthropology*, a soul or vital principle believed by many barbarous tribes to animate lifeless objects, and generally imagined as of a phantom-like, attenuated materiality, rather than as of a purely spiritual character

The doctrine of *object souls*, expanding into the general doctrine of spirits conveying influence through material objects, becomes the origin of fetichism and idolatry
Encyc Brit, II 56

object-staff (ob'jekt-stȧf), *n* In *surv*, a leveling-staff

object-teaching (ob'jekt-tē'ching), *n* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers See *object-lesson*

objectual† (ob-jek'tū-al), *a* [< L *objectus* (*objecta-*), object (see *object*, *n*.), + *-al*] Pertaining to that which is without, external, objective, sensible

Thus far have we taken a literal survey of the text [2 Cor vi 16] concerning the material temple, external or *objectual* idols, and the impossibility of their agreement.
Rev T Adams, Works II 200 (*Davies*)

objucient (ob-jū'shi-ent), *n* [< L *objucien(t-)s*, ppr of *objucere*, *obucere*, object see *object*] One who objects, an objector, an opponent *Card Wiseman* [Rare]

objuration (ob-jō-ra'shon), *n* [< L as if **objuratio(n-)*, < *objurare*, bind by an oath. see *abjure*] The act of binding by oath *Bramhall*

objure (ob-jōr'), *v t*, pret and pp *objured*, ppr *objuring* [= OF *objurer*, < LL *objurare*, bind by an oath, < L. *ob*, before, + *jurare*, swear, make oath see *jurate*, *jury*] To swear [Rare]

As the people only laughed at him he cried the louder and more vehemently, nay, at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating *Carlyle*, Misc, I 53 (*Davies*)

objurgate (ob-jėr'gāt), *v t*; pret and pp *objurgated*, ppr *objurgating* [< L *objurgatus*, pp of *objurgare*, chide, scold, blame, < *ob*, before, against, + *jurgare*, chide, scold, and lit (LL) sue at law, < *jus* (*jur-*), right, law, + *agere*, drive, pursue see *agent*.] To chide, reprove

Command all to do thch duty Command but not *objurgate* *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 168.

objurgation (ob-jer-gā'shon), *n*. [= F. *objurgation* = It *objurgazione*, < L *objurgatio(n-)*, a chiding, reproof, < *objurgare*, chide see *objurgate*] The act of objurgating, or chiding by way of censure, reproof, reprehension

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations, *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?
Abp Bramhall Against Hobbes

He will try to soothe him, and win him, if he can, to re consider and retract so grievous an *objurgation*
R Choate, Addresses, p 405

objurgatory (ob-jėr'gā-tō-ri), *a* [= F *objurgatoire*, < L *objurgatorius*, chiding, < *objurgator*, one who chides, < *objurgare*, chide see *objurgate*] Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof, culpatory

Now letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either Narratory, *Objurgatory*, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory *Howell*, Letters, I i 1

oblanceolate (ob-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a* [< *ob-* + *lanceolate*] In *bot*, shaped like a lance-point reversed — that is, having the tapering point next the leaf-stalk said of certain leaves See *lanceolate*

oblate (ob-lāt'), *v t*, pret and pp *oblated*, ppr *oblating* [< L *oblatus*, pp of *obferre*, *offerre*, present, offer, devote see *offer*] 1† To offer, present, propose

Both garrisons and the inhabitantes, oppressed with much penurye and extreme famyne were coacted to render the cytie vpon reasonable conditions to them by the frenche kyng sent and *oblated* *Hall*, Hen VI, an 31

2 To offer as an oblation, devote to the service of God or of the church *Rec O Shipley*

oblate (ob-lāt' or ob'lat), *n*. [1 = F *oblat* = Sp Pg It *oblato*, < ML *oblatus*, an oblate, i e a secular person devoted, with his belongings, to a particular monastery or service, < L *oblatus*, pp., offered, devoted see *oblate*, *v* 2 = OF *oublee*, *ublee*, *oblie* an offering, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, F *oublie* (> Sp *oblea*), a wafer (see *oble*), = Sp Pg *oblada*, an offering of bread, *oblata*, an offering, = It. *oblata*, < ML. *oblata*, an offering, tribute, esp. an offering of bread, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, fem of L *oblatus*, offered· see above] 1. In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows Specifically — (*a*) One who devoted himself his dependents, and estates to the service of some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother

One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as *oblates*, with all their property, to the church [at Siena], devoting themselves and their means to the advance of the work
C E Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p 151

(*b*) A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life, and therefore held in monastic discipline and domicile

Born of humble parents, who offered him [Suger], in his early youth, as an *oblate* at the altar of St Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 768

(*c*) One who assumed the cowl in immediate anticipation of death (*d*) One of a congregation of secular priests who do not bind themselves by monastic vows The congregation of the *Oblates of St Charles* or *Oblates of the Blessed Virgin and St Ambrose* was founded in the diocese of Milan in the sixteenth century by St Charles Borromeo, that of the *Oblates of Italy* was founded at Turin in 1816, and that of the *Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, founded in the south of France in 1815, was brought into the United States in 1848 (*e*) One of a community of women engaged in religious and charitable work Such communities are the oblates found ed by St Francesca of Rome about 1433, and the *Oblate Sisters of Providence*, a sisterhood of colored women founded at Baltimore in 1825 for the education and the amelioration of the condition of colored women

2 *Eccles*, a loaf of unconsecrated bread prepared for use at the celebration of the eucharist, altar-bread From the earliest times of which we have distinct information, oblates have been circular in form, of moderate thickness, and marked with a cross or crosses In the Western Church they are unleavened, much reduced in size, and commonly known as *wafers*, or, especially after consecration, as *hosts* In the Anglican Church the use of leavened bread in loaves of ordinary size and form was permitted at the Reformation, and became the prevalent though not exclusive use The Greek Church uses a circular oblate of leavened bread, in the center of which is a square projection called the *Holy Lamb* This projecting part alone is consecrated, and the remainder serves for the antidoron — **oblate roll**, in *Eng hist*, the account kept in the exchequer, particularly in the reigns of John and Henry III, of old debts due to the king and of gifts made to him

oblate (ob-lāt'), *a*. [< L *oblatus*, taken in sense of 'spread out,' namely, at the sides of the sphere, pp of *obferre*, *offerre*, bring forward, present, offer see *offer*] In *geom*, flattened at the poles said of a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid See *prolate*

oblateness (ob-lat'nes), *n* The condition of being oblate or flattened at the poles

oblation (ob-lā'shon), *n*. [= F *oblation* = Sp *oblacion* = Pg *oblação* = It *oblazione*, < LL *oblatio(n-)*, an offering, presenting, gift, present, < L *oblatus*, pp of *obferre*, *offerre*, present, offer see *oblate*, *v*, and *offer*] 1 The act of offering Specifically, *eccles* (*a*) The donation by the laity of bread and wine for the eucharist, and of other gifts or of contributions in money for the maintenance of divine worship and for the support of the clergy and the poor In the early church the bread and wine were given by members of the congregation to the deacon before the liturgy, and offered by the priest on the altar, later this custom fell into disuse and the other gifts were presented at or just before the offertory The Greek church has a special preparation of the elements in the office of prothesis (see *prothesis*), before the liturgy (*b*) The offering or presenting to God upon the altar of the unconsecrated bread and wine the offertory (*c*) The solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ This is called the *great oblation*, in distinction from the *lesser oblation* or offertory The great oblation forms the second part of the prayer of consecration, the first part being the words of institution, or the *consecration* in the stricter sense In the Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Book of Common Prayer, the great oblation is succeeded by the invocation or epiclesis

The earliest theory of Liturgies recognised three distinct *Oblations* in the Holy Action
J M Neale, Eastern Church, I 339

(*d*) The whole office of holy communion, the eucharist.

2 In *Rom law* (*oblatio*), a mode of extinguishment for debt by the tender of the precise amount due It had to be followed, in Roman and French law, in order to become an effectual tender, by *depositio*, or consignation into the hand of a public officer *Holland*

3 Anything offered or presented, an offering, a gift

Take thou my *oblation*, poor but free
Shak, Sonnets, cxxv

I could not make unto your majesty a better *oblation* than of some treatise
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I 5

Specifically — 4 Anything offered or presented in worship, an offering or sacrifice, especially, *eccles.*, a eucharistic offering or donation; usually in the plural, the eucharistic elements or other offerings at the eucharist

Bring no more vain *oblations* Isa. i. 13

Purification was accompanied with an *oblation*, something was to be given, a lamb, a dove, a turtle, all emblems of mildness *Donne*, Sermons, VIII

A few Years after, K Lewis of France comes into England on purpose to visit the Shrine of St Thomas, where, having paid his Vows, he makes *Oblations* with many rich Presents *Baker*, Chronicles, p 58

This *oblation* of an heart fixed with dependence on and affection to him is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion *Locke*, Reasonableness of Christianity

5 In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables

The name of *Oblations*, applied not only here to those small and petit payments which yet are a part of the ministers right but also generally given unto all such allowances as serve for their needful maintenance, is both ancient and convenient *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 74

oblationer† (ob-lā'shon-ėr), *n* [< *oblation* + *-er*[1]] 1 One who makes an oblation or offering

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty
Dr H More, Mystery of Godliness, p 425.

2 The church official who receives oblations

oblatrate† (ob-lā'trāt), *v t* [< L *oblatratus*, pp of *oblatrare*, bark at, < *ob*, before, + *latrare*, bark see *latrate*] To bark at, snarl at, rail against *Cockeram*

oblatration† (ob-lā-trā'shon), *n* [< L as if **oblatratio(n-)*, < *oblatrare*, bark at see *oblatrate*] Barking, snarling, quarrelsome or captious objection or objections

The apostle fears none of these curish *oblatrations*, but confounding all impotent misacceptions, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation
Bp Hall, Sermon preached to the Lords

oble†, **obley**†, *n* [ME, < OF *oble*, *oublie*, *oblie* (F *oublie*), < ML *oblata*, an offering see *oblate*, *n*.] The bread prepared for the eucharist, an oblate Also *obeley*

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre
MS Harl 1701, f 66 (*Halliwell*)

oblectate† (ob-lek'tāt), *v t* [< L *oblectatus*, pp of *oblectare*, delight, please, < *ob*, before, + *lactare*, freq of *lacere*, allure Cf *delight*, *delectation*] To delight, please highly *Cotgrave*

oblectation† (ob-lek-tā'shon), *n* [< OF *oblectation*, < L *oblectatio(n-)*, a delighting, < *oblectare*, delight see *oblectate*.] The act of pleasing highly, delight

The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577) (*Nares*)

obley†, *n* See *oble*

obligable (ob'li-ga-bl), *a* [< L as if **obligabilis*, < *obligare*, bind, oblige see *oblige*] Capable of being held to the performance of what has been undertaken, true to a promise or contract, trustworthy in the performance of duty

The main difference between people seems to be that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely — is *obligable* — and another is not
Emerson, Complete Prose Works II 403

obligant (ob'li-gant), *n* [< L *obligan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obligare*, bind. see *obligate*, *oblige*] In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to or for another person

obligate (ob'li-gāt), *v t*, pret and pp *obligated*, ppr *obligating* [< L *obligatus*, pp of *obligare*, bind, oblige see *oblige*] 1 To bind by legal or moral tie, as by oath, indenture, or treaty; bring under legal or moral obligation, hold to some specific act or duty; pledge

Every person not having a greater annual revenue in land than one hundred pence was *obligated* to have in his possession a bow and arrows
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 116.

That's your true plan To *obligate*
The present ministers of state
Churchill, The Ghost, iv

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority
Sir W Hamilton.

Suppose that Colombia had *obligated* herself to the company to allow such vessels to pass
N A Rev, CXIII 207.

2. To place under obligation in any way, as on account of continued favors or repeated acts of kindness; make beholden or indebted, constrain by considerations of duty, expediency, courtesy, etc. [Chiefly colloq for *oblige*.]

I am sorry, sir, I am *obligated* to leave you
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, I 1

They [the trees] feel *obligated* to follow the mode, and come out in a new suit of green
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Men and Coats

obligate (ob'lĭ-gāt), *a.* [< L *obligatus*, pp see *obligate*, *v.*] Constrained or bound; having of necessity a particular character, or restricted to a particular course

Obligate parasites – that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p 556.

obligation (ob-lĭ-gā'shon), *n* [< F *obligation* = Sp. *obligacion* = Pg *obrigação* = It *obbligazione*, < L *obligatio(n-)*, a binding, an engagement or pledging, a bond, obligation, < *obligare*, bind, oblige see *obligate*, *oblige*] **1** The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made, action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint

For to make oure *obligacioun* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we mowe fulfille the wille of you and of my lord Melibee *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus

The *obligation* of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain *Shak*, T and C, iv 5 122

The very notion of virtue implies the notion of *obligation* *D Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, vi 4

It is an incontrovertible axiom that all property, and especially all title property, is held under a moral *obligation* to provide for the spiritual needs of those parishes from which it accrues *Bp Chr Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p 279

The whole phraseology of *obligation*, in short, upon Hobbesian principles can best be explained by a theory which is essentially the same as that of Hobbes, and which in Plato's time was represented by the dictum of certain Sophists that 'justice is the interest of the stronger' *T H Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 347

2 That to which one is bound, that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claims, a duty

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect'
No other *obligation*' By my life,
That promises more thousands *Shak*, Hen VIII, iii 3 96

"The cultivation of the soil," we are told, "is an *obligation* imposed by nature on mankind" *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 70

Inasmuch as rights and *obligations* are correlative, there is an *obligation* lying on every state to respect the rights of every other to abstain from all injury and wrong to wards it, as well as towards its subjects These *obligations* are expressed in international law *Woolsey*, Introd to Inter Law, § 117

3† A claim, a ground of demanding

Duke William having the Word of Edward, and the Oath of Harold, had sufficient *Obligations* to expect the kingdom *Baker*, Chronicles, p 22

4 The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits, moral indebtedness.

He sayd he wolde pardon them of all their trespaces, and wolde quite them of the grete sommes of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by *obligacion* of olde tyme. *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron, I xlvi

To the poore and miserable her loss was irreparable for there was no degree but had some *obligation* to her memorie *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept 9 1678

5 In *law* (*a*) A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like sometimes styled a *writing obligatory*. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to *legal duty* generally

He can make *obligations*, and write court hand *Shak*, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 101

(*b*) In *Rom law*, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard It might arise out of delict as well as out of contract The word is used as well to designate the right as the corresponding duty

6. In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose Disputation, as a game for teaching logic, was a principal part of the scholastic exercises, and perhaps may still be so in some countries A master presided, and after a sufficient time decided in favor of one of the disputants, who was then obliged to give his adversary a great thwack with a wooden instrument Modern writers sometimes speak of any rule of scholastic disputation as an *obligation*. – **Accessory, conditional, conventional, correal,** etc , **obligations** See the adjectives – **Days of obligation** (*eccles*), days on which every one is expected to abstain from secular occupations and to attend divine service – **Natural, obediential,** etc , **obligations** See the adjectives – **Of obligation,** obligatory said especially of an observance commanded by the church as, it is *of obligation* to communicate at Easter

There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage *of obligation*, that to Mecca, which still often draws an annual contingent of from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims *Encyc Brit*, XIX 93

Pure obligation, in *Scots law*, an absolute obligation already due and immediately enforceable = **Syn** Engagement, contract, agreement

obligational (ob-lĭ-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *obligation* + *-al*] Obligatory

There are three classes of resembling features which exist between the adult and the child I The unavoidable II The criminal III The *obligational* *Biblical Museum*, p 324

obligative (ob'lĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* [= OF *obligatif*, as *obligate* + *-ive*] Implying obligation

With must and ought (to) we make forms which may be called *obligative*, 'implying obligation' thus, I must give, I ought to give *Whitney*, Eng Gram, p 122

obligativeness (ob'lĭ-gā-tĭv-nes), *n* The character of being obligatory *Norris*, Christian Law Asserted (1678)

obligato, *a* and *n* See *obbligato*

obligatorily (ob'lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an obligatory manner, by obligation

Being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 230

obligatoriness (ob'lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ-nes), *n* The state or quality of being obligatory

obligatory (ob'lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ), *a* [= F *obligatoire* = Sp *obligatorio* = Pg *obrigatorio* = It *obbligatorio*, < LL *obligatorius*, binding, < L *obligare*, bind, oblige see *obligate*, *oblige*] Imposing obligation, binding in law or conscience, imposing duty, requiring performance of or forbearance from some act followed by *on* before the person, formerly by *to*

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states *Bacon*

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due *Jer Taylor*, Holy Living

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void *Swift*

When an end is lawful and *obligatory* the indispensable means to it are also lawful and *obligatory* *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p 150

obligatum (ob-lĭ-gā'tum), *n* [< ML *obligatum*, neut of L *obligatus*, obligate see *obligate*, *a*] The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit See *obligation*, 6

oblige (ō-blīj', formerly also ō-blēj', after the F), *v t*, pret and pp *obliged*, ppr *obliging* [< ME *obligen*, usually *oblishe*, *oblisshen*, etc , < OF *obligier*, F. *obliger* = Sp *obligar* = Pg. *obrigar* = It *obbligare*, < L *obligare*, bind or tie around, bind together, bind, put under moral or legal obligation, < *ob*, before, about, + *ligare*, bind see *ligament*] **1**† To bind, attach, devote

Lord, to thy scruice I *oblissh* me, with all myn herte holy *York Plays*, p 116

Zuni was met by the Pope and saluted in this manner Here take oh Zuni, this ring of gold, and, by giving it to the Sea, *oblige* it unto thee *Sandys*, Travailes, p 2

Admit he promis'd love
Oblig'd himself by oath to her you plead for *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iii 3

Privateers are not *obliged* to any ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other Ship that will entertain them only paying for their Provision *Dampier*, Voyages, I 61

2 To bind, constrain, or compel by any physical, moral, or legal force or influence, place under the obligation or necessity (especially moral necessity) of doing some particular thing or of pursuing some particular course.

I wol to yow *oblige* me to doye *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv 141

O, ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly
To seal love's bonds new made than they are wont
To keep *obliged* faith unforfeited *Shak*, M of V, ii 6 7

This Virtue especially was commended in him, and he would often say That even God himself was *obliged* by his Word *Baker*, Chronicles, p 84

Wherto I neither *oblige* the belief of other person, nor over hastily subscribe mine own *Milton*, Hist Eng, i

That way (toward the southern quarter of the world) the Musselmans are *obliged* to set their faces when they Pray, in reverence to the Tomb of their Prophet *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 14

I will instance one opinion which I look upon every man *obliged* in conscience to quit. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch of Eng Man ii

3 To lay under obligation of gratitude, etc , by some act of courtesy or kindness, hence, to gratify, serve; do a service to or confer a favor upon, be of service to, do a kindness or good turn to as, kindly *oblige* me by shutting the door, in the passive, to be indebted

They are able to *oblige* the Prince of their Country by lending him money *Selden*, Table Talk, p 55

I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee rather die
Deserted than *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace *Milton*, P L, ix 980

Free Deny you' they cannot All of 'em have been your intimate Friends

Man No, they have been People only I have *oblig'd* particularly *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v 1.

Dreading e en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne er *obliged* *Pope*, Prol to Satires, l 209

[The diamond] is *oblig'd* to Darkness for a Ray
That would be more Oppress than Heap'd by Day *Cowley*, To the Bishop of Lincoln

Yet, in a feast, the epicure holds himself not more *obliged* to the cook for the venison than to the physician who braces his stomach to enjoy *De Quincey*, Rhetoric

=Syn 2 To force, coerce – **3** To serve, accommodate

obligee (ob-lĭ-jē'), *n* [< F *obligé*, pp of *obliger*, oblige see *oblige*] One to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond or writing obligatory is given, in general, one who is placed under any obligation

Ther's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*
Nuptialls of Peleus and Thetis (1654) (*Nares*)

Ireland, the *obligee*, might have said, What security have I for receiving the balance due to me after you are paid' *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century XXI 170

obligement (ō-blīj'ment), *n* [< OF *obligement*, < LL *obligamentum*, a bond, obligation, < L *obligare*, bind, oblige see *oblige*] **1**† Obligation

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me *Milton*, Education

2 A favor conferred

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay *Dryden* Indian Emperor, i 2.

obliger (ō-blī'jėr), *n* One who obliges

It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger* *Sir H Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p 453

obliging (ō-blī'jing), *p a* Having a disposition to oblige or confer favors, ready to do a good turn or to be of service as, an *obliging* neighbor, hence, characteristic of one who is ready to do a favor, accommodating; kind, complaisant as, an *obliging* disposition

She affected this *obliging* carriage to her inferiors. *Goldsmith*, Hist England, xxxiv

He is an *obliging* man, and I knew he would let me have them without asking what I wanted them for *J Hawthorne*, Dust, p 210

=Syn Friendly See *polite*

obligingly (ō-blī'jing-li), *adv* In an obliging manner, with ready compliance and a desire to serve or be of service, with courteous readiness, kindly, complaisantly as, he very *obligingly* showed us over his establishment

He had an Antick Busto of Zenobia in Marble, with a thick Radiated Crown, of which he very *obligingly* gave me a Copy *Ivter*, Journey to Paris, p 40

obligingness (ō-blī'jing-nes), *n* **1** Binding power, obligation [Rare]

Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obliging*ness of those institutions *Hammond* Works, I 232.

2 The quality of being obliging, civility, complaisance, disposition to exercise kindness.

His behaviour was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy as to know and be known to them *I Walton*, Lives (Bp Sanderson), p 364

obligistic (ob-lĭ-jis'tik), *a* [< *oblig* + *-ist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation See *obligation*, 6

obligor (ob'lĭ-gor), *n* [< *oblige* + *-or*] In *law*, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another

Thomas Prince, who was one of the contractors for the trade, was not one of the *obligors* to the adventures *Appendix to New England's Memorial*, p 405.

obligulate (ob-lig'ū-lāt), *a* [< *ob-* + *ligulate*] In *bot*, extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head said of the corollas of some ligulate florets [Rare]

obliquation (ob-lĭ-kwā'shon), *n* [< LL *obliquatio(n-)*, a bending, oblique direction, < L. *obliquare*, bend see *oblique*, *v*] **1** Obliqueness, declination from a straight line or course, a turning to one side

When in according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres, and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations* *Sir T Browne* Garden of Cyrus, iii

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances *Newton*, Opticks ii 1 19

2 Deviation from moral rectitude [Rare in both senses]

oblique (ob-lēk' or ob-lēk'), *a* and *n* [< F *oblique* = Sp *oblicuo* = Pg It *obliquo*, < L *obliquus*, slanting, awry, oblique, sidelong, < *ob*, before, near, + (LL) *loquis* (scarcely used), slanting, bent; cf Russ. *lu'a*, a bend, Lith *leukti*, bend.]

I. *a.* **1.** Of lines or planes, making with a given line, surface, or direction an angle that is less than 90°, neither perpendicular nor parallel, of angles, either acute or obtuse, not right, in general, not direct, aslant, slanting See cuts under *angle*[3]

Upon others we can look but in *oblique* lines only upon ourselves in direct. *Donne,* Sermons, v

With tract *oblique*
At first as one who sought access but fear d
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way
Milton, P L, ix 510

2 Indirect, in a figurative sense. as, an *oblique* reproach or taunt

The following passage is an *oblique* panegyric on the Union *Goldsmith* Criticisms

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less *Baker,* Hen I, an 1135

By Germans in old times all inferiors were spoken to in the third person singular, as "er , that is, an *oblique* form, by which the inferior was referred to as though not present, served to disconnect him from the speaker
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 397

3. Questionable from a moral point of view, not upright or morally direct, evil

All is *oblique*,
There s nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villany *Shak*, T of A, iv 3 18

It is a mere degenerous appetite,
A lost, *oblique*, depraved affection,
And bears no mark or character of love
B Jonson, New Inn, iii 2

Because the ministry is an office of dignity and honour, some are rather bold to accuse our discipline in this respect, as not only permitting but requiring also ambitious suits and other *oblique* ways or means whereby to obtain it. *Hooker,* Eccles Polity, v 77

It tends to the utter dissolving of those *oblique* suspicions which have any aspect on his Maᵗᵗˢ subjects, whether spectators or others
Evelyn, Encounter between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors

4 In *bot*, unequal-sided — **Oblique angle** See def 1 — **Oblique arch,** in *arch* See *arch*[1] — **Oblique ascension**† See *ascension* — **Oblique battery** See *battery* — **Oblique bridge,** a skew bridge — **Oblique case,** in *gram*, any case except the nominative — **Oblique circle,** in spherical projections, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane — **Oblique cone** See *cone* — **Oblique cylinder,** a cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base — **Oblique descension** See *descension*, 4 — **Oblique extinction.** See *extinction.* — **Oblique fire, helicoid,** etc See the nouns — **Oblique hyperbola,** one whose asymptotes are not at right angles to one another — **Oblique inguinal hernia** See *hernia* **Oblique leaf,** in *bot*, a leaf in which the cellular tissue is not symmetrically developed on each side of the midrib, as in the elm, an inequilateral leaf — **Oblique ligament,** in *anat*, a small round ligament running from the tubercle of the ulna at the base of the coronoid process to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity Also called *round ligament* — **Oblique line of the clavicle,** the trapezoid line for the trapezoid ligament — **Oblique line of the fibula,** the postero-internal border - **Oblique line of the lower jaw,** two ridges, the external and the internal, the former running from the mental prominence upward and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus, and the latter, or mylohyoid ridge, running from below the genial tubercles upward and backward to the ramus, and affording attachment to the mylohyoid muscle **Oblique line of the radius,** a line running downward and outward from the tuberosity to form the anterior border of the bone — **Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage,** an indistinct ridge on the wing, for attachment of the sterno hyoid and thyrohyoid muscles. — **Oblique line of the tibia,** the popliteal line — **Oblique line of the ulna,** a line on the anterior distal surface, limiting attachment of the pronator quadratus — **Oblique motion,** in *music* See *motion*, 14 — **Oblique muscles of the abdomen, of the eye, of the neck.** See phrases under *obliquus* **Oblique narration** or **speech** (tr of L *oratio obliqua*) in *gram*, indirect narration a construction in which the original speaker's words are repeated in full or in substance, but with such a change of person and tense as conforms them to the circumstances of the person reporting Thus, in English, he said he *had* been learning geometry, for he said "I have been learning geometry" — **Oblique perspective** Same as *angular perspective* (which see, under *angular*) **Oblique pianoforte,** an upright pianoforte in which the strings run diagonally instead of vertically As now made, most uprights are oblique **Oblique plane,** in *dialing*, a plane which declines from the zenith or inclines toward the horizon — **Oblique processes of the vertebræ,** the articular processes, the zygapophyses See cut under *dorsal* — **Oblique rhythm.** See *rhythm* - **Oblique ridge of the trapezium,** a prominence on the palmar surface of the trapezium to which is attached the anterior annular ligament **Oblique ridge of the ulna,** a ridge running from the hinder end of the small sigmoid cavity to the posterior border — **Oblique sailing** (*naut*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian — **Oblique speech** See *oblique narration* — **Oblique sphere,** in *astron* and *geog* the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place or its position relative to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator — **Oblique system of coördinates** See *coordinate* - **Oblique vein of the heart,** a small vein from the vestigial fold of pericardium, opening into the coronary sinus without a valve a remnant of the left superior fetal cava

II. *n* In *anat*, an oblique muscle as, the external *oblique* of the abdomen See *obliquus*

oblique (ob-lēk′ or ob-līk′), *v t.*; pret and pp. *obliqued*, ppr *obliquing.* [= F *obliquer*, march obliquely, = Sp *oblicuar* = Pg *obliquar* = It *obliquare*, direct or drive obliquely, < L *obliquare*, bend, turn away, < *obliquus*, oblique, awry see *oblique*, *a*] **1** To deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular, slant, slope [Rare]

Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine *Scott,* Waverley, xi

2 To advance slantingly or obliquely, specifically (*milit*), to advance obliquely by making a half-face to the right or left and marching in the new direction

The fox *obliqued* towards us, and entered a field of which our position commanded a full view
Georgia Scenes, p 176

oblique-angled (ob-lēk′ang″gld), *a* Having oblique angles as, an *oblique-angled* triangle

obliqued†, *p a* Oblique

Each of you
That vertue have or this or that to make,
Is checkt and changed from his nature trew,
By others opposition or *obliquèd* view
Spenser, F Q, VII vii 54

obliquely (ob-lēk′li or ob-līk′li), *adv* In an oblique manner or direction, not directly, slantingly, indirectly

He who discommendeth others, *obliquely* commendeth himself *Sir T Browne,* Christ Mor, i. 34

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray
Pope, R of the L, iii 20

obliqueness (ob-lēk′nes or ob-līk′nes), *n* The state or quality of being oblique

obliqui, *n.* Plural of *obliquus.*

obliquity (ob-lik′wi-ti), *n*, pl *obliquities* (-tiz) [< F *obliquité* = Sp *oblicuidad* = Pg *obliquidade* = It *obliquità*, < L *obliquita(t-)s*, a slanting direction, obliqueness, < *obliquus*, slanting, oblique see *oblique*] The state of being oblique (*a*) A relative position in which two planes, a straight line and a plane, or two straight lines in a plane cut at an angle not a right angle, also, the magnitude of this angle

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horizon *Hakluyt's Voyages,* III (*Richardson*)

The amount of radiation in any direction from a luminous surface is proportional to the cosine of the *obliquity*
Tait, Light, § 55

(*b*) Deviation from an intellectual or moral standard

My Understanding hath been full of Error and *Obliquities* *Howell,* Letters, I vi 51

Not once touching the inward bed of corruption, and that hectick disposition to evill, the sourse of all vice, and *obliquity* against the rule of Law
Milton, Church Government, ii 3

To disobey or oppose His will in anything imports a moral *obliquity* *South*

He who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye,
That prize belongs to none but the sincere,
The least *obliquity* is fatal here
Cowper, Progress of Error, l 579

I venerate an honest *obliquity* of understanding
Lamb, All Fool s Day

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth s orbit and that of the earth s equator As affected by nutation, it is called the *apparent obliquity*, but when corrected for this effect, it is called the *mean obliquity* The mean obliquity at the beginning of 1870 was 23° 27′ 22″, and it diminishes, owing to the attractions of the other planets, at the rate of 47″ per century

obliquus (ob-lī′kwus), *n*, pl *obliqui* (-kwī) [NL., sc *musculus*, muscle see *oblique*] In *anat*, a muscle the direction of whose fibers is oblique to the long axis of the body, or to the long axis of the part acted upon — **Obliquus abdominis externus,** the great external oblique muscle of the abdomen, whose fibers proceed from above downward and forward See third cut under *muscle* — **Obliquus abdominis internus,** the great internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, exterior to the transversalis, whose fibers proceed from below upward and forward **Obliquus ascendens,** the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen — **Obliquus auris,** a few muscular fibers situated upon the concha of the ear - **Obliquus capitis inferior,** a muscle passing from the spinous process of the axis to the transverse process of the atlas **Obliquus capitis superior,** a muscle passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occipital bone — **Obliquus descendens,** the external oblique muscle of the abdomen — **Obliquus inferior of the eye,** a muscle situated crosswise upon the under surface of the eyeball, which it rotates upon its axis from within upward and outward - **Obliquus superior of the eye,** the trochlear muscle, antagonizing the obliquus inferior remarkable for turning at a right angle or less as its central tendon passes through a pulley (in *Mammalia*) See cuts under *eye*[1], *eyeball*, and *rectus*

oblishe†, *v t* An obsolete form of *oblige*

oblite† (ob-lit′), *a* [< L *oblitus*, pp of *oblinere*, smear, bedaub Cf *obliterate.*] Dim, indistinct; slurred over.

Obscure and *oblite* mention is made of those water-works.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v 21 (*Davies*)

obliterate (ob-lit′e-rāt), *v t*, pret and pp *obliterated*, ppr. *obliterating* [< L. *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp of *obliterare*, *oblitterare* (> It *obliterare* = Sp *obliterar* = Pg *oblitterar* = F *oblitérer*), erase, blot out (a writing), blot out of remembrance (cf *oblinere*, pp *oblitus*, erase, blot out), < *ob*, over, + *litera*, *littera*, a letter: see *letter*[3]] To blot or render undecipherable, blot out, erase, efface, remove all traces of

Gregory the First . . designed to *obliterate* and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i 69

With poinant and sower Invectives, I say, I will deface, wipe out, and *obliterate* his fair Reputation, even as a Record with the Juice of Lemons.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii 1

The handwriting of the Divinity in the soul, though seemingly *obliterated*, has come out with awful distinctness in the solemn seasons of life
Channing, Perfect Life, p 10

Obliterated vessel or **duct,** in *pathol* a vessel or duct whose walls have contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared =**Syn** *Erase*, *Expunge*, etc (see *efface*), rub out, rub off, wipe out, remove

obliterate (ob-lit′e-rāt), *a* [< L *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp see the verb] In *entom*, almost effaced, obsolete or very indistinct, as the surface-markings of an insect **Obliterate marks** or **spots,** those marks or spots which are indistinct, and fade at their margins into the ground color – **Obliterate processes, punctures, striæ,** etc, those that are hardly distinguishable from the general surface

obliteration (ob-lit-e-rā′shon), *n* [= F *oblitération* = Sp *obliteracion* = Pg *obliteração*, < LL *obliteratio(n-)*, an erasing, < L *obliterare*, erase see *obliterate*] **1** The act of obliterating or effacing, a blotting out or wearing out, effacement, extinction

There might, probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that immense ages precedent at some time have yielded
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 138

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the *obliteration* of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language
Beddoes, Nature of Mathematical Evidence, p 96

2 In *entom*, the state of being obliterate, also, an obliterated part of a suture, margin, etc — **3** In *pathol*, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls

obliterative (ob-lit′e-rā-tiv), *a* [< *obliterate* + *-ive*] Tending to obliterate, obliterating, effacing, erasing *North Brit Rev*

oblivial† (ob-liv′i-al), *a* [< LL *oblivialis*, of forgetfulness, < L *oblivium*, forgetfulness see *oblivion*] Forgetful, oblivious *Bailey,* 1731.

oblivion (ob-liv′i-on), *n* [< F *oblivion* = It *oblivione*, < L *oblivio(n-)*, also later or poet *oblivium* (> It *obblio*), forgetfulness, a being forgotten, a forgetting, < *oblivius*, forgotten, < *oblivisci*, pp *oblitus*, forget, < *ob-*, over, + **livisci*, a deponent inchoative verb, prob < *livere*, grow dark see *livid*] **1** The state of being forgotten or lost to memory

Wher God he praith to socour vs truly,
And that so myght pray to hys plesance dayly,
That neuer vs haue in *oblivion*
Rom. of Partenay (E E T S), l 2708

Oblivion is a kind of annihilation, and for things to be as though they had not been is like unto never being
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor, i 21

Pompeii and Herculaneum might have passed into *oblivion*, with a herd of their contemporaries, had they not been fortunately overwhelmed by a volcano
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 423

2 The act or fact of forgetting, forgetfulness

O give us to feel and bewail our infinite *oblivion* of thy word *J Bradford,* Works (Parker Soc, 1853), II 256.

There were few in this garboil but that, either through negligence lost or through *oblivion*, left something behind them *Foxe* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 110)

Whenever his mind was wandering in the far past he fell into this *oblivion* of their actual faces
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii 8

3 A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment An *act of oblivion* is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offenses granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted

By the *act of oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished
Sir J Davies, State of Ireland

Before these kings we embrace you yet once more,
With all forgiveness, all *oblivion*
Tennyson, Princess, vi

Act of Oblivion, an English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, excepting by name certain persons, chief of whom were those engaged in the sentence and execution of Charles I Also called *Act of Indemnity* = **Syn.** *Oblivion, Forgetfulness,*

Obliviousness *Oblivion* is the state into which a thing passes when it is thoroughly and finally forgotten The use of *oblivion* for the act of forgetting was an innovation of the Latinizing age, which has not won recognition, nor has the "Act of Oblivion" given *oblivion* currency in the sense of official or formal pardon *Forgetfulness* is a quality of a person as, a man remarkable for his *forgetfulness* If *forgetfulness* is ever properly used where *oblivion* would serve, it still seems the act of a person as, to be buried in *forgetfulness* *Obliviousness* stands for a sort of negative act, a complete failure to remember as, a person's *obliviousness* of the proprieties of an occasion

oblivionize† (ob-liv'i-on-iz), *v t* [< *oblivion* + *-ize*] To commit to oblivion, discard from memory; forget

I will *oblivionize* my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel (Shak Soc)

I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionized*
Mme D'Arblay, Diary, V 129 (*Davies*)

oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *a.* [= It *oblivioso,* < L *obliviosus,* forgetful, oblivious, < *oblivio(n-),* forgetfulness see *oblivion*] **1** Forgetful, disposed to forget

'Gainst death and all *oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity *Shak*, Sonnets, lv

I was half *oblivious* of my mask *Tennyson,* Princess, iii

2 Causing forgetfulness

With some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart
Shak, Macbeth, v 3 43

Wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lie thus astonish'd on the *oblivious* pool?
Milton, P L, i 266

Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber
Longfellow, Evangeline, i 5

obliviously (ob-liv'i-us-li), *adv* In an oblivious manner, forgetfully

obliviousness (ob-liv'i-us-nes), *n* The state of being oblivious or forgetful, forgetfulness =Syn *Forgetfulness,* etc See *oblivion*

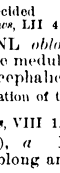
oblivíscence (ob-li-vis'ens), *n* Forgetfulness

oblocate† (ob'lō-kāt), *v t* [< LL *oblocatus,* pp of *oblocare,* let out for hire, < L *ob,* before, + *locare,* place, let see *locate*] To let out to hire
Bailey, 1731

oblocution† (ob-lō-kū'shon), *n* [< OF *oblocution,* < LL *oblocutio(n-), obloquutio(n-),* contradiction, < L *obloqui,* contradict see *obloquy*] Detraction, obloquy *Bailey,* 1731

oblocutor† (ob-lok'ū-tor), *n* [< L *oblocutor, obloquutor,* a contradiction, < *obloqui,* contradict see *obloquy*] A gainsayer, a detractor
Bp Bale

oblong (ob'lông), *a* and *n* [= F *oblong* = Sp Pg It *oblongo,* < L *oblongus,* rather long, relatively long (not in the def geometrical sense, but applied to a shaft of a spear, a leaf, a shield, a figure, hole, etc , prob lit 'long forward,' projecting), < *ob,* before, near, + *longus,* long] **I** *a* Elongated, having one principal axis considerably longer than the others Specifically — (*a*) In *geom*, having the length greater than the breadth, and the sides parallel and the angles right angles (*b*) Having its greatest dimension horizontal said of a painting, engraving or the like opposed to *upright* (*c*) Having the width of its page greater than the height said of a book as, an *oblong* octavo (*d*) In *zoöl*, having four straight sides, the opposite ones parallel and equal, but two of the sides longer than the other two, the angles may be sharp or rounded (*e*) In *entom* more than twice as long as broad, and with the ends variable or rounded applied to insects or parts which are parallel sided (*f*) In *bot*, two or three times longer than broad, and with nearly parallel sides, as in many leaves — **Oblong cord,** the medulla oblongata — **Oblong spheroid,** a prolate spheroid



Oblong, leaf of *Lonicera sempervirens*

II. *n* A figure of which the length is greater than the breadth, specifically, in *geom*, a rectangle whose length exceeds its breadth

oblonga (ob-long'ga), *n* Same as *oblongata*

oblongal (ob-long'gal), *a* Same as *oblongatal*

oblongata (ob-long-gā'tă), *n* [NL, < L *oblongus,* rather long see *oblong*] The medulla oblongata

Softening of the *oblongata* was also decided
Medical News, LII 480

oblongatal (ob-long-gā'tal), *a* [< NL *oblongata* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; macromyelonal; myelencephalic

Funiculus gracilis, the *oblongatal* continuation of the myelic dorsomesal column
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, VIII 124

oblong-ellipsoid (ob'lông-e-lip'soid), *a* In *nat hist.*, having a shape between oblong and elliptical.

oblong-lanceolate (ob'lông-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a* In *nat. hist* , having a shape between oblong and lanceolate

oblongly (ob'lông-li), *adv.* In an oblong form as, *oblongly* shaped

oblong-ovate (ob'lông-ō'vāt), *a* In *nat hist* , having a shape between oblong and ovate

obloquious (ob-lō'kwi-us), *a* [< LL *obloquium,* contradiction (see *obloquy*), + *-ous*] Partaking of obloquy, contumelious, abusive [Rare]

Imulations, which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony *Sir R Naunton,* Fragmenta Regalia.

obloquy (ob'lō-kwi), *n* [< LL *obloquium,* contradiction (ML calumny?), < L *obloqui,* speak against, contradict, blame, condemn, rail at, < *ob,* against, + *loqui,* speak see *locution*] **1** Contumelious or abusive language addressed to or aimed at another, calumny, abuse; reviling

The rest of his discourse quite forgets the Title, and turns his Meditations upon death into *obloquie* and bitter vehemence against Judges and Accusers
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii

Heroic virtue itself has not been exempt from the *obloquy* of evil tongues *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, iii

2 That which causes reproach or detraction, an act or a condition which occasions abuse or reviling

My chastity's the jewel of our house
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i the world
In me to lose *Shak* All's Well, iv 2 44

3 The state of one stigmatized, odium, disgrace, shame, infamy

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before, hee was sodainely fallen in soo greate truste
Sir T More, Works, p 44

And when his long public life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and *obloquy,* had at length closed forever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die
Macaulay, Warren Hastings

=Syn *Opprobrium, Infamy,* etc (see *ignominy*) censure, blame, detraction, calumny, aspersion, scandal, slander, defamation, dishonor, disgrace

obluctation (ob-luk-tā'shon), *n* [< LL *obluctatio(n-),* a struggling against, < L *obluctari,* struggle against, contend with, < *ob,* against + *luctari,* struggle see *luctation*] A struggling or striving against something, resistance [Rare]

He hath not the command of himself to use that artful cloak *obluctation* and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times. *Fotherby,* Atheomastix, p 125

obmurmuring†, *n* [Verbal n of **obmurmurare,* < L *obmurmurare,* murmur against, < *ob,* against, + *murmurare,* murmur see *murmur*.] Murmuring, objection

Thus, maugre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporeall
Dr H More, Psychathanasia, II ii 10

obmutescence† (ob-mū-tes'ens), *n* [< L *obmutescere,* become dumb, be silent, < *ob,* before, + (LL) *mutescere,* grow dumb, < *mutus,* dumb see *mute*] A keeping silence, loss of speech, dumbness

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence,* and sometimes irrecoverable silence
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , iii 8

The *obmutescence,* the gloom, and mortification of religious orders *Paley,* Evidences, ii 2

obnixely†, *adv* [< **obnixe* (< L *obnixus, obnisus,* steadfast, firm, resolute, whence *obnixum, obnisu,* adv , resolutely, strenuously, pp of *obnīti,* strive against, resist, < *ob,* against, + *nīti* strive see *nisus*) + *-ly*2] Earnestly, strenuously

Most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you
E Codrington, To Sir F Doring, May 24, 1641 (*Davies*)

obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *a* [= Sp Pg *obnoxio,* < L *obnoxius,* subject or liable (to punishment or to guilt), subject, submissive, exposed, exposed to danger, weak, etc , < *ob,* against, + *noxa,* hurt, harm, injury, punishment, > *noxius,* hurtful see *noxious*] **1** Liable, subject, exposed, as to harm, injury, or punishment generally with *to* as, *obnoxious to* blame or *to* criticism

But if her dignity came by favour of some Prince, she [the church] was from that time his creature, and *obnoxious to* comply with his ends in state, were they right or wrong *Milton,* Church Government, i 6

A man's hand,
Being his executing part in fight,
Is more *obnoxious to* the common peril
B Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii 4

He could not accuse his master of any word or private action that might render him *obnoxious to* suspicion or the law *Jer Taylor,* Works (ed 1835), I 818

So *obnoxious* are we *to* manifold necessities
Barrow, Works, I 406

Men in public trust will much oftener act in such a manner as to render them unworthy of being any longer trusted than in such a manner as to make them *obnoxious to* legal punishment
A Hamilton, The Federalist, No lxx

2† Justly liable to punishment, hence, guilty, reprehensible, censurable

What shall we then say of the power of God himself to dispose of men little, finite *obnoxious* things of his own making? *South,* Sermons VIII 315

3 Offensive, odious; hateful

"Is it I should give an account of an action so seemingly *obnoxious* *Glanville,* Scep Sci

More corrupted else,
And therefore more *obnoxious,* at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be
Cowper, Task, iii 846

4 In *law,* vulnerable, amenable with *to* as, an indefinite allegation in pleading is *obnoxious to* a motion, but not generally to a demurrer

obnoxiously (ob-nok'shus-li), *adv* In an obnoxious manner, reprehensibly, offensively, odiously

obnoxiousness (ob-nok'shus-nes), *n* The state of being obnoxious, liability or exposure, as to blame, injury, or punishment; reprehensibleness, offensiveness, hence, unpopularity

obnubilate (ob-nū'bi-lāt), *v t* ; pret. and pp *obnubilated,* ppr *obnubilating* [< LL *obnubilatus,* pp of *obnubilare,* cover with clouds, cloud over, < L *ob,* before, over, + *nubilus,* cloudy, see *nubilous*] To cloud or overcloud, obscure, darken [Rare]

Your sly deceits dissimulation hides,
Your false intent faire words *obnubilate*
Times' Whistle (E L 1 8), p 135

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun and intercepts his beams and lights, so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind *Burton,* Anat of Mel, p 249

obnubilation (ob-nū-bi-lā'shon), *n* [< OF *obnubilation,* < LL as if **obnubilatio(n-),* < *obnubilare,* cloud see *obnubilate*] **1** The act or operation of obnubilating, or making dark or obscure [Rare]

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant, that they have brought fear upon champions *Waterhouse,* Apology for Learning

2 A beclouded or obscured state or condition

Twelfth month, 17 An hypochondriack *obnubilation* from wind and indigestion
J Rutty, in Boswell's Johnson (ed Fitzgerald), II 217

Special vividness of fancy images accompanied often with dreamy *obnubilation* *Amer Jour Psychol*, I 519

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* [= Sp Pg *oboe* = G *oboe* = Sw *oboe* = Dan *obo* (cf D *hobo,* G *hoboe,* F *hoboe, hoboy,* directly from the F), < It *oboe,* < F *hautbois,* hautboy see *hautboy*] **1** An important musical instrument of the wood wind group, and the type of the family in which the tone is produced by a double reed In its modern form it consists of a wooden tube of conical bore, made of three joints, the lowest of which is slightly flaring or belled, while the uppermost carries in its end the metal staple with its reeds of cane The number of finger holes varies considerably in the larger varieties they are principally controlled by an intricate system of levers. The extreme compass is nearly three octaves, upward from the B♭ or B♮ next below middle C including all the semitones The tone is small, but highly individual and penetrating it is especially useful for pastoral effects, for plaintive and wailing phrases, and for giving a reedy quality to concerted passages The normal key (tonality) of the orchestral oboe is C, and music for it is written with the G clef The oboe has borne various names, such as *chalumeau, schalmei, shawm, bombardo piccolo, hautboy* etc It has been a regular constituent of the modern orchestra since early in the eighteenth century, and is the instrument usually chosen to give the pitch to others It has also been used to some extent as a solo instrument The oboe family of instruments includes the oboe d'amour the oboe da caccia or tenoroon, the English horn, and the bassoon

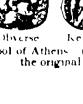


Oboe

2 In *organ-building,* a reed-stop with metal pipes which give a penetrating and usually very effective oboe-like tone It is usually placed in the swell organ — **Oboe d'amour,** an obsolete alto oboe, much used by J S Bach It differed from the modern oboe in being of lower pitch (the normal key being A) and in having a globular bell and thus a more somber and muffled tone — **Oboe da caccia,** an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon Its normal key was F The tone was similar to that of the bassoon but lighter Also called *tenoroon* and *taquettino*

oboist (ō'bō-ist), *n* [< *oboe* + *-ist*] A player on the oboe Also *hautboyist*

obol (ob'ol), *n* [= F *obole* = Sp Pg It *obolo,* < L *obolus,* < Gr *ὀβολός,* a small coin, a certain weight see *obolus*] An ancient Greek silver coin in value and also in weight the sixth part of the drachma. The



Obverse Reverse
Obol of Athens (Size of the original)

obol struck according to the Attic weight-standard weighed about 11¼ grains according to the Æginetic standard, 16 1, Greco Asiatic 9, Rhodian, 10 Babylonic, 14 and Persic, 14 grains At a later period the coin was struck in bronze

For this service [the ferriage of Charon] each soul was required to pay an *obolus* or danace, one of which coins was accordingly placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to burial *Encyc Brit*, V 430

Obolaria (ob-ō-lā′ri-a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the roundish upper stem-leaves, < Gr *ὀβολός*, a Greek coin see *obol*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianaceæ* and the tribe *Swertieæ*, distinguished from all the other genera of the order by having only two sepals There is but one species, *O Virginica*, a low North American herb, very smooth, and purplish green with whitish flowers clustered at the top Sometimes called *pennywort*, in imitation of the genus name It is believed to be partially root parasitic



Flowering plant of *Obolaria Virginica*
a, a flower showing the leaf-like calyx and the corolla

obolary (ob′o-la-ri), *a* [< *obol* + *-ary*²] Pertaining to or consisting of obols or small coins, also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, impecunious, poor

He is the true taxer who "calleth all the world up to be taxed", and the distance is as vast between him and one of us as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty and the poorest *obolary* Jew that paid it tribute pittance at Jerusalem! *Lamb*, Two Races of Men

obole (ob′ōl), *n*. [< F *obole*, < L *obolus* see *obol*, *obolus*] **1** A small French coin of billon (sometimes also of silver), in use from the tenth to the fifteenth century At one period it also bore the name of *maid* It was a coin of small value, less than the silver denier

2 Same as *obol*—**3** In *phar*, the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple

oboli, *n* Plural of *obolus*

obolite (ob′ō-līt), *n* and *a* [< NL *Obolus* (see *Obolus*, 3) + *-ite*²] **I**, *n* A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Obolus*

II *a* Pertaining to obolites or containing them in great numbers as, the *obolite* grit of the Lower Silurian

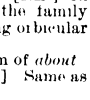
obolizet, *v t* An obsolete variant of *obelize*

obolus (ob′ō-lus), *n*, pl *oboli* (-lī) [< L *obolus*, < Gr *ὀβολός*, a small coin, a weight (see defs 1, 2), gen associated with *ὀβελός*, a spit, as if orig in the form of iron or copper nails, or as being orig stamped with some such figure, cf the dim *ὀβελίσκος*, one of the rough bronze or iron bars which served for money in Ægina, etc., before coinage was introduced see *obelus*, *obelisk*] **1** Same as *obol*—**2** A small silver coin current in the middle ages in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc—**3** [*cap*] [NL] In *zool*, a genus of brachiopods of the family *Lingulidæ*, from the Silurian, having orbicular valves *Eichwald*, 1829

obout†, *adv* A Middle English form of *about*

oboval (ob-ō′val), *a* [< *ob-* + *oval*] Same as *obovate* *Henslow*

obovate (ob-ō′vāt), *a* [< *ob-* + *ovate*] In *nat hist*, inversely ovate, having the broad end upward or toward the apex, as in many leaves


Obovate leaf of *Lonicera xylosteum*

obovate-clavate (ob-ō′vāt-klā′vāt), *a* In *nat hist*, of a shape between obovate and clavate

obovate-cuneate (ob-ō′vāt-kū′nē-āt), *a* In *nat hist*, of a shape between obovate and cuneate or wedge-shaped

obovately (ob-ō′vāt-li), *adv* In an obovate manner

obovate-oblong (ob-ō′vāt-ob′lông), *a* In *nat hist*, of a shape between obovate and oblong

obovatifolious (ob-ō″vā-ti-fō′li-us), *a* [< *obovate* + L *folium*, leaf] In *bot*, possessing or characterized by leaves inversely ovate

obovoid (ob-ō′void), *a* [< *ob-* + *ovoid*] In *nat. hist*, shaped like an egg with the narrow end forming the base, solidly obovate

obraid (o-brād′), *v t* [A corrupt form of *abraid* or *upbraid*] To upbraid *Somerset*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court and citie there's no small adoe
With this young stripling that *obraids* the gods
And thinkes 'twixt them and him there is no odds
Young Gallants Whirlinge (1629) (*Halliwell*)

obreption (ob-rep′shon), *n* [= F *obreption* = Sp *obrepcion* = Pg *obrepção* = It *obrezione*, < L. *obreptio(n-)*, a creeping or stealing on, < *obrepere*, creep on, creep up to, < *ob*, on, to, + *repere*, creep see *reptile*] **1** The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency *Cudworth*, Sermons, p 81

2 In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc, by falsehood opposed to *subreption*, in which such gifts are procured by concealing the truth

obreptitious† (ob-rep-tish′us), *a* [= Sp Pg *obrepticio*, < LL *obreptitius*, prop *obrepticius*, done in secrecy or by surprise, < L. *obrepere*, creep on see *obreption* (cf *surreptitious*[2] *surreptitious*)] Done or obtained by surprise or with secrecy, falsehood, or concealment of truth *E Phillips*, 1706

obrigget, obregget, *v t* Middle English forms of *abridge*

obrogate† (ob′rō-gāt), *v. t* [< L *obrogatus*, pp of *obrogare*, propose a new law in order to repeal or invalidate (an existing one), oppose the passage of (a law), < *ob*, before, over, + *rogare*, ask, propose see *rogation* Cf. *abrogate*, *derogate*] To abrogate, as a law, by proclaiming another in its stead *Coles*, 1717

obrotund (ob-rō-tund′), *a* [< *ob-* + *rotund*] In *bot* approaching a round form

obruendarium (ob″ro-en-dā′ri-um), *n*, pl *obruendaria* (-a) [< L *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere*, cover, cover over, hide in the ground see *obrute*] A vessel used to conceal another, specifically, the large pot of coarse earthenware often found containing a funerary urn of glass or other delicate material

obrute† (ob′rōt), *v t* [< L *obrutus*, pp of *obruere*, throw down, overthrow, overwhelm, < *ob*, before, over, + *ruere*, fall see *ruin*] To overthrow

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice *Becon*, Works, p 57 (*Hallewell*)

obryzum (ob-rī′zum), *n* [< LL *obryzum*, also *obrizum*, neut, also *obryza*, fem, in full *obryzum aurum*, pure gold, cf *obrussa*, the testing of gold by fire, a test, proof, = Gr *ὄβρυζα*, in *ὄβρυζον χρυσίον*, pure gold] Fine or pure gold; gold tested in the fire

Obryzum signifys gold of the most exalted purity and test *Evelyn*, To Dr Godolphin

obs An abbreviation of *obsolete*

obs-and-sols (obz′and-solz′), *n pl* See *ob*2,

obscene (ob-sēn′), *a* [= F. *obscène* = Sp. Pg *obsceno* = It *osceno*, < L *obscenus*, *obscænus* *obscænus*, of adverse omen, ill-omened, hence repulsive, offensive, esp offensive to modesty, obscene, origin obscure] **1** Inauspicious, ill-omened

A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke,
Shot from the skies a cheerful azure light
The birds *obscene* to forests winged their flight
And gaping graves received the wandering guilty sprite
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii 652

2 Offensive to the senses, repulsive, disgusting, foul, filthy

O, fordone it, God,
That in a Christian climate souls refined
Should show so heinous, black, *obscene* a deed
Shak, Rich II, iv 1 131

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire
Dryden, Æneid, vi 417

The guilty serpents, and *obscener* beasts,
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests
Cowley, Hymn to Light

Canals made to percolate *obscene* morasses
Motley, United Netherlands, I 153

3. Offensive to modesty and decency; impure, unchaste, indecent, lewd as, *obscene* actions or language, *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly *Watts*, Logic, I 4 § 3.

If thy table be indeed unclean,
Foul with excess, and with discourse *obscene*
Cowper, Tirocinium, l 736

Obscene publication, in *law*, any impure or indecent publication tending to corrupt the mind and to subvert respect for decency and morality = **Syn. 3** Immodest, ribald, gross

obscenely (ob-sēn′li), *adv*. In an obscene manner, in a manner offensive to modesty or purity; indecently, lewdly

obsceneness (ob-sēn′nes), *n* Same as *obscenity*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obscenenes* *Dryden*

obscenity (ob-sen′i-ti), *n* [= F *obscénité* = Sp *obscenidad* = Pg *obscendade* = It. *oscenità*, < L. *obscenita(t-)s*, *obscænita(t-)s*, *obscœnita(t-)s*, unfavorableness (of an omen), moral impurity, obscenity, < *obscenus*, ill-omened, obscene. see *obscene*.] The state or character of being obscene; impurity or indecency in action, expression, or representation, licentiousness; lewdness.

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 530

obscenous† (ob-sē′nus), *a* [< L *obscenus*, obscene see *obscene*] Indecent, obscene.

Obscenous in recitall, and hurtfull in example
Sir J Harington, Apology of Poetry, p 10 (*Nares*)

obscenousness† (ob-sē′nus-nes), *n* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*
Sir J Harington, Apology of Poetry, p 10 (*Nares*)

obscurant (ob-sku′rant), *n* [< L *obscuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obscurare*, darken see *obscure*, *v*] One who or that which obscures, specifically, one who labors to prevent inquiry, enlightenment, or reform, an obscurantist

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform *Sir W Hamilton*

obscurantism (ob-skū′ran-tizm), *n* [= F *obscurantisme*, as *obscurant* + *-ism*] Opposition to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, a tendency or desire to prevent inquiry or enlightenment, the principles or practices of obscurantists

The dangers with which what exists of Continental liberty is threatened, now by the ambitious dreams of German "nationality," now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical *obscurantism* *Marsh*, Lects on Eng Lang, I

obscurantist (ob-sku′ran-tist), *a* and *n* [< *obscurant* + *-ist*] **I**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of obscurants or obscurantism

You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xvii (*Davies*)

II, *n* One who opposes the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge, an obscurant

They [a community in the Netherlands called the Brethren of the Common Life] could not support the glare of the new Italian learning, they obtained, and it may be feared deserved, the title of *obscurantists* *Encyc Brit*, VII 672

obscuration (ob-sku-rā′shon), *n* [= F *obscuration* = Sp *obscuracion* = It *oscurazione*, < L *obscuratio(n-)*, a darkening, < *obscurare*, darken see *obscure*, *v*] The act of obscuring or darkening, the state of being darkened or obscured, the act or state of being made obscure or indistinct as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse

Understanding hereby their cosmical descent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their helliacal *obscuration*, or their inclusion in the lustre of the sun *Sir T Browne* Vulg Err vi 1

The mutual *obscuration* or displacement of ideas is wholly unaffected by the degree of contrast between them in content *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans), I 211

obscure (ob-skur′), *a* and *n* [< F *obscur* = Sp Pg *obscuro* = It *oscuro*, < L *obscurus*, dark, dusky, shady; of speech, indistinct, unintelligible, of persons, unknown, undistinguished, prob < *ob*, over, + *-scurus*, covered, < √*scu* (Skt √ *sku*), cover, seen also in *scutum*, a shield see *scutum*, *sky*] **I**, *a* **1** Dark, deprived of light; hence, murky, gloomy, dismal

Suspende hem so in colde hous, drie, *obscure*,
Thei noo light in may breke, and that beth sure
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 180

It were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the *obscure* grave
Shak, M of V, ii 7 51

I shall gaze not on the deeds which make
My mind *obscure* with sorrow
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii 2

2† Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night [Rare.]

The *obscure* bird
Clamour'd the livelong night
Shak, Macbeth, ii 3 64

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing
Scout far and wide into the realms of night,
Scorning surprise *Milton*, P L, i 542

3 Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination

Spirits in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or *obscure*,
Can execute their aery purpose
Milton, P L, i 429

Hence—**4** In *logic*, not clear, as an idea, not sharply distinguished from others Thus if a person knows that Isabella color is a sort of light yellow, but could not recognize it with certainty he would have an *obscure* idea of the meaning of that term

When we look at the colours of the rainbow, we have a clear idea of the red, the blue, the green, in the middle

of their several arches, and a distinct idea too, while the eye fixes there, but when we consider the border of those colours, they so run into one another that it renders their ideas confused and *obscure* *Watts*, Logic, III § 4

5. Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech, not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression But if the difficulty lies in the close thought required for a complicated matter, the expression may be quite clear, and not obscure

And therefore [he] ever so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion that he might not have alwaye some refuge at some starting hole *Sir T More* Works, p 554

If we here be a little *obscure*, 'tis our pleasure, for rather than we will offer to be our own interpreters, we are resolved not to be understood *B Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed

The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is *obscure* to him
Cowper, Progress of Error, l 447

6 Hidden, retired, remote from observation as, an *obscure* village

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth
Sir J Davies, Bien Venu, ii

We put up for the night in an *obscure* inn in a village by the way *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii

7 Unknown to fame, unnoticed, hence, humble, lowly as, an *obscure* curate

I am a thing *obscure*, disfurnished of
All merit *Massinger*, Picture, III 5

Man he loved
As man and to the mean and the *obscure*
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix

8 In *entom* (*a*) Not distinct as, *obscure* punctures (*b*) Not clear, dull or semi-opaque as, *obscure* green or red **-Obscure rays**, in the spectrum, the invisible heat rays See *spectrum* **=Syn. 1** Dark, dim, darksome, dusky, rayless, murky **—4** and **5** *Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal*, difficult, intricate, vague mysterious, enigmatical In regard to the meaning of something said or written, *obscure* is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness, this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word *Doubtful* is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge *Dubious* may be the same as *doubtful* but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion as, *dubious* battle, *dubious* prospects, a *dubious* character *Ambiguous* applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible, but it may be used in other connections as, an *ambiguous* smile *Equivocal* applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention See *darkness* **—7** Unhonored, inglorious

II.† *n* Obscurity

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton*, P L, ii 406

obscure (ob-skūr'), *v*, pret and pp *obscured*, ppr *obscuring* [< F *obscurer* = Sp Pg *obscurar* = It *oscurare*, < L *obscurare*, darken, obscure, hide, conceal, render indistinct, etc, < *obscurus*, dark, obscure see *obscure*, *a*] **I.** *trans* **1** To cover and shut off from view, conceal, hide

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke *obscured* them from the foe
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st 92.

Not a floating cloud *obscured* the azure firmament
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 181

2 To darken or make dark, dim

Cynthia for shame *obscures* her silver shine
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 778

The Signs *obscure* not the Streets at all and make little or no figure, as tho there were none being placed very high and little *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 16

Think at thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same?
And seest not sin *obscures* thy god like frame?
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii 2.

3 To deprive of luster or glory, outshine, eclipse, depreciate, disparage; belittle

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to *obscure* my noble birth
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 4 22

The King of France, tho' valiant enough himself yet thinking his own great Acts to be *obscured* by greater of K Richard's, he began, besides his old hating him now to envy him *Baker*, Chronicles, p 63

Some are born to do great deeds, and live,
As some are born to be *obscured*, and die
M Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum

4 To render doubtful or unintelligible, render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation, disguise

The prince *obscured* his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness *Shak*, Hen V, I 1 63

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may *obscure*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii 319

II.† *intrans* To hide; conceal one's self.

How! there's bad tidings, I must *obscure* and hear it
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv 2.

Here I'll *obscure* [Chrys withdraws.]
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv 1

obscurely (ob-skūr'li), *adv* In an obscure manner; darkly, dimly; indistinctly, privately, not conspicuously, not clearly or plainly

obscurement (ob-skūr'ment), *n* [< OF *obscurement*, < *obscurer* + *-ment*] The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured, obscuration

Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport,
Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer
Pomfret, Dies Novissima

obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), *n* The property of being obscure, in any sense of that word

obscurer (ob-skūr'ėr), *n* One who or that which obscures or darkens

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness
Lord, Hist Banians, p 24 (*Latham*)

obscurity (ob-skū'ri-ti), *n*, pl *obscurities* (-tiz) [< F *obscurité* = Sp *obscuridad* = Pg *obscuridade* = It *oscurità*, < L *obscuritas(t-)s*, a being dark, darkness, < *obscurus*, dark see *obscure*] The quality or state of being obscure, darkness, dimness, uncertainty of meaning, unintelligibleness, an obscure place, state, or condition, especially, the condition of being unknown

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity* Isa lix 9

I choose rather to live graved in *obscurity*
B Jonson, Volpone, Ded

God left these *obscurities* in Holy Writ on purpose to give us a taste and glimpse, as it were, of those great and glorious truths which shall hereafter fully be discovered to us in another world *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, II ix

These are the old friends who are the same
In glory and in *obscurity* *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon
=Syn *Dimness Gloom* etc (see *darkness*), shade, obscuration, retirement, seclusion

obsecrate (ob'sē-krāt), *v t*, pret and pp *obsecrated*, ppr *obsecrating* [< L *obsecratus*, pp of *obsecrare* (> It *ossecrare* = Pg *obsecrar*), entreat, beseech, conjure in solemn sort, < *ob*, before, + *sacrare*, treat as sacred, *sacer*, sacred see *sacre*, *sacred*] To beseech, entreat, supplicate *Cockeram*

Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in *obsecrating* a share of Dougal's protection *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi

obsecration (ob-sē-krā'shon), *n* [= F *obsécration* = Sp *obsecracion* = Pg *obsecração* = It *ossecrazione*, < L *obsecratio(n-)*, an entreating, beseeching, imploring, < *obsecrare*, entreat, beseech see *obsecrate*] **1** The act of obsecrating, entreaty, supplication

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests *Bacon*, Works, p 187 (*Halliwell*)

In the "Rules of Civility" (A D 1685, translated from the French) we read "If his lordship chances to sneeze, you are not to bawl out 'God bless you, sir' but pulling off your hat, bow to him handsomely, and make that *obsecration* to yourself" *E B Tylor*, Prim Culture, I 92

2 In *liturgy*, one of the suffrages or versicles of the Litany beginning with the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*), a petition of the Litany for deliverance from evil as, "By thy baptism, fasting, and temptation," the response being "Good Lord, deliver us"—**3** In *rhet*, a figure in which the orator implores the help of God or man

obsecratory (ob'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a* [< *obsecrate* + *-ory*] Supplicatory, expressing earnest entreaty [Rare]

That gracious and *obsecratory* charge of the blessed apostle of the gentiles (1 Cor i 10)
Bp Hall, The Peace Maker, § 26

obsequent (ob'sē-kwent), *a* [= OF *obsequent* = Sp *obsecuente* = Pg *obsequente* = It *obsequente*, < L *obsequen(t-)s*, complaint, indulgent, ppr of *obsequi*, comply with, yield, indulge, lit, follow upon, < *ob*, before, upon, + *sequi*, follow see *sequent* See *obsequy*[1]] Obedient, submissive, obsequious [Rare]

Pliant and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p 181 (*Latham*)

obsequial (ob-sē'kwi-al), *a* [< LL *obsequialis*, pertaining to obsequies, < *obsequiæ*, obsequies see *obsequy*[2]] Of or pertaining to obsequies or funeral ceremonies

Parson Welles as the last *obsequial* act, in the name of the bereaved family, thanked the people for their kindness and attention to the dead and the living
S Judd, Margaret, II 1

obsequence (ob-sē'kwi-ens), *n* [An erroneous form for **obsequence*, < L *obsequentia*, complaisance, obsequiousness, < *obsequen(t-)s*, complaint see *obsequent*] Obsequiousness.

By his [Titian's] grave courtly *obsequence*
D G Mitchell, Bound Together, II

obsequies, *n* Plural of *obsequy*

obsequiosity (ob-sē-kwi-os'i-ti), *n* [< *obsequious* + *-ity*] Obsequiousness [Rare]

If he [the traveler] have had a certain experience of French manners, his application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable *obsequiosity*, and in this case, his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made *H James, Jr*, Little Tour, p 186.

obsequious[1] (ob-sē'kwi-us), *a* [Early mod E *obsequyous*, < OF *obsequieux*, F *obsequieux* = Sp Pg *obsequioso* = It *ossequioso*, < L *obsequiosus*, complaint, submissive, < *obsequium*, complaisance see *obsequy*[1]] **1.** Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another, ever ready to obey, serve, or assist, complaint, dutiful [Obsolescent]

He came vnto the kynges grace and wayted vppon hym, and was no man so *obsequyous* and serviceable *Tyndale*, Works, p 368

I see you are *obsequious* in your love
Shak, M W of W, iv 2 2.

One that ever strove methought,
By special service and *obsequious* care,
To win respect from you *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i 2.

—Hence—**2** Servilely complaisant, showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another, cringing, fawning, sycophantic

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne
Cowper, Table Talk, l 122

—Syn 2 Servile slavish, sycophantic See *obedience*

obsequious[2]† (ob-sē'kwi-us), *a* [< *obsequy*[2] + *-ous*, after *obsequious*[1]] **1** Funeral, pertaining to funeral rites

And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow *Shak*, Hamlet, i 2 92.

2 Absorbed in grief, as a mourner at a funeral

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Even for the loss of thee
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 5 118.

obsequiously[1] (ob-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv* In an obsequious manner, with eager obedience, with servile compliance, abjectly

obsequiously[2]† (ob-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv* In the manner of a mourner, with reverence for the dead

Whilst I awhile *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster
Shak, Rich III, i 2 3.

obsequiousness (ob-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n* The quality or state of being obsequious, ready obedience, prompt compliance with the commands of another, servile submission, officious or superserviceable readiness to serve **=Syn.** *Compliance*, etc See *obedience*

obsequy[1]† (ob'sē-kwi), *n* [= Sp *obsequio* = It *ossequio*, < L *obsequium*, complaisance, yieldingness, obedience, < *obsequi*, comply with, yield to see *obsequent* Cf *obsequy*[2]] Ready complaisance, deferential service, obsequiousness

Ours had rather be
Censured by some for too much *obsequy*
Than taxed of self opinion
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, Prol

obsequy[2] (ob'sē-kwi), *n*, pl *obsequies* (-kwiz) [Chiefly in pl, in ME *obsequi*, < OF *obsequi*, usually in pl *obsequies*, = F *obsèques* = Sp Pg *obsequias*, < LL *obsequiæ*, a rare and perhaps only erroneous form for *exequiæ*, funeral rites (see *exequy*), cf ML *obsequium*, funeral rites, a funeral, also a train, retinue, following, < L *obsequi*, follow upon (not used in this lit sense), comply with see *obsequent* Cf *obsequy*[1]] A funeral rite or ceremony [Now rarely used in the singular]

His funerall *obsequie* to morn we do,
And for his good soule to our Lord pray we
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 2332.

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*
Shak, 3 Hen VI, i 4 147

With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train
Milton, S A, l 1782

They used many Offices of service and love towards the dead, and their upon are called *Obsequies* in our vulgare
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 39

Buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous *obsequies*,
And mass, and rolling music like a queen
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

obserate† (ob'sē-rāt), *v t* [< L *obseratus*, pp of *obserare*, bolt, bar, fasten or shut up, < *ob*, before, + *sera*, a bar] To lock up *Cockeram*

observable (ob-zėr'va-bl), *a* and *n* [= F *observable* = Pg *observavel* = It *osservabile*, < L *observabilis*, remarkable, observable, < *observare*, remark, observe see *observe*] **I.** *a* **1.** Capa-

ble of being observed or noticed, or viewed with interest or attention

That a trusted agent commonly acquires power over his principal is a fact everywhere *observable*
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 595

2 Noticeable, worthy of observation, noteworthy; hence, remarkable

It is *observable* that, loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles
Baker, King John, an 1216

This towne was formerly a Greeke colonie, built by the Samians, a reasonable commodious port, and full of *observable* antiquities *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 7, 1645

3 That may or must be observed, followed, or kept as, the formalities *observable* at court

The forms *observable* in social intercourse occur also in political and religious intercourse as forms of homage and forms of worship *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 348

II.† *n* A noticeable or noteworthy fact or thing, something worth observing

Among other *observables*, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII to this Company *Pepys*, Diary, I 391

My chief care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such *Observables* as I met with *Dampier*, Voyages, I, Pref

observableness (ob-zer'va-bl-nes), *n* The character of being observable

observably (ob-zer'va-bli), *adv* In an observable, noticeable, or noteworthy manner, remarkably

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, ii 5

observal† (ob-zer'val), *n* [< *observe* + *-al*] Observation

A previous *observal* of what has been said of them
Roger North, Examen, p 659 (*Davies*)

observance (ob-zer'vans), *n* [< ME *observance*, < OF *observance*, < F *observance* = Sp Pg *observancia* = It *osservanza*, *osservanze*, < L *observantia*, a watching, noting, attention, respect, keeping, etc, < *observan(t-)s*, ppr of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observant*] **1†.** Attention, perception, heed, observation

Mess She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather
Cleo Is this certain?
Mess Or I have no *observance*
Shak, A and C, iii 3 25

Here are many debauches and excessive revellings, as being out of all noyse and *observance*
Evelyn, Diary, Feb 27, 1644

2. Respectful regard or attention, hence, reverence, homage [Now rare]

Alas! wher is become youre gentilesse?
Youre wordes ful of pleasaunce and humblesse!
Youre *observaunces* in so low manere?
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l 249

All adoration, duty and *observance*
Shak, As you like it, v 2 102

Oh, stand up,
And let me kneel! the light will be asham'd
To see *observance* done to me by you
Beau and Fl, King and No King, iii 1

Her eyes on all my motions with a mute *observance* hung
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

3 The act of observing, paying attention to, or following in practice; compliance in practice with the requirements of some law, custom, rule, or injunction, due performance as, the *observance* of the sabbath, *observance* of stipulations, *observance* of prescribed forms

To make void the last Will of Henry 8 to which the Breakers had sworne *observance*
Milton, Reformation in Eng, i

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient and can plead
A course of long *observance* for its use
Cowper, Task, v 301

Through all English history the cry has never been for new laws, but for the firmer establishment, the stricter *observance*, of the old laws
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 176

4 A custom, rule, or thing to be observed, followed, or kept

There are other strict *observances*,
As, not to see a woman *Shak*, L L L, i 1 36

An *observance* of hermits
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 80

5. A rite or ceremony, an act performed in token of worship, devotion, or respect

And sweth by what *observance*
She might moste to the plesaunce
Of god that mightes reule kepe
Gower, Conf Amant, I

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few outward *observances* *Rogers*

He compass'd her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her
Tennyson, Geraint

=**Syn 3** *Observance*, *Observation* These words start from two different senses of the same root — to pay regard to, and to watch *Observation* is watching or notice; *observance* is keeping, conforming to, or complying with *Observation* was formerly used in the sense of observance as, 'the *observation* of the Sabbath is again commanded' (caption to Ex xxxi) "the opinions which he [Milton] has expressed respecting the *observation* of the Sabbath might, we think, have caused more just surprise" (*Macaulay*, Milton), but this use is now obsolescent. It is desirable that the words should be kept distinct

It is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the *observance*
Shak, Hamlet, i 4 16

Observation of the moon's changes leads at length to a theory of the solar system
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 12

5 *Form*, *Rite*, etc See *ceremony*

observancy (ob-zer'van-si), *n* [As *observance* (see *-cy*)] Heedful or obedient regard, observance, obsequiousness [Rare]

How bend him
To such *observancy* of beck and call
Browning, King and Book, I 179

observandum (ob-zer-van'dum), *n*, pl *observanda* (-da) [L, neut gerundive of *observare*, observe: see *observe*] A thing to be observed

observant (ob-zer'vant), *a* and *n* [= OF *observant* = Sp Pg *observante* = It *osservante*, < L *observan(t-)s*, ppr of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observe*] **I.** *a* **1** Watching, watchful, observing, having or characterized by good powers of observation, or attention, care, accuracy, etc, in observing as, an *observant* mind, a man of *observant* habits

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd
Pope, Odyssey, I 5

2 Attentive, obedient, submissive, ready to obey and serve, hence, obsequious with *to* or *of* before a personal object [Now rare]

Then Obedience, by her an elephant, the strongest beast, but most *observant* to man of any creature
Webster, Monuments of Honour

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant*, slavish course? *Raleigh*

And to say the truth, they [Georgian slaves] are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as *observant* of them, for of them they are to expect their liberty, their advancement, and every thing
Pococke, Description of the East, I 167

3 Carefully attentive in observing or performing whatever is prescribed or required, strict in observing and practising with *of* as, he was very *observant of* the rules of his order, *observant of* forms

Tell me, he that knows,
Why this same strict and most *observant* watch
So nightly toils the subject of the land?
Shak, Hamlet, i 1 71

=**Syn. 1** and **3** Watchful, mindful, heedful, regardful

II *n* **1†** An observer — **2†** An obsequious or slavish attendant

Those kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely *Shak*, Lear, II 2 109

3 One who is strict in observing or complying with a law, rule, custom, etc

Such *observants* they are thereof that our Saviour himselfe did not teach to pray or wish for more than onely that heere it myght bee with vs as with them it is in heaven *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, I 4

The Cannel were a deuout society and order, giuen to holinesse of life, and obseruation of the Lawe, of whom was Simon Kanneus, called Zelotes Sundis calleth them *obseruants* of the Lawe, whom Ananus shut in the Temple *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 150

4 [*cap*] Specifically, a member of the more rigorous class of Franciscans which in the fifteenth century became separated from those — the Conventuals — following a milder rule

Observantine (ob-zer'van-tin), *n* and *a* [< *Observant* + *-ine*¹] **I.** *n* Same as *Observant*, 4

He selected for this purpose the *Observantines* of the Franciscan order, the most rigid of the monastic societies *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, ii 5

II *a* Of or pertaining to the Franciscan friars called Observants

Observantist (ob-zer'van-tist), *n* [< *Observant* + *-ist*] Same as *Observant*, 4

observantly (ob-zer'vant-li), *adv* In an observant manner, attentively. *Wright*

observation (ob-zer-vā'shon), *n* [< F *observation* = Sp *observacion* = Pg *observação* = It *osservazione*, < L *observatio(n-)*, a watching, noting, marking, regard, respect, < *observare*, watch, note, regard: see *observe*] **1** The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting, notice as, a fact that does not come under one's *observation*

This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein worthy the *observation*
Coryat, Crudities, I 23.

Our Curiosity was again arrested by the *observation* of another Tower, which appear'd in a thicket not far from the way side *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 23

The North American Indian had no better eyes than the white man, but he had trained his powers of *observation* in a certain direction, till no sign of the woods escaped him *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 114

2. The habit or power of observing and noting as, a man of great *observation*

I told you Angling is an art, either by practice or a long *observation*, or both *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 99

If my *observation*, which very seldom lies,
By the heart's still rhetork disclosed with eyes,
Deceive me not now, Navarre is infected
Shak, L L L, ii 1 228

3 An act of scientific observing, an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented as, a meridian *observation*, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological *observations* made by the Signal Service Bureau In those sciences which describe and explain provinces of the universe as it exists, such as astronomy and systematic biology, observations are, for the most part, made under circumstances or conditions which may be selected, but cannot be produced at will But in those sciences which analyze the behavior of substances under various conditions it is customary first to place the object to be examined under artificially produced conditions and then to make an observation upon it This whole performance, of which the observation is a part is called an *experiment* Formerly sciences were divided into sciences of experiment and sciences of observation, meaning observation without experiment But now experiments are made in all sciences It is only occasionally that the word *observation* has been used to imply the absence of experimentation

Confounding *observation* with experiment or invention — the act of a cave man in betaking himself to a drifting tree with that of Noah in building himself an ark
J Ward, Encyc Brit, XX 75

4 The result of such a scientific practice, the information gained by observing as, to tabulate *observations* — **5** Knowledge, experience

In his brain
he hath strange places crammed
With *observation* *Shak*, As you Like It, II 7 41

6 A remark, especially a remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed, an opinion expressed

Rich Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloucester,
For Gloucester's dukedom is too ominous
War Tut, that's a foolish *observation*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, II 6 108

We owe many valuable *observations* to people who are not very acute or profound, and who say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting in vain *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser, p 253

7 The fact of being seen or noticed, notice, remark as, to escape *observation*, anxious to avoid *observation* — **8** Observance, careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required [Obsolescent]

The Character of Æneas is filled with Piety to the Gods, and a superstitious *Observation* of Prodigies, Oracles, and Predictions *Addison*, Spectator, No 351

9 A rite, a ceremony, an observance

Now our *observation* is perform'd
Shak, M N D, iv 1 109

They had their magicall *observations* in gathering certaine hearbs *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 62

The archbishop went about the *observation* very awkwardly as one not used to that kind, especially in the Lord's Supper
Bale, in R W Dixon's Hist Church of Eng., xxi

Acronychal observation See *acronychal* — **Army of observation** (*milit*), a force detached to watch the movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of a siege — **Error of an observation** See *error*, ⁵ — **Eye-and-ear observation** See *eye*¹ — **Latitude by observation** See *latitude* — **Lunar observation** See *lunar* — **To work an observation** (*naut*) to determine the latitude or longitude by calculations based on the altitude or position of the sun or other heavenly body as observed and ascertained by instrumental measurement =**Syn** *Observance*, *Observation* See *observance* — 3 *Experiment*, etc See *experience* — **6** *Note*, *Comment*, etc (see *remark*, *n*), annotation

observational (ob-zer-vā'shon-al), *a* [< *observation* + *-al*] **1** Of, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation

Already Harvey, Boyle and Newton were successfully prosecuting the *observational* method, and showing how rich mines of wealth it had opened
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p 12

2 Derived from or founded on observation in this sense usually opposed to *experimental*

Sir Charles Lyell has been largely influential in the establishment of Geology as a truly *observational* science
Geikie, Geol Sketches, ii 27

observationally (ob-zer-vā'shon-al-i), *adv* By means of observation.

Of late, the motions of the Moon have been very carefully investigated, both theoretically and *observationally*
Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 49

observation-car (ob-zėr-vā'shon-kär), *n* A railroad-car with glass or open sides to enable the occupants to observe the scenery, inspect the track, etc. [U. S]

observative (ob-zėr'va-tiv), *a* [< *observe* + *-ative*] Observing, attentive. [Rare]

I omitted to observe those particulars that it behoved an *observative* traveller *Coryat*, Crudities, I 28

observator† (ob'zėr-vā-tor), *n* [= F. *observateur* = Sp Pg *observador* = It *osservatore*, < L *observator*, a watcher, < *observare*, watch, observe see *observe*] 1 One who observes or takes note, an observer

The *observator* of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned [Dr Hakewill] hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues hath swept away
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 213

2 One who makes a remark

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,
Good *observator*, not so fast away
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, x 502

observatory (ob-zėr'va-tō-ri), *n*; pl *observatories* (-riz) [= F *observatoire* = Sp Pg *observatorio* = It *osservatorio*, < NL *observatorium*, < L *observare*, observe see *observe*] 1 A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena as, an astronomical or a meteorological *observatory* An astronomical observatory is so planned as to secure for the instruments the greatest possible stability and freedom from tremors, protection from the weather, and an unobstructed view together with such arrangements as will otherwise facilitate observations

2 A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a lookout-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere
— **Magnetic observatory.** See *magnetic*

observe (ob-zėrv'), *v*, pret and pp *observed*, ppr *observing* [< F *observer* = Sp Pg *observar* = It *osservare*, < L *observare*, watch, note, mark, heed, guard, keep, pay attention to, regard, comply with, etc, < *ob*, before, + *servare*, keep see *serve*, and cf *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*] **I.** *trans* 1 To regard with attention or careful scrutiny, as for the purpose of discovering and noting something, watch, take note of as, to *observe* trifles with interest, to *observe* one's every movement

Remember that, as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men *Jer Taylor*

Changing shape
To *observe* the sequel, saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband *Milton*, P L, x 334

To *observe* is to look at a thing closely, to take careful note of its several parts or details
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 208

Specifically — 2 To subject to systematic inspection and scrutiny for some scientific or practical purpose as, to *observe* natural phenomena for the purpose of ascertaining their laws, to *observe* meteorological indications for the purpose of forecasting the weather See *observation*, 3

Studying the motion of the sun in order to determine the length of the year, he *observed* the times of its passage through the equinoxes and solstices
Newcomb and Holden, Astron, p 121

3 To see, perceive, notice, remark, hence, to detect, discover as, we *observed* a stranger approaching, to *observe* one's uneasiness

Honourable action
Such as he hath *observed* in noble ladies
Shak, T of the S, Ind i 1 111

I *observed* an admirable abundance of Butterflies in many places of Savoy *Coryat*, Crudities, I 86

He had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was so young and beautiful
Browning, Ring and Book, I 181

4 To notice and remark, or remark upon, refer to in words; say, mention as, what did you *observe*?

But it was pleasant to see Beeston come in with others, supposing it to be dark and yet he is forced to read his part by the light of the candles, and this I *observing* to a gentleman that sat by me, he was mightily pleased therewith, and spread it up and down *Pepys*, Diary, IV 94

But he *observed* in apology, that it [?] was a letter you never wanted hardly, and he thought it had only been put there "to finish off th' alphabet, like, though ampus end (&) would ha' done as well for what he could see"
George Eliot, Adam Bede, I 317

5†. To heed, regard; hence, to regard with respect and deference, treat with respectful attention or consideration, humor

He wolde no swich cursednesse *observe*,
Evel shal have that evel wol deserve
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l 179.

Whom I make
Must be my heir, and this makes men *observe* me
B Jonson, Volpone, i 1

Observe her with all sweetness, humour her
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii 1

6 To adhere to and carry out in practice, conform to or comply with; obey as, to *observe* the regulations of society, to *observe* the proprieties

How thanne he that *observeth* o synne, shal he have forgifnesse of the remenaunt of hise othere synnes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

I know not how he's cured,
He ne'er *observes* any of our prescriptions.
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, ii 4

Observe your distance, and be sure to stand
Hard by the Cistern with your Cap in hand
Oldham, A Satyr Address'd to a Friend (ed 1703)

The enemies did not long *observe* those courtesies which men of their rank, even when opposed to each other at the head of armies, seldom neglect
Macaulay, Hist Eng, vii

7 To keep with due ceremonies, celebrate as, to *observe* a holiday, to *observe* the sabbath

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread
Ex xii 17

They eate mans flesh, *obserue* meales at noone and night *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 841

A score of Indian tribes *observed* the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion *R Choate*, Addresses, p 16

=**Syn** 1 To eye, survey, scrutinize —3 *Notice*, *Behold*, etc (see *see*) —7 *Keep*, etc (see *celebrate*), regard, fulfil, conform to

II. *intrans* 1 To be attentive, take note

I come to *observe*, I give thee warning on 't
Shak, T of A, i 2 33

I do love
To note and to *observe*
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

2 To remark, comment generally with *upon* or *on*

We have, however, already *observed upon* a great drawback which attends such benefits *Brougham*

observer (ob-zėr'vėr), *n* 1 One who observes or takes notice, a spectator or looker-on as, a keen *observer*

He is a great *observer*, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men
Shak, J C, i 2. 202.

But Churchill himself was no superficial *observer* He knew exactly what his interest really was
Macaulay, Hist Eng, vii.

2 One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes, especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions as, an astronomical *observer*, a corps of *observers*

An *observer* at any point of the earth, by noting the local time at his station when the moon has any given right ascension, can thence determine the corresponding moment of Greenwich time
Newcomb and Holden, Astron, p 37

Psellus, a great *observer* of the nature of devils, holds they are corporeal, and have aerial bodies, that they are mortal, live, and dye *Burton*, Anat of Mel, I § 2

3 One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite, one who practises, performs, or fulfils anything as, a careful *observer* of the proprieties, an *observer* of the sabbath

It is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customes
Spenser, State of Ireland

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer* *Bp Atterbury*

He [Lord Dorset] was so strict an *Observer* of his Word that no Consideration whatever could make him break it
Prior, Poems, Ded

4† One who watches with a view to serve, an obsequious attendant or admirer, hence, a toady, a sycophant

He was a follower of Germanicus,
And still is an *observer* of his wife
And children, though they be declined in grace
B Jonson, Sejanus, iv 3

Love yourself, sir,
And, when I want *observers*, I'll send for you
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii 2

observicer† (ob-zėr'vi-sėr), *n* [Irreg < *observance* (confused with *service*) + *-er*[1]] A servant, an observer (in sense 4) [Rare]

I am your humble *observicer*, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii 5

observing (ob-zėr'ving), *p a* [Ppr of *observe*, *v*] Watchful, observant, attentive

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most *observing* eyes
Cowper, Retirement, l 588

observingly (ob-zėr'ving-li), *adv* In an observing or attentive manner, attentively, carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out.
Shak, Hen V, iv 1 5

obsess (ob-ses'), *v t* [< L *obsessus*, pp of *obsidere*, sit on or in, remain, sit down before, besiege, < *ob*, before, + *sedere*, sit see *sit*, *session*, etc Cf *assess*, *possess*] 1† To besiege, beset, compass about

It is to be feared that where magestie approcheth to excesse, and the mynde is *obsessed* with mordinate glorie, lest pride shuld sodainely entre
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, ii 4

2 To attack, vex, or plague from without, as an evil spirit See *obsession*, 2.

The familiar spirit may be a human ghost or some other demon, and may either be supposed to enter the man's body or only to come into his presence which is somewhat the same difference as whether in disease the demon "possesses" or *obsesses* a patient, i e controls him from inside or outside *Encyc Brit*, VII 63

obsession (ob-sesh'on), *n* [= F *obsession* = Sp *obsesion* = Pg *obsessão* = It *ossessione*, < L *obsessio(n-)*, a besieging, < *obsidere*, besiege see *obsess*] 1 The act of besieging, persistent assault

When the assassination of Henry IV gave full rein to the Ultramontane party at court the *obsessions* of Duperron became more importunate, and even menacing
Encyc Brit, V 173

2 Continuous or persevering effort supposed to be made by an evil spirit to obtain mastery of a person, the state or condition of a person so vexed or beset distinguished from *possession*, or control by a demon from within

Grave fathers, he's possest, again, I say,
Possest nay, if there be possession and
Obsession, he has both *B Jonson*, Volpone, v 8

Obsession of the Devil is distinguished from Possession in this In Possession, the Evil One was said to enter into the Body of the Man, in *Obsession* without entering into the Body of the Person, he was thought to besiege and torment him without
Bourne's Pop Antiq (1777), p 142, note

obsidian (ob-sid'i-an), *n* [= F *obsidiane*, *obsidienne* = Sp Pg *obsidiana*, < L *obsidiana*, a false reading for *obsiana*, a mineral supposed to be obsidian, < *Obsidianus*, a false reading for *Obsianus*, < *Obsius*, erroneously *Obsidius*, the name of a man who, according to Pliny, found it in "Ethiopia"] A volcanic rock, in a vitreous condition, and closely resembling ordinary bottle-glass in appearance and texture Obsidian usually contains about 70 per cent of silica, and is the vitreous form of a trachyte or rock consisting largely of sanidine It is of various colors, black brown, and grayish green being the most common Obsidian often occurs in a coarsely cellular form, and passes into pumice See cut under *conchoidal*

In consequence of its [obsidian's] having been often imitated in black glass there arose among collectors of gems in the last century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes '*obsidians*' *Encyc Brit*, XVII 717

obsidional (ob-sid'i-ō-nal), *a* [= F Sp Pg *obsidional* = It *ossidionale*, < L *obsidionalis*, belonging to a siege, < *obsidio(n-)*, a siege, < *obsidere*, besiege see *obsess*] Pertaining to a siege **Obsidional coins** See *coin*[1] —**Obsidional crown** See *crown*

obsidionary (ob-sid'i-ō-nā-ri), *a* [< L as if **obsidionarius*, < *obsidio(n-)*, a siege see *obsidional*] Obsidional, coined or struck in a besieged place

These *obsidionary* Ormand coins may be called scarce, the only rare and probably unique piece is the penny
N and Q, 6th ser, XI 94

obsidious† (ob-sid'i-us), *a* [< L as if **obsidiosus*, < *obsidium*, a siege see *obsidional*] Besetting, assailing from without

Safe from all *obsidious* or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence
Rev T Adams, Works, I 261 (*Davies*)

obsigillation† (ob-sij-i-lā'shon), *n* [< L *ob*, before, + LL *sigillare*, seal see *seal*[2], *v*] The act of sealing up *Maunder*

obsign† (ob-sīn'), *v t* [< L *obsignare*, seal up, < *ob*, before, + *signare*, mark, seal see *sign*, *v*] To seal, or ratify by sealing, obsignate

The sacrament of His Body and Blood whereby He doth represent and unto our faith give and *obsign* unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood *J Bradford*, Letter on the Mass, Sept 2, 1554

obsignate† (ob-sig'nāt), *v t* [< L *obsignatus*, pp of *obsignare*, seal up see *obsign*] To seal, ratify, confirm

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt
Barrow, Expos of Decalogue

obsignation† (ob-sig-nā'shon), *n* [< LL *obsignatio(n-)*, a sealing up, < L *obsignare*, seal up

see *obsignate, obsign*] The act of sealing, ratification by sealing, confirmation

This is a sacrament, and not a sacrifice for in this, using it as we should, we receive of God *obsignation* and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II 280

obsignatory† (ob-sig'na-tō-ri), *a* [< L as if **obsignatorius*, < *obsignare*, seal up see *obsignate, obsign*] Ratifying, confirming by sealing, confirmatory

Obsignatory signs
Bp Ward, in Parr's Letters of Usher, p 441

obsolesce (ob-sō-les'), *v. i.*, pret and pp *obsolesced*, ppr *obsolescing* [< L *obsolescere*, pp. *obsoletus*, wear out, fall into disuse, grow old, decay, inceptive of *obsolere* (rare), wear out, decay, appar < *ob-*, before, + *solere*, be wont, or else < *obs-*, a form of *ob-*, + *olere*, grow (cf *adolescent*)] To become obsolescent, fall into disuse

Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of and English of recent emergence stands that which is *obsolescing*
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 266

obsolescence (ob-sō-les'ens), *n* [< *obsolescen(t)* + *-ce*] **1** The state or process of becoming obsolete —**2** In *entom*, an obsolete part of a mark, stria, etc as, a band with a central *obsolescence*

obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *a* [< L *obsolescen(t-)s*, ppr of *obsolescere*, fall into disuse see *obsolesce*] **1** Becoming obsolete, passing out of use as, an *obsolescent* word or custom

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*
Johnson, Dict, under Hereout

Almost always when religion comes before us historically it is seen consecrating conceptions obsolete or *obsolescent*
J R Seeley, Nat Religion, p 229

2 In *entom*, somewhat obsolete, imperfectly visible **=Syn. 1** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc See *ancient*!

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *a* [= F *obsolète* = Sp Pg. *obsoleto* = It *ossoleto*, < L. *obsoletus*, worn out, gone out of use, pp of *obsolescere*, wear out see *obsolesce*.] **1** Gone out of use, no longer in use as, an *obsolete* word, an *obsolete* custom, an *obsolete* law Abbreviated *obs*

But most [Orders] are very particular and *obsolete* in their Dress, as being the Rustic Habit of old times, without Linnen, or Ornaments of the present Age
Lister, Journey to Paris, p 19

What makes a word *obsolete* more than general agreement to forbear?
Johnson

The fashion seems every day growing still more *obsolete*
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 5

The progress of science is so rapid that what seemed the most profound learning a few years ago may to day be merely an exploded fallacy or an *obsolete* theory
J W Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p 18

2 In *descriptive zool*, indistinct, not clearly or sharply marked, applied to colors, faded, dim as, an *obsolete* purple, applied to ornaments or organs, very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible as, *obsolete* striæ, spines, ocelli It is often employed to denote the lack or imperfect development of a character which is distinct in the opposite sex or in a kindred species or genus **=Syn. 1.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc See *ancient*!

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *v*, pret and pp *obsoleted*, ppr *obsoleting* [< L *obsoletus*, pp of *obsolescere*, wear out see *obsolete, a*] **I.** *intrans* To become obsolete; pass out of use *F Hall* [Rare]

II.† *trans* To make obsolete; render disused

Those [books] that as to authority are *obsoleted*
Roger North, Examen, p 24 (*Davies*)

obsoletely (ob'sō-lēt-li), *adv* In *descriptive zool*, in an obsolete manner, not plainly as, *obsoletely* punctured, striate, etc

obsoleteness (ob'sō-lēt-nes), *n.* **1** The state of being obsolete or out of use

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation
Johnson, Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakspeare

2 In *descriptive zool*, the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as to be indistinct or scarcely discernible

obsoletion (ob-sō-lē'shon), *n* [< *obsolete* + *-ion*] The act of becoming obsolete, disuse, discontinuance

Proper lamentation on the *obsoletion* of Christmas gambols and pastimes
Keats, To his Brothers, Dec 22, 1817

obsoletism (ob'sō-lēt-izm), *n* [< *obsolete* + *-ism*] A custom fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete or gone out of use

Does, then the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoletism*?
F Hall, Mod Eng, p 35

obstacle (ob'sta-kl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *obstacle*, < OF *obstacle, ostacle*, F *obstacle* = Sp *obstáculo* = Pg. *obstaculo* = It. *ostacolo*, < LL. *obstaculum*, a hindrance, obstacle, < L. *obstare*, stand before, stand against, withstand, < *ob*, before, against, + *stare*, stand see *state, stand*] **I.** *n* **1** That which opposes or stands in the way, something that obstructs progress; a hindrance or obstruction

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth
Shak, Rich III, iii 7 156

I fear you will meet with divers *obstacles* in the Way, which if you cannot remove, you must overcome
Howell, Letters, ii 1

The Egyptians warned me that Suez was a place of *obstacles* to pilgrims
R F Burton, El Medinah, p 90

2 Objection, opposition

When the Chane saghe that thei made non *obstacle* to performen his Commandement thanne he thoughte wel
Mandeville, Travels, p 226

Obstacle-race, a race, as in a steeplechase, in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented

For some time he becomes engaged in a terrible *obstacle-race*, and makes little progress.
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLIII 93

=Syn *Difficulty, Obstacle, Obstruction, Impediment*, check, barrier A *difficulty* embarrasses, an *obstacle* stops us We remove [or overcome] the one we surmount the other Generally the first expresses something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair the second some thing arising from a foreign cause An *obstruction* blocks the passage, and is generally put in the way intentionally An *impediment* literally clogs the feet and so may continue with one, hindering his progress, while a *difficulty* once overcome, an *obstacle* once surmounted, or an *obstruction* once broken down, leaves one free to go forward without hindrance

"The Conquest of Mexico" was achieving itself under *difficulties* hardly less formidable than those encountered by Cortes
O W Holmes, Emerson, I

The great *obstacle* to progress is prejudice
Bovée, Summaries of Thought, Prejudice

In general, contest by causing delay is so mischievous an *obstruction* of justice that the courts ought to be astute to detect it and prompt to suppress it
The Century, XXX 328

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*
Shak, Rich III, v 2 4

II. *a* Obstinate, stubborn [Prov Eng or humorous]

Ile, Joan — that thou wilt be so *obstacle*!
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 4 17

obstaclenesst, *n* [< *obsta le, a* , + *-ness*] Obstinacy

How long shal I, liuing here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstaclenes*!
J Udall, On Mark ix

obstance† (ob'stans), *n* [ME., taken in sense of 'substance'; < OF *obstance*, < L *obstantia*, a withstanding, resistance, < *obstan(t-)s*, ppr of *obstare*, withstand see *obstacle*] **1** Substance, essence

The *obstance* of this felynge [of delight produced in the soul by song] lyes in the lufe of Ihesu, whilke es fedde and lyghtenede by swilke maner of sanges
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 18

2 Opposition

obstancy† (ob'stan-si), *n* [As *obstance* (see *-cy*)] Same as *obstance*, 1

It [the obstinacy of a wife] doth indeed but frita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract, after marriage it is of no *obstancie*
B Jonson, Epicœne, v 3

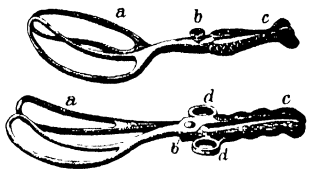
obsta principiis (ob'sta prin-sip'i-is) [L (Ovid, Rem Amor, 91) *obsta*, 2d pers sing imp of *obstare*, withstand, *principiis*, dat of *principium*, beginning] Withstand the beginnings — that is, resist the first insidious approaches of anything dangerous or evil.

obstetric (ob-stet'rik), *a.* [= F *obstétrique* = Sp *obstetrica*, n, obstetrics, Pg *obstetrico*, m, *obstetrica*, f, an obstetrician, < NL *obstetricus*, a var (accom to adjectives in *-icus*) of L *obstetricius* (> E *obstetricious*), pertaining to a midwife, neut pl *obstetricia* (> E *obstetrics*), obstetrics, < *obstetrix*, a midwife, lit 'she who stands before,' se to assist, < *obstare*, pp *obstatus*, stand before see *obstacle*] Same as *obstetrical*.

obstetrical (ob-stet'ri-kal), *a* [< *obstetric* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to midwifery as, *obstetrical* skill, *obstetrical* surgery.— **Obstetrical forceps**, forceps used in cases of difficult delivery See cut in next column — **Obstetrical toad**, the nurse frog, *Alytes obstetricans* See *Alytes*

obstetricate† (ob-stet'ri-kāt), *v* [< LL. *obstetricatus*, pp of *obstetricare*, be a midwife, < L *obstetrix* (*-tric-*), a midwife see *obstetric*] **I.** *intrans* To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate* and do that office of herself when it is the proper season
Evelyn, Sylva, ii. 6 (*Davies*)



Obstetrical Forceps.

a blades, *b*, locks, *c*, handles, *d d*, rings for obtaining a firm grasp of the locked instrument by the accoucheur The blades are separately introduced, and after two separate parts or "branches" are locked together are used to grasp the head of the child in assisting delivery

II. *trans* To assist or promote by performing the office of a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage
Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p 202 (*Latham.*)

obstetrication† (ob-stet-ri-kā'shon), *n* [< *obstetricate* + *-ion*] The office of, or the assistance rendered by, a midwife, delivery

He shall be by a healthful *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world, there indeed he hath elbow room enough
Bp Hall, Free Prisoner, § 4

obstetrician (ob-ste-trish'an), *n.* [< *obstetric* + *-ian*] One skilled in obstetrics, an accoucheur, a midwife.

obstetricious (ob-ste-trish'us), *a* [< L *obstetricius*, pertaining to a midwife see *obstetric*] Pertaining to obstetrics, obstetrical, hence, helping to produce or bring forth

Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricous*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, I 4

obstetrics (ob-stet'riks), *n* [Pl of *obstetric* see *-ics*] That department of medical art which deals with parturition and the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and childbirth, the practice of midwifery

obstetricy (ob-stet'ri-si), *n.* [= Sp Pg *obstetricia* = It *ostetricia*, f, < L *obstetricia*, neut pl, obstetrics see *obstetric*] Same as *obstetrics* *Dunglison* [Rare]

obstetrist (ob-stet'rist), *n* [< *obstetr(ics)* + *-ist*] One versed in the study or skilled in the practice of obstetrics, an obstetrician

The same consummate *obstetrist* insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere
R Barnes, Dis of Women, xxxvi

obstetrix (ob-stet'riks), *n* [= OF *obstetrice* = Pg *obstetriz*, < L. *obstetrix*, a midwife see *obstetric*] A woman who renders professional aid to women in labor, a midwife

obstinacy (ob'sti-nā-si), *n.* [< ME *obstinacie*, < OF **obstinacie*, < ML *obstinacia, obstinatia*, var. of *obstinacio(n-)*, for *obstinatio(n-)*, obstinateness see *obstinate* and *obstination*] **1** The character or condition of being obstinate, pertinacious adherence to an opinion, purpose, or course of conduct, whether right or wrong, and in spite of argument or entreaty, a fixedness, and generally an unreasonable fixedness, of opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken; stubbornness, pertinacity

And yf ther be eny restreynt, denyinge, *obstinacye*, or contradiccion made by eny persone or persones that owith to paye such summe forfet, that then vppon resonable warnynge made to them they to appeie afore the xxiiij
English Gilds (E E T S), p 380

Only sin
And hellish *obstinacy* tie thy tongue
Shak, All's Well, i 3 186

2. An unyielding character or quality, continued resistance to the operation of remedies or to palliative measures as, the *obstinacy* of a fever or of a cold **=Syn 1** Doggedness, headiness, wilfulness, obduracy See *obstinate*

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *obstenate*, < OF *obstinat*, also *obstine*, F *obstiné* = Sp. Pg *obstinado* = It *ostinato*, < L *obstinatus*, firmly set, resolute, stubborn, obstinate, pp of *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve, < *ob*, before, + **stinare*, < *stare*, stand see *state*. Cf *destine, destinate*] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course of action; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty, headstrong

He thought he wold noo more be *obstenate*,
And gaue them respite be fore them euerychon
Generydes (E E T S), l 1664

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it.
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 1 121

I'm an *obstinate* old fellow when I'm in the wrong, but you shall now find me as steady in the right
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii 7.

2. Springing from or indicating obstinacy.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine *Sir W Temple*

3. Not easily controlled or removed, unyielding to treatment · as, an *obstinate* cough; an *obstinate* headache.

Disgust conceal'd
Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault
Is *obstinate*, and cure beyond our reach
Couper, Task, III 40

=Syn. 1 *Obstinate, Stubborn, Intractable, Refractory, Contumacious*, pertinacious, headstrong, unyielding, dogged, wilful, persistent, immovable, inflexible, firm, resolute The first five words now imply a strong and vicious or disobedient refusal to yield, a resolute or unmanageable standing upon one's own will *Stubborn* is strictly negative a *stubborn* child will not listen to advice or commands, but perhaps has no definite purpose of his own *Obstinate* is active the *obstinate* man will carry out his intention in spite of advice, remonstrance, appeals or force The last three of the italicized words imply disobedience to proper authority *Intractable*, literally not to be drawn, handled, or governed, is negative, so is *refractory* both suggest sullenness or perverseness, *refractory* is more appropriate where resistance is physical hence the extension of the word to apply to metals *Contumacious* combines pride, haughtiness or insolence with disobedience in law it means wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court

Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage!
Goldsmith, Good natured Man, v

Cupid indeed is *obstinate* and wild,
A *stubborn* god, but yet the god 's a child
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Art of Love, I 7

I now condemn that pride which had made me *refractory* to the hand of correction *Goldsmith*, Vicar xviii

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vi

obstinately (ob'stı-nāt-lı), *adv* In an obstinate manner, with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or to be shaken with difficulty, stubbornly, pertinaciously

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so *obstinately* strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears
Shak, T and C, v 2 121

For Vespasian himself, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtain unreasonable matters *Sir H Savile* tr of Tacitus, p 91

obstinateness (ob'stı-nāt-nes), *n* The quality of being obstinate, obstinacy

An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop
Bp Hall, Sermons, Rom xii 2

obstination† (ob-stı-nā'shon), *n* [Early mod E *obstynacyon*, < OF *obstination*, F *obstination* = Sp *obstinacion* = Pg *obstinação* = It *ostinazione*, < L *obstinatio(n-)*, firmness, stubbornness, < *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve upon see *obstinate*] Obstinate resistance to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; wilful pertinacity, especially in an unreasonable or evil course; stubbornness; obstinacy. *Jer Taylor*.

God doth not charge angels in this text [Job iv 18] with rebellion, or *obstination*, or any heinous crime, but only with folly, weakness, infirmity *Donne*, Sermons, xxii

obstined† (ob'stınd), *a*. [As *obstin(ate)* + *-ed*2.] Hardened, made obstinate or obdurate

You that doo shut your eyes against the rales
Of glorious Light, which shineth in our dayes,
Whose spirits, self *obstin'd* in old musty Error,
Repulse the Truth
Which day and night at your deaf Doors doth knock.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, II, The Magnificence

obstipate† (ob'stı-pāt), *v t*; pret and pp *obstipated*, ppr. *obstipating*. [< ML. *obstipatus*, pp. of *obstipare*, stop up, < L *ob*, against, + *stipare*, crowd. see *constipate*] To stop up, as chinks. *Bailey*, 1731

obstipation (ob-stı-pā'shon), *n* [< ML as if **obstipatio(n-)*, < *obstipare*, stop up. see *obstipate*] **1**† The act of stopping up, as a passage —**2.** In *med.*, costiveness; constipation.

Structural affections of the intestines are important, measurably or chiefly as giving rise to *obstipation* due to mechanical obstruction to the passage of the intestinal contents *Flint*, Pract of Med, p 398.

obstreperate (ob-strep'e-rāt), *v i*, pret. and pp *obstreperated*, ppr. *obstreperating*. [< *obstreper-ous* + *-ate*2] To make a loud, clamorous noise

Thump — thump — thump — *obstreperated* the abbess of Andouillets, with the end of her gold headed cane against the bottom of the calash
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii 22.

obstreperous (ob-strep'e-rus), *a* [< LL *obstreperus*, clamorous, < L. *obstrepere*, clamor at, drown with clamor, < *ob*, before, upon, + *strepere*, roar, rattle. Cf. *perstreperous*] Making a great noise or outcry; clamorous, vociferous, noisy

Obstreperous cau l'
If thy throat's tempest could o'erturn my house,
What satisfaction were it for thy child?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III 1

He that speaks for himself, being a traitor, doth defend his treason, thou art a capital *obstreperous* malefactor
Shirley Traitor, III 1

The sage retired, who spends alone his days,
And flies th' *obstreperous* voice of public praise
Crabbe, Works, I 203

Many a dull joke honored with much *obstreperous* fat sided laughter *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 394

=Syn. Tumultuous, boisterous, uproarious

obstreperously (ob-strep'e-rus-lı), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner, loudly; clamorously, vociferously as, to behave *obstreperously*

obstreperousness (ob-strep'e-rus-nes), *n* The state or character of being obstreperous; clamor, rude outcry.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his *obstreperousness* and undecent cants
Wood, Athenæ Oxon, II 578.

obstrict† (ob-strıkt'), *a* [< L *obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, bind about. see *obstringe*] Bounden, obliged

To whom he recogniseth hymself to be so moche indebted and *obstricte* that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunction
State Papers, I 252. (*Halliwell*)

obstriction (ob-strık'shon), *n* [< L as if **obstrictio(n-)*, < *obstringere*, pp *obstrictus*, bind about, bind up see *obstringe* Cf *constriction*, *restriction*] The condition of being bound or constrained, obligation

And hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice
From national *obstriction* *Milton*, S A, l 312.

obstringe† (ob-strınj'), *v t* [< L *obstringere*, bind about, close up by binding, < *ob*, before, about, + *stringere*, strain. see *strain*1, *stringent*] To bind, oblige; lay under obligation

How much he was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace
Gardiner, in Pococke's Records of Reformation, I 95 [(*Encyc Dict*)

obstropulous (ob-strop'ū-lus), *a* A vulgar corruption of *obstreperous*

I heard him very *obstropulous* in his sleep
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v t* [< L *obstructus*, pp of *obstruere* (> It *ostruire* = Pg Sp *obstruir* = F. *obstruer*), build before or against, block up, obstruct, < *ob*, before, + *struere*, build see *structure* Cf *construct*, *instruct*, etc] **1** To block up; stop up or close, as a way or passage, fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing

Obstruct the mouth of hell
For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws
Milton, P L, x 636

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,
And bid new music charm th unfolding ear
Pope, Messiah, l 41

2 To hinder from passing, stop; impede in any way, check.

From hence no cloud, or, to *obstruct* his sight,
Star interposed, however small, he sees.
Milton, P L, v 257

I don't know if it be just thus to *obstruct* the union of man and wife. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii

On the new stream rolls,
Whatever rocks *obstruct*
Browning, By the Fireside

3 To retard; interrupt; delay as, progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped

I confess the continual Wars between Tonquin and Cochin China were enough to *obstruct* the designs of making a Voyage to this last *Dampier*, Voyages, II 1 103

To obstruct process, in *law*, to hinder or delay intentionally the officers of the law in the performance of their duties a punishable offense at law **=Syn.** To bar, barricade, blockade, arrest, clog, choke, dam up, embarrass See *obstacle*

obstruct†, *n*. [< *obstruct*, *v.*] An obstruction [Rare]

Oct I begg d
His pardon for return
Cæs Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* [in some editions *abstract*] 'tween his lust and him *Shak*, A and C, III 6 61

obstructer (ob-struk'tėr), *n*. One who or that which obstructs, hinders, or retards. Also *obstructor*

obstruction (ob-struk'shon), *n*. [= F *obstruction* = Sp *obstruccion* = Pg. *obstrucção* = It *ostruzione*, < L *obstructio(n-)*, a building before or against a blocking up, < *obstruere*, pp *obstructus*, build before or against, obstruct see *obstruct*.] **1** The act of obstructing, blocking up, or impeding passage, or the fact of being obstructed, the act of impeding passage or movement, a stopping or retarding as, the *obstruction* of a road or thoroughfare by felled trees; the *obstruction* of one's progress or movements —**2** That with which a passage is blocked or progress or action of any kind hindered or impeded; anything that stops, closes, or bars the way, obstacle, impediment; hindrance as, *obstructions* to navigation; an *obstruction* to progress

This is evident to any formal capacity there is no *obstruction* in this *Shak*, T N, II 5 129

A popular assembly free from *obstructions* *Swift.*

In this country for the last few years the government has been the chief *obstruction* to the common weal
Emerson, Affairs in Kansas

3†. Stoppage of the vital function, death

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold *obstruction* and to rot
Shak, M for M, III 1 119.

4 Systematic and persistent factious opposition, especially in a legislative body, factious attempts to hinder, delay, defeat, or annoy

Every form of revolt or *obstruction* to this bare majority is a crime of unpardonable magnitude
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XL 141

Obstruction had been freely practised to defeat not only bills restraining the liberty of the subject in Ireland, but many other measures
J Bryce, New Princeton Rev, III 52

=Syn. 2 *Difficulty, Impediment*, etc (see *obstacle*), bar, barrier

obstructionism (ob-struk'shon-ızm), *n* [< *obstruction* + *-ism*] The principles and practices of an obstructionist, especially in a legislative body, systematic or persistent obstruction or opposition, as to progress or change

obstructionist (ob-struk'shon-ıst), *n*. [< *obstruction* + *-ist*] One who factiously opposes and hinders the action of others, specifically, one who systematically, persistently, and factiously hinders the transaction of business in a legislative assembly, an obstructive, a filibuster

In his [Gallatin's] efforts this year and in subsequent years to cut down appropriations for the army, navy, and civil service, he was rarely successful and earned much ill-will as an *obstructionist* *H Adams*, Gallatin, p 180

obstructive (ob-struk'tıv), *a* and *n* [= F *obstructif* = Sp Pg *obstructivo* = It *ostruttivo*, < L *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, obstruct see *obstruct*] **I.** *a* **1** Serving or intended to obstruct, hinder, delay, or annoy as, *obstructive* parliamentary proceedings

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
Dispensing round the Heav'ns *obstructive* gloom
Glover, On Sir Isaac Newton

Within the walls of Parliament they began those *obstructive* tactics which afterwards deprived Parliament of no small share of its high repute and of its ancient authority
Quarterly Rev, CLXIII 267

2 Given to obstructing or impeding. as, an *obstructive* official

The Cadi and other Turkish officials were insolent and *obstructive*, so I have got them in irons in the jail, with six of my force doing duty over them
Arch Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p 111

II. *n* One who or that which obstructs (*a*) One who or that which opposes progress, reform, or change

Episcopacy was instituted as an *obstructive* to the diffusion of schism and heresy
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 149

"Incompetent *obstructives*" are no doubt very objectionable people, but they do less injury to any cause than is done by indiscreet advocates
Nineteenth Century, XIX 723

(*b*) One who factiously seeks to obstruct hinder, or delay the transaction of business, especially legislative business

obstructively (ob-struk'tıv-lı), *adv* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction

obstructiveness (ob-struk'tıv-nes), *n*. Tendency to obstruct or oppose, persistent opposition, as to the transaction of business; obstructive conduct or tactics

obstructor (ob-struk'tor), *n* [< L as if **obstructor*, < *obstruere*, pp *obstructus*, obstruct see *obstruct*] Same as *obstructer*

One of the principal leading Men in that Insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *Obstructors* of the Union
Baker, Chronicles, p 552.

obstruent (ob'strō-ent), *a* and *n*. [< L *obstruent(t-)*, ppr. of *obstruere*, obstruct see *obstruct*] **I.** *a* Obstructive; impeding

II. *n* Anything that obstructs, especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body

obstupefacient (ob-stū-pē-fā'shent), *a* [< L. *obstupefacient(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstupefacere*, stupefy see *obstupefy*] Narcotic, stupefying

obstupefaction† (ob-stū-pē-fak'shon), *n* [= It. *ostupefazione*, < L as if **obstupefactio(n-)*, < *obstupefacere*, pp *bstupefactus*, astonish, stu-

pefy see *obstupefy*] Stupefaction *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p 109

obstupefactive† (ob-stū'pē-fak-tiv), *a.* [As *obstupefact(ion)* + *-ive*. Cf. *stupefactive*.] Stupefying

obstupefy† (ob-stū'pē-fī), *v t* [=It *ostupefare*, < L *obstupefacere*, astonish, amaze, stupefy, < *ob*, before, + *stupefacere*, stupefy. see *stupefy*] To stupefy

Bodies more dull and *obstupefying*, to which they impute this loss of memory
Annotations on Glanville, etc (1682), p 38 (*Latham*)

obtain (ob-tān'), *v* [<ME **obteinen* (not found), < OF *obtenir*, F. *obtenir* = Sp *obtener* = Pg *obter* = It. *ottenere*, < L. *obtinere*, hold, keep, get, acquire, < *ob*, upon, + *tenere*, hold see *tenant* Cf. *attain*, *contain*, etc] **I.** *trans.* **1** To get, procure, secure, acquire, gain· as, to *obtain* a month's leave of absence, to *obtain* riches.

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her
Gen xvi 2

Since his exile she hath despised me most,
Forsworn my company and rail'd at me,
That I am desperate of *obtaining* her
Shak, T G of V, iii 2. 5

I come with resolution
To *obtain* a suit of you
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, iii 2

The Duke of Somerset desired the succession, but the Duke of York *obtained* it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p 185

2 To attain, reach, arrive at [Obsolete or archaic.]

Looking also for the arrival of the rest of his consorts, whereof one, and the principal one hath not long since *obtained* its port *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 459)

As this is a thing of exceeding great difficulty, the end is seldom *obtained* *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii, Expl

3 To attain or reach by endeavor, succeed in (reaching, receiving, or doing something); manage.

And other thirtie *obtained* that the Sunne should stand still for them, as Joshua. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 172

Mr John Eliot hath *obtained* to preach to them (Indians) . . in their own language
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 362

I would *obtain* to be thought not so inferior as your selves are superior to the most of them who receiv'd their counsell *Milton*, Areopagitica, p 4

Hence—**4** To achieve, win

I might have *obtained* the cause I had in hand without casting such blemish upon others as I did
Winthrop Hist New England, II 142

Echmades, made famous by that memorable Sea battell there *obtained* against the Turk *Sandys*, Travailes, p 4

5† To hold, keep, maintain possession of

His mother then is mortal, but his Sire
He who *obtains* the monarchy of Heaven
Milton, P R, i 87

=**Syn** *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure* See *attain*

II. *intrans* **1.** To secure what one desires or strives for, prevail, succeed

Echo Vouchsafe me, I may sing some mourning strain
Over his watery hearse
Mer Thou dost *obtain* *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels I 1

Too credulous is the Confuter, if he thinke to *obtaine* with me or any right discerner
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

I ess prosperously the second suit *obtain'd*
At first with Psyche *Tennyson*, Princess, vii

The simple heart that freely asks
In love *obtains*
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid

2 To be common or customary, prevail or be established in practice, be in vogue, hold good, subsist, prevail as, the custom still *obtains* in some country districts

It hath *obtained* in ages far removed from the first that charity is called righteousness
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 17

Many other tongues were kindled from them, as we see how much this gift of tongues *obtained* in the Church of Corinth *Stillingfleet*, Sermons I ix

The extremely severe climatical changes which *obtain* in northern Siberia *Huxley*, Crayfish, p 122

Then others following these my mightiest knights,
Slind also till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did *obtain*
Tennyson, Guinevere

3† To attain, come

If a man cannot *obtain* to that Judgment, then it is left to him generally to be close, and a dissembler
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed 1887)

Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking *Jer Taylor*, Holy Living, iii 2

obtainable (ob-tā'na-bl), *a* [<*obtain* + *-able*] Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained, procurable as, a dye *obtainable* from a plant

obtainer (ob-tā'ner), *n* One who obtains *Johnson*

obtainment (ob-tān'ment), *n* [< OF *obtenement*, < *obtenir*, obtain see *obtain* and *-ment*] The act of obtaining, procuring, or getting; attainment

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness† *Milton*, Colasterion

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the *obtainment* of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil *Gladstone*

obtect (ob-tekt'), *a.* [< L *obtectus*, pp of *obtegere*, cover over, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, pp *tectus*, cover. Cf *protect.*] In *entom.*, same as *obtected*

obtected (ob-tek'ted), *a.* [< *obtect* + *-ed*2] **1.** Covered; protected, especially, in *zool.*, covered with a hard shelly case —**2** In *entom*, concealed under a neighboring part· specifically said of the hemelytra of a hemipterous insect when they are covered by the greatly enlarged and shield-like scutellum, as in the family *Scutelleridæ* opposed to *detected* —**Obtected metamorphosis**, a metamorphosis characterized by an obtected pupa —**Obtected pupa**, a pupa in which the legs and other organs are not free, the whole being inclosed with the body in a horny case, as in most *Diptera* and *Lepidoptera* The older entomologists, following Fabricius, limited this term to pupæ which have the organs outlined on the covering case, as in the *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the chrysalids or masked pupæ of later writers Compare *coarctate* See cut under *Diptera*

obtectovenose (ob-tek-tō-vē'nōs), *a* [< L *obtectus*, covered over (see *obtect*), + *venosus*, venose see *venose*] In *bot*, having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross-veins said of leaves *Lindley*. [Not in use]

obtemper (ob-tem'per), *v t* [= F. *obtempérer* = Sp *obtemperar* = It *ottemperare*, < L *obtemperare*, comply with, obey, < *ob*, before, + *temperare*, observe measure, be moderate see *temper*, *v*] To obey; yield obedience to, specifically, in *Scots law*, to obey or comply with (the judgment of a court) sometimes with *to* or *unto*

The feruent desire which I had to *obtemper vnto* your Majestie's commandement encouraged mee
Hudson, tr of Du Bartas's Judith (Ep Ded) (*Davies*)

obtemperate† (ob-tem'pēr-āt), *v t* [< L *obtemperatus*, pp. of *obtemperare*, obey. see *obtemper*] To obey, yield obedience to *Bailey*, 1731

obtend† (ob-tend'), *v t* [< L. *obtendere*, stretch or draw before, < *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch see *tend*] **1.** To oppose, hold out in opposition

'Twas given to you your dar ing son to shrowd,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud
Dryden, Æneid, x 126

2 To pretend; allege, plead as an excuse, offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate er ills befal
Dryden, Iliad, i 161

obtenebrate† (ob-ten'ē-brāt), *v t* [< LL *obtenebratus*, pp of *obtenebrare*, make dark, darken, < *ob*, before, + *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness see *tenebræ*] To make dark, darken. *Mansheu*

obtenebration† (ob-ten-ē-brā'shon), *n* [= It *ottenebrazione*, < LL *obtenebratio(n-)*, < *obtenebrare*, make dark see *obtenebrate*] A darkening, the act of darkening, darkness [Rare]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round
Bacon, Nat Hist

obtension† (ob-ten'shon), *n* [<LL *obtentio(n-)*, a covering, veiling, obscurity, < L *obtendere*, pp *obtentus*, a covering over see *obtend*] The act of obtending. *Johnson*

obtention (ob-ten'shon), *n* [= F *obtention*, OF *obtention* = Sp *obtencion* = Pg *obtenção*, < LL as if **obtentio(n-)*, < L *obtinere*, pp *obtentus*, hold, keep, get, acquire: see *obtain*] Procurement, obtainment [Rare.]

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner who resided in his own country while that country was at open war with the land whence he applied at its *obtention* a word I make for my passing convenience
Mme D'Arblay, Diary, VII 140 (*Davies*)

obtest (ob-test'), *v.* [< OF *obtester* = Pg. *obtestar*, < L *obtestari*, call as a witness, < *ob*, before, + *testari*, be a witness· see *testament*. Cf *attest*, *protest*] **I.** *trans* **1** To call upon earnestly, entreat, conjure.

He lifts his wither'd arms, *obtests* the skies,
He calls his much loved son with feeble cries
Pope, Iliad xxii 45

2 To beg for, supplicate

Obtest his clemency *Dryden*, Æneid, xi 151

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares*)

II. *intrans.* To protest. [Rare]

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them *Waterhouse*, Apology, p 210

obtestate† (ob-tes'tāt), *v t* [< L *obtestatus*, pp. of *obtestari*, call as a witness· see *obtest.*] To obtest.

Dido herself, with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, clothes loose, at th' altar stands,
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates*
Vicars, tr of Virgil (1632) (*Nares*)

obtestation (ob-tes-tā'shon), *n* [< L *obtestatio(n-)*, an adjuring, an entreaty, < *obtestari*, call to witness see *obtest.*] **1**† The act of protesting, a protesting in earnest and solemn words, as by calling God to witness, protestation

Whether it be by way of exclamation or crying out, admiration or wondering, imprecation or cursing, *obtestation* or taking God and the world to witnes, or any such like
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 177

Antonio asserted this with greate *obtestation*, nor know I what to think of it *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan 2, 1652

2 An earnest or pressing request; a supplication, an entreaty

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish

obtortion† (ob tôr'shon), *n* [< LL *obtortio(n-)*, a twisting, writhing, distortion, < L *obtorquere*, pp *obtortus*, twist, writhe, < *ob*, before, + *torquere*, twist see *tort*] A twisting; a distortion.

Whereupon have issued those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests
Bp Hall, Works, VIII 509 (*Davies*)

obtract† (ob-trekt'), *v. t.* [< L *obtractare*, detract from, disparage, < *ob*, against, + *tractare*, draw see *treat* Cf *detract*] To slander, calumniate

Thou dost *obtract* my flesh and blood
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv 1

obtractation† (ob-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [=OF *obtractation* = It *obtrettazione*, < L *obtractatio(n-)*, detraction, disparagement, < *obtractare*, detract from, disparage see *obtract*] Slander, detraction, calumniation.

When thou art returned to thy several distractions, that vanities shall pull thine eyes, and *obtractatum* and libellous defamation of others shall pull thine ears, . then compel thy heart to see God
Donne, Sermons, x.

obtractator† (ob'trek-tā-tor), *n* [=OF *obtracteur*, < L *obtractator*, a detractor, < *obtractare*, detract see *obtract*] One who obtracts or calumniates, a slanderer

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their *obtractators*
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, I 95 (*Davies*)

obtriangular (ob-trī-ang'gū-lar), *a* [< *ob-* + *triangular*.] In *zool*, triangular with the apex in reverse of the ordinary or usual position

obtrition (ob-trish'on), *n* [< LL *obtritio(n-)*, contrition, < L *obterere*, pp. *obtritus*, bruise, crush, < *ob*, against, + *terere*, rub see *trite*] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction *Maunder*

obtrude (ob-tröd'), *v.*; pret and pp *obtruded*, ppr *obtruding* [< L. *obtrudere*, thrust or press upon, thrust into, < *ob*, before, + *trudere*, thrust Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*] **I.** *trans* To thrust prominently forward, especially, to thrust forward with undue prominence or importunity, or without solicitation, force forward or upon any one often reflexive as, to *obtrude one's self* or one's opinions upon a person's notice.

The thing they shun doth follow them, truth as it were even *obtruding itself* into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be
Hooker Eccles Polity, v 2.

No marueil if he [Postellus] *obtrude* vpon credulitie such dreames as that India should bee so called, or Hundia, as being Iudea orientalis *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 452

Was it not he who upon the English *obtruded* new Ceremonies, upon the Scots a new Liturgie!
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii

I tired of the same black teasing lie
Obtruded thus at every turn
Browning, Ring and Book, I 286

=**Syn** *Intrude*, *Obtrude* See *intrude*

II. *intrans.* To be thrust or to thrust one's self prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner; intrude.

obtruder (ob-trö'dėr), *n* One who obtrudes

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones *Boyle*

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *v. t* , pret and pp *obtruncated*, ppr *obtruncating* [< L. *obtruncatus*, pp of *obtruncare*, cut off, lop away, trim, prune, < *ob*, before, + *truncare*, cut off: see

truncate.] To cut or lop off; deprive of a limb; lop.

Low *obtruncated* pyramids *Encyc Brit*, XII 823

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *a.* [< L *obtruncatus*, pp < see the verb] Lopped or cut off short, truncated

Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand *London Cries* (1805)

obtruncation (ob-trung-kā'shon), *n* [< L *obtruncatio(n-)*, a cutting off, pruning, < *obtruncare*, cut off see *obtruncate*] The act of obtruncating, or of lopping or cutting off

obtruncator (ob'trung-kā-tor), *n.* [< *obtruncate* + *-or*[1]] One who cuts off [Rare]

The English King Defender of the faith and *obtruncator* of conjugal heads, gave monasteries and convents to his counsellors and courtiers

Athenæum, No 3239, p 707

obtrusion (ob-trō'zhon), *n* [< LL. *obtrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *obtrudere*, pp *obtrusus*, thrust in see *obtrude*] The act of obtruding, an undue and unsolicited thrusting forward of something upon the notice or attention of others, or that which is obtruded or thrust forward as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world

He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions* which for almost twenty years he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution

Milton, Likonoklastes, xl

obtrusionist (ob-trō'zhon-ist), *n* [< *obtrusion* + *-ist*] One who obtrudes, a person of obtrusive manners, one who favors obtrusion

obtrusive (ob-trō'siv), *a* [< L *obtrudere*, pp *obtrusus*, thrust in, + *-ive*] Disposed to obtrude, given to thrusting one's self or one's opinions upon the company or notice of others, forward (applied to persons), unduly prominent (applied to things).

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be wood, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired

Milton, P L, viii 504

Too soon will show, like nests on wintry boughs,
Obtrusive emptiness *Lowell*, Parting of the Ways

obtrusively (ob-trō'siv-li), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; forwardly, with undue or unwelcome prominence

obtrusiveness (ob-trō'siv-nes), *n* The state or character of being obtrusive

obtund (ob-tund'), *v t* [< L *obtundere*, strike at or upon, beat, blunt, dull, < *ob*, upon, + *tundere*, strike Cf *contund*] To dull, blunt; quell; deaden; reduce the pungency or violent action of anything

They [John a Nokes and John a Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials

Milton, Colasterion

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness *Harvey*, Consumptions

If heavy, slow blows be given, an *obtunding* effect will probably set in at once

Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, IV 657

obtundent (ob-tun'dent), *a* and *n* [< L *obtunden(t-)s*, ppr of *obtundere*, blunt, dull see *obtund.*] **I.** *a* Dulling; blunting

II. *n* **1** A mucilaginous, oily, bland substance employed to protect parts from irritation nearly the same as *demulcent* — **2** In *dentistry*, a medicine used to blunt or deaden the nerves of a tooth

obtundity (ob-tun'di-ti), *n.* [Irreg < *obtund*, *v*, + *-ity*] The state of being dulled or blunted, as the sensibility of a nerve *Med. News*, XLIX. 234

obturate (ob'tū-rāt), *v t*, pret and pp *obturated*, ppr *obturating* [< L *obturatus*, pp of *obturare* (> It. *otturare* = Sp *obturar* = OF *obturer*), stop up, close, < *ob*, before, + **turare* (not found in the simple form)] To occlude, stop, or shut, effect obturation in

obturating (ob'tū-rā-ting), *p. a.* That stops or plugs up, used in closing or stopping up specifically applied to a primer for exploding the charge of powder in a cannon, and at the same time closing the vent, thus preventing the rush of gas through it in firing

Three forms of an *obturating* primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort Arsenal Two of these primers are closely allied to the Krupp *obturating* friction primer, the third is an electric primer

Gen S V Benét, in Rep of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p 18

obturation (ob-tū-rā'shon), *n* [= Sp. *obturacion*, < LL. **obturatio(n-)*, < L *obturare*, stop up, close: see *obturate.*] **1** The act of closing or stopping up, or the state or condition of being obstructed or closed.

Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher or by secular occasions and distractions *Bp Hall*, Deaf and Dumb Man Cured

2. Specifically, in *gun*, the act of closing a hole, joint, or cavity so as to prevent the flow of gas through it as, the *obturation* of a vent, or of a powder-chamber See *forcing-cone*, *gas-check*, *obturator*

The rapid deterioration of the vents of heavy guns in firing the large charges now in vogue renders it indispensable that some vent sealing device be employed to prevent the rush of gas through the vent The most convenient way of effecting this *obturation* of the vent is through the action of the primer by which the piece is fired

Gen S V Benét, in Rep of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p 18

obturator (ob'tū-rā-tor), *n* [NL, < L *obturare*, stop up. see *obturate.*] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like Specifically — (*a*) In *zool* and *anat*, that which obturates, closes, shuts, or stops up, a part or organ that occludes a cavity or passage specifically applied to several structures see phrases below (*b*) *Mihr* a device for preventing the flow of gas through a joint or hole, a gas check, any contrivance for sealing the vent or chamber of a cannon and preventing the escape of gas in firing, such as an obturating primer, a Broadwell ring, a Prideaux obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas check See *gas check*, *forneture*, and cut under *cannon* (*c*) In *surg*, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal opening, as that used in cleft palate — **Obturator artery**, usually a branch of the internal iliac, which passes through the obturator foramen to escape from the pelvic cavity It sometimes arises from the epigastric, and the variations in its origin and course are of great surgical interest in relation to femoral hernia — **Obturator canal** See *canal*[1] — **Obturator externus**, a muscle arising from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones, upon the outer surface of the pelvis, and inserted into the digital fossa of the trochanter major of the femur It is very constant in vertebrates even down to batrachians — **Obturator fascia.** See *fascia* — **Obturator foramen** See *foramen*, and cuts under *innominatum*, *marsupial*, and *sacrarium* — **Obturator hernia**, hernia through the obturator foramen — **Obturator internus**, a muscle which arises from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones on the inner surface of the pelvis, and winds around the ischium to be inserted into the trochanter major of the femur It is in some animals wholly external, constituting a second obturator externus The obturator muscles form part of a set of six muscles known in human anatomy as *rotatores femoris* from their action upon the thigh bone, which they rotate outward upon its axis — **Obturator ligament**, the obturator membrane — **Obturator membrane.** See *membrane* — **Obturator nerve**, a branch of the lumbar plexus, arising from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed principally to the hip and knee joints and to the adductor muscles of the thigh — **Obturator tertius**, the third obturator muscle of some animals, as the hyrax, arising from the inner surface of the ischium, and passing through the obturator foramen to the trochanteric fossa of the femur — **Obturator vein**, tributary to the internal iliac vein, accompanying the artery

obturbinate (ob-tėr'bi-nāt), *a* [< *ob-* + *turbinate*] Having the shape of a top with the peg up said of parts of plants.

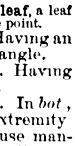
obtusangular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-lăr), *a* [< *obtuse* + *angular*] Same as *obtuse-angular* *Kirby.*

obtuse (ob-tūs'), *a* [= F *obtus* = Sp Pg *obtuso* = It. *ottuso*, < L *obtusus*, blunted, blunt, dull, pp of *obtundere*, blunt, dull see *obtund*] **1** Blunt; not acute or pointed applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or of more than 90° See cuts under *angle*[3]

See then the quiver broken and decay'd
In which are kept our arrows
Their points *obtuse*, and feathers drunk with wine

Cowper, Task, ii 808.

2. In *bot.*, blunt, or rounded at the extremity as, an *obtuse* leaf, sepal, or petal — **3** Dull, lacking in acuteness of sensibility; stupid as, he is very *obtuse*, his perceptions are *obtuse*



Obtuse Leaf of *Rumex obtusifolius*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego

Milton, P L, xi 541

4 Not shrill, obscure, dull as, an *obtuse* sound. *Johnson* — **Obtuse bisectrix.** See *bisectrix*, 1 — **Obtuse cone**, a cone whose angle at the vertex by a section through the axis is obtuse **Obtuse hyperbola** See *hyperbola* — **Obtuse mucronate leaf**, a leaf which is blunt, but terminates in a mucronate point.

obtuse-angled (ob-tūs'ang'gld), *a* Having an obtuse angle as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

obtuse-angular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-lar), *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-ellipsoid (ob-tūs'e-lip'soid), *a.* In *bot*, ellipsoid with an obtuse or rounded extremity

obtusely (ob-tūs'li), *adv* In an obtuse manner; not acutely, bluntly, dully, stupidly as, *obtusely* pointed

obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes), *n* The state of being obtuse, in any sense

obtusifolious (ob-tū-si-fō'li-us), *a* [< L *obtusus*, blunted, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot*, possessing or characterized by leaves which are obtuse or blunt at the end.

obtusilingual (ob-tū-si-ling'gwal), *a* [< L *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual.*] Having a short labium, as a bee, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues.*

Obtusilingues (ob-tū-si-ling'gwē-ēz), *n pl* [NL, < L *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue] A division of *Indivisa* including those solitary bees whose labium is short and obtuse at the end distinguished from *Acutilingues* See cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee*

obtusilobous (ob-tū-si-lō'bus), *a* [< L *obtusus*, blunted, + NL *lobus*, a lobe see *lobe*] In *bot*, possessing or characterized by leaves with obtuse lobes

obtusion† (ob-tū'zhon), *n* [< LL *obtusio(n-)*, bluntness, dullness, < L *obtundere*, pp *obtusus*, blunt see *obtund, obtuse*] **1** The act of making obtuse or blunt — **2** The state of being dulled or blunted

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external *Harvey*

obtusity (ob-tū'si-ti), *n* [< OF *obtusite* = It *ottusità*, < ML *obtusita(t-)s*, obtuseness, stupidity, < L *obtusus*, obtuse see *obtuse*] Obtuseness, dullness as, *obtusity* of the ear [Rare]

The dodo, It would seem was given its name probably by the Dutch, on account of its well known *obtusity*

A S Palmer, Word Hunter's Note Book, v

obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a* [< L *obumbran(t-)s*, ppr of *obumbrare*, overthrow see *obumbrate*] In *entom*, overhanging, projecting over another part specifically applied to the scutellum when it projects backward over the metathorax, as in many *Diptera*

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *v t*, pret and pp *obumbrated*, ppr *obumbrating* [< L *obumbratus*, pp of *obumbrare* (> It *obumbrare*, *obombrare*, *obombrare* = Pg *obumbrar* = It *obombrare* = F. *obombrer*), OF *obombrer*, *obumbrer*), overshadow shade, < *ob*, over + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, shade see *umbra* Cf *adumbrate.*] To overshadow, shade, darken, cloud *Howell*, Dodona's Grove

A transient gleam of sunshine which was suddenly *obumbrated* *Smollett*, Ferdinand, Count Fathom, xliv

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *a* [< L *obumbratus*, pp of *obumbrare*, overshadow, shade see *obumbrate, v*] In *zool*, lying under a projecting part, specifically said of the abdomen when it is concealed under the posterior thoracic segments, as in certain *Arachnida* *Kirby*

obumbration† (ob-um-brā'shon), *n* [= F *obombration* = It *obumbrazione*, *obbumbrazione*, < LL *obumbratio(n-)*, < L *obumbrare*, overshadow see *obumbrate*] The act of darkening or obscuring, shade *Sir T More*, Works, p 1068

And ther is hoote is occupacion
The fervent yre of Phebus to declyne
With *obumbracion*, if so benygne
And longly be the tyme is not to werne

Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 171

obumbret†, *v t* [ME *obumbren*, < OF *obumbrer*, *obombrer*, < L *obumbrare*, overshadow see *obumbrate*] To overshadow

Clodden wol thaire germinacion
Obumbre from the colde and wol defende

Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 207

obuncous† (ob-ung'kus), *a* [< L *obuncus*, bent in, hooked, < *ob*, against, + *uncus*, bent in, hooked, curved] Very crooked, hooked

obvallate (ob-val'āt), *a.* [< L *obvallatus*, pp of *obvallare*, surround with a wall, < *ob*, before, + *vallum*, a wall Cf *circumvallate*] In *bot*, walled up, guarded on all sides or surrounded as if walled in

obvention† (ob-ven'shon), *n* [< F *obvention* = Sp *obvencion* = It *ovvenzione*, < LL *obventio(n-)*, income, revenue, < L *obvenire*, come before, meet, fall to one's lot, < *ob*, before, + *venire*, come see *come* Cf *subvention*] That which happens or is done or made incidentally or occasionally, incidental advantage, specifically, an offering, a tithe, or an oblation

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued

Spenser, State of Ireland (*Latham*)

obversant† (ob-vėr'sant), *a* [< L *obversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obversari*, move to and fro before, go about, < *ob*, before, + *versari*, turn, move, < *vertere*, turn see *verse* Cf *conversant*] Conversant, familiar *Bacon*, To Sir H Savile, letter cix

obverse (ob-vėrs' as an adj, ob'vėrs as a noun), *a* and *n.* [= F. *obvers* = Sp Pg *obverso*, < L *obversus*, pp of *obvertere*, turn toward or against see *obvert*] **I.** *a* **1** Turned toward (one), facing: opposed to *reverse*, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important in-

scription or device —2 In *bot*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf **Obverse aspect or view**, in *entom*, the appearance of an insect when seen with the head toward the observer **Obverse tool**, a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock *E H Knight*

II. *n.* 1 In *numis*, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse* See *numismatics* and cuts under *marabedi*, *medallion*, and *medal*

Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription In early Greek coins it is the convex side in Greek and Roman imperial it is the side bearing the head, in mediæval and modern that bearing the royal effigy, or the king's name, or the name of the city, and in Oriental that on which the inscription begins The other side is called the reverse
Encyc Brit XVII 630

Hence —2 A second aspect of the same fact, a correlative proposition identically implying another

The fact that it (a belief) invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief
H Spencer

obverse-lunate (ob-vers'lū'nāt), *a* In *bot*, inversely crescent-shaped—that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward instead of backward

obversely (ob-vers'li), *adv* In an obverse form or manner

obversion (ob-vėr'shon), *n* [< *obvert*, after *reversion*, etc] 1 The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front —2 In *logic*, same as *conversion*, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition

obvert (ob-vert'), *v t* [< L *obvertere*, turn or direct toward or against, < *ob*, toward, + *vertere*, turn, see *verse* Cf *advert*, *avert*, etc] To turn toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared full of pores
Boyle, Works, I 729

obviate (ob'vi-āt), *v t*, pret and pp *obviated*, ppr *obviating* [< LL *obviatus*, pp. of *obviare* (> It *obviare* = Pr Sp Pg *obviar* = F. *obvier*), meet withstand, prevent, < *obvius*, in the way, meeting, see *obvious*] 1† To meet

As on the way I itinerated,
A rurall person I *obviated*
S Rowlands, Four Knaves I

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities, she may be gone to, but will never be met with such her pride or peevishness as not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion
Fuller, Ch Hist XI v 74

2 To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections, hence, to meet and dispose of, clear out of the way, remove

Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent
Prior, Henry and Emma

Dire disappointment that admits no cure,
And which no care can *obviate*
Cowper, Task, III 558

All pleasures consist in *obviating* necessities as they rise
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xi

obviation (ob-vi-ā'shon), *n* [= It *ovviazione*, as *obviate* + *-ion*.] The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated [Rare]

obvious (ob'vi-us), *a* [= Sp Pg *obvio* = It *ovvio*, < L *obvius*, being in the way so as to meet, meeting, easy of access, at hand, ready, obvious, < *ob*, before, + *via*, way. see *via*, and cf *devious*, *invious*, *previous*, etc] 1† Being or standing in the way, standing or placed in the front

If hee finde there is no enemie to oppose him, he adviseth how farre they shall invade, commanding every man (upon paine of his life) to kill all the *obvious* Rusticks but not to hurt any women or children
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 38

The ayre, returning home in a Gyration, carrieth with it the *obvious* bodies unto the Electrick
Sir T Browne, Pseud Epid (1646), II 4

Nor *obvious* hill,
Nor stratuming vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks *Milton*, P L, vi 69

2† Open, exposed to danger or accident

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd?
Milton, S A 1 95

3† Coming in the way, presenting itself to be done.

I miss thee here,
Not pleased, thus entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty ewhile appear'd unsought
Milton, P L, x 106

4 Easily discovered, seen, or understood, plain, manifest, evident, palpable

This is too *obvious* and common to need explanation
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi, Expl

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss
Cowper, Retirement, l 458

Surely the highest office of a great poet is to show us how much variety, freshness, and opportunity abides in the *obvious* and familiar
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 203

5 In *zool*, plainly distinguishable; quite apparent as, an *obvious* mark, an *obvious* stria opposed to *obscure* or *obsolete* —**Syn 4** *Evident*, *Plain*, etc (see *manifest*, *a*), patent, unmistakable

obviously (ob'vi-us-li), *adv* In an obvious manner, so as to be easily apprehended, evidently, plainly, manifestly

obviousness (ob'vi-us-nes), *n* 1 The state or condition of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them
Boyle

2 The state of being open or liable, as to anything threatening or harmful

Many writers have noticed the exceeding desolation of the state of widowhood in the East and the *obviousness* of the widow, as one having none to help her, to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.
French, Notes on the Parables (ed Appleton), p 401

obvolute (ob'vō-lūt), *a.* [< L *obvolutus*, pp of *obvolvere*, wrap around, muffle up, < *ob*, before, + *volvere*, roll, wrap see *volute*] Rolled or turned in Specifically applied by Linnæus to a kind of vernation in which two leaves are folded together in the bud so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior, as in the calyx of the poppy It is merely convolute reduced to its simplest expression Also used as a synonym for *convolute*

obvoluted (ob'vō-lū-ted), *a* [< *obvolute* + *-ed*²] In *bot*, having parts that are obvolute

obvolvent (ob-vol'vent), *a* [< L *obvolvent(-s)*, ppr of *obvolvere*, wrap around see *obvolute*] In *entom*, curved downward or inward —**Obvolvent elytra**, elytra in which the epipleuræ curve over the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax —**Obvolvent pronotum**, a pronotum which is rounded at the sides, forming an unbroken curve with the sternal surface of the prothorax

obvolving (ob-vol'ving), *a* Same as *obvolvent*

oby, *n* See *obi*¹.

obytet, *n* See *obit*

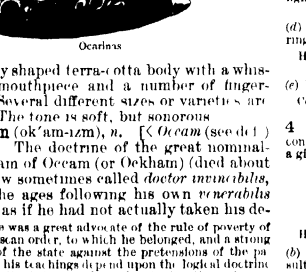
oc¹†, *n* A Middle English form of *oak*

oc²†, *conj* [ME , also *occ*, usually *ac*, sometimes *ak*, < AS *ac*, but] But

oc- An assimilated form of *ob-* before *c*

oca (ō'ka), *n* [S Amer] One of two plants of the genus *Oxalis*, *O crenata* and *O tuberosa*, found in western South America They are there cultivated for their potato-like tubers, which, however, have proved insipid and of small size in European experiments The acid leaf-stalks of *O crenata* are also used in Peru

ocarina (ok-a-rē'nā), *n* [It] A musical instrument, hardly more than a toy, consisting of a



Ocarinas

fancifully shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes Several different sizes or varieties are made The tone is soft, but sonorous

Occamism (ok'am-izm), *n.* [< *Occam* (see def) + *-ism*] The doctrine of the great nominalist William of Occam (or Ockham) (died about 1349), now sometimes called *doctor invincibilis*, but in the ages following his own *venerabilis inceptor*, as if he had not actually taken his degree He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words) The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but naturally significative of classes These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith Occam was thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods yet the Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school

Occamist (ok'am-ist), *n* [< *Occam* (see def of *Occamism*) + *-ist*] A terminist or follower of Occam

Occamite (ok'am-īt), *n* Same as *Occamist*

occamy† (ok'a-mi), *n* [Also *ochamy*, *achamy*, etc , a corruption of *alchemy*] A compound metal simulating silver. See *alchemy*, 3 *Wright*

Pilchards which are but counterfets to the red herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc , VI 165).

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster *Steele*, Guardian, No 26

occasion (o-kā'zhon), *n* [< ME *occasyon*, < OF *occasion*, F *occasion* = Pr *occasio*, *ocaizo*, *ochaiso*, *uchaiso* = Sp *ocasion* = Pg *occasião* = It *occasione*, < L *occasio(n-)*, opportunity, fit time, favorable moment, < *occidere*, pp *occasus*, fall see *occident* Cf *enchaison*, an older form of *occasion*] 1† An occurrence, an event, an incident; a happening

This *occasion*, and the sickness of our minister and people, put us all out of order this day
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 10

2 A special occurrence or happening, a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances, instance, time, season

I shall upon this *occasion* go so far back as to speak briefly of my first going to Sea *Dampier*, Voyages II ii 2

His [Hastings's style] was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two *occasions*, even bombastic
Macaulay, Warren Hastings

3 An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not, hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result, also, a need, an exigency (*a*) Used relatively

You embrace th' *occasion* to depart
Shak, M of V, I 1

We have perpetual *occasion* of each others' assistance
Swift

When a man's circumstances are such that he has no *occasion* to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 4

The election of Mr Lincoln, which it was clearly in their [the Southern leaders'] power to prevent had they wished, was the *occasion* merely, and not the cause, of their revolt
Lowell, Study Windows, p 172

(*b*) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action

When *occasyon* comes, thy profyt take
Babees Book (E E T S), p 100

I should be dearly glad to be there, sir,
Did my *occasions* suit as I could wish
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I 1

Neither have I
Slept in your great *occasions*
Massinger, Renegado, i 1

To meet Roger Pepys, which I did, and did there discourse of the business of lending him 500 to assist some *occasions* of his, which I believe to be safe enough
Pepys, Diary, Nov 30, 1665

(*c*) In negative phrases

The winde enlarged vpon vs that we had not *occasion* to goe into the harborough *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 275

He is free from vice, because he has no *occasion* to employ it, and is above those ends that make men wicked
Bp Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Contemplative Man

Look'ee, Sir Lucius, there's no *occasion* at all for me to fight and if it's the same to you, I'd as lieve let it alone
Sheridan, The Rivals, v 3

(*d*) In the abstract, convenience opportunity not referring to a particular act

He thought good to take *Occasion* by the forelock
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 236

(*e*) Need, necessity In the abstract

Courage mounteth with *occasion*
Shak, K John, II 1 82

4 An accidental cause (*a*) A person or something connected with a person who unintentionally brings about a given result

O! wae be to thee, Blackwood,
And an ill death may ye die
For ye've been the haill *occasion*
Of parting my lord and me
Lord of Blackwood (Child's Ballads [V 291).

Her beauty was th *occasion* of the war *Dryden.*

(*b*) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given result, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merlin

Tell me all th *occasion* of thy sorow, and who lith here in this sepulture *Merlin* (E E T S), III 646

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Others were diverted by a sudden [shower] of rain, and others by other *occasions*
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 18

5 An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that

is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes The idea seems to be vague

It is a common error to assign some shock or calamity as the efficient and adequate cause of an insane outbreak, whereas the real causality lies further back, and the occurrence in question is only the *occasion* of its development
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol , § 496

6. Causal action , agency See def 4 (*a*) Unintentional action.

By your *occasion* Toledo is risen, Segovia altered, Medina burned *Guevara*, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 268

For a time ye church here wente under some hard censure by his *occasion*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 311

(*b*) Chance , occurrence , incident.

7. A consideration ; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred

You have great reason to do Richard right ,
Especially for those *occasions*
At Eltham Place I told your majesty
Shak , 1 Hen VI , iii 1 156

8 Business; affair · chiefly in the plural

Mr Hatherley came over againe this year, but upon his owne *occasions* *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 301

After he had been at the Eastward and expedited some *occasions* there, he and some that depended upon him returned for England
N Morton, New England s Memorial, p 108

9 A high event , a special ceremony or celebration , a function

Keep the town for *occasions*, but the habits should be formed to retirement *Emerson*, Conduct of Life

10 *pl* Necessities of nature *Halliwell* —**By occasion†**, incidentally , as it happened

Mr Peter *by occasion* preached one Lord s day
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 26

By occasion of†, by reason of , on account of , in case of

But of the book, *by occasion of* reading the Dean s answer to it, I have sometimes some want
Donne, Letters, iii

On or **upon occasion**, according to opportunity as opportunity offers , incidentally , from time to time —**To take occasion**, to take advantage of the opportunity presented by some incident or juncture of circumstances

The Bashaw, as he oft used to visit his granges visited him, and *tooke occasion* so to beat, spurne, and revile him that, forgetting all reason, he beat out the Tymors braines with his threshing bat
Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 41

To take occasion by the forelock. See *forelock*[2] =**Syn** 2 and 3 *Opportunity, Occasion* See *opportunity* – **2, 3,** and **9** *Occurrence*, etc (see *exigency*), conjuncture, necessity

occasion (o-kā′zhon), *v. t* [= F *occasionner* = Pr *ocasonar, ochaisonar, acaizonar* = Sp *ocasionar* = Pg *occasionar* = It *occasionare*, < ML *occasionare*, cause, occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, a cause, occasion see *occasion*, *n*] **1** To cause incidentally or indirectly , bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing , produce.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done and *occasion'd*
Milton, P L , xii 475

They were *occasioned* (by ye continuance & encrease of these troubls, and other means which ye Lord raised up in those dayes) to see further into things by the light of ye word of God *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 8

Let doubt *occasion* still more faith
Brownine, Bishop Blougram's Apology

2† To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity , impel or induce by circumstances , impel; lead

Being *occasioned* to leave France, he fell at the length upon Geneva. *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, Pref , ii

I have stretched my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you, hoping your business may *occasion* you towards Ware
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 19

He, having a great temporal estate, was *occasioned* there by to have abundance of business upon him
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 279

=**Syn. 1.** To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of

occasionable (o-kā′zhon-a-bl), *a* [< *occasion* + *-able*] Capable of being caused or occasioned [Rare]

This practice will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men s hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us *Barrow*, Works, III xiii

occasional (o-kā′zhon-al), *a.* and *n* [= F *occasionnel* = Sp *ocasional* = Pg *occasional* = It *occasionale*, < ML *occasionalis*, of or pertaining to occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion · see *occasion*] **I.** *a* **1** Of occasion; incidental, hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system , made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits. as, an *occasional* smile; an *occasional* fit of coughing.

There was his ordinary residence, and his avocations were but temporary and *occasional*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II 168.

From long continued habit, and more especially from the *occasional* birth of individuals with a slightly different constitution, domestic animals and cultivated plants become to a certain extent acclimatised, or adapted to a climate different from that proper to the parent-species
Darwin, Var of Animals and Plants, p 346

No ordinary man, no *occasional* criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination
R L Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard

2 Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event, suited for a particular occasion as, an *occasional* discourse

What an *occasional* mercy had Balaam when his ass catechised him !
Donne, Sermons, II

Milton's pamphlets are strictly *occasional*, and no longer interesting except as they illustrate him
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 271

3†. That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause, causal

The ground or *occasional* original hereof was probably the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , iii 8

Doctrine of occasional causes, in the *hist of philos*, the doctrine of Arnold Geulincx and other Cartesians, if not of Descartes himself, that the fact of the interaction of mind and matter (which from the Cartesian point of view are absolutely antagonistic) is to be explained by the supposition that God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body, and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state . occasionalism – **Occasional chair** a chair not forming part of a set , an odd chair, often ornamental, sometimes having the seat, back, etc , of fancy needlework —**Occasional contraband, office**, etc See the nouns —**Occasional table**, a small and portable table, usually ornamental in character, forming part of the furniture of a sitting room boudoir, or the like =**Syn.** 1 *Occasional* differs from *accidental* and *casual* in excluding chance , it means irregular by some one s selection of times as, *occasional* visits, gifts, interruptions

II† *n* A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment, an extemporaneous composition

Hereat Mr Dod (the flame of whose zeal turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a portinent and seasonable discourse (as none better at *occasionals*) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin *Fuller*, Ch Hist , XI v 87

occasionalism (o-kā′zhon-al-izm), *n* [< *occasional* + *-ism*] In *philos* , the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God, the doctrine of occasional causes See under *occasional*

occasionalist (o-kā′zhon-al-ist), *n* [< *occasional* + *-ist*] One who holds or adheres to the doctrine of occasional causes

occasionality (o-kā-zho-nal′i-ti), *n* [< *occasional* + *-ity*] The quality of being occasional
Hallam [Rare]

occasionally (o-kā′zhon-al-i), *adv* **1** From time to time, as occasion demands or opportunity offers , at irregular intervals; on occasion —**2** Sometimes , at times

There is one trick of verse which Emerson *occasionally* not very often, indulges in *O W Holmes*, Emerson, xiv

3† Casually , accidentally, at random, on some special occasion.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally *Milton* P L , viii 556

One of his labouring servants predicted his return and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, *occasionally* given him *Johnson*

occasionate† (o-kā′zhon-āt), *v t* [< ML *occasionatus*, pp. of *occasionare*, occasion see *occasion*, *v.*] To occasion

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill
Dr H More, Psychathanasia, III i. 34

occasionative† (o-kā′zhon-ā-tiv), *a* [< *occasionate* + *-ive.*] Serving as occasion or indirect cause.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident in respect to the evil effect of the same to wit, as they may be impeditive of good or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) *occasionative*, of evil
Bp Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii § 11

occasioner (o-kā′zhon-er), *n* One who occasions, causes, or produces

occasive (o-kā′siv), *a* [< LL *occasivus*, setting, < L *occidere*, pp *occasus*, fall, set (as the sun) see *occident*] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright* [Rare]

occecation (ok-sē-kā′shon), *n* [< LL *occæcatio(n-)*, a hiding, < L. *occæcare*, make blind, make dark, hide, < *ob*, before, + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind · see *cecity*] A making or becoming blind; blindness [Rare]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*, etc *Bp Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 57

Occemyia (ok-sē-mī′i-ä), *n* [NL (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853), also *Oecemya, Oecemyia* (prop *"Onicomyia"*), < Gr *ὄγκη*, *ὄγκος*, size, + *μυῖα*, a fly] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Conopidæ*, giving name to the *Oecemyidæ* It contains middle sized and small flies, almost naked or but slightly hairy, and black or yellowish gray in color, resembling the species of *Zodion* The metamorphoses are unknown The flies are found on flowers, especially clover and heather Four are North American, and few are European

Occemyidæ (ok-sē-mī′i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Occemyia* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Diptera*, named by Robineau-Desvoidy from the genus *Occemyia*, usually merged in *Conopidæ* Also *Oecemyidæ*

occian†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ocean*

occident (ok′si-dent), *n* [< ME *occident, occedent*, < OF *occident*, F *occident* = Sp Pg It *occidente*, < L *occidens(t-)*s, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, prop adj setting (se *sol*, sun), ppr of *occidere*, fall, go down, set, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, fall see *casual*, *cadent*, etc.] **1** The region of the setting sun, the western part of the heavens, the west opposed to *orient*

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident*
Shak , Rich II , iii 3 67

2 [*cap* or *l c.*] With the definite article, the west, western countries, specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey , Christendom Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient

Of Iglande, of Irelande and alle thir owttrilles,
That Arthure in the *occidente* occupys att ones
Morte Arthure (E E T S) l 2560

Occident equinoctial, the part of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes, the true west —**Occident estival** and **occident hibernal**, the parts of the horizon where the sun sets at the summer and winter solstices respectively

occidental (ok-si-den′tal), *a* and *n* [= F *occidental* = Sp Pg *occidental* = It *occidentale*, < L *occidentalis*, of the west, < *occidens(t-)*s, the west see *occident*] **I** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the occident or west, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those countries or parts of the earth which lie to the westward

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp
Shak , All s Well, ii 1 166

Specifically [*cap* or *l c.*] – (*a*) Pertaining to or characteristic of those countries of Europe defined above as the Occident (see *occident*, 2), or their civilization and its derivatives in the western hemisphere as, *Occidental* climates, *Occidental* gold , *Occidental* energy and progress (*b*) Pertaining to the countries of the western hemisphere , American as opposed to European

It [Spezia] wears that look of monstrous, of more than *occidental* newness which distinguishes all the creations of the young Italian state
H James, Jr , Portraits of Places, p 54

2 Setting after the sun as, an *occidental* planet —**3** Further to the west

For the marriage of woman regard the Sun, Venus, and Mars If the ☉ [Sun] be oriental, they marry early or to men younger than themselves as did Queen Victoria if the ☉ be *occidental*, they marry late or to elderly men
Zadkiel (W Lilly), Gram of Astrol , p 99

4 As used of gems, having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence, inferior to true (or *oriental*) gems, which, with but few exceptions, come from the East

In all meanings opposed to *oriental* or *orient*

II. *n* [*cap* or *l c*] A native or an inhabitant of the Occident or of some Occidental country opposed to *Oriental* Specifically – (*a*) A native or an inhabitant of western Europe (*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere , an American

The hospital [at Warwick] struck me as a little museum kept up for the amusement and confusion of those inquiring *Occidentals* who are used to seeing charity more dryly and practically administered
H James, Jr , Portraits of Places, p 259

occidentalism (ok-si-den′tal-izm), *n* [< *occidental* + *-ism*] The habits, manners peculiarities, etc , of the inhabitants of the Occident

occidentalist (ok-si-den′tal-ist), *n* [< *occidental* + *-ist.*] **1.** [*cap.*] One versed in or engaged in the study of the languages, literatures, institutions, etc , of western countries opposed to *Orientalist* —**2** A member of an Oriental nation who favors the adoption of Occidental modes of life and thought.

At that time [about 1810] the literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps the Slavophils and the *Occidentalists* The former wished to develop an independent national culture, on the foundation of popular conceptions and Greek Orthodoxy whilst the latter strove to adopt and assimilate the intellectual treasures of Western Europe *D M Wallace*, Russia, xvi.

occidentalize (ok-si-den'tal-īz), *v t*; pret and pp *occidentalized*, ppr *occidentalizing* [< *occidental* + *-ize*] To render occidental, cause to conform to Occidental customs or modes of thought

The hardest and most painful task of the student of to day is to *occidentalize* and modernize the Asiatic modes of thought which have come down to us closely wedded to mediæval interpretations
O W Holmes, Old Volume of Life p 309

occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-i), *adv* In the occident or west opposed to *orientally*

occiduous (ok-sid'ū-us), *a* [= Sp Pg It. *occiduo*, < L *occiduus*, going down, setting (as the sun), western, < *occidere*, go down, set see *occident*] Western, occidental *Blount*

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *a* and *n* [= F. Sp Pg *occipital* = It. *occipitale*, < NL *occipitalis*, < L *occiput* (*occipit-*), the back of the head. see *occiput*] **I.** *a* 1 Of, pertaining to, or connected with the occiput or hindhead opposed to *sincipital* —2 Having a comparatively large cerebellum, as a person or people, having the hind part of the head more developed than the front

The *occipital* races that is to say those whose hinder part of the head is more developed than the front
Burnouf, Science of Religions (trans, 1888), p 190

Maximum occipital diameter, in *craniom*, the diameter from one asterion to the other —**Occipital angle** See *craniometry* — **Occipital arc**, the arc on the surface of the skull from the lambda to the opisthion —**Occipital artery**, a branch of the external carotid, which mounts upon the back of the head —**Occipital bone** See II — **Occipital condyle**, a protuberance, or one of a pair of protuberances usually convex, at the lower border or on each side of the foramen magnum, for the articulation of the occipital bone with the atlas See II, and cuts under *atlas*, *craniofacial*, *Felidæ* and *skull* (*A*). — **Occipital convolutions**, the convolutions of the occipital lobe of the brain — the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral* —**Occipital crest.** See *crest* —**Occipital crotchet**, in *craniom*, an instrument for the determination of the part of the face intersected by the plane of the occipital foramen —**Occipital fontanelle** See *fontanelle*, 2. —**Occipital foramen.** (*a*) The foramen magnum See cut *C* under *skull* (*b*) In *entom* See *foramen* **Occipital fossæ** See *fossa*1 —**Occipital groove**, a groove in the under side of the mastoid process for the occipital artery —**Occipital gyri.** See *gyrus* —**Occipital lobe** See *lobe*, and cut under *cerebral* —**Occipital lobule**, the cuneate gyrus —**Occipital nerve** (*a*) *Great*, the internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which ascends the hindhead with the occipital artery, and divides into two main branches, supplying much of the scalp as well as several muscles Also called *occipitalis major* (*b*) *Small*, a branch of the second cervical nerve, supplying a portion of the back part of the scalp and the occipitalis and attollens aurem muscles Also called *occipitalis minor* —**Occipital orbits**, the upper posterior borders of the compound eyes of *Diptera* — **Occipital plate**, in *herpet* See II, 2 —**Occipital point** (*a*) In *craniom*, the hind end of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front. Also called *maximum occipital point* (*b*) The interior section of the visual axis with the spherical field of regard behind the head —**Occipital protuberance** (*a*) *External*, a bony prominence in midline of the outer surface of the occiput at the height to which the muscles of the nape attain, and at the point of insertion of the ligamentum nuchæ the inion (*b*) *Internal* the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal ridges on the inner surface of the occipital bone —**Occipital segment**, in trilobites, the hindmost part of the glabellum —**Occipital sinus**, a small venous channel in the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili It is sometimes double —**Occipital style**, in *ornith*, a bony style in the muscles of the nape, attached to the occiput of some birds as cormorants —**Occipital triangle**, (*a*) In *anat* and *surg*, the triangle at the side of the neck bounded by the sternomastoid trapezius, and omohyoid muscles (*b*) In *craniom*, one of two triangles, the superior and the inferior, having the biparietal and bimastoid diameters for their bases respectively, and their apices at the *inion* —**Occipital veins**, veins of the occiput emptying into the deep cervical or internal jugular —**Occipital vertebra**, the occipital bone, in the vertebral theory of the skull

II *n* 1 In *zool* and *anat*, the occipital bone, the bone of the hindhead, a compound bone, consisting of a basiocipital, a supraoccipital, and a pair of exoccipital bones, circumscribing the foramen magnum, and together constituting the first or occipital segment of the skull These several elements commonly coalesce but the basiocipital may be represented only by cartilage as in a batrachian or some of the elements may unite with otic elements and not with other occipital elements or several of the elements may unite with one another and also with sphenoid, parietal and temporal elements The occipital bears two condyles for articulation with the atlas in all mammals one in all *Sauropoda* (birds and reptiles), one (or, if two, as in a batrachian, with no ossified basiocipital) in *Ichthyopsida* See cuts under *Lobomydæ*, *Catarrhina craniofacial*, *cranium*, *Cyclodus*, *Ever Felidæ*, and *skull*

2 In *herpet*, one of a pair of plates or scutes upon the occiput of many serpents See cut under *Coluber* —3 The occipitalis muscle.

occipitalis (ok-sip-i-tā'lis), *n* [NL, < L *occiput*, *occipitium*, the back part of the head· see *occiput*] A wide thin muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital, and from the mastoid, terminating above in the epicranial aponeurosis Also called *epicranius occipitalis*. The occipitalis and frontalis, with the intervening aponeurosis, are frequently described as the occipito frontalis By their alternate action the scalp may be moved backward and forward

occipitally (ok-sip'i-tal-i), *adv* As regards the occiput, in the direction of the occiput

occipito-angular (ok-sip'i-tō-ang'gū-lär), *a* Pertaining to or common to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution

occipito-atlantal (ok-sip'i-tō-at-lan'tal), *a* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. More frequently called *occipito-atloid* —**Occipito-atlantal ligaments**, ligaments uniting the occipital bone and the atlas two anterior, two lateral, and one posterior are distinguished Of the two anterior, one, a strong compact bundle in front of the other, is sometimes designated *accessory*

occipito-atloid (ok-sip'i-tō-at'loid), *a* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the atlas, occipito-atlantal as, the *occipito-atloid* ligaments

occipito-axial (ok-sip'i-tō-ak'si-al), *a* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra applied to ligaments which are also called the *apparatus ligamentosus colli* The odontoid ligaments or checkligaments are also generically occipito-axial —**Posterior occipito-axial** or **occipito-axoid ligament**, a strong ligament running from the posterior surface of the centrum of the axis, to be inserted in the basilar groove of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum It may be regarded as the upward continuation of the posterior common ligament

occipito-axoid (ok-sip'i-tō-ak'soid), *a* Same as *occipito-axial*

occipitofrontal (ok-sip'i-tō-fron'tal), *a* and *n* **I** *a* Pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead

II. *n* The occipitofrontalis

occipitofrontalis (ok-sip'i-tō-fron-tā'lis), *n*, pl *occipitofrontales* (-lēz) [NL] The occipitalis and frontalis muscles together with their connecting epicranial aponeurosis This is the extensive flat muscle of the scalp, lying between the skin and the skull arising fleshy from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, becoming fascial, and passing over the skull to the skin of the forehead where it again becomes fleshy and is continuous with some muscles of the face Its action moves the scalp back and forth to some extent, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead horizontally See first cut under *muscle*

occipitohyoid (ok-sip'i-tō-hī'oid), *a* Pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones —**Occipitohyoid muscle**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone beneath the trapezius, and passing over the sternoclidomastoid to the hyoid bone

occipitomastoid (ok-sip'i-tō-mas'toid), *a* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid part of the temporal bone· as, the *occipitomastoid* or masto-occipital suture

occipitomental (ok-sip'i-tō-men'tal), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the mentum

II. *n* In *obstet*, the distance from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle in the fetus

occipito-orbicularis (ok-sip'i-tō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n*. [NL] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the occiput with the orbicularis panniculi, and antagonizing the sphincteral action of the latter.

occipitoparietal (ok-sip'i-tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones or regions of the skull. as, the *occipitoparietal* or lambdoid suture

occipitopharyngeus (ok-sip'i-tō-fā-rin'jē-us), *n*, pl *occipitopharyngei* (-i) [NL] A superior numerary muscle in man, extending from the basilar process to the wall of the pharynx

occipitopollicalis (ok-sip'i-tō-pol-i-kā'lis), *n*; pl *occipitopollicales* (-lēz) [NL.] A remarkable muscle of bats, extending from the hindhead to the terminal phalanx of the thumb *Macalister*, Philosophical Transactions, 1872

occipitorbicular (ok-sip'i-tôr-bik'ū-lär), *a*. Attaching an orbicular muscle to the hindhead or occiput

occipitoscapular (ok-sip'i-tō-skap'ū-lar), *a* Pertaining to the back of the head and to the shoulder-blade, as a muscle

occipitoscapularis (ok-sip'i-tō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n*, pl *occipitoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL] A muscle found in many animals, not recognized in man unless it be a part of the rhomboideus, extending from the occiput to the scapula· not to be confounded, however, with the levator angulæ scapulæ

occipitosphenoid (ok-sip'i-tō-sfē'noid), *a*. Pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones. as, the *occipitosphenoid* suture

occipitotemporal (ok-sip'i-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a*. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions —**Occipitotemporal convolutions.** See cut of *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral* —**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus See *collateral*

occipitotemporoparietal (ok-sip'i-tō-tem'pō-rō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a*. Noting a division or region of the cerebrum which includes the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes, as together distinguished from the frontal lobe and the insula See cut under *cerebral* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 147

occiput (ok'si-put), *n* [= F Pg *occiput* = Sp *occipucio* = It. *occipite*, formerly also *occipute*, also *occipizio*, < L *occiput*, *occipitum*, the back part of the head, < *ob*, over against, + *caput*, head see *capital*1 Cf *sinciput*] 1 In man, the hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head; the hindhead, the posterior part of the calvarium, from the middle of the vertex to the foramen magnum opposed to *sinciput* —2 In other vertebrates, a corresponding but varying part of the head or skull as, in most mammals, only that part corresponding to the supraoccipital bone itself, or from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum —3 In *descriptive ornith*, a frequent term for the part of the head which slopes up from mucha to vertex See diagram under *bird*1 —4 In *herpet*, the generally flat back part of the top of the head, as where, in a snake for example, the occipital plates are situated — 5 In *entom*, that part of the head behind the epicranium, belonging to the labial or second maxillary segment, and articulating with the thorax It may be flat or concave with sharp edges, or rounded and not distinctly divided from the rest of the head The occiput properly forms an arch over the occipital foramen, by which the cavity of the head opens into that of the thorax, the foramen being closed beneath by the gula or by the submentum, but in *Diptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Neuroptera* this lower piece is not distinguished, and the whole back of the head is then called the *occiput*, the portion above the foramen may be distinguished as the *vertex* or *nape*

occision (ok-sizh'on), *n* [< ME *occision*, < OF *occision*, *ocision*, F *occision* = Sp *occision* = Pg *occisão* = It *occisione*, *uccisione*, < L *occisio(n-)*, a killing, < *occidere*, strike down, slay, kill, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, strike, kill Cf *incision*, etc] A killing, the act of killing, slaughter.

Ther was a merveillouse stoure and harde bataille and grete *occision* of men and of horse, but thei myght not suffre longe, ne endure *Merlin* (E F T S), II 161

This kind of *occision* of a man according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, xlii

occlude (o-klod'), *v t*, pret and pp *occluded*, ppr *occluding* [< L *occludere* (> F *occlure*), shut up, close up, < *ob*, before, + *claudere*, shut, close see *close*1, and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, etc] 1 To shut up; close [Rare]

Ginger is the root of an herbaceous plant very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and, gently dried, roll it up in cauth, whereby, *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, II 6

2 In *physics* and *chem*, to absorb· specifically applied to the absorption of a gas by a metal, such as iron, platinum, or palladium, particularly at a high temperature Thus, palladium heated to redness and cooled in a current of hydrogen absorbs or *occludes* over 900 times its volume of the gas By this means the physical properties of the metal are changed, and the occluded hydrogen is regarded as existing in a solid form as a quasi metal, called *hydrogenium*, the specific heat, specific gravity, and electrical conductivity of which have been approximately determined Probably a part of the gas forms also a definite chemical compound with the metal Occluded gases also occur in meteorites Thus, the Arva meteoric iron yielded (Wright) 47 volumes of the mixed gases carbon dioxid, carbon monoxid, hydrogen, and nitrogen

Professor Graham has shown its [palladium's] remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water it absorbs 800 or 900 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption This *occluded* gas is again given off when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness *Madan*

occludent (o-klō'dent), *a*. and *n*. [< L *occluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*.] **I.** *a*. Serving to shut up or close

That margin in the scuta and terga which opens and shuts for the exsertion and retraction of the cirri I have called the *Occludent* margin
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int, p 5

II. *n*. Anything that closes. *Sterne*.

occluse† (o-klōs'), *a*. [< L *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*] Shut; closed. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

occlusion (o-klō'zhon), *n.* [= F. *occlusion*, < L. as if **occlusio(n-)*, a shutting up, < *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, shut up: see *occlude*.] 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation.—2. In *physics* and *chem*, the act of occluding, or absorbing and concealing, the state of being occluded. See *occlude*.—**Intestinal occlusion**, obstruction of the intestine, as by twisting (volvulus), intussusception, fecal impaction, stricture, pressure from without as by bands, tumors, and otherwise.

occlusive (o-klō'siv), *a.* [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up (see *occlude*), + *-ive*.] Closing, serving to close: as, an *occlusive* dressing for a wound. *Medical News*, LIII. 117.

occlusor (o-klō'sor), *n.*; pl. *occlusores* (ok-lō-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, close up: see *occlude*.] That which occludes; used chiefly in anatomy for an organ or arrangement by means of which an opening is occluded or closed up, and in brachiopods specifically applied to the anterior retractor muscles. See cut under *Lingulida*.

A large digastric *occlusor* muscle lies on the ventral side of the stomodæum. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 113.

occrustate† (o-krus'tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. as if **occrustatus*, pp. of **occrustare*, incrust, < L. *ob*, before, + *crustare*, crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] To incase as in a crust, harden. *Dr. H. More*, Defence of Moral Cabbala, iii.

occult (o-kult'), *a.* [= F. *occulte* = Sp. *oculto* = Pg. It. *occulto*, < L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed, secret, obscure, pp. of *occulere*, cover over, hide, conceal, < *ob*, over, before, + **celere*, in secondary form *celare*, hide, conceal: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation, relating to what is thus undiscoverable by mere inspection: opposed to *manifest*. The Latin word was applied in the middle ages to the physical sciences and the properties of bodies to which those sciences relate. Its precise meaning is explained in the treatise "De Magnete" of Petrus Peregrinus. He says that an *occult* quality is simply one which is made apparent only upon experimentation, but that in that way it becomes as plain and clear as any other quality, and is no more mysterious. By *occult science* or *philosophy* was meant simply experimental science. There were many occult philosophers in northern Europe in the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century, but theology so swallowed up other interests that they are all forgotten except Roger Bacon, who was made prominent by the personal friendship of a pope. The ignorance and superstition of the time confounded occult science with magic.

These are manifest qualities, and thich causes only are *occult*. *Newton*, Opticks.

His [Dr. Dee's] personal history may serve as a canvas for the picture of an *occult* philosopher—his reveries, his ambition, and his calamity. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 286.

2. Mysterious; transcendental, beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

The resemblance is nowise obvious to the senses, but is *occult* and out of the reach of the understanding. *Emerson*, Hist. Essays, 1st ser., p. 14.

Occult crimes. See *crime*.—**Occult diseases**, in *med.*, those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—**Occult lines**, such lines as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines.—**Occult qualities**, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and which were not deducible from manifest qualities, nor discoverable without experimentation.

The Aristotelians gave the name of *occult Qualities* to such Qualities only as they supposed to be hid in Bodies, and to be the unknown Causes of manifest Effects. *Newton*, Opticks (ed. 1721), p. 377.

Occult sciences, the physical sciences of the middle ages: sometimes extended to include magic. See def. 1. = **Syn.** *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), unrevealed, recondite, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, mystic, cabalistic.

occult (o-kult'), *v. t.* [= F. *occulter* = Sp. *ocultar* = Pg. *occultar* = It. *occultare*, < L. *occultare*, hide, conceal, freq. of *occulere*, pp. *occultus*, hide: see *occult*, *a.*] To cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hide, conceal; eclipse.

I undertake to show that a false definition of life, namely that life is function, has contributed to *occult* the soul. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 747.

Occulting eyepiece, an eyepiece provided with an attachment by which an object or objects not under examination may be hidden from view when desired: it has been used in photometric work.

occultation (ok-ul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *occultation* = Sp. *ocultacion* = Pg. *occultação* = It. *occultazione*, < L. *occultatio(n-)*, a hiding, concealing, < *occultare*, hide, conceal: see *occult*, *v.*] 1. The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another, specifically, in *astron.*, the hiding of a star or planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—2. Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

The re appearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey*.

We had one bottle to celebrate the appearance of our visionary fortune, let us have a second to console us for its *occultation*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Circle of perpetual occultation, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which are never visible at the station considered. It is contrasted with the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

occultism (o-kul'tizm), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study, mysticism; esotericism.

Whatever prepossessions I may have had were distinctly in favour of *occultism*. *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 208.

occultist (o-kul'tist), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ist*.] One who believes or is versed in occultism, an initiate in the occult sciences, a mystic or esoterist.

This celebrated ancient magical work, the foundation and fountain head of much of the ceremonial magic of the mediæval *occultists*, has never before been printed in English. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 190.

occultly (o-kult'li), *adv.* In an occult manner, by means of or with reference to occultism.

occultness (o-kult'nes), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

occupancy (ok'ū-pan-si), *n.* [< *occupan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of taking possession, or the being in actual possession, more specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such act, that mode of acquiring property which is founded on the principle that he who takes possession of an ownerless thing, with the design of appropriating it to himself, thereby becomes the owner of it, the act of occupying or holding in actual as distinguished from constructive possession. Formerly, when a man held land pur autre vie (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the specified life, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, and such possession was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him pur autre vie, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself, which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it. *Blackstone*, Com., II. i.

2. The term during which one is an occupant as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

occupant (ok'ū-pant), *n.* [< F. *occupant*, < L. *occupan(t-)s*, ppr. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] 1. One who occupies, an inhabitant, especially, one in actual possession, as a tenant, who has actual possession, in distinction from the landlord, who has legal or constructive possession.

The palace of Diocletian had but one *occupant*, after the founder no Emperor had dwelled in it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 14.

2. More specifically, in *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3†. A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*
Are cling'd so close, like dew wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir. *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, vii. 134.

occupate† (ok'ū-pāt), *v.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] **I.** *trans.* To take possession of; possess, occupy.

The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 724.

II. *intrans.* To dwell.

The several faculties of the mind do take and *occupate* in the organs of the body. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 187.

occupate† (ok'ū-pāt), *a.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp.: see *occupate*, *v.*] Occupied. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 380.

occupation (ok-ū-pā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *occupation*, *occupacion*, < OF. *occupation*, *occupacion*, F. *occupation* = Sp. *ocupacion* = Pg. *occupação* = It. *occupazione*, < L. *occupatio(n-)*, a taking possession, occupying, a business, employment, < *occupare*, take possession, occupy: see *occupate*, *occupy*.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping, possession, tenure.

I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon*.

I give unto my said wife . . . the two tenements and six acres of land lying by Leven heath in the *occupation* of [blank] Coker. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 437.

The house was at that time in the *occupation* of a substantial yeoman. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

2. The state of being occupied or employed in any way, employment, use: as, *occupation* with important affairs.

Also whoo so euer of the said crafte set ony servaunt yn *occupacyon* of the said crafte ouer iij. wekys and o. day, to forfeite xij. d. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

They haue bene the idle *occupations*, or perchaunce the malitious and craftie constructions, of the Talmudists and others of the Hebrue clerks. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

The writing of chittis for the servants was alone the *occupation* of some hours. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 222.

3. That to which one's time and attention are habitually devoted, habitual or stated employment, vocation, calling, trade, business.

But he that is idel, and casteth him to no businesse ne *occupation*, shal falle into poverte . . . and die for hunger. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

By their *occupation* they were tent makers. Acts xviii. 3.

No *occupation*, all men idle, all.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 154.

A castle in the Air,
Where Life without the least foundation,
Became a charming *occupation*.
F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

4†. Use; benefit, profit.

The eyen of thaire germynacion
With pulling wol disclose after the ferme [first]
Yere and to breke hem *occupacion*
That tyme is nought.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

5†. Consumption, waste.

The science of makynge of fier withoute fier, wherby ze may make oure quinte essence withoute cost or trauelle, and withoute *occupacioun* and lesynge of tyme. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

Army of occupation, an army left in possession of a newly conquered country until peace is signed or indemnity paid, or until a settled and responsible government has been established.

In Egypt our *army of occupation* continues inactive and on a reduced scale. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 136.

Occupation bridge, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or an estate severed by the line or canal.—**Occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.—**Syn. 3.** *Occupation*, *Calling*, *Vocation*, *Employment*, *Pursuit*, *Business*, *Trade*, *Craft*, *Profession*, *Office*. In regard to what a person does as a regular work or a means of earning a livelihood, *occupation* is that which occupies or takes up his time, strength, and thought; *calling* and *vocation* are high words, indicating that one is called by Providence to a particular line of work: *calling* is Anglo-Saxon and familiar, and *vocation* is Latin and lofty (the words are not always used in the higher sense of divine appointment or the call of duty, but it is much better to save them for the expression of that idea); *employment* is essentially the same as *occupation*, *pursuit* is the line of work which one pursues or follows: *business* suggests something of the management of buying and selling; *trade* and *profession* stand over against each other for the less and more intellectual pursuits, as the *trade* of a carpenter, the *profession* of an architect; *trade* is different from a *trade*, the latter being skill in some handicraft as, being obliged to learn a *trade*, he chose that of a blacksmith; the "learned *professions*" used to be law, medicine, and the ministry, but the number is now increased; *craft* is an old word for a *trade*, *office* suggests the idea of duties to be performed for others. See *avocation*, 5.

occupational (ok-ū-pā'shon-al), *a.* [< *occupation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a particular occupation, calling, or trade: as, tables of *occupational* mortality.

occupationer† (ok-ū-pā'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *occupation* + *-er*2.] One who is employed in any trade or occupation.

Let the brave enginer, marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercuriall *occupationer* be respected. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

occupative (ok'ū-pā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *occupatif*, as *occupate* + *-ive*.] In *law*, held by that form of tenure which is based on the occupation or seizing and holding in actual possession of that which was without owner when occupied: as, an *occupative* field.

occupier (ok'ū-pī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession, as of ownerless land.—2. One who holds or is in actual possession, an occupant: as, householders and *occupiers*.

No wrong was to be done to any existing *occupiers*. No right of property was to be violated. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 191.

3†. One who uses, lays out, or employs: that which is possessed; a trader or dealer.

All their causes, differences, variances, controuersies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, domin-

ions, & jurisdictions onely moued, and to be moued touch ing their merchandise, traffikes, and *occupyers* aforesaid
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 209

Mercury, the master of merchants and *occupiers*
Holland, tr of Plutarch's Morals, p 692 (*Encyc Dict*)

4† One who follows a calling, employment, or occupation with *of* as, an *occupier of* the sea

This manner and fashion of yearly changing and renew ing the *occupyers of* husbandry, it be solemn and cus tomably used, to the intent that no man shall be constrain ed against his will to continue long in that hard and sharp kind of life *Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 1

Thy mariners and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the *occu pyers of* thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin Ezek xxvii 27

occupy (ok'ū-pī), *v* , pret. and pp *occupied*, ppr *occupying* [< ME *occupien, ocupyen*, < OF *ocuper*, F *occuper* = Sp *ocupar* = Pg *occupar* = It *occupare*, < L *occupare*, take possession of, seize, occupy, take up, employ, < *ob*, to, on, + *capere*, take see *capable*] **I.** *trans* **1** To take possession of and retain or keep; enter upon the possession and use of, hold and use, especially, to take possession of (a place as a place of residence, or in warfare a town or country) and become established in it

Ther for this doctrine to thee I rede thou take,
To *occupy* and vse bothe by dey and nyght.
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), I 57

Me angers at Arthure, and att his hathulle bierns,
That thus in his cirour *occupyes* theis rowmes
And owtrayes the emperour, his crthely lorde
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 1662

By constantly *occupying* the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future sup ply or succession *Blackstone*, Com , II 4

The same commanders who had made the abortive at tempt upon Charleston descended upon Rhode Island, and *occupied* it without resistance
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent , xiv

2 To take up, as room or space, or attention, interest, etc , cover or fill, engross as, to *occupy* too much space, to *occupy* the time with reading, to *occupy* the attention

And all tht lims on lika side
Witht sorows sall be *occupide*
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 64

The metropolis *occupies* a space equal to about three square miles *E W Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I 5

Whilst the abstract question *occupies* your intellect, Na ture brings it in the concrete to be solved by your hands
Emerson, Nature, p 91

Mr Long's mind was *occupied* — was perplexed
W M Baker, New Timothy p 298

3. To hold, as an office, fill

That at euery avoydaunce ther be the seid office yeven to another of the same cite, so he be a citezen and *occupye* it his owne persone *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 399

Least qualified in honour, learning, worth
To *occupy* a sacred, awful post
Cowper, Tirocinium, l 414

4† To take up and follow as a business or employment, be employed about, ply

That non Bochour, ner non other persone, to his vse, *occupye* cokes crafte withyn the liberte of the seid cite
English Gilds (E E T S), p 405

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise Ezek xxvii 9

Men who had all their lives "*occupied* the sea" had never seen it more outrageous. *Froude*

5 To employ; give occupation to, engage, busy often used reflexively as, to *occupy one's self* about something

Ich am *ocupied* eche day, haly day and other,
With ydel tales atte nale and other whyle in churches
Piers Plowman (C), viii 18

My wonte is to be more willing to vse mine cares than to *occupie* my tonge *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 19

O blest seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he, thus *occupied*, enjoys!
Cowper, Task, iii 676.

6† To use; make use of

No more shulde a scoler forget then truly
What he at scole shulde nede to *occupy*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 339

How moche money is redy for me, if I haue nede of any to *occupy*? *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour ii 9

The good man shall never perceive the fraud till he cometh to the *occupying* of the corn *Latimer*, Misc Sel

And he said unto her, If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were *occupied* then shall I be weak, and be as another man Judges xvi 11

7† To possess, enjoy (with an obscene double meaning)

These villains will make the word as odious as the word *occupy*, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 4 161

=Syn 1-3. *Hold, Own*, etc See *possess*

II *intrans.* **1†** To be in possession or occupation, hold possession, be an occupant, have possession and use

What man, brothir or sustyr, but if he be any officere, entrith in to the Chambyr ther the ale is in wythowt ly cence of the officers that *occupye* therin, he schal payen j lib wax *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 280

2 To trade, traffic, carry on business

If they will trauel or *occupye* within your dominions, the same marchants with their marchandises in al your lord ship may freely *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 258

And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come Luke xix 13

occur (o-kėr'), *v* , pret and pp. *occurred*, ppr. *occurring* [= OF *occurrer, ocurrir* = Sp *ocurrir* = Pg *occorrer* = It *occorrere*, < L *occurrere*, run, go or come up to, meet, go against, < *ob*, before, + *currere*, run see *current*] Cf. *decur, incur, recur*] **I†** *trans* To run to, as for the purpose of assisting. [A Latinism]

We must, as much as in us lies, *occur* and help their pe culiar infirmities *Burton*, Anat of Mel , p 649

II. *intrans* **1†** To run together, meet, clash

All bodies are observed to have always a determi nate motion according to the degrees of their external im pulse, and their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with
Bentley, Works, III 100

2 To strike the senses, be found, be met with as, silver often *occurs* native; the statement *occurs* repeatedly

As for those Martyrs frequent mention of them doeth *occurre* in most of the ancient Ecclesiastical Histo rians *Coryat*, Crudities, I 63

In Scripture though the word heir *occur* yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense *Locke*

Impressions of rain drops *occur* in some of the earliest rocks *J W Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p 118

3 To emerge as an event into the actual world, happen, take place, come to pass, befall as, what has *occurred*?

Though nothing have *occurred* to kindle strife
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill

4 To strike the mind with *to*

Whether they did not find their minds filled, and their affections strangely raised, by the images which there *oc curred* to them *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I 1

There doth not *occurre* to me, at this present, any use therof, for profit *Bacon*, Nat Hist , § 401

There *occurred* to me no mode of accounting for Pris cilla's behavior *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, v

5 *Eccles* , to coincide in time, so as to interfere each with the celebration of the other as, two holy days *occur* One of the days so occurring may be a Sunday, or a movable feast, the other being an im movable feast

6† To refer with *to*

Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objec tion both against this proposition and the past part of my discourse *Bentley*, Works, III 13

=Syn. 3 To come to pass, come about, fall out

occurrence (o-kur'ens), *n* [= F *occurrence* = Sp *ocurrencia* = Pg *occorrencia* = It *occorrenza*, < ML *occurentia*, L *occurren(t-)s*, occurrent see *occurrent*] **1** The act of occurring, occasional presentation

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new *Watts*

2 An incident or accidental event, that which happens without being designed or expected, an event, a happening as, an unusual *occurrence*, such *occurrences* are not uncommon

Omit
All the *occurrences*, whatever chanced,
Till Harry's back return again to France
Shak, Hen V, v , Prol , l 40

Touching the domestic *Occurrences* the Gentleman who is Bearer hereof is more capable to give you Account by Discourse than I can in Paper *Howell*, Letters, I. iv 15

3 Happenings collectively, course of events [Rare]

All the *occurrence* of my fortune since
Hath been between this lady and this lord
Shak, T N, v 1 264

4 *Eccles* , the coincidence of two or more festivals on the same day. See *occur*, *v* i., 5, and *concurrence*, *n* , 4 **=Syn 2** *Incident, Circumstance*, etc (see *event*), *Occasion, Emergency*, etc (see *exigency*)

occurrent† (o-kur'ent), *a* and *n* [= F. *occurrent* = Sp *ocurrente* = Pg *occurrente* = It *occorrente*, < L *occurren(t-)s*, ppr of *occurrere*, occur, see *occur*] **I** *a* That comes in the way, occurring, incidental

After gifts of education there follow general abilities to work things above nature, grace to cure men of bodily diseases, supplies against *occurrent* defects and impedi ments *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 78.

II. *n* **1** One who comes to meet or comes against another; especially, an antagonist; an adversary

By all men he was willed to seek out **Kalander, a great** gentleman of that country, who would soonest satisfy him of all *occurrents* *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, v

The weak part of their *occurrents*, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner *Holland*

2 Incident, anything that happens, happening, event, occurrence

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras he has my dying voice,
So tell him, with the *occurrents*, more and less
Shak, Hamlet, v 2 368.

These are strange *occurrents*, brother, but pretty and pathetical *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iii. 1

You shall hear
Occurrents from all corners of the world
Massinger, City Madam, ii 1

occurse† (o-kėrs'), *n.* [< L *occursus*, a meeting, a falling in with, < *occurrere*, pp *occursus*, meet, occur see *occur*] An occursion; a meeting. [Rare]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden ac cident, *occurse*, or meeting, etc
Burton, Anat of Mel , p 256

occursion† (o-kėr'shon), *n.* [< L *occursio(n-)*, a meeting, < *occurrere*, meet, occur see *occur*] A meeting or coming together; collision or clash. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv

ocean (ō'shan), *n* and *a* [< ME **ocean, occean, occian, occyan*, < OF *ocean, ocian, occean, occian*, F *ocean* = Sp *oceano* = Pg *oceano* = It. *oceano* = D *oceaan* = G Sw Dan *ocean*, < L *oceanus*, the ocean, < Gr *ὠκεανός*, orig (in Homer) the great stream supposed to encompass the earth (also called by Homer *ὠκεανὸς ποταμός*, or *ῥόος*), 'Ocean-stream' (Milton), also personified, Oceanus, the god of the primeval waters; later, the great outward sea, the Atlantic, as distinguished from the inward sea, the Mediterranean, perhaps orig 'swift,' < *ὠκύς*, swift]

I. *n* **1.** The body of water which envelops the earth, and covers almost three fourths of its surface with a mean depth — as nearly as can be estimated at the present time — of less than 12,500 feet. Physical geographers following the lead of the Royal Geographical Society, generally divide the entire oceanic area into five distinct oceans, namely the Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian, but these divisions are largely artificial, the lines by which they are indicated being in no small part parallels and meridians. The Arctic and Antarctic oceans, according to this scheme, extend from the north and south poles respectively to the arctic and antarctic circles The Atlantic extends be tween the two polar circles, being limited on the east by the land masses of Europe and Africa and by the meridian extending from Cape Agulhas to the antarctic circle, and on the west by the American land mass and the meridian of Cape Horn The Pacific has as its land limits on the east the American coast, and on the west the Asiatic land mass, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and Australia its imaginary limits are the meridians of Cape Horn and the South Cape of Tasmania prolonged to meet the antarctic circle The Indian ocean extends south from the Asiatic mainland to the antarctic circle, its east ern and western imaginary limits having been already given in defining those of the Pacific and Atlantic Thus, as will be noticed there are no natural limits on the south of either the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian ocean, since they meet within the Antarctic ocean to form one continuous area of water Hence it would be more philo sophical to call the vast area of water occupying the chief part of the southern hemisphere the Southern ocean, as has been done by Herschel and Thomson, and to consider the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans as immense gulfs or prolongations toward the north of the still greater Southern ocean The Pacific ocean was most generally designated by the older English navigators as the "South Sea" and this name is still current among the Germans The Atlantic and Pacific are also generally divided into North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific by the equatorial line The smaller divisions of the ocean are, in the order of their respective magnitudes, seas, gulfs bays, sounds, straits, coves, holes, and harbors (see each of these words) The mean depth of the ocean is probably not far from six times the mean elevation of the land above the ocean level The deepest soundings of the ocean, how ever, give figures a little inferior in amount to those in dicating the elevation of the very highest mountain sum mits In several different parts of the ocean depths of over 26,000 feet have been sounded, but nowhere as yet has a depth as great as 29,000 feet (the height of Gaurisankar) been reached (See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep sea*) The oceanic currents are of great importance in their effect on climate The principal surface current is the equatorial, due to the action of the trade winds, by which the water is continually urged westward, but, being driven in its westerly course against the land masses, it is deflect ed by them, and forced to perform an immense gyration by which it returns into the general system far to the east ward Owing to the shape of the land masses in the northern hemisphere, these modifications of the equatorial current are much more distinct and important than they are to the south of the equator Two of the oceanic currents are especially interesting, the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuroshiwo of the Pacific (see these terms) The surface temperature of the ocean varies greatly in the different latitudes and with the strength and direction of the surface currents, the Gulf Stream playing a most important part in ameliorating the climate of northwestern Europe by means of the heated surface water which it carries from the equatorial regions Besides these surface currents, however, there is a general exchange of water always going on in the depths of the ocean between the warmer equato rial and the colder polar waters, brought about by the dif-

ference in specific gravity of the two As the result of this, it is found that the temperature of the ocean as a rule diminishes as greater depths are attained, and that the deeper parts where open to the general circulation, are near the freezing point. A remarkable feature of the ocean-water is the uniformity in the nature and quality of the salts which it contains, provided the specimen has been taken at considerable distance from land The weight of the salts held in solution by the main ocean is about 3½ per cent. of the whole of this about three quarters is common salt, one tenth chlorid of magnesium, one twentieth sulphate of magnesia, about the same sulphate of lime, one twenty fifth chlorid of potassium, and a little over one per cent bromide of sodium Other substances are also present in smaller quantity, making in all about twenty nine elements which have been detected in the ocean water, many of these however, exist only in very minute traces. The economical value of the ocean as a source of supply for common salt is considerable, but the quantity thus obtained is not so great as that furnished by mines of rock salt or by the evaporation of brine got by boring See *salt*

> Than I sailet forth soundly on the Sea *ocean*,
> With hom that I hade
> *Destruction of Troy* (E E T S), l 13254

> The winds, with wonder whist,
> Smoothly the waters kist,
> Whispering new joys to the mild *ocean*,
> Who now hath quite forgot to rave
> While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave
> *Milton*, Nativity, l 66

> Old *ocean's* gray and melancholy waste
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis

2. Something likened to the ocean; also, a great quantity as, an *ocean* of trouble

> And the plain of Mysore lay before us — a vast *ocean* of foliage on which the sun was shining gloriously
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I 337

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the main or great sea

> That sea beast
> Leviathan, which God of all his works
> Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream
> *Milton*, P L, i 202

> Some refulgent sunset of India
> Streams o'er a rich ambrosial *ocean* isle
> *Tennyson*, Experiments Milton

Ocean lane, or **ocean-lane route** Same as *lane route* **Ocean sea**, the ocean *Sir T More* — **Ocean trout**, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus* a trade name

ocean-basin (ō'shan-bā'sn), *n.* The depression in which the waters of the ocean, or, more especially, of some particular ocean, are held Also *oceanic basin*

> These explorations [of the Blake] mark a striking contrast between the continental masses, or areas of elevation, and the *oceanic basins* or areas of depression both of which must have always held to each other the same approximate general relation and proportion
> *A Agassiz*, Three Cruises of the Blake, I 126

Oceanian, Oceanican (ō-shē-an'i-an, -kan), *a* [< *Oceania*, *Oceanica* (see def), + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Oceania, or Oceanica, a division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia

oceanic (ō-shē-an'ik), *a* [= F. *océanique* = Sp. *oceánico* = Pg. It *oceanico*, < NL *oceanicus* (fem *Oceanica*, sc *terra*, the region included in the Pacific ocean), < L. *oceanus*, ocean see *ocean*] **1** Belonging or relating to the ocean as, the *oceanic* areas, basins, islands, etc

> We could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds which frequent high latitudes as signs of the vicinity of land *Cook*, Third Voyage, I 3

> It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island *W B Carpenter*, Prin of Physiol (1853), § 1000

2 Wide or extended as the ocean

> The world's trade had become *oceanic*
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, III 544

3 Specifically, in *zool*, inhabiting the high seas, pelagic — **Oceanic Hydrozoa**, the *Siphonophora* — **Oceanic islands**, islands or groups of islands far from the mainland, or in the midst of the ocean, especially the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean which, taken together are called "Oceanica" or sometimes "Oceania

> Most of the *oceanic islands* are volcanic The scattered coral islands have in all likelihood been built upon the tops of submarine volcanic cones
> *A Geikie*, Text Book of Geol (1882), p 259

Oceanic jade See *jade*[2]

Oceanican, *a* See *Oceanian*.

Oceanides (ō-sē-an'i-dēz), *n pl* [Gr. Ὠκεανίδες, pl. of Ὠκεανίς, daughter of Oceanus, < Ὠκεανός, Oceanus see *ocean*] **1** In *Gr myth*, nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys — **2** In *zool*, marine mollusks or sea-shells, as collectively distinguished from *Naiades*, or fresh-water shells

Oceanites (ō"sē-a-nī'tēz), *n* [NL, < Gr Ὠκεανίτης, in pl Ὠκεανῖται, dwellers by the ocean fem Ὠκεανῖτις, daughter of Oceanus, < Ὠκεανός, Oceanus see *ocean*] A genus of small petrels of the family *Procellariidæ*, or made type of *Oceanitidæ* As defined by Coues, it is restricted to species having ocreate or booted tarsi, very long legs the tibiæ extensively denuded, the tarsi longer than the middle toe, the nails flat and blunt, the hallux minute, the wings long and pointed, the tail short and nearly square. The best known species is *O oceanica* or Wilson's petrel There are several others, as *O lineata* The genus was founded by Count Keyserling and Dr J H Blasius in 1840

Oceanitidæ (ō"sē-a-nit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oceanites* + *-idæ*] A family of oceanic birds lately separated by Forbes from the *Procellariidæ* The family includes four genera of small petrels, *Fregetta*, *Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, and *Garrodia* These are among the small petrels commonly called *Mother Carey's chickens*

oceanographer (ō"shē-a-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-er*[1]] One who is versed in oceanography, one who systematically studies the ocean.

> One of the foremost duties of observing *oceanographers*.
> *Encyc Brit*, XXI 613

oceanographic (ō-shē-an-ō-graf'ik), *a* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-ic*] Relating to or connected with oceanography The word is sometimes used in place of *oceanic* when this latter would be more proper The difference between the two words is but slight, but it would seem that one is used when it is intended to convey a purely geographic idea, the other when the subject is looked at from a more general point of view as, *oceanographic* phenomena, *oceanic* currents

oceanographical (ō-shē-an-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *oceanographic* + *-al*] Same as *oceanographic*

oceanographically (ō-shē-an-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv* As regards oceanography or the physical geography of the ocean *Amer Jour Sci*, 3d ser, XXX 386

oceanography (ō"shē-a-nog'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr ὠκεανός, the ocean, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] The science of the ocean a special branch of geography The term *oceanography* is little used in English except by writers translating from the German, who prefer *oceanography* to *thalassography*, while the best authorities writing in English at the present time use *thalassography*, which is a designation of that special branch of physical geography which relates to the ocean and its phenomena

> The cable laying companies have been the chief contributors to the science of deep sea research, or *oceanography* *Nature*, XXXVII 147

> Chemical *oceanography* — a branch of physical geography which has only lately come to be extensively cultivated *Encyc Brit*, XXI 611

oceanology (ō"shē-a-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr ὠκεανός, the ocean, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] **1** The scientific study of the ocean See *oceanography*. — **2** A treatise on the ocean

ocellar (ō-sel'ạr), *a* [< NL *ocellaris*, < L *ocellus*, a little eye see *ocellus*] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellate — **Ocellar structure**, the name given by Rosenbusch to a peculiar aggregation of mineral forms, chiefly microscopic in size, in which the individual components are arranged in rounded (ocellar) forms or aggregated in branching, fern like groups, which are sometimes tangential and sometimes radial to the central individual This structure is most characteristically developed in the leucitophyres Also called *centric structure* by some English lithologists, by whom this term is used rather vaguely, sometimes as nearly the equivalent of *micropegmatitic*

> The structures which especially distinguish these granophyric rocks are the micropegmatitic, the centric or *ocellar structure*, the pseudospherulitic, the microgranitic, and the drusy or miarolitic structures
> *Judd*, Quart Jour Geol Soc of London, XIV 176

Ocellar triangle, a three sided space sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed

ocellary (os'el-ā-ri), *a* [As *ocellar* + *-y*[1]] Of or pertaining to ocelli, ocellar — **Ocellary segments** or **rings**, in *entom*, supposed primary segments of the preoral region, the ocelli in this case representing the jointed appendages of other segments Dr Packard distinguishes the first and second ocellary segments, which he regards as morphologically the most anterior of the body He believes that the anterior ocellus represents two appendages which have coalesced See *preoral*

ocellate (os'el-āt), *a* [< L *ocellatus*, having little eyes, < *ocellus*, a little eye see *ocellus*] **1** In *zool*, same as *ocellated* (*c*)

> The remarkable genus Drusilla, a group of pale coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with *ocellate* spots
> *A R Wallace*, Nat Select., p 181

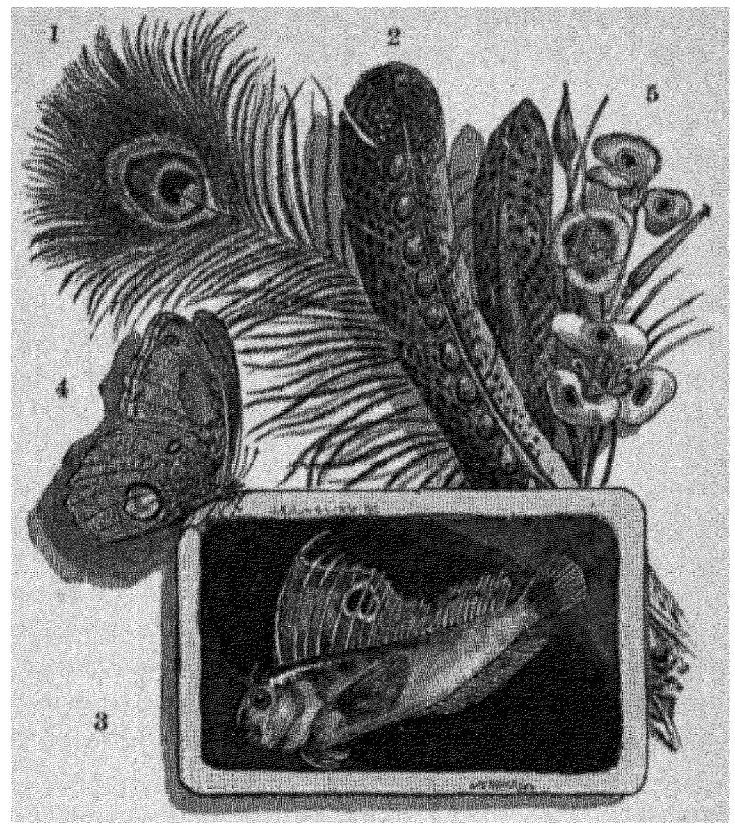
2 In *bot*, resembling an eye said of a round spot of some color which has another spot of a different color within it See cut in next column — **Ocellate fovea** or **puncture**, in *entom* a depression having a central projection or part less deeply depressed

ocellated (os'el-ā-ted), *a* [< *ocellate* + *-ed*[2]] Having or marked by ocelli (*a*) Having ocelli, as an insect's eye (*b*) Spotted

> Besides the lion and tiger almost all the other large cats have *ocellated* or spotted skins
> *A R Wallace*, Nat Select p 53

(*c*) Marked with or noting spots having a dark center and a lighter outer ring, as the spots on the tail of a peacock and on the wings of many butterflies

> The conspicuous *ocellated* spots of the under surface of the wings of certain kinds [of butterflies]
> *Science*, IX 435



Ocellate or Ocellated Markings
1 feather of peacock 2 feather of argus-pheasant 3 blenny 4, owl butterfly, 5 mariposa lily

> A very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one [butterfly]
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii 6, note 6

Compound ocellated spot See *compound*[1]

ocelli, *n* Plural of *ocellus*

ocellicyst (ō-sel'i-sist), *n* [< L *ocellus*, a little eye, + Gr κύστις, bladder see *cyst*] One of the several kinds of marginal bodies of hydrozoans, having a visual function, a so-called ocellus or pigment-spot in the margin of the disk They are of ectodermal origin, developed in connection with the tentacles, and may even be provided with a kind of lens.

ocellicystic (ō-sel-i-sis'tik), *a* [< *ocellicyst* + *-ic*] Of, or having the character of, an ocellicyst

ocelliferous (os-e-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *ocellus*, a little eye, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bearing spots resembling small eyes, ocellate

ocelligerous (os-e-lij'e-rus) *a* [< L *ocellus* a little eye, + *gerere*, carry on] Same as *ocelliferous*

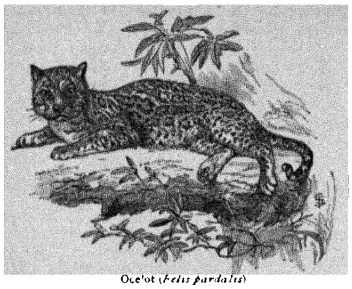
ocellus (ō-sel'us), *n*, pl *ocelli* (-ī) [L, a little eye, a bulb or knot on the root of a reed, dim of *oculus*, eye see *oculus*] **1** A little eye, an eye-spot, a stemma, one of the minute simple eyes of insects and various other animals In insects ocelli or stemmata are generally situated on the crown of the head, between the great compound eyes, whose simple elements they resemble in structure, but they are sometimes the only organs of vision

2 One of the simple elements or facets of a compound eye See cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1] — **3** In *Hydromedusa*, a pigment-spot at the base of the tentacles, or combined with other marginal bodies, in some cases provided with refractive structures which recall the crystalline cones of some other low invertebrates Also called *ocellicyst* — **4.** One of the round spots of varied color, consisting of a central part (the pupil) framed in a peripheral part, such as characterize the tail of a peacock or the wing of an argus-pheasant The ring immediately adjoining the pupil is called the *iris* and the exterior circle or ring is the *atmosphere* An ocellus may be bi or tri pupillate, blind (without pupil), fenestrate (with transparent pupil), nictitant (with lunate pupil), simple (with only iris and pupil), compound (with two or more rings), etc See cut above — **Double ocellus**, in *entom*, two ocellated spots inclosed in a common colored ring — **Fenestrate, germinate**, etc, **ocellus** See the adjectives — **Orbits of the ocelli.** See *orbit*.

oceloid (ō'se-loid), *a* [< *ocel(ot)* + *-oid*] Like the ocelot as, the *oceloid* leopard- or tiger-cat, *Felis macrurus*, of South America

ocelot (ō'se-lot), *n* [< Mex *ocelotl*] The leopard-cat of America, *Felis pardalis* one of several spotted American cats, of the family *Felidæ* It is from 2½ to nearly 3 feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, the latter about one foot in length The color is grayish mostly marked with large and small black edged fawn colored spots tending to run into oval or linear figures the under parts are white or whitish, more or less marked with black The back of the ear is usually black and white and the tail is half ringed with black Individuals vary interminably in the details of the markings mostly preserving however the lengthened figure of the larger spots The ocelot ranges from Texas into South America. See cut on following page

ocher, ochre (ō'kėr), *n* [Formerly *oker*, *oaker*, *ocker*, = Sp Pg *ocre* = MD *oker*, *ocker*, D *oker* = MHG *ocker*, *ogger*, *oger*, G *ocker*, *ocher* = Sw. *ockra* = Dan *okker*, < F *ocre* = It *ocra*, *ocria*, < L *ochra*, < Gr ὤχρα, yellow ocher, < ὠχρός, pale, wan.] **1.** The common name of an important



Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*)

class of natural earths consisting of mixtures of the hydrated sesquioxids of iron with various earthy materials, principally silica and alumina These mixtures occur in many localities and have many shades of color, among which tints of red, reddish brown, yellow, and orange are most common They form a series of valuable and important pigments, used extensively alike by house painters and artists both in oil and in water colors The most usual and common type of ocher color is a yellow turning neither to red on the one hand nor to brown on the other, but its tone is not as brilliant nor as pure as chrome-yellow (For varieties, see below) Ochers in general have much body and are very permanent Most ochers on burning become redder and darker Raw sienna and raw umber are varieties of ocher **2** Money, especially gold coin, so called in allusion to its color [Slang]

If you want to cheek us, pay your *ochre* at the doors
Dickens, Hard Times, I 6

Bismuth ocher See *bismuth*. **Black ocher**, a variety of mineral black combined with iron and alluvial clay See *mineral black* under *mineral* —**Blue ocher**, a hydrated iron phosphate, the mineral vivianite, found native in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere It has been used as a pigment It is durable but rather dull in tone Also called *native Prussian blue* **Brown ocher, spruce ocher,** or **ocher de rue,** a dark brownish yellow ocher —**Chrome ocher** See *chrome ocher* —**Dutch ocher,** a mixture of chrome yellow and whiting —**French ocher,** a light colored sandy weak ocher, which comes from France —**Golden ocher** Sometimes this is a native pigment, but more often it is a mixture of light yellow ocher, chrome yellow, and whiting —**Indian ocher** Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*) —**Molybdic ocher** See *molybdic* —**Orange ocher** Same as *burnt Roman ocher* —**Oxford ocher,** a native ocher found near Oxford, England It is the purest and best type of yellow ocher —**Purple ocher** Same as *mineral purple* (which see, under *purple*). —**Red ocher,** a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual color, and comprehending Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ocher, Indian ocher, reddle, bole, and other oxids of iron As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hematite —**Roman ocher,** a pigment of a rich, deep and powerful orange yellow color It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water color painting, and is transparent and durable —**Scarlet ocher** See *red ocher* —**Stone ocher** Same as *Oxford ocher* —**Transparent gold ocher,** an ocher tending toward raw sienna but more yellow in tone —**Tungstic ocher** See *tungstite*

ocherous, ochreous (ō'kėr-us, ō'krē-us), *a* [= F *ocreux*, as *ocher, ochre,* + *-ous*] **1** Pertaining to ocher, consisting of or containing ocher as, *ocherous* matter Also *ochrous*

M Daubrée, who has so thoroughly studied the metallic portion of this meteorite, mentions an *ochreous* crust
Amer Jour Sci, 3d ser, XXIX 13

To prevent an *ochrous* deposit from the action of the air, the solution should be boiled in a long necked flask
Campin, Mech Engineering, p 388

2 Resembling ocher in color, specifically, in *zool* and *bot*, of a brownish-yellow color; light-yellow with a tinge of brown

The wake looks more and more *ochreous* the foam ropier and yellower *Harper's Mag*, LXXVII 616

ochery, ochry (ō'kėr-i, -krī), *a* [Also *ochrey*, < *ocher, ochre,* + *-y*1] **1** Like ocher, consisting of ocher —**2** In *bot*, same as *ocherous*.

Ochetodon (ō-ket'ō-don), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀχετός* a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*] A genus of small sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, founded by Coues in 1877, characterized by the grooved upper incisors, whence the name *O humilis* is the American harvest-mouse, one of the smallest quadrupeds of America abundant in the southern United States *O mexicanus* and *O longicaudus* are other species

och hone See *O hone*, under *O*2.

ochidore (ok'i-dōr), *n* [Origin obscure] A shore-crab

"O! the *ochidore* look to the blue *ochidore*. Who've put *ochidore* to master's pole?" It was too true neatly inserted, as he stooped forward between his neck and his collar was a large live shore crab, holding on tight with both hands *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, II (*Davies*)

ochimy†, *n* See *occamy*

ochlesis (ok-lē'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ὄχλησις*, disturbance, < *ὀχλεῖν*, disturb, as by a mob, < *ὄχλος*, a crowd, mob] In *med*, a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease

ochletic (ok-let'ik), *a* [< *ochlesis*, after Gr *ὀχλητικός*, of or belonging to a mob, < *ὀχλεία*, disturb as by a mob see *ochlesis*] In *med*, of, pertaining to, or affected with ochlesis

ochlocracy (ok-lok'rā-si), *n* [Also *ochlocraty*, < F *ochlocratie* = It *ochlocrazia*, < Gr *ὀχλοκρατία*, mob-rule, < *ὄχλος*, the mob, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people, mobocracy, mob-rule

Their [the people's] opposition to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii 1

ochlocratic (ok-lō-krat'ik), *a* [As *ochlocracy* (*-cratic-*) + *-ic*] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob, having the character or form of an ochlocracy

ochlocratical (ok-lō-krat'i-kal), *a* [< *ochlocratic* + *-al*] Same as *ochlocratic*

ochlocraty (ok-lok'rā-ti), *n*. Same as *ochlocracy*

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny
Downing, The State Ecclesiastick (1633), p 15

ochlotic (ok-lot'ik), *a* [< Gr *ὄχλος*, a crowd] Noting a kind of fever, apparently as occasioned or promoted by crowding —**Ochlotic fever,** typhus fever

Ochna (ok'na), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr *ὄχνη*, earlier *ὀχνίη*, a pear-tree] A genus of plants, type of the order *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, characterized by its numerous stamens and lateral panicles There are about 25 species, natives of Africa and tropical Asia They are smooth trees or shrubs, bearing yellow flowers with colored rigid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by drupes clustered on a broad receptacle They are ornamental in cultivation *O arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope, called *rondhout* or *red wood*, becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high, which affords a hard wood, used for furniture, wagon work, etc *O Mauritiana*, a small tree of Mauritius, has been called *jasmine wood*

Ochnaceæ (ok-nā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1811), < *Ochna* + *-aceæ*] An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees of the polypetalous cohort *Geraniales*, characterized by the elongated anthers About 140 species are known, of 12 genera, *Ochna* being the type and three tribes, scattered through all the tropics, especially in America They have very smooth, rigid, shining, alternate leaves, commonly toothed, but undivided, with a strong midrib and many parallel veins Their flowers are usually large and showy, and in panicles, followed by a capsule, berry, or cluster of drupes

Ochneæ (ok'nē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bartling, 1830), < *Ochna* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the order *Ochnaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ochna*, having only one ovule in each ovary-cell, and including 5 genera and about 112 species, mainly South American

ochone, *interj* See *O hone*, under *O*2.

ochopetalous (ok-ō-pet'a-lus), *a* [< Gr *ὄχος*, anything that holds (< *ἔχειν*, hold), + *πέταλον*, petal] Possessing or characterized by broad or capacious petals

ochra, *n* See *okra*

ochraceous (ok-rā'shius), *a* [< *ocher, ochre,* + *-aceous*] **1** Ocherous, ochery *Loudon* —**2.** In *zool*, brownish-yellow, of the color of ocher.

ochre, *n* See *ocher*

ochrea, ochreate. False spellings of *ocrea, ocreate*

ochreous, *a* See *ocherous*

ochrey, *a* See *ochery*

ochro (ō'krō), *n* Same as *okra*.

ochrocarpous (ok-rō-kär'pus), *a* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot*, having yellowish fruit

An *ochrocarp*[*i*]*ous* form occurs commonly in Sweden
Tuckerman, N A Lichens, p 253

Ochrocarpus (ok-rō-kär'pus), *n* [NL (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < Gr *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Guttiferæ*, classed with the tribe *Garcineæ*, known by the two valvate sepals, united until flowering There are about 8 species, natives of tropical Asia and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands with opposite or whorled leaves many stamens, and the flowers in axillary cymes, followed by berries See *nagkassar*

ochroid (ō'kroid), *a* [< Gr *ωχροειδής*, pale, pallid, also like ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, *ὦχρα*, ocher, + *εἶδος*, form] Resembling ocher in color —**Ochroid form of mycetoma,** that form in which there are discharged from the sinuses whitish yellow bodies of the size of millet-seed distinguished from the *dark* or *melanoid* form Also called *pale form of*

ochroleucous (ok-rō-lū'kus), *a* [< Gr *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, + *λευκός*, white see *leucite*] In *zool* and *bot*, yellowish-white, or of a color between yellow and white

ochrolite (ok'rō-līt), *n* [< Gr *ὠχρος*, pale-yellow, + *λίθος*, stone] An antimonate of lead occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals, having a sulphur-yellow color and adamantine luster, found at Pajsberg in Sweden

Ochroma (ok-rō'ma), *n* [NL (Swartz, 1788), so named from the color of the flowers, < Gr. *ὠχρωμα*, paleness, < *ὠχροῦν*, make pale, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow see *ocher*] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Malvaceæ*, the tribe *Bombaceæ*, and the subtribe *Matisieæ*, marked by the fact that the anthers cover the nearly unbroken column of stamens There is but one species, *O Lagopus* from tropical America, with angled leaves, and large flowers at the ends of the branches, followed by a long capsule densely woolly within See *balsa*, 1, *corkwood, silk cotton* (under *cotton*), *down tree, hare's-foot*, 2, *Lagopus*, 2

ochropyra (ok-rō-pī'rā), *n* [< Gr *ωχρός*, pale-yellow, + *πῦρ*, fever see *fire*] Yellow fever

ochrous, *a*. See *ocherous*

ochry, *a* See *ochery*

Ochsenheimeria (ok"sen-hī-mē'ri-ā), *n* [NL (Hubner, 1816), named after F *Ochsenheimer*, a German entomologist (1767–1822)] The typical genus of the family *Ochsenheimeridæ*, having the head and palpi with long thick hairs, antennæ short, eyes very small, and fore wings long and of uniform width There are 8 species, all European, their larvæ live in the stems of grasses

Ochsenheimeridæ (ok-sen-hī-me-rī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ochsenheimeria* + *-idæ*] A family of tinead moths, represented by the genus *Ochsenheimeria* Also *Ochsenheimeriada* *Heinemann*, 1870

Ochthodromus (ok-thod'rō-mus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀχθος*, a hill, bank, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, inf aor of *τρέχειν*, run] A genus of ringed plovers of the family *Charadriidæ*, characterized by the great size of the bill *O wilsonius* is Wilson's plover, which abounds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States as far north as Virginia.

ochymy†, *n* See *occamy*

Ocimoideæ (os-i-moi'dē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham, 1832), < *Ocimum* + *-oideæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, the mint family, distinguished by its four-parted ovary, four perfect declined stamens, and one-celled anthers It includes 22 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Ocimum* is the type and *Lavandula* (lavender) the best-known

Ocimum (os'i-mum), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *ocimum*, < Gr *ὤκιμον*, an aromatic plant, basil] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, type of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*, known by the short corolla-tube and the deflexed fruiting



The Upper Part of *Ocimum Basilicum*, with flowers
a the calyx, *b*, a flower, *c*, the upper part of the style with two stigmas

calyx, with the ovate posterior tooth largest and decurrent. There are about 45 species, widely dispersed over warmer regions, especially Africa and Brazil They bear simple or branched terminal racemes of small flowers, usually whitish and six in a whorl, with projecting pistil and stamens *O viride* is called *fever plant* in Sierra Leone, where a decoction of it is used as an antiperiodic The species in general are called *basil* (which see) Also spelled *Ocymum*

ocivity† (ō-siv'i-ti), *n* [Irreg < F *oisiveté*, inoccupation, idleness, < *oisif*, unoccupied, idle, the same, with diff term *-if*, as *oiseux*, < L *otiosus*, at ease, < *otium*, ease see *otiose*] Inaction, sloth [Rare]

ocivity We owe unto ourselves the eschewing and avoiding of idleness and *ocivity*
Bp Hooper, Confession of J Hooper's Faith, § 21

ockam†, *n* An obsolete form of *oakum*. *Cotgrave.*

ocker¹†, *n.* See *oker*¹.

ocker²†, *n* An obsolete form of *ocher.*

Ockhamism, *n* Same as *Occamism.*

ockster, *n* See *oxter*

o'clock (o-klok') See *clock*²

Ocotea (ō-kō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A large genus of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ*, known by the four-celled anthers contracted at the base, one pair of cells above the other There are about 150 species, mostly of tropical America, with a few in the Canary and Mascarene Islands and South Africa. They bear alternate or scattered rigid feather veined leaves small panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries crowning the thickened and hardened calyx tube *O fœtens* is the til tree of the evergreen forests of Madeira and the Canaries *O bullata* is the stinkwood of Natal, a fine timber tree, the wood being extremely strong and durable *O cupularis* is called *Idle-of-France cinnamon*. *O Leucoxylon*, of tropical South America and the West Indies, is in the latter called *white wood* and *Rio Grande sweetwood* or *loblolly sweetwood*. *O opifera* in northern South America affords an oleoresin, called *sassafras* or *laurel oil*, obtained by boring into the trunk

ocrea (ok'rē-a), *n* , pl *ocreæ* (-ē) [L , a greave] **1** In *bot.*, a sheathing stipule, or a pair of stipules united into a sheath around the stem, like a legging or the leg of a boot, also sometimes, in mosses, the thin sheath around the seta, terminating the vaginula —**2** In *zool* , a sheath, an investing part like or likened to an ocrea of a plant Also, erroneously, *ochrea*


Ocrea of *Polygonum viviparum*

Ocreatæ (ok-rē-ā'tē), *n pl* [NL , fem pl of L *ocreatus* see *ocreate*] In Sundevall's classification of buds, the first phalanx of the cohort *Cyclomorphæ*, embracing seven families of *Oscines* having booted tarsi, such as the thrushes, nightingales, European redstarts and redbreasts, American bluebirds, the chats, dippers, etc so called from the fusion of the tarsal envelop into a continuous boot, or ocrea

ocreate (ok'rē-āt), *a* [< L *ocreatus*, greaved, < *ocrea*, a greave. see *ocrea*] **1.** Wearing or furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging, booted —**2** In *bot* , furnished with an ocrea or sheath (through which the stem passes), formed by a stipule or by the union of two stipules — **3** In *ornith* , booted, having the tarsal envelop continuous, having a holotheeal podotheca See *boot* and *caligula*.—**4.** In *zool* , sheathed as if with stipules, having ocreæ

ocreated (ok'rē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *ocreate.*

Oct. An abbreviation of *October*

octa-. [L , etc , *octa-*, < Gr *ὀκτα-*, a form, in comp , of *ὀκτώ* = E *eight* see *octo-*] In words of Greek origin, an initial element equivalent to *octo-*, meaning 'eight'

octachord (ok'ta-kôrd), *n* [< L *octachordos*, < Gr *ὀκτάχορδος*, eight-stringed, < *ὀκτω*, = E *eight*, + *χορδή*, string, chord · see *chord*, *cord*¹] **1** A musical instrument having eight strings —**2.** A diatonic series of eight tones Compare *tetrachord*, *hexachord*, or *laurel*, etc

Also *octochord*, *octogenary*

octachronous (ok-tak'rō-nus), *a* [< Gr *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *χρόνος*, time] In *anc pros* , having a magnitude of eight primary or fundamental times, octasemic

octacolic (ok-ta-kol'ik), *a* [< Gr *ὀκτάκωλος*, of eight lines, < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *κῶλον*, member, colon. see *colon*¹] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of eight cola or series· as, an *octacolic* period

octactinal (ok-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *ἀκτις* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray] Eight-rayed; octamerous, as a polyp, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octactiniæ*

Octactiniæ (ok-tak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl* [NL , < Gr *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *ακτις* (*ακτιν-*), ray. Cf *Actiniæ*.] A division of cœlenterates containing those polyps which are octamerous It corresponds to *Octocoralla*, *Asteroida* or *Asteroidea*, and *Alcyonaria.*

octad (ok'tad), *n* [< Gr *ὀκτάς* (*ὀκταδ-*), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E *eight* see *eight*¹] A system or series of eight (*a*) A series of eight successive powers of ten, beginning with a power whose exponent is divisible by eight or with unity (*b*) A system of eight conical points on a quartic surface situated at the intersections of three quadric surfaces

octadic (ok-tad'ik), *a.* [< *octad* + *-ic*] Pertaining to an octad.—**Octadic surface**, a quartic surface having eight nodes forming an octad

octadrachm, octodrachm (ok'ta-, ok'tō-dram), *n* [< Gr *ὀκτάδραχμος*, weighing or worth eight drachmas, < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *δραχμή*, drachma. see *drachm*, *drachma*] In the comage of some ancient Greek systems, as those of the Ptolemies and Seleucids, a piece of the value of eight drachmæ

A fine gold *octodrachm* of Ptolemy IV , the owner of the vase, struck in Cyprus
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p 418

octaëchos (ok-ta-ē'kos), *n* [NL , < LGr. *ὀκταηχος* (sc *βιβλος*), a book (see def) so called from the eight tones, < Gr *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *ηχος*, echo, tone (in music)· see *echo*] In the *Gr Ch.*, an office-book containing the ferial stichera and troparia from the vespers of the Saturday till the end of the liturgy on Sunday. (*J. M. Neale*) The octaechos properly so called is sometimes known as the *Little Octaechos*, and the paracletice as the *Great Octaechos* See *paracletice* Also *octoechos*, *octoechus*

octaédral (ok-ta-ē'dral), *a* Same as *octahedral*

octaédrite (ok-ta-ē'drīt), *n* Same as *octahedrite*

octaédron (ok-ta-ē'dron), *n* Same as *octahedron*

octaéteris (ok″ta-e-tē'ris), *n* [< LL *octaeteris*, < Gr *ὀκταετηρις*, a space of eight years, < *ὀκταέτης*, of eight years, < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *ετος*, a year] In the *anc Gr calendar*, a period or cycle of eight years, during which three intercalary months of 30 days were inserted after the sixth month in the third, fifth, and eighth years, to bring the year of twelve lunar months alternately of 30 and 29 days into accord with the solar year The average number of days in the year was thus made up to 365¼ In most states, the intercalary month took the name of the sixth month, which it followed, being distinguished from this by the epithet *second* The system was devised by Cleostratus of Tenedos, about 500 B C

octagon (ok'ta-gon), *n* [= F *octogone* = Sp *octagono* = Pg *octogono* = It *ottagono*, < Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος*, eight-cornered (as a noun, an eight-cornered building), < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *γωνια*, a corner, an angle] **1.** In *geom.*, a figure of eight angles and eight sides When the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular octagon* —**2** In *fort* , a work with eight bastions —**Octagon loop**, the mesh of pillow lace, as the ground of Brussels lace the term is a misnomer, the mesh being really hexagonal

octagonal (ok-tag'ō-nal), *a* [Formerly also *octogonal*, as *octagon* + *-al*] Having eight angles and eight sides

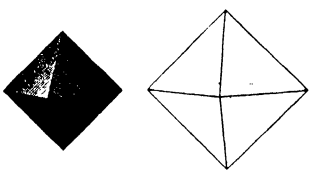
octagonally (ok-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv* In octagonal form.

octagynous (ok-taj'i-nus), *a* See *octogynous*

octahedral (ok-ta-hē'dral), *a* [Also *octaedral*, *octohedral*, < *octahedron* + *-al*] Having eight equal surfaces or faces —**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral* —**Octahedral group** See *group*¹

octahedrite (ok-ta-hē'drit), *n* [As *octahedron* + *-ite*²] Titanium dioxid, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, the fundamental and commonly occurring form being an acute square octahedron (whence the name), anatase It is also found in a variety of other related forms The luster is adamantine or metallic adamantine, and the color varies from yellow to brown, indigo blue, and black Titanium dioxid also occurs in nature as the minerals rutile and brookite (which see) Also *octahedrite*, *octoedrite*

octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n* [Also *octaedron*, *octohedron* , = F *octaedre* = Sp Pg *octaedro* = It *ottaedro*, < LL *octaedros*, < Gr *ὀκταεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided, < *ὀκτω*, = E *eight*, + *ἑδρα*, seat, base] A solid bounded by eight faces The regular octahedron is one of the five Platonic regular bodies Its faces are equilateral triangles meeting at six summits In crystallography, the regular octahedron is distinguished from the analogous eight sided solids in the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, which are called respectively *square* and *rhombic octahedrons* — **Truncated octahedron**, a tessarescedecahedron formed by cutting off the corners of the regular octahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial cube far enough to leave them regular hexagons, while adding six square faces It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids


Regular Octahedron

octamerous (ok-tam'e-rus), *a* [< Gr. *ὀκταμερής*, having eight parts, < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *zoöl.* and *bot*, having the parts in series of eight. Often written 8-*merous*. Also *octomerous.*

octameter (ok-tam'e-tėr), *a* and *n.* [< LL. *octametrum*, < Gr *ὀκταμετρον*, a verse of eight feet, neut of *ὀκταμετρος* (> LL *octameter*), of eight measures or feet, < *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *μέτρον*, measure, meter see *meter*²] **I** *a* In *pros.*, consisting of eight measures (monopodies or dipodies)

II. *n* In *pros* , a verse or period consisting of eight measures This word is little used except in the sense of octapody by some writers on modern versification who confound *measure* with *foot*

octan (ok'tan), *a* [< L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *-an*] Occurring every eighth day —**Octan fever** See *fever*¹

octander (ok-tan'der), *n* [See *octandrous*] In *bot* , a flower with eight stamens

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-a), *n pl* [NL see *octandrous*] The eighth class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens


Octandria
A flower of the common rue *Ruta graveolens*

octandrian (ok-tan'dri-an), *a* [< *Octandria* + *-an*] Having the characters of the class *Octandria*, having eight distinct stamens

octandrious (ok-tan'dri-us), *a* Same as *octandrous*

octandrous (ok-tan'drus), *a* [< Gr *ὀκτω*, = E *eight*, + *ανηρ* (*ανδρ-*), a male (in mod bot a stamen)] Having eight stamens

octangle (ok'tang-gl), *n* and *a* [= It *ottangolo*, < LL *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled, < L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *angulus*, corner, angle see *angle*³] **I.** *n* A plane figure with eight angles, and therefore with eight sides, an octagon

II. *a* Octangular [Rare]

A silver temple of an *octangle* figure
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

octangular (ok-tang'gū-lar), *a* [= Sp *octangular* = It. *ottangolare*, *ottangulare*, < LL *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled see *octangle*] Having eight angles

The interior [of Clitheroe Church] consists of a spacious nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with lofty *octangular* columns, and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately behind, but detached *Baines*, Hist Lancashire, II 18

octangularness (ok-tang'gū-lar-nes), *n* The property of being octangular, or of having eight angles

Octans Hadleianus (ok'tanz had-le-yā'nus) [NL see *octant*] In *astron* , a constellation of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it indicates

octant (ok'tant), *n* [= F. *octant* = Sp *octante* = Pg *octante* = It *ottante*, < L *octan(t-)s*, a half-quadrant, < *octo* = E *eight* see *eight*¹ Cf *quadrant*] **1** The eighth part of a circle —**2** In *astron* , that position or aspect of two heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the sun, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from one another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45° The moon is said to be in her octants when she is half-way between new or full moon and one of her quarters The octants of the moon are especially important because the third inequality or variation, which comes to its maximum in those positions, is considerable Also *octile*

3 An instrument used by seamen for measuring angles resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45° By double reflection it can measure an arc of 90° See *sextant* Hadley's quadrant is really an octant

octaphonic (ok-ta-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr *ὀκτώ*, = E *eight*, + *φωνή*, voice see *phonic*] In *music*, noting a composition for eight voice-parts

Octapla (ok'ta-plä), *n* [< LGr *ὀκταπλᾶ*, Origen's Hexapla with additions (see def), neut. pl of *ὀκταπλόος*, *ὀκταπλοῖς*, eightfold, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *-πλοος*, -fold see *-fold* Cf *Hexapla*] A polyglot book (especially a Bible) in eight parallel columns The name is especially given to Origen's Hexapla with the addition of a fifth and a sixth version

octapodic (ok-ta-pod'ik), *a* [< *octapod-y* + *-ic*] In *pros* , consisting of or containing eight feet, being or constituting an octapody

octapody (ok-tap'ō-di), *n* [< Gr as if **ὀκταποδία*, < *ὀκτάπους* (*-ποδ-*), eight feet long, < *ὀκτω*, = E *eight*, + *-ους* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] In *pros* , a meter, period, or verse consisting of eight feet An octapody exceeds the limits of a colon, and is generally written as two lines See *heptapody*

octarchy (ok'tär-ki), *n.* [< Gr *ὀκτω*, = E. *eight*, + *-αρχία*, < *ἀρχειν*, rule] Government by eight

persons, or a region inhabited by eight affiliated communities each having its own chief or government

The Danes commenced their ravages and partial conquests of England before the Anglo Saxon *Octarchy* could be fused into the English kingdom
Sir E Creasy, Eng Const, p 83

octaroon (ok-ta-rōn'), *n* Same as *octoroon*

octasemic (ok-ta-sē'mik), *a* [< LL *octasemus* < Gr ὀκτάσημος, of eight times, < ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + σημεῖον, mark, sign, token] In *anc pros*, containing or amounting to eight semeia (morae) or units of time, having a magnitude of eight normal shorts as, the orthius has an *octasemic* thesis, and the dochmius and greater spondee are *octasemic* feet

octastich (ok'ta-stik), *n* [< Gr ὀκτάστιχον, neut of ὀκτάστιχος, having eight lines, < ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + στίχος, a line, verse] A strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of eight verses or lines

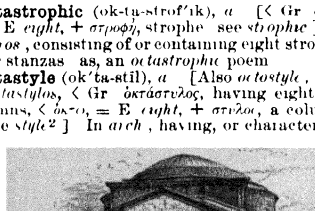
They found out their sentence as it is metrified in this *octastic* *Urquhart*, tr of Rabelais, iii 17 (*Davies*)

octastichon (ok-tas'ti-kon) *n* [< Gr ὀκτάστιχοι, an octastich see *octastich*] An octastich

In 1470 Guil Fichet, in an *octastichon* inserted in the Paris edition of 1470 of the Letters of Gasparinus of Bergamo, exhorts Paris to take up the almost divine art of writing (printing), which Germany is acquainted with
Encyc Brit, XXIII 687

octastrophic (ok-ta-strof'ik), *a* [< Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + στροφή, strophe see *strophic*] In *pros*, consisting of or containing eight strophes or stanzas as, an *octastrophic* poem

octastyle (ok'ta-stīl), *a* [Also *octostyle*, < L *octastylos*, < Gr ὀκτάστυλος, having eight columns, < ὀκτ-ώ, = E *eight*, + στῦλος, a column see *style*[2]] In *arch*, having, or characterized



Octastyle Portico of the Pantheon Rome

by the presence of, eight columns, as a portico or a building having eight columns in front

There is no *octastyle* hall at Persepolis, and only one decastyle *J Fergusson*, Hist Arch, I 199

Octateuch (ok'ta-tūk), *n* [< LGr ὀκτάτευχος (sc βίβλος), a volume containing the first eight books of the Old Testament, < ὀκτω, = E *eight*, + τεῦχος, a book. Cf *Heptateuch*, *Hexateuch*, *Pentateuch*] A collection of eight books, specifically, the first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books Also *Octoteuch*

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*
Hanmer, View of Antiq (1677) p 37

When the term Heptateuch was used the book of Ruth was considered as included in Judges, but when it was treated as a separate book the collection was known as the *Octateuch* *The Academy*, Oct 12, 1889, p 248

octaval (ok'tā-val), *a* [< *octave* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to an octave or series of eight, numbered or proceeding by eights

No doubt an *octaval* system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better, but there is no sufficient reason for a change now
Science, IV 415

octavarium (ok-tā-vā'ri-um), *n*; pl *octavaria* (-ä) [ML, < *octava*, octave see *octave*] In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a modern office-book containing lections, etc, for use within the octaves of festivals

octave (ok'tāv), *n* and *a* [I. *octave* = Sp *octava* = Pg *oitava* = It *ottava*, < L *octava* (se *hora*, hour, or *pars*, part), the eighth hour of the day, the eighth part, ML, in music, the octave, fem of *octavus*, eighth, < *octo* = E *eight* see *eight*[1] Cf *ottava*,] **I.** *n* **1** (*a*) The eighth day from a festival, the feast-day itself being counted as the first as, Low Sunday is the *octave of* **Easter.** The octave necessarily falls on the same day of the week as the feast from which it is counted

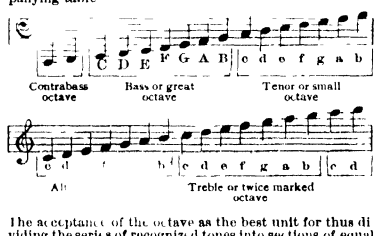
The *octave* of the consecration day had barely passed, and there was already a King to be buried
E A Freeman, Norm Conq, III 17

(*b*) The prolongation of a festival till the eighth day inclusive, a period consisting of a feast-day and the seven days following as, St John the Evangelist's day (December 27th) is within the *octave* of Christmas See *octas*

Herevpon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the *octaues* of the Epiphanie *Holinshed*, Hen III, an 1225

To touch the earth with our foot within the *octaves* of Easter, or to taste flesh upon days of abstinence, have no consideration if they be laid in balance against the crimes of adultery or blasphemy
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 63

2 In *music* (*a*) A tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below a given tone, the next higher or lower replicate of a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth degree above or below it (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described (*d*) In a scale, the eighth tone from the bottom, or, more exactly, the tone with which the repetition of the scale begins, the upper key-note or tone, the eighth solmizated *do*, like the lower key-note The typical interval of an octave is that between any tone and its next replicate, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 1 2 that is in number of vibrations — and is equal to six diatonic whole steps or to twelve semitones Such an octave is called *perfect* or *major* an octave one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*, an octave one half step longer is called *augmented* The perfect octave is the most complete consonance after the unison In deed, its completeness is often regarded as belonging to a different category from that of the other perfect consonances, except the unison since it amounts rather to a repetition or reinforcement of the original tone at a higher or lower pitch than to a combination of a new or different tone with it hence the term *replicate* In harmony the parallel motion of two voice parts in perfect octaves is forbidden, except where the more reinforcement of one voice by another is desired such octaves are called *consecutive octaves* See *consecutive intervals*, under *consecutive* (*c*) In a standard system of tones selected for artistic use, a division or section or group of tones an octave long, the limits of which are fixed by reference to a given or assumed standard tone whose exact pitch may be defined The tone usually assumed as a starting point is *middle C* (written on the first ledger line below in the treble clef, and on the first above in the bass clef) The octave beginning on the next C below is called the *tenor* or *small octave*, that beginning on the second C below is called the *bass* or *great octave* that beginning on the third C below is called the *contrabass octave*, while that beginning on middle C itself is called the *alto*, *once marked* or *once accented octave*, that beginning on the next C above is called the *treble*, *twice marked*, or *twice accented octave*, etc See the accompanying table



The acceptance of the octave as the best unit for thus dividing the series of recognized tones into sections of equal length and value has not been uniform Ancient Greek music seems to have first used the tetrachord as such a unit while mediæval music employed the hexachord in the same way The subdivision of the octave portions themselves has also varied greatly in different systems of music See *scale* (*f*) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes give tones an octave above the normal pitch of the digitals used, specifically, such a stop of the diapason variety Also known as the *principal* Also called *octave-flute*, *octave-stop* —**3** Any interval resembling the musical octave in having the vibration-ratio of 1 . 2

If the solar spectrum be considered in its whole extent we find in the ultra red alone, according to Müller, more than two *octaves*, to which must be added more than another *octave* from A to the line R in the ultra violet The whole length of the solar spectrum thus embraces consequently about four *octaves*
Lommel, Light (trans.), p 281

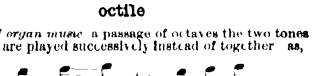
Specifically, in *versification* (*a*) A stanza of eight lines, especially, the ottava rima (which see)

With mouthful melodie it continued this *octaue*
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

(*b*) The first two quatrains or eight lines in a sonnet See *sonnet*

It requires no doubt considerable ingenuity to construct a satisfactory sonnet running upon two rhymes in the *octaue* and two in the sestet *Athenæum*, No 3141 p 12

4 A small cask of wine containing the eighth part of a pipe —**At the octave, all' ottava, 8va,** in *musical notation* See *ottava* —**Broken octaves,** in *piano forte and organ music* a passage of octaves the two tones of which are played successively instead of together as,



Covered or **hidden octaves,** in *music* the consecutive octaves that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect octave **Hidden** octaves are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip Compare *hidden fifths*, under *fifth* —**Rule of the octave,** in the musical theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an arbitrary and imperfect scheme of the harmonies proper to the successive tones of the scale The modern theory that every tone of the scale may be made the basis of a triad has completely displaced this rule —**Short octave,** in *early organ building*, the lowest octave of the keyboard when made to consist of only three or four of the digitals most used in the music of the day, instead of the full number The digitals were set close together as if belonging to the regular series. This curtailment was simply to avoid the expense of large pipes

II. *a* Consisting of eight, specifically, consisting of eight lines

Boccace particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines
Dryden, Pref to Fables

The remainder [18] partly in prose and partly in *octave* stanzas *Ticknor*, Span Lit, I 40

Octave coupler See *coupler* —**Octave scale,** a scale an octave long, or a scale consisting of eight tones See *mode*[1], 7 —**Octave system,** in *music*, a system of dividing all possible tones into octave portions See *octave*, 2 (*c*).

octave (ok'tāv), *v i* [< *octave*, *n*] **1** To play in octaves —**2** In *pianoforte- and harpsichord-making*, to reinforce the tone of a digital by adding a string tuned an octave above the usual tone of the digital

Imitation of the harpsichord by '*octaving*" was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers
Encyc Brit, XIX 74

octave-flute (ok'tāv-flōt), *n* **1** A piccolo —**2** In *organ-building*, same as *octave*, 2 (*f*)

octave-stop (ok'tāv-stop), *n* Same as *octave*, 2 (*f*)

Octavian (ok-tā'vi-an), *a* [< L *Octavianus*, < *Octavius*, the name of a Roman gens (*gens Octavia*), < *octavus*, eighth see *octave*] Of or pertaining to the Roman gens of the Octavii, or any member of it **Octavian Library,** a public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A D 79–81

octavo (ok-ta'vō), *a* and *n* [Prop (as an adj) *in octavo* (as in F Sp), being a NL phrase: L *in*, in; *octavo*, abl of *octavus*, eighth see *octave* Cf *duodecimo*, *folio*, *quarto*, etc] **I.** *a* Having eight leaves to a sheet, formed of sheets of paper so folded as to make eight leaves to the sheet: as, an *octavo* volume

II *n* A book or pamphlet every section or gathering of which contains eight leaves, each leaf supposed to be one eighth of the sheet printed usually written 8*vo* When the name of the paper of which the book is made is not specified, an octavo is understood as a medium octavo, 6 × 9¼ inches Smaller octavos are post 8vo, 5¼ × 8¼ inches, demy 8vo, 5¼ × 8 inches crown 8vo 5 × 7½ inches, cap 8vo 4¼ × 7 inches Larger octavos are — royal 8vo, 6¼ × 10 inches, superroyal 8vo, 7 × 11 inches, imperial 8vo, 8¼ × 11½ inches These are regular octavo folds of established sizes of paper in the United States Publishers and booksellers describe as octavos only those books or leaves that are larger than 5¼ × 8 and smaller than 7½ × 11½ inches, irrespective of the number of leaves in a section which may be twelve or sixteen on thin paper and four or six on thick paper Larger sizes are described as 4to, smaller sizes as 12mo or 16mo Bibliographers, as a rule, limit the use of the word *octavo* to books having sections of eight leaves or sixteen pages

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope*, Account of Curll

octavo-post (ok-tā'vō-pōst), *n* Post-paper twice cut and folded the size of common note-paper

octennial (ok-ten'i-al), *a* [< LL *octennis*, eight years old, < L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *annus*, year see *annual*] **1** Happening every eighth year, relating to something that happens every eighth year —**2** Lasting eight years, relating to something that lasts eight years

The Bill [for shortening the duration of Parliament] was, it is true, changed from a septennial to an *octennial* one
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent, xvi

octennially (ok-ten'i-al-i), *adv* Once in eight years

octet, octette (ok-tet'), *n* [< L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc] In *music*, a composition for eight voices or instruments, or a company of eight singers or players Sometimes, but not usually, equivalent to a double quartet Also *ottetto*, *octuor*, *octuphonium*

octile (ok'til), *n* [< L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *-ile*] In *astron.*, same as *octant*, 2.

octillion (ok-til'yŏn), *n.* [< L *octo*, = E *eight*, + (*m*)*illion*, million. Cf. *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.] **1** In Great Britain, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power. **—2** In French and United States usage, one thousand raised to the ninth power.

octiphonium (ok-ti-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + φωνή, voice.] Same as *octet*.

octireme (ok'ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with eight banks of oars.

octo-. [F., etc., *octo-*, < L. *octo-* = Gr. ὀκτω-, the combining form, besides ὀκτα-, of ὀκτώ = E. *eight*.] An element in words of Latin or Greek origin or formation, meaning 'eight.'

octo-bass (ok'tō-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume. It had three strings, which, on account of its great size, were stopped by a mechanism of keys and pedals operated by both the fingers and the feet of the player. The tone was powerful and smooth.

October (ok-tō'ber), *n.* [< ME. *October* = F. *Octobre* = Sp. *Octubre* = Pg. *Outubro* = It. *Ottobre*, *Ottobrio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Oktober* = LGr. Ὀκτώβριος, < L. *October* (*Octobr-*), so *mensis*, the eighth month of the year beginning with March, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1].] **1** The tenth month of the year. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar. Abbreviated *Oct.*

> *October* spende, O sonne, O light superne,
> O tryne and oon, loveyng, honoure, empire,
> Withouten ende unto thi might eterne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October, hence, good ale.

> *Lord S.* Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of *October*?
> *Nev.* No, faith, my lord, I like your wine; and I won't put a churl upon a gentleman.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

October-bird† (ok-tō'ber-berd), *n.* The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called from the time of its appearance in the West Indies. *B. Edwards*, 1819.

octoblast (ok'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + βλαστός, germ.] An ovum of eight cells, a stage in germination when the single original cell has formed eight segmentation-cells.

octobrachiate (ok-to-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *brachium*, *bracchium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] Having eight brachia, arms, or rays, octopod, as certain cephalopods.

octocætriacontahedron (ok-tō-sē"tri-a-kon-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + και, and, + τριακοντα, = E. *thirty*, + ἑδρα, a seat, base.] A solid of thirty-eight faces. The snub-cube (see *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*) is an example of this kind of solid.

octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.*, pl. *octocentenaries* (-riz) [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

> The Italian students . . . have invited delegates, to whom they will extend the hospitalities which conduced so much to the success of the Bologna *octocentenary* just a year ago. *Lancet*, No. 3432, p. 1156.

Octocera, Octocerata (ok-tos'e-ra, ok"tō-se-rā'-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. see *octocerous*.] A division of dibranchiate cephalopods, including those which have eight arms or rays; the *Octopoda*, distinguished from *Decacera*.

octocerous (ok-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *octocerus*, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + κερας, a horn.] Having eight arms or rays, as a cephalopod; octopod: distinguished from *decacerous*.

octochord (ok'tō-kôrd), *n.* Same as *octachord*.

Octocoralla (ok"tō-kō-ral'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + LL. *corallum*, coral: see *coral*.] A division of the *Coralligena*, including the octomerous *Actinozoa*, or that group in which are developed eight chambers of the enterocœle and eight tentacles, the latter being comparatively broad, flattened, and serrate or even pinnatifid: opposed to *Hexacoralla*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

octocorallan (ok-tō-kor'a-lạn), *n.* [< *Octocoralla* + *-an*.] One of the *Octocoralla*, an octomerous coral.

octocoralline (ok-tō-kor'a-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Octocoralla* + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Octocoralla*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Octocoralla*, an octocorallan.

octocotyloid (ok-tō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + E. *cotyloid*.] Having eight cotyloid fossettes or bothria, as a worm.

octodactyl, octodactyle (ok-tō-dak'til), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτωδάκτυλος, ὀκταδακτυλος, eight fingers long or broad, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + δάκτυλος, finger, digit: see *dactyl*.] Having eight digits. [Rare.]

> We should have ample ground for pleading the cause of an *octodactyle* 'unform.'
> *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1888, p. 152.

octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. (NL.) *in octodecimo*: L. *in*, in, *octodecimo*, abl. of *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octo*, eight, + *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*. Cf. *octavo*.] Same as *eighteenmo*. Abbreviated *18mo*.

octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *dentatus*, < *dens(t-)* = E. *tooth*.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + ὀδους (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Octodontidæ*, founded by Bennett in 1832. It contains several species of South American rodents with the superficial aspect of rats, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut under *degu*. **—2** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, an octodont. **—3** In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

octodont (ok'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + ὀδους (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having eight teeth (that is, four grinders above and below on each side), or of pertaining to the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*, an octodon.

Octodontidæ (ok-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Octodon* (*Octodont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident *Rodentia*, named from the genus *Octodon*. The family is chiefly Neotropical, but includes some Ethiopian representatives: it contains a large number of mostly South American rat-like rodents of varied characteristics, some of them spiny. There are 18 genera contained in the 3 subfamilies *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Octodontinæ*, and *Echinomyinæ*. See cuts under *degu* and *Habrocoma*.

octodrachm, *n.* See *octadrachm*.

octoechos, octoëchus (ok-tō-ē'kos, -kus), *n.* Same as *octachos*.

octoëdrical† (ok-tō-ed'ri-kal), *a.* [< **octoedron* (= F. *octaedrique* = Sp. *octaedrico*), as **octoedron* (equiv. to *octaedron*) + *-ic-al*.] Same as *octahedral*. *Sir T. Browne.*

octoédrite (ok-tō-ē'drit), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octofid (ok'tō-fid), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave: see *fission*, *bite*.] In *bot.*, cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

octofoil (ok'to-foil), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + E. *foil*.] In *her.*, a figure having eight lobes or eight subdivisions, like separate leaflets. It is used as the mark of cadency for the ninth son.

octogamy (ok-tog'a-mi), *n.* [ME. *octogamye*, < Gr. as if **ὀκτωγαμια*, < **ὀκτώγαμος* (> LL. *octogamus*), married eight times, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γαμος, marriage.] The act or fact of marrying eight times. [Rare.]

> Eek wel I woot he seyde myn housbonde
> Sholde lete fader and moodur, and take me;
> But of no nombre mencioun mad he,
> Of bigamye, or of *octogamye*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 38.

octogenarian (ok"tō-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *octogenary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Eighty years of age, also, between eighty and ninety years of age.

II. *n.* A person eighty or eighty-odd years of age.

> But you talk of not living, Audley.' 'Pooh!'—'Your frame is that of a predestined *octogenarian*.'
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 1.

octogenary (ok-toj'e-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *octogénaire* = Sp. Pg. *octogenario* = It. *ottogenario*, *ottuagenario*, < L. *octogenarius*, of eighty, eighty years old, < *octogeni*, containing eighty each, < *octoginta* = E. *eighty*.] Same as *octogenarian*.

> Being then *octogenary*.
> *Aubrey*, Letters of Eminent Men, p. 315.

octogonal† (ok-tog'ō-nal), *a.* Same as *octagonal*. *Worcester.*

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-a), *n. pl.* [NL. see *octogynous*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system, those orders of plants which have eight pistils.

octogynious (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *octogynous*.

octogynous (ok-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eight pistils. Also *octagynous*.

octohedral (ok-tō-hē'dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octohedron (ok-tō-hē'dron), *n.* See *octahedron*.

octolateral (ok-tō-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] **I.** *a.* Having eight sides. **—Octolateral dodecagon**, a figure formed of eight straight lines, and having twelve angles or intersections lying on a cubic curve.

II. *n.* An octolateral dodecagon.

octolocular (ok-tō-lok'ū-lar), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, having eight cells, as certain capsules.

octomeral (ok-tom'e-ral), *a.* [< NL. **octomerus*, < Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + μερος, part. Cf. *octamerous*.] Eight-parted, having parts in sets of eight, octomerous, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octomeralia*.

Octomeralia (ok"tō-me-rā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **octomeralis*: see *octomeral*.] A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ*, contrasted with *Tetrameralia*.

octomerous (ok-tom'e-rus), *a.* Same as *octamerous*.

octonal (ok'tō-nal), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each (< *octo* = E. *eight*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to computing or reckoning by eights, octonary.

> An *Octonal* system of arithmetic and metrology.
> *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 307.

octonare (ok-tō-nār'), *n.* [< L. *octonarius*: see *octonarius*.] Same as *octonarius*. [Rare.]

> All stichic divisions of the iambic *octonare*.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

octonarius (ok-tō-nā'ri-us), *n.*, pl. *octonarii* (-i) [L. see *octonary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse consisting of eight feet, especially an iambic or trochaic octapody (tetrameter). The iambic octonarius is found used in lyrical (stichic) composition in the drama either with a diæresis after the first tetrapody (dimeter) or with a cesura in the fifth foot. Anapæstic octonarii also occur.

octonary (ok'tō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octonarius*, consisting of eight; as a noun (se. *versus*), a verse of eight feet, < *octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *octave*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight, computing by eights, octaval.

> The *octonary* system, founded upon the number eight, most completely presents the qualities which are desired in a system of notation.
> *T. F. Brownell*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 427.

II. *n.*, pl. *octonaries* (-riz). Same as *octoad*.

> Which number [eight], being the first cube is a fit hieroglyphick of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision, and the Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ἀσφαλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, App. ii.

octonematous (ok-tō-nem'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + νημα, thread.] Having eight filamentous or thready parts or organs.

octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ū-lar), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each, + *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

> Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some . . . senocular.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 8.

octoped, octopede (ok'tō-ped, -pēd), *n.* [Cf. L. *octipes* (*-ped-*), eight-footed, < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] An eight-footed animal.

> There is one class of spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes*. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, I. 6.

octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having eight petals.

octophthalmous (ok-tof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀφθαλμος, eye.] Having eight eyes, as a spider, octonocular.

octophyllous (ok-tō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτω, = E. *eight*, + φυλλον, leaf.] Possessing or characterized by eight leaflets, as a digitate leaf.

octopi, *n.* Plural of *octopus*, 2.

octopod (ok'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *octopus*, < Gr. ὀκτώποις, also ὀκτάπους (*-ποδ-*), eight-footed, having eight feet, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ποις (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, eight-footed or eight-armed, as an octopus, pertaining to the *Octopoda*, or having their characters; octocerous.

II. *n.* An octopus, or octopod cephalopod; any member of the *Octopoda*.

Octopoda (ok-top'ō-dạ), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *octopus*: see *octopod*.] A suborder or superfamily of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods which have eight feet, arms, or rays, the *Octocerata*. The arms are acetabuliferous with sessile suckers, and one of them is hectocotylized in the male. The body is short, stout and globose; the eyes are small and have a sphincteral arrangement for opening and shutting. There is no buccal membrane around the mouth, no valves in the siphon, and no nidamental gland, the visceral ardium is reduced to a pair of canals, and the oviducts are paired. The *Octopoda* include the paper-nautilus with the ordinary octopods. They are contrasted with *Decapoda*. See cuts under *argonaut*, *Argonautidæ*, and *cuttlefish*. Also called *Octocera*.

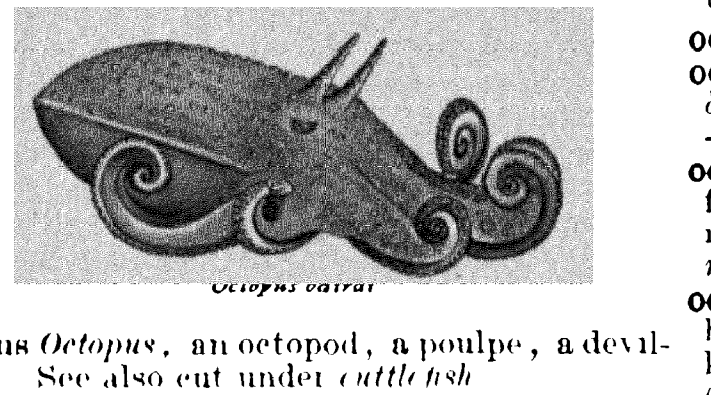
octopodan (ok-top'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *octopod*.

Octopodidæ (ok-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Octopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of octopods or octocerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Octopus*. They have an oval finless body, and tapering

arms little connected by membranes the mantle is united to the head by a broad dorsal commissure, and has no complex connection with the siphon

octopodous (ok-top'o-dus), *a* [< *octopod* + *-ous*] Same as *octopod*

Octopus (ok-tō'pus), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀκτώπους, eight footed see *octopod*] 1 The typical genus of *Octopodidæ* and *Octopoda* —2 [*l c*, pl *octopi* (-pī)] A species or an individual of the



Octopus vulgaris

genus *Octopus*, an octopod, a poulpe, a devil-fish See also cut under *cuttlefish*

A real *octopus*, in a basket, with its hideous body in the center, and its eight arms, covered with suckers, arranged in the form of a star, is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II xix

octoradial (ok-tō-rā'di-al), *a* [< L. *octo*, = E *eight* + *radius*, ray see *radial*] Same as *octoradiate*

The first order Disconectæ, contains three families the first of these with a circular and regular *octoradial* umbrella, is called Discalidæ *Nature*, XXXIX 400

octoradiate (ok-to-ra'di-at), *a* [< L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *radius*, ray see *radiate*, *a*] Having eight rays

octoradiated (ok-to-rā'di-ā-ted), *a* [< *octoradiate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *octoradiate*

octoroon (ok-tō-rōn'), *n* [Also *octaroon*, < L *octo*, = E *eight*, + *-roon*, as in *quadroon*, *quintroon*, etc] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person, a person having one eighth negro blood

octosepalous (ok-tō-sep'a-lus), *a* [< Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + NL *sepalum*, a sepal] In *bot*, having eight sepals

octospermous (ok-tō-spėr'mus), *a* [< Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + σπέρμα, seed] Containing eight seeds

octospore (ok'tō-spōr), *n* [< Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight* + σπόρος, seed] A name employed by Janczewski for one of the eight carpospores produced by certain florideous algæ of the family *Porphyraceæ* *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 328

octosporous (ok'tō-spō-rus), *a* [< *octospore* + *-ous*] In *bot*, eight-spored, containing eight spores, as the asci of many fungi and lichens See *ascus*

octostichous (ok-tos'ti-kus), *a* [< Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + στίχος, line, row Cf *octastich*] In *bot*, eight-ranked a term employed in phyllotaxy to indicate those plants in which the leaves are arranged on the stem in eight vertical ranks, as in the holly and aconite, and the radical leaves of *Plantago* The leaves are separated by three eighths of the circumference, the ninth leaf being over the first at the completion of the third turn of the spiral See *phyllotaxis*

octostyle (ok'tō-stīl), *a* See *octastyle*

octosyllabic (ok"tō-si-lab'ik), *a* and *n* [< *octosyllab(le)* + *-ic*] I *a* Consisting of eight syllables

The grave dignity of Virgil s style, its continuous flow and stately melody, are misrepresented in the *octosyllabic* lines of 'Marmion" *Edinburgh Rev*, CXLVII 467

II. *n* In *pros*, a line consisting of eight syllables

A new liking for the Georgian heroics and *octosyllabics* is queerly blended with our practice
E C Stedman, The Century, XXIX 508

octosyllabical (ok"tō-si-lab'i-kal), *a* [< *octosyllabic* + *-al*] Same as *octosyllabic*

octosyllable (ok'tō-sil-a-bl), *a* and *n* [< LL *octosyllabus*, < Gr ὀκτασύλλαβος, < Gr ὀκτώ, = E *eight*, + συλλαβή, a syllable] I *a* Consisting of eight syllables

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions
Tyrwhitt, Language and Versification of Chaucer, § 8

II *n* A word of eight syllables.

Octoteuch (ok'tō-tūk), *n* Same as *Octateuch*

octroi (ok-trwo'), *n* [F., < *octroyer*, grant, < ML as if **auctoricare*, authorize, < L *auctor*, an author, one who gives authority see *author*] 1 A concession, grant, or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company —2 A tax or duty levied at the gates of cities, particularly in France and certain other countries of the European continent, on articles brought in —3 The barrier or place where such duties are levied and paid, also, the service by which they are collected

When at the *octroi* our driver gave out his destination, the whole arrangement produced the same effect in my mind as if Saint Augustine had asked me to have a glass of soda water, or Saint Jerome to procure for him a third class ticket *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 55

octuor (ok'tu-ôr), *n* Same as *octet*

octuple (ok'tū-pl), *a* [< L *octuplus* (= Gr ὀκταπλοῦς), eightfold, < *octo*, = E *eight*, + *-plus*, -fold, cf *duple*, etc] Eightfold

octuplet (ok'tū-plet), *n* [< L *octuplus*, eightfold, + *-et*] In *music*, a group of eight notes intended to take the place of six Also *ottamole*

octyl (ok'til), *n* [< L *octo* = E *eight*, + *-yl*] A hypothetical alcohol radical (C_8H_{17}), the best-known compound of which is octyl hydrid (C_8H_{18}), one of the constituents of American petroleum Also called *capryl*

octylamine (ok-til-am'in), *n* [< *octyl* + *amine*] A colorless, bitter, very caustic liquid ($C_8H_{17}NH_2$), having an ammoniacal, fishy odor, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with octyl iodide It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves silver chlorid

octylene (ok'ti-lēn), *n* [< *octyl* + *-ene*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused zinc chlorid It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether It boils without decomposition at 125°, and burns with a very bright flame

octylic (ok-til'ik), *a* [< *octyl* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to octyl as, *octylic* alcohol

ocub, *n* Same as *oak-web*

ocuba-wax (o-kū'ba-waks), *n* [< S Amer *ocuba* + E *wax*[2]] A concrete vegetable oil, apparently that derived from the tallow-nutmeg (see *virola tallow*), though by some it has been identified with the becuiba- or bicuhiba-wax obtained from the seeds of *Myristica Bicuhyba* in Brazil, there used in making candles See *becuiba-nut*

ocular (ok'ū-lar), *a* and *n* [= F *oculaire* = Sp Pg *ocular* = It *oculare*, < LL *ocularis*, also L *ocularius*, of or belonging to the eyes, < *oculus* (= Gr dial ὄκκαλλος, ὀκταλλος), the eye, dim of **ocus* = Gr ὄκος, ὄκκος, the eye (dual ὄσσε, the eyes), akin to AS *eage*, etc, eye see *eye*[1]] I. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the eye, ophthalmic, optic as, *ocular* movements, the *ocular* (optic) nerve.—2. Depending on the eye, known by the eye, received by actual sight or seeing, optical, visual as, *ocular* proof, *ocular* demonstration or evidence

Be sure of it, give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog
Shak, Othello, iii 3 360

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ s death and burial *South*, Sermons, V iv

3 In *entom*, pertaining to the compound eyes distinguished from *ocellar* —**Ocular cone** See *cone* —**Ocular cup**, the cupped part of an ocular vesicle, such a vesicle when part of it is pushed in upon the rest to form the hollow back of an eye **Ocular lobe**, in *entom*, a projection of the side of the prothorax more or less complete ly covering the eye when the head is retracted, found in many beetles —**Ocular plate**, of echinoderms, a perforated plate which supports the eye spot as in a sea urchin —**Ocular tentacle**, the tentacle which in some mollusks bears the eye —**Ocular tubercle** Same as *eye eminence* —**Ocular vertigo**, vertigo due to disorder of the organs of vision, including the muscles, nerves and nerve centers related immediately to vision —**Ocular vesicle**, a hollow prolongation from the cerebral vesicle which is to form the greater part of an eye See *eye*[1]

II. *n* In *optics*, the eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope See *eyepiece*

ocularly (ok'ū-lar-li), *adv* In an ocular manner, by the use of the eyes, by means of sight

oculary† (ok'ū-lā-ri), *a* [< L *ocularius*, of the eye see *ocular*] Of or pertaining to the eye, ocular as, "*oculary* medicines," *Holland*

oculate (ok'ū-lāt), *a* [< L *oculatus*, having eyes, < *oculus*, eye see *ocular*] 1 Having eyes, provided with eyes —2. Having spots resembling eyes; specifically, in *bot*, ocellate

oculated (ok'u-lā-ted), *a* [< *oculate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *oculate*

oculauditory (ok-ū-lâ'di-tō-ri), *a* [< L *oculus*, eye, + *auditorius*, of hearing: see *auditory*] Representing an eye and an ear together, having an ocular and an auditory function, as some of the marginal bodies or sense-organs of acalephs or jelly-fishes See *oculicyst*, *lithocyst*

oculi, *n* Plural of *oculus*

oculiferous (ok-ū-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *oculus*, eye, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bearing an eye or eyes. as the *oculiferous* tentacles of a snail, the *oculiferous* ophthalmites of a crustacean. Also *oculigerous*

oculiform (ok'ū-li-fôrm), *a* [< L *oculus*, eye + *forma*, shape] Ocular in form, having the shape or appearance of an eye

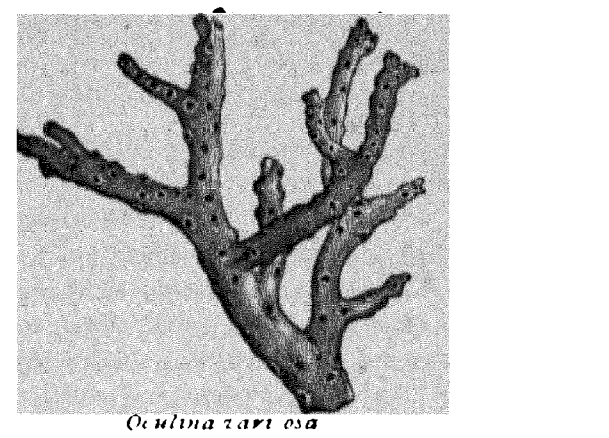
oculigerous (ok-ū-lij'e-rus), *a* [< L *oculus*, eye, + *gerere*, carry] Same as *oculiferous*

oculimotor (ok'ū-li-mō'tor), *a* and *n* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover.] I. *a* Ocular and motory, furnishing motor power to muscles of the eyeball, as a nerve. See *oculomotor*, and cuts under *brain* and *Petromyzontidæ*

II *n* The oculomotor nerve See *oculomotor*

oculimotory (ok"ū-li-mō'tō-ri), *a* Same as *oculimotor*

Oculina (ok-ū-lī'na), *n* [NL, < L *oculus*, eye see *oculus*] The typical genus of the family *Oculinidæ* *Lamarck*



Oculina varicosa

Oculinidæ (ok-ū-lin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oculina* + *-idæ*] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Oculina*, founded by Edwards and Haime in 1849 They have compound corallum with copious and compact cœnenchyma, imperforate walls with scanty dissepiments, and few or no synapticulæ The genera are numerous, including some of the present epoch and a few fossil ones The corallites are in colonies irregularly branched from a thick stock, or massive, or incrusting These corals increase by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, fissiparity being rare

oculist (ok'ū-list), *n* [= F *oculiste* = Sp Pg It *oculista*, < L *oculus*, eye see *oculus* and *-ist*] A physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eye, one skilled in treatment of the eyes, an ophthalmologist.

The subject we talk of is the eye of England, and if there be a speck or two in the eye we endeavor to take them off, but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye
Bacon, Apophthegms

oculofrontal (ok'ū-lō-fron"tal), *a* [< L *oculus*, eye, + E *frontal*] Pertaining to the eyes and the forehead —**Oculofrontal rugæ**, the vertical wrinkles running up the forehead from the root of the nose, caused by the contraction of the corrugator supercilii

oculomotor (ok'ū-lō-mō"tor), *a* and *n* [< L *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover see *motor*] I. *a* Moving the eyeball applied to the third cranial nerve, which supplies the muscles moving the eyeball, except the superior oblique and external rectus **External oculomotor nerve**, the abducens nerve —**Oculomotor sulcus**, the groove from which the oculomotor roots issue, on the median side of the crus cerebri Also called *inner peduncular sulcus*

II. *n* The oculomotor nerve See I

oculus (ok'ū-lus), *n*, pl *oculi* (-lī) [L, the eye: see *ocular*] 1 In *anat*, the eye, an eye, specifically, a compound eye —2. In *bot*, an eye; a leaf-bud —**Motor oculi** See *oculomotor* —**Oculi cancrorum**, crabs' eyes See *crab*[1] **Oculi Sunday**, the third Sunday in Lent so called from the first word, *Oculi* (eyes) in the Latin text of the officium or introit beginning with the 15th verse of the 25th Psalm, "Mine eyes are ever toward the Lord " **Oculus cati**, a variety of sapphire same as *asteria* —**Oculus Christi** (*a*) See *clary*[2] (*b*) A European plant, *Inula Oculus Christi*, having astringent properties —**Oculus mundi**, a variety of opal same as *hydrophane*

ocum†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *oakum*.

ocy†, *interj*. [ME] An imitation of the cry of the nightingale

I dar wel sey he is worthy for to sterve
And for that skille "*ocy*, *ocy*," I grede
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l 135

ocydrome (os'i-drōm), *n*. A bird of the genus *Ocydromus*

ocydromine (o-sid'rō-min), *a* [< *ocydrome* (< *Ocydromus*) + *-ine*[1]] Of or pertaining to the ocydromes

Ocydromus (ō-sid'rō-mus), *n* [NL, < Gr ὠκυδρόμος, swift-running, < ὠκύς, swift + δρόμος, runner, < δραμεῖν, inf aor of τρέχειν, run] 1 In *ornith*, a genus of birds of the family *Rallidæ*, founded by Wagler in 1830, having the wings too short to fly with They are swift footed, whence the name *O australis* is known as the *weka rail*, there are several other species, all inhabitants of the New Zealand subregion The genus gives name with some authors to a subfamily *Ocydrominæ*
2 In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1837

Ocymum, *n* See *Ocimum*

Ocyphaps (ŏs'ı-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκύς*, swift, + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon] An Australian genus of crested pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, having fourteen tail-feathers, and a long, slender, pointed crest. *O. lophotes*, the only species, is one of the bronzewings.

Ocypoda (ŏ-sip'ŏ-dă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκυπους* (*-ποδ-*), swift-footed, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Ocypodidæ*: so called from their swiftness of foot. There are several species, with small square bodies and long slim legs, diving in holes in the sand of the beaches of warm temperate and tropical sea coasts. Such are *O. cursor* and *O. ceratophthalma*. They are known as *sand crabs, racers,* and *horseman crabs*.

ocypodan (ŏ-sip'ŏ-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ocypoda* or to the *Ocypodidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*.

Ocypodidæ (ŏs-ı-pod'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of stalk-eyed short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ocypoda*, the sand-crabs or racing crabs. It also contains the smaller crabs known as *fiddlers* of the genus *Gelasimus*. Sometimes called *horseman crabs*. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

Ocypodoidea (ŏs'ı-pō-doi'dē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocypoda* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of crabs, represented by the *Ocypodidæ* and related families, the most highly organized of the order. Also called *Grapsoidea*.

Ocyrhoë (ō-sir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ὠκυρόη, Ὠκυρρόη, a daughter of Oceanus, < *ὠκυς*, swift, + *-ροος*, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] The typical genus of *Ocyrhoidæ*. *O. crystallina* is an example. It inhabits tropical American seas. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Ocyroe*.

Ocyrhoidæ (ŏs-ı-rō'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyrhoe* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate comb-jellies or beroid ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Ocyrhoe*, of an oblong-oval figure with a pair of very large alate processes or wings, one on each side of the body, by the flapping of which the creature swims. The mouth is at one of the poles of the body, without any tentacular appendages, there is an otocyst with a cluster of otoliths at the other pole, toward which eight rows of vibratile combs converge. The substance of the body is transparent and of a crystal line appearance.

od†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *odd*.

Od[2] (od), *n.* [A euphemistic reduction of *God*.] A reduction of the name of God used in minced oaths, also used interjectionally as a minced oath. Sometimes *'Od*. Also *Odd*.

> *Od's* heartlings! that's a pretty jest
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 59.
>
> *Odd!* I wish I were well out of their company.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

od[3] (ōd or od), *n.* [An arbitrary name given by Baron von Reichenbach.] A hypothetical force supposed by Reichenbach to have been discovered by him in connection with vital and magnetic phenomena. It was supposed to be exhibited by peculiarly sensitive persons (streaming from their finger tips), and by crystals and other bodies. Various kinds of it were discriminated, as *bud, chymod, elod, helod, selenod*, etc. This force has been supposed to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism, but it rests upon no scientific foundation. Also called *odic force, odyl, odyle,* and *odylic force*.

Odacidæ (ō-das'ı-dē) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Odax*.

Odacinæ (od-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, in Günther's system (as *Odacina*), the sixth group of *Labridæ*. The edge of each jaw is sharp and incisorial, without distinct front teeth, there is a lower pharyngeal bone with a triangular body and paved teeth, the dorsal spines are from 15 to 24, and the ventral fins are well developed. The species are confined to the Australian and New Zealand coasts.

odacine (od'a-sin), *a.* and *n.* [See *Odacinæ*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odacinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Odacinæ*.

odal[1] (ō'dal), *a.* Same as *udal*.

odal[2] (od'al), *n.* [E. Ind., also *adul*.] An East Indian climbing shrub, *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, bearing bright orange-red drupes. **Odal-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of this plant, burned in lamps and used as a remedy for rheumatism.

odalisk, odalisque (ō'da-lisk), *n.* [= F. *odalisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *odalisca* (with unorig. *-s-*), < Turk. *odalık*, < *oda*, a chamber, + *-lık*, a noun-formative.] A female slave in the harems of the East, especially in that of the Sultan of Turkey.

> He had sewn up ever so many *odalisques* in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. *Thackeray.*

odaller (ō'dal-ėr), *n.* Same as *udaller*.

Odax (ō'daks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδάξ*, adv., by biting with the teeth, with unorig. prefix, < *δακνειν*, *δακειν*, bite.] A genus of labroid fishes, representing the subfamily *Odacinæ*. *Cuvier*.

odd (od), *a.* [< ME. *od, odde*, odd, single, < Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, orig. three, with ref. to the triangle (cf. *oddatala*, an odd number, *odda-madhr*, an odd man), < *oddr* (for **ordr*), the point of a weapon, = AS. *ord*, a point, beginning: see *ord*.] **1** Single, sole; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete, lacking a match, being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an *odd* glove, two or three *odd* volumes of a series.

> Then there are the sellers of *odd* numbers of periodicals and broadsheets.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229.
>
> An *odd* volume of Bewick.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2†. Singular in excellence, unique, sole, hence, peerless, famous.

> Alle thei hadden be discounfited, for these kynges were *odde* noble knyghtes, and more peple be the toon half than on Arthurs syde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 159.
>
> Achilles highlit in hast and on horse wan,
> And auntid vppon Lctor a full *od* dynt.
> *Destructorn of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7254.
>
> As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,
> So will he in loue no parting fellowes haue.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 28.

3 Singular in looks or character, peculiar, eccentric, at variance with what is usual as, an *odd* way of doing things, an *odd* appearance.

> Men singular in art
> Have always some *odd* whimsey more than usual.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.
>
> Being such a Clerk in the Law all the World wonders he left such an *odd* Will. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.
>
> So *odd* a Thing is Man,
> He most would be what least he should or can.
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.
>
> It's *odd* how hats expand their brims as riper years invade,
> As if when life had reached its noon it wanted them for shade!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Nux Postcœnatica.

4 Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two: opposed to *even*.

> Good luck lies in *odd* numbers.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 8.

5 Numbered with an odd number: as, the *odd* files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on). — **6** Left over after pairs have been reckoned, by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts: thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an *odd* one or four *odd*. — **7** Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

> The Greckes and Latines vsed verses in the *odde* sillable of two sortes, which they called Catalectickes and Acatalectickes—that is, *odd*, vnder and *odde* ouer the iust measure of their verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 107.

8 Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole following *and* after a number or quantity, or without *and* when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

> A fortnight *and odd* days. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 15.
>
> Eighty-*odd* years of sorrow have I seen.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 98.

> The King of France and his company killed with their guns, in the plain de Versailles, 300 *and odd* partridges at one bout. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 365.
>
> Let me see — two thirds of this is mine by right, five hundred and thirty *odd* pounds.
> *Sheridan*, She Stoop'd to Conquer, iv. 1.

9 Not included with others, not taken into the common account; sporadic, incidental, casual: as, a few *odd* trifles, to read a book at *odd* times.

> There are yet missing of your company
> Some few *odd* lads that you remember not.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 255.

> He had a little *odd* money left, but scarce enough to bring him to his journey's end.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 186.

10 Out of the way; remote.

> How ferre *odde* those persons are from the nature of this prince whiche neuer thinken theim selfes to be praysed enough. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.
>
> I left [him] cooling of the air with sighs
> In an *odd* angle of the isle.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 223.

11†. At odds, at variance, unable to consort or agree. [Rare.]

> The general state, I fear,
> Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 205.

All and odd†, all and each.

> First cause your prechours, *all and od*,
> Trewlie sett furth the wourd of God.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 165.

An odd fish. See *fish*[1]. — **Odd function, jobs, man,** etc. See the nouns. — **Odd or even.** See *even or odd*, under *even*[1]. — **The odd trick,** in the game of whist, the seventh trick won by either side out of the possible thirteen. = **Syn. 1.** Unmatched, unmated. — **3.** *Strange, Queer*, etc. (see *eccentric*), grotesque, droll, comical.

odd-come-short (od'kum-short), *n.* **1** Same as *odd-come-shortly*.

> Run fetch me de ax, en I'll wait on you one er deze *odd come-shorts*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, viii., note.

2 Any misfit garment that has come into a dealer's possession, any one of odds and ends in the way of dress. *The Odd Dealer.*

odd-come-shortly (od'kum-shôrt'li), *n.* Some day soon to come, an early day, some time, any time. [Slang.]

> *Col.* Miss, when will you be married?
> *Miss.* One of these *odd come shortlys*. Colonel!
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, I.

> They say she is to be married and off to England anc of these *odd come shortlies*, wi some of the gowks about the Waal down by. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xvii.

odd-ends (od'endz'), *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments, or remnants, oddments, odds and ends. [Rare.]

> I am rather glad to hear the Devill is breaking up house in England, and removing some whither else, give him leave to sell all his rags, and *odde ends* by the out cry.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 13.

Odd-Fellow (od'fel'ō), *n.* [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A member of a secret benevolent and social society, called in full *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. The order arose in the eighteenth century, and various lodges were, about 1814, consolidated into the *Manchester Unity*, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1819), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The subordinate lodges are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States; each lodge has officers called noble grand, vice grand, etc., and five degrees of membership. Persons who hold the third degree are eligible to the "encampment," which has officers called chief patriarch, high priest, wardens, etc., and three degrees of membership. There is an affiliated degree of Rebekah for women.

oddity (od'ı-ti), *n.*; pl. *oddities* (-tiz). [Irreg. < *odd* + *-ity*.] **1** The quality of being odd, singularity, strangeness, whimsicality.

> Almost everything that meets the eye has an ancient *oddity* which cks out the general picturesqueness.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 223.

2 A peculiarity, a singularity, an odd way.

> Certainly the exemplary Mrs. Garth had her droll aspects; but her character sustained her *oddities*, as a very fine wine sustains a flavour of skin.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 267.

3 A singular person or thing, one characterized by oddness. [Colloq.]

> "He must be an *oddity* I think," said she. "I cannot make him out." *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 54.

> The mother who remained in the room when her daughter had company was an *oddity* almost unknown in Equity. *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

= **Syn.** See *eccentric*.

odd-looking (od'luk'ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

oddly (od'li), *adv.* [< ME. *oddely*, < *odd* + *-ly*[2].] In an odd manner. (*a*†) Singly, only.

> Thou art *oddely* thyn one out of this fylthe,
> & als Abraham thy brother hit at himself asked.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 923.

(*b*) Not evenly, unevenly as regards number: as an *odd ly* odd number (see below). [Rare.] (*c*) Strangely, unusually, irregularly, singularly, uncouthly, whimsically.

Oddly odd number, a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times: thus, 15 is a number *oddly odd*, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

odd-mark (od'mark), *n.* That part of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oddment (od'ment), *n.* [< *odd* + *-ment*.] Something remaining over, a thing not reckoned or included; an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set, a remnant, a trifle, an odd thing or job: usually in the plural.

> I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VI. 54. (*Davies.*)

> The cobbler approached the cloverfields stables to attend to the horses, and to do the various *oddments* and bitments for which he had been temporarily hired.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 895.

oddness (od'nes), *n.* The property of being odd. (*a*) The state of being not even. (*b*) Singularity, strangeness, irregularity, uncouthness, queerness, whimsicality: as, *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

odd-pinnate (od'pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with a terminal odd leaflet, as in the rose; imparipinnate.

odds (odz), *n. pl.* also often as *sing.* [< *odd, a.*] **1.** Inequality; difference, especially in favor

of one and against another; excess in favor of one as compared with another

Is not your way all one in effect with the former, which you founde faulte with, save onely this *oddes*, that I sayd by the halter, and you say by the swoorde?
Spenser, State of Ireland

Compare perrye to Nectar wyne,
Juniper bush to lofty pine,
There shall no lesse an *oddes* be seene
In myne from everye other Queene!
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv

Many are the examples of the great *odds* between num ber and courage *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed 1887).

Was it noble
To be o'er laid with *odds* and violence?
Manly or brave in these thus to oppress you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv 2

Enjoying thee
Pre eminent by so much *odds*
Milton, P L, iv 447

Gives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumbs to *odds*
That turn defeat to victory
Browning, Ring and Book, xi 1799

Often, too, I wonder at the *odds* of fortune
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx

Hence — **2** Advantage, superiority

No (silly Lad), no, wert thou of the Goda,
I would not fight at so vn-knightly *odds*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii, The Trophies

Tis not
The ground, weapon, or seconds that can make
Odds in these fatal trials, but the cause
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, iv 2.

Poor shift! yet make the best on 't, still the *odds*
Is ours *J Beaumont*, Psyche, i 24

3. In *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other as, to lay or give *odds*

I will lay *odds* that, ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, v 5 111

Hence — **4** Probability or degree of probability in favor of that on which odds are laid

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first,
The *odds* for high and low 's alike
Shak, W T, v 1 207

They [stanzas out of Tasso] are set to a pretty solemn tune, and when one begins in any part of the poet, it is *odds* but he will be answered by somebody else that overhears him *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 39

5 In certain games, equalizing allowance given to a weaker side or player by a stronger, as a piece at chess or points at tennis, an allowance as handicap

Lady Betty Nay my Lord, there's no standing against two of you

L Foppington. No, faith, that 's *odds* at tennis, my Lord, not but if your Ladyship pleases, I 'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little, tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line *Cibber* Careless Husband, iv

Er You that are so good a Gamester ought to give me *Odds*

Gas Nay, you should rather give me *Odds*, but there 's no great Honour in getting a Victory when *Odds* is taken
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 82

6† Quarrel, dispute, debate

I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*
Shak, Othello, ii 3 185

At odds, at variance, in controversy or quarrel, unable to agree

He flashes into one gross crime or other
That sets us all *at odds* *Shak*, Lear, I 3 5

Long odds, large odds

To get you *long odds* from the bookmen when you want to back anything *Miss Braddon* Rupert Godwin, I 281

Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles

odds-bodikins†, odd's lifet, etc See *ods-bodikins*, etc

oddy-doddy (od'i-dod'i), *n* [Cf *hodmandod*] A river-snail *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

ode[1] (ōd), *n* [< F *ode* = Sp Pg It *oda* = D G Dan Sw *ode*, < LL *ode*, *oda* (not in L, Horace's 'odes' being called in the orig. *carmina*), < Gr ᾠδή, contr of ἀοιδή, a song, ode, poem, strophe, < ἀείδειν, contr ᾄδειν, sing] **1** A lyric poem expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion, especially one of complex or irregular metrical form, originally and strictly, such a composition intended to be sung

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star led wizards haste with odours sweet,
O, run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet!
Milton, Nativity, 1 24.

The *Odes* of Pindar which remain to us are Songs of Triumph, Victory, or Success in the Grecian Games
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode

2 The music to which such a poem is set — **3** In *anc pros.*, the fourth part of the parabasis of a comedy See *parabasis* Also called the *strophe*. — **4** In the *Gr Ch* (*a*) One of nine canticles from Scripture, sung whole or in part on different days of the week at lauds (orthros) These are (1, 2) the Songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy, (3–7) the Prayers of Hannah, Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jonah (ii 2–9), and the Three Children (Daniel iii 3–34 in the Apocrypha), (8) the Benedicite, and (9) the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis counted as one ode See *canticle* (*b*) One of a series of songs or hymns, normally nine in number, called the *canon of odes* (see *canon*[1], 13), sung to a musical tone, generally at lauds (orthros) Each ode consists of a variable number of troparia or stanzas The second ode of a canon is always omitted except in Lent The commemorations of the day, called *synaxaria*, are read after the sixth ode.

ode[2]**†**, *n* Same as *oad* for *woad* *B Jonson*

ode-factor (ōd'fak'tor), *n* A maker of odes, or a trafficker in them so called in contempt *Imp. Dict.*

odelet† (ōd'let), *n* [= F *odelette*, as *ode*[1] + *-let*] A little ode; a short ode

Philo to the Lady Calia sendeth this *Odelet* of her prayse in forme of a Piller, which ye must read downeward
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 80

Odelsthing (ō'del-ting), *n* [Norw, < *odels*, gen of *odel*, allodial land (see *odal*, *udal*, *allodium*), + *thing*, a meeting of lawmakers see *Folkething*.] The larger house of the Storthing or parliament of Norway It consists of those members of the Storthing who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storthing itself, or about three fourths of the whole number All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing See *Lagthing* and *Storthing*

odeman (ōd'man), *n*, pl *odemen* (-men). [< *ode*[1] + *man*] A composer of odes [Rare]

Edward and Harry were much braver men
Than this new christened hero of thy pen
Yes, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half
Wolcot (P Pindar), Progress of Curiosity

odeon (ō-dē'on), *n* See *odeum*

oder, *a* An obsolete or dialectal form of *other*[1].

odeum (ō-dē'um), *n* [Also *odeon*, L *odeum*, < Gr ᾠδεῖον, a music-hall, < ᾠδή, a song, ode see *ode*[1]] **1** In *anc Gr arch*, one of a class of buildings akin to theaters, designed primarily for the public performance of musical contests of various kinds The earliest odeum of which anything is known (no trace having as yet been found of the still older one near the Pythium and the fountain Callirrhoe) is that of Pericles on the southeastern slope of the Acropolis of Athens described as of circular plan, with numerous seats, and a lofty, conical, tent like roof supported by many columns Later examples, as the great Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Athens, and the Odeum at Patras, resembled very closely in plan and in details the fully developed Roman theater See cut under *cavea*

Seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an *odeum*, or some other place for a small auditory
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 43

Hence — **2** At the present day, a name sometimes given to a theater, or to a hall or other structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations

od-force (ōd'fōrs), *n* Odic force See *od*[3]

That *od force* of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger tips burns blue
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii

The *od force* or the "spiritual power" to which the lovers of the marvellous are so fond of attributing the mysterious movements of turning and tilting tables.
W B Carpenter, in Youman's Correlation and Conservation of Forces, p 402

odial (ō'di-al), *n* [E Ind] A dried root of the young Palmyra palm, eaten boiled or reduced to a farina

odiblet (ō'di-bl), *a* [= It. *odibile*, < L. *odibilis*, that deserves to be hated, < *odi*, hate see *odium*.] Hateful, that may excite hatred

What thynge mought be more *odible* than that moste deuelysshe in pacience? *Str T Elyot*, The Governour, III 12

odic[1] (ō'dik), *a* [< LL *odicus*, < Gr ᾠδικός, of or pertaining to song, < ᾠδή, a song, ode see *ode*[1]] Of or pertaining to song or an ode See *ode*[1]

odic[2] (ō'dik or od'ik), *a* [< *od*[3] + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force or influence called *od*. See *od*[3]

The establishment of the existence of the *odic* force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life
Ashburner, Pref to Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p xi

odically (ō'di- or od'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an odic manner; by means of od

Odin (ō'din), *n* [< Dan *Odin* = Sw Norw *Oden* = Icel *Odhinn* = OHG *Wōtan*, *Wuotan* = AS *Wōden* see *Woden*, *Wednesday*] In *Norse myth*, the chief god of the Asas, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surnamed the Allfather, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf He is devoured by the Fenris wolf in Ragnarok

Odina (ō-dī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1824), said to be of E Ind origin] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Anacardiaceæ* and the tribe *Spondieæ*, known by the ovule being suspended from near the apex of the cell, the pinnate leaves, and the drupe crowned with three or four thick styles There are about 15 species, of Africa and India. Their few branches are bare to the tips, where they produce a few pinnate leaves and spreading or drooping racemes of small flowers. See *goonpan*

Odinic (ō-din'ik), *a.* [< *Odin* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to Odin.

Odinism (ō'din-izm), *n* [< *Odin* + *-ism*] The worship of Odin and other deities of Northern mythology; the mythology and religious belief of the ancient Scandinavian and Germanic races before the introduction of Christianity

We find the metropolis of mediæval Satan worship to have been the last stronghold of *Odinism*
Keary, Prim Belief, x

odious (ō'di-us), *a.* [< ME. *odious*, < OF **odios*, *odieus*, F *odieux* = Sp Pg It *odioso*, < L *odiosus*, hateful, odious, < *odium*, hatred: see *odium*] **1** Hateful or deserving of hatred, offensive; disgusting, causing or exciting hatred, dislike, disgust, or repugnance; repulsive; disagreeable, unpleasant as, an *odious* person, an *odious* sight or smell

If new terms were not *odious*, we might very properly call him [the circumflex] the (windabout), for so is the Greek word *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 65

You told a lie, an *odious*, damned lie
Shak Othello, v 2 180

Comparisons are *odious* *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, ii 2

I hate those *odious* muffs! *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No 2

When my senses were a little collected, I asked for some arrack, the *odious*, poisonous stuff to be had at Kuchan, but it was the only stimulant available
O Donovan, Merv, xi

2 Hated; regarded with aversion or repugnance, obnoxious

They [the innkeepers] are so *odious* that the better sort of people will not speake to them, and may not enter the Temple, Burse, or Bath
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 617

Our Lord of Canterbury is grown here so *odious* that they call him commonly in the Pulpit the Priest of Baal, and the Son of Belial *Howell*, Letters, I vi 38

Had civils been successful, he would have been deified, but his misfortunes at last made him *odious*, in spite of his heroism *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I 15

odiously (ō'di-us-li), *adv* In an odious manner, hatefully, in a manner to deserve or excite hatred or dislike, so as to cause hate as, to behave *odiously*

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily *South*, Sermons, VI iii

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king a disposition or his practice or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers.
Dryden Lp to the Whigs

odiousness (ō'di-us-nes), *n* The state or quality of being odious, hatefulness, the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance, the state of being hated or loathed as, the *odiousness* of sin

This Roman garrison, rather weighing the greatness of the booty than the *odiousness* of the villany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase by taking the like wicked course
Raleigh, Hist World, V i 3

The long affection which the People have borne to it [the Reformation], what for it selfe, what for the *odiousnes* of Prelates, is evident *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, ii

odism (o'dizm or od'izm), *n.* [< *od*[3] + *-ism*] The doctrine of or belief in od; odylism

odist (ō'dist), *n* [< *ode*[1] + *-ist*] The writer of an ode or of odes

The graduating Seniors solemnly elect a chaplain an orator, a poet an *odist*, three marshals, and an ivy orator
T Hughes, Recollections of Amer Colleges, Harvard

odium (ō'di-um), *n* [= OF *odve* = Sp Pg It *odio*, < L *odium*, hatred, ill-will, offense, offensive conduct, etc, < *odi*, hate Hence *odious*, etc, and ult *annoy*, *noy*, q v.] **1** Hatred, dislike

I chiefly made it my own Care to initiate her very Infancy in the Rudiments of Virtue, and to impress upon her tender Years a young *Odium* and Aversion to the very Sight of Men *Congreve*, Way of the World, v 5

2 Censure or blame, reproach, enmity incurred.

Were not men very inquisitive into all the particulars? and those of the Church of Rome, especially the Jesuits, concerned in point of honour to wipe off the stain from themselves, and to cast the *odium* of it [conspiracy] on a great Minister of State? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II ii

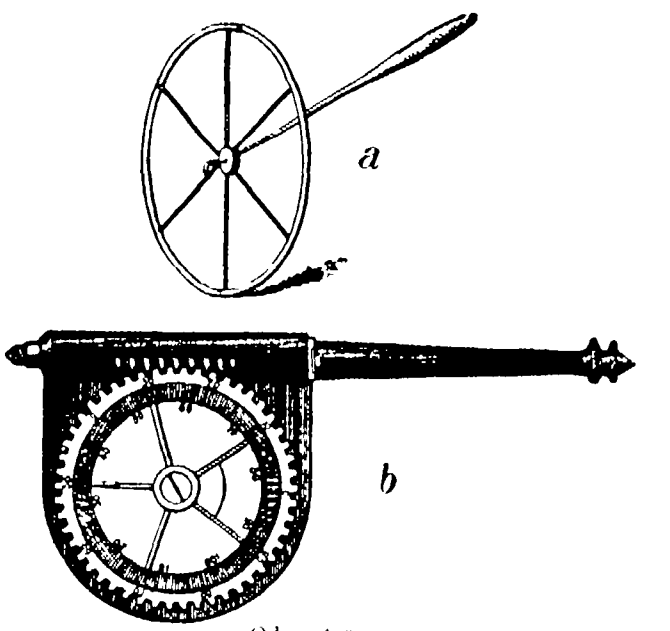
Odium theologicum, theological hatred, the proverbial hatred of contending divines toward one another or toward one another's doctrines. = **Syn. 1** *Odium* is stronger than *dislike*, weaker than *hatred*, more active than *disfavor*, *disgrace* or *dishonor*, more silent than *opprobrium*, more general than *enmity*

odize (ō'dīz or od'īz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *odized*, ppr. *odizing*. [< *od*^{3} + *-ize*.] To charge or impregnate with od: as, "*odized* water," *Ashburner*.

odling†, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *addling*, verbal n. of *addle*^{2}, gain, etc.] Some kind of trickery or swindling. The word is found only in the following passage.

Shift, a thread-bare shark, one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and *odling*, his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour (characters).

odometer (ō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. *hodometer*, < Gr. ὁδός, a way, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument extensively used for measuring the distance passed over by any wheeled vehicle, and also in topographical surveying in regions traversed by roads. For ordinary purposes of distance-measuring the odometer is attached to the wheel of the vehicle, the length of the circumference of which has been measured, and the distance is computed from the reading of the index. In surveying with the odometer the wheel is ten feet in circumference, and is made with great care. It is drawn by hand. This kind of odometer has been extensively used in the United States in the preparation of the various State maps chiefly in use. In most of the so-called "county maps" in the northeastern States nearly all the work has been done by compass and odometer surveys.



Odometer.
a, Hudson's odometer; *b*, working parts enlarged. (The recording wheel is operated on the worm-gear principle.)

odometrical (ō-dō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *odometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

odometry (ō-dom'et-ri), *n.* [As *odometer* + *-y*^{3}.] The measurement by some mechanical contrivance of distances traveled. See *odometer*.

Odonata (ō-dọ-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), for **Odontata*, < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + *-ata*^{2}.] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the dragon-flies, corresponding to the family *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, and by some authors considered an order. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

odontalgia (ō-don-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδονταλγία, < ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

odontalgic (ō-don-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *odontalgia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suffering from, toothache.

II. *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

odontalgy (ō-don-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *odontalgia*.

Odontaspidæ (ō-don-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontaspididæ*.

Odontaspididæ (ō″don-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontaspis* (*Odontaspid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Odontaspis*. The body is fusiform; the five branchial apertures are mostly in front of the pectorals; there are two well-developed dorsal fins, and an anal resembling the second dorsal; the upper lobe of the tail is elongate; and the teeth are long and nail-shaped. The family has a few species, one of which (*Odontaspis littoralis*) is common along the Atlantic coast of America, and is known as *sand-shark*.

Odontaspis (ō-don-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] A genus of fossil selachians, typical of the family *Odontaspididæ*.

odontiasis (ō-don-tī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδοντίασις, teething, < ὀδοντιᾶν, teethe, < ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The cutting of the teeth.

odontic (ō-don'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + *-ic*.] Dental; pertaining to the teeth.

odontoblast (ō-don'tọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + βλαστός, germ.] A cell by which dentine is developed; a cell which produces dentinal tissue, the special substance which largely composes teeth. They occur in the layers of well-defined cells on the surface of the dentinal wall of a tooth, constituting the so-called membrana eboris, and become converted into dentine by the process of calcification. An odontoblast differs from an osteoblast only in the result of its formative activity.

odontoblastic (ọ-don-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *odontoblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoblast or odontoblasts.

odontocete (ọ-don'tō-sēt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + κῆτος, a whale.] **I.** *a.* Toothed, as a cetacean; having teeth instead of baleen: opposed to *mysticete*.

II. *n.* An odontocete cetacean.

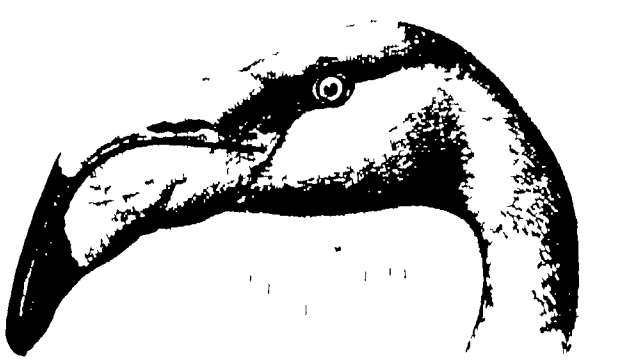
Odontoceti (ō-don-tō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + κῆτος, a whale.] The toothed whales or odontocete cetaceans, a suborder of *Cete*.

odontogenic (ọ-don-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *odontogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the origin and development of teeth.

odontogeny (ō-don-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see *-geny*.] The origin and development of teeth; the embryology of dentition.

Odontoglossa (ō-don-tō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group of proboscidiferous gastropods, with the teeth in three longitudinal rows, the central as well as the lateral being fixed and transverse. It includes the *Fasciolariidæ* and *Turbinellidæ*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

Odontoglossæ (ō-don-tō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the serrations of the tongue corresponding to those of the beak, < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ*, considered as a group of greater value than a family: equivalent to the later term *Amphimorphæ* of Huxley. Originally *Odontoglossi*. *Nitzsch*, 1829. See also cut under *flamingo*.



Head of *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*, one of the *Odontoglossæ*.

odontoglossal (ō-don-to-glos'al), *a.* [< *Odontoglossæ* + *-al*.] Having serrations like teeth on the tongue; specifically, pertaining to the *Odontoglossa*, or having their characters.

odontoglossate (ọ-don-tō-glos'āt), *a.* [< *Odontoglossa* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *odontoglossal*.

Odontoglossum (ō-don-tō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, known by the free and spreading sepals, the lip not spurred and free from the long unappendaged column. There are over 80 species, natives of the Andes from Bolivia to Mexico. They are epiphytes, producing a pseudobulb, a few stiff fleshy leaves, and showy flowers, often white, reddish, or yellow, in an ample panicle. It is an extremely handsome genus, now common in collections. *O. Madrense* has been distinguished as *almond-scented*, *O. Warnerianum* as *violet-scented orchid*.



Odontoglossum cordatum.

odontognathous (ō-don-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws surmounted by well-marked transverse ridges: applied to the restricted *Helicidæ*.

odontograph (ō-don'tọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** An instrument invented by Willis for laying out the forms of the teeth of geared wheels or rack-gears.—**2.** A templet or guide used in cutting gears in any form of gear-cutter.

odontography (ō-don-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Description of teeth; descriptive odontology.

odontoid (ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀδοντοειδής, like teeth, < ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Specifically applied (*a*) to the horny papillæ of the tongue of some animals, as the cat tribe; and (*b*), in human anatomy, to the check ligaments of the axis, which pass from the odontoid process to the occipital bone and limit the rotation of the head; also to the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process.—**Odontoid process**, the characteristic tooth or peg of the axis or vertebra dentata. It represents, morphologically, the body or centrum of the atlas, detached from its own vertebra and ankylosed with the next one. See cut under *axis*^{1}, 3.—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*^{1}, 3 (*a*).

II. *n.* The odontoid process of the axis or second cervical vertebra.

Odontolcæ (ō-don-tol'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **odontolcus*: see *odontolcous*.] Birds with teeth implanted in grooves, a subclass of *Aves* represented by the genus *Hesperornis* and related forms from the Cretaceous of North America. These birds had saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, and short pygostyled tail, like recent birds, but keelless sternum and rudimentary wings.

odontolcate (ō-don-tol'kāt), *a.* [As *odontolcous* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *odontolcous*.

odontolcous (ō-don-tol'kus), *a.* [< NL. **odontolcus*, prop. **odontholcus*, < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + ὁλκός, a furrow.] Having teeth in grooves, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Odontolcæ*.

odontolite (ō-don'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + λίθος, stone.] A fossil tooth, specifically, a fossil tooth or bone of a bright-blue color, occurring in the Tertiary. Compare *bone-turquoise*.

odontological (ō-don-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *odontolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

odontologist (ō-don-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *odontolog-y* + *-ist*.] A specialist in odontology; one who is versed in the systematic study of the teeth.

odontology (ō-don-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dentition; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth. It includes odontography and odontogeny.

odontoloxia (ō-don-tō-lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + λοξός, oblique: see *lux*^{1}.] Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

odontoma (ō-don-tō'mä), *n.*, pl. *odontomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + *-oma*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontome (ō-don'tōm), *n.* [< NL. *odontoma*.] Same as *odontoma*.—**Coronary odontome**, an odontome involving the crown of the tooth.

odontomous (ō-don'tō-mus), *a.* [< *odontoma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoma; affected with an odontoma.

Odontomyia (ō-don-tō-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth*, + μυῖα, a fly.] A genus of flies of the family *Stratiomyidæ*, of wide-spread distribution, having many European and North and South American species. The larvæ live in damp earth and rotting leaves. The flies are of medium and rather small size, not hairy, usually blackish with yellow or green markings. The abdomen is five-jointed; the discoidal cell sends three veins to the wing-border; the scutellum has two thorns; the antennæ are moderately long, with the first two joints of equal length, or the first twice as long as the second; the third joint is lengthened, four-jointed, with a two-jointed bristle; and the eyes are naked or hairy, in the male joining, and with the lower facets much smaller than the upper ones.

Odontophora (ō-don-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *odontophorus*: see *odontophorous*.] A prime division of *Mollusca*, including all those mollusks which have an odontophore or tooth-bearing lingual ribbon: opposed to *Acephala*, in which this organ is wanting. It includes the classes *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pteropoda*, as well as the tooth-shells and chitons. *Echinoglossa* is a synonym. See *Mollusca*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda*, *pteropod*, *Tetrabranchiata*, and *tooth-shell*.

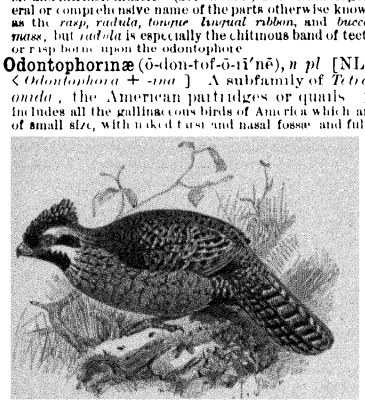
odontophoral (ō-don-tof'ō-ral), *a.* [< *odontophore* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the odontophore of a mollusk: as, the *odontophoral* apparatus.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Odontophora*, or having their characters; odontophoran.

odontophoran (ō-don-tof'ō-ran), *a* and *n* [< *odontophore* + *-an*] I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophora*.

II *n* A member of the *Odontophora* as a gastropod, pteropod, or cephalopod

odontophore (ō-don'tō-fōr), *n* [< NL *odontophorus*: see *odontophorous*] The whole radular apparatus, buccal mass, lingual ribbon, or "tongue" of certain mollusks. It consists of the odontophoral cartilages as a framework or skeleton, and of a subradular membrane continuous with the lining of the oral cavity and secreting the chitinous cuticular radula or rasping surface beset with teeth, and moved by extrinsic and intrinsic muscles (See *radula*.) It is the most general or comprehensive name of the parts otherwise known as the *rasp*, *radula*, *tongue*, *lingual ribbon*, and *buccal mass*, but *radula* is especially the chitinous band of teeth or rasp borne upon the odontophore

Odontophorinæ (ō-don-tof-ō-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL., < *Odontophora* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Tetraonidæ*, the American partridges or quails. It includes all the gallinaceous birds of America which are of small size, with naked tarsi and nasal fossæ and fully



One of the *Odontophorinæ* or American Partridges (*Dendrortyx macrurus*)

feathered head, and which have or are accredited with a tooth near the tip of the upper mandible. The genera *Ortyx* (or *Colinus*), *Lophortyx*, *Oreortyx*, *Eupsychortyx*, *Dendrortyx*, *Callipepla* (*Cyrtonyx* and others belong here. The group is commonly called *Ortygninæ*. See also cuts under *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *helmet-quail*, *Oreortyx*, and *quail*

odontophorine (ō-don-tof'ō-rin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophorinæ*

odontophorous (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *a* [< NL *odontophorus*, < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]] Bearing or having teeth in general, specifically, having an odontophore, as a mollusk, odontophoran

Odontophorus (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *n* [NL: see *odontophorous*] In ornith, the typical genus of *Odontophorinæ*

Odontopteris (ō-don-top'te-ris), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *πτερις*, fern] A genus of fossil ferns established by Brongniart (1822), so closely allied to *Neuropteris* that many species have been differently referred to one or the other of these genera by various authors. Both *Odontopteris* and *Neuropteris* were ferns having fronds which were sometimes of very great size. Grand' Eury speaks of having seen them from 15 to 20 feet in length. Species referred to *Odontopteris* are found in abundance in the coal measures of various parts of Europe, and in the same geological position in many localities in the United States

Odontorhynchi (ō-don-tō-ring'kī), *n pl* [NL., pl. of *odontorhynchus*: see *odontorhynchous*] In Merrem's system of classification, a group of birds equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of other authors, the swans, ducks, and geese, together with the flamingos

odontorhynchous (ō-don-tō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL *odontorhynchus*, < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, beak] Having tooth-like serrations in the bill, as a duck, serrirostrate

Odontormæ (ō-don-tôr'mē), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Odontotormæ*. *O. C. Marsh*

Odontornithes (ō-don-tôr'ni-thēz), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *ὄρνις* (*ὄρνιθ-*), a bird] Birds with teeth; a group of *Aves* having true teeth implanted in separate sockets or in a continuous groove. All the recognized *Odontornithes* are of Mesozoic age, but such birds doubtless continued into the Cænozoic period. The *Archæopteryx* was Jurassic, the other leading genera, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis*, were Cretaceous. The latter two form types of two subclasses of birds, *Odontotormæ* and *Odontolcæ*, the first named typifying a third subclass called *Saururæ*. See cuts under *Archæopteryx* and *Ichthyornis*

odontornithic (o-don-tôr-nith'ik), *a* [< *Odontornith-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Odontornithes*, being a toothed bird

odontostomatous (ō-don-tō-stom'a-tus), *a* [< Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth] Having jaws which bite like teeth, mandibulate, as an insect: opposed to *aphonostomatous*.

odontostomous (ō-don-tos'tō-mus), *a* Same as *odontostomatous*

odontotherapia (o-don″tō-ther-a-pī'a), *n* [NL < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth* + *θεραπεία* medical treatment] The treatment or cure of the teeth, dental therapeutics

Odontotormæ (ō-don-tō-tôr'mē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = L *tooth*, + *τορμός*, socket] Birds with teeth implanted in separate sockets, a subclass of *Aves* represented by *Ichthyornis* and related genera from the Cretaceous of North America. They remarkably combine the carinate sternum, developed wings, and pygostyled tail of modern birds with socketed teeth and fish-like vertebræ having biconcave or amphicœlous bodies. Originally *Odontormæ*. See cut under *Ichthyornis*

odontotormic (o-don-tō-tôr'mik), *a* [< NL *Odontotormæ* + *-ic*.] Having socketed teeth, as a bird, pertaining to the *Odontotormæ*, or having their characters

odontrypy (o-don'tri-pi), *n* [< Gr *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *τρυπᾶν*, perforate] The operation of perforating a tooth so as to draw off purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp

odor, odour (ō'dor), *n* [< ME *odor*, *odour*, < OF *odor*, *odour*, *odeur*, F *odeur* = Pg *odor* = It *odore*, < L. *odor*, OL *odos*, L also *olor* (> Sp *olor* = OF *olor*, *olour*, etc.), smell, scent, odor, < *olere*, smell (see *olid*), akin to Gr *ὀδμή*, *ὀσμή*, smell, < *ὀζειν*, perf *ὀδωδα*, smell.] 1 Scent; fragrance, smell, whether pleasant or offensive when used without a qualifying adjunct, the word usually denotes an agreeable smell

At the Foot of that Mount is a fayr Welle and a gret, that hathe *odour* and savour of alle Spices and at every hour of the day he chaungethe his *odour* and his savour dyversely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving *odour*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 7.

The maid was at the door with the lamp, and there came in with her an *odour* of paraffine that all pervading, inescapable *odour* which is now so familiar everywhere. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, vi.

2 Figuratively, repute; reputation, esteem as, to be in bad *odor* with one's acquaintances

I had thought the *odour*, sir, of your good name
Had been more precious to you. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

The personage is such ill *odour* here
Because of the reports. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 48.

Odor of sanctity, reputation for holiness

He long lived the pride Of that country side,
And at last in the *odour of sanctity* died,
When, as words were too faint His merits to paint,
The Conclave determined to make him a Saint.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 213.

=**Syn.** *Scent*, *Perfume*, etc. See *smell*, *n*.

odorable† (ō'dor-a-bl), *a* [< OF. *odorable* = Sp *odorable*, < LL *odorabilis*, perceptible by smell, < L *odorare* smell: see *odorate*] Capable of being smelled, perceptible to the sense of smell. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 1.

odoramentt (ō'dor-a-ment), *n* [= OF. *odorement*, < L *odoramentum*, a perfume, spice, < *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*] A perfume; a strong scent

Odoraments to smell to, of rose water, violet flowers, balm, rose cakes, vinegar, &c., do much to recreate the brains and spirits. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 412.

odorantt (ō'dor-ant), *a* [= F *odorant* = It *odorante*, < L. *odorant(-)s*, ppr. of *odorare*, perfume: see *odorate*] Odorous, fragrant; sweet-scented

The third day next my sone went downe
To erthe, whiche was disposed plentiously
Of aungels bright and hevenly soune,
With *odoraunt* odoure ful copiously.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 204. (*Halliwell.*)

odoratet (ō'dor-āt), *a* [< L *odoratus*, pp. of *odorare* (> It *odorare* = F *odorer*), give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, deponent *odorari*, smell at, examine by smelling, < *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *n*.] Scented, having a strong scent; fetid or fragrant

Eke *adorate*
To make hem, kepe hem long in leves drie
Of roses, hem thal wol adorifie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

Some oriental kind of ligustrum, producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i.

odoratingt (ō'dor-ā-ting), *a* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant

odorator (ō'dor-ā-tor), *n* [NL., < L *odorare*, smell: see *odorate*] An atomizer used for diffusing odoriferous liquid extracts or perfumes

odored, odoured (ō'dord), *a* [< *odor*, *odour* + *-ed*[2]] Perfumed

And silken curtens over her display
And *odoured* sheetes and Arras coverlets.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 304

odoriferant (ō-do-rif'e-rant), *a* [As *odoriferous* + *-ant*] Odoriferous

odoriferous (ō-do-rif'e-rus), *a* [= OF. *odorifere* = Sp *odorifero* = Pg. It *odorifero*, < L *odorifer*, bringing or spreading odors, < *odor*, odor, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] 1 Giving odor or scent, usually a sweet scent, diffusing fragrance, fragrant, perfumed: as, *odoriferous* spices, *odoriferous* flowers

O amiable lovely death!
Thou *odoriferous* stench! Sound rottenness!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 26.

Some flowers which are highly *odoriferous* depend solely on this quality for their fertilisation.
Darwin, Cross and Self-Fertilisation, p. 374.

2. Bearing scent or perfume as, *odoriferous* gales. **Odoriferous glands.** See *gland*

odoriferously (ō-do-rif'e-rus-li), *adv.* With fragrance, fragrantly

odoriferousness (ō-do-rif'e-rus-nes), *n.* The property of being odoriferous, fragrance, sweetness of scent

odorless, odourless (ō'dor-les), *a* [< *odor* + *-less*] Devoid of odor or fragrance

The gas is tasteless, but not *odorless*.
Poe, Hans Pfaall, i. 8.

odoroscope, *n.* See *odoroscope*

odorous (ō'dor-us), *a* [= OF *odoreux* = It *odoroso*, < L as if **odorosus*, for *odorus*, emitting a scent or odor, < *odor*, odor: see *odor*] Having or emitting an odor, sweet of scent, fragrant: as, *odorous* substances

Such fragrant flowers doe give most *odorous* smell.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiv.

Groves whose rich trees wept *odorous* gums and balm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 248.

With their melancholy sound
The *odorous* spruce woods met around
Those wayfarers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 111.

=**Syn.** Balmy, aromatic, perfumed, sweet-scented, odoriferous

odorously (ō'dor-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner, fragrantly

odorousness (ō'dor-us-nes), *n.* The property of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell

odorscope, odoroscope (ō'dor-skōp, -ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L *odor*, odor, + Gr *σκοπεῖν*, view] An apparatus for testing effluvia or odors, devised by Edison. It consists of a carbon button placed between two electrodes of a circuit containing a battery and galvanoscope. The part of the circuit containing the button is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the effluvia of the substance the odor of which is to be tested. The action of the substance on the carbon produces a change of electrical resistance, and hence a change in the indications of the galvanoscope.

odour, odoured, etc. See *odor*, etc.

ods-bobs† (odz'bobz'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body*, expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like: a minced oath

Hark you, Mark you,
'Ods *bobs*, you are angry, lady.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

ods-bodikins†, **ods-bodkins**† (odz'bod'i-kinz, -bod'kinz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body-kin*, for *God's body*: a minced oath

"*Ods bodikins!*" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward!"
W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood, i. 9. (*Latham.*)

"*Odzbodkins!* You won't spoil our sport!" cried her husband. "You crotchets are always coming in like a fox into a hen-roost!"
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

ods-body†, **odsbud**† (odz'bod'i, -bud'), *interj.* Corruptions of *God's body*: a minced oath.

Odsbud! I would wish my son were an Ægyptian mummy for thy sake. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 5.

ods-fish (odz'fish'), *interj.* A corruption of **God's-flesh*: a minced oath expressive of wonder or surprise

"*Ods fish!*" said the king, "the light begins to break in on me." *Scott.*

ods-heart† (odz'hart'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's heart*: a minced oath.

Odsheart! If he should come just now, when I am angry, I'd tell him. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 7.

ods-life† (odz'lif'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's life*: a minced oath

Odd's life, do you take me for Shylock in the play that you would raise money of me on your own flesh and blood?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

ods-o† (od'sō'), *interj.* A further corruption of *odzooks*: a minced oath

Odso! — think, think sir! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

Odso! I must take care of my reputation.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

ods-pitikins† (odz'pit'i-kinz), *interj.* A corrupt form of *God's pitikin*, for *God's pity*: a minced oath

> *Ods pittikins!* can it be six miles yet?
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 293.

odyl, odyle (ō'dil or od'il), *n.* [< *od*[3] + *-yl*.] Same as *od*[3].

odylic (ō-dil'ik), *a.* [< *odyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the supposed peculiar force called *od* or *odyl*. See *od*[3].

odylisation, *n.* See *odylization*.

odylism (ō'di-lizm or od'i-lizm), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of odic or odylic force. See *od*[3].

odylization (ō di- or od"i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The supposed process of conveying animal magnetism (odylic force) from one person to another. Also spelled *odylisation*.

Odynerus (od-i-nē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), so called in ref. to the sting, < Gr. ὀδυνηρός, painful, < ὀδύνη, pain.] A genus of wasps of the family *Vespidæ* or the restricted family *Eumenidæ*, the burrowing wasps, which dig holes for their nests in walls or in the ground, sometimes to the depth of several inches. The abdomen is sessile or nearly so, the maxillary palpi are six-jointed, and the labial palpi are four-jointed and simple. They are rather small wasps, usually with yellow bands and spots. The genus is a large and wide-spread one, having over 100 North American species, and nearly as many European. They provision their cells with a variety of other insects, preferably the larvæ of small lepidopters. The genus has been divided into several subgenera. *O. parietum* is known as the *wall-wasp*. See cut under *potter-wasp*.

odynphagia (od-in-fā'ji-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδύνη, pain, + -φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] In *pathol.*, painful swallowing.

Odyssey (od[illegible] = F. *Odyssée* = Sp. *Odisea* = Pg. [illegible] *Odissea*, < L. *Odyssea*, < Gr. Ὀδύσσ[illegible] [illegible]oem), the Odyssey, a poem [illegible] of Ὀδυσσεύς, of Odysseus [illegible] L. *Ulysses*, *Ulixes*.] An [illegible] d to Homer, in which a[illegible] [illegible]ntures of Odysseus [illegible] [illegible]ars of wandering, sper[illegible] [illegible]o return to Ithaca, his [illegible] [illegible]ose of the Trojan w[illegible] [illegible]nd modern, who have [illegible]f the Iliad, attribute [illegible] The Odyssey is the [illegible] f a whole class of epics, [illegible]urn voyages of various [illegible]*d*.

[illegible] *ods-bodikins*.

[illegible] See *zooks*.

oe [illegible]*l*, as the name of the letter, [illegible] plural *oes*.

oe[2] (ō), *n.* [An[illegible] [illegible]ael *ogha*, a grandchild. Cf. *O'*.] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

oe[3]. 1. A digraph, written also as a ligature, *æ*, occurring in Latin words, or words Latinized from Greek having *oi*, as in Latin *amænus*, pleasant, *œcus* from Greek οἶκος, a house. In words thoroughly Anglicized the *oe*, *œ*, is preferably represented by *e*.—2. A modified vowel (written either *oe*, *œ*, or *ö*), a mutation or umlaut of *o* produced by a following *i* or *e*, occurring in German or Scandinavian words, as in *Goethe*, *Öland*, etc.—3. A similar vowel in French words, as in *œillade*, *coup d'œil*, etc.

O. E. An abbreviation of *Old English*.

Œcanthus (ē-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < Gr. οἰκεῖν, inhabit, + ἄνθος, flower.] A notable genus of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having slender fore tibiæ and hind femora; the tree-crickets. They are mostly tropical, and oviposit above ground, usually on plants. The snowy tree cricket, *Œ. niveus*, common in the United States, is of some economic interest, for the females often seriously injure the raspberry and grape by puncturing the stems to deposit their eggs. The males stridulate loudly. See cut under *tree-cricket*.

œcist (ē'sist), *n.* [< Gr. οἰκιστής, a colonizer, a founder of a city, < οἰκίζειν, found as a colony, < οἶκος, a house.] In *anc. Gr. hist.*, the leader of a body of colonists and founder of the colony. Also *œkist*.

> At Perinthus, Herakles was revered as *œkist* or founder.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 232.

œcium (ē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *œcia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. οἰκίον, a house, < οἶκος, a house.] In *zoöl.*, the household common to the several individuals of an aggregate or colonial organism; a zoœcium. See *syncytium* and *zoœcium*.

œcoid (ē'koid), *n.* [< Gr. οἶκος, a house, + εἶδος, form.] Brücke's name for the colorless stroma of red blood-corpuscles. Also written *oikoid* and *œkoid*.

œcological (ē-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *œcolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to œcology.

œcology (ē-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. οἶκος, a house, family, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of animal and vegetable economy; the study of the phenomena of the life-history of organisms, in their individual and reciprocal relations; the doctrine of the laws of animal and vegetable activities, as manifested in their modes of life. Thus, parasitism, socialism, and nest-building are prominent in the scope of œcology.

œconome, *n.* See *econome*.

œconomic†, **œconomical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *economic*, etc.

œconomus (ē-kon'ō-mus), *n.*; pl. *œconomi* (-mī). [< Gr. οἰκονόμος, a manager, administrator, < οἶκος, a house, family, + νέμειν, deal out, distribute, manage: see *econome*.] Same as *econome*.

> Any clerk may be the *œconomus* or steward of a church, and dispense her revenue.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 242.

œcumenic, **œcumenical**, etc. See *ecumenic*, etc.

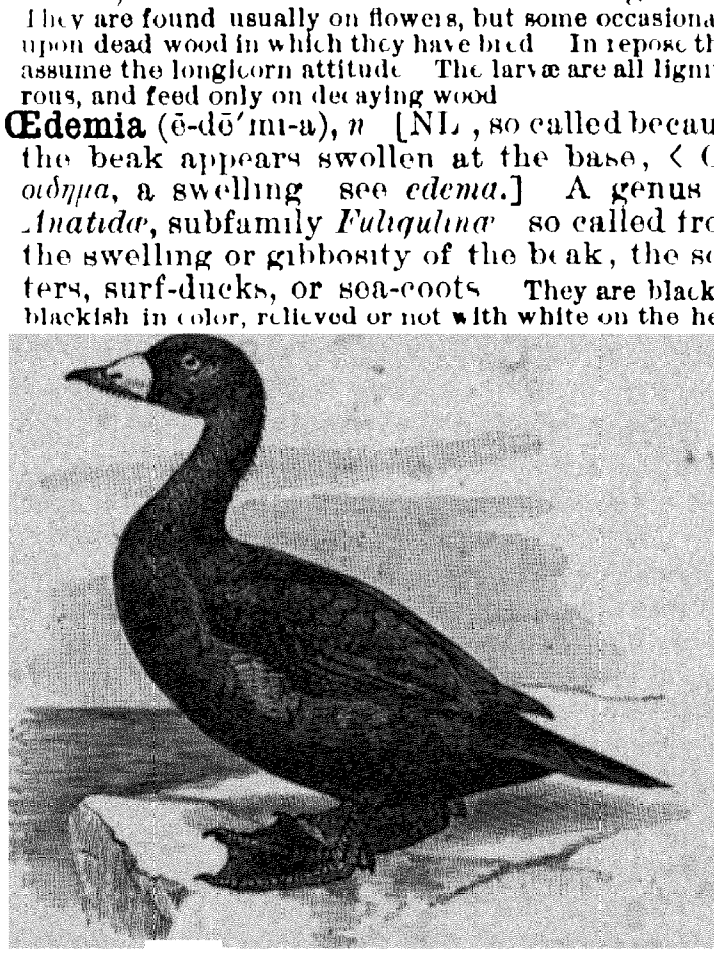
œdema, *n.* See *edema*.

œdematous, **œdematose**, *a.* See *edematous*.

Œdemera (ē-de-mē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1795), < Gr. οἰδεῖν, swell, + μηρός, the thigh.] The typical genus of stenelytrous beetles of the family *Œdemeridæ*. *Œ. cærulea* is common in Europe, and most of the others inhabit the same continent, a few are found in temperate Asia.

Œdemeridæ (ē-de-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdemera* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* erected by Stephens in 1829, typified by the genus *Œdemera*, and composed of elongate insects which have slender form, with delicate legs and antennæ, and in the main resemble longicorns. They are found usually on flowers, but some occasionally upon dead wood in which they have bred. In repose they assume the longicorn attitude. The larvæ are all lignivorous, and feed only on decaying wood.

Œdemia (ē-dē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called because the beak appears swollen at the base, < Gr. οἴδημα, a swelling: see *edema*.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, subfamily *Fuliguliniæ*: so called from the swelling or gibbosity of the beak; the scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. They are black or blackish in color, relieved or not with white on the head



American Black Scoter (*Œdemia americana*), male.

or wings, and with gaily party-colored bills. *Œ. nigra* is the black scoter of Europe, to which *Œ. americana* corresponds. *Œ.* (*Melanetta*) *fusca* is the white-winged scoter or sea-coot. *Œ.* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, with white patches on the head, is the surf-duck. Also *Oidemia*. See cuts at *scoter* and *Pelionetta*.

Œdicnemidæ (ē-dik-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdicnemus* + *-idæ*.] The thick-knees or stone-plovers as a family of charadriomorphic birds.

œdicnemine (ē-dik-nē'min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Œdicnemidæ*.

Œdicnemus (ē-dik-nē'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οἰδεῖν, swell, + κνήμη, the leg or knee: see *cnemis*.]



Thick-knee (*Œdicnemus crepitans*).

The typical genus of *Œdicnemidæ*, the thick-knees or stone-plovers. They are related in some respects to the bustards. *Œ. crepitans* is the best known species, called in Great Britain *stone-curlew*, and *whistling* or *Norfolk plover*. *Fedoa* is a synonym.

Œdipoda (ē-dip'ō-dä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. Οἰδίπους, lit. 'swell-foot,' < οἰδεῖν, swell, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, typical of the subfamily *Œdipodinæ*. It is a large and wide-spread genus, characterized by the large head, prominent eyes, colored hind wings, and spotted or banded tegmina and hind femora. Between 15 and 20 species inhabit the United States, as *Œ. phœnicoptera*, the coral-winged locust of the eastern half of North America.

Œdipodinæ (ē-dip-ō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdipoda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Acrididæ*, represented by *Œdipoda* and many other genera, having the head rounded at the junction of the vertex and the front, and the last spine of the outer row on the hind tibiæ wanting. It is a large group, of wide geographical distribution.

Œdogoniaceæ (ē-dō-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of confervoid algæ, containing the genera *Œdogonium* and *Bulbochæte*. Non-sexual reproduction is by means of zoöspores; sexual reproduction by highly differentiated male and female elements.

Œdogonieæ (ē"dō-gō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Œdogoniaceæ*.

Œdogonium (ē-dō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1820), < Gr. οἰδεῖν, swell, + γόνος, seed.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Œdogoniaceæ*, with small but rather long unbranched cells filled with homogeneous dark-green protoplasm. They are abundant in ponds, slow streams, and tanks, and form green masses which fringe the stones, sticks, and other objects in the water.

œil-de-bœuf (ėly'de-bėf'), *n.* [F., ox-eye: *œil*, OF. *oeil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bœuf*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *beef*.] In *arch.*, a round or oval opening as in the frieze or roof of a building for admitting light; a bull's-eye.

œil-de-perdrix (ėly'de-per-drē'), *n.* [F., partridge-eye: *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *perdrix*, < L. *perdix*, a partridge: see *partridge*.] A small rounded figure in a pattern in many kinds of material, as in damask-linen and the grounds of some kinds of laces; a dot.

œilladet, **œiliadet** (F. pron. ė-lyad'), *n.* [Also *eliad*, *eyliad*, *œiliad*, *aliad*, *iliad*; F. *œillade*, < *œil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A glance; an ogle.

> She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks
> To noble Edmund. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 5. 25.
>
> Amorous glaunces, smirking *œyliades*.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out.

œillère (e-lyãr'), *n.* [F., < *œil*, eye: see *œillade*.] The opening in the vizor or beaver of a helmet, or that left between the coif and the frontal of a tilting-helmet, to enable the wearer to see. See cut under *armet*.

œillet (e-lyā'), *n.* See *oilet*, *eyelet*.

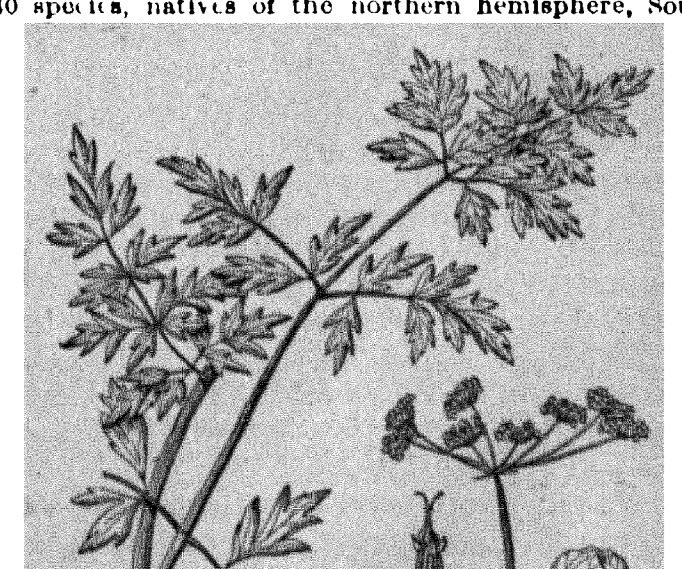
œkist (ē'kist), *n.* Same as *œcist*.

œkoid (ē'koid), *n.* See *œcoid*.

œleoblast (ē'lē-ō-blast), *n.* A certain bud or outgrowth observed in the embryos of some compound ascidians. See cuts under *cyathozooid* and *salpa*.

œlett (ē'let), *n.* See *oilet*, *eyelet*.

Œnanthe (ē-nan'thē), *n.* [NL., < L. *œnanthe*, < Gr. οἰνάνθη, a plant with blossoms like the vine, prop. the vine, < οἶνος, wine, + ἄνθος, flower.] 1. A genus of smooth herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Seselineæ*, type of the subtribe *Œnantheæ*, characterized by the compound umbel and absence of a carpophore. There are about 40 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, South



1, Bran[illegible] [illegible] The umbel; [illegible] the fruit.

Africa, and Australia, especially in or near water. They bear pinnate or pinnately dissected leaves, and white flowers, often with the outer petals enlarged and with numerous bracts and bractlets. The root of *Œ crocata* of western Europe is an acrid narcotic poison, dangerous on account of some resemblance of the plant to the parsnip called *hemlock, water hemlock*, or *water dropwort* *Œ Phellandrium*, of temperate Europe, etc , is less poisonous, and its seeds have been considerably used in Europe as a remedy for pulmonary and other diseases called *fine-leafed water-hemlock*, also *horse bane* *Œ fistulosa*, common in temperate Europe, is the true water dropwort There are also species which have edible tubers, and *Œ stolonifera*, of India, China, etc , serves as a spinach

2. In *ornith* (*a*) [*l c*] An old name of the stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and now its technical specific designation (*b*) Same as *Saxicola Vieillot*, 1816

Œnantheæ (ē-nan'thē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), ‹ *Œnanthe* + *-eæ*] A subtribe of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Seselineæ*, typified by the genus *Œnanthe*, and characterized by oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and thick lateral ridges forming an entire wingless margin to the fruit It includes 12 genera and over 50 species, especially in Europe, North America, and South Africa

œnanthic (ē-nan'thik), *a* [‹ *Œnanthe* + *-ic*] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine —**Œnanthic acid,** an acid obtained from œnanthic ether, forming a colorless butter like mass, which melts at 13° C — **Œnanthic ether,** an oily liquid which has an odor of quinces, and a mixture of which with alcohol forms the *quince essence* It is one of the ingredients which give to wine its characteristic odor Also called *pelargonic ether*

œnanthin (ē-nan'thin), *n.* [‹ *Œnanthe* + *-in*[2]] A resinous substance having poisonous qualities, found in hemlock-dropwort, *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

œnanthol (ē-nan'thol), *n* [‹ *Œnanthe* + *-ol*] A colorless, limpid, aromatic liquid ($C_7H_{14}O$) produced in the distillation of castor-oil It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes œnanthylic acid By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol*

œnanthyl (ē-nan'thil), *n* [‹ *Œnanthe* + *-yl*] The hypothetical radical ($C_7H_{13}O$) of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives.

œnanthylic (ē-nan-thil'ik), *a* [‹ *œnanthyl* + *-ic*] An epithet used only in the following phrase —**Œnanthylic acid,** $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid

Œnocarpus (ē-nō-kar'pus), *n* [NL (Martius, 1833), ‹ Gr οἶνος, wine, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecceæ* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, known by the small acute valvate sepals, parietal ovule, and elongated drooping branches of the tail-like leafless spadix There are about 8 species, natives of tropical America They bear small flowers from two woody spathes, pinnately divided terminal leaves with an inflated sheath, and a black or purple, usually ovoid, fruit Various species yield a useful oil and fruit See *bacaba palm*

œnochoë, *n* See *œnochoe*

œnological (ē-nō-loj'i kal), *a* [‹ *œnolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to the science or study of wines and their qualities.

œnology (ē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr οἶνος, wine, + -λογια, ‹ λέγειν, speak see *-ology*. Cf Gr οἰνολογεῖν, speak of wine] The study or science of the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wines

œnomancy (ē'nō-man-si), *n.* [‹ Gr οἶνος, wine, + μαντεία, divination] A mode of divination among the ancient Greeks, from the color, sound, and other peculiarities of wine when poured out in libations

œnomania (ē-nō-mā'ni-ä), *n* [NL., ‹ Gr οἶνος, wine, + μανία, madness. Cf Gr οἰνομανής, mad for wine] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors, dipsomania —2. Same as *delirium tremens* (which see, under *delirium*)

œnomel (ē'nō-mel), *n.* [‹ Gr. οἰνόμελι, wine mixed with honey, ‹ οἶνος, wine, + μέλι, honey] A drink made of wine mixed with honey. Compare *mead*[1], *metheglin*, and *hydromel.*

> Like some passive broken lump of salt,
> Dropt in, by chance, to a bowl of *œnomel*,
> To spoil the drink a little
> *Mrs Browning,* Aurora Leigh, vii

œnometer (ē-nom'e-tėr), *n* [‹ Gr οἶνος, wine, + μέτρον, measure] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines

œnophilist (ē-nof'i-list), *n.* [‹ Gr. οἶνος, wine, + φίλος, loving, + *-ist*] A lover of wine. [Rare.]

> Are the vegetarians to bellow "Cabbage for ever?" and may we modest *œnophilists* not sing the praises of our favourite plant? *Thackeray,* Virginians, xxxi.

Œnothera (ē-nō-thē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), ‹ Gr. οἰνοθήρας, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, ‹ οἶνος, wine, + θηρᾶν(?), seek(?).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Onagrarieæ*, known by the eight stamens, straight linear anthers, many naked seeds, and pod-like four-celled capsule. There are about 100 species, one Tasmanian, the rest American, especially northwestern They are generally branching leafy herbs, with showy yellow, rose, or purplish flowers, and alternate leaves The genus is named *evening primrose*, sometimes *tree primrose* *Œ biennis*, the common evening primrose, is a tall plant with fragrant yellow flowers, of ten large, opening suddenly and at night, whence the name The flowers of *Œ fruticosa*, the sundrops, as those of many other species, open in the sunshine These and others are more or less cultivated Some of the western species, as *Œ Missouriensis*, are very showy



1 the upper part of the plant of *Œnothera fruticosa* with the flowers (sun drops) 2, the lower part of the plant, *a*, a flower, *b*, the fruit

o'er (ōr), *prep* and *adv* A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over*

> O Segramour, keep the boat afloat,
> And let her na the land *o er* near
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I 140).

o'ercome (our'kum), *n.* [Contr of *overcome.*] 1. Overplus —2. The burden of a song or discourse. [Scotch in both senses]

> And aye the *o ercome* o his sang
> Was "Wae 's me for Prince Charlie ' "
> *W Glen,* Jacobite Relics, 2d ser , p 192.

o'erlay (our'lā), *n.* [Contr. of *overlay*] A cravat, a neckcloth. [Scotch]

> He falds his *owrelay* down his breast with care
> *Ramsay,* Gentle Shepherd, i 2

o'er-raught† (ōr-rât'), *pret* and *pp* [Contr of *over-raught*] Overreached. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1 17

o'er-strawed† (ōr-strâd'), *pp.* [Contr of *over-strawed*] Over-strewn *Shak* , Venus and Adonis, l. 1143.

Oertel's method. [So called from one *Oertel* of Munich] A method of reducing obesity and of strengthening the heart While recognizing the need of limiting the diet somewhat, especially as regards amyloids and fats, this method lays special stress on the limitation of liquid taken and on its free elimination by perspiration, and also upon cardiac exercise, the last two desiderata are secured by carefully regulated mountain climbing

œsophagalgia (ē-sof-a-gal'ji-ä), *n* [NL , ‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the esophagus.

œsophageal, œsophagean. See *esophageal*, etc

œsophagectomy (ē-sof-a-jek'tō-mi), *n* [‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the esophagus

œsophagismus (ē-sof-ä-jiz'mus), *n* [NL , ‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet · see *esophagus.*] In *pathol* (*a*) Esophageal spasm. (*b*) Globus hystericus

œsophagitis (ē-sof-a-ji'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the esophagus.

œsophagocele (ē-sō-fag'ō-sēl), *n.* [‹ Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + κήλη, a tumor, a rupture.] A pouch of mucous membrane and submucous tissue of the esophagus pushed through an opening in the muscular wall

œsophagodynia (ē-sof″a-gō-din'i-ä), *n* [NL., ‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + ὀδύνη, pain] In *pathol.*, pain in the esophagus

œsophagopathy (ē-sof-a-gop'a-thi), *n.* [‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + πάθος, suffering] Disease of the esophagus.

œsophagoplegia (ē-sof″a-gō-plē'ji-ä), *n* [NL , ‹ Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + πληγή, a stroke.] In *pathol* , paralysis of the esophagus

œsophagorrhagia (ē-sof″a-gō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + -ραγία, ‹ ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the esophagus.

œsophagoscope (ē-sof'a-gō-skōp), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the esophagus.

œsophagospasmus (ē-sof″a-gō-spaz'mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + σπασμός, spasm.] Spasm of the esophagus; œsophagismus.

œsophagostenosis (ē-sof″a-gō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, + στένωσις, constriction.] In *pathol.*, a constriction of the esophagus.

œsophagotomy, *n* See *esophagotomy.*

œsophagus, *n.* See *esophagus*

Œstrelata (es-trel'a-tä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. οἰστρηλατεῖν, drive wild, ‹ οἰστρήλατος, driven by a gadfly, ‹ οἶστρος, a gadfly (see *œstrus*), + ἐλαύνειν, drive, set in motion] A genus of petrels of the family *Procellariidæ*, the subfamily *Procellariinæ*, and the section *Œstrelateæ*. The bill is robust and compressed, with a large unguis hooked from the nasal tubes, these tubes are short, the hallux is very small, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is cuneiform with



Black capp)

much-graduated f s usually bicolor or entirely f ve genus of some 20 species, ne seas (*Œ hæsitata* and *Œ less* Also *Æstrelata* and origin 5

Œstridæ (es'tri- 819), ‹ *Œstrus* + *-idæ* ous dipterous insects the bot-flies The more or less hairy, o mouth, rudimentary in pits whence only the middle face, and very la known, all parasitic in With a single exception to mammals The larvæ live in the nostrils and frontal sinuses, u , and in the stomach and bowels, and ea , ecies usually confines its attacks to one kind of animal Twenty four species are found in North America *Œstrus (Gasterophilus) equi* infests the horse, *Œ (Hypoderma) bovis*, the ox, *Œ (Cephalomyia) ovis*, the sheep See *bot fly* and *Œstrus*

œstrual (es'trö-al), *a* [Irreg. ‹ *œstrus* + *-al*] Goaded by sexual desire, being in heat applied to both the period of the rut and the condition of a rutting animal

œstruate (es'trö-āt), *v. i* ; pret and pp. *œstruated*, ppr *œstruating* [Irreg ‹ *œstrus* + *-ate*[2].] To be in heat, rut

œstruation (es-trö-ā'shon), *n* [‹ *œstruate* + *-ion*] The condition of being œstrual, or the period during which this condition exists; sexual desire or heat; rut,

œstrum (ēs'trum), *n.* [Improp. for *œstrus*, q v] Vehement desire or emotion, passion; frenzy.

> Love is the peculiar *œstrum* of the poet
> *Jefferson,* Notes on Virginia (1787), p 234

> In an *œstrum* of vindictive passion, which they regard as a sort of celestial inspiration, they simply project themselves. *F. Hall,* Mod Eng , p 29

œstrus (ēs'trus), *n.* [‹ L. *œstrus*, ‹ Gr. οἶστρος, a gadfly, breeze, hence a sting, a vehement impulse.] 1. A gadfly, a breeze Hence—2. A vehement urging; a stimulus; an incitement —3 [*cap*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1748)] The typical genus of *Œstridæ*. It is now restricted to small species with short, thin, weak legs, very large head, large thorax with short sparse hairs, appearing naked and silvery, and a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvæ infest the nasal passages and frontal sinuses of cattle, sheep, goats, and other hollow horned ruminants, they pupate underground *Œ ovis* is the bot-fly of the sheep, now found all over the world See cut under *sheep bot.*

of (ov), *prep.* [‹ ME. *of*, *off*, ‹ AS. *of*, rarely *af*, *æf* = OS. *af* = OFries. *of*, *ef*, *af* = D. *af* = MLG LG *af* = OHG. *aba*, *apa*, MHG G. *ab* = Icel. *af* = Sw. Dan. *af* = Goth *af* = L *ab* = Gr. ἀπό = Skt. *apa*, from, away from, etc. Cf *ab-*, *apo-*. Hence *off*, the same word differentiated as an adv., and now also used as a prep.] A word primarily expressing the idea of literal departure away from or out of a place or position. It passes from this physical application to the figurative meaning of departure or derivation as

from a source or cause. Finally it transforms the idea of derivation or origin through several intermediate gradations of meaning into that of possessing or being possessed by, pertaining to or being connected with, in almost any relation of thought. Its partitive, possessive, and attributive uses are those which occur most frequently in modern English, especially when it connects two nouns. Generally speaking, it expresses the same relations which are expressed in Greek, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages by the genitive case, including many uses besides those of the English possessive

1†. From; off; from off; out of; away or away from · expressing departure from or out of a position or location: the older English of *off*, now differentiated from *of*

His sword fel *of* his hond to grunde,
Ne migte he hit holde thulke stunde
King Horn (E E T S), p 72

To be him trewe & holde the while he *of* lande were.
Rob of Gloucester, I 418.

Menestaus, the mighty maistur of Athenes,
Presit Polidamas & put hym *of* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S.), l 10683

He toke it *of* her hand full curtesly
Generydes (E E T S), l 604

He and his squyer rode forth till thei com to Cameloth on the day of the assumpcion, and a light down *of* his horse *Merlin* (E E. T S), iii 619

2. In distance or direction from, away from; measuring from: noting relative position in space or time as, the current carried the brig just clear *of* the island, Switzerland is north *of* Italy; within an hour *of* his death; upward *of* a year

No woman shall come within a mile *of* my court
Shak, L L L, i 1 120

'Twas within a mile *of* Edinburgh town,
In the rosy time of the year *D'Urfey*, Song

3. From, by intervention, severance, removal, or riddance, as by restraining, debarring, depriving, divesting, defrauding, delivering, acquitting, or healing· as, to rob a man *of* his money, to cure one *of* a fever; to break one *of* a habit.

Of al wickidnes he me defende!
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 98

I will heal thee *of* thy wounds, saith the Lord
Jer xxx. 17.

You'd have done as much, sir,
To curb her *of* her humour
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v 2.

If I can rid your town *of* rats,
Will you give me a thousand guilders?
Browning, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

4 From (*a*) Noting origin, source, author, or that from which something issues, proceeds, is derived, or comes to be or to pass.

Hu he was *of* Spaygne a kinges sone
King Horn (E E T S), p 72

But grace *of* thi graue grew,
Thou loos up quik comfort to us
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 13.

Two serpentes, where of eche of hem hadde two heedes, foule and hidouse, and *of* eche of hem com a grete flawme of fire *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 632

That Cytee was destroyed by hem *of* Grece, and lytylle apperethe there of, be cause it so longe sithe it was destroyed *Mandeville*, Travels, p 15

Of God and kynde [nature] procedyth alle feaulte
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 45

It [the noise of the feasting] was right high and clere, and plesaunt to heren, and it semed to be *of* moche peple
Merlin (E E T S), ii 310

Their chiefe ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his name *of* his principall place of dwelling called Powhatan
Capt John Smith, Works, I 142

Do men gather grapes *of* thorns, or figs *of* thistles?
Mat. vii 16

That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God Luke i 35.

Of whom now shall we learn to live like men?
From whom draw out our actions just and worthy?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv 4

Of good still good proceeds,
Direct, or by occasion *Milton*, P L., ix 973

You can have *of* him no more than his word
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies

There was no motion in the dumb, dead air,
Not any song *of* bird or sound *of* rill
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

(*b*) Noting substance or material as, a crown *of* gold, a rod *of* iron

Valance *of* Venice gold in needlework.
Shak, T of the S., ii. 1. 356.

When I recollect *of* what various materials our late ambassadors have been composed, I can only say "ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius"
Walpole, Letters, II. 45.

Three silent pinnacles *of* aged snow
Stood sunset-flush'd *Tennyson*, Lotos Eaters.

(*c*) Noting cause, reason, motive, or occasion

Whan the childeren were alle come to logres, the Citee made *of* hem grete ioye whan thei hem knewe
Merlin (E E T S), ii 201

Some do it, say they, *of* a simplicity, some do it *of* a pride, and some *of* other causes.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed.
Lam. iii 22.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick *of* a fever. Mark i. 30

Their chiefe God they worship is the Devill Him they call Okee, and serue him more *of* feare then loue
Capt. John Smith, Works, I 138

David resolved to buy it [the threshing-floor of Araunah], because it must, *of* necessity, be allened from common uses, to which it could never return any more
Jer. Taylor, Work (ed 1835), I. 155.

Thyrsis *of* his own will went away
M Arnold, Thyrsis

(*d*) With verbs of sense, noting the presence of some quality, characteristic, or condition as, the fields smell *of* new-mown hay, the sauce tastes *of* wine.

You savour too much *of* your youth.
Shak, Hen V., i 2 250.

Why do you smell *of* amber-grise?
B Jonson, Fortunate Isles

Strange was the sight and smacking *of* the time
Tennyson, Princess, Prol

5 From among. a partitive use. (*a*) Noting the whole of which a part is taken as, to give *of* one's substance, to partake *of* wine

And seis him that l'holomer has taken *of* his londes
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S), p 14

And the foolish [virgins] said unto the wise, Give us *of* your oil, for our lamps are gone out Mat. xxv 8.

Make no more coil, but buy *of* this oil
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

She was far better informed, better read, a deeper thinker than Miss Ainley, but *of* administrative energy, *of* executive activity, she had none *Charlotte Bronte*, Shirley, xiv

(*b*) Out of noting subtraction, separation, or selection from an aggregate, also, having reference to the whole of an aggregate taken distributively as, one *of* many, five *of* them were captured, *of* all days in the year the most unlucky, there were ten *of* us.

Thus, *of* eleuen, seuen *of* the chiefest were drowned
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 103.

6† From being (something else); instead of: noting change or passage from one state to another

They became through nurture and good advisement, *of* wild, sober, *of* cruel, gentle, *of* fools, wise, and *of* beasts, men *Sir T Wilson* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 465).

As well Poets as Poesie are despised, and the name become *of* honourable infamous, subject to scorne and derision *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, i 8

Offer up two tears apiece thereon,
That it may change the name, as you must change,
And *of* a stone be called Weeping cross.
B Jonson, Cynthia s Revels, v 3.

Trust me, madam
Of a vild fellow I hold him a true subject
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii 2.

7. From. noting an initial point of time.

I took him *of* a child up at my door,
And christened him
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii 1

8. On; in; in the course of· noting time as, *of* an evening, *of* a holiday, *of* old, *of* late

Why, sometimes *of* a morning I have a dozen people call on me at breakfast time whose faces I never saw before, nor ever desire to see again
Sheridan, The Critic, i 1.

I've known a clog-dancer to earn as much as 10s *of* a night at the various concert rooms
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III 158

Peter used to go around *of* Sundays, and during the week by night, preaching from cabin to cabin the gospel of his heavenly Master *The Century*, XXXV 948.

9 During; throughout, for noting a period of time [Archaic]

Sir, I moste go, and *of* longe tyme ye shull not se me a geyn *Merlin* (E. E T S.), i 61

To sleep but three hours in the night,
And not be seen to wink *of* all the day
Shak, L L L, i 1 48

I ventur'd to go to White-hall, where *of* many yeares I had not ben *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 11, 1656

It had not rain'd, as is said, *of* three years before in that Country *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv

Vain was thy dream *of* many a year
Browning, Boy and the Angel.

10. In· noting position, condition, or state.

Hee gooth downe by the dyche that deepe was *of* grounde
Alexaunder of Macedoune (E E T S), i 1074

Antonye and Poule despised alle richesse,
Lyuyd in desert *of* wilfulle pouert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed Furnivall), p 28

It is *of* me, whyls I here lyfe,
Or more or lesse like day to synne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p 104.

11 On; in; at: noting an object of thought

Of my labour thei lauhe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 200.

They beleeue, as doe the Virginians, *of* many diuine powers, yet *of* one aboue all the rest.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II 287

12. Concerning; in regard to; relating to; about: as, short *of* money; in fear *of* their lives; barren *of* results; swift *of* foot; innocent *of* the crime; regardless *of* his health; ignorant *of* mathematics; what *of* that? to talk *of* peace; I know not what to think *of* him; beware *of* the dog!

Allas, why pleynen folk so in commune
Of purvelaunce of God, or *of* Fortune?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394

Putte it to the fier *of* flawme rigt strong, and the reed watir schal ascende
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p 13.

And whan the tother party hadde discounfited this bataille, thei encresed moche *of* peple, and wexed right stronge *Merlin* (E E T S), i. 92.

Menelay the mighty was of meane shap,
Noght so large *of* his lymes as his lefe brother
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3750

I beshrew his fooles head, quoth the king, why had he not sued vnto vs and made vs priuie *of* his want?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 283.

I thought it was whimsically said *of* a gentleman that if Varilas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No 100

Here Hector rages like the force of fire,
Vaunts *of* his gods, and calls high Jove his sire
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 82.

Lord Balmerino said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed *of* their show. *Walpole*, Letters, II 41

Sure, sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I know nothing *of*!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii 1.

Would be but another mode of speaking *of* commercial ruin, *of* abandoned wharves, *of* vacated houses, *of* diminished and dispersing population, *of* bankrupt merchants, *of* mechanics without employment, and laborers with
Daniel Webster, Speech at New York, March 10, 1831

Harriet was all youthful freshness, light *of* foot, and graceful in her movements. *E Dowden*, Shelley, I 142

13. Belonging to, pertaining to, possessed by as, the prerogative *of* the king, the thickness *of* the wall; the blue *of* the sky

The brain *of* this foolish-compounded clay, man.
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i. 2. 8.

The voices *of* the mountains and the pines
Repeat thy song
Longfellow, tr of Dante's Divina Commedia, v

14 Belonging to as a part or an appurtenance: as, the leg *of* a chair; the top *of* a mountain; the hilt *of* a sword

On the tip *of* his subduing tongue
All kinds of arguments and questions deep
Shak, Lover's Complaint, l 120

Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim *of* the ocean *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

15 Belonging to or associated with as regards locality as, the Tower *of* London, the Pope *of* Rome; Drummond *of* Hawthornden; Mr Jones *of* Boston —16. Having or possessing as a quality, characteristic attribute, or function as, a man *of* ability, a woman *of* tact; news *of* importance; a wall *of* unusual thickness; a sky *of* blue

Don Pedro Venegas . was a man mature in years, and *of* an active, ambitious spirit
Irving, Alhambra, p 158.

17. Connected with in some personal relation of charge or trust. as, the Queen *of* England; the president *of* the United States; the secretary *of* a society; the driver *of* an engine —18 Among, included or comprised in Compare def 5 (*b*)

There be *of* us, as be *of* all other nations,
Villains and knaves
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii 3

Mr Wingfield was chosen President, and an Oration made, why Captaine Smith was not admitted *of* the Councell as the rest
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 151

It is a great ease to have one in our own shape a species below us, and who, without being listed in our service, is by nature *of* our retinue *Steele*, Tatler, No 208

Let a musician be admitted *of* the party *Cowper*

Shakespeare was *of* us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelley, were with us
Browning, Lost Leader

19. Connected with; concerned in, employed for

He fore to that folke with a fell chere,
With a company clene, kyde men *of* armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E T S.), l. 12796.

I should tell you too, that Lord Bath's being *of* the enterprise contributed hugely to poison the success of it.
Walpole, Letters, II 7

If below the milky steep
Some ship *of* battle slowly creep.
Tennyson, To Rev F D Maurice.

20 Constituting, which is, or is called as, the city *of* New York, the continent *of* Europe; by the name *of* John

I am going a long way, . .
To the island valley *of* Avillon
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

21. On, upon. [Now archaic]

If *of* message forthe thou be sente,
Take hede to the same, Gene eare diligente.
Babees Book (E E T S), p. 348.

Also, the maistres and bretheren to fore said, euery ger schul foure tymes come to geder, at som certein place, to speke touchyng the profit and ruyl of the forsaid bretherhede, *of* peyne of a pond wax to the bretherhede
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p 4

In May and June they plant their fields, and live most *of* Acornes, Walnuts, and fish
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

The deputy sent for Captain Stagg, and took his word for his appearance at the next court, which was called *of* purpose. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II 228

22†. For.

And he bi sougte him *of* grace as he was Godes foorme.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p 19

Thanne ich knelede on my knees and cryede to hure *of* grace *Piers Plowman* (C), iii 1.

This man deserues to be endited *of* pety larceny for pilfring other mens deuises from them & conuerting them to his owne vse *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 212.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.
Shak., M. of V., iv 1. 402.

He toke leffe of the screffys wyffe,
And thankyd her *of* all thyng
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V 29).

We had ranged vp and downe more then an houre in digging in the earth, looking *of* stones, herbs, and springs
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 186.

I blesse thee in his blessed name,
Whome I *of* blesse beseech
Warner, Albion's England, iv 22.

23. With

A faire felde ful *of* folke fonde I there bytwene.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l 17

Closit hom full clanly in a clere vessell,
All glyssononde *of* gold & *of* gay stonys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l 13794

Whan thei come to the passage of the forde ther sholde ye haue seyn speres perce thourgh sheldes, and many knyghtes liggynge in the water, so that the water was all reade *of* blode *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii 155.

Full richely were these lordes serued at soper *of* wyne and vitaile *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii 229

Besides, for solace of our people, and allurement of the Sauages, we were prouided *of* Musike in good variety
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p iv

The number I left were about two hundred, the most in health, and prouided *of* at least ten moneths victuall
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II 9

Y^e streets at Gravsend runge *of* their extreame quarrelings, crying out one of another, Thou has brought me to this'
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 38.

A peace that was full *of* wrongs and shames
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

24. By: noting, after passive verbs, the agent or person by whom anything is done: as, he was mocked *of* the wise man (Mat. ii 16); beloved *of* the Lord; seen *of* men [Archaic.]

They were disconfited *of* the hethen peple
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i 24

To be worshipfully receiued *of* the wardeyns and brethern of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p 422.

Stody alwaies to be loved *of* good men, and seeke nat to be hated *of* the Evell
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i 76

Ye haue also this worde Conduict, a French word, but well allowed *of* vs, and long since vsuall
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 122.

O, that a lady, *of* one man refused,
Should *of* another therefore be abused!
Shak., M. N. D., ii 2. 133

I saw many woodden shoes to be solde, which are worn onely *of* the peasants. *Coryat*, Crudities, I 54.

Bold Robbin and his traine
Did live unhurt *of* them
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 363).

The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, tho' a Man of great Wisdom and Valour, yet was now so overcome *of* Covetousness, that he grew universally hated
Baker, Chronicles, p 353.

And fires unkindled *of* the skies
Are glaring round thy altar stone.
Whittier, Democracy.

25. Containing; filled with: as, a pail *of* milk; a basket *of* flowers.

I'll give you a pottle *of* burnt sack to give me recourse to him *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii 1. 223

Fixed to the opposite wall was a shelf *of* books.
Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, i

26. Over: used after words indicating superiority or advantage: as, to have the start *of* a rival, to get the best *of* an opponent.

"It is I who have brought you into this strait," he [Edward I.] said to his thirsty fellow-soldiers, "and I will have no advantage *of* you in meat or in drink."
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p 202.

27. With: verbal forms, a redundant use, between transitive verbs and their objects.

That any freike vpon feld of so fele yeres,
So mightely with mayn shuld marre *of* his fos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l 9009

When Christ in person was preaching and working *of* miracles. *Donne*, Sermons, v

Prophesying their fall in a year or two, and making and executing *of* severe laws to bring it to pass.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

28. With: verbal nouns, or nouns derived from verbs, forming an objective (rarely a subjective) genitive phrase: as, "The Taming *of* the Shrew"; the hunting *of* the hare

This comes too near the praising *of* myself
Shak., M. of V., iii 4. 22.

[*Of* before a possessive, usually pronoun (but also noun-case), forms a peculiar idiomatic phrase, in which the possessive has virtually the value of an objective case: *e. g.*, a friend *of mine* (literally, of or among my friends) = a friend of me, one of my friends; a cousin *of my wife's*, etc.

Ye shull go take youre horse and ride to the ende of this launde in a valey where ye shull finde a place *of myn*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634

Dear to Arthur was that hall *of ours*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

Of itself. See *itself*.

of† (ov), *adv.* [ME. *of*, *of* and *off* not being distinguished in ME.] Off

Clement the coblere cast *of* his cloke,
And atte new faire he nempned it to selle
Piers Plowman (B), v 328.

This fierse Arcite hath *of* his helm ydon
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1818.

He hadde grete feer, and douted lesse she passed er he myght hir salewe [salute], and dide *of* [doffed] his helme *of* his heed for to se hir more clerly
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

And be-gonne a-gein the stour so grete, that half a myle *of* men myght heere the noyse
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216

Powhatan being 30 myles *of*, was presently sent for
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 194

O. F. An abbreviation of *Old French*.

of-[1]. [ME. *of-*, < AS. *of-* = OS. *of-*, etc., being the prep. and adv. *of* in comp., noting either literal separation, 'off,' etc. (now *off-*), or as an inseparable prefix, an intensive, now obsolete.] A prefix, being *of*, *off*, in composition. See etymology.

of-[2]. An assimilated form of the prefix *ob-* before *f-*. See *ob-*.

ofbit (of'bit), *n.* [Prop. *offbit* (so called from the form of the root), < *off* + *bit*, pp.] The devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*. See *devil's-bit* (*a*).

ofcome† (of'kum), *n.* [ME. (in mod. form *off-come*, which is actually used in another sense), < *of*, mod. E. *off*, + *come*.] See the quotation.

But we have purchased this conuenient word [*income*] by the sacrifice of another, equally expressiue, though more restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side of English. I refer to *ofcome*, employed by old English writers in the sense of produce rather than product, though sometimes synonymously with the more modern *income*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii

ofdradt, *a.* A Middle English form of *adread*[2].

The stones beoth of suche grace
That thu ne schalt in none place
Of none duntes beon *ofdrad*
Ne on bataille beon amad
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 573.

ofer[1]†, *prep.* and *adv.* An early Middle English form of *over*.

ofer[2]†, **oferet**, *adv.* Middle English forms of *afar*.

To all the prouyns that apperit and pertis *ofer*
With mekyll solas to se in mony syde londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l 1642

Beholde also how his modire and alle his frendes stand alle *o-ferre*. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1 17, f. 181 (*Halliwell*.)

off (ôf), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *off*, *of*, < same as *of*, *prep.*: see *of*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At a point more or less distant; away.

The publican, standing afar *off*, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven. Luke xviii 13.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv 1 19

He [the King of Denmark] was at Reinsburg, some two days Journey *off*, at a Richsadgh, an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament. *Howell*, Letters, I vi. 1

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Away; clear (as from the land, a danger, etc.): opposed to *on*, *on to*, or *toward*.

Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall *off* Acts xxvii. 32

I would I had
A convoy too, to bring me safe *off*.
Beau and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv 2

The Wind is commonly *off* from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-Wind comes more from the West.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 109

(*b*) Away (as from the wind): opposed to *close*, *near*, or *up*: as, to keep a ship *off* a point or two.

Set her two courses off to sea again, lay her *off*
Shak., Tempest, i. 1 54

John called out to the mate to keep the vessel *off*, and haul down the staysail
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 32.

3. Away; quite away (expressing motion, or the act of departure or removal); to a distance; in such a manner as to drive or keep away; in another direction (opposed to *toward*): as, he ran *off*; to beat *off* an enemy; to starve *off* bankruptcy; to wave *off* an intruder; to put *off* the evil day; to head *off* a danger; to choke *off* inquiry; to laugh *off* an accusation; to look *off*.

Let 's *off*, it is unsafe to be near Jove
When he begins to thunder
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i 2.

If you get but once handsomely *off*, you are made ever after *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14

His wounded men he first sends *off* to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 74

The hero or patron in a libel is but a scavenger to carry *off* the dirt. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

We laugh it *off*, and do not weigh this subjection to women with that seriousness which so important a circumstance deserves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510

All men should look towards God, but the priest should never look *off* from God, and at the sacrament every man is a priest. *Donne*, Sermons, iv

Look *off*, let not thy optics be
Abus'd thou see'st not what thou should'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

4. Away from a certain position, connection, attachment, or relation; away by physical removal or separation: as, to cut, pare, clip, peel, pull, strip, or tear *off*, to take *off* one's hat, to mark *off* the distance, to shake *off* a drowsy feeling.

Off goes his bonnet *Shak.*, Rich. II., i 4 31

Just as Christian came up with the Cross, his Burden loosed from *off* his shoulders, and fell from *off* his back
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 109

The world that time and sense have known
Falls *off* and leaves us God alone
Whittier, The Meeting

His [Emerson's] thoughts slip on and *off* their light rhythmic robes just as the mood takes him
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv

[In this sense often used with ellipsis of the verb (*go*, *get*, *take*, etc.), and often with *with* following.

Off with his guilty head! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v 5 3

Thou mightst as reasonably bid me *off with* my coat as my hat. I will *off with* neither in thy presence
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, v.]

5. In such a way as to interrupt continuity or progress; so as to stop or cause a discontinuance: as, to break *off* negotiations; to leave *off* work; to turn *off* the gas. Hence, after a substantive verb, with some such verb as *break*, *declare*, etc., understood, discontinued, interrupted, postponed: as, the match is *off* for the present, the bargain is *off*.

Man. But have you faith
That he will hold his bargain?
Wit. O dear sir!
He will not *off* on't, fear him not. I know him
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i 3.

We have been making peace lately, but I think it is *off* again. *Walpole*, Letters, II 26

Oh, Maria! child — what! is the whole affair *off* between you and Charles? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 1.

It is hardly probable that my knowledge as to when the current was on or *off* would suffice to explain his success
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II 56

Young men beginning life try to start where their fathers left *off* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX 213

6. Away, in such a manner as to be or become abated or diminished: as, the fever began to pass *off*, the demand has fallen *off*.—**7.** Quite to the end, so as to finish; utterly; to exhaustion or extermination: an intensive: as, to kill *off* vermin; to drain *off* a swamp.

Drink *off* this potion *Shak.*, Hamlet, v 2 337

8. Forthwith; offhand: as, to rattle *off* a story, to dash *off* a string of verses.—**Either off or on**, either remotely or directly, either one way or the other.

The questions no ways touch upon puritanism, *either off or on*. *Bp. Sanderson*

Off and on, sometimes **on and off**. (*a*) With interruptions and resumption, at intervals, now and then, occasionally, irregularly: as, I have resided in this neighborhood *off and on* for ten years.

For my part, the sea cannot drown me, I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues *off and on*
Shak., Tempest, iii 2 17

I worked for four or five years, *off and on*, at this place
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 171.

(*b*) *Naut.*, on alternate tacks, now toward and now away from the land, to and fro.—**Neither off nor on.** See *on*[1].—**To back, bear, beat, break, come, fly, get, give, go, hang, pass, set, swear, take**, etc., **off.** See the verbs.

II. *prep.* **1.** From; distant from.

Within a mile o' th' town, forsooth,
And two mile *off* this place
Middleton, The Widow, iii. 2.

I rode alone, a great way *off* my men
A. C. Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. Not on (a street or highway); leading from or out of.

Watling street, Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares *off* Cheapside and Cornhill.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 201.

8. *Naut.*, **to seaward of at short distance**; opposite or abreast of to seaward: as, the ship was *off* St. Lucia.

The effect of his [Sir Kenelm Digby's] guns in a sea-fight *off* Scanderoon *Lowell* Study Windows, p 93

We were finally beset, while trying to make a harbor in a pack of pancake and sludge ice, a half mile *off* shore *A W Greely*, Arctic Service, p 101.

4 Away from; with separation or removal from; so as no longer to be or rest on. as, to take a book *off* a shelf; he fell *off* his horse; my eye is never *off* him; that care is *off* his mind: often pleonastically *from off*.

And nowe the kinge, with all his barons,
Rose uppe *from offe* his seate
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III 189)

The waters returned *from off* the earth Gen viii 3

Others cut down branches *off* the trees Mark xi 8

The pears began to fall
From off the high tree with each freshening breeze
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 375.

A raw, chilly wind, laden with moisture, was blowing *off* the water *The Century*, XXXVII 645

5. Deviating from, especially from what is normal or regular: as, *off* the mark; *off* the square; *off* the pitch (in music).—**6** In a state of not being engaged in or occupied with as, he is *off* duty to-day.—**7** From: indicating source as, I bought this book *off* him. [Colloq. or vulgar.]—**8** Of: indicating material as, to make a meal *off* fish also pleonastically *off of*

What they consider good living is a dinner daily *off* "good block ornaments" (small pieces of meat, discoloured and dirty, but not tainted, usually set for sale on the butcher's block) *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 462.

"I'll be eat if you dines *off* me," says Tom
"Yes, that," says I, "you'll be"
W S Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell

Off color (*a*) Defective or of inferior value because of not having the right shade of color said of precious stones, and also of objects of decorative art, as porcelain (*b*) By extension, not of the proper character, not of the highest quality, reputation, etc., especially, equivocal or of doubt ful morality, as a story or print. [Colloq.]

The few [pioneers] who, being *off color* in the East, found residence more convenient in newly settled towns
Harper's Mag, LXXVII 678

(*c*) Out of sorts, indisposed [Colloq.]—**Off its feet**, in *printing*, said of composed type that does not stand squarely on both feet, and consequently produces a one sided impression.—**Off one's base** (*a*) In the wrong, mistaken (*b*) Foolish, crazy [Slang in both uses.]—**Off one's eggs**, in the wrong, mistaken [Slang.]—**Off one's feet, off one's legs**, not supported on one's feet or legs, as in standing or walking, hence, not able to be moving or active

I was never *off my legs*, nor kept my chamber a day
Sir W. Temple

Off one's hands See *hand*

What say you to a friend that would take this bitter bad bargain *off your hands?*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1

Off one's head See *head*.—**Off the hinges** See *hinge*

off (ôf), *a.* and *n.* [< *off*, *adv.*] **I.** *a* **1** More distant, further; hence, as applied to horses, oxen, etc., driven in pairs abreast (the driver's position being on the left of them), right, right-hand: opposed to *near* or *left-hand* as, the *off* side in driving, the *off* horse.

The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her *off* fore leg last Tuesday *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii

Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who controlled his mate, the *off* horse!
Harper's Mag, LXXVI 786.

2. In *cricket*, on that side of the field which is to the left of the bowler: opposed to *on* See diagram under *cricket*[2].—**3.** Leading out of or away from a main line: applied to streets: as, we turned out of Oxford street into an *off* street

Friar-street is one of the smaller *off* thoroughfares.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 479.

4. Characterized by discontinuance or interruption of that which is usual or normal, not occupied with or devoted to the usual business or affairs: as, this is an *off* day; *off* time; an *off* year (in *U. S. politics*, a year in which no important elections take place).

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough, or ran in the Trafalgar Coach, and it was with a team of these very horses on an *off* day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ix.

A vast apple tree, whose trunk was some three feet through, and whose towering top was heavy, even in an *off*-year for apples, with a mass of young fruit.
Howells, Three Villages, Shirley

5. Away from the mark or right direction; mistaken; wrong: as, you are quite *off* in that matter [Colloq.]—**6** Conditioned; circumstanced In this sense *off* is peculiarly idiomatic, *well off*, for example, meaning literally 'fully out,' namely, of hindering conditions, hence, 'well-conditioned': so, *he is well off*, they found themselves worse *off* than before.

Marriage is at present so much out of fashion that a lady is very well *off* who can get any husband at all
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

The poor—that is to say, the working classes—have grown distinctly better *off*
W Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 260.

Poorly, very poorly *off* are our peasants!
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII. 377

II. *n.* **1**† Same as *offing*.

The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the *off*, at a Southsoutheast moope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291

2. In *cricket*, that part of the field to the bowler's left

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the *off*
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii 8

off (ôf), *interj.* [Exclamatory use of *off*, *adv.*] Away! depart! begone!

off (ôf), *v. i.* [< *off*, *adv.*] *Naut.*, to move off shore, steer from the land said of a ship, and used only in the present participle as, the vessel was *offing* at the time the accident happened.

offa (of'ä), *n* Same as *affa*

offal (of'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *off-fall*, < ME. *offal*, fallen remnants, chips of wood, etc (= D. *afval* = G *abfall* = Icel Sw *affall* = Dan *affald*, offal), < *of*, *off*, + *fall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n* **1.** That which falls off, as a chip or chips in dressing wood or stone, that which is suffered to fall off as of little value or use

On the floores of the lower [oven] they lay the *offals* of flax, over those mats, and upon them their egges, at least sixe thousand in an oven *Sandys*, Travailes, p 98

Of gold the very smallest filings are precious, and our Blessed Saviour, when there was no want of provision, yet gave it in charge to his disciples the *off fall* should not be lost *Sanderson*, quoted in Trench's Select Glossary, [ed 1887

That which the world offers in her best pleasures is but shells, *offals*, and parings
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 886

Especially—**2** Waste meat, the parts of a butchered animal which are rejected as unfit for use.

A barrow of butcher's *offal* *Shak.*, M W of W., iii 5 5

What in the butcher's trade is considered the *offal* of a bullock was explained by Mr Deputy Hicks before the last Select Committee of the House of Commons on Smithfield Market "The carcass," he said, "as it hangs clear of everything else, is the carcass, and all else constitutes the *offal*" *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 9

3 Refuse of any kind, rubbish

To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent, God would not accept the *offals* of other professions *South*

His part of the harbor is the receptacle of all the *offal* of the town *B Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p 47

4. In the *fisheries* (*a*) Small fish of various kinds taken in seines among larger or more valuable kinds, and thrown away or used for manure, etc [Chesapeake Bay and tributaries] (*b*) Low-priced and inferior fish, distinguished from *prime* Fish caught with the trawl average one fourth prime and three fourths offal.

II. *a* Waste, refuse as, *offal* wood

Glean not in barren soil these *offal* ears,
Sith reap thou may st whole harvests of delight
Southwell, Lewd Love is Loss

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corn
Mortimer, Husbandry

off-and-on (ôf'and-on'), *a* [< *off and on*, adverbial phrase: see under *off*, *adv.*] Occasional

The faithful dog,
The *off and on* companion of my walk
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv

off-bear (ôf'bãr), *v. t* In *brickmaking*, to carry off from the molding-table and place on the ground to dry.

Others still [in pictures on tombs in Thebes] are *off-bearing* the bricks and laying them out on the ground to dry
C T Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p 18.

off-bearer (ôf'bãr'ėr), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a workman employed to carry the bricks from the molding-table and lay them on the ground to dry.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an *off bearer*
C T Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p 108.

off-cap† (ôf'kap'), *v. t* To take off the cap by way of obeisance or salutation. [Rare.]

Three great ones of the city
Off-capp'd to him *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1. 10

offcast (ôf'kâst), *n* That which is rejected as useless.

The *offcasts* of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs
M. W Savage, Reuben Medlicott. (*Davies.*)

off-come (ôf'kum), *n.* Apology, excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [Scotch.]

off-corn (ôf'kôrn), *n.* Waste or inferior corn thrown out during dressing

Such *off-corn* as cometh give wife for her share *Tusser.*

offcut (ôf'kut), *n.* In *printing* (*a*) Any excess of paper which is cut off the main sheet (*b*) That part of a printed sheet which is cut from the main sheet and separately folded In the ordinary half-sheet form of 12mo, pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 are in the offcut of the half sheet of twelve pages

offence, offenceless, etc. See *offense*, etc.

offend (o-fend'), *v.* [< ME *offenden*, < OF. *offendre* = Sp *ofender* = Pg *offender* = It. *offendere*, offend, < L. *offendere*, thrust or strike against, come upon, stumble, blunder, commit an offense, displease, < *ob*, before, + OL. *fendere*, strike. see *defend*, *fend*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**† To strike; attack, assail

We have power granted us to defend ourselves and *offend* our enemies, as well by sea as by land
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 366

He [the Spaniard] had a Macheat, or long Knife, wherewith he kept them [the sailors] both from seizing him, they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend themselves or *offend* him *Dampier*, Voyages I 254

2† To injure, harm, hurt

Who hath yow misboden or *offended?*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 51.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but *offend st* thy lungs to speak so loud
Shak., M of V., iv 1 140

3. To displease; give offense or displeasure to, shock; annoy, pain, molest

The rankest compound of villanous smell that ever *offended* nostril *Shak.*, M W of W., iii 5 93.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city
Prov xviii 19

I acquaint you
Aforehand, if you *offend* me, I must beat you
B Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i 2.

4 To disobey or sin against (a person), transgress or violate (a law or right)

Marry, Sir, he hath *offended* the law
Shak., M for M., iii. 2. 16.

She found she had *offended* God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune
Browning, Ring and Book, iii 182

5† To cause to offend or transgress, lead into disobedience or evil

If thy right eye *offend* thee [causeth thee to stumble, in the revised version], pluck it out. Mat. v 29

Whoso shall *offend* [cause to stumble, in the revised version] one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Mat xviii 6.

=**Syn. 3** To vex, chafe, irritate, provoke, nettle, fret, gall

II. *intrans* **1**† To strike, attack, or assail one

In the morning and euening the cold doth *offend* more then it doth about noone tide
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 254

2 To disobey, violate, or transgress law, whether human or divine; commit a fault or crime, sin sometimes with *against*

Nor yet *against* Cesar have I *offended* anything at all
Acts xxv 8.

If meat make my brother to *offend* I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to *offend*.
1 Cor viii. 13.

In a free Commonwealth, the Governor or chief Counselor *offending* may be remov'd and punish'd without the least Commotion *Milton*, Free Commonwealth

3† To give offense or displeasure, do anything displeasing, or calculated to cause dislike or anger.

But lorde, what ayles the kyng at me?
For vn-to hym I neuere *offende*
York Plays, p 140.

offendant (o-fen'dant), *n.* [See *offend.*] One who offends; an offender *Holland*

If the *offendant* did consider the griefe and shame of punishment, he would containe himselfe within the compasse of a better course
Breton, Packet of Letters, p 43 (*Davies*)

offender (o-fen'dėr), *n* One who offends, one who transgresses or violates a law, whether human or divine, one who infringes rules and regulations, one who acts contrary to the rights of others, or to social rule or custom; one who displeases or annoys; one who gives offense, or incurs the dislike or resentment of another.

My lords, let pale *offenders* pardon craue
If we offend, laws rigour let us haue
Heywood, If you know not Me, i.

O love beyond degree!
Th' offended dies to set th' *offender* free
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

She hugged the *offender*, and forgave the offence
Dryden, Cym and Iph., i. 367.

=Syn. *Offender, Delinquent,* culprit. *Offender* differs from *delinquent* in that a *delinquent* is, strictly, a negative transgressor, one who neglects to comply with the requirements of the law, whereas an *offender* is a positive transgressor one who violates law or social rule. Both are general words, covering the offenses or delinquencies under divine or human laws, social usages, etc

offending (o-fen'ding), *n.* The act of committing an offense, offense; fault, transgression, crime

The very head and front of my *offending*
Hath this extent, no more
Shak, Othello, I. 3. 80

offendress (o-fen'dres), *n* [< *offender* + *-ess.*] A female offender.

A desperate *offendress* against nature
Shak., All's Well, I 1. 153.

offense, offence (o-fens'), *n* [< ME *offense, offence,* < OF. *offense, offence,* F. *offense* = Pr *offensa* = Sp. *ofensa* = Pg It *offensa,* < L. *offensa,* an offense, orig fem. of *offensus,* pp of *offendere,* offend see *offend.*] 1. Assault; attack as, weapons or arms of *offense*

Courtesy . would not be persuaded to offer any *offense,* but only to stand up on the best defensive guard
Sir P Sidney

For *ofence* they [the Belgians] wore a ponderous sabre, and carried a Gaulish pike, with flame like and undulating edges. *C Elton,* Origins of Eng Hist, p 116.

2†. Harm; hurt; injury.

Litel witen folk what is to yerne,
That they ne fynde in hire desire *offence,*
For cloud of errour ne lat hem discerne
What best is. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv 199

So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself *offence* *Shak*, J C, iv 3 201

3. Transgression, sin; fault; wrong

This young Squyer suerly dede non *offence,*
And thou hast smetyn hym here in my presence
Generydes (E E T S), 1 552.

He . offer'd himself to die
For man's *offence* *Milton,* P L, iii 410

Specifically, in *law* (*a*) A crime or misdemeanor, a transgression of law It implies a violation of law for which the public authorities may prosecute, not merely one which gives rise to a private cause of action only More specifically—(*b*) A misdemeanor or transgression of the law which is not indictable, but is punishable summarily or by the forfeiture of a penalty

4. Affront; insult, injustice; wrong; that which wounds the feelings and causes displeasure or resentment

Many a bard without *offence*
Has link'd our names together in his lay
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

5. Displeasure; annoyance; mortification; umbrage, anger.

Content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge *Sir P Sidney*

And you, good uncle, banish all *offence*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 5 96.

Capital, cumulative, infamous, military, etc, **offense.** See the adjectives.—**To give offense,** to cause displeasure.

To decline the acceptance of a present generally *gives offence* *E W Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I 259

To take offense, to feel displeasure or resentment be offended =Syn. 3 Misdeed, fault, delinquency, indignity, trespass Referring to the comparison under *crime,* it may be added that *offense* is a very indefinite word, covering the whole range of the others, while *misdemeanor* is a specific word, applying to an act which is cognizable by civil, school, family, or other authority, and does not appear in the aspect of an *offense* against anything but law or rules.—5 Indignation, resentment.

offenseless, offenceless (o-fens'les), *a.* [< *offense* + *-less*] Unoffending; innocent, inoffensive; harmless

Even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog, to affright an imperious lion *Shak*, Othello, II 3 275

offenselessly, offencelessly (o-fens'les-li), *adv.* Inoffensively, harmlessly

offensible† (o-fen'si-bl), *a* [< OF *offensible,* offensive, < LL *offensibilis,* liable to stumble, < L. *offendere,* pp *offensus.* stumble against, offend. see *offend*] Causing offense, offensive.

Those who will take in hand any enterprise that naturally is seditious or *offensible* haue not to consider of the occasion that moueth them to rise, but only the good & euil end which therof may proceede
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 239

offension† (o-fen'shon), *n* [ME *offensoun,* < OF *offension* = Sp. *ofension* = Pg *offensão* = It *offensione,* < L *offensio(n-),* a striking against, offense, < *offendere,* pp *offensus,* offend. see *offend*] Assault, attack.

My berd, myn heer that hongeth longe adoun,
That neuere yit ne felte *offensioun*
Of rasour nor of schere
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1558

offensious, offencious† (o-fen'shus), *a.* [< *offens(on)* + *-ous*] Offensive

Ret 'Tis Ramus, the king's professor of logic
Gui Stab him!
Ram Oh! good my lord, wherein hath Ramus been so *offencious?* *Marlowe,* Massacre at Paris, l 8

offensive (o-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [⟨F. *offensif* = Sp. *ofensivo* = Pg It *offensivo,* < L as if **offensivus,* < *offendere,* pp. *offensus,* offend: see *offend.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving to offend, assail, or attack; used in attack. opposed to *defensive* as, *offensive* weapons.—2. Consisting in or proceeding by attack; assailant; invading, aggressive. opposed to *defensive*

There is no *offensive* War yet made by Spain against K John. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 42

They say my lord duke, besides his business at the Hague, hath a general commission to treat with all princes for a league *offensive* and defensive against the house of Austria.
Court and Times of Charles I, I 60

3†. Serving to injure; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon,* Nat Hist

4. Causing or giving offense; fitted or intended to offend or give displeasure, provocative of displeasure; insulting, annoying; displeasing. as, an *offensive* remark; *offensive* behavior.

An *offensive* wife
That hath enraged him
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 1 210

She did not exactly comprehend his manner, although, on better observation, its feature seemed rather to be lack of ceremony than any approach to *offensive* rudeness
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi

5. Disgusting; disagreeable; giving pain or unpleasant sensations as, an *offensive* smell =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Aggressive, Offensive* See *aggressive.*—**4.** *Invidious, Offensive* (see *invidious*), distasteful, obnoxious, impertinent, rude, insolent, abusive, scurrilous.—5 Nauseating, sickening, loathsome

II. *n.* With the definite article An aggressive attitude or course of operations, a posture of attack: as, to act on or assume *the offensive*

offensively (o-fen'siv-li), *adv.* 1 By way of invasion or unprovoked attack, aggressively —2 In an offensive or displeasing manner, displeasingly; unpleasantly, disagreeably.—3† Injuriously; mischievously

offensiveness (o-fen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being offensive; injuriousness, unpleasantness

offer (of'ėr), *v.* [< ME *offren,* < AS *offrian* = OS *offron, offran* = OFries. *offaria, offria* = D MLG *offeren* = OHG. *opfarōn, offarōn,* MHG *opfern, ophern,* G *opfern* = Icel Sw *offra* = Dan *ofre,* offer (in earliest Teut. use 'offer as a sacrifice,' the eccl. use of the L *offerre* in this sense explaining its early appearance in Teut.),=OF. (also F.) *offrir* = Pr *ofrir, ufrir* = It. *offerire, offerire, offerare* (cf Sp *ofrecer* = Pg *offerecer*), < L *offerre,* ML also *offerare,* bring before, present, offer, < *ob,* before, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1] Cf *confer, defer*[1], *proffer, differ, prefer, refer,* etc.] **I** *trans* 1 To bring or put forward, present to notice, hold out to notice or for acceptance; present sometimes used reflexively

And as ye *offre yow* to me, so I *offre me* to yow with trewe herte *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 482

A mixed scene *offers itself* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel, p 613

I *offer* it to the reason of any Man, whether he think the knowledg of Christian Religion harder than any other Art or Science to attain *Milton,* Touching Hirelings

Who shall say what prospect life *offers* to another?
Thoreau, Walden, p 18.

2. To present for acceptance or rejection; tender or make tender of; hence, to bid or tender as a price as, to *offer* ten dollars for a thing.

Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 79

Our author *offers* no reason *Locke*

3. To present solemnly, or as an act of worship often with *up* as, to *offer up* a prayer; to *offer* sacrifices; hence, to sacrifice; immolate.

With oute the Zate of that Temple is an Awtiere, where Jewes werein wont to *offren* Dowves and Turtles
Mandeville, Travels, p. 87

Our Sauyour Criste was *offerde* vpon the same stone whan Symyon Justus toke hym in his armes.
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 45

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin-offering for atonement Ex xxix 36.

An holy priesthood, to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices.
1 Pet. ii 5.

4 To expose for sale.—5. To propose to give or to do; proffer; volunteer; show a disposition or declare a willingness to do (something): as, to *offer* help; to *offer* battle

Since the 9th of July his readiness to "*offer* battle," or to "strike" when the proper moment should arrive, had oozed away *The Century,* XXXVI 285.

6 To attempt to do, set about doing (something) to or against one; attempt; make a show of doing (something): as, to *offer* violence or resistance; to *offer* an insult.

I was afeard he would have flung a stone at my head, or otherwise have *offered* some violence to me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

Offering to returne to the Boat, the Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 184.

I rose up, and placed him in my own seat a compliment I pay to few The first thing he uttered was, "Isaac, fetch me a cup of your cherry-brandy before you *offer* to ask any question" *Steele,* Tatler, No. 266.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2 *Adduce, Allege, Assign,* etc (see *adduce*), exhibit, extend, hold out, furnish, give, propound, propose, show, move.

II. *intrans* 1 To present itself, come into view or be at hand as, an opportunity now *offers*

Th' occasion *offers,* and the youth complies *Dryden.*

2. To present or make an offering; offer up prayer, thanks, etc; present a eucharistic oblation.

By water to White Hall, and there to chapel in my pew
And then the King come down and *offered,* and took the sacrament upon his knees. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 280.

3† To present one's self in order to pay court or respects; pay one's respects.

The oath which obliges the knights, whenever they are within two miles of Windsor, to go and *offer*
Walpole, Letters, II 168.

4†. To act on the offensive; deal a blow.

Gaffray a stroke gaffe tho his sculle vppon,
He *offeryng* so, the helme rent and foulle raide
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 8090.

So that his power, like to a fainting lion,
May *offer,* but not hold
Shak, 2 Hen IV., iv. 1 219

To offer at, to make an attempt at, essay as, the horse *offered at* the leap, I will not *offer at* that which I cannot do

Offering at wit too? why, Galla,
Where hast thou been? *B. Jonson,* Catiline, ii. 1

offer (of'ėr), *n* [= OFries *offer* = D *offer* = MLG *offer* = OHG *opfar, opphar, offar, ophar, opfer, opher,* MHG *opfer,* G *opfer* = Icel *offr* = Sw Dan *offer,* from the verb] 1. The act of presenting to notice or for acceptance, or that which is brought forward or presented to notice or for acceptance; a proposal made and submitted as, his *offer* of protection was declined; to receive an *offer* of marriage.

The *offers* he doth make
Were not for him to give, nor them to take
Daniel
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd
Pope, R. of the L., l. 82

2 The act of bidding or proposing to give a price or to do for a price, or the sum bid, a tender or proposal to give or do something for a specified equivalent, or for something in return: as, no *offer* of less than a dollar will be received, he made an *offer* for the building of the bridge.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers*
Swift, South Sea Project, at 20

3 Attempt; endeavor; essay; show, pretense

I never saw her yet
Make *offer* at the least glance of affection,
But still so modest, wise! *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, I 1

He had no sooner spoken these words, but he made an *offer* of throwing himself into the water
Steele, Spectator, No 118.

4† An offering; something presented by way of sacrifice or of acknowledgment.

Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me. *Sir P Sidney*

On offer, for sale.—**Promise and offer,** in *Scots law* See *promise*

offerable (of'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Cf. OF *offrable,* as *offer* + *-able.*] Capable of being offered

offerer (of'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who offers, in any sense of that word, or presents for acceptance; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship; one who offers a proposal, or makes a bid or tender.

offering (of'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. **offring,* also, by confusion, *offrende,* < AS *offrung, ofrung* (= MLG. *offeringe* = MHG. *opferunge,* G. *opferung* = Sw. Dan. *offring*), an offering, sacrifice, verbal n of *offrian,* offer: see *offer, v.*] 1. The act of one who offers: as, there were few *offerings* in railroad shares to-day; heavy *offerings* in December wheat.—2. That which is offered, a thing offered or given; a gift. Specifically—(*a*) Something offered or presented in divine service, as an expression of gratitude or thanks, to procure some favor or benefit, or to atone for sin or conciliate the Deity, an oblation, a sacrifice In the ancient Jewish Church offerings were classed as burnt-offerings, peace-, sin, and trespass-offerings They may also be divided into animal or bloody offerings (sheep, goats, cattle, doves), and vegetable or unbloody offerings. (*b*) A contribution (strictly a religious contribution given to or by means of a church) given for the support of some cause, or consecrated to some special

purpose: as, *offerings* for the poor. [The term *offerings* in the Church of England includes payments made in accordance with custom to the vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, etc, or at Easter or Christmas.]

And ache bigan to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And after that made hir *offrende*
Gower (*Hallswell*.)

Easter offerings See *Easter dues*, under *Easter*. — **Offering day**, in the *Ch of Eng*, a day on which it was formerly and is still in some places customary to make special alms and offerings for the poor These days are Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday, and the feast of the dedication of the parish church, or, instead of the latter two, Midsummer and Michaelmas

offering-sheet (of'ėr-ing-shēt), *n* In the *Western Church*, during early and medieval times, a white linen cloth or fanon in which the bread intended for eucharistic use was presented by the people. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III ii. 33.

offertoire (of-ėr-twor'), *n*. [F.. see *offertory*.] Same as *offertory*.

offertorium (of-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *offertoria* (-ä). [LL.] Same as *offertory*.

offertory (of'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *offertories* (-riz). [< ME *offertory*, *offeratory* (also *offertoire*, < OF.) = OF. (and F.) *offertoire* = Sp. *ofertorio* = Pg It *offertorio*, < LL. *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, < *offertor*, an offerer, < L *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] **1†.** The act of offering, or the thing offered

He [St Paul] gave his will, made an *offertory* of that, as well as of his goods, choosing the act which was enjoined
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 55

2 *Eccles* (*a*) In medieval usage — (1) A cloth of fine linen or richer material used to receive the bread offered by the people. (2) A cloth with which the deacon or assistant at mass lifted the chalice (3) A strip of silk worn like a scarf, with which the acolyte, or afterward the subdeacon, held the empty paten from the time of the lesser oblation till the end of the canon Also called the *offertory veil* (*b*) In the mass of the Roman Catholic and in the communion office of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches — (1) The verses or the anthem said or sung while the gifts of the people are received and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar, also, the musical setting of such verses or anthem (2) The money (or, as formerly, other gifts) then received from the people (3) The oblation of the unconsecrated elements then made by the celebrant Also called the *lesser oblation*. See *oblation*, 3. (4) The part of the service beginning with the offertory verses or anthem and ending before the *Sursum Corda*. — **Offertory dish.** Same as *alms basin*

offerture† (of'ėr-tūr), *n*. [< OF. *offerture*, an offer, proposal, < ML *offertura*, an offering, < L *offerre*, offer see *offer*.] An offer, an overture, a proposal

Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown *Milton*, Eikonoklastes

off-fall†, *n* See *offal*.

off-flow (ôf'flō), *n*. A channel or way by which surplus water may be discharged or allowed to flow off.

offhand (ôf'hand'), *adv*. **1.** At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice.

But then she reads so — my stars! how she will read *off hand!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii 2.

We cannot say, without looking carefully to the scale on the map, how many miles Corfu lies from the coast of Thessaly, any more than we can say *offhand* how many miles Anglesey lies from the coast of Norfolk
E A Freeman, Venice, p 337

2 From the hand, without the support of a rest

Rifles were, however, always permitted to compete with them, under equitable restrictions. These were, that they should be fired *off hand*, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.
A B Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 208.

offhand (ôf'hand), *a*. [< *offhand*, *adv*.] **1.** Without study or premeditation; impromptu as, an *offhand* remark; an *offhand* speech

One searches in vain [in Matthew Arnold's works] for a blithe, musical, gay, or serious *off-hand* poem
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p 92

2 Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional: as, an *offhand* manner.

He [Gray] has the knack of saying droll things in an *off-hand* way, and as if they cost him nothing
Lowell, New Princeton Rev, I 167

offhanded (ôf'han'ded), *adv* [< *offhand* + *-ed*².] Offhand, without hesitation [Colloq.]

Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, *off-handed*, a Punch or a Judy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 52.

offhandedly (ôf'han'ded-li), *adv*. Offhand; in an offhand manner. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 541. [Colloq.]

office (of'is), *n*. [< ME. *office*, *offyce*, < OF. *office*, *offyz*, F. *office* = Sp. *oficio* = Pg. *officio* = It *offizio*, *uffizio*, *ufizio*, *ufficio*, < L *officium*, a service, an obligatory service, duty, official duty, office, court, etc, prob contr from *opificium*, the doing of a work, a working, < *opifex*, one who does a work, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do. see *opus* and *fact* Cf. *officinal*.] **1.** Service; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; function assigned by a superior authority; hence, employment; business, that which one undertakes or is expected to do

Let no preacher be negligent in doing his *office*
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The way to increase spiritual comforts is to be strict in the *offices* of humble obedience
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I. 62.

So, Jack Tapster, do me thine *office*
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

2. That which is performed or is intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or which anything is fitted to perform or customarily performs, function

My voice had lost his *office* & was dead
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p 138

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms
Newton, Opticks

The *office* of geometry, he [Plato] said, was to discipline the mind, not to minister to the base wants of the body
Macaulay, Lord Bacon

3. A position or situation to which certain duties are attached; a post the possession of which imposes certain duties upon the possessor and confers authority for their performance, a post or place held by an officer, an official, or a functionary

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office* Rom xi 13

An *office* is a right to exercise an employment, public or private, as in the case of bailiffs, receivers, and the like
S Dowell, Taxes in England, I 123, note

4 Specifically, a position of authority under a government as, a man in *office*, to accept *office* In *law* (*a*) The right and duty conferred on an individual to perform any part of the functions of government, and receive such compensation, if any, as the law may affix to the service more specifically called *public office* It implies authority to exercise some part of the power of the state, a tenure of right therein, some continuous duration, and usually emoluments It is often defined simply as a public charge or employment, but there are many instances of public charge or employment which are not in law deemed *offices*, such as the service of a janitor, or that of a person designated by special act to buy goods for public use In early English law *office* was regarded as a right, and could be conferred on a man and his heirs In United States law it is a duty or agency conferred for public benefit, and, although the tenure is to some extent matter of right, the compensation is subject to change by the legislature, unless constitutionally fixed (*b*) In a more general sense, the word *office* includes continuous powers or functions to act under direct sanction of law in the affairs of others without their appointment or consent as, the *office* of an executor or of a trustee (*c*) In a private corporation (1) A continuous power or function the existence of which forms part of the organization of the body, as distinguished from the service of agents and servants. (2) Executive or administrative powers and functions, as distinguished from membership in the governing body, as those of the directors and officers of a bank

5. In *old Eng law*, jurisdiction, bailiwick as, a constable sworn "to prevent all bloodshed, outcries, affrays, and rescouses [rescues] done within his *office*" — **6.** Inquest of office (which see, under *inquest*) — **7.** A building or room in which one transacts business or discharges his professional duties: as, a lawyer's or doctor's *office*, the *office* of a factory or lumber-yard, especially, a place where public business is transacted: as, the county clerk's *office*, the post-*office*, the war-*office* also (in the plural), the apartments wherein domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brew-houses, and the like, along with outhouses, such as the stables, etc, of a mansion or palace, or the barns, cow-houses, etc., of a farm.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones!
Shak, Rich II, i 2 69

As for *offices*, let them stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887)

8. The persons collectively who transact business in an office · often applied specifically to an insurance company: as, a fire-*office*. — **9.** An act of good or ill voluntarily tendered (usually in a good sense); service: usually in the plural.

Wolves and bears,
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity *Shak*, W T, ii. 3 189.

I am a man that hath not done your love
All the worst *offices* *B Jonson*, Volpone, I 1.

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good *Offices* to accommodate Matters. *Howell*, Letters, I vi 4

10 *Eccles* (*a*) The prescribed order or form for a service of the church, or for devotional use, or the service so prescribed, especially, the forms for the canonical hours collectively (the *divine office*). as, the communion *office*, the confirmation *office*, the *office* of prime, etc ; to recite *office* (*b*) In the Mozarabic and in some old Gallican and monastic liturgies, in the Uses of Sarum and York, and in the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549, the introit Also *officium* (*c*) In canon law, a benefice which carries no jurisdiction with it. — **11†** Mark of authority, badge of office

The aumenere a rod schalle haue in honde,
As *office* for almes, y vndurstonde
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 324

Ambrosian office. See *Ambrosian*². — **Arms of office,** in *her* See *arm*², 7. — **Circumlocution Office** See *circumlocution*. — **Color of office** See *color*. — **Cook's office,** the galley [Naut. slang.] — **Crown office.** See *crown*. — **Dead-letter office** See *dead*. — **Divine office** See def 10 and *divine*. — **Foreign office** See *foreign*. — **Holy Office,** the Inquisition this title, however, properly belongs to the "Congregation" established at Rome by Pope Paul III in 1542, to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject. — **Home Office** See *home*. — **House of office†** See *house*¹. — **Hydrographic, imprest, intelligence, land,** etc, **office** See the qualifying words. — **Jack in office, Jack out of office.** See *Jack*¹. — **Little office of the Blessed Virgin,** a collection of psalms, lessons, and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary, arranged in imitation of the breviary, and formerly appointed in the Roman Catholic Church to be read by certain religious in addition to the divine office. — **Military office.** See *military*, 2. — **Ministerial offices, Mozarabic office, naval office** See the adjectives. — **Oath of office** See *oath*. — **Occasional office,** the form for a religious service which does not recur at stated intervals, but is limited to certain occasions or relates to certain individuals only, a service other than the holy communion or daily prayers. Such occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer are those for baptism, confirmation, matrimony, visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, institution of a minister, etc **Office copy,** in *law* See *copy*. — **Office found,** in *law*, the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property See *inquest*. — **Office hours,** the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business. — **Office of detail** See *detail*. — **To give the office,** to suggest as a job, furnish a hint supply information [Slang, Eng.] = **Syn** *Business*, *Pursuit*, etc (see *occupation*), post, situation, place, capacity

officet (of'is), *v. t.* [< OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Sp *oficiar* = Pg. *officiar* = It *officiare*, *uffiziare*, < ML *officiare*, perform an office, < L *officium*, office see *office*, *n* Cf *officiate*.] **1** To perform in the way of office or service, serve, perform, transact

Shall I stay here to do 't? no, no, although
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all *Shak*, All's Well, iii. 2. 128.

2. To intrust with an office; place in an office.

So stands this squire
Officed with me *Shak*, W T, i 2. 172.

3. To move by means of office or by exercise of official authority. [Rare.]

A Jack-guardant cannot *office* me from my son Coriolanus.
Shak, Cor, v 2 68.

office-bearer (of'is-bār'ėr), *n* One who has been intrusted with the discharge of some official duty, as in directing the affairs of a corporation, company, society, etc

office-book (of'is-bůk), *n* A service-book; a book containing religious offices or services.

office-holder (of'is-hōl'dėr), *n* One who is in possession of an office under government, in general. any official.

officer (of'i-sėr), *n* [< ME *officer*, < OF *officier*, F *officier* = Pr. *officier* = It *officiere*, < ML *officiarius*, an officer, < L *officium*, office. see *office*.] **1.** One who holds an office, or to whom has been intrusted a share in the management or direction of some business or undertaking, such as a society, corporation, company, etc, or who fills some position involving responsibility, to which he has been formally appointed — **2** Specifically, a person holding a public office, under a national, state, or municipal government, and authorized thereby to exercise some specific function: as, an *officer* of the Treasury Department; a custom-house or excise *officer*. law *officers*, a court *officer* In constitutional provisions and statutes regulating the appointment, tenure, emoluments, etc, of public officers, the designations "officers," "civil officers," "public officers" "executive officers," "judicial officers," "legislative officers," "administrative officers," and the like commonly have in American law peculiar meanings dependent on the connection in which the phrases are used, and on other provisions of law necessary to be considered with them.

All the principal ministers of the British crown are popularly called the great *officers* of state
Encyc. Brit, XXII 458.

3 Used absolutely: (*a*) One who holds a commission in the army or navy In the army *general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as generals, lieutenant-generals, major generals, and brigadiers *Staff officers* belong to the general staff, and include the quartermaster general, adjutant-general, aides de camp, etc *Commissioned officers*, in the British army, include colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (*field officers*), and captains, lieutenants, and sub lieutenants (*company officers*), and are appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord lieutenant, in the United States army these hold their commissions from the President, the lowest grade being that of second lieutenant. *Brevet officers* are those who hold a nominal rank above that for which they receive pay *Non commissioned officers* are usually appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and are intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant majors, quartermaster sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum and fife-majors Officers in the navy are distinguished as *commissioned officers*, holding their commissions in the British navy from the lords of the Admiralty and in the United States navy from the President, *warrant officers*, holding warrants in the British navy from the Admiralty, and in the United States navy from the Secretary of the Navy as boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, and *petty officers*, appointed by the captain or officer commanding the ship Officers in the navy are also classed as *line* or *combatant officers*, and *staff* or *non-combatant officers*, the latter comprising paymasters, and medical, commissariat, and other civil officers See *line*[2], 14 (*b*) In the law of corporations, one who holds an office, such as a director or cashier, as distinguished from one who is an employee, as a bookkeeper. It is disputed whether a bank-teller is properly included in the designation of *officers* or not The question would often be determined by a reference to the charter or by laws of the particular bank More specifically, in popular use, an *officer* is an executive officer, such as the president, secretary or treasurer, as distinguished from a member of the board of directors or an employee (*c*) A policeman, constable, or beadle

It is no solecism to call a police constable an *officer*, although the chief constable would speak of him as one of his "men" A police-constable is a peace *officer*, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an *officer* *N and Q*, 7th ser, VI 237

(*d*) In some honorary orders, a member of higher rank than the lowest, in the Legion of Honor, the degree next higher than that of chevalier or knight.—**Executive officer** See *executive*—**General officer,** an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade, a general See def 3 (*a*)—**Marine officer, naval officer,** etc See the adjectives.—**Officer de facto,** in *law*, a person who by some color of right is in possession of an office and for the time being performs its duties with public acquiescence Hence his acts are generally valid as to the public, though he may have no right as against the state—**Officer de jure,** a person who, possessing the legal qualifications, has been lawfully chosen to the office in question, and has fulfilled the conditions precedent to the performance of its duties Hence he has a right to retain the office and receive its compensation *Cooley*—**Officer of arms,** in *her*, one of the officials concerned with heraldry, as a king at-arms, herald, or pursuivant.—**Officer of the day,** an officer who has charge, for the time being, of the guard, prisoners, and police of a military force or camp, and inspects the guard, messes, barracks, storehouses, corrals, etc—**Officer of the deck,** the officer who has charge, for the time being, of the management of a ship—**Officer of the guard,** a commissioned officer who is detailed daily to command the guard He is under the orders of the officer of the day, he instructs the non commissioned officers and privates of the guard in their duties, inspects the reliefs, visits the sentinels, and is responsible for the good order and discipline of the guard and prisoners, and also for the property they use—**Officer of the watch** See *watch officer*—**Orderly officer** See *orderly*

officer (of'i-sėr), *v* [< *officer*, *n*] **I.**† *intrans* To minister; be of service

The small store he set on princes and the nobility, unless they were *officering* to the welfare of the community of their fellow men
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), ii 95, Com[mentary

II. *trans* 1. To furnish with officers, appoint officers over

These vessels, owned, controlled, and *officered* by the Confederate Government, sailed sometimes under the British flag *J R Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p 226

2 To serve as officers for

Men of education pass certain examinations, pay for their own outfit and food, work hard in the army for a year, are then dismissed on passing another examination, and become available in war chiefly to *officer* the reserves
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLIII 11

office-seeker (of'is-sē"kėr), *n.* One who seeks public office

official (o-fish'al), *a* and *n* [< ME *official* (n), < OF. *official*, *official*, F. *officiel* = Sp. *oficial* = Pg. *official* = It *officiale*, *offiziale*, *uficiale*, < LL *officialis*, of or belonging to duty or office (ML. as a noun, an official) < L *officium*, duty, office: see *office.*] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to office or the performance of the duties of an office. as, *official* duty; *official* cares or responsibility.

Whose heavy hours were passed with busy men
In the dull practice of th' *official* pen
Crabbe, Works, IV 119

2 Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority, hence, authorized as, an *official* statement or report —3† Performing duties or offices, rendering usefúl service, ministering

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iii. 2

Official arms, in *her*, arms assumed because representing an office or dignity, and impaled or in other way combined with the paternal arms thus a bishop impales the arms of his see with his personal arms

II. *n* 1 One who is invested with an office of a public nature; one holding a civil appointment as, a government *official*, a railway *official*.

There shal no jugge imperial,
Ne bisshop, ne *official*,
Done jugement on me
Rom of the Rose, 1 6420

One of those legislators especially odious to *officials*—an independent "large acred" member
Bulwer, My Novel, ix 4

The hardest work of all, in one sense, falls on that much-abused *official*, the Chief Clerk, who has to sit in a public room, accessible to every one
E Schuyler, Amer Diplomacy, p 16

2 In *Eng eccles. law*, a person appointed as judge by a bishop, chapter, or archdeacon, to hear causes in the ecclesiastical courts

officialdom (o-fish'al-dum), *n* [< *official* + -*dom*] Officials collectively or as a class

The language of *officialdom* is entirely French, indeed, thinly cloaked in a departmental disguise of English terminations *Cornhill Mag*, Oct., 1888

officialism (o-fish'al-izm), *n* [< *official* + -*ism*] 1 Official position, office-holding, public office.

He is the first Irish leader of whose party no member could be tempted by the extravagant salaries with which *officialism* is endowed in Ireland
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX. 13

2 An official system

Military *officialism* everywhere tends to usurp the place of civil *officialism* *H Spencer*, Prin of Sociol, § 266

In what relation does His Headship stand to the political and social organizations that call themselves Churches, and the *officialisms* they have created?
Contemporary Rev, LI 212

3 That view of official position which regards office, and the mere discharge of official duty, without reference to public or other interests, as all-important; excessive attention to official routine and office detail; official strictness or stiffness; "red-tapeism"

The melancholy years at St. Helena, which will, we fear, prove only more and more ignoble when *officialism* allows its records to see the light *Westminster Rev*, CXXVI 838

4 Perfunctoriness

There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and *officialism* in worship—i e, of worship simulated by mechanical imitation *Contemporary Rev*, L 15

officiality (o-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n* [< *official* + -*ity*] Same as *officialty* *Hume*

officialize (o-fish'al-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *officialized*, ppr *officializing* [< *official* + -*ize*] To render official in character.

officially (o-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an official capacity, as an official as, I am not *officially* cognizant of the matter; *officially* connected with some undertaking —2. By the proper officer, or in accordance with official requirements, duly and formally, as by an official: as, accounts or reports *officially* verified; persons *officially* notified

officialty (o-fish'al-ti), *n.* [< *official* + -*ty.*] *Eccles.* (*a*) The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.* (*b*) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head (*c*) The building in which an ecclesiastical court or other deliberative or governing body assembles, or has its official seat, a chapter-house as, the *officialty* of the Cathedral of Sens in France Also *officiality*

officiant (o-fish'i-ant), *n* [< ML. *offician(t-)s*, ppr of *officiare*, officiate. see *officiate.*] *Eccles.*, one who officiates at or conducts a religious service; one who administers a sacrament or celebrates the eucharist

"Celebrant" is also used for the chief *officiant* at other solemn offices, such as vespers *Cath Dict*, p 132

officiary (o-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *officiarius*, < L *officium*, office: see *office*, *officer*] 1. Relating to an office, official [Rare.]

Some sheriffs were hereditary and some *officiary* and had jurisdiction over the counties
Pilkington, Derbyshire, II 11

2† Subservient; subordinate. *Heylin* (1600-1662). (*Davies.*)

officiate (o-fish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *officiated*, ppr. *officiating.* [< ML. *officiatus*, pp. of *officiare*, perform an office, < L *officium*, office: see *office*. Cf. *office*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To perform official duties; perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post; serve.

On the top of the hill [at Cairo] is the uninhabited convent of St Michael, to which a priest goes every Sunday to *officiate* *Pococke*, Description of the East, I 25

II. *trans.* 1 To perform or take part in

Household and privat Orisons were not to be *officiated* by Priests, for neither did public Prayer appertain onely to their office *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2† To supply, give out.

All her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible . merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth *Milton*, P L, viii 22

officiator (o-fish'i-ā-tor), *n* [< ML *officiator*, < *officiare*, officiate. see *officiate.*] One who officiates.

officinal (o-fis'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F *officinal* = Sp *oficinal* = Pg *officinal* = It *officinale*, < ML *officinalis*, of the shop or office, NL specifically of an apothecary's shop, < L. *officina*, a workshop, laboratory, ML also office see *officine.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory, used in a shop or laboratory Especially—2. Of an apothecary's shop. applied in pharmacy to preparations made according to recognized prescriptions; specifically, prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Hence—3. In *bot*, used in medicine or the arts

II. *n* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop, specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopœia

officine† (of'i-sin), *n.* [< OF *officine*, *offecine* = Sp. *oficina* = Pg. It. *officina*, a shop, laboratory, apothecary's shop, < L *officina*, a shop, laboratory, ML also office, NL an apothecary's shop, contr. of *opificina*, < *opifex* (*opific-*), a worker, mechanic, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do see *opus* and *fact*, and cf. *office*] A workshop or laboratory *Fuller*

officious (o-fish'us), *a.* [< F. *officieux* = Sp. *oficioso* = Pg *officioso* = It *officioso*, *uffizioso*, < L. *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, < *officium*, service, duty see *office*] 1. Doing or ready to do kind offices, attentive, courteous and obliging, hence, friendly, in a general sense

To whom they would haue bin *officious* helpers in building of the Temple *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 151.

Ask how you did, and often, with intent
Of being *officious*, be impertinent
Donne, Expostulation

2 Having a bearing on or connection with official duties, but not formally official

Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an official conversation The first is the free interchange of opinions between two ministers, and it compromises neither, the latter would do so, and would bind their Governments *Diary of Lord Malmesbury*, quoted in [N and Q, 7th ser, VI 65

3 Forward in tendering services, zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others, meddling, obtrusive

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services
Shak, M N D, iii 2 330.

I have a traveler's dislike to *officious* ciceroni
Irving, Alhambra, p 53

Officious will, a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family *Wharton* =**Syn. 3** *Impertinent, Officious* (see *impertinent*), *Active, Busy*, etc (see *active*), meddlesome, obtrusive, interfering, intermeddling, pragmatical

officiously (o-fish'us-li), *adv.* 1†. Dutifully; with proper service

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously* *Barrow*

2† Kindly; with solicitous care

We came much fatigued to a village where they very *officiously* supplied us with fewel, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 82

3 In a forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; meddlingly.

The family shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick *officiously* reached him a chair
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

officiousness (o-fish'us-nes), *n* The character of being officious; readiness or eagerness to render unsolicited service; well-intentioned meddlesomeness, superserviceableness.

officium (o-fish'i-um), *n* See *office*, 10 (*b*).

offing (ôf'ing), *n* [< *off* + -*ing*[1].] That part of the open visible sea that is remote from the shore, beyond the anchoring-ground, or beyond the mid-line between the shore and the horizon.

Some little cloud
Cuts off the fiery highway of the sun,
And isles a light in the *offing*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To get a good offing (*naut.*), to get well clear of the land.

offish (ôf'ish), *a.* [< *off* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner; reserved

A few days later he called on her, expecting to patch up their little misunderstanding, as on previous occasions She was rather *offish*, but really would have been glad to make up. *The Century*, XXXVI 35

offlet (ôf'let), *n.* [< *off* + *let*[1]. Cf. *inlet*, *outlet*.] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal for letting off the water

offprint (ôf'print), *n.* [< *off* + *print*; equiv. to G *abdruck*.] A reprint of a separate article contained in a periodical or other publication. See the quotations.

Various terms, such as "deprint," "exprint," &c , have been proposed to denote a separately printed copy of a pamphlet distributed to friends Neither conveys any intelligible idea But by comparison with "offshot" I think we might use *offprint* with some hope of expressing what is meant *W W Skeat*, The Academy, XXVIII 121

Reprints of the separate articles ("*offprints*" is the last coinage, we believe) would be very welcome for convenience of use in classes. *Amer Jour of Philol*, VII 275

off-reckoning (ôf'rek″ning), *n* Formerly, in the British army, an allowance given to captains and commanding officers of regiments from the money set apart annually for the men's clothing

offrende†, *n.* See *offering*.

offsaddle (ôf'sad″l), *v t* , pret. and pp. *offsaddled*, ppr. *offsaddling* [< *off* + *saddle*] To unsaddle; remove the saddle from. [South Africa]

The first halt was called about ten miles from the camp, but the horses were not *off-saddled* at this spot
The Cape Argus, June 7, 1879.

At midday they *offsaddled* the horses for an hour by some water *H R Haggard*, Jess, xxx

offscouring (ôf'skour″ing), *n.* [< *off* + *scouring*] That which is scoured off, hence, rejected matter; refuse; that which is vile or despised.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people Lam iii 45

The common sort of strangers, and the *off-skowring* of mariners (here I do except them of better iudgement, as well mariners as others) *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 559

They were contented to be the *off-scouring* of the world, and to expose themselves willingly to all afflictions
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

The *offscourings* of the gaols which were formerly poured into the British army *Fortnightly Rev* , N S , XLIII 22

offscum (ôf'skum), *n.* and *a* **I.** *n* Refuse, scum

But now this *off scum* of that cursed fry
Dare to renew the like bald enterprize
Spenser, F Q , VII vi 30

I see the Drift These *off scums*, all at once
Too idlely pampered, plot Rebellions
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Lawe

II† *a* Vile; outcast.

The *offscum* rascals of men
Trans of Boccalini (1626), p 207

offset (ôf'set), *v t* ; pret. and pp. *offset*, ppr *offsetting*. [< *off* + *set*[1].] To set off, balance, countervail, especially, to cancel by a contrary claim or sum as, to *offset* one account against another

We may *offset* the too great heaviness of the corner pinnacles of the towers by noting the beauty of their parapets
The Century, XXXVI 389

offset (ôf'set), *n.* [< *offset*, *v*] **1.** An offshoot, specifically, in *bot.*, a short lateral shoot, either a stolon or a sucker, by which certain plants are propagated. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, is propagated in this manner. See cut under *bulb*.

They produce such a number of *off sets* that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots
Miller, Gardener's Dict., Lilio Narcissus

2. A scion; a child; offspring. [Rare]

His man minded *offset* rose
To chase the deer at five
Tennyson, Talking Oak

3 A spur or minor branch from a principal range of hills or mountains.—**4** In *surv.*, a perpendicular distance, measured from one of the main lines, as to points in the extremities of an inclosure, in order to take in an irregular section, and thus determine accurately the total area.—**5** In *com* , a sum, value, or account set off against another sum or account as an equivalent, countervail, or requital sum; hence, generally, any counterbalancing or countervailing thing or circumstance; a set-off

If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half brutal intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations should be allowed a full vote, as an *offset*, through the purest part of the people *Emerson*, Woman

Thanksgiving was an anti-Christmas festival, established as a kind of *off set* to that. *S Judd*, Margaret, i. 10

6 In *arch.*, a horizontal break in a wall or other member, marking a diminution of its thickness. See *set-off*

Beautiful stone masonry, ornamented by buttresses and *offsets* *J. Fergusson*, Hist Arch , I 186

7 A terrace as, grounds laid out in *offsets*. [Local, New England.]—**8.** In a vehicle, a branch or fork of metal used to unite parts of the gear, as the backstay to the rear axle —**9** In *printing*, a faulty transfer of superabundant or undried ink on a printed sheet to any opposed surface, as the opposite page. Also known as *set-off*.—**10** A branch pipe; also, a more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to bring the axis of one part of the pipe out of line with the axis of another part

offset-glass (ôf'set-glås), *n* An oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object.

offset-pipe (ôf'set-pīp), *n* A pipe having a bend or offset to carry it past an obstruction and bring it back to the original direction

offset-sheet (ôf'set-shēt), *n* In *printing*, a sheet of oiled paper laid on the impression-surface of a press, or a sheet of white paper put between newly printed sheets, to prevent the offset of ink

offset-staff (ôf'set-ståf), *n.* In *surv* , a light rod, generally measuring ten links, used for taking offsets

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *offset*, *v*] The act of providing with a bend or offset

Bending and *offsetting* of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe fitters *Sci Amer* , N S , LXI 107

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *p a* **1.** Setting off, tending away.

Made the *offsetting* streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward
Kane, Sec Grinn Exp , I 33

2. Counterbalancing; equivalent.

The greatest amount of heat received from the sun and *offsetting* radiation from the earth, other things being equal, is, of course, as we have seen, at the equator
Pop Sci Mo , XXV 78.

offsetting-blanket (ôf'set-ing-blang″ket), *n.* A blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper

offshoot (ôf'shöt), *n.* [< *off* + *shoot*] A branch from a main stem, street, stream, or the like.

Offshoots from Friar Street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 423

The *offshoots* of the Gulf stream *J D Forbes*

It [the palace] shows how late the genuine tradition lingered on, and what vigorous *offshoots* the old style could throw off, even when it might be thought to be dead
E. A Freeman, Venice, p 251

offshore (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* [Orig. a phrase, *off shore*.] **1.** From the shore; away from the shore: as, the wind was blowing *offshore*

Winds there [on the western side of the Atlantic] are more *offshore*, and are drier, in general
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p 135

2. At a distance from the shore

The best months for whaling *offshore* are from September to May *Fisheries of U S* , V ii 1..

offshore (ôf'shōr), *a* [< *offshore*, *adv.*] **1.** Leading off or away from the shore

An *offshore* guide for supporting or guiding the cable, whereby the seine may be both cast and hauled from the shore *Sci Amer* , N S , LVII 283

2 Belonging to or carrying on operations in that part of the sea which is off or at a distance from the shore, especially at a distance of more than three miles from the shore opposed to *inshore*.

The nationality of the crews of the *offshore* fisherman
Science, IV 463

off-side (ôf'sīd), *adv.* On the wrong side, specifically, in *foot-ball* and *hockey*, between the ball and the opponents' goal during the play A player off-side is prohibited from touching the ball or an opponent

offskip† (ôf'skip), *n.* In a picture, the distance

"As in painting," he [Charles Avison] writes [in 1752], "there are three various degrees of distances established, viz the foreground, the intermediate part, and the *offskip*, so in music " *N and Q* , 7th ser , III 427

off-smite† (ôf'smīt), *v. t* [ME *ofsmiten*, < *off* + *smite*.] To strike off; cut off.

Hir fader with ful sorweful herte and wil,
Hir heed *of-smoot*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 255.

offspring (of'spring), *n* [< ME. *ofspring*, *ofspryng*, *ospryng*, < AS. *ofspring* (= Icel. *afspringr*), offspring, progeny, descendants, < *of*, from, + *springan*, spring, arise: see *off* and *spring*.] **1**†. Origin; descent; family

Certainly the prime antiquity of *off spring* is always given to the Scythians *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I v 7.

Nor was her princely *off spring* damnified,
Or aught disparaged by those labours base
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, vii 18.

2† Propagation; generation. *Hooker* —**3** Progeny, descendants however remote from the stock, issue a collective term, applied to several or all descendants (sometimes, exceptionally, to collateral branches), or to one child if the sole descendant.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng
Were here with all his *ospryng*
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 100 (*Halliwell*)

The male children, with all the whole male *offspring*, continue in their own family, and be governed of the eldest and ancientest father, unless he dote for age
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 5.

God shall forgive you Cœur de lion's death
The rather that you give his *offspring* life
Shak , K John, ii 1 13.

Genius is often, like the pearl, the *offspring* or the accompaniment of disease *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent , xi

=**Syn. 3** *Offspring, Issue, Progeny, Posterity Descendants* *Offspring* and *progeny* apply to the young of man or beast, the rest usually only to the human race *Offspring* and *issue* usually imply more than one, but may refer to one only, *progeny* and *posterity* refer to more than one, and generally to many, *offspring* and *issue* refer generally to the first generation, the rest to as many generations as there may be in the case, *posterity* and *descendants* necessarily covering more than one *Issue* is almost always a legal or genealogical term, referring to a child or children of one who has died *Posterity* implies an indefinite future of descent.

A bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new fledged *offspring* to the skies
Goldsmith, Des Vil , l 168.

This good king shortly without *issew* dide,
Whereof great trouble in the kingdome grew
Spenser, F Q , II x 54.

Denounce
To them and to their *progeny* from thence
Perpetual banishment *Milton*, P L , xi 107

He with his whole *posterity* must die
Milton, P L., iii 209

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J Mackintosh

offtake (ôf'tāk), *n.* [< *off* + *take*.] **1** In *mining*, a subsidiary drainage-level, used where, from the form of the country, the water may be run off level-free

From 20 to 30 fathoms *off take* is an object of considerable economy in pumping, but even less is often had recourse to *Ure*, Dict , III 320

2 A point or channel of drainage or off-flow

The third of the Hugli headwaters has its principal *offtake* from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII 44

offtake† (ôf'tāk), *v. t.* [< ME *oftaken*, < *off* + *take*] To take off; take away.

Til fro my tonge *of taken* is the greyn
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l 213.

offuscate, offuscation. Same as *obfuscate*, *obfuscation*

offusque†, *v. t* Same as *obfusque*.

offward (ôf'wärd), *adv.* [< *off* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea, away from the land, leaning or inclined away from the land or toward the sea, as a ship when aground. [Rare]

Offward [is] the situation of a ship which lies aground and leans from the shore Thus they say " The ship heels *offward* " when, being aground, she heels toward the water side *Falconer*, Nautical Dict (*Latham*)

ofhungered†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ahungered*.

of-new†, *adv.* Same as *of new* See *new* and *anew*.

ofreach†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofrechen* (pret *ofraugte*, *ofrahte*, etc.), a var of *arechen*, areach· see *areach*.] To reach; obtain; recover: same as *areach*

That lond ischal *ofreche*
King Horn (E E T S), l 1283.

Longe tyme I slepte ,
And of Crystes passioun and penaunce the peple that *ofraugte* *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 6.

ofsake†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsaken*, < AS *ofsacan* (= Icel *afsaka*), deny, < *of-* + *sacan*, strive, contend, deny: see *sake*. Cf. *forsake*] To deny.

ofsaw†. Preterit of *ofsee*

ofschamed†, *a* A Middle English form of *ashamed*.

ofsee†, *v. t.* [ME *ofsen*, < AS *ofseon*, observe, < *of-* + *seón*, see: see *see*[1].] To see, observe; notice

Thanne *of-saw* he full sone that semliche child,
That so louelliche lay & wep in that lothli coue.
William of Palerne (E E T. S.), l 49.

ofseek†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofseken, ofsechen*, seek out, approach, attack, < *of-* + *seken*, seek. see *seek*.] To seek out, approach, attack

Nother clerk nor knigt nor of cuntre cherle
Schal passe vnperceyued and pertilliche *of-sought*
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1676.

of-send†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsenden*, < AS *ofsendan*, send for, < *of-* + *sendan*, send see *send*] To send for.

[He] swithe lett *of sende* alle his segges [men] nobul,
After alle the lordes of that lond the lasse & the more
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 5293

ofserve†, *v. t.* [ME *ofserven*, var , with prefix *of-* for *de-*, of *deserven*, deserve see *deserve*.] To deserve *Ancren Riwle*, p 238

of-set†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsetten*, < AS. *ofsettan*, press hard, beset, < *of-* + *settan*, set see *set*¹] To beset, besiege.

Thus was the citie *of-sett* & siiththen so wonne
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E E T S), l 308

oft (ôft), *adv* [< ME *oft, ofte*, < AS. *oft* = OS *oft, ofto* = OFries. *ofta, ofte* = OHG *ofto*, MHG *ofte*, G. *oft* = Icel. *oft, opt, ott* = Sw. *ofta* = Dan. *ofte* = Goth. *ufta*, oft, frequently, prob orig. a case-form of an adj. akin to Gr. *ὑπατος*, highest, a superl. form connected with compar form *ὑπέρ*, prep , = E. *over* see *over*. Hence the later form *often*.] Many times; many a time; frequently, often. [Now chiefly poetical]

A hathel in thy holde, as I haf herde *ofte*,
That hatz the gostes of God that gyes alle sothes.
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 1598.

I schrewe myself, both blood and bones,
If thou bigille me any *ofter* than ones.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest s Tale, l 608.

Three times he smiles,
And sighs again, and her as *oft* beguiles
J Beaumont, Psyche, ii 38

Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they serue God *oftest* when they are drunke
Bp Earle, Micro cosmographie, Singing Men

Full *oft* thy lips would say 'twixt kiss and kiss
That all of bliss was not enough of bliss
My loveliness and kindness to reward
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 15

oft (ôft), *a.* [< *oft, adv.*] Frequent; repeated. [Now poetical]

The swain that told thee of their *oft* converse
Greene, Orlando Furioso

Till *oft* converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape.
Milton, Comus, l 459

of-take†, *v. t.* [ME. *oftaken*, < *of-* + *take*.] 1. To overtake

Themperours men manly made the chace,
& slowen [slew] doun bi eche side wham thei *oftake* migt.
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1275

2. Same as *offtake* See the quotation there

often (ô'fn), *adv.* [< ME *often*, usually and orig. *oft, ofte*, the irreg addition *-en* being due in part to the natural expansion of *ofte* in the compounds *ofte-time, ofte-sithe, ofte-sithes*, in which the first element took on an adj semblance, with the quasi-adj term *-en*, as in *often-times, often-sithes*, etc The addition may also have been due in part to association with the opposite *seldom*, formerly also *seldon*, in which, as also in *whilom*, the term is adverbial, orig. the suffix of the dat. pl of nouns, many nouns in that case being used adverbially.] Many times; many a time; frequently; not seldom; not rarely: same as *oft*, and now the usual form

A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That *often* hadde ben at the parvys,
Ther was also, ful riche of excellence
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 310

You have sworn *often*
That you dare credit me, and allow'd me wise.
Although a woman *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, I 1

All your Friends here in Court and City are well, and *often* mindful of you, with a world of good Wishes
Howell, Letters, I vi. 33

The Moors, in their blind fury, *often* assailed the most difficult and dangerous places. *Irving*, Granada, p 48

=Syn *Often, Frequently* Where these words differ, *often* is the simpler and stronger, and expresses the more regular recurrence: as, I *often* take that path and *frequently* meet him on the way

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do *often* rest.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 74.

Sarcasm as a motive in Horace is not so common as we would have it, *frequently*, where it does become the motive, there is no intention to hurt or to be personal
Amer Jour. Philol, VII. 262

often (ô'fn), *a* [< *often, adv.*] Frequent; repeated.

Commonly the first attempt in any arte or engine artificiall is amendable, & in time by *often* experiences reformed *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 47

The jolly wassal walks the *often* round
B. Jonson, The Forest, iii.

Mithridates by *often* use, which Pliny wonders at, was able to drink poison *Burton*, Anat of Mel., p 146.

Wrench'd or broken limb — an *often* chance
In those brain stunning shocks, and tourney falls
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette

often-bearing (ô'fn-bâr'ing), *a* In *bot*, producing fruit more than twice in one season
Henslow

oftenness (ô'fn-nes), *n* Frequency.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the seldomnesse and *oftenesse* of doing well
Hooker, Eccles Polity, i. 8

oftensithes†, *adv.* [Also *oftensithe*; < ME. **oftensithes, oftesithes*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *sithe*², time] Oftentimes, often.

Upon Grisild, this poure creature,
Ful *ofte sithe* the markys sette his ye
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 177.

For thou and other that leve your thyng,
Wel *ofte-sithes* ye banne the kyng
MS Cantab Ff v 48, f 48 (*Halliwell*)

For whom I sighed have so *often sithe*
Gascoigne, Works (1587). (*Nares*)

oftentidet, *adv.* [ME *oftentide, oftetide*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *tide*.] Oftentimes, often

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *oftentide*, dos many be schent.
Rob of Brunne, p 289

oftentimes (ô'fn-tīmz), *adv.* [Also *oftentime*, < ME *oftentyme, oftyntymes*, earlier *oftetime* see *ofttimes*] Ofttimes; frequently; many times; often

In that Valey is a Chirche of 40 Martyres, and there singen the Monkes of the Abbeye *often tyme*
Mandeville, Travels, p 62

Whanne we lay in thys yle, *oftyntymes* we went on londe and hard messe *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 61.

Oftentimes he quakt, and fainted *oftentimes*
Spenser, F Q, I. ix 48

It is *oftentimes* the Method of God Almighty himself to be long both in his Rewards and Punishments
Howell, Letters, I v 10

Fickle fortune *oftentimes*
Befriends the cunning and the base
Bryant, Eagle and Serpent

of-think†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofthinken, ofthynken*, < AS *ofthyncan, ofthincan* (pret. *ofthūhte*), cause regret or sorrow, cause displeasure, < *of-* + *thyncan*, seem see *think*²] To cause regret or sorrow used impersonally with object dative of person; be sorry for, repent

Rymenhild hit mi3te *of think*
King Horn (E E T S), l 972

Yet me *of thynketh* [var *mathynketh*] that this avaunt me asterte *Chaucer*, Troilus, l 1050

ofttimes (ôft'tīmz), *adv.* [< ME *oft tyme, ofte time*, < *oft* + *time*¹. Cf. *oftentimes*.] Frequently, often

He did incline to sadnesse, and *oft times*
Not knowing why *Shak*, Cymbeline, I 6 62

The Spectator *oft-times* sees more than the Gamester
Howell, Letters, ii 15

The Death of a King causeth *oft times* many dangerous Alterations *Milton*, Free Commonwealth

The pathway was here so dark that *oft-times*, when he lifted up his foot to set forward, he knew not where or upon what he should set it next
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 132.

O G. See *ogee*.

ogain, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *again*.

ogak, ogac (ō'gak), *n* [Eskimo] A variety of the codfish technically called *Gadus ogac*.

ogam, ogamic. See *ogham, oghamic*.

ogdoad (og'dō-ad), *n.* [< LL. *ogdoas (ogdoad-)*, < Gr *ὀγδοάς (ὀγδοαδ-)*, the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight* see *octave*] 1. A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, or the like — 2. In *Gnosticism*. (*a*) In the system of Basilides (see *Basilidianism*), a group of eight divine beings, namely the supreme god and the seven most direct emanations from him; according to another authority, the ethereal region where the great archon sits at the right hand of his father.

It [the first sonship] embraces the seven highest genii, which in union with the great Father form the first *ogdoad*, the type of all the lower circles of creation
Schaff, Hist Christ. Church, II. § 124.

(*b*) In the system of Valentinus, a group of eight divine beings called eons. The ogdoad, with the addition of the decad and the dodecad, makes up the sum of thirty eons called the *pleroma*

ogdoastich (og'dō-a-stik), *n* [Formerly also *ogdoastique*, < Gr *ὀγδοάς*, the number eight, + *στιχος*, a line, verse] A poem of eight lines; an octastich. [Rare.]

It will not be much out of the byas to insert (in this *Ogdoastique*) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 54.

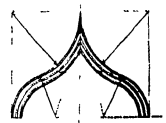
ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* [Also written *O G*, as if descriptive of the double curve (as S is used to denote another double curve, and L, T, Y, etc., are used to denote architectural or mechanical forms resembling those letters), but held by some to be a corruption of *ogive*, a pointed arch — a sense, however, totally opposed to that of *ogee*] 1. A double or reverse curve formed by the union of a convex and a concave line — 2. In *arch.*, etc , a molding the section of which presents such a double-curved line; a cyma.



Ogee Moldings.
1 Early English period 2 Decorated period 3 Perpendicular period

In medieval architecture moldings of this kind assumed characteristically different forms at different periods *Ogee* is frequently used attributively See cuts under *cyma* and *roof*

3. In *artillery*, such a molding formerly used for ornament on guns, mortars, and howitzers. — **Ogee arch**, a form of arch common in late medieval architecture, with doubly curved sides, the lower part of each side being concave and the part toward the apex convex — **Ogee roof**, a roof of which the outline is an ogee. See cut under *roof* — **Reversed ogee**, in *arch*, the cyma reversa molding



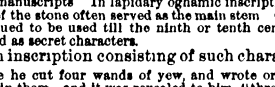
Ogee Arch

Ogeechee lime. See *lime*³.

ogee-plane (ō-jē'plān), *n* A joiners' plane for working ogee moldings. *E. H. Knight*

ogganition† (og-a-nish'on), *n* [< L as if **oggannitio(n-)*, < *oggannire, obgannire*, yelp, growl, < *ob*, before, + *gannire*, growl] The murmuring or growling of a dog, a grumbling or snarling *Bp. Montagu*

ogham, ogam (og'am), *n* [< OIr *ogam, ogum*, mod Ir *ogham* = Gael *ogdheam*, a line or character of an ancient Celtic alphabet, the alphabet itself, a writing, literature, a dialect so called, traditionally ascribed to a mythical inventor named *Ogma*, whose name is reflected in the W *ofydd* (> E *ovate*²), a man of letters or science, philosopher, and in the Gr *Ὄγμιος*, the name, according to Lucian, of a deity of the Gauls, represented as an old man who drew after him a crowd of followers by means of chains connecting their ears with the tip of his tongue, i e by power of speech. prob (Rhys) orig = Gr. *ὄγμος*, a straight line, a row, path, furrow, swath, wrinkle, etc., = Skt. *ajma*, course, road, also *ajman* (= L *agmen*, a train, army, multitude see *agmen*), < √ *ag* = Gr. *ἀγεῖν* = L. *agere*, drive, lead, draw see *act, agent*, etc] 1 A character belonging to an alphabet of 20 letters used by the ancient Irish and some other Celts in the British islands. An ogham consists of a straight line or a group of straight lines drawn at right angles to a single long stem or main line of writing, and either con-



Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Ennis, Ireland

fined to the one or to the other side of this stem or intersecting it Some of the lines make an acute angle with the stem Curves rarely occur The oghams were cut or carved on wood or stone, and some have come down to us in manuscripts In lapidary oghamic inscriptions the edge of the stone often served as the main stem Oghams continued to be used till the ninth or tenth century in Ireland as secret characters.

2. An inscription consisting of such characters.

Here he cut four wands of yew, and wrote on each an *Ogam* in them, and it was revealed to him, "through his keys of science and his *ogam*," that the queen Edain was concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, Midir
O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I ix

3. The system of writing which consisted of such characters.

There is, however, a notion that the *Ogam* was essentially pagan, but in reality it was no more so than the Roman alphabet *J Rhys*, Lect on Welsh Philology, p 358

The *Ogham* writing, as I have elsewhere shown, was simply an adaptation of the runes to xylographic convenience, notches cut with a knife on the edge of a squared staff being substituted for the ordinary runes
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 225.

4. See the quotation.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ogham*
O'Donovan, Gram. of Irish Lang , Int., p xlviii

oghamic, ogamic (og-ăm-ik), *a.* [Also *ogmic* (the *a* in *ogham* being unoriginal); < *ogham, ogam,* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oghams; consisting of or characterizing the characters called oghams.

In the vellum manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy called the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of *Ogamic* writing and the value of the letters are explained in a special tract on the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 806

ogival (ō-jī′val or ō′ji-val), *a.* [< F. *ogival,* < *ogive,* an ogive: see *ogive.*] In *arch.*, of or pertaining to an ogive, characterized by the pointed arch or vault.

ogive (ō′jīv or ō-jīv′), *n.* [< F. *ogive, augive,* < ML. *augiva,* an ogive; < Sp. Pg. It. *auge,* the highest point, < Ar. *awj,* the highest point, summit: see *auge.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A pointed arch; also, the diagonal rib of a vault of the type normal in the French architecture of the thirteenth century. See *arc ogive,* under *arc*[1]. (*b*) A window of the Pointed style. —**Branches of ogives.** See *branch.*

ogle[1] (ō′gl), *v.*, pret. and pp. *ogled,* ppr. *ogling.* [Also dial. *augle,* < MD. **oogheler, ocgheler* (in deriv. *oogheler, oegheler* = MLG. *ogelen,* LG. *oegeln* = G. *äugeln*), eye, ogle, freq. of D. *oogen* = MLG. *ogen, ougen,* LG. *oegen,* eye, ogle, = E. *eye*: see *eye*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To view with amorous or coquettish glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Zeeds! sirrah! the lady shall be as ugly as I choose yet I will make you *ogle* her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1

II. *intrans.* To cast glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and tweedling, *ogling,* bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sidelling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

ogle[1] (ō′gl), *n.* [< *ogle*[1], *v.*] **1.** A coquettish or amorous glance or look.

When an heiress sees a man throwing particular graces into his *ogle,* or talking loud within her hearing, she ought to look to herself. *Addison,* The Fortune Hunter.

2 *pl.* Eyes. *Halliwell.* [Cant.]

ogle[2] (ō′gl), *n.* [Also *yogle,* < Icel. *ugla,* an owl: see *owl.*] An owl. —**Cat ogle,** the great eagle owl, *Bubo ignavus.*

ogler (ō′glėr), *n.* [= MD. *oogheler, oegheler,* ogler, flatterer, as *ogle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ogles.

Oh? that Riggle, a pert *Ogler*—an indiscreet silly Thing. *Steele,* Grief A la-Mode, iii. 1.

ogling (ō′gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ogle*[1], *v.*] The casting of fond or amorous glances at some one, a fond or sly glance.

Those *Oglings* that tell you my Passion.
Congreve, Song to Celia.

ogliot, *n.* An obsolete form of *ohio.*

ogmic (og′mik), *a.* Same as *oghamic.*

Ogmorhinus (og-mō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγμος,* a line, furrow (see *ogham*), + *ῥίς, ῥιν,* nose.] In *mammal.*, the tenable name of that genus of seals usually called *Stenorhynchus.* *W. Peters,* 1875.

ogotona (og-ō-tō′nä), *n.* [Prob. native.] The gray pika, *Lagomys ogotona,* a native of Asia. See *Lagomys.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pikas: same as *Lagomys.*

ogre[1] (ō′gėr), *n.* [< F. *ogre,* < Sp. *ogro,* in older forms *huergo, huerco, uerco* = It. *orco, huorco,* a demon, hobgoblin, < L. *Orcus,* the abode of the dead, the god of the lower regions.] In fairy tales and popular legend, a giant or hideous monster of malignant disposition, supposed to live on human flesh; hence, one likened to or supposed to resemble such a monster.

If those robber barons were somewhat grim and drunken *ogres,* they had a certain grandeur of the wild beast in them. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

ogreish (ō′gėr-ish), *a.* [< *ogre* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

ogreism (ō′gėr-izm), *n.* [< *ogre* + *-ism.*] The character or practices of ogres.

ogress[1] (ō′gres), *n.* [< F. *ogresse,* as *ogre* + *-ess.*] A female ogre.

ogress[2] (ō′gres), *n.* [Appar. an error for **ogoess,* < OF. *ogoesse,* "an ogresse or gun-bullet (must be sable) in blazon" (Cotgrave). The F. form is printed *ogresse* in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave, but *ogoesse* is in Roquefort and in heraldic glossaries.] In *her.*, a roundel sable.

ogrillon (ō-gril′yon), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre.*] A little or young ogre.

His children, who, though *ogrillons,* are children!
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

Ogygian (ō-jij′i-an), *a.* [< L. (< Gr. 'Ωγύγιος) *Ogygius,* also *Ogygius,* < Gr. 'Ωγύγης, 'Ωγυγος, Ogyges (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary monarch in Greece (Attica, or Bœotia, etc.), of whom nothing is known, hence, of great and obscure antiquity. —**Ogygian deluge,** a flood said to have occurred in Attica or Bœotia during the reign of Ogyges.

Ogygiidæ (oj-i-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ogygia* (see def.) + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites represented by the genus *Ogygia.*

oh, *interj.* See *O*[2].

O. H. G. An abbreviation of *Old High German.*

Ohian (ō-hī′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohi(o)* + *-an.*] Same as *Ohioan.* [Rare.]

Ohioan (ō-hī′ō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohio* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the State of Ohio, one of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Ohio.

Ohio herring. See *herring.*

Ohio sturgeon. Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

ohm (ōm), *n.* [Named after Dr. G. S. *Ohm,* the propounder of the law known by his name.] In *elect.*, the unit of resistance (see *resistance*). The *theoretical* or *absolute ohm* is equal to 10⁹ centimeter-gram-second units of resistance (see *unit*). The *practical ohm,* until recently in use, was a resistance equal to that of a certain standard coil of wire (German silver) constructed under the direction of a Committee of the British Association in 1863, and hence often called the *B. A. unit of resistance,* it is a little less (0.987) than the true ohm. The international ohm as defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893 is the unit of resistance shall be what is known as the international ohm, which is substantially equal to 1,000,000,000 units of resistance of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14.4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

ohmad (ō′mad), *n.* [< *ohm* + *-ad.*] Same as *ohm.*

ohm-ammeter (ōm′am′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for electrical measurements, a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter.

ohmic (ō′mik), *a.* [< *ohm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ohm or ohms, measuring or measured by the electric unit called an ohm.

At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of *ohmic* resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 411.

ohmmeter (ōm′mē-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ohm* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument by which the resistance of a conductor may be directly measured in ohms.

Ohm's law. See *law*[1].

ohon, ohone, *interj.* See *O hone,* under *O*[2].

oicos (oi′kos), *n.*; pl. *oicoi* (-koi). [< MGr. *οἶκος* (see defs.—particular uses of Gr. *οἶκος,* house, race, family, etc.).] **1.** In *medieval Gr. poetry,* a group or succession of Anacreontic dimeters, generally six in number, with or without anaclasis (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –), and followed by trimeters, usually two (called the *κοντάκιον* or 'hood'). Examples of the meter are found in the collection of pieces usually published with the poems of Anacreon, and known as *Anacreontica.* Quantity is largely neglected in them.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a hymn said or sung at the end of the sixth ode in a canon of odes. Also *oikos.*

-oid. [< F. *-oïde* = Sp. Pg. It. *-oide,* < L. NL. *-oïdes* (3 syllables), < Gr. *-οειδής* (also contr. *-οδης*), being *εἶδος,* form, resemblance, likeness (see *idol*), preceded by *ο,* as the stem-vowel (orig. or supplied) of the preceding element of the compound. In the form *-οδης* it often implies 'full of,' and seems to associate itself with the series of adjective terminations *-ώδης, -άδης,* etc.] A termination of many adjectives (and of nouns thence derived) of Greek origin, meaning 'having the form or resemblance' (often implying an incomplete or imperfect resemblance) of the thing indicated, 'like,' as in *anthropoid,* like man, *crystalloid,* like crystal, *hydroid,* like water, etc. It is much used as an English formative, chiefly in scientific words.

-oida. [NL., an irreg. neut. pl. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

-oidea. [NL., neut. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin words in the neuter plural.

-oideæ. [NL., fem. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of botany, etc.

-oidei. [NL., masc. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidemia (oi-dē′mi-ä), *n.* See *Œdemia.*

-oides. [L., NL., etc., *-oïdes,* < Gr. *-οειδής*: see *-oid.*] The Latin or New Latin form of *-oid,* occurring in many New Latin terms of science.

-oideus. [NL., an extended and esp. adj. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidium (ō-id′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν,* egg, + dim. suffix *-ιδιον.*] A genus of parasitic fungi, having the sterile hyphæ decumbent and the sporophores erect. The conidia are ovoid rather large, and hyaline or pale. They are thought to represent the conidial stages of various *Erysipheæ.* *O. Tuckeri,* the European grape-mildew, which produces only conidia, was thought to be the same as the destructive American grape-mildew, but the latter is now known to produce oospores, and is referred to *Peronospora viticola.* Thirty-five species of *Oidium* are admitted by Saccardo. See *Peronospora, grape-mildew, grape-rot, mildew, Erysipheæ.*

oigopsid (oi-gop′sid), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *οἰγνύναι, οἴγειν,* poet. for *ἀνοίγνυναι, ἀνοίγειν,* open, + *ὄψις,* vision.] **I.** *a.* Open-eyed, as a cephalopod, having the cornea of the eye open, so that sea-water bathes the lens. Most of the living cephalopods are of this character. The word is opposed to *myopsid.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Oegopsidæ.*

Oigopsidæ (oi-gop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A series (technically not a family) of decapod dibranchiate cephalopods which are not myopsid.

oiko-. For words so beginning, see *œco-, eco-.*

oikos, *n.* See *œcos,* 2.

oil (oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oile, oyle* (dial. *ule*); < ME. *oile, oyl, oyle, oille, oylle, oyele,* < AF. *oile, oile,* OF. *oile, olle, ole, uile,* F. *huile* = Pr. *oli* = Sp. *oleo,* OSp. *olio* = Pg. *oleo* = It. *olio* = AS. *ele, ele* (which appears in E. *uncal*[2], *anele*) = OFries. *olie* = D. *olie* = OLG. *olig,* MLG. *olie, oleg, olt, olige, olge,* LG. *olie* = OHG. *oli, ol, ole,* MHG. *oli, ole, öl, ole, ol,* G. *öl* = Icel. Sw. *olja* = Dan. *olie* (cf. OBulg. *oleg* (*oleu*) = Croatian *ulje* = Serv. *olaj, ulje* = Bohem. Pol. *olej* = Russ. *olei* = Hung. *olaj* = Albanian *uli,* < OHG. or G.) = W. *olew* = Gael. *uill, olath,* < L. *oleum* = Goth. *alew* = OBulg. *jelej* (*jelei*) = Lith. *aleyus* = Lett. *eļļa,* oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον,* oil, esp. and orig. olive-oil; cf. *ἐλαία,* an olive-tree (see *Elæis,* etc.). It thus appears that all the forms are ult. from the Gr., the Teut. (except Gothic) and Celtic through the Latin, and the Gothic and older Slavic forms directly from the Greek.] **1.** The general name for a class of bodies which have all or most of the following properties in common: they are neutral bodies having a more or less unctuous feel and viscous consistence, are liquid at ordinary temperatures, are lighter than water, and are insoluble in it, but dissolve in alcohol and more readily in ether, and take fire when heated in air, burning with a luminous smoky flame. The oils are divided into three classes, which have very different chemical composition and properties: the *fatty* or *fixed oils, essential* or *volatile oils,* and the *mineral oils.* The fatty or fixed oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper, are distinctly unctuous to the feel, and differ from fats chiefly in being liquid at ordinary temperatures (See *fat.*). Both are triglycerides of the fatty acids. The fatty oils are of both animal and vegetable origin, and are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying oils.* The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as, for example, linseed, nut-, poppy, and hempseed-oils. The non-drying oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change induced by fermentation, resulting in the formation of acrid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure, the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of animals. Fixed oils are used as lubricants, as sources of artificial light, for the manufacture of soaps, and for many other purposes in the arts. Essential or volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water, they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid, and are mostly soluble in alcohol forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. Chemically considered, some are pure hydrocarbons (terpines), but most of them are mixtures of terpines with certain camphors and resins. They absorb oxygen quite rapidly, producing ozone, which gives to them bleaching properties. They are used chiefly in medicine and perfumery, and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colors, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. Mineral oils, petroleum and its derivatives, are mixtures of hydrocarbons, some being exclusively paraffins, others containing varying quantities of hydrocarbons of the olefine and benzene series. They are only of mineral origin, while the fatty and essential oils are solely of animal and vegetable origin. The mineral oils are now most largely used as sources of artificial light. Oil has been used for religious and ceremonial purposes under Judaism and Christianity as well as in other religions. Under the Mosaic law it was mingled with or poured upon the flour or meal of the offerings at the consecration of priests and Levites, those at the daily sacrifices, etc., and "meat offerings" (meal-offerings) in general. Kings, priests, and prophets were anointed with oil (whence the title *Messiah* or *Christ*). The oil for the sanctuary and for unction of priests was mixed with myrrh, cinnamon, calamus, and cassia (Ex. xxx. 22–33). In the Christian church anointing inanimate objects with oil signifies hallowing or dedicating them to God, and unction of persons symbolizes the bestowal of the gifts or graces of the Holy Ghost and per-

sonal consecration to God's service. See the phrase *holy oil*, below. For the use of oil in storms at sea, see *oil-distributer*

> With an Instrument of Sylver, he frotothe the Bones, and thanne ther gothe out a lytylle *Oyle*, as thoughe it were a maner swetynge, that is nouther lyche to *Oyle* ne to Bawme, but it is fulle swete of smelle
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p 60

> Here first she bathes, and round her body pours
> Soft *oils* of fragrance, and ambrosial show'rs.
>
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiv 198.

Specifically—2 Oil as used for burning in a lamp, to afford light as, to burn the midnight *oil* (alluding to nocturnal study).

> In reason whereof I am perswaded that none of indifferent judgmente shall think his *oyle* and labour lost
>
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, Pref, p vii (*Davies*)

A cut of oil, the quantity of oil from one cutting in—that is, yielded by one whale —**Andiroba-oil.** Same as *carap-oil.* See *Carapa*, 1 —**Aniline oil.** See *aniline* —**Animal oil**, a fetid pungent, and nauseous oil, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of bones in the manufacture of bone-black When rectified it is known as *Dippel's oil* (which see) —**Anthracene oil.** Same as *green grease* (which see, under *grease*).—**Arachis-oil.** See *Arachis* —**Argan-oil.** See *argan tree* —**Balm-oil.** Same as *melissa-oil* —**Bank oil.** See *bank*[1] —**Banks oil.** See *cod liver oil*, under *cod-liver* —**Basil-oil.** See *basil*[1] —**Bassia oil.** See *Bassia* and *illupi* —**Benne-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum.*—**Bergamot-oil.** See *bergamot*[1] and *mint*[2] —**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond oil* —**Body-oil**, ordinary whale oil, from the blubber distinguished from *head oil* —**Boiled oil**, a drying-oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed oil till it is dissolved —**Bottlenose oil.** See *bottle-nose* —**Brick-oil**, in *old phar*, linseed oil into which red hot roughly powdered brick had been stirred —**British oil**, a rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed-oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbados petroleum, and crude petroleum —**Camphorated oil**, camphor liniment.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor oil*, 2 —**Cananga-oil.** Same as *ylang ylang oil* —**Cardamom-oil**, an aromatic volatile oil from the ordinary cardamom, also, a fixed oil from the same plant.—**Cedar-oil.** (*a*) A volatile oil from the wood of the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, used in scenting soap, and in medicine as a substitute for savin-oil (*b*) An oil of indifferent scent from the Lebanon cedar —**Cevadilla-oil**, a fixed oil from cevadilla-seeds. See *cevadilla* —**Chabert's oil**, a preparation obtained from impure empyreumatic oil and oil of turpentine by distillation, formerly used as a tænicide —**Chaulmugra-oil**, an East Indian medicinal oil, which has recently come into Western practice, expressed from the seeds contained in the pulpy fruit of *Gynocardia odorata* It is used for elephantiasis, etc Also *chaulmoogra oil* —**Cherry-oil**, an oil extracted from the stones of the American black cherry, *Prunus serotina* —**Chinese oil of peppermint**, menthol, or oil of peppermint with an excess of menthol —**Chironji-oil**, a sweet wholesome oil from the nut kernels of an East Indian forest-tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, of the *Anacardiaceæ* —**Citron-oil**, a fragrant volatile oil from the fruit rind and leaves of the citron, *Citrus medica* Also called *cedrate essence* or *oil* —**Clock-oil.** Same as *watch-oil* or *porpoise-oil.* —**Cod-liver oil.** See *cod liver* —**Cohune-oil**, a fixed oil from the kernels of the cohune palm, *Attalea Cohune* —**Concrete oil of wine** Same as *etherin* —**Copaiba-oil**, a volatile oil extracted from the copaiba balsam.—**Coquito-oil**, a fixed oil said to be obtained from the fruit of a palm, *Elæis melanococca*, which abounds in parts of Mexico—not, however, the coquito palm It makes a fine quality of soap —**Cotton-seed oil.** See *cotton seed* —**Coumu-oil**, a fixed oil from one or more species of *Œnocarpus*, including the bacaba-palm (which see) —**Cucumber-oil.** See *cucumber* —**Cuscus-oil**, fragrant attar from the cuscus-grass.—**Dead-oil**, the heavy oil of coal tar from which carbolic acid is made —**Dippel's animal oil**, rectified animal oil, formerly produced by distillation of stags' horns and used as a medicine named from J C Dippel, who first prepared it in 1711 —**Dog-wood-oil**, oil obtained from the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* in parts of Europe and Asia useful in lamps and for soap, and, when properly prepared, edible —**Domba-oil.** See *domba* and *Calophyllum* —**Empyreumatic, essential, ethereal oil.** See the adjectives —**Eulachon-oil.** See *eulachon* —**Expressed oils** See *express* —**Fir-wool oil.** See *fir-wool* —**Fixed oils.** See *fixed* —**Florence oil**, a superior kind of olive oil prepared in Florence, and exported in Florence flasks (see *flask*).—**Gallipoli oil**, a kind of olive oil, used in turkey red dyeing, produced at Gallipoli by throwing the berries as soon as gathered into heaps, and allowing them to ferment before extracting the oil This fermentation liberated free oleic acid, with which was formed an emulsion with alkaline carbonates, through which the fabric was passed. It is now usually replaced by Turkey red oil (which see).—**Gaultheria-oil.** Same as *wintergreen-oil* —**Gingili-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum* —**Grape-seed oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the common grape It has been used in Europe for over a century, is valuable for illuminating, and little inferior to olive-oil for culinary purposes —**Ground-nut oil**, arachis-oil.—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil* —**Heavy oil of wine.** Same as *ethereal oil* (*a*) —**Holy oil.** (*a*) In the primitive church, and still in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, oil blessed for ritual use There are three separate kinds, used for different purposes (1) *Oil of catechumens*, oil used to anoint candidates before baptism (2) *Oil of chrism*, oil mixed with balsam, or with wine and aromatics, used at baptism, confirmation, coronation of sovereigns, etc also called *chrism.* (3) *Oil of the sick*, oil used at the unction of the sick See *euchelaion* and *unction* (*b*) Especially, in the Greek Church, oil which has been in contact with a relic or other sacred object, or has been taken from a church lamp —**Illupi-oil** See *illupi.* —**Iodized oil**, a combination of iodine with almond oil —**Jatropha-oil**, oil expressed from Barbados nuts —**Kekune-oil**, oil expressed from the fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana* —**Laurel-oil**, both a fixed and an essential oil yielded by the berries of the true laurel For the former see *bay oil* —**Lemon-grass oil.** See *lemon grass* —**Light oil.** Same as *coal tar naphtha* (which see under *naphtha*).—**Light oil of wine, etherol**, a yellowish oily aromatic liquid obtained from the heavy oil of wine by the action of water. —**London oil**, rosin-oil It is a product of the distillation of turpentine, and comes over after the lighter spirits or oil of turpentine It is used as an adulterant for siccative oils, as linseed-oil, by manufacturers of mixed paints, etc Also called *kidney oil* —**Macassar oil**, a fixed oil originally from the berries of *Stadmannia Sideroxylon*, a large tree of Mauritius but the macassar oil of the market is said to consist chiefly of cocoanut- or safflower oil —**Malabar oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes, as sharks and rays, found on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee, India.—**Marking-nut oil.** See *marking-nut* —**Matico-oil**, volatile oil from *Piper angustifolium.* See *matico*[1] —**Midnight oil.** See def 2.—**Mineral oil** See def 1 —**Mirbane oil**, nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$), formed by treating benzene with nitric acid It has a smell resembling oil of bitter almonds, and is sometimes used in perfumery —**Myrrh-oil**, a volatile oil obtained from the myrrh tree, *Commiphora Myrrha* —**Nagkassar-oil.** See *Mesua* —**Neat's-foot oil.** See *neat*[1] —**Oil of amber** See *amber*[2] —**Oil of anda.** See *Joannesia* —**Oil of angels**†, money used as an alleviative or motive, a gift, a bribe in allusion to the coin called *angel* [Humorous.]

> My Mother pampered me so long, and secretly helped mee to the *oyle of Angels*, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefs
>
> *Greene*, Repentance of Robert Greene, sig C

Oil of anise See *anise* —**Oil of asafetida**, a volatile oil of an exceedingly offensive odor distilled from asafetida. —**Oil of baston**, a basting or beating [Humorous.]—**Oil of bay** (*a*) Same as *bay-oil* (*b*) Oil of myrcia. —**Oil of ben.** Same as *ben-oil* —**Oil of bergamot.** See *bergamot* —**Oil of birch.** (*a*) An empyreumatic oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba* It gives Russian leather its peculiar odor (*b*) Punishment with a birchen switch, a beating [Humorous] —**Oil of cade** Same as *cade oil* —**Oil of cajeput** See *cajeput* —**Oil of camomile**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic taste, distilled from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis.*—**Oil of caraway, carrot, cinnamon, cloves** See *caraway*, etc —**Oil of Chinese cinnamon**, oil of cassia —**Oil of copaiba**, a volatile oil distilled from, and with the odor and taste of, copaiba.—**Oil of coriander**, a volatile oil with a mild and agreeable aromatic taste and odor, distilled from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* —**Oil of cubebs**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic camphoraceous taste, distilled from the fruit of *Piper Cubeba* —**Oil of cumin, dill, erigeron, eucalyptus** See *cumin*, etc —**Oil of ergot**, a medicinal volatile oil extracted from ergot of rye —**Oil of fennel**, a volatile oil of an agreeable odor and sweetish aromatic taste, distilled from the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare* Its use is similar to that of oil of anise —**Oil of geranium.** See *Andropogon* and *ginger grass* —**Oil of hedeoma**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegeoides*, peculiar to North America It is analogous in its properties to the oil of the European pennyroyal, though derived from a distinct plant Also called *oil of pennyroyal* —**Oil of holly**, a switching with a holly stick, a beating [Humorous]—**Oil of juniper**, an oil distilled from juniper-berries It has a taste and odor much like those of turpentine, with which it is often adulterated It is an efficient ingredient of diuretic mixtures, especially in the form of Holland gin It is to be distinguished from the oil of juniper-wood, or cade-oil —**Oil of lavender, ledum, lemons.** See *lavender*[2], etc —**Oil of lilies**, a fragrant infusion of the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil —**Oil of mace** See *nutmeg-butter* —**Oil of massoy**, a volatile oil obtained from the bark of *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var *Kiamis*, of Java —**Oil of mustard.** See *mustard* —**Oil of myrcia.** See *wild clove*, under *clove*[4] —**Oil of myrtle**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis* —**Oil of neroli.** Same as *oil of orange flowers* —**Oil of nutmegs** See *nutmeg butter.*—**Oil of orange-flowers**, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers, whose fragrant odor it possesses It is used in the preparation of Cologne water —**Oil of orange-peel**, an aromatic oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange peel It is used in flavoring —**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil —**Oil of orris-root**, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris root —**Oil of palms**, money. [Humorous]—**Oil of parsley**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum* —**Oil of pennyroyal** Same as *oil of hedeoma* —**Oil of peppermint**, an oil obtained from the fresh herbs of *Mentha piperita* by distillation with water Its peculiar odor, similar to that of the plant, is due to the menthol, or peppermint-camphor, which it contains.—**Oil of pimento**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta* It is one of the ingredients of bay-rum. Also called *oil of allspice* —**Oil of red cedar**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus Virginiana* —**Oil of rhodium**, a volatile oil distilled from the root of different species of *Convolvulus* —**Oil of rose**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of different species of rose. Also called *attar*, *otto*, or *essence of roses* See *attar* —**Oil of rosemary**, a volatile oil distilled from *Rosmarinus officinalis* —**Oil of rue**, a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* —**Oil of sandalwood.** Same as *oil of santal* —**Oil of santal**, a volatile oil distilled from santal or sandal wood It is chiefly used as a perfume, but also as a medicine.—**Oil of sassafras**, an oil distilled from the roots of the sassafras-tree. It is one of the heaviest of the volatile oils.—**Oil of santonica**, a volatile oil distilled from santonica.—**Oil of savin**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh branches of *Juniperus Sabina.*—**Oil of sesamum**, a bland, sweetish, non-drying oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum Indicum* used as a substitute for sweet-oil See *benne* Also called *sesame-oil*, *benne oil*, *gingili oil*, and *teel oil* —**Oil of spearmint**, an oil resembling that of peppermint, distilled from fresh plants of *Mentha viridis* —**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*[2] —**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock —**Oil of talc**†, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because talc, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse

> He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*,
> These ceruses are common
>
> *Massinger*, City Madam, iv 2

Oil of tansy, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tips of *Tanacetum vulgare* —**Oil of tar**, a volatile oil distilled from tar —**Oil of theobroma**, a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, the chocolate-nut. It is a yellowish-white solid, with an agreeable odor and chocolate like taste It is used chiefly as an ingredient in cosmetics and suppositories. Also called *cacao-butter.* —**Oil of thyme**, a volatile oil with a strong odor of thyme, distilled from the flowering plants of *Thymus vulgaris* It is used chiefly for its antiseptic properties.—**Oil of tobacco**, a tar-like poisonous liquid resulting from dry distillation of tobacco —**Oil of turpentine.** See *turpentine* —**Oil of valerian**, a volatile oil obtained from the root of *Valeriana officinalis* —**Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid —**Oil of wheat**, a fixed oil expressed from wheat —**Oil of wormseed**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, used almost exclusively as an anthelmintic —**Old oil**, among watchmakers, olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid —**Omphacine oil** See *omphacine* —**Phosphorated oil**, a solution of phosphorus in oil of almonds.—**Poppy-seed oil**, a yellowish pleasant-tasting oil extracted from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum.* It is used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive-oil —**Portia-nut oil**, a thick deep-red oil yielded by the seeds of *Thespesia populnea* —**Potato-spirit oil**, amyl alcohol —**Pressed oil**, oil of the grampus, *Grampus griseus* a trade name —**Provence oil**, an esteemed kind of olive-oil produced in Aix —**Rape-oil**, a bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, var *Rapa* —**Raw oil**, commonly, raw linseed oil, in distinction from boiled linseed-oil.—**Red oil**, a preparation made by macerating the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive-oil —**Seed-oil**, one of various oils, including those from til seed, poppy-seed, and the physic nut —**Siringa-oil**, a fixed oil yielded by the seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, useful for hard soaps and printing-ink —**Siri-oil** Same as *lemon grass oil* —**Spanish walnut oil**, oil of *Aleurites Moluccana* —**Straits oil**, fish oil pressed from the carcasses of menhaden formerly a name given to pure cod liver oil manufactured from the livers of fish caught in the straits between Newfoundland and Labrador, whence the name, now transferred to the coarser product obtained from the menhaden —**Sweet-bay oil**, the volatile laurel oil —**Teel-oil.** See *oil of sesamum.*—**To pour oil on the fire** See *fire* —**To strike oil**, to discover petroleum by boring, hence (in allusion to the sudden fortunes made in the first years after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania), to come upon something very profitable [Colloq]—**Tucum oil**, an oil obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare* —**Virgin oil** See *olive oil* —**Volatile oil.** See *volatile* —**Wood-oil**, an oleoresin obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Also called *gurjun balsam* —**Ylang-ylang oil**, a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata* Also called *Cananga-oil* (See also *ben-oil, bone oil, castor oil, kundah oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, nutmeg oil, palm oil, porpoise oil, ray-oil, rock-oil, shark oil, sperm oil, train-oil, tung oil*)

oil (oil), *v t.* [< ME *oilen, oylen*, < OF *oilier* = F *huiler* = It. *ogliare*, < ML. **oleare*, oil, < L *oleum*, oil see *oil, n.* Cf *anoil, aneal*[2]] **1.** To smear or rub over with oil; prepare for use by the application of oil as, to *oil* a rag, *oiled* paper or silk —**2.** To anoint with oil.—**3.** To render smooth by the application of oil, lubricate: as, to *oil* machinery, hence, figuratively, to render oily and bland, make smooth and pleasing

> Thou hast a tongue, I hope, that is not *oil'd*
> With flattery be open
>
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii 1

Oiled leather See *leather* —**Oiled paper**, paper saturated with oil, either (1) to render it transparent and thus fit it for tracing purposes, or (2) to make it water proof, as in China, Japan, etc, where oiled paper is extensively used for umbrellas, water pails, lanterns, rain-clothes, etc —**Oiled sheets**, in *printing*, paper that has been saturated with oil and dried, applied to the impression-surfaces of printing presses to resist the set off or transfer of ink from newly printed sheets —**Oiled silk**, silk impregnated with boiled oil, semi transparent and water proof It is much used in tailoring and dressmaking as a guard against perspiration, as in the lining of parts of garments, etc —**To oil out**, in *painting*, to rub a thin coating of drying oil over (the parts of a picture intended to be retouched) The slight film left behind takes a fresh pigment more readily than a perfectly dry surface would

-oil. [An arbitrary variant of *-ol.*] In *chem*, a termination denoting an ether derived from a phenol: as, anis*oil* (formerly called *anisol*).

oil-bag (oil'bag), *n.* **1.** In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil —**2.** A bag, made of a coarse fabric, used to inclose materials in an oil-press.—**3.** A bag containing oil for any purpose, as, at sea, for spreading a film of oil over the surface of the water in a storm. See *oil-distributer.*

oil-beetle (oil'bē"tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the genus *Meloe* in a broad sense so called from the oil-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects. See cuts under *Meloë*

oil-bird (oil'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The guacharo or great goatsucker of Trinidad, *Steatornis caripensis* Also called *fat-bird* See cut under *guacharo* —**2.** A Ceylonese frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger.* *E. L Layard.*

oil-bottle (oil'bot"l), *n.* The egg of a shark as it lies in the oviduct. [Cape Cod, U S.]

oil-box (oil'boks), *n.* In *mach*, a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device; a journal-box. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *passenger-engine*

oil-bush (oil′bŭsh), *n.* A socket containing oil in which an upright spindle works, running in the oil, as in some forms of millstones.

oil-cake (oil′kāk), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, or other seeds, from which oil has been extracted. Linseed oil-cake is much used as a food for cattle Rape oil-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep Those and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. Cotton-seed oil-cake is largely employed in and exported from the southern United States —**Oil-cake mill**, a mill for crumbling oil-cake

oil-can (oil′kan), *n.* Any can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long, narrow, tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, etc.; an oiler.

oil-car (oil′kär), *n* 1 A box-car with open sides for carrying oil in barrels. [U. S.]—2. A platform-car with tanks for carrying oil in bulk: commonly called a *tank-car*. [U. S.]

oil-cellar (oil′sel′ăr), *n.* [< ME. *oil-cellar.*] 1. A cellar for the storage of oil.

> Thyne *oil cellar* set on the somer syde,
> Hold out the cold and lette come in the sonne
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 18

2. A metal box attached to the under side of the strap of a connecting-rod on a locomotive or other engine, in relation with and covering holes in the strap that communicate with the crank-pin, for holding oil, and applying it to the crank-pin through the violent agitation of the box when the engine is in motion

oil-cloth (oil′klôth), *n* Painted canvas designed for use as a floor-covering, etc See *floor-cloth* and *linoleum*

oil-cock (oil′kok), *n.* In *mach*, a faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

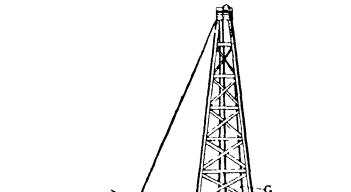
oil-color (oil′kul′ọr), *n* 1 A pigment ground in oil See *color* and *paint* —2. A painting executed in such colors See *oil-painting*

oil-cup (oil′kup), *n* 1. In *mach*, a lubricator; a small vessel, of glass or metal, used to hold oil or other lubricant, which is distributed automatically to the parts of the machine to be oiled —2. An oil-can or oiler

oil-de-rose†, *n* [ME., < OF. *oile de rose* see *oil*, *de*2, *rose*.] Oil of roses.

> In every pounde of oil an unce of rose
> Ypurged putte, and hange it dayes seven
> In sonne and moone, and after *oilderose*
> We may baptize and name it.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E. T S), p 156.

oil-derrick (oil′der′ik), *n.* An apparatus used in well-boring for mineral oils It is a strong wooden frame, from 16 to 20 feet square at the base, which is formed of heavy sills of oak or other suitable timber, and it tapers toward the top, which is from 60 to 75 feet above the sills The corner parts are made of heavy pine planks, usually about 2 inches thick and 10 inches wide, spiked together at right angles, and bound to each other by cross pieces and diagonal braces A ladder is constructed on one side, extending from the bottom to a heavy cast-iron derrick pulley supported in the upper part of the frame The oil derrick and its accessories are used



Oil-derrick

A, engine, B, sand-reel, C, drive wheel D, samson post, E, temper screw F, sand pump and boiler cable, G, drill-cable, H, bull wheel, I, clamps, J, tank, K, walking beam

to operate the various tools employed in well-boring, such as the temper-screw, rope-socket, auger stem, sinker bar and substitute, jars, bitts, flat reamers, etc A similar derrick is used for sinking deep wells where water only is sought See *well-boring*

oil-distributer (oil′dis-trib′ū-tėr), *n.* Any device or appliance used for the distribution of oil over the surface of the sea for smoothing waves and thus obviating their destructive effect. The first appliance for this purpose, which aimed at economy in the use of oil, was a porous oil-bag attached to a rope, thrown overboard, and towed from the end of a spar or outrigger, the oil slowly filtering through the pores This has been followed by a variety of inventions, comprising oil-bags placed in water closet pipes, and devices for distributing oil when towed by a vessel The oil distributer of M Gaston Menier employs a pump discharging water at the water line, through a series of outboard pipes, the pump also taking oil from a receptacle, and mingling it with the water discharged The rate of expenditure of oil is indicated by a glass gage, and is regulated by a valve The oil distributer of Captain Townsend of the United States Signal Office consists of a hollow metal globe ten inches in diameter, which holds about 1½ gallons of oil, and is kept afloat and held in a nearly fixed position relatively to the surface of the water by an air-chamber The oil chamber has an upper and a lower valve, both of which may be adjusted to permit water to flow in through the lower, and the oil displaced by the water to flow out through the upper valve, at a rate controlled by the adjustment The oil acts mechanically by spreading over the surface of the sea in a tenuous film, which is sufficient to prevent the waves from breaking, and this takes from them their chief power for harm

oil-dregt, *v. t.* [ME. *oyl dregge*, < *oil-dregs*] To cover or smear with the dregs of oil

> Then *oyldregge* it efte,
> And saufly may thi whete in it be lefte
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E. T. S.), p. 18

oil-dregs (oil′dregz), *n pl* [< ME **oyle dregges*, < *oil* + *dregs.*] The dregs of oil.

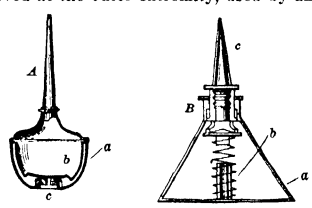
oil-dried (oil′drīd), *a.* Exhausted of oil, having its oil spent

> My *oil-dried* lamp and time-bewasted light
> Shall be extinct with age and endless night.
> *Shak*, Rich II, 1 3 221.

oil-drop (oil′drop), *n* The rudimentary umbilical vesicle of some fishes. *Science*, V 425

oiler (oi′lėr), *n.* 1. An appliance for distributing oil to the bearings or rubbing surfaces of machines. Types of such devices in common use are — sponges saturated with oil and fastened in boxes or cups, in positions where they are regularly touched by parts to be lubricated, wicks which transfer oil by capillary action from a receptacle to a part otherwise inaccessible while moving, cups provided with pet cocks from which the oil drops slowly upon parts which cannot be safely reached while in action, tubes extending radially from channels in crank pins to the central axes of the cranks, distributing the oil by centrifugal force, etc.

2. An oil-can, generally having a long spout curved at the outer extremity, used by an attendant for supplying oil to parts of engines or other machines —3 An operative employed to attend to the oiling of engines or other machinery —4 A vessel engaged in the oil-trade, or in the transportation of oils. [Little used.] —5 An oilskin coat [Colloq.]



Broughton's Oiler Spring-oiler

A a outer protecting shell *b*, internal elastic reservoir for oil *c* thumb-piece, by which *b* may be compressed *B a*, metal body *b*, spring *c*, screw nozzle, which may be removed for replenishing with oil

As the tide and sea rise, the huge breakers get heavier, until finally they dash over the stands some of the more daring still stick to their chairs, and with *oilers* and rubber boots defy the waves. *Scribner's Mag*, V 681

oilery (oi′lėr-i), *n* [< *oil* + *-ery*] The commodities of an oilman.

oilet†, *n* [Also *oillet*, *œlet*, *oylet*; < OF *oillet*, *oeillet*, F *œillet*, dim. of OF. *œil*, F *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, an accom. form.] 1. Same as *eyelet* — 2 An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant *Holland*

oil-factory (oil′fak′tọ-ri), *n* A factory where fish-oil is made.

oil-fuel (oil′fū′el), *n.* Refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, grease, residuum tar, or similar substances, used as fuel.

oil-gage (oil′gāj), *n.* A form of hydrometer arranged for testing the specific gravity of oils, an oleometer.

oil-gas (oil′gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapor (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing oils through red-hot tubes. It may be used for purposes of illumination.

oil-gilding (oil′gil′ding), *n* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a coat of size made of boiled linseed-oil and chrome-yellow and applied with a brush When the oil has dried to a point where it is only slightly tacky, the leaf is applied The chrome-yellow is added so that the gold may appear more brilliant, by reason of the yellow showing through

oil-gland (oil′gland), *n.* In *ornith.*, the uropygial gland of birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen and dress their plumage; the elæodochon It is a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle, present in the great majority of birds See cut under *elæodochon*.

oil-green (oil′grēn), *n* A color between green and yellow, of intense chroma but quite moderate luminosity.

oil-hole (oil′hōl), *n.* One of the small openings drilled in machines to allow the dripping of oil on parts exposed to friction

oilily (oi′li-li), *adv* In an oily manner; as oil; in the manner or presenting the appearance of oil, smoothly

> *Oilily* bubbled up the mere
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette

oiliness (oi′li-nes), *n* The quality of being oily, unctuousness, greasiness, oleaginousness.

oil-jack (oil′jak), *n* A vessel, usually of copper or tin, in which oil can be heated It resembles tin or copper vessels used for fluid measures, except that it has a spout resembling that of an ordinary pitcher

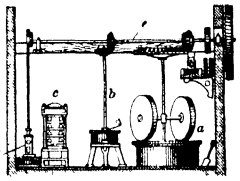
oilless (oil′les), *a* [< *oil* + *-less*] Destitute of oil, without oil

> He compares the life of a dying man to the flickering of an *oilless* lamp *The American*, IX. 137.

oillett, *n* See *oilet*

oilman (oil′man), *n*; pl *oilmen* (-men). One who deals in oils, one who is engaged in the business of producing or of selling oil

oil-mill (oil′mil), *n* 1. Any crushing- or grinding-machine for expressing oil from seeds, fruits, nuts, etc Such mills are commonly of the type of the Chilian mill (which see, under *mill*1) — 2. A factory where vegetable oils are made.



Oil mill, Heater, and Press combined.

a mill, *b* heater heated by steam jacket, *c*, hydraulic press *d* pump which works the press, *e* main driving shaft

oil-nut (oil′nut), *n* One of various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and the plant producing them. (*a*) The butternut of North America. See *butternut* (*b*) The buffalo nut or elk nut, *Pyrularia oleifera*, of the Alleghany mountains. The whole shrub, but especially the pear shaped drupe like fruit, an inch long, is imbued with an acrid oil (*c*) The castor-oil plant (*d*) The oil-palm



Branch with Male Flowers of Oil nut (*Pyrularia oleifera*)

a, the fruit, *b* a leaf showing the nervation

oilous† (oi′lus), *a* [< *oil* + *-ous*] Oily, oleaginous. *Gerard.*

oil-painting (oil′pān′ting), *n* 1. The art of painting with pigments mixed with a drying-oil, as poppy-, walnut-, or linseed-oil Oleoresinous varnishes to protect painted surfaces had been used before the fifteenth century, at which time the invention of a dry, colorless, and sufficiently liquid vehicle composed of linseed or nut oil mixed with resin is attributed to the noted Flemish painter Van Eyck

2. A picture painted in oil-colors Oil paintings are most commonly executed upon canvas which is stretched upon a frame, and covered (or *primed*) with a kind of size mixed with white lead

oil-palm (oil′pam), *n* A palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, the fruit-pulp of which yields palm-oil See *Elæis*, *palmnut-oil*, and *palm-oil*.

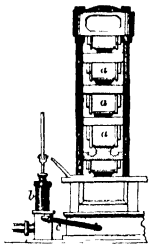
oil-plant (oil′plant), *n.* Same as *benne*

oil-press (oil′pres), *n.* A machine for expressing vegetable and essential oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. It is commonly of a very simple type, and operated by a screw or hydraulic press See cut on following page

oil-pump (oil′pump), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it upon a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

oil-ring (oil′ring), *n* In *seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold oil and diamond-dust It is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is simply allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving tool

oil-rubber (oil′rub″ėr), *n* In *engraving*, a piece of woolen cloth, 6 or 7 inches long, rolled tightly so that the roll is from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, tied with a string, and touched with oil It is used to rub down too dark parts of engraved work or to clean a copperplate The same object is accomplished by the use of a small piece of cloth held on the forefinger, or of a bit of soft cork dipped in oil



Oil press.

a a a, boxes *b* the pump *c* the pipe by which pressure is transmitted from the pump to the ram of the press

oil-safe (oil′sāf), *n.* A tank for storing inflammable oils It consists of a sheet metal vessel having a sheathing of wood and some intervening material that is a poor conductor of heat, as asbestos, mineral wool, etc

oil-sand (oil′sand), *n* The name given in the Pennsylvania petroleum region to the beds of sandstone from which the oil is obtained by boring See *petroleum*

oil-seed (oil′sēd), *n* 1 The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, castor-bean — 2 The seed of *Guizotia Abyssinica*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds —3. The plant gold-of-pleasure, *Camelina sativa* Sometimes called *Siberian oil-seed*.

oil-shale (oil′shāl), *n* Shaly rocks containing bituminous matter or petroleum in sufficient quantity to be of economical value, shales or clays in which a considerable quantity of organic (hydrocarbonaceous) matter has been preserved and is diffused through the mass of the rock

oil-shark (oil′shark), *n* A fish, *Galeorhinus zyopterus*, a small kind of shark See cut under *Galeorhinus* [California]

oilskin (oil′skin), *n* 1 Cloth of cotton, linen, or silk, prepared with oil to make it water-proof Such cloth is much used for water-proof garments —2 A garment made of oilskin

There were two men at the wheel in yellow *oilskins*, and the sea faces that looked out of their sou'westers gleamed with sweat *W C Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxviii

oil-smeller (oil′smel″ėr), *n* A person who pretends to be able to locate oil-bearing strata, and to locate positions for successful well-boring, by the sense of smell, and who makes a profession or trade of this pretension In the earlier history of petroleum in the United States, this kind of quackery was much more common than now

oil-spring (oil′spring), *n* 1 A spring the water of which contains more or less intermingled oily (hydrocarbonaceous) matter —2 A fissure or an orifice from or over which bituminous matter (petroleum or maltha) oozes

The petroleum of the *oil springs* of Flint Creek has had its home in the great conglomerate at the base of the Coal measures *Proc Amer Philos Soc*, X 42

oil-stock (oil′stok), *n* A vessel used to contain holy oil, a chrismatory

oilstone (oil′stōn), *n* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing-surface Fine oilstones are often made of novaculite, a fine-grained variety of quartz —**Black oilstone**, a variety of Turkey stone —**Oilstone-powder**, pulverized oilstone sifted and washed It is used for grinding together such fittings of mathematical instruments and machinery as are made wholly or partly of brass or gun metal, for polishing fine brasswork and by watchmakers on pewter rubbers in polishing steel —**Oilstone-slips**, small pieces of oilstone cut by the lapidary into such forms as to adapt them to the surfaces of the various objects on which they are to be used in polishing

oilstone (oil′stōn), *v t*, pret and pp *oilstoned*, ppr *oilstoning*. [< *oilstone*, *n.*] To rub, or sharpen or polish by rubbing, on an oilstone

The tool must be given less top rake, and may then be *oilstoned* *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p 81

oil-stove (oil′stōv), *n.* A small stove in which oil is used as fuel, with either flat or circular wicks. Such stoves are provided with portable ovens, and with devices for broiling, for heating flat-irons, etc The smallest sizes are little more than lamps of special design

oil-tank (oil′tangk), *n* A receptacle for storing, treating, or transporting petroleum

oil-tawing (oil′ta″ing), *n* The process of currying in oil, by which the skins of various animals are made into oiled leather or wash-leather

oil-temper (oil′tem″pėr), *v t* To temper (steel) by the use of oil instead of water or saline solutions See *temper*

oil-tempered (oil′tem″pėrd), *a* Tempered with oil See *temper*.

Bars of *oil tempered* and untempered steel *Science*, III 724

oil-tempering (oil′tem″pėr-ing), *n* The process of tempering steel with oil See *temper*

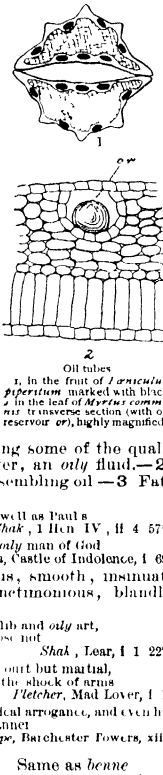
oil-tester (oil′tes″tėr), *n.* 1. A machine for testing the lubricating properties of oils —2. A process or an apparatus for ascertaining the temperature at which the vapors from mineral oils will take fire

oil-tight (oil′tīt), *a* In *constructive mechanics*, noting a degree of tightness in joints, etc, that will prevent oil from flowing through between the juxtaposed surfaces

The lower end of the shaft passes through an *oil-tight* stuffing box *Rankine*, Steam Engine

oil-tree (oil′trē), *n.* 1. The castor-oil plant See cut under *castor-oil* —2 Same as *illupi* — 3 Same as *oil-palm* —4. The Chinese varnish-tree, whose wood yields an important oil See *Aleurites* and *tung-oil* — 5 Probably the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea* (Isa xli 19).

oil-tube (oil′tūb), *n* In *bot*, a longitudinal canal filled with aromatic oil, especially characteristic of the fruits of the *Umbelliferæ*



Oil-tubes

1, in the fruit of *Foeniculum piperitum* marked with black; 2, in the leaf of *Myrtus communis* transverse section (with oil reservoir *cr*), highly magnified

oilway (oil′wā), *n* A passage for oil to a part, as a hinge, to be lubricated

oil-well (oil′wel), *n* A boring made for petroleum This is the name by which such borings in various oil producing regions, and especially in Pennsylvania, are most generally designated Borings which are unsuccessful, or which do not furnish any oil, are called *dry wells* See *petroleum*

oily (oi′li), *a* [< *oil* + *-y*[1].] 1 Consisting of oil, containing oil, having some of the qualities of oil as, *oily* matter, an *oily* fluid.—2 Appearing as if oiled, resembling oil —3 Fat, greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 4 575

A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i 69

4 Figuratively, unctuous, smooth, insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious, blandly pious; fawning

If for I want that glib and *oily* art,
To speak and purpose not *Shak*, Lear, I 1 227

I know no court but martial,
No *oily* language but the shock of arms *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, I 1

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xiii

Oily bean See *bean*[1]

oily-grain (oi′li-grān), *n* Same as *benne*

oime†, *interj.* [< It *ome*, *ohime* (= NGr *ὤμέ*, *ὠμέ*, cf Gr *οἴμοι*), alas! ay me!. see *O*[2], and *ay me* (under *ay*[2])] Alas!

Ome! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p 5

oinement†, *n* [ME , also *oynement*, *oygnement*, < OF. *oignement*, an anointing, < *oigner*, *oindre*, *oniger*, anoint see *oint* Cf. *ointment*] Same as *ointment* *Chaucer*

I tell the for sothe thou may make other mans synnes a precyouse *oynement* for to hele with thyne awene *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E E T S), [p 36

oinochoé (oi-nok′-ō-ē), *n* [Prop. *œnochoe*, < Gr *οἰνοχοή*, wine, + *χεῖν*, pour] In Gr *antiq*, a small vase of graceful shape, with a three-lobed rim, the central lobe forming a mouth adapted for pouring, and a single handle reaching above the rim used for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups



Oinochoé of Greek Pottery

oint†, (oint), *v t* [< ME *ointen*, *oynten*, < OF *oint* (< L *unctus*), pp. of *oindre*, anoint see *anoint*, *unction*] 1 To anoint

Lord shield thy Cause, approve thee veritable,
Oint thine Anointed publikely by Miracle
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II , The Lawe.

The ready Graces wait, her Baths prepare,
And *oint* with fragrant Oils her flowing Hair
Congreve, Hymn to Venus

2. To administer extreme unction to

ointing-box†, *n* A chrismatory

ointing-cloth†, *n* A cloth used in the administration of extreme unction.

ointment (oint′ment), *n* [A later form (as if < *oint* + *-ment*) of *ounement*, q v] A fatty or unctuous preparation of such a consistency as to be easily applied to the skin by unction, gradually liquefying when in contact with it. In American pharmacy, ointments differ from the cerates, which are of similar composition, in having a softer consistence and lower melting temperature In British pharmacy the cerates are included among the ointments

We wonder more, if Kings be the Lord's Anointed, how they dare thus oyle over and besmeare so holy an unction with the corrupt and putrid *ointment* of their base flatteries *Milton*, Church Government, II , Conc

Acetate-of-lead ointment (unguentum plumbi acetatis), acetate of lead and benzoin ointment —**Aconitia ointment** (unguentum aconitiæ) eight grains of aconitin to an ounce of lard —**Alkaline sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris alkalinum) sulphur, carbonate of potash, and benzoinated lard —**Ammoniated-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati), ammoniated mercury with simple or benzoin ointment **Antimonial ointment** (unguentum antimonii tartarati) tartarated antimony with lard or simple ointment Also called *tartar emetic ointment*, *tartarated antimony ointment* —**Apostles' ointment** See *apostle* —**Atropia ointment** (unguentum atropiæ), atropin and lard —**Basilicon ointment** Same as *basilicon* —**Belladonna ointment** (unguentum belladonnæ), extract of belladonna in lard or benzoin ointment —**Benzoin ointment** (unguentum benzoini, adeps benzoatus or benzoinatus), a mixture of lard and tincture of benzoin in the proportion of eight to one by weight. Also called *benzoinated* or *benzoated lard* **Blue ointment** Same as *mercurial ointment* — **Boric-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi borici), boric acid and paraffin —**Calamin ointment** (unguentum calaminæ), prepared calamin and benzoin ointment or simple ointment Also called *Turner's cerate* —**Calomel ointment** Same as *subchloral of-mercury ointment* **Cantharides ointment** (unguentum cantharidis), cantharides with wax and either olive oil or lard and resin Also called *Spanish fly ointment* — **Carbolic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi carbolici), simple ointment with the addition of carbolic acid - **Carbonated-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi carbonatis), carbonate of lead and simple or benzoin ointment —**Chrysarobin ointment** (unguentum chrysarobini), chrysarobin and benzoin ointment **Citrine ointment** See *citrine* —**Compound iodine ointment** (unguentum iodi compositum), the same as *iodide ointment*, but with less iodine and more iodide of potash — **Compound ointment of mercury** (unguentum hydrargyri compositum) mercurial ointment with yellow wax, olive oil, and camphor — **Compound ointment of subacetate of lead** (ceratum plumbi subacetatis), subacetate of lead with camphor cerate, Goulard's cerate - **Creosote ointment** (unguentum creosoti), creosote and lard or simple ointment **Diachylon ointment** (unguentum diachylon), oxid of lead, olive-oil, and oil of lavender Also called *lead ointment* —**Dupuytren's ointment**, tincture of cantharides and lard — **Elemi ointment** (unguentum elemi) elemi with simple ointment **Eucalyptus ointment** (unguentum eucalypti) oil of eucalyptus and paraffin **Gallic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi gallici), one part of gallic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment — **Glycerin ointment** (unguentum glycerini) (*a*) spermaceti, white wax, oil of almonds, and glycerin (*b*) In the German pharmacopœia, glycerite of starch — **Iodide-of-cadmium ointment** (unguentum cadmii iodidi), iodide of cadmium in simple ointment —**Iodide-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi iodidi), iodide of lead with simple or benzoin ointment **Iodide-of-potash ointment** (unguentum potassii iodidi), iodide of potash and lard, with or without hyposulphite or carbonate of potash - **Iodide-of-sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris iodidi), iodide of sulphur and prepared lard —**Iodide ointment** (unguentum iodi), iodine and iodide of potash with lard or benzoin ointment —**Iodoform ointment** (unguentum iodoformi), iodoform with benzoin ointment - **Lead ointment** Same as *diachylon ointment* —**Mercurial ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri) metallic mercury in a fine state of subdivision disseminated through lard and suet Also called *blue ointment* and *Neapolitan ointment* —**Mezereon** or **mezereon ointment** (unguentum mezerei), fluid extract of mezereon with lard and yellow wax —**Neapolitan ointment** Same as *mercurial ointment* **Nitrate-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri nitrati), citrine ointment **Nutgall ointment** (unguentum gallæ), nutgall in powder mixed with lard or benzoin ointment **Ointment of galls** Same as *nutgall ointment* — **Ointment of galls and opium** (unguentum gallæ cum opio), nutgall ointment with the addition of opium — **Ointment of poplar-buds** (unguentum populeum), lard in which poplar buds and fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, poppy, and *Solanum nigrum* have been digested — **Ointment of staves-acre**, lard to which the coarsely ground seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* have imparted their active principle by heat — **Oleate-of-zinc ointment** (unguentum zinci oleati), equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin — **Pagen-**

stecher's ointment, one to three parts of yellow oxid of mercury and sixty of vaselin.—**Petroleum ointment**, petrolatum.—**Red-iodide-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri), red iodide of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri), red oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-precipitate ointment** Same as *red-oxid-of mercury ointment*.—**Resin ointment** (unguentum resinæ), resin cerate.—**Rose-water ointment** (unguentum aquæ rosæ), an ointment of oil of almonds, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water Also called *cold-cream*.—**Sabine ointment** (unguentum sabinæ), sabine cerate.—**Simple ointment** (unguentum, or unguentum simplex), a mixture of lard and yellow wax in the proportion of four to one, or with less lard and the addition of almond oil Simple ointment forms the base of various medicinal ointments.—**Spanish-fly ointment**, Same as *cantharides ointment*.—**Spermaceti ointment** (unguentum cetacei), spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds.—**Storax ointment**, liquid storax and olive-oil.—**Stramonium ointment** (unguentum stramonii), extract of stramonium with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Subchlorid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi), calomel and lard. Also called *calomel ointment*.—**Sulphurated-potash ointment** (unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ), sulphurated potash and prepared lard.—**Sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris), sublimed sulphur with simple or benzoinated lard.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi tannici), tannic acid-lead subacetate of lead, and lard.—**Tannic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi tannici), one part of tannic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Tar ointment** (unguentum picis liquidæ), tar with suet or yellow wax.—**Tartarated-antimony ointment, tartar-emetic ointment.** Same as *antimonial ointment*.—**Tobacco ointment** (unguentum tabaci), powdered tobacco and lard.—**Turpentine ointment** (unguentum terebinthinæ), oil of turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and prepared lard.—**Tutty ointment** (unguentum tutiæ), impure oxid of zinc, or tutty, and simple ointment.—**Veratrine ointment** (unguentum veratrinæ), veratrine and simple or benzoinated lard.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi), yellow oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Zinc ointment** Same as *zinc oxid ointment*.—**Zinc-oxid ointment** (unguentum zinci oxidi), oxid of zinc and benzoin ointment

oiset, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[1].

oister†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *oyster*

okt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *oak*. *Chaucer*

O. K. [Origin obscure: usually said to have been orig. used by Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, as an abbr. of *All Correct*, spelled (whether through ignorance or humorously) *oll korrect;* but this is doubtless an invention Another statement refers the use to "Old Keokuk," an Indian chief, who is said to have signed treaties with the initials "O K "] All right, correct now commonly used as an indorsement, as on a bill. [Colloq]

oke[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*

oke[2] (ōk), *n* [= Bulg Serv Wall Hung *oka* = Pol *oko*, < Turk. *okа*, a certain weight] 1 A Turkish unit of weight, used also in Greece, equal to about 2¾ pounds avoirdupois

It [mastic gum] continues running all the month of August, and drops also in September, but then it is not good the finest and best is called Fliscart, and sells for two dollars an *oke*

Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 4

oke[3]**†** (ōk), *n.* A variant of *ouk*[1].

okent, *a* A Middle English form of *oaken*

Okenian (ō-kē′ni-an), *a* [< *Oken* (see def) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist (1779–1851) —**Okenian body**, in *anat*, a Wolffian body, primitive kidney, or protonephron

okenite (ō′ken-īt), *n.* [< *Oken* (see *Okenian*) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral*, same as *dysclasite*.

oker[1]**†** (ō′kėr), *n.* [ME., also *okur*, *okir*, *okyr*, *ocker*, < Icel. *okr* = Sw. *ocker* = Dan. *auger* = AS. *wōcor*, increase, growth, fruit, = OFries. *wōker* = D *woeker* = MLG *woker* = OHG. *wuochar*, *wuohhar*, *wuachar*, *wuocher*, MHG *wuocher*, G. *wucher* = Goth *wōkrs*, increase, gain; akin to AS. *weaxan*, wax, and ult. to L. *augere*, increase. see *augment*, etc] Usury

Oker, lieying, & wantonesse mickel serwe make
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 236

oker[2]**†**, *n* An obsolete form of *ocher*.

okerer† (ō′kėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *okerar* (= D. *woekeraar* = OHG. *wuocharâri*, MHG. *wuocherer*, *wuocherære*, G *wucherer* = Sw *ockrare*), < *oker*, usury. see *oker*[1].] A usurer.

"An *okerer*, or elles a lechoure," sayd Robyn
"With wronge haste thou lede thy fyle"
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 53).

okering† (ō′kėr-ing), *n.* [ME., < *oker*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Usury.

okonite (ō′kǫ-nīt), *n.* A vulcanized mixture of ozocerite or mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur, used as an insulating material for covering electrical conductors.

okra (ok′rä), *n* [Formerly also *ochra*, *okro*, *ochro†* W. Ind. (†).] A plant, *Hibiscus esculentus*, an esteemed vegetable, cultivated in the East and West Indies, the southern United States, etc. See *gumbo*[1] Its seeds yield a fine food-oil, not, however, extracted on a commercially remunerative scale, and it produces a fiber apparently suitable for coarse bagging, etc See *Hibiscus* and *Abelmoschus* — **Musk-okra**, *H Abelmoschus* See *amber seed* — **Wild okra**. See *Malachra*

Ol. An abbreviation of *Olympiad*.

-ol. [An arbitrary abbr. of L. *ol(eum)*, or of E. *(alcoh)ol*] In *chem*, a termination somewhat loosely used for various compounds, denoting 'oil' or 'alcohol.' It should be applied strictly only to alcohols, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons, as glycerol, mannitol, quinol, etc

Olacineæ (ol-a-sin′ē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Olax* (*Olac-*) + *-neæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees and shrubs, type of the cohort *Olacales* in the series *Discifloræ*, typified by the genus *Olax*, and characterized by the dorsal raphe, partially or completely one-celled ovary, usually one-seeded fruit, and valvate petals It includes about 275 species, of 4 tribes and 61 genera, widely dispersed through out the tropics, with a few in South Africa and southern Australia. They are erect, climbing or twining, usually with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, flexuous petioles, and small greenish, yellowish, or white flowers

olamic (ō-lam′ik), *a.* [< Heb *ʻōlām*, eternity, eon, < *ʻālam*, hide, conceal] Pertaining to or enduring throughout an eon or eons; lasting or continuing for ages, constituting or measured by a period or periods much exceeding in length any historical measurement of time, conian

But man fell, and lost the perpetual or *olamic* sabbatism
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII 778.

olanin (ō′la-nin), *n* [< L. *ol(eum)*, oil, + *an(imal)*, animal, + *-in*[2].] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters *Brande*

Olax (ō′laks), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1749), so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the wood, < LL *olax*, smelling, odorous, < L *olere*, smell: see *oliid.*] A genus of shrubs and trees, type of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ*, known by the three anther-bearing stamens and the drupe almost included within the calyx There are about 30 species, natives of Australia and tropical Asia and Africa. They are smooth evergreens, often climbing or thorny, usually with short spikes or racemes of small flowers in the axils of two ranked leaves *O Zeylanica* is the malla tree of Ceylon Its leaves are eaten in curries and its fetid, salty wood is used as a remedy in putrid fevers

old (ōld), *a.* [Also dial. *ald*, *auld*, *oud*, *aud*, < ME *old*, *ald*, *eld*, < AS *eald*, ONorth *ald* = OS *ald* = OFries. *old*, *ald* = D *oud* = MLG LG *ald*, *old* = OHG MHG G *alt* = Icel *ald-* (in comp) (also *aldinn*) = Goth *alþeis*, old, orig pp , 'grown, increased' (= L *altus*, high, deep), with suffix *-tl* (see *-d*[2], *-el*[2]), of the verb represented by Goth *alan*, nourish, = L *alere*, nourish, > ult E *aliment* see *aliment*, *alt*, etc For the pp suffix, cf. *cold*, of similar formation] **1.** Having lived or existed a long time; full of years; far advanced in years or life: applied to human beings, lower animals, and plants: as, an *old* man, an *old* horse, an *old* tree.

The *olde* auncian wyf hegest he syttez,
The lorde lufly her by lent, as I trowe
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l. 1001

For we are *old*, and on our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals ere we can effect them
Shak, All's Well, v 3 40

2. Of (a specified) age; noting the length of time or number of years that one has lived, or during which a thing or particular state of things has existed or continued; of the age of, aged: as, a child three months *old*, a house a century *old*.

And Pharoah said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou?
Gen xlvii 8.

There is a papyrus in the Imperial Library at Paris which M Chabas considers the *oldest* book in the world
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi 6.

3. Of or pertaining to the latter part of life; peculiar to or characteristic of those who are, or that which is, well advanced in years.

And therfore lete us prale among
That god send us paciens in oure *olde* age
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 81

I'll rack thee with *old* cramps
Shak, Tempest, I 2. 369

4. Having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise: as, an *old* head on young shoulders

I never knew so young a body with so *old* a head.
Shak, M of V, iv 1 164

Theo, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so *old* for her age *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxxv.

5 Of long standing or continuance (*a*) Begun long ago and still continued, of long continuance or prolonged existence, well established as, *old* customs, an *old* friendship

Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,
I wolde now som mete wer sene
For *olde* acqueyntaunce vs by tweene
York Plays, p 180.

An *old* leprosy in the skin of his flesh Lev xiii. 11

Remove not the *old* landmark Prov xxiii 10

The great dragon was cast out, that *old* serpent, called the Devil and Satan Rev xii. 9

(*b*) Experienced, habituated as, an *old* offender, *old* in vice or crime

The King shall sit without an *old* disturber, a dayly incroacher, and intruder *Milton*, Reformation in Eng , ii

6. Of (some specified) standing as regards continuance or lapse of time

In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*
Shak, C of E, ii 2. 150

7 Not new, fresh, or recent, having been long made, having existed long. as, an *old* house; an *old* cabinet

Ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of *old* fruit until the ninth year Lev xxv 22

Old Northumberland House, too, was all ablaze and a centre of attraction *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p 70

Hence —(*a*) That has long existed or been in use, and is near, or has passed, the limit of its usefulness enfeebled or deteriorated by age, worn out as, *old* clothes

Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee Deut viii 4

When I kept silence, my bones waxed *old* through my roaring all the day long Ps xxxii. 3

(*b*) Well worn, effete worthless trite stale expressing valuelessness disrespect, or contempt as, an *old* joke, sold for an *old* song

Now you see, sir, how your fooling grows *old*, and people dislike it *Shak*, T N, i 5 119

8. Dating or reaching back to antiquity or to former ages, subsisting or known for a long time, long known to history

His elders war of the *alde* state,
And of thaire werkes sumdel he wate
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 93.

It was said by them of *old* time, Thou shalt not kill
Mat. v 21

In the *old* times a man, whether lay or cleric, might purge himself of a crime, or charge laid against him, by his own oath and the oaths of others of equal station who might be willing to become his compurgators
R W Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng , xix.

9 Ancient; antique; not modern; former: as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans. —**10** Early; pertaining to or characteristic of the earlier or earliest of two or more periods of time or stages of development as, *Old* English; the *Old* Red Sandstone.

Ophidia are not known in the fossil state before the *older* tertiaries *Huxley*, Anat. Vert , p 208.

11 Former, past, passed away, disused, contrasted with or replaced by something new as a substitute, subsisting before something else: as, he built a new house on the site of the *old* one, the *old* régime; a gentleman of the *old* school; he is at his *old* tricks again

Old things are passed away, behold, all things are become new 2 Cor v 17.

Seeing that ye have put off the *old* man with his deeds, and have put on the new man Col iii 9, 10

Why, woman, your husband is in his *old* lunes again.
Shak, M W of W, iv. 2 22.

12. Long known, familiar, hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality: as, an *old* friend; dear *old* fellow; *old* boy

Go thy ways, *old* lad *Shak*, T of the S, v 2. 181

13 Old-fashioned, of a former time, hence, antiquated: as, an *old* fogy

He is a very honest and worthy man, but of the *old* stamp *Swift*, Mem of Capt. Creichton

14. Great; high. an intensive now used only when preceded by another adjective also of intensive force as, a *fine old* row; a *high old* time [Colloq]

Madam, you must come to your uncle Yonder 's *old* coil at home *Shak*, Much Ado, v 2 98.

We shall haue *old* breaking of neckes.
Dekker, If it be not good the Devil is in it

Must It has been stubborn weather
Sec Gent Strange work at sea, I fear me there 's *old* tumbling *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii 7

I imagine there is *old* moving amongst them
A Brewer, Lingua, ii 6

Mass, here will be *old* firking!
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii 1

Here 's *old* cheating
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

New for old. See *new* —**Of old**, from early times; in ancient days, long ago [In this phrase *old* is used as a substantive See *eld*.]—**Old Bogy**, boss[1], **boy**, **Catholics**, **Colony**, **country**. See the nouns **Old continent**. (*a*) The continent of Europe (*b*) The mass of land com-

prising Europe, Asia, and Africa, in contradistinction to the *new continent*, consisting of North and South America.—**Old Court Party.** See *court*.—**Old Dominion.** See *dominion*.—**Old English.** (*a*) See *English*, 2. (*b*) The form of black letter used by English printers of the sixteenth century

Old English of the Sixteenth Century.

Old Ephraim, the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis* [Western U S]—**Old foundation, gold, gooseberry, Hundred,** etc See the nouns—**Old Harry, Old One, Old Scratch,** humorous names for the devil—**Old Injun,** the old wife or long tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*—**Old Japan, Latin, maid,** etc See the nouns—**Old lady,** a noctuid moth, *Mormo maura* an English collectors' name—**Old man** (*a*) See *man* (*b*) In *mining*, ancient workings a term used in Cornwall (*c*) A full grown male kangaroo [Australia.]—**Old mustache, Nick, oil.** See the nouns—**Old One** See *Old Harry*—**Old Probabilities,** the chief signal officer of the Signal-service Bureau sometimes called *Old Prob* [Colloq , U S]—**Old Red Sandstone** See *sandstone*—**Old salt,** an old and experienced sailor—**Old school,** a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age as, a gentleman of the *old school*—**Old School Presbyterian.** See *Presbyterian*.—**Old Scratch.** See *Old Harry*—**Old sledge,** a game same as *all fours*—**Old song,** a mere trifle, a very low price as, he got it for an *old song*—**Old sow,** a plant, *Melilotus cærulea*—**Old style, Testament,** etc See the nouns.—**Old Tom,** a strong variety of English gin—**Old wife.** (*a*) A prating old woman as, *old wives'* fables. (*b*) A man having habits or opinions considered peculiar to old women (*c*) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys, a chimney cap or cowl (*d*) See *oldwife*—**Old World.** See *world*—**The Old Covenant.** See *covenant*—**The old gentleman.** See *gentleman*.—**The old masters** See *master*[1] = **Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old,* etc See *aged* —8, 9, and 10 *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. (see *ancient*[1]), pristine, original, primitive, early, olden, archaic

old-aged† (ōld'ājd), *a.* [< *old age* + *-ed*[2]] Of or pertaining to old age, aged [Rare]

Olde aged experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Philosopher *Sir P Sidney*, Apol for Poetrie

old-clothesman (ōld'klōŦHz'man), *n.* [< *old clothes* + *man*] A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are offered for sale. Those too bad for repair are sold to paper makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure

olden[1] (ōl'dn), *v.* [< *old* + *-en*[1]] **I.** *intrans* To grow old, age; assume an older appearance or character, become affected by age

His debates with his creditors harassed the feelings of the humiliated old gentleman so severely that in six weeks he *oldened* more than he had done for fifteen years before *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii

II. *trans.* To age; cause to appear old.

olden[2] (ōl'dn), *a* [< *old* + *-en*[2], an adj suffix irreg. attached to an adj.] Old; ancient

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the *olden* time,
Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal
Shak, Macbeth, iii 4 75

Oldenlandia (ōl-den-lan'di-ȧ), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), named after H. B *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist who traveled in South Africa] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Hedyotideæ*, known by the many minute angled seeds, narrow leaves, entire stipules, and four stamens There are about 80 species, tropical and subtropical, mainly Asiatic They are slender, erect or spreading, smooth, and branching annuals, with opposite leaves, and small white or rose pani cled flowers. *O umbellata* is the *Indian madder* or *shaya root.*

old-ewe (ōld'ū), *n.* The ballanwrasse. [Prov Eng]

old-faced (ōld'fāst), *a.* Having an aged look or appearance

'Tis not the roundure of your *old faced* walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war
Shak, K John, ii 1 259

old-fashioned (ōld-fash'ond), *a.* 1. Formed in a fashion which has become obsolete; antiquated· as, an *old-fashioned* dress.

Every drawer in the tall, *old-fashioned* bureau is to be opened, with difficulty, and with a succession of spasmodic jerks, then, all must close again, with the same fidgety reluctance *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

2 Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; suited to the tastes of former times.

Some look on Chaucer as a dry, *old fashioned* wit, not worth reviving *Dryden*, Pref to Fables.

With my hands full of dear *old fashioned* flowers and bottles of colour
R Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, p 38

3. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious as, an *old-fashioned* child.

A neat, quiet *old fashioned* little servant-girl, of twelve or fourteen *B Taylor*, Northern Travel, v 43

=Syn. 1 and 2 *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. See *ancient*[1].

old-fashionedness (ōld-fash'ond-nes), *n* 1. The property or condition of being old-fashioned; similarity to what is now past or out of date; retention of characteristics formerly prevalent but now exceptional —2. Conduct or demeanor resembling that of an old person; precociousness

old-field birch. The American variety of the white birch.

old-field lark. Same as *field-lark* See cut at *meadow-lark*

old-field pine. Same as *loblolly-pine*

old-fogyish (ōld-fō'gi-ish), *a.* [< *old fogy* + *-ish*[1]] Like or characteristic of an old fogy, behind the times; slow to accept anything new.

old-fogyism (ōld-fō'gi-izm), *n.* [< *old fogy* + *-ism.*] The character or views of an old fogy; fondness for old or antiquated notions and ways.

old-gentlemanly (ōld-jen'tl-man-li), *a.* [< *old gentleman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of an old gentleman

So for a good *old gentlemanly* vice,
I think I must take up with avarice
Byron, Don Juan, i 216.

old-grain (ōld'grān), *n.* A name given to dark spots and discolorations on leather, arising from imperfections in tanning, exposure to dampness, mildew, etc

oldham (ōl'dam), *n.* [Named from *Oldham*, its original place of manufacture, in Lancashire, England.] A coarse cloth in use in the middle ages

oldhamite (ōl'dam-īt), *n* [Named after Dr *Oldham*, director (1862) of the Indian Geological Survey.] Native calcium sulphid detected by Maskelyne in the Busti meteorite It occurs in small brownish spherules showing cubic cleavage, it is also optically isotropic, and is hence inferred to be isometric in crystallization

Oldhaven beds. In *Eng. geol*, one of the divisions of the Lower Eocene The group so designated lies at the base of the London clay, and, although only from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, is highly fossiliferous

old-light (ōld'līt), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Favoring the old faith or principles, specifically, in *Scottish eccles hist*, favoring the principle of a connection between the church and the state. The "Old and New Light Controversy" in the Burgher and Antiburgher churches regarding the province of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, about the end of the eighteenth century, led to secessions from these bodies, and the formation of the Old Light (or Original) Secedera.

II. *n. Eccles.*, a person holding old-light doctrines

old-line (ōld'līn), *a.* Of the old line or direction of thought or doctrine; conservative as, an *old-line* Whig

oldly† (ōld'li), *adv* Of old; in the olden time *Ellis*, Letters (1525–37).

old-maid (ōld-mād'), *n.* 1. The house- or garden-plant *Vinca rosea*. [West Indies]—2 A gaping clam: same as *gaper*, 4.

old-maidhood (ōld-mād'hud), *n* [< *old maid* + *-hood*] The state or condition of an old maid; spinsterhood.

Marriage for deliverance from poverty or *old maidhood* *George Eliot*, Essays, Analysis of Motives

old-maidish (ōld-mā'dish), *a.* [< *old maid* + *-ish*[1].] Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid

Child, don't be so precise and *old-maidish* *Mme D'Arblay*, Camilla, v 8. (*Davies*)

old-maidism (ōld-mā'dizm), *n* [< *old maid* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old-man (ōld-man'), *n* The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*

old-man's-beard (ōld-manz-bērd'), *n.* 1. See *Clematis*.—2 Same as *long-moss* —3. Same as *fringe-tree*. [U. S]—4 A species of *Equisetum*, also, sometimes, one of species of other genera. [Prov. Eng.]

old-man's-eyebrow (ōld-manz-ī'brou), *n* An Australian species of sundew, *Drosera binata*

old-man's-head (ōld-manz-hed'), *n.* Same as *old-man cactus*. See *Cereus*

oldness (ōld'nes), *n.* The state of being old, in any of the senses of that word.

old-said† (ōld'sed), *a.* Long since said; said of old. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal , July.

old-school (ōld'skōl), *a.* Of the old schools of earlier times; as originally or formerly established, propounded, or professed; old or old-fashioned.

Adam, according to this *old-school* Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race *N A Rev*, CXLIII 19

old-sightedness (ōld'sī'ted-nes), *n.* Presbyopia

old-squaw (ōld'skwâ), *n.* Same as *oldwife*, 1.

oldster (ōld'stėr), *n.* [< *old* + *-ster*, after *youngster.*] 1. An old or oldish person; a man past middle life [Colloq]

I know *oldsters* who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk *Thackeray*, A Nigl 's Pleasure, I.

2. In the British navy, a midshipman of four years' standing, or a master's mate.

I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the *oldsters* *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, ii (*Davies.*)

old-time (ōld'tīm), *a.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times, of the old school; of long standing.

Oldtime and honoured leaders like Mr Bright.
R J Hinton, Eng Radical Leaders, p 361

old-timer (ōld-tī'mėr), *n.* 1. One who retains the views and customs of former days; an old person who clings to habits and modes of thought now obsolete. [Colloq]

Old timers unanimously declared that in the new comer had indeed arisen another Tausig *Music and Drama*, XIII ix 14

2. One who has long occupied a given place or position; one who has grown old in a place, profession, etc. [Colloq]

In reply to his last remark I said, "But you forget, old man, that most of us *old-timers*, as you call us, are poor now!" *New Princeton Rev*, V. 122.

oldwife (ōld'wif), *n.*, pl. *oldwives* (-wīvz). 1. The long-tailed sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*, of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. The male in the breeding season has the two middle tail feathers lance-linear and long exserted The bill is black, tipped with orange, the plumage is blackish or white, varied with reddish and silver gray tints In winter the



Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*)
(Male in full summer plumage; female in the background.)

long tail feathers do not exist and the reddish parts are replaced by gray The oldwife breeds in the arctic regions, both on sea coasts and on large inland waters, and in winter is generally dispersed in temperate regions It is a lively, voluble duck, having a kind of song It is an expert diver and a rank feeder, and the flesh is not savory The nest is placed on the ground, the eggs are 6 or 7 in number, drab colored, and about 2 inches long by 1½ broad Also called *old billy, old granny, old Injun, old molly, old-squaw,* and *south-southerly*

2 In *ichth*, one of several different fishes. (*a*) The alewife (*b*) The menhaden [Local, U S] (*c*) The toothed herring [Maryland] (*d*) The spot or lafayette, *Leostomus obliquus* [Florida.] (*e*) The file fish, *Balistes capriscus*, and others of the same genus [Southern United States and Bermudas.] (*f*) An Australian fish, *Enoplosus armatus* [Port Jackson, New South Wales]

old-witch grass. A common weed-grass of North America, *Panicum capillare*, having a very effuse compound panicle.

old-womanish (ōld-wum'an-ish), *a.* [< *old woman* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of an old woman.

It is very easy and *old-womanish* to offer advice *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen

old-woman's-bitter (ōld-wum'anz-bit'ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *majoe-bitter*.—2. A West Indian tree, *Catharexylon cinereum.*

old-world (ōld'wėrld), *a.* 1. Of the ancient world; belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned

Like an *old-world* mammoth bulk'd in Ice,
Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) as distinguished from the New World or America —3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the continents of the eastern hemisphere as known before the discovery of America; paleogean. as, the *old-world* apes.

olet, *n* A Middle English form of *oil.*

-ole. [< L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil.* Cf. *-ol*] In *chem*, a termination having no very precise significance. See *-ol* and *-oil.*

Olea (ō'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *olea*, < Gr. ἐλαία, the olive-tree: see *oil*] A genus of trees and shrubs, type of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the oily drupe and indupli cate calyx-lobes. There are about 36 species, natives of Asia and Africa, the Mas-

carene Islands, and New Zealand They are small trees or shrubs, with valuable hard wood, opposite undivided leaves, and rather small fragrant flowers, chiefly in axillary clusters. (See *olive* and *oleaster*) *O undulata* and *O Capense* of the Cape of Good Hope are there called *iron-wood*, and *O verrucosa* is called *olive wood*. *O cuspidata* in India yields khow wood, of which combs, etc., are made *O Cunninghamii*, the black maire of New Zealand, yields a dense, hard, and durable wood *O paniculata* is the Queensland olive

Oleaceæ (ō-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1835), < *Olea* + *-aceæ*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees and shrubs, of the cohort *Gentianales*, typified by the genus *Olea*, and characterized by the two stamens and the ovary of two cells each with two ovules; the olive family. It embraces 300 species, of 4 tribes and 19 genera, natives of warm and temperate regions. They are generally smooth shrubs, sometimes climbing, and bear opposite leaves without stipules, usually a small bell-shaped four-parted calyx, a four-lobed corolla, large anthers, and a capsule, berry, or drupe as fruit

oleaceous (ō-lē-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oleaceæ*

Oleacinidæ (ō"lē-a-sin'i-dē), *n pl* [< *Oleacina*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*] A family of gastropods: same as *Glandinidæ*

oleaginous (ō-lē-aj'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *oléagineux* = Sp Pg It *oleaginoso* (with suffix *-ous*, etc, < L *-osus*), Pg. also *oleagineo*, oily, < ML *oleago* (*oleagin-*), oil as scraped from the body of a bather or wrestler, < L *oleum*, oil see *oil*.] 1. Having the qualities of oil, oily, unctuous — 2. Figuratively, effusively and affectedly polite or fawning, sanctimonious; oily.

> The lank party who snuffles the responses with such *oleaginous* sanctimony F W. Farrar, Julian Home, xx

oleaginousness (ō-lē-aj'i-nus-nes), *n* The state of being oleaginous or oily, oiliness, either literal or figurative

oleamen (ō-lē-ā'men), *n.* [< L *oleamen*, an oil-ointment, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

oleander (ō-lē-an'dėr), *n* [= D G Sw Dan *oleander*, < F *oleandre* = Sp *oleandro*, *eloendro* = Pg *eloendro*, *loendro* = It *oleandro* (ML *lorandrum*, *laurendum*, *arodandrum*), corrupt forms, resting on L. *olea*, olive-tree, and *laurus*, laurel, of L *rhododendron* see *rhododendron*] Any plant of the genus *Nerium*, most often *N Oleander*, the ordinary species, a shrub of indoor culture from the Levant, having leathery lance-shaped leaves and handsome deep rose-colored or white flowers The sweet oleander is *N odorum*, a species from India with fragrant blossoms The leaves and flowers of these plants are poisonous, and especially the bark Also called *rose bay*

oleander-fern (ō-lē-an'dėr-fėrn), *n* A widely distributed tropical fern, *Oleandra neriiformis*, having coriaceous oleander-like fronds

Oleandra (ō-lē-an'dra), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1794). so called from a resemblance in the fronds to the leaves of the oleander, < F. *oléandre*, oleander see *oleander*] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly restricted to the tropics They have wide creeping scandent jointed stems, and entire lanceolate elliptical fronds, with round sori in one or two rows near the midrib Six species are known

oleandrine (ō-lē-an'drin), *n.* [< *oleander* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of the oleander It is yellow, amorphous, and very bitter, soluble very slightly in water, but more freely in alcohol and ether *U S Dispensatory*

Olearia (ō-lē-ā'ri-ạ), *n* [NL. (Moench, 1802), said (by Wittstein) to be so named from Adam *Olearius* (died 1671), librarian to Duke Frederick III of Holstein-Gottorp] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, the tribe *Asteroideæ*, and the subtribe *Heterochromeæ* It is characterized by shrubby stems, capillary pappus, naked receptacle, achenes not compressed, and involucral bracts many-rowed, dry, and without herbaceous tips. There are about 85 species, 63 in Australia, the others in New Zealand and islands near, representing there the northern genus *Aster* They have usually alternate leaves, and rather large heads with white or blue ray-flowers and yellow or purplish disks. The common name *daisy-bush* belongs to various New Zealand species, and is sometimes adopted for all plants of the genus *O ilicifolia* is called *New Zealand holly* *O stellulata* is the snow bush of Victoria.

oleaster (ō-lē-as'tėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg It. *oleastro*, < L *oleaster*, the wild olive, < *olea*, the olive: see *Olea* and *-aster*] 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*.—2 Any plant of the genus *Elæagnus*, especially *E. angustifolia*, also called *wild olive*.

oleate (ō'lẹ-āt), *n* [< *ole(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of oleic acid – **Oleate of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury and oleic acid used as a substitute for mercurial ointment – **Oleate of veratrine**, veratrine dissolved in oleic acid

olecranal (ō-lẹ-krā'nạl), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the olecranon. Also *olecranial*.

olecranarthritis (ō-lē-krā-när-thrī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow, + ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol*, inflammation of the elbow-joint

olecranial (ō-lẹ-krā'ni-al), *a.* Same as *olecranal*

olecranoid (ō-lẹ-krā'noid), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-oid*.] A bad form for *olecranal* —**Olecranoid fossa.** See *fossa*¹

olecranon (ō-lẹ-krā'non), *n.* [Cf. F. *olécrâne* < Gr ὠλέκρανον, contr of ὠλενόκρανον, the point of the elbow, < ὠλένη, the ulna (see *ell*¹, *ulna*), + κρανίον, skull, head: see *cranium*.] A process forming the upper or proximal end of the ulna In man the olecranon forms most of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, is received in the olecranon fossa of the humerus during extension of the forearm, and receives the insertion of the triceps extensor muscle It forms the bony prominence of the back of the elbow Also called *anconeus process*. See cut under *forearm*

olefiant (ō'lē-fī-ant), *a.* [= F *oléfiant*, < L *oleum*, oil, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*)] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefiant gas**, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carbureted hydrogen It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4, and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol It was discovered in 1796 It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible, and has an aromatic ethereal odor It is so called from its property of forming with chlorin an oily compound ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), ethylene dichlorid, or the oil of the Dutch chemists.

olefine (ō'lē-fin), *n* [< *olef(iant)* + *-ine*²] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene. So called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorin, like Dutch oil or liquid.

oleic (ō'lē-ik), *a* [< L *oleum*, oil (see *oil*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil. Also *elaic* —**Oleic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid which exists in most fats in combination with glycerol as a compound ether (triolein), and is obtained from them by saponification of the fats with an alkali. It is an oily liquid having a slight smell and a pungent taste, and below 14 C crystallizes in brilliant colorless needles. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap

oleiferous (ō-lē-if'e-rus), *a* [< L *oleum*, oil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing oil, yielding oil as, *oleiferous* seeds.

olein (ō'lē-in), *n* [< L *oleum*, oil, + *-in*²] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats, the trioleic ether of glycerol, having the formula $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$ It is a colorless oil at ordinary temperatures, with little odor and a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water readily soluble in alcohol and ether It becomes solid at 21 F It is not found pure in nature, but the animal and vegetable fatty oils consist largely of it. Also *elain*.

Oleineæ (ō-lē-in'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL (Hoffmannsegg, 1806), < *Olea* + *-ineæ*] A tribe of the order *Oleaceæ*, distinguished by the fruit, a drupe or berry with a single seed It contains 11 genera, of which *Olea* (the typical genus), *Phillyrea*, *Osmanthus*, *Chionanthus*, *Linociera*, *Notelæa*, and *Ligustrum* are important.

olema, *n.* See *ulema*

olent†, ollent†, *n.* [Appar a form of the word which is represented in E. by *eland* (D. *eland*, G *elend*, *elen*, etc) see *eland*] The eland

> Hee commaunded them to kill fiue *Olens* or great Deere *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 284
>
> Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the *Ollen*, the wild horse *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479

olent (ō'lent), *a* [< L *olens* (*olent-*), ppr of *olere*, smell. Cf *odor*, etc.] Smelling, scented.

> The cup he [a butterfly] quaffs at lay with *olent* breast
> Open to gnat, midge, bee, and moth as well
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II 128

oleo (ō'lē-ō), *n.* 1. An abbreviated form of *oleomargarin* —2. Same as *oleo-oil*

oleograph (ō'lē-ọ-graf), *n* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr γράφειν, write] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleographic (ō"lẹ-ọ-graf'ik), *a* [< *oleograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to oleography

oleography (ō-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< L *oleum*, oil, + Gr -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] 1 The art or process of preparing oleographs

> *Oleography* differs from chromo lithography only in name, and is a mere vulgar attempt to imitate oil painting *Encyc Brit.*, XIV 700

2. A process, devised by Moffatt, for identifying oils by the study of their characteristic lace-like patterns when floating on water

oleomargarin, oleomargarine (ō"lẹ-ō-mar'ga-rin), *n* [< L *oleum*, oil, + E *margarin*.] A granular solid fat of a slightly yellowish color, obtained from the leaf-fat or caul-fat of cattle so named by the inventor of the process of its preparation. The fat is first carefully cleaned from adhering impurities, as bits of flesh, etc., and then thoroughly washed in cold water It is next rendered at a temperature of 130 to 175 F, and the mixture of oily products thus obtained is slowly and partially cooled, till a part of the stearin and palmatin has crystallized out Under great hydraulic pressure the parts which still remain fluid are pressed out after a time these solidify, and are ready for market This substance has been largely used as an adulterant of butter When oleomargarin is churned in a liquid state with a certain proportion of fresh milk, a butter is produced which mixes with it, while the buttermilk imparts a flavor of fresh butter to the mass, making so perfect an imitation that it can scarcely be distinguished by taste from fresh butter A refined fat strongly resembling that obtained from beef fat is got from lard by similar treatment Also, in commerce, called simply *oleo*

oleometer (ō-lē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< L *oleum*, oil, + Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil, an elæometer

oleon (ō'lē-on), *n* [< L *oleum*, oil see *oil*] A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of olein and lime

oleo-oil (ō'lē-ō-oil), *n* A deodorized low-grade fat, used as an adulterant of dairy products, and for other purposes. Also called *neutral lard* and *oleo* [Trade-name]

oleophosphoric (ō'lē-ō-fos-for'ik), *a* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + E *phosphoric*] Consisting of olein and phosphoric acid: applied to a complex acid contained in the brain.

oleoptene (ō-lē-op'tēn), *n* Same as *elæoptene*.

oleoresin (ō"lē-ō-rez'in), *n* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *resina*, resin see *resin*] 1 A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.—2 In *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution, obtained from ether tinctures by evaporation The oleoresins used in medicine are those of *Aspidium* or male fern, capsicum, cubeb, iris, lupulin, ginger, and black pepper, the last is nearly the same as the substance long known as *oil of black pepper*, a by product in the manufacture of piperina.

oleoresinous (ō"lē-ō-rez'i-nus), *a* [< *oleoresin* + *-ous*] Of the nature of oleoresin.

> Dissolving any *oleo resinous* deposit in a little rectified spirit *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser, p 289.

oleosaccharum (ō"lē-ọ-sak'a-rum), *n* [< L *oleum*, oil, + NL. *saccharum*, sugar see *saccharum*.] A mixture of oil and sugar, which is somewhat more miscible with water than oil alone.

oleose (ō'lē-ōs), *a* [< L *oleosus*, oily see *oleous*] Same as *oleous*

> It's not unlikely that the rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

oleosity† (ō-lē-os'i-ti), *n* [< *oleose*, *oleous*, + *-ity*] The property of being oleous or fat, oiliness, fatness

> How knew you him?
> By his viscosity,
> His *oleosity*, and his suscitability
> *B Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

oleous (ō'lē-us), *a* [= F *huileux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleoso*, < L *oleosus*, oily, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*] Oily, having the nature or character of oil. Also *oleose*

> It is not the solid part of wood that burneth, but the *oleous* moisture thereof *Holland*, tr of Plutarch, p. 820

oleraceous (ol-e-rā'shius), *a.* [< L *oleraceus*, resembling herbs, < *olus* (*oler-*), pot-herbs Cf *alexanders*] In *bot*, of the nature of a pot-herb, fit for kitchen use applied to plants having esculent properties

olericulturally (ol"e-ri-kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* With reference to olericulture, in olericulture

> The Dwarf Kales.—De Candolle does not bring these into his classification as offering true types, and in this perhaps he is right Yet, *olericulturally* considered, they are quite distinct *Amer Nat*, XXII 807.

olericulture (ol'e-ri-kul"tūr), *n* [< L. *olus*, (*oler-*), a pot-herb, + *cultura*, culture] In *gardening* or *agriculture*, the cultivation of plants having esculent properties, particularly such as are pot-herbs.

olf (olf), *n.* [Said to be a var (if so, through *elf*) of *olp*, a var of *alp*¹, the bullfinch] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* Also *olp* and *bloodolp* [Prov Eng]—**Green olf** Same as *greenfinch*, 1

olfact (ol-fakt'), *v t* [< L *olfactare*, smell at, freq of *olfacere*, smell, scent, < *olere*, smell, + *facere*, make see *fact*] To smell [Humorous]

> There is a Machiavelian plot,
> Though every nare *olfact* it not
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I i. 742.

olfaction (ol-fak'shon), *n* [< *olfact* + *-ion*.] The sense of smell or faculty of smelling, an olfactory act or process; smell, scent

> He thought a single momentary *olfaction* at a phial containing a globule the size of a mustard seed, moistened with the decillionth potency of aconite, is quite sufficient. *Nature*, XXXVII. 289.

olfactive (ol-fak′tiv), *a* [= F *olfactif* = Pg *olfactivo*, as *olfact* + *-ive*] Same as *olfactory*

olfactometer (ol-fak-tom′e-tėr), *n* [< L *olfacere*, smell (see *olfact*), + Gr *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell

Dr Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, has constructed an instrument which he calls an *olfactometer* It consists simply of a glass tube, one end of which curves upward, to be inserted into the nostril A shorter movable cylinder, made of the odoriferous substance, fits over the straight end of this glass tube On inhaling, no odor will be perceived so long as the outer does not project beyond the inner tube The further we push forward the outer cylinder, the larger will be the scented surface presented to the in rushing column of air, and the stronger will be the odor perceived *Science*, XV 44

olfactor (ol-fak′tor), *n* [< L as if **olfactor* (cf. fem *olfactrix*), one who smells, < *olfacere*, smell see *olfact*] The organ of smell, the nose [Rare]

If thy nose, Sir Spirit were anything more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff] *Southey*

olfactory (ol-fak′tō-ri), *a* and *n* [= F *olfactoire* = Sp Pg *olfatorio* = It *olfattorio*, < NL **olfactorius* (L neut as a noun, a smelling-bottle, a nosegay), < *olfacere*, smell see *olfact*]

I. *a* Making or causing to smell, effecting or otherwise pertaining to olfaction; having the sense of smell or providing for the exercise of that faculty as, an *olfactory* organ The olfactory nerves, present in nearly all vertebrates, are slender filaments in man, about twenty in number arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb, or terminal part of the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobe The lobe is primitively hollow, being a tubular process whose cavity is continuous with that of the prosencephalic ventricle, and it is of much greater relative size in the lower than in the higher vertebrates In the latter the olfactory lobes are reduced to a pair of solid flattened bands like bits of tape and improperly receive the name of *olfactory nerves*, which properly applies only to the numerous filaments arising from the bulbous end of the so called olfactory nerves, penetrating the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone through numerous minute foramina, and ramifying through the Schneiderian mucous membrane of the nose Also *olfactive* See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *nasal*, and *Petromyzontidæ* — **Olfactory angle**, in *anat*, the angle formed with the basicranial axis by the plane of the cribriform plate — **Olfactory bulb** See *bulb* — **Olfactory crus**, the rhinocaul — **Olfactory foramina** See *foramen* — **Olfactory glomeruli** See *glomerulus* — **Olfactory lobe** See *lobe*, and cuts under *brain*, *optic*, and *sulcus* — **Olfactory pits** See *pit* — **Olfactory tuber** See *tuber* — **Olfactory tubercle** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*)

II. *n*; pl *olfactories* (-riz) The organ of smell, the nose as an olfactory organ usually in the plural [Colloq]

olibant (ol′i-ban), *n* Same as *olibanum*

olibanum (ō-lib′a-num), *n* [= F *oliban* = Sp *olibano* = Pg It *olibano*, < ML *olibanum*, appar < Ar *al-lubān*, < *al*, the, + *lubān* () Gr. *λίβανος*, L *libanus*), frankincense] A gum-resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia* in the Somali country It is obtained by incisions in the bark, and appears in commerce in the form of hardened tears and irregular lumps of a yellowish color It has a pleasant aromatic odor heightened by heat, and its chief use is as incense In medicine it is nearly disused See *frankincense* — **African olibanum**, the ordinary olibanum, the Arabian being inferior, and now scarcely collected — **Indian olibanum**, a soft fragrant resin yielded by the salai tree, *Boswellia serrata* (including *B thurifera*), in parts of India, and locally used as incense.

olid† (ol′id), *a* [< L *olidus*, smelling, emitting a smell, < *olēre* (rarely *olĕre*), smell see *olent*] Having a strong disagreeable smell *Sir T Browne*

Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance *Boyle*, Works, I 688

olidous† (ol′i-dus), *a* [< L *olidus*, smelling see *olid* and *-ous*] Same as *olid*

olifaunt†, *n* An obsolete form of *elephant*

oligandrous (ol-i-gan′drus), *a* [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod bot a stamen) Cf Gr *ὀλιγάνδρος*, thinly peopled, of same formation] In *bot*, having few stamens applied to a plant that has fewer than twenty stamens

oliganthous (ol-i-gan′thus), *a* [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἄνθος*, a flower] In *bot*, few-flowered

oligarch (ol′i-gark), *n* [= F *oligarque* = It *oligarco*, < Gr *ὀλιγάρχης*, an oligarch, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἀρχειν*, rule Cf *oligarchy*] A member of an oligarchy, one of a few holding political power.

Convenient access from the sea was a main point, and we can therefore understand that the ground by the coast would be first settled, and would remain the dwelling place of the old citizens, the forefathers of the *oligarchs* of the great sedition *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 356.

oligarchal (ol′i-gar-kal), *a* [< *oligarch* + *-al*] Same as *oligarchic*

oligarchic (ol-i-gär′kik), *a* [= F. *oligarchique* = Sp. *oligárquico* = Pg. It *oligarchico*, < Gr *ὀλιγαρχικός*, pertaining to oligarchy, < *ὀλιγαρχία*, oligarchy: see *oligarchy*] Pertaining to or of the nature of oligarchy or government by a few, administering an oligarchy, administered as an oligarchy or by oligarchs, constituting an oligarchy

The Hêraion would stand in the *oligarchic* quarter on the low ground near the agora. *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 357

oligarchical (ol-i-gar′ki-kal), *a* [< *oligarchic* + *-al*.] 1 Relating to oligarchic government; characteristic of oligarchs — 2 Constituting an oligarchy oligarchic

oligarchist (ol′i-gär-kist), *n*. [< *oligarch-y* + *-ist*] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

oligarchy (ol′i-gar-ki), *n*, pl *oligarchies* (-kiz) [= F. *oligarchie* = Sp *oligarquia* = Pg It *oligarchia*, < Gr *ὀλιγαρχία*, government by the few, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ἀρχειν*, rule Cf. *oligarch*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class, also, collectively, those who form such a class or body

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few rich men domineer *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 213

In the Greek commonwealths the best definition of democracy and *oligarchy* would be that in the democracy political rights are enjoyed by all who enjoy civil rights, while in the *oligarchy* political rights are confined to a part only of those who enjoy civil rights *E A Freeman*, Amer Lects, p 290

oligarticular (ol-i-gar-tik′ū-lar), *a* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + L *articulus*, a joint see *articular*.] Confined to a few joints, as an arthritis

oligemia, oligæmia (ol-i-jē′mi-a), *n* [NL *oligæmia*, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, little, + *αἷμα*, blood] In *pathol*, that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood Compare *anæmia*

oligiste (ol′i-jist), *n* [< F. *oligiste*, so called as containing less iron than the related magnetic oxid, < Gr *ὀλιγιστος*, least, superl of *ὀλίγος*, few, little] One of several varieties of native iron sesquioxid, or hematite

oligistic (ol-i-jis′tik), *a* [< *oligiste* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oligiste, or specular iron ore

oligistical (ol-i-jis′ti-kal), *a* [< *oligistic* + *-al*.] Same as *oligistic*

oligocarpous† (ol′i-gō-kar′pus), *a* [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot*, having few fruits.

Oligocene (ol′i-gō-sēn), *a* [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, little, + *καινος*, recent] In *geol*., a division of the Tertiary series, including groups formerly classed in part as Upper Eocene and in part as Lower Miocene The rocks classed as Oligocene are partly of fresh water and brackish origin, and partly marine They are especially well developed in the Paris basin, in northern Germany (where this name was first proposed by Beyrich), and in Switzerland The important formation known as the *Molasse* belongs partly to the Oligocene The vegetation of that period was varied and interesting and indicative of a decidedly warmer climate than that at present prevailing Beds referred to the Oligocene extend from Florida through to Texas, and are characterized by the presence of *Orbitoides mantelli*, a widely distributed foraminifer

The so called *Oligocene* deposits were originally called by Conrad, who first characterized them, the Vicksburg beds, and by me have been designated the "Orbitoidic, from the great abundance of Orbitoides Mantelli, their most distinctive fossil *Hedpath*, U S Tertiary Geol, p 3.

Oligochæta (ol″i-gō-kē′tạ), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χαιτη*, long hair, mane] An order or a class of chætopod annelids, including the earthworms and lugworms, or the terricolous and limicolous worms· so called from the paucity of the bristling foot-stumps or parapodia The *Oligochæta* are abranchiate, ametabolous, and monœcious They have been divided into *Terricolæ* and *Limicolæ*, and also into four orders bearing other names The term is contrasted with *Polychæta* Also *Oligochætæ* See cut under *Naïs*

oligochætous (ol″i-gō-kē′tus), *a*. Having the characters of the *Oligochæta*.

oligocholia (ol″i-gō-kō′li-ạ), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χολή*, bile.] In *pathol*., scantiness of bile

oligochrome (ol′i-gō-krōm), *a*. and *n*. [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *χρῶμα*, color] **I.** *a*. Painted in few colors· especially applied to decorative work, as, *oligochrome* decoration of a building or a room.

II. *n*. A design executed in few colors

oligochromemia, oligochromæmia (ol″i-gō-krō-mē′mi-ạ), *n*. [NL. *oligochromæmia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol*, scantiness of hemoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

oligoclase (ol′i-gō-klās), *n*. [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture] A soda-lime triclinic feldspar, the soda predominating. See *feldspar*.

oligocystic (ol″i-gō-sis′tik), *a* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κυστις*, bladder (cyst). see *cyst*] Having few cysts or cavities as, *oligocystic* tumors.

oligocythemia, oligocythæmia (ol″i-gō-si-thē′mi-ạ), *n* [NL *oligocythæmia*, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *κυτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol*, a condition of the blood in which there is a paucity of red corpuscles

Oligodon (ol′i-gō-don), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*] A genus of colubriform serpents giving name to the family *Oligodontidæ*. There are many species, of India, Ceylon, and neighboring islands.

Oligodontidæ (ol″i-gō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Oligodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*] A family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Oligodon*, related to the *Calamariidæ* There are several genera and about 40 species, some of which are known as *ground snakes* and *spotted adders*

oligogalactia (ol″i-gō-ga-lak′ti-ạ), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk see *galactia*] In *pathol*, scantiness of milk-secretion

oligoglottism (ol″i-gō-glot′izm), *n* [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *γλῶττα*, tongue (see *glottis*), + *-ism*] Slight knowledge of languages [Rare]

oligomania (ol″i-gō-mā′ni-ạ), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *μανία*, madness see *mania*] Mental impairment which is especially evident in only a few directions nearly equivalent to *monomania*

The reasons are sufficient to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania* for monomania *Medical News*, I 472

oligomerous (ol-i-gom′e-rus), *a* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μέρος*, part] 1 Having few segments of the body, as a mollusk *Huxley* [Rare] — 2 In *bot*, having few members

oligometochia (ol″i-gō-me-tō′ki-ạ), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μετοχή*, a participle] Sparing use of participles or participial clauses in composition opposed to *polymetochia* *Amer Jour Philol*, IX 144

oligometochic (ol″i-gō-me-tō′kik), *a* [< *oligometochia* + *-ic*] Containing or using but few participles *Amer. Jour Philol*, IX 150

Oligomyodi (ol″i-gō-mi-ō′di), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song] A group of birds nearly equivalent to *Mesomyodi* opposed to *Acromyodi* Used by Sclater in 1880 as a sub order of *Passeres*, covering the *Haplophonæ*, *Heteromeri*, and *Desmodactyli* of Garrod and Forbes, and comprehending eight families — *Oxyrhamphidæ*, *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, *Phytotomidæ*, *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Eurylæmidæ*

oligomyodian (ol″i-gō-mi-ō′di-an), *a* Same as *oligomyoid*

oligomyoid (ol″i-gō-mī′oid), *a* [Prop. **oligomyode* see *Oligomyodi*] In *ornith*, having few or imperfectly differentiated muscles of the syrinx applied to a lower series of birds of the order *Passeres*, such as the *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi*, and synonymous with *mesomyodian*, but of less exact signification

oligomyoidean (ol″i-gō-mī-oi′dē-an), *a* Same as *oligomyoid*

oligonite (ol′i-gō-nīt), *n* [< *oligon(-spar)* + *-ite*2.] A variety of siderite or carbonate of iron, containing 25 per cent of manganese protoxid, found at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony.

oligon-spar (ol′i-gon-spär), *n* [Accom of G *oligonspath*, < Gr *ὀλίγον*, neut. of *ὀλίγος*, little, few, + G. *spath*, spar] Same as *oligonite*

oligophyllous (ol″i-gō-fil′us), *a*. [< Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, + *φύλλον*, a leaf] In *bot*, having few leaves

oligospermia (ol″i-gō-spėr′mi-ạ), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *pathol*, deficiency of semen

oligospermous (ol″i-gō-sper′mus), *a* [< Gr *ὀλιγόσπερμος*, having few seeds, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπέρμα*, seed] In *bot*., having few seeds

Oligosporea (ol″i-gō-spō′rē-ạ), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπόρος*, seed] An ordinal name given by Schneider to the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, whose cysts produce a small definite number of spores.

oligosporean (ol″i-gō-spō′rē-an), *a*. and *n*. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Oligosporea*.

II. *n*. A member of the *Oligosporea*.

oligosporous (ol″i-gō-spō′rus), *a*. [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Same as *oligosporean*.

oligostemonous (ol′ı-gō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀλίγος, few, + στήμων, taken in sense of 'stamen': see *stamen.*] In *bot.*, same as *oligandrous.*

oligosyllabic (ol′ı-gō-sı-lab′ik), *a.* [< *oligosyllab(le)* + *-ic.*] Of three or fewer syllables, as a word; trisyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic opposed to *polysyllabic.* [Rare.]

Words of less than four [syllables] . are *oligo syllabic* *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, VIII 516

oligosyllable (ol′ı-gō-sıl′a-bl), *n.* [Cf Gr. ὀλιγοσυλλαβία, the having few syllables, < ὀλίγος, few, + συλλαβή, syllable. see *syllable*] A word of three or fewer syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable* [Rare]

oligotokous (ol-ı-got′ō-kus), *a* [< Gr ὀλίγος, few, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bear] Having few at a birth: applied in ornithology to birds which lay four eggs or fewer. [Little used]

oligotrophy (ol-ı-got′rō-fi), *n* [< Gr. ὀλιγος, little, + τροφή, nourishment.] Deficiency of nutrition

oliguria (ol-ı-gū′rı-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr ὀλίγος, few, little, + οὖρον, urine] In *pathol* , scantiness of urine; diminished secretion of urine

olinda (ō-lin′dä), *n* [See def.] A sort of hunting-knife made at Olinda in Brazil

olio (ō′lō), *n* [Formerly also *oglio*, with the common mistake of *-o* for *-a* in words adopted from Sp (cf *bastinado*); for **olha* = Sp *olla* = Pg. *olha* (both pron ol′yä), an earthen pot, a dish of meat boiled or stewed, a medley, = OF *olle, ole,* < L. *olla,* a pot see *olla*] 1 A savory dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as stewed meat, herbs, etc

To make . pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an *oglio*, of a cheaper value than a turbot *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 703.

We to the Mulberry Garden, where Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish *Olio*, by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain *Pepys*, Diary, IV 145

2. A mixture; a medley.

Ben Jonson, in his "Sejanus" and "Catiline," has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy *Dryden*, Essay on Dram Poesy

3 A miscellany, a collection of various pieces chiefly applied to a musical collection

oliphant† (ol′ı-fant), *n* 1 An obsolete form of *elephant.*—2. A hunter's or warrior's horn made of ivory used in the middle ages, more frequently as a decorative piece of furniture than as a musical instrument

olipranc† (ol′ı-prans), *n* [< ME *olypraunce, olypraunce,* pride, vanity (?); appar of OF origin, but no evidence appears] 1 Probably, pride; vanity.

Of ryche atyre ys here avaunce,
Prykyng here hors wyth *olypraunce*
Rob of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, p 145

Thus in pryde & *olypraunce* his empyre he haldes,
In lust & in lecherye, & lothelych werkkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 1349.

2. Rude, boisterous merriment, a romping-match *Holloway (Halliwell)* [Prov Eng]

olisatrum (ō-lı-sat′rum), *n* See *alexanders*, 1

olitory (ol′ı-tō-rı), *a* and *n.* [< L *olitorius,* of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, < *olitor,* a kitchen-gardener, < *olus,* kitchen vegetables, pot-herbs: see *oleraceous*] **I.** *a* Producing or used in growing pot-herbs and kitchen vegetables equivalent to *kitchen-* or *vegetable-* in the compounds *kitchen-garden, vegetable-garden*

Now was publish'd my "French Gardener," the first and best of the kind that introduc'd ye use of the *Olitorie* garden to any purpose *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1658

II. *n* ; pl. *olitories* (-rız) 1 A vegetable or other pot-herb of the kinds commonly grown in kitchen-gardens

Pliny indeede enumerates a world of vulgar plants and *olitories*, but they fall infinitely short of our physic gardens, books, and herbals, every day augmented by our sedulous botanists *Evelyn*, To Mr Wotton

2. A kitchen-garden.

None of the productions of the *olitory* affect finery *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 79.

oliva (ō-lī′vä), *n* [NL , < L. *oliva,* olive: see *olive.*] 1 Olive-tree gum.—2. In *conch.*, (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Olividæ*, founded by Bruguière in 1789; the olives or olive-shells (*b*) Pl. *olivas* (-vaz) Any species of *Oliva;* an olive-shell. See cut at *olive-shell.*—3 Pl. *olivæ* (-vē). In *anat.*, the olivary body of the brain.

Olivacea (ol-ı-vā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oliva* + *-acea.*] A family of gastropods. same as *Olividæ.*

olivaceous (ol-ı-vā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **olivaceus,* < L. *oliva,* olive: see *olive*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of an olive-green color; olive-green.—**Olivaceous flycatchers,** those members of the *Tyrannidæ* whose prevailing coloration is olivaceous They are very numerous, especially in tropical and subtropical America, and generally of small size for their family Those of the United States nearly all belong to the genera *Contopus* and *Empidonax* See the cuts under these words, and *olive tyrant*

olivader†, *a.* [For **olivater* (?), < F *olivâtre,* OF *olivastre,* olive-colored. see *olivaster*] Of a color approaching that of olive; olivaster.

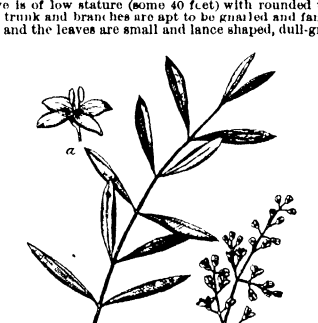
A train of Portuguese ladies, their complexions *olivader* and sufficiently unagreeable *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

olivary (ol′ı-vä-rı), *a.* [= F *olivaire,* < L *olivarius,* of or belonging to olives, < *oliva,* olive see *olive*] Resembling an olive —**Olivary body,** in *anat* , a ganglion of the oblongata lying on either side just laterad of the pyramid, and forming an oval projection on the surface just below the pons It consists of the nucleus olivaris inferior with a covering and filling of white matter Also called *inferior olivary body,* or *inferior olive,* and *corpus semiovale* —**Olivary eminence,** in *anat* , a small rounded transverse process of the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, in relation with the optic chiasm Also called *olivary process,* or *tuberculum sellæ* —**Olivary fasciculus.** See *fasciculus* —**Olivary peduncle,** the whole mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body

olivaster† (ol-ı-vas′ter), *a* [< OF *olivastre,* F. *olivâtre* = Sp It *olivastro,* < L *oliva,* olive see *olive* and *-aster,* here used adjectively] Of the color of the olive; dull-green

But the countries of the Abyssenes, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny and *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy and dry *Bacon*, Nat Hist., § 399

olive (ol′iv), *n* and *a* [< ME *olive, olyve,* < OF. *olive,* also *oliu,* F. *olive* = Sp Pg It *oliva,* < L *oliva,* an olive, not orig L , but derived, with orig. digamma, < Gr ἐλαία, Attic ἐλάα, an olive-tree, an olive. Cf ἔλαιον, olive-oil, oil see *oil*] **I.** *n* 1. The oil-tree, *Olea Europæa,* cultivated from the earliest times in Syria and Palestine, and thence in remote antiquity distributed throughout the whole Mediterranean region: in recent times it has been successfully planted in Australia, southern California, and elsewhere The olive is of low stature (some 40 feet) with rounded top, the trunk and branches are apt to be gnarled and fantastic, and the leaves are small and lance shaped, dull-green



1 Branch of the Olive (*Olea Europæa*) with fruits 2 Branch with flowers *a*, a flower

above and silvery beneath, the general effect is that of an old willow It is an evergreen, of great longevity and productiveness, and thrives in poor and dry calcareous and sandy soils Of the cultivated variety (*O sativa*) some twenty or thirty subvarieties are recognized The wild variety (*O Oleaster*) has short blunt leaves, the branches more or less spiny, and a worthless fruit. It is native in southern Europe as well as Asia The olive was ancient ly sacred to Pallas, and its leaves were used for victors' wreaths among the Greeks and Romans (See *olive branch*) The value of the olive lies chiefly in the fruit, but its wood also is valuable. *Olive gum* or *Leeca gum* (*olivo*) exudes from the bark, and was formerly used as a stimulant, while the bark itself has served as a tonic

2 The fruit of the common olive-tree, a small ellipsoid drupe (the "berry"), bluish-black in color when fully ripe It is an important source of oil (see *olive oil*) and is also largely consumed in the form of preserved or pickled olives, consisting of the green colored unripe drupes, first soaked in water containing potash and lime to expel bitterness, and then bottled in an aromatized salt liquid

3. A tree of some other species of *Olea,* or of some other genus resembling the olive See *Olea,* and phrases below.—4 The color of the unripe olive; a color composed of yellow, black, red, and white in such proportions as to form a low-toned dull green, slightly yellow.—5. Same as *oliva,* 1 —6 A perforated plate in the strap of a satchel or traveling-bag, through which the stud or button passes to fasten it.—7. A long oval button over which loops of braid are passed as a fastening for cloaks, etc —8. In *anat* , the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—9. In *conch* , an olive-shell —10 In *ornith* , the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus. C. Swainson* [Essex, Eng]—**American olive,** the devil wood —**Bastard** or **mock olive,** in Australia, *Notelæa ligustrina* and *N longifolia,* the latter also called *Botany Bay olive* —**California olive,** the Californian mountain-laurel, *Umbellularia Californica* —**Fragrant** or **sweet-scented olive,** *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans* —**Holly-leaved olive,** a fine compact shrub from Japan, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *ilicifolia* —**Queensland olive,** *Olea paniculata* —**Spurge-olive,** the mezereon —**White olive** See *Halleria* —**Wild olive** (*a*) The primitive form of the common olive (see def 1); also, in India, *Olea dioica* (*b*) One of various trees of other genera in Europe, *Elæagnus angustifolia, Rhus Cotinus,* and *Thymelæa Sanamunda* (*Daphne Thymelæa*) in the West Indies, *Bontia daphnoides, Vitmenia Americana, Terminalia Bucerας* and *T. capitata,* in India, *Putranjiva Roxburghii*

II. *a* Relating to the olive, of the color of the unripe olive, olivaceous, of a dull, somewhat yellowish green, also, of the color of the olive-tree, which in general effect is of a dull ashen-green, with distinctly silvery shading

oliveback (ol′iv-bak) *n* The olive-backed thrush, *Turdus swainsoni* It is widely distributed in North America, and is one of the common thrushes of the eastern parts of the United States, like the wood thrush, hermit-thrush, and veery The upper parts are of a uniform olivaceous color, the lower are white tinged with tawny and marked with a profusion of blackish spots on the breast, the length is about 7 inches This thrush is migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster It nests in bushes and lays pale greenish blue eggs spotted with rusty brown

olive-backed (ol′iv-bakt), *a* Having the back olivaceous as, the *olive-backed* thrush See *oliveback*

olivebark-tree (ol′iv-bark-trē), *n* A West Indian tree, *Terminalia Bucerας,* also, one of other species of *Terminalia*

olive-branch (ol′iv-branch), *n* 1. A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace and plenty (in allusion to the "olive leaf pluckt off" brought by the dove sent out by Noah).

Peace, with an *olive branch*
Shall fly with dove like wings about all Spain
Lust's Dominion, iv 4

Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house thy children like the *olive branches* ["olive plants" in the authorized version] round about thy table. Ps. cxxviii 4, in Book of Common Prayer

Hence, in allusion to the last quotation—2. *pl.* Children [Humorous]

May you ne'er meet with Feuds or Babble,
May *Olive Branches* crown your Table
Prior, The Mice

There were hardly "quarters" enough for the bachelors, let alone those blessed with wife and *olive branches*, and all manner of make-shifts were the result
Harper's Mag, LXXVI 791

olived (ol′ivd), *a.* [< *olive* + *-ed*²] Decorated with olive-trees or -branches

Green as of old each *olive'd* portal smiles
T Warton, Triumph of Isis

olive-green (ol′iv-grēn), *n* See *green*¹

oliveness (ol′iv-nes), *n.* Olive color, the state of being olivaceous in color *Coues.*

olivenite (ol′ı-ve-nīt), *n* [Adapted from the orig G *olivenerz* ('olive-ore'), < G *oliven,* gen (in comp) of *oliv,* olive, + *-it*²] An arseniate of copper, usually of an olive-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts The latter forms have sometimes a yellow to brown color Also called *olive ore,* and the fibrous kinds *wood copper*

olive-nut (ol′iv-nut), *n* The fruit of species of *Elæocarpus*

olive-oil (ol′iv-oil′), *n* A fixed oil expressed from the pericarp or pulp of the common olive. It is an insipid, inodorous, pale yellow or greenish yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils, and is of the non drying class It is very largely used as a food In countries where it is produced it is employed in cookery and serves as butter with bread in England and America its table use is chiefly that of a salad dressing In medicine it is employed principally in liniments, ointments, and plasters. Inferior grades serve for lubrication, illumination, woolen-dressing, and soap-making For the best oil the fruit should be picked just before it is ripe enough to fall, and ground at once The first pressing, without application of water or heat, yields *virgin oil* The second pressing, after subjecting the marc to the action of boiling water, is not quite so good a third yields the inferior *pyrene oil* Olive-oil is extensively adulterated with cotton seed, arachis, and other oils Italy leads in the production and export of olive oil Also called *sweet-oil*

olive-ore (ol′iv-ōr), *n* Same as *oliventite*

olive-plum (ol′iv-plum), *n* Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron,* or its fruit

oliver¹ (ol′ı-vėr), *n* [Appar. from the proper name *Oliver,* ME *Olivere,* < F *Olivier*] A forge-hammer in which the hammer is fastened upon one end of an arm or handle, the other end of which is attached to an axle The hammer is worked

by the alternate action of a spring that raises the hammer and treadle-mechanism by which the foot of the operator forces the hammer down to deliver its blow

The *oliver* is a heavier hammer worked with a treadle
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XXXIX 832.

oliver[2] (ol'i-vėr), *n* [A var of *elver*, *eel-fare*.] A young eel [Prov. Eng.]

oliveret, *n* [ME., < OF. *oliver* = Pr. *oliver* = Sp. *olivera* = Pg *oliveira*, an olive-tree, olive (cf. ML *olivarium*, an olive-yard, neut.), < L *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives see *olivary*] An olive-grove; an olive-tree

They brende alle the cornes in that lond,
And alle her *oliveres* and vynes eek.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 46

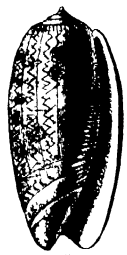
The two felowes that fledden he comen to their felowes that were discended vnder an *oliveres* hem for to reston
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III 541

Oliverian (ol-i-vē'ri-an), *n* [< *Oliver* (see def.) + *-ian*] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell.

A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican
Godwin, Mandeville, xii

olive-shell (ol'iv-shel), *n*. In *conch.*, any member of the *Olividæ*.

olivet (ol'i-vet), *n*. [Appar < *olive* + *-et*] A false pearl; especially, in French industries, a pearl of the kind manufactured for export to savage peoples. Compare *false pearl*, *Roman pearl*, under *pearl*



Olive shell or Rice shell (*Oliva porphyria*)

Olivetan (ol'i-vet-an), *n* [< *Oliveto* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of an order of Benedictine monks, founded in 1313, at Siena, Italy the name was derived from the mother-house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena

olive-tree (ol'iv-trē), *n*. [< ME. *olive-tre*, *olyff-tree*, etc., < *olive* + *tree*.] See *olive*, 1

olive-tyrant (ol'iv-tī'rant), *n* Any bird of the subfamily *Elæninæ*.

olive-wood (ol'iv-wud), *n*. **1** The wood of the common olive. It is of a brownish yellow color, beautifully veined, hard, and suited to fine work, being well known in the form of small ornamental articles, in Europe it is sometimes used for furniture

2 The name of two trees, *Elæodendron orientale* of Mauritius and Madagascar, and *E. australe* of Australia.

olivewort (ol'iv-wėrt), *n* Any plant of the natural order *Oleaceæ*

olive-yard (ol'iv-yard), *n* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Ex xxiii 11

Olividæ (ō-liv'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Oliva* (< L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*) + *-idæ*] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Oliva*, the olives or olive-shells The head is small, the siphon recurved, and the foot often incloses a part of the shell, and has cross-grooves on each side in front, separating the propodium from the main portion of the foot. The shell is long, with a short spire, a narrow mouth notched in front, and plicate columella, it is finely polished, and is much used for ornamental purposes The species are numerous in tropical seas See cut under *olive-shell*.

oliviform (ō-liv'i-fôrm), *a*. [< L *oliva*, an olive, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an olive, specifically, in *conch*, resembling an olive-shell

olivil, olivile (ol'i-vil), *n*. [< *olive* + *-il*, *-ile*.] A white, brilliant, starchy powder obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

olivin, olivine (ol'i-vin), *n*. [< *olive* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A common name of chrysolite, especially of the forms occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites See *chrysolite*

olivin-diabase (ol'i-vin-dī'a-bās), *n*. A rock closely allied to diabase, and also to olivin-gabbro. According to Rosenbusch, olivin diabase, of which the essential constituents are plagioclase, augite, and olivin, almost always contains a brown magnesian mica and brown hornblende, especially in occurrences which are of Paleozoic age, and which are gabbro-like in character

olivin-gabbro (ol'i-vin-gab'rō), *n* See *gabbro*.

olivinic (ol-i-vin'ik), *a* [< *olivin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of olivin

olivinitic (ol'i-vi-nit'ik), *a*. Same as *olivinic*.

olivin-norite (ol'i-vin-nō'rīt), *n* See *gabbro*.

olivin-rock (ol'i-vin-rok), *n*. See *peridotite*

olla (ol'a, Sp pron ol'yä), *n*. [Sp., *olla* (whence, in def. 2, E. *olio*) = Pg *olha*, an earthen pot, a jar, < L. *olla*, a pot.] **1**. In Spanish countries, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking and other purposes, or a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a jar Hence—**2**. An olio.—**3**. A large porous earthenware jar or jug in universal use in the southwestern parts of the United States and Territories for holding drinking-water, which is kept cool by the evaporation of moisture through the substance of the jar —**4**. In *archæol.*, a form of vase more properly called *stamnos* —**Olla podrida** (Sp., lit 'rotten or putrid pot') (*a*) A favorite Spanish dish consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut into small pieces and stewed, with various kinds of vegetables.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making,
Was a brave piece of cookery
B Jonson, Staple of News, iii 1

Hence—(*b*) Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection

ollam, ollamh (ol'am), *n*. [Ir. *ollamh*.] Among the ancient Irish, a chief master, a professor, a doctor: a rank answering to the degree of doctor in some study as given by a university The *ollam fili* was the highest degree of the order of "fili" (poets).

An *ollam* or doctor, who was provided with mensal land for the support of himself and his scholars.
Encyc Brit, XIII 258

ollen†, *n*. See *olen*.

ollite (ol'it), *n* [< L. *olla*, a pot, + *-ite*[2]] In *mineral*, potstone.

Olneya (ol'ni-ä), *n* [NL (Gray, 1854), named after Stephen *Olney*, a Rhode Island botanist.] A genus of small trees of the polypetalous order *Leguminosæ*, the tribe *Galegeæ*, and the subtribe *Robinieæ*, known by the wingless glandular pod with rigid valves, and the thick capitate stigma. There is but one species, *O. Tesota*, native of California and New Mexico, hoary with minute hairs, and bearing white or purplish flowers in racemes, thorns below the leafstalks, and abruptly pinnate leaves, composed of numerous small rigid leaflets. From its hard, strong wood it is called *arbol de hierro*, or *ironwood*

ology (ol'ō-gräf), *n*. An erroneous form of *holograph*

-ology. [I. F. *-ologie* = Sp *-ología* = Pg It *-ologia* = D. G. *-ologie* = Sw. *-ologi* = Dan. *-ologie*, < L NL *-ologia*, < Gr *-ολογία*, the terminal part of abstract nouns signifying the being or notion of what is denoted by a compound noun or adjective in *-ολογος* (*-ολόγος* when the verb is taken as active, *-όλογος* when it is taken as passive), *-ολογία* to be divided *-ο-λογ-ία*, < *-ο-λογ-ος*, being the final vowel *-ο-* of the preceding element, + *-λογ-*, the form in deriv and comp of *λέγειν*, speak, tell, gather, read, = L. *legere*, gather, read (see *legend*), + *-ος*, the nom term. of an adj. or noun, e. g. *θεολόγος*, *θεο-λόγ-ος*, speaking or one who speaks (discourses or reasons) about God (see *theologue*), *δικολόγος*, speaking or one who speaks (pleads) in a cause, an advocate, *ἐτυμολόγος*, studying or one who studies the true origin of words, etc., an etymologist, hence *θεολογία*, *δικολογια*, *ἐτυμολογια*, etc., the being a theologue, advocate, etymologist, etc., or that with which the theologue, advocate, or etymologist, etc., is concerned, theology, forensic pleading, etymology, etc. When the first element is a verb, however, as in *φιλολογία*, < *φιλόλογος*, 'loving words or discourse' or learning (E. *philology*), and in some words in *-ology* < Gr. *-ολόγιον* (as *martyrology*, *menology*, etc.), *λόγος* is directly concerned. Words in *-ology*, *-logy*, are usually accompanied by a noun of agent in *-logue*, *-loger*, *-logian*, or *-logist*, and by adjectives in *-logic*, *-logical*. The second element is prop *-logy* (*-logue*, etc.), the *-o-* belonging to the preceding element; but the accent makes the apparent element in E to be *-ology*, which is hence often used as an independent word (see *ology*). In this dictionary the formations in *-ology* not existing in Gr. are reg. explained as " . . . + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak," etc., with a ref. to this article, the intervening form *-λογος*, which often does not appear in use, being omitted. **2**. F. *-ologie*, etc., < L. *-ologia*, < Gr. *-ολογία*, < *-ολόγος*, derived in the same manner as above, < *λέγειν*, gather: as, *ἀνθολογία*, the gathering of flowers, < *ανθολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers flowers; *καρπολογία*, the gathering of fruit, < *καρπολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers fruit, etc. See def. 2.] **1**. A termination in many words taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, especially words denoting a science or department of knowledge. See the etymology.—**2**. A termination of some nouns of Greek origin (few or none of this kind being newly formed) in which *-ology* implies 'a gathering.' Examples are *anthology*[2], a gathering of flowers (distinguished from *anthology*[1], the science of flowers, a word of modern formation), and *carpology*.

ology (ol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *ologies* (-jiz). [< *-ology*, as used in many terms denoting a particular science or department of knowledge, as *theology*, *geology*, *philology*, *etymology*, *nthropology*, *biology*, etc.: see *-ology*.] A science the name of which ends in *-ology*, hence, any science or branch of knowledge [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever
De Quincey

Now all the *ologies* follow us to our burrows in our newspaper, and crowd upon us with the pertinacious benevolence of subscription books
Lowell, New Princeton Rev, I 158.

Olor (ō'lor), *n*. [NL, < L *olor*, a swan.] A genus of *Cygninæ* or swans, containing such as are white in plumage, without a frontal knob, and with a complicated windpipe. The whistling swans of Europe and America, *Olor musicus* and *O. columbianus*, and the North American trumpeter, *O. buccinator*, belong to this genus See cut at *trumpeter*



Olpe (*b*)

olp, *n*. See *olf*.

olpe (ol'pē), *n* [< Gr *ὅλπη* (see def.).] In *Gr antq.*, (*a*) A leathern oil-flask used in the palæstra, etc. (*b*) A small pouring- or dipping-vase, somewhat of the form of the oinochoë, but in general with an even rim and no spout, and having the neck more open In some examples, as in the cut, the rim is trifoliate

Olpidieæ (ol-pi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Olpidium* + *-eæ*.] A small suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Chytridiaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Olpidium* They are destitute of mycelium and inhabit other fungi causing peculiar swellings in the mycelium of their hosts

Olpidium (ol-pid'i-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὅλπις* (*ολπιδ-*), also *ὅλπη*, a leathern oil-flask.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, with immotile plasmodia, round or slightly elongated sporangia, and ellipsoidal zoöspores Thirteen species are known

oltrancet, *n* Same as *outrance*

olusatrum (ō-lū-sā'trum), *n* See *alexanders*, 1

oly-koek (ō'li-kok), *n* [D *oliekoek*, formerly *olikoek*, = E. *oil-cake*] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard, richer and tenderer than a cruller: originally a Dutch delicacy

There was the doughty dough nut, the tenderer *oly koek*, and the crisp and crumbling cruller
Irving, Sleepy Hollow

Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n*. [< L. *Olympias* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς* (*-αδ-*), a period of four years, the interval between the Olympian games, < *Ὀλύμπια*, the Olympian games, neut pl of *Ὀλύμπιος*, Olympian: see *Olympian*.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed time from 776 B. C., the reputed first year of the first Olympiad To turn an Olympiad into a year B C, multiply by 4, add the year of the Olympiad less 1, and subtract from 780 Abbreviated *Ol*

Olympiadic (ō-lim-pi-ad'ik), *a* [< *Olympiad* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an Olympiad —**Olympiadic era**. See *era*

Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an), *a*. and *n* [< LL. *Olympianus* (L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*), < (*a*) L *Olympus*, < Gr. *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the gods; (*b*) L. *Olympia*, < Gr *Ὀλύμπια*, a sacred region in Elis, where games in honor of the Olympian Zeus were held] **I**. *a* Same as *Olympic*

II. *n*. A dweller in Olympus; one of the twelve greater gods of Greece—Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephæstus, Hestia, Poseidon, and Demeter.

Olympic (ō-lim'pik), *a*. [< L. *Olympicus*, < Gr. *Ὀλυμπικός*, < *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, or *Ὀλυμπία*, Olympia· see *Olympian*.] Pertaining to Olympus or Mount Olympus, or to Olympia in Greece.—**Olympic games**, the greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis on the banks of the Alpheus, in the plain of Olympia in Elis, containing the magnificent temple of the Olympian Zeus, and many other temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices, followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed

numerous honors and privileges. The sacred inclosure of Olympia was excavated by the German Government between 1875 and 1881, with important archæological and artistic results. The festival of the games was revived at Athens in April, 1896, athletes from various countries being participants. Compare *Olympiad*.

Olympionic (ō-lim-pi-on'ik), *n.* [< L *Olympionices*, < Gr. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης*, a victor at the Olympian games, < *Ὀλύμπια*, the Olympic games, + *νίκη*, victory.] An ode on an Olympic victory *Johnson.*

Olympus (ō-lim'pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus: see *Olympian.*] In *Gr. myth*, the abode of the gods: identified in classical Greek times with Mount Olympus in Thessaly, later used for a supposed home of the gods in or beyond the sky, hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *heaven*

Olynthiac (ō-lin'thi-ak), *a.* and *n* [< Gr. *Ὀλυνθιακός*, < *Ὄλυνθος*, Olynthus (see def.).] **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Olynthus, a city in Chalcidice, near the head of the Toronaic gulf on the coast of Macedonia — **Olynthiac orations**, a series of three speeches delivered by Demosthenes, to induce the Athenians to support Olynthus against Philip, they constitute a part of the Philippics.

II. *n* One of the speeches of Demosthenes known as the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthian (ō-lin'thi-an), *a* [< L. *Olynthus*, < Gr. *Ὄλυνθος*, Olynthus: see *Olynthiac.*] Of or pertaining to Olynthus, Olynthiac as, the *Olynthian* league

Olynthoidea (ol-in-thoi'dē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Olynthus* + *-oidea.*] An order or other large group of *Calcisponge*, containing most of the chalk-sponges distinguished from *Physemaria* They have calcareous spicules of various shapes They are divided by some writers into 4 suborders, *Ascones*, *Leucones*, *Sycones*, and *Pharetrones*

Olynthus (ō-lin'thus), *n* [NL (Hubner, 1816), < Gr *ὄλυνθος*, a fig.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects.—2. A genus of chalk-sponges, a supposed calcisponsian ancestral type named by Haeckel in 1869 See cut under *gastrula*

om (ōm), *n* [Skt *om*, origin uncertain.] A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity both in the Hindu religions and in Buddhism It first appears as an exclamation of solemn assent Afterward it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmans had to begin and end every sacred duty, and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity

-oma. [NL., etc., *-oma*, < Gr *-ωμα*, a termination of some nouns from verbs in *-όειν*, *-οῦν*, as *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκόειν*, *σαρκοῦν*, make or produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol*, a termination denoting a tumor or neoplasm, as in *chondroma*, *sarcoma*, *fibroma*, etc

omadhaun (om'a-dân), *n* [Ir Gael *amadan*, a fool, simpleton, madman, < *amad*, a fool, etc.] A fool, a simpleton a term of abuse common in Ireland and to a less extent in the Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland Also *omadawn*, *amadan*

The *Omadawn*'- to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother
Mr and Mrs S C Hall, Ireland, I 283.

In the course of his [Mr Michael Davitt's] remarks he spoke of the Peers as "the noble *omadhauns*"
N and Q, 6th ser, X. 406

omalo-. For words in zoology, etc., beginning thus, see *homalo-*.

omander-wood (ō-man'dėr-wud), *n* A variety of ebony or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenum*.

Omanidæ (ō-man'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL (Thorell, 1869), < *Omanus* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiders consisting only of the typical genus *Omanus*, and distinguished by having six eyes, a calamistrum and cribellum, two claws on the tarsi, and three-jointed spinnerets

Omanus (ō-mā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *Omanus*, < *Omana*, a town in Arabia.] The typical genus of *Omanidæ*.

omasal (ō-mā'sal), *a* [< *omasum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the omasum.

omasum (ō-mā'sum), *n.*, pl. *omasa* (-sä) [NL, < L *omasum*, *omassum*, bullock's tripe, paunch. said to be of Gallic origin.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies. See *abomasum*.

Omayyad (ō-mī'yad), *n.* and *a.* [< *Omayya* (see def.) + *-ad.*] **I.** *n* One of a dynasty of califs which reigned in the East A. D. 661–750, the first of whom was Mo'awiya, descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Omayyads were succeeded by the Abbasids The last of these Eastern Omayyads escaped to Spain, and founded the caliphate of Cordova, in A. D. 756. This Western caliphate, and with it the dynasty of Omayyads, became extinct in 1031 Also spelled *Ommiad*.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the dynasty of califs called the Omayyads

ombrant (om'brant), *a.* [F., ppr of *ombrer*, < L. *umbrare*, shade: see *umbrate*, *umber.*] In *decorative art*, consisting of shade or shadow; wholly or chiefly marked by shade without outline: a French word used in English, especially in describing certain ceramic work, such as pâte-sur-pâte and lithophane

ombre[1], **omber** (om'bėr), *n* [< F *ombre*, < Sp *hombre*, the game called ombre, lit 'man,' < L *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *homo.*] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two, four, or five, with a pack of forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens being thrown out

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive
Pope, R of the L., i. 56.

ombre[2]†, *n.* Same as *umber*.

Ombria (om'bri-ä), *n.* [NL (Eschscholtz, 1831).] A genus of *Alcidæ* or auks containing the parrakeet-auklets, characterized by the peculiar shape of the bill The mandible is falcate and upcurved, the commissure is ascendant, and the maxilla oval in profile The nostrils are naked, and portions of the bill are molted *O. pittacula* is the only species Also called *Cyclorhynchus*

ombril (om'bril), *n.* See *umbril*.

ombrometer (om-brom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *ὄμβρος*, a rain-storm (= L. *imber*, rain: see *imbricate*, *imbrex*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A machine or an instrument designed to measure the quantity of rainfall See *rain-gage*

omega (ō-mē'gä or ō-meg'ä), *n* [Gr *ὦ μέγα*, lit. 'great *o*,' long *o*, so called in distinction from the earlier form *ὸ μικρόν*, 'little *o*,' short *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); hence, figuratively, the last of anything

Know I not Death? the outward signs?
The simple senses crown'd his head
"*Omega*" thou art Lord" they said,
"We find no motion in the dead"
Tennyson, Two Voices

Alpha and omega. See *alpha*, 2

omelet (om'e-let), *n* [Formerly also *omlet*, *omelette*, *aumelette*, < OF *amelette*, *alemette*, F *omelette*, formerly *aumelette*, dial *amelette*, an omelet (*aumelette d'œufs*, "an omelet or pancake made of egges," Cotgrave), prob so called as being a thin flat cake, being appar a variant, with interchange of termination, of *alemelle*, *alumelle*, *alamelle*, *alemele*, the blade of a knife or sword, etc (F *alumelle*, the sheathing (plating) of a ship), the form appar due to a misdivision of the orig word with the art *la* preceding, *la lemelle* (*lemele*, *lumelle*), being miswritten or misread *l'alemelle*, and the proper form being *lamelle*, < L *lamella*, a thin plate: see *lamella*, *lamina*. A popular etym of *omelette* has been that from a supposed phrase *œufs melés*, 'mixed eggs.'] A dish consisting of eggs beaten lightly, with the addition of milk, salt, and sometimes a little flour; it is browned in a buttered pan on the top of the stove. Omelets are sometimes prepared with cheese, ham, parsley, jelly, fish, or other additions

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and in *omlets* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or limon *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 15

We had fortified ourselves with a good breakfast, and laid in some hard bread and pork *omelette* for the day
B Taylor, Northern Travel, p 366

Omelet soufflé, an omelet beaten stiff sweetened, flavored, and baked in an oven till it is very puffy

omellt, *adv.* and *prep* A variant of *imell*.

omen (ō'men), *n.* [< L *ōmen*, OL *osmen*, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, perhaps lit. 'a (prophetic) voice,' < *os* (*or-*), the mouth (or 'a thing heard,' < *aus-* in *auscultare*, hear, *auris*, orig. **ausis*, ear: see *auscultate* and *ear*[1]), + *-men*, a common suffix.] A casual event or occurrence supposed to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic, an augury; a presage. See *augur*.

I see now by this Inversion of my Armour that my Dukedom will be turned into a Kingdom, taking that for a good *Omen* which some other of weaker Spirits would have taken for a bad. *Baker*, Chronicles, p 22.

Ah, no! a thousand cheerful *omens* give
Hope of yet happier days, whose dawn is nigh
Bryant, The Ages, viii

=Syn. *Omen*, *Portent*, *Sign*, *Presage*, *Prognostic*, *Augury*, *Foreboding* *Omen* and *portent* are the most weighty and supernatural of these words. *Omen* and *sign* are likely to refer to that which is more immediate, the others to the more remote *Omen* and *portent* are external, *presage* and *foreboding* are internal and subjective, the others are either internal or external *Sign* is the most general *Prognostic* applies to the prophesying of states of health or kinds of weather, and is the only one of these words that implies a deduction of effect from the collation of causes. *Presage* and *augury* are generally favorable, *portent* and *foreboding* always unfavorable, the rest either favorable or unfavorable *Omen* and *augury* are most suggestive of the ancient practice of consulting the gods through priests or augurs A *foreboding* may be mistaken, the others are presumably correct All these words have considerable freedom in figurative use See *foretell*, *v t*

omen (ō'men), *v.* [< *omen*, *n.* Cf *ominate.*] **I.** *intrans* To prognosticate as an omen, give indication of the future, augur, betoken.

II. *trans* To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; divine, predict

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xxiv

omened (ō'mend), *a.* [< *omen* + *-ed*[2].] Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic, chiefly in composition as, ill-*omened*.

Is this the welcome of my worthy deeds,
To meet my triumph in ill *omen'd* weeds?
Dryden, Pal and Arc, i 50

omening (ō'men-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *omen*, *v*.] An augury; a prognostication

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass *Scott.*

omental (ō-men'tal), *a* [< *omentum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the omentum: as, an *omental* fold of peritoneum, an *omental* gland — **Omental foramen**, the opening from the greater to the lesser cavity of the peritoneum, commonly called *foramen of Winslow*

omentocele (ō-men'tō-sēl), *n* [< L. *omentum*, q. v., + Gr *κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the omentum same as *epiplocele*

omentum (ō-men'tum), *n.*; pl *omenta* (-tä). [L., adipose membrane, the membrane inclosing the bowels, etc.] In *anat*, a fold or duplication of peritoneum, of two or four peritoneal layers, passing between or hanging down from certain abdominal viscera — the stomach, liver, spleen, and colon An omentum is a structure similar to a mesentery, and is in fact a special mesentery connecting the stomach with the liver, spleen, and colon respectively Hence omenta are commonly distinguished by name The *gastrohepatic* or *lesser omentum*, *omentum minus*, is a single fold (two layers) of peritoneum extending between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach Between the two layers are the hepatic artery, portal vein, bile duct and associate structures, bound together in a quantity of loose connective tissue forming Glisson's capsule The *gastrocolenic omentum* of two layers, connects the concavity of the spleen with the fundus of the stomach, and contains the splenic vessels The *gastrocolic* or *great omentum*, *omentum majus*, also called *epiploon*, is the largest of all the peritoneal duplications, and consists of four layers of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the transverse colon, whence it is looped down freely upon the intestines, forming a great flap or apron.

omer (ō'mėr), *n* [Heb.] 1 A handful of grain a sheaf — 2 A Hebrew dry measure equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or 3¼ quarts

omicron (ō-mī'kron), *n* [< Gr *ὸ μικρόν*, little or short *o*, distinguished from *ὦ μέγα*, great or long *o* See *omega*] The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (O, *o*)

ominate† (om'i-nāt), *v* [< L *ominatus*, pp of *ominari*, forebode, prognosticate, < *omen*, omen: see *omen*.] **I.** *trans* To presage, foretoken prognosticate. *Seasonable Sermons* (1644), p. 23

II. *intrans* To foretoken, show prognostics *Heywood*, Dialogues, ii

omination† (om-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL *omination(n-)*, a foreboding, < L *ominari*, forebode see *ominate*.] The act of ominating; a foreboding, a presaging, prognostication *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p 102

ominous (om'i-nus), *a* [= F *ominеux* = Sp Pg *ominoso*, < L *ominosus*, full of foreboding < *omen*, foreboding, omen: see *omen*.] **1** Conveying some omen, serving as a sign or token significant

Nor can I here pass over an *ominous* circumstance that happened the last time we played together
Goldsmith, Vicar, i

2. Of good omen, auspicious

Which portentum Bellonesus took for a very happy and *ominous* token *Corvat*, Crudities, I 11

Notwithstanding he [Lionel, Bishop of Concordia] has a good *ominous* name to have made a peace nothing followed *Bacon*, Hist. Hen VI

3. Of ill omen, giving indication of coming ill portentous, inauspicious, unlucky

'Tis *ominous*, I like not this abodement
Chapman All Fools, iv

And yet this Death of mine, I fear,
Will *ominous* to her appear
Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment

ominously (om'i-nus-li), *adv* In an ominous manner, with significant omen or presignificantly, with ill omen, portentously

ominousness (om'i-nus-nes), *n* The property of being ominous, significant, or portentous

omissible (ō-mis'i-bl), *a* [< L. as if **omissibilis*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit see *omit*.] Capable of being omitted, not needed; worthy of omission

Public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained *Carlyle*, Misc , IV 71 (*Davies*)

omission (ō-mish'ọn), *n*. [< F. *omission* = Sp *omision* = P'g *omissão* = It. *omissione, ommissione*, < LL *omissio(n-)*, an omitting, < L. *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit see *omit*] **1.** The act of omitting (*a*) A neglect or failure to do something which a person has power to do, or which duty requires to be done, the act of pretermitting or passing over

Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger
Shak , I and C , III 3 230

The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and commission *Addison*, Freeholder, No 13.

(*b*) The act of leaving out as, the *omission* of a paragraph in a printed article

2 That which is omitted or left out

omissive (ō-mis'iv), *a* [< L as if **omissivus*, < *omittere*, pp *omissus*, omit see *omit*] Leaving out, neglectful

The first is an untowardnesse of omission, the second of commission The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lead the way *Bp Hall*, Sermon to the Lords, Feb 19, 1629

omissively (ō-mis'iv-li), *adv*. In an omissive manner, by omission or leaving out

omit (ō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *omitted*, ppr *omitting* [= F *omettre* = Sp *omitir* = Pg *omittir* = It. *omettere, ommettere*, < L *omittere*, let go, let fall, lay aside, neglect, pass over, < *ob*, before, by, + *mittere*, send see *missile* Cf *amit*[2], *admit, commit, permit*, etc] **1.** To fail to use or to do; neglect; disregard as, to *omit* a duty; to *omit* to lock the door

I will *omit* no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, love, to thee
Shak , R and J , III 5 49

Men cannot without Sin *omit* the doing those Duties which their Places do require from them
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x

A play which nobody would *omit* seeing that had, or had not, ever seen it before. *Steele*, Spectator, No 358.

2. To fail, forbear, or neglect to mention or speak of; leave out; say nothing of

I must not *omit* that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. *Steele*, Spectator, No 2.

3. To leave out; forbear or fail to insert or include: as, to *omit* an item from a list —**Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law* See *competent*

omittance (ō-mit'ans), *n* [< *omit* + *-ance*] Failure or forbearance to do something; omission, neglect to do, perform, etc

Omittance is no quittance
Shak , As you Like it, III 5 133

omitter (ō-mit'ėr), *n*. One who omits or neglects

omium (ō'mi-um), *n* , pl *omia* (-a) [NL , < Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder see *humerus*] In *entom* , the epimeron of the prothorax in *Coleoptera Burmeister*

Ommastrephes (o-mas'tre-fēz), *n* [NL , irreg < Gr *ὄμμα*, eye (see *ommatidium*), + *στρέφειν*, turn.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Ommastrephidæ*, the sagittated calamaries

Ommastrephidæ (om-a-stref'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Ommastrephes* + *-idæ*] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ommastrephes*, with free arms, lacrymal sinuses, valviferous siphon, nuchal crests and clavigerous clawless tentacular arms, having four rows of suckers about the middle of the club

ommatidial (om-a-tid'i-al), *a*. [< *ommatidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ommatidium.

ommatidium (om-a-tid'i-um), *n.*, pl *ommatidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr *ὀμματίδιον*, dim of *ομμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, < √ *ὀπ*, see see *optic*] A radial element or segment of the compound eye of an arthropod.

ommatophore (o-mat'ō-fōr), *n* [< NL. *ommatophorus* see *ommatophorous*] In *Mollusca*, an eye-stalk; any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye or organ of vision. The horns of various snails are examples The ommatophores of crustaceans are called *ophthalmites*

ommatophorous (om-a-tof'ō-rus), *a*. [< NL. *ommatophorus*, < Gr *ὄμμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]] Bearing eyes, as an eye-stalk; functioning as an ommatophore. See *basommatophorous* and *stylommatophorous*.

Ommiad, *n.* See *Omayyad*.

omneity, omniety (om-nē'i-ti, om-ni'e-ti), *n*. [< ML. as if **omnietā(t-)s*, < L. *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*] **That** which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; allness; the Deity. *Sir T Browne.*

omniactive (om-ni-ak'tiv), *a*. [< L. *omnis*, all, + *activus*, active see *active*.] Doing all things; acting everywhere [Rare]

He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive* *Contemporary Rev* , XXIII 29.

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *a* and *n* [In noun use (def. 1), < F. *omnibus*, a vehicle intended 'for all'; < L. *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all, every (> It *ogni*, all).] **I.** *a*. Including all or a great number; covering or designed to cover many different cases or things; embracing numerous distinct objects: as, an *omnibus* bill, clause, or order

Some of the states, after enumerating a long list of grievances which may sunder the bond [of marriage], add yet an *omnibus* clause, which places almost unlimited discretion with the judge as to other causes which his judgment may allow *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV 42

Omnibus bill, in American deliberative assemblies, a bill embracing several distinct objects, specifically, the popular name for the Compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay Among the chief provisions were a stringent fugitive slave law (see *fugitive*), the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories under "squatter sovereignty," a payment to Texas and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia The bill was divided later into separate bills, and passed by Congress in 1850 In law the phrase is sometimes applied to a bill of complaint joining all parties, of varied and adverse interests in a complex subject of controversy, which otherwise would require a multiplicity of actions —**Omnibus-box**, a large box in a theater, on the same level as the stage, and having communication with it. Also called *omnibus*

II. *n* **1.** A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, with the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV , but were soon discontinued They were revived in Paris about 1828, and were soon after introduced into London and New York Now commonly abbreviated, especially in England, to *bus*

So far as can be gathered, most of those who lived in these suburbs before the days of the *omnibus* had their own carriages, and drove to town and home again every day *W Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p 104

2 In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing-arch, to protect them from drafts of air *E H. Knight* —**3** Same as *omnibus-box*.—**4** A man or boy who assists a waiter in a hotel or restaurant, removes the soiled dishes, and brings new supplies. *New York Tribune*, Feb 16, 1890 [Colloq]

omnicorporeal (om'ni-kōr-pō'rē-al), *a* [< L *omnis*, all, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance [Rare.]

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 847

omni-erudite (om-ni-er'ọ-dīt), *a* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *eruditus*, erudite: see *erudite*] Comprehending all learning; universally learned. *Southey*, The Doctor, xcv.

omniety, *n* See *omneity*

omnifarious (om-ni-fā'ri-us), *a* [< L. *omnifarius*, of all sorts, < *omnis*, all, + *-farius* see *bifarious*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds

Which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 26

omniferous (om-nif'e-rus), *a* [< L. *omnifer*, < *omnis*, all, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1].] All-bearing; producing all kinds

omnific (om-nif'ik), *a* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *facere*, make] All-creative

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace,
Said then the *omnific* Word , your discord end!
Milton, P L , vii. 217

omniform (om'ni-fôrm), *a* [< LL. *omniformis*, < L *omnis*, all, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Being of every form, or capable of taking any shape or figure; pantomorphic; protean, amœbiform

The *omniform* essence of God
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p 81.

Thou *omniform* and most mysterious Sea, mother of the monsters and the gods — whence thine eternal youth?
Harper's Mag , LXXVI 760

omniformity (om-ni-fôr'mi-ti), *n*. [< *omniform* + *-ity*] The quality of being omniform.

The sole truth of which we must again refer to the divine imagination, in virtue of its *omniformity*
Coleridge, The Friend, ii 11.

omnify (om'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omnified*, ppr. *omnifying* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] **1.** To enlarge so as to render universal. [Rare.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge.*

2†. To make everything of; account one's all. *S Ward*, Sermons, p. 3.

omnigatherum† (om-ni-gaᴢH'e-rum), *n*. [Dog-Latin: cf. *omnium-gatherum*.] An omnium-gatherum; a gathering of all sorts, a collection made anyhow. [Rare.]

Peruse his [Greene's] famous bookes, and insteede of his professed Poesie, loe a wilde heade, an *Omnygatherum*, a Gay nothing *G Harvey*, Four Letters.

omnigenous (om-nij'e-nus), *a* [< L. *omnigenus*, of all kinds, < *omnis*, all, + *genus*, kind: see *-genous*] Consisting of all kinds

omnigraph (om'ni-gráf), *n*. [< L. *omnis*, all, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write] A pantograph [Rare.]

omnilegent (om-nil'e-jent), *a*. [< L. *omnis*, all, + *legen(t-)s*, ppr. of *legere*, read see *legend*] Reading all things; addicted to much reading. *Ruskin*

omniparent (om-nip'a-rent), *n* [< L. *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing, < *omnis*, all, + *paren(t-)s* for *parien(t-)s*, ppr of *parere*, produce see *parent*] Parent of all. [Rare.]

O Thou all powreful-kind *Omniparent*,
What holds Thy hands that should defend Thy head?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 12. (*Davies*)

omniparient (om-ni-pā'ri-ent), *a* [< L as if **omniparien(t-)s* for *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing see *omniparent*] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [Rare]

omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n* [< L. *omnis*, all, + LL *parita(t-)s*, equality. see *parity*] General equality.

omniparous (om-nip'a-rus), *a* [< L as if **omniparus*, < *omnis*, all, + *parere*, produce Cf *omniparent, omniparient*] All-bearing, omniparient

omnipatient (om-ni-pā'shent), *a* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *patien(t-)s*, suffering. see *patient*] Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. *Carlyle* [Rare]

omnipercipience† (om'ni-pėr-sip'i-ens), *n* [< *omnipercipien(t)* + *-ce*] The state of being omnipercipient, perception of everything *Dr H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, n

omnipercipient† (om'ni-pėr-sip'i-ent), *a* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving see *percipient*.] Perceiving everything *Dr H More*, Antidote against Idolatry, n

omnipotence (om-nip'ō-tens), *n* [= F *omnipotence* = Sp Pg *omnipotencia*, < LL. *omnipotentia*, almightiness, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty see *omnipotent.*] **1.** Almighty power, infinite power as an attribute of deity, hence, God himself. This attribute is in theology differentiated from the abstract idea of omnipotence, understood as capability of doing anything whatever (with no limitation from moral considerations), and is limited by the holiness of God, in accordance with which it is impossible for him to do wrong

Omnipotence is essentially in God , it is not distinct from the essence of God, it is his essence
Charnock, On the Attributes, II 21

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope*

2. Infinite resource, unbounded power

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises,
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies
Sir J Denham, The Sophy, iv 1.

omnipotency (om-nip'ō-ten-si), *n* [As *omnipotence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipotence*.

omnipotent (om-nip'ō-tent), *a* [= F *omnipotent* = Sp. Pg. *omnipotente* = It *onnipotente*, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty, < *omnis*, all, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty, powerful see *potent*] **1** Almighty; possessing infinite power; all-powerful: as, the Lord God *omnipotent*, hence, with the definite article, God See *omnipotence*

As helpe me verray God *omnipotent*,
Though I right now shulde make my testament.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath s Tale, l 423

Boasting I could subdue
The Omnipotent *Milton*, P L., iv 86

2. Of indefinite or great power; possessing power virtually absolute within a certain sphere of action; irresistible.—**3†.** Having the power to do anything; hence (humorously), capable of anything; utter; arrant.

This is the most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried "Stand" to a true man *Shak* , 1 Hen IV , i 2. 121

A payre of Swissers *omnipotent* galeaze breeches
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden

Omnipotent Act, an English statute of 1664 (16 and 17 Car. II , c 8), providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognizance so called because of the far reaching powers of amendment it gave the courts.

omnipotently (om-nip'ō-tent-li), *adv*. In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *omnipresencia* = It. *onnipresenza*, < ML **omnipræsentia*, < *omnipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *omnipresent*.] The quality of being omnipresent, presence in all places simultaneously; unbounded or universal presence. In theology, the doctrine of God's omnipresence is the doctrine that the Deity is essentially present everywhere and in all things, as opposed on the one hand to the pantheism which identifies him with all things, and on the other to the notion which limits him to localities.

His *omnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 336.

omnipresency† (om-ni-prez'en-si), *n.* [As *omnipresence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipresence*. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App., iii.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* [< ML *omnipræsen(t-)s*, present everywhere, < L. *omnis*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*.] Present in all places at the same time; everywhere present.

The soul is not *omnipresent* in its body, as we conceive God to be in the universe.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 297.

omnipresential (om″ni-prē-zen'shal), *a.* [< *omnipresence* (ML **omnipræsentia*) + *-al*.] Implying universal presence. *South*. [Rare.]

omniprevalent (om-ni-prev'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *prævalen(t-)s*, prevalent: see *prevalent*.] 1. Prevalent everywhere.—2. All-prevailing, predominant, of wide influence. *Fuller*, Worthies, Surrey, III. 210.

omniregency† (om-ni-rē'jen-si), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + ML. *regentia*, government: see *regency*.] Government over all, universal dominion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 38.

omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* [= F. *omniscience* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciencia* = It. *onniscienza*, < ML. *omniscientia*, all-knowledge, < *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing: see *omniscient*.] 1. Infinite knowledge, the quality or attribute of fully knowing all things: an attribute of God.

It was an instance of the Divine *omniscience* who could pronounce concerning accidents at distance, as if they were present. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

Hence—2. Very wide or comprehensive knowledge, a knowledge of everything.

omnisciency† (om-nish'en-si), *n.* [As *omniscience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omniscience*.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* [= F. *omniscient* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciente*, < ML. *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scien(t-)s*, knowing: see *scient*, *science*.] All-knowing, possessing knowledge of all things; having infinite or universal knowledge: as, God only is *omniscient*.

Whatsoever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South*.

omnisciently (om-nish'ent-li), *adv.* By or with omniscience, as one possessing omniscience.

omniscious† (om-nish'us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *omniscio*, < LL. *omniscius*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] All-knowing, omniscient.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

omnispective† (om-ni-spek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *specere*, pp. *spectus*, see: see *spectacle*.] Able to see all things, beholding everything. *Boyse*, The Only Wish.

omnisufficient (om″ni-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] All-sufficient. [Rare.]

One, alone and *omnisufficient*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 277.

omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] 1. On the Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch*.—2. A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.—3. That which occupies the thoughts to the exclusion of all else.

My only wish at present, my *omnium*, as I may call it.
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gaᴛʜ'e-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin, 'a gathering or collection of everything': L. *omnium*, of everything, of all things (see *omnium*); *gatherum*, a feigned noun of L. form, < E. *gather*. Cf. *omnigatherum*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley. [Colloq.]

omnivagant (om-niv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*. Cf. L. *omnivagus*, < *omnis*, all, + *vagari*, wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

omnivalence† (om-niv'a-lens), *n.* [< L. *omnivalen(t-)s* + *-ce*.] Omnipotence. *Davies*, Summa Totalis (1560–1618), p. 17.

omnivalent† (om-niv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

omnividence (om-niv'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *viden(t-)s*, ppr. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] The faculty of seeing everything, or of perceiving all things.

Its high and lofty claims of omniscience, *omnividence*, etc. *A. T. Schofield*, Another World (1888), p. 81.

omnividency (om-niv'i-den-si), *n.* [As *omnividence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnividence*. *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

Omnivora (om-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring: see *omnivorous*.] In *mammal.*, the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, as pigs and hippopotamuses, a division of *Artiodactyla* contrasting with *Pecora* or *Ruminantia*. They have the stomach imperfectly septate, the molar teeth tuberculiferous, and the lower canines differentiated, often developed as tusks. The odontoid process of the axis is conical. There are 4 families of living *Omnivora*, namely *Hippopotamidæ*, *Phacochœridæ*, *Suidæ*, and *Dicotylidæ*.

omnivorous (om-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring, < *omnis*, all, + *vorare*, devour.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Omnivora*: as, *omnivorous* animals: often used figuratively: as, an *omnivorous* reader.

omnivorousness (om-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The habit or character of being omnivorous.

omohyoid (ō-mō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + E. *hyoid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the lingual or hyoid bone, omohyoidean.

II. *n.* The omohyoid muscle. In man the omohyoid is a slender ribbon-like muscle which arises from the upper border of the scapula at the suprascapular notch, and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a digastric muscle, having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendon, which is bound down by an aponeurotic loop. The muscle passes obliquely downward and outward on the front and side of the neck, and is an important surgical landmark. It divides the anterior surgical triangle of the neck into a superior and inferior carotid triangle, in either of which the carotid artery may be reached, and after emerging from beneath the sternomastoid muscle it similarly divides the posterior triangle into the suboccipital and supraclavicular triangles. See first cut under *muscle*.

omohyoidean (ō″mō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *omohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *omohyoid*.

omohyoideus (ō″mō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *omohyoidei* (-ī). Same as *omohyoid*.

omoideum (ō-moi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *omoidea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + εἶδος, form.] The true pterygoid bone of the skull of a bird, articulated behind with the quadrate and in front with the palate-bone: so called by some writers, who erroneously name a descending process of the palate *pterygoid process*. See *pterygoid*.

omophagia (ō-mō-fā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠμός, raw, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The eating of raw food, especially raw flesh.

omophagic (ō-mō-faj'ik), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to omophagia, practising omophagia.

omophagous (ō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ous*.] Omophagic.

omophagus (ō-mof'a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠμός, raw, + φαγεῖν, eat.] One who eats raw food.

omophorion (ō-mō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *omophoria* (-ä). [ML. *omophorium*, < MGr. ὠμοφόριον (see def.), < Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the Latin pallium, but broader, and tied about the neck in a knot. It is worn above the phenolion by bishops and patriarchs during the celebration of the liturgy or eucharist. See *pall*[1] and *mafors*.

omoplate (ō'mō-plāt), *n.* [= F. *omoplate* = Sp. Pg. *omoplato*, < Gr. ὠμοπλάτη, the shoulder-blade, < ὦμος, shoulder, + πλάτη, the flat surface of a body: see *plat*[2], *plate*.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

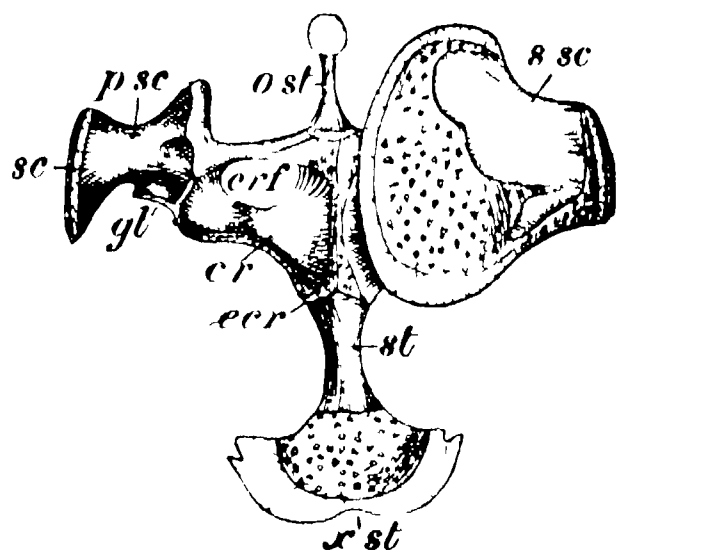
There is an ailing in this *omoplate*
May clip my speech all too abruptly close,
Whatever the good-will in me.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 205.

omoplatoscopy (ō-mō-plā'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὠμοπλάτη, the shoulder-blade, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Also called *scapulimancy*.

omostegite (ō-mos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + στέγος, roof.] That part of the carapace of a crustacean which covers the thorax; a posterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the anterior division or cephalostegite. See cuts under *Daphnia* and *Apus*.

omosternal (ō-mō-ster'nal), *a.* [< *omosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

omosternum (ō-mō-ster'num), *n.*; pl. *omosterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + στέρνον, the chest.] A median ossification developed in connection with the coracoscapular cartilages of a batrachian, supposed to represent the interclavicle of some other animals. See also cut under *interclavicle*.



Sternum (*st*) and Pectoral Arch of Frog from above (cartilaginous parts dotted) showing *o st* the omosternum and *x st* the xiphisternum, *s sc* right suprascapula (the left removed to show *sc* scapula), *p sc*, prescapular process, *gl* glenoid, *cr* coracoid, *ecr* epicoracoid, *cr f*, coracoid fontanelle bounded in front by a bar, the precoracoid, bearing the clavicle.

omothyroid (ō-mō-thī'roid), *n.* [< Gr. ὦμος, the shoulder, + E. *thyroid*.] An anomalous slip from the omohyoid muscle to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

omotocia (ō-mō-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠμοτοκία, miscarriage, < ὠμός, raw, immature, + -τοκία, < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] In *med.*, abortion.

omphacine (om'fa-sin), *a.* [< Gr. ὀμφάκινος, made of unripe grapes, < ὄμφαξ, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit.—**Omphacine oil**, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives.

omphacite (om'fa-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀμφακίτης, of unripe fruit (applied to wine made of unripe grapes), < ὄμφαξ (ὀμφακ-), unripe fruit: see *omphacine*.] A leek-green mineral related to pyroxene: it occurs in the garnet rock called *eclogite*. Also written *omphazite*.

omphacomel† (om-fak'ō-mel), *n.* [< LL. *omphacomel*, < Gr. ὀμφακόμελι, a drink made of unripe grapes and honey, < ὄμφαξ, unripe fruit, + μέλι, honey.] A syrup made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

To make *omphacomel* [ME. *honey onfake*], take six pints of half ripe grapes and two of honey well pounded, and leave it forty days under the beams of the sun.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178, note.

Omphalaria (om-fa-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens with a fruticulose or foliaceous thallus, which is attached to the substratum at only one point, small subglobose apothecia more or less immersed in the thallus, and simple, decolorate, ellipsoid spores.

Omphalarieæ (om″fa-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-eæ*.] A division of gymnocarpous lichens, typified by the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalariei (om'fa-lā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-ei*.] Same as *Omphalarieæ*.

omphalarieine (om-fa-lā-ri'ē-in), *a.* [< *Omphalarieæ* + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Omphalarieæ*, or the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalea (om-fā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the form of the anthers, < Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of climbing shrubs, or less often diffuse trees, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotoneæ*, and the subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by the male flowers having two or three stamens and four or five broad imbricated sepals. There are 8 species, one in Madagascar, the others in tropical America. They bear large alternate leaves, and panicles of monœcious flowers composed of little cymose clusters. See *cobnut* and *pignut*.

omphalelcosis (om″fa-lel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, + ἕλκωσις, ulceration.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the umbilicus.

omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀμφαλικός, < ὀμφαλός, the navel: see *omphalos*.] Pertaining to the navel, umbilical.

omphalitis (om-fa-lī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the umbilicus

omphalocele (om′fa-lō-sēl), *n* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, tumor] In *pathol.*, a rupture at the navel, umbilical hernia

omphalode (om′fa-lōd), *n* [= F *omphalode*, < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, contr. of *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel see *omphaloid*] 1 The omphalos, umbilicus, or navel.—2 In *bot*, same as *omphalodium*

Omphalodes (om-fa-lō′dēz), *n* [NL (Moench, 1794), so called from the shape of the seed; < Gr *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel see *omphaloid*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the gamopetalous order *Boraginaceæ*, the tribe *Boragineæ*, and the subtribe *Cynoglosseæ*, known by the depressed, divergent, puckered, or bladdery nutlets There are about 15 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are weak annual or perennial herbs, with long stalked radical leaves and loose racemes of white or blue flowers. See *navelwort*, 2, *blue-eyed Mary* (under *blue eyed*), and *creeping forget-me-not* (under *forget me-not*).

omphalodic (om-fa-lod′ik), *a* [< *omphalode* + *-ic*] Omphalic; umbilical.

omphalodium (om-fa-lō′di-um), *n*, pl *omphalodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel. see *omphalode*] In *bot.*, a mark on the hilum of a seed through which vessels pass to the chalaza or raphe. *Gray*

omphaloid (om′fa-loid), *a* [< Gr *ὀμφαλοειδής*, contr *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel, like a boss, < *ὀμφαλός*, navel, boss, + *εἶδος*, form] In *bot*, resembling the navel

omphalomancy (om′fa-lō-man-si), *n* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child—a fancied indication as to how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison.*

omphalomesaraic (om″fa-lō-mes-a-rā′ik), *a* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσάραιον*, the mesentery· see *mesaraic*] In *embryol*, pertaining to the navel and the mesentery The term is applied to the first developed blood vessels, which pass from the umbilical vesicle through the umbilicus into the body of the embryo, and are both venous and arterial, the former bringing blood from the vesicle the latter carrying blood to the vesicle Also *omphalomesenaic* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p 82. See cuts under *embryo* and *protoverte bra.*

omphalomesenteric (om″fa-lō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσεντέριον*, the mesentery see *mesenteric.*] Same as *omphalomesaraic*

omphalophlebitis (om″fa-lō-flē-bī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-φλεψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis* Cf *phlebitis*] Inflammation of the umbilical vein

Omphalopsychite, Omphalopsychos (om″fa-lop-sī′kīt, -kos), *n.* [< Gr *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ψυχή*, soul, spirit] One of a body of monks who believed that deep contemplation of the navel induced communion with God. same as *Hesychast.*

omphalopter† (om-fa-lop′tėr), *n.* [< Gr *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτήρ*, a viewer, one who looks, < √*οπ*, see· see *optic.*] An optical glass that is convex on both sides, a double-convex lens

omphaloptic† (om-fa-lop′tik), *n* [< Gr *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing see *optic*] Same as *omphalopter*

omphalorrhagia (om″fa-lō-rā′ji-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνυναι*, break, burst] Hemorrhage from the navel, particularly in new-born children *Dunglison*

omphalos (om′fa-los), *n* [LL., < Gr *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, = L. **umbilus*, in derived adj form as a noun, *umbilicus*, the navel· see *navel*, *umbilicus.*] 1. The navel or umbilicus.—2 In *Gr. archæol* (*a*) A central boss, as on a shield, a bowl, etc. (*b*) A sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, believed by the Greeks to mark the "navel" or exact center-point of the earth Extant representations show it as a stone of a conical shape, often covered with a kind of network called *agrenon*, similar in character to the sacred garment so called, or wreathed with votive fillets The Delphic or Pythian Apollo is often represented as seated on the omphalos, to his chief sanctuary, and statues have been found the feet of which rest on a truncated omphalos. See cut in next column

omphalotomy (om-fa-lot′ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *ὀμφαλοτομία*, also *ὀμφαλότμησις*, the cutting of the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλότομος*, cutting the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *τεμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] In *surg*, the operation of dividing the navel-string

omphazite (om′fa-zīt), *n* See *omphacite*



The Pythian Apollo seated on the Omphalos ornamented with Fillets (From a Greek red figured vase)

ompok (om′pok), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish, *Callichrous bimaculatus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, of an elongated form, with the eye behind and partly below the cleft of the mouth, four barbels, a very short dorsal fin, and no adipose fin. It is marked by a blackish blotch on each side above the pectoral and remote from the head

Omus (ō′mus), *n* [NL (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr *ὠμός*, raw, cruel] A peculiar genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelidæ*, having the elytra narrowly inflexed, the thorax distinctly margined, and the last two joints of the maxillary palpi subequal It is allied to *Amblychila*, and is found on the Pacific coast of the United States Nine species are known

on[1] (on), *prep* and *adv.* [< ME *on*, also *an* (rare except in comp, and in the earliest ME.), also reduced *a*, *o* (see *a*[3], *o*[3]), < AS *on*, rarely *an* = OS. *an* = OFries *an* = MD *aen*, D. *aan* = MLG. LG *an* = OHG *ana*, MHG *ane*, *an*, G *an* = Icel. *á* = Sw *å* = ODan *aa* (in Dan *paa* for **up-aa* = E *up-on*) = Goth *ana*, on, upon, = Gr *ανά*, up, upon, etc (see *ana-*), = OBulg *na* = Russ *na* = Ir. *ana*, *ann*, *an* = Skt *anu*, along, over, toward, on, in, closely related to *in* (= Gr *ἐν*, etc)· see *in*[1], *in*[2] Cf *on*[-1]. The word had in AS a wider use than in E, being to a great extent commonly used for both 'on' and 'in' Hence, in comp., *upon* and *onto*[2].] **I.** *prep* 1 As used of place or position with regard to the upper and external part of something (*a*) In a position above and in contact with used before a word of place indicating a thing upon which another thing rests, or is made to rest as, the book *on* the table, the stamp *on* a coin, moonlight *on* a lake

Whan he com be fore the castell yate he stynte, and saugh the squyres a bove *on* the walles
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II 290

I looked, and behold a pale horse and his name that sat *on* him was Death Rev vi 8

Sigh no more, ladies sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever,
One foot in sea, and one *on* shore,
To one thing constant never
Shak, Much Ado, II 3 66

He sat quietly, in a summer's evening, *on* a bank a fishing *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 53

Deep *on* the convent-roof the snows
Are sparkling to the moon
Tennyson, St Agnes' Eve

(*b*) In such a position as to be supported upheld, or borne by, with the support of, by means of as, to go *on* wheels, *on* runners, or *on* all fours, to hang *on* a nail

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets Mat xxii 40

My sire denied in vain *on* foot I fled
Amidst our chariots, for the goddess led
Pope, Iliad, xi 856

My joy was in the wilderness, to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the swift whirl of the new breaking wave
Byron, Manfred, II 2

(*c*) Noting the goal or terminal point to which some motion or action expressed by an intransitive verb is or has been directed and in which it rests as, to dote *on* her child, to look *on* his face, to insist *on* a settlement, to resolve *on* a course of action, to live *on* an income, to dwell *on* a subject

"Lewed lorel!" quod Pieres, "litel lokestow *on* the Bible, *On* Salomones sawes selden thow biholdest"
Piers Plowman (B), vii 137

Thy eyes have here *on* greater glories gazed,
And not been frighted
B Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers

The foray of old Muley Abul Hassan had touched the pride of the Andalusian chivalry, and they determined *on* retaliation *Irving*, Granada, p 83.

(*d*) Noting the object to, for, or against which, or by virtue or on the strength of which, some action or operation is directed, performed, or carried out. as, to spend money *on* finery, to have compassion *on* the poor, to prove a charge *on* (that is, against) a man, to bet *on* a horse's success, to make war *on* Russia

And the kynge somowned his oste, and selde he wolde go with hem *on* his enmyes *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I 94

Therefore, fasten your ear *on* my advisings
Shak, M for M, III 1 203.

Never was it heard in all our Story that Parliament made Warr *on* thir Kings, but *on* thir Tyrants.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix

If it should be proved *on* him, he is no longer a brother of mine *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv 3

Sir Lancelot went ambassador, at first,
To fetch her, and she took him for the King,
So fixt her fancy *on* him
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

(*e*) About, concerning, in regard to on the subject of as, Pope's "Essay *on* Criticism", a sermon *on* Death, to agree *on* a plan of operations, to tell tales *on* a person

Ech man complayned *on* Gaffray by name
Rom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l 3435

Thow thynkest full lityll *on* thi moders grete sorowe, that this weke for the shall be brente
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I, 16

Unstain'd thoughts do seldom dream *on* evil
Shak, Lucrece, l 87

I had nothing to detain me when I had finished the business I went *on*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, II. 1

The silent colony
Thought *on* all her evil tyrannies
Tennyson, Boadicea

(*f*) Noting the instrument with or by which some action is performed as, to play *on* the piano to swear *on* the Bible

I'll be sworn *on* a book she loves you.
Shak, M. W. of W., I 4 156

A large bason of silver gilt, with water in it budded *on* sweet herbs, being held under the feet of the priest
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 18

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote *on* all the chords with might *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall

(*g*) Noting the ground, basis, motive, method, reason, or reliance of or for some action as, *on* certain terms or conditions, *on* a promise of secrecy *on* purpose, *on* parol, hence, as used in asseverations and oaths, by as, *on* the word of a gentleman, *on* my honor

Hold, or thou hat'st my peace! give me the dagger,
On your obedience and your love, deliver it!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v 2

"For *on* my word," said Cragievar,
"He had no good will at me"
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII 239)

Warfare was conducted *on* peculiar principles in Italy
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, II 1

Admission was to be had only *on* special invitation of the members of the club
C. D Warner, Roundabout Journey, xix

(*h*) In *betting*, in support of the chances of, on the side of as, I bet *on* the red against the black Hence *to be on* to have made a bet or bets, *to be well on*, to have laid bets so as to stand a good chance of winning

2 As used of position with reference to external surface or to surface in general (*a*) In a position so as to cover, overlie, or overspread as, the shoes *on* one's feet, bread with butter *on* both sides

She saw the casque
Of Lancelot *on* the wall
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

(*b*) Fastened to or suspended from as, he wears a seal *on* his watch chain

Nailed hym with thre nailles naked *on* the rode
Piers Plowman (B), xviii 51

(*c*) In a position of being attached to or forming part of as, he was *on* the staff or *on* the committee

You can't have been *on* the "Morning Chronicle" for nothing *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 239

3. As used of relative position (*a*) In a position at, near, or adjacent to indicating situation or position, without implying contact or support as, *on* the other side, *on* Broadway, *on* the coast of Maine, hence, very near to, so as to attain, reach, or arrive at expressing near approach or contact as, to verge *on* presumption, to be *on* the point of yielding

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde stille *on* eury side
Gower, Conf Amant, v

Now they are almost *on* him *Shak*, J. C., v 3 30

Egad, you'll think a hundred times that she is *on* the point of coming in *Sheridan*, The Critic, II 2

On one side lay the Ocean, and *on* one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

(*b*) In the precise direction of, exactly conforming to or agreeing with as, *on* the line, *on* the bull's eye, *on* the key (in music) (*c*) To, toward, in the general direction of

Philip had with his folke faren *on* Greece,
And taken treasure ynough in townes full riche
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l 1204.

On Thursday at night I will charge *on* the East
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I 8.

To ask
Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies,
Bordering *on* light *Milton*, P. L., II 959

Philip's dwelling fronted *on* the street,
The latest house to landward
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) After with *follow*

Theire fos *on* hom *folowet*, fell hom full thicke
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10456.

After having given a more full account, he [Strabo] mentions the overthrow of Sodom, and other cities, and the condition of the country that, *followed on* **it**
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i 36.

(*e*) After and in consequence of, from, as a cause as, *on* this we separated

In his inward mind he doth debate
What following sorlow may *on* this arise
Shak, Lucrece, l 186

Some of the chief made a motion to join some here in a way of trade at the same river, *on* which a meeting was appointed to treat concerning the same matter.
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 171

I heard behind me something like a person breathing, *on* which I turned about, and saw a man standing just over me. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I 243.

(*f*) At the time of expressing occurrence in time as, he arrived *on* Wednesday, *on* the evening before the battle, *on* public occasions

Whan sche seiȝ here so sek sche seide *on* a time
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 590

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs Claypole was presented to her Majesty *on* her marriage
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiii

The good king gave order to let blow
His horns for hunting *on* the morrow morn
Tennyson, Geraint.

4 In addition to as, heaps *on* heaps, loss *on* loss

Ruin upon ruin, rout *on* rout
Milton, P L, ii 995

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more!
The neighbouring plain with arms is covered o'er
Dryden, Aureugzebe, I 1

What have I done to all you people that not one of you has darkened my door in weeks *on* weeks?
Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 894

5 In, to, or into a state or condition of: as, ale *on* tap (that is, ready to be drawn); to set a house *on* fire, all *on* a heap (that is, heaped up) Compare *asleep*, *afire*, etc., where *a-* was originally *on*.

David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on* sleep Acts xiii 36

The time of night when Troy was set *on* fire
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i 4 20

He with two others and the two Indians went on shore, and when they were *on* sleep in the night, they killed them *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 176

Duenna When I saw you, I was never more struck in my life
Isaac That was just my case too, madam I was struck all *on* a heap, for my part *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii 2

The vilest transactions *on* record have had defenders *H Spencer*

6. In the act or process of; occupied with as, *on* the march, *on* duty, *on* one's guard Compare *a-fishing*, *a-hunting*, where *a-* was originally *on*

On huntyng be they riden roially
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 829

Being at the Dutch plantation, in the fore part of this year, a certain bark of Plimouth being there likewise *on* trading, he kept company with the Dutch Governour
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 176

It is Love that sets them both [imagination and memory] *on* work, and may be said to be the highest Sphere whence they receive their Motion
Howell, Letters, I i 9

I mean that they are all gone *on* pilgrimage, both the good Woman and her four boys
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 230.

De Vargas was *on* the watch *Irving*, Granada, p 78

[*On* is used thus in innumerable phrases of an adjectival (or rather participial) or adverbial nature The former can be represented by one of the participles of a verb corresponding in meaning to the noun governed: thus, *on* the watch (watching), *on* the march (marching), *on* fire (burning, kindled), *on* one's guard (guarded), *on* record (recorded) For the latter an existing adverb may often be substituted as, *on* a sudden (suddenly), *on* an impulse (impulsively), etc]

7†. In; into in various uses now generally expressed by *in* or *into*: as, to break *on* pieces, to cleave *on* two parts, to read or write *on* book

What lyffe is this, lady, to lede *on* this wise?
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3289

Thou art lettred a litel, who lerned the *on* boke?
Piers Plowman (B), vii 131

And aftyre the prechynge *on* presence of lordes,
The kyng in his concelle carpys thes wordes
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 639

"Allas! myne hede wolle cleve *on* thre!"
Thus seyth another certayne
Pilgrims' Sea Voyage (E E T S), l 55

Wee found one [Armenian] sitting in the midst of the congregation, . reading *on* a Bible in the Chaldean tongue *Sandys*, Travailes, p 96

The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious simper, and the jealous leer,
Mix *on* his look *Pope*, Dunciad, ii 7

8†. Over.

By hym I reyned *on* the people and by the I haue loste my royame. *Holy Rood* (E E T S), p 158

9. To.

Be soche a maner that alle maltalent be pardoned *on* bothe partyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

I was married *on* the elder sister,
And you *on* the youngest of a' the three
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI 109).

[**"Married *on*" is still common colloquially in Scotland.**]

10†. At

Castor with his company come next after,
Pollux with his pupull pursu *on* the laste
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1150.

And where that thow slepest *on* nyght, loke that thow have lyght *Merlin* (E E T S), l 8

All this to be doon *on* ye Coste and charge of the seid Gylde *English Gilds* (E. E T S), p 191

11†. With

He seiȝ a child straught ther on stremynge *on* blode
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T S), p 18

He macchit hym to Menelay, & met *on* the kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And gird hym to ground of his grete horse
Destruction of Troy (E E T S.), l 8288.

12† For

O sister dear, come to the door,
Your cow is lowin *on* you
The Trumpeter of Fyvie (Child's Ballads, II 204)

13† From

Thus has thou het in thi beheste,
Tharfor sum grace *on* the I crafe
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 104

14†. By

Anon the Son gothe to the Prest of here Law, and preyethe him to aske the Ydole, zif his Fadre or Modre or frend schalle dye *on* that evylle or non
Mandeville, Travels, p 201

If it be *on* all men beforehand resolved on, to build mean houses, ye Govet laboure is spared
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 52

15. Of [Obsolete or vulgar.]

He was
The ivy which had hid my princely trunk,
And suck'd my verdure out *on* 't
Shak, Tempest, I 2 87

A man that were laid on his death-bed
Wold open his eyes *on* her to have sight.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I 236)

There went this yeere, by the Companies records, 11 ships and 1216 persons to be thus disposed *on*
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 40

If thou hast found an honie combe,
Eate thou not all, but taste *on* some
Herrick, The Hony-combe

On board, end, fire, hand, high, etc See *board*, *end*, *fire*, etc, and *aboard*[1], *an end*, *afire*, etc.— **On the alert, bias, cards, jump, move, nail, road, sly, way, wing,** etc See the nouns —**Syn** *On*, *Upon* These words are in many uses identical in force, but *upon* is by origin (*up* + *on*) and in use more distinctly expressive of motion to the object from above or from the side *On* has the same force, but is so widely used in other ways, and so often expresses mere rest, that it is felt by careful writers to be inadequate to the uses for which *upon* is preferred

II. *adv.* **1** In or into a position in contact with and supported by the top or upper part of something; up: as, keep your hat *on*, he stopped a street-car, and got *on*

Pisanio might have kill'd thee at the heart,
And left this head *on* *Shak*, Cymbeline, iv 2. 323.

2 In or into place, as a garment or other covering, or an ornament: as, to pull *on* one's clothes; to put *on* one's boots, to try *on* a hat

Put *on* the whole armour of God Eph vi 11

O wrathfully he left the bed,
And wrathfully his claes *on* did
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I 154)

Stiff in Brocade, and pinch'd in Stays,
Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels *on*
Prior, Phyllis's Age

She had *on* a pink muslin dress and a little white hat, and she was as pretty as a Frenchwoman needs to be to be pleasing *H James, Jr*, Pass Pilgrim, p 462

3. In or into place or position for use or action as, to bring *on* the fruit or the coffee; specifically, into position on a stage or platform, before the footlights or an audience.

I came to the side scene, just as my father was going *on*, to hear his reception, it was very great, a perfect thunder of applause
F A Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan 12, 1832

The Giant . an't *on* yet *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii 7

To be behind the scenes at the opera, watching some Rubini or Mario go *on*, and waiting for the round of applause. *H James, Jr*, Trans. Sketches, p 259

4 In or into movement or action; in or into a condition of activity from a state of confinement or restraint: as, to turn *on* the gas, to bring *on* a fit of coughing; to bring *on* a contest

Such discourse bring *on*
As may advise him of his happy state
Milton, P L, v 233

All commanders were cautioned against bringing *on* an engagement *U S Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I 373

He was then requested to walk up to the electro magnet, and, judging only from his sensations, to state if the current were *on* or "off." *Proc Soc Psych Research*, II 56.

5 In operation; in progress as, the auction is going *on*, the debate is *on*.

O the blest gods! so will you wish on me,
When the rash mood is *on* *Shak*., Lear, ii. 4 172.

The sound of heavy guns, faintly heard from the direction of Fort Henry, a token by which every man knew that a battle was *on* *The Century*, XXIX 289

There are two more balls *on* to night
Mrs Alexander, The Freres, xii

With a brisk, roaring fire *on* I left for the spring to fetch some water and to make my toilet
J Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 616

6 In the same place or position, without yielding as, to hang, stick, or hold *on*

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a hunger *on*,
That words nor blows can drive away
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii 2

Still I see the tenour of man's woe
Holds *on* the same, from woman to begin
Milton, P L, xi 633

7 To or at something serving as an object of observation as, to look *on* without taking part, to be a mere looker-*on*

My business in this state
Made me a looker *on* here in Vienna
Shak, M for M, v 1 319

Nature injur'd, scandaliz'd, defil'd,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd *on* and smil'd
Cowper, Expostulation, l 425

8 Forth, forward, onward, ahead as, move *on*, pass *on*

Come *on* — a distant war no longer wage,
But hand to hand thy country's foes engage
Pope, Iliad, xv 658

(*a*) In the same course or direction as, go straight *on* (that is, in continuance of some action, operation, or relation that has been begun), in regular continuance or sequence as go, write, say, laugh, keep *on*, go *on* with your story, how long will you keep *on* trifling? from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on*

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go *on* unto perfection Heb vi 1

Sometimes they do extend
Their view right *on* *Shak*, Lover's Complaint, l 26.

We must *on* to fair England,
To free my love from pine
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III 289)

She is affrighted and now chid by heaven,
Whilst we walk calmly *on* upright and even
B Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Eclogues ix 39

The railway turns off, the road keeps *on* alongside of the bay, with the water on one side and the mountains on the other *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 177

(*b*) In advance, forward in the sequel

Further *on* is a round building on an advanced ground, which is ninety feet in diameter
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 253

Him and his noiseless parsonage the pensive abode for sixty years of religious fervency and anchoritish self denial, I have described further *on*
De Quincey, Autob Sketches, iv

(*c*) In the direction of progress, advancement achievement, or attainment as, to get *on* in the world, to be well *on* in one's courtship

Command me I will *on*
Fletcher (and another), False One, I 1

9 Toward, so as to approach, near; nigh

Fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming *on*
Shak, Hamlet, i 1. 123

The day was drawing *on*
When thou shouldst link thy life with one
Of mine own house
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv

Either off or on See *off* **End on.** See *end* —**Neither off nor on,** irresolute, fickle as regards mood or intention said of persons **Off and on.** (*a*) In an intermittent manner, from time to time

I've worked the sewers *off and on* for twenty year
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 171

(*b*) Alternately away from and toward the shore said of a ship as to stand *off and on* — **On to,** toward a position on or upon Also written *onto* (see *onto*[2]) [Local.] —**To call, have, put, take,** etc, **on** See the verbs.

on[1] (on), *a* and *n* [< *on*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *a* In *cricket*, noting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batter and to the right of the bowler the opposite of *off*

II. *n* In *cricket*, that part of the field to the right of the bowler and to the left of the batter

on[2†], *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *one*.

It chanced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver streaming Thamesis to bee
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l 1

on[3] (on), *prep.* [< Icel *ōn*, *aon*, usually *án*, mod *án* = OS *āno* = MD *an*, *on* = OFries *ine*, *ēne*, *ēne*, *an* = OHG *āno*, MHG *āne*, *ān*, G *ohne*, without, akin to Goth *inu*, without, Gr *ἄνευ*, without, and to the negative prefix *un-*: see *un-*[1].] Without usually followed by a perfect participle with *being* or *having* (which may be omitted) as, could na ye mind, *on* being tauld sa aften? [Scotch.]

I wud a gaen oot o' that house *on* been bidden **kiss a caup** *W Alexander*, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxviii

I thocht if it [a door] suld be open, it wad be a fine thing for me, to haud fowk *ohn* seen me But it was verra ill bred to you, mem I ken, to come throu your yaird *ohn* speirt leave *G MacDonald*, Robert Falconer, xvii

[The spelling *ohn* in the last quotation simulates the equivalent *ohne*.]

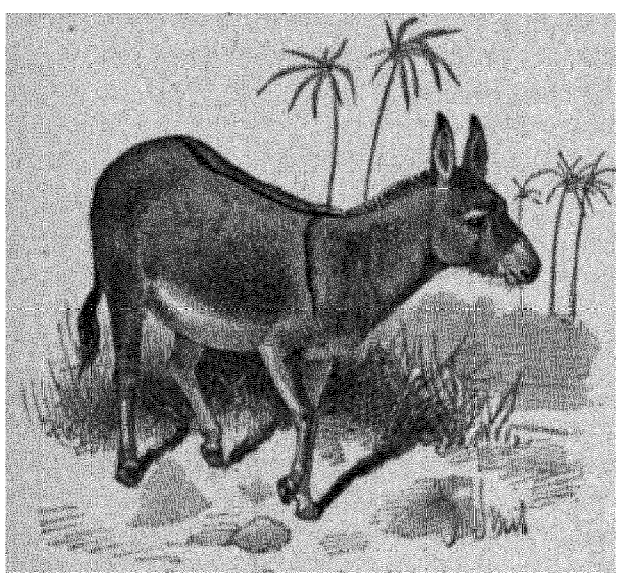
on-[1]. [< ME *on-*, < AS *on-*, *an-* = OS *an-*, etc the prep (and adv) *on* used as a prefix see *on*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix, with its usual meanings See examples below

on-[2]†. An obsolete form of the prefix *an-*[2] as in *answer*, etc

on-[3]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the negative prefix *un-*[1].

on-[4]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the prefix *un-*[2] before verbs

onager (on'ā-jėr), *n* [L, also *onagrus*, < Gr *ὄναγρος*, a wild ass MGr a kind of catapult, < *ὄνος*, an ass + *ἄγριος*, wild, of the fields see *Equus*.] 1 A wild ass, *Equus hemippus* or *E onager*, inhabiting the steppes of central Asia See *dziggetai* —2 A war-engine for throwing stones, used in Europe in the middle ages



Onagra (ō-nā'grä), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr *ὄναγρα*, a dubious reading for *οἰναγρα*, a plant (< *οἶνος*, wine, + *ἄγρα*, a hunting), same as *οἰνοθήρας*, a certain plant see *Œnothera*.] In *bot*, same as *Œnothera*

Onagraceæ (on-a-grā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1845) < *Onagra* + *-aceæ*.] See *Onagrarieæ*.

Onagrarieæ (ō-nā-gra-rī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A L de Jussieu, 1804), < *Onagra* + *-aria* + *-eæ*.] The evening-primrose family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Œnothera*, and characterized by the two- to four-celled ovary coherent with the valvate calyx, the two to four petals, one to eight stamens, and undivided style It includes about 330 species, of 23 genera, scattered through all temperate regions They are odorless herbs rarely woody, bearing thin opposite or alternate undivided leaves, and axillary or racemed flowers often of showy colors. The more euphonious form, *Onagraceæ* employed by Lindley, is still much in use See cut under *Œnothera*

onant, onanet, *adv* Middle English forms of *anon*

onanism (ō'nan-izm) *n* [< *Onan* (Gen xxxviii 9) + *-ism*.] Gratification of the sexual appetite in an unnatural way

onanist (ō'nan-ist), *n* [< *onan(ism)* + *-ist*.] A person addicted to or guilty of onanism

onanistic (ō-na-nis'tik), *a* [< *onanist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by onanism

onbraidt, *v t* [ME var of *abraid*.] To upbraid

once[1] (wuns), *adv* and *conj* [< ME *ones*, *ons*, < AS *ānes* (= OS *ēnes*, *ēnes* = OFries *enes*, *enis*, *ense*, *ens* = D *eens* = MLG *einest*, *ēns*, *ins* = OHG *einēst*, MHG *einest*, *einst*, G *einst*), once, adverbial gen of *ān*, one see *one* For the term *-ce*, prop *-es*, see *-ce*[1].] **I.** *adv*. 1 One time

As he offered himself *once* for us, so he received *once* of us in Abraham and in that place the typical acknowledgment of our Redemption *Milton*, Touching Hirelings

2 One and the same time usually with *at* as, they all cried out *at once* See phrases below —3 At one time in the past, formerly.

I took *once* 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. *Capt John Smith*, Works, I 117

Anxiety and disease had already done its work upon his *once* hardy constitution. *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii 25

4 At some future time; some time or other.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern *Bp Hall*

5 At any time; in any contingency; on any occasion, under any circumstances, ever.

Also whan it is ... the Somer in the Lond of Egipt, thanne is ... fulle of grete Myrs *Mandeville*, Travels, p 49

Dangers are no more light, if *once* they seem light *Bacon*, Delays

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us *Locke*, Civil Government

6 Without delay, immediately often merely expletive as, John, come here *once* [Local, Pennsylvania.] —7† Once for all

That is *once*, mother *Dryden*, Maiden Queen, iv 1

All at once, not gradually, suddenly precipitately —**At once** (*a*) At one and the same time, simultaneously as, they all rose *at once* When followed by another clause beginning with *and*, *at once* is equivalent to *both* as, *at once* a soldier *and* a poet the performance is fitted *at once* to instruct *and* to delight

No more the youth shall join his consort's side,
At *once* a victim and *at once* a bride!
Pope Iliad, xi 314

He wished to be *at once* a favourite at Court *and* popular with the multitude *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon

(*b*) Immediately forthwith, without delay

I have resolved, therefore, to fix you *at once* in a noble independence *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii 1

Every once in a while. See *every*[1] —**For once**, on one occasion once only exceptionally often with the sense of 'at last' as, you have succeeded *for once*

Put the absurd impossible case *for once*
Browning, Ring and Book, I 149

Once and again See *again* —**Once for all**, for one time only, and never again, at this one time and for all time

You must excuse me, sir, if I tell you, *once for all* that in this point I cannot obey you
Sheridan, The Rivals iv 1

Once in a way, once and no more, on one particular occasion, on rare occasions [Colloq]

Mr Munder seemed, for *once in a way*, to be at a loss for an answer *W Collins*, Dead Secret, iv 1

II *conj* When at any time, whenever, as soon as [Recent; a specially British use]

A great future awaits the Caucasus, *once* its magnificent resources become known to Europe
Contemporary Rev, L. 274

once[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *ounce*[2]

Onchidiidæ (ong-ki-dī'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Onchidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of ditrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, without a developed shell, and with a thick, more or less tuberculate mantle, the jaw smooth or but slightly ribbed, and the dentition differentiated into a central tooth, tricuspid lateral teeth, and marginal teeth with quadrate base A British species is *O celticum.* Another species, *Peronia tongana*, has the whole back covered with eyes, besides the proper pair borne upon the ends of the tentacles

Onchidium (ong-kid'i-um), *n* [NL, prop *Oncidium* (which is used also in another sense) see *Oncidium*.] The typical genus of *Onchidiidæ*

Onchidorididæ (ong″ki-dō-rid'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Onchidoris* (*-dorid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Onchidoris* The body is convex, the mantle is large and margins the foot, the dorsal tentacles are laminate, the branchiæ surround the vent and are not retractile the lingual membrane is narrow and the teeth are in two principal longitudinal series and sometimes two small outer series They are found on both sides of the Atlantic

Onchidoris (ong-kid'ō-ris), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ὄγκος*, the barb of an arrow, + *δορίς*, a sacrificial knife Cf *Doris*.] The typical genus of *Onchidorididæ*

Oncidieæ (on-si-dī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Oncidium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, typified by the genus *Oncidium*, and characterized as epiphytes with the flower-stalk rising from the base of a pseudo-bulb or a fascicle of a few fleshy non-plicate leaves It includes about 40 genera

Oncidium (on-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the shape of the labellum, < Gr *ὄγκος*, a hook or bend, + dim *-ίδιον*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, and known by the free, spreading sepals, and spurless lip free from the short two-auricled column There are over 250 species, natives of America from Brazil and Bolivia to the West Indies and Mexico They are epiphytes, usually with pseudo bulbs, very few leaves, and loose racemes of showy yellowish flowers This is an extremely rich and ... One of the best known species is *O Papilio* ... plant with flowers of butterfly form borne singly at the end of long stalks *O altissimum* is said to produce a raceme 12 feet long, with as many as 2 000 flowers *O Sprucei* has the name of *armadillo's tail*, on account of its long round leaves, characteristic of one section of the genus *O Carthaginense* is named *spread eagle orchid*



Oncidium Papilio

oncin (on'sin), *n* [< OF *oncin*, *oncin*, < LL *uncinus*, a hook, barb, < L *uncus*, < Gr *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb.] A weapon resembling a hook or a martel-de-fer with one point

oncograph (ong'kō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, volume, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of plethysmograph for recording the variations in the volume of a body such as the spleen or kidney

oncology (ong-kol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass (> *ὀγκοῦσθαι*, swell, > *ὄγκωμα*, a swelling), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning tumors

oncome (on'kum), *n* [< ME *oncome*, an attack, < *on*[1] + *come* Cf *ancome*, *income*.] 1 A fall of rain or snow [Prov. Eng] —2. The commencement or initial stages of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack —3 An attack, as of disease

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on comes* as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor xxxi

oncometer (ong-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to measure variations in size in the kidney, spleen, and other organs, the part of the oncograph which is applied to the organ to be measured

on-coming (on'kum ing), *n* Approach

Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of numbness *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx

on-coming (on'kum″ing), *a* Approaching, nearing

Oncorhynchus (ong-kō-ring'kus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] A genus of anadromous American and Asiatic *Salmonidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean so called from the hooked jaws of the spent males, the king-salmon These salmon are of great size and economic importance There are 5 well determined species the quinnat or king salmon proper, *O quinnat* or *chavicha* (see *quinnat*), the blue backed salmon, *O nerka*, the silver salmon, *O kisutch*, the dog salmon, *O keta*, and the humpbacked salmon *O gorbuscha* The females and young and other variations of these have given rise to some 35 nominal species, referred to several different genera See *salmon*

oncosimeter (ong-kō-sim'e-tėr) *n* [< Gr *ὄγκωσις*, swelling (< *ὀγκοῦσθαι*, swell, < *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Wrightson for determining the density of a molten metal A ball of the same or other metal is immersed in the liquid and supported by a delicate spiral spring connected with a scale by this means the relation between the weight of the ball and that of the liquid displaced (its buoyancy) can be determined both when the ball is cold and as its volume changes with rise of temperature, the corresponding changes in the spring may be recorded by a pencil on a revolving drum

Oncosperma (ong-kō-spėr'mä), *n* [NL (Blume, 1835), so called perhaps from the protuberant remains of the stigma on one side of the seed, < Gr *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, lump, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, and known by the parietal ovule and erect anthers There are 5 or 6 species, all from tropical Asia They are low trees set with long straight black thorns, and bearing terminal pinnately divided leaves small flowers and fruit the staminate and pistillate flowers on different branches of the same spadix See *nibung*

oncotomy (ong-kot'ō-mi), *n* [Also *onkotomy*, < Gr *ὄγκος*, a mass (tumor), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg*, the incision into or the excision of, a tumor

Oncotylidæ (ong-kō-til'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Oncotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Oncotylus* It includes 7 genera of wide distribution, containing elongate, parallel sided, or somewhat suboval bugs of the superfamily *Capsina*

Oncotylus (ong-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1858), < Gr *ὄγκος*, a hook, + *τύλος*, a knob, lump.] A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidæ*, or giving name to the *Oncotylidæ*, occurring in Europe and North America

ondatra (on-dat'rä), *n* [Amer Ind (?)] 1 The musquash or muskrat of North America, *Fiber zibethicus* —2 [*cap*] [NL] Same as *Fiber*[2], 2 *Lacépède*

onde[1]†, *n* [ME, also *ande* < AS *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, malice, hatred, envy, = OS *ando*, wrath, = MLG *ande* = OHG *anto*, *ando*

anado*, MHG. *ande*, grief**, mortification, = Icel. ***andi = Sw. ***anda, ande*** = Dan. ***aande, aand,*** breath, spirit, a spirit; from a verb ****anan,*** breathe, found in comp in Goth. ***usanan,*** breathe out, expire, √ ***an,*** in L ***anima,*** breath, spirit, ***animus,*** spirit, mind, etc.: see ***anima.***] Hatred; envy; malice.

Wrathe, yre, and *onde* *Rom. of the Rose*, l 148

nde[2]†, *v.* [ME. *onden*, < Icel. *anda*, breathe, < *andi*, breath. see *onde*[1], *n.*] To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p 364.

ndé (ôn-dā'), *a.* [< F *onde*, < L as if **undatus*, < *unda*, a wave see *ound*] In *her*, same as *undé*.

ndine (on'din), *n* [< F *ondin, ondine* (G *undine*), a water-spirit, < L *unda* (> F. *onde*), a wave see *ound*] A water-spirit; an undine

The Cabalists believed in the existence of spirits of nature, embodiments or representatives of the four elements, sylphs, salamanders, gnomes, and *ondines*
Lecky, Rationalism, I 66

nding[1]† (on'ding), *n* [< ME *ondyng*, verbal n. of *onde*[2], *v*] Breathing, smelling.

By so thow be sobre of syght, and of tounge bothe,
In *ondyng*, in handlyng, in alle thy fyue wittes
Piers Plowman (C), xvi 257

nding[2] (on'ding), *n.* [< **onding*, v, equiv to *ding on*, fall, as rain, etc see *ding*[1], *v* i, 3] A fall of rain or snow, a downpour [Scotch]

Syne honest luckie does protest
That rain we'll hae,
Or *onding* o' some kind at least,
Afore 't be day
The Farmer's Ha' (*Jamieson*)

"Look out, lock, what kind o night is't?" "*Onding* o snaw, father" "They'll perish in the drifts!"
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, viii

n dit (ôn dē). [F, they say *on*, one, they, < L *homo*, a man, *dit* (< L *dicit*), 3d pers sing ind pres of *dire* (< L *dicere*), say see *diction*] They say; it is said often used substantively in the sense of 'rumor,' 'report,' 'gossip.'

ndoyant (ôn-dwo-yon'), *a* [< F *ondoyant*, ppr of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate, < *onde*, wave, < L *unda*, wave see *ound*] Wavy; having a waved surface or outline — **Ondoyant glass** See *glass*

ndsweret, *n* and *v* A Middle English form of *answer*

ndy, *a* In *her*, same as *undé*

ne (wun), *a*, *n.*, and *pron* [Early mod E also spelled *wone* (the prothesis of *w*, due to a labializing of the orig long *o*, occurring in several words, but not generally recognized in spelling); < ME *one, oon, on*, also *an*, also *o, oo*, and *a* (see *a*[2]), < AS. *ān*, one (pl *āne*, some), = OS *ēn* = OFries *ēn, ān* = D *een* = MLG *ên, ēn*, LG. *een* = OHG MHG G *ein* = Icel *einn* = Sw *en* = Dan *een* = Goth *ains* = OIr *oen, oin*, Ir *aon* = Gael *aon* = W *un* = Bret *unan* = OBulg *inŭ*, one (cf. Pol *ino*, only, OBulg *inokŭ*, only, alone, = Russ *inokŭ*, a monk), = OPruss *ains* = Lith. *venas* = Lett *vēns*, one, = OL *oinos, oenos*, L *ūnus* (> It Sp Pg *uno* = F *un*) = Gr *οἴνη*, the ace on dice, cf *οἶος*, alone (the Gr. *ἑν-*), one, is a diff word, akin to E *same*), cf Skt. *ena*, this, that The Skt *ēka*, one, is not related. Hence, by loss of accent and weakening of orig sense, the indefinite article *an*[1], *a*[2] Hence also *only, alone, lone, alonely, lonely, atone*, etc, and from L *unus*, E *unite, unit, unity, unify, union, onion*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1** Being but a single unit or individual, being a single person, thing, etc, of the class mentioned, noting unity the first or lowest of the cardinal numerals.

And *one* loaf of bread, and *one* cake of oiled bread, and *one* wafer out of the basket of unleavened bread that is before the Lord Ex. xxix. 23

2 Being a single (person or thing considered apart from, singled out from, or contrasted with the others, or with another); hence, either (of two), or any single individual (of the whole number); this or that: as, from *one* side of the room to the other

The Kingdom from *one* end to the other was in Combustion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p 47

Then will Wellbred presently be here too,
With *one* or other of his loose consorts.
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 2

Nature and reason direct *one* thing, passion and humour another *Steele*, Spectator, No 6

No *one* nation can safely act on these principles, if others do not. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26

3. Some, used of a single thing indefinitely.

I will marry, *one* day *Shak*, C of E, ii 1 42.

4. Single in kind, the same: as, they are all of *one* age

This Aust and May in houres lengthe are *oon*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 178

Knights ought be true, and truth is *one* in all
Spenser, F Q, V xi 56

There is but *one* mind in all these men
Shak, J C, iii 3 6

The *one* crime from which his heart recoiled was apostacy *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng, vii

5† Single, unmarried

Men may conseille a womman to been *oon*,
But conseillyng is nat comandement
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 66

6 Certain; some before the name of a person hitherto not mentioned, or unknown to the speaker As thus used, *one* often implies social obscurity or insignificance, and thus conveys more or less contempt.

He sends from his side *one* Dillon, a Papist Lord, soon after a cheif Rebell, with Letters into Ireland
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii

7† Alone, only: following a pronoun and equivalent to *self* used reflexively

He passed out to plete priuell *him one*
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 4112

I satt by *mine ane*, fleeande the vanytes of the worlde
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 5

[By a peculiar idiom, the adjective *one* was formerly used before the article *the* or *an*, or a pronoun, followed by an adjective, often in the superlative (as "*one* the best prince"), where now the pronoun *one*, followed by *of* and a plural noun (partitive genitive), would be used (as 'one of the best princes') Compare the idiom in "good my lord," etc

Lawe is *one* the best *Gower*, Conf Amant, ii 70

He is *one*
The truest manner d
Shak, Cymbeline, i 6 166

I met a courtier, *one* mine ancient friend
Shak, 1 of A, v 2 6]

All one (*a*) Exactly or just the same

I were *all one*
That I should love a bright particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me
Shak, All's Well, I 1 98

Now you are to understand, Tartary and Scythia are *all one* *Capt John Smith*, True Travels, I 33

(*b*) A matter of indifference, of no consequence

It is to him which needeth nothing *all one* whether any thing or nothing be given him
Hooker, Eccles Polity, v 79

Or Somerset or York, *all's one* to me
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i 3 105

(*c*) Completely, entirely, out and out [Colloq]

If the Indians dwelt far from the English, that they would not so much care to pray, nor would they be so ready to heare the Word of God, but they would be *all one* Indians still
T Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p 4.

One day See *day*[1] — **One or other**, be it any single example chosen or any different one, be it who (or what) it may, hence, without exception [Colloq]

My dear, you are positively, *one or other* the most censorious creature in the world *Cibber*, Careless Husband, v

One per se, either simple and without parts, or having only parts passing continuously into one another, or united by information, as body and soul opposed to *one per accidens* — **One with.** (*a*) Of the same nature or stock as, united with (*b*) Identical with, the same as — **The one the other** (in old writers sometimes run together into *the tone the tother*), the first the second (or remaining one)

The ton fro *the tother* was tore for to ken
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3911

He might firste abuse the anger and ignorsunce of *the tone* partie to the destruccion of *the tother*
Sir T More, Descrip of Rich III

II. *n* **1** The first whole number, consisting of a single unit, unity — **2.** The symbol representing one or unity (1, I, or ı) — **After one**†, after one fashion, alike

His breed, his ale, was alwey *after oon*
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l. 341

At one (*a*) In accord in harmony or agreement, agreed, united compare *atone*

So at the last hereof they fel *at one*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 565

(*b*) The same

You shall find us all alike, much *at one*, we and our sons
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 36

Ever in one† See *ever*

His herte hadde compassioun
Of women, for they wepen *evere in oon*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 913

In one, in or into a condition of unity, forming or so as to form a unit, in union, together

They cannot,
Though they would link their powers *in one*,
Do mischief *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv 1

Much at one See *much*. — **Old One.** See *old* — **One and one**†, one by one, singly

Ful thinne it [the hair] lay, by oulpons *on and oon*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T, l. 679

One by one, by ones, singly, singly in consecutive order.

There are butt fewe his strokes wold abide,
So many he onhorsid *one be one*
Generydes (E E T S), l 2209

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by ones*, by twos, and by threes
Shak, C or, ii 3 47

One for his nob See *nob*[1] — **To make one**, to form part of a group or assembly, hence, to take part in any action, be of the party

If I see a sword out, my finger itches *to make one*
Shak, M W of W, ii 3 47

III. *pron* **1** A single person or thing, an individual, a person, a thing, somebody, some one, something It is used as a substitute for a noun designating a person or thing, and is in so far of the nature of a personal pronoun, but is capable, unlike a personal pronoun, of being qualified by an indefinite article, an adjective, or other attributive: as, *such a one, many a one, a good one, each one, which one* It is used in the plural also as, I have left all the bad *ones*

Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an *one* as thyself Ps l 21

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful
Byron, The Dream, ii

The most frequent constructions of *one* are — (*a*) As an antecedent to a relative pronoun, *one who* being equivalent to *any person who*, or to *he who, she who*, without distinction of gender

Named softly as the household name of *one whom* God hath taken *Mrs Browning*, Cowper's Grave

(*b*) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition as, here are some apples, will you take *one*? this portrait is a fine *one*

If there be a kind woman in Windsor, she is *one*
Shak, M W of W, ii 2 126

(*c*) After an adjective, as substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially *being, person*, or the like

I have commanded my sanctified *ones*, I have also called my mighty *ones* for mine anger Isa xiii 3

We poor *ones* love, and would have comforts, sir,
As well as great
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v 2.

(*d*) It easily passes however, from the meaning 'any one' into the collective sense of 'all persons people generally,' and for this can be substituted *people, they, we* (if the speaker does not except himself from the general statement), *you* (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted as, *one* cannot be too careful (*we* cannot, *you* cannot, *they* cannot, *people* cannot be too careful), *one* knows not when (it is not known when) *One* is sometimes virtually a substitute for the first person employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward as *one* does not like to say so but it is only too true, *one* tries to do *one's* best *One's self* or *oneself* is the corresponding reflexive as, *one* must not praise *one's self*

One would think it were Mistress Overdone's own house
Shak, M for M, iv 3 3

One would not, sure, be frightful when *one* is dead
Pope, Moral Essays, I 250

2 [*cap*] A certain being namely the Deity, God the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve

Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there is *One* will let me in *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion

One another each the other, each other as, love *one another* [In this phrase *one* is the subject and *another* the object After a preposition, however *one* may be the subject or the object of the verb, and *another* is the object of the preposition as, they looked at *one another* (*one* looked at *another*), they threw stones at *one another* (*one* threw stones at *another*), the storm beats the trees against *one another* (beats *one* against *another*)]

onet, *adv.* [< ME *one, ane, on*, < AS *āne, æne*, once, once for all, only, alone, < *an*, one see *one, a*] Alone, only

Nulleth heo neuer *ene*
Old Eng Misc (ed Morris) p 83.

onet, *v. t.* [< ME *onen*, make one, < *one, a* Cf. *unite.*] To make one, unite into a whole, join

Lo, eech thyng that is *oned* in itselve
Is moore strong than whan it is to scatered
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 260

The riche folk that embraceden and *oneden* al hire herte to tresor of this world *Chaucer* Parson's Tale

-one. [< L *-ōnus*, an adj. termination, parallel with *-ānus, -ēnus, -ūnus* see *-an, -ene, -ine*[1], etc] In *chem.*, a termination of hydrocarbons belonging to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-4} as, pent*one*, C_5H_6

one-and-thirty (wun'and-thēr'ti), *n.* An ancient and very favorite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un *Halliwell*

one-berry (wun'ber'i), *n* Same as *herb-paris*

one-blade (wun'blād), *n* The little plant *Maianthemum Canadense*, its barren stalks having but one leaf Also *one-leaf* [Prov Eng]

oneclet, *n* Same as *onicolo*

To sister Elizabeth Mouger, my sister's daughter my ring with the *oneele* so called
Will of 1608–9, quoted in N and Q, 7th ser, III 144

one-cross (wun'krôs), *a.* A term applied to tin-plate (sheet-iron plated with tin) having the thickness of No 30 Birmingham wire-gage, and having an average weight of 0.5 lb. per

sheet usually indicated by the symbol IC. See *wire-gage*

one-eared† (wun'ērd), *a.* [A dial. form of *one-yeared* (?)] One year old; immature

> This wine is still *one ear'd*, and brisk, though put
> Out of Italian cask in English butt.
> *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650). (*Nares*)

one-er, *n.* See *oner*

one-eyed (wun'īd), *a* [< ME *oneyed, onized*, < AS *ānēged* (also *ānēge*), one-eyed, < *ān*, one, + *ēage*, eye, + *-ed* (see *-ed*²)] Having but one eye; cyclopean; also, having but one eye capable of vision.

one-handed (wun'han″ded), *a* Adapted for the use of one hand, capable of being handled with one hand, single-handed as, a *one-handed* fly-rod. opposed to *two-handed* or *double-handed*.

oneheadt (wun'hed), *n.* [ME *onehede, onhed, anhed, anhede, onhōd* (= D *eenheid* = G *einheit* = Sw. *enhet* = Dan. *enhed*), < *one* + *-head*.] **1.** Oneness, unity

> May nogth bring hem to *onehede* and acord.
> *English Gilds* (E E. T S.), p 451

2. Solitude

> The wordle is him prisoun, *onhede*, paradis.
> *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T S), p 142.

onehood† (wun'hud), *n.* [< ME *onhōd* (see *onehead*); < *one* + *-hood* Cf *onehead*] Unity, agreement *Castle of Love*, 10. (*Stratmann*)

one-horse (wun'hôrs), *a* **1** Drawn by a single horse as, a *one-horse* plow.

> Have you heard of the wonderful *one-hoss* shay
> That was built in such a logical way
> It ran a hundred years to a day?
> *O W Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece

2. Using or possessing only a single horse

> "*One horse* farmers" on heavy soils had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses
> *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXV 18.

Hence—**3** Petty, on a small scale, of limited capacity or resources; inferior as, a *one-horse* concern, a *one-horse* college [Colloq]

> Any other respectable, *one horse* New England city
> *Motley*, Letters, II 334

Oneida Community. See *community*.

one-ideaed (wun'ī-dē″ad), *a* [< *one idea* + *-ed*²] Dominated by a single idea; riding a hobby

oneirocritet (ō-nī'rō-krīt), *n* [Also *onirocrite*, < OF. *onirocrite*, < LL *onirocrites*, < Gr ὀνειροκρίτης, an interpreter of dreams see *oneirocritic*.] An oneirocritic; an oneiroscopist. *Urquhart*, tr of Rabelais, iii 13. (*Davies*.)

oneirocritic (ō-nī-rō-krit'ik), *a* and *n.* [Also *onirocritic*, < Gr ὀνειροκριτικός, of interpreting dreams, < ὀνειροκρίτης, an interpreter of dreams, < ὄνειρος, also ὄνειρον, in another form ὄναρ, a dream, + κριτής, one who distinguishes, a judge· see *critic*.] **I.** *a* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events as signified by dreams

II. *n* An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

> The *onirocritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphic symbols
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi. 6

oneirocritical (ō-nī-rō-krit'i-kal), *a* [< *oneirocritic* + *-al*] Same as *oneirocritic*

> Hippocrates hath spoke so little, and the *oneirocritical* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of Paradise itself *Sir T Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, v

oneirocriticism (ō-nī-rō-krit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *oneirocritic* + *-ism*] Oneirocritics.

oneirocritics (ō-nī-rō-krit'iks), *n* [Pl of *oneirocritic* see *-ics*] The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley*, Sermons, iv Also *onirocritics*.

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-din'i-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr ὄνειρος, a dream, + ὀδύνη, pain, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep, painful dreams; nightmare

oneirologist (on-ī-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oneirolog-y* + *-ist*] One versed in oneirology. *Southey*, Doctor, cxxviii

oneirology (on-ī-rol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr ὀνειρολογία, a discourse about dreams, < ὄνειρος, a dream, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] The doctrine or theory of dreams, a discourse or treatise on dreams

oneiromancy (ō-nī'rō-man-si), *n* [< Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, + μαντεία, divination] Divination through dreams. the art of taking omens from dreams.

oneiropolist† (on-ī-rop'ō-list), *n* [< Gr ὀνειροπολεῖν, deal with dreams, < ὄνειρος, a dream, + πολεῖν, go about, range over, haunt.] An interpreter of dreams. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, iii. 13. (*Davies*.)

oneiroscopist (ō-nī'rō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *oneiroscop-y* + *-ist*.] An interpreter of dreams

oneiroscopy (ō-nī'rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The art of interpreting dreams

one-leaf (wun'lēf), *n.* Same as *one-blade*

oneliness†, *n* An obsolete form of *onliness*

onely†, *a.* and *adv* An obsolete spelling of *only*.

onement†, *n* [See *atonement*] A condition of harmony and agreement, concord.

> Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
> That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
> Which never can be set at *onement* more
> *Bp Hall*, Satires, III vii 69

oneness (wun'nes), *n.* [< ME. **onnes*, < AS. *ānnes, ānnys, ānes*, oneness, unity, agreement, solitude, < *ān*, one· see *one* and *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being just one, and neither more nor less than one; unity, union

> Our God is one, or rather very *Oneness*, and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting of many things *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, i 2
>
> An actual *oneness* produced by grace, corresponding to the *Oneness* of the Father and the Son by nature
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 52

2 Sameness, uniformity; identity.

> Fortunately for us, the laws and phenomena of nature have such a *oneness* in their diversity
> *J N Lockyer*, Spect Anal, p 3

oner (wun'ėr), *n* [Also written, more distinctively, *one-er*, < *one* + *-er*¹] One indeed, one of the best, a person possessing some unique characteristic, particularly some special skill, or indefatigable in some occupation or pursuit, a good hand; an adept or expert [Slang]

> Miss Sally's such a *oner* for that [going to the play]
> *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, viii

onerary (on'e-rā-ri), *a.* [= F *onéraire* = It *onerario*, < L *onerarius*, of or belonging to burden, transport, or carriage, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden· see *onus*] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens, comprising a burden [Rare.]

onerate (on'e-rāt), *v t*, pret and pp *onerated*, ppr *onerating*. [< L. *oneratus*, pp of *onerare* (> It *onerare* = Pg *onerar*), load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden see *onus* Cf *exonerate*] To load, burden *Bailey*, 1731

oneration (on-e-rā'shon), *n* [< *onerate* + *-ion*] The act of loading *Bailey*, 1731

onerose† (on'e-rōs), *a* [< L *onerosus*, burdensome. see *onerous*.] Same as *onerous* *Bailey*, 1731

onerous (on'e-rus), *a* [< ME *onerous*, < OF *oneros, onereus*, F. *onéreux* = Sp Pg It *oneroso*, < L. *onerosus*, burdensome, heavy, oppressive, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden. see *onus*.] **1** Burdensome, oppressive

> He nil be importune
> Unto no wight, ne *honerous*
> *Rom of the Rose*, l 5633
>
> Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business
> *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 171

2. In *Scots law*, imposing a burden in return for an advantage, being for a consideration as, an *onerous* contract opposed to *gratuitous* —**Onerous cause,** in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration —**Onerous title,** in *Sp Mex law*, a title created by valuable consideration, as the payment of money, the rendering of services, and the like, or by the performance of conditions or payment of charges to which the property was subject. *Platt* =**Syn. 1.** Heavy, weighty, toilsome

onerously (on'e-rus-li), *adv* In an onerous manner; so as to be burdensome, oppressively

onerousness (on'e-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being onerous, oppressive operation; burdensomeness.

onest, *adv* A Middle English form of *once*¹.

oneself (wun'self'), *pron.* [< *one* + *self*, as in *himself*, etc] One's self, a person's self, himself or herself (without distinction of gender)· formed after the analogy of *himself, herself, itself*, and used reflexively.

one-sided (wun'sī″ded), *a.* **1.** Relating to or having but one side, partial; unjust; unfair· as, a *one-sided* view.—**2** In *bot*, developed to one side; turned to one side, or having the parts all turned one way, unequal-sided.

one-sidedly (wun'sī″ded-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner, unequally; with partiality or bias.

one-sidedness (wun'sī″ded-nes), *n.* The property of being one-sided, or of having regard to one side only, partiality: as, *one-sidedness* of view.

onest†, *a* An obsolete spelling of *honest*

onethe†, onethest, *adv.* Middle English forms of *uneath*

oneyer†, onyer†, *n.* [Found only in the passage from Shakspere, where it is prob. a mere misprint for *moneyer*. The explanation of Malone, that *oneyer* comes (as if **oni-er*) from *o. ni.* (q.v.), does not seem plausible.] A word found only in Shakspere, and explained by Malone as "an accountant of the exchequer"

> With nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great *oneyers*, such as can hold in *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, ii 1 84

onfall (on'fâl), *n.* [= D. *aanval* = MLG. *anval, aneval* = G *anfall* = Sw. *anfall* = Dan *anfald*, an attack, onset; as *on*¹ + *fall* Cf. *fall on*, under *fall, v.*] **1.** A falling on; an attack; an onset.—**2** A fall of rain or snow.—**3** The fall of the evening.

onfang†, *v. t* [ME. *onfangen*, inf. usually *onfon*, < AS *onfōn* (pret *onfēng*, pp. *onfangen*), take, receive, endure, < *on-* for *ond-* for *and-* + *fōn*, take see *and-* and *fang*.] To receive; endure

onfere†, *adv* Same as *in-fere, in fere* (which see, under *feer*¹).

onfon†, *v. t* See *onfang*.

onga-onga (ong'ga-ong'gä), *n* [Native name] A New Zealand nettle, *Urtica ferox*, having a woody stem 6 or 8 feet high, and stinging very painfully

onglé (ôn-glā'), *a.* [< OF (and F) *onglé*, < *ongle*, < L. *ungulus*, claw· see *ungulate*] In *her*, having claws or talons. said of a beast or bird of prey used only when the talons are of a different tincture from the body.

ongoing (on'gō″ing), *n* **1.** Advance, the act of advancing, progression —**2.** *pl* Proceedings; goings-on *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng]

ongoing (on'gō″ing), *a* Progressing, proceeding, not intermitting.

on-hanger (on'hang″ėr), *n* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another, one who follows another closely, a hanger-on. *Scott*

onhed†, *n* See *onehead*

o. ni. See the quotation

> A mark used in the Exchequer, and set upon the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Accounts for Issues, Fines, and mean Profits, It is put for *Oneratur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, i e he is charged unless he have a sufficient discharge, and thereupon he immediately becomes the Queen's Debtor *E Phillips*, 1706

onicolo (ō-nik'ō-lō), *n* [Formerly *onecle* (q v), < It **onicolo, onicchio* (Florio), by abbr **nicolo, niccolo*, dim. of *onice*, onyx. see *onyx*] A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colors

onion (un'yun), *n* [Formerly also *inion*, being still often so pronounced (also *ingan, ingun* see *inion*¹); < F. *oignon, ognon* = Pr *uignon, ignon*, < L *unio*(*n-*), a kind of single onion, also a pearl, lit oneness, union see *union*] An esculent plant, *Allium Cepa* (see *Allium*), especially its bulbous root, the part chiefly used as food It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling pithy stalk The bulb is composed of closely concentric coats (tunicated) and, with situation and race, varies much in size, in color, which runs from dark red to white, and in the degree of the characteristic pungency, which is greater in the small red onions than in the larger kinds The raw onion has the properties of a stimulant, rubefacient, etc and is wholesome in small quantities These properties and its pungency depend upon an acrid volatile oil which is expelled by boiling The native country of the onion is unknown It has been in use from the days of ancient Egypt, and is said to be more widely grown for culinary purposes than almost any other plant. It endures tropical heat and the coolest temperate climate Its varieties are very numerous. The onions of Italy, Spain, Mexico, California, and the Bermudas are specially noted for size and quality

> Or who would ask for her opinion
> Between an Oyster and an *Onion*?
> *Prior*, Alma (1783), i

Bermuda onion, a superior mild-flavored quality of onion, largely imported into the United States from the Bermudas, there grown from seed obtained annually from southern Europe —**Bog-onion,** the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*, locally regarded as a specific for rickets [Prov Eng] —**Egyptian, ground,** or **potato onion,** a variety of onion of unknown origin, developing from the parent a numerous crop of underground bulbs hence also called *multipliers* —**Onion pattern,** a simple pattern used in decorating ceramic wares, especially Meissen or Dresden porcelain it is usually painted in dark blue on white —**Pearl onion,** a variety of onion with small bulbs. —**Rock onion.** Same as *Welsh onion* —**Sea-onion,** a European onion-like plant, *Urginea Scilla*, also, in the Isle of Wight, the little spring squill, *Scilla verna* —**Top-onion, tree-onion,** a variety of the common onion, of Canadian origin, producing at the summit of the stem, instead of flowers and seeds, a cluster of bulbs, which are used for pickles and as sets for new plants —**Welsh onion.** Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*) —**Wild onion,** *Allium cernuum.* [U S]

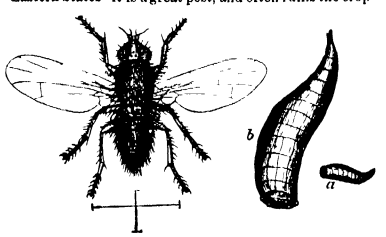
onion-couch (un'yun-kouch), *n.* A grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, which forms tuberous onion-shaped nodes in its rootstock. Also *onion-twitch* and *onion-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

onion-eyed (un'yun-id), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the effect of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am *onion eyed* *Shak*, A. and C., iv 2 35

onion-fish (un'yun-fish), *n.* The grenadier, *Macrurus rupestris* so called from a fancied likeness of its eyes to onions See cut under *Macrurus* [Massachusetts.]

onion-fly (un'yun-fli), *n* One of two different dipterous insects whose larvæ feed underground on the onion, and are known as *onion-maggots* (*a*) *Anthomyia* (*Phorbia*) *ceparum* of Europe, the imported onion fly of the United States, now widely diffused in the Eastern States It is a great pest, and often ruins the crop



Imported Onion fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*) (Cross shows natural size) *a*, larva, natural size, *b* larva enlarged

There are several annual generations and the maggots completely consume the interior of the edible root The best remedy is boiling water, or kerosene emulsified with soap and diluted with cold water applied when the damage is first noticed (*b*) *Anthomyia brassicæ* the adult of the cabbage maggot, which also infests onions occasionally

onion-grass (un'yun-gras), *n* Same as *onion-couch*

onion-maggot (un'yun-mag'ot), *n* The larva of an onion-fly

onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* 1 A kind of oyster likened to an onion —2 A kind of clam of the genus *Mya* —3 A shell of the genus *Lutraria*

onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n* A kind of paper so called from its thinness, translucency, and finish, in which respects it resembles the skin of an onion It has a high gloss, and may be of any color, blue being generally preferred as more opaque than other tints It is used, on account of its lightness, for correspondence where a saving of postage is an object

onion-smut (un'yun-smut), *n* A fungus, *Urocystis Cepulæ*, of the order *Ustilaginea*, very destructive to the cultivated onion

oniony (un'yun), *a* [< *onion* + *-y*¹] Of the nature of onion, resembling or smelling of onion

onirocrite, onirocritic, etc See *oneirocrite*, etc

Oniscidæ (o-nis'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Oniscus* + *-idæ*] A family of cursorial terrestrial isopods, typified by the genus *Oniscus*, the slaters or wood-lice The legs are all ambulatory, the abdomen is six-segmented, the antennæ are from six to nine jointed, and the antennulæ are minute Some of the species, which can roll themselves into a perfect ball, are known as *pill-bugs*, *sow bugs*, and *armadillos*

onisciform (ō-nis'i-fôrm), *a* [< NL *Oniscus* + L *forma*, form] 1. Related to or resembling the *Oniscidæ* specifically applied to the larvæ of certain lycænid butterflies —2. Of or pertaining to the *Oniscoidea*

Onisciformes (ō-nis-i-fôr'mēz), *n pl* [NL see *oniscoid*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, equivalent to the family *Glomeridæ* of Westwood, so called from their resemblance to *Oniscidæ*

oniscoid (ō-nis'koid), *a* [< *Oniscus* + *-oid.*] Resembling a wood-louse, belonging or related to the *Oniscidæ*

Oniscus (ō-nis'kus), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀνίσκος*, a wood-louse, lit a little ass, dim of *ὄνος*, an ass see *ass*] The typical genus of *Oniscidæ*. See also cut under *Isopoda*.



A Species of *Oniscus*

onkotomy, *n.* See *oncotomy*.

onlay (on'lā), *n* [< *on*¹ + *lay*¹] Anything mounted upon another or affixed to it so as to project from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design.

onless, *conj* An obsolete or dialectal form of *unless*.

onliness (ōn'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly *oneliness*, < *only* + *-ness*] 1. The state of being one or single; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being [as God], and that Μοναδος, unity, *oneliness*, or singularity, is essential to it

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 207

2. The state of being alone

onlitis (on-lī'tis), *n.* Same as *gingivitis*.

onlivet, *adv* A Middle English form of *alive*

onloftet, *adv* A Middle English form of *aloft*.

onlooker (on'lůk'ėr), *n* A looker-on, a spectator; an observer.

onlooking (on'luk'ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward, foreboding

only (ōn'li), *a* [Formerly *onely*, < ME. *only*, *oonly*, *onlich*, < AS *ānlic*, *ānlic*, only (= OFries *enlik*, *ainlik*, D *eenlyk* = MLG *enlik* = OHG *einlih*, MHG *einlich*, only, = Dan *enlig*, only, = Sw *enlig*, conformable), < *ān*, one, + *-lic*, E *-ly*¹] 1. Single as regards number, or as regards class or kind, one and no more or other, single, solet us, he was the *only* person present, the *only* answer possible, an *only* son, my *only* friend; the *only* assignable reason

His own *only he* sonne Lord ouer all y knowen

Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S), l 800

Denying the *only* Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ Jude 4

This was an *only* bough, that grew in a large dark grove not from a tree of its own, but, like the mistletoe, from another *Bacon*, Physical Fables xi

This *only* coale is enough to kindle the fire

Mabbe, The Rogue, ii 261

She is the *only* child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers *Steele*, Spectator, No 449

2 Alone, nothing or nobody but

Before all things were, God *only* was

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 14

One *only* being shalt thou not subdue

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I 1

3† Mere, simple

Th Almighty, seeing their so bold assay,
Kindled the flame of His consuming yre,
And with His *onely* breath them blew away

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l 87

And, as I cross'd thy way, I met thy wrath,
The *only* fear of which near slain me hath

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii 1

4 Single in degree or excellence, hence, distinguished above or beyond all others, special.

She rode in peace, through his *only* paynes and excellent endurance *Spenser*, State of Ireland

My *only* love sprung from my *only* hate

Shak, R and J., i 5 140

Choice and select fashions are there in *onely* request

R Brathwaite, English Gentleman, quoted by F Hall

He is the *only* man for musick *Johnson*

only (ōn'li), *adv*, *conj*, and *prep* [Formerly *onely*, < ME *only*, *oonli*, *onliche*, *onli*, etc, < AS *ānlice*, *ānlice*, singularly, < *ānlic*, *ānlic*, only see *only*, *a*] **I.** *adv* 1 Alone, no other or others than; nothing or nobody else than; nothing or nobody but, merely as, *only* one remained, man cannot live on bread *only*

The sauter seith hit is no synne for suche men as ben trewe
For to seggen as thei seen and saue *onliche* prestes

Piers Plowman (C), xiii 30

Let no mourner say
He weeps for her, for she was *only* mine

Shak, Lucrece, l 1798

'Tis she and *only* she,
Can make me happy, or give misery

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i 3

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust

Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii

With *only* fame for spouse and your great deeds

Tennyson, Princess, iii

2 No more than, merely, simply; just as, he had sold *only* two

But nowe ther standeth [in Jaffa] never an howse but *oonly* ij towers, And certeyne Caves vnder the grounde

Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 24

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually Gen vi 5

Now therefore forgive, I pray thee, my sin *only* this once Ex x 17

The eastern gardens indeed are *only* orchards, or woods of fruit trees *Pococke*, Description of the East, II i 123

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for *only* one person

Emerson, Society and Solitude

My words are *only* words *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, iii

3 In but one manner, for but one purpose, by but one means, with but one result, etc, in no other manner, respect, place, direction, circumstances, or condition than, at no other time, or in no other way, etc, than, for no other purpose or with no other result than, solely, exclusively; entirely; altogether: as, he ventured forth *only* at night; he was saved *only* by the skin of his teeth; he escaped the gallows *only* to be drowned, articles sold *only* in packages

For our great sinnes forgiuenes for to getten
And *only* by Christ clenlich to be clensed

Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S), l 819

And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken *only* by Moses? hath he not spoken also by us? Num xii 2

By works a man is justified, and not by faith *only* Jas ii 24

At length he succeeded in attaining the rest of the mountain, but it was *only* to be plunged in new difficulties *Irving*, Granada, p 94

Infinite consciousness and finite consciousness exist *only* as they exist in each other

Veitch, Introd to Descartes's Method, p cxliv

Poetry is valuable *only* for the stateme nt which it makes, and must always be subordinate thereto

Stedman, Vict Poets p 301

4†. Above all others, pre-eminently, especially

Afterward another *onliche* he blissede

Piers Plowman's Crede (E E T S), l 534

I was my father's son, tender and *only* beloved in the sight of my mother Prov iv 3

That renowned good man,
That did so *only* embrace his country and loved
His fellow citizens! *B Jonson*, Catiline, v 4

5 Singly, with no other in the same relation as, the *only* begotten Son of the Father.—**Not only ... but also**, **not only ... but**, not merely ... but likewise both ... and (negatively expressed) =**Syn. 1-3** *Alone*, *Only* See *alone*

II. *conj.* But, except, excepting that

And Pharaoh said, I will let you go that you may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness *only* ye shall not go very far away Ex viii 28.

We are men as you are
Only our miseries make us seem monsters.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i 3

My wife and I in their coach to Hide Parke, where great plenty of gallants, and pleasant it was, *only* for the dust.

Pepys, Diary April 25, 1664

A very pretty woman, *only* she squints a little, as Captain Brazen says in the "Recruiting Officer"

Garrick, quoted in Forster's Goldsmith, I 226.

III† *prep* Except, with the exception of

Our whole office will be turned out *only* me

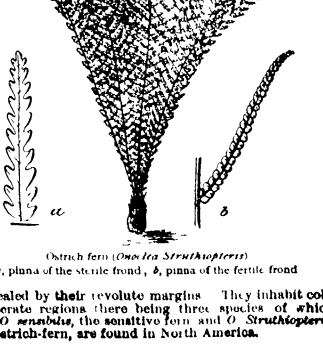
Pepys, Diary, Aug 22 1668.

onnethet, *adv* See *uneath*

Onobrychis (on-ō-brī'kis), *n* [NL (Gartner, 1791), < Gr. *ονοβρυχις*, a leguminous plant, supposed to be sainfoin, appar < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *βρυχειν*, gnaw] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ* and the subtribe *Euhedysareæ*, known by the flat unjointed exserted pod There are about 70 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia They are usually herbs, with pinnate leaves, and pink or whitish flowers in axillary racemes or spikes. See *cockshead*, 1, *French grass* (under *grass*) *hen's bill*, and *sainfoin*

onocentaur (on-ō-sen'târ), *n* [< LL *onocentaurus*, < Gr *ὀνοκένταυρος*, *ονοκένταυρα*, a kind of tailless ape (Ælian), also (LL.) a kind of demon haunting wild places (Septuagint, translated *pilosus* in Vulgate, and *satyr* in the Eng version, Isa. xiii 21), < *ὄνος*, ass, + *κένταυρος*, centaur see *centaur*] A fabulous monster, a kind of centaur, with a body part human and part asinine, represented in Roman sculpture

Onoclea (on-ō-klē'a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), said to allude to the rolled-up fructification, < Gr *ὄνος*, a vessel, + *κλεω*, close] A genus of polypodiaceous aspidioid ferns, having the fertile fronds much contracted and quite unlike the sterile ones The sori are round, borne on the back of the veins of the contracted fertile frond, and



Ostrich fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*)
a, pinna of the sterile frond, *b*, pinna of the fertile frond

concealed by their revolute margins They inhabit cold temperate regions there being three species of which two, *O sensibilis*, the sensitive fern and *O Struthiopteris*, the ostrich-fern, are found in North America.

onofrite (on'ō-frīt), *n* [< *Onofre* (see def.) + *-ite*²] In *mineral*, a sulphoselenide of mercury intermediate between metacinnabarite (HgS) and tiemannite (HgSe), a mineral occurring at San Onofre, Mexico, and in southern Utah It is massive, of a lead-gray color

onology (o-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὄνος*, ass, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] A foolish way of talking [Rare]

onomancy† (on'ō-man-si), *n* [= Sp Pg *onomancia*, < NL **onomantia*, short for **onomatomantia* see *onomatomancy*] Same as *onomatomancy*

onomantic (on-o-man'tik), *a* [= Sp *onomantico* = Pg *onomantico*, as *onomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names or by the letters composing names. *Camden.*

onomantical (on-ō-man'ti-kal), *a* [< *onomantic* + *-al*] Same as *onomantic*.

An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew
Camden, Remains, Names

onomastic (on-ō-mas'tik), *a* [= F *onomastique* = Pg It *onomastico*, < Gr *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to names, < *ὀνομαστής*, verbal n of *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, a name see *onym*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a name specifically applied in law to the signature of an instrument the body of which is in the handwriting of another person, or to the instrument so signed

onomasticon, onomasticum (on-ō-mas'ti-kon, -kum), *n* [ML, < Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc *βιβλίον*), a vocabulary, neut of *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to naming. see *onomastic*] A work containing words or names, with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a dictionary, a vocabulary

onomatechny (on'ō-ma-tek-ni), *n* [For **onomatotechny*, < Gr *ὀνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *τεχνή*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name

onomatologist (on''ō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *onomatolog-y* + *-ist*] One versed in onomatology, or the history of names *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxvi

onomatology (on''ō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology* Cf Gr *ονοματολογος*, telling names] **1** The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms —**2** The distinctive vocabulary used in any particular branch of study —**3** A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons

onomantomancy† (on-ō-mat'ō-man-si), *n.* [< NL **onomatomantia*, < Gr *ὄνομα(τ-)*, name, + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by names *J. Gaule* (1652), quoted in Hall's Modern English, p 37, note Also *onomomancy*, *onomancy*

onomatope (on'ō-ma-tōp), *n* [A short form < *onomatopœia*] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yä), *n* [= F *onomatopée* = Sp *onomatopeya* = Pg *onomatopeia* = It *onomatopeja*, *onomatopea*, < LL *onomatopœia*, < Gr. *ὀνοματοποια*, also *ονοματοποιησις*, the making of a name, esp to express a natural sound, < *ονοματοποιος*, making names, esp to express natural sounds, < *ὄνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *ποιεῖν*, make] **1.** In *philol*, the formation of names by imitation of natural sounds, the naming of anything by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound which it makes, or something audible connected with it, the imitative principle in language-making thus, the verbs *buzz* and *hum* and the nouns *pewit*, *whippoorwill*, etc, are produced by *onomatopœia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound In the etymologies of this dictionary the principle is expressed by the terms *imitation* (adj *imitative*) or *imitative variation* Also called *onomatopœnes*, *onomatopœnesis*

Onomatopœia [as a word], in addition to its awkwardness, has neither assertive nor etymological application to words imitating sounds
J A H Murray, 9th Ann Address to Phil Soc

2. In *rhet*, the use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical effect

onomatopœic (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ik), *a* [= F *onomatopéique* as *onomatopœia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of onomatopœia, representing the sound of the thing signified; imitative in speech

onomatopœous (on-o-mat-ō-pē'us), *a* [< Gr *ὀνοματοποιός*: see *onomatopœia*] Same as *onomatopœic*

onomatopœsis (on-o-mat''ō-pō-ē'sis), *n.* [Also *onomatopoiesis*; < Gr *ὀνοματοποιησις*, see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopoetic (on-ō-mat''ō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< *onomatopoesis* (*-poet-*) + *-ic*] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopoetically (on-ō-mat''ō-pō-et'i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with onomatopœia; by an onomatopœic process

onomatopoiesis (on-ō-mat''ō-poi-ē'sis), *n* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopy† (on'ō-ma-tō-pi), *n* Same as *onomatopœia*.

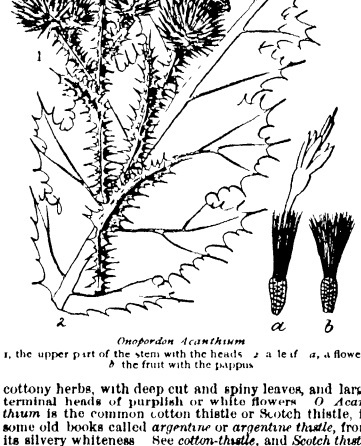
onomomancy† (on'ō-mō-man-si), *n* Same as *onomatomancy*

Onondaga salt-group. See *salt-group*

ononet, *adv* A Middle English variant of *anon*.

Ononis (ō-nō'nis), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr *ὄνωνις*, a plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass see *ass*¹.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, known by the monadelphous stamens. There are about 60 species, in Europe and the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands They are usually herbs, with leaves of three leaflets oblong pods, and red or yellow flowers, solitary or two or three together in the axils of the leaves See *rest harrow*, *cammock*, 1, *finweed*, *licorice* (*b*), and *land whin* (under *whin*)

Onopordon (on-ō-pôr'don), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr *ονοπορδον*, the cotton-thistle, so called, according to Pliny, as rendering asses flatulent; < Gr *ὄνος*, an ass, + *πορδή*, breaking wind, < *πέρδειν* = L *pedere*, break wind] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and the subtribe *Carduineæ*, characterized by the pilose filaments and foveolate receptacle There are about 15 species, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region They are prickly and usually



Onopordon Acanthium
1, the upper part of the stem with the heads *c* a leaf *a*, a flower *b* the fruit with the pappus

cottony herbs, with deep cut and spiny leaves, and large terminal heads of purplish or white flowers *O Acanthium* is the common cotton thistle or Scotch thistle, in some old books called *argentine* or *argentine thistle*, from its silvery whiteness See *cotton-thistle*, and *Scotch thistle* (under *thistle*).

onort, **onourt**, *n* Obsolete spellings of *honor*

Onosma (ō-noz'ma), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr *ὄνοσμα*, a boraginaceous plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *οσμή*, smell] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Boragineæ*, the tribe *Borageæ*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by the four separate nutlets, fixed by a broad flat base There are about 70 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia They are bristly or hoary herbs with alternate leaves and bracted one-sided racemes of usually yellow flowers They are to some extent in favor for cultivation, the hardy species being specially suited to rockwork *O Tauricum* is called *golden-drop*

Onosmodium (on-os-mō'di-um), *n* [NL (Michaux, 1803), < *Onosma*, + Gr *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*)] A genus of plants of the order *Boragineæ*, the tribe *Borageæ*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeæ*, having obtuse included anthers, bracted racemes, and erect corolla-lobes There are about 6 species, all North American, erect bristly perennials, with alternate leaves and recurving racemes or cymes of white, greenish, or yellowish flowers See *gromwell*

onroundet, *adv* A Middle English form of *around*

onrush (on'rush), *n* [< *on*¹ + *rush*.] A rush or dash onward, a rapid or violent onset

onsayt (on'sā), *n* [Appar. a mixture of *onset* and *assay*] Onset; beginning.

First came New Custome, and hee gave the *onsay*
New Custome (*Nares*)

onset (on'set), *n.* [< *on*¹ + *set*¹, *v.*] **1.** A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort, or the order for such an assault

Gif your countrie lords fa' back,
Our Borderers sall the *onset* gie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI 32).

O for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of *onset* gave!
Wordsworth, Pass of Killiecrankv.

2† Start; beginning, initial step or stage; outset.

Children, if sufficient pains are taken with them at the *onset*, may much more easily be taught to shoot well than men
Ascham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 125

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things. *Bacon*, Delays (ed 1887)

3. An attack of any kind, as, the impetuous *onset* of grief —**4** Something set on or added by way of ornament =**Syn. 1** *Attack*, *Charge*, *Onset*, *Assault*, *Onslaught* *Attack* is the general word, the rest are arranged according to the degree of violence implied *Charge* is a military word as, "The *Charge* of the Light Brigade" *Onset* generally applies to a collective movement, *assault* and *onslaught* may indicate the act of many or of one An *onslaught* is rough and sudden, without method or persistence.

onsett (on'set), *v t* [< *onset*, *n.*] To assault, begin

This for a time was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again *Carew*

onshore (on'shōr'), *adv* Toward the land as, the wind blew *onshore*.

onshore (on'shōr), *a* [< *onshore*, *adv*] Being on or moving toward the land as, an *onshore* wind

onsidet, **onsidest**, *adv* Middle English forms of *aside*

onslaught (on'slât), *n* [< *on* + *slaught*, < ME *slaȝt*, < AS *sleaht*, a striking, attack. see *slaught*, *slaughter*] Attack, onset; aggression, assault, an inroad, an incursion, a bloody attack.

I do remember yet that *onslaught* [orig printed *anslaught*, by error], thou wast beaten,
And fled'st before the butler
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II 3

His reply to this unexpected *onslaught* is a mixture of satire, dignity good-humour, and raillery
A Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p xl

=**Syn** *Assault*, etc. See *onset*

onslepet, *adv* A Middle English form of *asleep*.

onst (wunst), *adv* [Also written, more distinctively, but badly, *once*, *oncet*, *oncet*, < *once* + *-t* excrescent, as in *against*, *amongst*, etc So *twist*, *twicet*, for *twice*] A common vulgarism for *once*¹

"It [Nature] 's amazin' hard to come at," sez he, "but *onct* git it an' you've got everythin'!"
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser, No xi, The Argymunt

onstead (on'sted), *n* [With loss of orig *w* (due to Scand), from **wonstead*, < *won*², *wone* (< AS. *wunian* = Icel *una*), dwell, + *stead*, place] A farmstead, the buildings on a farm [Scotch and North Eng.]

onsweret, *n* and *v* A Middle English form of *answer*

Ontarian (on-tā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *Ontario* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I**, *a* Of or pertaining to Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada, or Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, on the border between Canada and New York.

II, *n* An inhabitant of the province of Ontario.

Onthophagus (on-thof'a-gus), *n* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *ὀνθος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, devour] A genus of scarabæoid beetles It is one of the largest genera of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing several hundred species, found all over the world, usually of small size, sometimes of brilliant color breeding in dung The genus is characterized by the combination of nine jointed antennæ with no visible scutellum

ontil†, **untill**†, *prep* Middle English forms of *until*

onto¹†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *unto*

The beetis furth hes tursyt this ilka syre
Onto the altar blesand [blasing ?] of hayt fyre.
Gavin Douglas, tr of Virgil, XII iv 30

onto² (on'tō), *prep.* [A mod form, due to coalescence of the adv. *on*¹ with the following prep. *to*, after the analogy of *into* (and of *unto*, formerly also *onto*, so far as that is analogous), *upon*, etc The word is regarded by purists as vulgar, and is avoided by careful writers] **1** Toward and upon: as, the door opens directly *onto* the street.

It is a very pleasant country seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, *onto* which it looks
H R Haggard, Allan Quatermain, xxiii

2. To and in connection with.

When the attention is turned to a dream scene passing in the mind, on awakening it can recall certain antecedent events that join *onto* the ones present, and so on back into the night. *Amer Jour. Psychol* I 888.

3. To the top of; upon; on.

"Where are you going now, Mrs. Fairfax?" *"On to the leads*, will you come and see the view?"
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xi

It kind of puts a noo soot of close *onto* a word, thisere funattick spellin' doos
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser , No xi , The Argymunt

He subsided *onto* the music-bench obediently
Mrs Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii

ntogenal (on-toj'e-nal), *a* Same as *ontogenic*
Nature, XLI. 316 [Rare.]

ntogenesis (on-tō-jen'e-sis), *n*. [< Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being (neut pl *τὰ ὄντα*, existing things), + *γένεσις*, generation] In *biol*, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally Also *ontogeny*.

ntogenetic (on″tō-jē-net'ɪk), *a* [< *ontogenesis*, after *genetic*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

ntogenetical (on″tō-jē-net'ɪ-kal), *a* [< *ontogenetic* + *-al*] Same as *ontogenetic*

ntogenetically (on″tō-jē-net'ɪ-kal-ɪ), *adv* In an ontogenetic manner, by way of ontogenesis

ntogenic (on-tō-jen'ɪk), *a* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontogeny, or the history of the individual development of an organized being

ntogenically (on-tō-jen'ɪ-kal-ɪ), *adv* Ontogenetically , by ontogenesis

ntogenist (on-toj'e-nist), *n* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in or studies ontogeny.

ntogeny (on-toj'e-nɪ), *n* [< Gr *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing see *-geny*] 1 Same as *ontogenesis* —2 Specifically or specially, the ontogenesis of an individual living organism, the entire development and metamorphosis or life-history of a given organism, as distinguished from *phylogeny*

ntographic (on-tō-graf'ɪk), *a* [< *ontograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to ontography

ntography (on-tog'rą-fi), *n* [< Gr *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] A description of beings, their nature and essence *Thomas*, Med Dict

ntologic (on-tō-loj'ɪk), *a* [= F *ontologique*, as *ontology* + *-ic*] Same as *ontological*

ntological (on-tō-loj'ɪ-kal), *a* [< *ontologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to ontology, of the nature of ontology, metaphysical **Ontological proof**, the a priori argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God It has been stated by Anselm, Descartes, and Leibnitz

ntologically (on-to-loj'ɪ-kal-ɪ), *adv* In the manner of ontology, by means of or in accordance with ontology

ntologism (on-tol'ō-jizm), *n*. [< *ontolog-y* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognitions Ontologism was initiated by Marsilius Ficinus, and formulated and continued by Malebranche and by Gioberti As formulated in certain selected propositions, the system was condemned by papal authority in 1861, and this decision was confirmed by others in 1862 and 1866 *Cath Dict*

ntologist (on-tol'ō-jist), *n* [= F *ontologiste* = Sp *ontologista*, as *ontolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in ontology; one who studies ontology

ntologize (on-tol'ō-jīz), *v i* ; pret and pp *ontologized*, ppr *ontologizing* [< *ontolog-y* + *-ize*] To pursue ontological studies, be an ontologist, study ontology

ntology (on-tol'ō-jī), *n* [= F *ontologie* = Sp *ontología* = Pg. It *ontologia*, < NL *ontologia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being (neut pl *τὰ ὄντα*, existing things), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of being, that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents

Ontology is a discourse of being in general, and the various or most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word being here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be *Watts*, Ontology, II *(Fleming)*

The first part of this metaphysic in its systematic form is *ontology*, or the doctrine of the abstract characteristics of Being *Hegel*, Logic, tr by W Wallace, § 33

The science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations is called *ontology* *Sir W Hamilton*, Metaph , vii

ntosophy (on-tos'ō-fi), *n* [< NL. *ontosophia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] Same as *ontology*.

onus (ō'nus), *n* [< L. *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden Hence ult E *onerous*, *exonerate*, etc] A burden. often used for *onus probandi*, 'onus of proof.'

I again move the introduction of a new topic on me be the *onus* of bringing it forward
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xvii

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the *onus* of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J S Mill*

Onus probandi (literally, 'the burden of proving'), the burden of proof—that is, the task of proving what has been alleged This usually rests upon the person or side making the charge or allegation, but sometimes with the other, as in some cases when the allegation is a negative, or when the fact lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other and he is under a duty of disclosure

onward, onwards (on'wärd, -wärdz), *adv* [< *on*[1] + *-ward, -wards*] 1. By or in advance; forward; on, toward the front or a point ahead, ahead as, to move *onward*, literally or figuratively

When the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went *onward* in all their journeys
Ex xl 36

And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own
Which we have goaded *onward*
Shak, Cor , ii 3 271

2. Forward, continuously on

Nature, sovereign mistress over wrack
As thou goest *onwards*, still will pluck thee back
Shak, Sonnets, cxxvi

Still *onward* winds the dreary way
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi

3 Forth, forward in time

But say
That death be not one stroke, as I supposed,
Bereaving sense, but endless misery
From this day *onward*
Milton, P L , x 811

=**Syn** *Forward, Onward* See *forward*

onward (on'ward), *a* [< *onward, adv*] 1 Advancing, moving on or forward

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of *onward* time shall yet be made
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii

2 Forward, forwarding said of progress or advancement

The *onward* course which leadeth to immortality and honour *Chalmers*, Sabbath Readings, II 198

The world owes all its *onward* impulses to men fill at ease *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xx

3 Advanced as regards progress or improvement, forward

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour
Sir P Sidney Arcadia, i

onwardness† (on'ward-nes), *n* The state or condition of being onward or advanced, advance; progress *Sir T More*, Utopia, ii 7

onwards, *adv* See *onward*

onwry†, *a*. A variant of *awry* *Chaucer*

ony (ō'nɪ), *a* and *pron* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *any*

onycha (on'ɪ-kạ), *n* [< L *onycha*, ace of *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel see *onyx*.] 1 The shell or operculum of a species of mollusk, found in India and elsewhere, and emitting, when burned, a musky odor In Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" the onycha of the following quotation is identified as the operculum of some species of *Strombus*, which has a claw like shape and a peculiar odor when burned This object is also said to have been known in old works on materia medica by the names *unguis odoratus*, *blatta Byzantina*, and *devil's claw*

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and *onycha* [L. *onycha*, acc , Vulgate, translating Heb *shecheleth*]
Ex xxx 34

2 The onyx

onychauxis (on-ɪ-kâk'sɪs), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), finger-nail, + *αὔξειν*, increase] Increase in the substance of the nail, whether as simple thickening or as a general enlargement of its entire substance

onychia[1] (ō-nik'ɪ-a), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), finger-nail see *onyx*] Suppurative inflammation in proximity to the finger-nail See *paronychia* **Onychia maligna**, a perverse suppurative inflammation of the nail bed, occurring spontaneously in persons with vitality exhausted by chronic disease — **Onychia parasitica**, onychomycosis

Onychia[2] (ō-nik'ɪ-ä), *n* [NL., < L *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel. see *onyx*, *onycha*] 1 In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, founded by Hübner in 1816 (*b*) A genus of cynipidous hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Figitinæ*, founded by Walker in 1835 Three North American and several European species are described Like the rest of the *Figitinæ*, and unlike most other *Cynipidæ*, they are all parasitic

2 A genus of cephalopods.

onychia[3], *n* Plural of *onychium*

onychian (ō-nik'ɪ-ạn), *n*. A cephalopod of the family *Onychia* or *Onychoteuthidæ*.

onychite (on'ɪ-kīt), *n* [< L **onychites*, *onychitis*, < Gr *ὀνυχίτης*, *ὀνυχίτις*, < *λίθος*, a kind of yellowish marble, < *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), onyx, etc. see *onyx*] An Oriental alabaster (aragonite) consisting of carbonate of lime, white with yellow and brown veins, at present found in Algeria, Mexico, and California It is believed by King to have been the ancient *murrine* Pliny and other authors mention fabulous sums as having been paid for vases of onychite

onychitis (on-ɪ-kī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the soft parts about the nail, paronychia

onychium (ō-nik'ɪ-um), *n* , pl *onychia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr *ὀνύχιον*, a little claw, dim. of *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail claw see *onyx*] A little claw, specifically, in *entom*, a small appendage of the terminal joint of the tarsus of many insects, between the two claws with which the tarsus usually ends The onychium may be an appendage called *paronychium* Also called *pseudonychium*, and in dipters *empodium*

onychogryposis (on-ɪ-kō-grī-pō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail claw, + *γρύπωσις*, a crooking, hooking see *gryposis*] Thickening and curvature of the nails Also, erroneously, *onychogryphosis*

onychomancy (on'ɪ-kō-man-si), *n* [< Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *μαντεία*, divination] A kind of divination by means of the finger-nails *Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p 96

onychomycosis (on″ɪ-kō-mī-kō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + NL *mycosis*] Disease of the nail caused by the presence of a fungus, usually *Trichophyton tonsurans*, rarely *Achorion Schoenleinii* — **Onychomycosis circinata**, Same as *onychomycosis trichophytina* **Onychomycosis favosa**, onychomycosis caused by *Achorion Schoenleinii* — **Onychomycosis trichophytina**, onychomycosis caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*

onychonosos (on-ɪ-kon'ō-sos) *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *νόσος*, disease] In *pathol*, disease of the nails

onychopathic (on'ɪ-kō-path'ɪk), *a* [< Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *-αθεια*, suffering] Pertaining to or affected with disease of the nails

Onychophora (on-ɪ-kof'ō-ra), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *φορεῖν* = E *bear*[1]] An order of *Myriapoda* established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*. Also called *Peripatida*, *Malacopoda*, and *Onychopoda*

onychophoran (on-ɪ-kof'ō-ran), *a* and *n* [As *Onychophora* + *-an*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Onychophora*

II *n* A member of the *Onychophora*

onychophorous (on-ɪ-kof'ō-rus), *a* [As *Onychophora* + *-ous*] Same as *onychophoran*

onychosis (on-ɪ-kō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *-osis*] Disease of the nails

onyert, *n* See *oneyer*

onym (on'ɪm) *n* [< Gr *ὄνυμα*, a dial (Æolic) form (used also in Attic in comp *-ωνυμος*, *-ωνυμον*) of *ὄνομα*, Ionic *οὔνομα*, a name see *name*[1]] In *zool*., the technical name of a species or other group, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature

The word *onym* supplies the desiderata of brevity in writing, euphony in speaking, plastic aptitude for combinations, and exactitude of signification
Coues, The Auk, 1884, p 321

onymal (on'ɪ-mal), *a* [< *onym* + *-al*] In *zool*., of or pertaining to an onym or to onymy

onymatic (on-ɪ-mat'ɪk), *a* [< Gr *ὀνυμα*(*τ-*), a name, + *-ic*] Pertaining to or consisting in the technical nomenclature of a science

A new *onymatic* system of logical expression
W S Jevons, Encyc Brit , VII 66

onymize (on'ɪ-mīz), *v i* , pret and pp *onymized*, ppr *onymizing* [< *onym* + *-ize*] In *zool*., to make use of onyms, apply a system of nomenclature

onymy (on'ɪ-mɪ), *n* [< *onym* + *-y*[3] (after *synonymy*, etc)] In *zool*., the use of onyms, a system of nomenclature

onyst, *adv* An obsolete form of *once*[1]

onyx (on'iks), *n* [In ME. *onuche*, < OF *onuche*, *onyche*, F *onyx* (after L) = Sp *onique*, *onix* = Pg *onix* = It *onice*, < L *onyx* (*onych-*), < Gr *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail (of a human being), a claw or talon (of a bird), a claw (of a beast), a hoof (of horses, oxen, etc), a thickening in the cornea of the eye, a veined gem, the onyx, in L also a kind of yellowish marble, = L *unguis*, a nail (< *ungula*, a hoof. See *nail*] 1 A variety of quartz, closely allied to agate, characterized by a structure in parallel bands differing in

color or in degree of translucency in the better kinds the layers are sharply defined and the colors white with black, brown, or red. In many cases the contrast of color is heightened by artificial means The ancients valued the onyx very highly, and used it much for cameos many of the finest cameos in existence being of this stone See cut under *banded*

And the Degrees to gon up to his Throne, where he sittethe at the Mete, on is of *Onuhe*, another is of Cristalle
Mandeville, Travels, p 276.

2 An infiltration of pus between the layers of the cornea, resembling a nail —3. In *conch* (*a*) The piddock, *Pholas dactylus* *b*) A razor-shell; a bivalve of the family *Solenidæ* —**Onyx marble**, a translucent whitish, and partially iridescent variety of carbonate of lime having a stalagmitic or more or less concentric structure and hence bearing some resemblance to onyx, whence the name It is a material of great beauty, and is used for cases of clocks, and for vases, table-tops, etc It was known in ancient times and highly valued, especially for making small vases or cups for holding precious ointments It was the alabastrites of the Romans, and is often called *Oriental alabaster*, although a carbonate and not a sulphate of lime The ancient quarries of this material, of which knowledge had long been lost, were rediscovered in Egypt about 1850, and furnish a highly prized ornamental stone The chief supply at the present time, however, comes from Algeria, where it occurs in large quantity and of fine quality A similar stone, known as *Mexican onyx* or *Tecalli marble*, has been discovered within the past few years in Mexico, and has already come into somewhat extensive use in the United States and elsewhere

onyxis (ō-nik'sis), *n* An ingrowing nail

onza de oro (on'zä dā ō'rō). [Sp *onza*, ounce, *de*, of, *oro*, gold see *ounce*[1], *de*[2], *or*[3]] A large gold coin struck during the nineteenth century by some of the South American republics, and by Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. It was worth about $16 Also called *doblon* See *doubloon*

oo†, *a*. Same as *o*[4]

oobit (o'bit), *n* Same as *oubit* *Jamieson*

oöblast (ō'ō-blȧst), *n* [< Gr ᾠόν (= L *ovum*), an egg, + βλαστός, a germ] A bud or germ of an ovum; a primitive or formative ovum not yet developed into an ovum

oöblastic (ō-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< *ooblast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to ooblasts or budding ova.

oöcymba (ō-ō-sim'ba), *n* ; pl *oocymbæ* (-bē). [NL, < Gr ᾠόν (= L *ovum*), an egg, + κύμβη (= L *cymba*), a boat. see *cymba*] A pterocymba whose opposed pleural and proral pteres are conjoined, producing a spicule of two meridional bands *Sollas*

oöcymbate (ō-ō-sim'bāt), *a* [< *oocymba* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of or pertaining to an oöcymba

oöcyst (ō'ọ-sist), *n* [< Gr ᾠόν (= L *ovum*), an egg (see *ovum*), + κύστις, bladder see *cyst*] **1.** In *zool* , an ovicell, a sac or pouch serving as a receptacle of the eggs of certain polyzoans, to the cells of which it is attached, a kind of oötheca or oostegite —2 In *bot* , same as *oogonium* [Rare]

oöcystic (ō-ō-sis'tik), *a*. [< *oocyst* + *-ic*] Pertaining to an oocyst as, an *oocystic* chamber

oodles, oodlins (ö'dlz, öd'linz), *n*. [Origin obscure] Abundance, a large quantity [Tennessee]

All you lack 's the feathers, and we've got *oodles* of 'em right here *The Century*, XXXIII 846

oœcial (ō-ē'si-al), *a* [< *oœcium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an oœcium

oœcium (ō-ē'si-um), *n* , pl *oœcia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr < ᾠόν, egg, + οἶκος, house] One of the bud-like cells or cysts of some polyzoans, as the marine gymnolæmatous forms of the order, which are specially formed to receive the ova, and in which the ova are fecundated; the kind of ovicell or oöcyst which a moss-animalcule may have

oögamous (ō-og'a-mus), *a* [< *oogam-y* + *-ous*] In *bot* , exhibiting or being reproduced by oögamy.

It is evident that we have before us an intermediate case between the ordinary forms of *oogamous* and isogamous conjugation *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p 164

oögamy (ō-og'a-mi), *n*. [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + γάμος, marriage] In *bot* , the conjugation of two gametes of dissimilar form · contrasted with *isogamy*.

oögenesis (ō-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + γένεσις, origin see *genesis*] The genesis or origin and development of the ovum

oögenetic (ō-ō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *oogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to oogenesis.

oögeny (ọ-oj'e-ni), *n* [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing see *-geny*] Oögenesis

oöglœa (ō-ọ-glē'ä), *n* [NL, < Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, + γλοία, glue: see *glia*] Same as *egg-glue*.

oögone (ō'ọ-gōn), *n*. [< *oogonium*.] Same as *oogonium*

oögonium (ō-ō-gō'ni-um), *n* ; pl *oogonia* (-ä). [< Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, + γονή, generation.] In *bot.*, the female sexual organ in certain cryptogamic plants It is usually a more or less spherical sac, without differentiation into neck and venter as in the archegonium, and contains one or more oöspheres, which after fertilization become oöspores. Compare *antheridium*, and see cut under *conceptacle*

The *oögonium* is the female reproductive organ, and the antheridium the male *Bessey*, Botany, p 248

Lying amidst the filamentous mass are seen numerous dark pear shaped bodies, which are the *oögonia*, or parent-cells of the germ cells
W B Carpenter, Micros , § 328

oögraph (ō'ọ-graf), *n* [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + γράφειν, write.] A mechanical device for drawing accurately the outline of a bird's egg There are various forms of the machine, consisting essentially of some suitable device for holding the egg steadily upon the paper while a perpendicular pencil with its point on the paper travels around the egg, and thus traces a line The pencil is adjusted vertically against the egg, during its transit, by a light pressure, such as that of an elastic band

oöidal (ō-oi'dal), *a* [< **ooid* (< Gr ᾠοειδής, like an egg, < ᾠόν, an egg, + εἶδος, form) + *-al.*] Resembling an egg in form; egg-shaped; ovoid. *R. F Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319

ook†, *n* A Middle English form of *oak*.

ooketook (ö'ke-tok), *n*. [Eskimo] The urson or Canada porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*.

oolackan (ö'la-kan), *n* Same as *eulachon*. *Fortnightly Rev* , XXXIX. 59. Also *oolahan*.

oolak (ö'lak), *n*. [E Ind *ulak* (?)] A freight-canoe of the Hoogly and central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail It has a sharp stem, and the sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered with an oar *Imp. Dict*

oölemma (ō-ọ-lem'a), *n*. [NL, < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + λέμμα, peel, skin.] The vitelline membrane of an ovum

oölite (ō'ō-līt), *n* and *a*. [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + λίθος, a stone] **I.** *n* A granular limestone each grain of which is more or less completely spherical, and made up of concentric coats of carbonate of lime formed around a minute nucleus, which is usually a grain of sand. so called from the resemblance of the rock to the roe of a fish The term *oolite* gave the name to an important series of fossiliferous rocks—the Oolite of English and the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. *Oolitic* as thus employed is, however, obsolescent in England The series was called *oolitic* from the fact that it is largely made up of limestone having that peculiar structure The following are the generally recognized subdivisions of the Oolitic or Jurassic system in England the Upper or Portland Oolite, comprising the Purbeckian, Portlandian, and Kimmeridgian, the Middle or Oxford Oolite, comprising the Corallian and Oxfordian, and the Lower or Bath Oolite, comprising the Great Oölite group, the Fuller's Earth, and the Inferior Oolite Beneath this comes the Lias See *Jurassic*

II *a* Same as *oolitic*.

oölitic (ō-ō-lit'ik), *a*. [< *oolite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to oölite, composed of oolite, resembling oolite.—**Oolitic series** See *oolite*

oölitiferous (ō″ō-li-tif'e-rus), *a*. [< *oolite* + *-ferous*] Producing oölite or roe-stone

oolly (ö'li), *n*., pl. *oollies* (-liz) [E. Ind] In *Indian metal-working*, a small lump of steel as it leaves the melting-pot, especially of Wootz steel

oölogic (ō-ō-loj'ik), *a*. [< *oolog-y* + *-ic*] Same as *oological*

oölogical (ō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *oologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to oölogy.

oölogically (ō-ọ-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* By means of oology, or in an oölogical manner as, to classify birds *oologically*

oölogist (ō-ol'ō-jist), *n*. [< *oolog-y* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who is versed in oölogy —**2.** A collector of birds' eggs

The leaves and the protective coloring of most nests baffle them [the crows and jays and other enemies of the song-birds] as effectually, no doubt, as they do the professional *oölogist* *J Burroughs*, The Century, XXVI. 688

oölogy (ọ-ol'ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The study of birds' eggs; the department of ornithology which treats of the nidification and oviposition of birds, the specific characters of egg-shells, and the classificatory conclusions which may be deduced therefrom See *caliology*.—**2.** In a wider sense, the ontogeny of birds

All that relates to . . both the structure and function of the reproductive organs, and to the maturation of the product of conception, is properly *oölogy*, though the term is vulgarly used to signify merely a description of the chalky substance with which the egg of a bird is finally invested. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 216.

oolong (ö'long), *n*. [< Chin. *olung*, < *oo* or *woo*, black, + *lung*, dragon.] A variety of black tea with the flavor of green tea Also written *oulong*.

oömeter (ō-om'e-tėr), *n*. [< Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, + μέτρον, a measure · see *meter*[1].] An apparatus for measuring eggs; a mechanical contrivance for taking exact measurements of eggs.

oömetric (ō-ō-met'rik), *a* [As *oometer* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of eggs; of or pertaining to an oömeter.

oömetry (ō-om'et-ri), *n* [As *oometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of eggs.

oomiak (ö'mi-ak), *n*. [Eskimo] A large boat made of skin, used by the Eskimos. It is almost always manned by women, and is hence frequently called the women's boat It is from 20 to 30 feet long, and is rowed with shovel shaped oars, and sometimes helped on by the aid of a small sail Also spelled *oomiac*

During the return voyage after my rescue, the Bear was visited by an *oomiak* and kayak filled with Eskimo, one of whom was tattooed
A W Greely, Arctic Service, App vi , p 355

Oömycetes (ō″ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n pl* [NL., < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a mushroom.] A class of phycomycetous fungi, including those fungi in which the sexual process attains its highest development It embraces, according to the most recent authorities, the four orders *Peronosporeæ*, *Ancylisteæ*, *Monoblepharideæ*, and *Saprolegnieæ*

oon†, *a* and *n* A Middle English form of *one*

oon-†. An occasional Middle English form of *un-*[1]

oones†, *adv* A Middle English form of *once*[1].

oonhed†, *n* A Middle English form of *onehead*.

oönin (ō'ō-nin), *n* [Irreg < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + *-in*[2]] Same as *albumin*

oonli†, *a* and *adv*. A Middle English form of *only*

oons†, *interj* Same as *zounds*

Oons, haven t you got enough of them?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1.

oop (öp), *v t* [A dial form of *whip*] **1** To bind round with thread or cord, whip · as, to *oop* a splice, to *oop* it round with thread. Hence—**2** To unite, join

oopak (ö'pak), *n* [Chinese a Cantonese pronunciation of *Hupeh*, < *hu*, lake (referring to the Tung-Ting Lake), + *peh*, north] A variety of black tea grown in the province of Hupeh, central China

oophoralgia (ō″ō-fō-ral'ji-a), *n* [NL., < *oophoron* + Gr ἄλγος, pain] In *pathol* , same as *ovarialgia*

oöphore (ō'ọ-fōr), *n* [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1] Cf *oophoron*] The segment or stage of the life-cycle of the *Pteridophyta* and *Bryophyta* that bears the sexual organs. Compare *sporophore*, or that stage in which non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne

oöphorectomy (ō″ō-fō-rek'tọ-mi), *n*. [< NL. *oophoron* + Gr ἐκτομή, excision] In *surg* , excision of an ovary

oöphoridium (ō″ọ-fō-rid'i-um), *n*.; pl. *oophoridia* (-ȧ). [NL, < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + -φορος (< φέρειν = E *bear*[1]) + -ίδιον, dim suffix.] In *bot* , one of those sporanges of *Lycopodiaceæ* which contain the larger or female spores.

oöphoritis (ō″ō-fọ-rī'tis), *n* [NL, < *oophoron* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an ovary; ovaritis.

oöphoro-epilepsy (ọ-of″ọ-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n* In *pathol.*, epilepsy dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoromania (ō-of″ọ-rọ-mā'ni-a), *n*. [NL., < *oöphoron* + Gr μανία, madness.] In *pathol* , insanity dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoron (ō-of'ō-ron), *n*. [NL, < Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *ovarium*, *ovary*.

oöphyte (ō'ọ-fīt), *n*. [< Gr ᾠόν, an egg, + φυτόν, a plant.] Same as *oophore*

oöpoda (ọ-op'ọ-dä), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, + πούς (ποδ-) = E *foot*] The elements of the sting or modified ovipositor of insects, mostly composed of three pairs of blade-like parts chiefly concerned in egg-laying They are regarded by some as homologous with limbs, whence the name.

oöpodal (ọ-op'ō-dal), *a*. [< *oopoda* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the oöpoda.

oor†, *n* A Middle English form of *ore*[1].

oorali (ö-rä'li), *n*. Same as *curari*

oorial (ö'ri-al), *n*. [Native name.] A kind of wild sheep, *Ovis cycloceros*, or *O. blanfordi*, a native of Asia.

rie, ourie (ō′ri), *a.* [< Icel *ūrigr*, wet, < *ūr*, drizzling rain] 1. Chill, having the sensation of cold; drooping; shivering.

List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the *ourie* cattle
Burns, A Winter Night

Bleak, melancholy *Galt* [Scotch in both ses]

sperm (ō′ō-spėrm), *n* [< Gr *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *oospore*.—A fertilized ovum. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem ıol, p 4

spermospore (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spōr), *n* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπόρος*, seed] In *ıol.*, a fertilized product of sexual intercourse, fecund spore or its equivalent, a zygospore r zygote

spermosporous (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spō-rus), *a* [< *ospermospore* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to an ōspermospore, or having its character

sphere (ō′ō-stēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*] In cryptogams, ıe naked nucleated spherical or ovoid mass f protoplasm in the center of the oogonium, hich after fertilization develops the oospore

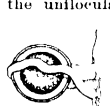
The *oösphere* is never motile, and in most cases it remains within the parent plant until long after it is fertilized *Bessey*, Botany, p 243

ıspora (ō-os′pō-rā), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *ᾠόν*, an gg, + *σπόρα*, a spore, seed] Same as *Oosporeæ*.

sporange (ō′ō-spō-ranj), *n* [< *oosporangium*, v] Same as *oosporangium*

sporangium (ō″ō-spō-ran′jı-um), *n.*, pl. *osporangia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel: see *sporanium*] In *bot* (*a*) One of the unilocular ōsporangia of certain fucoid lgæ (*Phaosporeæ*) a name riginally given by Thuret, recently not much used Compare *trichosporangium*. (*b*) ame as *oophoridium*

spore (ō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed] n *bot*, in cryptogamic plants, ıe immediate product of the ertilization of the oosphere he oospore differs from the oosphere ructurally in having a hard cell all of cellulose, and physiologically



Oöspore

Part of mycelium of grape mildew (*Peronospora viticola*) bearing an oogonium which contains a dark colored roughened oospore (After Farlow) (Magnified)

ı possessing the power of germination and growth after a eriod of rest Also *oosperm* See cut under *conceptacle*

The product of the sexual process the fertilized oosphere, termed the *oospore* *Vines*, Physiol of Plants, p 609

ısporeæ (ō-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n pl* [NL., as E *oospore* + *-eæ*] The third of the seven primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as proposed by Bessey (Botany, p 243), characterized by the roduction of oospores This division contains *Vol ox* and its allies, the *Œdogoniaceæ*, the *Coeloblasteæ* and ne *Fucaceæ* Later systematists make varying disposition f the several orders

sporic (ō-ō-spor′ik), *a* [< *oospore* + *-ic*] In *ot.*, same as *oosporous*

sporiferous (ō″ō-spō-rif′e-rus), *a* [As *oospore* + *-i-ferous.*] In *bot*, bearing oöspores

sporous (ō′ō-spō-rus), [< *oospore* + *-ous*] In *ot.*, having or producing ospores Also *oosporic*

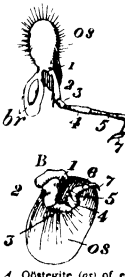
st†, *n.* A Middle English orm of *host*[1].

stet, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[2]

stegite (ō-os′te-jīt), *n.* < Gr *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *στέγειν*, cover, + *-ite*[2]] An gg-covering or case for va, formed in certain rustaceans, as amphiods and isopods, by a aminar expansion of the mbs of certain somites f the body. See *Amphioda*, *Isopoda*, and cuts nder *Amphipoda* and *Amphithoe*.

stegitic (ō-os-te-jit′ik), . [< *oostegite* + *-ic.*] Covering or incasing ggs; having the nature or office of an oösteite.

theca (ō-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *oothecæ* (-sē). [NL., Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] . An egg-case containing eggs arranged in ne of several different ways, as that of the ockroach or rearhorse.—2†. In *bot.*, a sporanium of ferns.



A Oöstegite (*ex*) of eleventh somite of *Amphithoë*, an amphipod, *br*, branchiæ, 1–7, the seven joints of the leg *B* Oöstegite (*ex*) of *Cyamus boopis*, an isopod on ninth somite; 1–7, the seven joints of the leg

oöthecal (ō-ō-thē′kal), *a* [< *ootheca* + *-al*] Sheathing eggs, having the nature or office of an oötheca.

oötocia (ō-ō-tō′sı-ä), *n* [< Gr. *ᾠοτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs: see *ootocous*] The discharge of an ovum from the ovary, ovulation

oötocoid (ō-ot′ō-koid), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ootocoidea* [The word has been used by Dana as synonymous with *semioviparous*, but part of his supposed ootocoid mammals have since been ascertained to be ootocous or truly oviparous]

II. *n* A member of the *Ootocoidea*, as a marsupial or monotreme.

Also *ootocoidean*

Oötocoidea (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-a), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs (see *ootocous*), + *εἶδος*, form] In Dana's system of classification, a division of the *Mammalia*, including the monotremes and marsupials, or implacental as distinguished from placental mammals so called from the resemblance or relation of these mammals to oviparous vertebrates The monotremes have since been ascertained to be ootocous

oötocoidean (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-an), *a* and *n* Same as *ootocoid*.

oötocous (ō-ot′ō-kus), *a* [< Gr *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs, < *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, lay] Oviparous

ootrum (ō′trum), *n* [E Ind] A white, silky, and strong fiber, from the stem of *Dæmia extensa*, a climbing plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, common in Hindustan It has been recommended as a substitute for flax

ooze (oz), *n* [Formerly also *oose*, *ouse*, *ouze*, *oase*, *oaze*, *oze*, *oes*, etc, with loss of orig initial *w*, (*a*) partly < ME *woose*, *wose*, *woos*, < AS *wōs*, juice, liquor (= Icel *vās*, wetness), (*b*) partly < ME *wose*, *wase*, < AS *wase* (not **wāse*, except perhaps by conformation with *wōs*, with orig long vowel), mud, mire, slime, = OFries *wase* = LG *wees*, wet, ooze, mire, = OHG *waso*, also *wasal*, MHG *wase*, moist earth, sod, turf, G *wasen*, sod, turf Cf Icel *veisa*, mire, bog It is not certain that (*a*) and (*b*) are related, but they have been confused From Teut are F *vase*, Norm *oase* = Pg *vasa*, slime, ooze, F. *gazon* = Sp It dial *gason*, sod, turf] 1. Soft mud or slime, earth so wet as to flow gently or yield easily to pressure

Where these rivers mette, the waues rose like surges of the sea, being full of mudde & *ooze*
J Brende, tr of Quintus Curtius, fol 263.

To ye intent that she might haue gone vp to the mid leg in *oes* or mire *Webbe*, Travels (ed Arber) p 32

Specifically—2 Fine calcareous mud found covering extensive areas of the floor of the ocean. This deposit is largely made up of the remains of *Foraminifera*

The fine muds and *ooze* deposited at considerable distances from the shore form beds admirably adapted for the preservation of the most delicate pelagic or deep-sea types which may happen to become imbedded in them
A Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I 170

Or nursed, like the Python, in the mud
And *ooze* of the old Deucalion flood
Whittier, The Double Headed Snake

3 A soft flow, a slow spring, that which oozes

From his first Fountain and beginning *Ouze*,
Down to the Sea each Brook and Torrent flows
Prior, Solomon, iii

The only springs now flowing are small *oozes* of water issuing from the base of these slopes. *Science*, XIII 131

4 In *tanning*, a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable, the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Globigerina ooze** See *globigerina ooze*.—**Green ooze**, a name sometimes given to certain algæ which form greenish slimy masses upon various submerged objects

ooze (ōz), *v*, pret and pp *oozed*, ppr *oozing* [< *ooze*, *n*] **I.** *intrans* 1 To flow as ooze, percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings, flow in small quantities from the pores of a body often used figuratively

He the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd, for it still *ooz'd* crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lilies!
Brooke, Conrade, A Fragment

My valour is certainly going!—it is sneaking off!—I feel it *oozing* out, as it were, at the palms of my hands!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v 3

2. To drip, be wet, as with water leaking through.

The little craft *oozed* as if its entire skin had grown leaky
M H Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii

II. *trans.* To emit in the shape of moisture, drip

The hardest eyes *oozed* pitying dews *Alex Smith*

oozing (ōz′zing), *n* [Verbal n of *ooze*, *v*] 1. That which oozes, ooze *Keats*.—2 A slow spring.

It may be noted that, while the oil deposits of America and Russia are several hundred miles inland, those of New Zealand are actually on the coast so close, indeed, that the beach at New Plymouth is pitted with petroleum *oozings* *Science*, XIV 228.

Oözoa (ō-ō-zō′ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *ζῷον*, an animal] Unicellular animals as infusorians so called from their morphological resemblance to ova Synonymous with *Protozoa* and *Acrita*

oözoan (ō-ō-zō′an), *n* [< *Oözoa* + *-an*] A member of the *Oözoa*, a protozoan

oozy (ō′zi), *a* [= OFries *wasig*, miry, as *ooze* + *-y*[1]] 1 Containing or resembling ooze, containing soft mud, miry

Upon a thousand swans the naked Sea Nymphs ride
Within the *oozy* pools *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii 88

Winding through
The clayey mounds a brook there was,
Oozy and foul, half choked with grass
W Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 112.

2 Oozing, trickling, dripping

What *oozy* cavern or what wandering cloud
Contains thy waters *Shelley*, Alastor

op-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *p*

op. In *music*, an abbreviation of the Latin word *opus*, a work used in citing a composer's works by their numbers

opacate (o-pā′kāt), *v t*, pret and pp *opacated*, ppr *opacating* [< L *opacatus*, pp of *opacare*, shade, < *opacus*, shady: see *opaque*] To render opaque, dark or obscure, darken, shade, cloud *Boyle*.

opacite (o-pā′sīt), *n* [< L *opacus*, opaque, + *-ite*[2]] In *lithol*, minute dark-colored, opaque, and formless scales or grains, often associated with magnetite, and too minute or too imperfectly developed to be referred to any distinct mineral species Such minute objects are frequent alteration products Their composition is variable they may be silicates or metallic oxids, or even graphitic in character

opacity (ō-pas′i-ti), *n*, pl *opacities* (-tiz) [= F *opacité* = Sp *opacidad* = Pg *opacidade* = It *opacità*, < L *opacita(t-)s*, shadiness, shade, < *opacus*, shaded, shady dark: see *opaque*] 1 The state of being opaque, opaqueness, the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light, want of transparency—2 That which is opaque, an opaque body or object, an opaque part or spot

The spokes of a coach wheel at speed are not separately visible but only appear as a sort of *opacity* or film within the tire of the wheel
Huxley, quoted in H Spencer's Prin of Psychol, § 44

3† Darkness, obscurity

Abandoning that gloomy and base *opacity* of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded *Bp Hall*, Sermon, 1 John i 5

opacous (ō-pā′kus), *a* [< L *opacus*, shady: see *opaque*] Same as *opaque*

What an *opacous* body had that moon
That last changed on us!
Middleton, Changeling, v 3

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world *Milton* P L, iii 418

Suddenly the sound of human voice
Or footfall, like the drop a chemist pours
Doth in *opacous* cloud precipitate
The consciousness that seemed but now dissolved
Into an essence rarer than its own
Lowell, Under the Willows.

opacousness† (ō-pā′kus-nes), *n* Imperviousness to light, opaqueness, opacity

The *opacousness* of the sclerotis hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be lucid ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned *Boyle* Works, II 52.

opacular† (o-pak′ū-lär), *a* [< L *opacus*, opaque, + *-ule* + *-ar*[3]] Same as *opaque*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii 185

opah (ō′pä), *n* [Origin unknown] A large and beautiful deep-sea fish of the family *Lampridæ*, *Lampris guttatus*, conspicuous for its rich color, which is a brocade of silver and lilac, rosy on the belly and decorated with silvery spots The flesh is red and much esteemed The opah attains a length of from 3 to 5 feet and a weight of from 140 to 150 pounds, and is occasionally stranded upon either coast of the Atlantic

opaket, *a* and *n* A former spelling of *opaque*

opal (ō′pal), *n* [= D *opaal* = G Dan Sw *opal*, < F *opale* = Sp *ópalo* = Pg It *opalo* (also, after the F form, Pg *opala* = It *opale*), < L *opalus*, < Gr *ὀπάλλιος*, an opal, cf Skt *upala*, a precious stone] A mineral consisting of silica like quartz, but in a different condition, having a lower specific gravity and hardness and being

without crystalline structure: it usually contains some water mostly from 3 to 9 per cent There are many varieties, the chief of which are—(*a*) *precious* or *noble opal* (including the harlequin opal), which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red, and which is highly valued as a gem, (*b*) *fire opal*, which affords an internal red fire like reflection (*c*) *common opal* whose colors are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colors (*cacholong* has a milk white or bluish white color resembling porcelain), (*d*) *wax opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal (here belong the jasp opal or opal jasper and most wood opal), (*e*) *hydrophane*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water, (*f*) *hyalite* which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, colorless and transparent, with a vitreous luster, (*g*) *menilite* which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent (*h*) *florite*, *sali ceous sinter* or *geyserite*, the form of silica deposited by hot springs and geysers, and (*i*) *tripolite*, or infusorial earth formed of the silicious shells of diatoms Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues, as the conferring of invisibility when wrapped in a bay leaf

Now the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta for thy mind is a very *opal* *Shak*, T N, II 4 77

Opal glass. Same as *opalescent glass* See *glass* —**Opal-glass slip**, in a microscope a piece of opal glass placed under the object upon the stage, to subdue or diffuse the light passing through the object —**Opal plate**, in *photog*, a plate of opal glass, whether prepared as a sensitized dry plate, or plain, or a celluloid film of a white color, used for making positives or porcelain pictures Such a celluloid film is often called *ivory film*

opal-blue (ō′pal-blo), *n* Same as *basic blue* (which see, under *blue*)

opaled (ō′pald), *a*. [< *opal* + *-ed*²] Rendered iridescent like an opal

A wreath that twined each starry form around,
And all the *opal'd* air in colour bound
Poe, Al Aaraaf, I

opalesce (ō-pa-les′), *v i*, pret and pp *opalesced*, ppr *opalescing* [< *opal* + *-esce*] To give forth a play of colors like the opal, exhibit opalescence [Rare]

opalescence (ō pa-les′ens), *n*. [< F *opalescence*, as *opalescent(t)* + *-ce*] The quality of being opalescent, iridescence like that of the opal, a play of colors milky rather than brilliant, the property of exhibiting such a play of color

opalescent (ō-pa-les′ent), *a* [< F *opalescent* as *opalesce* + *-ent*] **I** Having variegated and changing colors like those of the opal —**2** Milky —**Opalescent glass** See *glass*

Opalina (ō-pa-lī′na), *n* [NL fem of *opalinus*, opaline see *opaline*] **1** The typical genus of *Opalinidæ* They are simply ciliate, without special prehensile organs and with no contractile vacuole *O ranarum* swarms in the rectum of frogs

2 [*l c*] A species of this genus

opaline (ō′pa-lin), *a* and *n* [< F *opalin* = Sp Pg It. *opalino*, < NL *opalinus*, opaline, < L. *opalus*, opal see *opal*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or like opal, also, like some property of the opal, specifically, having an iridescence like that of the opal, bluish-white, reflecting prismatic hues, as the wings of certain insects

II *n* **1** A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxid of tin, or other ingredients *E H Knight* —**2.** An opalina

Opalinidæ (ō-pa-lin′i-dē), *n pl*. [NL, < *Opalina* + *-idæ*] A family of holotrichous ciliated *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Opalina*, occurring as endoparasites within the rectum and intestinal viscera of *Amphibia* and *Invertebrata*

opalinine (ō′pa-lin-in), *a* Pertaining to the *Opalinidæ*, or having their characters

opalize (ō′pa-liz), *v t*, pret and pp *opalized*, ppr *opalizing* [< *opal* + *-ize*] To cause to resemble opal or to assume its structure or appearance as, *opalized* wood Also spelled *opalise*

opal-jasper (ō′pal-jas′pėr), *n* Same as *jasper-opal*

opaloid (ō′pa-loid), *a* Semi-translucent See *opaline*, *n*, 1

Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or *opaloid* shade *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I 64

opaque (ō-pāk′), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *opake*, < ME *opake*, < OF (and F) *opaque* = Sp Pg It. *opaco*, < L *opacus*, shaded, shady, darkened obscure, such as to give or cast a shadow.] **I.** *a* **1**† Shady, dark, hence, obscure

That hongs hem uppe in place *opake* and drie
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 53

2 Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent

The purest glass and crystal quench some rays, the most *opaque* metal, if thin enough, permits some rays to pass through it *Tyndall*, Light and Elect, p 13

3 In *entom*, having no luster said of surfaces or colors —**4** In *bot*, mostly used in the sense of 'not shining,' or 'dull.'—**Opaque china.** (*a*) A name given to a fine pottery made at Swansea from about 1800 See *Swansea porcelain*, under *porcelain* (*b*) A similar ware made at Spode, introduced in 1805 Also called *feldspar porcelain* and *ironstone china* —**Opaque illuminator** See *illuminator*

II. *n* Opacity

Thro this *opaque* of nature and soul
Young, Night Thoughts, i 43,

opaque (ō-pāk′), *v t*, pret and pp *opaqued*, ppr *opaquing* [< *opaque*, *a*] To render opaque

What is the most simple economical, and practical way of *opaquing* the backgrounds on negatives of furniture, so as to give prints showing only the object on the clear paper? *Sci Amer*, N S, LIX 235

opaquely (ō-pāk′li), *adv* In an opaque manner, darkly, dimly

opaqueness (ō-pāk′nes), *n*. The property of being opaque or impervious to light, opacity

opet (ōp), *a* [ME *ope*, a reduced form of *open* see *open*, *a*] Open

He foune the gate wyde *ope*, and in he rode
Spenser, F Q, VI vi 19

Tear down these blacks, cast *ope* the casements wide
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii 2

ope (ōp), *v t* and *i*, pret and pp. *oped*, ppr *oping* [< *ope*, *a* Cf *open*, *v*] To open [Now only archaic]

Before you fight the battle, *ope* this letter
Shak, Lear, v 1 40

opeidoscope (ō-pī′dō-skōp), *n* [Irreg < Gr ὀψ (ὀπ-), voice, + εἶδος, form, + σκοπεῖν, view] An instrument for illustrating sound by means of light It consists of a membrane upon which is a mirror When the membrane is caused to vibrate by a sound, as that of the voice, the mirror exhibits this vibration on a screen by means of the movements of a ray of light reflected from it

open (ō′pn), *a* and *n* [< ME *open*, *opyn*, rarely *ope*, < AS *open* = OS *opan*, *open* = OFries *open*, *opin*, *epen* = D *open* = MLG *open*, LG *open*, *apen* = OHG. *ophan*, *otan*, *offan*, MHG G *offen* = Icel *opinn* = Sw *oppen* = Dan *aaben*, open, in form as it orig pp of a strong verb, AS **ūpan*, etc (which does not appear), supposed to be < *up*, up, as if lit 'lifted up,' as a tent-door, the lid of a box, etc (cf *dup*, orig *do up*, open) see *up*] **I** *a* **1** Unclosed, literally or figuratively, not shut or closed, hence, affording access, or free ingress and egress as, an *open* door

On a sudden *open* fly
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
The infernal doors *Milton*, P L, II 879

Wide *open* were his eyes,
As though they looked to see life's mysteries
Unfolded soon before them
W Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 321

(*a*) Unstopped as, an *open* bottle (*b*) Unsealed as, an *open* letter (*c*) Uncovered as, an *open* jar an *open* drain (*d*) Without deck as, an *open* boat (*e*) Without protecting barrier of any kind as, an *open* harbor or roadstead an *open* gallery (*f*) Exposed, liable, subject

I delighte not to laye *open* the blames of soe great Magistrats to the rebuke of the woorlde
Spenser, State of Ireland

Lay but to my revenge their persons *open*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii 1

The whole country lay *open* to inroads
Irving, Granada, p 83

(*g*) Free from or without physical hindrance or impediment, clear, hence, free of access, affording free passage as, the river is now *open* for navigation

Choose out a gift from seas or earth, or skies,
For *open* to your wish all nature lies
Addison, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, ii

(*h*) Unfilled, unoccupied as, the appointment is still *open* (*i*) Undecided, unsettled or undetermined as, an *open* question (*j*) Not yet balanced or adjusted, not yet closed or wound up, subject to further additions as, an *open* account or policy (*k*) At liberty, free, as yet disengaged not preoccupied or prepossessed, not forestalled, available as, an *open* day, *open* to engagements. (*l*) Presenting no moral or logical hindrance or difficulty, morally or logically possible

O, were it only *open* yet to choose—
One little time more—whether I'd be free
Your foe, or subsidized your friend forsooth'
Browning, Ring and Book, II 258

Of course, it is *open* to the creationist to say that no act of creation has taken place since man was called into being
Pop Sci Mo, XXXI 35

(*m*) Unrestricted, public, free to be used or enjoyed by all as, *open* market, *open* competition

If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is *open*
Acts xix 38

As she hath
Been publicly accused, so shall she have
A just and *open* trial *Shak*, W T, II 3 205

Hee then presently gaue licenses to all the Vintners to keepe *open* house *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p 82

2. Uninclosed; not inclosed or surrounded by barriers, accessible on all or nearly all sides, affording free ingress or access on all sides or on more sides than one: as, the *open* country; an *open* space, the *open* sea

In *open* places stand
Their crosses vnto which they crooche, and blesse themselues with hand *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 385

We are in *open* field,
Arming my battles, I will fight with thee
Greene, James IV, v

Hence—(*a*) Not shut off or obstructed, unobstructed, free, clear as, the *open* air, an *open* view, *open* day

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the *open* firmament of heaven Gen i 20

Dreaming by night under the *open* sky
Milton, P L, III 514

(*b*) Not obstructed by ice or frost clear of ice as, *open* water in the polar seas, hence, as applied to weather or the seasons, not marked by ice and snow, mild, moderate as, *open* weather

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? *Swift*

3 Not drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed, unfolded, expanded, spread out, parted, apart as, an *open* hand, an *open* flower, in *open* order

He had in his hand a little book *open* Rev x 2

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With *open* mouth swallowing a tailor's news
Shak, K John, iv 2 195

I tried on my riding cloth suit with close knees the first that ever I had, and I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot to wear any other *open* knees after them
Pepys, Diary, June 12, 1662,

Hence—**4.** Free in giving or communicating, liberal, generous, bounteous

His heart and hand both *open*, and both free,
For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shows
Shak, T and C, iv 5 100

5 Containing apertures, perforated, of a loose texture as, *open* work

The following varieties of *open* red woods are used to a greater or less extent [in dyeing]
W Crookes, Dyeing and Calico printing, p 341

6 Not concealed, plain in the sight of all, exposed to view as, *open* shame

Some men's sins are *open* beforehand, going before to judgment 1 Tim v 24

7 Free from concealment, dissimulation, reserve, or disguise, not secret or secretive, plain and aboveboard, candid, frank, free-spoken, ingenuous as, an *open* face, an *open* avowal, an *open* enemy, *open* defiance

Come, you are a strange *open* man, to tell everything thus *B Jonson*, Epicene, I

Tom struts a soldier, *open*, bold, and brave
Pope, Moral Essays, I 153

Be explicit, be *open* in the most unbounded manner and deal like a man of sense *Walpole*, Letters II 432

The great lords
Banded, and so brake out in *open* war
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

8 Ready (to hear, do, see, or receive anything), attentive, receptive, amenable, as to reason, advice, influence, pity, etc

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry Ps xxxiv 15

Ferdinand though far from vindictive, was less *open* to pity than the queen *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa, II 7

9 In *music*. See *open diapason*, *open harmony*, *open string*, etc., under the nouns.—**10** Uttered with an unclosed or a less closed position of the mouth-organs: as, a sibilant is a more *open* sound than a mute, a vowel is more *open* than a consonant; *open* and close *e* —**11** Not closed by a consonant. said of a vowel, or a syllable ending in a vowel, upon which another vowel follows

These equal syllables alone require,
Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I 345

12 In *elect*, not forming a part of a closed circuit; not connected with other wires or with the earth so as to form a complete electric circuit —**13** In chemical and other industries, a term applied to steam admitted directly into a tank or vessel, and acting directly upon substances to be treated, as fabrics or yarns in dyeing, or materials in soap-making Also called *wet steam*, because as soon as admitted it begins to condense, and thus always holds in suspension a considerable percentage of water —**Letters of open doors**, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places —**Open account** See *account current*, under *account* —**Open battery, bead-sight, charter, communion** See the nouns —**Open circuit**, in *elect* See *circuit*, 12 —**Open contract** See *contract* —**Open credit.** See *credit*.—**Open crown.** (*a*) A crown without the arched over or partly closed top, which form, in modern heraldry, is considered as essential to a crown of sovereignty, hence, the crown of a personage of rank less than sovereign, a coronet (*b*) A badge or ornament resembling a coronet set upon the left shoulder or planted on the left breast of English effigies of the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries It is thought to have been the indication of some rank or office, as that of yeoman of the crown, but this has not been verified —**Open cut**, a prolonged excavation open at the top, made in constructing sewers, laying water pipes, in entrances to tunnels, etc, in contradistinction to *tunnel* **Open diapason, flank, front, gowan.** See the nouns —**Open form**, in *crystal* See *form*, 2 —**Open-field system** See *field* **Open furnace**, in chemical operations, a furnace in which the flame passes through the interstices of the materials which intermixed, form the charge, or impinges directly upon the mass to be heated in contradistinction to *muffle furnace*, in which the substance to be heated is inclosed in a muffle See *muffle*[1], 5 —**Open harmony** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*) —**Open hawse, integral, letter** See the nouns —**Open head** See *head*, *n*, 6 (*r*) —**Open mandibles**, mandibles which are not entirely covered or concealed by the labrum —**Open matter**, in *printing*, composition that contains many blanks **Open note** See *note*[1] —**Open order, pedal, pipe, policy, score** See the nouns —**Open season**, the time during which game, fish, etc, may be legally taken opposed to *close season* —**Open secret, stop, string, tone, verdict, wound**, etc See the nouns —**To break open, fly open**, etc See the verbs —**To keep open house** (*a*) To keep a public house or inn (*b*) To be very hospitable entertain many friends —**To lay one open to** See *lay*[1] —**To throw open the door to** See *door* —**With open arms, doors**, etc See *arm*[1], etc =**Syn. 2** and **6** Uncovered, unprotected, exposed, obvious, public **7** *Frank, Ingenuous*, etc (see *candid*), unreserved, undissembling, artless, guileless

II. *n* An open or clear space

And race thro' many a mile
Of dense and *open* *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan

In open†, in public

Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say
Shortly to shalkes "a shewyng *on opun* "
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 4268

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in secrecy long married,
This day was view'd *in open* as his queen,
Going to chapel *Shak* , Hen VIII , iii 2 405

The open. (*a*) The open country, a place or space clear of obstructions, especially clear of woods

The Ausibel road now hiding in a cover of woods, now showing again in *the open*
J W Palmer, After his Kind, p 12

(*b*) The open air

How soundly a man who has worked hard sleeps in *the open*, none but he who has tried it knows
T Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p 59

open (ō'pn), *v* [< ME *openen*, < AS *openian* = OS *opanōn, oponōn* = OFries *epenia* = D *openen* = MLG *openen, open* = OHG *offanōn, offinan*, MHG *offenen, offenen*, G *offnen* = Icel *opna* = Sw *oppna* = Dan *aabne*, open, from the adj see *open, a*] **I** *trans* **1** To make open, cause to be open, unlock, unfasten, or draw apart or aside, and thus afford access or egress, or a view of the interior parts, make accessible or visible by removing or putting or pushing aside whatever blocks the way or the view; unclose

Open your purse, that the money and the matter may be both at once delivered *Shak* , T G of V , i 1 137

Within this paper all my joys are clos'd,
Boy, *open* it, and read it with reverence
Beau and Fl , Woman-Hater, i 2

When other butchers did *open* their meat,
Bold Robin he then begun
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V 34)

The Pilgrims being all admitted this day, the Church doors were lock'd in the evening, and *open'd* no more till Easter day *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 68

He [Walpole] knew that, for one mouth which is stopped with a place, fifty other mouths will be instantly *opened*
Macaulay, William Pitt

2 To form by cutting, cleaving, removing, or pushing aside whatever impedes or hinders as, to *open* a way, road, or path through the woods; to *open* a hole or breach in the enemy's walls

I will *open* rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys Isa. xli 18

3 To pierce or cut into, and lay bare or make accessible . as, to *open* an animal, to *open* a wound

In most cases it is necessary to *open* an abscess by an incision *Quain*, Med Dict

4 To spread out; expand, unclose; unroll, unfold; extend as, to *open* one's hand, a book, or a fan , to *open* ranks

Ezra *opened* the book in sight of all the people
Neh viii 5

5 To lay bare, expose, exhibit, reveal, disclose as, to *open* one's mind freely to a friend, to *open* one's grief or one's plans

They perceived he was not willing to *open* himself further, and therefore, without further questioning brought him to the house *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i

Come, come, *open* the matter in brief what said she?
Shak , T G of V , i 1 136

My heart I'll *open* now, my faults confess
Beau and Fl , Knight of Malta iv 2

Sharply he *opened* and reproved sin
Foxe's Acts, etc , in Biog Notice of Bradford W ...
[(Parker Soc 18) II xxvi

6 To unfold expound explain interpret as, to *open* a text

I will incline mine ear to a parable, I will *open* my dark saying upon the harp Ps xlix 4

He answered by *opening* the parable of the workmen that were hired into the vineyard
Winthrop, Hist New England II ...

7 To expand or enlighten, enlarge, make receptive, render accessible to wisdom, knowledge, enlightenment, improvement, or new influences

Then *opened* he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures Luke xxiv 45

I feel my heart new *open'd* *Shak* , Hen VIII , iii 2 366

He must travel to *open* his mind
Steele, Guardian, No 34

8. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc as, to *open* land, to *open* a country to trade sometimes with *up* as, to *open up* trade

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America *Abp Abbot*, Descrip of World

Next to the extension and development of the Empire comes the *opening up* of new countries
W Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p 11

9 To discover, come into view of [Rare]

On the north side of Cape Bowden we *opened* a pretty little bay, of semicircular form
McCormick, Arc and Antarc Voyages, II 111

10 To set in action, start, initiate, commence as, to *open* a public assembly, a session of Congress, or Parliament, to *open* an exhibition, to *open* a shop to *open* a correspondence, a discussion, a negotiation, proceedings, etc.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind
Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs

At about 1800 yards the enemy *opened* fire from four guns *W H Russell*, Diary in India, II 369

11 To shuck or shell, remove the shell or husk from the meat or the fruit of, as an oyster, cut out —**12** In *law* (*a*) To state (the case) to the court or jury, preliminary to adducing evidence, more specifically, to make the first statement for this purpose, and give evidence under it, before the adversary is allowed to do so (*b*) To recall or revoke, as a judgment or decree, for the purpose of allowing further contest or delay —**13** In *malting*, to shovel up the edges and throw a portion of (the couched grain) toward the center of the couch, distributing it in such a manner as to leave a somewhat greater depth of grain at the edges than at the center of the couch See *malting* and *couch*[1], 5 — **Opened circuit** See *circuit*, 12.—**Opened margin** See *margin*, 1 **To open a credit**, to accept or pay the draft of a correspondent who has not furnished funds. **To open a foreclosure**, under the English law, to sue on the covenant to pay which gives the mortgager a new right to redeem after foreclosure of that right —**To open an account with** See *account* **To open the ball, budget**, etc See the nouns —**To open up** (*a*) To open effectually, in any sense of the verb *open* (*b*) Specifically, to loosen the consistency or texture of give a freer or less dense consistency or texture to =**Syn. 1** To uncover —**5** To exhibit, make manifest

II. *intrans* **1** To unclose; be opened or become open

Open, locks,
Whoever knocks!
Shak , Macbeth, iv 1 46

'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true,
Thy eyes first *open'd* on a billet doux
Pope, R of the L , i 118

Wide as a heart *opened* the door at once
Browning, Ring and Book, I 26

2 To afford access, entrance, egress, or view as, a gate *opened* on the lane

The Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber, whose window *opened* towards the sunrising
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 122

3. To burst open; become parted, ruptured, or broken, gape

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram Ps cvi 17

The clouds methought, would *open*, and show riches Ready to drop upon me *Shak* Tempest, iii 2 150

4 To burst and unfold, spread out or expand, as a bud or flower

Your virtues *open* fairest in the shade
Pope, Moral Essays, ii 202

5 To become expanded or enlightened, become receptive or ready to receive

As the mind *opens*, and its functions spread,
Imagination plies her dangerous art
Pope, Essay on Man ii 14

6 To begin, commence as, sales *opened* at par , the exhibition *opened* yesterday , the story *opens* well Often used elliptically, an object being understood as, we *opened* on the enemy at once (that is, *opened* fire or began the attack at once) he *opened* on him with vigor (that is, began to attack him with vigor)

The first thus *open'd* "Hear thy suppliant's call "
Pope, Dunciad, iv 403

Suddenly a battery with musketry *opened* upon us from the edge of the woods on the other side of the clearing
U S Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 358

7 To begin to appear , become more distinct, expand before the eye on nearer approach or favorable change of position; become more visible or plain as position changes. as, the harbor *opened* to our view

There, interspersed in lawns and *opening* glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades
Pope, Windsor Forest l 21

8 In *hunting*, to begin to bark on view or scent of the game

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again *Shak* , M W of W , iv 2 209

They run forward, *open* upon the uncertain scent and though, in fact, they follow nothing are earnest in the pursuit *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix

9 To yield or make (a certain quantity) when opened. said of oysters as, to *open* well or badly , to *open* (at the rate of) six quarts per bushel. [Colloq]

open† (ō'pn), *adv* [< *open, a*] Openly

We passed *open* before Modona vpon Mondaye that was the xxvij daye of Julye
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 19

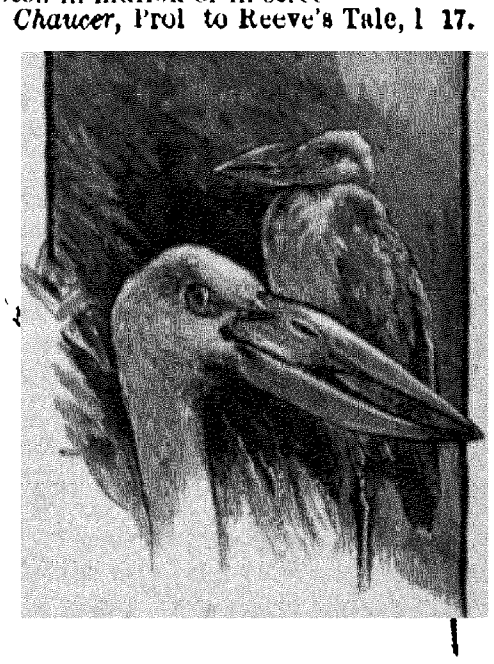
openable (ō'pn-a-bl), *a* [< *open* + *-able*] Capable of being opened or unclosed, fitted to be opened

open-air (ō'pn-ãr'), *a* Outdoor, conducted or taking place in the open air, al fresco as, *open-air* exercises, *open-air* sports, *open-air* life —**Open-air manometer** See *manometer*

open-arse†, *n* [Early mod E also *openarce*, *opynars*, < ME *openers*, < AS *openears*, *open ars*, medlar, < *open*, open, + *ears*, arse see *open* and *arse*] The fruit of the medlar-tree

I fare as doth an *openers*,
That ilke fruyt is ever leng the wers,
Til it be roten in mullok or in stree
Chaucer, Prol to Reeve's Tale, l 17.

openbill (ō'pn-bil), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus*



Openbill

open-breasted (ō'pn-bres"-ted), *a* **1** Open on the breast; that does not cover the breast or bosom said of garments so made as to leave the breast or bosom exposed —**2** Open-hearted, not concealing thoughts or feelings; frank.

Thou art his friend
(The confidence he has in thee confirms it),
And therefore I'll be *open breasted* to thee
Beau and Fl , Custom of the Country, v 3

open-cast (ō'pn-kast), *n.* and *a* **I.** *n* In *mining* a working open to the day , an openwork
II *a* Pertaining to or obtained from such workings

open-doored (ō'pn-dōrd), *a* [< *open* + *door* + *-ed*[2]] Accessible , hospitable

A house
Once rich, now poor, but ever *open door'd*
Tennyson Geraint

open-dot (ō'pn-dot), *n* In *lace-making* a hole left in pillow-lace to lighten the more solid parts of the design

opener (ōp'nėr), *n* [< ME **opener*, < AS *openere*, opener, < *openian*, open see *open, v*] **1** One who opens as, a pew-*opener* —**2** A tool or machine used in opening Specifically —(*a*) A tool used for opening tins or cans as of potted meats fruits etc a can opener (*b*) In *cotton carding*, etc , a machine for tearing open the tufts of cotton as they come from the bale, shaking out the dust, pulling the cotton apart and preparing it for the lapper , an opening machine Sometimes called *cotton picker*, and often combined with the lapper under the name of *opener lapper*

open-eyed (ō'pn-īd), *a* With eyes wide open as in wonder or watchfulness, watchful, vigilant *Shak* , Tempest, ii 1 302

open-handed (ō'pn-han"ded), *a* **1** Generous, liberal, munificent —**2** Handling two oars whose ends do not meet, as in the act of rowing also said of the action itself as, an *open-handed* rower , *open-handed* rowing

open-handedness (ō′pn-han′ded-nes), *n.* Freeness in giving, liberality, generosity

open-headed[1] (ō′pn-hed′ed), *a* [< ME *open-heded, openhevedet,* < *open* + *head* + *-ed*[2]] Bare-headed

Open heded [var *hevedet*] he hir say
Lokynge out at his dore upon a day
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath s Tale, l 645

open-hearted (ō′pn-har′ted), *a* Candid, frank, sincere, not sly

I know him well, he's free and *open-hearted* *Dryden*

open-heartedly (ō′pn-har′ted-li), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner, generously, frankly

open-heartedness (ō′pn-har′ted-nes) *n.* The character of being open-hearted, candor, frankness, sincerity

open-hearth furnace. The form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in making steel by the Martin, Siemens, and Siemens-Martin processes See *steel*

opening (ōp′ning), *n* [< ME *openyng,* < AS *openung* (= G *öffnung* = Sw *öppning* = Dan *aabning*), opening, manifestation, verbal n. of *openian,* open· see *open, v*] **1** The act of making open, in any sense of the verb *open* — **2** A beginning, an initial stage, commencement· as, the *opening* of a poem, also, dawn, first appearance

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light *Dryden*

3 A breach or gap, a hole or perforation; an aperture, specifically, in *arch*, an unfilled part in a wall left for the purpose of admitting light, air, etc —**4** An open or clear space affording approach, entrance, or passage; an entrance

Wisdom . . . crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the *openings* of the gates Prov i 20, 21

5 A clear, unobstructed, or unoccupied space or place, specifically, in the United States, a tract over which there is a deficiency of forest, trees being not entirely wanting, but thinly scattered over the surface as compared with their abundance in an adjacent region. The word is most frequently used with this meaning in Wisconsin and neighboring States on the west, and as the scattered trees are frequently oaks (*Quercus nigra* jack oak, and *Q obtusiloba*, post-oak, are the most common species), such openings are often designated as *oak openings* Similar tracts in the more southern States, especially in Kentucky, are called *barrens* and *oak barrens*

I found it parted out into a great number of walks and alleys which often widened into beautiful *openings*, as circles or ovals, set round with yews and cypresses, with niches, grottos, and caves, placed on the sides, encompassed with ivy *Steele*, Spectator, No 514

The trees with very few exceptions, were what is called the "burr oak," a small variety of a very extensive genus, and the spaces between them, always irregular, and often of singular beauty, has obtained the name of "*openings*" the two terms combined giving their appellation to this particular species of native forest, under the name of *Oak Openings* *J F Cooper,* Oak Openings, i

6 A widening out of a crevice, in consequence of a softening or decomposition of the adjacent rock, which may still remain partly or wholly in its original position, or may have been entirely removed, so as to leave a vacant space of considerable width In either case, the expanded crevice or softened material in its vicinity, is called the *opening* [Upper Mississippi lead region]

7. An unoccupied place, position, course of action, business, etc, which may be entered, or the opportunity of entering it, a vacancy; an opportunity, a chance.—**8** In *law*, the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence as, the *opening* for the plaintiff, the *opening* for the defendant More specifically, the right to make such statement and adduce evidence before the adversary as, if the defendant admits all the facts alleged and only pleads new matter in defense, he has the *opening*

9 In *chess-playing*, a mode of commencing a game, specifically, one of the numerous series of consecutive moves made at starting which are frequently played and which have been thoroughly investigated by chess analysts. In addition to the openings which involve a sacrifice of force for the sake of position, known as *gambits* (for which see *gambit*) the following are to be noted *Evanchetto*, 1 P—K 4, P—QKt 3, *Four Knights' game*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3 3 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3, *French game* 1 P—K 4, P—K 3, *Giuoco Piano*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3 3 B—B 4, B—B 4, *King's Bishop's opening* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 B—B 4, *Knight's game of Ruy Lopez*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3, 3 B—Kt 5, *Petroff's defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3 3 Kt—KB 3, *Philidor's defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 3, *Staunton's opening*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3 Kt—QB 3, 3 P—B 3, *Three Knights' game*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3 (or Kt—KB 3), 3 Kt—B 3, *Two Knights' defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—KB 3 Kt—QB 3, 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3, *Vienna opening*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4, 2 Kt—QB 3 —**Atrial opening, buccal openings, esophageal opening,** etc See the adjectives.

opening-bit (ōp′ning-bit), *n* A broach or reamer

opening-machine (ōp′ning-ma-shēn′), *n* Same as *picker*

openly (ō′pn-li), *adv* [< ME. *openly, opinly,* < AS *openlice* (= OS *opanlico, openlico* = OFries *opplik* = D. *openlyk* = OHG *offanlihho*, MHG. *offenliche*, G *offentlich*), openly, < *open*, open see *open, a*] In an open manner. (*a*) Publicly, not in private, without secrecy as, to avow one's sins and follies *openly* (*b*) Candidly, frankly, without reserve or disguise

open-minded (ō′pn-mīn′ded), *a.* **1.** Having an open or unreserved mind, frank, candid —**2** Having a mind open or accessible to new views or convictions, not narrow-minded, unprejudiced, liberal

open-mindedness (ō′pn-mīn′ded-nes), *n* **1** The character of being open-minded or unreserved; frankness, candor —**2** Accessibility to new ideas or new tenets, freedom from prejudice; liberality

open-mouthed (ō′pn-mouthd), *a* [= Icel *opinmynntr* = Dan *aabenmundet*, as *open* + *mouth* + *-ed*[2]] Having the mouth open (*a*) Gaping, as with astonishment

Uncle Glegg stood *open mouthed* with astonishment at this unembarrassed loquacity *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, v 2

(*b*) Clamorous, vociferous

If I escape them, our malicious Councell, with their *open mouthed* Minions, will make me such a peace breaker (in their opinions in England) as will breake my necke Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 214

(*c*) Greedy ravenous, clamoring at the sight of game or prey

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *open mouth'd* dog *Steele,* Tatler, No 62

openness (ō′pn-nes), *n* [< ME *opennesse,* < AS **opennes, openys,* < *open*, open see *open, a*] The state or property of being open, in any sense of that word

open-sesame (ō′pn-ses′a-mē), *n* [< "*Open, sesame*," a form of words by which, in the tale of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open.] A charm or form of words by which barriers or obstructions may be opened and access or free passage gained

Laughing, one day she gave the key,
My riddle's *open sesame*
Lowell, The Pregnant Comment

open-steek (ō′pn-stēk), *n* A particular style of openwork stitching The word is also used adjectively [Scotch]

Ah! it's a brave kirk nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and *open steek* hems about it
Scott, Rob Roy, xix

open-tide (ō′pn-tīd), *n.* **1†.** Early spring, the time when flowers begin to open The name was formerly applied in England to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, during which marriages were publicly celebrated *Imp Dict* Also called *opetide* **2** The time after corn is carried out of the fields *Halliwell* [Local, Eng]

openwork (ō′pn-werk), *n* **1.** Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or manufactured as to show openings through its substance, specifically, fancy work done with thread of different kinds, such as knitting, netting, lace, and many kinds of embroidery, decoration of the simplest sort made with small openings set in regular patterns —**2** In *fort*, a work or fortification which is not protected at the gorge by a parapet or otherwise.—**3** In *mining*, a place where mining or quarrying is done open to the air, or uncovered by rock or earth Also called *open working* and *open-cast*

opera[1] (op′e-rä), *n* [= F *opéra* = Sp Pg *opera* = D. *opera* = G *oper* = Sw Dan *opera*, < It. *opera*, an opera, orig. composition as opposed to improvisation, < L *opera*, f, work, connected with *opus* (*oper-*), neut., work, toil see *opus*] **1** A form of extended dramatic composition in which music is an essential and predominant factor, a musical drama, or a drama in music. The opera is one of the chief forms of musical art, on many grounds it is claimed to be the culminating musical form At least it affords opportunity for the application of nearly every known resource of musical effect Its historical beginning was doubtless in the musical declamation of the Greeks, especially in connection with their dramatic representations. The idea of a musical drama was perpetuated during the middle ages under the humble guise of mysteries or miracle-plays in which singing was an accessory The modern development began in Italy near the close of the sixteenth century, when an attempt was made to revive the ancient melodic declamation, an attempt which led directly to the discovery and establishment of monody and harmony in the place of the medieval counterpoint, of the recitative and the aria as definite methods of composition, and of instrumentation as an independent element in musical works The modern opera involves the following distinct musical constituents, combined in various ways (*a*) *recitatives*, musical declamations, mainly epic or dramatic in character, with or without extended accompaniment, (*b*) *arias, duets*, or *trios*, melodies for one, two, or three voices, constructed in a more or less strict musical form, predominantly lyrical in character, and usually with carefully elaborated accompaniments, (*c*) *choruses* and *concerted numbers* of various form, in which the dramatic element generally predominates, and which are often wrought into noteworthy climaxes of great musical and dramatic interest, (*d*) *instrumental elements*, including both accompaniments and independent passages, the former varying from the merest harmonic groundwork for declamation to a detailed instrumental commentary upon the dramatic emotions and situations as they succeed each other, and the latter including overtures, intermezzi, marches, dances, etc, which either introduce, connect, supply, or embellish the links in the chain of dramatic incident To these may be added dancing, or the ballet, which is introduced either as an incidental diversion or as a component part of the dramatic action itself In the older operas the successive numbers or movements are sharply separated from each other, while in recent ones the action is continuous except at one or two principal points In Italy the opera has had an unbroken course of development since before 1600 It began to be diligently cultivated in France and Germany about 1650, and in England somewhat later Every leading modern composer, except Mendelssohn, has contributed more or less to its literature Italian operas have tended toward a lyrical extreme to the neglect of dramatic consistency and truth, while German operas have strongly emphasized the romantic and strictly dramatic elements French operas have often sought much for comic or spectacular effects The Wagnerian theory of the opera presents some peculiarities especially in the obliteration of the distinction between the recitative and the formal aria, in the remarkable elaboration of the orchestral effects, and in the unification of the poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic elements though these characteristics were foreshadowed in the works and theories of earlier masters The maintenance of expensive opera houses, with regular seasons of performances annually, is a matter of governmental appropriation in most European countries The opera has therefore become a powerful factor in the social and artistic life of many cities Operas are often described by such qualifying terms as *grand* or *serious, dramatic, comic*, etc Grand operas have an elaborate plot, and the entire work is set to music, while comic operas frequently contain spoken dialogue In common speech, *German opera* means opera in German, *Italian opera*, opera in Italian, etc *A ballad opera* is a light dramatic work into which ballads or popular songs are arbitrarily introduced

An *Opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing *Dryden,* Albion and Albanius Pref

She went from *opera*, park, assembly, play
Pope, To Miss Blount, on her Leaving the Town, l 13

2 The score or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript, a libretto —**3.** A theater where operas are performed, an opera-house —**4.** The administration, revenue, and property of an Italian church or parish

The picture by Duccio referred to was taken down for me some years since in order that it might be photographed The picture being entirely under the control of the *Opera* of the cathedral, only the rector's permission was necessary, the Minister of Public Instruction having nothing whatever to do with it
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p 419

Comic opera. See *comic* —**English opera** (*a*) An opera sung in English (*b*) Specifically, a ballad opera (see def 1) —**Grand opera,** a lyric opera conceived and performed in the most elaborate manner, without spoken dialogue an arbitrary class of operas established by French musicians. —**Opera bouffe,** a comic opera, especially one of an extravagantly humorous character —**Opera-season,** the season during which operas are regularly performed —**Opera-troupe,** a troupe or company of singers employed in the performance of operas.

opera[2], *n* Plural of *opus*

operable (op′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *opérable* = Sp *operable*, < L as if **operabilis*, < *operari*, work, operate see *operate*] Practicable.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success *Sir T Browne,* Vulg Err, i 3.

opera-cloak (op′e-rä-klōk), *n* A cloak of rich material and elegant in appearance, especially made for carrying into the auditorium at an opera-house or theater to put on in case protection is needed against cold air

opera-dancer (op′e-rä-dän′sėr), *n.* One who dances in ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer

opera-girls (op′e-rä-gėrlz), *n.* The plant *Mantisia saltatoria.*

opera-glass (op′e-rä-glȧs), *n.* A small binocular non-inverting telescope, of a low magnifying power, designed to be used to aid vision in the theater; a lorgnette

opera-hat (op′e-rä-hat), *n.* A tall hat that can be compressed or folded up, and which, on being opened again, is held firmly in its shape by springs

A flat *opera-hat*, as we used to call it in those days.
Dickens.

opera-house (op′e-rä-hous), *n* A theater devoted chiefly to the performance of operas or musical dramas

operameter (op-ẹ-ram′e-tėr), *n* [< L *opera*, work, + Gr. *μετρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine, as the turns made by a shaft, the oscillations of a working-beam, the delivery of sheets from a printing-press, or the reciprocations of a cross-head, etc, in a stated interval of time The principles of construction are various. A common form has a ratchet wheel connected with registering dials, and an oscillating lever which by suitable mechanism is made to take up a single ratchet tooth at each to and fro movement of a reciprocating or oscillating part, such as the cross-head of a steam engine Another form has a spear pointed spindle which is connected with a registering mechanism, the whole implement being held in the right hand, and the point of the spindle being pressed into the center at the end of the shaft whose revolutions are desired to be counted Also called *counter, speed indicator,* and *revolution indicator* See *arithmometer*

operance (op′e-rans), *n* [< *operan(t)* + *-ce*] The act of operating, operation. [Rare]

The elements,
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i 3

operancy (op′e-ran-si), *n* [As *operance* (see *-cy*)] Same as *operance*

operant (op′e-rant), *a* and *n*. [= F. *operant* = Sp Pg It *operante*, < L *operan(t-)s*, ppr of *operari*, work: see *operate*.] **I.** *a*. Working, engaged in action, active, operative, effective

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do
Shak, Hamlet, iii 2 184

II. *n* One who operates; an operator or operative; a worker or workman [Rare]

No fractious *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity [manufacturing jokes] exercised upon us *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty Five Years Ago

opera-singer (op′e-rä-sing″ėr), *n* A professional singer who takes part in operas

operate (op′e-rāt), *v*; pret and pp *operated*, ppr *operating* [< L *operatus*, pp of *operari* (> It *operare, oprare* = Sp. Pg *obrar*, *operar* = OF *ouvrer*, F *opérer*), work, labor, toil, have effect, < *opus* (*oper-*), neut., *opera*, f, work see *opera, opus*] **I.** *intrans* **1.** To perform or be at work; exert force or influence, act with *on* or *upon* governing the object of the action as, the sculptor *operates on* the clay or marble of which he makes his figures, a machine *operates on* the raw materials submitted to it

The fear of resistance and the sense of shame *operate*, in a certain degree *on* the most absolute kings and the most illiberal oligarchies *Macaulay*, Mill on Government

2 Specifically, in *surg*, to perform some manual act upon the body of the patient, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, or otherwise to improve the physical condition — **3.** To produce an effect, act, work. used absolutely.

It is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which *operates* against the commission or repetition of crime *Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), i, note.

Words words mere words no matter from the heart,
The effect doth *operate* another way
Shak T and C, v 3 110

Where causes *operate* freely *Watts*

The affair *operated* as the signal for insurrection
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 6

[The application of this word to the working of machinery, in such phrases as "the engine began to *operate*," is regarded as inelegant, and such a use of it is rare in England]

4 To produce the desired or appropriate effect, act effectively, be effectual in producing the result intended as, the medicine *operated* well — **5** To carry on speculative transactions; buy and sell speculatively with *in* as, to *operate in* stocks, to *operate in* oil [Commercial cant] = **Syn. 3** and **4**. *Act, Work*, etc See *act*

II. *trans* **1.** To effect, produce by action or the exertion of force or energy, accomplish as an agent; cause.

It [Goethe's "Helena"] *operates* a wonderful relief to the mind from the routine of customary images
Emerson, History

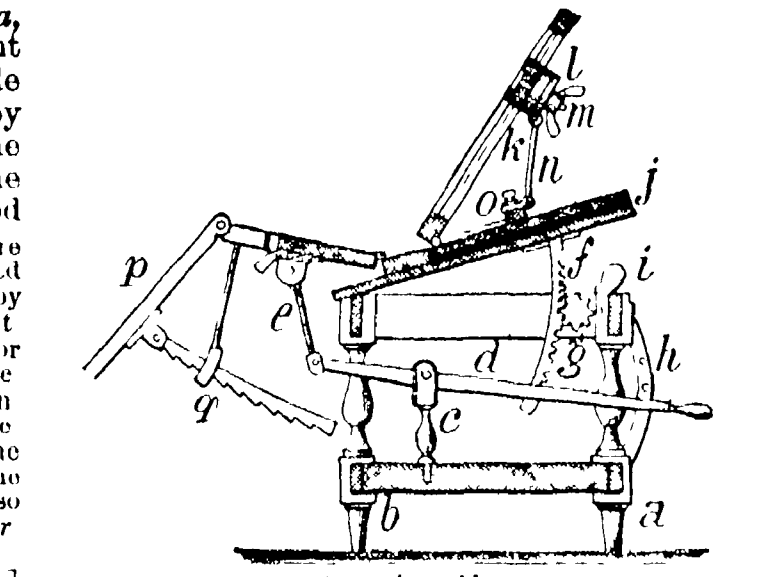
2 To direct or superintend the working of; cause to move or perform the acts desired, work as, to *operate* a machine

operatic (op-e-rat′ik), *a*. [< *opera* + *-atic*[2]] Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling opera as, an *operatic* air

operatical (op-e-rat′i-kal), *a* [< *operatic* + *-al*] Operatic

operatically (op-e-rat′i-kal-i), *adv* In an operatic manner; as regards the opera.

operating-table (op′e-rāt-ing-tā″bl), *n*. The table on which the patient rests during a surgical operation There are many forms and constructions of these tables, the accompanying cut illustrating a particularly complicated form made adjustable to place the patient in convenient positions for various operations.



Operating table
a, frame *b*, base *c* upright support for lever *d*, *e* link by which the support for the thighs is connected with the lever *f* *h* sector with pins for holding the lever *d* in adjustment, *j* adjustable body support, with adjustable back support *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* *o* adjustments for back support *k*, *f* *g* *i* adjustments for body support *j* *p* support for calves held in adjustment by the ratchet box *q*

Ordinarily a simple firm table of the requisite height and length and about two feet wide is used, covered with blankets or a thin mattress.

operation (op-e-rā′shon), *n*. [< ME *operation*, *operacion*, < OF. *operation*, F *operation* = Pr. *operacio* = Sp *operacion* = Pg *operação* = It *operazione*, < L *operatio(n-)*, < *operari*, work, operate see *operate*] **1** Action, working, agency, exertion of power or influence, specifically, in *psychol*, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power

Such Seruaunts as be of to muche speeche are yll of *operation* *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 84

This latter they call Energia of ergon, because it wrought with a strong and virtuous *operation*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 119

Freedom of *operation* we have by nature, but the ability of virtuous *operation* by grace
Hooker, Eccles. Polity v, App 1

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the *operation* of your sun so is your crocodile
Shak, A. and C, ii 7 30

2 A specific act or activity

There are diversities of *operations*, but it is the same God which worketh all in all 1 Cor xii 6

In the romance called The Knight of the Swan, it is said of Ydain duchess Roulyon that she caused her three sons to be brought up in "all maner of good *operacuons*, vertues and maners " *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 8

Attention, though closely related to the active side of the mind and illustrating the laws of volition, is a general condition of our mental *operations*
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 73

3 The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process (*a*) In *surg*, the act or series of acts and manipulations performed upon a patient's body, as in setting a bone, amputating a limb, extracting a tooth, etc

While Gersdorff of Strassburg, probably had used the ligature in amputation wounds for some years it remained for the genius of Paré to give to amputations a comparatively firm position among surgical *operations*
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, I 142

(*b*) In *math*, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other the second quantity being definitely related to the first either in value or in form An *operation* must not be confounded with the *process* by which the operation is effected Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes (*c*) In *war* the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements as, military or naval *operations*

4. The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action as, the machine is in *operation* — **5** Method of working; action — **6** Power exercised in producing an effect, peculiar efficacy of action, characteristic property or virtue

Harde chese hath these *operacyons* it wyll kepe yᵉ stomacke open, butter is holsome fyrst & last for it wyll do awaye all poysons *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 266

A good sherris-sack hath a two fold *operation* in it.
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 3 104

Something that hath the *operation* to
Make death look lovely
Massinger Renegado, v 6

Not only the fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new *operation* is given to it, will amount to forgery—and this though it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II 619, quoted in [Encyc Brit, IX 413

7†. Impulse; tendency to act.

There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical
Hooker, Eccles. Polity

I have *operations* which be humours of revenge
Shak, M W of W, i. 3. 98

Act and operation of law See *law*[1] — **Adams's operation.** (*a*) An operation for ankylosis of the hip, involving subcutaneous section of the neck of the femur by a fine saw (*b*) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia — **Alexander's operation, Alexander-Adams operation,** the operation of shortening the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position — **Allarton's operation,** the modern median operation for stone in the bladder, differing from the old, or *Marian operation*, in that the incision, made exactly in the median line, is carried further back to the apex of the prostate, and the finger is ordinarily used in dilating the prostate and the neck of the bladder — **Amussat's operation** (*a*) *Colotomy* an operation by a transverse incision crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum (*b*) *For vaginal atresia* a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting — **Anel's operation for aneurism,** an operation involving ligation on the cardiac side, close to the aneurism **Annandale's operation,** an operation for dislocated cartilages of the knee-joint, involving the incision of the joint and stitching the cartilages in their proper position — **Antyllus's operation for aneurism,** an operation in which ligation is practised above and below the aneurism, which is then opened and its contents evacuated — **Arlt-Jaesche's operation for distichiasis,** dissecting the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs from the tarsus removing a crescentic shaped piece of skin from the lid above the flap, uniting the edges of the wound, and in this way transplanting the ciliary bulbs further away from the edge of the lids. **Ayers's operation for extroverted bladder,** an operation involving the dissection of a long flap from the anterior wall of the abdomen and its reversal so that the cuticular surface will be toward the exposed mucous membrane, and the union of the loosened skin of the sides in such manner as to cover the raw surface of the flap — **Barden's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the removal of a wedge shaped piece of bone from the shaft of the femur, and the fracture of the remaining part — **Battey's operation,** the removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiological influence, as in dysmenorrhea menorrhagia, neuroses and psychoses presenting relations with the menstrual function, and in other disorders Also called *spaying normal ovariotomy*, and *oophorectomy* **Bauden's operation,** amputation at the knee joint by the elliptical method — **Béclard's operation for amputation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, both flaps being cut from within outward before disarticulation, the posterior one first — **Beer's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract by the flap method — **Billroth's osteoplastic operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue, by which the soft parts and lower jaw are divided in two places at the side of the jaw, and replaced after the tongue has been removed — **Boutonnière operation** (*a*) *For impermeable stricture* external perineal urethrotomy by division through an opening made in the urethra just beyond the stricture (*b*) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate — **Bowman's operation,** an operation for stricture of the lacrymal duct — **Brainard's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the fracture of the shaft of the femur, after it has been drilled subcutaneously — **Brasdor's operation for aneurism,** ligation immediately below the aneurism — **Buchanan's operation.** (*a*) *For restoration of the lower lip* the elevation of an oblique flap from each side of the chin, and the union of the two flaps in the middle allowing the places whence they come to heal by granulation (*b*) A medio lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff — **Buck's chiloplastic operation,** an operation for supplying a deficiency in either lip by transplanting a portion of the other — **Burckhardt's operation,** the opening of a retropharyngeal abscess from the outside of the neck — **Burow's operation,** a plastic operation for the covering of a raw surface after the removal of a tumor or other morbid growth It consists essentially in the removal of the integument from two equal triangles situated on opposite sides and extremities of a straight basal incision, dissecting up the obtuse angled flaps thus formed, and pulling them so as to close the triangles — **Burwell's operation,** the ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the innominate artery or of the first part of the aorta — **Cæsarean operation** See *cæsarean section* under *Cæsarean* — **Calculus of operations** See *calculus* — **Calignani's operation,** resection of the inferior dental nerve through an incision made between the lobe of the ear and the angle of the jaw — **Callisen's operation,** lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision — **Capital operation,** in *surg*, an operation involving some danger to life Also called *major operation* — **Carden's operation,** a combination of the circular and flap operations, in amputations by first reflecting a rounded or circular flap of skin to serve as a cover or bonnet to the flat faced stump then formed In amputation at the knee, by this operation, the rounded flap is formed in front, and the femur is sawed at the base of the condyles — **Carpue's rhinoplastic operation,** an operation for repairing the nose by taking a heart shaped flap from the forehead See *Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation* and *Indian rhinoplastic operation* — **Chamberlaine's operation for ligation of the brachial artery,** an operation involving incision along the lower margin of the clavicle, with a second over the deltoid and pectoral muscles meeting the first nearly in the middle — **Chassaignac's operation for amputation of the finger,** amputation of the finger with a single dorsal or palmar flap — **Chassaignac's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue with the écraseur by the suprahyoid method. — **Chopart's operation,** amputation through the calcaneo cuboid and astragalo scaphoid articulations mediotarsal operation — **Civiale's operation,** a medio bilateral operation of lithotomy — **Cock's operation for stricture,** incision into the urethra behind the stricture, without a guide, leaving the stricture undivided — **Complementary, direct, distributive operation.** See the adjectives — **Cooper's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an incision in the linea alba above and below and to the side of the umbilicus.— **Cooper's operation for ligation of the external iliac artery** an operation by a semilunar incision, with convexity downward, from above the inner margin of the external abdominal ring to near the anterior superior spine

of the ilium — **Davies-Colley's operation for talipes,** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus without regard to the articulations — **Delpech's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by incision along the delto-pectoral interval — **Didot's operation for webbed fingers,** the taking of flaps from the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the attached fingers respectively, to form the contiguous interdigital surfaces — **Dieffenbach's chiloplastic operation,** the restoration of the upper lip by a quadrangular flap, attached below on the level of the mouth turned horizontally inward to meet a similar one of the opposite side — **Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation,** the taking of a lance-shaped flap from the forehead for the repair of the nose — **Dupuytren's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the external flap method — **Dupuytren's operation for stone in the bladder,** bilateral lithotomy — **Dupuytren's operation for vaginal atresia,** an operation by combined incision and dilatation — **Emmet's operation of colporrhaphy,** the sutural approximation of three equidistant, transverse, infracervical, denuded spots on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of the opposing edges of the folds thus formed after abrasion — **Emmet's operation,** a hysterotrachelorrhaphy for cicatricial ectropium of the cervix uteri — **Ferguson's operation,** a modification of Pirogoff's operation for amputation of the foot, in which the malleoli are not removed — **Gant's operation,** an operation for vicious ankylosis of the hip-joint, by section below the trochanters — **Goyrand's operation for ligation of the internal mammary artery,** an operation with an oblique incision two inches long, at the end of the intercostal space near the edge of the sternum — **Gritti's operation,** amputation at the knee through the base of the condyles with a large rectangular anterior flap including the patella, the inner sawed surface of which is applied to that of the femur — **Guérin's operation,** an operation for amputation at the elbow-joint by an external flap — **Guthrie's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from without inward — **Hahn's operation,** nephrorrhaphy for floating kidney — **Hancock's operation,** a combination of the subastragaloid amputation and Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, the sawn surface of the calcaneum being applied to that of the astragalus — **Hey's operation,** amputation through the tarsometatarsal articulations, now usually understood as a disarticulation of the outer joints and section of the internal cuneiform — **High operation,** lithotomy when the incision is made above the pubis. Also called *suprapubic operation.* — **Hodgson's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by a semilunar incision, just below the clavicle, terminating near the anterior margin of the deltoid — **Hoin's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by the posterior flap method — **Holt's operation,** an operation for the rupture of urethral stricture by rapid dilatation — **Hunter's** or **Hunterian operation for aneurism,** ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurism at some distance from it — **Identical, lateral, etc., operations.** See the adjectives — **Indian rhinoplastic operation,** the restoration of the nose by means of a flap taken from the forehead — **Jacque's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through an opening made in the cheek — **Kocher's operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue by an incision in the neck at the angle of the jaw, with removal of the glands so as to get far down to the base of the tongue — **Langenbeck's operation,** a method of amputation by double flaps, cutting from without inward — **Larrey's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the oval method — **Lee's operation,** a modification of Teale's method of amputation of the leg, in which the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg, including only the superficial muscles — **Le Fort's operation.** (*a*) A modification of Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, whereby the calcaneum is preserved in a more normal position. (*b*) *For procidentia uteri*, a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum — **Lines of operation.** See *line*2 — **Lisfranc's operation.** (*a*) *At the shoulder-joint*, amputation at the shoulder by the anteroposterior flap method. (*b*) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See *Hey's operation* — **Lister's operation,** a modification of Teale's amputation, in which there is less difference in the length of the flaps, their angles being rounded, and the posterior one formed of skin and fascia only — **Liston's operation,** a combination of the double flap and circular operations in amputations, by first dissecting up two semi-oval flaps to serve as covers for the flat-faced stump — **Liston's operation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from within outward, and disarticulation being effected before the posterior flap is cut — **Liston's operation for excision of the upper jaw,** the complete excision of the upper jaw — **Littré's operation,** inguinal colotomy — **Loreta's operation,** an operation for cicatricial stenosis of the pylorus by divulsion with the finger — **Major operation,** in *surg.*, same as *capital operation* — **Malgaigne's operation.** (*a*) The *opération en raquette* of the French, a variety of the oval method of amputation of Scoutetten, applicable particularly to the thumb. (*b*) Subastragaloid operation — **Manec's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by a single long anterior flap made by transfixion, and then by disarticulating the joint and making a circular incision posteriorly — **Marian operation,** the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. See *Allarton's operation* — **M'Burney's operation,** an operation for the radical cure of hernia by exposing the sac and cutting it off at the neck and sewing up the cut edges — **Minor operation,** in *surg.*, an operation of less magnitude and danger than a capital operation — **Moore's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract, involving a preliminary iridectomy made some weeks beforehand — **Mott's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by a transverse incision above and parallel to the top of the sternum and the inner end of the clavicle, joined by another of the same length along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle — **Murray's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an elliptical incision on the left side, six inches long, from the cartilage of the tenth rib to within an inch of the anterior superior spine of the ilium — **Nathan Smith's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by a large anterior and a smaller posterior skin flap — **Nunneley's operation for excision of the tongue,** removal of the tongue by suprahyoid excision and the use of the écraseur — **Operation of law,** the efficacy of law without aid by any intent of the parties: as, if a person acting in a fiduciary capacity gets title in his own name to property of those for whom he is acting, a trust is created by *operation of law* — **Operations of grace.** See *grace* — **Pagenstecker's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract in the capsule — **Passavant's operation for synechia,** the breaking up of the adhesion with forceps — **Passive operations.** See *passive* — **Peaslee's operation,** superficial trachelotomy — **Petit's operation.** (*a*) *For amputation of the finger*, amputation by lateral flaps cut from within outward. (*b*) *For hernia*, an operation without opening the sac — **Pirogoff's operation,** amputation of the foot in such a manner that the posterior portion of the calcaneum is united to the lower sawed end of the tibia, thus preserving the heel — **Porro's operation,** an operation for cæsarean section, laparohystero-oophorectomy, or utero-ovarian amputation with drainage through the vagina. In the Porro-Muller operation, the uterus is brought outside of the abdomen and the contents removed — **Ravaton's operation,** a double flap amputation by a circular incision to the bone, and a longitudinal incision on each side — **Regnoli's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through a semilunar incision made beneath the chin along the border of the jaws, joined by another incision in the median line extending from the chin to the hyoid bone — **Reverdin's operation,** skin-grafting — **Roux's operation,** a modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the flap is taken from the inner and under side of the heel — **Roux's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue by dividing the jaw at the symphysis and removing the tongue from below — **Roux's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by an incision through the delto-pectoral interval — **Sayre's operation for ankylosis of the hip,** section of the femur above the lesser trochanter, with the removal of a semicircular piece of bone and the rounding of the upper shaft end so as to facilitate the formation of a false joint — **Schroeder's operation for the removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus,** an operation by laparotomy with ligation of the uterus at the os internum — **Schroeder's operation of colporrhaphy,** the removal of a single long and broad strip of the vaginal wall and the approximation of the cut edges by sutures — **Schwartze's operation,** the method of opening the mastoid cells by the use of hammer and chisel — **Scoutetten's operation,** the oval method of amputation, applied either at a joint or in the continuity of a limb — **Sedillot's chiloplastic operation,** restoration of the upper lip by quadrangular flaps extending below the level of the mouth and attached above: it is the reverse of Dieffenbach's operation — **Sedillot's operation.** (*a*) Amputation by a combination of the flap and circular methods. Superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. (*b*) An operation for staphylorrhaphy, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the suture — **Sedillot's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by an incision between the heads of the sternocleidomastoid muscle — **Simon's operation for vesicovaginal fistula,** the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silk sutures, without retention afterward of a stationary catheter. The mucous membrane of the bladder is included in the abrasion — **Simpson's operation for division of the cervix uteri,** an operation involving bilateral incisions through the whole length of the cervical canal — **Sims's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula,** the coaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silver sutures, with after-treatment by recumbency of the patient and prolonged retention of the catheter. The marginal abrasion does not include the vesical surface — **Sims's operation of colporrhaphy,** the denudation of a V-shaped surface on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of its arms by sutures — **Streatfeild's operation for entropium,** removal of a wedge-shaped strip from the tarsal cartilage — **Syme's operation,** the removal of the entire foot and the articular surface of the bones of the leg just above the malleoli, the stump being covered with the skin of the heel — **Syme's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture through the perineum upon a grooved director — **Tait's operation,** an operation for the extirpation of the uterine appendages. It is the same as Battey's operation, with the inclusion of the Fallopian tube — **Tallacotian operation** (after Gasparo *Tagliacozzi* or *Taliacotius*, of Bologna, who died in 1599), an Italian method for the restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from the inside of the arm — **Teale's operation,** amputation by the rectangular flap method, in which a long flap, taken from the less muscular (usually the anterior) side, is folded over the stump and upon itself and united to the shorter, more muscular (usually the posterior) flap — **Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors,** an operation by laparotomy, with use of the clamp, and charring of the end of the pedicle — **Tripier's operation,** a modification of Chopart's mediotarsal amputation, in which the os calcis is sawed off horizontally — **Vermale's operation,** the ordinary double flap method of amputation by transfixion and cutting from within outward: applicable to any limb — **Von Graefe's operation for cataract,** a modified linear extraction of the cataract, combining a peripheral linear incision in the cornea and an iridectomy — **Wardrop's operation for aneurism,** ligation of a main branch of the artery beyond the aneurism, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch — **Wheelhouse's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture on a grooved probe passed through the stricture from an opening made into the urethra in front of it. — **Whitehead's operation for excision of hemorrhoids,** the excision of a circular strip around the anus, including the tumors — **Whitehead's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision through the mouth, using only scissors — **Wolfe's operation for ectropium,** an operation by transplantation of a flap from a distance without a pedicle — **Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the closing of the hernial canal by subcutaneous sutures through the tendinous structures forming its boundaries — **Wutzer's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum and its retention by exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac. =**Syn.** 3. *Procedure*, etc. (see *process*), influence, effect.

operative (op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *operativo*, < NL. **operativus*, < L. *operari*, pp. *operatus*, work: see *operate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Active in the production of effects or results; acting; exerting force or influence.

> The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same when the quality that should direct the operation is changed. — *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

> His [Carlyle's] scheme of history is purely an epical one, where only leading figures appear by name and are in any strict sense *operative*. — *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 133.

2. Efficacious; effective; efficient.

> Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
> The which he lacks; that to provoke in him
> Are many simples *operative*, whose power
> Will close the eye of anguish. — *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 14.

> Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. — *Bacon*, To the Lord Keeper, Sept. 28, 1594.

3. Concerned with the actual exercise of power, or the putting forth of effort or labor in the accomplishment of some end; practical.

> In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the operation. — *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 6.

4. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with operations, as those of surgery.

II. *n.* A workman; an artisan.

> The well-educated *operative* does more work, does it better, wastes less, . . . earns more money, . . . rises faster, rises higher, . . . than the uneducated *operative*. — *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 121.

operatively (op'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an operative manner.

operativeness (op'e-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or fact of being operative; efficiency; practical or effective working.

operativity (op'e-ra-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *operative* + *-ity*.] The condition of being operative; efficiency.

operator (op'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *opérateur* = Sp. Pg. *operador* = It. *operatore*, < LL. *operator*, a worker, < L. *operari*, work: see *operate*.] 1. One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

> Then the *Operator* told him the Operation [in Alchymy] would go on more successfully if he sent a Present of Crowns to the Virgin Mary. — *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 106.

(*a*) One who performs a surgical operation. (*b*) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end; one who manipulates something, or is engaged in carrying on a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph *operator*, a Wall street *operator*, an *operator* in wheat.

2. In *math.*, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector *operator*. — **Hamiltonian operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz},$$

where x, y, z are the rectangular coördinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and i, j, k are unit vectors respectively parallel to x, y, z. — **Laplace's operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2$$

operatory† (op'e-ra-tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. as if **operatorium*, neut. of *operatorius*, creating, forming, < *operator*, a worker: see *operator*.] A laboratory. *Cowley*.

operatrice (op'e-rā-tris), *n.* [= F. *opératrice* = It. *operatrice*, < LL. *operatrix*, fem. of *operator*, operator: see *operator*.] A female operator.

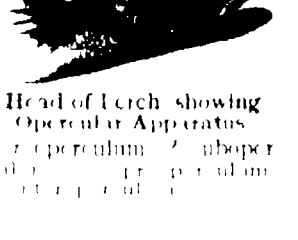
> Sapience, . . . the *operatrice* of all thynges. — *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 23.

opercle (ō-pėr'kl), *n.* [< L. *operculum*: see *operculum*.] An operculum.

opercula, *n.* Plural of *operculum*.

opercular (ō-pėr'kū-lạr), *a.* [< *operculum* + *-ar*3.] 1. Of or pertaining to an operculum or opercle. — 2. Having an operculum; fitted with or closed by an operculum; operculate.

Opercular apparatus, in fishes, the gill-cover, which in most cases consists of four pieces: (1) a posterior piece, the *operculum* proper; (2) one bounding the operculum below and more or less behind, the *suboperculum*; (3) one between the suboperculum and the operculum on the one hand and the preoperculum in front, the *interoperculum*, which is connected by a ligament with the lower jaw; and (4) an entirely separate element in front of the operculum and connected with the suspensorium of the lower jaw, the *preoperculum*. The first [illegible]



Head of Perch, showing Opercular Apparatus.
1, operculum; 2, suboperculum; 3, preoperculum; 4, interoperculum.

these are united into a more or less movable lid which covers the gills All four are developed in the typical teleosts, but one or more are wanting in some fishes See cut under *teleost* —**Opercular fissure**, the pudendal fissure of a monkey's brain See *pudendal* —**Opercular flap**, a backward prolongation of the operele of many fishes, as the sunfishes, in some of which it attains a great size See *Lepomis* —**Opercular gill** See *gill*¹

Operculata (o-pėr-ku-lā'ta), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of L *operculatus*, covered with a lid see *operculate*] Shells which are operculate The term is specifically applied to those pulmonate gastropods which have an operculum developed from the upper back portion of the foot, closing the shell when the animal is withdrawn into it The chief family is *Cyclostomidæ* See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Maclruridæ*

operculate (ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a* [= F *operculé* = Sp Pg *operculado*, < L *operculatus*, pp of *operculare*, furnish with a lid or cover, < *operculum*, a lid see *operculum*] Having an operculum, operculigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Operculata*.

operculated (ō-pėr'kū-lā-ted), *a* [< *operculate* + *-ed*²] Same as *operculate*

opercule (ō-pėr'kūl), *n* Same as *operculum*

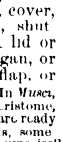
operculiferous (ō-pėr-kū-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *operculum*, a lid, + *ferre* = E *bear*¹] Operculigerous

operculiform (ō-pėr'kū-li-fôrm), *a* [< L *operculum*, a lid, + *forma*, form] Having the form of a lid or cover, resembling an operculum

operculigenous (ō-pėr-kū-lij'e-nus), *a* [< L *operculum*, a lid, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce see *-genous*] Producing an operculum specifically, noting the metapodium or posterior part of the foot of gastropods

operculigerous (ō-pėr-kū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L *operculum*, a lid, + *gerere*, carry] Having an operculum, operculate

operculum (ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n*, pl *opercula* (-la) [= F *opercule* = Sp *opercelo* = Pg It *opercolo*, < L *operculum*, a lid, cover, < *operire*, cover, cover over, shut close, conceal: see *overt*] A lid or cover; in *nat hist*, a part, organ, or structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover Specifically —(*a*) In *bot* (1) In *Musci*, the lid of the capsule it covers the peristome, and usually falls off when the spores are ready for dispersion (2) In phanerogams, sometimes, the lid or top of certain circumscissile capsules (pyxis), as in *Portulaca*, *Plantago*, etc (3) The conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus* See cuts under *Ascidium* and *moss* (*b*) In *zool* (1) In conchology, a horny or calcareous plate secreted by the opercular organ of gastropods and some other mollusks, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Maclruridæ* (2) In chitopods, as *Balanidæ*, the movable part of the rigid shell, which forms a flap covering the entrance to the mantle cavity (3) In *Crustacea*, the eighth pair of appendages of a king crab, united together into a single broad plate, on the dorsal surface of which the genital organs open, and which forms a flap covering the succeeding appendages of this division of the body See *Limulus* (4) In *Polyzoa*, as *Chilostomata* that part of the ectocyst of the cell of the polypid which forms a movable lid shutting down upon the zooid when the latter is withdrawn into its cell (5) In ichthyology, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the opercular apparatus or gill cover See *opercular apparatus*, and also cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost* (6) In ornithology (*a*) The nasal scale the small horny or membranous lid or flap which covers or closes the external nostrils of sun-dry birds (*b*) The ear conch or feathered flap which closes the ear of an owl (7) In mammalogy, parts of the ear of an aquatic mammal as a shrew or vole, so arranged as to act like a valve to prevent the entrance of water (8) In entomology one of two small pieces on the sides of the metathorax, covering the spiracles or breathing orifices Also called *tegula* and *wing-scale* (9) In *Arachnida*, one of the small scales covering the stigmata or breathing orifices of a spider They are distinguished as the *branchial operecula*, covering the openings of the branchiæ, and the *tracheal operecula*, nearer the base of the abdomen or sometimes at the end, covering the orifices of the trachea The latter are often absent (10) In *Infusoria*, the lid of the loŕica, as of the *Vorticellidæ* (*c*) In *anat of the brain*, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, overlapping the gyri operti from above and formed mainly by the precentral and postcentral gyri united below the end of the Rolandic or central fissure See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus* —**Muricoid operculum** See *muricoid*


Operculum of Moss


Capsule and Operculum of Shell
a, *Turbo olearius* —*o*, operculum, outside, *b*, operculum, inner side *b*, concentric operculum (*Ampullaria*), *c* imbricated or lamellar (*Purpura*), *d*, multispiral (*Trochus*) *e*, unguiculate or claw shaped (*Natica*), *f*, subspiral (*Melania*) *g*, articulated (*Nerita*), *h*, paucispiral (*Turbo*)

opere in medio (op'e-rē in mē'di-ō) [L *opere*, abl of *opus*, work *in*, in *medio* abl of *medius*, middle] In the midst of (one's) work

operetta (op-e-ret'a) *n* [= F *operette* < It *operetta*, dim of *opera*, an opera see *opera*] A short opera, generally of a light character and so belonging to the class of comic opera or opera bouffe

operose (op'e-rōs), *a* [= Sp Pg It *operoso*, < L *operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, toilsome, < *opera*, *opus* (*oper-*), work see *opera*, *opus*] Laborious, attended with labor, tedious

As to the Jewish religion, it was made up of a busy and *operose* law of carnal ordinances, which had but a very dim prospect beyond the enjoyment of plenty and affluence
Evelyn, True Religion, II 179

The task, however *operose* it may seem, is within the power of any one learned lawyer
Story, Misc Writings, p 393

operosely (op'e-rōs-li), *adv.* In an operose manner

operoseness (op'e-rōs-nes), *n* The state of being operose or laborious

operosity (op-e-ros'i-ti), *n* [= It *operosità*, as *operose* + *-ity*] Laboriousness

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity
By Itall, Select Thoughts, § 65

operous† (op'e-rus), *a* Operose *Holder*

operously† (op'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an operous manner

opertaneous (op-ėr-tā'nē-us), *a* [< L *opertaneus*, concealed, hidden, < *opertus*, pp of *operire*, cover, conceal see *operculum*] Secret, private [Rare]

opetide† (ōp'e-tīd), *n* See *open-tide*, 1.

Ophiastra (of-i-as'tra), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἀστήρ*, a star] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Phytastra*

Ophibolus (ō-fib'ō-lus), *n* [NL, irreg (cf *ὀφιοβόλος*, serpent-slaying) < Gr *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *βάλλειν*, throw] A large and beautiful genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* There are numerous species in the United States, called *king snakes* and by other names, such as *O getulus*, *O sayi*, and *O eximus* They are of various shades of black, brown or red blotched with lighter colors, the blotches generally black bordered

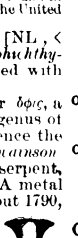
ophicalcite (of-i-kal'sīt), *n* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + E *calcite* Cf *serpentine*, *n*] Same as *verd-antique* *Bronqmart*

Ophichthyidæ (of-ik-thī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophichthys* + *-idæ*] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Ophichthys*, containing eels whose nostrils perforate the edge or inner side of the lip The form is often slenderer than in a common eel, the posterior nostrils are labial that is, are on the margin or even the inside of the upper lip, and the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth In some species the tail is conical or filiform, in others it is surrounded by a fin, as usual in eels, whence the two subfamilies *Ophichthinæ* and *Muræninæ* Several genera are found in the waters of the southern and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Ophichthyinæ (ō-fik-thi-ī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophichthys* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail finless contrasted with *Muræninæ*

Ophichthys (ō-fik'this), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish] The typical genus of *Ophichthyidæ*, of snake-like form (whence the name), and having no pectoral fins *Swainson*

ophicleide (of'i-klīd), *n* [< Gr *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key see *clavis*] A metal musical wind-instrument, invented about 1790, having a large tube of conical bore, bent double, with a cupped mouthpiece It is essentially a development of the old wooden serpent, and has sometimes been made partly of wood, it is the bass representative of the keyed bugle family The tones produced are the harmonics of the tube, as in the horn but the fundamental tone may be altered by means of keys which control vents in the side of the tube Eleven such keys are employed, so that the entire compass is over three octaves, beginning (in the usual bass variety) on the third B below the middle C, with all the semitones—all obtainable with exceptional accuracy of intonation Its resources are therefore considerable, and as its tone is highly resonant and pungent it is an important orchestral instrument The alto ophicleide is pitched a fifth higher than that described above, while lower varieties also occur

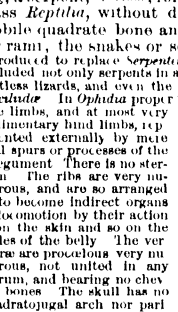

Ophicleide

ophicleidist (of'i-klī-dist) *n* [< *ophicleide* + *-ist*] A performer on the ophicleide

Ophideres (ō-fid'e-rēz), *n* [NL (Boisduval, 1832), prop **Ophioderes* (cf Gr *ὀφιοδειρος*, serpent-necked), < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *δειρη*, Attic *δερη*, neck, throat] The typical genus of *Ophideridæ*, having the palpi spatulate or elavate, and the hind wings luteous It is very widely distributed in both hemispheres the species are large and often beautifully colored *O fullonica* of South Africa damages oranges by piercing them with its haustellum and sucking the juice

Ophideridæ (of-i-der'i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Guenée, 1852), < *Ophideres* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths of large size and striking coloration, represented by *Ophideres* and five other genera in nearly all faunæ except the European

Ophidia (ō-fid'i-a), *n pl* [NL, pl of **ophidium*, < Gr *ὀφίδιον*, dim in form, but not in sense, of *ὄφις* a serpent, or unprop for **Ophoidea*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *-οειδης*, form] An order of the class *Reptilia*, without developed limbs, with mobile quadrate bone and separate mandibular rami, the snakes or serpents The name was introduced to replace *Serpentes* of Linnæus and at first included not only serpents in a proper sense, but certain footless lizards, and even the amphibians of the family *Cæciliidæ* In *Ophidia* proper there is never any trace of fore limbs, and at most very rudimentary hind limbs, represented externally by mere anal spurs or processes of the integument There is no sternum The ribs are very numerous, and are so arranged as to become indirect organs of locomotion by their action upon the skin and so on the scales of the belly The vertebræ are procœlous very numerous, not united in any sacrum, and bearing no chevron bones The skull has no quadratojugal arch nor parietal foramen, the lower jaw is articulated with a movable quadrate bone, and its rami are connected only by fibrous tissue The bones of both jaws are generally freely movable, so that the mouth is enormously distensible The tongue is slender, forked, and protrusile, subserving a tactile office Teeth are present in one or both jaws, usually in both, they are numerous and sharp, and in venomous *Ophidia* some of the upper ones, usually a single pair, are enlarged, hooked, grooved, or apparently perforate, and thus converted into poison fangs. The eyes have no movable lids, the cuticle extending directly over the eyeball The cuticle is scaly, forming many very regularly arranged rows of scales on the upper parts and usually larger modified scutes on the under side, called *gastrosteges* and *urosteges*, serving to some extent for locomotion There is a pair of extraclacal pens in the male the female is oviparous or ovoviviparous. *Ophidia* are variously subdivided by Duméril and Bibron into *Opoterodonta*, *Aglyphodonta*, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha* an arrangement substantially now current, though with some modifications Cope's latest arrangement is *Espanodonta*, *Catodonta*, *Tortricina*, which are opoterodont, *Amnea*, which are aglyphodont, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha* There are 20 families and about 300 genera, of which more than 200 belong to the family *Colubridæ* alone See also cut under *Python*



Base of Ordinary Ophidian Skull (python)
BO basioccipital, *BS* basisphenoid *Mx*, maxillary, *Pmx* premaxillary, *Pl*, palatine, *Pt*, pterygoid, *Qu*, quadrate *Sq* squamosal *Tr* transverse bone *Vo* vomer (The teeth are aglyphodont)

ophidian (ō-fid'i-an), *a* and *n* [< *Ophidia* + *-an*] **I**, *a* Having the nature or characters of a snake or serpent, belonging or relating to ophidians, of or pertaining to the *Ophidia* Also *ophidious*

II *n* A member of the *Ophidia*, as a snake or serpent

ophidiana (ō-fid-i-ā'nā), *n pl* [< Gr *ὀφίδιον*, dim of *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake (cf *ophidian*), + *-ana*²] Anecdotes or stories of snakes

ophidiarium (ō-fid-i-ā'ri-um), *n*, pl *ophidiaria* or *ophidiaria* (-umz, -a) [NL., < *Ophidia* + *-arium*] A place where serpents are kept in confinement, for exhibition or other purposes; a snake-house

Ophidiidæ (of-i-dī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophidium* + *-idæ*] A family of ophidioid fishes, typified by the genus *Ophidium*, having the ventral fins advanced to the lower jaw, or situated under the chin, so that they resemble barbels (1) In Bonaparte's early systems the *Ophidiidæ* embraced two subfamilies, *Ophidiinæ* and *Ammodytinæ* (2) In Günther's system they are a family of gadoid fishes corresponding to the modern *Ophidioidea* (3) In Gill's system the family is restricted to those *Ophidioidea* which have the ventral fins under the chin, bifid barbels, and the anus in the anterior half of the length of the fish, represented by four genera See cut at *Ophidium*

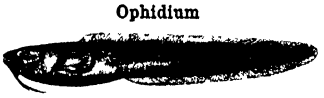
ophidioid (ō-fid'i-oid), *a* and *n* [As *Ophidia* + *-oid*] **I**, *a*. Belonging to the family *Ophidiidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n* A fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*

Ophidioidea (ō-fid-i-oi'dē-a), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophidium* + *-oidea*] A superfamily of teleocephalous fishes, embracing the families *Brotulidæ*, *Ophidiidæ*, *Fierasferidæ*, and perhaps others less known than these

ophidious (o-fid'i-us), *a* [< *Ophidia* + *-ous*] Same as *ophidian*

Ophidium (ō-fid'i-um) *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφίδιον*, dim of *ὄφις*, a serpent. Cf *Ophidia*] 1 A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ*, instituted



Snail fusk (*Ophidium marginatum*)

by Artedi and formerly of great extent, now restricted to such species as *O. barbatum* and *O. marginatum*. —2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, as, the bearded *ophidium*.

Ophidobatrachia (of″ı-dō-ba-trā′ki-a), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **Ophiobatrachia*, < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + βατραχος, a frog.] The ophiomorphic amphibians, or cæcilians: same as *Ophiomorpha* and opposed to *Sauobatrachia*.

ophidobatrachian (of″ı-dō-ba-trā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Ophiomorphic, as an amphibian, or pertaining to the *Ophidobatrachia*.

II *n.* An ophiomorphic amphibian, a cæcilian.

ophidologist (of-ı-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophidology* + *-ist*.] One learned in ophiology; a writer who treats of snakes.

ophidology (of-ı-dol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *ophiology*.

Ophiocaryon (of″ı-ō-kar′ı-on), *n.* [NL. (Schomburgk, 1840), so called from the serpentine radicle in the embryo, < Gr. ὄφις, snake, + κάρυον, nut.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sabiaceæ*, characterized by orbicular petals, the snakenuts. There is but one species, *O. paradoxum*, the snakenut tree, native in Guiana, a lofty tree bearing alternate pinnate leaves, panicles of many very small flowers, and roundish one-seeded drupes containing a spirally twisted snake-like embryo. The natives are said to believe that these are transformed into venomous serpents.

Ophiocephalidæ (of″ı-ō-se-fal′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Ophiocephalus*, the walking-fishes. They have a long subcylindric body covered with small scales, and a snake-like head shielded on top with large scales, a long spineless dorsal fin, and usually six-rayed thoracic ventrals. These remarkable fishes breathe air by means of an air-chamber developed over the gills, and die if they breathe water too long. They live in holes in the banks of rivers and pools and similar wet places, and often burrow in the mud. There are 25 or 30 species, natives of the fresh waters of the East Indies and Africa, and some attain a length of from 2 to 4 feet. They are able to survive droughts, living in semi-fluid mud or lying torpid below the hard-baked crust of a tank or pool from which every drop of water has dried up. Respiration is probably suspended during this torpidity, but while the mud is still soft enough to let them come to the surface they rise at intervals to breathe air. This faculty of aerial respiration is due to the development of the accessory branchial chamber; there is, however, no accessory branchial organ, and the opening of the cavity is partly closed by a fold of mucous membrane.

ophiocephaloid (of″ı-ō-sef′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I** *a.* Resembling an ophiocephalus, belonging to the *Ophiocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.

Ophiocephalus (of″ı-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀφιοκέφαλος, serpent-headed, < ὄφις, a serpent, + κεφαλή, a head.] **1.** The typical genus of walking-fishes of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*. The species are natives of the East. They are furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills, and are able to live a long time out of water, and often travel considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. gachua* (the *coramota* or *gachua* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Also, improperly, *Ophicephalus*. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Ophiocoma (of-ı-ok′ō-ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + κομη, the hair of the head: see *coma*[2].] The typical genus of *Ophiocomidæ*. *O. æthops* and *O. alexandri* are two large species from the Pacific coast of North America.

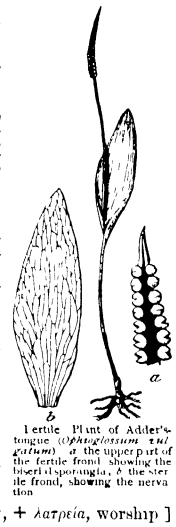
Ophiocomidæ (of″ı-ō-kom′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of brittle-stars or ophiurians, represented by the genus *Ophiocoma*, having unbranched arms, the disk covered with solid plates, the oral clefts armed, and angular papillæ present.

Ophiodon (ō-fī′o-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, + ὀδους (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of chiond fishes founded by Girard in 1854. *O. elongatus*, a California species, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is esteemed for the table, and is known by various names as *bastard cod*, *cultus cod*, *green cod*, *buffalo cod*, and *codfish*. See cut under *cultus cod*.

Ophioglossaceæ (of″ı-ō-glo-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-aceæ*.] A small but very well-defined group of vascular cryptogamous plants, by some systematists regarded as an anomalous section of the ferns, by others considered as a group of equal taxonomic rank with the true *Filices*, the *Equisetaceæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, etc. The prothallium is formed of parenchymatous tissue, and is destitute of chlorophyl, being developed underground, the leaves are not circinate in vernation, and the sporangia, which are endogenous in their origin and without annulus, are never borne on the under side of the green frond. They differ further from the true ferns by the absence or imperfect formation of bundle-sheaths and sclerenchyma in the stems and leaves. The *Ophioglossaceæ* embrace 3 genera, *Ophioglossum*, *Helminthostachys*, and *Botrychium*.

Ophioglosseæ (of″ı-ō-glos′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Ophioglossaceæ*.

Ophioglossum (of″ı-ō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of vascular cryptogamic plants, typical of the group *Ophioglossaceæ*. The fronds are usually from a fleshy, sometimes bulbous root, and straight or inclined in vernation, the sporangia, which are endogenous in origin, cohere in one or more simple spikes, are naked, not reticulated, and destitute of a ring, and open by a transverse slit into two valves. There are 10 species, 4 of which are found in North America, *O. vulgatum*, the adder's-tongue, being the most abundant.



Fertile Plant of Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*). *a*, the upper part of the fertile frond, showing the inserted sporangia; *b*, the sterile frond, showing the nervation.

ophiography (of-ı-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + -γραφια, < γραφειν, write.] Graphic or descriptive ophiology, the description of serpents.

ophiolater (of-ı-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [< *ophiolatr-y*, after *idolater*.] One who practises ophiolatry, a serpent-worshiper.

ophiolatrous (of-ı-ol′a-trus), *a.* [As *ophiolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping serpents, pertaining to ophiolatry.

ophiolatry (of-ı-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + λατρεία, worship.] Serpent-worship.

For a single description of negro *ophiolatry* may be cited Bosman's description from Whydah in the Bight of Benin: here the highest order of deities were a kind of snakes which swarm in the villages, reigned over by that huge chief monster uppermost and greatest and as it were the grandfather of all, who dwelt in his snake-house beneath a lofty tree, and there received the royal offerings of meat and drink, cattle and money and stuffs.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 212.

ophiolite (of′ı-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + *-lith*, a stone.] A name given by Brongniart to one of the rocks designated in Italy as *gabbro*, which consists of serpentine with included segregations of diallage.

ophiolitic (of-ı-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolite* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling ophiolite, containing ophiolite.

ophiologic (of″ı-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ophiology.

ophiological (of″ı-ō-loj′ı-kal), *a.* [< *ophiologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ophiologic*.

ophiologist (of-ı-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in the natural history of serpents, an ophidologist.

ophiology (of-ı-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + *-λογια*, < λεγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoological study of serpents. Also, less properly, *ophidology*.

ophiomancy (of′ı-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + μαντεία, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of coiling themselves or of eating.

ophiomorph (of′ı-ō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Ophiomorpha*, a cæcilian.

Ophiomorpha (of″ı-ō-môr′fa), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ophiomorphus*: see *ophiomorphous*.] An order of limbless serpentiform amphibians, represented by the family *Cæciliidæ*, the cæcilians, contrasted with *Ichthyomorpha*. Also called *Apoda*, *Batrachophida*, *Gymnophiona*, *Ophiosoma*, *Ophidobatrachia*, *Pseudophidia*, and *Peromela*.

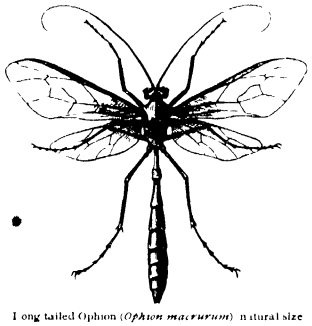
Ophiomorphæ (of″ı-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **ophiomorphus*: see *ophiomorphous*.] Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

ophiomorphic (of″ı-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *ophiomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Formed like a snake; serpentiform, anguiform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. Also *ophiomorphous*.

ophiomorphite (of″ı-ō-môr′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + μορφη, form, + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

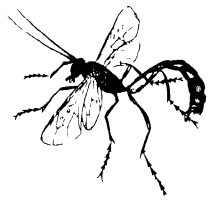
ophiomorphous (of″ı-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. **ophiomorphus*, < Gr. ὀφις, a serpent, + μορφη, form.] Same as *ophiomorphic*.

Ophion (ō-fī′on), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. Ὄφιων, a king of the Titans.] A genus of parasitic



Long-tailed Ophion (*Ophion macrurum*) natural size

hymenopterous insects, founded by Fabricius in 1798, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*. The antennæ are as long as the body, the abdomen is compressed, and the color is usually honey-yellow. *O. macrurum* infests the American silkworm, *Telea polyphemus*. The female lays one egg in the body of the silkworm, which latter lives till it is full grown and spins its cocoon, but then dies without pupating. *O. purgatum* infests the common army-worm, or larva of *Leucania unipuncta*.



Ophion purgatum, natural size

Ophionidæ (of-ı-on′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-idæ*.] A family of ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Ophion*. *Shuckard*, 1840.

Ophioninæ (of″ı-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ichneumonida*, typified by the genus *Ophion*. It is chiefly characterized by the compressed, usually petiolate abdomen and short ovipositor. It includes about 50 genera besides *Ophion*, and many hundred species. All are parasitic upon other insects, and some feed externally upon their hosts. About 400 are catalogued as European, and 250 are described for the United States.

ophiophagous (of-ı-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ophiophagus*, < Gr. ὀφιοφαγος, serpent-eating, < ὀφις, a serpent, + φαγειν, eat.] Eating or feeding upon serpents; reptilivorous.

Nor are all snakes of such impoisoning qualities as common opinion presumeth, as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestick snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

Ophiophagus (of-ı-of′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀφιοφαγος, serpent-eating: see *ophiophagous*.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the family *Elapidæ*, or of the restricted family *Najadæ*. It is a kind of cobra, very closely related to *Naja*, the chief technical distinction being the presence of postparietal plates on the head. *O. elaps*, the hamadryad, is one of the largest and most deadly of serpents, it is known to attain a length of nearly 12 feet, and is said to reach 15 feet. Its bite is fatal to man in a few moments, and it is said to be able to kill very large quadrupeds. This serpent is found in India and some of the East India Islands, as Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, but is fortunately not so common as the ordinary cobra. The generic name refers to its habit of feeding upon other snakes.

Ophiopogon (of″ı-ō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), < Gr. ὀφις, snake, + πώγων, beard.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ*, type of the tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*, characterized by separate filaments shorter than the linear anthers. There are 4 species, found from India to Japan. They produce racemes of violet, bluish, or white flowers with small dry bracts. They are plants of moderate beauty, bearing the name of *snake's beard*.

Ophiopogoneæ (of″ı-ō-pō-gō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Ophiopogon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the monocotyledonous order *Hæmodoraceæ*, distinguished by the withering persistent perianth of six similar segments. It includes about 23 species in 4 genera, mainly of eastern Asia, all producing racemed flowers, and long leaves from a short and thick rootstock.

Ophiorhiza (of″ı-ō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < Gr. ὀφις, a snake, + ῥιζα, root.] A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Hedyotis*-

deæ, characterized by the five stamens, two-cleft style, and compressed obcordate or mitriform capsule two-valved at the summit. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical Asia the Fiji Islands, and Australia They are erect or prostrate herbs, with slender round branchlets, opposite leaves, and one sided cymes of white red, or greenish flowers See *mungo*[2], and *Indian snakeroot* (under *snakeroot*)

ophiosaur (of′ı-ō-sâr), *n* [< NL *Ophiosaurus*] A limbless lizard of the family *Ophiosauridæ*, a glass-snake

Ophiosauria (of′ı-ō-sâ′ıı-ä), *n pl* [NL see *Ophiosaurus*] A group of lizards or suborder of *Lacertilia* They have the proötic bone produced, only one suspensorium, the pelvic arch rudimentary or wanting, an external supraoccipital gomphosis, and an orbitosphenoid It includes 3 families of snake like or worm like lizards, inhabiting warm regions, the principal of which is the *Amphisbænidæ* Also *Ophiosauri*, *Ophisauria*

Ophiosauridæ (of′ı-ō-sâ′ıı-dē), *n pl* [NL, also *Ophisauridæ*, < *Ophiosaurus* + *-idæ*] A family of serpentiform or ophiomorphe lacertilians, represented by the genus *Ophiosaurus* They are generally called *glass snakes*, from their fragility and their resemblance to snakes, there being no sign of limbs externally See cut under *glass snake*

Ophiosaurus (of′ı-ō-sâ′ıus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard] A genus of lizards, representing the family *Ophiosauridæ*, the glass-snakes There is but one species, *O ventralis*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Virginia southward It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is perfectly harmless and inoffensive Also *Ophisaurus* See cut under *glass snake*

ophite[1] (of′ıt), *a* [< Gr *ὀφίτης*, of or like a serpent, < *ὄφις*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent

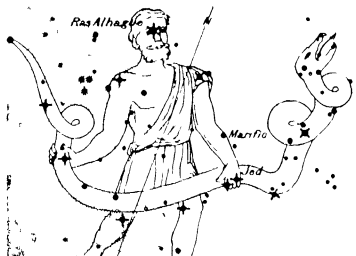
ophite[1] (of′ıt), *n* [< L *ophites*, also *ophitis*, serpentine stone (see *ophites*), < Gr *ὀφίτης*, fem *ὀφῖτις*, of or like a serpent see *ophite*[1], *a*] A name originally applied to certain eruptive (diabasic or dolenitic) rocks occurring in the Pyrenees, and later used with similar meaning for rocks found in Spain, Portugal, and northern Africa In many of these the augite has become converted into uralite, hence they had previously been often classed with the diorites Michel Lévy divides the French ophites into two types the first distinguished by the presence of large proportions of the augitic or uralitic constituent, the second by a large predominance of plagioclase The composition of the rocks which have been designated by different lithologists as *ophites* is variable, and their relations have not yet been fully worked out

Ophite[2] (of′ıt), *n* [< LL *Ophita*, < LGr. *Ὀφῖται* (also *Ὀφιανοί*), pl, < Gr *ὀφίτης*, of or pertaining to a serpent. see *ophite*[1], *n*] A member of a Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the second century, and existing as late as the sixth century Its members were so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was the impersonation of divine wisdom the great teacher and civilizer of the human race They were also called *Naassenes* (from Hebrew *nachush*, a serpent) See *Sethian*

ophites (ō-fi′tēz), *n* [L, < Gr *ὀφίτης* (sc *λίθος*), serpentine stone, so called, according to Pliny, because it is spotted like a snake, or, as was fancifully thought, because a person carrying it might walk among serpents with impunity see *ophite*[1]] A stone mentioned by various Greek and Latin authors, the word designating several quite different things It is impossible to identify with certainty any one of the various substances, some of which were unquestionably fabulous, to which the name *ophites* was given by Orpheus Dioscorides, Pliny, and other classic writers Pliny distinguishes two kinds of ophite, the hard and the soft The former may have been some variety of granite, the latter, a variety of serpentine, perhaps the Tuscan gabbro or ophiolite From a very early time, various rounded stones or petrifactions, more or less egg shaped in form, and called by various names, *ovum anguinum*, *ophites*, *serpent stone*, *adderhead*, *Druidical bead*, etc, have been held in high veneration, and endowed with extraordinary virtues The ovum anguinum described by Pliny would appear from his description to have been a fossil echinoderm Glass spindle whorls, which are known to have been in use within the past four hundred years, have been sold at a recent day as the true ovum anguinum, and fossil echinoderms have also been within a few years treasured as Druidical relics and regarded as possibly possessing a portion, at least, of the virtues attributed by the ancients to the ophites

ophitic (ō-fit′ık), *a* [< *ophite*[1] + *-ic*] An epithet applied by various lithologists to a structure, especially characteristic of certain diabases and dolerites, in which the augitic constituent is separated into thin plates by interposed lath-shaped crystals of plagioclase, although the identity of the augite crystal is not lost, as is shown by the similar optic orientation of the separated portions

Ophiuchus (of-ı-ū′kus), *n* [L, < Gr. *ὀφιοῦχος* (tr. by L *Anguitenens* as well as *Serpentarius*), a constellation so called, lit 'holding a serpent,' < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἔχειν*, hold: see *hectic*.] An ancient northern constellation, representing a



Ophiuchus and Serpent

man holding a serpent, the Serpent-bearer Also called *Serpentarius* The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation

> Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
> Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
> That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
> In the arctic sky *Milton*, P L, ii 709

Ophiura (of-ı-ū′ra), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφιοῦρα*, serpent-tailed, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *οὐρα*, a tail] A genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars, variously restricted by different authors The term is used with great latitude of definition, and gives name to a family and to the whole order to which it belongs In the latest most restricted sense it is discarded, and *Ophioderma* is substituted, giving name to a family *Ophiodermatidæ*

ophiuran (of-ı-ū′ran), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the genus *Ophiura* in any sense, or to the order *Ophiuroidea*

II. *n* A member of the *Ophiuroidea*

ophiure (of′ı-ūr), *n* [< NL *Ophiura*] An ophiuran.

Ophiureæ (of-ı-ū′ıē-ē), *n pl* [NL < *Ophiura* + *-eæ*.] The simple-armed ophiurans, a division of ophiuroids contrasted with *Euryalea* or those with branched arms

Ophiuridæ (of-ı-ū′ıı-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophiura* + *-idæ*] A group of ophiurans (*a*) In the widest sense, the whole order *Ophiuroidea* (*b*) In a middle sense, the ordinary ophiurans with simple arms (*c*) In the narrowest sense, the family represented by *Ophiura* or *Ophioderma* and now called *Ophiodermatidæ* See cut under *Astrophyton*

ophiuroid (of-ı-ū′roid), *a* and *n* [< NL *Ophiura* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Ophiuran in the widest sense, of or pertaining to the order *Ophiuroidea*

II. *n* An ophiuran, any member of the *Ophiuroidea*

Ophiuroidea (of″ı-ū-roı′dē-ä), *n. pl* [NL, < *Ophiura* + *-oidea*.] An order of echinoderms of the class *Stelleridea* or starfishes, containing the brittle-stars, sand-stars, or ophiurans They are starfishes with a more or less well defined central disk distinct from and not passing into the arms or rays, and no anal orifice The axis of the arms is composed of a series of calcareous ossicles called *vertebræ* each of which is composed of two parts representing the ambulacral plates of ordinary starfishes and the axis is covered with plates or with continuous integument, usually bearing spines The ambulacral nerve, water vessels, and neural canal are within the hollow of the arm The water feet or pedicles are without suckers or ampullæ, and protrude between the lateral plates of the arms The mouth is pentagonal, and each angle is composed of five pieces The order falls naturally into two leading divisions, according as the arms are simple or branched These are sometimes called families, *Ophiuridæ* and *Astrophytidæ*, sometimes they are considered as suborders when the former group is known as *Ophiurida* or *Ophiureæ*, and further subdivided into several families, of which the *Ophiuridæ* proper constitute one = **Syn.** The uses of *Ophiura* and its derivatives are almost inextricably blended, but in general (*a*) *Ophiuroida* or *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiurodeæ* are the major terms of the series naming the whole group of ophiurans, (*b*) *Ophiurida* *Ophiuridæ*, *Ophiuridea*, *Ophiurea*, *Ophiureæ* are middle terms designating the simple ophiurans as distinguished from the euryaleans or *Astrophytidæ*, and (*c*) *Ophiuridæ* is the minor term, designating a restricted family

Ophrydeæ (of-rıd′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1826), < *Ophrys* (stem taken to be *Ophryd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of orchids, distinguished by the anther-cells being adnate to the top of the column and often continuous with the beak of the stigma It includes 88 genera, especially of southern Africa, of which *Ophrys* is the type, and *Orchis*, *Habenaria*, and *Disa* are the best-known all terrestrial, with the roots a cluster of thickened fibers, producing an annual unbranched leafy stem, with a terminal spike or raceme of bracted flowers See cut under *Habenaria*

Ophrydiidæ (of-rı-dī′ı-dē), *n pl* [< *Ophrydium* + *-idæ*] A family of peritrichous ciliated infusorians, typified by the genus *Ophrydium*

Ophrydiinæ (of-rıd-ı-ī′nē), *n. pl* [< *Ophrydium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ophrydiidæ* They are attached animalcules excreting and inhabiting a soft mucilaginous solitary sheath or compound zoöcythum There are 2 genera, *Ophrydium* and *Ophiomella*

Ophrydium (of-rıd′ı-um), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφρυδιον*, dim of *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow] The typical genus of *Ophrydiinæ*, founded by Ehrenberg in 1830, containing the social vorticellids There are 3 species, *O versatile*, *O sessile*, and *O eichhorni*

ophryon (of′rı-on), *n*, pl *ophrya* (-ä) [NL, < Gr *ὀφρύς*, brow, eyebrow see *brow*] In *craniometry*, the middle of a line drawn across the forehead at the level of the upper margin of the orbits of the eyes See *craniometry*

Ophryoscolecidæ (of′rı-ō-skō-les′ı-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ophryoscolex* (*-scolec-*) + *-idæ*] A family of free-swimming animalcules They are ovate or elongate, soft or encuirassed, and possess a peristome and protrusile ciliary disk as in the *Vorticellidæ*

Ophryoscolex (of ıı-ō-skō′leks), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, + *σκώληξ*, a worm] The typical genus of *Ophryoscolecida*, containing encuirassed animalcules with a supplementary equatorial ciliary girdle They are endoparasites of the stomachs of sheep and cattle

Ophrys (of′rıs), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref to the fringe of the inner sepals, < L *ophrys*, a plant with two leaves, bifoil, < Gr *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, = E *brow*, q v] A genus of terrestrial orchids, type of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, belonging to the subtribe *Serapideæ*, and known by the two pollen-glands inclosed in separate sacs There are about 20 species, with roots thickened into tubers, and the flowers usually few or scattered, found in Europe and Mediterranean Asia and Africa Many species mimic insects See *bee orchis*, *fly orchis*, and *spider orchis*



Bee orchis (*Ophrys apifera*)
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the tubers; *a*, a flower

ophthalmalgia (of-thal-mal′jı-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἄλγος*, pain] In *pathol*, pain in the eye, neuralgia of the eyeball

ophthalmatrophia (of-thal-ma-trō′fi-a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment see *atrophy*] In *pathol*, atrophy of the eyeball

ophthalmia (of-thal′mi-a), *n* [Also *ophthalmy*, < F *ophthalmie* = Sp *oftalmia* = Pg. *ophthalmia* = It *oftalmia*, < LL *ophthalmia*, < Gr *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, an eye, < √ *ὀπ*, see, akin to L *oculus*, eye see *optic oculus*, *ocular*] Ophthalmitis, especially, conjunctivitis — **Ophthalmia neonatorum**, purulent conjunctivitis of the new born **Ophthalmia neuroparalytica**, ophthalmitis resulting from paralysis of sensation of the conjunctiva **Ophthalmia sympathetica**, inflammation of one eye consequent on disease or injury of the other

ophthalmic (of-thal′mik), *a* [= F *ophthalmique* = Sp *oftalmico* = Pg *ophtalmico* = It *oftalmico*, < Gr *ὀφθαλμικός*, of or for the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός*, eye see *ophthalmia*] 1 Of or pertaining to the eye, eyeball, or visual apparatus; optic, ocular — 2 Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with ophthalmia — **Ophthalmic artery**, a branch from the cavernous part of the internal carotid, which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit of the eye, and gives off numerous branches to the eye and associate structures, ending in the frontal and nasal arteries **Ophthalmic ganglion** See *ganglion* — **Ophthalmic nerve**, the first division of the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve arising from the Gasserian ganglion and dividing into three branches the lacrymal, nasal, and frontal Also called *orbital nerve* — **Ophthalmic segment** or **ring**, a supposed primal limb bearing ring of the arthropodal body, in which the usual jointed appendages have been replaced by eyes The position of this hypothetical segment with respect to the others is not well ascertained Packard supposes it to be the third from the anterior end, lying between the second ocellary and the antennary segments **Ophthalmic vein**, a vein which returns blood from parts supplied by the ophthalmic artery through the sphenoidal fissure into the cavernous sinus

ophthalmist (of-thal′mist), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ist*]. Same as *ophthalmologist*

ophthalmite (of-thal′mīt), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, an ophthalmic peduncle, one of the movable stems or stalks upon which are borne the eyes of the stalk-eyed or podophthalmous crustaceans, as a crab or

lobster Morphologically it is an appendage of the first cephalic somite and may consist of two joints, the basal ophthalmite and the podophthalmite, as it does in the crawfish See cuts under *cephalothorax* and *stalk-eyed*

ophthalmitic (of-thal-mit'ik), *a* [< *ophthalmite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite, podophthalmous, ommatophorous as, an *ophthalmitic* segment

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it

ophthalmoblennorrhea, ophthalmoblennorrhœa (of-thal-mo-blen-ō-rē'a), *n* [NL *ophthalmoblennorrhœa*, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + NL. *blennorrhea*, q v] Catarrhal conjunctivitis

ophthalmocarcinoma (of-thal-mō-kar-si-nō'mȧ), *n.*, pl *ophthalmocarcinomata* (-ma-tȧ) [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma · see *carcinoma*] Carcinoma of the eye

ophthalmocele (of-thal'mō-sēl), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *κήλη*, a tumor] Exophthalmus, or protrusion of the eyeball

ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal-mō-dī-as-tim'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *διάστημα*, interval, + *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument invented by Landsberg for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axes of the eyes It has two tubes adjustable as to their distance apart, each tube containing a plane glass marked with a central line The operator looks through these tubes at a mirror and sees the reflection of his own eyes and the tubes are then moved until the lines on the lenses bisect the distance between the images of the pupils of the eyes

ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mō-din'i-ȧ), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ὀδύνη*, pain] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed

ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write] A description of the eye.

ophthalmologic (of-thal-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmology* + *-ic*] Same as *ophthalmological*

ophthalmological (of-thal-mō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *ophthalmologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to ophthalmology, relating to the scientific study or treatment of the eye

ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'ō-jist), *n* [< *ophthalmology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in ophthalmology Also *ophthalmist*.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'e-ter), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the eye, especially for determining the radius of curvature of the cornea

ophthalmometry (of-thal-mom'et-ri), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *-μετρια*, < *μετρον*, measure] The mensuration of the eyeball, especially the determination of the curvature of the cornea

ophthalmophore (of-thal'mo-fōr), *n* [< NL *ophthalmophorium*, < Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E *bear*[1]] A part of the head of a gastropod specialized to support or contain the eyes, an ommatophore

ophthalmophorium (of-thal-mō-fō'ri-um), *n* , pl *ophthalmophoria* (-a) [NL see *ophthalmophore*] Same as *ophthalmophore*

ophthalmophorous (of-thal-mot'ō-rus), *a* [As *ophthalmophore* + *-ous*] Bearing or supporting the eyes, as a part of the head of a gastropod, pertaining to an ophthalmophore

ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mof-thī'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *φθισις*, a wasting away · see *phthisis*] In *pathol*, wasting or decay of the eyeballs

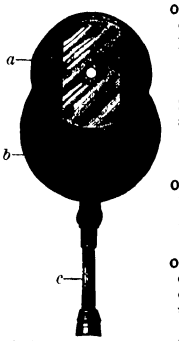
ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mō-plē'ji-ȧ), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πληγη*, stroke] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye — **Nuclear ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia due to a lesion of the nuclei of the third, fourth, or sixth nerve — **Ophthalmoplegia externa**, paralysis of the muscles which move the eyeball — **Ophthalmoplegia interna**, paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle — **Ophthalmoplegia progressiva**, a progressive ophthalmoplegia due to nuclear degeneration, and similar to progressive bulbar paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy Also called *anterior bulbar paralysis* and *polioencephalitis superior* — **Total ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia involving the external muscles of the eyeball, with the iris and ciliary muscle

ophthalmoptoma (of-thal-mop-tō'mȧ), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-τωμα*, a fall < *πίπτειν*, fall] Exophthalmus, ophthalmoptosis

ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-tō'sis) *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-τωσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall] Exophthalmus

ophthalmorrhexis (of-thal-mō-rek'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ῥῆξις*, a bursting, < *ῥηγνυναι*, break, burst] In *pathol.*, rupture of the eyeball

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *σκοπειν*, view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, especially for examining the retina. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the center of which the observer examines the eye Behind the body are attached a disk containing sixteen lenses and a quadrant containing four lenses, so arranged that any lens of the disk (either singly or in combination with any lens of the quadrant) can be brought into position behind the central hole in the mirror for determining the focus of vision



Loring's Ophthalmoscope
a, mirror, *b*, body, *c*, shank into which the handle (not shown) is screwed

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *v. t.* [< *ophthalmoscope*, *n*] To view the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope

ophthalmoscopic (of-thal-mō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmoscope* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use, performed or obtained by means of the ophthalmoscope as, *ophthalmoscopic* optometry

ophthalmoscopical (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal), *a* [< *ophthalmoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *ophthalmoscopic*

ophthalmoscopically (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv* By means of the ophthalmoscope or of ophthalmoscopic investigation, in relation to or connection with ophthalmoscopy

ophthalmoscopist (of-thal'mō-sko-pist), *n* [< *ophthalmoscop-y* + *-ist*] One versed in ophthalmoscopy or the use of the ophthalmoscope

ophthalmoscopy (of-thal'mō-skō-pi), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπειν*, view] **1** The examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope *Direct ophthalmoscopy* is the examination without the interposition of lenses, except so far as is necessary to correct the refraction of the eye of the observer and of the patient The image is erect In *indirect ophthalmoscopy* a convex lens is interposed, and an inverted real image is formed, at which the observer looks

2 The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of his eyes *Imp. Dict.*

ophthalmostat (of-thal'mō-stat), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, make to stand see *static*] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations

ophthalmotheca (of-thal-mō-thē'kȧ), *n* ; pl *ophthalmothecæ* (-sē) [NL., < Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, + *θήκη*, a case see *theca*] In *entom*, the eye-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the compound eye

ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mot'ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] **1** In *anat*, dissection of the eye —**2.** In *surg*, an incision into the eye, also, the excision of the eye

ophthalmotonometer (of-thal'mō-tō-nom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *ὀφθαλμος*, eye, + *τόνος*, tension, + *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball

ophthalmotonometry (of-thal'mō-tō-nom'et-ri), *n* [As *ophthalmotonometer* + *-y*] The measurement of intra-ocular tension.

ophthalmy (of-thal'mi), *n.* Same as *ophthalmia*

opianic (ō-pi-an'ik), *a* [< *opiane* + *-ic*] Derived from opiane, noting an acid ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents It forms crystallizable salts and an ether

opiate (ō'pi-ȧt), *a* and *n* [= F. *opiat* = Sp Pg *opiato* = It *oppiato*, n , an opiate, electuary, < NL **opiatus*, neut as noun, *opiatum*, < L *opium*, opium see *opium* and *-ate*[1]] **I.** *a* Furnished with opium; mixed or prepared with opium, hence, inducing sleep, soporiferous, somniferous, narcotic, causing rest or inaction

More wakeful than to drowse,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod *Milton*, P L, xi 133

II. *n* Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic, hence, anything which induces rest or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical

Then all for death, that *opiate* of the soul
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 91

opiate (ō'pi-ȧt), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *opiated*, ppr *opiating*. [< *opiate*, *n*] **1.** To lull to sleep, ply with opiates [Rare]

Though no lethargic fumes the brain invest,
And *opiate* all her active pow'rs to rest,
Fenton, Epistle to T Lambard.

2 To dull the effect of upon the mind, as by an opiate

We long to die in that spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation *opiate* every calamity
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cliii

opiated (ō'pi-ȧ-ted), *a.* [< *opiate* + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with opium

The *opiated* milk glews up the brain
Verses prefixed to Kennet's tr of Erasmus's Praise of Folly
[(*Davies*)

opiatic (ō-pi-at'ik), *a* [= F *opiatique* = Sp *opiatico*, as *opiate* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to opiates, characteristic of or resulting from the use of opiates [Rare]

Diluting this [arrack] with much water, I took it from time to time to combat the terrific *opiatic* reaction, and gradually I came back to my normal state
O'Donovan, Merv, xi

opiet, *n.* [ME., also *opye*, < OF *opie*, < L *opium*, opium see *opium*] An opiate, opium

The narcotikes and *opies* ben so stronge
Chaucer, Good Women, 1 2670

opiferous† (ō-pif'e-rus), *a* [< L *opifer*, bringing aid, < *ops* (*op-*), aid, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Bringing help

opifex† (op'i-feks), *n.* [= It *opifice*, < L *opifex*, a worker see *office*] An opificer; a maker, a cause

opificet (op'i-fis), *n.* [= It *opificio*, < L *opificium*, a working, doing of a work see *office*] Workmanship

Looke on the heavens looke, I say,
Doth not their goodly *opifice* display
A power 'bove Nature?
Tynes' Whistle (E E T S), p 7

opificer† (ō-pif'i-ser), *n* [< *opifice* + *-er*[1] Cf *officer*] One who performs any work *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p 54

Opilio (ō-pil'i-ō), *n* [NL (Herbst, 1793), < L *opilio*, a shepherd, also a certain bird, for **ovilio*, < *ovis*, a sheep see *Ovis*] A genus of harvestmen, giving name to the order *Opiliones*

Opiliones (ō-pil-i-ō'nēz), *n pl.* [NL (Sundevall, 1833), pl of *Opilio*] An order of the class *Arachnida*, in which the cephalothorax is united with the abdomen by its entire posterior border The abdomen is, at least posteriorly, distinctly jointed, the mandibles have three joints the coxæ of the front legs form an auxiliary pair of maxillæ, eyes two, very rarely more or none, respiration through tracheæ the sexes distinct These creatures are commonly known as *daddy long legs*, and are found in all parts of the globe They live on the ground and are predaceous, feeding usually on insects. The order is also called *Opilionea*, *Opilionina*, and *Phalangidea*

opilionine (ō-pil'i-ō-nin), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Opilionina*, phalangidean.

II. *n* One of the *Opilionina*

opimet (ō-pēm'), *a* [= Sp. Pg It *opimo*, < L *opimus*, fat, rich, plump.] Rich, fat; abundant, eminent

Great and *opime* preferments and dignities
Dr H More, Mystery of Godliness, II xv § 3

opinable (ō-pī'na-bl), *a* [< OF *opinable* = Sp *opinable* = Pg *opinavel* = It *opinabile*, < L. *opinabilis*, that rests on opinion, conjectural, < *opinari*, think: see *opine*.] Capable of being opined or thought

opinant (ō-pī'nant), *n.* [< F *opinant* = Sp Pg It *opinante*, < L *opinan(t-)s*, ppr of *opinari*, suppose see *opine*] One who forms or holds an opinion. [Rare]

The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some late great Victories

opination† (op-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L *opinatio(n-)*, a supposition, conjecture, < *opinari*, suppose see *opine*] The act of thinking, opinion

opinative† (ō-pin'a-tiv), *a* [< OF. *opinatif* = Sp Pg. It. *opinativo*, < ML **opinativus*, < L *opinari*, suppose · see *opine*] Opinionated; obstinate in maintaining one's opinions

If any be found that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they fall on him, and call him *opinative* self minded, and obstinate
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 159

opinatively† (ō-pin'a-tiv-li), *adv* In an opinative manner, conceitedly *Sir T. More*, Works, p 924.

opinator† (op'ɪ-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *opineur* = It *opinatore*, < L. *opinator*, one who supposes or conjectures, < *opinari*, suppose see *opine*] An opinionated person *Barrow*, Works, II xii

opine (ō-pīn'), *v* , pret and pp *opined*, ppr *opining*. [< OF. (and F.) *opiner* = Sp. *opinar* = It *opinare*, < L *opinari*, suppose, deem, think; < **opinus*, thinking, expecting, only in negative *nec-opinus*, not expecting, also passively, not expected, *in-opinus*, not expected, akin to *optare*, choose, desire, and to *apisci*, obtain see *optate* and *apt*. Hence *opinion*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To think; suppose.

In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to *opyne* & shew their conceits, good perswasion is no lesse requisite then speach it selfe
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 118.

II. *trans* To think, be of opinion that

But did *opine* it might be better
By Penny Post to send a Letter
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

opiner (ō-pī'nėr), *n* One who opines or holds an opinion *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif Handsomeness, p 157

opiniaster† (ō-pin-ɪ-as'ter), *a* and *n* [Also *opiniastre*, *opiniatre*, < OF *opiniastre*, F. *opiniâtre*, stubborn in opinion, obstinate, < L *opinio(n-)*, opinion, + dim. suffix *-aster*, used adjectively, as in *olivaster*] **I** *a* Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it, characterized by opinionativeness

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xiv

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare your selfe, least you bejade the good galloway, your owne *opiniaster* wit, and make the very conceit it selfe blush with spur galling *Milton*, On Def of Humb Remonst

II. *n* An opinionated person; one who is obstinate in asserting or adhering to his own opinions

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniasters* which make upplebeian parties, I know my lines to be diametrall against them
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref , p 12 (*Davies*)

opiniastrety† (ō-pin-ɪ-as'tre-tɪ), *n* [Also *opiniastrete*, *opiniatrety*, *opiniatrity*, < OF *opiniastreté*, F *opiniatreté*, stubbornness of opinion, < *opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion see *opiniaster*] Opinionativeness, stiffness or obstinacy in holding opinions

And little thinks Heretick madness she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels
Whene'er her proud *Opiniastrete*
Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells.
J Beaumont, Psyche, xvi 203

opiniastrous† (ō-pin-ɪ-as'trus), *a* [< *opiniaster* + *-ous*] Same as *opiniaster* *Milton*

opiniate† (o-pin'ɪ-āt), *v t* [For **opinate*, < L *opinatus*, pp of *opinari*, think, suppose see *opine* For *opinate*, *opinative*, no L. basis appears] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately

They did *opinate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other *Barrow*, Works, II xii

opiniate† (ō-pin'ɪ-āt), *a* [For **opinati*, < L *opinatus* see *opinate*, *v*] Opinionated, obstinate in opinion *Bp Bedell*, To Mr Woddesworth, p 325

opiniated† (ō-pin'ɪ-ā-ted), *a* [< *opiniate* + *-ed*2] Unduly attached to one's own opinions

opiniative† (ō-pin'ɪ-ā-tɪv), *a.* [< OF. *opiniatif*, *oppiniatif*, as *opiniate* + *-ive* (? *opinative*, *opinionative*] **1** Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions, opinionative

As touching your conuersation ye are too muche obstinate, and in the maner of disputation extremely *opiniative*
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 371

2. Imagined, not proved; of the nature of mere opinion

'Tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinative* uncertainties like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii

opiniatively (ō-pin'ɪ-ā-tɪv-lɪ), *adv* In an opinionative manner, conceitedly.

opiniativeness (ō-pin'ɪ-ā-tɪv-nes), *n* The state of being opinionative, undue stiffness in opinion

opiniator† (ō-pin'ɪ-ā-tor), *n.* [For *opinator*, q v] One who holds obstinately to his own opinion; an opinionative person

Unless, instead of an able man you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse, and prid ing himself in contradicting others
Locke, Education, § 189

opiniatre†, *a.* Same as *opiniaster*

opiniatre†, *v* [< *opiniatre*, *a*] **I** *intrans* To cling obstinately to one's own opinions *North*, Examen, p 649

II. *trans.* To oppose stubbornly

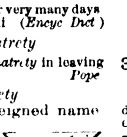
The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days
Clarendon, Religion and Policy, viii (*Encyc Dict*)

opiniatrety†, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrity* in leaving me *Pope*

opiniatry†, *n* Same as *opiniastrety*

opinicus (ō-pin'ɪ-kus), *n* [A feigned name perhaps based on L *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*] A heraldic monster, half dragon and half lion It is the crest of the London Company of Barber Surgeons, and is perhaps used only in this instance


Opinicus

opining (ō-pī'nɪng), *n* [Verbal n of *opine*, *v*] Opinion; notion

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*
Jer Taylor (?), Artif Handsomeness, p 131

opinion (ō-pin'yon), *n* [< ME *opinion*, *opynyoun*, *oppinyon*, < OF F. *opinion* = Sp *opinion* = Pg *opinião* = It *opinione*, *oppinione*, *oppenione*, < L *opinio(n-)*, supposition, conjecture, opinion, < *opinari*, suppose, opine see *opine*] **1** A judgment formed or a conclusion reached, especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty, one's view of a matter, what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true

[H]eir eftyr folouis ane lytil treety of the Instructioun of the figuis of armes and of the blasoning of the samyn, eftir the frayncheopynyon
Hart MS, quoted in Booke of Precedence (E E T S , [extra ser), Forewords, p xix.

So moche hathe the Erthe in roundnesse, and of hyghte envirouu, aftre myn *opynyoun* and myn undirstondynge *Mandeville*, Travels, p 186

Opinion is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV xv 3

By *opinion* then is meant not merely a lower degree of persuasion, a more feeble belief, but a belief held as the result of inference and not of direct perception *Encyc Brit* , VIII 741

Specifically - (*a*) The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, qualities etc as, to have a poor *opinion* of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance, a poor *opinion* of one's self

I have bought
Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people
Shak , Macbeth, I 7 33

(*b*) Favorable judgment or estimate, estimation

However, I have no *opinion* of those things *Bacon*

It is not another man's *opinion* can make me happy
Burton, Anat. of Mel , p 172

(*c*) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly, conviction often in the plural as, one's political *opinions*

How long halt ye between two *opinions*? if the Lord be God, follow him, but if Baal, then follow him
1 Ki xviii 21

When we speak of a man's *opinions*, what do we mean but the collection of notions which he happens to have, and does not easily part with, though he has neither sufficient proof nor firm grasp of them?
J H Newman, Gram of Assent, p 55

(*d*) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason, especially, views so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes,
To eat up errors by *opinion* bred
Shak , Lucrece, l 937

And I am afraid my former high esteem of his preaching was more out of *opinion* than judgment
Pepys, Diary, I 183

Opinion, whether well or ill founded, is the governing principle of human affairs. *A Hamilton*, Works, I 58

(*e*†) Common notion or idea, belief

The *opinion* of [belief in] faeries and elfes is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some
Spenser, Shep Cal , June, Glosse

Hence ariseth the furious endeavour of godless and obdurate sinners to extinguish in themselves the *opinion* of [belief in] God *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, vi 3

(*f*) Rumor, report

And whanne ye here batells and *opynyouns* of batels, drede ye not, for it bihoveth these thinges to be don, but not yit anoon is the ende *Wyclif*, Mark xiii 7

Busy *opinion* is an idle fool
That as a school rod keeps a child in awe
Ford 'Tis Pity v 3

(*g*) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination as a legal or medical *opinion*

2†. Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large, reputation, especially, favorable reputation; credit

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*
Shak , 1 Hen IV , v 4 48

What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?
Beau and Fl , Thierry and Theodoret, iii 2.

I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman *Shirley*, Gamester

3†. Dogmatism, opinionativeness [Rare]

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious witty without affection, audacious without impudence, learned without *opinion*, and strange without heresy *Shak* , L L L , v 1 6

Indagatory suspension of opinion† See *indagatory* — **Oath of opinion**, in *Scots law*, same as *opinion ex dence* — **Opinion evidence**, in *law*, testimony which may be received from skilled witnesses or experts to matters of fact the knowledge of which rests partly in opinion as whether a person was sane, or whether a ship was seaworthy Called in Scots law *oath of opinion* — **Per curiam opinion**, in *law*, an opinion concurred in by the whole bench, more specifically, one expressed as "by the court," or "*per curiam*," without indicating which judge drew it up — **Public opinion**, the prevailing view in a given community, on any matter of general concern or interest , also, such views collectively

Our government rests in *public opinion* Whoever can change *public opinion* can change the government practically just so much *Public opinion*, on any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate *Lincoln*, The Century, XXXIV 109

= **Syn. 1** *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc (see *persuasion*), sentiment notion, idea, view, impression

opinion† (ō-pin'yon), *v t* [< *opinion*, *n*] To think; opine

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned* *Glanville*, Scep 8d1

opinionable (ō-pin'yon-ā-bl), *a* [< *opinion* + *-able*] Capable of being made matter of opinion, admitting of a variety of opinions opposed to *dogmatic* *Bp. Ellicott*

opinionaster†, *a* [< *opinion* + *-aster* see *opiniaster*] Opinionated

A man most passionate and *opinionastre*
Pepys, Diary, July 3, 1666.

opinionate† (ō-pin'yon-āt), *a* [< *opinion* + *-ate*1] Having an opinion or belief, having a view or belief of a kind indicated; stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion, obstinate in opinion.

Strabo divideth the Chaldeans into sects Orcheni, Borsipeni, and others, diversly *opinionate* of the same things *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 63

opinionated (o-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a* [< *opinionate* + *-ed*2] Same as *opinionate*, and now the usual form

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated* *Shenstone*

You are not in the least *opinionated*, it is simply your good fortune to look upon the affairs of the world from the right point of view
C D Warner, Backlog Studies, p 29

opinionately† (ō-pin'yon-āt-lɪ), *adv* Obstinately; conceitedly

opinionatist† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tist), *n* [< *opinionate* + *-ist*] An opinionated person, an opinionist

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*
Fenton, Sermon bef the Univ of Oxford, p 11.

opinionative (ō-pin'yon-ā-tɪv), *a* [< *opinionate* + *-ive* Cf *opinative*, *opiniative*] Controlled by preconceived notions, unduly attached to one's own opinions

What pestilential influences the genius of enthusiasme or *opinionative* zeal has upon the publicke peace is so evident from experience that it needes not be proved from reason *Bp Parker*, Platonick Philos., p 76

Oh! what have I done to you, that you should name that insolent Intruder — A confident *opinionative* Fop!
Steele, Grief A la Mode, ii 1

opinionatively (ō-pin'yon-ā-tɪv-lɪ), *adv* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness for one's own opinions, stubbornly

opinionativeness (ō-pin'yon-ā-tɪv-nes), *n* The state or character of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions, obstinacy in opinion

opinionator† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tor), *n* [< *opinionate* + *-or* Cf *opinator*, *opiniator*] One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge, an opinionative person *South*, Works, I viii

opinioned (ō-pin'yond), *a* [< *opinion* + *-ed*2] Attached to particular opinions, conceited; opinionated

opinionist (ō-pin'yon-ɪst) *n* [< *opinion* + *-ist*] **1.** One who is unduly attached to his own opinions

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain *Glanville* to Albius.

2 [*cap*] One of a religious body in the fifteenth century which rejected the Pope because he did not conform to the poverty of Jesus Christ

opiparous (ō-pip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *opiparus*, richly furnished, sumptuous, < L. *ops* (*op-*), riches, + *parare*, furnish.] Sumptuous. [Rare.]

Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, *opiparous* fare, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 312.

opiparously (ō-pip′a-rus-li), *adv.* Sumptuously. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning, p. 93.

opisometer (op-i-som′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπίσω, behind, backward, again, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines upon a map. The instrument consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw. The wheel, being brought hard up to a stop, or to a mark indicated by a pointer, is rolled over the line on the map so as to unscrew it, and is then rolled back over the scale to its former position.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Bell had armed herself with an *opisometer*, which gave her quite an air of importance. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

Opistharthri (op-is-thär′thrī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + ἄρθρον, joint.] A suborder of *Squali* or sharks, having the palatoquadrate apparatus connected with the postorbital processes of the skull, the mouth inferior, the branchial apertures six or seven in number, and only one dorsal fin. They are represented by the cow-sharks or *Notidanidæ*.

opistharthrous (op-is-thär′thrus), *a.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + ἄρθρον, joint.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of, the *Opistharthri*.

opisthen (o-pis′then), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind.] A hinder or rear part of the body of an animal.

opisthion (o-pis′thi-on), *n.*; pl. *opisthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὀπίσθιον, neut. of ὀπίσθιος, hinder, < ὄπισθεν, behind.] The middle of the posterior boundary of the foramen magnum of the skull, opposite the basion. See *craniometry*.

opisthobranch (o-pis′thō-brangk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Opisthobranchiata*.

II. *a.* Having posterior gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchia (ō-pis-thō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchiata (ō-pis-thō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Opisthobranchia* + *-ata*².] An order of *Gasteropoda* having the gills behind the heart: opposed to *Prosobranchiata*. They have a relatively large foot and small visceral hump, with short mantle-flap, behind which is the anus. They are usually shell-less in the adult state, and many of them lose the ctenidial gills and mantle-flap, respiration being effected by very diversiform supplementary organs. Hence the equally various methods of subdivision of the order, and the application to its divisions of exceptionally numerous names ending in *-branchia*. The opisthobranchs are marine and littoral gastropods of more or less sluglike aspect, and many of them are known as *sea-slugs, sea-hares, sea-lemons*, etc. See *Nudibranchiata, Tectibranchiata*.

opisthobranchiate (ō-pis-thō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the gills in such a position that the blood must take a forward course to reach the heart.

II. *n.* An opisthobranch.

opisthobranchism (ō-pis-thō-brang′kizm), *n.* [< *opisthobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a mollusk behind the heart; the character of being opisthobranchiate: distinguished from *prosobranchism*.

Opisthocœlia (ō-pis-thō-sē′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia* named by Owen, containing extinct reptiles with opisthocœlous vertebræ, as in the genera *Streptospondylus* and *Cetiosaurus*, of Mesozoic age. It is placed by later writers with the dinosaurian reptiles.

opisthocœlian (ō-pis-thō-sē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Opisthocœlia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hollow or concave behind, as a vertebra: applied to vertebræ whose bodies or centra are concave on the posterior face.—**2.** Having opisthocœlian vertebræ, as a reptile; of or pertaining to the *Opisthocœlia*.

II. *n.* A reptile with opisthocœlian vertebræ, or belonging to the order *Opisthocœlia*.

opisthocœlous (ō-pis-thō-sē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + κοῖλος, hollow.] Same as *opisthocœlian*.

opisthocome (ō-pis′thō-kōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Opisthocomus*; a hoactzin.

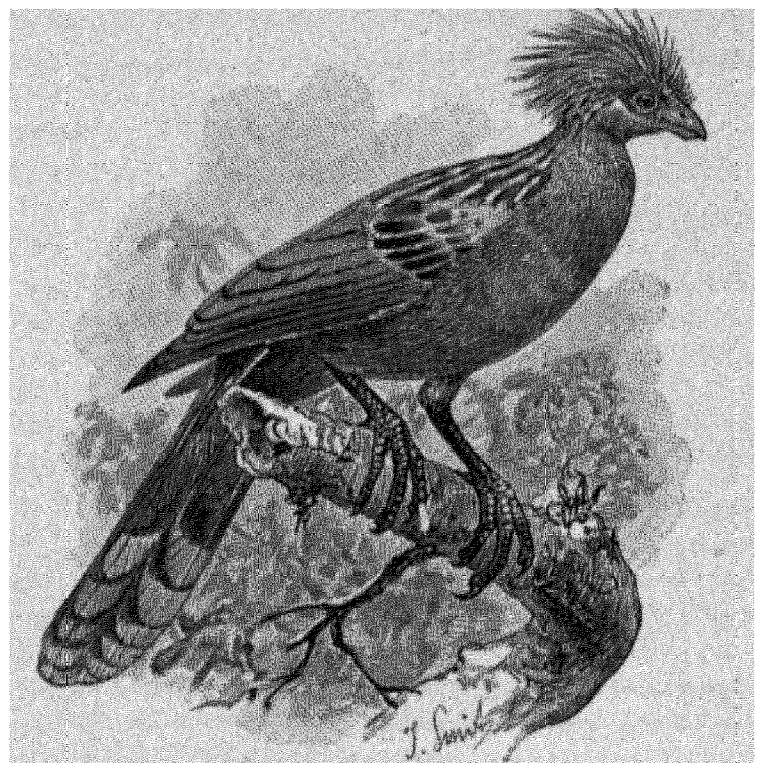
Opisthocomi (op-is-thok′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Opisthocomus*, q. v.] An order of birds, represented by the genus *Opisthocomus*. It is an anomalous group, the sole surviving representative of an ancestral type of birds related to the *Gallinæ*. See *Opisthocomidæ*. *Heteromorphæ* is a synonym.

Opisthocomidæ (ō-pis-thō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthocomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds alone representing the order *Opisthocomi*, typified by the genus *Opisthocomus*, having an enormous crop and anomalous sternum and shoulder-girdle. The keel of the sternum is cut away in front, and the sides of the bone are double-notched behind; the clavicle is ankylosed with the coracoid and with the sternal manubrium.

opisthocomine (op-is-thok′ō-min), *a.* [< *Opisthocomus* + *-ine*².] Pertaining to the *Opisthocomidæ*, or having their characters.

opisthocomous (op-is-thok′ō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthocomus*, < Gr. ὀπισθόκομος, wearing the hair long behind, lit. having hair behind, < ὄπισθεν, behind, + κόμη, the hair: see *coma*².] Having an occipital crest, as the hoactzin.

Opisthocomus (op-is-thok′ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *opisthocomous*.] The only known genus of

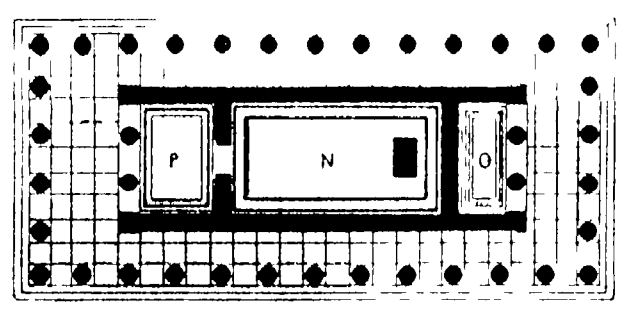


Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

Opisthocomidæ. There is but one species, *O. hoactzin* or *O. cristatus*, of South America. See *hoactzin*. Also called *Orthocorys* and *Sasa*.

opisthodome (ō-pis′thō-dōm), *n.* [< *opisthodomos*, q. v.] Same as *opisthodomos*.

opisthodomos, opisthodomus (op-is-thod′ō-mos, -mus), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθόδομος, a back room, < ὄπισθεν, behind, + δόμος, house: see *dome*¹.] In *Gr. arch.*, an open vestibule within the portico at the end behind the cella in most ancient peripteral or dipteral temples, corresponding



Plan of the so-called Theseum at Athens.
N, cella; P, pronaos; O, opisthodomus.

to the pronaos at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaos* and *posticum*.

opisthodont (ō-pis′thō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having back teeth only.

opisthogastric (ō-pis-thō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + γαστήρ, stomach, + *-ic*.] Behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossa (ō-pis-thō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] In Günther's classification, one of three primary divisions of salient batrachians, correlated with *Aglossa* and *Proteroglossa*, having the tongue attached in front and free behind. It contained 18 families, or nearly all of the order, and was divided into *Oxydactyla* and *Platydactyla*.

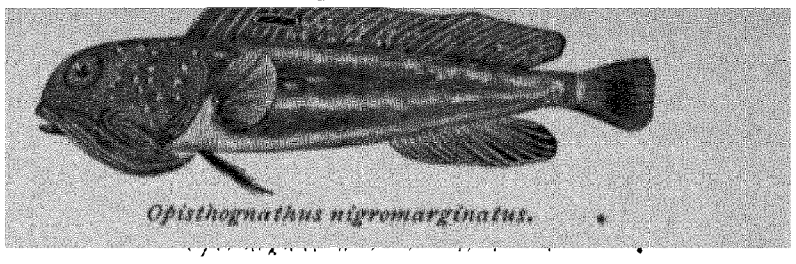
opisthoglossal (ō-pis-thō-glos′al), *a.* [As *Opisthoglossa* + *-al*.] Free behind and fixed in front, as the tongue of an opisthoglossate amphibian.

opisthoglossate (o-pis-tho-glos′āt), *a.* [As *Opisthoglossa* + *-ate*¹.] Pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*, or having their characters.

Opisthoglyphia (o-pis-thō-glif′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + γλυφή, carving.] A group of *Ophidia*, or serpents, in which some of the posterior maxillary teeth are grooved.

opisthoglyphic (o-pis-thō-glif′ik), *a.* [As *Opisthoglyph* + *-ic*.] Having grooved back teeth; of or pertaining to the *Opisthoglyphia*.

Opisthognathidæ (o-pis-thog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthognathus*: see *opisthognathous*.] A family of fishes, related to the blennies and star-gazers, containing 2 genera, *Opisthognathus*



Opisthognathus nigromarginatus.

and *Gnathypops*, with about 12 species, inhabiting rocky bottoms of tropical seas.

opisthognathous (op-is-thog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthognathus*, < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *anthropol.*, having retreating jaws or teeth: the opposite of *prognathous*.

opisthograph (ō-pis′thō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθόγραφος, written on the back, < ὄπισθεν, behind, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a manuscript written, contrary to custom, on the back as well as the front of the roll of papyrus or parchment.—**2.** A slab inscribed on the back as well as the front, the side bearing the original inscription having been turned to the wall, and the other side utilized for a later inscription.

Not a few of the slabs, it is discovered, have done double duty, bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

opisthographic (ō-pis-thō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *opisthograph* + *-ic*.] Written or printed on both sides, as a roll of parchment or papyrus.

opisthography (op-is-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ὀπισθογραφία, < ὀπισθόγραφος, written on the back: see *opisthograph*.] The practice of writing upon the back of anything; especially, writing on the back as well as the front of a roll of papyrus or parchment. See *opisthograph*.

Opisthomi (op-is-thō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + ὦμος, shoulder.] An order of physoclist teleost fishes. (*a*) In Cope's classification, the same as the family *Notacanthidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, a group containing the *Notacanthidæ* and *Mastacembelidæ*, and defined as the teleosts with completely differentiated jaws, scapular arch discrete from the skull and suspended from the vertebral column, the dorsal fin represented by spines, and the ventrals abdominal or none.

Opisthomidæ (op-is-thom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Opisthomum*, having the mouth at the opisthen or posterior end of the body, leading into a tubular protrusible pharynx. See cut at *Rhabdocœla*.

opisthomous (op-is-thō′mus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opisthomi*, or having their characters.

Opisthomum (ō-pis′thō-mum), *n.* [NL., irreg. for **Opisthostomum*, < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Opisthomidæ*. *O. pallidum* is an example.

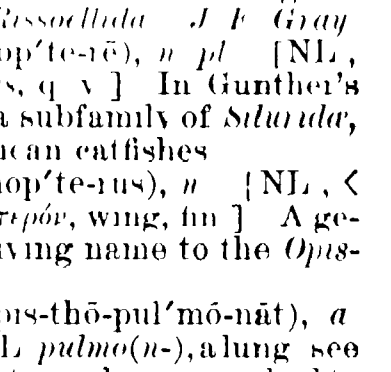
Opisthophthalma (o-pis-thof-thal′mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the eyes sessile on the back between or rather behind the bases of the tentacles, containing the families *Lacunidæ* and *Rissoellidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Opisthopteræ (op-is-thop′te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *Opisthopterus*, q. v.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Siluridæ*, containing South American catfishes.

Opisthopterus (op-is-thop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + πτερόν, wing, fin.] A genus of siluroid fishes, giving name to the *Opisthopteræ*. *Gill*, 1861.

opisthopulmonate (ō-pis-thō-pul′mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), a lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having posterior lungs: applied to those pulmonate gastropods in which the pulmonary sac is posterior, the ventricle of the heart anterior, the auricle posterior, and the pallial region small: the opposite of *prosopulmonate*.

opisthosphendone (ō-pis-thō-sfen′dọ-nē), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθοσφενδόνη (see def.), < ὄπισθεν, behind, + σφενδόνη, a sling, a head-band: see *sphendone*.] In ancient Greek female costume, a usual mode of dressing the hair, in which a plain or ornamented band, broad in the middle and narrow at the ends, supported the mass of hair behind the head and was fastened in front. It is distinguished from the kekryphalos in that it does not cover the ... of the head. See *sphendone*.



opisthotic (op-is-thot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear (> ὠτικός, of the ear): see *otic*.] **I.** *a.* Posterior and otic, of

or pertaining to the opisthotic: correlated with *epiotic, prootic,* **and** *pterotic* See *otic.*

In existing Amphibia, a prootic ossification appears to be very constant The constant existence of distinct *opisthotic* and epiotic elements is doubtful
Huxley, Anat Vert , p 152.

II. *n* The postero-inferior petrosal bone; one of the otic elements, the posterior and inferior ossification of the periotic capsule, which contains the essential auditory apparatus, forming a part of the petrosal or petromastoid bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Esox*

opisthotonic (ō-pis-thō-ton'ik), *a* [< Gr. *ὀπισθοτονικός,* pertaining to opisthotonos, < *ὀπισθότονος,* opisthotonos see *opisthotonos*] Of or pertaining to opisthotonos; characterized by, resulting from, or exhibiting opisthotonos.

The *opisthotonic* attitude was maintained even during sleep *Lancet,* No 3440, p 207

opisthotonos, opisthotonus (op-is-thot'ō-nos, -nus), *n.* [L , < Gr *ὀπισθότονος,* also *ὀπισθοτονία,* a disease in which the limbs are drawn back, < *ὀπισθότονος,* drawn back, < *ὀπισθεν,* behind, back, + *τείνειν,* stretch] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward *Dunglison*

opisthural (ō-pis'thū-ral), *a.* [< *opisthure* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the opisthure *J. A Ryder.* Compare *epural, hypural*

opisthure (ō-pis'thūr), *n* [< Gr *ὀπισθεν,* behind, + *οὐρά,* the tail] The posterior end of the caudal axis of certain fishes and embryos of fishes, which degenerates into a rudimentary organ, or becomes absorbed in the permanent caudal fin developed in front of it *J. A. Ryder*

opium (ō'pi-um), *n* [In ME *opie, opye,* < OF *opie* (see *opie*), F *opium* = Sp Pg *opio* = It *oppio* = D G Sw Dan *opium,* < L *opium, opion* (cf. Bulg *afion, afion* = Serv *afjun,* < Turk. *afyūn* = Pers *afyūn* = Hind *aphīm, afīm, afyūn,* < Ar. *afyūn*), < Gr *ὀπιον,* poppy-juice, opium, < *ὀπός,* juice, i e vegetable juice, sap] The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum,* a poppy cultivated from early antiquity for the sake of this product See *poppy* and *Papaver.* The opium exudes as a milky juice from shallow incisions made in the partly ripened capsules or heads still on the plant It soon thickens is collected by scraping and kneaded into a homogeneous mass, forming then a red dish brown sticky gum like substance of bitter taste and peculiar odor Opium was known to the Greeks, but was not much used before the seventeenth century, at present it is the most important of all medicines, and its applications the most multifarious, the chief of them being for the relief of pain and the production of sleep Its habitual use is disastrous and difficult to break up It is classed as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when taken internally, in large quantities it is a powerful narcotic poison, resulting in a coma characterized by great contraction of the pupils, insensibility, and death The chief active principle of opium is morphia, but it also contains at least sixteen other alkaloids, some of which have similar properties (See *narcotine*) Though opium can be produced in Europe, the United States, etc , its commercial production is limited to countries where labor is cheap and the drug in common use, namely Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, and China. The Western market is supplied largely from Asia Minor The Indian export goes chiefly to China.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death s benumming *opium* as my only cure
Milton, S A , l 630

India opium, opium produced in India —**Opium joint.** See *joint,* *n* , 4 —**Tincture of opium,** the alcoholic solution of opium —**Vinegar of opium.** Same as *black drop*

opium-eater (ō'pi-um-ē'ter), *n* One who habitually uses opium in some form as a stimulant.

opium-habit (ō'pi-um-hab'it), *n* The habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. See *morphiomania*

opium-liniment (ō'pi-um-lin'i-ment), *n* Soapliniment and laudanum. Also called *anodyne liniment*

opium-plaster (ō'pi-um-plas'tėr), *n.* Lead-plaster and Burgundy pitch with 6 per cent of extract of opium, the emplastrum opii of the United States and British Pharmacopœias

Oplo-. An incorrect form sometimes used for *Hoplo-* in compound words.

opobalsam (op-ō-bâl'sam), *n* [= F *opobalsame, opobalsamum* = Sp. *opobálsamo* = Pg. It. *opobalsamo,* < LL. *opobalsamum,* < Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον,* the juice of the balsam-tree, < *ὀπός,* juice, + *βάλσαμον,* balsam see *balsam.*] A resinous juice, also called *balm* or *balsam of Gilead* See *balm.*

opobalsamum (op-ō-bal'sa-mum), *n* [LL see *opobalsam.*] Same as *opobalsam. Jer Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II 119.

opodeldoc (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* [Also *opodeldoch* , = F. *opodeldoch, opodeltoch,* appar. a made-up name, perhaps based on Gr. *ὀπός,* juice] **1†.** A plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus —**2** A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils. hence sometimes called *soap-liniment*

Opomyza (op-ō-mī'zą), *n.* [NL (Fallen, 1820), prob. < Gr *ὤψ,* face, aspect, + *μυια,* a fly (confused with *μυζειν,* suck)] The typical genus of *Opomyzidæ* It comprises small, somewhat lineat flies of a yellowish color, often with spotted wings, found in meadow-grass About 20 European and 1 North American species are known

Opomyzidæ (op-ō-miz'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Opomyza* + *-idæ.*] A small family of *Muscidæ acalyptatæ,* represented by the genus *Opomyza.*

opont, *prep* A Middle English form of *upon*

opononet, *adv* A Middle English form of *uponone*

opopanax (ō-pop'a-naks), *n.* [= F *opoponax,* < L *opopanax,* < Gr *ὀποπάναξ,* the juice of the plant *πάναξ,* < *ὀπός,* juice, + *πανάξ* (also *πανακες,* neut of *πανακής,* all-healing), a plant see *panacea*] **1.** A gum-resin consisting of a concreted juice obtained from the roots of a plant of the genus *Opopanax* (see def 2) It is employed in perfumery, and was long esteemed in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc , but is now little used except in the East.

Ladanum, aspalathum, *opoponax,* œnanthe
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

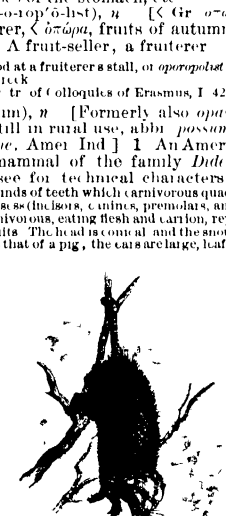
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Koch, 1825).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Peucedaneæ,* characterized by fruit with many oil-tubes and thickened margins, and by the absence of ealy x-teeth There are 2 or 3 species, of southern Europe and the Orient They are perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and compound umbels with few small bracts and yellow flowers *O Chironium* is the source of the drug opopanax See *Hercules's allheal,* under *Hercules*

oporice (ō-por'i-se), *n* [L , < Gr *οπορικη,* fem of *οπορικος,* made of fruit, < *ὀπωρα,* dial *ὀπωρη, ὀπαρα,* the end of summer, or early autumn, also the fruits of autumn] A medicine prepared from several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, etc , and wine, formerly used in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc

oporopolist† (op-o-rop'ō-list), *n* [< Gr *οπωροπώλης,* a fruiterer, < *ὀπώρα,* fruits of autumn, + *πωλειν,* sell] A fruit-seller, a fruiterer

A certain man stood at a fruiterer s stall, or *oporopolist s,* if you'd have it in Greek
Bailey tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 429

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n* [Formerly also *opassom,* also, and still in rural use, abbr *possum,* formerly *possowne.* Amer Ind] **1** An American marsupial mammal of the family *Didelphyidæ* (which see for technical characters) They have the four kinds of teeth which carnivorous quadrupeds regularly possess (incisors, canines, premolars, and molars), and are omnivorous, eating flesh and carrion, reptiles, insects and fruits The head is conical and the snout somewhat resembles that of a pig, the ears are large, leafy, and rounded, the eyes are small, the whiskers are long, the legs are of proportionate length, both fore and hind paws are five-toed, fashioned like hands especially the hind ones, which have an opposable thumb, and the tail is generally long, scaly, and prehensile, so that the animal can hang by it. The pelage is coarse, the body is stout, and in size ranges from that of a large cat to that of a small rat Most female opossums have on the belly a pouch containing the teats, into which the young are received as soon as they are born They are born extremely small and imperfect The Virginia opossum has 13 teats, and no doubt may have as many young at a birth, but the number is usually less. Opossums are nocturnal animals, they move on the ground rather slowly and awkwardly, but are more at home in trees, and some of the species are aquatic Though they are uncleanly, the flesh is white and palatable, especially in the autumn, when they feed much on fruits, and become as fat as pigs They commonly appear stupid, and in confinement continue sullen and intractable When caught or threatened with danger they feign death, and will submit to the most brutal maltreatment without showing a sign of animation, whence the proverbial expression "to play possum " Most opossums belong to the genus *Didelphys,* ranging from middle latitudes in the United States through the greater part of South America. The commonest and best known is *D virginiana* There are perhaps a dozen others, among them pouchless ones, as *D dorsigera* The yapoks or water opossums of South America form another genus, *Chironectes*


Common Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*)

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange One of them is the Female *Possowne,* which hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure. The other is the flying Squerril
S Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14

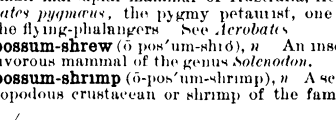
The *possum* is found no where but in America. He is the wonder of all the land animals
J Lawson, History of Carolina, p 198.

2 A name of sundry other marsupials as, the ursine *opossum* (that is, the ursine dasyure), the vulpine *opossum* (the vulpine phalangist)

opossum-mouse (ō-pos'um-mous), *n* A very small marsupial mammal of Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus,* the pygmy petaurist, one of the flying-phalangers See *Acrobates*

opossum-shrew (ō pos'um-shrō), *n* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Solenodon.*

opossum-shrimp (ō-pos'um-shrimp), *n* A schizopodous crustacean or shrimp of the family


Opossum shrimp (*Mysis mixta*)

Mysidæ so called because the females carry their eggs in pouches between the thoracic legs See *Mysis*

opoterodont (ō-pot'e-rō-dont), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Opoterodonta*

II. *n* One of the *Opoterodonta*

Opoterodonta, Opoterodontia (ō-pot''e-rō-don'tą, -shi-a), *n pl* [NL , prop **Hopoterodonta,* etc , < Gr *ὀπότερος,* either, + *ὀδους* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*] A suborder of *Ophidia,* containing angiostomatous or scolecophidian serpents of small size and resembling worms, having a contracted non-distensible mouth and imperfect vision The opisthotic bone is intercalated in the cranial walls, the palatines bound the choanæ behind, the ethmoturbinals partly roof over the mouth, the maxillary bone is vertical and free, and there are no ectopterygoids and no pubes The suborder is conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ,* and is also called *Epanodonta* See *Typhlopidæ*

oppidan (op'i-dan), *a* and *n* [< OF *oppidain,* < L *oppidanus,* of or in a town, < *oppidum,* OL *oppedum,* a walled town, perhaps < *ob,* before, toward, + **pedum* (cf *Pedum,* a town in Latium), country, = Gr. *πεδον,* a plain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a town, town

The temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs
Howell, Letters, I i 38

II. *n* **1†** An inhabitant of a town

The *oppidans,* in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us. *A Wood,* Annals Univ Oxford, an. 1528.

2 At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards with one of the masters or with a private family in the town distinguished from a *colleger*

oppignerate†, oppignorate† (o-pig'ne-rāt, -nō-rāt), *v t* [< L. *oppignoratus* (ML. also *oppignorātus*), pp of *oppignerare* (> F *oppigner*), pledge, pawn, < *ob,* before, + *pignerare,* pledge: see *pignerate*] To pledge, pawn *Bacon*

oppignoration† (o-pig-nō-rā'shon), *n* [< OF. *oppignoration,* < ML as if **oppignoratio(n-),* < L. *oppignerare,* pledge see *oppignerate*] The act of pledging, or giving security, a pawning

The form and manner of swearing by *oppignoration,* or engaging of some good which we would not lose as, 'Our rejoicing in Christ,' our salvation, God s help, &c
Bp Andrews, Sermons, V 74 (*Davies*)

oppilate (op'i-lāt), *v t* , pret and pp *oppilated,* ppr *oppilating.* [< L. *oppilatus,* pp of *oppilare,* stop up, < *ob,* before, + *pilare,* ram down, cf Gr. *πιλειν,* compress, press down, felt] To crowd together; fill with obstructions. *Cockeram*

oppilation (op-i-lā'shon), *n* [= F *oppilation* = Sp *opilacion* = Pg *opilação* = It *oppilazione,* < LL *oppilatio(n-),* < L *oppilare,* stop up see *oppilate.*] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter, obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines; stoppage, constipation

These meagre, starved spirits who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthy *oppilations*
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1.

Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *oppilations*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 664.

And as he is who falls, and knows not how,
By force of demons who to earth down drag him,
Or other *oppilation* that binds man,
Such was that sinner after he had risen
Longfellow, tr of Dante s Inferno, **xxiv.** 114.

oppilative (op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *opilatif* = Sp. *opilativo* = It. *oppilativo*, as *oppilate* + *-ive*.] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

oppletet (o-plet'), *a.* [< L. *oppletus*, pp. of *opplere*, fill up, < *ob*, before, + *plere*, fill: see *complete*, etc.] Filled; crowded.

oppleted (o-plē'ted), *a.* [< *opplete* + *-ed*².] Same as *opplete*.

oppletion† (o-plē'shon), *n.* [< *opplete* + *-ion*. Cf. *completion*.] 1. The act of filling up.—2. The state or condition of being filled or full; repletion; fullness.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain, an imposthume calls for a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable evacuatories *Gentleman Instructed*, p 309. (*Davies*)

oppone† (o-pōn'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *opponed*, ppr. *opponing*. [= Sp. *oponer* = Pg *oppor* = It. *opporre*, *opponere*, < L. *opponere*, set or place against, set before or opposite, < *ob*, before, against, + *ponere*, put, set: see *ponent*. Cf. *oppose*.] To oppose; charge; allege.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppone* you!
B Jonson, Alchemist, iii 2

And thus I cease, requiring of all men that have anything to *oppone* against me that he may [they may] do it so plainly
John Knox, quoted in R L. Stevenson's 'John Knox and [his Relations to Women.'

opponency (o-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *opponen(t)* + *-cy*.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

opponens (o-pō'nenz), *n.*; pl. *opponentes* (op-ō-nen'tēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *opponens*, ppr. of *opponere*, oppose: see *opponent*.] In *anat.*, an opponent muscle of the hand or foot of man and some anthropoid apes, lying on the inner or outer side of the hand or foot. It tends to oppose one of the lateral digits to other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole.—**Opponens hallucis**, or **opponens pollicis pedis**, the opponent muscle of the great toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the foot**, an opponent muscle of the little toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the hand**, or *flexor ossis quinti metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the little finger.—**Opponens pollicis**, or *flexor ossis primi metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the thumb

opponent (o-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *opponente* = It. *opponente*, < L. *opponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *opponere*, set before or against, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

Yon path . . . soon mounts the *opponent* hill
J. Scott, Winter Amusements

2. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.

Methinks they should laugh out, like two Fortune tellers, or two *opponent* Lawyers that know each other for Cheats
Steele, Grief A la-Mode, v 1.

3. In *anat.*, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an opponens. See *opponens*.

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

Two men, one of whom is a zealous supporter and the other a zealous *opponent* of the system pursued in Lancaster's schools, meet at the Mendicity Society, and act together with the utmost cordiality.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. One who takes part in an opponency; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. =**Syn.** 1. *Adversary*, *Antagonist*, *Opponent*, etc (see *adversary*), rival, competitor, opposer.

opponentes, *n.* Plural of *opponens*.

opportune (op-or-tūn'), *a.* [< F. *opportun* = Sp. *oportuno* = Pg. It. *opportuno*, < L. *opportunus*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, < *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access): see *port*². Cf. *importune*.] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Most *opportune* to our need I have
A vessel rides fast by, but not prepared
For this design *Shak*, W. T, iv 4 511.

So placed, my Nurslings may requite
Studious regard with *opportune* delight
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 39

2†. Conveniently exposed; liable; open. [Rare.]

Behold alone
The woman *opportune* to all attempts
Milton, P. L., ix 481

opportune† (op-or-tūn'), *v. t* [< *opportune*, *a*] To suit; accommodate

The pronoun *opportunes* us, some copies have vobis, but the most and best have nobis
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 483 (*Latham*)

opportuneful† (op-or-tūn'ful), *a.* [Irreg. < *opportune* + *-ful*.] Opportune; timely. [Rare.]

If we let slip this *opportuneful* hour,
Take leave of fortune.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

opportunely (op-or-tūn'li), *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity of either time or place.

opportuneness (op-or-tūn'nes), *n.* The character of being opportune or seasonable.

opportunism (op-or-tū'nizm), *n.* [< F. *opportunisme*, as *opportune* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of opportunists, in any sense of that word; quickness to grasp favorable opportunities and to modify one's conduct or policy in accordance with them; in a bad sense, the sacrifice of consistency and principles to policy.

Opportunism is becoming more and more a characteristic of all classes of politicians
Brit Quarterly Rev, July, 1883, p 84.

The spirit of *opportunism* is not confined to statesmen and diplomatists, and there are workmen who are shrewd enough to see that the wealthy classes will do much for fear, and little for love of their poorer brethren.
Fortnightly Rev, N. S, XXXIX. 313.

opportunist (op-or-tū'nist) and *a.* [< F. *opportuniste*; as *opportune* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *French politics*, a member of that section of the Republican party which believes in regulating political action in accordance with circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles. This word first came into use in France about 1873. The Opportunists were the party of concession, and occupied an intermediate position between the various groups of monarchists and the Intransigentists, the extreme section of the Republican party. Their leader was Gambetta

Although M de Freycinet is himself an *Opportunist*, the new Ministry of which he is the head is essentially Radical. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XXXIX. 288

2. In general, one who takes advantage of opportunities as they occur; one who waits for an opportune time before attempting to bring into practice or to urge upon others the principles or beliefs which he holds; one who makes the best of circumstances as they arise; hence, one who is without settled principles or consistent policy: opposed to *extremist*

Mr Mundella made a happy address before the conference, in which he styled himself an *opportunist* in education that is, a man who "has to do the best he can under the circumstances" *Education*, V 112

Modern politicians are for the most part no longer men trained from their youth in the philosophy of government, but *opportunists* who view politics as a field for self advancement. *N A. Rev.*, CXLIII 297

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as the Opportunists; hence [*l. c.*], of or pertaining to opportunism, or the observance of a waiting policy; making the best of circumstances while waiting for a suitable time for the proper carrying out of one's views.

The socialists of Austria chose from the first from conviction a moderate and *opportunist* policy, and have always been less revolutionary than the socialists of other countries *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, Int, p. 39.

opportunity (op-or-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *opportunities* (-tiz). [< F. *opportunité* = Sp. *oportunidad* = Pg. *opportunidade* = It. *opportunità*, < L. *opportunita(t-)s*, fitness, suitableness, favorable time, < *opportunus*, fit, suitable: see *opportune*.] 1. Fit, convenient, or seasonable time; favorable chance or occasion; favorable or favoring conjuncture of circumstances: as, to avail one's self of the *opportunity* to do something; to seize the *opportunity*.

Euery thing hath his season, which is called *Oportunitie*, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called Importunitie *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 223.

If for want of power he be hindered from sinning, yet when he findeth *opportunity* he will do evil Ecclus xix 28

I came so late . . I had not the *opportunity* to see it.
Coryat, Crudities, I 137

Having *opportunity* of a pastor [that is, of securing a pastor], one Mr James, who came over at this time, [they] were dismissed from the congregation of Boston
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 112.

2†. Convenience, fitness, or suitability for some particular purpose or set of circumstances.

Not without Cawse is Epaminondas commended, who, riding or Iourneying in time of peace, vsed oftentymes sodenly to appose his Company vpon the *oportunity* of any place, saying, "What yf our enemies were here or there, what were best to doe?"
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), i. 3.

And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a man of *opportunity* into the wilderness.
Lev. xvi. 21 (margin).

3†. Importunity; earnestness.

Seek my father's love; still seek it, sir
If *opportunity* and humblest suit
Cannot attain it, why, then—hark you hither
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 20.

4†. Character; habit. *Halliwell.* =**Syn.** 1. *Opportunity*, *Occasion*, chance. An *occasion* falls in one's way, whether desired or not: as, I had *occasion* to speak with him, an *opportunity* is desired, yet comes naturally when it is obtained as, I never got a good *opportunity* to explain the mistake We find, take, seek *occasion*, we seek, desire, find, embrace an *opportunity*

opportunous† (op-or-tū'nus), *a.* [< L. *opportunus*, opportune: see *opportune*.] Opportune; favorable.

The *opportunous* night friends her complexion
Heywood, Troia Britanica (1609). (*Nares.*)

opposability (o-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *opposable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being opposable: as, the *opposability* of the thumb or of the jaws.

opposable (o-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< F. *opposable*, < *opposer*, oppose: see *oppose* and *-able*.] Capable of being so placed as to be or to act in opposition.

The opossums possessing a hand with perfect *opposable* thumb *A R Wallace*, Nat Select, p 138.

opposal† (o-pō'zal), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-al*. Cf. *disposal*, *proposal*.] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*.
Sir T Herbert, Travels, p. 81.

oppose (o-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing*. [< ME. *opposen*, *oposen*, *aposen*, < OF. *opposer*, *oposer*, F *opposer*, oppose, < L. *ob-*, before, against, + ML. *pausare* (OF. *poser*), put; taking the place of L. *opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *oppone*. Cf *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, etc, and see *pose*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set or place over against or directly opposite; confront or cause to confront, either literally or by way of comparison, contrast, etc.

Oppose thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine,
See if thou canst outface me with thy looks
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv. 10 49

Then foot, and point, and eye *opposed*,
In dubious strife they darkly closed
Scott, L. of the L, v 14

2†. To expose; show; display.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people
Shak, Hen VIII, iv 1 68.

3†. To propose; offer.

Let his true picture through your land be sent,
Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria, i 1.

4. To place or interpose as an obstacle; place in opposition, as for the purpose of contradicting, countervailing, offsetting, or withstanding and defeating something

When they *opposed* themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads Acts xviii 6.

I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury
Shak, M of V, iv 1 11

Such destruction to withstand
He hasted, and *opposed* the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, P L, vi 254.

5. To speak or act against; confront with adverse arguments or efforts; contradict; withstand; endeavor to frustrate or thwart.

Than he be-gan to telle a party of his lif, and than com forth Guynebaude, the clerke, and *opposed* hym of dyuerse thynges, for he was a profounde clerke.
Merlin (E. E T. S.), ii 139.

Tho' the King may not be controuled where he can command, yet he may be *opposed* where he can but demand *Baker*, Chronicles, p 142.

Expectation held
His looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd
To second or *oppose*, or undertake
The perilous attempt: but all sat mute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 419.

6. To hinder; resist effectually; prevent; defeat: as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

My lord, my lord,
I am a simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning
Shak., Hen VIII., ii. 4 107.

=**Syn.** *Oppose*, *Resist*, *Withstand*, combat, strive against, contravene. The first three words are all rather general, but *oppose* is not quite so strong as the others, as suggesting less of physical action, they all primarily convey the idea of receiving rather than making the attack, but *oppose* is least restricted to that meaning. See *frustrate*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stand over against another or one another; be opposite.

Of Pericles the careful search
By the four *opposing* coigns
Which the world together joins
Is made with all due diligence
Shak, Pericles, iii., Prol, l. 19.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,
As up the *opposing* hills they slowly creep.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To interpose effort or objection; act or speak in opposition; be adverse or act adversely: sometimes with *to* or *against*.

'Tis your counsel,
My lord should to the heavens be contrary,
Oppose against their wills. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 46.

opposed (ọ-pōzd′), *p. a.* 1. Placed in or occupying a position directly opposite or over against; opposite.

Empanoplied and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there
Opposed to fifty, till the trumpet blared
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Of an opposite or contrary nature, tendency, or action: as, white is *opposed* to black.

Your beauty, ladies,
Hath much deform'd us, fashioning our humours
Even to the *opposed* end of our intents
Shak, L. L. L., v 2 768

Opposed as darkness to the light of heaven *R Pollok*

3. Antagonistic; hostile; adverse: as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

In some points they agree, in others they are widely *opposed* *J F Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v 3.

Opposed blow. See *blow*[3]

opposeless (o-pōz′les), *a.* [< *oppose* + *-less.*] Not to be opposed; irresistible. *Shak*, Lear, iv. 6. 38.

opposer (ọ-pō′zẽr), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an adversary.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords *Shak.*, Cor., i 5 23

A bold *opposer* of divine belief *Sir R. Blackmore.*

opposit (o-poz′it), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set against, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose.*] To posit or assume as a contradictory; negative or deny.

It is not yet plain, and, indeed, it only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of *opposing* or negating *Adamson*, Fichte, p 159.

opposite (op′ọ̄-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *opposit*; < F. *opposite* = Sp. *opósito*, n., = Pg. *opposto*, *opposito*, a., = It. *opposto*, *opposito*, a. and n., < L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set or place against: see *oppone*.] **I.** *a.* 1. That forms or is situated in or on the other or further side, end, or boundary of an interval, space, or thing; placed over against or face to face with (another or one another): literally or figuratively: as, the *opposite* side of the street or square; the *opposite* door; an *opposite* angle.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and *opposite*.
Milton, P. L., x 659

Opposite to the south end of the bridge is an inscription in an eastern character, which seemed to be very antient. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II i. 92

2. Contrary; reverse.

The plane of polarisation of the north pole of the sky moves in the *opposite* direction to that of the hand of a watch *Sir C. Wheatstone*, quoted in Spottiswoode's [Polarisation, p. 88

3. Of a totally or radically different nature, quality, or tendency; also (of two persons or things), mutually antagonistic or repugnant; mutually opposed in character or action; contradictory; non-congruent: as, words of *opposite* meaning; *opposite* terms.

So began we to be more *opposit* in opinions He graue, I gamesome. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 236.

Particles of speech have divers and sometimes almost *opposite* significations *Locke.*

4. Adverse; opposed; hostile; antagonistic; inimical.

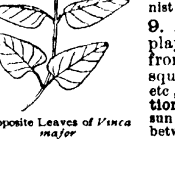
Thou art as *opposite* to every good
As the Antipodes are unto us.
Shak, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 134.

What further Commands your Highness gave for the security and defence of the English Vessels, notwithstanding the *opposite* endeavours of the Dutch
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

But say thou wert possess'd of David's throne,
By free consent of all, none *opposite*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 358.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node. (*b*) Having a position between an organ and the axis on which it is borne, as a stamen when it is opposite a sepal or petal. In both senses opposed to *alternate*. —**Opposite motion**, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14. —**To be opposite with**, to be contrary in dealing with; oppose; be contradictory or perverse in manner with

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants.
Shak, T. N., ii. 5. 162.



Opposite Leaves of *Vinca major*

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Your *opposite* hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath can furnish man withal *Shak*, T. N., iii 4. 255.

Being thus cleared of all his *Opposites*, he prepared with great Solemnity for his Coronation *Baker*, Chronicles, p 16.

2. That which opposes; that which is opposed or is opposite; a complement in characteristic qualities or properties; specifically, as a logical term, anything contrasted with another in any sense.

Sweet and sour are *opposites*, sweet and bitter are contraries. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, vi

Clive seems to us to have been the very *opposite* of a knave, bold, sincere, . . hearty in friendship, open in enmity *Macaulay*, Lord Clive

The loathsome *opposite*
Of all my heart had destined did obtain.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Some modern writers on logic wish to call any two different species of the same genus *opposites*. This practice has little to recommend it.]

oppositely (op′ọ̄-zit-li), *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation facing each other; adversely; contrarily. —**Oppositely pinnate leaf**, in *bot.*, a compound leaf the leaflets of which are situated one opposite to the other in pairs, as in the genus *Rosa*.

oppositeness (op′ọ̄-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.

oppositifolious (o-poz^{i}-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, situated opposite a leaf: as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle or tendril.

opposition (op-ọ̄-zish′on), *n.* [< F. *opposition* = Sp. *oposicion* = Pg. *opposição* = It. *opposizione*, < L. *oppositio(n-)*, an opposing, < *opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose.*] **1.** The position of that which confronts, faces, or stands over against something else.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death. *Milton*, P. L., ii 803.

2. In *astron.*, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other as seen from the earth's surface, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus, there is an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon, the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* when its longitude differs 180° from that of the sun. See *conjunction*

3. The action of opposing, withstanding, resisting, or checking; antagonism; encounter.

In single *opposition*, hand to hand.
Shak, 1 Hen. IV., i 3 99

Be thou my strongest guard, for here I'll dwell
In *opposition* against fate and hell!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above
Milton, S. A., l. 1050

The satisfaction of the bodily man need not be made in *opposition* to higher interests. *Mind*, XIII. 574.

4. A placing opposite, as for purposes of comparison, contrast, etc., or the state of being so placed, opposed, or contrasted; contrariety.

Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and *oppositions* of science falsely so called 1 Tim. vi 20

There is nothing more delightful in Poetry than a Contrast and *Opposition* of Incidents
Addison, Spectator, No 363.

5. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity or quality, or in both; also, the relation between two terms which are contrasted in any respect.—6. In the *fine arts*, contrast.—7. A body of opposers; specifically, those members of a legislative body who are opposed to the administration for the time being, or the political party opposed to the party in power: frequently used adjectively: as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the British House of Commons.

Canning's speech the night before last was most brilliant, much more cheered by the *opposition* than by his own friends. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 14, 1826.

8. In *fencing*. See the quotation.

In fencing, *opposition* signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70

9. In *chess*, a position where the king of the player who has not the move is directly in front of that of his opponent with one vacant square between.—**Diametrical, formal, material, etc., opposition.** See the adjectives.—**Mean opposition**, a difference of 180° in the mean longitudes of the sun and a planet.—**Subaltern opposition**, opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality.

oppositional (op-ọ̄-zish′on-al), *a.* [< *opposition* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to opposition or opponents collectively.

From this *oppositional* stand-point.
J. Hadley, Essays, p 94

oppositionist (op-ọ̄-zish′on-ist), *n.* [< *opposition* + *-ist.*] One of the opposition; one who belongs to the party opposing the existing administration or the party in power

This fairness from an *oppositionist* professed brought me at once to easy terms with him
Mme D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 70 (*Davies*)

oppositipetalous (o-poz^{i}-ti-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal: see *sepal.*] In *bot.*, placed or situated opposite a sepal, as the stamens of many plants. Sometimes called *opposite-sepalous*.

oppositive (o-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< *opposite* + *-ive.* Cf. *positive.*] Opposing; contrasting or setting in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison, not Moses, not Elias, but This, Moses and Elias were servants, This, a son *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 14

opposivet, *a.* [< *oppose* + *-ive.*] Given to opposition; contentious. *Hart. Misc.*, I. 610

oppositure† (o-pō′zi-tūr), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-ure.*] Opposition.

I cannot hide
My love to thee, 'tis like the Sunne invelopt
In watery clouds, whose glory will breake thorow,
And spite *oppositure*, scornes to be conceal'd
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

oppress (o-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *oppressen*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresser* = It. *oppressare*, < ML. *oppressare*, press against, oppress, freq. of L. *opprimere* (> It. *opprimere* = Pg. *oprimir* = Sp. *oprimir* = F. *opprimer*), pp. *oppressus*, press against, press together, oppress, < *ob*, against, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] **1**†. To press against or upon.

A scion sette it VI feet from the tree,
Lest that the tree encrece, and it *oppresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 68.

2. To press unduly upon or against; overburden; weigh down, literally or figuratively: as, *oppressed* with care or anxiety; *oppressed* with fear.

Oppress'd with two weak evils, age and hunger
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7. 182.

The greatest injury could not have *oppressed* the heart of Le Fevre more than my Uncle Toby's paternal kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 12.

3. To overpower or overcome; overbear or overwhelm; suppress; subdue.

The faire Enchauntresse, so unwares *oppresst*,
Tryde all her arts and all her sleights thence out to wrest.
Spenser, F. Q., II xii. 81.

The mutiny he there hastes t' *oppress*.
Shak, Pericles, iii, Prol., l. 29

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigour, though *oppress'd* and fallen.
Milton, P. L., ii 13

4. To make languid; affect with lassitude: as, *oppressed* with the heat of the weather.

Langour of this twye dayes fyve
We shal thei with so forgete or *oppresse*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 398.

At length, with love and sleep's soft pow'r *oppress't*,
The panting thund'rer nods, and sinks to rest.
Pope, Iliad, xiv 405.

5. To sit or lie heavy on: as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—6. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or restraints; treat with injustice or undue severity; wield authority over in a burdensome, harsh, or tyrannical manner; keep down by an unjust exercise of power.

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor *oppress* him
Ex xxii 21

The champion of many states *oppressed* by one too powerful monarchy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. To ravish. *Chaucer.* =**Syn. 2.** To weigh heavily upon, bear hard upon.—6. To wrong, treat cruelly, tyrannize over.

oppressed (o-prest′), *a.* [< *oppress* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, debruised.

oppression (o-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *oppression*, < OF. (and F.) *oppression* = Sp. *opresion* = Pg. *oppressão* = It. *oppressione*, < L. *oppressio(n-)*, a pressing down, violence, oppression, < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, press down: see *oppress.*] **1**†. A pressing down; pressure; burden.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks,
Which, like unruly children, make their sire
Stoop with *oppression* of their prodigal weight.
Shak, Rich. II., iii. 4. 31.

2. A feeling of weight; that state in which one experiences a sensation of weight or pressure; hence, lassitude; dullness of spirits; depression.

Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude are signs of a too plentiful meal *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. The act of oppressing or of imposing unreasonable or unjust burdens; the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or severe manner; the imposition of severe or cruel measures or exactions; tyrannical or cruel exercise of power.

So I returned, and considered all *oppressions* that are done under the sun Eccl. iv 1.

Violence
Proceeded, and *oppression*, and sword law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found
Milton, P. L., xi 672

4. An oppressed state or condition; the state of those who are overburdened or oppressed, or treated with unjustness or undue severity, by persons in authority or power.

When we cried unto the Lord God of our fathers, the Lord heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labour, and our *oppression* Deut. xxvi 7

Retire, we have engaged ourselves too far.
Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected
Shak., A. and C., iv 7. 2.

5. Whatever oppresses or causes hardship; an unjust or unreasonable imposition, exaction, or measure; a hardship.

We are all subject to the same accidents, and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature *Addison*.

6†. Ravishment; rape. *Chaucer.* **=Syn. 3** and **4.** *Oppression*, *Tyranny*, *Despotism*, cruelty, persecution *Oppression* is the general word for abuse of power over another, *pressing* him *down* in his rights or interests *Tyranny* and *despotism* are forms of *oppression*, namely abuse of governmental or autocratic power *Oppression* is applied to the state of those oppressed, as *tyranny* and *despotism* are not. See *despotism*.

oppressive (o-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *oppressif* = Sp. *opresivo* = Pg. *oppressivo* = It. *oppressivo*, < ML. *oppressivus*, oppressive, < L. *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe: as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—**2.** Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical: as, an *oppressive* government.—**3.** Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; burdensome; causing discomfort or uneasiness: as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state
Pope, Moral Essays, i 105

oppressively (o-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

oppressiveness (o-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The character of being oppressive.

oppressor (o-pres'or), *n.* [< ME. *oppressour*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresseur* = Sp. *opresor* = Pg. *oppressor* = It. *oppressore*, < L. *oppressor*, a crusher, destroyer (oppressor), < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] One who oppresses, or exercises undue severity in the use of power or authority.

Deliver him that suffereth wrong from the hand of the *oppressor*. Ecclus iv 9

oppressure† (o-presh'ūr), *n.* [= It. *oppressura*, as *oppress* + *-ure*, after *pressure*.] Oppression. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), II. 222.

opprobrious (o-prō'bri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *oprobioso* = Pg. *opprobioso* = It. *obbrobrioso*, < LL. *opprobriosus*, full of opprobrium, < L. *opprobrium*, opprobrium: see *opprobrium*.] **1.** Reproachful; expressive of opprobrium or disgrace; contumelious; abusive; scurrilous: as, an *opprobrious* epithet.

The man that is accustomed to *opprobrious* words will never be reformed all the days of his life Ecclus xxiii 15.

2†. Ill-reputed; associated with shame and disgrace; rendered odious; infamous.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill *Milton*, P. L., i. 403.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel

=Syn. 1. Condemnatory, offensive.

opprobriously (o-prō'bri-us-li), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; with opprobrium.

opprobriousness (o-prō'bri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being opprobrious; scurrility; opprobrium.

A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from *opprobriousness* *Barnes*, Works, p. 344.

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um), *n.* [Formerly *opprobry* (q. v.); < L. *opprobrium*, a reproach, scandal, disgrace, < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.] **1.** Imputation of shameful conduct; insulting reproach; contumely; scurrility.—**2.** Disgrace; infamy. **=Syn. 2.** *Obloquy*, *Infamy*, etc. See *ignominy* and *odium*.

opprobry†, *n.* [< F. *opprobre* = Sp. *oprobrio* (obs.), *oprobio* = Pg. *opprobrio* = It. *obbrobrio*, *opprobrio*, < L. *opprobrium*, reproach: see *opprobrium*.] Opprobrium *Stow*, Rich. II., an. 1388.

oppugn (o-pūn'), *v. t.* [< F. *oppugner* = Sp. *opugnar* = Pg. *oppugnar* = It. *oppugnare*, < L. *oppugnare*, fight against, < *ob*, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*.] **1.** To fight against; oppose; resist.

Every one
Moues by his power, lives by his permission,
And can doe nothing if the prohibition
Of the Almighty doe *oppugne*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Sins of malice, and against the Holy Ghost, *oppugn* the greatest grace with the greatest spite
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729

2. To attack; oppose, as by argument; make an assault upon.

How can we call him "Christ's vicar" that resisteth Christ, *oppugneth* his verity, persecuteth his people?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 146

I justify myself
On every point where cavillers like this
Oppugn my life.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

oppugnancy (o-pug'nan-si), *n.* [< *oppugnan(t)* + *-cy*.] Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And, hark, what discord follows! each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy* *Shak*., T. and C., i 3. 111.

oppugnant (o-pug'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *oppugnante*, < L. *oppugnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] **I.** *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established
Darcie, Annals of Queen Elizabeth, p. 36.

II. *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

oppugnation† (op-ug-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *opugnacion* = Pg. *oppugnação* = It. *oppugnazione*, < L. *oppugnatio(n-)*, an assault, < *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] Opposition; resistance; assault.

The great siege, cruel *oppugnation* and piteous taking of the noble and renowmed citie of Rhodes
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 72

oppugner (o-pū'nėr), *n.* One who attacks or assails by act or by argument; an opposer; an opponent.

These sports have many *oppugners*, whole volumes writ against them *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 316.

He was withal a great *Oppugner* of Superstition.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

opsimathy (op-sim'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *opsimathies* (-thiz). [< Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, late learning, < *ὀψιμαθής*, late in learning, < *ὀψέ*, after a long time, late, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn.] Late education; education late in life; something learned late.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men *Hale*, Golden Remains, p. 218

Whatever philological learning he possesses is, on the contrary, in all seeming, the latest of *opsimathies*
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 73.

opsiometer (op-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄψις*, sight, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optometer.

opsomania (op-sō-mā'ni-ā), *n* [< Gr. *ὄψον*, a dainty, in a more general sense meat, flesh, orig. boiled meat (< *ἑψεῖν*, boil, seethe), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A mania or morbid love for some particular aliment.

opsomaniac (op-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n* [< *opsomania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*.] One who exhibits opsomania.

opsonium (op-sō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *opsonia* (-ii). [L. *opsonium*, < Gr. *ὀψώνιον*, provisions, provision-money, < *ὄψον*, anything eaten with bread.] In *class. antiq.*, anything eaten with bread to give it relish, especially fish; in general, a relish.

The *opsonia* were very limited — onions and watercresses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

opt. In *gram.*, an abbreviation of *optative*.

optable† (op'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *optabilis*, to be wished for, desirable, < *optare*, wish for, desire: see *optate*.] Desirable. *Cockeram*.

optate† (op'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *optatus*, pp. of *optare* (> It. *ottare* = Pg. Sp. *optar* = F. *opter*), choose, select, wish for, desire; akin to *opinari*, suppose, think, and to *apisci*, obtain, Skt. √ *āp*, obtain: see *opine*, *apt*.] To wish for; choose; desire. *Cotgrave*.

optation† (op-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *optation*, < L. *optatio(n-)*, a choosing, in rhet. the expression of a wish, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong . . *optation*, obtestation, interrogation.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence (1577), sig. P. iii.
[(*Latham*.)

optative (op'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *optatif* = Sp. Pg. *optativo* = It. *ottativo*, < LL. *optativus*, serving to express a wish (*modus optativus*, tr. Gr. *ἡ εὐκτική* (sc. *ἔγκλισις*) or *τὸ εὐκτικόν*, the optative mode), < L. *optare*, pp. *optatus*, wish: see *optate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressing or expressive of desire or wish.

In the office of the communion . . the church's form of absolution is *optative* and by way of intercession
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 200.

2. Expressing wish or desire by a distinct grammatical form; pertaining to or constituting the mode named from this use: as, the *optative* mode; *optative* constructions.—**Optative mode**, in *gram.*, that form of the verb by which wish or desire (with other derived relations) is expressed, forming part of the original system of the Indo European or Aryan verb, and more or less retained in the later languages, especially the Greek and Sanskrit: its sign is an *i*-element between the tense-sign and the personal endings.

II. *n.* **1.** Something to be desired. [Rare.]

By these *optatives* and potentials man's inquiry may be the more awake
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 176

2. In *gram.*, the optative mode of a verb. Abbreviated *opt*.

optatively (op'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an optative manner; by desire; by the expression of a wish. *Bp. Hall.*—**2.** By means of the optative mode; in the optative mode.

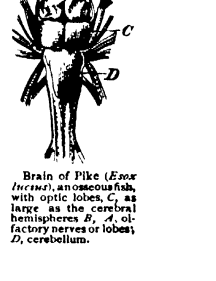
optic (op'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *optick*, *optique*, < F. *optique* = Sp. *óptico* = Pg. *optico* = It. *ottico*, < NL. *opticus*, < Gr. *ὀπτικός*, of seeing (*ἡ ὀπτική* (> L. *optice*, > It. *ottica* = Pg. Sp. *optica* = F. *optique*) or *τὰ ὀπτικά*, optics), < *ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ* (fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, perf. *ὄπωπα*), see (> *ὄψ*, *ὤψ*, eye, face, *ὄψις*, seeing, vision, sight, *ὄμμα*, eye, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, etc.); a var. of √ *οκ*, in *ὄκκος* = L. *oculus*, eye: see *ophthalmia*, *ocular*, and *eye*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; visual; subservient to the faculty or function of seeing.

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her spotty globe
Milton, P. L., i 288

2. Of or pertaining to the eye as the organ of vision; ocular; ophthalmic.—**3.** Relating to the science of optics.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, more or less, according to the distance
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, i

Basal optic ganglion. See *ganglion*.—**Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachium*.—**Dispersion of the optic axes.** See *dispersion*.—**Optic angle.** (*a*) The angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye; the visual angle. (*b*) The angle which the visual axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes. (*c*) The angle between the optic axes in a biaxial crystal.—**Optic axis** (*a*) See *axis*[1]. (*b*) The line in a doubly refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have a single optic axis, coincident with their vertical crystallographical axis: hence they are said to be *uniaxial*. Crystals belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems have two optic axes, and hence are *biaxial*.—**Optic chiasm**, in *anat.*, the commissure, decussation, or chiasm of the right and left optic nerves. See *chiasm*, and cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**Optic commissure.** Same as *optic chiasm*.—**Optic cup**, a concave or cup-like area formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle.—**Optic disk**, the slightly oval area on the retina formed by the entrance of the optic nerve. It is somewhat elevated, and is also called the *optic papilla*, *colliculus nervi optici*, and *porus opticus*.—**Optic foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Optic ganglia**, the corpora quadrigemina or bigemina.—**Optic groove**, the groove lodging the chiasm on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in front of the olivary eminence.—**Optic lobes** (lobi optici), the dorsal part of the midbrain or mesencephalon. The lobes are paired, right and left, and hence called *corpora bigemina*, in animals below mammals. In man and other mammals each lobe is also marked by a cross furrow, so that the two lobes form four protuberances, whence they are called *corpora quadrigemina*, and consti-



Brain of Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, with optic lobes, *C*, as large as the cerebral hemispheres *B*, *A*, olfactory nerves or lobes; *D*, cerebellum.

tute what are called in human anatomy the *nates* and *testes* of the brain. The optic nerves arise in part from the optic lobes. These important lobes decrease in relative size as the vertebrate scale ascends; thus, in some fishes they are quite as large as the cerebral hemispheres, and lie uncovered upon the surface of the brain, they are quite large in reptiles and birds, small in mammals (in man smallest in proportion both to the cerebrum and to the cerebellum), and entirely covered in, so that they do not appear upon the surface of the brain. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic nerves** (nervi optici), the nerves of sight, the nerves of the special sense of vision, arising from the anterior quadrigeminal and external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar, and terminating in the retina. These nerves are purely sensory, and by means of them the retinal stimulations affect the brain—a process by which vision is accomplished. The optic nerves of opposite sides decussate or form the optic chiasm, and the phrase is sometimes restricted to the part of these nervous trunks beyond the chiasm, the rest being called the *optic tract*. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *eye*1.—**Optic neuritis.** See *neuritis*, and cuts under *corpus* and *eye*1.—**Optic pad**, a pad like elevation at the end of the arms of a starfish on which an eye is situated.—**Optic papilla.** Same as *optic disk*.—**Optic peduncle**, in crustaceans, an eye-stalk or ophthalmite.—**Optic stalk**, in mollusks, a soft process of the head upon which the eye is supported, as in various snails, etc., an ommatophore. See *Stylommatophora*.—**Optic thalamus**, a large ganglion of the thalamencephalon, situated upon the crus and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. It gives origin to some of the fibers of the optic nerve. Also called *thalamus*. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic tract** (tractus optici), the part of the whole course of the optic nerves which is between the chiasm and the respective origins of the nerves. In man the tracts are narrow flat bands of white nerve-tissue crossing the crura, to which they are closely attached.—**Optic tubercles**, the corpora quadrigemina. See *bigeminum*.—**Optic vesicles**, in *embryol.*, a pair of vesicles developed from the anterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain.=**Syn.** *Optic, Optical*. The former is chiefly said of the anatomy of the eye and of the physiology of vision, the latter chiefly of the science of optics: as, *optic* nerve, tract, lobe, *optical* angle, center, effect.

II. *n.* **1.** The eye. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quickly cold Indiff'rence will ensue,
When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's *Optic* view.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

She screwed her dim *optics* to their acutest point, in the hope of making out with greater distinctness a certain window. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2†. An eye-glass; a magnifying glass.

I was as glad that you have lighted upon so excellent a Lady as if an Astronomer by his *Optics* had found out a new Star. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 30.

The sins we do people behold through *optics*
Which shew them ten times more than common vices.
Beau and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

optical (op'ti-kal), *a.* [< *optic* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics: as, *optical* laws; *optical* instruments.—**2.** Pertaining to vision; optic.—**3.** Treating of or studying optics: as, *optical* writers. *Boyle*, Works, I. 673.—**Optical anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Optical center**, in a lens, a point so situated that the direction of every ray passing through that point remains unaffected by its transmission through the lens—that is, the incident and emergent parts of the ray are parallel. Geometrically it is defined as the point in which the optical axis of the lens is cut by the line joining the two points where any pair of parallel planes touch the opposite surfaces of the lens. In a double-convex or double-concave lens the optical center lies within the lens; in a plano-convex or plano-concave lens it is the point where the curved surface of the lens is pierced by the axis; in the meniscus and concavo convex it lies outside of the lens, beyond the surface which is most strongly curved. If the thickness of the lens is small compared with its focal length, the dimensions of object and image will be very nearly proportional to their distances from the optical center. Combinations of several lenses do not possess an optical center.—**Optical circle**, in *physics*, a graduated circle, fitted with the necessary appliances, used for illustrating the laws of refraction and reflection, or, when accurately constructed, for measuring interfacial angles, refractive indices, etc.—**Optical densimeter, equation, glass, meteorology, square**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** See *optic*.

optically (op'ti-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sight or the laws of sight; in accordance with or with reference to the science of optics or the use of optical instruments; by optical means.—**Optically active substance.** See *active*.

optician (op-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *opticien*; as *optic* + *-ian*.] **1.** A person skilled in the science of optics.—**2.** One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

opticist (op'ti-sist), *n.* [< *optic* + *-ist*.] A person skilled or engaged in the study of optics.

The real cause of the luminosity of the eyes of animals in the dark is now thoroughly understood by physiological *opticists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 814.

opticociliary (op'ti-kō-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *opticus*, optic, + *ciliaris*, ciliary.] Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurectomy**, the exsection of portions of the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurotomy**, the division of the optic and ciliary nerves.

optics (op'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *optic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of colors (chromatics), of the change which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and of the construction of instruments of inspection, as telescopes, microscopes, etc.—**Geometrical optics.** See *geometric*.—**Physical optics**, that branch of optics which includes the phenomena of diffraction, interference, double refraction, and in general that division of the subject which is explained by reference to the undulating theory and the behavior of light-waves under various conditions.—**Physiological optics**, that branch of physiology which treats of the eye and the sight-function.

optigraph (op'ti-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + γράφειν, write.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, etc. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end, beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the objects to be drawn through the object glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. This dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object, and a pencil fixed at the eye end traces the delineation on paper.

optimacy (op'ti-mā-si), *n.* [< *optima(te)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. *Hammond.* [Rare.]—**2.** Government by the optimates; aristocracy.

Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government aristocracy, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 473.

optimate (op'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *optimates*, pl.: see *optimates*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

II.† *n.* One of the optimates.

In any flourishing state,
Whether by King sway'd, or by *optimate*
Heywood, Works (ed. Pearson, 1874), VI. 338.

optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *optimus*, the best: see *optimum*.] The Roman aristocracy, including the *nobilitas*, a large part of the *equites*, and their supporters; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

As to the mode of electing the senate, . . . or *optimates* before mentioned, . . . disposition was made by this new law for the reformation of the government. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 125.

After the 7th century the *optimates* at the head of the army were also at the head of the citizens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 785.

optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* [< L. *optime*, very well (as *optime mereri(-)s*, very well deserving). < *optimus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those in the second or third grade of honors in mathematics, the *wranglers* constituting the first rank, and the *senior* and *junior optimes* the second and third respectively.

All candidates for Classical Honors are first obliged to obtain a place among the Junior *Optimes* [if not higher] — that is to say, in the third class of the three into which the Mathematical Tripos is divided. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 85.

optimeter (op-tim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *optometer*.

optimise, *v. t.* See *optimize*.

optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* [< F. *optimisme* = Sp. Pg. *optimismo* = It. *ottimismo* = G. *optimismus*, < NL. *optimismus*, < L. *optimus*, *optumus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] **1.** In *metaph.*: (*a*) Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. The most characteristic moments of the doctrine are two: first, that the Creator selected this universe from a number of others which he might have created, and, second, that all of these presented certain imperfections or disadvantages which omnipotence could not avoid. (*b*) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past. This is better called *evolutionism*. It is opposed to *pessimism*, which holds that the universe is tending to the nothingness from which it sprang, and to *Epicureanism*, which holds that the universe is not tending from any general state to any other general state.

2. The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

The Christian *optimism* is the recognition that in a spiritual world a spiritual being, as such, cannot find an absolute limit or foreign necessity, against which his life must be broken in pieces, but that, on the contrary, all apparent outward limits, and even death itself, are for it but the means to a higher freedom and realisation of self. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 217.

It seemed to chill the flow of the good fellow's *optimism*, so that he assented with but lukewarm satisfaction. *Howells*, Modern Instance, ix.

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *optimiste* = Sp. Pg. *optimista* = It. *ottimista* = G. *optimist*, as *optim-ism* + *-st*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

The *optimists* of our century have followed in the wake of Spinoza or Leibnitz. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 464.

2. One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

One such I knew long since, a white-haired man, . . .
A genial *optimist*. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic: as, the *optimist* view.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* [< *optimist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by optimism; disposed to take the most hopeful view of a matter; hopeful; sanguine.

If we confine ourselves to the health of women, we shall find that the figures hardly justify us in assuming a purely *optimistic* attitude. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 610.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with optimism, or the view that everything is ordered for the best; in a hopeful or sanguine manner; hopefully.

optimity† (op-tim'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *optimita(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *optimus*, best, very good: see *optimum*.] The state of being best. *Bailey*, 1731.

optimize (op'ti-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *optimized*, ppr. *optimizing*. [< *optim-ism* + *-ize*.] **1.** To hold or express the doctrines or belief of an optimist. *Saturday Rev.*—**2.** To take the most hopeful view of a matter; hold or maintain hopeful views habitually.

It is pleasant to argue, as I have thus far argued, the *optimizing* side of the question [of suffrage]. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 160.

Also spelled *optimise*.

optimum (op'ti-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *optimus*, *optumus*, best, very good, superl. (associated with *bonus*, good), < √ *op* in *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] In *bot.*, one of the three cardinal points of temperature—namely that point at which the metabolic processes are carried on with the greatest activity. "The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible, the *optimum point*, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity, and the maximum point, at which it is arrested." (*Vines*.)

Every vegetative (and fructificative) process has certain limits of temperature, and a fixed *optimum* in each species. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 353.

option (op'shon), *n.* [< F. *option* = Sp. *opcion* = Pg. *opção*, < L. *optio(n-)*, choice, free choice, option, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] **1.** Choice; wish; preference; election.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon*.

2. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the opportunity of electing or selecting an alternative or one of several lines of conduct; the power of deciding on a course of action: as, that is not left in my *option*; it is at your *option* to take it or leave it.

In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances in which a large *option* is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 335.

3. In *Eng. canon law*, the right, now obsolete, which an archbishop formerly had, on consecrating a bishop, of selecting a benefice in the bishop's diocese for one of his own chaplains.—**4.** On stock and other exchanges, a privilege, secured by the payment of a certain premium or consideration, either (1) of calling for the delivery, or (2) of making delivery, of a certain specified amount of some particular stock or kind of produce, at a specified price, and within specified limits of time. The first kind of option is usually designated a *call*, and the second a *put*, but both are sometimes called *futures*.

5†. A wishing; a wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option*: O that men were wise! *Layman's Def. of Christ* (1730), p. 23.

Buyer's option. See *buyer*.—**Local option.** See *local*.—**Seller's option.** See *seller*.=**Syn. 3.** *Option, Choice, Preference, Election.* *Option* is the right of choice, the freedom to choose between two or more: as, "there is no *option*," *Shedd*, Homiletics, p. 30. *Choice* is primarily the act of choosing, but, by extension, may be the same as *option*: as, he gave him the *choice*. *Preference* is primarily the state of mind determining the choice, and see-

ondarly the act of choosing. *Election* emphasizes the leaving of some while choosing others. *Choice* and *preference* may apply to that which is chosen, the others not

optional (op'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *option* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.

If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*.
Palfrey.

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option.—**Optional writ**, in *law*, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it: in distinction from a *peremptory writ*. See *peremptory*.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an elective study, or one left to choice; an elective.

optionally (op'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

optogram (op'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + γράμμα, a writing.] A persistent image formed on the retina by the bleaching of the visual purple. It may be made permanent by immediately immersing the retina in a solution of potash alum.

optometer (op-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye. Also *optimeter*.

optometry (op-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure. Cf. *optometer*.] **1.** The measurement of the range of vision.—**2.** The measurement of the visual powers in general (including the acuteness of the perception of form, of light, and of colors—eidoptometry, photoptometry, and chromatoptometry respectively), of the extent of the visual field (perioptometry), of the accommodative and refractive states of the eye (dioptometry), and of the position and movements of the eyeball (ophthalmostatometry and ophthalmotropometry).

optostriate (op-tō-strī'āt), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + E. *striate*.] Pertaining to or consisting of the optic thalamus and the striate body: as, the *optostriate* body (the thalamus and the corpus striatum taken together)

optotype (op'tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + τυπος, type.] A letter of a definite size selected as a test for acuteness of vision; a test-type, as those of Snellen

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *opulence* = Sp. Pg. *opulencia* = It. *opulenza*, < L. *opulentia*, riches, wealth, < *opulen(t-)s*, *opulentus*, rich: see *opulent*.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt.
Swift, Mr Thomas Snow

Barbarous *opulence*, jewel-thick,
Sunn'd itself on his breast and his hands
Tennyson, Maud, xiii

=**Syn.** *Opulence*, *Wealth*, *Riches*, *Affluence*. All these words imply not only the possession of much property, but the possession of it under such circumstances that it can be and is enjoyed. They seem contrasted not only with their opposites, but with the possession of a moderate amount. *Opulence* is a dignified and strong word for *wealth*. *Wealth* and *riches* may mean the property possessed, and *riches* generally does mean it, the others do not. *Affluence* suggests the flow of wealth to one, and resulting free expenditure for objects of desire. There is little difference in the strength of the words.

opulency (op'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *opulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *opulence*.

The infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 38

opulent (op'ū-lent), *a.* [< F. *opulent* = Sp. Pg. *opulento* = It. *opulente*, *opulento*, < L. *opulen(t-)s*, more frequently *opulentus*, rich, wealthy, splendid, noble, < *ops*, power, might, pl. *opes*, property, riches, wealth. Cf. *copy*.] **1.** Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

What can you say, to draw
A third more *opulent* than your sisters? Speak
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 88.

If the circumstances of our state be such as to favour the accumulation of wealth, and make the *opulent* still more rich, this will increase their ambition
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Unstinted; plentiful; abundant; profuse.

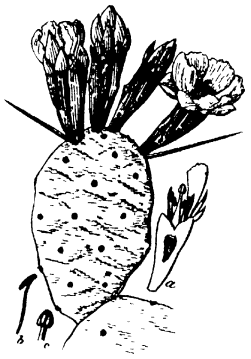
All bathed in *opulent* sunshine.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 53.

3. Blooming; brilliant; splendid. [Rare.]

Beast or bird or fish, or *opulent* flower.
Tennyson, Lucretius

opulently (op'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendor.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀπούς (Ὀποντ-), a town of Locris in Greece, where some cactus-like plant, "herba Opuntia," is mentioned by Pliny as growing.] A genus of cacti, type of the tribe *Opuntieæ* in the order *Cactaceæ*, having the stamens shorter than the half-erect petals. There are about 200 species, of warmer America, with one species widely scattered throughout the Old World. They are fleshy herbs, shrubby plants, or sometimes trees, their branches usually composed of flattened or globose joints, with hairy tubercles which are set with sharp spines. They bear small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, lateral yellow, red, or purple flowers, and pear-shaped berries. For uses and names, see *cochineal* and *prickly-pear*; also *Indian fig* (under *fig*2), *hedgehog-thistle*, and *tuna*.



Flowering Branch of Indian Fig (*Opuntia vulgaris*)
a, longitudinal section of the flower; *b*, a stamen; *c*, the stigma

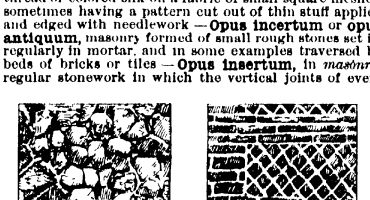
Opuntiaceæ (ō-pun-shi-ā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < *Opuntia* + *-aceæ*.] A name sometimes given to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

Opuntian (ō-pun'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Opuntius*, < *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀπούς (Ὀποντ-), Opus, a town of Locris in Greece.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a branch of the ancient Locrians in Greece: so called from their chief town Opus.

II. *n.* A citizen or native of Opus.

Opuntieæ (ō-pun-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Opuntia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, distinguished by the short calyx-tube, not prolonged beyond the ovary. It contains 4 genera, of which *Opuntia* is the type and only important one, and about 250 species, principally American. They are succulent perennials, shrubs or sometimes trees, armed with sharp spines. Their usually lateral and large flowers are followed by pear-shaped or roundish berries. See cut under *Opuntia*.

opus (ō'pus), *n.*; pl. *opera* (op'e-rą). [L., work, a work: see *opera*.] Work; a work, as a literary or musical composition (in the latter use often abbreviated *op.*). The published works of a musical composer are frequently numbered in order for reference as, *Op.* 23. A single opus may contain two or more numbers: as, *Op.* 48, No. 3.—**Opus Alexandrinum**, Alexandrian work: a type of mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesseræ on a white ground.—**Opus araneum**, a kind of needlework done in white thread, with figures of men, angels, and animals, liturgical vessels, etc. The name is given especially to such work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—**Opus filatorium**, the ancient name for fancy work of all sorts done with threads, including drawn and darned embroidery, and all kinds of netting and the like; especially, an embroidery in thread or colored silk on a fabric of small square meshes, sometimes having a pattern cut out of thin stuff applied and edged with needlework.—**Opus incertum** or **opus antiquum**, masonry formed of small rough stones set irregularly in mortar, and in some examples traversed by beds of bricks or tiles.—**Opus insertum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework in which the vertical joints of every



A B C

A Opus Incertum B Opus Lateritium. C Opus Reticulatum

course fall in the middle of the blocks of the courses immediately above and below.—**Opus interrasile**, decoration produced by cutting away the ground, leaving the pattern, or cutting out the pattern, so that the openings form the design.—**Opus lateritium**, in *ancient masonry*, brickwork or tilework.—**Opus magnum** or **magnum opus**, a great work; a literary or artistic work on which one spends his best powers.—**Opus musivum**, mosaic.—**Opus operantis**, literally, the work of the worker; in *theol.*, the effect of a sacrament considered as proceeding from the spiritual disposition or condition of the recipient. The doctrine that the sacraments confer benefits *ex opere operantis*, from the act of the person acting or taking part in them, is regarded as a distinctively Protestant view, in opposition to the doctrine that the benefit is derived *ex opere operato*.—**Opus operatum**, literally, a work wrought; in *scholastic* and *Roman Catholic theology*, the due celebration of a sacrament, considered as necessarily and inherently involving the grace of the sacrament. Sacramental grace is said by Roman Catholic theologians to be conferred *ex opere operato*, "from the (sacramental) act performed," the sacrament deriving its power from the institution of Christ, and not from the merit of the minister or recipient. Sacraments are therefore viewed as conveying grace to the recipient, unless by want of the due dispositions, such as faith, love, repentance, etc., he wilfully interposes a barrier which prevents his receiving the grace. Certain schoolmen are thought to have taught that the sacraments produce their full effect in all cases without restriction, and this doctrine has often been imputed by Protestant controversialists to the Roman Catholic Church, instead of that contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (session vii, canon viii) as explained by Bellarmine and others, and given above. Anglican theologians have sometimes used this phrase to express the doctrine of the Church of England that the inward grace is one of the two integral parts of a sacrament (Catechism), that the sacraments are signs which are effectual (Article xxv.), and that, as the English bishops declared at the Savoy conference, "sacraments have their effects where the receiver doth not 'ponere obicem,' put any bar against them." *Procter*, Book of Common Prayer (Amer. ed.), p. 124.—**Opus phrygicum**, in the middle ages, embroidery. Compare *Phrygian work* (under *Phrygian*) and *auriphrygia*.—**Opus plumarium**, an old name for *feather-stitch*.—**Opus punctatum**. Same as *pounced work*.—**Opus reticulatum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework or brickwork in square blocks, the courses of which are inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, so that the joints resemble a network.—**Opus Saracenicum**, Saracenic work (that is, tapestry, rugs, etc.), imported from the East.—**Opus sectile**, a kind of pavement formed of slabs or tiles of glass or other material, the pieces having a definite size, far larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. They are sometimes of plain material, sometimes mottled and veined.—**Opus signinum**, a kind of tough cement or stucco used by the ancient Romans to coat the interior of aqueducts, etc.—**Opus spicatum**, herring bone masonry.—**Opus tessellatum**, a pavement with designs executed in pieces of different colors, called *tesseræ* or *tessellæ*, of larger size and more regular form than the pieces used in mosaic.

opuscle (ō-pus'l), *n.* Same as *opuscule*.

opuscule (ō-pus'kūl), *n.* [< F. *opuscule* = Sp. *opúsculo* = Pg. *opusculo* = It. *opusculo*, *opuscolo*, < L. *opusculum*, a little work, < *opus*, a work: see *opus*.] A small work; especially, a literary or musical work of small size.

opusculum (ō-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *opuscula* (-lą). [L.: see *opuscule*.] Same as *opuscule*.

opus-number (ō'pus-num*'*bėr), *n.* The number by which a musical work is designated: as, the *opus-number* of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" is Op. 27, No. 2. See *opus*.

opyet, *n.* See *opye*.

oquassa (o-kwas'ą), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The blue-backed trout, *Salmo oquassa*. [Rangeley Lake, Maine.]

or[1] (ôr), *conj.* [(*a*) < ME. *or*, a contracted form of *other*, *outher*, *auther*, < AS. *āthor*, *āuther*, *āwther*, *āhwæther*, pron.; orig. the same as *either*, of which, through the obs. var. *other*[2], *or* is thus a contracted form: see *either*. Cf. *nor*, similarly related to *neither*. (*b*) With the ME. *other*, *or*, was merged in early ME. another word, *othe*, < AS. *oththe*, rarely *ththa*, *ohthon*, or, = OHG. *eddo*, *odo*, MHG. *ode*, *od*, also with an attracted compar. suffix, due, as partly in ME., to association with orig. comparative forms (OHG. *wedar* = E. *whether*, etc.), OHG. *odar*, MHG. G. *oder* = Icel. *ethr*, *etha* = Goth. *aththau*, or, < Goth. *ith* (with "breaking" *aith-*) (= L. *et*, and) + *than*, or. *Or* is much used correlatively, as in *either* . . . *or* (AS. *āthor* or *oththe* . . . *othe*), *whether* . . . *or* (AS. *hwæther* . . . *othe*).] Either; else; otherwise; as an alternative or substitute. (*a*) A disjunctive conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each one of which in turn is regarded as excluding consideration of the other or others: as, your money *or* your life; by skill *or* by chance; this road *or* that. The corresponding negative is *nor*, with *neither* as introductory correlative.

He knew the cause of everich maladye,
Were it of hoot, *or* cold, *or* moyste, *or* drye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 420

I'll free him, *or* fall with him!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

It is almost a standing rule to do as others do, *or* be ridiculous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

In a little while the struggle was at an end. Those who were not slain took refuge in the secret places of their houses, *or* gave themselves up as captives.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by *or*, presenting a choice between any two in the series: as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade. The correlations are (1) *Either* . . . *or* (in archaic or poetical use also *or* . . *or*)

Or the bakke *or* some bone he breketh in his youthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 93.

Tell me, where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, *or* in the head?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 64.

He *either* fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.
Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless
That them *or* to conceal *or* else to tell
Is equally impossible.
Cowley.

So that one may go [in Venice] to most houses *either* by land *or* water.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Works, I. 387.

Examine, first, impartially each Fair,
Then, as she merits, *or* condemn, *or* spare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(2) *Whether* . . *or* (rarely *or* . . . *or*), in indirect questions.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning the present frame of this world, *whether* it was to perish *or* no
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii 1.

E'en Ajax paus'd (so thick the jav'lins fly),
Stepp'd back, and doubted *or* to live *or* die.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 883

Whether they were his lady's marriage bells,
Or prophets of them in his fantasy,
I never asked.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper

(*b*) A conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each of which in turn is regarded as an equivalent of the other or others Thus, we say of a particular diagram that it is a square, *or* a figure with four equal sides and equal angles.

(*Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Mat vii 9]

Or else, else, otherwise. [Strictly speaking, a redundant phrase, as *or* and *else* are equivalent in meaning.]

This abbot, which that was an holy man,
As monkes been, *or elles* oughten be.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 191

The best rider, like the best hunter, is invariably either dead *or else* a resident of some other district
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837

or[2] (ôr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *or*, *ar*, a var. of *er*, *ar*, < AS. *ēr*, before: see *ere*[1], of which *or* is a var. form.] **I.** *adv.* Before; previously; already.

He was of Lyndesay, als I *ore* told
Rob. of Brunne, p. 11.

II. *prep.* Before; ere; sooner than; rather than: as, *or* this (before this); *or* long (before long).

Ich ne shal do me *or* daye to the dere churche,
And huyre matyns and masse, as ich a monke were.
Piers Plowman (C), viii 66

For so may fall we sall tham fang,
And marre tham *or* to-morne at none
York Plays, p 89.

These lookes (nought saying) do a benefice seeke,
And be thou sure one not to lacke *or* long
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 501

III. *conj.* 1. Before; ere.

Man, thenke vppon my ryghtwysnes,
And make a-mendis *or* that thou dye
Political Poems, etc (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Blysse thi mouthe *or* thou it ete,
The better schalle be thi dyete
Babees Book (E E T S), p 17

But *or* he gaed, he vow'd and vow'd,
The castle should sweep the ground
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III 307).

It was 14 or 15 dayes *or* they set any ordinance on land
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78

He that marries *or* he be wise, will die *or* he thrive.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 370.

But *or* we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be profitable and convenient to shew who did write this psalm *Bp Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, vii

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Now is routhe to rede how the red noble
Is reuerenced *or* the rode
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 502

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearages,
Or look upon our Romans, whose remembrance
Is yet fresh in their grief *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii 4 15

3. Than.

Yow that, I wot wel, weldeş more slyşt
Of that art, bi the half, *or* a hundreth of seche
As I am.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knyght (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

4. Lest.—**Or ever, or e'er**, before ever, before . . ever, the adverb *ever* by contraction assuming the form of the adverb *ere*, and *or ere* becoming thus a seeming duplication of *ere*, with which *or* is ultimately identical, though now in this phrase sometimes mistaken for *or*[1].

A-say *or euer* thow trust;
When dede is doun, hit ys to lat.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 42.

The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came at the bottom of the den
Dan. vi. 24.

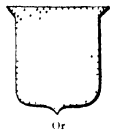
This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak*, Lear, ii. 4. 288.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row
Milton, Nativity, l 86

I, *or ere* that season come,
Escaped from every care
Cowper, On Liberties taken with Milton's Remains.

[Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) in all senses except in the phrase *or ever*, *or e'er*, which is still sometimes used.]

or[3] (ôr), *n.* [< ME. *or*, < OF. (and F.) *or* = Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = It. *oro*, < L. *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] In *her.*, one of the tinctures—the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground. See *tincture*, and cuts under *counter-changed* and *counter-compony*.


Or

His coat is not in *or*,
Nor does the world run yet on wheels with him
Beau and Fl, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

or[4]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *your*.

or[5]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *her* (*their*).

-or[1]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*; < ME. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, later *-eur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (acc. *-ōrem*), the terminus of *-tor* (= Gr. *-τωρ*), after an orig. preceding *t* *-sor*, forming nouns of agent from verbs (rarely directly from other nouns), as in *ōrātor*, one who prays or speaks, an orator, *legislātor*, one who proposes a law, legislator, *imperātor*, one who commands, an emperor, *confessor*, one who confesses, *rector*, one who rules, *scriptor*, one who writes, *auditor*, one who hears, *senātor*, one who is an elder or counselor, a senator, etc.] An apparent suffix, the terminus of the suffix *-tor*, *-sor*, of Latin origin, forming nouns of agent from verbs. The verb is often not directly represented in English, as in *doctor*, *rector*, *lector*, *orator*, *rvctor*, *monitor*, etc , but is commonly existent in *-ate*[2], as in *demonstrator*, *illuminator*, *illustrator*, *generator*, etc , or in *-ate*[1], *-it*[1], as in *depositor*, *auditor*, etc , or without such suffix, as in *instructor*, *actor*, *corrector*, etc , the noun in *-or* being in such instances actually or optionally interchangeable with a noun in *-er*[1], as *instructor* or *instructer*, etc , but the form in *-or* being generally preferred Compare *-or*[2].

-or[2]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*, < ME. *-or*, *-our*, < OF. *-eor*, *-eour*, *-eur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-ador* = It. *-atore*, < L. *-ātōr* (acc. *-ātōrem*).] A termination (apparent suffix) of Latin origin, contracted through Old French from an original Latin *-ator*. In English it is merged with *-or*[1], as in *emperor*, ultimately from Latin *imperator*, *governor*, ultimately from Latin *gubernator*, etc , or with *-er*[1], as in *laborer*, ultimately from Latin *laborator*, *preacher*, ultimately from Latin *prædicator*, etc It appears as *-our*, *-or*, usually *-our* (from OF. *eour*), in *savior*, *saviour*, ultimately from Latin *salvator*.

-or[3]. [Also in older words *-our*; < ME. *-our*, *-or*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or*, orig. *-os*, acc. *-ōrem*, a suffix forming nouns, usually abstract, from verbs in *-ēre*, as *calor*, heat, < *calēre*, be hot, *frigor*, cold, < *frigēre*, be cold, *olor*, *odor*, smell, < *olēre*, smell, *horror*, shrinking, < *horrēre*, shrink, *terror*, fear, < *terrēre*, make afraid, etc.; or nouns, sometimes concrete, not from verbs, as *honor*, *honos*, honor, *arbor*, *arbos*, a tree, etc.] A suffix of some nouns of Latin origin, either abstract, as in *odor*, *horror*, *terror*, *honor*, etc., or concrete, as in *arbor*, a tree, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

-or[4]. [OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (neut. *-us*), acc. *-ōrem*, ult. = E. *-er*[2], the comparative suffix. see *-er*[2].] A suffix of Latin origin appearing in comparatives, used in English with a distinct comparative use, as in the adjectives *major*, *minor*, *junior*, *senior*, *prior*, but also commonly in nouns, as *major*, *minor*, *prior*, *junior*, *senior*, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

or-. [ME. *or-*, < AS. *or-* = OS. *or-* = OFries. *or-* = D. *oor-* = MLG. *or-* = OHG. MHG. G. *ur-* = Goth. *us-*, an accented prefix, orig. identical with AS. *ā-* (orig. **ar-* = OHG. *ar-*, *er-*, *ir-*, MHG. *er-*, etc.), E. *a-*, and with the prep. OHG. *ur* = Goth. *us*, out: see *a-*[1]. The same prefix, AS. *ā-*, appears accented and disguised in *oaklum*, q. v.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, appearing unrecognized as a prefix and with no separate significance in *ordeal*, *ort*, and a few other words now obsolete.

ora[1]† (ō'rä), *n.* [AS. *ōra*. Cf. *ore*.] An Anglo-Saxon money of account. In the laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, the ora was equivalent to 2½ shillings of the time In the Doomsday Book the ora was equal to 20 pence.

ora[2], *n.* Plural of *os*[2].

orach, orache (or'ach), *n.* [Also *orrach*, and formerly *arrach*; < F. *arroche*, orach, prob. < L. *atriplex*, orach: see *Atriplex*.] One of several Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially *A. hortensis*, the garden-orach. See *Atriplex* and *mountain-spinach*. The common orach is *A patula*, a weed and seaside plant of both hemispheres The sea orach, *A littoralis*, of the coasts of Europe, is also used as a spinach. See cut in next column.—**Dog's-orach**, Same as *notchweed*.—**Orach moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Hadena atriplicis*

oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* [< ME. *oracle*, < OF. (and F.) *oracle* = Sp. *oráculo* = Pg. *oraculo* = It. *oracolo*, < L. *ōraculum*, syncopated *ōrāculum*, a divine announcement, a prophecy, a place where such were given, < *ōrare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *class. antiq.*: (*a*) An utterance given by a priest or priestess of a god, in the name of the god and, as was believed, by his inspiration, in answer to a human inquiry, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, or some proposed line of conduct. Such oracles exerted for centuries a strong influence upon the course of human affairs, the belief of both the medium and the questioner in their divine inspiration being in most cases genuine The oracles themselves, however, were often ambiguous or at least obscure. The prestige of the chief oracular seats of Greece was powerful in the promotion of good government and justice. After the introduction of Christianity the utterance of oracles gradually ceased. It was a common belief of early Christians that the oracles actually proceeded from evil spirits.

Though I am satisfied and need no more
Than what I know, yet shall the *oracle*
Give rest to the minds of others.
Shak, W T, II 1. 190.

(*b*) The deity who was supposed to give such answers to inquiries.

The *oracles* are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arched roof in words deceiving
Milton, Nativity, l. 173.

Oracles are brief and final in their utterances
O W Holmes, Emerson, iv.

(*c*) The place where oracular answers were given; the sanctuary, temple, or adytum whence the supposed supernatural responses proceeded The Greeks surpassed every other nation in both the number and the celebrity of their oracles Those of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia in Bœotia enjoyed the highest reputation

Thither come,
And let my grave stone be your *oracle*
Shak, T of A, v. 1 222.

2. Hence, by extension—(*a*) The communications, revelations, or instruction delivered by God to or through his prophets: rarely used in the singular: as, the *oracles* of God; the divine *oracles*.

This is he . . who received the lively *oracles* to give unto us. Acts vii 38.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no side-respect to their persons; that the law is, as it were, an *oracle* proceeded from wisdom and understanding *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, i. 10

(*b*) The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant (1 Ki. vi. 19): sometimes used for the temple itself.

The priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord unto his place, into the *oracle* of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims. 1 Ki viii 6.

(*c*) A source or repository of the divine will that may be consulted or drawn upon.

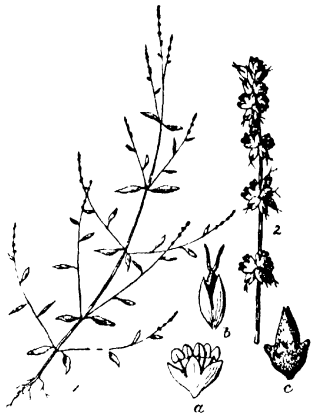
God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will
Milton, P. R, I 460.

3. An uncommonly wise person, whose opinions are of great authority, and whose determinations are not disputed.

I am Sir *Oracle*,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark
Shak, M. of V, i. 1. 93.

Sleek Odalisques, or *oracles* of mode
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

4. A wise saying or an authoritative decision given by such a person.



1, Orach (*Atriplex patula*), 2, the inflorescence, *a* a male flower, *b*, a female flower, *c*, the fruit with the calyx.

When rank Thersites opes his mastic jaws
We shall hear music, wit, and *oracle*
Shak, T. and C., I. 3 74.

5. Something that is looked upon as an infallible guide or standard of reference.

Col Pray, my lord, what 's a clock by your *oracle*?
Lord Sp Faith, I can't tell, I think my watch runs upon wheels. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Dial 1.

oracle† (or'a-kl), *v. i.* [< *oracle*, *n.*] To utter oracles.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles *Milton*, P. R., I 455.

oracler† (or'a-klėr), *n.* One who utters oracles; the giver of an oracle or oracular response.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian *Oracler*
Deluded by his double meaning Measures
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 6

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lär), *a.* [< ML. *oracularis*, < L. *oraculum*, oracle: see *oracle*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oracle or oracles. Hence — (*a*) Obscure or ambiguous like the oracles of pagan deities. (*b*) Positive, authoritative, not to be gainsaid, wise beyond contradiction.

O that, whiles we sweate and bleede for the maintenance of these *oracular* truths, wee could bee perswaded to remit of our heat in the pursuit of opinions
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler, Ded

(*c*) Wise as an oracle, expressing opinions with the mysteriousness or dogmatism of an oracle

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression *Pope*

2. Of or pertaining to one possessing the power of delivering oracular or divine messages; possessing the power of uttering oracles: as, an *oracular* tongue.

His gestures did obey
The *oracular* mind that made his features glow
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I. 59.

Where, in his own *oracular* abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God
Couper, Truth, l 389

oracularity (ō-rak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *oracular* + *-ity*.] Oracularness; mysterious dogmatism.

Now Stanfield has no mysticism or *oracularity* about him. You can see what he means at once.
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Picture Gossip

oracularly (ō-rak'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

oracularness (ō-rak'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being oracular.

oraculous† (ō-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *oraculum*, an oracle: see *oracle*.] Same as *oracular*.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed 1887)

Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast. *Milton*, P. R., iii 14.

oraculously† (ō-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* Same as *oracularly*.

The genius of your blessings hath instructed
Your tongue *oraculously*
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1

oraculousness (ō-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Same as *oracularness*.

orad (ō'rad), *adv.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + *ad*, to.] To or toward the mouth or oral region: opposed to *aborad*.

orage (F. pron. ō-räzh'), *n.* [< OF. *orage*, F. *orage* = Pr *auratge* = Sp. *oraje*, a storm, wind, < *ore* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aura* = It. *aura*, *ora*, breeze, wind, < L. *aura*, air, breeze, wind, ML. storm, tempest: see *aura*.] **1.** A storm; a tempest. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

That *orage* of faction
Roger North, Examen, p 632. (*Davies*)

2. In *organ-building*, a stop constructed so as to produce a noise in imitation of the sound of a storm.

oragious (ō-rā'jus), *a.* [< F. *orageux*, stormy, < *orage*, a storm: see *orage*.] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conserved
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxi.

oraison†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orison*.

oral (ō'ral), *a.* [= F. *oral* = Sp. Pg. *oral* = It. *orale*, < NL. *oralis*, of the mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, = Skt. *asya*, the mouth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or ingestive opening, as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* surgery; *oral* gestation. — **2.** Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.

Savage rusticity is reclaimed by *oral* admonition alone
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv

Oral record, and the silent heart —
Depositories faithful and more kind
Than fondest epitaph
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The *oral* language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 2.

3. Using or concerned with speech only, and not writing; communicating instruction, etc., by word of mouth; viva voce. [Rare.]

The influence of simply *Oral* Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 6.

4. In *zool.*, situated on the same part or side of the body as the mouth: opposed to *aboral* or *anal*. — **Oral arms**, in acalephs, arm-like appendages of the wall of the stomach, which usually projects into folded membranes, between which the mouth is situated. — **Oral aspect**, see *ambulacral aspect*, under *ambulacral*. — **Oral cavity**, in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the proboscis or sucking-mouth protrudes. — **Oral contract, disk, evidence, gestation**, etc. See the nouns. — **Oral pleading**, in *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III. — **Oral skeleton**, in echinoderms, the whole dentary apparatus or hard parts about the mouth. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*. — **Oral valves**, in echinoids, the processes of the peristome about the mouth, projecting over the orifice and capable of closing it by coming together like valves. — **Oral whiff**, a whiff heard during expiration from the open mouth, following the cardiac rhythm. It is developed in health by exertion, and also appears during complete rest in cases of thoracic aneurism, when it may be double. When thus appearing during rest, it is of diagnostic value, and is called *Drummond's whiff*.

orale (ō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of (NL.) *oralis*, of the mouth: see *oral*.] A veil worn by the Pope at solemn pontifical celebrations; the fanon. See *fanon*, 3 (*e*).

orally (ō'ral-i), *adv.* **1.** In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally: as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors. — **2.** By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole
Bp. Hall, Epistles, To Sir T. Challoner

"Morphinomania," by Dr. Seymour J. Starkey, gives a striking but quite credible account of the influence of the unscientific use of morphia, either subcutaneously or *orally*
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 219

orang (ō-rang'), *n.* Same as *orang-utan*.

orange[1] (or'ānj), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *orenge*; < ME. *orenge* (= D. *oranje* = G. *orange*), < OF. *orenge*, F. *orange* (= Pr. *orange*), an accom. form (simulating *or*, < L. *aurum*, gold, in allusion to the yellow fruit) for **arenge*, < It. *arancia*, f., *arancio*, m. (ML. *arangia*, also accom. *aurantia*, NL. *aurantium*, simulating L. *aurum*, gold), orig. with initial *n*, as in It. dial. *naranza*, *naranz* = Sp. *naranja* = Pg. *laranja* (with orig. *n* changed to *l*, appar. in simulation of the def. art.) = Wall. *neranze* = MGr. *νεράντζιον*, NGr. *νεράντζι*, < Ar. *nāranj* = Hind. *nārangī*, *narangī* = Pali *nārango* = late Skt *nāranga*, *nāgaranga*, appar. < Pers. *nārang*, *nārinj*, *nāranj*, an orange; cf. Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate. Cf. *lemon* and *lime*[3], also of Pers. origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in a pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice. There are three principal varieties of the orange — the sweet or China orange, *Citrus Aurantium* proper, including the ordinary market sorts, the bitter or Seville orange or bigarade, variety *Bigaradia*, used for making marmalade, its peel being specially valued, and the bergamot orange, variety *Bergamia*, classed by some, however, as a variety of *Citrus Medica* (see *bergamot*[1], 1). **2.** A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, *Citrus Aurantium*, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers. It is long lived and extremely prolific. When no longer fruitful, its hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood is valued for inlaid work and fine turnery. Its flowers are prized when fresh (see *orange-blossoms*), and (chiefly those of the bitter orange) yield neroli-oil and orange-water. The varieties of the orange are very numerous, distinguished most obviously by their fruit. Its origin is referred to India, whence it spread to western Asia, thence reaching Spain and Italy, through the agency of the Moors and the crusaders, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. It is now cultivated in nearly all tropical and subtropical lands, including China and Japan, the whole Mediterranean basin, the West Indies, and the southern borders of the United States, having, indeed, become thoroughly wild in Florida.

The gourde is goode nygh this *orenge* ysowe,
Whoos vynes brent maath askes for hem sete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 120.

3. A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type. — **4.** In *her.*, a roundel tenné. See *roundel*. — **Blenheim orange**, a golden-colored variety of apple. — **Blood-orange**, a sweet orange with the pulp mottled with crimson and the rind reddish, grown in Malta, and hence also called *Maltese orange*. — **Cadmium-orange**, a deep-orange shade of cadmium-yellow. — **Clove-orange**. Same as *mandarin orange*. — **Coolie orange**. See *coolie*. — **Diphenylamine-orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the potassium salt of a phenylated acid-yellow, and dyes an orange color. **Also known as** *tropæolin* OO, *orange IV*, *orange N*. — **Frosted orange**, a moth of the genus *Gortyna*. — **Gold orange**, a coal-tar color; same as *helianthin*. — **Horned orange**, a monstrous form of the orange in which the carpels are separated. — **Madder-orange**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1]. — **Maltese orange**. Same as *blood-orange*. — **Mandarin orange**, a small flattened variety of orange in which the rind separates very readily from the pulp, the latter sweet and deliciously flavored. See *Tangerine orange*. — **Mars orange**, an artificially prepared iron ocher, of a color similar to burnt sienna without the brown tinge of the latter. It is used as an artists' color. — **Native orange**. Same as *oranye-thorn*. — **Navel orange**, a very large and sweet, usually seedless variety, of Brazil, etc., so called from a peculiar navel-like formation at the summit, which is somewhat oval in shape. — **Noble orange**. Same as *mandarin orange*. — **Orange G**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the beta-disulphonate sodium salt of benzene-azo-beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright orange, very fast to light. — **Orange I**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of alpha-naphthol-azobenzene. It dyes reddish-orange. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 1, and *alpha-naphthol orange*. — **Orange II**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the sodium salt of beta-naphthol-azobenzene. same as *mandarin*, 5. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 2, and *beta-napthol orange*. — **Orange III**. Same as *helianthin*. — **Orange IV**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*. — **Orange lake**. Same as *madder-orange*. — **Orange N**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*. — **Osage orange**. See *Maclura*. — **Otaheite orange**, a hardy shrubby variety of orange, an ornamental plant. It is also used as a stock for dwarfing the varieties of the orange. — **Palatine orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the ammonium salt of tetranitro diphenol. It is applicable to wool and silk in an acid bath. — **Quito oranges**, the berries of *Solanum Quitoense*. — **St. Michael's orange**, a rather small, thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange, the pulp very sweet and the tree extremely productive. — **Sumatra orange**. See *Murraya*. — **Sweet-skinned orange**, a variety of orange with thick soft rind, in Paris called *forbidden fruit*, while in London that name applies to a small sort of shaddock. — **Tangerine orange**, a subvariety of the mandarin, inclining to a pear shape, its smallest form not larger than an English walnut. — **Wild orange** (*a*) The common orange in its spontaneous forms. (*b*) The Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliniana*. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called *mock-orange* and *wild peach*. (*c*) See *toothache-tree*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure. *Locke.*

Yon *orange* sunset waning slow.
Tennyson, Move eastward, happy earth.

Orange bat, *Rhinonycteris aurantia* so called from the coloration. — **Orange bird**, *Phonipara zena*, a West Indian tanager, having an orange breast. — **Orange chrome**, a chrome yellow of a deep-orange shade. — **Orange cowry**, *Cypræa aurora*, the morning-dawn cowry. — **Orange dove**, *Chrysœnas victor*, the male of which is orange. — **Orange footman**, *Lithosia aureola*, a British moth. — **Orange fruit-worm**. See *fruit worm*. — **Orange gourd**. Same as *egg gourd* (which see, under *gourd*). — **Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead similar to red lead in composition, but much brighter and clearer in color. It is formed by oxidizing white lead on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. It is largely used in paints, principally as a base for artificial or eosin vermilion. — **Orange moth**, *Angerona prunaria*, a British geometrid moth, so called from its color. — **Orange ocher**. Same as (*burnt*) *Roman ocher* (which see, under *ocher*). — **Orange paste**. See *paste*. — **Orange sallow**, *Xanthia citrago*, a British moth. — **Orange-skin surface**, a name given to the glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, from the slight roughnesses of the surface, without reference to color. — **Orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, chiefly in making slip, of a gray color, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which give an orange color to the tempered mass. — **Orange underwing**, *Brephos parthenias*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name. — **Orange upperwing**, *Hoporina croceago*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name. — **Orange vermilion**, a mercury vermilion, red with an orange hue.

Orange[2] (or'ānj), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Orange*, < F. *Orange* (> D. *Oranje*, G. *Oranien*), a city and principality in France, orig. (L.) *Arausio*(*n*-), the capital of the Cavari, in Gallia Narbonensis.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it: often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangeism: as, an *Orange* lodge; an *Orange* emblem. See *Orangeman*.

orangeade (or-ān-jād'), *n.* [= F. *orangeade* = Sp. *naranjada* = Pg. *laranjada* = It. *aranciata*; as *orange*[1] + *-ade*[1] as in *lemonade*, etc. Cf. *orangeat*.] A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar
E. Phillips, 1706.

orangeat (or-an-zhat'), *n.* [< F. *orangeat*, < *orange*, orange: see *orange*[1].] **1.** Sugared or candied orange-peel, a sweetmeat. *Imp. Dict.* — **2.** Orangeade. *Imp. Dict.*

orange-blossom (or′ānj-blos″om), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, worn in wreaths, etc., by brides as an emblem of purity.

Lands of palm, of *orange-blossom*,
Of olive, aloe, and maize and vine.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

orange-butter (or′ānj-but″ėr), *n.* 1. Orange marmalade. —2†. A kind of confection: see the quotation.

The Dutch way to make *orange butter*.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares*.)

orange-colored (or′anj-kul″ȯrd), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-crowned (or′ānj-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head orange: as, the *orange-crowned* warbler, *Helminthophaga celata*.

orange-dog (or′ānj-dog), *n.* The larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, a large caterpillar which feeds on the foliage of the orange in Florida and Louisiana. See cut under *osmeterium*.

orange-flower (or′ąnj-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *orange-blossom*.

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her *orange-flower*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

Mexican orange-flower, a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*.—**Oil of orange-flowers**. See *oil*.—**Orange-flower water**†. Same as *orange-water*.

orange-grass (or′ānj-gras), *n.* The pineweed, *Hypericum nudicaule*, a small American plant with wiry branches, minute scale-like leaves, and yellow flowers.

Orangeism (or′ąnj-izm), *n.* [< *Orange*[2] + *-ism*.] The principles which the Orange lodges (see *Orangeman*) are formed to uphold; the maintenance and ascendancy of Protestantism, and opposition to Romanism and Romish influence in civil government.

orangeleaf (or′ānj-lēf), *n.* An evergreen rubiaceous shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida*.

orange-legged (or′ānj-legd or -leg′ed), *a.* Having the shank orange-colored: as, the *orange-legged* hobby, *Falco vespertinus*.

orange-lily (or′ānj-lil″i), *n.* A bulb-bearing lily, *Lilium bulbiferum*. See *lily*.

orange-list (or′ānj-list), *n.* A wide baize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported from England to Spain. *Draper's Dict.*

Orangeman (or′ānj-man), *n.*; pl. *Orangemen* (-men) [< *Orange*[2] + *man*.] 1. An Irish Protestant. The name *Orangemen* was given about the end of the seventeenth century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, Prince of Orange.

2. A member of a secret politico-religious society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

orange-musk (or′ąnj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

orange-oil (or′ānj-oil), *n.* An essential oil extracted from the rind both of the sweet and of the bitter orange, used in liqueur-making and perfumery.

orange-pea (or′ānj-pē), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the Curaçao orange, used for flavoring cordials.

orange-peel (or′ānj-pēl), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the pulp; specifically, the rind of the bitter orange when dried and candied. It is used as a stomachic, also in puddings and cakes, and for flavoring many articles of confectionery.—**Oil of orange-peel**. See *oil*.

orange-pekoe (or′ānj-pē′kō), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin (or′ąnj-pip″in), *n.* A kind of apple.

oranger (or′ānj-ėr), *n.* A ship or vessel employed in carrying oranges.

orangeroot (or′ānj-rōt), *n.* See *Hydrastis*.

orangery (or′ānj-ri), *n.*; pl. *orangeries* (-riz). [< F. *orangerie*, as *orange*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a glass house for preserving orange-trees during winter.

The *orangerie* and avenue handsome, & a very large plantation about it. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Farms and *orangeries* yielded luxuries.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxiv.

2†. A kind of snuff. *Davies*.

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze, 'tis as unbecoming after *orangery* as grace after meat.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 2.

3†. A perfume.

Sire, he was enragé, and did brake his bottle d'*Orangerie*.
Cibber, Love makes a Man, I. 1.

orange-scale (or′ānj-skāl), *n.* Any scale-insect which infests the orange, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*.

orange-skin (or′ānj-skin), *n.* An orange hue of the skin, observed chiefly in newly born infants.

orange-tawny (or′ānj-tâ″ni), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A color between yellow and brown, a dull-orange color.

A fruit . . . of colour between *orange tawny* and scarlet. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

II. *a.* Of a dull-orange color; partaking of yellow and brown in color.

The ousel-cock, so black of hue,
With *orange tawney* bill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 129.

They say . . . that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets because they do Judaize. *Bacon*, Usury.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange tawney* coated clerk!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

orange-thorn (or′ānj-thôrn), *n.* Any plant of the two or three species of the Australian genus *Citriobatus*, of the order *Pittosporeæ*. They are evergreen shrubs, with tough-skinned orange-colored berries, an inch and a half in diameter, eaten by the natives. Also called *native orange*.

orange-tip (or′ānj-tip), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several butterflies whose wings are tipped with orange.

orange-water† (or′ānj-wâ″tėr), *n.* A favorite perfume formerly made by distilling orange-blossoms with sweet wine or other spirit.

He sent her two bottles of *orange water* by his page.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614). (*Nares*.)

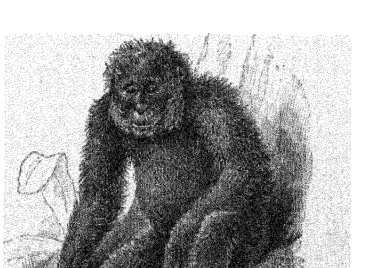
orange-wife (or′ąnj-wīf), *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orange wife* and a fosset-seller.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 78.

orange-woman (or′ąnj-wum″an), *n.* Same as *orange-wife*.

orangite (or′ānj-it), *n.* [< *orange*[1] + *-ite*[2].] An orange-colored variety of the rare thorium silicate called *thorite*, from near Brevig in Norway.

orang-utan, orang-outang (ō-rang′o-tan, -ō-tang), *n.* [In the second form < F. *orang-outang* (= Pg. *orangotango* = D. *orangoetang* = G. Sw. Dan. *orangutang*), with the second element conformed in final elements to the first; prop. *orang-utan* (= Sp. *orangután*), < Malay *orang-ūtan*, lit. man of the woods, < *orang*, man, + *ūtan*, *hūtan*, woods, wilderness, wild.] An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiadæ*; the mias, *Simia satyrus*. It inhabits wooded lowlands of Borneo and Sumatra. The male attains a stature of 4 feet or a little more, with a reach of the arms of about 7½ feet. The relative proportions of the arms and legs are thus



Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*).

very different from those of man, in whom the height and the reach of the arms are nearly the same. The arms of the orang-utan reach nearly to the ground when the animal stands erect. This attitude is difficult and constrained, and is not ordinarily assumed. The animal is most at home in trees, where it displays extraordinary agility. In walking on level ground it stoops forward, brings the hands to the ground, and swings the body by the long arms, much

orant (ō′rant), *n.*; pl. *orants*, or, as L., *orantes* (ō-ran′tēz). [< L. *orant(-t-)s*, ppr. of *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *anc. art*, a female figure in an attitude of prayer: a female adorant. Such figures are commonly distinguished or indicated by the



Orant and Adorants in presence of Persephone and Demeter. (Votive relief from Eleusis, in the Cabinet Pourtalès, Paris.)

raising of the hand and arm or forearm, with the palm outward, as well as by the smaller size of the orants when divinities also are represented.

2. In *early Christian art*, a female figure standing with arms outspread or slightly raised in prayer, symbolizing the church as engaged in adoration and intercession. Such figures are frequently found as paintings in the Catacombs, and some have been regarded as representations of the Virgin Mary.

orarion[1] (ō-rā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ä). [LGr. ὡράριον, a stole: see *orarium*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the deacon's stole, as distinguished from the epitrachelion or priest's stole. It is worn over the left shoulder, and is somewhat wider than the Western stole.

orarium[1] (ō-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ä). [L., a napkin, handkerchief, LL. as in defs. (> MGr. ὡράριον), a stole, etc., < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A handkerchief. (*b*) A handkerchief or scarf used in waving applause in the circus.—2. A stole: replaced in the Western Church by the name *stola* about the ninth century. See *orarion* and *stole*.—3. A scarf affixed to the crozier, in use as early as the thirteenth century.

orarium[2] (ō-rā′ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] A Latin book of private prayer, especially that issued in England under Henry VIII. in 1546, or the one published under Elizabeth in 1560.

orary (or′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *oraries* (-riz). [< L. *orarium*, q. v.] Same as *orarium*[1].

ora serrata (ō′rą se-rā′tą). [NL.: L. *ora*, edge; *serrata*, fem. of *serratus*, saw-shaped, serrated: see *serrated*.] The indented edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

orate (ō′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orated*, ppr. *orating*. [In form < L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare* (> It. *orare* = Sp. Pg. *orar*), pray, speak; but in fact humorously formed from *oration*, *orator*, after the analogy of *indicate*, *indicator*, etc., *illustrate*, *illustrator*, etc.: see *oration*.] To make an oration; talk loftily; harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Men are apt to be measured by their capacity to arise at a moment's notice and *orate* on any topic that chances to be uppermost. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 848.

orate fratres (ō-rā′tē frā′trēz). [L., pray, brethren: *orate*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *orare*, pray; *fratres*, voc. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the celebrant's exhortation to the people, asking them to pray that the eucharistic sacrifice about to be offered by him and them may be acceptable to God. The *orate fratres* is so called from its first two words, "Pray, brethren." It succeeds the offertory anthem and the lavabo, and is succeeded (after its response, "May the Lord receive the sacrifice," etc.) by the secreta.

oratio (ō-rā′shiō), *n.*; pl. *orationes* (ō-rā-shi-ō′nēz). [L.: see *oration*.] In *liturgiology*, a prayer, especially a collect; in the plural, post-communion prayers corresponding in number to the collects.

Afterwards the *Oratio* is said. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 509.

oration (ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *oration* (OF. *oraison*, *oroison*, > E. *orison*, q. v.) = Sp. *oracion* =

Pg. *oração* = It. *orazione*, < L. *oratio(n-)*, a speaking, speech, harangue, eloquence, prose, in LL. a prayer, < *orare*, speak, treat, argue, plead, pray, beseech, < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*. Cf. *adore*[1], *exorable*, *orator*, *orant*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **1.** A formal speech or discourse; an eloquent or weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, etc., and to academic declamations

Upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an *oration* unto them. Acts xii 21.

Orations are pleadings, speeches of counsel, laudatives, invectives, apologies, reprehensions, *orations* of formality or ceremony, and the like

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 140

2†. A prayer; supplication; petition.

Finding not onely by his speeches and letters, but by the pitifull *oration* of a languishing behaviour, . . that despaire began now to threaten him destruction

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. Noise; uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Olynthiac orations.** See *Olynthiac* = **Syn. 1.** *Address*, *Harangue*, etc. See *speech*.

oration† (ō-rā'shọn), *v. t.* [< *oration*, *n.*] To make an address; deliver a speech. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint.

orationer† (ō-rā'shon-ėr), *n.* One who presents a supplication or petition; a petitioner.

We, your most humble subjects, daily *orationers*, and bedesmen of your realm of England

Submission of the Clergy to Henry VIII (R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note).

orationes, *n.* Plural of *oratio*.

oratiuncle (ō-rā-shu-ung'kl), *n.* [< L. *oratiuncula*, dim. of *oratio(n-)*, a speech, oration: see *oration*.] A brief oration. [Rare.]

One or other of the two had risen, and in a short, plain, unvarnished *oratiuncle*, told the company that the thing must be done. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

orator (or'ā-tor), *n.* [Formerly also *oratour*; < ME. *oratour*, < OF. *oratour*, F. *orateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *orador* = It. *oratore*, < L. *orator*, a spokesman, speaker, orator, pleader, prayer, < *orare*, speak, plead, pray: see *oration*.] **1.** A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a pleader or lawyer.

For, behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah . . . the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent *orator* Isa. iii. 1, 3.

A certain *orator* named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul Acts xxiv 1.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man: as, he writes and reasons well, but is no *orator*.

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts
I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*, J. C., iii 2. 221.

3. A spokesman; an advocate; a defender; one who defends by pleading; one who argues in favor of a person or a cause.

Henry [VIII.] deputes a Bishop to be resident "as our *orator*" at Rome. *Oliphant*, New English, i. 389

Be not thy tongue thy own shame's *orator*
Shak., C. of E., iii 2. 10.

I must go live with him,
And I will prove so good an *orator*
In your behalf that you again shall gain him
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii 1.

4. In *law*, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.—**5**†. An orationer; a petitioner; one who offers a prayer or petition.

Mekly besechyth your hyghness your poore and trew contynuall servant and *orator*, John Paston

Paston Letters, III 75

Your continual *orator*, John Careless, the most unprofitable servant of the Lord

J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1843), II 241.

6. An officer of English universities: see the quotation.

A Public *Orator*, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor.

Cambridge University Calendar

oratorial (or-ā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *oratorius*, of an orator (see *oratory*), + *-al*.] Same as *oratorical*.

Now the first of these *oratorial* machines, in place as well as dignity, is the pulpit *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i

oratorially (or-ā-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *oratorically*.

oratorian (or-ā-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *oratory* + *-an*.] **I.**† *a.* Same as *oratorical*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 420.

II. *n.* *Eccles.*, a priest of the oratory. See *oratory*, 4.

oratoric (or-ā-tor'ik), *a.* [< *orator* + *-ic*.] Same as *oratorical*: as, "*oratoric* art," *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 350.

oratorical (or-ā-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *oratoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator: as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biology, § 67.

oratorically (or-ā-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an oratorical manner.

oratorio (or-ā-tō'ri-ō), *n.* [< It. *oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, an oratory or a chapel. The name was originally given to sacred musical works because they were first performed in the oratory of the church of Sta. Maria in Vallicella, under the patronage of Philip Neri: see *oratory*.] **1.** A place of worship; a chapel; an oratory.—**2.** A form of extended musical composition, more or less dramatic in character, based upon a religious (or occasionally a heroic) theme, and intended to be performed without dramatic action and scenery. The modern oratorio and opera both date from the musical revolution in Italy, about 1600, and were originally indistinguishable from each other, except that one was sacred and the other secular in subject. Both employed the same musical means, such as recitatives, arias, duets, choruses, instrumental accompaniments and passages, and at first even dancing also (for which see *opera*), and both were dramatically presented. But before 1700, particularly in Germany, the oratorio began to be clearly differentiated from the opera, in the relinquishment of dramatic action and accessories, though not usually of dramatic personification, in the more serious and reflective treatment of both arias and choruses, and in the freer use throughout of contrapuntal resources. The oratorio, therefore, came to belong essentially to the class concert music, with more or less of the qualities of church music. The true oratorio style has never been popular in either Italy or France, but has had a remarkable development in both Germany and England. The strong predilection which existed before 1600 for passion plays led in Germany directly to the cultivation of what is called the *passion oratorio* or *passion-music*, the theme being the passion and death of Christ, and the whole work being conceived from a decidedly liturgical standpoint. The most famous example of this style is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. In England the works of Handel in the early part of the eighteenth century initiated an interest in the concert oratorio which has been constant and wide-spread. The method of treatment of the English oratorio has varied considerably, from the epic and contemplative to the representative and dramatic, with more or less of the lyrical intermingled. While the oratorio style in general has seldom attained to the passionate intensity and complexity of the opera, it has outstripped the latter in the expression of the lofty spiritual emotions connected with religious thought. Its independence of theatrical limitations has made possible a far more free and elaborate handling of the chorus as a separate artistic means, so that most oratorios are essentially choral works. The oratorio has never occupied the same position of social importance as the opera, but it has perhaps contributed more to the world's store of new artistic conceptions.

3. The words or text of an oratorio: an oratorio libretto.

oratorious† (or-ā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *oratorius* see *oratory*, *a.*] Oratorical; rhetorical.

Here it is . . . gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, translations, and other *oratorious* productions upon a thousand curious subjects *Evelyn*, To Pepys

oratoriously† (or-ā-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

oratorize (or'ā-tor-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oratorized*, ppr. *oratorizing*. [< *orator* + *-ize*.] To act the orator; harangue like an orator. Also spelled *oratorise*. [Rare or colloq.]

The same hands
That yesterday to hear me conclonate
And *oratorize* rung shrill plaudits forth
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

In this order they reached the magistrate's house, the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorising*, and the crowd shouting.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

oratory (or'ā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator, < *orator*, an orator: see *orator*. II. *n.* (*a*) In def. 1 = Sp. Pg. It. *oratoria*, < L. *oratoria* (sc. *ar(t-)s*, art), the orator's art, oratory, fem. of *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator. (*b*) In def. 4, < ME. *oratory*, *oratorye*, < OF. *oratoire*, F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, < LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer (ML. and Rom. a chapel, oratorio, etc.: see *oratorio*), neut. of L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator (or to praying): see above.] **I.**† *a.* Oratoric: as, an *oratory* style. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

II. *n.* **1.** The art of an orator; the art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to please or persuade; the art of public speaking. The three principal branches of this art are *deliberative*, *epideictic*, and *judicial oratory*. See *epideictic*.—**2.** Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence: as, all his *oratory* was spent in vain.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable; which the Spirit of prayer
Inspired, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory* *Milton*, P. L., xi. 8.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 49.

3†. Prayer; supplication; the act of beseeching or petitioning.

The prettie lambes with bleating *oratorie* craved the dammes comfort. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. Pl. *oratories* (-riz). A place for prayer or worship. Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, a place of prayer; especially, a small separate building, usually a memoria or martyry, at some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, but not for celebration of the sacraments or congregational worship. (*b*) Any small chapel for religious service attached to a house, church, college, monastery, etc. The canon law, in the Roman Catholic Church, determines the conditions under which mass may be said in an oratory, which is primarily for prayer only.

He estward hath upon the gate above . . .
Don make an auter and an *oratorye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

Every one of the 10 chapels, or *oratories*, had some Saints in them *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643

And afterwardes she made there her *Oratorye*, and vsed to sey her deuocions and prayers moste commenly in the same place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Oratory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in France, commonly called *the Oratory*, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests founded in Paris in 1611, and overthrown at the time of the revolution. Its rule was followed by the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1852. **Oratory of St. Philip Neri**, a Roman Catholic religious order founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575, so named from a chapel he built for it and called an *oratory*. It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Oratory*, *Rhetoric*, *Elocution*, *Eloquence*. *Oratory* is the art or the act of speaking, or the speech. *Rhetoric* is the theory of the art of composing discourse in either the spoken or the written form. *Elocution* is the manner of speaking or the theory of the art of speaking (see *elocution*), the word is equally applicable to the presentation of one's own or of another's thoughts. *Eloquence* is a word which has been made the expression for the highest power of speech in producing the effect desired, especially if the desire be to move the feelings or the will. Many efforts have been made to define *eloquence*, some regarding it as a gift and some as an art. "It is a gift of the soul, which makes us masters of the minds and hearts of others." (*La Bruyère*.)

oratress (or'ā-tres), *n.* [< *orator* + *-ess*. Cf. *oratrix*.] Same as *oratrix*. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 9.

oratrix (or'ā-triks), *n.* [< L. *oratrix*, she that speaks or prays, fem. of *orator*, one who speaks or prays: see *orator*. Cf. *oratress*.] **1.** A female orator.

I fight not with my tongue this is my *oratrix*
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

2. In *law*, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

orb[1] (ôrb), *n.* [< F. *orbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *orbe*, < L. *orbis*, a circle, wheel, disk, the disk or orb of the sun or moon, etc.] **1.** A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the *orb* of the moon.

I serve the fairy queen
To dew her *orbs* upon the green
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 9.

He hasted, and opposed the rocky *orb*
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,
A vast circumference. *Milton*, P. L., vi 254

2. A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

What a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small *orb* of one particular tear.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 289

Cluster'd flower-bells and ambrosial *orbs*
Of rich fruit-bunches leaning on each other
Tennyson, Isabel

Hence—**3.** The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 50.

4. The eye; an eyeball: so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars. [Rhetorical.]

Black Eyes, in your dark *Orbs* doth lie
My ill or happy Destiny.
Howell, Letters, I. v 22.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn,
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii 25.

5. A hollow globe; specifically, in *anc. astron.*, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres inclosing one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That

in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their *orbs*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 146.

Every body moving in her sphere
Contains ten thousand times as much in him
As any other her choice *orb* excludes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

The utmost *orb*
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

Not closer, *orb* in *orb*, conglobed are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 79.

The hollow *orb* of moving Circumstance
Roll'd round by one fix'd law.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

6. The globe forming part of royal regalia; the monde or mound. As a symbol of sovereignty it is of ancient Roman origin, appearing in a Pompeian wall-painting representing Jupiter enthroned, and also in sculpture.

7. In *astrol.*, the space within which the astrological influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act. The orbs of the cusps of the houses are 5 degrees; those of the different planets vary from 7 degrees to 15 degrees.

8. In *arch*, a plain circular boss. See *boss*[1], 5.

=Syn. 2. *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

orb[1] (ôrb), *v.* [< *orb*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 143.

The wheels were *orbed* with gold *Addison.*

2. To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively. [Rare.]

Our happiness may *orb itself* into a thousand vagrancies of glory and delight *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

3. To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.

II. *intrans.* To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out. [Rare.]

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might *orb* about
Tennyson, Two Voices.

orb[2]† (ôrb), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orbe*, bereft, blind, dark, < L. *orbus*, bereft, bereaved, deprived: see *orphan*.] **I.** *a.* Bereaved, especially of children. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 59.

II. *n.* A blank window or panel. *Oxford Glossary.*

orbate† (ôr'bāt), *a.* [< L. *orbatus*, pp. of *orbare* (> It. *orbare*), bereave, < *orbus*, bereft: see *orb*[2].] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. *Maunder.*

orbation† (ôr-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *orbatio(n-)*, a deprivation, < *orbare*, bereave, deprive: see *orbate*.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general; bereavement.

How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this wofull *orbation*
Bp. Hall, Elijah Cursing the Children.

orbed (ôrbd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Sometimes her levell'd eyes their carriage ride,
As they did battery to the spheres intend;
Sometime, diverted, their poor balls are tied
To the *orbed* earth *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 25.

That *orbed* maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the Moon. *Shelley*, Cloud.

2. Filling the circumference of a circle; rounded; hence, rounded out; perfect; complete.

An *orbed* and balanced life would revolve between the Old [World] and the New as opposite, but not antagonistic poles *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 3.

orb-fish (ôrb'fish), *n.* A fish, *Chætodon* or *Ephippius orbis*, of a compressed suborbicular form, occurring in East Indian seas. See *Ephippus*.

orbict† (ôr'bik), *a.* [< L. *orbicus*, circular, < *orbis*, a circle: see *orb*[1].] Spherical; rounded; also, circular.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.
Bacon, Pan or Nature.

orbical† (ôr'bi-kal), *a.* [< *orbic* + *-al*.] Same as *orbic*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 658.

orbiclet† (ôr'bi-kl), *n.* [= F. *orbicule* (in bot.) = It. *orbiculo*, < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, a circle, disk: see *orb*[1].] A small orb.

Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Orbicula (ôr-bik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] A genus of brachiopods having an orbicular shell, representing the family *Orbiculidæ*.

orbicular (ôr-bik'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orbicular* = F. *orbiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbicular* = It. *orbiculare*, *orbicolare*, < LL. *orbicularis*, circular (applied to a plant), < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the shape of an orb or orbit; spherical; circular; discoidal; round.

Next it beth borne up vynes best of preef,
Upbounde, *orbicular*, and turnede rounde
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Various forms
That roll'd *orbicular*, and turn'd to stars.
Milton, P. L., iii. 718.

Orbicular as the disk of a planet. *De Quincey.*

2. Rounded; complete; perfect.

Complete and *orbicular* in its delineation of human frailty. *De Quincey*, Greek Tragedy.

3. In *entom.*, having a regularly rounded surface and bordered by a circular margin: as, the *orbicular* pronotum of a beetle.—

4. In *bot.*, having the shape of a flat body with a nearly circular outline: as, an *orbicular* leaf. Also *orbiculate*.—**Orbicular bone.** See *os orbiculare*, under *os*[1].—**Orbicular ligament.** See *ligament*.—**Orbicular muscle.** See *sphincter*.—**Orbicular process.** See *incus* (*a*).



Young Plant (*Habenaria orbiculata*) with Orbicular Leaf

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a circular mark or spot nearly always found on the anterior wings of the noctuid moths. It is situated a little inside the center, between the posterior line and the median shade. Also called *orbicular spot* and *discal spot*.

orbicularis (ôr bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *orbiculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *orbicular*.] In *anat*, a muscle surrounding an orifice, as that of the mouth or eyelids; a sphincter.—**Orbicularis ani**, the sphincter of the anus.—**Orbicularis oris**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the mouth, and forming the fleshy basis of the lips. Also called *oral sphincter*, *constrictor labiorum*, *buccator*, *osculatis*, and *kissing-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum**, a broad thin muscle surrounding the eye, immediately beneath the skin one of the *grief-muscles* of Darwin. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebralis**, the orbicular muscle of the panniculus carnosus of some animals, as the hedgehog, being fibers of the panniculus circularly disposed to form a kind of sphincter for the whole body, so that the animal can roll itself up like a ball.

orbicularly (ôr-bik'ū-lar-li), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

orbicularness (ôr-bik'ū-lăr-nes), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

orbiculate (ôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= It. *orbiculato*, *orbicolato*, < L. *orbiculatus*, circular, < *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] **1.** Made or being in the form of an orb, orbit, or orbicle; orbicular.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *orbicular*.

orbiculated (ôr-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *orbiculate*.

orbiculately (ôr-bik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an orbiculate manner; in orbiculate shape.

orbiculation (ôr-bik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ion*.] The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculidæ (ôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orbicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Orbicula*. *M'Coy*, 1844.

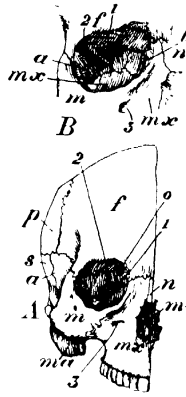
orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* [< F. *orbite* = Sp. *órbita* (anat.) = Pg. It. *orbita*, < L. *orbita*, the track of a wheel, a rut, hence any track, course, or path, an impression or mark, a circuit or orbit, as of the moon, < *orbis*, a circle, ring, wheel, etc.: see *orb*[1].] **1.** Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in *astron.*, the path of a planet or comet: the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution: as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law—that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. These are called *Kepler's laws* (see *law*[1]). The attractions of the planets for one another slightly derange these laws, and cause the orbits to undergo various changes. The satellites, too, move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The parabolic and hyperbolic paths of comets are also called *orbits*. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude for the time are determined, such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node and the inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. In the ancient astronomy the orbit of a planet is its eccentric or the deferent of its epicycle.

2. A small orb, globe, or ball.

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair;
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair,
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young*, Satires, v.

We saw
The God within him light his face,
And seem to lift the form, and glow
In azure *orbits* heavenly-wise.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket. In man the orbits are a pair of quadrilateral pyramidal cavities completely surrounded by bone, and separated from though communicating with the cranial cavity and the nasal and temporal fossæ, and opening forward upon the face, with the apex at the optic foramen where the optic nerve enters. Seven bones enter into the formation of each orbit, the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, maxillary, palatal, lacrymal, and malar, of which the first-named three are common to both orbits. Each orbit communicates with surrounding cavities by several openings, the principal of which are—with the cranial cavity by the optic foramen and sphenoidal fissure, with the nasal fossæ by the lacrymal canal, with the temporal and zygomatic fossæ by the sphenomaxillary fissure, with ethmoidal parts by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina, and with the face by supra-orbital, infra-orbital, extra-orbital, and malar foramina. The orbit contains the eye and its associate muscular, vascular, glandular, sustentacular, mucous, and nervous structures.



Right Orbit of Man. *A*, its situation in and relations to the skull; *B*, larger view of bones entering into its composition. *a*, alisphenoid; *f*, frontal; *l*, lacrymal; *le*, os planum of ethmoid; *m*, malar; *ma*, maxoid process; *me*, mesethmoid; *n*, dividing the nasal fossæ; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal bones; *o*, orbito sphenoid; *p*, parietal; *s*, squamosal; *t*, optic foramen; *2*, sphenoidal fissure; *3*, infra-orbital foramen

4. In *ornith.*, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts.—**5.** In *entom.*, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head. In *Diptera* the different parts of this border are distinguished as the anterior or facial orbit, the inferior or genal, the posterior or occipital, the superior or vertical, and the frontal, according to the regions of the head at which they form a part. When not otherwise stated, *orbit* generally means the inner margin of the eye, or that formed by the epicranium.—**Equation of the orbit.** See *equation*.—**Inclination of an orbit.** See *inclination*.—**Orbits of the ocelli**, those portions of the surface of the head immediately surrounding the ocelli or simple eyes.

orbita (ôr'bi-tă), *n.*; pl. *orbitæ* (-tē). [L., orbit: see *orbit*.] **1.** In *ornith*, the circumorbital region on the surface of the head, immediately about the eye.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the orbit or bony socket of the eye.

orbital (ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [= F. *orbital* = Sp. *orbital* = It. *orbitale*; as *orbit* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or in an orbit: as, *orbital* motion.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye; orbitar or orbitary; circumocular.—**Orbital angle**, the angle between the orbital axes. Also called *bi-orbital angle*.—**Orbital arch**, the upper margin of the orbit.—**Orbital artery**, a branch of the superficial (sometimes from the middle) temporal artery distributed about the outer canthus of the eye.—**Orbital bone**, any bone which enters into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital canals** (distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior internal*), canals formed between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, the anterior transmitting the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Orbital convolutions.** Same as *orbital gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Orbital fossa**, in crustaceans, the groove or fossa in which the eye-stalks of a stalk-eyed crustacean can be folded or shut down like a knife-blade in its handle.—**Orbital gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Orbital index.** See *craniometry*.—**Orbital lobe**, the anterior lateral division of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean.—**Orbital nerve**, any nerve which enters or is situated in the orbit; specifically, a branch of the supramaxillary or second division of the fifth cranial nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa, entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and dividing in the orbit into temporal or malar branches. Also called *temporomalar nerve*.—**Orbital plate.** (*a*) The os planum or smooth plate of the ethmoid bone, which in man, but not usually in other animals, forms a part of the inner wall of the orbit. (*b*) The thin horizontal plate of the frontal bone on both sides forming the roof of the orbit.—**Orbital process**, a process of the palate-bone which in man enters to a slight extent into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital sulcus.** See *sulcus*.—**Orbital vein**, a vein receiving some external palpebral veins, communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins, and emptying into the middle temporal vein.

orbitary (ôr'bi-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *orbitaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbitario*; as *orbit* + *-ary*.] Same as *orbital*; specifically, in *ornith.*, circumorbital.

orbitelar (ôr-bi-tē'lar), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ar*[2].] Spinning an orbicular web, as a spider; orbitelarian; orbitelous.

Orbitelariæ (ôr-bit-e-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *orbis*, a circle, orb, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A superfamily of spiders, comprising all those forms which spin orb-shaped webs. At present the families *Epeiridæ*, *Uloboridæ*, and *Tetragnathidæ* are the only ones included It is a natural group, the structural characters showing great uniformity A few genera, however, are included here on account of structural features, which do not spin orb-webs See *Pachygnatha*

orbitelarian (ôr″bi-tē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *orbitele* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Orbitelar.

II. *n.* An orbitele.

orbitele (ôr′bi-tēl), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitelæ*, a variant of *Orbitelariæ*.] A spinning-spider of the division *Orbitelariæ*, as an epeirid or garden-spider; an orb-weaver

orbitelous (ôr-bi-tē′lus), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ous*.] Orbitelar.

orbitoidal (ôr-bi-toi′dal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *-al*.] Orbital in form; orbiculate. **Orbitoidal limestone**, a member of the Vicksburg group, a limestone characterized by the presence of the fossil foraminifer *Orbitoides mantelli*

orbitoline (ôr-bit′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Orbitol(ites)* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the foraminiferous genus *Orbitolites*.

orbitolite (ôr-bit′ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitolites*.] 1. A foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.—2. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* (def. 2).

orbitolites (ôr-bi-tol′i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone (accom. to suffix *-ites*).] 1. A genus of fossil milioline foraminifers, having the inner chamberlets spirally arranged, and the outer ones cyclically disposed. *Lamarck*, 1801.—2. A genus of corals of the family *Orbitolitidæ*: a synonym of *Cheetites*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

orbitonasal (ôr″bi-tō-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the nose.

orbitopineal (ôr″bi-tō-pin′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + NL. *pinea*, pineal: see *pineal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the pineal body: as, an "*orbitopineal* process or nerve," *Amer. Nat.*, XXII 917.

orbitorostral (ôr″bi-tō-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Pertaining to the orbit and to the rostrum; composing orbital and rostral parts of the skull.

orbitosphenoid (ôr″bi-tō-sfē′noid), *a* and *n.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + E. *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Orbital and sphenoidal; forming a part of the sphenoid bone in relation with the orbit of the eye.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone of the third cranial segment of the skull, morphologically situated between the presphenoid and the frontal, and separated from the alisphenoid by the orbital nerves, especially the first division of the fifth nerve. It is commonly united with other sphenoidal elements, in man it constitutes the lesser wing of the sphenoid, or process of Ingrassias, and bounds the sphenoidal fissure in front, forming a part of the bony orbit of the eye See cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Gallinæ*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*

orbitosphenoidal (ôr″bi-tō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *orbitosphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *orbitosphenoid*.

orbitual† (ôr-bit′ū-al), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbituary (ôr-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [Improp. for *orbitary*.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

orbitude† (ôr′bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *orbitudo*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Bereavement by loss of children or of parents. *Bp. Hall.*

orbity† (ôr′bi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *orbete*, < L. *orbita(t-)s*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Same as *orbitude*.

When God is pleased . . to give children, we know the misery and desolation of *orbity*, when parents are deprived of those children by death *Donne*, Sermons, xx

orb-like (ôrb′līk), *a.* Resembling an orb. *Imp. Dict.*

orb-weaver (ôrb′wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the large group *Orbitelæ* distinguished from *tube-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

The studies are particularly directed to the spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb weavers* *Science*, XIV 136

orby (ôr′bi), *a.* [< *orb*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or having the properties of an orb or disk.

Then Paris first with his long javeline parts,
[It smote Atrides *orbis* targe, but ranne not through the brasse. *Chapman*, Iliad

Now I begin to feel thine [the moon's] *orby* power
Is coming fresh upon me. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. Revolving as an orb.

When now arraid
The world was with the Spring, and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe through herbs and flowers.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

orc†, **ork**[1]† (ôrk), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *orch*; < L. *orca*, a kind of whale.] A marine mammal; some cetacean, perhaps a grampus or killer, or the narwhal. See *Orca*[1].

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's *orks* do keep
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and *orcs*, and sea-mews' clang
Milton, P. L., xi 835.

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x 87

There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the *orc* and the grampus . . The *orc* is about eighteen or twenty feet long. *Cuvier*, Règne Animal (trans. 1827), IV. 455.

Orca[1] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *mammal.*, a genus of marine delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the numerous species known as *killers*, *sword-fish*, or *grampuses*. They are remarkable for their strength, ferocity, and predatory habits, and are the only cetaceans which habitually prey upon warm-blooded animals, such as those of their own order The teeth are about 48 in number, implanted all along the jaws, the vertebræ are 50–52, of which the cervicals are mostly free, the flippers are very large, and oval, the dorsal fin is high, erect, pointed, and situated about the middle of the body, and the head is obtusely rounded.

orca[2] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a butt, tun, a dice-box; a transferred use of *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the tracheal tympanum of a bird which is formed by the more or less coossified rings of the bronchi. See *tympanum*. *Montagu.*

Orcadian (ôr-kā′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Orcades* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Orkney.

orcanet, **orchanet** (ôr′kạ-net), *n.* [< OF. *orcanette*, *orchanette*, F. *orcanète*: see *alkanet*.] A plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*: same as *alkanet*, 2.

orcein (ôr′sē-in), *n.* [< *orc(ine)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous compound ($C_7H_7NO_3$) formed from orcine and ammonia. It is a deep red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved in ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce See *orcine*

orcht, *n.* An erroneous form of *orc*.

orchal†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *archil*.

orchard (ôr′chärd), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *orchat* (simulating Gr. *ὄρχατος*, a garden, orchard); < ME. *orchard*, *orcherd*, *orcheyerd*, *orchezard*, etc., < AS. *orceard*, *orcyrd*, *orcerd*, *ortgeard*, *orcgeard*, *ordgeard* (= Icel. *þurtagardhr* = Sw. *ortagård* = Dan. *urtegaard* = Goth. *aurtigards*), a garden, orchard; < *ort-*, appar. a reduced form of *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, yard (cf. *wyrtgeard*, a garden, in which the full form *wyrt* appears): see *wort*[1] and *yard*[2]. The lit. sense 'herb-garden' appears also in *arbor*[2], ult. < L. *herba*, herb.] 1†. A garden.

And therby is Salomon's *orcheyerd*, whiche is yet a right delectable place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39

For further I could say "This man's untrue,"
And knew the patterns of his foul beguiling;
Heard where his plants in others' *orchards* grew,
Saw how deceits were gilded in his smiling
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 171.

2. A piece of ground, usually inclosed, devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

Thy plants are an *orchard* of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits Cant. iv 13.

You shall see my *orchard*, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of caraways, and so forth . *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 1

Two lovers whispering by an *orchard* wall
Tennyson, Circumstance

orchard-clam (ôr′chärd-klam), *n.* A round hard clam or quahaug, *Venus mercenaria*. [Local, U. S.]

orchard-grass (ôr′chärd-gras), *n.* A tall-growing meadow-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. See *cocksfoot* and *Dactylis*, and cut in next column.

orchard-house (ôr′chärd-hous), *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or for bringing fruits to greater perfection than when grown outside, without the aid of artificial heat.

orcharding (ôr′chär-ding), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ing*[1].] The cultivation of orchards.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a winter mellowing.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, October.

orchardist (ôr′chär-dist), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates fruit in orchards: as, an experienced *orchardist*.

orchard-oriole (ôr-chärd-ō′ri-ōl), *n.* A bird, *Icterus spurius*, of the family *Icteridæ*, which suspends its neatly woven nest from the boughs of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. It is one of the hangnests or American orioles, a near relative of the Baltimore oriole, and is sometimes called *bastard Baltimore* It is very common in the United States in summer. The male is seven inches long and ten inches in spread of wings, the plumage is entirely black and chestnut; the female is somewhat smaller, and plain olive and yellowish. The young male at first resembles the female, and during the progress to the perfect plumage shows every gradation between the colors of the two sexes



Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).
1, the panicle; *a*, the lower part of the plant; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the lower flowering glume; *d*, the palet

orchat†, *n.* See *orchard*. *Milton*; *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

orchel†, **orchella**† (ôr′kel, ôr-kel′ạ), *n* Same as *orchil*, *archil*.

orchella-weed (ôr-kel′ạ-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orcherd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchard*.

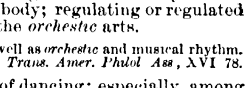
orches, *n.* Plural of *orchis*[1].

orchesis (ôr-kē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχησις*, dancing, a dance, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] The art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body, especially as practised by the chorus in the ancient Greek theater; orchestic.

orchesography (ôr-kē-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [Prop. **orchesiography*, < Gr. *ὄρχησις*, dancing, a dance, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The theory of dancing, especially as taught in regular treatises illustrated by drawings.

orchestert, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

Orchestia (ôr-kes′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, leap.] A genus of amphipods, typical of the family *Orchestiidæ*.



Beach flea (*Orchestia agilis*)

orchestic (ôr-kes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *orchestique* = Pg. *orchestico*, < Gr. *ὀρχηστικός*, pertaining to dancing, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dancing or the art of rhythmical movement of the body; regulating or regulated by dancing: as, the *orchestic* arts.

Poetic rhythm, as well as *orchestic* and musical rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI 78.

II. *n.* The art of dancing; especially, among the ancient Greeks, the art which uses the rhythmical movements of the human body as a means of scenic expression: also used in the plural with the same meaning as in the singular.

The silent art of *orchestic* has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, its dactyls and anapæsts, not less truly than music and poetry. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 81.

Orchestiidæ (ôr-kes-ti′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orchestia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gammarine amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Orchestia*. They have the upper antennæ shorter than the lower, the coxæ well developed, and the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single The species are inhabitants of the littoral region, and some are known as *beach-fleas*. Also *Orchestiadæ*, *Orchestiidæ*.

orchestra (ôr′kes-trạ), *n.* [Formerly *orchester*, *orchestre*; < F. *orchestre* = Sp. *orquesta*, *orquestra* = Pg. It. *orchestra* (cf. L. *orchestra*, the place where the senate sat in the theater, also the senate itself, prop. the orchestra), < Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, a part of the stage where the chorus danced, the orchestra, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] 1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. (*a*) In theaters, in classic times, the orchestra was a circular or semicircular level space lying between the rising tiers of seats of the auditorium and the stage In Greek theaters this space was circular, and was allotted to the chorus, which performed its evolutions about the thymele or altar of Dionysus, which occupied the center of the orchestra. Among the Romans the orchestra corresponded nearly to the orchestra of modern play-houses, and was set apart for the seats of senators and other persons of distinction See diagram under *diazoma*. (*b*) In a modern theater or opera house, the place

assigned for the orchestra-players is usually the front part of the main floor. In the opera house at Bayreuth the orchestra is below the level of the floor, so that the players are invisible to the audience. (c) The parquet.

2. In *mod. music*, a company of performers on such instruments as are used in concerted music; a band. (In the United States *band* usually signifies a military band, but in England *band* is interchangeable with *orchestra*.) The historic development of the orchestra as now known did not begin until about 1600, when the independent value of instrumental music was first generally accepted. Up to that time, though many instruments had been known and used, both alone and as supports for vocal music, they had not been systematically combined, nor had concerted music been written for them. The process of experiment, selection, and improvement in construction and mutual adaptation went on steadily until nearly 1800, when the orchestra first arrived at its present proportions. The instruments now used consist of four main groups: (*a*) the *strings*, including violins (first and second), violas, violoncellos, and bass viols, these together constituting the largest and decidedly the most important group, which is often used entirely alone, and is then called the *string-orchestra*, (*b*) the *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns, basset-horns, bassoons, etc., these all being used both to enrich the effect of the strings, and in alternation with them to afford contrasts in tone-quality, (*c*) the *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets, cornets, trombones, ophicleides, etc., these being also used both in conjunction and in contrast with the other groups, though their decidedly greater sonority makes them introduction necessarily more rare, and (*d*) the *percussives*, including tympani, snare and bass drums, cymbals, bells and triangles, harps, etc., and also sometimes the pianoforte, though the latter is seldom ranked as a true orchestral instrument. The proportions of the several groups are varied somewhat both by composers and by conductors. A *full orchestra* is one in which all these groups are present in fairly complete form. A *small orchestra* is one in which some important instruments are lacking. All the above instruments, except the harp, are essentially monophonic, and the peculiar artistic importance of the orchestra is based upon the fact that every element in the total effect is produced by a solo instrument in the hands of a separate performer. The orchestra is extensively employed both in accompanying vocal music of every kind and in purely instrumental works. Its unlimited capacities for varied effect have led to the production of an extensive musical literature, in which are some of the most famous specimens of musical art. The orchestra is an indispensable factor in all extended works like operas and oratorios. The maintenance of orchestras was originally undertaken by individual princes in the several European states, but they are now either attached to opera-houses or supported by the proceeds of popular concerts.

3. In the early New England churches, the choir-gallery at the end opposite the pulpit: so called because in it were stationed the instrumentalists by whom the singing was accompanied.

orchestral (ôr'kes-tral), *a.* [= F. *orchestral*; as *orchestra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed by an orchestra: as, *orchestral* music.—**Orchestral flute, oboe,** etc., in *organ building*, a flute, oboe, or other stop whose tones imitate those of the instruments with exceptional accuracy.

orchestrate (ôr'kes-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orchestrated*, ppr. *orchestrating*. [< *orchestra* + *-ate*[2].] To compose or arrange music for an orchestra; score or instrumentate.

orchestration (ôr-kes-trā'shon), *n.* [< *orchestrate* + *-ion*.] In *music*, the act, process, science, or result of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. As a branch of musical study it includes the structure, technique, and tone-qualities of all orchestral instruments, their artistic combination and contrast, and the method by which intended effects are indicated in notation. It is properly the chief division of instrumentation, though the latter is often made equivalent to it.

orchestret, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

orchestric (ôr-kes'trik), *a.* [= F. *orchestrique* = It. *orchestrico*, as *orchestra* + *-ic*.] Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchestrion (ôr-kes'tri-on), *n.* [< *orchestra* + *-ion* as in *accordion*.] A mechanical musical instrument, essentially similar to a barrel-organ, but having many different stops, etc., which allow the imitation of a large variety of orchestral instruments and the production of quite complicated musical works. Many different names have been applied to different varieties of the instrument.

orchialgia (ôr-ki-al'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in a testicle.

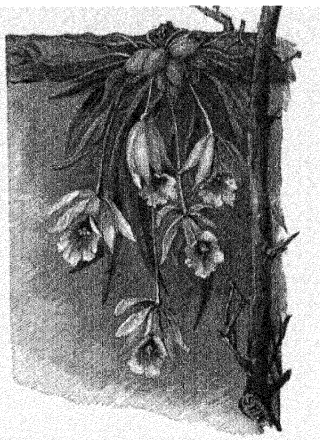
orchic (ôr'kik), *a.* [< NL. *orch-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the testes.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* [< *orchis*[2], L. *orchis* (stem erroneously assumed to be *orchid-*): see *Orchis*[2].] Any plant of the natural order *Orchideæ*; an orchidaceous plant.—**Almond-scented orchid.** See *Odontoglossum*.—**Spectral-flowered orchid.** See *Masdevallia*.—**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium*.—**Violet-scented orchid.** See *Odontoglossum*.

Orchidaceæ (ôr-ki-da-sē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Orchis*[2] (see *orchid*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Orchideæ*.

orchidaceous (ôr-ki-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the natural order *Orchidaceæ*.

Orchideæ (ôr-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), < *Orchis*[2] (see *orchid*) + *-eæ*.] The orchis family, an order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Microspermeæ*, distinguished by the one or two sessile anthers united to the pistil. It includes about 5,000 species, belonging to 348 genera, classed in 5 tribes and 27 subtribes. They are perennial herbs, some terrestrial, found both in the tropics and in colder regions, even to 68° N. lat., others epiphytes of tropical climates, reaching north to Florida. Their flowers are



Orchid (*Cattleya citrina*).

generally beautiful and fragrant, often grotesque or imitating animal forms, and have three sepals, two similar petals, and a third petal, the lip, enlarged, and commonly of singular shape or color. Their pollen is coherent in a waxy or granular mass, usually transferred to the stigma only by insect-visits, insuring cross fertilization. They grow from short or creeping rootstocks, tubers, or thickened fibers, the epiphytic species commonly with a few lower joints of the stem thickened and persisting, forming a pseudo bulb. They bear undivided often fleshy, parallel-veined leaves, and one celled capsules with a multitude of minute seeds. Any plant of the order is called an *orchid*.

orchideal (ôr-kid'ē-al), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-al*.] In *bot.*, same as *orchidaceous*.

orchidean (ôr-kid'ē-an), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 226.

orchidectomy (ôr-ki-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Castration.

orchideous (ôr-kid'ē-us), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-ous*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 280.

orchiditis (ôr-ki-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

orchidocele (ôr'kid-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Orchidoncus.

orchidologist (ôr-ki-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orchidology* + *-ist*.] One versed in orchids.

orchidology (ôr-ki-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις*, the orchis (see *orchid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

orchidoncus (ôr-ki-dong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *ὄγκος*, tumor.] Tumor of the testis.

orchil (ôr'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *orchel*, *orchal*, *orchall*, < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orchel*, *orseil*, F. *orseille*, etc.: see *archil*.] Same as *archil*.

orchilla-weed (ôr-kil'ą-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orchiodynia (ôr"ki-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a testicle.

orchis[1] (ôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *orches* (-kēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the testis, testicle, or its equivalent.

orchis[2] (ôr'kis), *n.* [= F. *orchis*, < L. *orchis*, < Gr. *ὄρχις* (*ὀρχι-*, *ορτι-*), a plant, the orchis, so called from the shape of the roots, < *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Orchis*; also, one of numerous plants in other genera of the orchis family, *Orchideæ*.

Bring *orchis*, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Orchideæ*, belonging to the tribe *Ophrydeæ* and the subtribe *Serapieæ*, characterized by its spurred lip, and by the two pollen-glands being inclosed in a common pouch. It includes about 80 species, mainly of the north temperate regions of the Old World, with two in the United States. They are terrestrial plants with a few long sheathing elliptical leaves, and a spike of middle size in a spike terminating the erect and unbranched stem. The common American species is *O. spectabilis*, the showy orchis, of rich woods northward, having two obovate glossy leaves, and a few pretty racemed flowers, pink-purple with white lip. For some common British species, see *Cuckoo-and-Abel*, *cuckoo*, 2, *dead-men's fingers*, 1, *long purples*, 1, *foolstones*, *johnny cocks*, and *hand-orchis*.—**Bird's-nest orchis.** See *Neottia*.—**Crane-fly orchis.** See *Tipularia*.—**Fen-orchis.** See *Liparis*.—**Fringed orchis,** one of several American species of *Habenaria* with cut-fringed lip, including white, yellow, greenish, and purple-flowered species. See cut under *Habenaria*.—**Frog-orchis,** *Habenaria viridis*.—**Greenman orchis.** Same as *man orchis*.—**Medusa's-head orchis,** *Cerrhopetalum Medusæ*, with thread-like pendent sepals and petals.—**Musk-orchis.** See *Herminium*.—**Rein-orchis,** any plant of the genus *Habenaria*. (See also *bee orchis*, *bog orchis*, *butterfly-orchis*, *fly-orchis*, *man orchis*, *spider orchis*.)



Flowering Plant of Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*).

orchitic (ôr-kit'ik), *a.* [< *orchitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with orchitis.

orchitis (ôr-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the testis. Also *orchiditis*.

orchotomy (ôr-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **orchiotomy*, < Gr. *ὀρχις*, testicle, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of excising a testicle; castration.

orcin (ôr'sin), *n.* [< *orc(hella)* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar coloring matter, represented by the formula $C_7H_6(OH)_2$, obtained from the orchella-weed and other lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, and its taste is sweet and nauseous. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red color, and this is formed on exposure to air a new substance called *orcein*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element, and may be a mixture of several different compounds. On the addition of acetic acid orcein is precipitated as a brownish-red powder. Also called *orcinol*.

orculiform (ôr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *orcula*, a little tun or cask, dim. of *orca*, a tun (see *orca*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, cask-shaped: applied to the cells of certain algæ. [Rare.]

orcynine (ôr'si-nin), *a.* Belonging or related to the genus *Orcynus*.

Orcynus (ôr-sī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *orcynus*, < Gr. *ὄρκυνος*, a large sea-fish of the tunny kind.] A genus of scombroid fishes of great size and economic value; the tunnies or horse-mackerel. The common tunny is *Orcynus thynnus*. See cut under *albacore*.

ord† (ôrd), *n.* [Also *orde*; ME. *ord*, < AS. *ord*, a point as of a sword, apex, top, edge, line of battle, beginning, origin, chief, = OS. *ord*, point, = OFries. *ord*, point, place, = D. *oord*, a place, region, = MLG. *ort* = OHG. *ort*, a point, angle, edge, beginning, MHG. *ort*, a point, G. *ort*, a place, region, = Icel. *oddr*, a point of a weapon, = Sw. *udd*, a point, prick, = Dan. *od*, a point (> Icel. *oddi*, a point of land, = Sw. *udde*, a point, cape, = Dan. *odde*, a point of land, > E. *odd*, not even: see *odd*).] 1. A point.

Thi fruit is pikked with speres *ord*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2. Beginning.

Ord and ende he hath him told,
Hu blauncheflur was thar inne isold.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

ord. An abbreviation of *ordinal*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, and *order*.

ordain (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordanen*, *ordeinen*, *ordeynen*, < OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner* = Sp. Pg. *ordenar* = It. *ordinare*, < L. *ordinare*, order: see *order*, *v.*, and *ordinate*, *v.*] 1†. To set or place in proper order; arrange; prepare; make ready; hence, to construct or constitute with a view to a certain end.

William went al bi fore as wis man & nobul,
& *ordeyned* anon his ost [host] in thre grete parties.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3791.

Above the croslet
That was *ordeyned* with that false get.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266

He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death, he *ordaineth* his arrows against the persecutors
Ps. vii 13

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God *ordain'd*.
Milton, P. L., iv 215.

2. To set up; establish; institute; appoint; order.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month 1 Ki xii 32.

When first this order was *ordain'd*, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth
Shak., 1 Hen VI., iv. 1 33

He who *ordained* the Sabbath loves the poor!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson

3. To dispose or regulate according to will or purpose; prescribe; give orders or directions for; command; enact; decree: used especially of the decrees of Providence or of fate; hence, to destine.

"Harald," said William, "listen to my reason,
What right that I have of England the coroun
After Edwarde's dede, if it so betide
That God haf *ordeynd* so I after him abide"
Rob. of Brunne, p. 68.

As it was *ordained* unto all the people of Israel by an everlasting decree Tobit i 6.

God from all eternity did by his unchangeable counsel *ordain* whatever in time should come to pass
The Irish Articles of Religion (1615), art 11.

This mighty Rule to Time the Fates *ordain*.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

What if the foot, *ordain'd* the dust to tread,
Or hand to toil, aspired to be the head?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 259

4. To set apart for an office; select; appoint.

Than he bad hir *ordeyne* a nother woman to norisch hir sone *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i 89

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being *ordain'd* his special governor
Shak., 1 Hen VI., i 1 171.

(*a*) To destine, set apart, etc., to a certain spiritual condition, or to the fulfilment of a certain providential purpose especially in Biblical usage.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed
Acts xiii 48

(*b*) *Eccles.*, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions, confer holy orders upon, appoint to or formally introduce into the ministerial office: used especially of admission to the priesthood, as distinguished from *making* a deacon and *consecrating* a bishop. See *ordination*, 2.

If he were *ordeynd* clerke *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 129

He *ordained* twelve, that they should be with him and that he might send them forth to preach, And to have power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils.
Mark iii 14, 15.

=Syn. 3. To destine, enact, order, prescribe, enjoin. In regard to the making of human laws or the acts of Providence, *ordain* is the most weighty and solemn word in use: as, the Mayor and Common Council do *ordain*, "the powers that be are *ordained* of God," Rom. xiii. 1.

ordainable (ôr-dā'na-bl), *a.* [< *ordain* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordained, destined, or appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 377 (*Latham.*)

ordainer (ôr-dā'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordeinour, ordenour*, < OF. *ordeneor, ordoneor*, < L. *ordinator*, one who orders or ordains, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*. Cf. *ordinator*.] One who ordains. (*a*) One who rules or regulates; ruler, commander, governor, master, manager, regulator.

That he werre his wardein, & al is *ordeinour*
To is wille to willi him & to the king's honour
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 469.

(*b*) One who decrees, especially, one of a body of bishops, earls, and barons, in the reign of Edward II., in 1310, whom the king was obliged to invest with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, etc.

The *Ordainers* took their oath on the 20th of March in the Painted Chamber, foremost among them was Archbishop Winchelsey, who saw himself supported by six of his brethren *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

(*c*†) One who institutes, founds, or creates

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt, for, not content with his created nature, and thinking it too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the *ordainer*, not only in the attempt but in the wish and simple violation thereof *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

(*d*) One who appoints to office, especially one who confers holy orders; one who invests another with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

ordainment (ôr-dān'ment), *n.* [< *ordain* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of ordaining, or the state of being ordained. *Milton.*—**2.** Appointment; destiny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

ordal†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ordeal*.

ordalian† (ôr-dā'liạn), *a.* [< *ordal* (ML. *ordalium*) + *-an*.] Same as *ordeal*.

To approve her [Queen Emma's] innocence, praying over-night to St. Swithun, she offerd to pass blindfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the *Ordalian* Law, which without harm she perform'd
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

ordalium† (ôr-dā'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *ordeal*.] Same as *ordeal*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 112.

ordet, *n.* See *ord*. *Chaucer*.

ordeal (ôr'dē-al), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ordel, ordal*, < AS. *ordēl*, usually *ordāl*, ordeal (as defined), lit. 'judgment' (= OS. *urdēli* = OFries. *ordel, urdel* = D. *oordeel* = MLG. *ordēl* = OHG. *urteili, urteili, urtēli, urteila, ur teil*, MHG. *ur teile, urteil*, G. *urtheil, urteil*, a judgment, decision), < *or-*, accented form of *ar-*, usually *ā-* (see *a*-1), + *dēl, dāl*, a part, deal (or rather the base of the orig. verb), with a suffix lost in AS., but retained in OS. and OHG.: see *or-* and *deal*1. The technical use of the word, the disappearance of *or-* as a significant prefix, and the remoteness of the main element *-deal* from its etym. meaning, led to a separation of the word from its actual source, and its treatment as of L. origin; hence the ordinary pron. in three syllables (as if the termination were like that of *real, ideal*, etc.), instead of the orig. two (ôr'dēl).]

I. *n.* **1.** A form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, formerly practised in Europe, and still in parts of the East and by various savage tribes. It consisted in testing the effect of fire, water, poison, etc., upon the accused. Well known fire-ordeals in England were the handling of red-hot irons, or the walking over heated plowshares. A common form of the water ordeal was the casting of the accused into water: he was considered innocent if he sank, guilty if he floated. The practice of "ducking witches" is a survival of this water-ordeal, and the phrase "to go through fire and water" probably alludes to those customs. These ordeals were abolished in England in the reign of Henry III., but the wager of battle remained. The ordeal of poison-water is common in Africa, that of burning candles, in Burma, that of eating rice, in Siam, etc.

By *ordal* or by ooth,
By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 1046

Such tests of truth as *Ordeal* and Compurgation satisfy men's minds completely and easily
Maine, Early Hist. of Inst., p. 48

If from Thy *ordeal's* heated bars
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done! *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a severe test of courage, endurance, patience, etc.

The villanous *ordeal* of the papal custom-house
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi

=Syn. 2. Proof, experiment, touchstone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Their *ordeale* lawes which they vsed in doubtfull cases, when cleere and manifest proofes wanted
Hakewill, Apology, IV. ii § 5.

Ordeal bark. See *bark*2.—**Ordeal bean, ordeal nut.** Same as *Calabar bean* (which see, under *bean*1).

ordeal-root (ôr'dē-al-rōt), *n.* The root of a species of *Strychnos*, used in trials by ordeal by the natives of western Africa.

ordeal-tree (ôr'dē-al-trē), *n.* One of three poisonous trees of Africa. (*a*) See *ordeal bark*, under *bark*2. (*b*) The *Cerbera Tanghin*. See *Cerbera*. (*c*) The poison-tree of South Africa, *Acokanthera (Toxicophlæa) Thunbergii*; its bark has been used to poison arrows. The two last named belong to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*.

ordelfe†, *n.* See *oredelfe*.

ordenary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ordinary*.

ordenet, *a.* [ME., also *ordeyne, ordinee* (prop. three syllables), < OF. *ordene*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordered, ordinate, regular: see *ordinate*.] Regular; ordinate.

Ordene moevynges by places, by tymes, by doolinges, by spaces, by qualites. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii prose 12.

ordenely†, *adv.* [ME., < *ordene* + *-ly*2.] Regularly; orderly; ordinately.

Ther nis no dowte that they ne ben don ryhtfully and *ordenely* to the profyt of hem
Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 6.

ordenour, ordeynour†, *n.* Middle English forms of *ordainer*.

order (ôr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordre* (= D. *order, orde* = MLG. *orden, orde* = G. *order* = Sw. *ordning* = Dan. *ordre*), < OF. *ordre*, also *ordene, ordine*, F. *ordre* = Sp. *orden* = Pg. *ordem* = It. *ordine* = OHG. *ordeni*, MHG. G. *orden* = Sw. Dan. *orden* = W. *urdd* and *urten*, order, etc., < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), a row, line, series, regular arrangement, order; supposed to come, through an adj. stem *ord-*, from the root of *oriri*, rise, in a more orig. sense 'go'; as if lit. 'a going forward.'] **1.** A row; rank; line.

But soone the knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troupes, and *orders* did confownd
Spenser, F. Q., II ix 15.

First lat the gunes befoir us goe,
That they may break the *order*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

2. A rank, grade, or class of a community or society: as, the higher or the lower *orders* of the community.

In the whilke blys I hyde at be here
Nyen *ordres* of aungels full clere.
York Plays, p. 2.

The King commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the priests of the second *order*, and the keepers of the door, to bring forth out of the temple of the Lord all the vessels that were made for Baal. 2 Ki. xxiii. 4.

Orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, P. L., v. 792.

It is a custom among the lower *orders* to put the first piece of money that they receive in the day to the lips and forehead before putting it in the pocket.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 327.

The virtue of the best Pagans was perhaps of as high an *order* as that of the best Christians, though it was of a somewhat different type. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II 164.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The degree, rank, or status of clergymen.

And the title that ȝe take *ordres* by telleth ȝe ben auaunced. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi 281.

(*b*) One of the several degrees or grades of the clerical office. In the Roman Catholic Church these orders are bishop, priest (presbyter), deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. Originally the first three were accounted *major orders* and the others *minor orders*. Since the twelfth century the order of subdeacon has been advanced to the rank of a major order, and the number of orders is generally counted as seven, the orders of bishop and presbyter being regarded as one order in so far as the sacerdotal character belongs to both. In the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches the major orders are those of bishop, priest, and deacon, and the minor orders are subdeacon, reader (anagnost), and sometimes singer (psaltes). The orders of bishop, priest, and deacon are known not only as *major* or *holy orders*, but as *apostolic orders*. The orders of subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, and doorkeeper (ostiary) existed in the Western Church before the middle of the third century, those of subdeacon, exorcist, reader, singer, and doorkeeper were as old as the third or fourth century in the Eastern Church. The Anglican Church retains only the orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. Major orders can be conferred by bishops only. Chorepiscopi, abbots, and priests have sometimes, however, been authorized to confer minor orders.

They cannot abide
Vnto Church *orders* strictlie to be tide
Tynes' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14

(*c*) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, and other episcopal churches, the sacrament or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics receive the power and grace for the discharge of their several functions: specifically termed *holy order*, or more commonly *holy orders*. The bishop alone can administer this rite. Orders as a sacrament or sacramental rite are limited to the major orders.

He [a certain friar] went to Amiens to be fully confirmed in his *Orders* by the Bishop *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14

A Republican in holy *orders* was a strange and almost an unnatural being *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The consideration attaching to rank; honor; dignity; state.

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyȝte,
Ys the profession and the pure *ordre* that apendeth to knyȝtes *Piers Plowman* (C), ii 97.

The several chairs of *order* look you scour
With juice of balm, and every precious flower.
Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!
Shak., M. W. of W., v 5. 68

These were the prime in *order* and in might.
Milton, P. L., i. 506

5. (*a*) In *zool.*, that taxonomic group which regularly comes next below the class and next above the family, consisting of one or more families, and forming a division (sometimes the whole) of a class. Like other classificatory groups, it has only an arbitrary or conventional taxonomic value. Compare *superorder, suborder*. (*b*) In *bot.*, the most important unit of classification above the genus, corresponding somewhat closely to *family* in zoölogy. See *family*, 6. In phanerogams the term *family* is not technical or systematic, being sometimes applied to suborders, tribes, or even genera. In cryptogams it is made a subdivision of the order by some authors. See *natural order*, under *natural*.

6. A number of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his *order*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 26.

The spirit of the whole clerical *order* rose against this injustice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—(*a*) A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations, especially, a monastic society or fraternity as, an *order* of monks or friars, the Benedictine or Franciscan *order*.

And made an hous of monckes, to hold her *ordre* bet.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 282.

The Germanes, another *Order* of religious or learned men, are honored amongst them especially such of them as live in the woods, and of the woods

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 454

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me

Shak, R and J, v 2 6.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled not an *Order* but a "Congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that *order* is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine *order*, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a "congregation" is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 715.

(*b*) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions, officers commanders, grand officers*, and *grand commanders*, otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon*. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks. (1) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families, of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain); it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (2) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (3) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional — the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be *conferred* or *bestowed* upon the recipient of its distinction, the recipient is said to be *decorated* with such an order, and the word *order* is often applied to the decoration or badge. See *bath, garter, knighthood, star, thistle*, etc

Windsor set on Barocks border,
That temple of thye noble *order*,
The garter of a lovely dame,
Wch gave ye first device and name

Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

Knight of the noble *order* of Saint George,
Worthy Saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece.

Shak, 1 Hen. VI, iv 7 68.

A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great *Order* of the Table Round

Tennyson, Geraint.

The various members of the Cabinet wore upon the breasts of their coats the *orders* to which they were entitled. *T. C Crawford*, English Life, p. 92.

7†. A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

I will give thee ten shekels of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel ["an *order* of garments" in marginal note] Judges xvii. 10.

8 Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

Though it come to my remembrance somewhat out of *order*, it shall not yet come altogether out of time, for I will nowe tell you a conceipt whiche I had before forgotten to wryte *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng Verse (ed. Arber), § 16

He departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in *order*. Acts xviii 23

Stand not upon the *order* of your going,
But go at once *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 4 122

A mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same *order* of time in which they occurred, for which end I kept a Journal of every days Observations.

Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref

Pageants on pageants, in long *order* drawn

Pope, Imit of Horace, II i. 316

9. Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts

Whan Merlin hadde all thinges rehersed, and Blase hadde hem alle writen oon after a nother in *ordre*, and by his boke haue we the knowinge ther-of

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii 679

A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any *order*, and where the light is as darkness. Job x 22

I hear their drums let 's set our men in *order*,
And issue forth and bid them battle straight.

Shak, 3 Hen VI, i. 2 70

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic *order* laid.

Pope, R. of the L, i 122

For the world was built in *order*,
And the atoms march in tune.

Emerson, Monadnoc.

10. In *rhet.*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. —**11.** In *classical arch*, a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style. There are five orders — Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite (See these adjectives.) Every order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature, the column is normally divided into three parts — base, shaft, and



Doric Order — Temple of Castor and Pollux (so called), Girgenti, Sicily
a, entablature, consisting of cornice, frieze, and architrave; *b*, column, consisting of capital and shaft; *c*, stylobate, which in the Doric order performs the function of a base

capital, the entablature into three parts also — architrave, frieze, and cornice. The character of an order is displayed not only in its column, but in its general form and details, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are properly Greek; the Roman renderings of them being so different from the originals as to constitute in fact distinct orders. The Corinthian, though of purely Greek origin, did not come into extensive use before Roman authority was established throughout Greek lands.

The temple on the side of the river seems to be of the greatest antiquity, and was probably built before the *orders* were invented

Pococke, Description of the East, II i 135.

12. In *math.*: (*a*) In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points. Newton introduced the term *order* as applied to plane curves. Cayley defines the *order of a relation* in *m*-dimensional space as follows: add to the conditions as many arbitrary linear conditions as are necessary to make the multiplicity of the relation equal to *m*, then the number of points satisfying these conditions is the order of the relation. Thus, the *order of a plane curve* is the number of points (real and imaginary) in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary right line. The *order of a non-plane curve* is the number of points in which the curve is cut by a plane. The *order of a surface* is the number of points in which the surface is cut by a right line. The *order of a congruence* is the number of points in which the congruence lines lying in an arbitrary plane are cut by an arbitrary plane. The *order of a complex* is the number of points in which the curve enveloping the lines of the complex lying in an arbitrary plane is cut by an arbitrary plane. (*b*) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also *equation*. —**13.** Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

The same I am, ere ancient'st *order* was,
Or what is now received *Shak*, W. T., iv. 1. 10.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

14. Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well *Hooker*, Eccles Polity.

But that great command o'ersways the *order*,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v 1 251.

15. Authority; warrant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means,
There shall be *order* for 't *Shak*, M for M, ii 2. 25

We gave them no *order* to make any composition to separate you and us in this

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 282

16. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the *order* of business; to rise to a point of *order*, the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

17. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

He has come to court this may,
A' mounted in good *order*

Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

Any of the forementioned faculties, if wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable effects in men's understandings

Locke, Human Understanding, II xi § 12.

He lost the sense that handles daily life,
That keeps us all in *order*

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail

18. *Eccles.*, in liturgies, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the *order* of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed. —**19.** Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and *order*.

All things invite
To peaceful counsels, and the settled state
Of *order*. *Milton*, P L, ii. 280

Without *order* there is no living in public society, because the want thereof is the mother of confusion.

Hooker, Eccles Polity, viii 2.

What Hume (e. g.) means by Justice is rather what I have called *Order*, the observance of the actual system of rules, whether strictly legal or customary, which bind together the different members of any society into an organic whole. *H Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p 411

Tis hard to settle *order* once again.

Tennyson, Lotus Eaters, Choric Song

20†. Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measures; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase *to take order*.

As for the money that he had promised unto the king, he *took* no good *order* for it 2 Mac. iv. 27.

I am content Provide me soldiers, lords,
Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs

Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii. 1. 320.

He quickly *tooke* such *order* with such Lawyers that he layd them by the heeles till he sent some of them prisoners for England. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 163

Then were they remanded to the Cage again, until further *order* should be *taken* with them

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 157

21. Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive *orders* to march; to disobey *orders*.

As I have given *order* to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye 1 Cor xvi. 1

Give order that these bodies
High on a stage be placed to the view.

Shak, Hamlet, v. 2. 388.

The magistrates of Plimouth . referred themselves to an *order* of the commissioners, wherein liberty is given to the Massachusetts [colony] to take course with Gorton and the lands they had possessed

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II 252

Proud his mistress' *orders* to perform.

Pope, Dunciad, iii 263

On the 27th April, 1526, arrived four messengers from court, with *orders* for Don Roderigo to return, and also to bring Don Hector along with him

Bruce, Source of the Nile, III 180

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A *judgment* is the formal determination of a trial; an *order* is usually the formal determination of a motion.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed. *Wharton*

(*b*) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an *order* on a banker for twenty pounds, pay to A B or *order*; an *order* to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer

An *order* is a written direction from one who either has in fact, or in the writing professes to have, control over a fund or thing to another who either purports in the writing to be under obligation to obey, or who is in fact under such obligation, commanding some appropriation thereof. *Bishop.*

(*c*) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything, a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc as, to give an agent an *order* for groceries, an *order* for canal stock; the work was done to *order*.

The fact is, that he seldom worked to *order*. Sale in the cloth-halls was the rule

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. clxx

Mr. W. . was entrusted with the execution of large *orders*, especially in gold and Government bonds.

H. Clews, Twenty eight Years in Wall Street, p. 427

(*d*) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment

In those days were pit *orders* — beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them! *Lamb*, My First Play.

Apostolic orders. See def 3 (*b*). — **Attic order.** See *attic*2. — **By order†**, consequently. *Minsheu*, 1617. — **Caryatic order.** See *caryatic*. — **Charging order.** See *charge*. — **Circle of higher order.** See *circle*. — **Clerk in orders.** See *clerk*. — **Close order**, in *milit. tactics*, the space of about one half-pace between ranks, in the United States service, on rough ground and when marching in double time, it is increased to 32 inches. *Farrow*. — **Common order, order of course**, in *law*, those ordinary directions of the court which by long practice have come to be matters of right in proper cases. They may be entered by the party or his attorney without actual application to the court and without notice to his adversary. — **Contact of the *n*th order.** See *contact*. — **Four orders**, the four orders of mendicant friars — the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Franciscan or Gray Friars, the Carmelites or White Friars, and the Augustinian or Austin Friars.

> In alle the *ordres foure* is noon that can
> So moche of dalliaunce and fair langage.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 210.

Full orders. See *to be in full orders*. — **General order.** (*a*) An order relating to the whole military or naval service or to the whole command, in distinction to *special orders*, relating only to individuals or to a part of the command. (*b*) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignees within a certain time after its arrival in port. [U. S.] — **Guelfic order.** See *Guelfic*. — **Heavy marching order.** See *heavy*1. — **Holy orders.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *major orders*. See def 3 (*b*). (*b*) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches. — **In order that**, to the end that. — **In order to**, as a means or preparation for, with a view to, for the purpose of: followed by an infinitive or a noun as object: as, *in order to* economize space, *in order to* succeed, one must be diligent. — **Inverse order of alienation.** See *inverse*. — **Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight*. — **Letter of orders**, a certificate given under the hand and seal of the ordaining bishop, testifying that a certain person has been rightly and canonically ordained. — **Light marching order** See *light*2. — **Major orders.** See def 3 (*b*). — **Male order.** See *male*1. — **Mendicant orders.** See *mendicant*. — **Military Order of Savoy**, an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I of Sardinia, in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, veided, and surmounted by a crown. The ribbon is blue. — **Minor orders.** See def 3 (*b*). — **Open order**, in *milit tactics*, an interval of about three yards between ranks. — **Order for Merit.** See *merit*. — **Order in Council**, in *Eng. hist.*, an order by the sovereign with the advice of the Privy Council. The most noted were those of 1807, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decree, they declared all vessels trading with France or countries under French influence liable to seizure. These orders bore severely against the commerce of the United States, as all goods from that country destined for the continent had to be landed in England, to pay duty, and to be exported under British regulations. — **Order of a complex.** See def 12. — **Order of a condition**, the number of simple conditions to which it is equivalent, the number by which the condition reduces the constant expressing the multiplicity of the figures satisfying the antecedent conditions. — **Order of a determinant**, the square root of the number of constituents in it. — **Order of a differential** or **of a differential coefficient**, the number of differentiations required to produce it. — **Order of a differential equation**, the order of the highest differential coefficient it contains. — **Order of a function.** See *function*. — **Order of Alcantara**, a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1213 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter. — **Order of Alexander Nevski**, a Russian order founded in 1722 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catherine I. in 1725. The ordinary badge is a cross *patté*, the center being a circle of white enamel, showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel, with a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoir*. — **Order of an algebraic curve.** See *curve* and def 12. — **Order of an algebraic equation** or **quantic**, its degree. — **Order of an equation of finite differences**, the order of the highest difference or enlargement it contains. — **Order of an infinite** or **infinitesimal**, the number of times it is requisite to multiply into itself an infinite or infinitesimal of the first order, in order to obtain such infinite or infinitesimal. — **Order of approximation**, the number of times the operation of approximation has been performed in order to obtain a given solution. — **Order of a substitution.** See *substitution*. — **Order of a surface.** See def. 12. — **Order of a transformation.** See *transformation*. — **Order of battle**, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army or fleet, according to the circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, etc. — **Order of Calatrava**, a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon. — **Order of Charles III.**, a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771. — **Order of Charles XIII.**, a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees. — **Order of Christ**, a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark-red. — **Order of Civil Merit**, the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit*, under *merit*. — **Order of contact of two plane curves**, one less than the order of the infinitesimal which measures the distance of the curves at a distance from the point of contact measured by an infinitesimal of the first order, or the limit toward which the logarithm of the distance between the two curves divided by the logarithm of the distance from the point of contact at which that distance is measured approximates as the latter distance approximates toward zero. — **Order of Fidelity, Generosity, Glory.** See *fidelity*, etc. — **Order of Isabella the Catholic**, known as the *Royal American Order*, and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patte indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms. — **Order of Jesus.** See *Jesus*. — **Order of Leopold**, an Austrian order founded by Francis I., Emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence. — **Order of Louisa**, a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only. — **Order of Maria Louisa**, a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence. — **Order of Maria Theresa**, an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II. — **Order of Maximilian**, an order for encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II of Bavaria. — **Order of Medjidie.** See *Medjidie*. — **Order of Military Merit.** (*a*) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (*b*) See *merit*. (*c*) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Wurtemberg in 1759. — **Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*. — **Order of nature.** (*a*) That order in which the general comes before the particulars. (*b*) That order in which the cause comes before the effect. — **Order of Our Lady of Montesa**, a Spanish order founded in the fourteenth century by the King of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain. — **Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus. — **Order of sailing**, the formation of a fleet ordered by the commander-in-chief. — **Order of St. Andrew**, a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia, in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltire-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue, but on state occasions this badge is worn scarlet. The collar is composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltires, and of shields with flags and crowns. — **Order of St. Andrew in Scotland.** See *Order of the Thistle*, under *thistle*. — **Order of St. Benedict of Aviz**, a Portuguese order said to date from the twelfth century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck. — **Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear*. — **Order of St. George.** (*a*) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (*b*) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catherine II. See def 6 (*b*) (3). — **Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St James of Compostella*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red. — **Order of St. Lazarus**, an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution. — **Order of St. Louis**, a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reinstated. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored. — **Order of St. Michael**, a French order instituted by Louis XI in 1469, and modified by Henry III and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black. — **Order of St. Michael and St. George**, a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese Islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended. — **Order of St. Patrick**, an order of knighthood instituted by George III of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights. — **Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian**, a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims. — **Order of St. Stanislaus**, a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia. — **Order of the Annunciation.** See *annunciation*. — **Order of the Bear.** See *bear*2. — **Order of the Black Eagle.** See *eagle*. — **Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian*. — **Order of the Chrysanthemum**, an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876. — **Order of the Conception.** See *conception*. — **Order of the Cordon Jaune**, a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Nevers, for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct. — **Order of the Crescent.** See *crescent*. — **Order of the Crown.** See *crown*. — **Order of the day.** (*a*) In a legislative body, a matter for consideration assigned to a particular day. Such an order is privileged, and takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn and a question of privilege. Several subjects are often assigned for the same day, and hence are called *orders of the day*. *Cushing*. (*b*) The prevailing rule or custom.



Insignia of the Order of St Michael and St. George.

> The shooter has generally time for a fair aim — and, indeed, wild-fowl shooting can hardly be termed snap-shooting — and long shots are undoubtedly the *order of the day*.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 427.

Order of the difference or enlargement of a function, the number of operations of differencing or enlarging required to produce it. — **Order of the Fan.** See *fan*. — **Order of the Fish.** See *fish*1. — **Order of the Garter.** See *garter*. — **Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*. — **Order of the Griffin.** See *gryffin*. — **Order of the Holy Ghost.** See *ghost*. — **Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *hospitaler*. — **Order of the Illuminati.** See *Illuminati*. — **Order of the Indian Empire.** See *Indian*. — **Order of the Iron Cross.** See *iron*. — **Order of the Iron Crown.** See *iron*. — **Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem* (which see, under *hospitaler*). — **Order of the Knot.** See *knot*1. — **Order of the Legion of Honor.** See *legion*. — **Order of the Lion.** See *lion*. — **Order of the Palm.** See *palm*. — **Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*. — **Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*, under *ghost*. — **Order of the Thistle.** See *thistle*. — **Order of the White Eagle, Elephant, Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc. — **Order of the Yellow String.** See *Order of the Cordon Jaune*. — **Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon*. — **Out of order.** (*a*) In confusion or disorder: as, the room is *out of order*. (*b*) Not in an efficient condition: as, the watch is *out of order*. (*c*) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules: as, the motion is *out of order*. (*d*) Sick, unwell, indisposed.

> When any one in Sir Roger's company complains he is *out of order*, he immediately calls for some posset-drink for him.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100

> I have been lately much *out of order*, and confined at home, but now I go abroad again.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 323

Question of order, in a legislative body, a question relating to a violation of the rules or a breach of order in a particular proceeding. It must be decided by the chair without debate. *Cushing*. — **Sailing orders** (*naut*), the final instructions given to government vessels. — **Special orders**, in *law*, those orders which are made only in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and require notice to the adversary and a hearing by the court. — **Standing orders**, in Parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case. [Eng.] — **Teutonic Order.** See *Teutonic*. — **The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.** See *Odd-Fellow*. — **The Order of the Martyrs.** Same as *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian*. — **Third order**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an order among the Dominicans, Camelites, etc., composed of secular associates conforming to a certain extent to the general design of the order. The members of such orders are called *tertiaries*. — **To be in full orders**, to have been ordained both as a deacon and as a priest, to be in priest's orders. — **To be in (holy) orders**, to be a member of an episcopally ordained Christian ministry. — **To call a meeting to order**, to open a meeting, or call upon it to proceed to orderly business: said of the presiding officer. [U. S.] — **To call a speaker to order**, to interrupt him on the ground that he transgresses established rules of debate. See *question of order*. — **To take order†.** See def 20. — **To take orders**, to enter the Christian ministry through ordination, specifically, so to enter an episcopally ordained ministry. = **Syn. 21** (*a*). *Verdict, Report*, etc. See *decision*.

order (ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordren*, < OF. *odrer*; cf. MLG. *ordēren* = G. *be-ordern* = Sw. *be-ordra* = Dan. *be-ordre*, order, direct, also D. *ordenen* = MLG. *ordenen*, *orden* = OHG. *ordinōn*, *ordenōn*, MHG. *ordenen*, G. *ordnen*, *an-ordnen* = Sw. *ordna* = Dan. *ordne*, order, arrange, also Sw. *for-ordna*, Dan. *for-ordne*, order, etc.; < L. *ordinare*, arrange, order, command, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.* Cf. *ordain*, *ordinate*, from the same L. verb.] **1.** To put in a row or rank; place in rank or position; range.

> Warriours old with *order'd* spear and shield.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 565.

> Here all things in their place remain,
> As all were *order'd* ages since.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

2. To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

> Whosoever are consecrated or *ordered* according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the forenamed King Edward unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or *ordered* according to the same Rites, we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and *ordered*.
> *Book of Common Prayer* (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

> He did bestow
> Both guestes and meate, when ever in they came,
> And knew them how to *order* without blame,
> As him the steward badd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.

He shall *order* the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the Lord continually Lev. xxiv. 4

The rhymes are dazzled from their place,
And *oraer'd* words asunder fly.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol

4. To dispose; adjust; regulate; direct; manage; govern; ordain; establish.

No force for that, for it is *order'd* so,
That I may leap both hedge and dyke full well.
Wyatt, The Courtier's Life, To John Poins

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life *ordered* according to nature, and that we be hereunto ordained of God
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Order my steps in thy word, and let not any iniquity have dominion over me Ps. cxix 133

If I know how or which way to *order* these affairs
Thus thrust disorderly into my hands,
Never believe me *Shak*., Rich II., ii 2. 109.

She will *order* all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

5. To instruct authoritatively or imperatively; give an order or command to; command; bid: as, the general *ordered* the troops to advance; to *order* a person out of the house.

Good uncle, help to *order* several powers
To Oxford, or where er these traitors are.
Shak., Rich II., v. 3. 140.

The President of Panama had strictly *ordered* that none should adventure to any of the Islands for Plantains.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 206.

6. To command to be made, done, issued, etc.; give a commission for; require to be supplied or furnished: as, to *order* goods through an agent.

That pair of checked trousers . . he did me the favour of *ordering* from my own tailor
Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball, i

Another new issue of 100 millions United States notes was *ordered* on motion of Mr. Stevens
H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p 83

To order about, to send to and fro on tasks or errands; assume authority over, dictate to, domineer over.—**To order arms**, in military drill, to bring the butt of a fire arm to the ground, the weapon being held vertically against the right side.—**To order up**, in *euchre*, to direct the dealer to take the turned-up card into his hand in place of any card he then holds.=**Syn. 3.** To adjust, schedule, systematize.—**4.** To carry on.—**5.** To bid, require, instruct.

orderable (ôr'dėr-n-bl), *a.* [< *order* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordered; biddable; obedient; docile

The king's averseness to physick, and impatience under it, was quickly removed above expectation, the king (contrary to his custome) being very *orderable* in all his sicknesse. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. vii 22. (*Davies*)

order-book (ôr'dėr-bůk), *n.* A book in which orders are entered. Specifically—(*a*) A book in which the orders of customers are entered, as for the making or supplying of articles. (*b*) A book in the British House of Commons in which members are required to enter motions before submitting them to the House. (*c*) A book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the senior officer. (*d*) A book kept at all military headquarters, in which orders are written for the information of officers and men. Each company also keeps one. *Wilhelm*

order-class (ôr'dėr-klȧs), *n.* The number of lines of a congruence which are cut by two arbitrary lines.

orderer (ôr'dėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who arranges, disposes, or regulates; one who keeps in order, or restores to order.

You have . . chosen me to be the judge of the late evils happened, *orderer* of the present disorders, and finally protector of this country. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

But it is no harm for Him, who is by right, and in the greatest propriety, the Supreme *Orderer* of all things, to order everything in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be ordered
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, iv § 9.

2. One who gives orders; one who orders or commands; a commander, ruler, or governor.

ordering (ôr'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *order*, *v.*] 1. Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service to come into the house of the Lord, according to their manner, under Aaron their father, as the Lord God of Israel had commanded him. 1 Chron xxiv 19

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, ordination; the act of ordaining or conferring orders: as, the *ordering* of deacons; the *ordering* of priests.

The Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and *Ordering* of Priests and Deacons, lately set forth in the time of Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by authority of Parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such Consecration and *Ordering*; neither hath it anything that of itself is superstitious and ungodly.
Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. Arrangement; adjustment; settlement.

We need no more of your advice; the matter,
The loss, the gain, the *ordering* on 't, is all
Properly ours. *Shak*., W. T., ii. 1. 168.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that are to proceed from, and to express our thoughts, which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.
South, Sermons, II. iii.

4. Government; management; administration.

As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house
Ecclus. xxvi. 16

orderless (ôr'dėr-les), *a.* [< *order* + *-less*.] Without rule, regularity, or method; disorderly.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love
Shak., K. John, iii 1. 253.

This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which *orderless* all form of order brake,
So then began her words, and thus she spake
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii 81.

orderliness (ôr'dėr-li-nes), *n.* Orderly state or condition; regularity; order.

Thanks to the *orderliness* of things, dangers have their premonitions *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *ordelyk* = MLG. *ordelik* = MHG. *ordenlich*, G. *ordentlich* = Sw. Dan. *ordentlig*; as *order* + *-ly*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Conformed or conforming to good order or arrangement; characterized by method or regularity, or by conformity to established order; regular; methodical; harmonious.

The children *orderly*, and mothers pale
For fright,
Long ranged on a rowe stode round about
Surrey, Æneid, ii

As when the total kind
Of birds, in *orderly* array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden to receive
Their names of thee *Milton*, P. L., vi 74.

Her thick brown hair was smoothly taken off her broad forehead, and put in a very *orderly* fashion under her linen cap. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii

This *orderly* succession of tints, gently blending into one another, is one of the greatest sources of beauty that we are acquainted with.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p 278

2†. In accordance with established regulations; duly authorized.

As for the orders established, with the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Observant of rule or discipline; not unruly; without uproar; deliberate; peaceful or proper in behavior.

He would not swear, . . and gave such *orderly* and well behaved reproof to all uncomeliness that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words *Shak*., M. W. of W., ii 1. 59

And now what cure, what other remedy,
Can to our desp'rate wounds be ministred?
Men are not good but for necessity,
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii 38

Perkin, . . considering the delay of time, and observing their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming, doubted the worst *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 141.

4. *Milit.*, of or pertaining to orders, or to the communication or execution of orders; on duty: as, *orderly* drummer; *orderly* room.—**Orderly book** (*milt.*), a book kept in each troop or company in a regiment for the insertion of general or regimental orders.—**Orderly officer**, the officer of the day—that is, the officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to superintend matters of cleanliness, food, etc.; especially, the officer of the day on duty at the headquarters of an army in the field.—**Orderly room**, a room in barracks used as the office of a company. *Wilhelm*.—**Orderly sergeant**, in the United States army and marine corps, the senior sergeant of every company or guard of marines.=**Syn. 1.** *Orderly* implies more love of order than either *methodical* or *systematic*.—3. Peaceable, quiet, well-behaved

II. *n.*; pl. *orderlies* (-liz). 1. A private soldier or a non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—2. An attendant in a ward of a hospital whose duty it is to keep order among the patients, see to their wants, preserve cleanliness, etc.—3. One who keeps things in order generally and preserves neatness. See the quotation. [Eng.]

But sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street-*orderly* . . He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-goods, the guardian of reticules, pocket books, purses, and watch pockets; the experienced observer and detector of pick-pockets, the ever ready, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 260.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* [= D. *ordelyk* = OHG. *ordenlicho*, MHG. *ordenliche*, G. *ordentlich* = Dan. *ordentlig*; from the adj.] According to due order; regularly; duly; properly; decorously.

They went all in couples very *orderly*.
Coryat, Crudities, I 104.

Thou thyself also walkest *orderly*, and keepest the law
Acts xxi. 24.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*
Shak., T. of the S., iii 1 45.

Hee apprehends a jest by seeing men smile, and laughes *orderly* himselfe when it comes to his turne
Bp. Earle, Micro cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

ordinability† (ôr'di-nȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ordinabilita(t-)s*, ordination, < *ordinabilis*, ordinable: see *ordinable*.] The quality of being ordinable, or capable of being ordained or appointed. *Bp. Bull*, Works, I. 367.

ordinable† (ôr'di-nȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *ordinable*, < OF. *ordinable*, < ML. *ordinabilis*, < L. *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being ranked or estimated; proportional; relative.

And every thing, though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is *ordinable* to the greate goodnesse. *Testament of Love*, ii.

2. Capable of being adjusted, fitted, prepared, ordained, or appointed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

ordinaire (ôr-di-nãr'), *n.* [F.: an abbreviation for *vin ordinaire*, ordinary (table) wine: see *ordinary*.] Wine, usually of a low grade, such as is customarily served at an ordinary. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 6.

ordinal (ôr'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinall*, < OF. (and F.) *ordinal* = Sp. Pg. *ordinal* = It. *ordinale*, < LL. *ordinalis*, of order, denoting order (as a numeral), < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Noting position in an order or series: an epithet designating one of that class of numerals which describe an object as occupying a certain place in a series of similar objects; first, second, third, etc., are *ordinal* numbers.—2. In *nat. hist.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating an order, as of animals, or a family of plants: as, *ordinal* terms; a group of *ordinal* value; *ordinal* distinctions; *ordinal* rank.

There is not known to be a single *ordinal* form of insect extinct. *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p 49.

II. *n.* 1. A numeral which designates the place or position of an object in some particular series, as *first*, *second*, *third*, etc.—2. A body of regulations. (*a*) Any book registering or regulating order, succession, or usage

He hath after his *ordinall*
Assigned one in speciall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

(*b*) A book containing the orders and constitutions of a religious house or a college. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

As prouost pryncypall
To teach them theyr *ordynall*.
Skelton, Poems, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 555.

(*c*) In England before the Reformation, a book directing in what manner the services for the canonical hours should be said throughout the year, a directory of the daily office: also known as the *ordinale*, *pica*, or *pie*. It contained a calendar, and gave the variations in the choir offices according to the day or season.

The *Ordinal* was a directory, or perpetual calendar, so drawn up that it told how each day's service, the year through, might easily be found
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

(*d*) In the *Anglican Ch.* since the Reformation, a book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; a collection of officers prescribing the form and manner of conferring holy orders. The ordinal was first published in English in 1550, and was slightly changed in 1552 and 1662. Although technically a separate book, it has always since 1552 been bound with the Prayer book.

ordinale (ôr-di-nȧ'lē), *n.*; pl. *ordinalia* (-li-ȧ) [ML., neut. of *ordinalis*: see *ordinal*.] Same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

ordinalism (ôr'di-nal-izm), *n.* [< *ordinal* + *-ism*.] The quality of being ordinal. *Latham*.

ordinance (ôr'di-nans), *n.* [< ME. *ordinaunce*, *ordenaunce*, < OF. *ordinance*, *ordenance*, *ordonnance*, *ordonnance*, F. *ordonnance* = Pr. *ordenansa*, *ordonnansa* = Sp. *ordenanza* = Pg. *ordenança* = It. *ordinanza*, < ML. *ordinantia*, an order, decree, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ordering, ordaining: see *ordinant*. Cf. *ordinance*, *ordonnance*.]

1†. Ordering; disposition; arrangement.

And marching thrise in warlike *ordinance*,
Thrise lowted lowly to the noble mayd
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 5.

The *Ordinance* and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his [M. le Nostre's] Invention. *Luter*, Journey to Paris, p. 26.

2†. Orderly disposition; proper arrangement; regular order; due proportion.

I have no wommen suffisant certayn
The chambres for tarraye in *ordinance*
After my lust, and therfor wolde I fayn
That thyn were all swyche manci governance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 905.

3†. Order; rank; dignity; position.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats, to show bare heads . .
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up
To speak of war and peace *Shak*., Cor., iii 2. 12.

4†. Preparation; provision; array; arrangement.

Wel may men knowe that so gret *ordinance*
May no man tellen in a litel clause
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 152.

And the two brethern a-geyn their burghes and townes made gode *ordenaunce*, as Merlin dide hem counseile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

5†. An appliance; an appointment; an arrangement; equipment: as, *ordinance* of war; hence, specifically, cannon; ordnance. See *ordnance*.

With all her [their] *ordinance* there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

In the eleventh year, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, was the house finished with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the *ordinances* thereof.
1 Ki. vi. 38 (margin).

Item, amonge all wondre and straunge *ordynaunce* that we sawe there, bothe for see and lande, with all maner Artyllary and Ingynes that may be deuysyd, pryncypally we noted ij. peces of artyllary
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock
In second accent to his *ordinance*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 126.

6†. Established state or condition; regular or established mode of action; proceeding as regulated by authority.

Knowest thou the *ordinances* of heaven?
Job xxxviii. 33.

All these things change from their *ordinance*
Their natures and preformed faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 66.

7. Regulation by authority; a command; an appointment; an order; that which is ordained, ordered, or appointed; a rule or law established by authority; edict; decree, as of the Supreme Being or of Fate; law or statute made by human authority; authoritative regulation. In modern usage the term covers all the standing regulations adopted by a municipal corporation, or, in other words, the local laws and internal regulations passed by the governing body, and calculated to have permanent or continuous operation, as distinguished from *resolutions*, which are orders of temporary character or intended to meet a special occasion. Thus, an order forbidding fireworks in the streets is an *ordinance*; one appropriating money for celebrating a holiday is a *resolution*. Abbreviated *ord.*

His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn,
With William's *ordinance*, vnto the erle Alayn.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 83.

He made also divers *Ordinances* concerning the measures of Corn, and Wine, and Cloath, and that no Cloath should any where be dy'd of any other Colour than black, but only in principal Towns and Cities.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

God's *ordinance*
Of Death is blown in every wind.
Tennyson, To J. S.

8. *Eccles.*, a religious ceremony, rite, or practice established by authority: as, the *ordinance* of baptism.

He reproved also the practice of private members making speeches in the church assemblies, to the disturbance and hindrance of the *ordinances*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 376.

9. In *arch.*, arrangement; system; order: said of a part or detail as well as of an architectural whole.

The soffits or ceilings . . . are of the same material as the walls and columnar *ordinances*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 389.

Northwest ordinance. Same as *ordinance of 1787*.—**Ordinance of Nullification.** See *nullification*.—**Ordinance of parliament,** a temporary act of parliament.—**Ordinance of 1784,** an act of the United States Congress under the Confederation, passed April 23d, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, comprising tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.—**Ordinance of 1787,** the law of Congress under the Confederation according to which was organized the Northwest Territory, west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio rivers. Its chief provisions related to the government of the territory, the rights of citizens, the formation of new States, free navigation, and especially the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes.—**Ordinance of staples.** See *staple*.—**Ordinance of the forest,** an English statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) touching matters and causes of the forest.—**Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe,** an English ordinance of 1188 levying a tax of that name. It is important as being one of the earliest attempts to tax personal property, and because local jurors were employed to determine the liability of individuals.—**Self-denying Ordinance,** in *Eng. hist.*, an ordinance, passed April 3d, 1645, that members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office should vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days.=**Syn.** 7. *Edict, Decree*, etc. See *law*1.

ordinance†, *v. t.* [< *ordinance, n.*, 5.] To arm with ordnance.

The people . . . conuaied him [Ulysses] in to his realme of Ithaca in a shippe of wonderfull beautie, well *ordinanced* and manned for his defence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

ordinand (ôr′di-nand), *n.* [= F. *ordinand* = Sp. Pg. *ordenando* = It. *ordinando*, < L. *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*, ordain: see *ordain*, *ordinate*.] One about to be ordained or to receive orders.

A plain alb was again the only dress prescribed to the *ordinands*, and it remained unaltered to the end of the ordination. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

ordinant (ôr′di-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinant* = Sp. Pg. *ordenante* = It. *ordinante*, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Ruling; overruling; disposing; directing; ordaining.

Why, even in that was Heaven *ordinant*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 48.

II. *n.* One who ordains; a prelate who confers orders.

ordinarily (ôr′di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an ordinary manner. (*a*) According to established rules or settled method; in accordance with an established order.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained that the temper of the inferior bodies should *ordinarily* depend vpon the superior. *Hakewill*, Apology, v. § 1.

(*b*) Commonly; usually; in most cases.

Corn (Indian) was sold *ordinarily* at three shillings the bushel, a good cow at seven or eight pounds, and some at £5—and other things answerable.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 25.

ordinary (ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ordinario*, < L. *ordinarius*, of the usual order, usual, customary, common, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed to a fixed or regulated sequence or arrangement; hence, sanctioned by law or usage; established; settled; stated; regular; normal; customary.

Euen then (my priests) may you make holyday,
And pray no more but *ordinarie* prayers.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 81.

Moreover, the porters were at every gate; it was not lawful for any to go from his *ordinary* service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them. 1 Esd. i. 16.

Lady, may it please you to bestow upon a stranger the *ordinary* grace of salutation?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

2. Common in practice or use; usual; frequent; habitual.

Be patient, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 115.

Their *ordinary* drink being water, yet once a day they will warm their blouds with a draught of wine.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

To be excited is not the *ordinary* state of the mind, but the extraordinary, the now and then state.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 263.

3. Common in occurrence; such as may be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; commonplace; mean; low.

Some of them hath he made high days, and hallowed them, and some of them hath he made *ordinary* days.
Ecclus. xxxiii. 9.

He has two essential parts of the courtier, pride and ignorance; marry, the rest come somewhat after the *ordinary* gallant. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get His Majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

An *ordinary* man would neither have incurred the danger of succouring Essex, nor the disgrace of assailing him.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman. *Johnson.* [Now only in vulgar use, often contracted *ornery*.]

Well, I reckon he [a cat who had suffered from an explosion] was praps the *ornerest* lookin' beast you ever see.
Mark Twain, Roughing It, lxi.

Judge ordinary. See *judge*.—**Lord ordinary,** in the Court of Session, Scotland, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*. *Imp. Dict.*—**Ordinary biblic.** See *biblic*.—**Ordinary care, ordinary diligence,** in *law*, such care or diligence as men of common prudence, under similar circumstances, usually exercise.—**Ordinary conveyance, dodecahedron, equation, function, mark.** See the nouns.—**Ordinary neglect, ordinary negligence.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Ordinary ray,** in double refraction. See *refraction*.—**Ordinary seaman,** a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties and to be rated as an able seaman.—**Ordinary table†,** a gambling-house.

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie tables*, &c., do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London.
G. Whetstone, cited in Poet. Decam., ii. 240. (*Nares.*)

Ordinary time, in *milit. tactics* in the United States, quick time, which is 110 steps or 86 yards a minute, or 2 miles 1613 yards an hour. *Wilhelm.*=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Regular*, etc. (see *normal*), wonted.—**3.** *Vulgar*, etc. (see *common*), homely.

II. *n.*; pl. *ordinaries* (-riz). **1.** One possessing immediate jurisdiction in his own right and not by special deputation. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic or his deputy, in his capacity as an ex officio ecclesiastical judge; also, the bishop's deputy in other ecclesiastical matters, including formerly the administration of estates.

They be not few which have licences, . . . some of the pope, and some of their *ordinaries*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 41.

Every Minister so repelling any [from the Holy Communion] . . . shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the *Ordinary*.
Book of Common Prayer, Rubric in Communion Office.

In spiritual causes, a lay person may be no *ordinary*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

If the *ordinary* claimed the incriminated clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 399.

(*b*) An English diocesan officer, entitled the *ordinary of assize and sessions*, appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, perform other religious services for them, and assist in preparing them for death.

The *Ordinary*'s paid for setting the Psalm, and the Parish-Priest for reading the Ceremony.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

2. A judge empowered to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. Specifically—(*a*) In the Court of Session in Scotland, one of the five judges, sitting in separate courts, who form the Outer House. Appeals may be taken from their decision to the Inner House. (*b*) In some of the United States, a judge of a court of probate.

3. The established or due sequence; the appointed or fixed form; in the Roman Catholic missal and in other Latin liturgies, the established sequence or order for saying mass; the service of the mass (with exclusion of the canon) as preëminent; the ordo. In the medieval English liturgical books the Latin title was *Ordinarium et Canon Missæ*, the ordinary and canon of the mass; in the Roman missal and in general Latin use the title is *Ordo Missæ*, the order of the mass, and the *Canon Missæ*, canon of the mass, is entered as a new title. Hence some writers call only that part of the mass which precedes the canon the *ordinary* or *ordo*.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole realm. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. i. 23. (*Davies.*)

4†. Rule; guide.

They be right hangmen, to murder whosoever desireth for that doctrine, that God hath given to be the *ordinary* of our faith and living.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 169.

5. Something regular and customary; something in common use.—**6.** A usual or customary meal; hence, a regular meal provided at an eating-house for every one, as distinguished from dishes specially ordered; a table d'hôte.

We have had a merry and a lusty *ordinary*,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

We had in our boate a very good *ordinary*, and excellent company. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

When I was a young man about this town, I frequented the *ordinary* of the Black-horse in Holborn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 185.

7. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for a meal.

He doth, besides, bring me the names of all the young gentlemen in the city that use *ordinaries* or taverns, talking (to my thinking) only as the freedom of their youth teach them without any further ends, for dangerous and seditious spirits. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman Hater, i. 3.

The place or *ordinary* where he uses to eat.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

She noticed a small inn or *ordinary*, where a card nailed to the door-post announced that a dinner was to be had inside at a cheap rate. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 397.

8. The average; the mass; the common run.

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*
Of nature's sale-work.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 42.

9. In *her.*, a very common bearing, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes by one of the heraldic lines, wavy, nebulé, or the like. See *line*2, 12. The ordinaries are the oldest bearings, and in general the oldest escutcheons are those which are charged only with the ordinaries, or with these primarily, other charges having been added. The bearings most generally admitted as ordinaries are the eight following: bar, bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire; but most writers add one, some two, and others a greater number, namely one or more of the following: bend sinister, inescutcheon, quarter or franc-quartier, pile, bordure. By some writers also the subordinaries and ordinaries are considered together under one head. The ordinaries are often called *honorable ordinaries*, to distinguish them from the subordinaries.

Bends, chevrons, and bars are three of the somewhat numerous *ordinaries*, so called from their frequent use.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 97, note 2.

10. In the navy: (*a*) The establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. (*b*) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers: as, a ship in *ordinary* (one laid up under the direction of the officers of a navy-yard or dockyard).—**Court of ordinary,** the name given in Georgia to a court having general probate jurisdiction.—**Court of the ordinary.** See *court*.—**Honorable ordinary.** See def. 9.—**In ordinary.** (*a*) In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving: as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

I think my Eagle is so justly styled Jove's servant *in ordinary*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

(*b*) See def. 10 (*b*).—**Lord of appeal in ordinary.** See *lord*.—**Ordinary of arms,** in *her.*, a book or table of reference in which heraldic bearings or achievements, or both, are arranged in alphabetical or other regular order with the names of persons who bear them attached; the reverse of an *armory*.—**Ordinary of the mass.** See def. 3.

Abbreviated *ord.*

ordinaryship (ôr'di-nā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *ordinary* + *-ship*.] The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary. *Fuller.*

ordinate (ôr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinat* (also *ordene*, q. v.) = It. *ordinato*, < L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered, appointed, ordained, pp. of *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*, *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Regular.

For he that stondeth clere and *ordinate*,
And proude happis suffreth undersilde.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. (*Halliwell.*)

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2†. Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

A wedded man, in his estaat,
Lyveth a lyf blisful and *ordinaat*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 40.

3. In *entom.*, placed in one or more regular rows: as, *ordinate* spines, punctures, spots, etc.—**Ordinate eyes,** eyes arranged in definite order, as the simple eyes of a spider.

II. *n.* In *analyt. geom.*, a line used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See *abscissa*, and *Cartesian coordinates* (under *Cartesian*).—**Applicate ordinate.** See *applicate*

ordinate† (ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, ordain, order, etc.: see *order*, *v.*] **1.** To ordain; appoint.

With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv 22.

2. To direct; dispose

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy spiritual enemies'] motions to his own holy purposes. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iii § 3.

ordinately† (ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* Regularly; according to an established order; in order.

I wyll *ordinately* treate of the two partes of a publike weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i 2.

ordination (ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *ordination*, also *ordinaison*, F. *ordination* = Sp. *ordinacion* = Pg. *ordenação* = It. *ordinazione*, < L. *ordinatio(n-)*, a setting in order, ordering, ordainment, ordinance, rule, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*.] **1.** Disposition as in ranks or rows; formal arrangement; array.

Cyrus . disposing his troes, like his armies, in regular *ordination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. The act of admitting to holy orders, or to the Christian ministry; the rite of conferring holy orders or investing with ministerial or sacerdotal power and authority. In episcopal churches, including the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church, ordination consists in imposition of hands by a bishop upon the candidate, thus admitting him to one of the holy orders, and conferring on him the powers of that order and authority to perform its functions. The act of elevation to the episcopate is in strict technical use called *consecration*, not *ordination*. *Ordination* in its wider sense includes admission to the minor orders, which are usually conferred in the Roman Catholic Church by a bishop, but can be bestowed by an abbot, the act of admission consisting in the tradition (delivery) of the instruments. In Presbyterian churches the power of ordination rests with the presbytery, who appoint one or more of their number to conduct the ordination ceremonies, which include laying on of hands. In Congregational and Baptist churches ordination is customarily performed by the pastors of other churches (of the same denomination), but is regarded as necessary only for the preservation of church order, and the service is regarded as conferring no special religious authority. See *institution*, *induction*, *installation*

As for *Ordination*, what is it but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst

3†. Arrangement of parts so as to form a consistent whole; organization; prearrangement; constitution.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

4. Assignment of proper place in an order or series; hence, suitable relation; due proportion.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

5. Appointment; enactment; decree; ordinance.

They worship their own gods according to their own *ordination*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p 630.

By the holy and wise *ordination* of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Pa. cxviii. 22.

ordinative† (ôr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *ordinativo*, < LL. *ordinativus*, signifying or indicating order, < L. *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Directory; administrative.

Episcopall power and precedency . . immediately succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 259. (*Davies.*)

ordinato-liturate (ôr-di-nā'tō-lit'ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *lituratus*, blurred: see *ordinate* and *liturate*.] Having rows of lituræ or indeterminate spots, etc.

ordinato-maculate (ôr-di-nā'tō-mak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *maculatus*, spotted: see *ordinate* and *maculate*.] Having rows of maculæ or spots.

ordinato-punctate (ôr-di-nā'tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *punctatus*, punctate: see *ordinate* and *punctate*.] Having rows of punctures.

ordinator† (ôr'di-nā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *ordinateur*, < L. *ordinator*, < *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordinate*, *v.* Cf. *ordainer*.] A director; a ruler. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

ordinee (ôr-di-nē'), *n.* [< F. **ordiné*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordained: see *ordinate*.] A person ordained; one on whom holy orders have been conferred

The abbot may choose a monk for ordination as priest or deacon; but the *ordinee* is to rank in the house from the date of his admission *Encyc Brit*, XVI 705

ordines, *n.* Plural of *ordo*.

ordnance (ôrd'nans), *n.* [An old form of *ordinance*: see *ordinance*, 5. Cf. *ordonnance*.] Cannon or great guns collectively, including mortars and howitzers; artillery As a technical term, it designates all heavy pieces fired from carriages. Modern ordnance may be divided into two classes, *smooth-bore* and *rifled*. The former are all muzzle loaders, the latter are subdivided into *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders* Most guns of modern construction are breech-loading rifled arms Classified according to the material used, cannon are *bronze*, *cast iron*, *wrought iron*, *steel*, or *mixed cast* (*wrought-iron* and *steel*) guns, according to the method of construction, they are called *solid* or *built-up* guns The most modern type of heavy gun is an all steel built-up breech-loading gun, with a Krupp or interrupted screw fermeture Formerly sometimes used in the plural.

Behold the *ordnance* on their carriages
With fatal mouths gaping on gilded Harfleur
Shak, Hen V., Prol, l. 26.

He built nine or ten forts and planted *ordnances* upon them. *S Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p 2

Board of ordnance. (*a*†) Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor general, clerk, and storekeeper (usually members of Parliament), which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipment, etc The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterward dissolved (*b*) A board composed of United States ordnance-officers distinguished for their attainments in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance, its construction and use, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance. This board is designated by the Secretary of War, and is advisory to the chief of ordnance of the army.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Department of the Navy*, under *department*.—**Master of the ordnance.** See *master*1.—**Ordnance corps.** Same as *ordnance department*.—**Ordnance department.** See *department*.—**Ordnance storekeeper.** See *storekeeper*.—**Ordnance stores,** a general phrase including everything pertaining to the manufacture, equipment, and service of ordnance or artillery It comprises all projectiles and explosives, pyrotechnic stores, gun-carriages, caissons, limbers, mortar-beds, cavalry and artillery forges, battery-wagons, and all machines for mechanical manœuvers and for transportation, tools and materials for fabrication, repair, or preservation, all small-arms, accoutrements, and equipments for artillery, cavalry, and infantry The phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores," covers everything in the form of a weapon that is used in war, together with all the materials and appliances necessary for their construction, repair, preservation, and use **Ordnance survey,** the survey of Great Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties, and rivers, roads, houses, etc., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{528}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 41¼ feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, equal to 25.344 inches to a mile, or very nearly 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, 6 inches to a mile; for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be levied and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed.—**Rifled ordnance.** See *rifled cannon*, under *cannon*.

ordnance-office (ôrd'nans-of'is), *n.* The headquarters of the chief of ordnance of the United States army; the bureau of administration of the ordnance department of the army.

ordnance-officer (ôrd'nans-of'i-sėr), *n.* The line-officer third in rank on a United States man-of-war. He has general charge and supervision of the guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc., but not of the drill.

ordnance-sergeant (ôrd'nans-sär'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer whose duty it is to receive, preserve, and issue all ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores at a military post or station, under the regulations of the War Department.

ordo (ôr'dō), *n.*; pl. *ordines* (ôr'di-nēz). [L., order: see *order*, *n.*] **1.** In *pros.*, a colon or series.—**2.** In some Latin school-books, especially texts of poets, a rearrangement of the Latin words in English order.—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A directory or book of rubrics. (*b*) An office or service with its rubrics.—**Ordo missæ,** the ordinary or order of the mass. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 3.

ordonnance (ôr'dọ-nans), *n.* [< F. *ordonnance*: see *ordinance*, an older form of the same word.] **1.** Ordering; coördination; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art; ordinance.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of . . . difficult performance
Dryden, Plutarch.

Language, by the mere collocation and *ordonnance* of inexpressive articulate sounds, can inform them with the spiritual Philosophy of the Pauline epistles, the living thunder of a Demosthenes, or the material picturesqueness of a Russell. *Marsh*, Lects on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. An ordinance; a law. Specifically, in *French law* (*a*) A partial code embodying rules of law upon a particular subject, such as constituted a considerable proportion of the civil and commercial legislation during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI (*b*) An order of court.

ordonnant (ôr'dọ-nant), *a.* [< F. *ordonnant*, ppr. of *ordonner*, arrange, ordain: see *ordinant*, a doublet of *ordonnant*.] Relating to or implying ordonnance. *Coleridge.*

Ordovician (ôr-dō-vish'ian), *a.* [Named from the *Ordovices*, an ancient British (North Welsh) tribe.] An epithet applied by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks not capable of exact separation from those underlying or overlying them, either stratigraphically or paleontologically, but which have been the subject of much discussion among English geologists. They form a part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, more or less of the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick, the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, the Siluro Cambrian of some authors, the second fauna of Barrande, etc. As limited in Wales, according to H. B Woodward, the Ordovician may be said to extend from the base of the Arenig series to the base of the Llandovery. Graptolites and trilobites are the most abundant fossils, and there is a large amount of intercalated volcanic material The name Ordovician does not appear in the text book of geology recently issued by the director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, nor has it any place in American Silurian geology as worked out by the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, nor can the strata thus named in England be strictly parallelized with any one or more divisions of the Silurian as established in the United States.

ordure (or'dụr), *n.* [< ME. *ordure*, < OF. (and F.) *ordure* (= It. *ordura*), filth, excrement, < *ord* = It. *orrudo*, foul, dirty, nasty, < L. *horridus*, horrid: see *horrid*.] Dung; excrement; feces.

Allas, allas, so noble a creature
As is a man, shal dreden swich *ordure*
Chaucer, Troilus, v 385.

As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate
Shak, Hen V, ii. 4. 39.

ordurous (or'dụ-rus), *a* [< *ordure* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. *Drayton*, Pastoral Eclogue, viii.

ore1 (ōr), *n* [Early mod E. also *oure*; < ME. *ore*, *or*, < AS. *ār*, also *ēr*, ore, brass, copper, bronze (cf. *ōra*, *ore*, *ōre*, a mine), = OS. **ēr* (in adj. *ērun* = G. *ehern*, of brass) = OHG. MHG. *ēr*, brass, = Icel. *eir*, brass (cf. Sw. *ore* = Dan. *ore*, a copper coin, AS *ōra*: see *ora*, *öre*), = Goth. *aus* (*ausa*-), brass, copper coin, money, = L. *æs*, copper ore, bronze (see *æs*); cf. Skt. *ayas*, metal.] **1.** A metalliferous mineral or rock, especially one which is of sufficient value to be mined. A mixture of a native metal with rock or veinstone is not usually called *ore*, however, it being understood that in an ore proper the metal is in a mineralized condition—that is, exists in combination with some mineralizer, as sulphur or oxygen The ore and veinstone together constitute the mass of the metalliferous deposit, vein or lode. The ore as mined is usually more or less mixed with veinstone, and from this it is separated, as completely as may be convenient or possible, by dressing. It then usually goes to the smelter, who, by means of a more or less complicated series of operations, frees it from the worthless material which still remains mechanically mixed with it, and also sets it free from its chemical combination with the substances by which it is mineralized.

2. Metal; sometimes, specifically, a precious metal, as gold

To draw apart the body he hath kill'd,
O'er whom his very madness, like some *ore*
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure he weeps for what is done
Shak, Hamlet, iv 1 25.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared, from which he form'd
First his own tools then, what might else be wrought
Fusil or graven in metal *Milton*, P. L, xi 570

Bell-metal ore. See *bell metal* — **Clinton ore,** a peculiar form of iron ore occurring in the Clinton group, in the United States, at numerous points, from Wisconsin through Canada into New York and down the eastern slope of the Appalachian range It is a hematite, but often takes the form of small flattened grains or disks hence occasionally called *flaxseed ore* It is quite frequently more or less pulverulent, staining the hands deep red, and hence called *dyestone ore* The Clinton ore is of great economical importance, but has the defect of containing considerable phosphoric acid Also called *fossil ore* — **Coral ore.** See *coral* — **Float-ore.** Same as *float-mineral* — **Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold* (which see, under *gold*) — **Gray, horse-flesh, morass,** etc, **ore.** See the qualifying words — **Mock ore,** blende — **Peacock ore.** Same as *erubescite* — **Round ore.** Same as *leap ore.* (See also *kidney-ore*, *needle-ore*)

ore²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oar*¹.

ore³†, *n.* [ME., also *are*, < AS *ār*, grace, favor, honor, = OS. *ēra* = OFries. *ēre* = D. *eer* = MLG. *ēre* = OHG. *ēra*, MHG. *ēre*, G. *ehre* = Icel. *æra* = Sw. *ära* = Dan. *ære*, honor.] **1.** Favor; grace; mercy; clemency; protection.

Lemman, thy grace, and, swete bryd, thyn *ore*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 540.

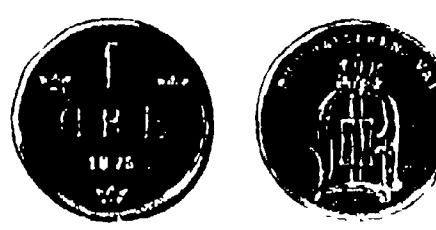
They schall cry & syke sore,
And say, "lord, mercy, thyn *ore*!"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

2. Honor; glory

ore⁴ (ōr), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *ware*² in like sense] A seaweed, especially *Fucus vesiculosus* or *Laminaria digitata.* Compare *oreweed.*

ore⁵ (ōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fine wool *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

öre (ė're), *n.* [Dan., = Sw. *öre*; AS. *ōra* (< ODan). Cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark: see *ore*¹.] A modern unit of value in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the hundredth part of the crown (Danish *krone*, Swedish *krona*), and worth about one fourth of a United States cent; also, the coin corresponding to it.



Obverse Reverse
Swedish Öre
(Size of the original.)

oread (ō'rē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρειάς (ὀρειαδ-), a mountain nymph, prop. adj., of a mountain, < ὄρος, a mountain.] In *Gr. myth.*, a mountain nymph.

She, . . . like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves *Milton*, P L, ix 387

Sunbeams upon distant hills
Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet *oreads* sporting visibly *Wordsworth*

orectic (ō-rek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρεκτικός, of or pertaining to appetite (τὸ ὀρεκτικόν, the appetites), < ὄρεξις, propension, appetite, desire: see *orexis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive. *Fallows.*—**2.** Pertaining to the will. *Monboddo*, Ancient Metaphysics, II. vii., ix.

oredelfet, *n.* [< *ore*¹ + *delf*, *delve*, *n.*] **1.** Ore lying under ground.—**2.** Right or claim to ore from ownership of the land in which it is found.

Oredelfe is a libertie whereby a man claimeth the Ore found in his soile
New Exposition of Termes of Law (*Minsheu*, 1617)

ore-deposit (ōr'dē-poz"it), *n.* Any natural occurrence of ore or of economically valuable metalliferous material, whatever may be its form or extent; a metalliferous deposit. Both *ore-deposit* and *metalliferous deposit* have been used by authors with essentially the same meaning Either designation includes veins, whether "fissure" or "true," "segregated" or "gash", flat masses, sheets, or blankets, pipe-veins, pockets, impregnations, and carbonas, irregularly disseminated and eruptive masses, stratified deposits - in short, any one of the numerous varieties of form in which the ores of the various metals, or more rarely the metals themselves, are presented in nature, or are revealed by mining explorations

Oregon grape. See *Berberis.*

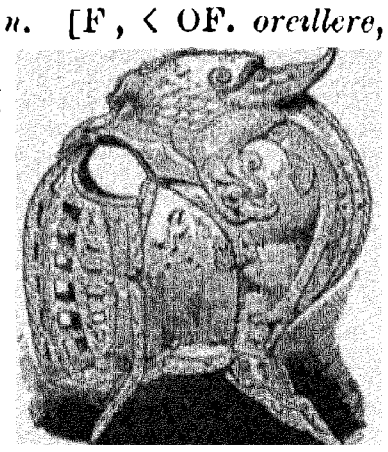
Oregonian (or-e-gō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oregon* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oregon, one of the United States, on the Pacific slope.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Oregon.

ore-hearth (ōr'härth), *n.* A small rectangular blast-furnace used in lead-smelting in the north of England and in Scotland. The hearth is made of cast-iron The so called "American ore-hearth" is not very different in form from the English It has been experimented with in various parts of Germany

oreide (ō'rē-id), *n.* Same as *oroide.*

oreillère (ō-rā-lyãr'), *n.* [F, < OF. *oreillere*, *orelliere*, an ear-piece, < *oreille*, ear: see *oreillette.*] An ear-piece of a helmet. See *ear-piece.*



a, Oreillette (det) in head piece with movable and adjustable face guard, 16th century

oreillette (ō-rā-lyet'), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillete*, < L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear: see *auricle*, *ear*¹.] **1.** In *medieval costume*, a part of the head-dress covering the ears, or worn in front of the ears. (*a*) A part of the crespine, projecting in this way. (*b*) An arrangement of braids of the hair

2. An ear-piece of a helmet. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.*

orellin (ō-rel'in), *n.* [< *Orell*(*ana*), the specific element in *Bixa Orellana*, + *-in*².] A yellow coloring matter contained together with bixin in arnotto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Orenburg gum. [So called from *Orenburg* in Russia] A resinous substance which exudes from the trunk of the European larch in Russia while in the process of combustion. It is wholly soluble in water.

Oreodaphne (ō"rē-ō-daf'nē), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck and Martius, 1833), < Gr. ὄρος (ὀρε-), mountain, + δάφνη, laurel.] A genus of aromatic trees of the order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ*, now included in the genus *Ocotea* as a section distinguished by a less enlarged berry loosely inclosed in the cup-shaped perianth.

Oreodon (ō-rē'ō-don), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **1.** The typical genus of *Oreodontidæ*, named by Leidy in 1851 from remains occurring in the Miocene of North America.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; one of the so-called ruminating hogs.

oreodont (ō'rē-ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ.*

Oreodontidæ (ō"rē-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil artiodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Oreodon.* They are related to the *Anoplotheriidæ* and *Dichobunidæ*, and constitute one of several ancestral types intermediate in character between the existing deer and deer-like ruminants and the non ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyls, as swine The teeth are in uninterrupted series in both jaws, with enlarged upper canines and caniniform lower first premolars The family has been divided into *Oreodontinæ* and *Agriochœrinæ*

oreodontine (ō"rē-ō-don'tin), *a.* Same as *oreodont.*

oreodontoid (ō"rē-ō-don'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontoidea.*

Oreodontoidea (ō"rē-ō-don-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon*(*t-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of oreodont mammals conterminous with the family *Oreodontidæ.*

Oreodoxa (ō"rē-ō-dok'sä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1804), < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + δόξα, glory.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecea* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, characterized by the petals being united at the base in the pistillate flowers. There are 6 species, of tropical America, all handsome trees, with tall, smooth, robust trunk, in some very tall, terminated by a crown of pinnately divided leaves, with small white flowers and small violet fruit on the slender drooping branches of a large spadix *O regia*, a tree of 90 feet, is found sparingly as far north as Florida See *cabbage tree*, 1

oreographic (ō"rē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Same as *orographic*

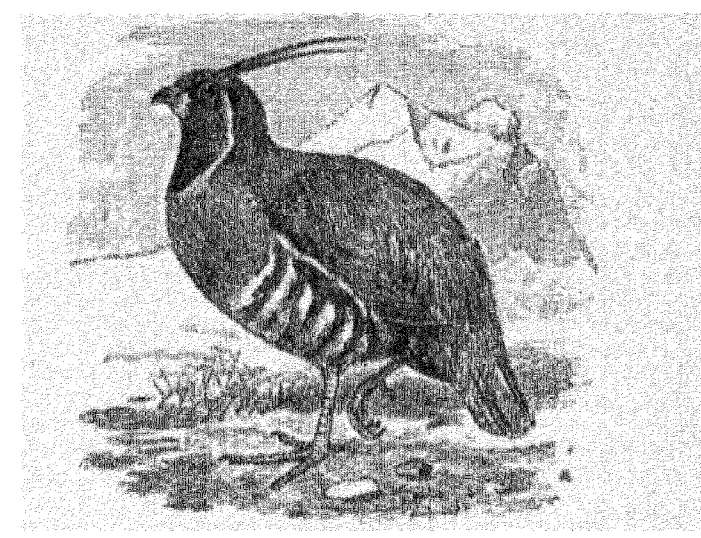
oreography (ō-rē-og'rä-fi), *n.* Same as *orography*

Oreophasinæ (ō"rē-ō-fā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreophasis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, typified by the genus *Oreophasis*, having the pelvis narrow behind, the head with a bony tubercle, and the nostrils feathered; the mountain curassows.

oreophasine (ō"rē-ō-fā'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Oreophasinæ*, or having their characters.

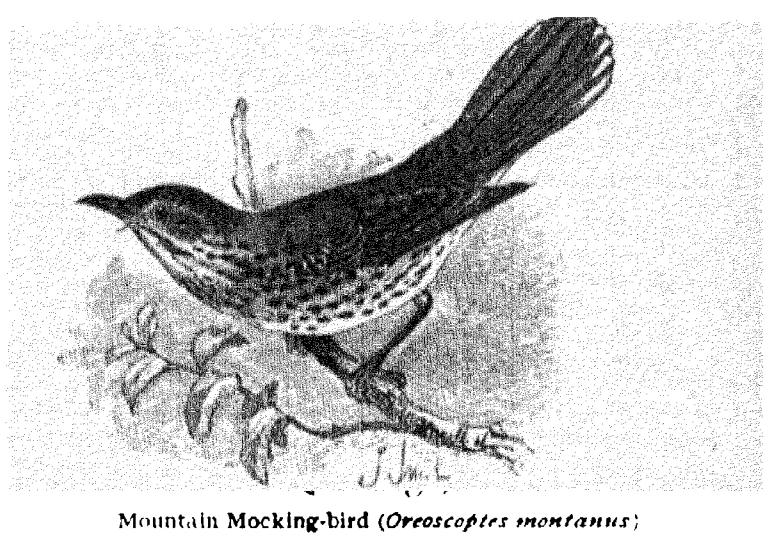
Oreophasis (ō"rē-ō-fā'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + Φᾶσις, a river in Colchis, with ref. to the 'Phasian bird,' φασιανός, the pheasant: see *pheasant.*] The only genus of *Oreophasinæ* There is but one species, *O derbianus*, almost as large as a turkey, inhabiting the wooded parts of Guatemala at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Oreortyx (ō-rē-ôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + ὄρτυξ, a quail: see *Ortyx.*] A beautiful genus of American partridges, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having the head adorned with a long arrowy crest composed of two slender keeled plumes; the mountain quails. There is but one species *O picta*, the plumed partridge or mountain quail, about 11½ inches long and 16½ in extent of wings, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Oregon, California, and Nevada In most of its range it is one of two leading gallinaceous game-birds, the other being the valley quail, *Lophortyx californica* The eggs in this genus are spotted like those of grouse, not white, and there are other indications of relationship with grouse The bird's plumage is olive brown and bluish-slate, varied with black, white, and chestnut Also written *Orortyx.*



Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*).

Oreoscoptes (ō"rē-ō-skop'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος (ὀρε-), a mountain, + σκώπτης, a mimic, mocker, < σκώπτειν, mock, jeer, scoff at.] A peculiar genus of *Miminæ*, comprising a single species, *O. montanus*, which inhabits the western United States and Territories; the mountain mocking-birds. The wing is more pointed than in other *Miminæ*, and about as long as the tail The adults are speckled below The bird is about 8 inches long (the wing and tail each about 4), of a grayish or brownish ash-color above, and white below with dusky spots, the wings and tail being fuscous marked with white spots. It is abundant in sage-brush, whence it is also called *sage-thrasher* Also written *Oroscoptes*



Mountain Mocking-bird (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)

Oreotrochilus (ō"rē-ō-trok'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr ὄρος, a mountain, + τροχίλος, a wagtail, sandpiper: see *Trochilus.*] A genus of *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds; the mountain-hummers. The species live at great heights, at or near the snow-line There are several very beautiful species, as *O estella* of Bolivia, *O leucopleurus* of the Andes, and *O pichincha* and *O chimborazo*, respectively of the mountains whose names they bear

oreweed (ōr'wēd), *n.* [< *ore*⁴ + *weed*¹.] Seaweed; sea-wrack, used as manure on the coasts of Cornwall and of Scotland, etc. *J. Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 108.

orewood (ōr'wud), *n.* [A corruption of *oreweed.*] Same as *oreweed.*

Those broad leaved blacke weedes which are called *orewood*, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore *Markham*, Farewell to Husbandry. (*Britten and Holland*, Eng Plant-names.)

orexis (ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρεξις, desire, appetite, propension, < ὀρέγειν, reach, reach out, stretch after, yearn for, desire.] In *med.*, a desire or appetite.

orey, *a.* See *ory.*

orf†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *orf*, cattle, stock.] Cattle.

Into the breris they forth kacche
Here *orf*, for that they wolden lacche
Gower (*Halliwell*)

orfe (ôrf), *n.* [= F. *orfe*, *orphe* = Sp. *orfo*, < L. *orphus*, < Gr. ὀρφός, a kind of perch.] The golden variety of the ide. It has been introduced both into the United States and into England. Also called *aland.*

orfevert, *n.* [< OF. *orfevre*, F. *orfèvre*, < L. *auri faber*, a worker in gold: *auri*, gen of *aurum*, gold; *faber*, a worker: see *fever*².] A goldsmith. *York Plays*, p. xxi.

orfgild†, *n.* [AS. **orfgild*, < *orf*, cattle, + *gild*, a payment.] In *Saxon law*, a restitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in plegio, or bound by the engagement called frank-pledge; specifically, a payment for or restoring of property taken away.

orfraist, orfrayst, *n.* [Also *orfreys*, and in later form as sing. (from *orfrays* regarded as a plural) **orfray, orphrey, orfrey, orfroi*, etc.; < ME. *orfrayes, orfare*, < OF. *orfrais, orfraz, orfreis, orfrois*, F. *orfroi* = Pr. *aurfres* = OSp. *orofres*, < ML. **auriphrygia, aurifrigia, aurifrygium*, also, after OF., *aurifrisia, aurifrasus*, etc., also *auriphrygiatus*: see *auriphrygia, auriphrygiate*.] 1. Embroidered work.

Of *orfrays* frosh was hir gerlond
Rom. of the Rose, l. 869.

Hir cropoure was of *orfaré*,
And als clere golde hir brydill it schone,
One aythir syde hange bellys three
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

2. Same as *orphrey*, 2.

And the *Orfrayes* sett fulle of gret Perl and precious Stones, fulle nobely wroughte *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

orfray†, *n.* [< OF. *orfraye*, a corrupt form of *offraye, ophraye*, for **osfraye*, an osprey, < L. *ossifragus*, osprey: see *osprey, ossifrage*.] Same as *osprey*.

Moreouer, these *orfraies*, or ospreies (the Haliaetos), are not thought to be a seuerall kind of eagles by themselues, but to be mungrels, and engendred of diuers sorts And then young aspraies bee counted a kind of ossifrugi
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 3

orfrayst, orfreyst, *n.* See *orfrais*.

orgal (ôr'gal), *n.* Same as *argol*[1].

orgament†, **orgamyt**, *n.* [Corrupt forms of *organy*[2], *Organum*.] Same as *organ*.

organ[1] (ôr'gan), *n.* [< ME. *organ, organ*, < AS. *organe*, f., or *organa*, m., a musical instrument, *organ*, m., a song, canticle (e. g., the paternoster); ME. also *orgle* = D. *orgel* = MLG. *organ, orgen, orgel* = OHG. *organâ, orginâ, orgelâ, orglâ*, MHG. *orgene, orgen, orgele, orgel*, G. *orgel* = Icel. *organ* = Sw. Dan. *orgel* = OF. *orgene, orgre, orgue*, F. *orgue* = Pr. *orgue* = Sp. *órgano* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an organ (wind-instrument); = D. *orgaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *organ* = OF. *organe, organ, orgue*, F. *organe* = Sp. *organo* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an instrument or organ (as of speech, etc.), < L. *organum*, < Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, implement, tool, also an organ of sense or apprehension, an organ of the body, also a musical instrument, an organ, < *ἔργειν*, work: see *work*.] 1. An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some action is performed or end accomplished.

His be the praise that this atchiev'ment wrought,
Who made my hand the *organ* of his might
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33

My lord, I will be ruled,
The rather, if you could devise it so
That I might be the *organ*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 71

Fortune, as an *organ* of virtue and merit, deserveth the consideration *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 324

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions: as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, faction, cause, denomination, or person: as, a Republican *organ*; a party *organ*.

I wish to notice some objections . . . which have been lately urged . . . in the columns of the London "Leader," the able *organ* of a very respectable and influential class in England *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 98

3. In *biol.*, one of the parts or members of an organized body, as an animal or a plant, which has some specific function, by means of which some vital activity is manifested or some vital process is carried on: as, the *organs* of digestion, circulation, respiration, reproduction, locomotion; the *organ* of vision or of hearing; the vocal *organs*.

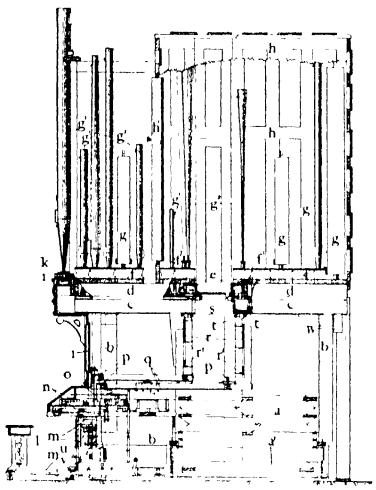
It is just so high as it is, and moves with its own *organs*
Shak., A. and C., II. 7. 49

What is agreeable to some is not to others; what touches smoothly my *organ* may grate upon yours.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 367. (*Davies.*)

4. The vocal organs collectively; the voice: now rare except in a somewhat technical or cant application with reference to the musical use of the voice.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's *organ*, shrill and sound
Shak., T. N., I. 4. 33.

5. In *phren.*, any part of the brain supposed to have a particular office or function in determining the character of the individual, and to be indicated by one of the areas of cerebral surface recognized by phrenologists: as, the *organ* of acquisitiveness, of alimentiveness, of inhabitiveness, etc.—6. The largest, the most complicated, and the noblest of musical instruments, consisting of one or many sets of pipes sounded by means of compressed air, the whole instrument being under the control of a single player; a pipe-organ, as distinguished from a reed-organ. Historically, the principle of sounding a pipe pneumatically has been known from the earliest times The combination of pipes or whistles into graduated series, so as to produce the tones of some sort of scale, appears in the primitive Pan's pipe and in the Chinese cheng, both of which are blown by the breath, the latter being perhaps



Section of a Two-manual Organ

a, reservoir-bellows; *a*[1], feeders; *b*, wind-trunks; *c*, wind-boxes; *d*, wind-chests or sound-boards; *e*, pallet-box, containing key-valves; *f*, upper boards, forming top of wind-chest *f*[1], rack-boards, which support pipes; *g*, wood pipes; *g*[1], metal flue-pipes; *g*[2], reed-pipes; *g*[3], front pipes, ornamental; *h*, swell-box inclosing the above interior; *h*[1], swell-shade or shutter, which opens or closes front of swell-box; *i*, case; *k*, front pipe-grooved board; *l*, bench; *m*, pedal-keys; *m*[1], pedal-coupler mechanism; *n*, manual keys and coupler mechanism; *o*, stickers, wooden rods which transmit motion from keys by thrust; *p*, squares, which transmit motion after manner of a bell-crank to pass corners; *q*, trackers, which transmit motion by tension; *r*, roller-boards, which support rollers; *r*[1], rollers, which are equivalents of rock-shaft; *s*, key-pallets, which control supply of wind to pipes; *t*, draw-stop valves and mechanism; *u*, swell-pedal, which controls swell-shades; *v*, combination-pedals, which move a group of stops by a single impulse of the foot; *w*, tremulant

the actual prototype of the modern organ Instruments of this general class seem to have been used in Europe from the first Christian centuries, having some apparatus for furnishing compressed air and a set of pipes the sounding of which was variously controlled Soon after the tenth century great improvements were made, affecting every part of the mechanism The process of mechanical development has been continuous ever since, and is still going on The original impetus to this steady progress is due to the fact that the pipe-organ has been recognized ever since the fourth or fifth century as preeminently the church musical instrument. Until the sixteenth century no other instrument commanded the careful study of educated musicians. Its application to purely concert uses is comparatively recent. The modern pipe-organ consists essentially of three mechanical systems: the *wind-supply*, the compressed air used being technically called *wind*; the *pipework*, including the entire sound-producing apparatus; and the *action*, the mechanism by which the player controls the whole. The *wind-supply* includes two or more *feeders*, oblique bellows which are operated either by hand or by a water, gas, steam, or electric motor or engine; a *storage-bellows*, horizontal bellows into which the feeders open, and in which the air is kept at a uniform pressure by means of weights; *wind-trunks*, distributing the compressed air to the several parts of the instrument; and *wind-chests*, boxes directly under the pipes, in which are the valves for admitting the air to particular pipes or sets of pipes Occasionally certain solo pipes are supplied with air from a special storage-bellows in which the tension is made greater by extra weights; such pipes are said to be *on extra* or *heavy wind*. The *pipework* includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes, made either of metal or of wood, arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, at least one pipe being usually provided in each set for each digital of the keyboard. In general, all pipes are either *flue-pipes*, which are either open at the upper end or plugged, or *reed pipes*, the former producing tones through the impact of a stream of air upon the sharp edge or lip of a mouth in the side of the pipe, and the latter producing tones by the vibration of a tongue or reed placed over or in an orifice through which the air passes. (See *pipe*.) The pipes in a given set or stop are alike, except in size and pitch The four principal qualities of tone produced are the true *organ tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of broad scale; the *flute tone*, given by stopped wooden flue-pipes; the *string-tone*, given by open metal flue pipes of narrow scale, and the *reed-tone*, given by reed-pipes of various shape and material. A stop whose tones correspond exactly with the normal pitch of the digitals with which the several pipes are connected is called an *eight-feet stop*, one whose tones are uniformly an octave lower is called a *sixteen-feet stop*; while those whose tones are uniformly one or two octaves higher are called *four-feet* and *two-feet stops* respectively Stops whose tones are different from the normal pitch of the digitals used, or from the higher or lower octaves, are called *mutation stops*, in distinction from the above *foundation stops* Stops that have more than one pipe to the digital are called *mixture-stops* or *mixtures* It is customary to group together several stops of different construction, tone quality, and pitch upon a single wind-chest, and such a group of stops constitutes a *partial organ* Usually from two to five such groups of stops or partial organs are introduced, such as the *great organ*, the chief and most sonorous of all, the *swell organ*, so called because shut up in a tight box on one side of which consists of shutters which may be opened or shut so as to let out or muffle the sound; the *choir organ*, specially intended for accompanying either voices or other stops of the organ itself; the *solo organ*, providing stops of very conspicuous power and individuality; and the *pedal organ*, including deep-toned stops played from a keyboard for the feet, and supplying the fundamental tones of the harmony The number, order, power, and quality of the stops placed in these several partial organs vary widely Each is complete in itself, having its own wind-chest and keyboard, so that it can be used independently of the others, but by means of couplers any pair may be played conjointly from a single keyboard (See *coupler*.) The *action* includes one keyboard for each partial organ, a stop-knob for each stop, a knob or piston for each coupler, a swell-pedal, combination-pedals, etc Keyboards for the hands are called *manuals*, and those for the feet *pedals* each being made up of the usual white and black digitals or keys. The manuals usually have a compass of nearly or about five octaves, beginning on the second C below middle C, while the pedals have about half this compass, beginning an octave lower The manuals are placed above each other in a desk-like case, when there are two, the lower belongs to the great organ, and the upper to the swell organ, when there are three, the lowest belongs to the choir-organ. The stop-knobs, bearing the names of the stops, are placed on both sides of the manuals, and are grouped according to the partial organs to which they belong When a stop is to be used, its knob is pulled forward, or "drawn" Frequently *combination pedals* or *pistons* are provided, by which several knobs may be drawn or retired at once Sometimes, also, a *crescendo pedal* is introduced, by which the entire resources of the instrument may be gradually called into action The keyboards may be combined in various ways by means of couplers The digitals of the keyboards are connected with the valves in the wind-chests by a complicated series of stickers, squares, rollers, trackers, etc., which are almost entirely made of wood. In large organs the friction of the key action is so great that a pneumatic or electric action is employed, in which the digitals merely make connections so that compressed air or electricity may do the work The stop-knobs are connected with the wind-chests by similar systems of levers, rods, squares, etc., which are also often pneumatically or electrically manipulated When a digital on one of the keyboards is depressed, a valve is opened from the wind chest belonging to that keyboard, admitting the compressed air to a groove or channel over which stand all the pipes belonging to the digital; only those pipes, however, are sounded that belong to the stops whose stop knobs happen to be drawn The opening and closing of the shutters of the *swell box* is manipulated through a special *swell-pedal* Various other mechanical accessories are often added, such as the *tremulant*, a device by which an oscillating tension is given to the air in one of the wind-trunks, the *pedal-check*, the *bellows-signal*, etc The history of organ music until the sixteenth century was coincident with that of vocal music, for which it merely afforded a basis, but since that time it has had a remarkable independent development, particularly in the works of J. S. Bach The organ has been much used in conjunction with choral music to enhance broad harmonic effects, and lately it has been also applied to the elaborate imitation of orchestral music. It remains the distinctively church instrument, although it is often found in concert halls and in opera-houses. Formerly the instrument was often spoken of as *a pair of organs*, or simply *organs*.

His vols was merier than the merye *orgon*
On masse days that in the chirche goon
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 32

The cheife Church of this citty is curiously carved within and without, furnished with a *paire of organs*, and a most magnificent font, all of copper
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

In 1501 the complete expression is met with, "one *peyre of orgonys*", and it continued in use up to the time of Pepys, who wrote his "Diary" in the second half of the 17th century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 587.

7. One of the independent groups of stops of which a pipe-organ is made up; a partial organ, such as the *great organ*, the *swell-organ*, etc., described above.—8. A harmonium or reed-organ.—9†. Some other musical instrument, as a pipe or harp.

There is much musick, excellent voice, in this little *organ* [a recorder], yet cannot you make it speak 'Sblood! do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 385.

Accessory genital organs See *genital*. **American organ.** See *reed organ*. **A pair of organs.** See def. 6, and *pair*[1], 5.—**Barrel organ.** So called *barrel-organ*. **Cabinet organ.** See *cabinet*. **Chair organ.** See *chair organ*.—**Choir organ.** See *choir organ*. **Cibarial, cup-shaped, Cuvierian organs.** See the adjectives. **Cortian organ.** See *organ of Corti*. **Echo-organ**, one of the partial organs of a large pipe organ so called because it is placed at a distance from the main part of the instrument and is used for echo-like effects Its action is almost always electric. **Electric organ.** (*a*) The apparatus by means of which an electric fish (ray, eel, or catfish) gives a shock. (*b*) A

pipe organ the action of which is manipulated with the help of electricity. — **Enharmonic, euharmonic organ.** See the adjectives. — **Expressive organ,** either a harmonium (see *reed-organ*), or the same as *swell-organ*. — **Full organ,** in *organ-playing*, the entire power of the instrument. — **Grand organ.** Same as *full organ* or *great organ*. — **Great organ,** the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, its keyboard, wind chest, and pipes being central with reference to the others. — **Hand organ.** See *hand-organ*. — **Hydraulic organ,** a pipe-organ the supply of compressed air for which is gathered by means of some hydraulic device. The term is especially applied to the organs of the ancient Romans, of the construction of which little is known in this sense sometimes loosely used as opposed to *pneumatic organ*. — **Intertentacular organ of Farre, intromittent organ.** See the adjectives. — **Jacobson's organ,** a cul-de-sac or diverticular canal in the lower part of the nasal cavity of most vertebrates, shut off from the nasal fossa, but communicating with the buccal cavity by the ducts of Stenson. Its walls are variously branched, bearing branches of the olfactory nerve. — **Leydigian organs.** See *Leydigian*. — **Metamorphosis of organs.** See *metamorphosis*. — **Mouth organ.** See *mouth-organ*. — **Organ coral.** See *coral*. — **Organ music,** music written for the organ or performed on the organ. — **Organ of Bojanus,** the renal organ or nephridium of mollusks. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 478. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*. — **Organ of Corti,** an epithelial structure on the floor of the cochlear canal of mammals, which appears to be the means by which sound-vibrations produce nervous impulses in the cochlear nerve. It consists of a peculiar modification of the lining epithelium of the basilar membrane within the membranous cochlea, the chief structural elements of which are the rods of Corti and the hair-cells. The rods of Corti are long, narrow, rigid columnar cells, rising from a conical base and arranged in an inner and an outer row, they incline toward each other and interlock by their heads, forming thus the arch of Corti. Adjoining the inner acoustic rods there is a single row, and externally to the outer rods four to six (in man) rows of appositie hair-cells, these are long columns, inclined with the rods, attached to the basilar membrane, and terminating in a rounded extremity furnished with a curved row of short, stiff, terminal, hair-like filaments. The outer hair-cells are covered by the reticular membrane. The whole organ, finally, is covered by the tectorial membrane. — **Organ of Giraldès,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the male, connected with the vas aberrans and consisting of a number of convoluted tubules embedded in cellular tissue close to the head of the epididymis, the parepididymis. — **Organ of Rosenmüller,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the female, the parovarium. — **Organ school,** either a school where the art of organ playing is taught, or an instruction book for organ players. — **Organs of the lateral line,** in *ichth.* See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*. — **Organ tablature,** tablature intended for the recording of organ music. See *tablature*. — **Organ tone,** a quality of musical tone which is characteristic of the pipe-organ, such a tone as is given by the stop in a pipe organ called the *open diapason*. — **Palpal organs.** See *palpal*. — **Parlor-organ.** See *reed-organ*. — **Partial organ,** one of the distinct groups of stops into which a pipe-organ is divided, having its own wind-chest and its own keyboard. See def. 6. — **Pedal organ.** See def. 6 and *pedal*. — **Pipe-organ,** an organ with pipes, a church organ: opposed to *reed-organ*. See def. 6. — **Pneumatic organ,** an organ the action of which is manipulated by means of pneumatic contrivances. See *hydraulic organ*, above. — **Portative organ,** an organ that can be carried about from place to place: first used to describe small pipe-organs, but now applied mostly to reed organs. — **Positive organ** (*a*) A pipe-organ that is fixed or stationary: opposed to *portative organ*. (*b*) Same as *choir organ*. — **Reed organ.** See *reed-organ*. — **Sars's organ,** a little ciliated patch on the arm of the lophophore of some polyzoans. — **Solo-organ,** one of the partial organs of a large pipe organ. — **Swell-organ,** one of the partial organs of a pipe organ.

organ[1] (ôr'gan), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *organan, organian*, sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; < *organ*[1], *n.*] To furnish with organs; organize. *Bp. Mannyngham.* [Rare.]

organ[2]† (ôr'gan), *n.* [A contracted form of *origan*. Cf. *organy*.] Same as *origan*.

> A good wife once a bed of *organs* set;
> The pigs came in, and eat up every whit,
> The good man said, Wife, you your garden may
> Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.
> *Wits' Recreations*, p. 85. (*Nares*)

organ-albumin (ôr'gan-al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin which constitutes a part of the solid tissues.

organ-bench (ôr'gan-bench), *n.* The wooden bench or seat on which an organ-player sits.

organ-blower (ôr'gan-blō'ėr), *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ; also, a motor or engine for blowing an organ.

organ-builder (ôr'gan-bil'dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of pipe-organs.

organdie, organdy (ôr'gan-di), *n.* [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] A muslin of great fineness and translucency, used for women's dresses. It is sold both plain and figured with printed flowers, etc.

organer† (ôr'gan-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *organ*[1] + *-er*[1].] An organist.

organ-fish (ôr'gan-fish), *n.* A drumfish of the genus *Pogonias*.

organ-grinder (ôr'gan-grīn'dėr), *n.* A strolling musician who "grinds" out music from a barrel-organ.

organ-gun (ôr'gan-gun), *n.* A firearm in which a number of chambers, each containing a charge, are set side by side, like the pipes of an organ. In one variety the chambers are moved sidewise by a ratchet, and come severally opposite a barrel, through which the charge is fired. It is the French *orgue à serpentin*, the German *Todten-orgel* (death-organ).

organ-harmonium (ôr'gan-här-mō'ni-um), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

organic (ôr-gan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *organique* = Sp. *orgánico* = Pg. It. *organico* (cf. D. G. *organisch* = Dan. Sw. *organisk*), < L. *organicus*, < Gr. ὀργανικός, of or pertaining to organs, serving as organs, < ὄργανον, an organ: see *organ*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or means; instrumental.

> He [Satan], glad
> Of her attention gain'd, with serpent-tongue
> *Organic*, or impulse of vocal air,
> His fraudulent temptation thus began.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 530.

The animal system is not *organic* merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions, according to the natural meaning of that term, conveyed by the nerves of the several senses. It is *organic* also to wants, and to impulses for the satisfaction of those wants.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 85.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

In the knowledge of *organic* functions, how full soever it may be, we shall not find the adequate explanation of social phenomena.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 189.

When the mind is cheered by happy thoughts, the *organic* processes are promoted.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 472.

3. Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. See *inorganic*.

The term *organic*, as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course *organic* in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred — at any rate for a certain time — and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product, but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality.
H. A. Nicholson

4. In *chem.*, formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. See *chemistry* and *inorganic*. — **5.** Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coordination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

No *organic* law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 117.

Christianity stands in *organic* connection with the Old Testament religion, both being parts of a gradually developing system.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 5.

Every drama represents in *organic* sequence the five stages of which a complete action consists and which are essential to it.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xl.

Intelligence is not only *organic*, but it stands at the apex of organization.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 139.

6. In *philol.*, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous. — **7.** Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

A simple and truthful consideration of his official duty under the *organic* Act by which the Territory was organized.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 202.

8†. In *music*, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments. — **Organic acid,** acid of which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid. Carbonic acid and its derivative acids are sometimes classed with the inorganic and sometimes with the organic acids. — **Organic activity,** an activity dependent on a special instrument or organ. — **Organic analysis,** in *chem.*, the analysis of organic substances, the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them. — **Organic base,** in *chem.*, a nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloid*. — **Organic body,** a body composed of dissimilar parts. — **Organic chemistry.** See *chemistry*. — **Organic description of curves.** See *curve*. — **Organic disease,** a disease in which there is appreciable anatomical alteration in the structures involved: opposed to *functional disease*, in which any alterations produced are too fine to be visible. — **Organic geometry.** See *geometry*. — **Organic law,** in *politics*, a system of laws forming part of the fundamental constitution of a state, specifically, a written constitution. — **Organic molecules.** See *molecule*. — **Organic music**†, an old name for instrumental music. — **Organic product,** that in which everything is interchangeably means and end. — **Organic radical,** in *chem.*, a group of elements containing carbon, which takes part in chemical reactions like an element, not being readily decomposed by them. — **Organic remains,** fossil remains of a plant or an animal. — **Organic theory,** an explanation by means of a hypothesis of development, especially peaceful development, from an inward determination to a determinate end.

II.† *n.* The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

A system of logical precepts consists of two parts, thematic and *organick*. . . . The other [the second] converses about the organs themselves with which the understanding entreats of themes, and according to its capacity attains to the knowledge of them.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

organical (ôr-gan'i-kal), *a.* [< *organic* + *-al*.] Same as *organic*.

organically (ôr-gan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts; by or through organization.

organicalness (ôr-gan'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being organic.

organicism (ôr-gan'i-sizm), *n.* [< *organic* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, the doctrine of the localization of disease; the theory which refers all disease to material lesions of organs.

organiet, *n.* See *organy*[1], *organy*[2].

organific (ôr-ga-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficus*, making: see *-fic*.] Forming organs or an organized structure; constituting an organism; formative; acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge*.

organifier (ôr-gan'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *organify* + *-er*[1].] In collodion dry-plate photographic processes, a weak solution, generally five to ten grains to the ounce of water, of organic matter, such as gelatin, albumen, coffee, gum arabic, or morphia, used to organify the sensitized plate. See *organify*.

Some again employ an *organifier* of tannin.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 576.

organify (ôr-gan'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *organified*, ppr. *organifying*. [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] In *photog.*, to add organic matter to; impregnate with organic matter: said of a dry plate prepared according to one of the old collodion processes. The plate, after sensitization in the silver-bath, was washed to remove the free silver, and then flowed with the organifier or preservative, the object of which was at once to hold open the pores of the collodion, to improve the keeping qualities of the plate, and to increase its sensitiveness. See *organifier*.

The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is *organified*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 264.

organisability, organisation, etc. See *organizability*, etc.

organisata (ôr''gan-i-sā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *organisatus*, *organizatus*, organized: see *organizate*.] Those things which are organized, as animals and plants; any or all organisms.
De Jussieu.

organism (ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [= F. *organisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *organismo* = G. *organismus*, < NL. *organismus*, as *organ*[1] + *-ism*.] **1.** Organic structure; organization. [Rare.]

Suffrage and proper *organism* combined are sufficient to counteract the tendency of government to oppression and abuse of power.
Calhoun, Works, I. 26.

2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Every *organism* has not only an inherited and gradually modified structure which is one of the determinants of its history, it has also a history of incident, that is on transient conditions, which may lead two similar *organisms* along divergent paths, and determine them to different manifestations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 56.

Germs of microscopic *organisms* exist abundantly on the surface of all fruits.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 99.

3. Anything that is organized or organic.

The social *organism* is not a mere physiological *organism*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 190.

The universe is not a machine but an *organism*, with an indwelling principle of life.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 131.

organismal (ôr-ga-niz'mal), *a.* [< *organism* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by living organisms: as, *organismal* fermentation.

In 1852 Naudin argued for the formation of new species in nature in a similar way to that of varieties under cultivation, further attaching great importance to an assumed "principle of finality," apparently a kind of *organismal* fate.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 77.

organist (ôr'gan-ist), *n.* [In ME. *organister* (*organyster*); = F. *organiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *organista*, < ML. *organista*, one who plays on a musical instrument (cf. *organizare*, play on a musical instrument), < L. *organum*, a musical instrument, organ: see *organ*[1].] **1.** One who plays on an organ, especially a pipe-organ; specifically, in modern churches, the regular official

charged with playing the organ and often with the management of all the music of the service.

Over his keys, the musing *organist*,
Beginning doubtfully and far away,
First lets his fingers wander as they list
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal.

2†. In *medieval music*, a singer who sang some other part than the cantus firmus or melody. Also *organizer*.—3. In *ornith.*, a West Indian tanager, *Euphone* or *Euphonia musica:* so called from its musical powers. The name is also given to other tanagers of this genus.

organistert, *n.* [ME. *orgonyster;* as *organist* + *-er.*] An organist. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 369.

organistic (ôr-ga-nis′tik), *a.* [< *organist* + *-ic.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to an organ.

organistrum (ôr-ga-nis′trum), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + suffix *-ιστρον.*] A large variety of hurdy-gurdy.

organity† (ôr-gan′i-ti), *n.* [< *organ*[1] + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of possessing organs; organization. [Rare.]

Many put out their force informative
In their ethereall corporeity,
Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*
Dr H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii 24.

organizability (ôr″gan-ī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *organizable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue: as, the *organizability* of fibrin. Also spelled *organisability.*

organizable (ôr′gan-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *organize* + *-able.*] Capable of being organized; susceptible of organization. Also spelled *organisable.*

The superior types of organic substances, ending in *organizable* protoplasm
H Spencer, Prin of Biol (Amer ed , 1872), App , p. 483.

organizatet, *a.* [< NL. *organizatus, organisatus*, pp. of *organizare:* see *organize.*] Provided with or acting through organs; organized.

Death our spirits doth release
From this distinguish'd *organizate* sense.
Dr. H More, Preexistency of the Soul, st 21 (*Davies*)

organization (ôr″gan-ī-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *organisation* = Sp. *organizacion* = Pg. *organisação* = It. *organizzazione;* as *organize* + *-ation*] **1.** The act of organizing, or the process of disposing or arranging constituent or interdependent parts into an organic whole. (*a*) The process of rendering organic, in any sense

Socially, as well as individually, *organization* is indispensable to growth , beyond a certain point there cannot be further growth without further *organization*
H Spencer, Study of Sociol , p 65.

(*b*) The process of arranging or systematizing , specifically, the process of combining parts into a coordinated whole as, the *organization* of an expedition

Philosophy, with him [Hegel], lies quite out of the range of common sense—which is merely the *organization* of sensible experiences *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos , I 124.

2. That which is organized; a regularly constituted whole or aggregate; an organism, or a systematized and regulated whole; any body which has a definite constitution: often used specifically of an organized body of persons, as a literary society, club, corporation, etc.

Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political *organization* and a religious *organization* could exist without destroying military organization.
Macaulay, Hist Eng , i

The body is a healthful and beautiful *organization* only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 199.

A moribund *organization*, to which few known writers belong, and before which diy-as-dust papers are semi-occasionally read *Harper's Mag* , LXXVI. 843.

3. Organic structure or constitution; arrangement, disposition, or collocation of interdependent parts or organs; constitution in general: as, animal *organization;* the *organization* of society; the *organization* of the church or of a legislature. Specifically, the physical constitution of an animal or vegetable body or of one of its parts used absolutely, the physical or mental constitution of a human being often used with special reference to the activities or functions which depend upon such organic structure . as, a fine, delicate, or susceptible *organization.*

The man whose moral *organization* is under due control never acts on mere feeling, but invariably submits it to reflection. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 79.

The lowest living things are not, properly speaking, organisms at all , for they have no distinctions of parts— no traces of *organization.*
H. Spencer, Prin of Biol. (Amer ed., 1872), App., p. 481.

The habits of command formed by a long period of almost universal empire, and by the aristocratic *organization* of the city, contributed to the elevation, and also to the pride, of the national character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 182.

I was of a peculiarly sensitive *organization;* my nerves shivered to every touch, like harp-strings.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 60.

General discriminative power probably implies from the first a fine *organization* of the brain as a whole.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Also spelled *organisation.*

organize (ôr′gan-īz), *v.* ; pret. and pp. *organized*, ppr. *organizing.* [= F. *organiser* = Sp. *organizar* = Pg. *organisar* = It. *organizzare*, < NL. *organizare*, organize (cf. ML. *organizare*, play on the organ), < L. *organum*, organ: see *organ*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render organic; give an organic structure to; construct or modify so as to exhibit or subserve vital processes: commonly in the past participle.

Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

"*Organized* beings," says the physiologist, "are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts " "An *organized* product of nature," says the great metaphysician, "is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means " *Whewell.*

2. In general, to form into a whole consisting of interdependent parts; coordinate the parts of; systematize; arrange according to a uniform plan or for a given purpose; provide with a definite structure or constitution; order.

So completely, however, is a society *organized* upon the same system as an individual being that we may almost say there is something more than an analogy between them.
H Spencer, Social Statics, p 490

Don Galvez went himself to Havannah to *organise* and command a great expedition against Pensacola.
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent., xiv.

In the field where the western abutment of the old bridge may still be seen, about half a mile from this spot, the first *organized* resistance was made to British arms
Emerson, Hist Disc at Concord

3. In *music*, to sing or arrange in parts: as, to *organize* the hallelujah. [Rare.]=**Syn. 2** To constitute, construct

II. *intrans.* To assume an organic structure or a definite formation or constitution, as a number of individuals; become coördinated or systematically arranged or ordered.

The men *organize*, and, as Choros of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues *Amer. Jour Philol* , VIII 187.

Also spelled *organise.*

organizer (ôr′gan-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.—2†. Same as *organist*, 2.

Also spelled *organiser.*

organ-ling (ôr′gan-ling), *n.* [< *organ* + *ling*[1].] Same as *organs.*

organ-loft (ôr′gan-lôft), *n.* The loft or gallery where an organ stands. Also called *music-loft.*

organochordium (ôr″gan-ō-kôr′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + χορδή, a string, chord.] A musical instrument combining the mechanisms of the pianoforte and of the pipe-organ: it was suggested by G. F. Vogler.

organogenesis (ôr″gan-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis.*] Same as *organogeny.*

organogenetic (ôr″gan-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *organogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Same as *organogenic.*

organogenic (ôr′gan-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *organogen-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to organogeny; organogenetic.

organogeny (ôr-ga-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The history of the development of organs of living bodies, and of the systems and apparatus composed of these organs. Also *organogenesis.*

The development of the flower as a whole, or, as it is termed, the *Organogeny* of the flower
Bessey, Botany, p 426

organographic (ôr″gan-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organography.

organographical (ôr″gan-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *organographic* + *-al.*] Same as *organographic.*

organographist (ôr-ga-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

organography (ôr-ga-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *organographie*, < Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. In *biol.*, the study of organs and their relations; a description of the organs of plants and animals; descriptive organology.—2. In *music*, the scientific description of musical instruments.

organoleptic (ôr″gan-ō-lep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + ληπτικός, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] 1. Making an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the organs of touch, taste, and smell.—2. Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. *Dunglison.*

organologic (ôr″gan-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *organolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to organology.

organological (ôr″gan-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *organologic* + *-al.*] Same as *organologic.*

organologist (ôr-ga-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *organolog-y* + *-ist.*] In *biol.*, one skilled in organology.

organology (ôr-ga-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *organologie*, < Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A branch of biology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals and plants with reference to structure and function.—2. Phrenology.—3. The study of structure or organization.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. In *music*, the science of musical instruments.

organometallic (ôr′gan-ō-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *organic* + *metallic.*] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen.

organon (ôr′ga-non), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, organ: see *organ*[1]. Cf. *organum.*] 1†. An organ; an instrument.

Employing all his wits in vain expense,
Abusing all his *organons* of sense.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 210.

O thou great God, ravish my earthly sprite!
That for the time a more than human skill
May feed the *organons* of all my sense
Peele, David and Bethsabe, st. 15.

2. An instrument of thought. Originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics, thence given as a title to the logical treatises of Aristotle.

The *organon* of Descartes is doubt.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xxi.

Hence—3. A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation. Bacon's work on this subject was called by him the "Novum Organum." Kant uses the term to denote the particular rules for acquiring the knowledge of a given class of objects.

I never could detect . . . that he did not just as rigorously observe . . the peculiar logic of the law as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other *organon* than legal logic in his life.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 259.

The theory of judicial evidence is constantly misstated or misconceived even in this country [England], and the English law on the subject is too often described as being that which it is its chief distinction not to be—that is, as an *Organon*, as a sort of contrivance for the discovery of truth which English lawyers have patented.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 302.

Also *organum.*

organonomic (ôr″gan-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *organonomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organonomy.

organonomy (ôr-ga-non′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + νόμος, law.] The doctrine of the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic life; the body of organonomic laws.

organonym (ôr′gan-ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name.] In *biol.*, the tenable technical name of any organ. [Rare.]

organonymal (ôr-ga-non′i-mal), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to organonymy. *Coues.*

organonymic (ôr″ga-nō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-ic*] Pertaining to organonymy; organonymal: as, *organonymic* terms. *Wilder.*

organonymy (ôr-ga-non′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name.] In *biol.*, any system of scientific names of organs; the nomenclature of organs; organonyms collectively.

The terms . . . are the names of parts, organ names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes *organonymy. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII 515.

organophonic (ôr′ga-nō-fon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + φωνή, voice: see *phonic.*] In *music*, noting a kind of vocal music in which the tones of various instruments are imitated.

organophyly (ôr-ga-nof′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + φυλή, a tribe.] The tribal history of organs. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

organoplastic (ôr″gan-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-ic.* Cf. *plastic.*] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the

tissues of the organs of animals and plants: as, *organoplastic* cells.

organoplasty (ôr′gan-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the origination or development of the tissues of organs in plants and animals.

organoscopy (ôr′gan-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Phrenology.

organ-piano (ôr′gan-pi-an′ō), *n.* Same as *melopiano*.

organ-pipe (ôr′gan-pīp), *n.* [< ME. *organ-pype*.] 1. A pipe of a pipe-organ. See *pipe*.

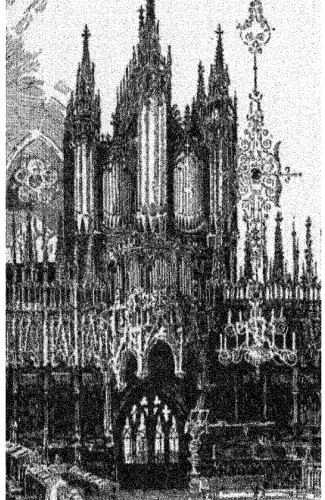
> And the thunder,
> That deep and dreadful *organ pipe*, pronounced
> The name of Prosper. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3, 98.
>
> Near gilded *organ pipes*, her hair
> Wound with white roses, slept St. Cecily.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, the throat; the windpipe; hence, the voice.—3. In *costume*, a large piping; a rounded flute.—**Organ-pipe coral.** See *coral*.

organ-point (ôr′gan-point), *n.* In *music*, a single tone, usually the tone or the dominant, held or sustained by one of the voice-parts while the other parts progress freely without reference to the sustained tone, except at the beginning and end of the passage. It is a favorite effect in the climaxes of contrapuntal compositions. When an organ-point occurs in any other than the lowest voice, it is said to be *inverted*. Also *pedal point*, *pedal harmony*, *pedal*.

organ-rest (ôr′gan-rest), *n.* In *her.*, same as *clarion*. *J. Gibbons*.

organ-screen (ôr′gan-skrēn), *n.* *Eccles.*, an ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a



Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave

church organ, usually a secondary organ, smaller than the great organ, is placed in cathedrals. In English churches it is often placed at the western termination of the choir, in the normal position of the rood-loft; it is often found, however, as invariably in French cathedrals, on one side of the choir.

organ-seat (ôr′gan-sēt), *n.* Same as *organ-bench*.

organ-stop (ôr′gan-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See *organ*[1] and *stop*.

organum (ôr′ga-num), *n.* [L., LL., < Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, organ, etc.: see *organon*, *organ*[1].] 1. Same as *organon*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) An organ. (*b*) Same as *diaphony*, 2.

organy[1]† (ôr′ga-ni), *n.*; pl. *organies* (-niz). [Also *organe*; < ME. **organye*, *organge*, < OF. *organe*, organ (musical instrument), an extended form of *organe*, organ: see *organ*[1].] An organ; instrument; means.

> Youth and love
> Were th' vnresisted *organes* to seduce you
> *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.
>
> Of gerlis and of gloria laus gretly no dremed,
> And how osanna by *organge* olde folke songen
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 9.

organy[2]† (ôr′ga-ni), *n.* [Also *organe*; a var. of *organ*[2], *organ*.] Same as *organ*.

> Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Dill, Sage, Baulme etc.
> *Touchstone of Complexions* (1575), p. 66. (*Davies*)
>
> The storke having a bunch of *organy*
> Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.
> *Heywood*, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares*)

organzine (ôr′gan-zin), *n.* [< F. *organsin*, OF. *organsin*, *orgasin* = Pg. *organsim*, < It. *organzino*, organzine.] 1. A silk thread made of several singles twisted together; thrown silk. The warp of the best silk textiles is made of it.—2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

organzine (ôr′gan-zin), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *organzined*, ppr. *organzining*. [< *organzine*, *n.*] In *silk-making*, to twist single threads together, forming thrown silk or organzine. *Brande and Cox*.

orgasm (ôr′gazm), *n.* [= F. *orgasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *orgasmo*, < Gr. **ὀργασμός*, swelling, excitement, < *ὀργᾶν*, swell, be excited; cf. *ὀργή*, passion, impulse, propension; akin to *ὀρέγειν*, stretch after, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Immoderate excitement or action.

> With the ravenous *orgasm* upon you, it seems impertinent to interpose a religious sentiment.
> *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.
>
> His friend started at the disordered appearance of the bard [Gray], whose *orgasm* had disturbed his very air and countenance. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 189.

2. In *med.*, a state of excitement in an organ: applied chiefly to the acme of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

orgastic (ôr-gas′tik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting orgasm; turgid, as an organ.

orgeat (ôr′zhat), *n.* [< F. *orgeat*, < *orge*, < L. *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] A syrup made from almonds (originally barley), sugar, and orange-flower water. It is much used by confectioners, and medicinally as a mild demulcent and an agreeable vehicle for stronger remedies.

orgeis (ôr′jē-is), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; no obvious connection with *organ-lung*.] A large kind of ling. Also called *organ-ling*.

orgelt, *n.* See *orgul*.

orgiastic (ôr-ji-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀργιαστικός, of or pertaining to orgies, < ὄργια, orgies: see *orgy*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, Phrygians, etc., especially those in honor of Bacchus or of Cybele, characterized by or consisting in wild, unnatural, impure, or cruel revelry; frantically enthusiastic: as, *orgiastic* rites; *orgiastic* worship. See *orgy*[1].

> The religion of the Greeks in the region of Ida as well as at Kyzikus was more *orgiastic* than the native worship of Greece Proper, just as that of Lampsacus, Priapus, and Païtum was more licentious. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 338.

orgic (ôr′jik), *a.* [< *orgy* + *-ic*.] Orgiastic. [Rare.]

> They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform *orgic* dances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

orglet, *n.* [ME.: see *organ*[1].] Same as *organ*[1].

orgont, **orgonet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *organ*[1].

orgonyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *organy*[1].

orguinette (ôr-gi-net′), *n.* [A French-like spelling, < *organ* + *-ette*.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of one or more sets of reeds with an exhaust-bellows. The orifices to the reeds are covered with a movable strip of paper in which holes are cut at intervals, so that, when a crank is turned and the bellows put in operation, the paper is revolved from one roller to another, and the air is admitted to the reeds through the holes. The melodic and harmonic effects depend upon the position and size of the holes. The tone is light and pleasant, and the music produced is often accurate and effective.

orgult, **orgelt**, *n.* [ME., also *orgul*, *orgel*, *orhel*, pride (cf., in comp., *orgel-mod*, *orgel-pride*, pride), partly < AS. *orgol* (in deriv. *orgel-*), pride, partly < OF. *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, F. *orgueil* = Pr. *orguelh*, *erguelh*, *orgoil*, *orgol*, *argull* = Sp. *orgullo* = Pg. *orgulho* = It. *orgoglio*, pride; the Rom. forms prob. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *urguli*, excessively, oppressively; appar. < *ur-* (= OHG. *ur-*), out, + *-gel*, of unknown origin.] Pride.

> Worldes richesse wecheth *orgel* on mannes heorte.
> *Old Eng. Hom.*, ii. 43, 17.

orgulous†, *a.* [Also *orgueilous*, < ME. *orgulous*, *orgelous*, < OF. *orgueilleus*, *orgaillus*, *orgoillos*, *orgoillus*, F. *orgueilleux* (= Pr. *orguelhos*, *erguelhos*, *orgallos* = Sp. *orgulloso* = Pg. *orgulhoso* = It. *orgoglioso*, cf. AS. *orgellīc*), proud, < *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, pride: see *orgul*.] 1. Proud; haughty.

> Wherto repaired thys cruel geant,
> Called Guedon, that so *orgulous* was,
> Gret, thikke, longe, stronge, merueilous to se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.
>
> In Troy there lies the scene. From isles of Greece
> The princes *orgulous*, their high blood chafed,
> Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 2.

2. Ostentatious; showy.

> His atyre was *orgulous*.
> *Romance of Rich.*, quoted by Steevens. (*Nares*.)

3. Swollen; augmented; excessive; hence, threatening; dangerous.

> But they wyst nat how to passe ȝe ryuer of Derne, whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne tymes, and especially rather in Somer than in Wynter.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cli.

orgulously, *adv.* [ME., < *orgulous* + *-ly*[2].] In an orgulous manner; proudly; haughtily.

> Off a fers bchold [with a fierce look], *orgulously* wrought.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3543.

orgy (ôr′ji), *n.*; pl. *orgies* (-jiz). [< F. *orgies* = Sp. *orgias* = Pg. *orgias* = It. *orgie*, < L. *orgia*, pl., < Gr. ὄργια, pl., secret rites, prob. < **ὀργίειν*, do, perform; cf. *ἔργον*, work, performance. Connection with *ὀργή*, passion (see *orgasm*), is not probable. The singular is not used in L. or Gr., and is rare in mod. use (E. and F.).] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the deities of classical mythology, as the mysteries of Ceres; particularly, the revels at the festivals in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with boisterous songs and dancing (see *bacchante* and *mænad*): generally plural in this sense.

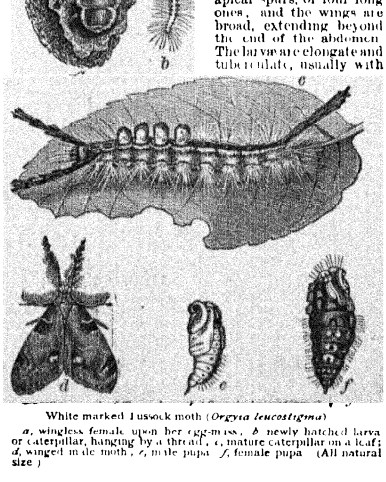
> Pentheus and Orpheus were torn to pieces by the frantic women at his *orgies*. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysus.
>
> It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 118. (*Latham*.)

Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a nocturnal carousal, drunken revelry.

> Amid the *orgies* of weary and satiated profligacy arose first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and aggressive scepticism. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.
>
> Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
> The mulberry faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
> Than aught they fable of the quick Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

—**Syn. 2** *Revel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*.

orgyia (ôr-ji′a), *n.*; pl. *orgyiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀργυιά*, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom, < *ὀρέγειν*, stretch out: see *orexis*.] 1. An ancient Greek measure of length, equivalent to about 6 feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of arctiid moths of the restricted family *Liparidæ*, the males of which fly by day with a vaporing kind of motion, and hence are called *vaporers* or *vaporer-moths*. They are also known as *tussock-moths*, from the long tufts of hair with which the caterpillars are furnished. The females are incapable of flight, having only rudimentary wings. In the male the body is slender, the proboscis is short, the palpi are short and very hairy, with the third joint shortest, the antennæ are broadly pectinate, the hind tibiæ have two short apical spurs, or four long ones, and the wings are broad, extending beyond the end of the abdomen. The larvæ are elongate and tuberculate, usually with



White marked Tussock moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*)

a, wingless female, upon her egg-mass; *b*, newly hatched larva or caterpillar, hanging by a thread; *c*, mature caterpillar on a leaf; *d*, winged male moth; *e*, male pupa; *f*, female pupa. (All natural size.)

two long pencils of hair on the prothoracic and anal segments, they spin a slight cocoon above ground. The genus is represented in all the Old World countries, and has some North American members. The male of *O. antiqua*, the common vaporer, is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore wings. *O. cœnosa* is the reed tussock moth. *O. fuscelina* is the dark tussock-moth. *O. leucostigma*, the white-marked tussock-moth, is very troublesome in the streets of many cities of the United States, injuring shade-trees. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Oribates (ō-rib′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. ὀρειβάτης, mountain-ranging, < ὄρος, a mountain, + βαίνειν, go.] A genus of beetle-mites, typical of the family *Oribatidæ*, having the cephalothorax with lamellar appendages, the vertex with bristly hairs, and the middle claw larger than the others. There are probably many more species than have thus far been determined. *O. ovivorus* is a useful mite, which feeds on the eggs of the cankerworm-moth in the United States. Also *Orobates*.

Oribatidæ (or-i-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oribates* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate acarids, typified by the genus *Oribates*. They are known as *beetle-mites*, from the hard horny integument, and also as *wood-mites*. The ocelli are almost obsolete, the mandibles chelate, the short palpi four-jointed, and the legs five-jointed, all ambulatory. None is parasitic at any age, or specially injurious, and some are beneficial. About 12 genera are described. The *Oribatidæ* are sometimes divided into 2 subfamilies, *Pterogasterinæ* or *Oribatinæ* proper, and *Opoterogasterinæ*, the latter containing 9 genera.

oribi, *n.* Same as *ourebi*.

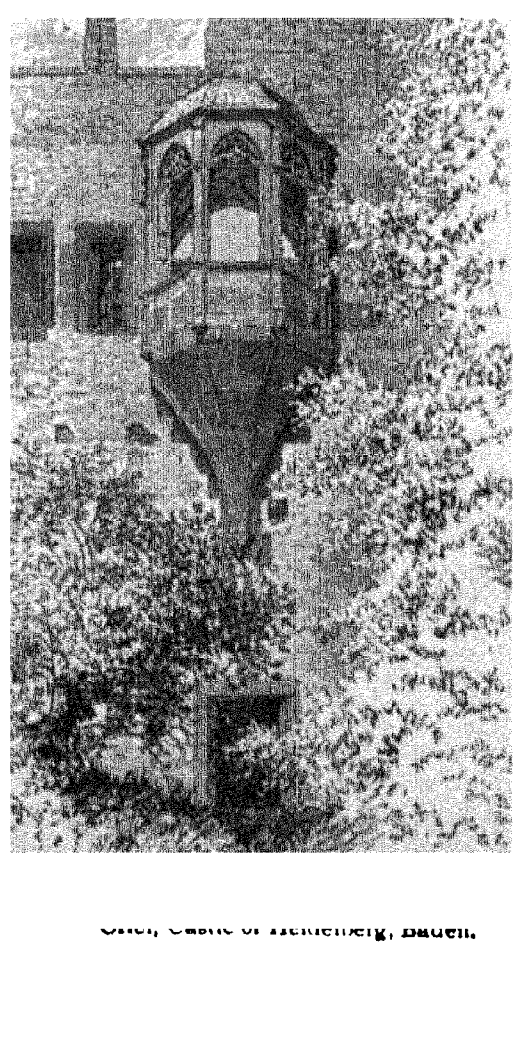
orichalc (or′i-kalk), *n.* [Formerly also *orichalche*, = F. *orichalque* = Sp. Pg. It. *oricalco*, < L. *orichalcum* (also erroneously *aurichalcum*, simulating *aurum*, gold), < Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, rarely ὀρίχαλκος, yellow copper ore, brass, lit. 'mountain-copper,' < ὄρος, mountain, + χαλκός, copper: see *chalcitis*.] The equivalent in English of the Greek ὀρείχαλκος, the name of a metallic alloy or metal of brilliant luster, mentioned by Greek authors of a very early date, and considered by them as worthy to be classed with gold and silver in respect of value. Plato, while often speaking of it, admits that orichalc was no longer to be had in his time; and some (Aristotle, it is said, among them) deny that any such metal ever existed. The word passed into Latin under the form of *orichalcum*, and later that of *aurichalcum*. Although sometimes used as the name of brass (as by Strabo, who, with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in those days, describes the method of manufacturing that metal and calls the alloy *orichalcum*), it had in general — even down to the middle ages — a more or less uncertain meaning, standing sometimes for an entirely ideal and very precious substance and sometimes for an ordinary metal or alloy (as copper or bronze), but having a peculiar value on account of the manner in which it was made, or the locality whence it came.

> The metall was of rare and passing price,
> Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet,
> Nor costly *Oricalche* from strange Phœnice,
> But such as could both Phœbus arrowes ward,
> And th' hayling darts of heaven beating hard.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 78.

orichalceous (or-i-kal′shius), *a.* [< *orichalc* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to orichalc; having a luster or color between that of gold and that of brass.

orichalcum (or-i-kal′kum), *n.* Same as *orichalc*.

oriel (ō′ri-el), *n.* [Formerly also *orial*; < ME. *oryel*, *oriol*, *oryall*, < OF. *oriol*, < ML. *oriolum*, a small room, a recess, a porch; perhaps orig. a gilded room, for L. **aureolum*, neut. of *aureolus*, of gold, golden, gilded, < *aureus*, of



Oriel, Castle of Heidelberg, Baden.

gold: see *aureole*, *aureous*, and cf. *oriole*.] A portico, recess, or small room forming a projection from a room or building, as a hall or chapel, in the form of a large bay or recessed window, and often more richly furnished or more private than the rest of the room or building, formerly used as a boudoir, closet, and separate apartment for various purposes. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, etc., and is supported on brackets, corbels, or corbeling. When such a projecting feature rests upon the ground, or directly upon the foundation of the building, it is called a *bay-window*, or a *bow-window*. Also called *oriel window*.

> Sure I am that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an *orial*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

> At St. Alban's was an *Oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the Infirmary.
> *Fosbrooke*, Brit. Monachism, xxxix.

> And thro' the topmost *Oriels'* colored flame
> Two godlike faces gazed below.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

> All in an *oriel* on the summer side,
> Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream
> They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> A small church too strikes us, with its windows projecting like *oriels*, one of them indeed rising from the ground.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 49.

oriency† (ō′ri-en-si), *n.* [< *orien(t)* + *-cy*.] Brightness or strength of color.

> Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.
> *Evelyn*, III. iv. 12.

orient (ō′ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orient*, n., < OF. *orient*, F. *orient* = Sp. Pg. It. *oriente*, < L. *orien(t-)s*, rising; as a noun (sc. *sol*, sun), the quarter where the sun rises, the east, day; ppr. of *oriri*, rise, = Gr. √ *op* in ὀρνύναι, rise, = Skt. √ *ar*, rise.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising, as the sun; ascending; arising.

> Let us feare lest the Sunne for ever hide himselfe, and turn his *orient* steps from our ingratefull Horizon, justly condemn'd to be eternally benight'd.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st,
> With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 175.

> The songs, the stirring air,
> The life re-*orient* out of dust.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

2. Eastern. Also *oriental*.

> Now morning from her *orient* chamber came,
> And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill.
> *Keats*, Imit. of Spenser.

3. Resembling the dawn in brilliancy, brightness, or purity of coloring; bright; shining; pellucid; especially, as applied to pearls, of a delicate speckless texture, and clear, almost translucent, white color with subdued iridescence: opposed to *occidental*.

> If he should loue an *Orient* stone, it is for the propertie or beautie thereof.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 362.

> These unjust and insolent positions I would not mention, were it not thereby to make the countenance of truth more *orient*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

> I would not hear of blacks, I was so light,
> But chose a colour *orient* like my mind.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, ii. 1.

> Is your pearl *orient*, sir? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

> Thick with sparkling *orient* gems
> The portal shone, inimitable on earth.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 507.

II. *n.* **1.** The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning: opposed to *occident*.

> Morn in the white wake of the morning star
> Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold.
> *Tennyson*, Princess.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the East; Eastern countries; specifically [*cap.*], the region to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe: a vague term, including Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, etc.

> They conquered manye regnes grete
> In the *Orient*. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 324.

3. The peculiar luster of a pearl; a delicate speckless texture, with pellucid color and subdued iridescence, as in pearls of the first water.

> A pearl of the first water should possess, in jewellers' language, a perfect "skin" and a fine *orient*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 446.

4. A pearl possessing such qualities; a pearl of the first water.

> Prof. Teufelsdrockh's Book . . . is indeed . . . a very Sea of Thought, . . . wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

Orient equinoctial, that part of the eastern horizon which is cut by the equinoctial circle.— **Orient estival**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Cancer.— **Orient hibernal**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Capricorn.

orient (ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [< F. *orienter* = Sp. Pg. *orientar* = It. *orientare*, < ML. **orientare*, set toward the east, set with regard to the cardinal points, < L. *orien(t-)s*, the east: see *orient*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** To define the position of in respect to the east; ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass; hence, to find the bearings of, in general; figuratively, to adjust or correct by referring to first principles or recognized facts or truths; take one's proper bearings mentally.—**2.** To place or arrange so as to face the east—that is, with its length from west to east; specifically, of a church, to place so that the chief altar is at the east end—that is, to place with the long axis east and west, the apse being toward the east, and the chief entrance at the west end; or, of a corpse, to place with the feet toward the east.

> The coffins were of plank or stone, and were not *oriented*. *Science*, III. 169.

Hence—**3.** To place or arrange, as a building, in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass: as, the episcopal cathedral of New York will be *oriented* north and south.

oriental (ō-ri-en′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *oriental*, < OF. *oriental*, F. *oriental* = Sp. Pg. *oriental* = It. *orientale*, < L. *orientalis*, of or belonging to the orient or east, < *orien(t-)s*, the east: see *orient*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the orient or east; situated in or proceeding from the east; eastern: as, *oriental* seas or countries. Also *orient*.

> Strait to the East
> The Spirit flies, and in Aurora's cheeks
> The best of *Oriental* sweetness seeks.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 51.

> We may note the Posture and Position of the Corps, which among the Christians hath always been to turn the Feet to the East, with the Head to the West, that so they may be ready to meet the Lord, whom the Ancients did believe should appear in the *oriental* part of Heaven.
> *Durand*, quoted in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 47.

> Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, . . . conceiving the bodies . . . to receive . . . some appropriate influence from his [the sun's] ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. Of superior quality; precious; valuable; possessing orient qualities: applied to gems as a mark of excellence: opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable kinds. The word *oriental* is also frequently applied as an epithet to the names of certain stones to which the stone so described has no relation except that of color or some other resemblance: thus, *oriental emerald* is not emerald, but sapphire of a greenish-yellow color; *oriental topaz* is not topaz, but sapphire of a yellow color, or yellow mixed with red; and so on. *Oriental* is also applied to several superior or prized varieties of the domestic pigeon.

> For of o perle, fyne, *oriental*,
> Hire white corounne was imaked al.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women, l. 221.

> Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds *orientall*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 279.

> If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as "*oriental* jade." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the East, or Eastern, especially Asiatic, countries; hence, exuberant; profuse; sumptuous; gorgeous; magnificent.

> His services were rewarded with *Oriental* munificence, and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> I know not, for he spoke not, only shower'd
> His *oriental* gifts on every one,
> And most on Edith. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. In *astrol.*, rising between the fourth house and the mid-heaven: applied to the planets. *Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.—**Oriental amethyst, cashew-nut, elemi**, etc. See the nouns.—**Oriental-pearl essence**. See *essence*.—**Oriental plane-tree**. See *plane-tree*, *Platanus*, and *chinar-tree*.—**Oriental region**, in *zoögeog.*, a division of the earth's surface with reference to the distribution of animals and plants, comprising all of continental Asia not included in the Palearctic region, and the islands zoologically related thereto.—**Oriental shagreen**. See *shagreen*.—**Oriental sore**. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

orientalise, *v. t.* See *orientalize*.

orientalism (ō-ri-en′tal-izm), *n.* [= F. *orientalisme* = Pg. *orientalismo*; as *oriental* + *-ism*.] **1.** A characteristic of Eastern nations, as a mode of thought or expression, or a custom; also, such characteristics collectively; Eastern character or characteristics.

> Dragons are a sure mark of *Orientalism*.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Diss. i.

2. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature. *Quarterly Rev.*

orientalist (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* [= F. *orientaliste* = Sp. Pg. *orientalista*; as *oriental* + *-ist*.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Oriental.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables?
Le Clerc, Comment on Job xlii 14 (*Latham.*)

2. [*cap.*] One who is versed in the languages and literature of the East: opposed to *Occidentalist*.

There is not so much difference between the literary and popular dialects of Arabic as some European *Orientalists* have supposed *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 268.

orientality† (ō*ri-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *oriental* + *-ity*.] The quality of being oriental, or of rising in the east.

Whose [the sun's] revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beames unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

orientalize (ō-ri-en'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orientalized*, ppr. *orientalizing*. [< F. *orientaliser*; as *oriental* + *-ize*.] To render oriental; impart an oriental character to; conform to Oriental manners or character. Also spelled *orientalise*.

Constantine . . transferred the seat of his government to Byzantium, and thus fixed the policy . . of *orientalizing* and dividing the empire
Schaff, Hist. Christ Church, III § 2.

orientally (ō-ri-en'tal-i), *adv.* 1. In the orient or east.—2. In accordance with Eastern characteristics or customs.

orientate (ō-ri-en'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orientated*, ppr. *orientating*. [< ML. **orientatus*, pp. of **orientare*, set toward the east: see *orient*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to turn toward the east; cause to assume an easterly direction or aspect; orient; specifically, to place (a church) with its altar-end toward the east. See *orient*, *v.*, 2.—2. To determine or ascertain the position of, especially with reference to the east; determine or fix the position or bearings of; figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally.—3. To place, as a crystal, in such a position as to show clearly the true relation of the several parts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assume an easterly direction; turn or veer toward the east; specifically (*eccles.*), to be so constructed that the end nearest the altar or high altar (ecclesiastically accounted the eastern end) is directed toward a certain point of the compass; especially, to be so placed that the conventional eastern end is directed toward the geographical east.

The only two instances . . in which it [orientation] is departed from (in the Eastern Church] are those of Haghios Georgios . . in Crete, which *orientates* north, and of the Asomatoi . . in the Morea, which *orientates* south.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 222.

2. To worship toward the east; especially, to celebrate the eucharist in the eastward position—that is, facing the altar. See *eastward*, *a.*

orientation (ō*ri-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *orientation*, < ML. **orientatio(n-)*, < **orientare*, orient: see *orientate*, *orient*, *v.*] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned toward the east. Specifically—(*a*) The position of worshipers facing toward the east, or, in Christian worship, toward that end of a church which is known as the eastern end, especially (*eccles.*), that position of a priest celebrating the eucharist in which he faces the altar, the eastward position

Where among the lower races sun worship begins to consolidate itself in systematic ritual, the *orientation* of the worshipper and the temple becomes usual and distinct *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II 354.

(*b*) Such a position of a corpse in a grave that the head is toward the west and the feet toward the east

The same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientalism*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II, 382

(*c*) The construction or position of a church so that it has that end which contains the chancel or sanctuary in the direction of the east

The very ancient practice of *orientation* in the building of churches can hardly be set aside as "a High Church piece of pedantry." Allusion to worship towards the east may be found in the early liturgies and Church fathers, and in this country, at least, *orientation* has been practised from the first introduction of Christianity into these islands down to the present time, with the interruption of the Great Rebellion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII 469.

(*d*) Hence, the position of a building or of any object with reference to any point of the compass

The later builders of Thebes appear to have had no notion of *orientation*, but to have placed their buildings and tombs so as to avoid regularity, and facing in every conceivable direction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 96.

(*e*) In *crystal*, the position of a crystal—of its faces, cleavage planes, optic axes or axes of elasticity, etc.—defined with reference to certain assumed directions, especially those of the crystallographic axes

2. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. Hence—3. The act of taking one's mental bearings; ascertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, or with reference to new ideas, new studies, etc., as if by determining the points of the compass.

But let a man venture into an unfamiliar field, or where his results are not continually checked by experience, and all history shows that the most masculine intellect will ofttimes lose his *orientation* and waste his efforts in directions which bring him no nearer to his goal, or even carry him entirely astray. *C. S. Peirce*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 4.

4. The process of determining direction or relative position in general.

Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive *orientation* *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I 510.

5. In *crystal.*, the process of placing a crystal in proper position so as to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes.—6. In *zool.*, the faculty or instinct by which birds and other animals find their way home after being carried to a distance. It is well illustrated by homing pigeons (See *homing*.) A striking instance of orientation is also afforded by swallows. Thus, a swallow nesting in New England, for example, and wintering in Panama, can return to the rafter in the barn where its nest was the previous year. All the regular and periodical migrations of birds imply the faculty of orientation.

orientator (ō'ri-en-tā-tor), *n.* [< *orientate* + *-or*.] An instrument used for determining the position of a church so that its chancel may point to the east.

orientness (ō'ri-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; luster; brightness: specifically applied to diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 269.

orifacial (or-i-fā'shal), *a.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facies*, face: see *facial*.] Noting the angle defined below.—**Orifacial angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane of the lower surfaces of the upper teeth

orifex† (or'i-feks), *n.* [An erroneous form of *orifice* (apparently simulating *artifex* with regard to *artifice*).] An opening; aperture; orifice.

All my entrails bathed
In blood that straineth from their *orifex*
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II, iii. 4.

And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifex* for a point as subtle
As Ariachne's broken woof to enter
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 151

orifice (or'i-fis), *n* [Formerly also *orifis*; < F. *orifice* = Sp. Pg. *orificio* = It. *orifizio*, *orificio*, < LL. *orificium*, an opening, lit. the making of a mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facere*, make.] An opening; a mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; a vent.

Let me see the wound
This herb will stay the current, being bound
Fast to the *orifice*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide
Milton, P. L., vi 577.

Anal, aortic, atrial, cardiac, esophageal, etc., **orifice**. See the adjectives

oriflamb†, **oriflambet**, *n.* See *oriflamme*.

oriflamme (or'i-flam), *n.* [Formerly also *oriflamb*, *oriflambe* (and *auriflamme*, after ML. *auriflamma*); < F. *oriflamme*, < ML. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame: see *or*[3] and *flame*.] 1. The banner of St. Denis, supposed to have been a plain red gonfalon—that is, a banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. It was preserved in the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, and in war was carried before the king of France as a consecrated flag (compare *church banner*, under *church*) and as the special royal ensign.

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret that daye bare the *oryflambe*, a speciall relique that the Frenshe Kynges vse to bere before them in alle battayles.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1355.

Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

2. In *her.*, a blue flag or banner charged with three golden fleurs-de-lis.

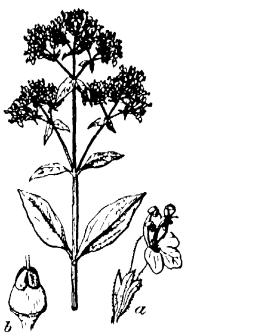
orig. An abbreviation of *original* and *originally*.

origan (or'i-gan), *n.* [Formerly also *organ*, and *organy*, *organie* (see *organ*[2], *organy*[2]); < ME. *origane*, *origon*, < OF. (and F.) *origan* = It. *origano* (cf. AS. *organe*), < L. *origanum*, *origanon*, *origanus*, < Gr. ὀρίγανον, ὀρίγανος, also ὀριγανον, ὀρεῖγανος, marjoram, the latter forms appar. simulating a compound of ὄρος (ὀρει-), mountain, + γανίσθαι, be delighted, be glad, γάνος, brightness.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*; marjoram; wild marjoram; also, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

Sowe *origon* whenne day and nyght is longe
Ylche, and water it till it be sponge
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

Bathing her selfe in *origane* and thyme.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 40.

Origanum (ō-rig'a-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὀρίγανον, marjoram: see *origan*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Saturejeæ* and the subtribe *Menthoideæ*, known by the usually two-flowered clusters crowded in heads with conspicuous involucrate bracts. There are about 30 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby or herbaceous perennials, with small undivided leaves, and globose or cylindrical heads of flowers with their bracts often enlarged and colored. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is gently tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogic, but at present little used. See *marjoram*, also *dittany*, 3, and *hop-marjoram*.—**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil.


Upper Part of Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), with flowers. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit

Origenism (or'i-jen-izm), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The opinions held by or attributed to the Greek father Origen of Alexandria (born about A. D. 185, died about 253). The main characteristics of Origen's teaching were its union of philosophical speculation with Christian doctrine and its mystical and allegorizing interpretation of Scripture. He insisted especially on the unity of all creation; he regarded Scripture as having generally a threefold sense, literal, moral, and mystical; he held the essential divinity and eternity of each person of the Trinity, but maintained that the Son is inferior to the Father and the Holy Ghost to the Son; he was the first to formulate the orthodox doctrine of eternal generation; he rejected prayer to Christ, though he defended prayer in the name of Christ; he regarded all sin as proceeding from a voluntary and moral self-determination to evil; he held that the human soul of Christ preexisted with other human souls; that the soul came into the body as a penalty for sin in a preexistent state, and he believed in a further moral progress and development after the present life, and defended as a probable opinion the restoration and final salvation of all men and of the fallen angels

Origenist (or'i-jen-ist), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Origen of Alexandria; one who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—2. A member of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Origenistic (or*i-je-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Origenist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to, held by, or characteristic of Origen or the Origenists, or their opinions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 796.

origin (or'i-jin), *n.* [< OF. *origine*, also *orine*, *ourine*, F. *origine* = Sp. *origen* = Pg. *origem* = It. *origine*, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, birth, origin, < *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] 1. Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

The *origin* and commencement of his grief
Sprung from neglected love
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1 185.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas · the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs
Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I ii.

2. That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source: as, the *origins* of a nation.

These great Orbs, thus radically bright,
Primitive Founts, and *Origins* of Light.
Prior, Solomon, i.

3. Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; extraction; birth.

Their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his *origin*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 26.

How convenient it would be to many of our great men and great families of doubtful *origin*, could they have the privilege of the heroes of yore, who, whenever their *origin* was involved in obscurity, modestly announced themselves descended from a god. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 106.

4. In *math.*, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in *analyt. geom.*, the point from which the coördinates are measured.—5. In *anat.*: (*a*) The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two

golden, < L. *aureolus*, golden, gilded: see *aureole*, and cf. *oriel*. The F. *loriot*, OF. *loriot*, *lorion*, are variant forms, with the attracted def. article *le*, *l'*.] 1. A bird of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*: so called from its rich yellow color


European Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

massed with black; also, any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*. The common Indian oriole is *O. kundoo*, and many similar birds are found in the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

2. Any American hangnest of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, as the Baltimore oriole and orchard-oriole. These birds belong to an entirely different family from orioles properly so called,


Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*).

and indeed to a different series of passerine birds, and they are exclusively American. They are sometimes distinguished as *American orioles*. The species are numerous, mostly of beautiful yellow or orange and black coloration. See *orchard oriole*.

The *oriole* drifting like a flake of fire
Rent by a whirlwind from a blazing spire.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Hooded oriole. See *hooded*.

oriole-tanager (ō′ri-ōl tan′ā-jėr), *n.* A tanager of the genus *Tachyphonus*.

Oriolidæ (ō-ri-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oriolus* + *-idæ*.] A family of corviform oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Oriolus*; the Old World orioles or golden thrushes: so called from the characteristic yellow color of the plumage. The *Oriolidæ* are almost exclusively a tropical family of Old World birds, related to the crows. They are specially numerous in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, only one occurring in Europe. There are about 40 species of several genera besides *Oriolus*. The family is divisible into two subfamilies, *Oriolinæ* and *Ptilonorhynchinæ*, or orioles proper and bower-birds.

Oriolus (ō-rī′ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *oriol*, oriole: see *oriole*.] A genus of orioles, formerly applied with little discrimination to many yellow birds of both hemispheres, now restricted to


The Constellation Orion.

Oriolus galbula and closely related species, typical of the *Oriolidæ*. See first cut under *oriole*.

Orion (ō-rī′on), *n.* [< L. *Orīon*, < Gr. Ὠρίων, the constellation Orion, in myth. a hunter of this name transferred to the sky.] 1. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye, four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line forming what is called the *Belt* or *Girdle of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's staff*, *Our Lady's wand*, the *Yard wand*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula. See cut in preceding column.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of *Orion*? Job xxxviii. 31.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Guérin in 1843.

Oriskany sandstone. See *sandstone*.

orismologic (ō-ris-mō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *orismolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orismology.

orismological (ō-ris-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *orismologic* + *-al*.] Same as *orismologic*.

orismology (or-is-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **horismology*, the form *orismology* being due to F. *orismologie*, prop. *horismologie*, < Gr. ὁρισμός, a bounding, defining (< ὁρίζειν, bound: see *horizon*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography applied to scientific nomenclature and terminology.

orison (or′i-zon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oraison*, *oraizon*, < ME. *orisoun*, *oresun*, *oreisoun*, *oreisun*, *ureisun*, < AF. *oreison*, *ureisun*, *oraisun*, OF. *oraison*, F. *oraison*, speech, prayer, oration, < L. *oratio(n-)*, speech, prayer, oration: see *oration*.] A prayer.

Whan the gode man was come to the awter, he turned to the peple, and seide, "Feire lordes, now may ye se that some of yow be goode men, when thourgh youre prayers and *orisouns* oure lorde hath shewde this grete myracle."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 98.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 88.

Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid.
Milton, P. L., v. 145.

orisont†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horizon*.

orizaba-root, *n.* See *jalap*.

ork¹†, *n.* See *orc*.

ork²†, *n.* [< L. *orca* (> OF. *orce*), a butt, tun: see *orca²*.] A pitcher. [Rare.]

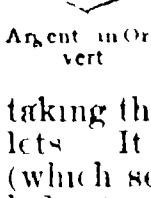
One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

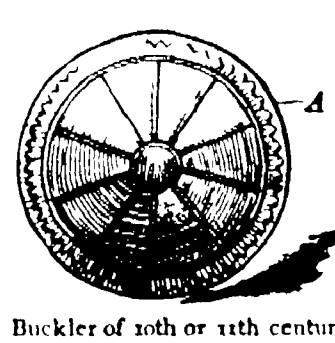
orkyn†, *n.* [For **orkin* (?), < *ork²*.] A pitcher. [Rare.]

They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte or vessell for an *orkyn* doe knocke vpon it with their knuccle.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 91.

orlage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*, *horology*.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [< OF. *orle*, *ourle*, F. *orle* = Sp. Pg. *orla*, a hem, = It. *orlo*, a hem, border, < ML. *orlus*, m., *orla*, f., for **orulus*, m., **orula*, f., dim. of L. *ora*, border, margin, coast.] 1. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing, usually considered as a subordinary, like a border but not reaching the edge of the escutcheon, so that the field is seen outside of it as well as within. It is usually half the width of the border. It may be considered as an inescutcheon voided of the field, and in some early treatises is called a *false escutcheon*. (*b*) A band of small objects taking the form of an orle: as, an *orle* of mullets. It is more commonly blazoned *in orle* (which see, below). (*c*) A circlet set upon a helmet, which supports the crest and is often used in modern heraldry without the helmet, furnishing the only support or base for the crest. It is supposed to be a bourrelet of silk, twisted of the two tinctures the principal metal and the principal color of the escutcheon. 2. The rim of a shield, especially, the metal rim of a shield composed of wood, osier, or the like, and visible as a projecting rim on its face. —3. In *arch.*, same as *orlet*. —**In orle**, placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else: said of a number of small bearings, always eight in number unless their number is otherwise stated.


Argent, an Orle vert.



Buckler of 10th or 11th century. *A*, the orle (def. 2).

Orleanism (ôr′lē-an-izm), *n.* [< F. *Orléanisme*, as *Orlean-s* + *-ism*.] The political principles or ambitions of the Orleanists; adherence to the dynastic claims of the Orleanists.

Orleanist (ôr′lē-an-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Orléaniste*, as *Orlean-s* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *French politics*, an adherent of the princes of the Orleans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830–48).

II. *a.* Favorable to the Orleans family and their dynastic claims.

The price of the surrender of an *Orleanist* alliance with the Queen was the promise of England to support a Bourbon alliance. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 117.

orlege†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orleger†, *n.* [< *orlege* + *-er¹*. Cf. *horologer*.] A horologer.

orlet (ôr′let), *n.* [< OF. *orlet*, *ourlet*, dim. of *orle*, *ourle*, a border: see *orle*.] 1. A boss, stud, or some similar protuberance.—2. Specifically, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. Also *orle*. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft, it is called a *cincture*.

orloge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlop (ôr′lop), *n.* [Formerly *orlope*, *overlop*, and *overlope*, < D. *overloop*, an orlop, deck of a ship, lit. a running over, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *over* and *leap¹*, *lope¹*, and cf. *overleap*.] *Naut.*, the deck below the berth-deck in a ship, where the cables were formerly coiled.

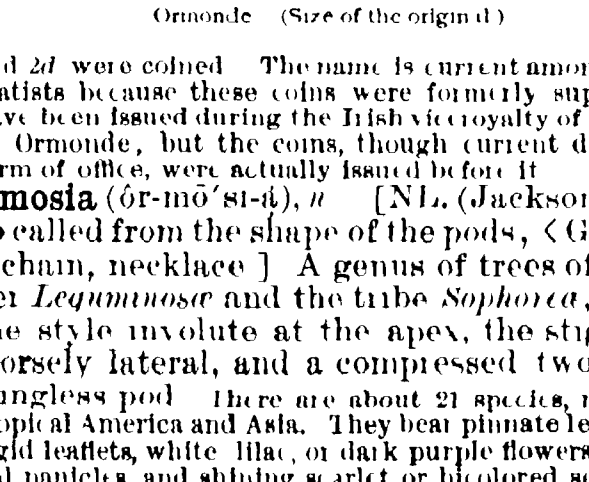
Ormazd, Ormuzd (ôr′mazd, -muzd), *n.* [Pers. *Ormazd*, *Ormuzd*, OPers. *Auramazda*, < Zend *Ahura-Mazdao* (= Skt. **Asura-Medhas*), Ahura-Mazda, wise lord.] In the Zoroastrian religion of ancient Persia, the spirit of good, opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit of evil. He is life and light, the representative of order, law, and purity. He wages an unceasing warfare with Ahriman. Also *Oromasdes*, *Oromazdes*.

ormer (ôr′mėr), *n.* [< F. *ormier*, an ormer, ear-shell, sea-ear, < ML. *auris maris*, sea-ear, equiv. to F. *oreille de mer*, 'sea-ear': *oreille*, ear; *de*, of; *mer*, sea: see *auricle*, *de²*, *mere¹*.] An ear-shell or sea-ear; an abalone or haliotid; a large marine shell of the family *Haliotidæ*: formerly a local English (Channel Islands) name of *H. tuberculata*, more fully called *Guernsey ormer*, or *Guernsey ear-shell*, which is abundant there and is used as food. See cut under *abalone*.

ormolu (ôr′mō-lö), *n.* [Also, as F., *or moulu*; < F. *or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold': *or*, gold; *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, < L. *molere*, grind: see *or³* and *mill¹*.] 1. Gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, brass, or the like. Hence—2. Gilded bronze prepared for metal mountings of elegant furniture and similar decorative purposes.—3. Fine brass, sometimes colored and treated with lacquer to give it brilliancy: used for imitation jewelry, chandeliers, and similar fine metal-work.

ormolu-varnish (ôr′mō-lö-vär″nish), *n.* An imitation gold-varnish. *E. H. Knight.*

ormonde (ôr′mund), *n.* One of certain Irish silver coins, collectively called *Ormonde money*, rudely struck, chiefly from plate, and issued in July, 1643, by the authority of Charles I. Pieces of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* (figured in cut), 4*d.*, 3*d.*,


Obverse. Reverse.
Ormonde. (Size of the original.)

and 2*d.* were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormonde, but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.

Ormosia (ôr-mō′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jackson, 1810), so called from the shape of the pods; < Gr. ὅρμος, a chain, necklace.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Sophoreæ*, having the style involute at the apex, the stigma introrsely lateral, and a compressed two-valved wingless pod. There are about 21 species, natives of tropical America and Asia. They bear pinnate leaves with rigid leaflets, white, lilac, or dark purple flowers in terminal panicles, and shining scarlet or bicolored seeds, with tough curving stalks. From the use made of the seeds, the species, especially *O. dasycarpa*, are called *necklace tree*. See *bead tree*, 2, *coral bean* (under *bean¹*), and *necklace tree*.

orn† (ôrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ornen*, *ournen*, < OF. *orner*, F. *orner* = Sp. Pg. *ornar* = It. *ornare*, adorn, < L. *ornare*, fit out, equip, adorn, ornament. Cf. *adorn*, *ornament*, etc.] To ornament; adorn.

And I loon saigh the hooli citee Jerusalem newe comynge doun fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf *ourned* to hir husbonde *Wyclif*, Rev xxi 2

God stered vp prophetes, and *orned* his chirche with great glory *Joye*, Expos of Daniel, Argument, ii

ornament (ôr'na-ment), *n* [< ME *ornament*, *ornement*, *ournement*, < OF. *ornement*, F. *ornement* = Sp Pg It *ornamento*, < L *ornamentum*, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment < *ornare*, equip, adorn: see *orn*.] **1** Any accessory, adjunct, or trapping that serves for use or for both use and adornment, or such accessories, adjuncts, or trappings collectively; hence, equipment, vesture, dress, attire, etc Thus, in the Catholicon Anglicum (1483), the *ornaments of the bed* (ornamenta lecti) are enumerated as the pillow, bolster, bedclothes, etc and in ecclesiastical usage all accessories used in divine worship, as the holy vessels, the fittings of the altar and chancel, the vestments of the clergy and choir, the font, censer, etc, are called *ornaments*

There in was a Vessel of Gold, fulle of Manna and Clothinges and *Ournements* and the Tabernacle of Aaron *Mandeville*, Travels, p 85

Can a maid forget her *ornaments*, or a bride her attire? Jer ii 32

The golden *ornaments* that were before the temple 1 Mac i 22

Come, taffor, let us see these *ornaments*,
Lay forth the gown *Shak*, T of the S, iv 3 61

2 Something added as an embellishment, that which embellishes or adorns, whatever lends or is intended to lend grace or beauty to that to which it is added or belongs, as a jewel, a rhetorical embellishment, etc

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit 1 Pet iii 4

God bless my ladies! are they all in love,
That every one her own hath garnished
With such bedecking *ornaments* of praise? *Shak* L L L iv 1 78

3. An honorary distinction, a decoration, a mark of honor

Approved oft in perils manifold,
Which he atchieved to his great *ornament* *Spenser*, F Q, IV ii 39

Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss,
Or whether that such cowards ought to wear
This *ornament* of knighthood [the garter], yea or no *Shak*, 1 Hen VI iv 1 29

4 One who adds luster to one's sphere or surroundings; as, he is an *ornament* of his profession

Gracious Lavinia Rome's rich *ornament* *Shak*, Tit And, I 1 52

5 Embellishment or adornments collectively or in the abstract, adornment, ornamentation, decoration: as, a thing suitable for either use or *ornament*

So fit is not with me as with that Muse,
Stirr'd by a painted beauty to his verse,
Who hearen itself for *ornament* doth use *Shak*, Sonnets, xvi

Six wings he wore, to shade
His limbs with ornaments divine: the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad came mantling o'er his breast
With regal *ornament* *Milton*, P L, v 280

6 Outward appearance, mere display

The world is still deceived with *ornament* *Shak*, M of V, iii 2 74

Key ornament Same as *tret*, 2. **Kimmeridge-coal ornaments**, jewelry for the person: necklaces, etc: often found in tumuli in the north of England, composed of the material known as Kimmeridge shale, associated with pieces of bone and similar materials and often very delicately formed They vary in epoch from a purely Celtic to a Roman-British period. —**Ornaments rubric**, the rubric immediately preceding Morning Prayer in the present English Book of Common Prayer (1662). It directs that "such Ornaments of the Church, and the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministrations shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." Controversy as to the lawful ritual of the Church of England has centered for many years around the question whether the ornaments rubric is still in force. The decisions of the ecclesiastical and law courts on the subject have varied and have not succeeded in putting an end to the controversy or in enforcing uniformity of usage. =**Syn** 1 Embellishment, adornment. See *adorn*

ornament (ôr'na-ment), *v t* [< F *ornamenter*, OF *ornementer* = Sp Pg *ornamentar*, from the noun.] To adorn, deck, embellish: as, to *ornament* a building with sculpture or painting. =**Syn** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc See *adorn*

ornamental (ôr-na-men'tal), *a* and *n* [= F *ornamental* = It *ornamentale*, as *ornament* + *-al*.] **I.** *a* Of the nature of an ornament, serving as an ornament, of or pertaining to **ornament** or decoration; adding or lending beauty, grace, or attractiveness: as, *ornamental* appendages, neither useful nor *ornamental*. —**Ornamental counterpoint**, in *music*, counterpoint of a florid or irregular character: opposed to *strict* or *simple counterpoint*. —**Ornamental note**, in *music* See *accessory note*, under *note*!

II.† *n*. An accessory, an embellishment; an adornment

In the time of the aforesaid William Heiworth, the Cathedral of Lichfield was in the vertical height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essentials) beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof *Fuller*, Ch Hist., IV ii 65

ornamentalist (ôr-na-men'tal-ist), *n* [< *ornamental* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornamentation, an artist who devotes himself especially to executing details of ornament

The few Mantuan sculptors known after his day were *ornamentalists* in marble or stucco *C C Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p 223

ornamentally (ôr-na-men'tal-i), *adv* In an ornamental manner, by way of ornament or embellishment; as regards ornamentation

ornamentation (ôr-na-men-tā'shon), *n* [< *ornament* + *-ation*.] **1** The act or process of ornamenting or of producing ornament —**2** Ornament in general, the whole mass of ornament applied to an object or used in combination: as, the *ornamentation* of a building —**3** In *zoöl*, the colors, markings, hairs, spines, etc, on the surface of an animal It is sometimes distinguished from *sculpture*, but properly includes it The characters of the ornamentation are generally only of specific value (though they may aid in distinguishing groups), owing to the fact that similar ornaments are often found in related species See cut under *Midasia*

ornamenter (ôr'na-men-ter), *n* [< *ornament* + *-er*¹.] One who ornaments or decorates, a decorator

ornamentist (ôr'na-men-tist), *n* [< *ornament* + *-ist*.] An ornamenter, a decorator *Encyc Brit*, X 608

ornatet (ôr-nāt'), *v t* [< L *ornatus*, pp of *ornare* (> It *ornare* = Sp Pg *ornar* = F *orner*), equip, adorn: see *orn*.] To adorn, ornament.

To *ornate* our language with vsing words in their propre signification *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, iii 22

ornate (ôr-nāt'), *a* [< L *ornatus*, pp: see the verb.] **1** Ornamented; artistically finished, ornamental, of an ornamental character especially applied to an elaborate literary style

For lak of *ornat* speche I wold woo *Court of Love*, l 934

His less *ornate* and less mechanical poems *Whipple*, Ess and Rev, I 45

Dionysius admits that Demosthenes does at times depart from simplicity—that his style is sometimes elaborately *ornate* and remote from the ordinary usage *Encyc Brit*, VII 72

2 Adorned, decorated

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus *Milton*, S A, l 712

ornately (ôr-nāt'li), *adv* In an ornate manner

ornateness (ôr-nāt'nes), *n* The state of being ornate or adorned

ornature† (ôr'nā-tūr), *n* [< OF *ornature* = It *ornatura*, < L.L. *ornatura*, ornament, trimming, < L *ornare*, adorn: see *orn*, *ornate*.] **1** The act of ornamenting, ornamentation, adornment, the process of rendering more polished or bringing to perfection, refinement

Where in [the time of Queen Elizabeth] John Jewell B of Sarum, John Fox, and sundrie learned and excellent writers have fullie accomplished the *ornature* of the same [the English tongue] *Holinshed*, Descrip of Britain, vi

2 That which is added or used for embellishment, ornament, decoration

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures!* *B Jonson*, Poetaster, iii 1

orndern†, **ordorn**†, *n pl* See *undern*

orneoscopist† (ôr'nē-ō-skō'pist), *n*. [Also, improperly, *ornithoscopist*, < Gr ὀρνεοσκοπικός, < ὀρνεοσκοπία, divination by observation of the flight of birds, < ὄρνεον, a bird, + σκοπεῖν, view Cf *ornithoscopy*.] Divination by observation of the flight of birds same as *ornithoscopy* *Bailey*, 1727

orneoscopist† (ôr'nē-ō-skō-pist), *n* [Also *ornoscopist*, < *orneoscopies* + *-ist*.] One who divines by observing the flight of birds same as *ornithoscopist* *Bailey*, 1727

orning†, *n* [< ME. *orning*, verbal n. of *orn*, *v*.] Adornment *Wyclif*, 1 Pet iii 3

ornis (ôr'nis), *n* [A strained use of Gr ὄρνις, a bird.] An avifauna, the fauna of a region in so far as it is composed of birds: as, the *ornis* of South America, a rich and varied *ornis* *P L Sclater*

orniscopist† (ôr-ni-skop'iks), *n*. See *orneoscopics*

orniscopist† (ôr'ni-skō-pist), *n*. See *orneoscopist*.

orniscopy† (ôr'ni-skō-pi), *n* Same as *ornithoscopy*

ornith. An abbreviation of *ornithology*

ornithic (ôr-nith'ik), *a*. [< Gr ὀρνιθικός, of or belonging to birds, < ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-, sometimes ὀρτιθ-), a bird, akin to AS *earn*, E *earn*³, an eagle: see *earn*³.] Of or pertaining to birds; characteristic of birds, avian, bird-like, ornithological as, an *ornithic* character, *ornithic* structure

ornithichnite (ôr-ni-thik'nīt), *n* [< NL. *ornithichnites*, < Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + ἴχνος, a track, + *-ite*².] In *geol*, one of the footmarks, at first supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles (ornithosaurs), occurring abundantly in the Triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere They are now believed to have been made by dinosaurian reptiles

Ornithichnites (ôr'ni-thik-nī'tēz), *n* [NL: see *ornithichnite*.] A hypothetical genus, based by Hitchcock upon tracks called *ornithichnites* occurring in the sandstone of Connecticut The supposititious species of the genus were divided into two groups called *Tetradactyli* with 8 species, and *Leptodactyli*, with 5 species *Hitchcock*, Amer Jour Sci, XXIX 315 (1836)

ornithichnology (ôr-ni-thik-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + ἴχνος, a track, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of ornithichnites or supposed fossil bird-tracks

Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, I should call it *ornithichnology* *Hitchcock*, Amer Jour Sci, XXIX 315

Ornithion, Ornithium (or-nith'i-on, -um), *n* [NL., < Gr ὀρνιθίον, dim of ὄρνις, a bird: see *ornithic*.] A notable genus of *Tyrannidæ*, having the bill of narrow shape without rictal vibrissæ, the beardless flycatchers There are several species, as *O. imberbe*, a very diminutive flycatcher found in Texas and Mexico of a dull grayish color and about 4¼ inches long

ornithobiographical (ôr'ni-thō-bī-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *ornithobiograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to ornithological biography, or to the life-history of birds as, a mass of *ornithobiographical* material *Coues*

ornithobiography (ôr'ni-thō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + E *biography*.] Ornithological biography, the life-history of birds

ornithocephalous (ôr'ni-thō-sef'a-lus), *a*. [< Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + κεφαλή, head.] Shaped like a bird's head applied to parts of certain shells

ornithocoprolite (ôr'ni-thō-kop'rō-līt), *n* [< Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + κόπρος, dung, + λίθος, stone: see *coprolite*.] Fossil bird-dung; an avian coprolite

ornithocopros (ôr'ni-thō-kop'ros), *n* [< Gr. ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), bird, + κόπρος, dung: see *coprolite*.] Bird-dung, guano

Ornithodelphia (ôr'ni-thō-del'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + δελφύς, womb.] The lowest one of three subclasses of the class *Mammalia*, represented by the monotremes or oviparous mammals, and conterminous with the order *Monotremata* so called from the ornithic character of the reproductive or urogenital organs These mammals lay eggs like birds the separate oviducts open into a cloaca common to the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, the vasa deferentia of the male open also into the cloaca, and the testes are abdominal The mammary glands are nippleless The sternum has a precellular bone or T-shaped interclavicle (see cut under *interclavicle*) and the coracoids articulate with the sternum The superior transverse commissure of the brain has no well-defined psalterial fibers, and the septum is much reduced in size The *Ornithodelphia* are also called *Prototheria*

ornithodelphian (ôr'ni-thō-del'fi-an), *a* and *n* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Ornithodelphic or ornithodelphous, prototherian

II. *n* A member of the *Ornithodelphia*, a monotreme or prototherе

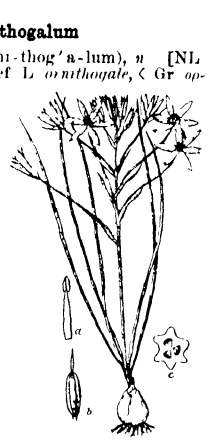
ornithodelphic (ôr'ni-thō-del'fik), *a* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ic*.] Same as *ornithodelphous*.

ornithodelphous (ôr'ni-thō-del'fus), *a* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*, or having their characters

Ornithogæa (ôr'ni-thō-jē'ä), *n* [NL., < Gr ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird, + γαία, earth.] In *zoögeog*, New Zealand, as a zoological division of the earth's land-surface, corresponding to the New Zealand subregion of Wallace It is characterized by the lack of indigenous mammals, excepting two species of bats, the former presence of the gigantic struthious birds of the families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ* and the existence of *Apterygidæ* and many other peculiar birds

Ornithogæan (ôr'ni-thō-jē'an), *a* [< *Ornithogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ornithogæa. —**Ornithogæan realm.** Same as *Ornithogæa*.

Ornithogalum (ôr-ni-thog′a-lum), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *ornithogale*, < Gr *ορνιθόγαλον*, also *ορνιθων γάλα*, a plant, the star-of-Bethlehem, a fanciful name lit 'birds' milk' *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird; *γαλα*, milk see *galaxy*] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and the tribe *Scilleæ*, known by the spreading distinct perianth-segments and flattened filaments There are about 80 species, natives of Europe, Africa and the Orient, mainly in temperate climates They bear long narrow radical leaves from a coated bulb, and an unbranched leafless flower stalk, with a raceme or corymb of showy white flowers, sometimes yellowish or reddish, each segment often marked with a broad green stripe See *star of Bethlehem*, *French* or *Prussian asparagus* (under *asparagus*), and *eleven o'clock lady*



Flowering Plant of *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. *a*, stamen; *b*, the pistil; *c*, the ovary, transverse section

ornithoid (ôr′ni-thoid), *a* [< Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *εἶδος*, form] Somewhat ornithic, avian to some extent, resembling or related to birds

I attach the Lycopus to the *ornithoid* lizards
Hitchcock, Ichnology of New England, p 105

ornitholite (ôr′nith′ō-lit), *n* [< Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *λίθος*, a stone] A fossil bird, the fossilized remains of a bird The oldest fossil known to be that of a bird is Jurassic See cut under *Archæopteryx*

ornitholitic (ôr′ni-tho-lit′ik), *a* [< *ornitholite* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to ornitholites

ornithologic (ôr′ni-thō-loj′ik), *a* [= F *ornithologique* = Sp *ornitológico* = Pg *ornithologico*, < NL *ornithologicus*, < *ornithologia*, ornithology see *ornithology*] Same as *ornithological*

ornithological (or′ni-thō loj′i-kal), *a* [< *ornithologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologically (or′ni-thō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv* As regards ornithology, from an ornithological point of view, by means of ornithology

ornithologist (ôr-ni-thol′ō-jist), *n* [= F *ornithologiste*, as *ornithology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in ornithology or makes a special study of birds

ornithology (ôr-ni-thol′ō-ji), *n* [= F *ornithologie* = Sp *ornitología* = Pg *ornithologia* = It *ornitologia*, < NL *ornithologia*, < Gr as if **ορνιθολογία*, < *ορνιθολογος*, speaking or treating of birds, < *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *λεγειν*, speak see *-ology*] That branch of zoology which relates to birds, the scientific study or knowledge of birds Ornithology is commonly said to date from the time of Aristotle It received a great impetus about the middle of the sixteenth century from the writings of Gesner, Belon, and Aldrovandi The foundation of modern scientific ornithology was laid toward the end of the seventeenth century by Willughby and Ray Reliable technical names in modern ornithology date from the tenth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus 1758 *Field ornithology* is the study of living birds, as distinguished from *closet ornithology*, or the technical study of the dead bodies of birds for purposes of classification and nomenclature Abbreviated *ornith*

ornithomancy (ôr′ni-thō-man-si), *n* [< F *ornithomancie*, *ornithomance* = Pg *ornithomancia* = It *ornitomanzia*, < Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *μαντεια*, divination] Divination by means of birds, ornithoscopy, augury *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition

ornithomantic (ôr′ni-thō-man′tik), *a* [< *ornithomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to ornithomancy, ornithoscopic, augural

ornithon (or′ni-thon), *n* [< L *ornithon*, < Gr *ὀρνιθων*, a house or yard for poultry (and for other birds ?), < *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird see *ornithæ*] A building in which birds are kept, an aviary

Ornithopappi (or′ni-thō-pap′i), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀρνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *πάππος*, a little bird so named] An order of Jurassic birds represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*, and conterminous with the subclass *Saurura* correlated with *Pteropappi* (or *Odontotormæ*) and with *Dromæopappi* (or *Odontolcæ*) See cut under *Archæopteryx*

ornithopappic (ôr′ni-thō pap′ik), *a* [< *Ornithopappi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithopappi*, **sauurian**, as a bird.

ornithophilous (ôr-ni-thof′i-lus), *a* [< Gr *ορνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *φιλος*, loving] Literally, bird-loving, specifically, in *bot*, bird-fertilized· applied to flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma and fertilization accomplished by the agency of birds The birds that take part in this process are usually humming birds, and the flowers are ordinarily large and brilliantly colored, as the blossoms of the trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), sage (*Salvia splendens*), etc

Ornithophilous i e bird fertilized — flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous
Gray, Structural Botany, p 217

ornithopod (ôr′ni-thō-pod), *a* and *n* [< NL **ornithopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *ορνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] **I** *a* Having feet like those of a bird, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ornithopoda* as, an *ornithopod* reptile Also *ornithopodous*

II *n* An ornithic dinosaur, a member of the *Ornithopoda*

Ornithopoda (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dă), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of **ornithopus* see *ornithopod*] An order of *Dinosauria*, containing extinct herbivorous dinosaurs whose hind feet most nearly approached those of birds in structure and function They were digitigrade with the fore feet five toed, the hind feet three or four toed, they walked on their hind legs and tail, and used their small fore feet as paws The bones of the hind limbs were hollow, the vertebræ solid, a postpubis was present, and the premaxillaries were toothless The leading family is *Iguanodontidæ*, others are *Hadrosauridæ* and *Hypsilophodontidæ*

ornithopodous (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dus), *a* [As *ornithopod* + *-ous*] Same as *ornithopod* *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLV. 141

Ornithopteridæ (or′ni-thop-ter′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ornithopterus* + *-idæ*] A family of fossil bird-like reptiles or birds, represented by the genus *Ornithopterus*

ornithopterous (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *a* [< NL *ornithopterus*, < Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *πτερον* = E *feather*] Having wings or fore limbs like those of a bird, bird-winged

Ornithopterus (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *n* [NL, see *ornithopterous*] A genus of Mesozoic Sauropsida, referred to the order *Pterosauria*, but differing from all other pterodactyls in having only two joints in the ulnar digit, and supposed to belong to the class *Aves*

Ornithopus (ôr-nith′ō-pus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] **1** A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley —**2** A genus of plants (Linnæus, 1737) of the order *Leguminosæ*, the tribe *Hedysareæ*, and the subtribe *Coronilleæ*, known by the obtuse keel There are about 7 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region They are tender hairy herbs, with pinnate leaves of many little leaflets, long-stalked heads of minute flowers and long, narrow curving pods The plants of the genus, especially *O perpusillus*, are called *bird's foot* See *bird's foot*

Ornithorhynchidæ (or′ni-thō-ring′ki-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ornithorhynchus* + *-idæ*] A family of monotrematous ornithodelphian oviparous mammals, represented by the genus *Ornithorhynchus* Only one genus and species is known See *Ornithorhynchus*

ornithorhynchous (ôr′ni-thō-ring′kus), *a* [< NL *Ornithorhynchus*, < Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, bill] Having a beak like that of a bird

Ornithorhynchus (ôr′ni-thō-ring′kus), *n* [NL see *ornithorhynchous*] **1** The typical and only genus of the family *Ornithorhynchidæ* There is but one species, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, or *O paradoxus*, the duck-billed platypus, duckbill, duck mole, or water mole, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania of aquatic habits living in burrows in the banks of rivers, laying eggs, and feeding on insects, mollusks and worms The fur is thick and soft, of a glossy dark brown color The fact that the animal is oviparous (though not generally credited till 1884) has long been known and the egg was figured many years ago The eggs are about ¾ inch long by ½ inch broad white, with a flexible shell or pod, like a "soft shelled" hen's egg See cuts under *duckbill* and *integument*

2 [*l c*] An animal of this genus, a duckbill

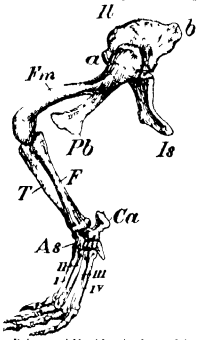
ornithosaur (or′nith-ō-sâr), *n* [< Gr *ὀρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σαυρος*, a lizard] Same as *ornithosaurian*

Ornithosauria (ôr′ni-thō-sâ′ri-ă), *n pl* [NL see *ornithosaur*] An order of fossil saurians or reptiles having ornithic or avian characters, more frequently called *Pterosauria* Also called *Sauromorpha* *H G Seeley*

ornithosaurian (ôr′ni-thō-sâ′ri-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Being a saurian of ornithic affinities, pertaining to the *Ornithosauria*, or having their characters, pterosaurian; pterodactyl.

II. *n* An ornithosaur; a member of the *Ornithosauria*, as a pterosaurian or pterodactyl

Ornithoscelida (ôr′ni-thō-sel′i-dă), *n pl* [NL., < Gr *ορνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σκέλος*, a leg, + *-ida*.] A remarkable order of extinct reptiles presenting many characters intermediate between those of *Reptilia* and *Aves*, the ornithic modification being especially well marked in the pelvic arch and limb, whence the name The ilium extends far in advance of the acetabulum and is expansive widely arching over the pelvic cavity as in birds. The slender prolonged ischia, in some genera are ornithic in character, and, in *Hypsilophodon* at least, unite in a median ventral symphysis The pubes in some genera are as slender and elongated as in a typical bird The tibia has a great cnemial crest and a ridge for the fibula, and the distal end is as in a bird, with a fossa to receive the ascending process of the astragalus The distal end of the fibula is smaller than the proximal, though not so much reduced as in birds The astragalus similar to that of a bird, remained distinct in many genera but in some, as *Compsognathus*, *Ornithotarsus* and *Euskelosaurus*, it seems to have ankylosed with the tibia The genera of *Ornithoscelida* are numerous, ranging throughout the Mesozoic period, the animals are mostly of large size some of them, as the Iguanodon, being among the largest terrestrial animals known The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*



Pelvis and Hind Limb of one of the *Ornithoscelida* as *Iguanodon* or *Hypsilophodon* (compare cut under *Dromæus*)

Il ilium with *a* anterior and *b* posterior process *Is* ischium *Pb*, pubes *Fm* femur *T* tibia *F* fibula *As* astragalus *Ca* calcaneum *I II III IV* digits

ornithosclidan (or ni-thō-sel′i-dan), *a* and *n* [< *Ornithoscelida* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Ornithoscelida*, or having their characters *Huxley*

II *n* A member of the *Ornithoscelida*

ornithoscopist (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pist), *n* [< *ornithoscop-y* + *-ist*] One who studies or practises ornithoscopy, an augur

ornithoscopy (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pi), *n* [< Gr *ορνιθοσκοπια* (also *ορνεοσκοπια* see *oneoscopies*), < *ορνιθοσκοπος* (also *ὀρνεοσκόπος*), observing the flight of birds, < *ορνιθοσκοπειν* (also *ορνεοσκοπειν*), observe the flight of birds, < *ορνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*) bird, + *σκοπειν*, view] Inspection or observation of birds with reference to divination, ornithomancy, augury *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition

ornithotomical (ôr′ni-thō-tom′i-kal), *a* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ic-al*] Relating to ornithotomy, or the dissection of birds

ornithotomist (or-ni-thot′ō-mist), *n* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ist*] One who practises the dissection of birds, or is versed in the anatomy of birds

ornithotomy (ôr-ni-thot′ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *ορνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *-τομια*, < *τεμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] The art or practice of dissecting birds, the anatomy of birds, the science of the anatomical structure of birds

Ornithuræ (ôr-ni-thū′rē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀρνις* (*ορνιθ-*), a bird, + *οὐρα*, a tail] In *ornith*, a primary division of birds comprising all those in which the bony tail is short and terminated by a pygostyle opposed to *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds The division includes all known birds excepting *Archæopteryx*, and is also called *Euhypudura* [Little used]

ornithurous (ôr-ni-thū′rus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ*

Ornus (ôr′nus), *n* [NL (Persoon, 1805), < L *ornus*, the mountain-ash] A former genus of plants containing the flowering ash, now classed as *Fraxinus Ornus* See *ash*, I, and *Fraxinus*

oro-anal (ō′rō-ā′nal), *a* [Irreg < L *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *anus*, anus] **1** Being or representing mouth and anus in one, as an orifice in some crinoids *H A Nicholson*, Zool, p 204 —**2.** Extending in the direction of the mouth and the anus, as a line or plane of the body as, the *oro-anal* axis *Encyc Brit*, XIX 434

Orobanchaceæ (or′ō-bang-kā′sē-e), *n pl* [NL, < *Orobanche* + *-aceæ*] The broom-rape family, an order of parasitic gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with minute albuminous seeds It contains about 150 species in 11 genera, of which *Orobanche* is the type They are leafless herbs of brown, yellow, purple, and other colors, but never green, with dry

flowers in a dense spike or scattered in the axils of dry scales, in one, white and solitary They are small plants, thickened or fleshy at the base, and parasitic on roots

Orobanche (or-ō-bang'kē), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L *orobanche*, < Gr. ὀροβάγχη, broom-rape, chokeweed, or dodder, < ὄροβος, = L *ervum*, vetch, + ἄγχειν, throttle, choke] A genus of parasitic plants, type of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, distinguished by its two-lipped flowers and unequally four-cleft calyx; the broom-rape There are nearly 150 species widely scattered throughout the Old World chiefly in north temperate regions Their stems are generally unbranched and clad with acute scales the flowers in a terminal spike, the parasitic roots often traceable into those of the foster plant, and the whole of a tawny, reddish violet, or bluish color *O major*, the great broom rape, growing 1½ or 2 feet high, lives chiefly on broom whence the name *O caryophyllacea* is the clove scented broom rape, growing on species of *Galium* *O minor*, found on clover, is sparingly introduced in the Atlantic United States See *broom rape* and *herb bane*



Flowering Plant of *Orobanche minor* parasitic on the root of white clover *a*, flower

Orobancheæ (or-ō-bang'kē-ē), *n pl* [NL (L C Richard, 1807), < *Orobanche* + *-eæ*] Same as *Orobanchaceæ*

Orobates, *n* See *Oribates*

Orobus (or'ō-bus), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr ὄροβος = L *ervum*, vetch see *Ervum*] A former genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, now mostly united with *Lathyrus*, a few species belonging to *Vicia* See *bitter-vetch* and *heath-pea*

orographic (or-ō-graf'ik), *a* [< *orograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to orography The orographic features of a country are those which connect themselves with the range, extent, and structure of its mountain chains and of its larger topographical features Also *orographic*

orographical (or-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *orographic* + *-al*] Same as *orographic*

orographically (or-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv* With regard to orography

orography (o-rog'ra-fi), *n* [Also *oreography*, = F *orographie* = Pg *oreographia*, < Gr ὄρος, a mountain, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] That division of physical geography or physiography which has to do with the relations and development of the mountain-chains of the regions described It is topography in its broadest and most general sense, the mountain ranges not being separable in a general discussion from the valleys and table lands

Orohippus (or-ō-hip'us), *n* [NL, < Gr ὄρος, mountain, + ἵππος, horse] 1 A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, based upon remains from the Eocene of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet There are several species, all of very small size, only about as large as a fox.—2. [*l c*] A species of the above genus

oroide (ō'rō-īd), *n* [< F *or* (< L *aurum*), gold, + Gr εἶδος, form] An alloy of copper, tin, and other metals resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, etc The term is also used adjectively as, *oroide* jewelry Also called *oreide*

orolingual (ō-rō-ling'gwal), *a* [Irreg < L *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *lingua*, tongue see *lingual*] Pertaining to the mouth and the tongue

orologe†, *n* An obsolete form of *horologe*

orological (or-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *orolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to orology or a description of mountains.

orologist[1]**†** (ō-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *orologe* + *-ist*] An obsolete form of *horologist* *S Dowell*, Taxes in England, III 305

orologist[2] (ō-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *orolog-y* + *-ist*] A describer of mountains; one versed in orology

orology (ō-rol'ō-ji), *n* [= F *orologie*, < Gr ὄρος, mountain, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] The scientific description of mountains

Oromasdes, Oromazdes, *n*. Same as *Ormazd*

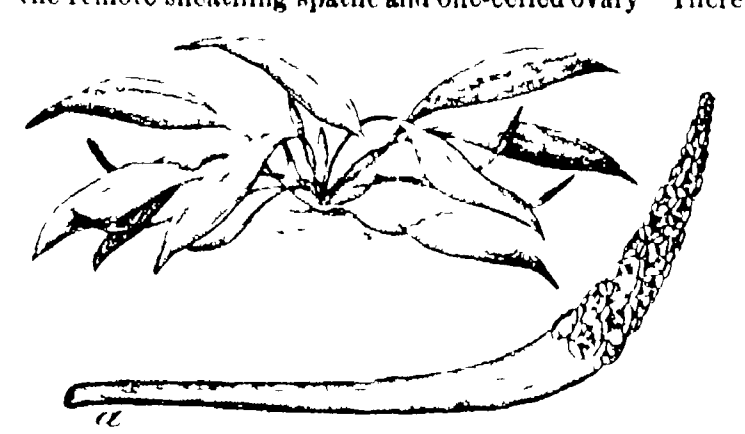
oronasal (ō-rō-nā'zal), *a* [Irreg < L *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *nasus*, nose see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose

oronge†, *n* A Middle English form of *orange*[1]

Orontiaceæ (ō-ron-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (R Brown, 1810), < *Orontium* + *-aceæ*] A group **of araceous plants, typified by the genus** ***Orontium***, by some treated as an order, by others as a tribe, and varying in scope according to different authors See *Araceæ* and *Orontium*

orontiad (ō-ron'ti-ad), *n* A plant of the group *Orontiaceæ* *Lindley*

Orontium (ō-ron'shium), *n*. [NL (Linnæus, 1753), said to be < Gr *ὀρόντιον (Wittstein, not found in Gr dictionaries), some plant so called, appar < Ὀρόντης L *Orontes*, a river in Syria] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, belonging to the suborder *Pothoideæ* and the tribe *Symplocarpeæ*, allied to the skunk-cabbage It is chiefly distinguished by the remote sheathing spathe and one-celled ovary There



Flowering Plant of Goldenclub (*Orontium aquaticum*) *a*, the spadix

is but one species, *O aquaticum* the goldenclub, which grows on the margins of ponds and rivers of the United States near the Atlantic It bears velvety dark green elliptical leaves, floating or raised on stout stalks from a rootstock descending into the mud Its small flowers are crowded on a long curving spadix rising 6 to 12 inches from the water, colored successively yellow, white, and green

oropharyngeal (ō rō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a* [< *oropharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al*] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx

oropharynx (ō-rō-far'ingks), *n*, pl *oropharynges* (-fā-rin'jēz) [NL < L *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + Gr φάρυγξ, the throat] The pharynx proper, directly continuous with the cavity of the mouth distinguished from *nasopharynx* See cut under *mouth*

Orortyx (ō-rōr'tiks), *n* Same as *Oreortyx*

Oroscoptes (ō-rō-skop'tēz), *n* See *Oreoscoptes*

orotund (ō'rō-tund), *a* [Irreg < L *ore rotundo*, with a round mouth *ore*, abl of *os*, mouth, *rotundus*, round see *rotund*] In *elocution*, characterized by strength fullness, richness, and clearness open, mellow, rich, and musical applied to the voice or manner of utterance

orped†, *a* [Also (Sc) *orpit*, < ME *orped*, *orpud*, bold, < AS *orped*, grown up, stout, active, bold] Bold, brave; valiant

> The guode knizt and *orped*
> *Lyenbite of Inwyt* (E E T S) p 183
>
> An *orped* knight in many a stede
> *Gower*, Conf Amant, iii
>
> So was he greved with the werre that his peple was but small, but the were *orped* knyghtes and the beste of all the hoste for to endure and suffre trauelle of armes
> *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 430
>
> He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*, and also noble in knyght hod, wyse in counsayll, & dredde to moch destenyse
> *Fabyan*, Chron, I xxxv

orpedly†, *adv* [< ME *orpedly*, < AS. *orpedlice*, boldly, < *orped*, bold see *orped*] Boldly, bravely, stoutly

> He hypped ouer on hys ax, & *orpedly* strydez,
> Bremly brothe on a bent
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E E T S), l 2232

orphaline† (ôr'fa-lin), *n* and *a* See *opheline*

orphan (or'fan), *a* and *n*. [< OF. *orphane*, *orfene*, *orfine*, *orphe orfe* = Sp *huerfano* = Pg *orfão*, *orphão* = It *orfano*, < ML *orphanus*, < Gr ὀρφανός, without parents, fatherless, bereft, deprived, destitute, later ὀρφός = L *orbus*, bereft see *orb*[2]] **I.** *a* 1 Bereft of parents, fatherless, motherless, or without either father or mother, bereaved said of a child or a young and dependent person

> This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother
> *Sir P Sidney*
>
> Enoch Arden, a rough sailor's lad,
> Made *orphan* by a winter shipwreck
> *Tennyson* Enoch Arden

2. Not under control or protection analogous to that of a parent, unprotected, unassisted

> A virgin tragedy, an *orphan* Muse
> *Pope*, Prol to Satires, l 56

3 Of or belonging to a child bereft of either parent or of both parents

> The tender *orphan* hands
> Felt at my heart and seem'd to charm from thence
> The wrath I nursed against the world
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v

II *n* A child bereaved of one parent or of both parents, generally the latter

> And saith he will not leaue them *orphanes*, as fatherlesse children, but wil come again to them himself
> *Sir T More*, Works, p 173
>
> A weeping country joins a widow's tear
> The helpless poor mix with the *orphan's* cry
> *Burns*, Death of Sir James Hunter Blair

Orphans' Court, the name given to courts of general probate jurisdiction in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

orphan (ôr'fan), *v t* [< *orphan*, *a*] To reduce to the state of being an orphan, bereave of parents

> For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision
> *Warburton*, Sermons

orphanage (ôr'fan-āj), *n* [< *orphan* + *-age*] 1 The state of being an orphan —2 An institution or home for orphans —3 Orphans collectively

> In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament
> *Blackstone*, Com, II xxxii

orphan-asylum (or'fan-a-sī lum), *n* An asylum or home for destitute orphan children.

orphancy† (ôr'fan-si), *n* [< *orphan* + *-cy*] The state of being an orphan, orphanhood

> Yet did not thy *Orphancie* nor my Widowhood depriue vs of the delightfull prospect which the hill of honour doth yeeld
> *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

orphanet (or'fan-et), *n* [< **orphanet*, *orfenet* (found only as a surname), dim of *orphane*, orphan see *orphan* and *-et*[1]] A young or little orphan

> Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see
> *Drayton*, Moses, I.

orphanhood (or'fan-hud), *n* [< *orphan* + *-hood*] The state of being an orphan

orphanism (or'fan-izm), *n* [< *orphan* + *-ism*] The state or condition of being an orphan *E Phillips*, 1706

orphanotrophism (or-fa-not'rō-fizm), *n* [< *orphanotroph-y* + *-ism*] The care and support of orphans *C Mather* [Rare]

orphanotrophy (ôr-fa-not'rō-fi), *n* [< LL *orphanotrophium*, an orphan-asylum, < Gr ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, an orphan-asylum, < ὀρφανοτρόφος, bringing up orphans, < ὀρφανός, orphan, + τρέφειν, nourish, bring up] 1 A supporting or the support of orphans —2 A hospital for orphans *Bailey* [Rare in both uses]

orphanry (ôr'fan-ri), *n* [< *orphan* + *-ry*] An orphan-house, an orphanage or home for orphans [Rare]

orphant† (or'fant), *n* [A corrupt form of *orphan*, with excrescent *t*, as in *tyrant* for *tyran*, etc, *peasant*, etc] An orphan

> He ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cryes,
> Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

orpharion (or-fā'ri-on), *n* [< Gr Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus see *Orphic*] A large variety of lute, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, having six to nine pairs of metal strings It was played by means of a plectrum Also *orpheoreon*

> Set the cornet with the flute,
> The *orpharion* to the lute,
> Tuning the tabor and the pipe to the sweet violins
> *Drayton*, Eclogues iii

Orphean (or'fē an), *a* [< L *Orphēus*, < Gr Ὀρφεῖος, < Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus see *Orphic*] 1 Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece hence, melodious: as, *Orphean* strains

> With other notes than to the *Orphean* lyre
> I sung of Chaos and eternal Night
> *Milton*, P L, iii 17.

2 In *ornith*, singing sweetly, melodious specifically applied to a warbler, *Sylvia orphea*

orpheline† (or'fe-lin), *n* and *a* [Also *orphaline*, < ME *orphelin*, < OF *orphelin*, *orfelin*, *orphenin*, *orfenin*, F *orphelin*, dim of *orphane*, < ML *orphanus*, orphan see *orphan*] **I.** *n* An orphan

> The ladyes sounced for the deathes of theyr husebandes, and *orphalines* wepte and rent their heares for the losse of their parentes
> *Hall*, Hen V, an 8.

II *a* Orphaned, bereaved

> When thou were *orphelyn* of father and mother
> *Chaucer*, Boethius ii prose 3.

orpheoreon (or-fē-ō'rē-on), *n* See *orpharion*.

Orphic (or'fik), *a* [< L *Orphicus*, < Gr Ὀρφικός, of Orpheus, < Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus see def] Of or pertaining or relating to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, who had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre, descended

living into Hades to bring back to life his wife Eurydice, and perished torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian mænads, Orphean as, the *Orphic* poems A considerable body of literature is extant bearing the name of Orpheus, but only a few fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B. C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic mysteries, both connected with the cult of Bacchus and concerning themselves with the philosophy of life and death in nature

Language is a perpetual *Orphic* song.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv 1

Orphism (or'fizm), *n* [‹ *Orph(ic)* + *-ism*] The mystical system of life and worship embodied in the Orphic poems and practised and inculcated in the Orphic mysteries See *Orphic*

This close connexion of *Orphism* with the Eleusinian Mysteries *Encyc Brit*, XVII 128.

Orphize (or'fīz), *v. i.*, pret and pp *Orphized*, ppr *Orphizing*. [‹ *Orph(ic)* + *-ize*] To conform to or resemble Orphic doctrines and worship

The *Orphizing* mystic cultus of Phyla
Encyc Brit, XVII 128

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n* [See *orfrays*] 1 A kind of embroidery in gold See *orphrey-work* — 2 An ornamental band or border on certain ecclesiastical vestments, especially chasuble



Cope with embroidered orphreys and hood Italian, 16th century *a a* orphreys.

and copes, usually done in orphrey-work The apparel of the amice, if done in orphrey work, is sometimes called the *orphrey of the amice* See *amice*[1], 2 *chasuble*, and *cope*[1], 2

The *orphreys* [of the cope] were two bands, some eight inches in breadth, of another material than the cope itself, and reaching all down from the neck on both sides in front, as the vestment shows itself on the wearer's person
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 36

orphreyed† (or'frid), *a.* [‹ *orphrey* + *-ed*[2]] Ornamented with embroidery or orphrey-work

orphrey-work (or'fri-werk), *n* Gold embroidery, hence, rich embroidery of any sort

orpiment (or'pi ment), *n* [‹ ME *orpiment*, ‹ OF *orpiment*, F. *orpiment* = Pr *aurpiment*, *auripiment* = Sp *oropimente* = Pg *ouropimento* = It *orpimento*, ‹ L. *auripigmentum*, orpiment, ‹ *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment see *aurum*, *or*[3], and *pigment*] Arsenic trisulphid, As_2S_3 It is found native, and also manufactured artificially The native orpiment appears in soft foliated masses, having a bright yellow color and brilliant luster The orpiment, or king's yellow of commerce is prepared by heating a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur, and is a mixture of arsenic sulphid and arsenious oxid The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is an arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2) Orpiment is used in dyeing to reduce indigo by its affinity for oxygen, and in leather manufacture together with potash and lime to prepare a paste employed for removing the hair from skins

The firste spirit quiksilver called is,
The second *orpiment*
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 270

orpine, orpin (ôr'pin), *n* [‹ ME *orpin*, *orpyn*, *orpine*, *orpyne*, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, ‹ OF *orpin*, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers), an abbr form of *orpiment* see *orpiment*] 1 In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red — 2 A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers It was formerly, and to some extent is still used as an astringent in dysentery, etc and as a vulnerary From its tenacity of life it is called *live for ever*

Cool Violets, and *Orpine* growing still
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 193

On the eve of this saint [St. John], as well as upon that of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, *orpin*, white lillies and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 468

Boy enough to crawl
For latter *orpine* round the southern wall
Browning, Sordello

Evergreen orpine Same as *herb of friendship* (which see under *herb*)

orr (or), *n* [Origin obscure] A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart. *Halliwell.*

orra (or'ä), *a* [Also *orrow*, *ora*, origin uncertain. Cf *orrels*] 1. Odd, not matched; not appropriated, left over, occasional, incidental as, an *orra* thing, an *orra* time

At night at e'en a merry core
O' randie, gangrel bodies
In Poosie Nancy's held the splore,
To drink their *orra* duddies
Burns, Jolly Beggars

2 Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake as, an *orra* man.—3 Base; low, mean; worthless as, to keep *orra* company [Scotch in all uses]

orrach, *n* See *orach*

orrels (or'elz) *n pl* [‹ OSw *ur-val*, refuse, Sw *urval*, choice, selection, residue, ‹ *ur-* (= AS *or-*) + *vala*, choice see *wale*] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch]

orrery (or'e-ri), *n* , pl *orreries* (-riz). [So called, by Sir Richard Steele, after the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom a copy of this machine was made by a workman, after an original borrowed from George Graham, who invented it] A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits Similar machines are also called *planetariums* and *cosmoscopes*

orrice, *n* See *orris*[2]

orris[1] (or'is), *n* [Contr of *orfrays*] 1† A name given to laces of varied design in gold and silver

One Silver *Orrice* Equipage of a Yard deep A large Parcel of Black and Silver Fringe One dark colour Cloth Gown and Petticoat with 2 Silver *Orrice*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I 104

2 Galloon and gimp used in upholstery [Tradename] **Orris pattern**, a peculiar pattern or design for gold lace

orris[2] (or'is), *n* [Short for *orris-root*] A plant from which orris-root is obtained Also *orrice*

orris-pea (or'is-pē), *n* A little ball of dried orris-root used to maintain the discharge of issues See *issue-pea*

orris-root (or'is rot) *n* [Prob a corruption of *iris-root*] The root of several European species of *Iris*, chiefly *I florentina* See *Iris*, 8 —**Oil of orris root** See *oil*

orseduet, orsedew† (ôr'se-dū), *n* [‹ OF *or*, gold, + *sedue*, pp of *seduire*, mislead see *seduce*] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold, Mannheim gold, Dutch metal

orseille (ôr-sāl'), *n* [F see *orchil*, *archil*] A peculiar coloring matter derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens, used in the preparation of test-papers for chemical operations See *litmus*, and *test paper* (under *paper*) The principles in those plants from which coloring matters are prepared are themselves colorless but yield coloring substances by reaction with water, air, and ammonia They are generally acids, or acid anhydrids *U S Dispensatory*

orseillin (ôr-sā'lin), *n* [‹ *orseille* + *-in*[2]] A coal tar color used in dyeing, the sodium-sulphonate salt of beta-naphthol-azo-naphthalene It yields a fast and full red, but is not very brilliant Also called *rocellin*, *rubidin*, *rauracienne*

orsellate (or'sel-āt), *n* [‹ *orsell(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] The generic name for any salt composed of orsellic acid and a base as, *orsellate* of baryta

orsellic (or-sel'ik), *a* [‹ *orse(i)lle* + *-ic*] Same as *lecanoric* —**Orsellic acid.** Same as *orsellin*

ort (ort), *n* [‹ ME *ort*, ‹ AS. as if **orǣt* (= MD *oorete*, *oorete* = MLG LG *ort*), what is left after eating, ‹ *or-*, out + *ǣtan*, eat see *or-* and *eat*] A fragment, a scrap a piece of refuse usually in the plural

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave
Shak , Lucrece, l 985

Hang thee, thou parasite, thou son of crumbs
And *orts* ! *B Jonson*, New Inn, v 1

I wouldn't give a fiddlestick's end for all the Constitutions in creation They take the best of everything, and leave us only the *orts* and hog wash
S Judd, Margaret, ii 7

ort (ôrt), *v t* [‹ *ort*, *n*] To turn away from with disgust; refuse [Scotch]

The lasses now a days *ort* naething but good scented dimites
Jamieson

ortalant, ortalont, *n* Obsolete variants of *ortolan*

Ortalida (or ta l i d a), *n* [NL] Same as *Ortalis*, 1

Ortalidæ (or-tal'i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Shuckard, 1840), ‹ *Ortalis* + *-idæ*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Ortalis* The front is bristly only above, the auxiliary vein ends acutely in the costa, the legs are not long, and the horny ovipositor is telescopic It is a large and wide spread group, whose members resemble the *Trypetidæ* Thirty five genera occur in North America

Ortalis (or'ta-lis), *n.* [NL , ‹ Gr ὀρταλίς, a young bird] 1 In *ornith* , a genus of guans of the family *Cracidæ* and the subfamily *Penelopinæ* The head is crested, with bare places on its sides and on the chin, but no wattles, the tarsi are naked and scutellate before and behind, the wings are short, rounded, and concavo convex the tail is very long and ample, fan shaped, with twelve broad graduated feathers The plumage is greenish *O vetula* is a Mexican species, a variety of which occurs in Texas and is known as the *Texan guan*, or *chachalaca* (which see) Usually called *Ortalida*, after Merrem, 1786 See cut under *guan*
2 In *entom* , the typical genus of *Ortalidæ*, founded by Fallen in 1810, containing robust dark-colored flies found on the leaves of bushes vibrating their wings in the sunshine

Orthagoriscidæ (or″tha-gō-ris'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , ‹ *Orthagoriscus* + *-idæ*] A family of gymnodont fishes named from the genus *Orthagoriscus* same as *Molidæ*

Orthagoriscini (or-tha-gō ri sī'nī), *n pl* [NL , ‹ *Orthagoriscus* + *-ini*] In Bonaparte's system of classification, a subfamily of *Molidæ* with the skeleton entirely cartilaginous and the fins covered with continuous skin, represented only by the genus *Ranzania*

Orthagoriscus (ôr″tha-gō-ris'kus), *n* [NL , ‹ Gr ὀρθαγορίσκος, a sucking pig] The typical genus of *Orthagoriscidæ* same as *Mola Bloch and Schneider* Also *Orthogoriscus*

Orthalicidæ (ôr-tha-lis'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , ‹ *Orthalicus* + *-idæ*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Orthalicus* They have a spiral turreted shell, posterior included mantle, a peculiarly modified jaw composed of a median triangular piece and lateral oblique imbricated plates adherent above but free below, and teeth differentiated Two species of *Orthalicus* are found in Florida, chiefly in wooded country

Orthalicus (or-thal'i-kus), *n* [NL (Beck, 1837)] The typical genus of the family *Orthalicidæ*

orthaxial (or-thak'si-al) *a* [‹ Gr ὀρθός, straight, + L *axis*, axis] Having a straight vertebral axis applied to a primitive form of the vertebral axis in certain fishes, in which its posterior end is not bent upward or curved in any other direction *J A Ryder*

Orthezia (ôr-thē'zi-ä), *n* [NL (Amyot and Serville, 1843), syn of *Dorthesia*, named after *Dorthes*, a French physician (1759–94)] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Coccidæ* The adult female insect, the form usually met with, is long and oval in shape, covered with a laminated white secretion, elongated behind and having a sac which contains the eggs The antennæ are eight-jointed, there are no tarsal digitules the genito anal ring is enlarged and six haired One species has been recognized in the United States, several others are European

orthian (or'thi-an), *a* [‹ Gr ὄρθιος, straight up, high-pitched, ‹ ὀρθός, straight, upright] In *anc Gr music* noting a melody or style in which many high tones were used

orthite (ôr'thīt), *n* [‹ Gr ὀρθός, straight, + *-ite*[2]] A variety of allanite

orthius (ôr'thi-us), *n* ; pl *orthii* (-ī) [‹ Gr ὄρθιος see def] In *anc pros* , a great foot, consisting of three tetrasemic longs, the first of which forms the arsis, while the other two constitute the thesis thus, ⏗ | ⏗ ⏗ See *semantus*

ortho-. [L , etc , ‹ Gr ὀρθο-, combining form of ὀρθός, straight, upright, right, correct, etc] An element in many words of Greek origin, its presence bringing in the sense of 'straight,' 'upright,' 'right,' 'correct ' In *chem* , specifically—(*a*) As a prefix of benzene derivatives it denotes a substitution of hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring which are adjacent to each other (*b*) As applied to acids it notes those in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is equal to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical, and applied to salts it notes those formed from ortho acids Where the ortho acid has not been isolated, the acid in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is nearest to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical is sometimes called an ortho acid

ortho-axis (ôr'thō-ak sis), *n* [‹ Gr ὀρθός, straight, + L *axis*, axis] Same as *orthodiago-*

nal axis—that is, the lateral axis of a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles to the vertical axis

orthocephalic (ôr″thō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *orthocephal-y* + *-ic*] Exhibiting or characterized by orthocephaly.

orthocephaly (ôr-thō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κεφαλή*, head] The character of a skull whose vertical index is above 70 and not above 75, the character of a skull with an intermediate cephalic index

orthoceran (ôr-thos′e-ran), *a* Pertaining to the genus *Orthoceras* *Science*, III 127

Orthoceras (ôr-thos′e-ras), *n* [NL (cf Gr *ὀρθόκερως*, straight-horned), < Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *κέρας*, horn] The typical genus of *Orthoceratida*, having the shell straight or but slightly curved The species are very numerous, ranging from the Silurian to the Liassic Also *Orthoceratites*, *Orthoceros*.

Orthocerata (ôr″thō-se-rā′ta), *n pl* [NL see *Orthoceras*] Same as *Orthoceratidæ*

Orthoceratidæ (ôr′tho-se-rat′i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*] A family of fossil tentaculiferous tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Orthoceras* They have a straight or scarcely curved chambered shell, with a central siphuncle and sometimes contracted aperture Over 300 species have been described from North America, Europe, and Australia They are among the most profusely and widely distributed shells of the old rocks They attained greater size than any other fossil of the time, some fragments having been found which indicate a length of 6 feet

orthoceratite (ôr-thō-ser′a-tīt), *n* [< NL *Orthoceratites*] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Orthoceras* or the family *Orthoceratida* Also *orthoceratoid*

Orthoceratites (or thō-ser-a-tī′tēz), *n* [NL, as *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ites*] Same as *Orthoceras*

orthoceratitic (ôr-thō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a* [< *orthoceratite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or resembling orthoceratites, orthocerian opposed to *cyrtoceratitic*

orthoceratoid (ôr-tho-ser′a-toid), *a* and *n* [< *orthoceratite* + *-oid*] **I** *a* Same as *orthoceratitic*

II. *n* Same as *orthoceratite*

Orthocerus (or-thos′e-rus), *n* [NL see *Orthoceras*] 1 In *conch*, same as *Orthoceras*, 2 In *entom*, a genus of the coleopterous family *Colydiidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, containing four European species, one of which, *O clavicornis*, extends into Siberia

orthochromatic (or thō-kro-mat′ik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθο-*, correct, + *χρῶμα*, color see *chromatic*] In *photog*, correct in the relations of tint in rendering of colors—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the deepness of greens, yellows, and reds and the brightness of blues and violets The epithet notes any process by means of which this end may be attained or any plate, chemical, etc used in such a process Ordinary photographic dry plates in which a trace of such agents as eosin or chlorophyl is incorporated possess the orthochromatic property which is greatly enhanced if the exposure is made through a transparent screen tinted to correspond with the prevalent color in the scene or picture, as green for a landscape, or yellow for a painting characterized by dispatch is of that hue Also expressed by *isochromatic*, an epithet implying equality of exposure to obtain similar results from opposed colors, contrary to the usual photographic experience

orthochromatize (ôr-thō-krō′ma-tīz), *v t*, pret and pp *orthochromatized*, ppr *orthochromatizing* [< *orthochromat-ic* + *-ize*] In *photog*, to render orthochromatic, as a plate, bring into conformity with the conditions necessary to obtain a correct rendering of color-values

orthoclase (ôr′thō-klāz), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλάσις*, fracture see *clastic*] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminum and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also massive It has two perfect cleavages, at right angles to each other (whence the name) It varies much in color, from white to yellow, red, and green Adularia, including most moonstone, is a crystallized variety, transparent or nearly so, characteristic especially of the crystalline rocks of the Alps, valencianite, from Valencia, Mexico, is similar to it Sanidine is a glassy variety, usually containing more or less soda It is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as trachyte, phonolite etc, rhyacolite, from Monte Somma Vesuvius is similar Loxoclase is a variety from Hammond, New York and microline one from Exeter, England the latter showing gold en yellow reflections on a surface nearly parallel to the orthopinacoid Orthoclase is an essential constituent of granite and some other crystalline rocks, and often occurs in large masses in granite veins, and is then quarried and used in making pottery Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really the related triclinic species microcline The name *anorthoclase* has been given to some kinds of triclinic feldspar containing considerable potash, which are more closely related to albite than to microcline In optical characters See *feldspar* Also called *orthose*

orthoclastic (ôr-thō-klas′tik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλάν*, break] Characterized by cleavages at right angles to one another said of certain species of the feldspar group, particularly orthoclase, pertaining to such species, or specifically to orthoclase

Orthocœla (or-thō-sē′lā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *κοῖλος*, hollow] One of three orders into which the rhabdocœlous turbellarians are sometimes divided

orthocœlic (ôr-thō-sē′lik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *κοιλία*, the belly, the intestines] Arranged in straight or parallel folds applied to the intestines of birds when they are thus disposed, in distinction from *cyclocœlic*

orthodiagonal (ôr thō-dī-ag′o-nal) *n* and *a* [< Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *διαγώνιος*, diagonal see *diagonal*] **I** *n* In *crystal*, the diagonal of lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis, also, the plane which includes the two axes named

II *a* Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthodiagonal

orthodomatic (ôr thō-do-mat′ik), *a* [< *orthodome* + *-atic*[2]] Pertaining to or in the direction of an orthodome

orthodome (or′tho-dōm), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *δῶμα*, *δόμος*, a house see *dome*[1], 5] In *crystal*, a dome, in the monoclinic system, parallel to that lateral axis which is at right angles to the vertical axis It is properly a hemidome, since a given form includes but two planes See *dome*[1], 5

orthodox (ôr′tho-doks), *a* [= F *orthodoxe* = Sp *ortodoxo* = Pg *orthodoxo* = It *ortodosso*, < LL *orthodoxus*, < LGr. *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion, < Gr *ὀρθό-*, straight, right, correct, + *δόξα*, opinion see *dogma*, *doxology*] 1 Holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, or correct opinions, especially in regard to religious or theological doctrines, sound in opinion or doctrine, specifically, conforming to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds applied to persons or doctrines That which seems to one part of the Christian church orthodox may be held by another to be heterodox Thus, the Roman Catholic Church regards Protestant churches as heterodox again, the Reformed churches sometimes deny the title *orthodox* to one another, and generally those who hold to the Trinitarian faith deny the epithet *orthodox* to the Unitarians and Universalists Orthodoxy is not usually denied to those who are charged with having added articles to the ecumenical faith of Christendom, but only to those who are charged with denying a part of that faith Thus, the Roman Catholic is not ordinarily refused by Protestants the right to the epithet *orthodox* nor are Trinitarians denied the right to that epithet by those of Unitarian belief *Orthodox* is the common epithet of the Greek Church (of which the full official title is 'the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church'), as *Catholic* is of the Roman Church The word is employed locally in New England to designate the Trinitarian Congregational churches as distinguished from those of the same order which hold the Unitarian or Universalist faith as in the phrase 'the *Orthodox* Church' It is also used to distinguish the Trinitarian Quakers from those whose belief is or tends toward Unitarianism]

'Tis the *Orthodox* Creed, that there never was any remission of Sins but by the Blood of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning of the World

Milton, Ans to Salmasius, Works, III 182

Orthodox, *orthodox*,
Who believe in John Knox
Let me sound an alarm to your conscience

Burns, The Kirk's Alarm

2. [*cap*] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church

The *Orthodox* population in Cattaro and all the coasts thereof is always a large minority, and in some places it actually outnumbers the Latins

E A Freeman, Venice, p 198

Orthodox school, in *polit econ* See *political* = Syn 1 *Orthodox*, *Evangelical* (See the definitions of these terms) It is natural for all who care about their doctrinal beliefs to claim the titles that indicate correctness of belief Hence *orthodox* is a part of the name of the Greek Church, to the Roman Catholic *orthodox* means faithful to the tenets of the Roman Church in the doctrinal contests of America *orthodox* has generally meant Calvinistic especially as opposed to Unitarianism and Universalism, in England it has as generally meant High Church as opposed to Low Church or *evangelical* *Evangelical*, meaning in harmony with the Gospel has been claimed some what similarly and for a like reason but has been especially applied to those who emphasize the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ alone

orthodoxal† (or′thō-dok-sal), *a* [< *orthodox* + *-al*] Orthodox

Our opinions and practises herein are of late turned quite against all other Protestants and that which is to them *orthodoxal* to us become scandalous and punishable by statute

Milton, Civil Power

orthodoxality† (or thō dok-sal′i-ti), *n* [< *orthodoxal* + *-ity*] Orthodoxy *Cudworth*

orthodoxally† (ôr′thō-dok-sal-i), *adv* In an orthodox manner, orthodoxly

orthodoxasticalt (or′tho-dok-sas′ti-kal), *a* [< LGr *ὀρθοδοξαστικός*, < *ὀρθοδοξάστης*, having a right opinion, < *ὀρθοδοξα*, having a right opinion see *orthodox*] Same as *orthodox*

But also hath communicated them as heretikes which appeare here to be more *orthodoxasticall* Christians than they themselves

Foxe, Martyrs, p 258.

orthodoxical (or′thō-dok-si-kal), *a* [< *orthodox* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining to orthodoxy, characterized by orthodoxy, orthodox

orthodoxly (or′tho-doks-li), *adv* With soundness of faith, in a manner conformed to the teachings and practice of those who hold the orthodox or true faith

You err most *orthodoxly* sweet Sir kit

W Cartwright The Ordinary, III 5

A primitive old lady *orthodoxly* crossed herself when over the carriage gave a jolt

A J C Hare, Russia, iv

orthodoxness (or′tho-doks-nes), *n* The state of being orthodox, orthodoxy

orthodoxy (or′tho-dok-si), *n* [= F *orthodoxie* = Sp *ortodoxia* = Pg *orthodoxia* = It *ortodossia*, < ML *orthodoxia* = Ar *urtudūksī*, < LGr. *ὀρθοδοξία*, correctness of opinion, < *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion see *orthodox*] The character of being orthodox, correctness of opinion, soundness of doctrine, especially in theology, specifically, in *theol*, conformity to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds, or to the Greek Church, called *Orthodox* = **Feast of Orthodoxy**, in the *Gr Ch*, a festival celebrated on Orthodoxy Sunday in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Iconoclasts It was instituted A D 842 or 843, on the restoration of icons at Constantinople under the regency of the empress Theodora = **Orthodoxy Sunday**, in the *Gr Ch*, the first Sunday in Lent On this Sunday anathemas are solemnly read against various heresies

orthodromic (or-tho-drom′ik), *a* [< *orthodromy* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to orthodromy

orthodromics (or-tho-drom′iks), *n* [pl of *orthodromic* see *-ics*] The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle which is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

orthodromy (or′tho-dro-mi), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθόδρομος*, running straight forward (cf *ὀρθοδρομεῖν*, run straight forward), < *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *δρομεῖν*, run] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course

orthoepic (or-tho-ep′ik), *a* [< *orthoepy* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to orthoepy

It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic* mutations

G P Marsh, Lects on Eng Lang, xxii.

orthoépical (or-thō-ep′i-kal), *a* [< *orthoepic* + *-al*] Same as *orthoepic*

orthoépically (or-thō-ep′i-kal-i), *adv* In an orthoepic manner, with correct pronunciation

orthoépist (or′tho-e-pist), *n* [= F *orthoépiste* = It *ortoepista*, as *orthoepy* + *-ist*] One who is skilled in orthoepy, one who writes on orthoepy

orthoépistic (or″thō-e-pis′tik), *a* [< *orthoepist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to an orthoepist or to orthoepists

Attempting to show that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an *orthoepistic* fancy to pronounce it

A J Ellis, quoted in J Hadley's Essays, p 254

orthoépy (or′thō-e-pi or or-thō′e-pi), *n.* [= F. *orthoépie* = It *ortoepia*, < Gr *ὀρθοεπεία*, correct speaking or pronunciation, < *ὀρθοεπεῖν*, speak or pronounce correctly, < *ὀρθο-*, right, correct, + *ἔπος*, a word see *epic*] 1 The art of uttering words with propriety, a correct pronunciation of words —2 That part of grammar (often included under *orthography*) which treats of pronunciation More recently called *phonology*

orthogamy† (ôr-thog′a-mi), *n* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γάμος*, marriage] In *bot*, direct or immediate fertilization, without the intervention of any mediate agency

orthognathic (or-thog-nath′ik), *a* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ic*] Same as *orthognathous*

orthognathism (or-thog′nā-thizm) *n* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ism*] The orthognathous state or condition, the character of being orthognathous Also *orthognathy*

This (a small cephalofacial angle) is the fundamental condition of *orthognathism*

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p 420.

orthognathous (or-thog′na-thus), *a* [< NL *orthognathus*, < Gr *ὀρθο-*, straight, + *γνάθος*, the jaw] Straight-jawed, having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so, in consequence of the

shortness of the jaws which constitutes orthognathism The facial angle of an orthognathous skull is large (by whichever method it is measured) the term being more or less definitely employed as the opposite of *prognathous* or *prosognathous*, where the angle is small, or as the mean between *prognathous* and *hyperorthognathic* or *opisthognathous* where the angle is excessively large The facial angle s that have been chiefly used in the definition of these terms are known as Camper s, Geoffroy Saint Hilaire and Cuvier s Jacquart's, and Cloquet s (which see, under *craniometry*) A more recent facial angle is that included between the nasio-alveolar line and a line drawn through the supra-auricular point and the inferior margin of the orbit, when this is between 85 and 90, the skull is said to be orthognathous The same character is also defined by means of the gnathic or alveolar index, those skulls with a gnathic index below 98 being orthognathous, between 98 and 103, mesognathous, and above 103, prognathous

orthognathy (ôr-thog'nā-thi), *n* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-y*] Same as *orthognathism*

orthogon (ôr'thō-gon), *n.* [< L *orthogonus*, < Gr *ὀρθόγωνος*, right-angled, < *ὀρθός*, right, + *γωνία*, an angle] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles

orthogonal (ôr-thog'ō-nal), *a* [< *orthogon* + *-al*] 1 Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles —2 Right-angled —**Orthogonal axes** See *axis*! —**Orthogonal projection** See *projection* —**Orthogonal substitution** or **transformation**, one which transforms from one set of three mutually perpendicular coördinates to another —**Orthogonal trajectory**, a curve cutting all the surfaces or plane curves of a family of such loci at right angles

orthogonally (ôr-thog'ō-nal-i), *adv* Perpendicularly, at right angles, with right angles

orthograph (ôr'thō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γράφειν*, write (see *orthography*)] An orthographic projection, specifically, an orthographic drawing exhibiting a structure in external or internal elevation The internal orthograph is usually called a *vertical section*, and sometimes a *sciagraph*

orthographer (ôr-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-er*!] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography, one who spells words correctly, according to approved usage

orthographic (ôr-thō-graf'ik), *a* [= F. *orthographique* = Sp *ortografico* = Pg *orthographico* = It *ortografico*, < NL *orthographicus*, < L *orthographia*, < Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L, the elevation of a building) see *orthography*.] 1 Pertaining to orthography, belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters, relating to the spelling of words as, an *orthographic* error, *orthographic* reform —2 In *geom*, pertaining to right lines or angles —**Orthographic projection** See *projection*

orthographical (ôr-thō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *orthographic* + *-al*] Same as *orthographic*

orthographically (ôr-thō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv* In an orthographic manner (*a*) According to the rules of proper spelling or the customary forms of words (*b*) In the manner of orthographic projection

orthographist (ôr-thog'ra-fist), *n* [< *orthograph-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

orthographize (ôr-thog'ra-fīz), *v t*, pret and pp. *orthographized*, ppr *orthographizing* [< *orthograph-y* + *-ize*] To write or spell correctly *Coles*, 1717 [Rare]

orthography (ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Early mod E *ortography*, *ortografe*, < F *orthographe* = Sp *ortografia* = Pg. *orthographia* = It. *ortografia* = G *orthographie* = Sw Dan *ortografi* orthography, spelling, < L. *orthographia*, ML also *orthografia*, < Gr *ὀρθογραφία*, correct writing (also, in L, the elevation or front view of a building), < *ὀρθογράφος* (> LL. *orthographus*), writing correctly, an orthographer, < *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *γράφειν*, write] 1 The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage, the way in which words are customarily written; spelling as, the *orthography* of a word

Such mockeries of *orthography*, as to speak dout, fine when he should say doubt; det when he should pronounce debt—d, c, b, t, not d, c, t; he clepeth a calf, cauf, half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebour, neigh abbreviated ne. This is abhominable which he would call abbominable it insinuateth me of insanie *Shak*, L. L. L., v 1 22

[In the following passage it is used erroneously, in burlesque

He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like an honest man and a soldier; and now is he turned *orthography* [that is, orthographer], his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 3 20]

2. The branch of language-study which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly

Orthographie - that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians *Holland*, tr of Suetonius, p 77

3 In *musical notation*, the art or practice of representing tones and effects by the proper characters, according to accepted usage —4† In *draftsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like.

Orthography or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, described in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture

orthology† (ôr-thol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθολογία*, exactness of language, < *ὀρθολογεῖν*, speak correctly, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *λέγειν*, speak] The right description of things

The natural and homogeneal parts of grammar be two: *orthology* and orthography, the first of them, *orthology*, the right imposition of names, the second of them, orthography, the rare invention of letters *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p 346.

orthometric (ôr-thō-met'rik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, right, + *μέτρον*, a measure see *metre*!] In *crystal*, pertaining to the three systems in which the axes are at right angles with each other See *crystallography*.

orthometry (or-thom'et-ri), *n* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure see *meter*²] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly, the laws of correct versification

orthomorphic (ôr-thō-môr'fik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, correct, + *μορφή*, form] In *math*, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally

Orthoneura (ôr-tho-nū'ra), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, including very numerous genera and families, contrasted under this name with *Chastoneura*

orthoneural (ôr-thō-nū'ral), *a* [< *Orthoneura* + *-al*] Pertaining to the *Orthoneura*, or having their characters

orthoneurous (ôr-thō-nū'rus), *a* [< *Orthoneura* + *-ous*] Same as *orthoneural*

Orthonycidæ (ôr-thō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, prop **Orthonychidæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Orthonyx*, having the carotid artery sinistral and superficial *O Salvin*

Orthonycinæ (ôr'thō-ni-sī'nē), *n pl* [NL, prop **Orthonychinæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*] The *Orthonycidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Menuridæ* or of *Corthaidæ* *G R Gray*

orthonycine (ôr'thō-nis-in), *a* [< *Orthonyx* + *-ine*²] Having the characters of the genus *Orthonyx*, pertaining to the *Orthonycinæ* or *Orthonycidæ*

Orthonyx (ôr'thō-niks), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *ὄνυξ* (*ονυχ-*), claw see *onyx*] A remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds, the spinetails It long remained of uncertain position, having been referred to the *Orthonycidæ* or creepers, to the *Menuridæ* or lyre birds to the *Timeliidæ* or babblers, and finally it was made type of a family *Orthonycidæ* In the type species, *O spinicauda or temminncki*, the shafts of the tail feathers are prolonged beyond the webs *O spaldingi* is another species

orthopædia (ôr'thō-pē-di'a), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at any age

orthopædic, orthopedic (ôr-thō-pē'dik or -ped'ik), *a* [< *orthopædia* + *-ic*.] Relating to orthopædia or the art of curing deformities —**Orthopædic surgery**, surgery directed to the remedying of distortions

orthopædical, orthopedical (ôr-thō-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a* [< *orthopædic* + *-al*] Same as *orthopædic*.

orthopædics, orthopedics (ôr-thō-pē'diks), *n* [Pl. of *orthopædic* see *-ics*] Orthopædic surgery, orthopædia

orthopædist, orthopedist (ôr'thō-pē-dist), *n* [< *orthopædia* + *-ist*] One who practises orthopædia, one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body

orthopædy, orthopedy (ôr'thō-pē-di), *n* Same as *orthopædia*

orthophonia (ôr-thō-fō'ni-ä), *n* [NL. see *orthophony*] Normal voice.

orthophony (ôr'thō-fō-ni), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *φωνή*, voice, sound] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice

orthophoria (ôr-thō-fō'ri-ä), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν*, carry, = E *bear*¹] The tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

orthophyre (ôr'thō-fīr), *n.* [< *ortho*(*clase*) + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*)] Orthoclase porphyry.

orthopinacoid (ôr-thō-pin'a-koid), *n* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πινακ-* (*πινακ-*), a board, plank, + *εἶδος*, form Cf *pinacoid*] In *crystal*, a plane of a monoclinic crystal which is parallel to the vertical axis and the lateral axis perpendicular to it See *pinacoid*

orthopinacoidal (ôr-thō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a* [< *orthopinacoid* + *-al*] Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthopinacoid

Prismatic, *ortho* and clino *pinacoidal* cleavages are present *Quart Jour Geol Soc*, XLV ii 289

orthopnic (ôr-thop'nik), *n.* [Irreg < *orthopnœa* + *-ic*] A person affected with orthopnœa, one who can breathe in an upright position only

Pro ratione victus, as they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind so let this *orthopnic*, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body *Rev T. Adams*, Works, I 505

orthopnœa (ôr-thop-nē'a), *n* [L, < Gr *ὀρθόπνοια*, a kind of asthma which admits of breathing only in an upright posture, < *ὀρθόπνοος*, breathing only when upright, < *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *πνεῖν*, breathe] Dyspnœa, as in some cases of heart-disease in which respiration can be effected only in an erect sitting or standing posture

orthopraxis (ôr-thō-prak'sis), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρᾶξις*, a doing see *praxis*] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency

orthopraxy (ôr'thō-prak-si), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθος*, straight, + *πρᾶξις*, a doing see *praxis*] 1 Correct practice, action, or procedure

What then constitutes grammatical *orthopraxy*? *F Hall*, Mod Lng, p 80

2 Same as *orthopraxis*

orthoprism (ôr'thō-prizm), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πρισμα*, prism] In *crystal*, a prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the orthopinacoid

orthopter (ôr-thop'ter), *n* An orthopterous insect, an orthopteran or orthopteron, any member of the *Orthoptera*

Orthoptera (ôr-thop'te-ra), *n pl* [NL (Latreille, 1806) (F *Orthoptères*, Olivier, 1789), neut pl of *orthopterus*, straight-winged see *orthopterous*] An order of the class *Insecta* proposed by Olivier in 1789 for certain straight-winged insects which Linnæus had placed in *Hemiptera*, and to which De Geer in 1773 had restricted the order *Hemiptera*, placing the true bugs in a new order *Dermaptera* The order as now understood contains insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete and wings are almost always present, of which the hinder pair are dilated, folded from the base, and of membranous texture, while the fore pair are more or less coriaceous, usually narrow and straight (but variable in this respect) and thickly veined These insects are active and capable of feeding in all stages from birth to death Seven families— or, as some consider, tribes or superfamilies— are now recognized These are the *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches *Mantidæ*, or praying insects *Phasmidæ*, or walking sticks, *Gryllidæ* or crickets *Locustidæ*, or long-horned grasshoppers or katydids and *Acrydidæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers or true locusts including the migratory species (See *locust* for an explanation of the fact that the *Locustidæ* are not locusts) The *Orthoptera* are in the main herbivorous, but the *Mantidæ* are carnivorous, and some of the *Blattidæ* are omnivorous They are found all over the world, but most numerously in the tropics, where among them are the largest known representatives of the whole insect class. All the known species are terrestrial or arboreal, no aquatic forms having been discovered and according to their habitual mode of progression the families have been grouped by Westwood as *Cursoria*, *Raptoria*, *Ambulatoria*, and *Saltatoria* The *Orthoptera* are among the earliest forms of insect life to appear in geologic time, and the *Blattidæ* in particular are very numerous in some geological formations The main characters used in classifying the *Orthoptera* are derived from the modifications of the genitals, mouth parts, and antennæ See cuts under *Blattidæ*, *Gryllidæ*, *Insecta*, *katydid*, *locust*, and *Mantis*

orthopteral (ôr-thop'te-ral), *a* Same as *orthopterous*

orthopteran (ôr-thop'te-ran), *a* and *n* **I.** *a.* Same as *orthopterous*

II. *n* An insect of the order *Orthoptera*.

orthopterist (ôr-thop'te-rist), *n* [< NL *Orthoptera* + *-ist*] One who studies or collects *Orthoptera*

orthopterological (ôr-thop'te-rō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *orthopterology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to orthopterology, or the study of *Orthoptera*

orthopterologist (ôr-thop-te-rol'ō-jist), *n* [< *orthopterology* + *-ist*] One who makes a specialty of the study of *Orthoptera*, an orthopterist

orthopterology (ôr-thop-te-rol'ō-ji), *n* [< NL. *Orthoptera* + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak. see

-ology] That branch of entomology which relates to *Orthoptera*

orthopteron (ôr-thop'te-ron), *n* One of the *Orthoptera*. [Rare.]

orthopterous (or-thop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL *orthopterus*, < Gr. *ὀρθόπτερος*, having straight (upright) wings or feathers, < *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E *feather*] Straight-winged, having wings that lie straight when folded, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*

orthoptic (ôr-thop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing, see *optic*] Relating to orthogonal intersections of tangents. — **Orthoptic locus**, the locus of points where two tangents to a curve cut each other at right angles

orthopyramid (or-tho-pir'a-mid), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid] In *crystal*, a pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the orthodomes. It is strictly a hemipyramid, since the form includes only four planes

Orthorhapha (ôr-thor'a-fa), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ῥαφή*, a seam] A suborder of dipterous insects or true flies, including those forms which escape from pupa through a T-shaped orifice, or rarely through a transverse rent between the seventh and eighth abdominal rings, distinguished from *Cyclorhapha*. It includes all the midges and gnats, the horse-flies, robber-flies, bee-flies, and others

orthorhaphous (or-thor'a-fus), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Orthorhapha*

orthorhombic (ôr-thō-rom'bik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb] 1. Rectangular and rhombic. — 2. In *crystal*, noting the system of crystallography which is characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, belonging to this system as, sulphur is *orthorhombic*. Also called *trimetric*. See *crystallography*

orthoscope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *σκοπεῖν*, view] 1. An instrument for holding water around the eye, so that the refraction of the cornea is eliminated and the iris can be examined. — 2. In *craniom*, an instrument for drawing projections of skulls

orthoscopic (or-tho-skop'ik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, correct, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*] 1. Seeing correctly, having normal vision. — 2. Constructed so as to present surrounding objects correctly to the eye, as an *orthoscopic* eyepiece or ocular. — 3. Presented in its normal appearance to the eye, as an *orthoscopic* image. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 271. — **Orthoscopic lens** See *lens*

orthose (ôr'thōs), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ose*] Same as *orthoclase*

Orthosia (or-thō'si-a), *n* [NL (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Orthosiidæ*, containing numerous species, of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America

Orthosiidæ (ôr-thō-si'i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Guenée, 1841, as *Orthosida*), < *Orthosia* + *-idæ*] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Orthosia*, as defined by Guenée, having 19 genera, some of them important and wide-spread. The antennæ in the male are pubescent or ciliate, in the female with isolated cilia; the palpi are almost always slender; the proboscis is short or medium; the legs are moderate and rarely spined; the abdomen is often depressed; the wings are entire and more or less pointed at the apex with two plain median spots, the reniform one often tinged with blackish below; the median vein of the lower wings is trifid; and the upper wings in repose entirely cover the lower, and cross each other on the lower border. The larvæ have 16 legs, they are cylindric and velvety, with a globose head, and no prominences or tubercles; they live on the leaves of trees and plants, and hide during the day. The pupæ are smooth and glistening, and contained in underground loose ovoid cocoons of silk and earth

orthosilicate (ôr-thō-sil'i-kat), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + E *silicate*] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO\ SiO_2$) is the mineral willemite. It is often called a *unisilicate*, since it has an oxygen ratio of 1 : 1

orthosilicic (ôr'thō si-lis'ik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + E *silicic*] A word used only in the following phrase. — **Orthosilicic acid**, H_4SiO_4, a hypothetical acid which has never been isolated and is known only in its salts the orthosilicates or unisilicates, which occur as minerals

Orthospermeæ (ôr-thō-spėr'mē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *σπέρμα*, seed] A series of cucurbitaceous plants having the ovule usually erect or ascending. It embraces 2 tribes (the *Abobreæ* and *Cyclanthereæ*), 8 genera, and about 138 species. *Echinocystis* belongs to this series

orthospermous (ôr-thō-spėr'mus), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot*, having the seed straight

orthostade (or'tho-stād), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθοστάδιον*, also *ὀρθοστάδιος*, < *ὀρθός*, straight, upright, + *στάδιος*, standing, standing upright. see *stadium*] In *anc. costume*, a long and ample tunic with straight or vertical folds

orthostichous (or'tho-sti-kus), *a* [< *orthostichy* + *-ous*] In *bot*, exhibiting orthostichy, straight-ranked

orthostichy (or'thō-sti-ki), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *στίχος*, a row or line] In *bot*, a vertical rank, an arrangement of members at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide, as the vertical ranks of leaves on a stem.

When the leaves are arranged alternately on an axis so that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or *orthostichy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 116

orthostyle (ôr'thō-stil), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column see *style*²] In *arch.*, a straight range of columns, as one of the sides of a peristyle. also used attributively. [Rare.]

orthosymmetric (or-tho-si-met'rik), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry see *symmetry*] Having right symmetry. See *symmetry*. — **Orthosymmetric determinant** See *determinant*

orthosymmetrical (ôr-thō-si-met'ri-kal), *a* [< *orthosymmetric* + *-al*] Same as *orthosymmetric*

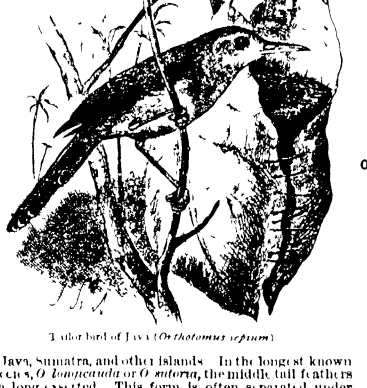
Orthothecieæ (or'tho-thes'i-ē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Orthothecium* + *-eæ*] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthothecium*. They are generally large widely spreading, and cespitose plants, forming wide yellow mats with erect or complanate branches and smooth leaves with narrowly rhomboidal or linear areolation which is large and quadrate at the basal angles. The capsule is erect and symmetrical, with double peristome

Orthothecium (or-tho-thē'si-um), *n* [NL (Schimper), < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *θήκη*, a case see *theca*] A small genus of mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthothecieæ*, having eight-ranked close leaves, long-pedicellate, subarcuate, oval or oblong capsules, and double peristome, the teeth of which are narrowly lanceolate, yellowish, and distinctly articulate. There are three North American species.

orthotomic (or-tho-tom'ik), *a* [As *orthotom-ous* + *-ic*] Cutting at right angles. — **Orthotomic circle**, a circle cutting three given circles at right angles. — **Orthotomic coordinates** See *coordinate*

orthotomous (or-thot'ō-mus), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθοτομος*, divided evenly, < *ὀρθο-*, *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut] Same as *orthotastic*

Orthotomus (or-thot'ō-mus), *n* [NL see *orthotomous*] A genus of grass-warblers or maluine warblers founded by Horsfield in 1820, the tailor birds. There are about 12 species, ranging over the Oriental region. The type of the genus is *O. sepium*.



Tailor-bird of Java (*Orthotomus sepium*)

of Java, Sumatra, and other islands. In the longest known species, *O. longicauda* or *O. sutoria*, the middle tail feathers are long exserted. This form is often separated under the generic name *Sutoria* (which see). Also called *Edela*

orthotone (or'thō-tōn), *a* and *n* [< Gr *ὀρθότονος*, having the proper accent, < *ὀρθός*, straight, correct, + *τόνος*, accent see *tone*] **I.** *a* Retaining or acquiring an accent in certain positions or combinations, but unaccented in others, especially noting proclitics and enclitics when accented.

II. *n* A word or form, usually enclitic or proclitic, when exceptionally retaining or acquiring an accent. Thus the English articles, usually proclitics, are orthotones when emphasized as, I did not say *a* man, I said *the* man.

orthotone (or'tho-ton), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *orthotoned*, ppr. *orthotoning* [< *orthotone*, *a.*] To accent (a word usually unaccented)

orthotonesis (or tho-tō-nē'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθοτονησία*, the use of the full accent, < *ὀρθότονος*, write with the proper accent, < *ὀρθότονος*, having the proper accent see *orthotone*] Accentuation, under certain conditions, of a word or form usually or in other combinations unaccented, especially, accentuation of a proclitic or an enclitic opposed to *enclisis*.

Thus the compound (Irish) verb ad-cobraim is accented (in *orthotonesis*) adcobraim, where as the same compound used in a verbal noun (infinitive) takes the accent on-ad. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 217.

orthotonic (or-thō-ton'ik), *a* [< *orthotone* + *-ic*] Same as *orthotone*

In all other positions the verb is *orthotonic*, i. e. the accent falls on the verb if there is only one pretty. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218

orthotonus (or thot'ō-nus), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τείνειν*, stretch (> *τόνος*, tension)] Tonic spasm in which the body is held straight

orthotriæne (or-tho-tri'ēn), *n* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τρίαινα*, a trident] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triaxine whose three clads or prongs project at right angles with the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, triradiate or with three secondary rays at one end, and those rays at right angles with the shaft. *Sollas*

Orthotricheæ (or-thō-trik'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Orthotrichum* + *-eæ*] A tribe of mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotrichum*, characterized by having tufted plants with leaves of close texture, a nutriform, often hairy calyptra, and a simple or double peristome, the outer row of eight bigeminate or sixteen geminate, flat, short, entire or perforate teeth, the inner of eight or sixteen simple filiform cilia or lanceolate segments

Orthotrichum (or-thot'ri-kum), *n* [NL (Hedwig, 1801), so called in allusion to the hairs on the calyptra, < Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair. Cf. *ὀρθότριχες*, have the hair stand on end] A large genus of bryaceous mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthotricheæ*. They are perennial plants, growing in tufts on trees or rocks, with usually erect stems covered with crowded leaves, and a generally immersed capsule with peristome of sixteen teeth and calyptra usually covered with straight hairs from which habit or peculiarity they are called *bristle mosses*. There are nearly 40 North American species.

orthotropal (or thot'ro-pal), *a* [< *orthotropous* + *-al*] Orthotropous

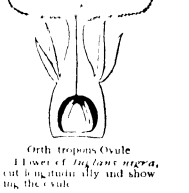
orthotropic (or-tho-trop'ik), *a* [< *orthotropous* + *-ic*] In *bot*, of or pertaining to or exhibiting orthotropism, growing vertically

The primary shoot of the seedling [of Ivy] is like that of Tropæolum, at first *orthotropic* and [then]. *Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 425

orthotropism (or-thot'rō-pizm), *n* [< *orthotropous* + *-ism*] In *bot*, vertical growth: a term proposed by Sachs for the habit of those organs of plants which grow more or less nearly vertically, either upward or downward, as rus-leaves, the majority of physiologically radial organs, etc. Compare *plagiotropism*.

Since the light is equally intense on all sides of the shoot, it exerts no directive influence. *Orthotropism* is then mainly due to negative geotropism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 61

orthotropous (or-thot'rō pus), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τρόπος*, turn see *trope*] In *bot*, growing vertically or straight: applied specifically to an ovule in which the chalaza is at the evident base and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule being straight and symmetrical. The ovules of the *Polygonaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, etc., are examples. Better *atropal* (which see). Also applied to an embryo in which the radicle is directed to the hilum or to the micropyle close to the hilum, as in anatropous ovule. In the latter sense the same as *homotropous*.



Orth tropous Ovule
f, Flower of *Juglans nigra*, cut longitudinally and showing the ovule

orthotypous (or'tho-ti-pus), *a* [< Gr *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τύπος*, form, type] In *mineral.*, having a perpendicular cleavage

orthros (or'thros), *n* [< Gr *ὄρθρος*, dawn, morning, cock-crow at dawn] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the canonical hours, corresponding to the

Western *lauds*, but confounded by some Western writers, through a mistaken inference from the meaning of the word ('dawn'), with *matins* Orthros is a more elaborate office than lauds

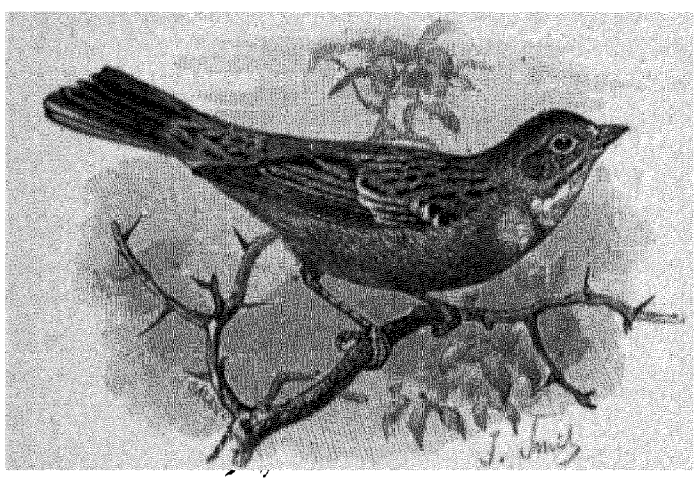
Orthrosanthus (ôr-thrō-san'thus), *n* [NL (R Sweet, 1828), irreg < Gr ὄρθρος, dawn, + ἄνθος, flower] A plant-genus of the *Irideæ*, tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*, marked by a short woody rootstock, oblong spathes with one to many short-pedicelled flowers from each, the filaments free or slightly united at the base. There are 7 species, South American and Australian They are erect herbs the grass like or rigid leaves mostly radical The plants of the genus are called *morning flower*, especially the Australian *O multiflorus*, a pretty plant with sky blue flowers

ortive (ôr'tiv), *a* [= F *ortive* = Sp Pg It. *ortivo*, < LL. *ortivus*, of or belonging to rising, < L *oriri*, pp *ortus*, rise see *orient*] Rising, relating to the rising of a star; orient, eastern

ortolan (ôr'tō-lan), *n* [< F *ortolan*, < It *ortolano*, an ortolan, a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, a gardener, < *hortus*, a garden see *hortulan*] 1† A gardener

Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable ortolan *State Papers* (1530), VI 534 (*Trench*)

2 The garden-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting parts of Europe and Africa, highly esteemed as a table delicacy It is a true bunting, closely related to the reed bunting, the cirl, the yellowhammer, and the corn bunting The male



Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*)

is about 6½ inches long, with flesh colored bill and feet, brown eyes, the head and neck greenish gray and spotted with dusky, the throat orbits and maxillary streak yellowish, the upper parts reddish gray with blackish spots The birds are in such demand by epicures that great numbers are caught alive and fattened in confinement for the table, being fed with grain in darkened rooms.

Not one that temperance advance,
Cramm'd to the throat with *ortolans*
Pope, Imit of Horace, I vii 62

3 Some small bird like or likened to or mistaken for the ortolan (*a*) The bobolink, reed bird or rice bird of the United States, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, belonging to the family *Icteridæ* so called in the fall, when both sexes are of a yellowish color and not distantly resemble the true ortolan, being of about the same size, very fat and delicate in flesh, and in great repute for the table *reed bird* however, is the usual name at this season in most parts of the United States. See cut under *bobolink* (*b*) The soree or sora rail, *Porzana carolina*, a wading bird of the family *Rallidæ*, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States early in the fall at the same time that the reed birds are in season, and is likewise in great demand for the table See cut under *Porzana*

ortygan (ôr'ti-gan), *n* [< *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-an*] A button-quail or hemipod, a three-toed quail-like bird of the genus *Turnix*, *Hemipodius*, or *Ortygis* See *Turnicidæ* and *Hemipodii*

Ortyginæ (ôr-ti-jī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-inæ*] An American subfamily of *Tetraonidæ* or of *Perdicidæ*, named from the genus *Ortyx* It contains all the American partridges or quails of small size with naked nostrils and shanks no spurs, and often a slight tooth of the beak Also called *Odontophorinæ* and *Ortygodinæ* See cuts under *Oreortyx* and *quail*

ortygine (ôr'ti-jin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Ortyginæ*, odontophorine

Ortygometra (ôr"ti-gō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL, < Gr ὀρτυγομήτρα, some bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps a rail or crake, < ὄρτυξ (ὀρτυγ-), a quail (see *Ortyx*), + μήτηρ, mother] 1† [*l c*] The land-rail or corn-crake, or one of sundry related birds —2 A genus of rails, including all the short-billed rails, like *Porzana maruetta* of Europe, or the Carolina rail, *P carolina*

Ortyx (ôr'tiks), *n* [NL, < Gr ὄρτυξ (ὀρτυγ-), a quail] An American genus of *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having a slight soft crest and variegated coloration, the colins or bob-whites The common partridge or quail, the only one which inhabits the United States at large east of the Mississippi, is *O virginiana*, probably the best known game bird of the country A variety of this, *O v floridana*, is found in Florida, and another variety, *O v texana*, in Texas There are several Mexican species as *O graysoni* and *O ridgwayi*, the latter also occurs over the Arizona border But, with such exceptions, the partridges or quails of the southwest belong to other genera, as *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx* The genus *Ortyx* is often called *Colinus* See cut under *quail*

orval† (ôr'val), *n* [< F *orvale*, clary, < *or*, gold, + *valoir*, worth see *value*.] The herb orpine *Halliwell.*

orvet (ôr'vet), *n.* [Perhaps one of the numerous variants of *oubit*] Same as *blindworm*

orvietan† (ôr-vi-ē'tan), *n* [< F *orviétan*, < It *orvietano*, < *Orvieto*, a city in Italy. A charlatan of this place made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote] A medical composition or electuary believed to be an antidote or counter-poison

Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison, and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii, note

Orvieto (ôr-vi-ā'tō), *n* [< *Orvieto* (see def)] A still white wine produced near Orvieto in central Italy. It is the most esteemed wine of the region about Rome

ory (ō'ri), *a* [< *ore*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bearing or containing ore · as, *ory* matters Also spelled *orey*

-ory. [= F *-oire* = Sp Pg It. *-orio*, < L *-orius*, m, *-oria*, f, *-orium*, neut, a common termination of adjectives associated with nouns of agent in *-or* (see *-or*[1]), in neut *-orium*, a formative of nouns denoting a place or instrument] A termination of adjectives and nouns of Latin origin, as in *auditory*, *preparatory*, etc

oryal, *n* A Middle English form of *oriel*

orycterope (ō-rik'te-rōp), *n* An animal of the genus *Orycteropus*, an aardvark See cut under *aardvark*

Orycteropidæ (ō-rik-te-rop'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Orycteropus* + *-idæ*] Same as *Orycteropodidæ*

Orycteropodidæ (or-ik-ter-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Orycteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*] A family of edentate mammals of the order *Bruta* or *Edentata* and the suborder *Fodientia*, represented by the single Ethiopian genus *Orycteropus*, the aardvarks, ground-hogs, or ground-pigs The body is stout the tail stout and moderately long, and the head long with conic tapering snout and high ears There are 8 or 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, all alike of a peculiarly composite character, the fore feet are four toed, having no hallux and the hind feet are five toed and plantigrade The animals are confined to Africa, and characteristic of the Ethiopian region They feed on insects, especially termites or white ants, and their flesh is edible, though highly seasoned with formic acid

orycteropodoid (ō-rik-te-rop'ō-doid), *a* [< NL *Orycteropus* + Gr εἶδος, form see *-oid*] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Orycteropus* *Sir R Owen*

Orycteropus (or-ik-ter'ō-pus), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀρυκτήρ, a digger, + πούς (ποδ-) = E *foot*] The only genus of *Orycteropodidæ* There are two species, *O capensis*, the common or Cape aardvark, widely distributed in southern Africa, and *O æthiopicus*, found in Nubia and adjacent regions The latter is quite hairy, in comparison with the nakedness of the former Each animal measures about 5 feet in total length See cut under *aardvark*

Oryctes (o-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL (Illiger, 1798), < Gr ὀρυκτής, a digger, < ὀρύσσειν, dig] A large and wide-spread genus of scarabæoid beetles, of large size, with prominent horns in both sexes *O nasicornis* is a common European species, found in tanners' refuse used about hotbeds in Germany None are North American

oryctics (ō-rik'tiks), *n* [< Gr ὀρυκτικός, of digging, < ὀρυκτός, dug out, < ὀρυκτής, a digger see *Oryctes*] Same as *oryctology*

He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in *Oryctics* which he expects will soon supersede all the present studies *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XLIII 57

oryctognostic† (ō-rik-tog-nos'tik), *a.* [< *oryctognosy*, after *gnostic*] Relating or pertaining to the science of oryctognosy.

oryctognostically† (ō-rik-tog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv* According to oryctognosy

oryctognosy† (or-ik-tog'nō-si), *n.* [= F *oryctognosie*, < Gr. ὀρυκτός, dug, dug out, fossil (see *oryctics*), + γνῶσις, knowledge] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals, mineralogy This term was formerly used to some extent by writers in English on geological and mineralogical topics, but rarely except in translating from French or German, the word being considered the equivalent of the French *oryctognosie* and the German *Oryktognosie*, with the corresponding adjective form *oryctognostic* These words, as well as *oryktographie*, were somewhat extensively used by Continental geologists, in the early part of the nineteenth century with a meaning nearly equivalent to what is now comprehended under the terms *mineralogy* and *lithology*, and this also included more or less, according to the usage of various authors, of economical and mining or "applied" geology The terms corresponding to *oryctography* and *oryctognosy* have been dropped from the Continental languages for fully fifty years, and the use of the words in English became correspondingly rare Also *oryctography*

oryctographic† (ō-rik tō-graf'ik), *a* [< *oryctography* + *-ic*] Of or belonging to oryctography

oryctographical† (ō-rik-tō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *oryctographic* + *-al.*] Same as *oryctographic*.

oryctography† (or-ik-tog'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr ὀρυκτός, fossil, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] Same as *oryctognosy*

oryctological† (ō-rik-tō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *oryctolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to oryctology.

oryctologist† (or-ik-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *oryctolog-y* + *-ist*] One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology

oryctology† (or-ik-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτός, fossil, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils (paleontology).

oryctozoological† (ō-rik-tō-zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *oryctozoolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Same as *paleontological*

oryctozoölogy (ō-rik"tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτός, fossil, + E *zoology*] Same as *paleontology*

oryellet, *n* An obsolete corrupt form of *alder*

Oryginæ (or-i-jī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oryx* (*Oryg-*) + *-inæ*] A subfamily of antelopes, of which the genus *Oryx* is the type Besides this genus, the group includes *Addax* and *Ægoceros* (of H Smith and of Turner, or *Hippotragus* of Sundevall) It is also called *Hippotraginæ*

orygine (or'i-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oryginæ*

oryx (or'iks), *n* [NL, < L *oryx*, < Gr ὄρυξ (ὀρυγ-), a gazel or antelope, so called from its pointed horns, < ὄρυξ, ὄρυγξ, a pickax, < ὀρύσσειν, dig] 1 An old name of some North African antelope very likely the algazel now definitely applied to several species of the genus *Oryx* —2 [*cap*] A genus of orygine antelopes with long horns in both sexes, without suborbital or inguinal glands, and of large size, with thick neck, high withers, and bushy tail The horns are sometimes three feet long, perfectly straight or gently curved, annulated for some distance from the base, then smooth and tapering to a sharp point The beisa antelope, *O beisa*, is one of the best known, supposed by some to have furnished the original of the unicorn of the ancients, the long horns seen in profile appearing as one It inhabits North Africa, where is also found *O leucoryx*, the algazel The South African representative is *O capensis* or *O gazella*, the well known gemsbok of the Dutch colonists See cut under *gemsbok*

3 In *ornith* (*a*) The red and black cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope, a kind of weaver-bird, *Emberiza oryx* of Linnæus, now *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx* Hence—(*b*) [*cap*] A genus of weaver-birds *Lesson*, 1831 —4 [*cap*] In *entom*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ* *Guérin*

Oryza (ō-rī'zä), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὄρυζα, ὀρύζιον, rice] A genus of grain-bearing grasses including the cultivated rice, type of the tribe *Oryzeæ*, known by the ... t flowers, six stamens, and four glum... upper keeled and flattened There are about ... lied species, natives of eastern India in ... places They bear long flat leaves and a narrow ... panicle of one flowered spikelets, followed by the ... nutritious grain See *rice*, and *mountain rice*, 1

Oryzeæ (ō-ri'zē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Kunth, 1835), < *Oryza* + *-eæ*] A tribe of grasses of the order *Gramineæ*, characterized by the two ... glumes, or four with the lower two minute, ... the rachis not jointed to the inflorescence It includes 8 genera, of which *Oryza* is the type.

oryzivorous (or-i-ziv'ō-rus), *a* [< Gr ὄρυζα, rice, + L *vorare*, devour] Feeding upon rice.

Oryzomys (ō-rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL, < Gr ὄρυζα, rice, + μῦς, a mouse] An American genus of sigmodont murine rodents There is but one species *O palustris*, the well known rice field mouse of the southern United States, resembling a small house rat It is of somewhat aquatic habits and does much damage in the rice fields, where it abounds. *S F Baird* 1857

Oryzopsis (or-i-zop'sis), *n* [NL (Michaux, 1803), < Gr ὄρυζα, rice, + ὄψις, appearance] A genus of grasses of the subtribe *Stipeæ* and the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by the rigid obovoid fruit-bearing glume, the mountain-rice There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and subtropical America. They are turf grasses, sometimes tall, with rigid flat or roundish leaves, and a loose terminal panicle of rather large greenish one flowered spikelets. See *bunch grass*, and *mountain rice* 2

Oryxoryctes (ŏ-rĭ-zō-rĭk'tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1870), < Gr ὀρυζα, rice, + ὀρύκτης, a digger; see *Oryctes*.] A genus of small mole-like insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Oryzoryctina* of *Centetidæ*, more properly ranged with *Geogale* in a subfamily *Geogalinæ* of *Potamogalidæ*: so named from burrowing in rice-fields. There are 2 species, *O. hova* and *O. tetradactylus*. Also written, incorrectly, *Orizorictes* and *Oryzorictes*.

Oryzoryctinæ (ŏ-rī"zō-rĭk-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryzoryctes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, framed for the reception of the genera *Microgale* and *Oryzoryctes*.

os[1] (os), *n.*; pl. *ossa* (os'ă). [L. *os* (*oss-*), sometimes *ossum*, *ossu*, pl. *ossa*, also *ossua*, a bone; cf. Gr ὀστέον, a bone.] Bone, a bone. —**Os bullæ** (same as *bulla*, 5). Also called *tympanic bulla*. —**Os calcis**, the bone of the heel; same as *calcaneum* or *fibulare*. —**Os capitatum**, same as *magnum*, 3. —**Os centrale**, a bone of the carpus, interposed between the bones of the proximal and distal rows, in reptiles and amphibia and some mammals. —**Os cloacæ**, the bone of the cloaca, an azygous median bone in relation with the cloaca and ischiopubic symphysis of various lower vertebrates, as among *Sauria* and *Batrachia*. —**Os cordis**, the bone of the heart, an ossification in the septum of the heart of some animals, as the ox. —**Os coronæ**, in *vet. surg.*, the coronary bone, small pastern, or middle phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*. —**Os coxæ**, the hip bone or haunch bone; the innominate bone. See *innominatum*, 1. —**Os falciforme**, the falciform carpal vesicle of *Talpinæ*, the falcate accessory bone of the wrist of moles. —**Os furcatorium**. Same as *furcatorum*. —**Os hamatum**, the unciform bone. —**Os humeri**, the humerus. —**Os hyoides**, or **os hyoideum**, the U-shaped bone or tongue bone. —**Os Incæ**, a name given by Eschudt to the anomalous human interparietal bone. —**Os incisivum**, the premaxilla. —**Os innominatum**. Same as *innominatum*, 1. —**Os lacrymale**. Same as *lacrimal*, 1. —**Os linguæ**, os **linguale**, the hyoid bone. —**Os lunare**. Same as *lunare*. —**Os magnum**. Same as *magnum*, 3. —**Os marsupiale**, in marsupial animals, a prepubic bone developed in the abdominal muscles in relation with the pouch and its contents. —**Os mastoideum**, the mastoid. —**Os mirabile**, the penis bone. —**Os odontoideum**, the odontoid bone of many reptiles—a bone which when ankylosed with the second cervical vertebra as is usual in higher vertebrates, becomes the odontoid process of the axis. —**Os orbiculare**, a minute ossification at the tip of the long process of the incus. —**Os pedicellatum**. Same as *os quadratum*. **Os pedis**, in *vet. surg.*, the coffin bone or distal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof*. —**Os penis**, the penal bone, an ossification in the fibrous septum of the penis of many animals, as the dog. —**Os planum**, the smooth surface of the ethmoid bone forming part of the inner wall of the orbit, the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone. —**Os priapi**, the os penis. **Os pubis**. Same as *pubis*. **Os quadratum**, the suspensorium of the lower jaw in birds. Also called *hippolumpanic*. —**Ossa suprasternalia**, two small ossifications sometimes found above the manubrium of the breast bone, the episternal bones. —**Ossa suturarum**, bones of the (cranial) sutures; another name for Wormian bones. —**Ossa Wormiana**, Wormian bones, irregular bones developed, sometimes in great numbers, in certain sutures of the skull. —**Os sepiæ**, the bone of a sepia or squid, cuttlebone, cuttle. See *calamary secured*. —**Os suffraginis**, in *vet. surg.*, the large pastern or proximal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *solidungulate*. **Os tarsale**. Same as *lacrymal*, 1. —**Os transversale**, the cross bone or pessulus of the syrinx of a bird. See *pessulus*. —**Os trasversum**, a peculiar bone of the skull of certain reptiles. See cut under *Ophidia*. —**Os tribasilare**, the united occipital and sphenoid bones. *Virchow*. —**Os triquetrum**, a three-cornered bone. See Wormian bone. —**Os unguis**, the nail-like bone, the human lacrymal bone.

os[2] (os), *n.*, pl. *ora* (ō'rȧ). [L. *os* (*or-*), mouth; see *oral*.] A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place: an anatomical term; specifically, the mouth of the womb. —**Angulus oris**. See *angulus*. —**Os tincæ**, in *anat.*, same as *os uteri*. **Os uteri**, the orifice of the uterus. —**Os uteri externum**, the lower end of the cervical canal, the os tincæ. Also simply *os uteri*. **Os uteri internum**, the upper end of the cervical canal.

os[3] (os), *n.* [Sw. *ås*, pl. *åsar*.] In *geol.*, a Swedish term for certain elongated ridges of detrital material, generally considered to be of glacial origin, or in some not yet clearly explained way connected with the former presence of ice in the region where they occur. Some of these ridges in Sweden are over a hundred miles in length and so regular in form that they are not infrequently used as roads. In Scotland they are called *kames*, in Ireland *eskars*. See *eskar*.

Os In *chem.*, the symbol for *osmium*.

O. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *old style*, (*b*) of *Old Saxon*, (*c*) of *old series*.

Osage orange See *Maclura*.

osannat, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hosanna*.

osannet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hosanna*.

Osborne beds or **series.** See *series*.

Oscan (os'kan), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Osci*, pl. of *Oscus* (adj. *Oscus*), OL. *Opscus*, *Obscus*, whence also L. *Opicus*, Oscan: see defs.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of an Italic race occupying a great part of southern Italy in ancient times. —**2.** A language, akin to the Latin and Umbrian, spoken in Samnium, Campania, etc. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language; as, the *Oscan* cities, the *Oscan* language, an *Oscan* inscription.

oscheal (os'kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὀσχέη, the scrotum, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the scrotum.

oscheitis (os-kē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀσχέη, the scrotum, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.* inflammation of the scrotum.

oscheocele (os'kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, ὀσχέη, the scrotum, + κήλη, tumor.] A tumor of the scrotum, a scrotal hernia.

oscheoplasty (os'kē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, the scrotum, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

oscillancy (os'ĭ-lan-si), *n.* [< L. *oscillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscillare*, swing (see *oscillate*), + *-cy*.] A swinging or oscillating state or condition, the state of swinging to and fro. *Bailey*, 1727.

Oscillaria (os-ĭ-lā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Bosc), < L. *oscillum*, a swing: see *oscillate*.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Oscillariaceæ*. They grow in dense slimy tufts attached to other algæ or various other floating bodies, and have the filaments generally embedded in structureless jelly. They live in stagnant water or on damp ground a few species even occurring in thermal or mineral springs, and exhibit an oscillating or wavy motion, whence the name. Also called *Oscillatoria*.

Oscillariaceæ (os-ĭ-lā-ri-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillaria* + *-aceæ*.] An order of confervoid algæ, typified by the genus *Oscillaria*, forming dense felted masses of delicate blue-green threads in running or more abundantly in stagnant fresh water, rarely in salt water and sometimes in thermal springs. The only certainly known method of multiplication is by means of homogonous. Also called *Oscillatoriaceæ*.

oscillate (os'ĭ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oscillated*, ppr. *oscillating*. [< L. *oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillare* (> It. *oscillare* = Pg. *oscillar* = Sp. *oscilar* = F. *osciller*), swing, < *oscillum*, a swing, usually identified with *oscillum*, a little face or mask hung to a tree and swaying with the wind: dim. of *os*, mouth, face: see *os*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To swing, move backward and forward, vibrate, as a pendulum.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly definite time in which it *oscillates*, and that is very easily measured.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 201.

Hence—**2.** To vary or fluctuate, waver.

His [the Nabob's] weak and unprincipled mind *oscillated* between servility and insolence. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

His [Tyndall's] position . . . obliges him to *oscillate* between materialism and pantheism, and to present a strange aspect of inconsistency.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 196.

Oscillating blower, cylinder, engine. See the nouns. —**Oscillating bob.** Same as *balance bob*. **Oscillating machine.** Same as *cradle printing machine* (which see, under *cradle*). **Oscillating piston.** See *piston*. —**Syn. 2.** *Vacillate*, *waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

II. *trans.* To cause to swing or move backward and forward, cause to vibrate or swing to and fro.

The cam, which *oscillates* the valve, has two V-shaped recesses. *Lloyd Bee* (Amer.), VIII. 3.

oscillation (os-ĭ-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oscillation* = Sp. *oscilacion* = Pg. *oscillação* = It. *oscillazione*, < L. *oscillatio(n-)*, a swinging, < *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] **1.** The act of oscillating, a kind of vibration in which a body of sensible size swings backward and forward, not by virtue of its own elasticity merely, a swinging like that of a pendulum.

If we give to a pendulum at rest a slight impulse, or a strong impulse, the *oscillations* will be respectively small or large, but for the same pendulum the duration of each *oscillation* will be always the same. *Blaserna* Sound, p. 2.

2. Variation or fluctuation, in general, wavering.

In this human world there is a wide margin for *oscillation*. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, Justice and her Conscience.

3. Same as *vibration* in the technical acoustical sense. [Rare.]—**4.** In *music*, same as *beat*[1], 7 (*a*), or *beating*, 5. [Rare.]—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation.** See *amplitude*. —**Angular oscillation**, gyration. —**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1]. —**Center of oscillation.** See *center*[1]. —**Forced oscillations**, oscillations imparted to a body by an intermittent or oscillatory force, and having a different period from those the body might have without such a force. Thus, a pendulum of given construction at a place where gravity has a given intensity, will oscillate in a certain time if left to itself. But by imparting an oscillatory motion to its support, it may be forced to perform oscillations of a widely different period. = **Syn.** *Swaying*, etc. See *vibration*.

oscillative (os'ĭ-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *oscillate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to oscillate, vibratory. *Is. Taylor*, *Imp. Dict.*

oscillator (os'ĭ-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *oscillator*, < L. *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate*.] **1.** One who or that which oscillates. —**2.** One of the *Oscillatoria*. —**3.** In *mach.* any oscillating machine or part of a machine as the oscillating shuttle of a sewing-machine, or the mechanism by which a power-hammer is vibrated or tilted. —**4.** A motor in which the piston oscillates in the cylinder over a minute range at high speed. In combination with a dynamo it is used to obtain currents of high frequency.

Oscillatoria (os'ĭ-la-to'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Vaucher), < L. *oscillare*, oscillate: see *oscillate*.] Same as *Oscillaria*.

Oscillatoriaceæ (os-ĭ-lā-tō-ri-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillatoria* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Oscillariaceæ*.

oscillatory (os'ĭ-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *oscillatoire* = Sp. *oscilatorio* = Pg. *oscillatorio*, as *oscillate* + *-ory*.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum, swinging, oscillating; as, an *oscillatory* movement.

The great tidal wave, which travels around the earth, is an *oscillatory* wave, and not a wave of translation.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 180.

Oscillatory combination, in *mineral.* the formation of an apparent crystalline surface by the combination of two different planes occurring alternately in successive narrow lines.

oscine (os'in), *a.* and *n.* [Short for *oscinine*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*; applied to those *Passeres* which are acromyodian and to their type of structure; as, an *oscine* bird, an *oscine* syrinx. Also *oscinine*, *oscinian*.

II. *n.* An oscine bird, a member of the *Oscines*.

Oscines (os'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird, esp. in auspices, a divining bird, < *obs-*, *ob-*, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] A suborder of birds of the order *Passeres*, the *Passeres acromyodi*, a group of singing birds, characterized by having several distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles of the syrinx inserted into the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings, constituting a complex and effective musical apparatus. The side of the tarsus is usually covered with a horny plate, meeting its fellow in a sharp edge behind, and the primaries are nine or ten in number; the first one being short or spurious. The *Oscines* are regarded as the highest or most perfectly developed representatives of the class of birds; they constitute the great majority of *Passeres*; the non-oscine *Passeres* form a bag another suborder. As originally used by Merrem in his classification of birds (1813), *Oscines* formed one of two divisions of that author's *Hymenopodes*, and was divided into *Oscines conirostres*, equivalent to the modern fringilline and tanagrine birds, and *Oscines tenuirostres*, embracing a great variety of tenuirostral, dentirostral, and cultrirostral birds, together with some such as *Todus* and *Coracias* now excluded from *Oscines*. See cut under *nightingale*.

oscinian (os-sin'i-an), *a.* [< *Oscines* + *-ian*.] Same as *oscine*. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 41.

Oscinidæ (o-sin'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscines* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, named by Fallen in 1820 from the genus *Oscinis*.

oscinine (os'ĭ-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oscines* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *oscine*.

Oscinis (os'ĭ-nis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), appar. irreg. < L. *oscen* (gen. *oscinis*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] A genus of dipterous insects, made the type of the family *Oscinidæ*, or placed in the family *Chloropidæ*. It is composed of small or very small dark-colored flies, distinguished from *Chlorops* by the extension of the marginal vein to the end of the fourth longitudinal vein, and from *Siphonella* by its shorter scutellum and impressed lower face. The larvæ are mostly leaf-miners, and the flies are usually captured in grass. Many European and American species are described. *O. frit* or *O. pastator* is very destructive to grain in Europe, and *O. brassicæ* and *O. tritici* respectively damage cabbage and clover in the United States.

oscitancy (os'ĭ-tan-si), *n.* [< *oscitant(t)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The act of gaping or yawning. —**2.** Unusual sleepiness, drowsiness, dullness, stupidity.

Natural *oscitancy* inherent in the tribe.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

oscitant (os'ĭ-tant), *a.* [= F. *oscitant*, < L. *oscitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, gape, yawn: see *oscitate*.] **1.** Yawning, gaping. —**2.** Sleepy, drowsy, dull, sluggish. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

oscitantly (os'ĭ-tant-li), *adv.* In an oscitant manner, yawningly, drowsily.

oscitate (os'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *oscitated*, ppr. *oscitating*. [< L. *oscitatus*, pp. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, open the mouth wide, gape, **yawn**, < *os*, the mouth, + *ciere*, put in motion: see *cite*[1].] To yawn, gape with sleepiness. *Imp. Dict.*

oscitation (os-i-tā'shon), *n* [< L *oscitatio(n-)*, a gaping, < *oscitare*, gape see *oscitate*] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness

> My treatise on *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule
> *Addison*, Tatler, No 63

oscnode (osk'nōd), *n* [< L *osc(ulari)*, kiss (see *osculate*), + *nodus*, node see *node*] 1. A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation *Cayley* —2 A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order *Salmon*

oscula, *n* Plural of *osculum*

osculant (os'kū-lant), *a* and *n* [< L *osculan(t-)s*, ppr of *osculari*, kiss see *osculate*] **I.** *a* 1 Kissing *Imp Dict* —2 In *biol*, touching or intermediate between two or more groups, inosculant, intergrading, said of genera, families, etc, which connect or link others together —3 Adhering closely; embracing applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars

II *n* In *math*, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantics all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential quantics.

oscular (os'kū-lar), *a* [< NL *oscularis*, < *osculum*, q v] 1 In *math*, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.—2 Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge *Sollas* —**Oscular line**, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a right line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length and everywhere in the same tangent plane, this plane having a contact with the surface of more than the first order in every plane section

oscularis (os-kū-lā'ris), *n*, pl *osculares* (-rēz) [NL see *oscular*] The orbicularis oris, or sphincter of the lips, the kissing-muscle Also called *basiator* See first cut under *muscle*

osculary† (os'kū-lā-ri), *n*. [< ML *osculariun* (?), < L *osculari*, kiss see *osculate*] Same as *osculatory*

> Some [brought forth] *osculanes* for kissers
> *Latimer*, Sermon, an 28 Hen VIII

osculate (os'kū-lāt), *v.*, pret and pp *osculated*, ppr *osculating* [< L *osculatus*, pp of *osculari*, kiss, < *osculum*, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss, dim of *os*, a mouth see *os*², *oral*, etc] **I.** *trans* 1 To salute with a kiss, kiss. *Imp Dict* —2 In *geom*, to have a higher contact with, touch as closely as possible Thus, a plane or a circle is said to *osculate* a curve when it has three coincident points in common with the curve that is, it occupies such a position (and in the case of the circle has such a size) that as it is brought up into this position three points of intersection with the curve run into one A sphere is said to *osculate* a tortuous curve when it has four coincident points in common with the curve In these cases, to *osculate* means to have the greatest number of coincident and successive points common to a fixed locus which is compatible with the general character of the locus which osculates, and some geometers restrict the word to this meaning This meaning is also extended to time thus, the *osculating* elements of a planet are those elliptic elements which would satisfy three exact observations made at times infinitely little removed from a given epoch But *osculate* is also used loosely to mean merely that the loci in question have three or more coincident points in common A tangent line or plane is never said to *osculate* a curve or surface unless it has more than ordinary contact with it

II *intrans* 1 To kiss one another, kiss *Imp Dict* —2 In *geom*, to have, as two loci three or more coincident and successive points in common See I, 2 —3 In *nat hist*, to share the characters of another group *Horn* —**Osculating circle** See *circle* **Osculating elements of a planet**, at any instant, the elliptic elements which best satisfy its motion at times infinitely near to that instant —**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve** See *helix* **Osculating plane**, the plane passing through and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space **Osculating plane of a non-plane curve**, the plane which osculates the curve and within which at least three consecutive points of the curve lie

osculation (os-kū-lā'shon), *n* [= F *osculation* = Sp *osculacion* = Pg *osculação* = It *osculazione*, < L. *osculatio(n-)*, a kissing, in med use a mutual contact of blood-vessels, < *osculari*, kiss· see *osculate*] 1 A kiss

> As for the *osculations* which took place between Mrs Pendennis and her new found young friend, Miss Charlotte Baynes, they were perfectly ridiculous
> *Thackeray*, Philip xvii

2 In *geom*, the contact between a curve and another which osculates it See *osculate* —**Point of osculation** (*a*) The point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature (*b*) A point of undulation where a right line has four or more coincident points in common with a curve

osculatorium (os kū-lā-tō'ri-um), *n*, pl *osculatoria* (-ä) [ML, < L *osculari*, kiss see *osculate*] An osculatory or pax

osculatory (os'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a*. and *n* [< ML **osculatorius*, neut *osculatorium*, in eccl use (see II), < L *osculari*, kiss see *osculate*] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to kissing, kissing.

> That kissing nonsense begins between the two ladies To this *osculatory* party enters Philip Firmin
> *Thackeray*, Philip xvi

2 In *geom*, osculating See *osculate*, *v t*, 2

II. *n* ; pl *osculatories* (-riz) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a small tablet in former times kissed by priest and congregation in the mass same as *pax*

osculatrix (os'kū-lā-triks), *n* [NL, fem of **osculator*, a kisser, < *osculari*, kiss see *osculate*] The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve

oscule (os'kūl), *n* [< L *osculum*, a little mouth dim of *os*, mouth· see *os*²] 1 A small bilabiate aperture —2 In *zool*, same as *osculum*

osculiferous (os-kū-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *osculum*, a little mouth, + *ferre* = E *bear*¹] 1 Bearing oscula, stomata, mouths, or some similar openings —2 Provided with an oscule, as a part of a sponge distinguished from *poriferous*

osculum (os'kū-lum), *n* ; pl *oscula* (-lä). [L, a little mouth see *oscule*] 1. In sponges, a mouth or principal exhalent aperture, one of the orifices by which water is expelled See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla* —2 One of the suckers, bothria, or fossettes on the head of a tapeworm, by means of which the animal attaches itself to its host —3 A pax apparently an erroneous abbreviation for *osculatorium* —**False osculum**, in sponges, a secondary or derivative osculum, specifically called a *pseudostome*

-ose See *-ous*

osed†, *n* A corrupt Middle English contraction of *worsted*

osel†, *n* A Middle English form of *ouzel*

osella (ō-sel'ä), *n* ; pl *oselle* (-e) [It. *osella*, said to be < *uccello*, a bird, because the medal (*osella*) was used as a substitute for a present of birds which it had been customary for the doge to make] A medal struck annually by the doges of Venice, from 1521 till the end of the republic, for presentation to various persons in the republic It was generally made in silver (occasionally in gold), and bore a variety of types as well as the name of the doge and the year of his reign —**Osella muranesa**, a glass disk, cup, or other object inclosing one of the medals in the substance of the glass a present frequently made to persons visiting Murano or Venice



Obverse



Reverse

Osella (Size of the original)

Osiandrian (ō-si-an'dri-an), *n*. [< *Osiander* (see def) + *-ian*] A follower of Andreas Osiander, a Lutheran theologian (1498–1552), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ

osier (ō'zhėr), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *ozier*, < ME. **osier*, *osyer*, *osyere*, *osyzer*, *osere*, < OF. *osier*, *ozier*, *ousier*, m, *osiere*, *oziere*, *osere*, f, F *osier*, m., dial *osière*, *ousière*, f., also *oisis* = Bret *aozil*, *ozil*, < ML **osaria*, also, after OF, *oseria*, *oserius*, *ozilium*, osier, pl. *osariæ*, *ausariæ*, osier-beds, perhaps < Gr *οἶσος* or *οἰσος*, also *οἰσύον*, *οἰσία*, a kind of osier; akin to *ἰτέα*, withy, = E *withe*, *withy*] **I.** *n* One of various species of willow (*Salix*) whose tough flexible branches are employed for wickerwork, withes, etc The white or common basket osier of Europe (adventive in America) is *Salix viminalis* also called *velvet osier* Other important kinds are the (Norfolk) brown osier, *S triandra*, varieties of the rose or purple willow *S purpurea*, sometimes called *red* or *green osier*, and the golden osier (*S alba* var *vitellina*), with bright yellow branches The American black willow, *S nigra*, is also available as an osier tree, and many other willows are more or less so used The growing of osiers and their use in manufactures is in Europe a considerable industry

> An *osier* growing by a brook *Shak*, Pass Pilgrim, vi

> The staff of a man s broken fortune bows his head to the ground, and sinks like an *osier* under the violence of a mighty tempest *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 753

Red osier, in England, *Salix purpurea*, in the United States a species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, sending up osier like annual shoots

II. *a* Made of consisting of willow or other shoots or twigs

osier-ait (ō'zhėr-āt), *n* A small island for growing osiers

osier-bed (ō'zhėr-bed), *n* Same as *osier-holt*

osiered (ō'zhėrd) *a* [< *osier* + *-ed*²] 1 Covered or adorned with osiers. *Collins*.—2 Covered with woven or plaited work of osier

> Garlands of every green, and every scent,
> From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch rent,
> In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought
> *Keats*, Lamia, ii

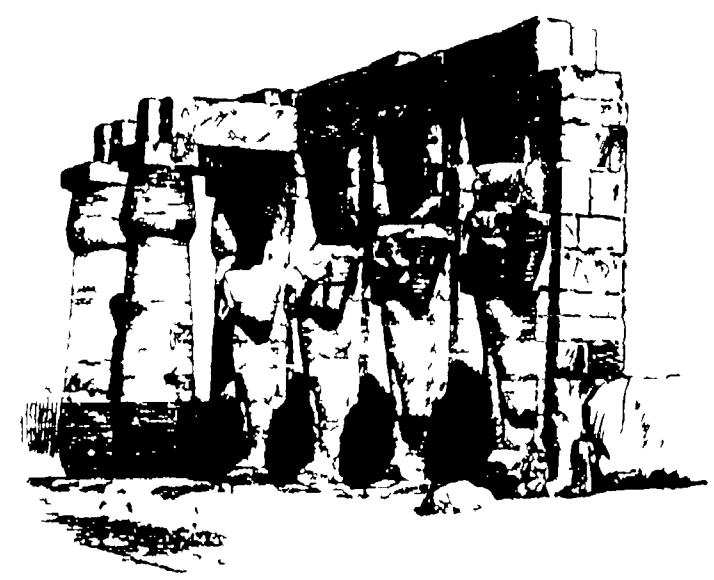
osier-holt (ō'zhėr-hōlt), *n* A place where willows for basketwork are cultivated Also *osier-bed*

osier-peeler (ō'zhėr-pē'lėr), *n* A machine, consisting usually of a pair of rollers, plain, serrated, elastic, or reciprocating, for stripping the bark from the willow wands used in basket-making

osiery (ō'zhėr-i), *n*, pl *osieries* (-iz) [< OF. *oserie*, *ozeriee*, *ouserie* (also *oseray*, *oserey*, *ozeray*, F *oseraie*), an osiery, < *osier*, osier see *osier*] A place where osiers are grown

Osirian (ō-sī'ri-an), *a* [< *Osiris* (see def) + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Osiris Also *Osiride* and *Osiridean*

Osiride (ō-sī'rid), *a* [< *Osiris* + *-ide*²] Same as *Osirian* **Osiride** (or **Osiridean**) **column**, in *anc Egypt arch*, a type of column in which a standing figure



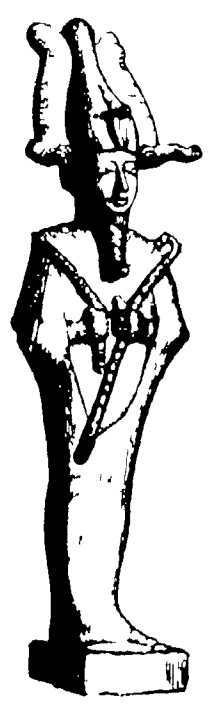
Osiride Columns in the Rameseum or Memnonium, Thebes Egypt

of Osiris is placed before a square pier It differs from the classical caryatid in that the pier, and not the figure, supports the entablature

Osiridean (ō-si-rid'ē-an), *a* [< *Osiride* + *-an*] Same as *Osirian*

Osirify (ō-sī'ri-fī), *v t*, pret and pp *Osirified*, ppr *Osirifying* [< *Osiris* + *-fy*] To deify or identify with Osiris

Osiris (ō-sī'ris), *n* [L *Osiris*, < Gr. *Ὄσιρις*, < Egypt *Hesiri*] 1 A principal Egyptian god, personifying the power of good and the sunlight, united in history and in worship in a sacred triad with Isis as his wife and Horus as their child He is son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth His antagonist is Set, the deity of evil or darkness, by whom he is slain, but he is avenged by Horus, and reigns in the lower world With him was formally identified every departed soul in its nether abode, to be protected by him in the necessary conflict with the genius of evil The worship of Osiris was extended, at about the beginning of the Christian era, over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome In art Osiris is usually represented as a mummy wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, often flanked by ostrich plumes The accompanying cut represents a bronze figurine in the Metropolitan Museum of Art New York



Osiris

2 [NL] In *zool*, a genus of hymenopterous insects *Smith*, 1854

osite (os'īt), *n*. [Irreg for **ossite*, < L *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ite*²] Sombrero guano· so called as consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals *Leidy*.

oslant†, *prep phr* as *adv* An obsolete form of *aslant*

Osmanli (os-man'li), *a* and *n* [Turk *'Osmanli*, < *'Osman*, Ar *'Othman* (> E *Othman*, *Ottoman*¹), Osman, or Othman (reigned 1288–1326), who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia] **I** *a* Relating to the empire of Turkey

II. *n* (*a*) A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey (*b*) A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey See *Ottoman*¹ [Provincials who are not of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmanlis*]

Osmanthus (os-man'thus), *n* [NL (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ἄνθος*, flower] A genus of shrubs and trees of the gamopetalous order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the imbricated corolla-lobes, and thick, hard, woody endocarp There are about 8 species, natives of North America, eastern Asia, and the Pacific They bear opposite evergreen undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary clusters, followed by woody or stony roundish drupes The highly fragrant flowers of *O fragrans*, an evergreen shrub of China and Japan, afford a perfumery oil, and are used by the Chinese to scent tea *O Americanus*, of the southeastern United States, is called *devil wood*

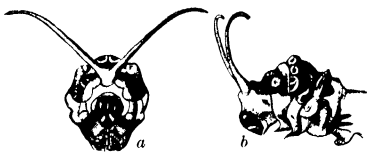
osmate (os'mat), *n* [< *osm(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] In *chem* a salt of osmic acid.

osmaterium, *n* See *osmeterium*

osmazome† (os'ma-zōm), *n* [Irreg < Gr *ὀσμή*, odor (see *osmium*), + *ζωμός*, broth, soup, prob < *ζεῖν*, boil.] That part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains the flavoring principle

Osmeroides (os-mē-roi'dēz), *n* [NL, < *Osmerus*, the smelt, + Gr *εἶδος*, form] A genus of fossil fishes occurring in the chalk, and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearlside

osmeterium (os-mē-tē'ri-um), *n.*, pl *osmeteria* (-ä) [NL, also *osmaterium*, < Gr *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-τηριον*, a formative suffix] In *entom*, any organ devoted to the production of a scent



Head and Thoracic Segments of Larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, showing osmeteria *a*, front view, *b* side view (Natural size)

or odor, specifically, a forked process found on the first segment behind the head of certain butterfly-larvæ Scent-vesicles can be protruded from the ends of the fork, emitting a disgusting odor, which is supposed to repel ichneumon flies and other enemies

Osmia (os'mi-a), *n* [NL., < (?) Gr *ὀσμή*, odor see *osmium*] A genus of mason-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Dasypoditinæ*, founded by Panzer in 1806 Their habits are very diverse but they mainly agree in forming the partitions of their cells of mud, a point which distinguishes them from the carpenter bees and upholsterer bees (*Xylocopa* and *Megachile*) They are mostly of small size and metallic colors, the antennæ are simple and similar in both sexes the maxillary palpi are four-jointed, and the abdomen is globose They are highly organized insects of remarkable instincts The species are numerous *O bicornis* is an abundant British species known as *horned bee* See *mason bee*

osmic (os'mik), *a* [< *osmium* + *-ic*] In *chem*, pertaining to or obtained from osmium as, *osmic* acid (H_2OsO_4)

osmidrosis (os-mi-drō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, + *ἱδρωσις*, sweat, perspiration see *hidrosis*] The secretion of strongly smelling perspiration Also called *bromidrosis*

osmious (os'mi-us), *a* [< *osmium* + *-ous*] Of or belonging to osmium, specifically, noting an oxid of osmium

osmiridium (os-mi-rid'i-um), *n* [NL., < *osmium* + *iridium*] Same as *iridosmium*.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell, odor, < *ὄζειν*, smell see *odor*.] Chemical symbol, Os, atomic weight, 190 8 One of the metals of the platina group It does not occur native, but has been found to constitute a part of the native platina of all the platiniferous regions (South America, California, Australia, Russia), in the form of iridosmium an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium The specific gravity of the artificially obtained metal has been found to be 22 477, hence it is the heaviest of those bodies It has never been fused Its crystalline form is either that of the cube or that of a very obtuse rhombohedron The crystals are of a bluish white color, with a violet luster, and are harder than glass Osmium is not used in the arts, except in the form of iridosmium, of which material the tips of gold pens are made

osmodysphoria (os'mō-dis-fō'ri-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, + *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne see *dysphoria*] Intolerance of certain odors

osmogene (os'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *-γενής*, producing see *-gen*] An apparatus to carry out the process of osmosis Osmogenes consist substantially of cells separated by partitions of parchment paper, which causes endosmotic and exosmotic action as explained under *osmose* The differences in construction do not affect the principle of action See *collinid* and *crystalloid* Also called *osmotor*

osmometer (os-mom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *μέτρον*, measure] 1. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force —2 An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell

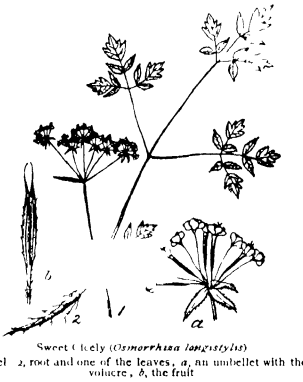
osmometric (os-mō-met'rik), *a* [As *osmometer* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to osmometry

osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), *n* [As *osmometer* + *-y*] 1 The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer —2 The measuring of the intensity of odors —3 The measuring of the acuteness of the sense of smell

osmonosology (os[u]mō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell

osmonosus (os-mon'ō-sus), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease] Disorder of the sense of smell

Osmorrhiza (os-mō-ri'zä), *n* [NL (Rafinesque, 1821), < Gr *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ῥίζα*, root] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ*, the tribe *Ammineæ*, and the subtribe *Scandineæ*, known by the numerous obscure oil-tubes and prominently ridged fruit There are 6 species, of North America, the Andes, Himalayas, and northeastern



Sweet Cicely (*Osmorrhiza longistylis*)
1, umbel 2, root and one of the leaves, *a*, an umbellet with the involucre, *b*, the fruit

Asia They bear loose compound umbels of white flowers, and dissected fern-like leaves Their thick and anise scented roots are often edible

osmose (os'mōs), *n* [< NL *osmosis* < Gr *ὠσμός*, impulsion, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, thrust, push, impel] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other, the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum It is a kind of diffusion (see *diffusion*), and includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis* the former being distinguished either as the tendency of the outer fluid to pass through into the inner, or as the action of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other When two saline solutions differing in strength and composition are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other, but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that after a time the height of the liquid is not the same on both sides These phenomena are explained by the unequal molecular attraction exerted between the capillary apertures in the porous diaphragm and the different liquids experimented upon

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n* [NL see *osmose*, and cf *endosmosis*, *exosmosis*] The diffusion of fluids through membranes See *osmose*

osmositic (os-mō-sit'ik), *a* [< *osmose* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*] Same as *osmotic*. *Johns Hopkins Biol Lab*, III 40

osmotic (os-mot'ik), *a* and *n* [< *osmose* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*] I. *a* Of or pertaining to or characterized by osmose as, *osmotic* force

II *n.* Same as *osmogene*.

osmotically (os-mot'i-kal-i), *adv* By osmosis, diffusively

osmund[1] (os'mund), *n* [Formerly also *osmond*, < ME *osmunde*, < OF (and F) *osmonde* = It *osmonda*, *osmunda*, < ML *osmunda*, also dim *osmundula*, and, as it two words, *os mundi*, the water-fern, St Christopher's herb, osmund] A fern of the genus *Osmunda* Also called *water-fern*, *St Christopher's herb*, and *herb-christopher*

osmund[2] (os'mund), *n* [Formerly also *osmond*, < late ME *osmonde*, origin not clear] A bloom of iron produced in an osmund furnace See *furnace*

And for the moost crafty thynge how ye shall make your hokes of stele A of *osmonde*, some for the dubbe and some for the flote & the grounde
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol 2, back

One crayer laden with *osmunds* and with diuers other marchandises *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 170

Osmunds, a word used in some statutes for the Oar of which Iron is made *E Phillips*, 1706

Osmunda (os-mun'da), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < ML *osmunda*, osmund see *osmund*[1]] A genus of handsome ferns, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, and typical of the order *Osmundaceæ* The fronds are tall and upright, growing in large crowns from a thickened rootstock, and are once or twice pinnate The fertile fronds or the fertile parts of the fronds are destitute of chlorophyl, very much contracted, and bear on the margins of the narrow rachis like divisions the naked short pedicelled sporangia which are globular, thin, and reticulated and open by a longitudinal cleft into two halves The spores are green six species are known, of which three are found in North America, *O regalis* being the royal fern or osmund royal, also called *bog onion*, *buckhorn brake*, *ditch fern*, and *king fern* The root of this, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen It is also employed as a tonic and styptic *O cinnamomea* is the cinnamon fern



Osmunda regalis Part of a frond with upper pinnæ changed into a panicle of sporangia (Much reduced)

Osmundaceæ (os-mun-dā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Martius, 1835), < *Osmunda* + *-aceæ*] An order or suborder of ferns, typified by the genus *Osmunda* The sporangia are naked, globose mostly pedicelled, reticulated, without annulus or with only mere traces of it near the apex, opening by a longitudinal slit into two valves It embraces 2 genera, *Osmunda* with 6 species, and *Todea* with 4 species Also *Osmundineæ*

osmundaceous (os-mun-dā'shus), *a* [< *Osmunda* + *-aceous*] In *bot*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Osmunda* or the order *Osmundaceæ*

Osmundineæ (os-mun-din'ē-ē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Osmunda* + *-in-* + *-eæ*] Same as *Osmundaceæ*

osnaburg (os'na-bėrg), *n* [So called because first manufactured at *Osnaburg* in Germany] A coarse cloth made of flax and tow

oso-berry (ō'sō-ber'i), *n* [< Amer Ind (?) *oso* + E *berry*[1]] A shrub or small tree of western North America, *Nuttallia cerasiformis* It has greenish white flowers in racemes, blooming very early, followed by blue black drupes with thin bitter pulp

osphradial (os-frā'di-al), *a* [< *osphradium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the osphradium as, the *osphradial* nerve or ganglion *J E Lankester*, Encyc Brit, XVI 645

osphradium (os-frā'di-um), *n* ; pl *osphradia* (-a) [NL., < Gr *ὀσφράδιον*, an olfactory (medicine), dim of *ὄσφρα*, smell, cf. *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell, *ὀσμή*, smell, *ὄζειν*, smell see *osmium*] The so-called olfactory organ of mollusks; a patch or tract of specially modified epithelium of the body-wall at the base of the etenidium, supplied with a special nerve, supposed to smell, taste, or otherwise test the water which the animal breathes, thus functioning as a special sense-organ

osphresiologic (os-frē'si-ō-loj'ik), *a* [< *osphresiology* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to osphresiology *Amer Jour Psychol*, I. 500

osphresiology (os frē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *ὀσφρᾶσθαι*, smelling, smell (< *ὄσφρανεσθαι*, smell see *osphradium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science or study of the sense of smell, also, a treatise on smelling and odors

Osphromenidæ (os-frō-men'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Osphromenus* + *-idæ*] A family of anabantoid acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Osphromenus*, having the mouth contracted and no palatine teeth These fishes are related to the climbing perches, *Anabantidæ* and like them have labyrinthiform pharyngeals constituting a branchial apparatus which enables them to breathe air for a time The second pair of superior pharyngeal bones are present, and the fourth are greatly elongated In the older systems and that of Bonaparte the family corresponded to the Cuvierian "fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals" It includes the gouramy and related fresh water fishes of India

Osphromenus (os-from'e-nus), *n* [NL < Gr *ὀσφρομενος*, ppr of *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell see *osphradium*] A genus of labyrinthine acanthopterygian fishes typical of the family *Osphromenidæ* It contains the goiamy, *O olfax* or *O goramy*

osphyomyelitis (os fi-o-mī-e-lī'tis) *n* [NL < Gr *ὀσφύς*, the loin + NL *myelitis*] In *pathol* lumbar myelitis

osprayt, *n* An obsolete form of *osprey*

osprey (os'prā), *n* [Formerly also *ospray*, also *ospring*, *osspringer* (appar simulating *spring*), < late ME *ospray* for **osfray*, < OF, **osfraie*, *or-*

frave (> E *orfray*, q v), < L *ossifragus*, osprey, lit 'bone-breaker' see *ossifrage*] A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconida* and the genus *Pandion*, a fish-hawk There is probably but one species *Pandion haliaetus*, of almost world wide distribution, running into several geographical races or varieties which have been specifically named It is a



Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

large hawk nearly or quite 2 feet long, and 4½ feet in extent of wings, of a dark Vandyke brown above, the feathers more or less laced with white the head, neck, and under parts white, with blackish streaks on the crown, a blackish postocular stripe on the nape and the breast more or less covered with dusky spots The coloration varies much in the relative amounts of light and dark colors and the young are darker than the old birds The feet are very large and roughly granulated and the talons are all of great size the outer toe is versatile The osprey builds a bulky nest in a tree, on a rock, or on the ground, and the nests sometimes acquire enormous dimensions from yearly repairs and additions The eggs, two or three in number, average about 2 5 by 1 75 inches in size, and are usually heavily marked with various shades of browns and reds The fish hawk, as its name implies, feeds on fish which it catches by plunging from on the wing Also called *fishing hawk*, *fishing eagle*

I will provide thee of a princely *osprey*
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, ii 3

But (oh Jove!) your actions
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish
Subdue before they touch
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i 1

osprey†, *n* An obsolete form of *offspring*

osprey-†, *n* An obsolete form of *osprey*

osst (ost), *v t* [Also dial *osny*, < ME *ossen*, show, origin uncertain Cf *oss*, *n*] To show, prophesy, presage *Roger Edgeworth*

Quat and has thou *ossed* to Alexander this ayndain fan gry[whdes
King Alexander, p 79 (quoted in Allit Poems, ed Morris, Gloss)

He *ossed* hym by vnnynges that thay vnder nomen,
That he watz flawen fro the face of frelych dryztyn
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), iii 213

osst (ost), *n* [Appar < *oss*, *v* , and not connected with Gr ὄσσα, a voice, report, rumor, an ominous voice or sound, akin to *ὄψ*, voice, L *vox*, voice see *voice*] A word uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage, an omen, a prophecy

Osses be words cast forth at unawares, presaging some what
Holland, tr of Plny Explanation of the Words of Art

Behold (quoth he) your fellow citizens and countrymen who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us
Holland, tr of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609) (*Nares*)

ossa, *n* Plural of *os*[1]

ossan (os'an), *n pl* The stockings of the Scottish Highlanders, made of fine white wool *Planche*

ossarium (o-sā'ri-um) *n* , pl *ossaria* (-ä) [LL see *ossuary*] An urn or other receptacle for the bones or ashes of the dead, an ossuary

ossature (os'ā-tūr), *n* [< F *ossature*, a skeleton, < L *os* (*oss*-), bone] In *arch*, the framework or skeleton of a building or part of a building, as the ribs of a groined vault, the timber or metal frame of a roof, or the iron frame supporting a stained-glass window

The [Eiffel] tower is to reach a total height of 300 metres Its main *ossature* consists of sixteen vertical girders, which are drawn into groups of four at the base
Art Jour No 53, supp , p iv

ossean (os'ē-an), *a* and *n* [< L *osseus*, bony (see *osseous*), + *-an*] I *a* Bony or osseous, as a fish, teleost

II. *n* A bony or osseous fish, a teleost

Ossei (os'ē-ī), *n pl* [NL , pl of L *osseus*, bony see *osseous*] Osseous fishes See *Teleostei*

ossein, osseine (os'ē-in), *n* [< L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] The organic basis of bone, bone from which the earthy salts have been removed by macerating in acid. Also *osteine* and *bone-cartilage*.

osselet (os'e-let), *n* [< F *osselet*, a bone, dim of *os*, < L *os* (*oss*-), bone see *os*[1].] 1 A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.—2 The cuttlebone, pen, or calamary of some squids or cuttlefish —3 Same as *ossicle*

osseous (os'ē-us), *a* [< L *osseus*, bony, < *os* (*oss*-), bone see *os*[1]] 1 Bony, made of bone, having the nature or structure of bone, ossified as, *osseous* tissue See *bone*[1] and *ossein* —2 Having a bony skeleton, ossean, teleost as, an *osseous* fish See *teleost* —3 Full of bones, composed or largely consisting of bones, ossiferous as, *osseous* breccia.—4 Hard as bone, or otherwise resembling bone, ossiform — **Osseous corpuscle**†, a lacuna of bone — **Osseous fish** See *fish*[1], and cut under *optic* - **Osseous labyrinth** See *labyrinth*, 3

osseously (os'ē-us-li), *adv* As regards bones, in respect of bones

The elbow is *osseously* strong *Encyc Brit* VII 258

osseter (os'e-ter), *n* [< Russ *osetr* = Little Russ. *ostr* = Serv *jesetra* = Pol *jesiotr* = OPruss *esketres* = Lith *ershketras*, *asetras*, a sturgeon.] A large European sturgeon, *Acipenser guldenstadti* See *Acipenser*.

Ossetian (o-sē'ti-an), *a* [< *Ossete* (see def of *Ossetic*) + *-ian*] Same as *Ossetic*.

Ossetic (o-set'ik), *a* and *n* [< *Osset* (see def) + *-ic*] I. *a* Of or belonging to the Ossetes, people dwelling in the Caucasus Mountains

II. *n* The language of the Ossetes It belongs to the Indo-European or Aryan family, and is especially akin to Iranian or Persian

Ossianesque (os-i-a-nesk'), *a* [< *Ossian* (see *Ossianic*) + *-esque*] Ossianic in quality or expression

The subject being treated with an *Ossianesque* turgidity of phrase which goes far to rob it of its pathos
Athenæum, No 3430, p 382

Ossianic (os-i-an'ik), *a* [< *Ossian*, a Latinized form of Gael. *Osain* (see def).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Ossian, or the poems of Ossian A Gaelic bard Oisin (Ossian) lived about the end of the third century, and to him was ascribed the authorship of the poems ("Fingal" and others) published by James Macpherson in 1760–'3, but it is now generally admitted that Macpherson himself was the compiler and in part the author of these works

The *Ossianic* magniloquence, the Cambyses vein, and the conventional hyperbole of the national speech [Spanish]
Edinburgh Rev, CLXIII 126

ossicle (os'i-kl), *n* [< L *ossiculum*, dim of *os* (*oss*-), a bone see *os*[1]] 1 A small bone or bonelet Specifically—(*a*) One of the little bones of the ear, as the malleus incus and stapes or columella, more fully called *ossicles of audition* or *auditory ossicles*, and also *ossicula auditus* and *phonophori* See cuts under *ear*[1] and *tympanic* (*b*) One of the many little bones of the sclerotic coat of the eye of birds and some reptiles

2 A small hard nodule of chitin or some substance resembling bone Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements of an echinoderm which, joined to one another and united by connective or muscular tissue, constitute the chief part of the framework of the body They are grouped and named in several sets according to the formations into which they enter, as the ambulacral or ambulacral ossicles, along the ambulacra, the ossicles which support the spines when these exist, etc (*b*) One of the hard articuli or joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinite (*c*) In crustaceans one of the several small hard chitinous parts or processes of the gastric skeleton as in the stomach of a lobster or crawfish See cut under *Astacidæ*

Also *ossicule*, *ossiculum*

Ambulacral ossicle See *ambulacral*, and cuts under *Asterioidæ* and *Ophiuridæ* **Auditory ossicles** See def 1 (*a*) **Cardiac ossicle** See *cardiac* **Carpal** or **tarsal ossicle**, some small bone of the carpus or tarsus not identified with any named carpal or tarsal bone **Marginal ossicles** See *marginal bones*, under *marginal* — **Ossicles of audition** See def 1 (*a*) — **Tarsal ossicle** See *carpal ossicle* — **Vertebral ossicle** Same as *ambulacral ossicle* — **Weberian ossicles**, in *ichth*, the chain of little bones of the ear, between the vestibule and the air bladder

ossicula, *n* Plural of *ossiculum*.

ossicular (o-sik'ū-lär), *a* [< *ossicule* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to or composed of ossicles, having the form or appearance of ossicles

The hyomandibular, invested with this new function, breaks up into two or more pieces, as an *ossicular* chain
Amer Nat, XXIII 647

ossiculate (o-sik'ū-lāt), *a* [< *ossicule* + *-ate*[1],] Having ossicles, furnished with small bones

ossiculated (o-sik'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< *ossiculate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *ossiculate*

ossicule (os'i-kūl), *n* [< L *ossiculum* see *ossicle*] Same as *ossicle*.

ossiculum (o-sik'ū-lum), *n* , pl *ossicula* (-lä) [L see *ossicle*] Same as *ossicle* — **Ossicula auditus**, the auditory ossicles, the phonophori

ossiculus (o-sik'ū-lus), *n* [NL , masc dim of L *os* (*oss*-), a bone, the heart of a tree, the stone of a fruit. see *os*[1], *ossiculum*] In *bot.*, same as *pyrene*

ossiferous (o-sif'e-rus), *a* [< L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Producing or furnishing bones, containing bones, osseous as, *ossiferous* breccia, an *ossiferous* cave

The *ossiferous* caverns of Devonshire are famous in geological history *Encyc Brit*, VII 140

ossific (o-sif'ik) *a* [< L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make] Ossifying, osteogenic, making bone, causing ossification, or converting connective or cartilaginous tissue into bone as, an *ossific* process See *ossification*.

We know that *ossific* deposits now and then occur in tissues which they are not usually found
H Spencer, Prin of Biol , § 301

Ossific center See *ossification*

ossification (os i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= F *ossification*, as *ossify* + *-ation*] 1 The formation of bone, the act or process of changing or of being changed into bone, or into a bony substance, the change so effected as, the *ossification* of cartilage See *osteogenesis* —2 That which is ossified, or the result of ossification, bone in general —3 The state or quality of being ossified —**Center of ossification**, the point where cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify, the initial point of the ossific process

The points at which bone formation begins and whence it radiates are termed *centres of ossification*
Mivart, Encyc Brit , XXII 109

Membranous ossification See *membrane bone*

ossiform (os'i-form), *a* [< L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *forma*, form] Resembling bone, hard as bone, osseous, osteal

Ossifraga (o-sif'ra-gä), *n* [NL (Prince C L Bonaparte) see *ossifrage*] A genus of birds of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, the giant fulmars *O gigantea* is the only species, of a sooty or fuliginous color, and as large as some albatrosses It is sometimes called *bone breaker*, whence this application of the generic name

ossifrage (os'i-frāj), *n* [< L *ossifragus*, m , *ossifraga*, f , the sea-eagle, ossifrage, < *ossifragus* (> Sp *osifrago* = F *ossifrage*), bone-breaking, < *os* (*oss*-), bone + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break see *fragile* Cf *osprey*, *orfray*] The osprey

ossifragous (o-sif'ra-gus), *a* [< L *ossifragus*, bone breaking see *ossifrage*] Breaking or fracturing bones *Bailey*, 1731 [Rare.]

ossify (os'i-fī), *v* , pret and pp *ossified*, ppr *ossifying* [< F *ossifier* = Sp *osificar* = Pg *ossificar*, < L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make] I. *trans* To make or form bone in or of, cause ossification in or of; convert into bone, as membrane or cartilage, harden like bone render osseous

The dilated aorta everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified* *Sharpe*, Surgery

II *intrans* To become bone, undergo ossification; change or be changed from soft tissue to bone

Along the surface of an *ossifying* bone, the yielding of the tissue when bent will not be uniform
H Spencer, Prin of Biol , § 301

ossivorous (o-siv'o-rus), *a* [< L *os* (*oss*-), bone, + *vorare*, devour] Eating or feeding on bones

In a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, 'tis [the calibre of the gullet is] very large
Derham, Physico Theol , I 280, note

ossspringer†, *n* An obsolete variant of *osprey*
Chapman.

ossuarium (os-ū-ā'ri-um), *n* ; pl *ossuaria* (-ä) [LL see *ossuary*] Same as *ossuary*, 2

Among the large number of important sepulchral remains lately found by Mr Taylor in Newgate Street were several *ossuaria*, or leaden vessels for the reception of the calcined bones of the dead *Encyc Brit*, XIV 841

ossuary (os'ū-ā-ri), *n* , pl *ossuaries* (-riz) [< LL *ossuarium*, also *ossarium*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house, neut of *ossuarius*, of or for bones, < L *os* (*oss*-), bone see *os*[1]] 1 A place where the bones of the dead are deposited, a charnel-house

What time the persons of these *ossuaries* entered the famous nations of the dead and slept with princes and counsellors, might admit a wide solution
Sir T Browne, Urn Burial, v

The *ossuaries* are probably the most interesting remains we have They consist of round symmetrical holes dug to the required depth, and into which the bodies were promiscuously deposited some of the larger ones contain the remains of several thousand bodies
Nature, XXX 587

2 A vase, casket, or other vessel for the reception of the bones or calcined remains of the dead

ost[1]† (ōst), *n.* A Middle English form of *oast*

ost[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *host*[2]

ostage†, *n* A Middle English form of *hostage*

Ostariophysi (os-tā″ri-ǭ-fī′sī), *n. pl* [< Gr *ὀστάριον*, a little bone (dim of *ὀστέον*, a bone), + *φῦσα*, bladder] Those fishes which have a chain of osselets between the air-bladder and the brain, including the characinoid, eventognath, gymnotoid, and nematognath types *Sagemehl*

ostariophysial (os-tā″ri-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostariophysi*

ostariophytum (os-tā-ri-ǫf′i-tum), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ὀστάριον*, a little bone, + *φυτόν*, a plant] In *bot.*, a plant which bears a drupe [Rare]

ostaylet, *n* A Middle English form of *hostel*

osteal (os′tē-al), *a* [< Gr *ὀστέον*, bone; cf L *os* (*oss-*), bone see *os*[1]] Bony, osseous, osseous

ostedet, *prep. phr.* A Middle English form of *instead*

osteine (os′tē-in), *n* [< Gr *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ine*[2] (< Gr *ὀστεινος*, of bone, < *ὀστέον*, bone] Same as *ossein*

osteitic (os-tē-it′ik), *a* [< *osteitis* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or affected with osteitis Also *ostitic*

osteitis (os-tē-ī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis*] Inflammation of bone Also *ostitis*

Portions of bone removed by operation are spongy, and appear to have undergone a process of rarefying *osteitis*
Lancet, No 3455, p 999

Osteitis deformans, osteitis with new formation of bone

ostelt, **ostelert**. Middle English forms of *hostel*, *hosteler*

ostelmentt, *n* An obsolete form of *hustlement*

ostendt (os-tend′), *v* [< L *ostendere*, show, exhibit, lit stretch out before, < *obs-*, for *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch see *tend* Cf *contend*, *extend*, *intend*, etc] **I.** *trans* To show, exhibit, manifest

Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend*,
Not unto such that dare usurp our crown
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt

II *intrans* To show itself, be exhibited or manifested

The time was when his affection *ostended* in excess to wards her *Bp Hall*, Cont , Adonijah Defeated

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n* [< *ostensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The quality or state of being ostensible

ostensible (os-ten′si-bl), *a* [< F *ostensible* = Sp *ostensible* = Pg *ostensivel* = It *ostensibile*, < ML *ostensibilis*, that can be shown or seen, < L *ostendere*, pp *ostensus*, *ostentus*, show, exhibit see *ostend*] **1** Put forth or held out as real, actual, or intended, apparent, professed as, a person's *ostensible* reason or motive for doing something

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxembourgh *Walpole* Anecdotes of Painting, II ii

Her *ostensible* work
Was washing clothes out in the open air
At the cistern by Victoria
Browning, Ring and Book, I 156

That enlargement of the oligarchy which occurred under Servius Tullius had for its *ostensible* motive the imposing on plebeians of obligations which up to that time had been borne exclusively by patricians
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol , § 500

2† Capable of being shown, that may be shown, proper or intended to be shown —**Ostensible partner**, in *law*, a partner whose name is made known, and who appears to the world, as such, as distinguished from a secret or dormant partner, also used in distinction from one so known who really not such, called *nominal partner* =Syn **1** *Ostensible*, *Colorable*, *Specious*, *Plausible* The first three of these words are drawn from that which is addressed to the eye, *plausible* from that which is addressed to the ear *Ostensible* is, literally, that may be or is held out as true, real, actual, or intended, but may or may not be so thus, a person's *ostensible* motive for some action is the motive that appears to the observer, and is held out to him as the real motive, which it may or may not be *Colorable* suggests the possibility of giving the color or aspect of one thing to another, especially of giving the appearance of truth or justice, it has a bad sense, but approaches a good one in the following "All his [James I of Scotland's] acquisitions however fatal to the body of the nobles, had been gained by attacks upon individuals, and, being founded on circumstances peculiar to the persons who suffered, might excite murmurs and apprehensions, but afforded no *colorable* pretext for a general rebellion" (*Robertson*, quoted in Crabbe, p 218) The word is much the least often used of the four *Specious* is superficially fair just, or correct, appearing well at first view but easily proved unsound *Plausible* is applied to that which pleases the ear or the superficial judgment, but will not bear severe examination *Ostensible* reasons, *colorable* claims, *specious* means, *plausible* explanations

Epimenides was the *ostensible* director, but Solon concerted with him the various improvements in jurisprudence *J Adams*, Works, IV 477

Much the most *specious* objection to free systems is that they have been observed in the long run to develop a tendency to some mode of injustice
R Choate, Addresses, p 162

No doubt it is a *plausible* view, since there is evidently a ground of Natural Religion which is common to the Christian and Sceptic, that here a religion might be founded which should be influential in modern life and yet should avoid the arrogance of calling itself new
J H Seeley, Nat. Religion, p 142.

ostensibly (os-ten′si-bli), *adv* In an ostensible manner, as shown or pretended; professedly

But from the official documents it is clear that their intercourse, though *ostensibly* amicable was in reality hostile *Macaulay*, Machiavelli

Unwise resistance is too frequently the primary source of the mischief *ostensibly* arising from the opposite policy *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p 202.

ostensio (os-ten′si-ō), *n* [ML , < LL *ostensio*, a showing see *ostension*] A tax paid in ancient times by merchants, etc., for leave to expose or display their goods for sale in markets

ostension (os-ten′shon), *n* [= F *ostension* = Sp *ostension* = It *ostensione*, < LL *ostensio(n-)*, a showing, < L *ostendere*, pp *ostentus*, *ostensus*, show, exhibit see *ostend.*] *Eccles* , the exposition of the sacrament or host See *exposition*

ostensive (os-ten′siv), *a* [< F. *ostensif* = Sp Pg It *ostensivo*, < L as if **ostensivus*, < *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus*, *ostensus*, show see *ostend*, *ostension*] **1** Showing, betokening. *Johnson* —**2** Setting forth a general principle by virtue of which a proposition must be true The old logicians supposed all strict proof to be either of this nature or else apagogic

The proposition is reduced to the principle which they term a probation *ostensive*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 223

Ostensive demonstration. See *demonstration* —**Ostensive proof**, direct proof, without use of the reductio ad absurdum —**Ostensive reduction** of syllogisms, direct reduction by conversions and transposition of premises See *reduction*.

ostensively (os-ten′siv-li), *adv* In appearance, ostensibly.

In dirty hue, with naked feet,
In rags and tatters stroll the street
Ostensively exceeding wise
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle to a Friend

She had made up her mind to ignore, *ostensively* if not also from conviction, his pretensions to relationship with her *J Hawthorne*, Dust, p 241

ostensoir†, *n* [F *ostensoire* see *ostensorium*] Same as *monstrance*

ostensorium (os-ten-sō′ri-um), *n* [ML see *ostensory*] Same as *monstrance*

The priest who carried the wafer with an attendant priest at each elbow to support his gorgeous robes, walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head
Harper's Mag , LXXVI 471

ostensory (os-ten′sō-ri), *n* , pl *ostensories* (-riz) [= F. *ostensoire* = It *ostensorio*, < ML *ostensorium*, < L *ostendere*, pp *ostentus*, *ostensus*, show see *ostend*] Same as *monstrance*

ostent† (os-tent′), *n* [< L *ostentus* (*ostentu-*), a showing, show, parade, sign, proof, in def 3, < *ostentum*, a prodigy, wonder, lit a thing shown, neut of *ostentus*, pp , < *ostendere*, show see *ostend* Ct. *portent*] **1** The act of showing or an act which shows, hence, manifestation, indication, display, profession

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there
Shak , M of V , II 8 44

That [verse] is the author's epitaph and tomb,
Which, when ambitious pyles th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall *Feltham* On Randolph

A scorner he
Of God and goodness, atheist in *ostent*
Vicious in act, in temper savage fierce
Cowper, Task vi 486

2 Aspect, air, manner, mien

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*
To please his grandam
Shak , M of V , II 2 205

3 That which is pointed out as strange or alarming, a sign, portent, wonder, prodigy

I shall now expulse these dogges fates sent to our abodes,
Who bring *ostents* of destinie, and blacke their threatning fleet *Chapman*, Iliad VIII

Which myraculous *ostent*, passing the ordinary course of naturall causes, as was sent of God, no doubt to forshew the great and terrible persecution which afterward fell *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 809

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*
For counsel to his father Faunus went
Dryden, Æneid, VII 121

ostent† (os-tent′), *v t* [< OF *ostenter* = Sp Pg *ostentar* = It *ostentare*, < L *ostentare*, freq of *ostendere*, show, display see *ostend*] To show, make a display of, flourish

There be some that can *ostent* or shewe a highe grauitie *Sir T Elyot* The Governour, II 14

Malice not only discovers but *ostenteth* her devilish effects *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 415

ostentate (os′ten-tāt), *v t* , pret and pp *ostentated*, ppr *ostentating* [< L *ostentatus*, pp of *ostentare*, show, display see *ostent*] To make a conspicuous or ambitious display of, display [Obsolete or archaic]

Who is so open hearted and simple but they either conceal their defects or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are
Jer Taylor (?), Artif Handsomeness p 169

The viburnums *ostentate* their cymes of fruit
The American, XII 264

ostentation (os-ten-tā′shon), *n* [= F *ostentation* = Sp *ostentacion* = Pg *ostentação* = It *ostentazione*, < L *ostentatio(n-)*, a showing, display, esp idle or vain display, < *ostentare*, show, display see *ostent*, *ostentate*.] **1**† Display, especially, public display

Of every new framed fashion
This is the place to make meete *ostentation*,
To shew the bravery of our gay attire
Times Whistle (E E T S), p 15

You are come
A market maid to Rome and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love, which, left unshown,
Is often left unloved *Shak* , A and C , III 6 52

2† A sight or spectacle; show, ceremony

The king would have me present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful *ostentation*, or show, or pageant, or antique, or firework *Shak* , I H 4 , v 1 118

3 Ambitious display, pretentious parade, vain show, display intended to excite admiration or applause

They which doe not good but for vaine glorie and *ostentation* shall be damned *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 256

Open *ostentation* and loud vainglory is more tolerable than this obliquity *Sir T Browne*, Christ Mor , I 34

A Third Fault in his Sentiments is an unnecessary *Ostentation* of Learning *Addison*, Spectator, No 297

The style is agreeable, clear and manly, and, when it rises into eloquence, rises without effort or *ostentation*
Macaulay, Moore's Byron

=Syn. **3** *Show*, *Display*, *Parade*, *Ostentation*, flourish dash *Show* is the most general word for the purposed exhibition of that which might have been kept private as such, it includes the others *Ostentation* is always bad the others may be good in certain relations *Parade* and *display* are more suggestive of the simple act *ostentation* of the spirit as, to make a *parade* of one's learning it was *ostentation* that led the Pharisees to make a *parade* or *display* of their charities and prayers *Parade* is a matter of vanity, *ostentation*, of vanity, pride, or ambition

Plain without pomp and rich without a *show*
Dryden Flower and Leaf 1 187

To his [Laud's] love of this clerical *display* may be traced one reason for the strong opposition he met with
Fairholt Costume, I 324

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi

Nor did her alms from *ostentation* fall
Or proud desire of praise, the soul gave all
Dryden, Honora, 1 28

ostentatious (os ten-ta′shus), *a* [< *ostentation(on)* + *-ous*] **1**† Making public display

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded of Fables.

2 Characterized by ostentation, making display or vain show from vanity or pride

He spread the little gold he had in the most *ostentatious* manner *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash

Frederic aspired to the style of royalty *Ostentatious* and profuse, negligent of his true interests and of his high duties he added nothing to the real weight of the state which he governed
Macaulay Frederic the Great

True courage is not *ostentatious*, men who wish to inspire terror seem thereby to confess themselves cowards
Emerson, Courage

3 Showy, gaudy, intended for vain display as, *ostentatious* ornaments.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison
Johnson Addison

=Syn Dashing, flaunting See *ostentatiously*

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā′shus-li), *adv* In an ostentatious manner, with great display, boastfully, in a way intended to attract notice

James [II] with great folly, identified himself *ostentatiously* with the enemies of his country
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent , I

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā′shus-nes), *n* The state or quality of being ostentatious, vain display, boastfulness; vanity, ostentation

ostentator† (os′ten-ta-tor), *n* [= F *ostentateur* = Sp Pg *ostentador* = It *ostentatore* < L *ostentator*, one who makes a display or parade, < *ostentare*, display see *ostentate*] One who makes a vain show, a boaster *Sherwood*

ostentful† (os-tent′ful), *a* [< *ostent* + *-ful.*] Portentous, ominous

All these [signs] together are indeed *ostentful*
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv 1

ostentive† (os-ten'tiv), *a* [< L as if **ostentivus*, < *ostendere*, pp *ostentus*, show see *ostend* Cf *ostensive*] Ostentatious *Stirling*, Doomsday, Sixth Hour

ostentous† (os-ten'tus), *a* [< *ostent* + *-ous*] Ostentatious, making a show *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 30

osteoblast (os'te-o-blast), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + βλαστός, a germ] A cell concerned in the formation of bone Osteoblasts seem to be connective tissue cells in active multiplication and of undifferentiated form They become inclosed in the osseous intercellular substance which they produce, and assuming the characteristic form, constitute the bone cells of the fully formed bones Also called *osteoplast*

osteoblastic (os"tē-ō-blas'tik), *a* [< *osteoblast* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to osteoblasts, having the character of an osteoblast as, *osteoblastic* cells, an *osteoblastic* process.

osteocarcinoma (os'tē-ō-kar-si-nō'mä), *n*, pl *osteocarcinomata* (-ma-tä) [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + καρκίνωμα, a cancer see *carcinoma*] 1 Carcinoma of bone —2 Ossifying carcinoma

Osteocephalus (os"tē-ō-sef'a-lus), *n*. [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + κεφαλή, head] A genus of fossil stegocephalous amphibians of elongate form, having the head shielded with bony plates

osteochondritis (os"tē-ō-kon-drī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-itis* Cf. *chondritis*.] Inflammation of cartilage and adjacent bone

osteochondroma (os"tē-ō-kon-drō'mä), *n*, pl *osteochondromata* (-ma tä) [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + NL *chondroma*] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and cartilaginous tissue

osteoclasis (os-tē-ok'lā-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + κλάσις, a breaking, fracture] 1 The dissolution or resorption of osseous tissue, the destruction of bone *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII 565 —2 In *surg*, the fracturing, especially the refracturing, of a bone to remedy deformity

osteoclast (os'tē-ō-klast), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + κλαστός, verbal adj of κλᾶν, break] 1 In *surg*, an apparatus for fracturing bones in order to correct deformities —2 A large multinucleated cell supposed to be concerned in the absorption of bone-tissue Originally *osteoklast* (*Kolliker*) Also called *giant cell*, *myeloplax*, and *myeloplaque*

The medullary surface of the interior of the bone was thickly covered with *osteoclasts* *Medical News*, LIII 154

osteoclastic (os"tē-ō-klas'tik), *a* [< *osteoclast* + *-ic*.] Absorbing or breaking down bone, having the alleged character or quality of an osteoclast See *osteoclast*, 2

osteocolla (os"tē-ō-kol'ä), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + κόλλα, glue] 1 A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones —2 An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones, bone-glue.

osteocomma (os'tē-ō-kom'a), *n*, pl *osteocommata* (-a-tä) [NL., < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + κόμμα a piece see *comma*.] A bone-segment one of a segmented series of bones, as a vertebra Also called *osteomere*

osteocope (os'tē-ō-kōp), *n* [< LL *osteocopos*, < Gr ὀστεόκοπος (sc ὀδύνη), a pain that racks the bones, < ὀστέον, bone, + κόπτειν, strike] Pain in the bones, a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone, bone-ache *Dunglison*

osteocopic (os"tē-ō-kop'ik), *a* [< *osteocope* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to osteocope, constituting or consisting in osteocope as, *osteocopic* pains

osteodentinal (os tē-ō-den'ti-nal), *a* [< *osteodentine* + *-al*] Having the character or properties of osteodentine, pertaining or relating to osteodentine

osteodentine (os'tē-ō-den'tin), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone + E *dentine*] One of the varieties of dentine, resembling bone, that modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachalot and some other cetaceans, also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals

osteodermatous (os tē-o-dėr'ma-tus), *a* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + δέρμα(τ-), skin] Having a bony skin or ossified integument

osteodermous (os"tē ō dėr'mus), *a* Same as *osteodermatous*.

Osteodesmacea (os"tē-ō-des-mā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + δεσμός, a bond, band, + *-acea*] The lantern-shells same as *Anatinidæ*.

osteodynia (os"tē-ō-din'i-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + ὀδύνη, pain] Pain in a bone, especially persistent pain

osteogen (os'tē-ō-jen), *n* [< Gr ὀστεογενής, produced by the bone (in neut. τὸ ὀστεογενές, marrow), < ὀστέον, bone, + -γενής, producing see *-gen*] The substance of which the osteogenic fibers are composed

osteogenesis (os"te-o-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + γένεσις, generation, origin: see *genesis*] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone, osteogeny; ossification It consists essentially in the deposition of bone earth in membrane or cartilage by means of osteoblasts, with the result of converting such tissues into bone or of replacing them by bone The tissue thus subject to ossification may be simply changed into bone, or it may be absorbed, and bone substituted in its stead The conversion of membrane into bone is known as *intramembranous osteogenesis*, the substitution of bone for cartilage is called *intracartilaginous osteogenesis*

osteogenesy (os"tē-ō-jen'e-si), *n* Same as *osteogenesis*.

osteogenetic (os tē-ō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *osteogenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to osteogenesis, osteogenic, ossific as, an *osteogenetic* process; an *osteogenetic* theory —**Osteogenetic cells**, osteoblasts

osteogenic (os"tē-ō-jen'ik), *a* [As *osteogen*, *osteogen-y*, + *-ic*.] Bone-producing —**Osteogenic fibers**, fibers of the osteogenic layer similar to white connective tissue fibers, but straighter and less distinctly fibrillated —**Osteogenic layer** or **tissue**, the deeper part of the perichondrium or periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue It is composed of osteogenic fibers and osteoblasts embedded in a homogeneous substance, with blood vessels

osteogeny (os-tē-oj'e-ni), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing see *-geny* Cf *osteogen*] Same as *osteogenesis*

Osteoglossidæ (os"tē-ō-glos'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Osteoglossum* + *-idæ*] A family of physostomous or isospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Osteoglossum*, having the skin of the head ossified, and the scales of the body hard, like bony mosaic There are long anal and dorsal fins placed far back, and the caudal is small The mouth is of great size, with small teeth They are large pike like fishes of tropical fresh waters Only 6 species are known among them the arapaima, the largest of fresh water fishes The family is restricted in Cope's system to forms with three pairs of branchihyals and three upper pharyngeals In Gill's it includes only those *Osteoglossoidea* which have the body moderately elongated the head moderate with rudimentary interopercular and subopercular bones, and a pair of barbels on the lower jaw, there are only 3 species, of South America, Borneo, Sumatra, and Queensland

osteoglossoid (os"tē-ō-glos'oid), *a* and *n* [< *Osteoglossum* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a* Resembling the *Osteoglossidæ*, or pertaining to the *Osteoglossoidea*

II *n* Any member of the *Osteoglossidæ*

Osteoglossoidea (os'tē-ō-glo-soi'dē-ä), *n pl* [NL see *osteoglossoid*] A superfamily of fishes, the *Osteoglossidæ* in the widest sense

Osteoglossum (os"tē-ō-glos'um), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + γλῶσσα, tongue] The typical genus of *Osteoglossidæ*, having the abdomen trenchant, a broad tongue-like bone, and two barbels on the lower jaw There are 3 species, South American, East Indian, and Australian Also called *Ischnosoma*

osteographer (os-tē-og'ra-fėr), *n* [< *osteograph-y* + *-er*[1]] A descriptive osteologist

osteography (os-tē-og'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] Description of bones; descriptive osteology

osteoid (os'tē-oid), *a*. [< Gr *ὀστεοειδής, contr ὀστεώδης, like bone, < ὀστέον, bone, + εἶδος, form] Resembling bone; bony, osseous —**Osteoid cancer**, malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur

osteolar, *a* See *ostiolar*

osteole, *n* See *ostiole*

Osteolepis (os-tē-ol'e-pis) *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + λεπίς, a scale see *lepis*] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a cartilaginous endoskeleton, an enameled and sculptured bony exoskeleton, two anal and two dorsal fins alternating in position with one another, and an extremely heterocercal tail

osteolite (os'tē-ō-līt), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + λίθος, stone] An earthy kind of calcium phosphate, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau in Prussia and at Amberg in Bavaria

osteologer (os-tē-ol'ō-jėr), *n* [< *osteolog-y* + *-er*[1]] An osteologist.

osteologic (os"tē-ō-loj'ik), *a* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to osteology

osteological (os"tē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *osteologic* + *-al*] Same as *osteologic*.

osteologically (os"tē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* According to osteology, as regards the bony system.

osteologist (os-tē-ol'ō-jist), *n* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in osteology, an osteological anatomist.

osteology (os-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr ὀστεολογία, the science which treats of the bones, < ὀστέον, bone, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] That branch of anatomy which treats of bone or of bones

osteoma (os-te ō'mä), *n*; pl *osteomata* (-ma-tä) [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + *-oma*.] In *pathol*, a tumor composed of bony tissue

osteomalacia (os"tē-ō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n*. [NL, also *osteomalakia*, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + μαλακία, softness see *malacia*.] In *pathol*, a disease, most frequent in women, but also occurring in men, in which there is progressive disappearance of the earthy salts from the bones, which in consequence become soft and misshapen Also called *malacosteon*, and *mollities ossium*

osteomalacial (os"tē-o-ma-lā'shal), *a* [< *osteomalacia* + *-al*.] Affected with osteomalacia, softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure· as, an *osteomalacial* bone

osteomalacic (os"tē-ō-ma-las'ik), *a* [< *osteomalacia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to osteomalacia

osteomanty† (os'tē-ō-man-ti), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + μαντεία, divination] Divination by means of bones *Selden*, Illustrations on Drayton's Polyolbion, vi

osteomere (os'tē-ō-mēr), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + μέρος, part] Same as *osteocomma*

osteometrical (os'tē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a* [< *osteometr-y* + *-ic-al*] Pertaining or relating to osteometry

osteometry (os-tē-om'et-ri), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, a bone, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure] That part of zoometry or anthropometry which has to do with the relative proportions or differences of the skeleton or its individual parts

osteomyelitis (os"tē-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n* [NL, < *osteomyelon* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the bone-marrow

osteomyelon (os"tē-ō-mī'e-lon), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, a bone, + μυελός, marrow] Bone-marrow

osteonecrosis (os"tē-ō-ne-krō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, bone, + NL *necrosis*, q v] Necrosis of bone

osteopathy (os-tē-op'a-thi), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + πάθος, suffering, disease] A theory of disease and a method of cure advocated by Dr A T Still It rests upon the supposition that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton (due generally to accident), which, by mechanical pressure on the adjacent nerves and vessels interferes with their action and the circulation of the blood As a remedy a form of massage is used

osteoperiostitis (os"tē-ō-per"i-os-tī'tis), *n*. [NL, < Gr ὀστέον, a bone, + NL *periostitis*, q v] Periostitis involving the bone to a marked extent

osteophlebitis (os'tē-ō-flē-bī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, + φλέψ (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-itis* Cf *phlebitis*] Inflammation of the veins of a bone

osteophyte (os'tē-ō-fīt), *n* [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + φυτόν, a growth, tumor, < φύεσθαι, grow] An abnormal bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth

Three inches behind the coronal suture a small *osteophyte* was found, situated in the left line of attachment of the longitudinal sinus *Lancet*, No. 3425, p 788

osteophytic (os"tē-ō-fit'ik), *a* [< *osteophyte* + *-ic*] Pertaining to an osteophyte, of the nature of an osteophyte

In the particular case exhibited there was a large *osteophytic* mass at the lower margin of the orbit.
Lancet, No 3460, p 1282

osteoplast (os'tē-ō-plast), *n*. [< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form] Same as *osteoblast*

osteoplastic (os"tē-ō-plas'tik), *a* [< *osteoplast-y* + *-ic*] 1 Pertaining to osteoplasty —2 Pertaining to the formation of bone

osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-ti), *n*. [< Gr ὀστέον, bone, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, + *-y*] A plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied, the transplanting of bone to make good a loss by disease, accident, or operation

osteoporosis (os"tē-ō-pō-rō'sis), *n*. [NL, < Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, + πόρος, a passage, pore] Mor-

bid absorption of bone proceeding from the Haversian canals, so that it becomes abnormally porous.

osteopsathyrosis (os"tē-op-sath-i-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, + ψαθυρός, friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, < ψαιειν, crumble away, vanish.] Fragility of the bones.

Osteopterygii (os-tē-op-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In Macleay's classification of fishes, one of five orders, including all fishes with branchiæ free externally: thus almost equivalent to the class of true teleostomous fishes.

osteopterygious (os-tē-op-te-rij'i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Osteopterygii*, or having their characters.

osteosarcoma (os"tē-ō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteosarcomata* (-ma-ta). [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue.

osteosarcomatous (os"tē-ō-sar-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *osteosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by osteosarcoma: as, *osteosarcomatous* tumors.

osteosclerosis (os"tē-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + NL. *sclerosis*.] The excessive formation of bone-tissue in the Haversian canals and other spaces of bone, so that it becomes denser.

Osteospermum (os"tē-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calendulaceæ*, distinguished by the thick, hard, and wingless achenia of the ray-flowers, the disk-flowers being frequently all sterile. The species number 38, all South African; they are mostly shrubs or shrubby plants, the small or middle-sized yellow heads solitary at the ends of the branches or loosely panicled. The genus name is sometimes translated *boneseed* for common use. *O. spinosum*, a spiny bush, and *O. moniliferum*, the jungle sunflower (which see, under *sunflower*), have sometimes been cultivated in Europe.

osteostomous (os-tē-os'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a bony mouth—that is, ossified jaws.

osteotheca (os"tē-o-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *osteothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + θήκη, box.] A reliquary for the bones of a saint.

osteotome (os'tē-o-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a saw-like instrument for cutting bones; specifically, one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to permit delivery.

osteotomy (os-tē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + -τομια, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of or incision into a bone.

Osteozoa (os"tē-ō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Osteozoaria*.

osteozoan (os"tē-ō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having bones, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoaria*; a vertebrate.

Osteozoaria (os"tē-ō-zō-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + ζῳάριον, dim. of ζῷον, animal.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification, the first branch of animals, or the *Vertebrata*, divided into two subbranches, allantoidian and anallantoidian, with classes mammals, birds, and reptiles of the first of these subbranches, and batrachians and fishes of the second. Also *Osteozoa*.

osteria† (os-te-rē'ä), *n.* [< It. *osteria*, an inn, hostelry: see *hostry*.] An inn; a tavern: especially in Italy.

> Thy master, that lodges here in my *osteria*, is a rare man of art; they say he's a witch.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

> Have not I
> Known him a common rogue, come fiddling in
> To the *osteria*? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

ostesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostess*.

ostia, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiarius (os-ti-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ostiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *ostiary*.] Same as *ostiary*.

> The Bishop . . . then washes the feet of all the Priests, beginning from the *Ostiarius* to the Œconomus.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 877.

ostiary (os'ti-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ostiaries* (-riz). [1 and 2 = F. *ostiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario*, < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, LL. eccl. a sexton, prop. adj., of a door, < *ostium*, a door, < *os*, mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*, etc. Cf. *usher*, ult. < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper. 3. < ML. **ostiarium* (?), the mouth of a river, neut. of *ostiarius*, adj.: see above.] 1. In the *early church* and in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the doorkeeper of a church. The office of ostiary is the lowest of the minor orders in the Western Church. It is as old as the third century in the Western Church, and as the fourth century in the Eastern Church. In the primitive church the duties of this office seem to have been discharged by deacons.

> The office of an acolouthite, of an exorcist, of an *ostiary*, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. The porter of a monastery.—3. A mouth of a river.

> We are carried into the dark lake like the Egyptian river into the sea, by seven principal *ostiaries*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

Ostinops (os'ti-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστινος, of bone, equiv. to ὀστεινος (see *osteine*), + ὤψ, face.] A remarkable genus of South American caciques, of the family *Icteridæ* and the subfamily *Cassicinæ*. The base of the bill mounts on the forehead, forming a frontal shield; the bill is lengthened



Japu (*Ostinops decumanus*).

and compressed, and the occiput is crested. There are about 8 species, such as *O. decumanus*, the japu of Brazil, which is black, and *O. viridis*, which is green like the rest of the genus. *Ostinops* was named by Cabanis in 1851.

ostiola, *n.* Plural of *ostiolum*.

ostiolar (os'ti-ō-lar), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to any ostiole: as, the *ostiolar* filaments of certain lichens; the *ostiolar* canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bugs. Also spelled *osteolar*.

ostiolate (os'ti-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furnished with an ostiole or small orifice.

ostiole (os'ti-ōl), *n.* [< L. *ostiolum*, a little door: see *ostiolum*.] A small opening or entrance; a little ostium. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the orifice or aperture in the apex of the conceptacles of certain algæ, the perithecia of many fungi, the anther cells of certain phanerogams, etc., through which the spores, pollen grains, etc., are discharged: same as *pore*. (*b*) In *zool.*, one of the openings on the under side of the thorax of many heteropterous insects, through which a fluid of disagreeable odor may be discharged. Also spelled *osteole*.

ostiolum (os-tī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *ostiola* (-lä). [L., a little door or opening, dim. of *ostium*, a door, opening, orifice: see *ostium*, *ostiary*.] A small opening; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, same as *ostiole*.

ostitic (os-tit'ik), *a.* [< *ostitis* + *-ic*.] Same as *osteitic*.

ostitis (os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστέον, bone, + *-itis*.] Same as *osteitis*.

ostium (os'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *ostia* (-ä). [L., a door, mouth, entrance, cf. *os*, mouth.] An opening or entrance; a mouth; an os. Specifically—(*a*) In *human anat.*, either opening, uterine or abdominal, of a Fallopian tube or oviduct. These are called respectively *ostium uterinum* and *ostium abdominale*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the constricted communication between the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebellar ventricle in some sharks. *W. K. Parker.*—**Gastric ostium**, in sponges, the mouth by which a radial tube opens into the paragaster.

ostler, ostleress. See *hostler*, *hostleress*.

ostlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hostelry*.

Ostmen (ōst'men), *n. pl.* [< Dan. *ost*, east, + *mand*, man.] East men: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Lord Lyttelton.*

Ostracea (os-trā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. ὀστράκεος, earthen, of clay (said of vessels), taken as 'testaceous,' < ὄστρακον, a shell, test, as of mussels, tortoises, snails, etc.: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] The oyster family, the *Ostreidæ*.

ostracean (os-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *ostrace-ous* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Resembling an oyster; of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*. Also *ostraceous*, *ostreaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracea*; an oyster. Also *ostracine*.

ostraceous (os-trā'shius), *a.* [< Gr. ὀστράκεος, taken as 'testaceous': see *Ostracea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracidæ (os-tras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell, + *-idæ*.] The oyster family. See *Ostreidæ*.

ostracine (os'trā-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracion (os-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστράκιον, dim. of ὄστρακον, a shell: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] 1. A genus of fishes with an exoskeleton of juxtaposed hexagonal plates forming a hard shell of bone, typical of the family *Ostraciontidæ*. They are known as *cow-fishes*, *trunk-fishes*, and *coffer-fishes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an ostraciont.

ostraciont (os-trā'si-ont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*).] I. *a.* Pertaining to ostracions, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Ostracion* or of the family *Ostraciontidæ*.

Ostraciontidæ (os-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Ostracion*; the trunk-fishes. They have the body inclosed in an angulated box formed by hard polygonal scutes joined edge to edge, distinct teeth in both jaws, dorsal and anal fins opposite each other, and no ventral fins. About 25 species are known, inhabiting tropical seas. Also called *Cataphracti*.

ostracise, *v. t.* See *ostracize*.

ostracism (os'trā-sizm), *n.* [= F. *ostracisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostracismo* = G. *ostracismus*, < NL. *ostracismus*, < Gr. ὀστρακισμός, ostracism, < ὀστρακίζειν, ostracize: see *ostracize*.] 1. A political measure employed under restrictions of law among the ancient Athenians, by which citizens whose presence seemed embarrassing to the state were banished by public vote for a term of ten years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It has its name from the tablet of earthen ware (*ostrakon*) on which every voter wrote the name of the person he desired to ostracize. Ostracism was practised in some other democratic states of Greece, as Argos and Megara, but the method of its administration, except in Athens, remains obscure. Compare *petalism*. Hence—2. Banishment in general; expulsion; separation: as, social *ostracism* (banishment from good society).

> Virtue in courtiers' hearts
> Suffers an *ostracism* and departs.
> *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

ostracite (os'trā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀστρακίτης, < ὄστρακον, a shell: see *ostracize*.] A fossil oyster or some similar shell; a fossil referred to an old genus *Ostracites*.

ostracize (os'trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostracized*, ppr. *ostracizing*. [< Gr. ὀστρακίζειν, banish by vote, < ὄστρακον, a potsherd or tablet used in voting, a tile, an earthen vessel, the shell of a mussel, oyster, snail, etc., akin to ὄστρεον, an oyster: see *oyster*.] 1. To exile by ostracism; banish by popular vote, as persons dreaded for their influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. See *ostracism*, 1. Hence—2. To banish from society; put under the ban; exclude from public or private favor.

> The democratic stars did rise,
> And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
> *Marvell*, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

> It is a potent support and ally to a brave man standing single, or with a few, for the right, and out-voted and *ostracized*, to know that better men in other parts of the country appreciate the service, and will rightly report him to his own and the next age.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Also spelled *ostracise*.

Ostracoda (os-tra-kō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀστρακώδης, like potsherds (like a shell), < ὄστρακον, a potsherd, a shell, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *Ostracopoda*.

ostracode (os'tra-kōd), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

ostracoderm (os'tra-kō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀστρακόδερμος, having a bony skin, < ὄστρακον, a shell, + δέρμα, skin.] I. *a.* Having a bony skin like a coat of mail, ostraciont, as a fish; pertaining to the *Ostracodermi*. Also *ostracodermal*, *ostracodermous*.

II. *n.* An ostraciont fish, as a member of the *Ostracodermi*; a plectognath of the suborder *Ostracodermi*.

ostracodermal (os"tra-kō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *ostracoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

Ostracodermata† (os"tra-kō-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] An old name of shell-fish, corresponding to the testaceous mollusks of modern zoölogists.

ostracodermatous (os"tra-kō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. **ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] Having a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.

Ostracodermi (os"tra-kō-dėr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracodermus*: see *ostracoderm*.] A sub-

order of plectognath fishes, represented only by the ostracionts or trunk-fishes, having the body covered with a solid coat of mail, no spinous dorsal fin, and teeth in the jaws. It contains only the family *Ostraciontidæ*, thus contrasted with the *Sclerodermi* and the *Gymnodontes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.

ostracodermous (os″tra-kō-dėr′mus), *a*. [As *ostracoderm* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

ostracodous (os′tra-kō-dus), *a*. [As *ostracode* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracode*.

Ostracopoda (os-tra-kop′o-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, related to the *Cladocera* (*Daphniacea*) and *Phyllopoda*. It is characterized by a large, hard, and often calcified bivalve shell, or hinged shell-like valves, consisting of two unequal lateral parts of an unsymmetrical carapace, movably joined together and often peculiarly ornamented; a rudimentary abdomen; a very small shell-gland; the body not ringed, ending in a bifid tail; very few thoracic appendages (generally two or three), not foliaceous, but cylindroid, like the legs of higher crustaceans; branchiæ attached to the oral appendages; eyes, when present, median and coalesced or lateral and separate; and antennules and antennæ large and subserving locomotion. The *Ostracopoda* are mostly minute fresh-water crustaceans, swimming very actively by means of their antennæ; some carry their eggs about with them like ordinary *Crustacea*, but most attach them to foreign substances, as aquatic plants. These crustaceans are common in all geologic strata from the earlier Paleozoic formations, and appear to have undergone little modification. There are several families and a number of genera, such as *Cypris* and *Cythere*. Also called *Ostracoda* and *Ostrapoda*. See cuts under *Cypris* and *Cythereidæ*.

ostracostean (os-tra-kos′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, or having their characters; placoderm.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Ostracostei*; a placoderm.

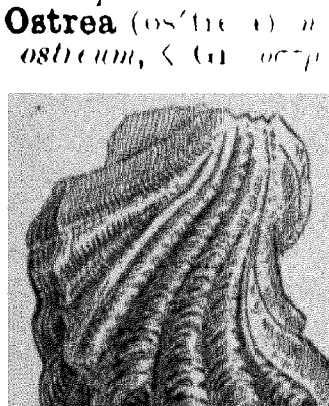
Ostracostei (os-tra-kos′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracosteus*: see *ostracosteous*.] A group of extinct placoganoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk incased in a strong armor composed of many large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. Also called *Placodermata*.

ostracosteous (os-tra-kos′tē-us), *a.* [< NL. *ostracosteus*, < Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Covered with shell-like plates of bone; ostracostean; placodermatous.

ostralegus (os-tral′e-gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ὄστρεον (L. *ostrea*), an oyster, + λέγειν, pick out.] An old book-name of the oyster-catcher, now called *Hæmatopus ostralegus* or *ostrilegus*. Also *ostralega*.

Ostrapoda (os-trap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostracopoda*.

Ostrea (os′trē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ostrea*, rarely *ostreum*, < Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster: see *oyster*.] The typical and leading genus of the oyster family, *Ostreidæ*, having the shell inequilateral and inequivalve, with one valve flatter than the other. There are upward of 200 species besides many natural and artificial varieties. The genus extends back to the Carboniferous, and there are more species extinct than extant. The common edible oyster of Europe is *O. edulis*, that of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *O. virginica*. See also cuts under *ciborium* and *integropalliate*.



A Jurassic Oyster (*Ostrea marshi*).

ostreaceous (os-trē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *ostreaceus, < L. *ostrea*, an oyster: see *Ostrea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

This distinction of two interior vehicles or tunicles of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body (styled in Plato τὸ ὀστρεῶδες, the crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body), is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 790.

ostreiculture (os″trē-i-kul′tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ostrea*, oyster, + *cultura*, culture.] Oyster-culture; the artificial breeding and cultivation of oysters. Also *ostreaculture*.

ostreiculturist (os″trē-i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *ostreiculture* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates oysters or is engaged in the industry of propagating these bivalves.

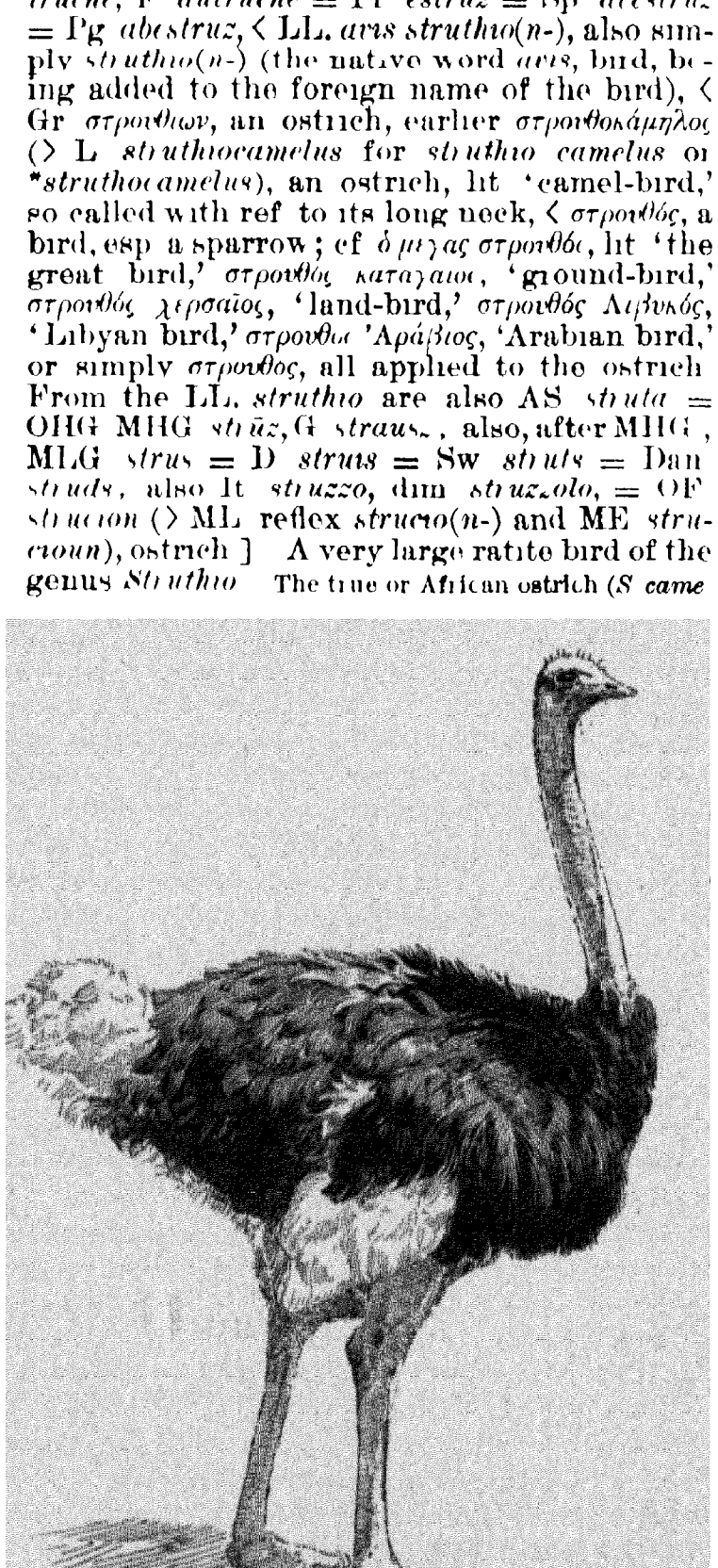
The theory of hybridation advocated by some *ostreiculturists*.
The American, V. 88.

Ostreidæ (os-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian bivalve mollusks, the oysters, typified by the genus *Ostrea*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Woodward's and older systems a large group including all forms with the mantle quite open, a very small foot or none, an inequivalve shell, free or adherent to foreign bodies, resting on one valve, with central beaks, internal ligament, single adductor muscle, and obscure pallial line. Thus it included not only the *Ostreidæ* proper, but also *Anomiidæ*, *Placunidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Limidæ*, and *Spondylidæ*. (*b*) Now restricted to oysters which have the mantle-margin double and finely fringed, nearly equal gills united to one another behind, and the mantle-lobes forming a complete branchial chamber. The shell is irregular, being both inequivalve and inequilateral, attached by the left valve, and the ligament-cavity is triangular or elongated. In structure the shell is subnacreous, and laminated with prismatic cellular substance. Thus limited, the *Ostreidæ* contain only the oysters and closely related bivalves, of which there are many species, extinct and extant. Pearl-oysters belong to a different though related family, *Aviculidæ*.

ostreiform (os′trē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ostrea*, an oyster, + *forma*, form.] Oyster-like; resembling an oyster in form; ostraceous.

ostreophagist (os-trē-of′a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster, + φαγεῖν, eat, + *-ist*.] An oyster-eater; one who or that which eats or feeds upon oysters.

ostrich (os′trich), *n.* [Formerly also *ostridge*, *austridge*, *estridge*; < ME. *ostriche*, *ostryche*, *ostrice*, *oystriche*, < OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, *austruche*, F. *autruche* = Pr. *estruz* = Sp. *avestruz* = Pg. *abestruz*, < LL. *avis struthio*(*n-*), also simply *struthio*(*n-*) (the native word *avis*, bird, being added to the foreign name of the bird), < Gr. στρουθίων, an ostrich, earlier στρουθοκάμηλος (> L. *struthiocamelus* for *struthio camelus* or **struthocamelus*), an ostrich, lit. 'camel-bird,' so called with ref. to its long neck, < στρουθός, a bird, esp. a sparrow; cf. ὁ μέγας στρουθός, lit. 'the great bird,' στρουθὸς καταγαῖος, 'ground-bird,' στρουθὸς χερσαῖος, 'land-bird,' στρουθὸς Λιβυκός, 'Libyan bird,' στρουθὸς 'Αράβιος, 'Arabian bird,' or simply στρουθός, all applied to the ostrich. From the LL. *struthio* are also AS. *stryta* = OHG. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strauss*, also, after MHG., MLG. *strus* = D. *struis* = Sw. *struts* = Dan. *struds*, also It. *struzzo*, dim. *struzzolo*, = OF. *strucion* (> ML. reflex *strucio*(*n-*) and ME. *strucioun*), ostrich.] A very large ratite bird of the genus *Struthio*. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill-feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is chiefly for these plumes, which are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration, that the bird is hunted and also reared in domestication. The legs are extremely strong, the thighs are naked, and the tarsi are covered with scales. There are only two toes, the first and second being wanting. The pubic bones are united—a conformation occurring in no other bird. The wings are of small size and incapable of being used as organs of flight, the birds can run with extraordinary speed, distancing the fleetest horse. The food consists of grass, grain, and other substances of a vegetable nature. Ostriches are polygamous, every male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging three pounds each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The eggs appear to be hatched mainly by incubation, both parents relieving each other in the task, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is often considered as a distinct species under the name of *S. australis*. Three South American birds of the genus *Rhea* are popularly known as the *American ostrich*, though they are not very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing in having three-toed feet and in many other respects. The best known of the three is *R. americana*, the *nandu* or *nandu-guacu* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. darwini*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller and belongs to a different subgenus (*Pterocnemis*). The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill; it is perhaps only a variety of the first.



A Male Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness.
Lam. iv. 3.

They ride on swift horses, . . . nor are they esteemed of if not of sufficient speed to overtake an *Ostridge*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 108.

ostrich-board (os′trich-bōrd), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, wainscot.

ostrich-farm (os′trich-färm), *n.* A place where ostriches are kept and reared for the commercial value of their feathers.

ostrich-farming (os′trich-fär″ming), *n.* The occupation of keeping and rearing ostriches for the sake of their feathers; the conduct of an ostrich-farm.

ostrich-feather (os′trich-feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the long curly plumes of the ostrich, used for ornamental purposes; an ostrich-plume.

ostrich-fern (os′trich-fėrn), *n.* The fern *Onoclea Struthiopteris* (*Struthiopteris Germanica* of earlier authors). See cut under *Onoclea*.

ostrich-plume (os′trich-plöm), *n.* **1.** A plume of an ostrich; an ostrich-feather; specifically, one of the quill-feathers of the wings or tail.— **2.** A name of *Aglaophenia struthionides*, one of the plumularian hydromedusans. See *Aglaophenia*.

Ostridæ (os′tri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostreidæ*.

ostridge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ostrich*.

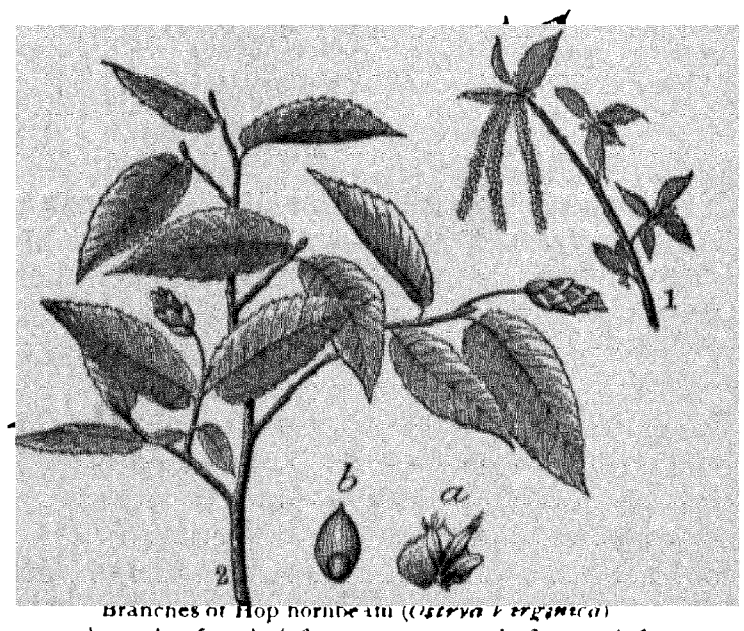
ostriferous (os-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ostrifer*, oyster-bearing, < *ostrea*, oyster, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os′trō-goth), *n.* [< LL. *Ostrogothi*, pl., < OHG. *ōstar*, east, + LL. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] A person of the more easterly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths (see *Goth*). They established a monarchy in Italy in 493, which was overthrown in 555. Also called *East Goth*.

Ostrogothic (os-trō-goth′ik), *a.* [< *Ostrogoth* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

ostry†, *n.* Same as *hostry*.

Ostrya (os′tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), < Gr. ὀστρύα, also ὀστρυς, some tree with hard wood; cf. ὄστρακον, a shell.] A genus of apetalous trees, the hop-hornbeams, of the order *Cupuliferæ*, or oak family, and the tribe *Coryleæ*, known by the cone-like fruit of flattish-inflated membranaceous bracts inclosing small sessile bony nuts. There are 6 species, natives of the north temperate zone, in the Old World and North and Central America. They bear alternate leaves and small catkins without floral envelops, the tubular bracts in fruit becoming bladdery sacs. See *hop-hornbeam*, *ironwood*, and *leverwood*.



Branches of Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya Virginica*).
1, male and 2, female inflorescence; *a*, male flower; *b*, fruit.

Oswego tea. See *tea*.

Osyrideæ (os-i-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1802), < *Osyris* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the apetalous order *Santalaceæ*, distinguished by the coalescence of the perianth-tube with the ovary or disk. It includes about 20 genera, *Osyris* being the type.

Osyris (os′i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *osyris*, < Gr. ὄσυρις, a plant, identified by Sprengel with *Osyris alba*, by others with *Linaria vulgaris*, supposed to refer, like Gr. ὀσιριτις, an Egyptian plant, to the Egyptian god Osiris: see

Osyris.] A genus of smooth shrubs, of the order *Santalaceæ*, type of the tribe *Osyrideæ*, known by its alternate leaves, distinct anther-cells, undivided disk, and diœcious flowers. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of southern Europe, Africa, and eastern India. They bear small flowers and roundish drupes — in the typical European plant, *O. alba*, on erect broom-like branches with narrow dry leaves, in the others on spreading branches with broad fleshy leaves. *O. alba* has been called *gardrobe*, *poet's cassia*, etc. *O. compressa* of South Africa, which furnishes a valuable tan for fine leather, is now referred to the genus *Colpoon*.

-ot[1]. [< F. *-ot*, a var. of *-et*: see *-et*[1].] A diminutive suffix equivalent to *-et*. It occurs in *ballot*, *billot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not felt as an English formative.

-ot[2]. See *-ote*.

O. T. An abbreviation of *Old Testament*.

otacoustic (ō-ta-kös'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὠτακουστής, a listener (see *otacust*), < ὠτακουστεῖν, listen, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ἀκούειν, hear, > ἀκουστικός, pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting the sense of hearing: as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

II. *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing, especially, an ear-trumpet.

It [a hare] is supplied with a bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

otacousticon† (ō-ta-kos'ti-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *otacoustic*.] Same as *otacoustic*.

Here, to my great content, I did try the use of the *Otacousticon*, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my eare, and there I did plainly hear the dancing of the oares of the boats in the Thames to Arundel gallery window, which, without it, I could not in the least do.
Pepys, Diary, III. 415.

otacust†, *n.* [< LL. *otacustes*, < Gr. ὠτακουστής, a listener, a spy: see *otacoustic*.] A scout, a spy. *Holland*.

Otaheite apple, gooseberry, myrtle, salep, walnut. See *apple*, etc.

otalgia (ō-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠταλγία, earache, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the ear; earache.

otalgic (ō-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *otalgia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to earache.

II. *n.* A remedy for earache.

otalgy (ō-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *otalgia*.

Otaria (ō-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠταρός, large-eared, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear: see *ear*[1].] The typical genus of *Otariidæ*. See cut under *otary*. *Peron*, 1807.

Otariidæ (ot-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine pinniped carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ* and the suborder *Pinnipedia*, typified by the genus *Otaria*; the otaries or eared seals. They have small but evident external ears. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths, and the latter are flexible forward. The digits of the fore flippers are clawless and rapidly graduated in length; those of the hind flippers are of equal lengths and provided with long flaps of skin, and the second, third, and fourth bear claws. The incisors are 6 above and 4 below; the former notched. The skull has strong salient mastoid processes distinct from the auditory bullæ, alisphenoid canals, and postorbital processes. Otaries are found on most sea-coasts and islands, excepting those of the North Atlantic. There are several good genera besides *Otaria*, as *Zalophus*, *Eumetopias*, *Arctocephalus*, and *Callorhinus*. The several species are known as *sea-elephants*, *sea-lions*, and *sea-bears*, and most of them furnish valuable pelts. *Callorhinus ursinus*, the sea-bear of the North Pacific, furnishes the material for sealskin garments. See cut under *fur-seal*.

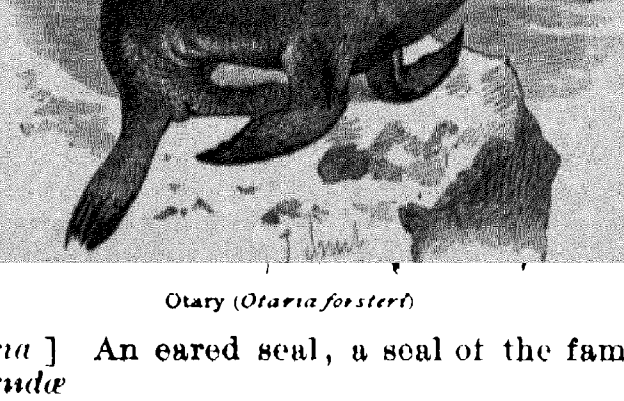
Otariinæ (ō-tā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-inæ*.] The eared seals rated as a subfamily.

otarine (ot'a-rin), *a.* Pertaining or relating to otaries or eared seals: distinguished from *phocine*, and from *rosmarine* or *trichechine*.

otarioid (ō-tā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Otaria*, *otary*, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Otariidæ*; relating to otaries.

II. *n.* An otary or eared seal.

otary (ō'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *otaries* (-riz). [< NL.



Otary (*Otaria forsteri*).

Otaria.] An eared seal; a seal of the family *Otariidæ*.

-ote. [F. *-ote* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ota*, < L. *-ota*, *-otes*, < Gr. -ώτης, a patrial suffix.] A suffix, of Greek origin, indicating country or nativity. It occurs in *Cypriote*, *Candiote*, *Epirote*, *Suliote*, etc. It occurs also as *-ot*, as in *Cypriot*, *Epirot*, etc., and in *patriot*.

othelcosis (ō-thel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ἕλκωσις, ulceration, < ἕλκος, a wound, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] Ulceration of the ear.

othematoma, othæmatoma (ō-thē-ma-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + NL. *hæmatoma*: see *hematoma*.] Effusion of blood beneath the perichondrium of the pinna of the ear. Also called *hæmatoma auris*, and, from its frequency in the insane, *insane ear*.

otheoscope (o'thē-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ὠθεῖν, push, thrust, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

other[1] (uтн'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *other*, < AS. *ōther* (in inflexion often syncopated *ōthr-*) = OS. *ōthar*, *ōdhar*, *ōdher*, *ādhar*, *andar* = OFries. *other*, *oder*, *or*, also *ander* = MD. D. *ander* = MLG. LG. *ander* = OHG. *andar*, *ander*, MHG. G. *ander* = Icel. *annarr* = Sw. *annan* = Dan. *anden* = Goth. *anthar*, other, second, different, = L. *alter* (for **anter*?—assimilated to *alius*, other: see *else*) (> It. *altro* = Sp. *otro* = Pg. *outro* = Pr. *altre*, *autre* = OF. *altre*, *autre*, F. *autre*), other, = OBulg. *vŭtorŭ* = Bohem. *uterý* = Pol. *wtory* = Russ. *vtorno-*, second, = Lith. *antras* = Lett. *ōtrs* = OPruss. *antars* = Skt. *antara*, *anyatara*, other, with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter* = Gr. -τερος, etc., from a base seen in OBulg. *onŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *on* = Russ. *onu*, he, that, = Skt. *anya*, **ana*, that.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Second: as, every *other* day; every *other* week.

Nece, I have so grete a pyne
For love that everych *other* day I faste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1166.

Ac specialliche and propreliche of the rote of auarice guoth out manye smale roten. Thet byeth wel great dyad liche zennes [sins]. The uerste is gauelinge [usury]. The *other* thyefthe [theft]. The thridde roberye.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

In particular — (*a*) Second of two; hence with singular substantives only, and regularly preceded by *the*. The antecedent correlative to *the other* is *one* or *the one*. In these combinations a possessive pronoun may take the place of *the*. Also used absolutely without repetition of the noun referred to.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him *the other* also.
Mat. v. 39.

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, *thy other* self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, P. L., viii. 450.

My other dearer life in life.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When the Christians in Alhama beheld their enemies retreating on one side, and their friends advancing on *the other*, they uttered shouts of joy and hymns of thanksgiving.
Irving, Granada, p. 56.

The matter of the Declaration of Indulgence exasperated one half of [the king's] subjects, and the manner *the other* half.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*b*†) Second of a pair; hence, left (as opposed to right).

Him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy disaray;
Her *other* leg was lame, that she no'te walke,
But on a staffe her feeble steps did stay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

(*c*) Second of two opposites; opposite; contrary: as, the *other* side of the street.

On the *other* side of this plain, the Pilgrims came to a place where stood an old Monument hard by the highway side.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

Let us be thankful that those old apes [male dancers] have almost vanished off the stage, and left it in possession of the beauteous bounders of the *other* sex.
Thackeray, Philip, v.

(*d*) Second in order of thought, though first or previous in order of fact; hence, next preceding, or (taken substantively) that which immediately preceded.

He put it by thrice, every time gentler than *other*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 230.

Why do you mock God so often, and pretend every year to repent, and yet are every year as bad, if not worse than *other*?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

2. Additional; further; hence, besides this (or these, that, or those): with or without a clause with *than* or *but* following, expressed or understood.

For alle *other* Naciouns, thei seyn, ben but blynde in conynge and worchynge, in comparisoun to hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

Other tales they had, as that Minerua killed there a fire-breathing beast.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 324.

Come on, my noble Hearts, this is the Mine we come for; and they who think there is any *other* are Fools.
Raleigh, quoted in Howell's Letters, ii. 61.

But for *other* Buildings, there is nothing now left in it except a Church.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 19.

Heaven be their resource who have no *other but* the charity of this world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Monk.

Art no *other* sanction needs
Than beauty for its own fair sake.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

3. Different from this (the person or thing in view or under consideration or just specified); belonging to a class, category, or sort outside of, or apart and distinct in identity or character from (that which has been mentioned or is implied); not the same: used with or without a definitive or indefinite word (*the*, *that*, *an*, *any*, *some*, etc.) preceding, and often followed (as a comparative) by a clause with *than*: frequently used also as correlative to *this*, *one*, or *some* preceding: as, he was occupied with *other* reflections; *this* man I know, the *other* man I never saw before; *some* men seek wealth, *other* men seek fame. When preceded by *an*, *the*, or *that*, the two words were formerly often written together — *an other* as *another* (a usage now invariable), *the other* as *thother*, *that* (*thet*) *other* as *thetother* (whence *tother*).

Thurh me men gon,' than spak *that othir* syde,
Unto the mortal strokis of the spere.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 134.

Than Arthur asked yef he wolde declare *eny othir* wise to theire vndirstondinge, and he seide "Nay."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

Let one eye his watches keep,
Whilst the *t'other* eye doth sleep.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 1.

Fast we found, fast shut,
The dismal gates, and barricadoed strong;
But, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise *other than* the sound of dance or song,
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.
Milton, P. L., viii. 243.

I would not have him in one jot or tittle *other than* he is.
Lamb, My Relations.

The English Constitution was not, indeed, without a popular element, but *other* elements generally predominated.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no *other* way?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

On this theme Klesmer's eloquence, gesticulatory and *other*, went on for a little while.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

Because we cannot explain how we know that which is *other than* ourselves, shall we deny that we do know things and being *other than* ourselves?
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 103.

Every other, each alternate.— **One or other.** See *one*.— **The other day.** See *day*[1].— **The other world**, the world of the dead; the world to come.

She 's dead, and what her entertainment may be
In *the other world* without me is uncertain.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *pron.* **1.** The second of two reciprocally, either of the two being considered subject or object in turn: as, *each* and *other*, *either* and *other*, the *one* and the *other*. See *each*.

And *ayther* hateth *other* in alle manere werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 223.

Ech of hem at *otheres* sinne lough.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 14.

Eke whit by blak, eke shame by worthynes,
Eche, set by *other*, more for *other* semeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 643.

Strike dead the whole weak race of venomous worms
That sting *each other* here in the dust.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

2. An additional person or thing: in constructions as in def. 3.

That he myght be in erthe conuersant with these *other*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

3. A different person or thing from the one in view or under consideration or just specified: in the same constructions as the adjective, the difference being in the fact that with the adjective a noun is always expressed or obviously implied in the context. As a pronoun *other* takes a plural, which is properly (as with the pronouns *any*, *some*, etc.) the same in form as the singular; but a plural in *-s*, after the analogy of nouns, namely *others*, is now the usual form.

And euer whyl that oon hir sorwe tolde,
That *other* weep as she to water wolde.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 495.

Wise men also die, and perish together, as well as the ignorant and foolish, and leave their riches for *other*.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlix. 10.

For his part, he excused himselfe to be innocent as well of the one as of the *other*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of *others* as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his own severe and modest eye upon himselfe.
Milton, Church Government, ii.

And while these made their liberal contributions, either to the edifice or to the revenue of the Colledge [Harvard], there were *other* that enriched its library by presenting of choice books with mathematical instruments thereunto.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

While *others* yet doubted, they were resolved; where *others* hesitated, they pressed forward.
D. Webster, Speech in Commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

Of all others, apart from, distinguished from, or to the exclusion of, all that remain

Insolence is the crime *of all others* which every man is apt to rail at *Steele*, Spectator, No 294

other[1] (uтн'er), *adv* [< ME *other*, < *other*[1], *a*] Otherwise

When he wiste it may noon *other* be,
He paciently took his adversitee
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 839

No doubt he's noble,
He had a black mouth that said *other* of him
Shak, Hen VIII, i 3. 58.

other[2]† (uтн'er), *a* and *pron* [ME, also *outher*, *owther*, a var. of *either*, q. v] Same as *either*. *Chaucer*

If thaire men on *owthir* side
Come forto help tham in that tide,
Thay suld be cut for thaire iornay,
Thaire armes and thaire legges oway
Holy Rood (E E T S), p 125

Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S), l 184

other[2]†, *conj* [ME, also *outher*, etc, a var of *either*, and the fuller form of *or*[1] see *either* and *or*[1]] Same as *either* and *or*[1]

Ne hadde god suffred of som other than hym selue,
He hadde nat wist wyterly whether deth wer soure *other* sweyte
Piers Plowman (C), xxi 219

If thu were aliue,
With swerd *other* with kniue,
We scholden alle deie
And thi fader deth abeie
King Horn (E E T S), l. 110

Comaunded hem to bringe hym a-gein *other* be force, or be otherwise *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 522

othergates† (uтн'ėr-gāts), *adv*. [< *other*[1] + *gate*[2] Cf *another-gates*] In other ways, otherwise

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did *Shak*, T N, v 1 198.

othergates† (uтн'er-gāts), *a* [See *othergates*, *adv*, and *another-gates*] Different, of another sort or kind; other.

If you were in my mistress's chamber, you should find *othergates* privy signs of love hanging out there
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable ii 1

All which are the great works of true, able, and authoritative Ministers, requiring *othergates* workmen than are (now) in many places much in fashion among common people
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref, p 19 (*Davies*)

otherguess (uтн'ėr-ges), *a* A corruption of *othergates* Compare *another-guess*

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had *other guess* work
Smollett Roderick Random, xxxii

This world contains *otherguess* sorrows than yours.
C Reade

otherguise (uтн'ėr-gīz), *a* [A further corruption of *otherguess*, simulating *guise* Cf. *another-guise*] Same as *otherguess* *Irish*

otherly†, *adv*. [ME (compar. *otherloker*); < *other* + *-ly*[2]] Otherwise

And ʒif he *other-loker* doth, be in the kynges mercy, as many tyme as the baylyues hem mowe of take
English Gilds (E E T S), p 355.

otherness (uтн'ėr-nes), *n* [< *other*[1] + *-ness*] The state or quality of being other; alterity

A sublime aspiration after the *otherness* of things is sublimely irrational To know things as they are to us is all we need to know, all that is possible to be known
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, I i § 26

Nor is nature to be confounded with created substance, or with matter as it exists in space and time, it is pure non being, the mere *otherness*, alteritas of God - his shadow, desire, want, or desiderium sui, as it is called by mystical writers *Adamson*, Encyc Brit, III 174

othersome†, *pron* [ME *othersome*, prop *other some*, some (one) other, or some others see *other*[1] and *some*, *a*] Some other or others.

Some blasfemede hym and saide fy one hym that distroyes, and *othersome* saide, othire mene saved he, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe
MS Lincoln A i 17, f 183. (*Halliwell*)

There were at that time manie noblemen in England whose wyues and daughters the king hadde oppressed, and *othersome* whom with extreme exactions he had brought into great pouertie, and *othersome* whose parents and friends the king hadde banished
Stow, K John, an 1212

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder, and set together againe *Other some* cannot be taken insunder *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 54

otherward, otherwards (uтн'ėr-ward, -wärdz), *adv*. [< *other*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In another direction *Carlyle*

otherways (uтн'ėr-wāz), *adv* [< ME *otherwaies*, *otherweys*, < *other* + *ways*, after *otherwise*] Otherwise

He asked the barons in that parlement
If he schewed a thing *otherwaies* he ment
Rob of Brunne, p 4

The Captain told them, that for his own part he durst there live with fewer men than they were, yet they were *otherways* minded
Good News from New England, in Appendix to [New England's Memorial, p 373

It appeared she was *otherways* furnished before she would none *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

Liv This gentleman
Is well resolv'd now
Guar I was never *otherways*
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv 2.

otherwhere (uтн'ėr-hwãr), *adv* In some other place, elsewhere

Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others *other where*
Spenser, F Q, VII vii 53

The first equiuocation we reade of, *otherwhere* plainly tearmed a lye *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 25

The question therefore is whether we be now to seek for any revealed law of God *otherwhere* than only in the sacred Scripture *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, i 13

The main body of this truth I have *otherwhere* represented *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I 905

One hath had the vision face to face,
And now his chair desires him here in vain,
However they may crown him *otherwhere*
Tennyson, Holy Grail

otherwhile (uтн'ėr-hwīl), *adv*. [< ME. *otherwhyle*, *otherquyle*, < *other*[1] + *while*] 1 At other times, formerly, erst.

Bothe wyth bulleʒ & bereʒ, & boreʒ *otherquyle*,
& etayneʒ, that hym a nelede, of the heʒe felle
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), l 723

Sometimes he was taken forth to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks
Sir G Buck, Hist Rich III, iii

But the Gods went not now, as *otherwhile*,
Into the tilt yard where the Heroes fought
M Arnold, Balder Dead

2 Sometimes, at one time . . at another time

otherwhiles (uтн'ėr-hwīlz), *adv* [< ME *otherwhyles*, adv gen of *otherwhile*] Same as *otherwhile*

Thursdaye we hadde *otherwhyles* calmes and *otherwhyles* metely good wynde *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 72

Otherwhiles the famish d English like pale ghosts
Faintly besiege us *Shak*, 1 Hen VI, i 2 7

otherwise (uтн'ėr-wīz), *adv* [< ME *otherwise*, *otherwyse*, short for *in other wise* see *other*[1] and *wise*[2]] 1 In a different manner or way, differently

Ne thei don to no man *other wise* than thei wolde that other men diden to hem, and in this poynt thei fulfellen the 10 Commandementes of God and thei zive no charge of Averice of Richesse *Mandeville*, Travels p 292

Candy is called *otherwyse* Crete There be ryght euyll people *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 13

When I seriously salute thee I begin my Letter with one God, when *otherwise*, with many *Howell*, Letters, ii 11

Walpole governed by corruption because, in his time, it was impossible to govern *otherwise*
Macaulay, Horace Walpole

The stones composing a house cannot be *otherwise* used until the house has been pulled down
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 444

2 By other means, from other causes, on other terms

Well ought ye be reson a grete mater to bringe to ende be so that ye be of oon acorde, and of oon will, ffor *other wise* may ye not spede *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 581

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men *Raleigh*

By negotiation and *otherwise* he secured the alliance and the interests of the various Italian governments on his side
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 15

3 In other respects; under other circumstances; in a different case

It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard of society *Hooker*, Eccles Polity

Such stories, which are consigned by the report of persons *otherwise* pious and prudent
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 371

The feebleness of age in a man of this turn has some thing which should be treated with respect even in a man no *otherwise* venerable *Steele*, Spectator, No 386

If the lighthouse keeper happens to have plenty of oil, and is not out shooting or fishing, he lights his lamp *otherwise*, he omits to perform this rather important part of his duties *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I v

Or otherwise, in *law*, when used as a general phrase following an enumeration of particulars, is commonly interpreted in a restricted sense, as referring to such other matters as are kindred to the classes before mentioned **Rather than otherwise**, rather one thing than an other and contrary thing, rather than not.

A born and bred lady as keeper of the place would be *rather* a catch *than otherwise* *Dickens*, Hard Times, i 16

Not that he cared about P being snubbed – that he *rather* enjoyed *than otherwise*
R B Kimball, Was he Successful?, iv

otherwise (uтн'ėr-wīz), *conj* [< *otherwise*, *adv*.] 1 Else, but for the reason indicated

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, *otherwise* he had been executed
Shak, T G. of V, iv 4 34

Otherwise an ill Angell commeth and causeth brailes and diseases. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 200.

2†. On the other hand

A skilful artificer maie sone put the vain sophister to silence Whereas *otherwise* an argumente made by the rules of logique cannot bee avoided
Wilson, Rule of Reason

otherwise (uтн'ėr-wīz), *a* [Prop the adv *otherwise* in predicate] Different, of a different kind or character.

If it prove
She's *otherwise*, I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife *Shak* W T, ii 1 134

He prayed God to forgive him, and made vows that if the Lord spared his life he would become *otherwise*
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 121

other-world (uтн'ėr-wėrld), *a* [< *other world* see under *other*[1], *a*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a different sphere of existence, extramundane, unearthly, belonging or relating to the future life

otherworldliness (uтн'ėr-wėrld"li-nes), *n*. 1 The character of being otherworldly, a disposition to act in this life with reference to another or future world; conduct of life prompted by a hope of heaven

And yet not religion conceived as an affair of the private conscience, not the yearning and the search for the pearl of great price, not an increased predominance of *otherworldliness*, but the instinct of national freedom, and the determination to have nothing in religion that should impair it *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV 764

2 Reference to or insistence upon the existence of another world beyond the present, ideality, spirituality, the quality of being visionary

Its [the church's] *other worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real *G H Lewes*, Hist Philos, II 5

otherworldly (uтн'er-werld"li), *a* Governed in this life by motives relating to the consideration of existence in another and better world

But we perceive with great clearness that the original Judaic religion, though it had supernaturalism, instead of being monkish, *otherworldly*, and immutable, was social, political, and historical
J R Seeley, Nat. Religion, p 244

Othman (oth'man), *a* and *n* [< Turk *'Othman* see *Ottoman*[1], *Osmanli*] Same as *Ottoman*[1]

Iskander, the pride and boast
Of that mighty *Othman* host
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Spanish Jew's Second Tale

Othmanee (oth'man-ē), *a*. [< Turk *Othmanī* see *Ottoman*[1]] Ottoman, Turkish

Syrian apples *Othmanee* quinces
T B Aldrich, When the Sultan goes to Ispahan

Othniidæ (oth-nī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Othnius* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Othnius* They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple the ventral segments five, free, and the anterior coxa small

Othnius (oth-nī'us), *n*. [NL, < Gr. ὀθνεῖος, strange, foreign] The typical genus of *Othniidæ* *Le Conte*, 1861

Othonna (ō-thon'a), *n*. [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L *othonna*, < Gr ὄθοννα, a Syrian composite plant] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the subtribe *Othonneæ*, and known by its sterile disk-flowers and copious pappus There are about 80 species, natives of South Africa They are smooth shrubs or herbs, with small heads of yellow flowers and alternate or radical leaves either undivided or dissected, and often fleshy Their similarity to *Senecio* gives them the name of (*African*) *ragwort* One of the few deserving culture is *O crassifolia*, a trailing herb with fleshy leaves and bright yellow flowers, suitable for baskets, rustic work, etc

otiation† (ō-shi-ā'shon), *n* [< L. as if **otiatio(n-)*, < *otiari*, idle about, take one's ease, < *otium*, ease. see *otiose*] Same as *otiosity*

Or as I haue obserued [others] in many of the Princes Courts of Italie to seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied, & entend to nothing but mischieuous practizes, and do busily negotiat by coulor of *otiation*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 252

otiatrics (ō-ti-at'riks), *n* [< Gr οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ἰατρικός, of healing, medical: see *iatric*.] Aural therapeutics.

otic (ō'tik), *a*. [= F *otique*, < Gr ὠτικός, of the ear, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear see *ear*[1]] Of or pertaining to the ear or organ of hearing; auditory, acoustic — **Otic (or periotic) bones**, those bones which result from the ossification of the cartilaginous otic or periotic capsule, and constitute, when coalesced, the *otocrane*, or skull of the ear, the compound petrosal or petromastoid bone, corresponding to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone in man The otic bones are commonly three in number, the *prootic*, the *epiotic*, and the *opisthotic*, to which a fourth, the *pterotic*, may be added See these words, and *periotic*, also cuts under *acrodont* and *Esox* — **Otic capsule**, the otic bones collectively, the otocrane, especially in its early or formative stage — **Otic ganglion**. See *ganglion*

Otidæ (ō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Otididæ*.

otides, *n.* Plural of *otis*.

otidia, *n.* Plural of *otidium*.

otidial (ō-tid'i-al), *a.* [< *otidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otidium or the auditory organ of a mollusk.

Otididæ (ō-tid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pressirostral grallatorial birds, typified by the genus *Otis*; the bustards. They are charadriomorphic or plover-like, and especially related to such forms as the *Œdicnemidæ* or thick-knees (having holorhinal nostrils), and also exhibit some analogy to, if not affinity with, the gallinaceous birds. The cursorial feet are large and stout, and reticulated, with three short stout toes; the beak is short, stout, and comparatively vaulted. The *Otididæ* are all of the Old World, and dispersed from their African center of distribution into Europe, Asia, and Australia. There are about 35 species, of several modern genera, ranging in size from that of a turkey to that of a grouse. They fly well, and run with great celerity. Their food is chiefly vegetable. See *bustard*.

otidiform (ō-tid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Otis* (*Otid-*) + L. *forma*.] Resembling or related to the bustards; otidine.

Otidinæ (ō-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-inæ*.] The bustards as a subfamily of some other family, or as the only subfamily of *Otididæ*.

otidine (ō'ti-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otidinæ* or *Otididæ*.

Otidiphaps (ō-tid'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠτίς (ὠτιδ-), a kind of bustard (see *Otis*), + φάψ, a wild pigeon.] A remarkable genus of Papuan pigeons, probably belonging to the *Columbidæ*, but not related to the ground-pigeons of the genus *Goura*. The tail-feathers are 20, an unusual number, and the plumage is green, blue, and chestnut, with metallic sheen on the neck. They are of large size, about 18 inches long, live in the woods, and feed on fruits. *O. nobilis* is the best-known species.

otidium (ō-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *otidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] The typical ear of a mollusk, the form of otocyst or auditory organ which occurs in the *Mollusca*.

Otinidæ (ō-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otina* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A small family of aquatic pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Otina*; the ear-snails. They are of small size, with very short tentacles, foot grooved for looping, and mouth vertically cleft; they live on rocks of the sea-shore. Sometimes called *dwarf ears*.

Otion (ō'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠτίον, a little ear, an ear, a kind of shell-fish, dim. of οὖς (ὠτ-), ear: see *ear*[1].] **1.** A genus of thoracic cirripeds or barnacles: a synonym of *Conchoderma*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A barnacle of this genus.

We also find *otions* attached to their surface.
Cuvier, Règne Anim. (trans. 1849), p. 386.

Otiorhynchidæ (ō"ti-o-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Otiorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] An important family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or snout-beetles, typified by the genus *Otiorhynchus*. The elytra have a strong fold on the inner face; the male pygidium is divided; the tarsi are usually dilated, and brushy underneath; and the mandibles have a deciduous piece which falls off after the transformation from pupa to imago, leaving a scar. It is a large and wide-spread group, containing many noxious weevils, as *Epicærus imbricatus*, the imbricated snout-beetle, and *Aramigus fulleri*, or Fuller's rose-beetle. (See cut under *Epicærus*.) Many of the tropical species are highly ornamental, as *Entimus imperialis*. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

Otiorhynchinæ (ō"ti-ō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otiorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] **1.** The *Otiorhynchidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Curculionidæ*.—**2.** A restricted subfamily of *Otiorhynchidæ*, containing the more typical forms of that family. Also *Otiorhynchini*. See cut under *Epicærus*.

otiorhynchine (ō"ti-ō-ring'kin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Otiorhynchinæ*, or having their characters.

Otiorhynchus (ō"ti-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1824), < Gr. ὠτίον, dim. of οὖς, ear, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of snout-beetles, typical of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*, having the metasternal side pieces entirely concealed by the elytra, the suture obliterated, and the hind tibiæ with two short fixed spurs. There are nearly 500 species, mostly European and Asiatic. The five which occur in North America are common to that continent and to Europe.

otiose (ō'shi-ōs), *a.* [= OF. *ocios*, *ocieus*, *otieus* = Sp. Pg. *ocioso* = It. *ozioso*, < L. *otiosus*, having leisure or ease, at leisure, < *otium*, leisure, ease; prob. not related to *ease*: see *ease*. Cf. *negotiate*, etc.] **1.** Being at rest or ease, not at work; unemployed; inactive; idle.

Ndengei, the dull and *otiose* supreme deity [in the Fiji Islands], had his shrine or incarnation in the serpent.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 211.

2. Made, done, or performed in a leisurely, half-hearted way; perfunctory; negligent; careless, hence, ineffective; vain; futile; to no purpose.

If thinking about payment of the debt means merely an *otiose* contemplation of a possible event, the proposition may be true, but is little to the purpose.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 150.

The last dramatic possibility of the piece . . . is lost by the addition of two *otiose* acts, with a commonplace ending, once more drowned in platitude and priggishness.
Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 754.

otiosity (ō-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ociosité*, *otiosité* = Sp. *ociosidad* = Pg. *ociosidade* = It. *oziosità*; as *otiose* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or quality of being otiose or of having nothing to do; ease; relief from labor; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiosity*, such as became a person of his eminence.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

2. Perfunctoriness; easy negligence; carelessness; ineffectiveness; futility.

otis (ō'tis), *n.*; pl. *otides* (ō'ti-dēz). [NL., < L. *otis*, < Gr. ὠτίς, a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear: see *ear*[1].] **1.** The ear of a vessel, often ornamental. Compare *ansa*.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, the leading genus of *Otididæ*, or bustards. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the great bustard, *Otis tarda*. See cut under *bustard*.

otitis (ō-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ear.—**Otitis externa**, inflammation of the external ear.—**Otitis interna**, inflammation of the internal ear.—**Otitis media**, inflammation of the middle ear, or tympanum.

oto (ō'tō), *n.* [Central Amer.] The plant *Colocasia antiquorum*.

otoba-butter (ō-tō'ba-but"ėr), *n.* A fatty substance said to be obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is nearly colorless, and smells like nutmegs when fresh, but has a disagreeable odor in the melted state.

otoconia, *n.* Plural of *otoconium*.

otoconial (ō-tō-kō'ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an otoconium or otoconia: as, *otoconial* particles.

otoconite (ō-tok'ō-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-ite*[2].] An otoconium; a small otolith or calcareous concretion of the labyrinth of the ear. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

otoconium (ō-tō-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otoconia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + κόνις, dust.] One of the small otoliths, or gritty particles in the membranous labyrinth: used practically only in the plural. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

Otocorys (ō-tok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + κόρυς, a helmet.] A genus of *Alaudidæ*; the horned larks: a synonym of *Eremophila*. The name is regularly used by those who hold that *Eremophila* in ornithology is untenable because of the prior *Eremophilus* in ichthyology. Also, improperly, *Otocoris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

otocrane (ō'tō-krān), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + κρανίον, skull.] The bony structure of the middle and inner ear of a vertebrate, containing the essential parts of the organ of hearing. It consists of the otic or periotic bones more or less completely coalesced into a single petrosal or petromastoid bone. In man the otocrane is the petromastoid, consisting of the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone fused together. Also *otocranium*. See cuts under *periotic* and *tympanic*.

otocrania, *n.* Plural of *otocranium*.

otocranial (ō-tō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane, otocranic, otic or periotic, as a bone or set of bones.

otocranic (ō-tō-kran'ik), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane: as, *otocranic* elements. *Coues*.

otocranium (ō-tō-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otocrania* (-ä). [NL.: see *otocrane*.] Same as *otocrane*.

Otocyon (ō-tos'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + κύων, dog, = E. *hound*.] **1.** A remarkable genus of African foxes of the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Otocyoninæ*. They have 46 or 48 teeth (more than any other known heterodont mammal), cranial characters as in *Fennecus*, but the hinder border of the lower jaw with a peculiarly expansive process, auditory bullæ and ears very large, vertebræ 52, limbs long, and toes 5–4, as is usual in *Canidæ*. There is but one species, *O. megalotis*, of South Africa. *Megalotis* is a synonym.

2. [*l. c.*] Any animal of this genus; a megalote.

Otocyoninæ (ō-tos"i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Otocyon*. Also called *Megalotinæ*.

otocyonine (ō-tō-sī'ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otocyoninæ*.

otocyst (ō'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + κύστις, bladder (cyst): see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, an auditory vesicle; any cavity or cyst which contains the essential parts of an organ of hearing; especially, the auditory vesicle or capsule of some of the *Invertebrata*, often containing otoliths, and subservient to the function of audition. In *Hydrozoa*, otocysts are one of the several kinds of marginal bodies situated in the margin of the disk between tentacles, and containing otolithic concretions and hair-cells. See cut under *Tubularia* and *lithocyst*.

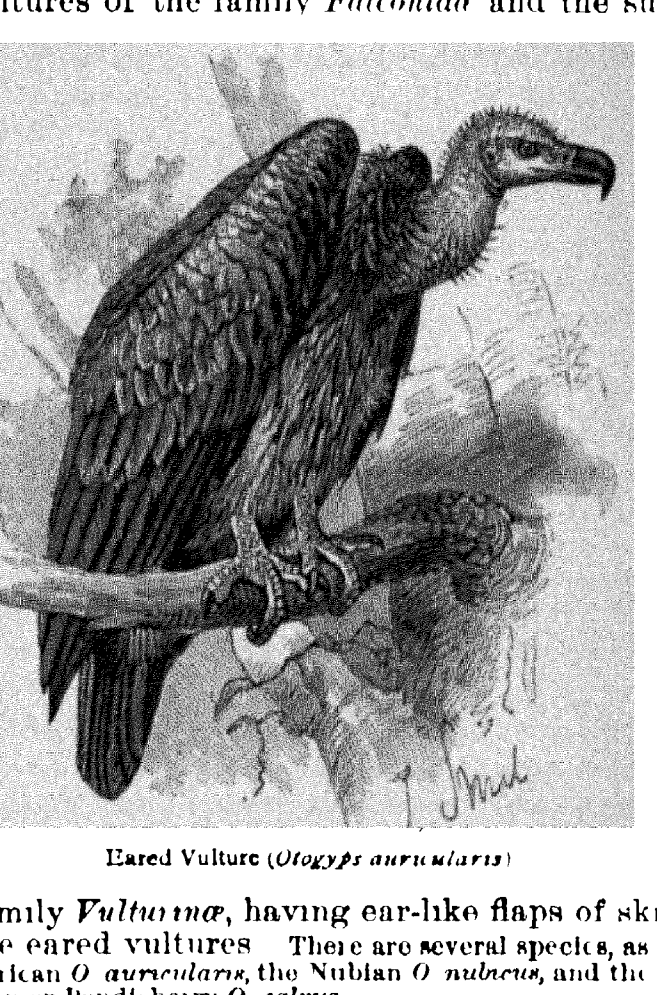
otocystic (ō-to-sis'tik), *a.* [< *otocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an otocyst.

otodynia (ō-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), the ear, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the ear.

otographical (ō-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *otograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otography.

otography (ō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otogyps (ō'to-jips), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + γύψ, vulture.] A genus of Old World vultures of the family *Falconidæ* and the subfamily *Vulturinæ*, having ear-like flaps of skin; the eared vultures. There are several species, as the African *O. auricularis*, the Nubian *O. nubicus*, and the Indian or Pondicherry *O. calvus*.


Eared Vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*).

otolite (ō'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + λίθος, stone (see *-lite*).] Same as *otolith*.

otolith (ō'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + λίθος, stone.] **1.** A calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. In fishes and fish-like vertebrates they are sometimes of great size. In higher animals otoliths are generally wanting or reduced to small particles or ear-dust. (See *otoconium*.) Among some common fishes the otolith decreases in size in the following order: cod, hake, haddock, whiting, conger, turbot, sole, gurnard, smelt, and trout. The concretions differ much in shape. In the conger the otolith is shaped like a sole, 1¼ inches long, ⅜ inch wide, and is thin and glassy. In the cod it is of the size of a horse-bean, and is curved on itself. The ear-stones of the American sheepshead are shaped like a tamarind-seed, and look like pieces of milky quartz. They are often carried in the pocket as "lucky stones."

2. One of the proper otic bones of some animals, as certain fishes; an otosteon. See cuts under *Esox* and *Python*. =**Syn.** *Otoliths*, *Otostea*, *Otoconia*, and *Otoconites* are all concretions in the inmost ear; the two first mentioned words are by some restricted to the large solid "ear-stones" of lower animals, while the latter two designate the small ones or very fine "ear-dust" of higher animals. They have properly no part in the bony structure of the ear, but a vibratory or concussive function in audition. But *otolith* and *otosteon* are sometimes applied to the internal ear-bones of fishes.

otolithic (ō-to-lith'ik), *a.* [< *otolith* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an otolith; otosteal: as, an *otolithic* concretion.—**2.** Containing otoliths; lithocystic: as, an *otolithic* capsule or lithocyst. Also *otolitic*.

Otolithic sac, in *Hydrozoa*, a lithocyst.

Otolithus (ō-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + λίθος, stone.] A genus of sciænoid fishes; weakfish: now commonly called *Cynoscion*.

otolitic (ō-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *otolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *otolithic*.

otological (ō-to-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otology.

otologist (ō-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in otology, especially in its medical and surgical aspects; an aurist.

otology (ō-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the human ear, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

otomy (ot'ō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *atomy*².

She's grown a mere *otomy*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

otomycosis (ō″tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + μύκης, mushroom.] The presence of fungi, such as *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the external auditory meatus.

Otomys (ō'tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + μῦς, a mouse.] A genus of gerbils or myomorphic rodents of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*. They have large hairy ears, convex frontal profile, grooved incisors, molar teeth with discrete laminæ united by cement, and the tail of moderate length, not tufted.

otopathy (ō-top'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + πάθη, < πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the ear.

otophone (ō'tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + φωνή, a sound, tone.] An ear-trumpet. *E. H. Knight.*

otophthalmic (ō-tof-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *oculauditory*.

otoplastic (ō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *otoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to otoplasty.

otoplasty (ō'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the ear.

otoporpa (ō-tō-pôr'pa), *n.*; pl. *otoporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + πόρπη, a buckle.] In *Hydrozoa*, one of the hard cartilaginous processes of the marginal ring which proceed to an otocyst or tentaculicyst, as of a narcomedusan; an ear-rivet.

otoporpal (ō-tō-pôr'pal), *a.* [< *otoporpa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otoporpa: as, an *otoporpal* process of the marginal cartilage.

otopyorrhea, otopyorrhœa (ō-tō-pī-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *otopyorrhœa*, < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + πύον, matter, pus (see *pus*), + ῥοία, flow, run, stream.] Purulent otorrhea.

otopyosis (ō″tō-pī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + πύωσις, suppuration, < πυοῦσθαι, suppurate, < πύον, pus: see *pus*.] The presence of pus in the ear.

otorrhagia (ō-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage from the ear.

otorrhea, otorrhœa (ō-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *otorrhœa*, < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ear.

otorrheal, otorrhœal (ō-tō-rē'al), *a.* [< *otorrhea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with otorrhea.

otosalpinx (ō-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet: see *salpinx*.] The Eustachian tube.

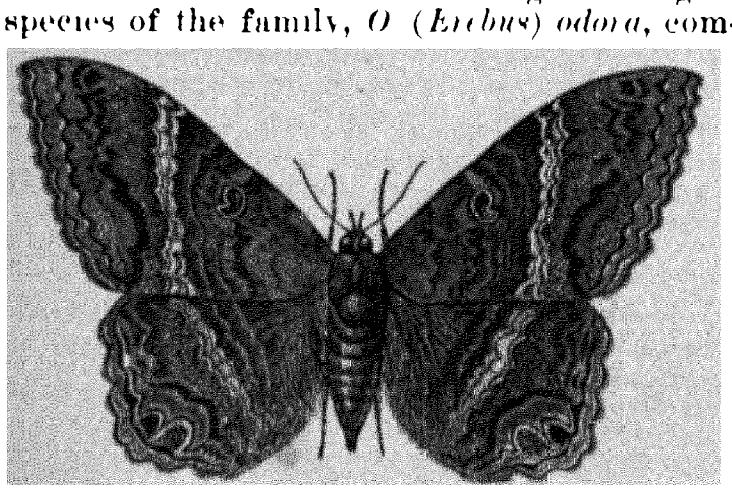
otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An ear-speculum. See *speculum*.

otoscopic (ō-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *otoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the otoscope: as, an *otoscopic* examination.

otoscopical (ō-tō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *otoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *otoscopic*.

otoscopy (ō'tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection of the ear; clinical examination of the ear.

Otosema (ō-tō-sē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + σῆμα, mark, sign.] A genus of noctuid moths containing the largest species of the family, *O.* (*Erebus*) *odora*, common along the coast of America from Maine to Brazil.



Otosema odora, about one half natural size.

otosis (ō-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear: see *ear*¹.] Mishearing; false impression as to sounds uttered by others, or a word-form so originated.

Negro English is an ear language altogether, a language built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing, similar to that by which Sirâdyhud daula, a viceroy of Bengal, became in the newspapers of the day Sir Roger Dowler.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxi.

otosteal (ō-tos'tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ὀστέον, bone.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon or otolith.

II. *n.* An otosteon.

otosteon (ō-tos'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *otostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + ὀστέον, bone.] **1.** An ear-stone; an otolith; a hard concretion in the cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, as in the cod and many other fishes: not to be confounded with any of the bones proper of the ear.—**2.** An ear-bone proper; an otic or periotic bone. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

ototomy (ō-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Dissection of the ear.

Otozamites (ō″tō-za-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1843), < Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), = E. *ear*¹, + NL. *Zamia* (see *Zamia*) + *-ites*.] A large genus of fossil plants belonging to the order *Cycadaceæ*, having more or less elongated pinnate fronds or leaves with forking veins, and distinguished from all other genera by a rounded auricle on the upper side of the base of each pinna or leaflet. More than 60 species have been described, all from Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic, but ranging from the Buntersandstein to the Cenomanian: most abundant in the Oolite, Lias, and Rhetic of Europe and India.

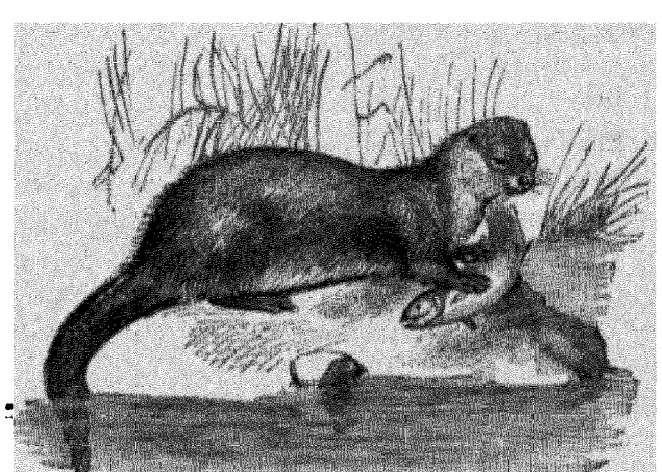
ottar (ot'är), *n.* Same as *attar*.

ottava (ot-tä'vä), *n.* [It.: see *octave*.] An octave. In musical staff notation, *al ottava* or *8va*, 'at the octave,' is prefixed above to a note or passage which is to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the continuance of the direction being further indicated by a horizontal dotted line, and its end by the word *loco*, 'in place.' It is occasionally also prefixed below a note or passage to be performed an octave lower than it is written. The former effect is also indicated by *ottava alta*, and the latter by *ottava bassa*. In either case the intention is simply to avoid the excessive use of leger or added lines.

ottava rima (ot-tä'vä rē'mä). [It.: eighth or octuple rime: see *octave* and *rime*¹.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rime alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian meter, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron employed it in his "Beppo" and "Don Juan," using lines of eleven or often of ten syllables.

ottavino (ot-tä-vē'nō), *n.* [It., < *ottava*, octave: see *octave*.] Same as *piccolo*.

otter¹ (ot'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *oter*, *otir*, *otur*, *otyre*, < AS. *otor*, *oter*, *ottor*, *otr* = MLG. *otter* = MD. D. *otter* = OHG. *ottar*, *otter*, *ottir*, MHG. G. *otter* = Icel. *otr* = Sw. *utter* = Dan. *odder* = Goth. **utrs* (not recorded) = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. Bohem. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra* = Lith. *udra*, otter, = Gr. ὕδρος, ὕδρα, a water-snake (see *hydra*), = Skt. *udra*, otter: akin to Skt. *udan*, water, Gr. ὕδωρ, water, E. *water*: see *water*.] **1.** An aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the order *Feræ*, family *Mustelidæ*, and subfamily *Lutrinæ*. There are several genera, as *Barangia* (or *Leptonyx*), *Aonyx*, *Lontra* (or *Saricovia*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. The common river otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra* (*Latax*) *canadensis*. Some Asiatic otters with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chilensis*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter of South America, *Pteronura sandbachi*. The fur of otters is valuable. One kind of it, from South America, is known as *nutria*.



Canada Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

2. The sea-otter. See *Enhydris*.—**3.** The larva of the ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli*, which is very destructive to hop-plantations.—**4.** A tackle with line and flies, used for fishing below the surface in lakes and rivers. [U. S.]—**5.** A breed of sheep: same as *ancon*, 3.—**Lesser otter**, a former name of the mink.

otter² (ot'ėr), *n.* A corruption of *arnotto*.

otter³, *n.* Same as *attar*.

otter-canoe (ot'ėr-ka-nö″), *n.* A boat used by the hunters of the sea-otter, on the western coast of North America. It is 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, sharp at each end, with flaring sides and but little sheer. It is an excellent sea-boat, and is especially adapted for landing through the surf.

otter-dog (ot'ėr-dog), *n.* A variety of hound bred for or employed in the chase of the otter.

otterdown† (ot'ėr-doun), *n.* [A corruption of *eider-down*, simulating *otter*.] Same as *eider-down*.

There are now to be sold for ready money only some duvets for bedcoverings of down beyond comparison superior to what is called the *otterdown*. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 4.

otter-hound (ot'ėr-hound), *n.* Same as *otter-dog*.

otter-pike (ot'ėr-pīk), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *adder-pike*.] Same as *adder-pike*.

otter-shell (ot'ėr-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ* and genus *Lutraria*. *L. maxima* is known on the northwest coast of America as the *great clam*, and is much eaten by the natives, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking. See cut under *Lutraria*.

otter-shrew (ot'ėr-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous animal of the genus *Potamogale*: so called from its resemblance both to an otter and to a shrew.

otter-spear (ot'ėr-spēr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

ottetto (ot-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *octet*.] Same as *octet*.

otto (ot'ō), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottoman¹ (ot'ō-man), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ottoman* = Sp. *Otomano* = Pg. It. *Ottomano*, < Turk. *'Othman*, *'Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Othman*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to that branch of the Turks to which belong the founders and ruling class of the Turkish or Ottoman empire.

II. *n.* One of that branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288–1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the sixteenth century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califs.

ottoman² (ot'ō-man), *n.* [= G. *ottomane*, < F. *ottomane* (= Sp. *otomana*), a kind of couch or sofa, fem. of *ottoman*, Ottoman, Turkish: see *Ottoman*¹.] **1.** A piece of furniture forming a seat or seats, used in a drawing-room or sitting-room. (*a*) A large piece of furniture like a divan, usually circular or many-sided (so that the persons occupying it turn their backs to one another), and commonly having a raised conical center for the back, upon which is frequently a vase, as for flowers, the seat and back being upholstered with springs and stuffing. (*b*) A small and movable seat like a chair without back or arms.

My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low *ottoman* near the marble chimney-piece. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2. A corded silk having large cords; a kind of gros-grain. Compare *faille*, 3.—**Box ottoman**, an ottoman the body of which is made hollow, usually of wood, with a top which can be lifted so that it can be used as a box.—**Double-pouffe ottoman**, an ottoman made to resemble two cushions or "pouffes" laid one upon another. If the seeming cushions are square, it is common to lay the upper one at an angle with the lower; if both are round, they are often covered with different materials.

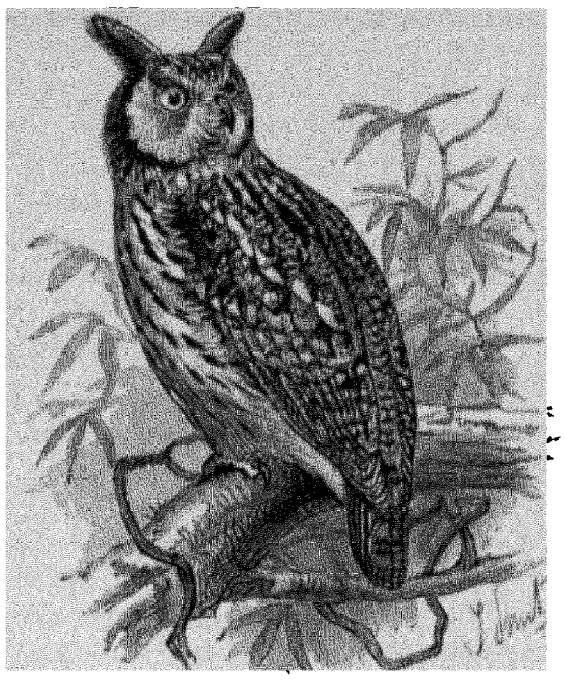
Ottomite† (ot'ō-mīt), *n.* [As *Ottom(an)* + *-ite*².] An Ottoman.

I do agnize
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the *Ottomites*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 235.

ottrelite (ot'rel-īt), *n.* [< *Ottrez* (see def.) + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in a schistose rock (ottrelite-schist) near Ottrez, in the Ardennes. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with some manganese. The ottrelite group includes ottrelite proper and several related minerals, as chloritoid, sismondine, and masonite; they belong to the group of so-called *brittle micas*.

Otus (ō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὦτος, the long-eared owl, < οὖς (ὠτ-), ear: see *ear*¹.] **1.** A genus of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of medium size with

conspicuous horns, ear-tufts, or plumicorns, the eared owls The common long eared owl of Europe is *O vulgaris,* that of North America is *O wilsonianus*



American Long eared Owl (*Otus wilsonianus*)

There are many other species The limits of the genus vary The short-eared species of *Otus* are often placed in a different genus, *Brachyotus* The genus is also called *Asio*

2† In *entom*, a genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, founded by Hubner in 1816 —**3†** In *conch*, a genus of gastropods *Risso*, 1826 —**4†** In *Crustacea*, a genus of amphipods *C Spence Bate*, 1862

ouabe-oil (o-a'be-oil), *n* A fixed oil valuable for lubricating, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Omphalea triandra*

oubit (o'bit), *n* [Also *oubat, oubut, oobit, oowbet, vowbet, wobat, wobart, woubit,* etc said to be ult < AS *wibba*, an insect (*se glisigenda wibba*, 'the glistening insect,' the glow-worm)] A caterpillar of the tiger-moth generally with the qualifying term *hairy* See *palmer-worm* [Prov Eng]

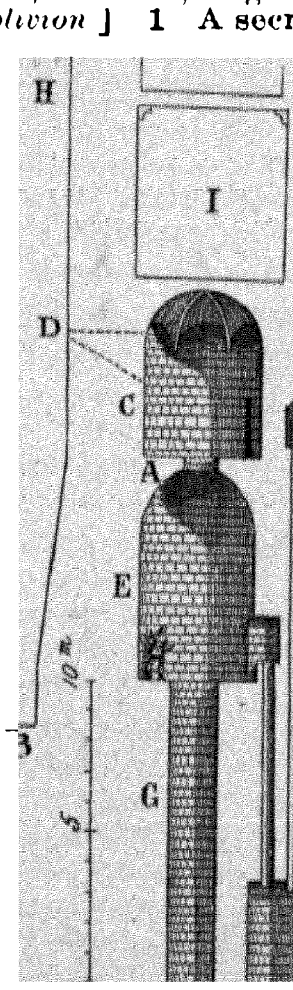
oubliette (o-bli-et'), *n* [F , < *oublier*, forget, < L *oblivisci*, forget see *oblivion*] **1** A secret dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly, such as exist in some old castles or other buildings

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette*, I suppose, of the accursed convent *Scott*

2 A secret pit, usually in the floor of a dungeon or a dark passage, into which a person could be precipitated and thus be destroyed unawares Oubliettes of this form occur in medieval castles, though they were much less common than has been popularly believed

And deeper still the deep down *oubliette*,
Down thirty feet below the smiling day
Tennyson, Harold, ii 2

Oubliettes are common in old eastern houses as in the mediæval castles of Europe, and many a stranger has met his death in them They are often so well concealed that even the modern inmates are not aware of their existence
R F Burton tr of Arabian Nights, III 327, note



Oubliettes (def 2) – Castle of Pierrefonds France (From Viollet le Duc s Dict de l Architecture)

C, upper dungeon with window *D*, *F* lower dungeon with access from *C* by the trap door *A*, *G*, oubliette into which a victim could be precipitated from *C* or *F* through the open trap doors in the floors, *B* bottom of castle moat, *HH*, castle wall *I* an upper chamber

ouch[1] (ouch), *n* [< ME. *ouche*, a form of *nouch*, due to misdivision of *a nouch* as *an ouch* see *nouch*] **1** An ornament or jewel of the nature of a brooch or clasp, any jewel or ornament, specifically, a clasp used for a cope in place of the agraffe Its use in the English Old Testament seems to be restricted to 'setting,' or 'socket' Also *owche*

An *ouche* of gold
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale 1 743

They wrought onyx stones inclosed in *ouches* of gold
Ex xxxix 6

Why did Vulcan make this excellent *Ouch?* to give Hermione Cadmus' wife *Burton* Anat of Mel , p 521

I am got deep into the Sidney Papers there are old wills full of bequeathed *ouches* and goblets with fair enamel *Walpole*, Letters, II 23

She brought him every pretty fortune in chains, *ouches*, and Saracen ear rings *Barham* Ingoldsby Legends I 97

2†. The blow given by a boar's tusk *Imp Dict* —**3†.** A tumor or boil on the skin, a carbuncle

Up start as many aches in 's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin *Chapman*, Widow s Tears i

ouch[2] (ouch), *interj.* [Also *outch* a mere exclamation, cf *ou*] An exclamation expressing pain, as when one is suddenly hurt, as by a slight burn, a prick of a pin, etc [Colloq]

oucher†, *n* [< *ouch*[1] + *-er*[1]] An artist who made ouches

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers
Cock Lorelles Bote (*Nares*)

oudenarde (ó-de-nard'), *n* [Named from *Oudenarde*, a town in East Flanders, Belgium, where this tapestry was formerly manufactured] Decorative tapestry of which the chief subject is foliage, as landscapes with trees

Oudenodon (ö-den'ō-don), *n* [NL , < Gr οὐδεις (οὐδεν-), no one, none (< οὐδέ εἷς, not one οὐδέ, but not, and not, not, εἷς, one), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E *tooth*] A genus of extinct cryptodont reptiles with apparently toothless jaws and short confluent premaxillaries, based upon remains found in the argillaceous limestone of South Africa By Owen it is associated with *Rhynchosaurus* in a family *Cryptodontia* (or *Cryptodontidæ*) of the order *Anomodontia* It is now made type of a separate family *Oudenodontidæ* It was named by Bain in 1856

oudenodont (o-den'o-dont), *a* Of or pertaining to the genus *Oudenodon* or the family *Oudenodontidæ*

Oudenodontidæ (o-den-o-don'ti-dē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Oudenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*] A family of fossil reptiles, represented by the genus *Oudenodon*

oughne†, *a* A Middle English variant of *own*[1]

ought[1] (ât), *n* and *adv* Same as *aught*[1] Compare *naught, nought*

ought[2] (ât), *v*, *pret* and *auxiliary* [< ME *ought, oughte, ouhte, aught aughte, augte, ahte, azte*, < AS *āhte*, pret of *agan* (pres *āh*), owe, have see *owe*[1]] **1†** Owned, the preterit of the verb *owe*[1], to possess, own See *owe*[1]

He got from the improvident Pesants the Castle of Flkisse, and the Castle of Banics from the Sheck that ought it by a wile *Sandys*, Travailes, p 165

He that ought the cow, goes nearest her tail [Scotch proverb] *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p 376

2† Owed, the preterit and past participle of the verb *owe*[1], to be indebted or obliged

As Fortune hire *oughte* a foule meschaunce,
She wex enamoured upon this man
Chaucer, Good Women 1 1600

This was but duty,
She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii 3

Your brother had much money of me out of the £400 I had of him, beside what he *ought* to your sister Mary *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 449

3 To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation

And so atte the begynnyng a man *aught* to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry p ?

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers Mat xxv 27

We do not what we *ought*
What we *ought* not we do
M Arnold Empedocles on Etna

What I *ought* to do must be something that I can do
H Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p 4

4 To be fit or expedient in a moral view, be a natural or expected consequence, result, effect etc

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be
Jas iii 10

All that s good in nature *ought*
To be communicable
Shirley, Love in a Maze iii 1

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which *ought* to give him pleasure *Steele*, Spectator, No 19

Against irreligion against secularity, Art, Science, and Christianity are or *ought* to be united
J R Seeley, Nat Religion, p 121

5 To be necessary or advisable, behoove

So wise a man as ye be *ought* not soche thinge to vndir take to put hym self in a uenture of deth for covetise of londe, ne other auoir *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 366

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luke xxiv 26.

Both in partridge shooting and in grouse shooting one bird only *ought* to be singled out and shot at
Encyc Brit, XXI 834

6† To befit used impersonally

Wel *oughte* us werche and ydelnes withstonde.
Chaucer, Second Nun s Tale, l 14

=**Syn 3-5** *Ought Should* *Ought* is the stronger, expressing especially obligations of duty, with some weaker use in expressing interest or necessity as, you *ought* to know, if any one does *Should* sometimes expresses duty as, we *should* be careful of others' feelings, but generally expresses propriety expediency, etc as, we *should* dot our i s and cross our t s

ought[3]**†**, *n* [See *aught*[3]] Possession same as *aught*[3]

I am as weel worth t[illegible]
Scott Heart of Mid Lothian xvi

ought[4] (ât), *n* [A corruption of *nought naught*] Nought, a cipher [Vulgar]

"Three score and ten," said Chuffey, "ought and carry seven Some men are so strong that they live to four score — four times *ought* s an *ought*, four times two 's an eight – eighty *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix

oughten†, *v* Plural of *ought*[2] *Chaucer*

oughtlings (ât'lingz), *adv* [< *ought*[1] + *-ling*[2]] Anything, in the least, in any degree [Scotch]

Does Iam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish? *Ramsay*

The hizzies, if they're *aughtlins* fawsont,
Let them in Drury lane be lesson'd!
Burns, Address of Beelzebub

oughtness (ât'nes), *n* The state of being as it ought to be, rightness [Rare]

In this clear and full sense *oughtness* or duty is a comparatively recent notion, foreign to the classical period of Greek ethics *W R Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p 7

oughwhere†, *adv* See *owhere*

ougly†, *a* An obsolete form of *ugly*

oulachon (o'la-kon), *n* Same as *eulachon* (*C M Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p 91

oulderness†, oulderenesse†, *n* See the quotation

Ouldernes, a kinde of very course canuas which Tailers vse to stiffen doublets so called because much thereof vsually commeth from the Iland *Ouldernes* [*Holderness*] At *Poule dauies* *Minsheu*

oule[1]**†**, *n* A Middle English form of *owl*[1]

oule[2]**†**, *n* A Middle English form of *awl*

oule[3]**†**, *n* An obsolete form of *howl.* *Levins*

oulo-. See *ulo-*

oulong, *n* See *oolong*

oulopholite (o-lof'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. οὖλος, woolly, woolen, + φωλεός, a cave, + λίθος, stone] A local name for certain curved or twisted forms assumed by gypsum occurring in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky

oulorrhagy (o-lor'a-ji), *n* [< Gr οὖλα, in pl οὖλα, the gums, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break] In *med.*, bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums Also *ulorrhagia*

oumber†, oumbrere† See *umber*[2], *umbriere*

oumper†, *n* An obsolete form of *umpire*

ounce[1] (ouns), *n* [< ME *ounce, unce* = D *ons*, < OF *unce, once*, F *once* = Sp *onza* = It *oncia* = OHG *unza*, MHG G *unze* = Sw *uns* = Dan *unze, unse* = Goth *unkja* = Gr οὐγκία, ounce, < L *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch see *inch*[1], from the same source] **1** A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois In troy weight the ounce is 20 pennyweights each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437½ grains The ounce was originally the Roman duodecimal subdivision of the pound In modern systems it is generally a twelfth or sixteenth of a pound Abbreviated *oz*

2† A small quantity

By *ounces* henge hise lokkes that he hadde
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 677

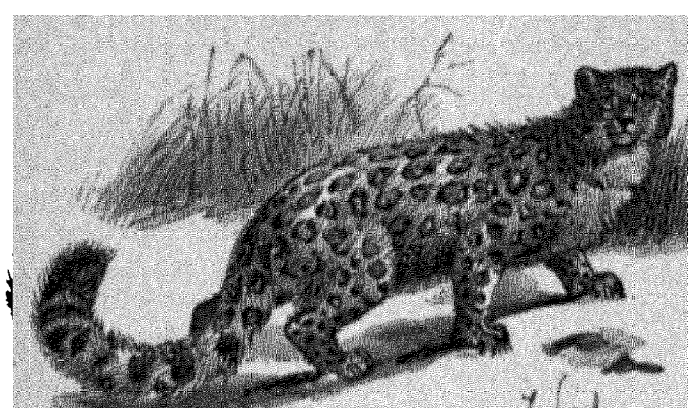
3 In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars, the old doubloon *onza* of Spain

The last lot of quinine . had sold for four *ounces* (sixty-four dollars) an ounce at auction
J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 21

Fluid ounce (also *fluidounce*, a form very common in medical use) a measure of capacity, a wineglassful In the United Kingdom it contains one avoirdupois ounce or 437 5 grains of distilled water at 62 Fahr weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches (at London), and at a temperature of 30 Fahr In the United States the fluid ounce is declared by Act of Congress of July 27 1866, to be the 128th part of a gallon – that is it contains 456 033 grains of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air at a pressure of 30 inches (presumably at the Coast Survey Office in Washington) and at a temperature of 62 Fahr The British fluid ounce is equal to 28 4 cubic centimeters and that of the United States to 29 57 cubic centimeters

ounce[2] (ouns), *n* [Formerly also *once* F *once* = Sp *onza* = Pg *onça* = It *onza*, now *lonza* (appar with attraction of the def art), NL *uncia*, perhaps ult < Pers *yūz*, a panther, pard, lynx The word has been referred, in view of the It form *lonza*, to L *lynx*, Gr λύγξ,

lynx, but this is not at all probable. Cf MHG. *lunze, linze*, lioness] **1** A carnivorous mammal, *Felis irbis* or *F uncia*, of the cat family,



Ounce, or Snow leopard (*Felis irbis*)

Felidæ, closely related to but distinct from the other large spotted cats known as *leopards* or *panthers*, the snow-leopard or mountain panther It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Asia up to an altitude of 18,000 feet, and bearing the same relation to the leopards of warmer regions that the Canada lynx for example, bears to the ordinary bay lynx or wildcat In consequence of its habitat the fur is very thick and long, even forming a mane on the back and the color is pale gray with obsolete dark spotting, instead of reddish with sharp black spotting as in the leopards of low countries The muzzle is notably obtuse, with arched frontal profile, in consequence of the shortness of the nasal bones

2† The bay lynx or the Canada lynx *W Wood* —**3** An occasional name of the American jaguar, *Felis onca*

ounce-land (ouns'land), *n* In Orkney, before the islands became a part of Scotland proper, the area or tract of land that paid an annual tax of an ounce of silver.

Each of the before mentioned districts of land was called an *ounce land* (Ork urisland), because it paid an annual tax of one ounce of silver
Westminster Rev, CXXVIII 689

ound†, *n* [< ME *ounde*, < OF *onde, ounde*, F *onde* = Pr *onda, unda, honda* = Sp Pg. It *onda*, < L *unda*, a wave, water, = AS. *ȳth*, a wave see *ythe* Hence, from L *unda*, E *abound, redound, surround, abundant*, etc , *redundant*, etc] **1** A wave —**2** Work waving up and down, a kind of lace *Halliwell*

Seyne come ther sewes sere, with solace ther after,
Ownd of azure alle over and ardant them semyde
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 193

oundé, *a* Same as *oundy*, 2

ounded†, *a* [ME *ounded*, < *ound* + *-ed*²] Same as *oundy*, 1

The hynde of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was *ownded* overthwert with a colour reede as rose
MS Lincoln A i 17, f 39 (*Halliwell*)

ounding†, *n* [ME *owndynge*, < *ound* + *-ing*¹] Imitation of waves; laying in curls or rolls

The disguise endentynge barrynge, *owndynge*, palynge, wyndynge or bendynge, and semblable waste of clooth in vanitee
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

oundy (oun'di), *a* [ME *oundy, oundie*, < OF. *onde ounde*, < *onde*, wave: see *ound*] **1** Wavy, curling

Hir heere that *oundy* was and crips,
As burned gold hit shoon to see
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1386

2 Scalloped said of the edge of a piece of stuff, a garment, or the like Also *ounde* —**3** In *her*, same as *unde*

ounga, *n.* See *gibbon*

oupht, ouphe† (ôf), *n* Obsolete and corrupt spellings of *oaf*

We ll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies
Shak, M W of W, iv 4 49

And now they deemed the courier *ouphe*
Some hunter sprite of the elfin ground
J R Drake, Culprit Fay, p 46

our¹ (our), *pron.* [Early mod. E also *oure, ower, owre*, < ME *oure, ure*, < AS *ūre* (= OS *ūsa* = OFries *ūse, unse, onse* = D *ons, onze* = MLG. *unse* = OHG *unsar, unser*, MHG G *unser* = Icel *vārr, vār*, mod *vor* = Sw *vår* = Dan *vor* = Goth *unsar*), poss , our, < *ūre*, gen pl , of us see *us*] Pertaining or belonging to us as, *our* country; *our* rights, *our* troops *Ours* is a later possessive form from *our*, and is used in place of *our* and a noun, thus standing to *our* in the same relation as *hers* to *her*, *yours* to *your*, *mine* to *my* as, the land is *ours*, your land and *ours*

Sir *oure* strength myght nogt stabill tham stille,
They hilded for ought we couthe halde,
Oure vnwittyng
York Plays (E E. T S), p 326

In this houre
I wol ben dede, or she shal bleven *oure*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 539

Whether we preach pray, baptize, communicate, condemn, give absolution, or whatsoever, as disposers of God's mysteries, *our* words judgments, acts, and deeds are not *ours* but the Holy Ghost's.
Hooker, Eccles Polity, v 77

One with *our* feelings and *our* powers
And rather part of us than *ours*
Scott, Marmion, iii , Int

our²†, *n* A former spelling of *hour*.

There may areste me no pleasaunce,
And *our* be *our* I fele grevaunce
MS Cantab Ff i. 6, f 117 (*Halliwell*)

our-. For words so beginning, see *uro-*

ourang-outang, *n* An erroneous form of *orang-utan*

ouranographist, *n.* Same as *uranographist*

ouranography, *n* Same as *uranography*

Ourapteridæ, *n pl* Same as *Urapterygidæ*

ourari (ö-rä'ri), *n* Same as *curari*

Ouratea (ö-ra'tē-ạ), *n* [NL (Aublet, 1775), < *oura-ara*, the native name of the tree in Guiana] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, known also as *Gomphia*, and distinguished by the ten stamens and terminal panicles There are about 100 species, natives of America, Africa, and Asia in the tropics They have alternate shining evergreen leaves, yellow flowers of five petals (with the five sepals also commonly yellow), and a fruit of about five drupes sessile on a broad receptacle See *candlewood*, 1

Ourax (ō'raks), *n.* [NL , < Gr *οὐραξ*, Attic name of the bird *τετριξ*] **1** Same as *Pauxi* *Cuvier*, 1817 —**2.** Same as *Mitu*, 2 *Swainson*, 1837

oure¹, *pron* A Middle English form of *our*¹

oure²†, *n* A Middle English form of *hour*

ourebi (ou're-bi), *n* [Also *oribi*, S African] The bleekbok of South Africa, *Antilope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*, about 2 feet high, of a pale dun color, white below, with sharp strong annulated horns in the male, inhabiting open plains

ouretic, *a* See *uretic*

ourie, *a* See *oorie*.

ourn (ourn), *pron.* [< *our* + *-n*, an adj suffix used also in *hern, hisn*, etc] Ours [Prov or dial , Eng and U S]

Ourn 's the fust thru by-daylight train
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser , i

ouro-. For words so beginning, see *uro-*

ours (ourz), *pron.* See *our*¹

ourself (our-self'), *pron* [< ME *oure self*, etc see *our*¹ and *self*, and cf *himself, myself*] Myself relating to *we* and *us*, when used of a single person, as in the regal or formal style

Graunte that we may *oure silf* to enserche & so,
As thou for us on roode were rent,
Thou chese us to thee for charite
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 117

What touches us *ourself* shall be last served
Shak , J C, iii 1 8

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us
Clarendon, Great Rebellion

Ourself have ever vowed to esteem,
As virtue for itself, so fortune, base
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron pl* [< *our* + *selves*] We or us, not others often, when used as a nominative, added to *we* by way of emphasis, when in the objective, often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us* as, we blame *ourselves*, we pledge *ourselves*

Not that we are sufficient of *ourselves* to think any thing as of *ourselves*, but our sufficiency is of God 2 Cor iii 5

All things that are
Made for our general uses are at war
Even we among *ourselves*
Fletcher, Upon "An Honest Man's Fortune

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do *Locke*

All our knowledge is *Ourselves* to know
Pope, Essay on Man, iv 398

To awaken and cherish this love of truth in *ourselves* and in others, to follow after it as long as we live, this is what has created the prophets, saints, heroes, and martyrs of history *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 152

-ous. [ME *-ous, -ouse*, < OF *-ous, -os, -us, -eus*, later *-eux*, F. *-eux* = Sp. Pg It. *-oso*, < L *-ōsus*, for **-onsus*, orig (Aryan) **-wansa, *-wanta*, a suffix (equivalent to E. *-ful* or *-y*¹ or *-ed*²) attached to nouns to form adjectives noting fullness, as in *callosus*, hard-skinned, callous, *famosus*, noted, famous, *generosus*, well-born, generous, *odiosus*, hateful, odious, *religiosus*, scrupulous, religious, *sumptuosus*, costly, sumptuous, *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, etc] A suffix of Latin origin, forming, from nouns, adjectives denoting fullness or abundance, or sometimes merely the presence, of the thing or quality expressed by the noun, as in *callous, famous, generous, odious, religious, sumptuous, vicious*, etc (see etymology) Many modern English adjectives taken directly from the Latin have *-ose*, as *jocose, verbose*, with or without an equivalent form in *-ous*, as *herbose herbous, onerose onerous, vinose vinous, spicous spicose* etc , the form in *-ose* being especially common in botanical terms By reason of the agreement in the terminal pronunciation of English adjectives in *-ous* and the English pronunciation of Latin adjectives in *-us* (in Latin a mere nominative termination), many such adjectives in *-us* have been transferred into English with the accommodated termination *-ous* as *anxious conspicuous, devious, obvious previous serious*, etc , from Latin *anxius, conspicuus, devius, obvius, prævius serius*, etc. So with Latin or New Latin adjectives in *-us* from Greek *-ος*, as in *acephalous*, etc The suffix *-ous* is felt as an English formative only when a noun accompanies the adjective, as in *famous, odious, religious, ambitious*, etc , associated with the nouns *fame, odium, religion ambition*, etc It is sometimes used (as also *-ose*), as an English formative, attached to words of non Latin origin, as in *quartzous* or *quartzose*, etc

ouse†, *n* An obsolete form of *ooze*

ousel, *n* See *ouzel*

ouset (ou'set), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cluster of cottages, a hamlet or clachan *Halliwell* [Scotch and North Eng]

oust¹ (oust), *v. t* [< ME **ousten*, < OF. *ouster, oster*, F *ôter* = Pr *ostar*, remove, oust, perhaps < ML **haustare*, draw out, remove (?), freq of L *haurire*, pp *haustus*, draw (water) see *haurient, haust*², *exhaust*.] **1†.** To take away, remove —**2.** To turn out, eject; dispossess

Afterwards the lessor, reversioner, remainder man, or any stranger doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term
Blackstone, Com , III xi

Nothing less than the death of one Pharaoh, and the succession of another, could *oust* a favorite from his position *Stedman*, Vict Poets, p 150

He sack'd my house
From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me
Tennyson, Geraint

oust² (oust), *n* Same as *oast*

ouster (ous'tėr), *n* [< OF *ouster*, inf used as noun see *oust*¹] In *law*, a putting out of possession, ejection, the act of depriving one of his freehold. In modern use it implies a wrongful exclusion, and is used only with reference to real property Also called *dispossession*

It is stated that Smith the lessee entered and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, ousted him , for which *ouster* he brings this action
Blackstone, Com , III xi

Judgment respondeat ouster See *judgment* —**Ouster by discontinuance** See *discontinuance*

ouster-le-main, *n* [< OF *ouster*, remove, + *le, la*, the, + *main*, hand see *main*³] In feudal times, a writ or judgment for recovery of lands out of the hand of the superior lord

The heir, at the age of twenty one, and the heiress, originally at the age of fourteen, but subsequently at the age of eighteen, sued out his or her livery or *ousterlemain* (take the hand off), and obtained release from royal protection and control *S Dowell*, Taxes in England I 35

out (out), *adv* and *prep.* [< ME *out, owt, oute, oute*, < (*a*) AS *ūt* = OS *ūt* = OFries. *ūt* = MD *ut*, D *uit* = MLG *ut, ute, uten* = OHG *ūz, ūzs, ūz*, MHG *ūz, ūsz, ūs*, G. *aus* = Icel. *ūt* = Sw *ut* = Dan *ud* = Goth. *ūt*, out; whence (*b*) AS *ūte* = OS *ūta, ūte* = OFries. *uta, ute* = OHG *ūze, ūzze, ūzsi*, MHG. *ūze, ūzze, ouze* = Sw *ute* = Dan. *ude* = Goth *ūta*, out, without, (*c*) AS *ūtan* = OS *ūtan* = OHG. *ūzana, ūzān*, MHG *ūzen*, G *aussen* = Icel *ūtan* = Sw. *utan* = Dan *uden* = Goth. *ūtana*, from without; prob = Skt *ud*, up, out Hence comp. *utter* (whence *utter, v., utterance*, etc), superl *utterest, utmost, outmost*, etc , *about, without, outward*, etc] **I.** *adv* **1** Forth, either from a place, position, state, condition, or relation, or into a specified position, condition, existence, action, view, association, etc —the original notion 'forth' or the resultant notion 'in' prevailing according to the context or to circumstances (*a*) From within or the inside to the exterior or outside as, to go *out*, to rush *out*

Myrabell came and toke hym *out* aside
"Do after me," quod she, "as in this case "
Generydes (E E T S), l 834

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap *out* Job xli 19

There he sat and sung their loves,
As she went *out* and in
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III 286)

(*b*) From a source or receptacle as, to draw *out* a dagger , to pour *out* wine , to squeeze *out* a drop

He saith unto them, Draw *out* now and bear unto the governor of the feast John ii 8

The sheepfold here
Pours *out* its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe
Cowper, Task, i 291

(*c*) From confinement, concealment obscurity entanglement, etc as, to let *out* a secret , to bring *out* the meaning of a passage

Hit is lure of our lynes and we let sholde
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute
Destruction of Troy l 2175

One encompass'd with a winding maze,
That cannot tread the way *out* readily
Shak, Lucrece, l 1152

They gnash their tusks, with fire their eyeballs roll,
Till some wide wound lets *out* their mighty soul
Pope, Iliad, xii 168

(*d*) From a proper or usual place, position, or connection as, to cut *out* a line of verse, to put *out* of joint

These worlds in Tarquin new ambition bred,
Who, like a foul usurper, went about
From this fair throne to heave the owner *out*.
Shak, Lucrece, l 418

[The book of Hall] was after by the Iewes altered, putting *out* and in at their pleasure
Purchas Pilgrimage, p 273

With this you may do what you please, put *out*, put in, communicate or suppress
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go *out*
Bulwer

(*e*) From a number of objects, from among others or from all the others, as by seeking, choosing separating, omitting, etc as, to find *out*, to pick *out*, to leave *out*

Of the yonge *oute* trie [pick, cull],
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem dripe
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 54

I, even I, will both search my sheep and seek them *out*
Ezek xxxiv 11

Till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left *out*
Milton, Comus, l 137

I desire to hear from you concerning Mr Feather stone's resolution, and whether you have inquired *out* a chamber for me *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I 420

(*f*) From accustomed security to the field of combat, especially single combat as, to call a man *out* to fight a duel

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee *out*
Crabbe, Parish Register

We must have him *out* Harry
Thackeray, Virginians, x

2 From any previous position, state, or condition (*a*) In or into plain sight, prominence or relief

I am very cold and all the stars are *out* too,
The little stars, and all that look like aglets
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii 4

The stars come *out*, and the night wind
Brings up the stream
Murmurs and scents of the infinite sea
M Arnold, The Future

(*b*) Into public view or notice, hence, in or into vogue, fashion, or circulation as, the book came *out* last year

We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once *out* and a foot *B Jonson*, Staple of News, iii 2

(*c*) In or into social notice in or into society

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out*, and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, v

(*d*) Into general knowledge or publicity as, the story leaked *out*.

Sorwfulle he sche sigt last *out* schold it lett
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 2971

(*e*) In or into existence as, the meanest man *out*

To lowe lybbyng men the larke is resembled,
Aristotle the grete clerke suche tales he telleth,
Thus he lyknuth in his logyk the leste foule *oute*
Piers Plowman (B), xii 267

"Three admirable members of Parliament," I cried, "who donning the cross of charity" "I know," interrupted S——, "the cleverest thing *out*!"
M Arnold, Friendship's Garland, xii

(*f*) In or into a state of confusion, vexation, dispute, variance, or unfriendliness as, he is *out* in his calculations to fall *out* about trifles

We fell *out*, my wife and I,
O we fell *out*, I know not why
Tennyson, Princess, i

Disgruntle, according to an American authority, means to put any one *out* very seriously not out of a theatre or musical hall, but *out* of temper
Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser, III 25

(*g*) From among the number of contestants, so as to be no longer in the game as, B was put *out* in the third round

3 Forth as regards extension or protraction, in length or duration as, to spread *out* a mat, to stretch *out* a hand

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? Wilt thou draw *out* thine anger to all generations? Ps lxxxv 5

And my laments would be drawn *out* too long,
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue
Shak, Lucrece, l 1616

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd *out* all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength
Milton, L'Allegro, l 111

4 Forth; forward; away, as from a point of departure

They went *out* from us, but they were not of us
1 John ii 19

When they were ready to set *out* for London, a man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and main power, took 'em from me *Shak*, Hen VIII, ii 2 5

Two stern faced men set *out* from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist.
Hood, Eugene Aram

5 Without; outside; forth or away from the place, house, or apartment, in the open air; out of doors opposed to *in* or *within* as, he went *out* at noon; to hang *out* a sign.

It is death to have any consultation for the common wealth *out* of the council, or the place of the common election *Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 3

What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth it *out* of the camp Lev xvii 3

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and *out*
Shak, M W of W, v 5 60

Did you see Sir Lucius while you was *out*?
Sheridan, The Rivals, I 2

The living words
Of so great men as Lancelot and our King
Pass not from door to door and *out* again
But sit within the house *Tennyson*, Holy Grail

My camera really looked as though it were languishing for "a day *out*" *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 457

6 Not in or within, absent as, when the wine is in, the wit is *out* (*a*) Not in the house, at home, or at hand as, my master is *out*, at the library the book was *out*

When we reached Albion Place they were *out*, we went after them, and found them on the pier
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v

(*b*) No longer in the game in which one has duly had his turn, not now engaged in playing

He [the striker] is *out* if he strikes the ball into the air, and it be caught by any of his antagonists before it reaches the ground, and retained long enough to be thrown up again *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 176

I wish I had space to describe the whole match how the Lords' men were *out* by half past twelve o'clock for ninety eight runs *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii 8

(*c*) Not in office or employment, unemployed, disengaged as, a butler superannuated and *out* of service

Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses and who wins, who's in, who's *out*
Shak, Lear, v 3 15

(*d*) Not in place, dislocated

O, good sir, softly, good sir! I fear, sir, my shoulder blade is *out* *Shak*, W T, iv 3 77

(*e*) Not in present or personal possession or use, let for hire or placed at interest

Thu Considers she my possessions?
Pro O, ay and pities them
Thu Wherefore?
Pro That they are *out* by lease
Shak, T G of V, v 2 29

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew
Arbuthnot

(*f*) At a loss (by a certain sum) as, he is *out* ten dollars

He was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies *Bp Fell*

(*g*) Not in practice unskilful from want of practice

Wide o' the bow hand! i' faith, your hand is *out*
Shak, L L L, iv 1 135

(*h*) Not in vogue or fashion

Such practice hath been in England But beware, it will be *out* one day *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI 1549

Calling at my father's to change my long black cloak for a short one (long cloaks being now quite *out*)
Pepys, Diary, Oct 7, 1660

Probably by next winter this fashion will be at the height in the country, when it is quite *out* at London
Addison, Country Fashions

(*i*) At variance, at odds, unfriendly

I beseech you, sir, be not *out* with me
Shak, J C, I 1 19

7 Beyond fixed or regular limits

My Dove, but once let loose, I doubt
Wou'd ne'er return, had not the Flood been *out*
Cowley, The Mistress, Welcome

It was the sort of thing of which he might have died had the floods been *out*, or the atmosphere as deleterious as it sometimes was *Mrs Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv

8 So as to be exposed or made bare, as by rents in one's clothing

If you be *out*, sir, I can mend you *Shak*, J C I 1 19

It is a fervour not very frequent to embrace Religion in rags, and virtue when it is vagrant and mendicant, *out* at heels and elbows
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 257

In three Weeks he shall be bare-foot, in a Month *out* at Knees with begging an Alms
Congreve, Way of the World, iv 12

9 In a state of disclosure, so as to be no longer concealed

Yes, yes, all is *out*, I now see the whole affair
Goldsmith, Good natured Man, v

10 In a state of advanced development, specifically, of plants, in foliage, in blossom, in bloom.

The hedges were so full of wild flowers, the trees were so thickly *out* in leaf *Dickens* Bleak House, xviii

I believe the weeping willows will be *out* by that time, and we can have real branches Won't that be splendid! *H B Stowe*, Oldtown p 409

11. Away from the mark; in error; wrong; out of line, time, key, and the like as, he is quite *out* in his guess, the soprano is *out* with the other parts

Raise your notes, you're *out* fie fie!
B Jonson, Poetaster, iv 3

He had no opinion of reputed felicities below and apprehended men widely *out* in the estimate of such happiness *Sir T Browne*, To a Friend

He is *out* if he thinks the whole world is blind
Swift Bickerstaff Papers

The convex has to be done so correctly that, if the lens is the 100th part of an inch *out*, its value is destroyed
Mayhew

12 In a state of confusion or perplexity, puzzled, at a loss.

Very good orators, when they are *out*, they will spit
Shak, As you Like It, iv 1 76

Do I not looke pale, as fearing to be *out* in my speech? Nay, haue I not all the signes of a Prologue about me?
T Heywood, Prologue to Four Prentices of London

13 In a state of completion, over, at an end

Our hour
Is fully *out* *Shak* A and C, iv 9 33

He was here fourskore years of age (if not all *out*) when he dyed *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 408

When Molly came home from the party to night
The party was *out* at nine *St Nicholas*, XVI 363

14 In a state of exhaustion or extinction

When the butt is *out*, we will drink water not a drop before. *Shak*, Tempest, iii 2 1

When thy goods are gone and spent, the lamp of their love is *out* *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 481

The fire *out*, and — the tankard of ale *out* too!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 74

"Woman! woman!" cried Pluck, "the keg is *out*, it [the rum] is all gone!" *S Judd*, Margaret, I 6

15 Abroad, away. Especially — (*a*) Away from port outward bound on the outward voyage as, when three days *out* we fell in with a wreck

The cargo I have fitted out, the freight and assurance *out* and home, the customs to the queen, and the interest of my own money, and besides all these expenses a reasonable profit to myself *Steele*, Spectator No 174

(*b*) At large, on the march, afield or in the field, on duty on a hunting expedition, on the dueling ground as, the militia were *out* in force, the bushwhackers are *out*, the hounds are *out*, he was *out* in 1745 (that is, with the Jacobites)

Saue Hector — was *oute*, as aunter befalle,
In a countre by courasse that of the coron holde
Ffor play or for purpos
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1707

You need not to have pricked me, there are other men fitter to go *out* than I *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, iii 2 126

I saw that there was no Credit to be given to his Word, for I was a Week *out* with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild that we did not get one
Dampier, Voyages, I 464

There sat Arthur on the dais throne,
And those that had gone *out* upon the Quest,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them
And those that had not, stood before the king
Tennyson, Holy Grail

(*c*) Abroad absent in foreign lands, beyond the sea.

If any wight had spoke whil he was *oute*
To hire of love he hadde of it no doute [fear]
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 966

He hath been *out* nine years, and away he shall again
Shak, Lear, I 1 33

16 To others, to outside parties, as for use at interest, premium, commission, wages, etc as, to lend *out* money, to let *out* lodgings, to farm *out* a contract; to hire *out* by the day

They that were full have hired *out* themselves for bread
1 Sam ii 5

He shall, if he be minded to travel, put *out* money upon his return, and have hands enough to receive it upon any terms of repayment *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p 129

17 To an end (*a*) To a conclusion or settlement as, to hear one *out*, to face or fight it *out*, to hold *out* to the last to have it *out* with an opponent

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold *out*
Against the wrackful siege of battering days?
Shak, Sonnets, lxv

I cannot be heard *out*, they cut me off,
As if I were too saucy
Beau and Fl, King and No King, I 1

Fly, envious Time, till thou run *out* thy race
Milton, Time

Week in, week *out* from morn till night
You can hear his bellows blow
Longfellow The Village Blacksmith

Her brother had it *out* with the archdeacon about the Bristol guano *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xviii

(*b*) To development, completion, consummation or perfection to a successful issue as to work *out* a plan to spell *out* a message, to make *out* or puzzle *out* something obscure to carve *out* a fortune, to eke *out* a livelihood, to deck *out* a room

Work *out* your own salvation with fear and trembling
Phil ii 12

She laughed at no mistakes they made, but helped them *out* with modesty *Swift*, Death of Stella

The church furnished him *out*, and provided a pinnace to transport him *Winthrop*, Hist New England, II 76

On the 6th of May, the festa of St Catharine, when a procession of priests and acolytes and little girls

dressed *out* in white carry a splendid silver image of their patroness about the city
J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 66.

(c) To exhaustion, extinction, or conclusion, to the end, so as to finish or exhaust or be exhausted or consumed, so as to bring to naught or render useless as, the supplies have given *out* to wear *out*, to eat *out* (consume) to pump *out* a well, or bail *out* a boat, to put *out* one's eyes or a light

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. Prov xxxi 18

You wear *out* a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a fosset seller
Shak, Cor, II 1 78

Betray'd captiv'd, and both my eyes put *out*
Milton, S A, l 33

I eglon on leglon on thy foeman roll,
And weary *out* his arm – thou canst not quell his soul
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st 9

Ring *out* the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi

18 So as to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or refuse as, to sweep *out* a room, to thresh *out* grain, to weed *out* a garden

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth *out* the corn Deut xxv 4

Mercury can warrant *out*
His undertakings, and make all things good
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 1

19 Without stint or reserve, in an open and unreserved manner, fully, completely, thoroughly; outright, hence, plainly, clearly, loudly as, to speak *out*, to read *out* the names, to call or cry *out*, to ring or sing *out*

Swears he [Cupid] will shoot no more, but play with sparrows
And be a boy right *out*. *Shak*, Tempest, Iv 1 101

Speake *out*, Maisters, I would not have that word stick in your teeth, or in your throat
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt,
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*
Pope, Epil to Satires, I 36

I have seen Stuart once he seems tormented to death with friends, but he talked *out* about Paris very fairly and pleasantly *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang *out* like hollow woods at hunting tide
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

All out† See *all* — **Bred out** See *bred* **From out of** See *from out*, under *out*, *prep* — **From this out** See *from* — **In and out**, to and fro, in waving lines

The glancing lines of Giddyburn *in and out, in and out* — showed like a Malay's krees
J W Palmer, After his kind, p 20

Out and away, in a preeminent degree, by far

Upolu is *out and away* the best island to possess, both commercially and politically
Nineteenth Century, XIX 310

Out and out, to the utmost, thoroughly and completely, absolutely, without qualification

For *oute and oute* he is the worthyeste,
Save oonly Lector, which that is the beste
Chaucer, Troilus, II 739

Allodial land was land in which a man had the full and entire property which he held (as the saying is) *out and out*
Sir E Creasy, Eng Const, p 69

Out of. [In this connection *out* is properly an adverb, and *of* a preposition, but *out of* may be regarded as a compound preposition, like *into* or *upon*.] (*a*) Forth from (1) From within from the bounds, precincts possession, containing, holding or grasp of as, *out of* the door or window *out of* his clutches, *out of* the darkness and silence

There than demet the duke as by du right,
All his londes to lose & launche *out of* towne
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), I 12800

The sword was never yet *out of* theyr hand
Spenser, State of Ireland

See where he looks *out of* the window
Shak, 1 of the 8, v 1 56

Thou, at the sight
Pleased, *out of* heaven shalt look down and smile
Milton, P L, III 257

The Butler refused to scratch Hough's name *out of* the buttery book *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, viii

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you *out of* the crannies
Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall

(2) From an origin, source, or place of derivation or supply as, *out of* evil good often comes

She shall be called Woman, because she was taken *out of* Man Gen ii 23

And let him that is on the housetop not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything *out of* his house Mark xiii 15

These my sky robes spun *out of* Iris' woof
Milton, Comus 1 88

There came in my time to the Coll one Nathaniel Conopios *out of* Greece *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace
Bp Stillingfleet

A military despotism rose *out of* the confusion
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh

(3) From, as a motive or reason, on account of as, he did it *out of* kindness, pity, fear, etc

Out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto you 2 Cor II 4

Out of my love to you, I came hither
Shak, As you Like it, I 1 137

I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,
Not *out of* levity but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing
Milton, S A, I 880

I resolved to walk it, *out of* cheapness, but my unhappy curiosity is such that I find it always my interest to take coach *Steele*, Spectator, No 454

I took my place on the stage, whence I could see the actors of my poor piece I suppose the performers gave me a wide berth *out of* pity for me
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxx

(4) From among, from the midst of, by selection from

Officers chosen by the people yearly *out of* themselves, to order all things with public consent
Hooker, Eccles Polity, Pref, II

I have chosen you *out of* the world John xvi 19

They all or any six of them agreeing as before, may choose their president *out of* themselves
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 125

The Northermost of them [islands] where we first anchored I called the Duke of Grafton's Isle as soon as we landed on it, having married my Wife *out of* his Dutchess's Family *Dampier*, Voyages, I 422

(5) From, by means of, by

Hold 3ou *out of* hele gates
William of Palerne, l 1691

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength Ps viii 2

I learnt it *out of* women's faces *Shak*, W T, II 1 12

(*b*) Forth from, so as to pass or reach beyond beyond the lines, limits, scope, sphere, reach, or influence of as, to be *out of* sight, *out of* hearing, *out of* date, time *out of* mind (that is beyond the reach of memory)

Laughing is reprooveable if it be *out of* measure
Babees Book (E E T S), p 105

If this had not been a gentlewoman, she should have been buried *out of* Christian burial *Shak*, Hamlet, v 1 28

Oh antiquity!
Thy great examples of nobility
Are *out of* imitation
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, I 1

Joseph S William! stop Mr Stanley, if he's not gone.
Rowley Oh, he's *out of* reach, I believe
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v 1

(*c*) Without bereft of

He wax nelȝ *out of* his witte for wrath & for anger
William of Palerne, l 1204

Now *out of* doubt, Antipholus is mad
Shak C of E, IV 3 83

Ooms! he's out of sight! and I'm *out of* breath! for my part! O, Sir Anthony, why didn't you stop him? why didn't you stop him?
Sheridan, The Rivals, v 2

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind
S Butler, Hudibras

No one can get *out of* books, as some improvident people do of matches or coffee, and offer the fact as an excuse for borrowing *The Author*, I 58

Out of all hot See *hot* — **Out of all nick**† See *nick* — **Out of assize**†, not in accordance with the statutory dimensions or weight

That everich chaloun ouer thre ellen of lengthe *out of a syse* be forfeted *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 352.

Out of blood, breath, etc See the nouns — **Out of condition,** in poor condition, unserviceable

The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers' mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so affectionately cared for that they seldom get *out of condition*
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 826

Out of countenance See *countenance* — **Out of course,** out of order, disordered

All the foundations of the earth are *out of course*
Ps lxxxii 5

Out of court, in *law*, dismissed or dropped from the cause usually said of one who by some default or for a defect in his case has lost his status as a suitor, and is no longer entitled to prosecute or defend the cause, unless by leave or fresh appearance — **Out of cry,** out of reach, inaccessible or not obtainable

I mused very much, what made them so to lie,
Sith in their country Downe is rife, and feathers *out of cree*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 387

Out of date See *date*† — **Out of diapason, doors, drawing, dread**†, **fashion** See the nouns. — **Out of frame**†, out of order, irregular, disordered

The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame*
Latimer

And therewithal came Curiousness and carped *out of frame*
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng Garner, I 39)

Like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever *out of frame*
Shak, L L L, III 1 198

Out of gear, hand, hart, humor See the nouns **Out of (his) time,** after completion of an agreed term of apprenticeship said of an apprentice — **Out of joint,** See *joint* — **Out of kilter** or **kelter** See *kilter* — **Out of level,** not on the same plane, uneven, as a table — **Out of one's beat** See *beat*† — **Out of one's element** See *element*, 4 — **Out of one's head** See *head* — **Out of order, place, plumb, pocket, print, reason, register, season, sorts, square, temper.** See the nouns — **Out of the common,** or **out of common,** unusual, extraordinary, more or less remarkable

I daresay Mr Lobyer is tired of being a millionaire — there are so many millionaires nowadays — and a man must be a billionaire if he wants to be anything *out of the common*.
Miss Braddon, Lady's Mile, xxii.

Out of the way. See *way* — **Out of time, touch, trim, true, tune, winding, work.** See the nouns

II, *prep.* **1.** From the interior of, forth from.

You have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them *Shak*, Cor, v 2 41

In and *out*
The figures [of a carven chair], like a serpent, ran a scroll
Tennyson, Holy Grail

2 On the exterior of, outside of

The gods confound – hear me, you good gods all
The Athenians both within and *out* that wall!
Shak, T of A, Iv 1 88.

3†. Beyond, past.

William wel wiȝtli with oute any fere,
Mornyng *out* mesure to Meliot he wendes,
& siked ful sadli
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 1640.

[The use of *out* as a preposition is obsolete or poetic. A prepositional use is generally secured by subjoining *of*, *from*, or some other preposition to the adverb *out*. As a preposition *out* is often pleonastically preceded by *from*, *from out of* being also used in place of *from out*

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway *from out* my heart
Shak, Rich II, Iv 1 206

Like that self begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives *Milton*, S A, I 1708

Satan landed safe
From out of Chaos *Milton*, P L, x 317

In those old days, one summer noon, an arm
Rose up *from out* the bosom of the lake
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur

All feebleness *from out* her did she cast
With thought of love and death that drew anear
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 318]

[In composition *out* has either its ordinary adverbial sense, as in *outcast*, *outcome*, *outlook* etc, or a prepositional force as in *outdoors*, or forms transitive verbs denoting a going beyond or surpassing of the object of the verb, in doing the act expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as in *outrun*, *outshine*, *outvenom*, etc In the last use especially *out* may be used with almost any noun or verb Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered below, and if of modern formation they are left without further etymological note.]

out (out), *interj* [Imperative and exclamatory use of *out*, *adv*.] Begone! away! See the verb

Oute! oute! I go wode [mad] for wo *York Plays*, p 3

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Shak Lucrece, l 1016

Cal I would kill the King,
That wrong'd you and your daughter!
Mel Out, traitor!
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, iii 2

Out out hyena! these are thy wonted arts,
And arts of every woman false like thee
Milton S A, I 748

"*Out* you imp of Satan!" said his master, "vanish – begone – or my conjuring rod goes about your ears!"
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel

Out, harrow†! alas help me! See *harrow*! *Skelton* — **Out on, out upon,** shame on a curse on

Oute on thi, Lucifer, Iudan! oure lyghte has thee lorne
York Plays, p 5

I am wild as winter,
Ambitious as the devil *out upon* me!
I hate myself, sir *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Iv 4

Out on my wretched humour! it is that
Makes me thus monstrous in true humane eyes
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III 2

Now, *out upon* thee, canting knave!
Whittier, The Exiles

Out with (*a*) Away with

Joseph S Sir, by heaven you shall go!
Charles S Ay, *out with* him, certainly!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v 3

(*b*) Draw, do, say, etc, at once

Out with thy sword and, hand in hand with me
Rush to the chamber of this hated king
Beau and Fl Maid's Tragedy, Iv 2

Out with it, Sir John, do not envy your friend the pleasure of hearing *B Jonson*, Epicœne, v 1

out (out), *a* and *n.* [< *out*, *adv*.] **I.** *a* **1** External; exterior used in composition as, which side — the *out*side or the inside?

I wish 200 footemen and fiftye horsemen to be placed soe as they mighte keepe bothe the O Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out* skirte of Meathe in awe *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out* edge and circumference of that circle *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I 13

2†. Outlying, used in composition as, *out*post, *out*house

Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this *oute* ȝles
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 30

Cephalonia is an *out* Iland in the dominions of Grecia *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 168

3†. Out of the way, remote; foreign

For this cause also doe I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the *outest* corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence
Spenser, State of Ireland

4†. Unpaid; still due: as, "*out* charges," *Paston Letters*, III 126.

II. *n*. 1. One who is out, specifically, in *politics*, one out of office: opposed to an *in*. In this sense used chiefly in the plural.

> There was then [1775] only two political parties, the ins and the *outs*. *J Hutton*.

> It was no longer an individual struggle, but a party contest between the ins and *outs*. *Dickens*, Sketches from our Parish, iv.

2. See *ins and outs*, under *in*[1], *n*.—3. Leave to go out; an outing; a holiday ramble or excursion. [Colloq.]

> Us London lawyers don't often get an *out*, and when we do, we like to make the most of it. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xii.

> She classed her scholars, heard their a b, abs, acorns and abandonments, gave them their *outs*, rapped with the ferule on the window to call them in—the only application she made of the instrument in question. *S Judd*, Margaret, ii 1.

Out to out, from outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness: applied to measurements. *Encyc Dict*.

out (out), *v*. [< ME *outen*, < AS. *ūtian*, put out, utter (= OHG *ūzon*, MHG *ūzen*, put out, refl. go out), < *ūt*, out: see *out*, *adv*. Cf. *utter*. In the intransitive use *out* is the adverb used elliptically (*go*, *come*, or some other verb being understood).] **I.** *trans*. 1. To put out, expel, eject, oust.

> The Bishop of Segovia ... was *outed* of his Office, banished the Court, and confined to his Diocese. *Howell*, Letters, I iii 21.

> Thomas Cranmer was *outed* of his Fellowship in Jesus College for being married. *Fuller*, Hist Camb Univ, vi 34.

> Some of the ministers that had been *outed* for their nonconformity holding conventicles in Northamptonshire, my Uncle Benjamin and Father Josiah adhered to them. *Franklin*, Autobiography, p 9.

2†. To sell, dispose of, get rid of.

> With daunger *oute* we al oure chaffare,
> Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
> *Chaucer*, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 521.

3†. To display, publish, utter.

> Who so that listeth *outen* his folye,
> Lat him come forth, and lerne multiplye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 281.

II. *intrans*. To go or come out; begone, be off; be removed or disclosed.

> Thus plagud & torturde with dispaire & feare,
> *Out* must the fact, he con noe more forbeare.
> *Times Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p 109.

> At the length truth will *out*. *Shak*, M of V, ii 2 85.

> I have no great devotion ... at this instant,
> But for a prayer or two I will not *out*, sir.
> *Beau and Fl*, Knight of Malta, iv 2.

> There, you see relationship, like murder, will *out*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii 1.

outact (out-akt'), *v*. **I.** *trans*. To exceed in acting.

> With that he fetch'd a groan,
> And fell again into a swoon,
> Shut both his eyes, and stopp'd his breath,
> And to the life *out acted* death.
> *S Butler*, Hudibras, II iii 1146.

> He has made me heir to treasures
> Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining.
> *Otway*.

II. *intrans*. To act openly and boldly.

> Almost from the first there had stood out among the Kentuckians some broad, outspeaking, *outacting* exhibitions of exuberant animal vigor, of unbridled animal spirits. *Harper's Mag*, LXXIX 553.

out-active† (out-ak'tiv), *v*. *t*. To exceed in activity.

> No wonder if the younger *out active* those who are more ancient. *Fuller*, Worthies (London), II 335.

out-and-out, *adv*. See *out and out*, under *out*, *adv*.

> He could spar better than Knuckles, the private, and was the best batter and bowler, *out and out*, of the regimental club. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiii.

out-and-out (out'and-out'), *a*. [< *out and out*, *adv*.: see under *out*, *adv*.] Thorough, thorough-paced, absolute, genuine, complete, unqualified: as, an *out-and-out* swindle. [Colloq.]

> The want of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are not their *out and out* property. *Saturday Rev*.

out-and-outer (out'and-ou'tėr), *n*. A thorough-goer; a first-rate fellow; one to be depended upon. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Master Clive was pronounced an *out and outer*, a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvii.

> I am the man as is guaranteed by unimpeachable references to be an *out and outer* in morals. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

outas[1]†, *n*. [Also *utas*, *utis*, < ME *outas*, *utas*, < OF (AF) *utas*, *utes*, *ute*, the eighth, < *ut*, *uit*, F *huit*, < L *octo* = E *eight*: see *eight*[1].] The octave (of a feast).

> I ette say these masses be ȝour hestes
> With Inne the *vtas* of the festes.
> *Political Poems*, etc (ed Furnivall) p. 87.

> The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the *outas* of Easter the yeere 1328, burnt at Hoggis. *Holland*, tr of Camden, ii 181. (*Davies*.)

outas[2]†, *n*. [Early mod E. also *outes*, *utis*, *utas*, < ME *outas*, *outas*, *outhees*, < ML *uthesium*, outcry, hue and cry, < AS., etc., *ut*, out, + ML *hucsium*, *hutesium*, etc., hue: see *hue*[2]. The word has been assimilated to *outas*[1].] Hue, hue and cry; outcry; uproar.

> Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage
> Armed compleint, *outhees*, and fiers out rage.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l 1154.

> God graunte, and at the reverence of God help too, that an *outas* and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales, preying hym for the weel of the cuntre. *Paston Letters*, I 186.

> Hee singeth as wee vse heere in Englande to hallow, whope, or showte at houndes, and the rest of the company answere him with this *Owtis*, Igha, Igha, Igha. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 281.

outas[2]†, *v*. *i*. [< *outas*[2], *n*.] To cry out with a loud voice; shout.

> These cried there, like mad moody Bedlams, as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned", their wise preachers *outasing* the same at Paul's cross. *Bp Bale*, Select Works, p 244.

outask (out-ask'), *v*. *t*. [= OFries *utaskia* = Dan *udaske*, challenge, as *out* + *ask*[1].] To announce as about to be married by the third publication of banns; ask in church for the last time. [Prov Eng.]

> All other suitors were left in the lurch,
> And the parties had even been *out asked* in church.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II 286.

out-at-elbows (out'at-el'bōz), *a*. [< *out at elbows*: see *out*, *adv*., 8.] Worn out; threadbare; used up, trite.

> The threadbare and *out at elbows* theory of the Separators. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI 479.

outbalance (out-bal'ans), *v*. *t*. To outweigh, exceed in weight or effect.

> Hardiness, strength, and valour *out balanced* in the public estimation the accomplishments of the mind. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 5.

outbar (out-bär'), *v*. *t*. To bar out, especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications.

> Which [bordragings] to *outbarre*, with painefull pyonings,
> From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
> *Spenser*, F Q, II x 63.

outbargain (out-bär'gān), *v*. *t*. To overreach or get the better of in a bargain.

> The two parties [in the marriage market] with their opposite interests stand at bay, or try to outwit or *outbargain* each other. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix. (*Davies*.)

outbear† (out-bãr'), *v*. *t*. [< ME *outberen* = Sw *utbära* = Dan. *udbære*, < *out* + *bear*[1].] To bear out, support. *Palsgrave*.

outbid (out-bid'), *v*. *t*. To bid more than; go beyond in the offer of a price.

> There is a good angel about him, but the devil *outbids* him too. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, ii 4 363.

> I was *outbid* for Oliver Cromwell's nightcap. *Walpole*, Letters, II 507.

outbidder (out-bid'ėr), *n*. One who outbids. *Ash*.

outblast (out-blást'), *v*. *t*. [< ME *outblasten*, < *out* + *blast*[1].] To blow out.

outblown (out'blōn), *a*. Inflated, swelled with wind.

> At their roots grow floating palaces,
> Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

outblush (out-blush'), *v*. *t*. To surpass in blushing, exceed in rosy color.

> From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled,
> Which in my softer hours, you oft have sworn,
> With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.
> *Gay*, Elegies, Panthea.

outbluster (out-blus'tėr), *v*. *t*. To exceed in blustering, get the better of by blustering, oust or deprive by means of blustering.

> If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me, pass the article under their shawls, ... *out bluster* the policeman, ... those beings are not what I take them to be. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George IV.

outboard (out'bōrd), *a*. *Naut*., outward: noting anything that is without or on or toward the outside of a ship: as, the *outboard* works, the *outboard* end of a propeller-shaft. See *inboard*.

outboard (out'bōrd), *adv*. *Naut*., in a direction laterally away from the center of a ship: the opposite of *inboard*: as, to move an object *outboard*.

out-bolt† (out-bōlt'), *v*. *t*. To bolt out.

> Those ... first blot out Episcopacy, that they may blot and *out bolt*, set up and pull down Magistracy. *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 557. (*Davies*.)

outbond (out'bond), *a*. In *arch*. See *inbond*.

outborn (out'born), *a*. Foreign, not native. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

outbound (out'bound), *a*. Outward bound.

> Triumphant flames upon the water float,
> And *out bound* ships at home their voyage end.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st 204.

outbounds (out'boundz), *n*. *pl*. Outward bounds; extreme limits or boundaries.

> Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingfoord, which are now the most *out boundes* and abandoned places in the English Pale. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outbowed (out'bōd), *a*. Bowed or bent outward, curved outward, bellied.

> The convex or *out bowed* side of a vessell will hold nothing. *Bp Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

outbrag (out-brag'), *v*. *t*. 1. To surpass in bragging or bravado, outbrave.—2†. To surpass in beauty.

> His phœnix down began but to appear,
> Like unshorn velvet, on that termless skin
> Whose bare *out bragg'd* the web it seem'd to wear.
> *Shak*, Lover's Complaint, l 95.

outbraid†, *v*. *i*. [< ME *outbreiden*, *outebreyden* (pret *outebreyde*), awake, < *out* + *braid*, move, rouse, etc.: see *braid*[1].] To awake.

outbrast†, *v*. *i*. An obsolete variant of *outburst*. *Chaucer*.

outbrave (out-brāv'), *v*. *t*. To surpass in braving or defying, exceed in daring or audacity.

> I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
> *Outbrave* the heart most daring on the earth,
> To win thee, lady. *Shak*, M of V, ii 1 28.

> He doth bear a golden bow,
> And a quiver, hanging low,
> Full of arrows that *outbrave*
> Dian's shafts. *B Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

outbray† (out-brā'), *v*. *t*. [< *out* + *bray*, used as a variant of *breathe* or perhaps *braid*[1].] To breathe out.

> The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed*. *Fairfax*.

> Whiles the sad pang approaching shee does feele,
> *Brayes out* her latest breath, and up her eies doth seele.
> *Spenser*, F Q, II i 38.

outbrazen (out-brā'zn), *v*. *t*. To exceed in brazening, disconcert or discomfit with a brazen face or impudence. *Johnson*.

outbreak (out'brāk), *n*. 1. A breaking out; an outburst; a sudden and violent manifestation: as, an *outbreak* of fever, an *outbreak* of popular indignation.

> Breathe his faults so quaintly
> That they may seem the taints of liberty,
> The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.
> *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 1 33.

2. A rupture of the peace; a public disturbance or riot.

> A Whiteboy *outbreak*, attended by the usual circumstances of disorder and violence, took place while Burke was in Ireland (1761–3). *J Morley*, Burke, p 27.

outbreak (out-brāk'), *v*. *i*. [= OFries *utbreka* = D *uitbreken* = MLG *ūtbreken* = G *ausbrechen*, as *out* + *break*.] To break or burst forth.

> Disordinate authority, thus gain'd,
> Knew not at first, or durst not, to proceed
> With an *out breaking* course, but stood restrain'd
> Within the compass of respective heed.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

> Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated. *Sir T Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p 47.

> From her worn tried heart there did *outbreak*
> Wild sobs and weeping.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II 14.

outbreaker (out'brā-ker), *n*. A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southey*.

outbreaking (out'brā"king), *n*. The act of breaking out; an outbreak.

out-breast† (out-brest'), *v*. *t*. To surpass in power of breast, chest, or voice; outsing.

> I have heard
> Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' the night
> With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
> Anon the other, then again the first,
> And by and by *out breasted*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 3.

outbreathe (out-brēTH'), *v*. **I.** *trans*. 1. To exhaust or deprive of breath.

> These mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
> Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed*,
> To Harry Monmouth. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, i 1 108.

2. To breathe out, expire.

> That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser*.

II. *intrans*. To issue as the breath, exhale.

> No smoak nor steam, *out breathing* from the kitchen?
> There's little life i' th' hearth then.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i 1.

outbrest†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst*.

outbring (out-bring'), *v. t.* [ME *outbringen*, < AS *uthcngan* (= D *uitbrengen* = MLG. *utbringen* = G *ausbringen* = Sw *utbringa* = Dan *udbringe*), < *ūt*, out, + *bringan*, bring.] To bring out; deliver, utter, express.

Thus muche as now, O wommanlich wif
I may *outebringe* *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii 107

out-brother† (out'bruтн'ėr), *n.* An out-pensioner.

That good old blind bibber of Hellcon [Homer] came begging to one of the chief cities of Greece and promised them a vast corpulent volumes of immortality if they would bestowe upon him but a slender *outbrother's* annuity of mutton and broth
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

outbud (out-bud'), *v. i.* To bud out; sprout forth.

Such one it was as that renowmed Snake
Which great Alcides in Stremona slew,
Whose many heades *out budding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labor to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 17

outbuild (out-bild'), *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

outbuilding (out'bil'ding), *n.* A building near or subordinate to a main building, an outhouse.

A huge load of oak wood was passing through the gate way, towards the *out buildings* in the rear
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

outburn (out-bėrn'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To burn away, be consumed by fire.

She burn'd out love, as soon as straw *out burneth*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, 1. 98.

II. *trans.* To exceed in burning, burn longer than.

Amazing period! when each mountain height
Out burns Vesuvius, rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 165.

We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit
Lamps which *outburn'd* Canopus.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

outburst (out-bėrst'), *v. i.* [< ME. **outbersten*, *outbresten*, *outbrasten*, < *out* + *burst*.] To burst out.

Tho bigan his teres more *outebreste*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 257.

outburst (out'bėrst), *n.* [< *outburst*, *v.*] A breaking or bursting out, a violent issue or discharge, an outbreak; as, an *outburst* of wrath.

outburst-bank (out'berst-bangk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the middle part in elevation of a sea-embankment. The normal ratio of its base to its height is as two to one.

outby, outbye (out'bī), *adv.* [< *out* + *by*[1].] 1. Outside, outdoors, abroad; at some distance from home; as, I had been *outby* and had just got home. the opposite of *inby*. [Scotch.]—2. In *mining*, going out of the mine or in the direction of the shaft: the opposite of *inby*.

outby (out'bī), *a.* [< *outby*, *adv.*] Outlying, remote or sequestered. [Scotch.]

outcarry (out-kar'i), *v. t.* To carry out, export.

Sum of the *out carried* commodities in value and custom, £294,184 17 2. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 17.

outcast (out-kast'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outcasten*, *outkesten* (= Sw *utkasta* = Dan *udkaste*); < *out* + *cast*[1].] To throw out, cast forth, expel, reject.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out to labour by all means they can to *outcast* the Court.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 156. (*Davies*.)

outcast (out'kast), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outecaste*, pp. of the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cast out, thrown away, rejected, hence, forsaken, forlorn, miserable, specifically, despised socially.

I all alone beweep my *outcast* state
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

The fugitive bond woman, with her son,
Outcast Nehaloth, yet found here relief
Milton, P. R., ii. 309.

Ghosts of *outcast* women return lamenting,
Purged not in Lethe. *Swinburne*, Sapphics.

II. *n.* 1† That which is thrown away or cast forth, refuse.

Oute caste (or refuse). *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A person expelled or driven out, an exile, one who is rejected or despised.

I will heal thee of thy wounds saith the Lord; because they called thee an *Outcast* saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after. Jer. xxx. 17.

O blood besotted Neapolitan
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 118.

He dies, and *outcast* of each church and state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 204.

3. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns*. [Scotch.]—4. In *malting* and *brewing*, increase by measure in the bulk of malt as compared with the bulk of the unmalted grain from which the malt was made. It is generally computed in bushels, and varies from 3 to 8 per cent. =**Syn. 2.** Reprobate, vagabond, tramp, pariah.

outcaste (out'kāst), *n.* [Same as *outcast*, spelled and used so as to simulate a different origin, namely < *out* + *caste*.] In India, one who has suffered expulsion from caste.

On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses. If the *out caste* be a soulless woman she is accounted dead, and funeral rites are performed for her. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 191.

Besides the four castes [of India], there is a large population known as Pariahs or *outcastes*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 50.

outcasting† (out'kas'ting), *n.* [< ME. **outcasting*, *outkestinge*, verbal n. of *outcast*, *v.*] 1. That which is thrown out or rejected, offscouring, hence, figuratively, of persons, a reprobate, a castaway.

As clensyngis of this world we ben maad the *outcastynge* of alle thingis til yit. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 13.

2. That which a tree puts forth, a shoot.

The vifte [fifth] *out kestynge* of the ike stocke [the tree of pride] is scorn. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

outcatch (out-kach'), *v. t.* To overtake. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

outcept† (out-sept'), *prep.* and *conj.* [A forced form for *except*, by substitution of *out* for *ex-* (L. *ex*, out). Cf. *outtake*.] Except, unless.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Turfe Any other county
In the kingdom
Pan. Outcept I cut.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

outch, *interj.* See *ouch*[2].

outchase (out-chās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outchacen*, < *out* + *chase*[1].] To chase away, put to flight.

In so moche that o [one] gode Cristene man in gode Beleeve, schulde overcomen and *out chacen* a 1000 cursed mysbeleevynge men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

outclearance (out'klēr'ans), *n.* Clearance from a port.

You will find the duties high at *outclearance*.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

outclimb (out-klīm'), *v. t.* To climb beyond, surpass by or as by climbing, rise higher than, overtop.

Her buildings laid
Flat with the earth that were the pride of time,
And did the barbarous Memphian heaps *outclimb*.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

They must be several or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *out climb* their native height.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

outcome (out'kum), *n.* [< ME. *outcome*, *utcume*, < *out* + *come*.] **1.** A going forth, a marauding expedition, incursion, inroad. Compare *outroad*.—**2.** That which comes out of or results from something else, issue, result.

The Crusades were the *outcome* of a combination between monasticism and knighthood.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., i. 333.

The modern direct way of looking at things—the perfectly natural *outcome* of habit of every man's dealing with a thing for himself, and of first necessarily looking to see what the thing actually is.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 91.

Politicians, happily, seldom live to see the final *outcome* of their aspirations. *Stubbs*, Med. and Mod. Hist., p. 20.

out-comeling†, *n.* [ME. *outcomlyng*, < *out* + *comeling*.] A stranger, a foreigner.

Wost thou not wel that thou wonest here a wyze strange,
An *out comlyng*, a carle, we kylle of thyn heued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 876.

outcompass (out-kum'pas), *v. t.* To exceed due bounds, stretch or extend beyond.

If, then, such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge how large soever, lest it should make it swell or *out compass* itself.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

out-corner†, *n.* A remote or obscure place, a retired nook.

Through the want of catechizing many who are well skilled in some dark *out corners* of divinity have lost themselves in the beaten road thereof.
Fuller, Holy State, II. ix. 5.

outcountenance† (out-koun'te-nans), *v. t.* **1.** To outface, confront or oppose undauntedly.

While high Content in whatsoever chance
Makes the brave mind the starres *outcountenance*.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 14. (*Davies*.)

2. To put out of countenance.

Lucanio, loath to be *outcountenanst*, followed his aduise.
Greene, Groats worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

out-court (out'kōrt), *n.* The exterior or outer court; the precinct.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *out courts* of Heaven, [may] chance to apostatize finally, and to perish.
South, Sermons, VII. xi.

outcrack† (out-krak'), *v. t.* **1.** To outbrag; surpass in boasting.

Heele *out cracke* a Germaine when hee is drunke.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

2. To outshine, surpass in show or pretensions.

Roberto aduised his brother . . . to furnish himselfe with more crownes, least hee were *outcrackt* with new comers. *Greene*, Groats worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

outcrafty (out-kraf'ti), *v. t.* To exceed in craft or cunning, overpower by guile.

That drug damn'd Italy hath *out crafted* him,
And he's at some hard point.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 15.

outcreep (out-krēp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outecrepen*, < *out* + *creep*.] To creep out.

It gan *outecrepe* at som crevace
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2080.

outcrier (out'krī'ėr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims, specifically, one who proclaims a sale, a public crier, an auctioneer.

That all such Citizens as . . . should be constrain'd to sell their Household stuff . . . should first cause the same to be cry'd thro the City, by a Man with a Bell, and then to be sold by the common *Outcry* appointed for that purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 394.

outcrop (out'krop), *n.* The appearing at the surface of a stratum or series of strata, or of a vein or ore-deposit of any kind. The outcrop of a metalliferous vein or lode is frequently more or less concealed by the accumulation of partly decomposed material (see *gossan*), the result of the decomposition and oxidation of the metalliferous part of the lode by atmospheric agencies. This is called by Cornish miners the *bral*. The outcrops of many veins, on the other hand, are very conspicuous, especially when the amount of ore present is small, quartz forming the predominating vein-stone of a large proportion of the mineral deposits, and being very indestructible. The outcrops of the stratified formations depend on the amount of inclination of the beds. When these lie quite horizontal, there can be no outcropping edges of the strata, except when the formation has been cut into by erosion. The position on the surface of any outcrop depends therefore, on the inclination of the bed or vein in question, and on the nature and amount of the erosion which has taken place. See cut under *dip*.

outcrop (out'krop), *v. t.* To crop out or up, specifically, in *geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground: said of strata.

outcry (out'krī), *n.*; pl. *outcries* (-krīz). **1.** A loud or vehement cry or crying, a cry of indignation or distress, clamor, confused noise, uproar.

Thy son is rather slaying them: that *outcry*
From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.
Milton, S. A., l. 1517.

The reason that there is such a general *outcry* among us against flatterers is that there are so very few good ones. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

2. An auction; auction.

I'll sell all at an *out cry*. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear at *outcry*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

A tax was first imposed upon property sold by auction by *outcry*, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other means of sale at auction, or where by the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 156.

outcry (out-krī'), *v. t.* To cry louder than, overcome in crying, hence, to excel in any way.

You shall have some so impudently aspected,
They will *outcry* the forehead of a man.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 1.

In all the storm we must *outcry* the noise of the tempest, and the voices of that thunder.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

out-cut (out'kut), *a.* Shaped by cutting away a part.

The sollerets are remarkable for the large *out cut* piece at the instep.
Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 12.

outdacious (out-dā'shus), *a.* [Also *owdacious*, a corruption of *audacious*.] Audacious, bold, impudent, forward. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdaciousness (out-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Audacity, impudence. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdare (out-dār'), *v. t.* **1.** To dare more than, surpass in daring.

O noble fellow!
Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword.
Shak., Cor. I. 4. 53.

2. To overcome by daring; defy.

It was myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 40.

You will raise me,
And make me *out dare* all my miseries?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v. t.* 1. In *horse-racing*, to distance. Hence—2. To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career.

outdo (out-dö'), *v. t.* To excel, surpass; perform beyond.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 150.

He who before *out did* Humanity. *Cowley*, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

outdoor (out'dōr), *a.* 1. Out of doors, outside of the house; exterior; in the open air: as, *outdoor* amusements.—2. Not cared for within doors or in a particular house (as a poor-house): as, *outdoor* paupers.—3. In Cornish pumping-engines, outward: as, the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the ordinary type of Cornish pumping engine the water is forced upward in the lift by the weight of the descending pump rod; this is the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the *indoor* stroke the rod is lifted by the pressure of the steam on the piston.—**Outdoor relief.** See *relief*.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of doors, out of the house; in the open air, abroad.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *n.* [< *outdoors*, *adv.*] The outer air or outer world beyond the limits of the house. [Colloq.]

Out doors was terrible to those who looked out of windows, and heard the raging wind . . . and could not summon resolution to go forth and breast and conquer the bluster. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 122.

out-dress† (out'dres), *n.* Festal garb, gala-dress.

I ha' but dight ye yet in the *out dress*,
And parel of Lairne.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

outdure† (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To outlast, endure to the end of.

I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out dure* danger.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

outdwell† (out-dwel'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

It is marvel he *out dwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 3.

out-edge (out'ej), *n.* The extreme edge, the furthest bound. [Rare.]

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out edge* and circumference of that circle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 13.

outen[1] (ou'tn), *prep.* [< ME. *outen*, *uten*, < AS. *utan*, from without, out: see *out*.] Out, out of, out from. [Obsolete or provincial.]

outen[1] (ou'tn), *a.* [A var. of *out*, *a.*, after *outen*[1], *prep.*] Being from without, strange, foreign, peculiar: as, an *outen* man. [Prov. Eng.]

outen[2] (ou'tn), *v. t.* [< *out* + *-en*[1].] To put out, extinguish: as, *outen* the light. [Prov. Eng.]

outener (out'nėr), *n.* [< *outen*[1] + *-er*[1].] A foreigner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outer[1] (ou'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outer*, < AS. *ūterra*, *ūttera* (= OHG. *ūzaro*, *ūzzaro*, *ūzo*, *ūzero*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*), outer, compar. of *ūt*, out: see *out*. Cf. *utter*, a doublet of *outer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the outside, that is without or on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*: as, the *outer* wall.

The *outer* cold. *Bryant*, Little People of the Snow.

Armed feet
Thro' the long gallery from the *outer* doors
Rang coming. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Time and space are therefore respectively the forms of inner and *outer* perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

2. Further removed, being outside with reference to some place or point regarded as inner or internal.

The sound of the cherubims' wings was heard even to the *outer* court. Ezek. x. 5.

One would pierce an *outer* ring,
And one an inner, here and there;
And last the master bowman, he,
Would cleave the mark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

Outer bailey. See *bailey*[1], 2.—**Outer bar,** in Great Britain, the junior barristers collectively, who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants at law who are admitted to plead within the bar. Hence *outer barristers*, or *utter barristers*, all who are not queen's counsel or serjeants at law.—**Outer form,** in *printing*. See *form*.—**Outer garment,** a garment worn outside of others, especially, a coat, cloak, etc., worn out of doors.—**Outer house, jib, malleolus, peridium,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *rifle-practice*: (*a*) The part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and thus nearer the outside. (*b*) A shot which strikes that part.

outer[1]† (ou'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *outren*, < *outer*, *a.* Cf. *utter*.] To utter.

outer[2] (ou'tėr), *n.* [Var. of *ouster*, *n.*, after *out*, *v.*, *outer*[1], or else < later OF. *outer*, F. *ôter*, oust: see *oust*[1], *ouster*.] In *law*, dispossession, an ouster.

outerest† (ou'tėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *outerest*, *outereste*, < *outer* + *-est*[1].] Extremest; remotest.

The sonne . . . comynge from hys *outereste* arysyng.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 6.

outerly† (ou'tėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *outerly*, < *outer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters.
N. Grew, Museum.

2. Utterly.

Than he lepte to and a valed the coyf of maile from his heed, and seide he wolde smyte it from the sholdres, but he wolde hym yelde *outerly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

outermost (ou'tėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [Superl. from *outer*[1].] Being on the extreme external part, remotest from the midst, most distant of a series: as, the *outermost* row.

outewith†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

outface (out-fās'), *v. t.* 1. To confront boldly, brave, defy.

And with presented nakedness *out face*
The winds and persecutions of the sky.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 11.

2. To keep or force by boldness. [Rare.]

Then did we two set on you four, and, with a word, *out faced* you from your prize, and have it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 283.

3. To face or stare down, confront with assurance, boastfully, or overbearingly, browbeat.

Dost thou come here to whine?
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 301.

Meer. O strange impudence,
That these should come to face their sin!
Fitz. And *outface*
Justice! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

4. To face out, counteract by assurance, put a good face on.

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have
That do *outface* it with their semblances.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 124.

outfall† (out-fal'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outfallen*, *owtefallen* (= D. *uitvallen* = G. *ausfallen* = Sw. *utfalla*), < *out* + *fall*[1].] To burst forth, as upon the enemy, make a sally.

outfall (out'fal), *n.* [= D. *uitval* = G. *ausfall*, sally, falling out, = Icel. *ūtfall*, ebbing tide, = Sw. *utfall* = Dan. *udfald*, sally, falling out, from the verb.] 1. The point or place of discharge of a river, drain, culvert, sewer, etc., mouth, embouchure.

Rivers with greedier speed run necre
Their *out falls* than at their springs.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour. (*Nares.*)

2†. A sudden eruption of troops from a fortified place; a sally.—3. A quarrel; a falling out. [Prov. Eng.]

outfangthef† (out'fang-thef), *n.* [ME. **outfangen thef*, AS. **ūtfangen theóf*: *ūtfangen*, < *ūt*, out, + *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, take; *theóf*, thief. See *infangthef*.] In *law*: (*a*) A liberty or privilege whereby a feudal lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

We haue granted also vnto them of our speciall grace that they haue *outfangthefe* in their lands within the Ports aforesaid. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 118.

(*b*) The felon so taken.

outfield (out'fēld), *n.* 1. In Scotland, arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it is exhausted. See *infield*.—2. A name given to uninclosed farm lands at a distance from the farmstead.—3. An outlying region, an undefined or indefinite sphere, district, or domain.

The enclosure of a certain district, larger or smaller, from the great *outfield* of thought or fact.
Trench, Study of Words (1851), p. 174.

out-field (out'fēld), *n.* See *field*, 3.

out-fielder (out'fēl"dėr), *n.* In ball-games, one of the fielders who is posted in the out-field.

outfit (out'fit), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or making preparation, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition, or for any purpose.—2. The articles prepared or expenses needed as outlay, as for an expedition, equipment of any kind and for any purpose, as a stock of goods, a team or rig, etc.—3. An establishment of any kind. [Slang, western U. S.]

Many *outfits* regularly shift their herds every spring and fall. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 498.

outfit (out'fit), *v. t.* [< *outfit*, *n.*] To fit out, equip, supply, provide necessaries for.

Freedom to transfer cargoes, to *outfit* vessels, buy supplies, obtain ice, engage sailors, procure bait, and traffic generally in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 785.

outfitter (out'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits, one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage, journey, or expedition; in general, one who provides the requisites for any business.

outfitting (out'fit-ing), *n.* Equipment in general, specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition, outfit.

outflank (out-flangk'), *v. t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuver, get the better of. See *flank*[1].

out-fleme†, *n.* [ME., < *out* + *fleme*.] One who is banished, an exile.

Me payed ful ille to be *out fleme*
So sodenly of that fayre regioun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1176.

out-fling (out'fling), *n.* A gibe, a sarcasm, a severe or contemptuous remark. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

outflow (out'flō), *n.* A flowing out or forth, efflux, issue.

outflow (out-flō'), *v. i.* To flow out.

Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?
Campbell.

outflush (out'flush), *n.* A sudden or violent glow or access of heat; hence, an ebullition. [Rare.]

An *outflush* of foolish young Enthusiasm.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 127.

outfly (out-flī'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To fly beyond, fly faster than; pass or surpass by rapidity of flight, outdistance, escape by superior swiftness.

His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 124.

II. *intrans.* To fly out, come suddenly into view.

He spake, and, to confirm his words, *outflew*
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 663.

outfoot (out-fut'), *v. t.* To outrun, go faster than. [Colloq.]

outform† (out'fōrm), *n.* External appearance.

For Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight
In meere *out formes*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epig. 114, To Mistress Philip Sidney.

outfort† (out'fōrt), *n.* An outlying fort, an outwork.

After re charging, they won the *out fort* of the town, and slew all they found therein.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 66.

outforth† (out'fōrth), *adv.* On the exterior, externally, outside, without. *Chaucer.*

outfrown (out-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down, overbear by frowning. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 6.

outgate† (out'gāt), *n.* [< ME. *outgate*, < *out* + *gate*[1].] An outlet, a passage outward. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outgeneral (out-jen'e-ral), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship, gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outglare (out-glãr'), *v. t.* To outdo in brightness or dazzling effect, surpass in flagrancy.

His monstrous score, which stood *outglaring* all
Its hideous neighbours.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 178. (*Davies.*)

I tell you, my friend, that, were all my former sins doubled in weight and in dye, such a villany would have *outglared* and outweighed them all. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxi.

outgo (out-gō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outgon*, < AS. *ūtgān* (= D. *uitgaan* = MLG. *ūtgan* = G. *ausgehen* = Sw. *utgå* = Dan. *udgaa*), go out, < *ūt*, out, + *gān*, go.] 1. To go beyond, advance so as to pass in going, go faster or further than, leave behind, outdistance.

Many knew him, and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.
Mark vi. 33.

No, sweet Octavia,
You shall hear from me still, the time shall not
Out go my thinking on you. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 61.

2. To outdo, exceed, surpass.

After these an hundred Ladies moe
Appear'd in place, the which each other did *outgoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 11.

My divine Mosca!
Thou hast to day *outgone* thyself.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

outgo (out'gō), *n.* [< *outgo*, *v.*] That which goes out; outflow; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of *income*.

outgoer (out′gō′ėr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, land, office, etc. opposed to *incomer*

outgoing (out′gō′ing), *n* **1** The act of going out

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice Ps lxv 8

2. That which goes out, outlay, expenditure generally in the plural —**3** *pl* Utmost border, extreme limits

The *outgoings* of that border were at Jordan Josh xix 22

If I should ask thee which are the *outgoings* of paradise Peradventure thou wouldest say unto me, I never went down into the deep, not as yet into hell 2 Esd iv 7, 8

outgoing (out′gō′ing), *a* Going out, departing; removing as, an *outgoing* tenant

outgrain† (out-grān′), *v t* To surpass in deepness of dye or coloring, outredden, outblush

She blushed more than they, and of their own Blush made them all ashamd to see how far It was outblushed and *outgraind* by Her *J Beaumont*, Psyche, iii 45

outground (out′ground), *n* Ground lying at a distance from one s residence, or from the main ground *Imp Dict*

outgrow (out-grō′), *v t* **1** To surpass in growth; grow beyond; grow taller than

O, my lord,
You said that idle weeds are fast in growth,
The prince my brother hath *outgrown* me far *Shak*, Rich III, iii 1 104

2. To grow beyond the limits of, become too large for said of what covers or incloses as, children *outgrow* their clothes

Leaving thine *outgrown* shell by life's unresting sea! *O W Holmes*, The Chambered Nautilus

3. To exhaust by too rapid growth

"I doubt they'll *outgrow* their strength, she added, looking over their heads at their mother *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I 7

4 To pass beyond the limits of, leave behind or lose in the process of growth or development as, to *outgrow* one's usefulness

Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two, gardening so wide *Milton*, P L, ix 202

On my Conscience, he s a bashful Fool,
You think that strange — no matter, he ll *outgrow* it *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, Prol

outgrowth (out′grōth), *n* **1** That which grows out; an excrescence specifically, in *bot*, a collective term for the various excrescences or growths from the general surface of plants, such as trichomes, prickles, bristles, the ligule of grasses, etc —**2** A development or growth from some other or earlier condition or state of things, a growth, development, result, or resultant from any kind of cause or beginning

outguard (out′gärd), *n* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army, the guard at the furthest distance, hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended

These *outguards* of the mind *Sir R Blackmore*

outhaul (out′hâl), *n* *Naut*, a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib or lower studdingsail, or the clue of a spanker

outhauler (out′hâ′ler), *n.* **1.** A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water —**2** Same as *outhaul*

outheest, *n* See *outas*[2]

outher†, *a*, *pron*, and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *other*[2], *either*

out-herod (out-her′od), *v t* In the phrase *to out-herod Herod*, to be more violent than Herod (as represented in the old mystery plays), hence, to exceed in any excess of evil

I would have such a fellow whipped for o erdoing Termagant, It *out herods Herod* *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 2 15

The figure in question had *out Heroded Herod*, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince s indefinite decorum *Poe*, Prose Tales, I 343

Yet another and a very favourite emperor *out herods* even this butcher [Gallienus], by boasting of the sabring which he had let loose amongst crowds of helpless women *De Quincey*, Essenes, i

outhess†, *n* Same as *outas*[2]

outhouse (out′hous), *n* [= Sw *uthus* = Dan *udhus*, as *out* + *house*[1]] **A** small house or building separate from the main house; an outbuilding, specifically, in *law*, under the definition of arson, a building contributory to habitation, separate from the main structure, and so by the common-law rules a parcel of the dwelling-house or not, according as it is within or without the **curtilage** A rude structure — for example, a thatched pigsty — may be an *outhouse*, but it must be in some sense a complete building *Bishop*

Ye'll gie to me a bed in an *outhouse*
For my young son and me,
And the meanest servant in a' the place
To wait on him and me *Lady Margaret* (Child s Ballads, III 393).

outing (ou′ting), *n* [< ME *outing*, *owtynge*, verbal n. of *out*, *v*] **1**† An issuing forth to attack; a sally, a foray. *Barbour*.—**2.** An airing, an excursion; an expedition, a pleasure-trip.

Full of the sentiment of Sunday *outings* *The Century*, XXVII 34

3† A driving forth, expulsion, ejection

The late *outing* of the Presbyterian clergy, by them not renouncing the Covenant as the Act of Parliament commands, is the greatest place of state now in discourse *Pepys*, Diary, I 330

4† Avoidance *Prompt Parv*, p 375 —**5** A feast given by a craftsman to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship [Prov Eng]

out-isle† (out′īl), *n* An outlying island

I accordingly will end this booke, purposing to speake of the *out Iles*, Orcades, Hebudes or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place *Holland*, tr of Camden, ii 54 (*Davies*)

outjest† (out-jest′), *v t* To overcome or drive away by jesting

Kent But who is with him?
Gent None but the fool, who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries *Shak*, Lear, iii 1 16

outjet (out′jet), *n* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller*. [Rare]

outkeeper (out′kē″per), *n* In *surv*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in measurement by chain *E H Knight*

outlabor, outlabour (out-lā′bor), *v t* To outdo in labor, endurance, or suffering

Still I have fought as if in beauty's sight,
Taught fasts, till body s like our souls grew light,
Out-watchd the jealous, and *outlabourd* heat *Sir W Davenant*, Gondibert, II 2

outlager†, *n* [Also *outlicker*, < D *uitlegger* = E *outlier*, q v] An outrigger

We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good *Outlagers* lasht very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles *Dampier*, Voyages, I 492

outlaid† (out′lād), *a* Laid out, exposed

To guard the *out laid* Isle
Of Walney *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii 12

outlanced†, *a* Projecting or edged like a lance

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side,
Like two sharpe speares his enemies to gore *Spenser*, Munopotmos, I 82

outland (out′land), *n* and *a* [< ME **outland*, outland, < AS *ūtland*, foreign land (*ūtlenda*, a stranger) (= MLG *ūtlant*, outlying land, = G *ausland*, foreign countries, = Icel *útlond*, outlying fields, foreign countries, = Sw *utlandet* = Dan *udlandet*, foreign countries), < *ūt*, out, + *land*, land. Cf *inland*] **I** *n* **1** Land lying beyond the limit of occupation or cultivation, outlying or frontier land

When they [Indians] go a hunting into the *outlands*, they commonly go out for the whole season with their wives and family *Beverley*, Virginia, iv ¶ 28

2 In *feudal law*, that part of the land of the manor occupied or enjoyed by the tenants Also called *utland* and *geseties-land* or *gafol-land*, as distinguished from *inland*

II. *a* Foreign

The little Lamb
Nursed in our bosoms,
The *outland* pagans, with unlawful claim,
Deprived us of *Strutt*, Ancient Times, i 1

Sir Valence wedded with an *outland* dame *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien

outlander (out′lan-dėr), *n* [= D *uitlander* = G *ausländer*, as *outland* + *-er*[2] Cf *inlander*] A foreigner; a person who is not a native *Wood*

outlandish (out-lan′dish), *a* [< ME *outlandissh*, < AS. *ūtlendisc* (= D *uitlandsch* = MLG *utlandesch* = G *ausländisch* = Sw. *utländsk* = Dan. *udenlandsk*), foreign, of outland origin, < *ūtland*, foreign land, + *-isc*, E *-ish*[1]. Cf *outland*] **1** Of or belonging to a foreign country, foreign, not native [Obsolete or archaic]

No marchaunt yit ne fette *outlandish* ware *Chaucer*, Former Age, l 22

There is noe *outlandish* man will us abide,
Nor will us come nye *Ballad of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I 233)

Outlandish wares are conueighed into the same Citie by the famous riuer of Thames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 127

He had tak'n with him Alfrid his youngest Son to be there inaugurated King, and brought home with him an *outlandish* Wife, for which they endeavourd to deprive him of his Kingdom *Milton*, Hist Eng, v

I suppose now they are some of your *outlandish* troops, your foreign Hessians, or such like *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i 2.

2 Strange, unfamiliar, odd, uncouth, barbarous, bizarre

You must not hunt for wild *outlandish* terms
To stuff out a peculiar dialect *B Jonson*, Poetaster, v 1

Divers good pictures, and many *outlandish* and Indian curiosities and things of nature *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov 10, 1644

When they preached, their *outlandish* accent moved the derision of the audience *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vi

3 Out of the way; remote from society, secluded

He resolved to settle in some *outlandish* part, where none could be found to know him *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v

outlandisher†, *n* A foreigner

For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishers* are billetted with her [Yarmouth], yet, in all that while, the rate of no kinde of food is raised *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc, VI 149).

outlandishlike† (out-lan′dish-lik), *adv* Outlandishly *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 204

outlandishly (out-lan′dish-li), *adv* In an outlandish manner.

outlandishness (out-lan′dish-nes), *n* The state or character of being outlandish

outlash† (out-lash′), *v t* To strike or hit out, make a sudden attack or outburst

Malice hath a wide mouth and loves to *outlash* in her relations *Fuller*, Pisgah-Sight III (pt ii) bk 5 (*Davies*)

outlash (out′lash), *n* [< *outlash*, *v*] A lashing or striking out, an outburst, an outbreak

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness She wished that the marriage might make two people wretched besides herself *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxx

outlast (out-lâst′), *v t* To last longer than, exceed in duration, outlive.

Sure I shall *outlast* him
This makes me young again, a score of years *B Jonson*, Volpone, I 1

Nature and nationality will *outlast* the transient policy of a new dynasty *I D Israeli*, Amen of Lit, I 79

outlaugh (out-laf′), *v t* [= D *uitlachen* = G *auslachen* = Dan *udle*] **1** To surpass in laughing

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
To make it seem they understood the jest
Dryden, Prol to Cibber s Arviragus and Philicia, l 17

2 To laugh down, discourage or put out of countenance by laughing

outlaw (out′lâ), *n* [< ME *outlawe*, *utlawe*, *utlage* (ML *utlagus*), < AS *utlaga*, an outlaw (= Icel *útlagi*, an outlaw, *útlaga*, outlawed), < *ut*, out, + *laga*, law see *law*[1].] **1** One who is excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection Formerly it was lawful in Great Britain for any one to kill such a person See *outlawry*

Got not thee save, brave *Outlaw* Murray!
Thy ladye and all thy clyvs dide!
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI 26)

A poor unminded *outlaw* sneaking home,
My father gave him welcome to the shore *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iv 3 58

2 A disorderly person living in defiant violation of the law, a habitual criminal

It is only for the *outlaws*, the dangerous classes, those who have thrown off the restraints of conscience, that we build prisons and establish courts The law is for the lawless *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 200

=Syn 2 Robber, bandit, brigand, freebooter, highwayman, marauder

outlaw (out′lâ), *v t.* [< ME *outlawen* (ML *utlagare*), < AS *ūtlagian*, outlaw, < *ūtlaga*, an outlaw: see *outlaw*, *n*] **1** To deprive of the benefit and protection of law, declare an outlaw, proscribe

I had a son,
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood he sought my life,
But lately, very late I lov'd him, friend *Shak*, Lear, iii 4 172.

In Westminster Hall you may *Out law* a Man for forty Shillings *Selden*, Table Talk, p 48.

2 To remove from legal jurisdiction, deprive of legal force An obligation which by reason of the lapse of time has become barred by the statute of limitations, so that no action will lie on it Is said to be *outlawed*

outlawry (out′lâ-ri), *n* [< ME *outlawry* (ML *utlagaria*), < *outlaw* + *-ry*] **1** The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means; also, the process by which one is deprived of that protection, or the condition of one so deprived a punishment formerly imposed on one who, when called into court, contemptuously refused to appear, or evaded justice by disappearing In the earliest times outlawry

seems to have implied exclusion from all the protections and remedies with which the law guarded lawful men, but by successive ameliorations it was reduced in effect to the rule that it incapacitated a person for prosecuting actions for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself In capital cases, as treason or felony, failure to appear was a sufficient evidence of guilt, and process of outlawry thereon entailed forfeiture of his personal estate *Pugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law

He was holden in *outlawrie* of Domycian the yle Patmos *Wyclif*, Prol on the Apocalips

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators
Shak., J C, iv. 3 173

2 The condition of a debt or other cause of action when by reason of lapse of time it can no longer sustain an action Such a debt still subsists for some other purposes such, for instance as enabling the creditor to retain a pledge if he holds a security — **Clerk of the outlawries** See *clerk*

outlay (out-lā'), *v t* To lay or spread out, expose, display *Drayton*

outlay (out'lā), *n*. [< *outlay*, *v*] 1 A laying out or expending, that which is laid out or expended, expenditure as, that mansion has been built at a great *outlay*

This business of rent shops is overdone among the women folks My wife tried it and lost five dollars on her *outlay* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix

2† A remote haunt

I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *outlaus*, and will discover all
Beau and Fl, Philaster, ii 4

outlayer (out'lā'er), *n* In *zool*, the ectoderm correlated with *inlayer* and *midlayer* or *mesoderm*

outleap (out'lēp), *n* A sally, flight, escape

Since youth must have some liberty some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it *Locke*, Education, § 97

outlearn (out-lern'), *v t*. 1† To learn or ascertain from others, cheif

He oft of them did earnestly inquire,
Where was her won and how he mote her find
But, when as nought according to his mind
He could *out learne*, he them from ground did reare
Spenser, F Q, IV viii 22

2 To pass or excel in learning, outstrip in learning — 3 To get beyond the study or learning of, outlive the practice of

outler (ot'ler), *a* [Var of *outer*[1] appar resting on *outlier*] Out-of-door, outlying, unhoused [Scotch]

outlet (out'let), *n* [< ME, **outlete*, *utlete* (= Icel *útlát*), outlet, < *out* + *let*[1] Cf *inlet*] 1 The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged, a passage outward; a means of egress, a place of exit, a vent

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as *outlets* to a populous nation *Bacon*

You could not live among such people, you are stifled for want of an *outlet* toward something beautiful, great, or noble *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv 1

2† The place or district through which one passes outward, outer part, in the plural, outskirts

We got to the door of a dismal looking house in the *outlets* of the town *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lv

3 In *commerce*, a market for the sale of any product — 4 A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house, with a walk or passage through it to the highway [Prov Eng]

Any given spot in the garden or *outlet* *Gilbert White*

Outlet of the pelvis, the inferior strait or lower opening of the pelvic canal, bounded by the ischiopubic rami, ischial tuberosities, sacrosciatic ligaments, and coccyx

outlet† (out-let'), *v t* [< *out* + *let*[1]] To let forth, emit *Daniel*

outlicker†, *n* [See *outlager*] Same as *outrigger*. *E. Phillips*, 1706

outlie[1] (out-lī'), *v i* [< *out* + *lie*[1]] To remain in the open air, camp out

We are not about to start on a squirrel hunt, or to drive a deer into the Hollcan, but to *outlie* for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness where the feet of men seldom go *J F Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xviii

outlie[2] (out-lī'), *v t*. [< *out* + *lie*[2]] To outdo in lying, be or show one's self to be a greater liar than.

A tongue that can cheat widows, cancel scores,
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie*
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv 61

outlier (out'lī'er), *n* [= D *uitlegger*, an outlier, an outrigger (> F *outlager*, *outlicker*); < *out* + *lier*[1]] 1 One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him

The *outliers* are not so easily held within the pale of the laws *Marq of Halifax*, quoted in Mason's Supp to [Johnson's Dict

2 An outsider

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Established Church (for I have no hopes of the *outliers*) will favourably allow the following poem
D Urfey, Colin's Walk, Pref (*Davies*)

3 A part lying without or beyond the main body, an isolated or outlying part; specifically, in *geol*, a part of a stratum or group of strata, or a mass of rock of any kind, which has been left behind while that part of the formation by which it was originally surrounded, and to which it belonged, has been removed by denudation The outlier or mass which has escaped being worn away by atmospheric or other agencies remains as a witness of the former greater extension of the formation Opposed to *inlier*

4 In *zool*, that which is outlying, subtypical, or aberrant, as a genus or family of animals

outline (out'līn), *n* 1 The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined, the exterior line, contour, external figure

Penning the contours and *outlines* with a more even and acute touch *Evelyn*, Sculptura, § 5

A triangle or quadrilateral with all the sides unequal, gives no pleasure to the eye as a form or *outline* *A Bain*, Emotions and Will, p 230

A city wall follows the *outline* of the hill *J A Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p 43

2 A style or method of drawing in which an object or a scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading In such drawings the effect of shading is sometimes produced by thickening the lines on the side away from the light, but this method is opposed to the true function of an outline Compare cuts under *Hermes* and *hawse hole*

3 A rough draft or first general sketch of the main features of some scheme or design, the details of which can be filled in later if need be, a description of the principal features only

His drama at present has only the *outlines* drawn
Steele, Tatler, No 182

I will close this sketch of Ximenes de Cisneros with a brief *outline* of his person *Prescott* Ferd and Isa, ii 25

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in *outline* and no more
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v

4 In *angling*, a set-line — **Outline embroidery**, a simple kind of embroidery done usually upon washable materials with crewel stitch and similar simple stitches, the pattern being produced without any filling up of surfaces and entirely in slender tracery — **Outline-stitch**, any one of the simple embroidery stitches fit for outline embroidery See *crewel stitch*, *stem stitch*, *rope stitch* = **Syn.** *Outline*, *Contour*, *Profile*, *Sketch*, *Delineation* *Outline* is literally the outer or exterior line, but the word is freely used for a representation by the principal or distinguishing lines *Contour* and *profile* retain this distinctive meaning of the outside line, the former referring to the boundary of the whole figure in any position, and the latter to the boundary of face or figure when seen directly from one side, with figurative uses in architecture and surveying A *sketch* fills up the *outline* to a greater or less degree, not completely but so that a lively idea of the original object or scene is conveyed *Delineation* is rather indefinite, but is more than an outline and may be complete *Outline*, *sketch*, and *delineation* bear the same relation to one another when used to express the representation of a subject in words

outline (out'līn), *v. t* [< *outline*, *n*] To draw the exterior line of, draw in outline, delineate, sketch the main features of

outlinear (out-lin'ē-ar), *a* [< *outline* + *-ar*[3], after *linear*] Pertaining to or forming an outline *Imp. Dict*

outlist† (out'list), *n*. The extreme edge, the extremity of the border

The *outlist* of Judah fell into the midst of Dan's whole cloth *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II x 22. (*Davies*)

outlive (out-liv'), *v*. **I**, *trans* 1. To live longer than; continue to live after the death of; outlive, survive

The people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *outlived* Joshua. Judges ii 7

This is old age, but then, thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty
Milton, P. L., xi 538.

2 To surpass in duration, outlast

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall *outlive* this powerful rhyme
Shak, Sonnets, lv

Youth fades, love droops, the leaves of friendship fall
A mother's secret hope *outlives* them all
O W Holmes, The Mother's Secret

= **Syn.** *Outlive*, *Survive* *Outlive* is generally the stronger, carrying something of the idea of surpassing or beating another in vitality or hold upon life, it is tenderer to say that one *survives* than that he *outlives* his wife or friend

II *intrans* To live longer, continue to live.

Let not this wasp *outlive*, us both to sting
Shak, Tit And, ii 3. 132.

outliver† (out-liv'ér), *n* A survivor.

Seven they were in all, all alive and well in one day, six dead in the other, the *outliver* becoming a convert to their religion *Sandys*, Travailes, p 186.

out-lodging (out'loj'ing), *n*. A lodging or domicile beyond usual or established limits, especially, at English universities, a lodging outside the college gates

As for *out lodgings* (like galleries, necessary evils in popular Churches), he rather tolerates than approves them
Fuller, Holy State, II xiv 3

outlook (out-luk'), *v. t*. 1†. To look out; select

Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*
Cotton, Angler's Ballad

2. To face or confront bravely, overcome as by bolder looks or greater courage, hence, in general, to overcome [In the passage from Shak spere the meaning is doubtful It may be 'to procure as by courage or bold looks (to conquer conquest),' or 'to look forth in search of, seek for, or 'outface']

I drew this gallant head of war
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death
Shak, K John, v 2 115

Twill make him more insult to see you fearful
Outlook his anger *Fletcher* Wife for a Month, ii 1

Fictions and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation *Hammond*, Works, IV 518 (*Latham*)

outlook (out'luk), *n* 1 The act of looking out or watching for any object, vigilant watch, as, to be on the *outlook* for something — 2 The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything, a watch-tower; a lookout.—3. The distance to which, under given circumstances, vision extends in searching or watching, extent of unobstructed vision; hence, power of foresight, breadth of view.

From magnanimity, all fear above
From nobler recompense, above applause,
Which owes to man's short *out look* all its charms
Young, Night Thoughts, viii 1154

4 That which is perceived by the eye on looking forth, a view, a scene; hence, that which is looked forward to, a prospect used literally and figuratively.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary *out look* of chimney tops and smoke
Kingsley, Alton Locke, ii

outlooker (out'luk'er), *n* One who looks away or aside, one who does not keep an object steadily in view, an inconstant person. [Rare.]

They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue loues no *out lookers* *Breton*, Packet of Letters, p 43 (*Davies*)

outloose† (out'los), *n* A way of escape or evasion *Selden*, Table-Talk, p 78

outlope† (out'lōp), *n* An excursion, a running away

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay but very short
Florio, tr of Montaigne, p 228 (*Latham*)

outloper† (out'lō'per), *n* One who makes an excursion, one who runs away

Touching any *outlopers* of our nation which may happen to come thither to trafike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 173

outluster, outlustre (out-lus'ter), *v. t* To excel or surpass in luster or brightness. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i 4 79

outlying (out'lī'ing), *a*. 1 Lying without or beyond the boundary or limit, external, extraneous; non-appurtenant, alien

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* empires was that of the Arabians
Sir W Temple, Heroic Virtue, § 5.

2 Lying at a distance from the main body, design, etc.; appurtenant, but not contiguous; disconnected, isolated, hence, unrelated, extrinsic.

All the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy
Addison.

For the most part we allow only *outlying* and transient circumstances to make our occasions
Thoreau, Walden, p 145.

In the *outlying* possessions of either commonwealth greater licence was allowed
E A Freeman, Venice, p 178.

outman (out-man'), *v. t*. 1 To excel in manhood or manliness, be more of a man than; outdo as a man

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to *outman* and outstrip than the mite populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanello *Carlyle*

2 To outnumber as regards men; have more men than

outmanœuver, outmanœuvre (out-ma-nō'vėr or -nū'vėr), *v. t* To surpass in manœuvering

outmantle (out-man'tl), *v t* To surpass in dress or ornament [Rare]

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse
Cowper, Task, v 680.

outmarch (out-march′), *v. t.* To march faster than, march so as to leave behind

The horse *outmarched* the foot *Clarendon*

outmatch (out-mach′), *v. t.* To surpass as rival, be more than a match for, vie successfully with, outdo, overmatch

In labour the Oxe will out toile him, and in subtlitie the Fox will *out match* him
Breton, Dignitie of Man, p 14 (*Davies*)

outmate (out-māt′), *v. t.* To outmatch, outpeer, exceed.

Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates* its generosity *J Baillie*

outmeasure† (out-mezh′ūr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent

And *outmeasure* time itself
Sir T Browne Vulg Err, v 18

outmost (out′mōst), *a. superl* [< *out* + *-most*] Furthest outward, most remote from the middle, outermost See *utmost*

out-mouth† (out′mouth), *n* A full, sensuous mouth

A full nether lip, an *outmouth* that makes mine water at it *Dryden* Maiden Queen, i 2

outmove (out-mōv′), *v. t* To advance so as to pass in going, go faster than, outgo, exceed in quickness

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation as the translation *out moved* my Uncle Toby's
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii 39

outname (out-nām′), *v. t* To exceed in name, significance, or importance

Why, thou hast rais'd up mischief to his height,
And found one to *outname* thy other faults
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, v 4

outness (out′nes), *n* 1 The state of being out or beyond, separateness Hence—2 In *metaph*, the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind, and not merely from the ego or subject, externality

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence that the ideas of space, *outness* and things placed at a distance are not, strictly speaking the object of sight, they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear
Bp Berkeley, Essay towards a New Theory of Vision, § 46

If a man had no other sense than that of smell, and musk were the only odorous body he could have no sense of *outness* no power of distinguishing between the external world and himself
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol, § 289

outnim†, *v. t* [< ME *outnimen*, < AS *ūtniman*, < *ūt*, out, + *niman*, take see *out* and *nim*] To take out, except

And that ne no man *out nyme* by no manere of fraunchyse *English Gilds* (E E T S) p 353

outnoise (out-noiz′), *v. t* To exceed in noise, surpass in noisiness *Fuller*

outnome†, *pp* [ME, pp of *outnim*] Taken out, excepted, excepting

Out nome on to the meyres hows, and an other to the hospytal, and the thrydde to the clerkes of the town
English Gilds (E E T S) p 350

out-nook (out′nuk), *n* An outlying corner.

The midst of the Con centrik Orbs,
Whom neuer Angle nor *out nook* disturbs
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Columnes

outnumber (out-num′bėr), *v. t* To exceed in number

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera that they *outnumbered* the enemy *Addison*, Spectator

out-of-door (out′ov-dōr′), *a* Being or done out of the house, open-air as, *out-of-door* exercise

out-of-doors (out′ov-dōrz′), *a* Same as *out-of-door*

Her *out of doors* life was perfect her in doors life had its drawbacks *Mrs Gaskell*, North and South, ii

out-of-fashion (out′ov-fash′on), *a* That is no longer in fashion or accepted use, antiquated

How does he fancy we can sit
To hear his *out of fashion* wit?
Swift, Death of Dr Swift

out-of-fashioned† (out′ov-fash′ond), *a* Out of the fashion old-fashioned [Rare]

An old shabby *out of fashioned* hall
Fielding Love in Several Masques, iii 5

out-of-the-way (out′ov-ᴛʜē-wā′), *a* 1 Remote from populous districts, secluded, unfrequented as, a small *out-of-the-way* village

"Thakeham, the last place God made,' so styled from its outlandish, or what a true Sussex man would call *out of-the way* situation
Sussex Place Rhymes and Local Proverbs,
(N and Q, 6th ser, IX 402

The traveller who begins his Dalmatian studies at Zara will perhaps think Dalmatia is not so strange and *out of the way* a land as he had fancied before going thither
E A Freeman, Venice, p 126

2. Not easily found or observed, apart from what one ordinarily meets with or readily sees

It is probable that the earthworms plant many of the ash and sycamore trees that we see perched in *out of the way* corners *Nature*, XXV 57

3 Unusual, uncommon

It was impossible for a patient of the most *out-of the way* colour not to find a nose to match it
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No 260

4 Departing from the proper path, hence, improper, unbecoming, not the thing [Colloq]

out-oven (out′uv″n), *n* See *oven*

out-over (out-ō′vėr), *adv.* At a distance opposed to *in-over* [Scotch]

outpace (out-pās′), *v.* I. *trans* To outwalk or outrun, leave behind

Arion's speed could not *outpace* thee
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii

You are walking with a tall varlet, whose strides *outpace* yours to lassitude *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster

II *intrans* To pace out, pass or go out *Richardson*

The number cannot from my minde *outpace*
Gascoigne, Voyage to Holland, an 1572

outparagon (out-par′a-gon), *v. t* To surpass in excellence

A heroine of untold wealth and a hero who *outparagons* the Admirable Crichton *The Academy*, No 892, p 392

outparamour (out-par′a-mör), *v. t.* To exceed in number of paramours or mistresses

Wine loved I deeply, dice dearly and in woman *out paramoured* the Turk *Shak*, Lear, iii 4 94

out-parish (out′par″ish), *n* A rural parish, as distinguished from an urban or a burghal parish, also, a parish lying outside of some place of more consequence

There died of the plague this last week thirteen where of ten in six *out parishes* and three in two parishes without the walls *Court and Times of Charles I*, II 101

outpart (out′pärt), *n* A part remote from the center or main part

In hope to hew out of his bole
The fellffs, or *out parts* of a wheel that compasse in the whole
To serve some goodly chariot *Chapman*, Iliad, iv

The day before, this massacre began in the *out parts* of the country round about, and continued two days
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 199

out-parter† (out′pär′tėr), *n* In *old law*, a cattle-stealer *Cowell*

outpass, *v. t* To surpass *Minsheu*

outpassion (out-pash′on), *v. t* To surpass in passionateness, exceed or go beyond in passion [Rare]

He fain had calcined all Northumbria
To one black ash but that thy patriot passion
Siding with our great Council against Tostig,
Out passion'd his *Tennyson*, Harold, iii 1

out-patient (out′pā″shent), *n* A patient not residing in a hospital, but receiving medical advice, etc, from the institution

outpeer† (out-pēr′) *v. t* To outmatch; outmate, surpass, excel *Shak*, Cymbeline iii 6 86

out-pensioner (out′pen′shon-ėr), *n* A non-resident pensioner, as of Chelsea or Greenwich hospital

out-picket (out′pik′et), *n* *Milit*, an advanced picket

outplay (out-plā′) *v. t* To play better than, outmanœuver, outdo

Surely 'twill no dishonour be, if I
Deign to *outplay* him in his own sly part
J Beaumont, Psyche, i 36

outpoint (out-point′), *v. t* To sail closer to the wind than (another vessel)

This style of yacht has practically no leeway and would *outpoint* any water boat *Tribune Book of Sports*, p 470

outpoise (out-poiz′), *v. t* To outweigh

I know the first would much *out poise* the other
Howell, Letters, I v 11

outporch (out′pōrch), *n* An entrance, a vestibule

Some *outporch* of the church
Milton, Reformation in Eng, ii

outport (out′pōrt), *n* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house distinguished from *close port* *Simmonds*

Wine landed in an *outport*, and afterwards brought to the port of London by certificate
S Dowell, Taxes in England, II 19

outpost (out′pōst), *n.* 1 A post or station outside of the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army often used figuratively

Louis the Fourteenth was carrying the *outposts* of his consolidated monarchy far into Germany
Ticknor, Span Lit., I 417

The castle alone in the landscape lay,
Like an *outpost* of winter, dull and gray
Lowell, The Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 2.

2 The soldier or soldiers placed at such post or station

outpour (out-pōr′), *v. t* To pour out, send forth in a stream, effuse

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpour'd* *Milton*, P R, iii 311

outpour (out′pōr), *n* [< *outpour*, *v*] An out-pouring, an outflow

outpouring (out′pōr″ing), *n* A pouring out, outflow, effusion

Selden's Table Talk is the spontaneous incidental *out pouring* of an overflowing mind
Int to Selden's Table Talk (ed Arber), p 10

outpower (out-pou′ėr), *v. t* To surpass in power, overpower

In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who *out powered* all the rest
Fuller, Ch Hist, II iii 41 (*Davies*)

Myriads of men *out powring* by numbers all opposition *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvii

outpray (out-prā′), *v. t* 1 To go beyond or surpass in prayer, excel in sincerity or fervor of prayer or supplication

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief
Outweeps an hermit, and *outprays* a saint
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st 261

2 To surpass or excel as prayer.

Our prayers do *out pray* his then let them have
That mercy which true prayer ought to have
Shak, Rich II, v 3 109

outprize (out-prīz′), *v. t* To exceed in value or estimated worth

Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's *out prized* by a trifle *Shak*, Cymbeline, i 4 88

out-put† (out-put′), *v. t* [< ME *outputten*, < *out* + *put*[1]] To put out, exclude

Be the askere *out putte* for euere
English Gilds (E E T S), p 362

output (out′put), *n* [< *out-put*, *v*] The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, etc, in general, production, amount or rate of production

In England the system of subdivision is carried out very thoroughly and minutely and with great results as to *output*, but under it the all round workman is disappearing
Nineteenth Century, XX 533

A writer in the "Saturday Review" computed not long ago that the yearly *output* of novels in this country [England] is about eight hundred *Contemporary Rev*, LI 172

outputter† (out′put-ėr), *n* In *old law*, one who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house *Cowell*

outquarters (out′kwâr′tėrz), *n pl* *Milit*, quarters away from the headquarters.

A dragoon regiment, one of whose *outquarters* was at the barracks *Warren*

outrace (out-rās′), *v. t.* To race or move faster than, outstrip

It [the bird] rests upon the air, subdues it, *outraces* it
Ruskin, Queen of the Air, § 65

outrage[1] (out′rāj), *n* [< ME *outrage*, *owtrage*, *outerage*, *outtrage*, < OF *outrage*, *outrage*, *oultrage*, F *outrage* = Pr *outratge*, *oltratge* = Sp Pg *ultraje* = It *oltraggio* (ML *ultragium*), excess, extravagance, insolence, outrage, < *oltre*, F. *outre*, < L *ultra*, beyond see *ultra*] 1† A passing beyond bounds, a thing or act not within established or reasonable limits, in general, excess, extravagance, luxury

They ne were nat forpampred with *outrage*
Chaucer, Former Age, l 5

Quod Glotonie, 'he is but felle & boone,
He loueth more mesure than *outrage*'
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 74

Thet same get wold vp be take and vsyd,
And all the costlew *outrage* refused
Occleve (E E T S, extra ser, VIII), i 105

With equall measure she did moderate
The strong extremities of their *outrage*
Spenser, F Q, II ii 38

2. Violence, a violent act, violent injury

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng on his rage,
Armed compleint, outhees, and fiers *out rage*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1154

Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys lond
Rob of Gloucester, p 47

The ecstasy hath so much overborne her that my daughter is sometime afeard she will do a desperate *outrage* to herself *Shak*, Much Ado, ii 3 159

3 Gross insult or injury, infamous wrong, audacious and especially violent infraction of law and order, atrocious or barbarous ill treatment; wanton, indecent, or immoral violence, or an act of wanton mischief or violence, especially against the person

Provided that you do no *outrages*
On silly women, or poor passengers
Shak, T G of V, iv 1 71

Where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury, and *outrage* *Milton*, P L, I 500

Agrarian outrage See *agrarian* =**Syn** 3 *Insult, Indignity*, etc See *affront*

outrage^{1} (out'rāj), *v* [< ME. *outragen*, < OF *outrager*, *oultrager*, F *outrager* = Sp Pg *ultrajar* = It. *oltraggiare*, outrage; from the noun] **I.** *trans* 1 To attack, do violence, especially extreme wrong or violence, to, wrong heinously, maltreat

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hopes of doing it without a return *Bp Atterbury*

2 To assault violently or brutally, commit a barbarous attack upon, especially, to violate, ravish

Ah heavens ! that doe this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see
Spenser, F Q, I vi 5

An *outraged* maiden sprang into the hall
Crying on help *Tennyson*, Holy Grail

3 To transgress shamefully, infringe audaciously upon, break through violate, or offend against atrociously or flagrantly; act in utter or shameless disregard of the authority, obligation, or claims of

This interview *outrages* all decency, she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience *Broome*

It is perilous for any government to *outrage* the public opinion
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton

Wherever *outraged* Nature
Asks word or action brave
Whittier, The Hero

=**Syn** 1 See *affront, n*

II † *intrans* To be excessive, commit excesses or extravagances, wanton; run riot, act without self-restraint or outrageously

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours *Ascham*

outrage^{1}†, *a* [< ME *outrage*, *outrage*, from the verb] 1 Unreasonable, violent, mad

Alas! what haue y ben *outrage*,
And serued the feend that was thi foo?
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 175

2 Extraordinary, unexampled, unusual, surprising, extravagant

An *outtrage* awenture of Arthurez wonderez
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), I 29

outrage^{2} (out-rāj'), *v t* [< *out* + *rage*] To exceed in raging, rage beyond or more than. *Young*

outragely†, *adv* [< *outrage*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}] Superfluously *Hampole*

outrageness†, *n* [ME *outeragenes*, < *outrage*^{1}, *a*, + *-ness*] Excess, extravagance *Cath Ang*

outrageous (out-rā'jus), *a* [< ME *outrageous*, *outrageous*, < OF *outrageus*, *outrageus*, *oultrageus*, F *outrageux* (= Pr *oltratgos*, *oltrajos* = Sp Pg *ultrajoso* = It *oltraggioso*), < *outrage*, outrage: see *outrage*^{1}] 1† Extravagant, extraordinary, unusual

Eche man complayned of his losse and harme, that was right grete and *outrageouse* *Merlin* (E E T S), iii 547

There be iiij rowes or range of pylers thrughout ye church, of ye fynest marble yt may be, not onely merueylous for ye nombre but for ye *outrageous* gretnes, length, and fayrenes therof *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 36

2 Immoderate, excessive, unrestrained, violent, furious

But though attempre weping be graunted *outrageous* weping certes is defended *Chaucer* Tale of Melibeus

The states of Christendom,
Moved with remorse of these *outrageous* broils,
Have earnestly implored a general peace
Betwixt our nation and the aspiring French
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 4 97

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscured with smoke all heaven appear'd,
From those deep throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with *outrageous* noise the air
Milton, P L, vi 587

His zeal for a good author is indeed *outrageous*, and breaks down every fence and partition every board and plank, that stands within the expression of his applause
Addison, Spectator, No 235

What makes you impatient of Sir Peter's temper, and *outrageous* at his suspicions? why, the consciousness of your innocence *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv 3

3 Atrocious, flagrantly contrary to or regardless of authority, law, order, morality, or decency

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forged
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 1 11

Caught in a burst of unexpected storm,
And pelted with *outrageous* epithets
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

=**Syn.** 2 Exorbitant, extravagant —3 *Wicked, Heinous*, etc (see *atrocious*), mad, frantic, villainous

outrageously (out-rā'jus-li), *adv* 1 To an extraordinary or unexampled extent or degree; excessively, extravagantly, unrestrainedly, hence, violently, furiously, madly, irrationally.

For ther biforn he stal but curteisly,
But now he was a theef *outrageously*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I 78

And munday all Day and all nyght it blew *owtrageously*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 59

There being nothing so extravagant and *outrageously* wild which a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief will not rather greedily swallow down than admit a Deity
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 106

2 With shameless disregard of authority, order, morality, decency, or humanity, atrociously, audaciously, flagrantly, barbarously

And sawe how *outrageously* they had slayne the bayly he thought the mater shulde be yuell at length
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, I cccl

Lo, thy furious foes now swell,
And storm *outrageously* *Milton* Ps lxxxiii 2

outrageousness (out-rā'jus-nes), *n* The state or character of being outrageous

outrager (out'rā-jėr), *n* One who outrages or violates, a flagrant violator

An *outrager* of all laws and social duties
H Spencer, Sociology, p 208

outraie†, *v* A variant of *outray*^{1}

outrake (out'rāk), *n.* 1 An expedition or foray —2 A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands *Brockett* [Scotch and North Eng]

outrance (out'rans, F pron ö-troǹs'), *n* [Formerly also *ultraunce*, < OF *outrance*, *oultrance*, F *outrance* (= Pr *ultransa* = It *oltranza*), < *outre*, < L *ultra*, beyond see *ultra* Cf *outrage*^{1}] The last extremity It is obsolete as an English word but it occurs as French in the phrase *à outrance* to the extreme to the end especially in reference to a combat, until the complete defeat of one of the contestants hence, to the death a term derived from the practice in justs and tournaments of breaking a fixed number of lances, striking a fixed number of sword blows, and the like, from which custom the combat *à outrance* was to be distinguished

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the *outrance*
Holland, tr of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609) (*Nares*)

Let us fight at *oltrance*
Fragment of an Interlude (Child's Ballads, V 420)

outrange (out-rānj'), *v t* *Naut*, to outsail, sail ahead of, range by or past

outrank (out-rangk'), *v t* To excel in rank or precedence, be superior in rank to

outray^{1}† (out-rā'), *v* [< ME *outrayen*, *outrayen*, *owtrayen*, *outerayen*, *owttrayen*, appar < OF *outrer*, *oultrer* (pp *outre*), go beyond, pass beyond, surpass, etc, < *outre*, beyond, < L *ultra*, beyond see *ultra* Cf *outre* and *outrage*^{1}, *v*] **I** *intrans* 1 To go beyond limits, advance as in invasion or attack, spread out

All the time the great Æacides
Was conversant in arms your foes durst not a foot address
Without their posts, so much they fear'd his lance that all controll'd,
And now they *out ray* to your fleet
Chapman Iliad, v 793 (*Davies*)

2 To pass beyond usual, established, or rational limits; hence, to be extravagant or mad.

Thus his teching *outrayes* *York Plays*, p 323.

This warne I yow, that ye nat sodeynly
Out of yourself for no wo shoulde *outraye*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I 587

II. *trans*. To go beyond, surpass; overcome, defeat

"What knyghte is yender," quod he, "canne ye me saye?
That in the feld *outrayth* euerychone "
Generydes (E E T S), I 2426

The cause why Demostenes so famously is brutid
Onely procedid for that he did *outray*
Eschines *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, I 156

outray^{2} (out-rā'), *v i* [< *out* + *ray*^{1}] To radiate forth, flash out, as a ray

Therefore man's soul from God's own life *outray'd*
Dr H More, Psychathanasia, III ii 22

outré (ö-trā'), *a* [F, pp of *outrer*, go beyond, run through, < *outre*, beyond see *outray*^{1}.] Passing the bounds of what is usual and proper, or conventionally correct, extravagantly odd or peculiar, fantastically or preposterously exaggerated

Such *outré* characters as militiamen themselves would join in ridiculing *W Cooke*, Foote, I 67

outreach (out-rēch'), *v* **I.** *trans* 1 To reach or extend beyond

Man went to make an ambitious tower to *outreach* the clouds *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 665

2 To cheat, overreach

The man
Of cunning is *outreach'd*, we must be safe
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv 4.

II. *intrans* To reach out, be extended or proffered

Love *outreaching* unto all God's creatures
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge

outreason (out-rē'zn), *v t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians
South Sermons VII ii

outreckon (out-rek'n), *v t* To exceed in reckoning or computation

A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men *out reckon* ages
Fletcher, Valentinian, I 1

outrecuidance† (F pron ö-tr-kwē-doǹs'), *n* [F (= It *oltracotanza*, *oltracuitanza*), < *outre*, beyond, + OF *cuider* = It *cuitare*, think, < L *cogitare*, think see *cogitate*] Overweening presumption, arrogant or insulting conduct

Some think my lord it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance* *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv 1

It is a strange *outrecuidance* your humour too much redoundeth *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 2.

outredden (out-red'n), *v t* To surpass in redness, be or grow redder than *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii

outrede†, *v t* [ME, < *out* + *rede*^{1}] Same as *atrede*

outreign (out-rān'), *v t* To reign longer than; reign through the whole of (a period of time). *Spenser*, F Q, II x 45

outrely†, *adv* An obsolete form of *utterly*

outremer† (ö-tr-mār'), *n* [F, ultramarine, < *outre* (< L *ultra*), beyond, + *mer* (< L *mare*), sea Cf *ultramarine*] Ultramarine blue

outrenne†, *v* An obsolete variant of *outrun*

outrick (out'rik), *n* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air *Pennant*

outride (out-rīd'), *v* [< ME *outryden*, < *out* + *ride*] **I** *intrans* 1 To ride out —2 To ride before or beside a carriage as attendant, be an outrider

II *trans* To pass in riding, ride faster than

My lord, Sir John Umfrevile turn'd me back
With joyful tidings, and being better horsed,
Out rode me *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, i 1 36

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be *outridden* though outrun
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 788

outride (out'rīd) *n* [< *outride*, *v*] A riding out, an excursion, also, a place for riding

Your province is the town leave me a small *out ride* in the country, and I shall be content
Somerville, To Mr Hogarth

outrider (out'rī dėr), *n* [< ME *outrider*, < *outride* + *-er*^{1}] One who rides out or forth Specifically (*a*†) A summoner whose office it was to cite men before the sheriff (*b*†) A monk whose special duty it was to visit outlying or distant manors

Here pelure and palfreyes poure menne lyflode,
And religious *out ryders* reclused in here cloistres
Piers Plowman (C), v 116

(*c*) A person on horseback especially a servant, who precedes or accompanies a carriage

Then came the *out rider* for the royal carriage, and then the Prince of Wales carriage
F C Crawford, English Life, p 80

(*d*†) One who is in the habit of riding out for pleasure

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An *out rydere*, that loved venerye [hunting]
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, I 166

(*e*) A highwayman [Prov Eng]

I fear thou art some *outrider*, that lives by taking of purses here on Basset's Heath
Heywood, 1 Edw IV (Works ed Pearson, I 43)

outrigger (out'rig'ėr), *n* 1 *Naut* (*a*) A spar rigged out from a ship's top or crosstrees, to spread the breast-backstays (*b*) Any boom rigged out from a ship's side to hang boats by (*c*) A heavy spar or strong beam of wood placed across a ship's deck, lashed securely to both sides of the ship and having tackles from its projecting ends to the masthead, to assist in securing the mast while the ship is hove down (*d*) Any spar thrust out to help to give a lead to a purchase or to extend a sail —2 An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat and carrying a rowlock at its extremity, designed to increase the leverage of the oar Hence —3 A light boat provided with such apparatus

Looking at the river we find the introduction of the *outrigger*, a vessel which Leech represents as highly unpopular with short gentlemen requiring a "boat for an hour *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XL 54.

4 A frame rigged out from the side of canoes in the islands of the Indian and Pacific

oceans, to form a counterpoise and prevent the boat from upsetting Such outriggers are sometimes placed on both sides of the boat, sometimes only on one



Canoe with Outrigger

side They generally consist of two spars rigged out one from each end of the canoe, with a canoe shaped block of wood or bamboo connecting their outer ends.

5 In *mach* (*a*) A pulley or wheel extended outside of the general frame of a machine (*b*) The jib of a crane, or a joist projecting from a building to support a hoisting-tackle —**6.** See the quotation

παρηορος (sc ιππος), a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (ξυγωριος), an *outrigger*
Liddell and Scott, English Greek Lexicon, under παρηορος

outrigger-hoist (out'rig-er-hoist), *n* A hoisting-apparatus in gnide-posts rigged out from an outer wall, as distinguished from a hatch-way-hoist *E H Knight*

outright (out-rīt'), *adv* [< ME *outright, outryzte,* < *out* + *right, adv*] **1** Straight on, right onward, directly, hence, at once; immediately, without delay

A reuer of the trone ther ran *out ryzte*
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i 1057

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*
Arbuthnot

2. To the full extent, completely, entirely, altogether, without reservation as, to settle a bargain *outright*

Within a whyle after (as he that is falling is soone put ouer) the fiere made the foole madde *outright* and broughte him blyndfolde downe into the deepest dongeon of that deuelish heresy *Sir T More*, Works, p 483

Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide *outright*
Presumptuous dame, ill nurtured Eleanor
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i 2 41

When I had store of money,
I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise,
But never laugh'd *outright*
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, v 1

A lie that is all a lie may be met and fought with *outright*
Tennyson, The Grandmother

The relations between author and publisher are simply those between principal and agent, or, where an author sells *outright*, between buyer and seller *The Author*, i 52.

outrival (out-rī'val), *v t* To surpass, excel

Having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject.
Addison, Guardian, No 138

outrive† (out-rīv'), *v t* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently *Bp Hall*, Satires, IV i 11

outroad (out'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also *outrode*, < *out* + *road*, cf *inroad*] An excursion, expedition, or foray, opposed to *inroad*

That issuing out they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea, as the king had commanded him
1 Mac xv 41

But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his raigne it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrodes*
Holland, tr of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609) (*Nares*)

outroar (out-rōr'), *v t* To exceed in roaring

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan to *outroar*
The horned herd!
Shak, A and C, iii 13 127.

outromance (out-rō-mans'), *v t* To exceed in romantic character

Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers. *Fuller*

outroom (out'rōm), *n* A chamber on the confines of a house, an outlying or remote apartment.

Some *out room* or corner of the dining chamber
B Jonson, Poetaster, ii 1

outrope†, *n.* [< *out* + *rope*[2], *roup*] Sale by auction, outery.

As at common *outropes* when housholds stuffe is to bee solde, they cry, Who gives more!
Dekker, Dead Tearme (1608) (*Nares*)

Vendre à l'encant, to sell by portsale or *outrope* *Cotgrave*

outrun (out-run'), *v* [< ME *outrennen*, < *out* + *run*] **I.** *trans* **1** To run past or beyond, run further or more swiftly than, overcome in running or racing, leave behind, as by superior speed, hence, to surpass in competition, outrival; get the better of

So they ran both together, and the other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. John xx. 4

My Imagination *out runs* all you can say
Steele, Tender Husband, iv 1

2 To run so as to escape, escape by or as by running, hence, to elude

If these men have defeated the law and *outrun* native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God *Shak*, Hen V, iv 1 176

3. To pass beyond the bounds of, exceed, as, to allow zeal to *outrun* discretion

Those who formerly had *outrunne* the canons with their additional conformitie (ceremonizing more than was enjoined) now would make the canons come up to them
Fuller, Ch Hist, XI iii 14

A boy whose tongue *outruns* his knowledge
M Arnold, Empedocles on Etna

To outrun the constable See *constable*

II. *intrans.* To run out

When the whale has been harpooned, the first order given is "Stern all!" to clear the boat from the whale, and the next is "Wet line!" to prevent the friction from the *out running* line *Fisheries of U S*, V ii 205

out-runner† (out'run'ėr), *n* That which runs or flows forth from a stream; a side channel or overflow

In some *out runner* of the river where the streams run not strongly *W Lauson* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 194)

outrush (out-rush'), *v i* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph, xiv

outrush (out'rush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out, an outflow

outsail (out-sāl'), *v t* To sail faster than, leave behind in sailing.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i 1

out-sale (out'sāl), *n* A public sale, an auction

[To] make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an *outsale*? 'Tis an unthrifty sin
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, i 206 (*Davies*)

outscape† (out'skāp), *n* A way or opportunity to escape, escape.

He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an *outscape*
J Bradford Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 186

outscold (out-skōld'), *v t* To surpass in scolding

We grant thou canst *outscold* us, fare thee well
Shak, K John, v 2 160

outscorn (out-skôrn'), *v t* To overcome by haughty disregard, defy, despise

Kent I know you Where's the king?
Gent Contending with the fretful element,
Strives in his little world of man to *out scorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain
Shak, Lear, iii 1 10

outscouring (out'skour'ing), *n* Substance washed or scoured out

outsell (out-sel'), *v t* **1**†. To exceed in value or worth, excel

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet ouriched it too
Shak, Cymbeline, ii 4 102

2 To exceed in amount of sales, sell better or more than

Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition,
They may *out sell* a better thing,
So halloo, boys, God save the King!
Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind

3 To sell for more than

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines
Were held the best, and *out sold* other men's
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii 1

So good the grain growing here, that it *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire, I 221

outsend† (out-send'), *v t* [< ME *outsenden*, < *out* + *send*] To send out or forth

What! doth the Sun his rayes that he *out sends*
Smother or choke?
Dr H More, Psychathanasia, III ii 42

outsending† (out'sen'ding), *n* A message abroad, a thing sent out

The sea being open vnto him, his *outsendings* might bee without view or noting
Daniel, Hist Eng, p 122 (*Davies*)

outsentry (out'sen'tri), *n.*, pl *outsentries* (-triz) *Milit*, a sentry placed considerably in advance, a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it, a picket

out-servant (out'sėr'vant), *n* A servant who does outside work

Perhaps one of the *out servants* had, through malice, accident, or carelessness, flung in the stone
Swift, Directions to Servants (Chamber-maid)

outset (out'set), *n* A setting out, beginning; start.

This is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey *Burke*

He had arrested himself in the very *outset*
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 323.

outsetter (out'set'ėr), *n* An emigrant. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

outsetting (out'set'ing), *n* A beginning, start, outset

Giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an *outsetting*, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III 18. (*Davies*)

outsetting (out'set'ing), *a* Setting outward or off-shore, drawing or tending away from the land

A strong *outsetting* tide
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p 229

outsettlement (out'set'l-ment), *n* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outsettler (out'set'lėr), *n* One who settles at a distance from the main body

outshine (out-shīn'), *v* **I** *intrans* To shine out or forth, emit beams or luster

Bright, *out shining* beams *Shak*, Rich III, i 3 208

II. *trans* To shine more brightly than, surpass in brilliancy or luster; hence, to be more illustrious, beautiful, witty, etc, than, surpass in some good quality

And all their tops bright glistening with gold,
That seemed to *outshine* the dimmed skye
Spenser, F Q, V ix 21

I am a queen, a goddesse, I know not what,
And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *outshine* it
Fletcher Humorous Lieutenant, iv 1

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Satan exalted sat *Milton*, P L, ii 2

Homer does not only *out shine* all other Poets in the Variety, but also in the Novelty of his Characters
Addison, Spectator, No 273

outshoot (out-shot'), *v t* **1** To surpass or excel in shooting

Johnny Cock *out shot* a' the foresters
Johnny Cock (Child's Ballads, VI 244)

2 To shoot beyond, overshoot

You see how too much wisdom evermore
Out shoots the truth *Chapman*, All Fools, iv 1

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark *Norris*

outshot (out'shot), *n* A projection; the projecting part of a building [Prov Eng and Scotch]

There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small *outshot* or projecting part of the building, occupied by a little sleeping apartment
Scott, Monastery, xxviii

outshots (out'shots), *n pl* [See def] In the manufacture of paper, the second quality of white paper-rags so called from the fact that, in sorting the stock, the second-quality rags are sorted or "shot out" into a heap by themselves [Eng]

outshowt (out-shō'), *t t* To present publicly, exhibit openly

He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow*
Ingland's Helicon (1614) (*Nares*)

outside (out'sīd or out-sīd') *n* and *a* [< *out* + *side*[1]] **I** *n* **1** The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure, barrier, or inclosing line or surface of any kind, as opposed to the *inside*, or the part or place that lies within

And behold a wall on the *outside* of the house round about Ezek xl 5

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside* *Spectator*

2 One who or that which is without, particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage [Colloq]

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front *outsides*, the one inside, Nicholas, the good tempered man, and Mr Squeers partook
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, v

3 The external part of a thing, the outer surface; the exterior

Show the inside of your purse to the *outside* of his hand, and no more ado *Shak*, W T, iv 4 834

Men that look no farther than their *outsides* think health an appurtenance unto life
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, i 44

Courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my *outside* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i 6

4 External aspect or garb, that which merely strikes the eye, appearance

O, what a goodly *outside* falsehood hath!
Shak, M of V, i 3 104

Trusting our hopeful gentry unto pedants,
Fellows of *outside*, and mere bark
B Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

5†. One who or that which possesses a fair exterior, but lacks genuine underlying excellences; a mere hypocrite or a vain show

The rest are "hypocrites, ambidexters," *outsides*, so many turning pictures, a lion on the one side, a lamb on the other *Burton*, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 89

6 An externality, an outward form, a mere formality

Christians degenerated apace into *outsides*, as days and meats, and divers other ceremonies
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i

7 The furthest limit, the utmost generally with the definite article

Two hundred load upon an acre they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid *Mortimer*, Husbandry

8 *pl* In *printing*, the top and bottom quires, more or less imperfect, of a ream of paper — **Outside of a sword-hilt and guard**, that part of a sword hilt which corresponds to the back of the hand and that part of a sword guard which protects the back of the hand when the sword is held as on guard Compare *inside* — **Patent outside** See *patent* = **Syn 1** *Outside, Exterior, Surface, Superficies* *Outside* is opposed to *inside*, *exterior* to *interior* *surface* to *substance*, and *superficies* to *contents* *Outside* is the common word *Exterior* is a dignified word, applying to a thing of some consequence as, the *exterior* of a house *Surface* is popular, *superficies* is scientific A *surface* may be rough or smooth, a *superficies* is regarded as smooth See *exterior*, *a*

II. *a* **1** Being on the outside, belonging to the surface or exterior, situated on or beyond the limits or bounds — **2** Limited to the surface or exterior, superficial, consisting in mere show, existing in appearance only

The rest on *outside* merit but presume
Pope, Dunciad, i 135

3 Situated, seated, carried, or traveling on the exterior of a vehicle as, an *outside* place, an *outside* passenger — **4** Extreme, reaching or exceeding the limit, all that or more than is actual, is required, etc as, an *outside* estimate of expenses

A Huguenot built this hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be supposed that he dedicated it to the most ultra, *outside* idea of liberty
W Phillips, Speeches, etc, p 56

5 Not directly concerned or interested, occupying an external position or having an external relation

It was time to show their teeth, and, as soon as they did, it became evident to all *outside* spectators that the old game was up *Quarterly Rev*, CLXIII 241

Outside country, districts outside the line of settlement [Australia]

"When the humour seizes them they can be kind enough," returned the cattle buyer, who had a large experience on the *out side country*
Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, p 162

Outside station, a station outside the line of settlement, in general, any station very remote in the bush [Australia]

I am to have charge of one of the *outside* sheep *stations* at what seems to me to be a liberal salary
Mrs Campbell Praed, Head Station, p 123

outside (out-sīd′), *adv* and *prep*. [< *outside*, *n*] **I.** *adv* **1** On the outside, on the exterior, at or beyond the limits, externally, outwardly, without, not within, not in a house or assemblage

He better sees who stands *outside*
Than they who in procession ride
Whittier, Maids of Attitash

2 Beyond a harbor, out at sea as, it is rough weather *outside* — **3** On the exterior of a vehicle as, to travel *outside* — **4** To the exterior, from a point within to a point without, forth, out as, to go *outside* — **Outside of**, on or to the exterior of, without, outward from

II. *prep* **1** On the exterior of, beyond

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments, stood *outside* the window *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, ii

The unanimous opinion of that community is that the Colonel and his household are, in reference to any and to everything *outside* their family circle, the 'closest people — strong emphasis on closest — in the world'
W M Baker, New Timothy, p 41

2 To the exterior of; outward from: as, to go *outside* the house

outside-car (out′sīd-kär), *n*. An Irish jaunting-car

outsideness (out′sīd-nes), *n* Externality; outness *T H Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 52

outsider (out-sī′dėr), *n* [< *outside* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who is on the outside of an inclosure, barrier, boundary, etc, literally or figuratively, one who is without Specifically — (*a*) One who is outside of or does not belong to some particular party, association, or set.

Outsiders looked with a kind of new, half jealous respect on these privileged few who had so suddenly become the "General's party" *Mrs Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

(*b*) One who is unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question.

In regard to complex statistical statements the *outsider* cannot be too careful to ascertain from those who compiled them as far as possible what are the points requiring elucidation *Encyc Brit*, XXII 464

(*c*) In *horse racing*, a horse not included among the favorites, or not a favorite in the betting

The success of a rank *outsider* will be described as "a misfortune to backers"
R A Proctor, Light Science, p 288.

2 *pl*. A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws which can be inserted in a keyhole from the outside to turn the key [Thieves' slang]

outsight (out′sīt), *n* and *a* **I** *n*. Sight for that which is without, outlook, power of observation

If a man haue not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindenesse
Breton, Old Man's Lesson p 11 (*Davies*)

More insight and more *outsight*
Browning, Ring and Book, I 747

II. *a* In *Scots law*, in the phrase *outsight plenishing*, a designation given to outdoor movables, as horses, cows, and oxen, or plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry

outsit (out-sit′) *v t* **1** To sit beyond the time of

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South*

2 To sit longer than (another person), tire out in sitting

He stubbornly *outsat* that evening, his wife and daughter, who would remain upon the scene, the former determined, as long as they could *The Century*, XXXV 675

outskin† (out′skin), *n* The external skin; the surface

The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth
Or state *Shirley* (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, v 1

outskip† (out-skip′), *v t* To avoid by flight, escape.

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air
B Jonson, Sejanus, ii 2.

outskirt (out′skert), *n* A section or part that skirts, runs, or lies along the edge or boundary of a specified area, a border or border region, a purlieu used chiefly in the plural as, the *outskirts* of a forest or of a town, the *outskirts* of science

Soe is they mighte keepe both the O Relyes and also the O Farrels, and all that *out skirte* of Meathe in awe
Spenser, State of Ireland

outsleep (out-slēp′), *v t* To sleep beyond

I fear we shall *out sleep* the coming morn
As much as we this night have overwatch'd
Shak, M N D, v 1 372

outslide (out-slīd′), *v t* To slide outward or forward, advance by sliding

At last our grating keels *outslide*,
Our good boats forward swing
Whittier, At Port Royal

outsling† (out-sling′), *v t* [ME *outslyngen*, < *out* + *sling*] **1.** To sling out, scatter abroad

I shal hym make his pens [pence] *outslynge*
Rom of the Rose, l 5987

2 To hurl forth from or as from a sling *Dr H More*, Psychathanasia, II iii 5

outsoar (out-sōr′), *v. t.* To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth *Government of the Tongue*, § 9 (*Latham*)

He has *outsoared* the shadow of our night.
Shelley, Adonais, st 40

out-sole (out′sōl), *n* The outer sole of a boot or shoe, which bears upon the ground when in use Between the in sole and the out sole the margin of the upper is fitted and attached to both these soles by stitching or pegging

outspan (out′span), *v* **I.** *trans* To unyoke or unhitch (oxen from a wagon), unharness or unsaddle (a horse or horses) [South Africa]

II. *intrans.* To detach oxen from a wagon, hence, to encamp [South Africa]

outsparkle (out-spär′kl), *v t* To surpass in brilliancy, outglitter, outshine. *J Beaumont*, Psyche, i 61

outspeak (out-spēk′), *v t* **I.** *trans* To surpass in speaking, say or express more than; signify or claim superiority to, be superior to in meaning or significance

Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household, which
I find at such proud rate that it *out speaks*
Possession of a subject *Shak*, Hen VIII, iii 2. 127

Why, this indeed is physic! and *outspeaks*
The knowledge of cheap drugs
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i 2.

Whose graces do as far *outspeak* your fame
As fame doth silence
B Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment

II. *intrans* To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
I'll go, my chief, I'm ready
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter

outspeckle (out′spek-l) *n* A spectacle, a laughing-stock [Scotch]

"Whae drives thir kye?" gan Willie say,
"To make an *outspeckle* o' me?"
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI 111).

outspeed (out-spēd′), *v t* To surpass in speed or velocity, outstrip

Outspeed the sun around the orbed world
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii 3

outspend (out-spend′), *v t* To surpass in outlay, spend more money than

King Cole was not a merrier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day, he *outspent* princes
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi

outspend† (out′spend), *n* [< *outspend*, *v*] Outlay, expenditure

A mere *outspend* of savageness *Jer Taylor*

outspent (out-spent′), *p a* Thoroughly spent or wearied, tired out, exhausted

Outspent with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse
Byron, Mazeppa, iii

outspin (out-spin′), *v t* To spin out, finish; exhaust

Giles wisheth that his long yarn'd life
Were quite *out spun*
B Jonson Epigrams, No 42.

Patience with her cup o'errun,
With her weary thread *outspun*
Murmurs that her work is done
Whittier, Texas

outspoken (out′spō kn), *a* **1** Free or bold of speech, candid, frank

I know the man I would have a quick witted, *out spoken*, incisive fellow *O W Holmes* Autocrat, iii

2 Uttered or expressed with frankness or boldness as, *outspoken* disapproval

outspokenness (out′spō kn-nes), *n* The quality of being outspoken, candidness, frankness of speech

outsport (out-sport′), *v t* To sport beyond, outdo in sporting

Good Michael, look you to the guard to night
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion *Shak*, Othello, ii 3 3

outspread (out-spred′), *v t* To spread out, extend

On the watery calm
His brooding wings the Spirit of God *outspread*
Milton, P L, vii 235

outspring† (out-spring′), *v i* [< ME *outspringen*, < *out* + *spring*] **1** To spring forth

Duntes ther were strong ynou, that the fur *out sprong*
Of the helmes al about, & some velle among
Rob of Gloucester, p 460

2 To originate, descend

As that there comen is to Tyrians court
Eneas, one *outsprong* of Troyan blood,
To whom fair Dido wold her self be wed
Surrey, Æneid, iv

outstand (out-stand′), *v* **I** *trans* **1†** To resist effectually, withstand, sustain without yielding

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst outskip my vengeance, or *outstand*
The power I had to crush thee into air
B Jonson, Sejanus, ii 2

2 To stand or remain beyond, outstay

I have *outstood* my time which is material
To the tender of our present
Shak, Cymbeline, i 6 207

II. *intrans* **1** To project outward from the main body, stand out prominently, be prominent

An *outstanding* feature of these rooms is their size
The Engineer, LXVI 516

2 To stand out to sea

But many a keel shall seaward turn
And many a sail *outstand*
Whittier, Dead Ship of Harpswell

3 To stand over, remain untouched, unimpaired, unsettled, uncollected, unpaid, or otherwise undetermined as, *outstanding* contracts

Political union [among the Arabs] has left *outstanding* the family organization, but has added something to it.
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 511

Outstanding term See *term*

outstare (out-stãr′), *v t* To stare out of countenance, face down, browbeat, outface

I'll follow and *outstare* him *Shak*, Hen VIII, i 1 129

outstart† (out-stärt′), *v i* [< ME *outsterten*, < *out* + *start*] To start out, start up

The peple *outsterte*, and caste the carte to grounde
Chaucer Nun's Priest's Tale, l 227.

outstay (out-stā′), *v. t.* To stay longer than, overstay, remain beyond: as, to *outstay* one's welcome

> Your niece, provide yourself;
> If you *outstay* the time, upon mine honour,
> And in the greatness of my word, you die.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 90.

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 3.

outstep[1] (out-step′), *v. t.* To step or go beyond, exceed, overstep. *Imp. Dict.*

outstep[2]†, *conj.* A corruption of *outcept*.

My son's in Dybell here, in Caperdochy, i' the gaol, for peeping into another man's purse; and *outstep* the King be miserable [compassionate] hee's like to totter.
Heywood, 1 Edward IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 72).

outstrain† (out-strān′), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch to the utmost, extend to the full.

All his [a serpent's] foldes are now in length *outstrained*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 280.

2. To exert one's self more than, surpass by more strenuous effort.

> But John
> His fellow traveller did soon *out strein*
> And got before. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xiv. 180.

3. To stretch to excess, overstrain.

The *outstrained* tent flags loosely. *Southey*, Thalaba, iii.

out-street (out′strēt), *n.* A street in the outskirts of a town. *Johnson.*

outstretch (out-strech′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outstrecchen* (pret. **outstraught*, *outstrought*), < *out* + *stretch*.] To stretch or spread out; extend, expand: used chiefly in the past participle.

> And forth his necke and heed *out strought*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1515.

[So in early editions; modern editions read *he straught*, or *out straught*.]

The Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an *outstretched* arm. Deut. xxvi. 8.

> Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
> That raught at mountains with *outstretched* arms.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 68.

> On the ground
> *Outstretched* he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
> Cursed his creation. *Milton*, P. L., x. 851.

outstride (out-strīd′), *v. t.* To surpass in stride.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

outstrike (out-strīk′), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in striking, deal a harder or swifter blow than.

> This blows my heart:
> If swift thought break it not, a swifter mean
> Shall *outstrike* thought; but thought will do 't, I feel.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 36.

2. To strike out, mark out, cancel.

This sentence serves, and that my hand *out strikes*.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

outstrip (out-strip′), *v. t.* [Appar. < *out* + *strip* (where some conjecture *trip*), but prob. a corruption of **outstrick* or **outstrike*, < *out* + *strike*, in the old sense 'go,' 'proceed,' 'advance' (as in '*stricken* in years'): see *strike*.] **1.** To outrun, advance or go beyond; exceed.

He . . . farre *outstript* him in villainous words, and ouer bandied him in bitter terms.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 38.

Especially when I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne. So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be *out stripped*, or willing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber reprints), p. 419.

You have *outstript* the wing of our desires.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

He had . . . a wonderful genius for mathematical learning, in which he far *outstripped* me.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 55.

2. To flee beyond the reach of, escape.

Though they can *outstrip* men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 177.

outsubtle (out-sut′l), *v. t.* To exceed in subtlety. [Rare.]

> The devil, I think,
> Cannot *out subtle* thee.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

outsucken (out′suk′n), *a.* In *Scots law*, pertaining to a district not astricted to a particular mill. **Outsucken multure**, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. See *multure*, *multurer*, *sucken*, *insucken*.

outsum (out-sum′), *v. t.* To outnumber. [Rare.]

> The prisoners of that shameful day *out summ'd*
> Their conquerors. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

outswear (out-swâr′), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; overcome by swearing.

> We shall have old swearing
> That they did give the rings away to men;
> But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2. 17.

outsweat† (out-swet′), *v. t.* To obtain by sweat or labor, work hard for, earn.

Out upon 't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out sweat* it that thinks he has got a catch on 't.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

outsweeten† (out-swē′tn), *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.

> The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
> *Out sweeten'd* not thy breath.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

outswell (out-swel′), *v. t.* **1.** To swell to a greater degree than; surpass in inflation.

> Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
> *Outswell* the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 9.

2†. To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time . . . in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state. *Hewyt*, Sermon (1658), p. 185. (*Latham.*)

outswift† (out-swift′), *v. t.* To surpass in swiftness, leave behind in flight.

> And on the sand leaving no print behinde,
> *Out swifted* Arrows, and out went the Winde.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

outsyllable (out-sil′a-bl), *v. t.* To exceed in number of syllables, contain more syllables than. [Rare.]

The name of Plantagenet, which as it did *out syllable* Tudor in the mouths, so did it out vie it in the affections of the English. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire, III. 273.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outtaken*, < *out* + *take*.] To take out, except.

> Therefore this tree alone,
> Adam, this *oute take* I;
> The frute of it negh none;
> For an ye do, then shall ye dye.
> *York Plays*, p. 20.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *prep.* [ME., < *out-take*, *v.*] Except, besides.

> Alle that y haue y graunt the,
> *Outtake* my wyfe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

> Iche herbe also thai sayen it is to sowe,
> In landes drie, *outtake* of hem the bene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

out-taken† (out′tā″kn), *pp.* and *prep.* [ME., pp. of *out-take*. Cf. equiv. *except*.] Excepted, except.

And ye Aldermen schal haue euere iche day whyles ye drynk lastes, *out taken* ye first nyht and ye last, a galoun of ale. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

He badde that thei schuld maistris be
Ouer alle kynne thyng *oute tane* a tree he taught them tille. *York Plays*, p. 29.

out-takingly† (out′tā-king-li), *adv.* Exceptionally. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, x.

out-talk (out-tâk′), *v. t.* To overpower by talking, surpass in talking.

What! this gentleman will *out talk* us all.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 248.

out-tane†, *pp.* and *prep.* A contraction of *out-taken*.

out-tell† (out-tel′), *v. t.* To count beyond, over-reckon.

> This is the place I have *out told* the clock
> For haste; he is not here.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 1.

out-term† (out′term), *n.* Outward figure, superficial appearance; mere exterior.

> Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out terms*,
> Without the inward fires and lives of men.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

outthrow† (out-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw out, cast forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 1.

out-tongue (out-tung′), *v. t.* To speak louder than, drown the sound of.

> Let him do his spite:
> My services which I have done the signiory
> Shall *out tongue* his complaints.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 19.

out-top (out-top′), *v. t.* To reach above the top or summit of, rise above or be higher than, overtop; hence, to be or become more eminent than, excel.

The treasurer began then to *out top* me.
Cabbala, The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

So these dark giants *out top* their fellow vegetables.
The Century, XXVII. 33.

out-travel (out-trav′el), *v. t.* To surpass as a traveler, travel further, more swiftly, or more extensively than.

She then besought him to go instantly, that he might *out travel* the ill news, to his mother.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 2.

out-turn (out′tėrn), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; output: as, the *out-turn* of a mine.

At Kagmari alone 300 men are employed in the business [metal working], and the yearly *out turn* is over 150,000 lbs.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 159.

Statements of crop *out-turns* and prices.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 247.

out-twine† (out-twīn′), *v. t.* To disentangle; extricate, disengage.

He stopped, and from the wound the reed *outtwined*.
Fairfax.

outusure† (out-ū′zhūr), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. [Rare.]

> *Out usure* Jews, or Irishmen out-swear.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, ii. 38.

outvalue (out-val′ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Boyle*, Works, I. 281.

> The wondrous child,
> Whose silver warble wild
> *Outvalued* every pulsing sound.
> *Emerson*, Threnody.

outvenom (out-ven′om), *v. t.* To surpass in venomous or poisonous character.

> No, 'tis slander,
> Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
> *Outvenoms* all the worms of Nile.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 37.

outvie (out-vī′), *v. t.* To outbid, outdo, surpass in rivalry or emulation.

> Why, then the maid is mine from all the world,
> By your firm promise; Gremio is *out vied*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 387.

I love thus to *outvie* a news monger.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

outvigil† (out-vij′il), *v. t.* To surpass in vigilance, outwatch.

The tender care of King Charles did *outvigil* their watchfullness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 129.

outvillain (out-vil′ān), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

He hath *out villained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 305.

outvoice (out-vois′), *v. t.* To render inaudible by greater loudness of voice, be more clamorous or noisy than.

Whose shouts and claps *out voice* the deep mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

outvote (out-vōt′), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given, defeat by greater number of votes, outnumber.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

outwail† (out′wāl), *n.* [ME., < *out* + *wail*[2], *wale*[2].] An outcast.

> Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
> And al in care translated is my joy.
> *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide.

outwait (out-wāt′), *v. t.* To lie in ambush longer than, surpass in waiting or expecting.

He'll watch this se'nnight but he'll have you; he'll *out-wait* a serjeant for you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

outwake (out-wāk′), *v. t.* To remain watchful or sleepless longer than, outwatch.

> And now I can *outwake* the nightingale,
> Outwatch an usurer. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

outwalk (out-wâk′), *v. t.* To walk further, longer, or faster than, leave behind in walking.

> Outwatch'd,
> Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

outwall (out′wâl), *n.* **1.** The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—**2.** External appearance, exterior. [Rare.]

> For confirmation that I am much more
> Than my *out wall*, open this purse, and take
> What it contains. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 45.

outward, outwards (out′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *outward*, *outeward*, < AS. *ūteweard* (= OFries. *utward*, *uteward*, *utaward* = MLG. *utwordes* = OHG. *ūzwertes*, *ūzwert*, MHG. *ūzwert*, G. *auswärts*), outward, < *ūt*, *ūte*, out, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *outward*, *a.*] **1.** To or toward the exterior, away from some point in the interior of a space or body to one beyond its limits; forth, outside.

An ladde her *outward* of the chyrche.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 339.

> Crying with full voice
> "Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," aroused
> Lancelot, who rushing *outward* lionlike
> Leapt on him and hurl'd him headlong.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Away from port: as, a ship bound *outward*.

[The ship] was fourteen weeks *outward*, and yet lost but one man. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

3. So as to be exterior or visible; out.

A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward*!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 14.

4. On the exterior, outwardly, externally; hence, visibly; apparently, seemingly, superficially.

It is a greet folye, a woman to have a fair array *outward* and in hireself foul inward *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful *outward*, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness Mat xxiii 27

Let me comply with you in this garb lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must show fairly *outward*, should more appear like entertainment than yours *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2 392

Outward face! a command to troops to face to the right and left from their center

outward (out'wärd), *a* and *n* [< ME *outward*, < AS *ūteweard*, outward, external see *outward*, *adv*] **I.** *a* **1** Directed toward the exterior or outside

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey *Dryden*

2 Of or pertaining to the exterior or outside, external, outer, extrinsic, formal opposed to *inward* as, mere *outward* change

Commend not a man for his beauty, neither abhor a man for his *outward* appearance Ecclus xi 2

Haman was come into the *outward* court of the king's house Esther vi 4

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immask our noted *outward* garments *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, i 2 203

He may show what *outward* courage he will but I believe as cold a night as tis, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck *Shak*, Hen V, iv 1 118

Being both blinded with Lightnings and amazed with inward terrours and *outward* Tempests *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 360

I come to kiss these fair hands, and to shew,
In *outward* ceremonies the dear love
Writ in my heart *Beau and Fl*, Philaster, i 2

He must have been still a very young man when that *outward* reformation took place which gave evidence at least of right intentions under the direction of a strong will *Southey*, Bunyan, p 35

3† Beyond the limits or boundaries, hence, foreign

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors *Sir J Hayward*

4 In *theol*, carnal, fleshly, not spiritual as, the *outward* man

That circumcision, which is *outward* in the flesh Rom ii 28

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day 2 Cor iv 16

The Magistrat hath only to deale with the *outward* part, I mean not of the body done but of the mind in all her *outward* acts, which in Scripture is call'd the *outward* man *Milton*, Church Government, ii 3

5 See the quotation

A man given to drinking and other vices, especially of living beyond his income and so reducing himself in his circumstances would still be described by his neighbours [in Cumberland, England] as an *outward* man *N and Q*, 7th ser, VI 149

Outward angle See *angle*³, 1 —**Outward charges** See *charge* **Outward euthanasia.** See *euthanasia* =**Syn 2** *External*, etc See *exterior*

II *n* **1** External form, external appearance, the exterior

I do not think
So fair an *outward* and such stuff within
Endows a man but he *Shak*, Cymbeline, i 1 23

2 That which is without, the outer or objective world [Rare]

There is nothing here,
Which, from the *outward* to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought *Tennyson*, Eleanore

out-ward (out'wârd), *n* [< *out* + *ward*] A ward in a separate wing or building attached to a hospital

outward-bound (out'ward-bound), *a* Proceeding from a port or country as, an *outward-bound* ship.

outwardly (out'wärd-li), *adv* **1** On the exterior or surface, outside; externally, hence, as regards appearance, visibly, perceptibly

They could not so carry closely but both much of their doings and sayings were discovered, although *outwardly* they set a fair face on things *N Morton*, New England's Memorial p 113

I the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which *outwardly* ye show?
Shak Macbeth, i 3 54

She is *outwardly*
All that bewitches sense, all that entices,
Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it
Beau and Fl, Captain iii 1

Even so ye also *outwardly* appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity Mat xxiii 28

2 Away from the center, toward the outer part or outside as, in entomology, a mark prolonged *outwardly*

outwardness (out'ward-nes), *n* The state of being outward; objectivity; externality.

outwards, *adv.* See *outward.*

outward-sainted (out'wärd sān'ted), *a* Publicly accounted or outwardly seeming to be a saint, by implication, hypocritical [A nonce-word]

This *outward sainted* deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i the head, and follies doth enmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil
Shak, M for M, iii 1 89

outwash (out-wosh'), *v t* [= D *uitwasschen* = MLG. *ūtwaschen* = G. *auswaschen* = Sw *utvaska* = Dan *udvaske*, as *out* + *wash*] To wash out, cleanse from. *Donne* [Rare]

outwatch (out-woch'), *v t* To surpass in watching, watch longer than; observe till the object watched disappears

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *outwatch* the Bear
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 87

outway (out'wā), *n* [= D *uitweg* = MLG *ūtwech* = G. *ausweg* = Sw *utväg* = Dan. *udvej*, as *out* + *way*¹] A way or passage out, an outlet

Itself of larger size, distended wide
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd
P Fletcher, Purple Island, v

outwealth† (out-welth'), *v t* To surpass in wealth or prosperity See the quotation under *outwit*¹, 1

outwear (out-wãr'), *v t* **1.** To wear out, exhaust utterly, wear away, waste, impair, hence, to render obsolete

Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And workes of noblest wits to nought *outweare*,
That famous moniment hath quite defaste
Spenser, F Q, IV ii 33

Their knot of loue
Tid weav'd intangl'd with so true so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out worn*, never undone
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i 2

Better at home lie bed rid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemployed, with age *outworn*
Milton S A, l 580

Hypocrisy and Custom make their minds
The fanes of many a worship now *outworn*
Shelley Prometheus Unbound, i 1

2 To exhaust gradually by use or persistence, use up, consume, hence, to pass away (time), last out, endure to the end of, wait till the expiration or conclusion of

All that day she *outwore* in wandering
Spenser, F Q, III vii 20

Come come away!
The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day
Shak Hen V, iv 2 63

Here by the stream, if I the night *out wear*,
Thus spent already how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air?
Pope, Odyssey, v 601

3 To wear or last longer than, outlast

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare
That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall *outweare*
Spenser, Shep Cal, Epil

outweary (out-wēr'i), *v t* To weary out, exhaust by weariness, fatigue exceedingly

Yet once more are we resolv'd to try
T *outweary* them through all their sins variety
Cowley, Davideis, iv

The soldier *outwearied* with his nightly duties might on certain conditions absent himself from matins with the master's consent *Encyc Brit*, XXIII 163

outweed (out-wēd'), *v. t* To weed out, extirpate as a weed

The springing seed *outweed* *Spenser*, F Q II iv 35

outweep (out-wēp'), *v t* To surpass in weeping, weep more than

You carry springs within your eyes, and can
Outweep the crocodile *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii 3

outweigh (out-wā'), *v t* **1** To exceed in weight, weigh more or be heavier than, turn the scale against, overweigh, overbalance, surpass in gravity or importance

When the bad deedes of a great man lately dead *out weighed* the good at a dead lift [St Francis] cast in a siluer Chalice, which the dead partie had sometime bestowed on Franciscan deuotion and weighed vp the other side and so the Diuels lost their prey *Purchas* Pilgrimage, p 208

If any think brave death *outweighs* bad life,
And that his country's dearer than himself,
Let him alone, or so many so minded
Wave thus *Shak*, Cor, i 6 71

It was a fault,
A fault, Bellario though thy other deeds
Of truth *outweigh'd* it.
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 5

Custom, that prepares the partial scale
In which the little oft *outweighs* the great
Wordsworth, Prelude, xii

One wise man's verdict *outweighs* all the fools'
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology

The immense advantages which leisure and learning have conferred are largely neutralized, and in some cases utterly *outweighed*, by the blinding influences of a subtler, deeper, and more comprehensive selfishness
Gladstone, Might of Right, p 1 5

2 To be too great a burden or task for, overtask

When we see the figure of the house
Then must we rate the cost of the erection,
Which if we find *outweighs* ability
What do we then but draw anew the model?
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 3 45

outwell (out-wel'), *v* **I.** *trans* To pour forth, outpour

His [Nilus's] fattie waves doe fertile slime *outwell*,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale
Spenser, F Q, I i 21

II *intrans* To gush or flow forth

The slumbrous wave *outwelleth* *Tennyson*, Claribel

outwelling (out'wel ing), *n* [Verbal n of *outwell*, *v*] An outflow

The igneous beds were formed by great *outwellings* of molten matter which spread widely over the surface
Encyc Brit, XXIV 616

outwend† (out-wend'), *v i* [ME *outwenden*, < *out* + *wend*] To go forth

Manli made themperour his messageres *out wende*,
Alle the lordes of that lond lelli to somounne
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 4853

outwin† (out-win'), *v* **I** *trans* To get out of

It is a darksome delve far under ground
With thornes and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily *out win*
Spenser F Q, IV i 20

II. *intrans* To get out

outwind (out wīnd'), *v t* To extricate by winding, unloose *Spenser*, F Q, V iii 9

out-window† (out'win dō), *n* A bay-window, an oriel

Many of their roomes have great *out windows*, where they sit on cushions in the heat of the day
Sandys, Travailes, p 51

outwing (out-wing'), *v t* **1** To move faster than, on or as on the wing, outstrip in flying

As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns and even a wish *out wings*
Garth tr of Ovid's Metamorph, xiv

2 *Milit*, to outflank

Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [men], *outwinging* the enemy could not come to so much share of the action
Cromwell to Lenthall, Aug 20, 1648 (Carlyle's Cromwell, [I 291) (*Davies*)

outwit¹ (out-wit'), *v t* **1** To surpass in intelligence

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when they did so much *out wit* and out wealth us!
Bp Gauden Tears of the Church, p 253 (*Davies*)

2 To surpass in plots or stratagems, defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity, prove too clever for

He never could get favour at Court, because he *outwitted* all the projecters that came neere him
Evelyn Diary March 22, 1675

Do they [men] design to *outwit* infinite Wisdom or to find such flaws in God's government of the World that he shall be contented to let them go unpunished?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I ii

I little thought he should *outwit* me so!
Shelley, The Cenci i 1

outwit²† (out'wit), *n* [ME, < *out* + *wit*] The faculty of observation, or the knowledge gained by observation and experience opposed to *inwit*

With inwit and with *outwitt* ymagenen and studye,
As best for his body be *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii 289

outwith (out'wiтн or -with), *adv* and *prep*. [< ME *outwith*, *outewith*, < *out* + *with*¹, a transposed form of *without*] **I†** *adv* Without, on the outward side, outwardly, externally

That signede the sucrist for sake of vre kuynde
Was nout *out with* so cler bote with inne he was clene
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S) l 186

II *prep* Without outside of. [Scotch]

Uthir places *outewith* the borowis
Quoted in *Ribton Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 339

The evidence, *outwith* her family, of the major having previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses
Lord Deas

outwoman (out-wum'an), *v t* To surpass as a woman, excel in womanliness [Rare]

She could not be unmann'd no nor *outwoman'd*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii 1

outwood† (out'wud), *n* An outlying wood

'But yonder is an *outwood*, said Robin,
An *outwood* all and a shade
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V 259).

outwork (out'werk) *n* **1** Work done outside, out of doors, or in the fields, as distinguished from indoor work [Scotch]—**2** In *fort*, one of the minor defenses constructed in advance of the main work or enceinte Outworks are works raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for

the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance. The principal outworks of a fortification are the covered way, the demilune, the redout, the tenail the tenaillon, the counter guard, and the crown work and hornwork

> Meantime the [...] up his quarters
> And storm'd the *outworks* of his fortress
> S *Butler*, Hudibras, III 1 1136

Hence — 3 A bulwark, any defense against violence from outside

I will recommend unto you the care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls thereof *Bacon*, Advice to Sir George Villiers

outwork (out-wėrk′), *v t* [= D. *uitwerken* = MLG *ūtwerken* = G. *auswirken* = Sw *utverka* = Dan *udvirke*, work out, complete; as *out* + *work*] 1. To surpass in workmanship [Rare]

> She did lie
> In her pavilion cloth of gold of tissue—
> O'er picturing that Venus where we see
> The fancy *outwork* nature
> *Shak* , A and C , ii [...]

2 To surpass or exceed in labor, exertion, or agitation.

> But in your violent acts,
> The fall of torrents and the noyse of tempests
> Be all *out wrought* by your transcendent furies
> *B Jonson*, Catiline, iii

3† To work out or carry on to a conclusion, complete; finish.

> For now three dayes of men were full *outwrought*
> Since he this hardy enterprize began
> *Spenser*, F Q , II vii 65

outworker (out′wėr″kėr), *n* A person who works outside; especially, one employed by a tailor or dressmaker who works at home

outworth† (out-wėrth′), *v t.* To surpass in worth or value

> A beggar s book
> *Outworths* a noble s blood
> *Shak* , Hen VIII , i 1 123

outwrest (out-rest′), *v. t.* To draw out with or as with a twisting motion, detach or extract by violence; hence, to extort

> That my engreeved mind could find no rest,
> Till that the truth thereof I did *out wrest*
> *Spenser*, F Q , II iv. 23

> Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
> The bedded fish in banks *out wrest*
> *Donne*, The Bait

outwring† (out-ring′), *v. t* To wring out; shed

> Youre teres falsely *outewronge*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, 1 2527

outwrite (out-rīt′), *v t* To surpass in writing *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii

outyete†, *v t.* [ME *outyeten*, *outyeten*, *outzetten* (= D *uitgieten* = MLG *ūtgēten* = G *ausgiessen* = Sw *utgjuta* = Dan *udgyde*), < *out* + *yete*] To pour out

Oleum effusum nomen tuum [...] "Oyle *out yettude* es thi name"
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 1

outzany† (out-zā′ni), *v t* ; pret and pp *outzanied*, ppr *outzanying* To excel in acting the zany or fool; exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, No 129

ouvarovite, *n* See *uvarovite.*

Ouvirandra (ö-vi-ran′dra), *n.* [NL (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < *ouvirandon*, native name in Madagascar] A former genus of monocotyledonous water-plants belonging to the natural order *Naiadaceæ*, or pond-weed family, type of the tribe *Aponogetoneæ*, characterized by the lack of cellular tissue between the nerves of the leaves There are five species, of India and Africa, with thickened, sometimes edible rhizomes, two forked spikes of small flowers, and submerged, sometimes perforated leaves The genus is now made a section of *Aponogeton* See *lattice-leaf* and *water yam*

ouze†, *n* and *v* An obsolete variant of *ooze*

ouzel, ousel (ö′zl), *n.* [Prop , as formerly, *oozel*, < ME *osel*, < AS *ōsle* = OHG *amsala amaslā*, MHG G. *amsel* (see *amzel*), an ouzel] 1 The blackbird, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, a kind of thrush Also called *amzel* See cut under *blackbird.*

> House-doves are white, and *oozels* blackebirds bee,
> Yet what a difference in the taste we see
> *The Affectionate Shepheard* (1594). (*Halliwell*)

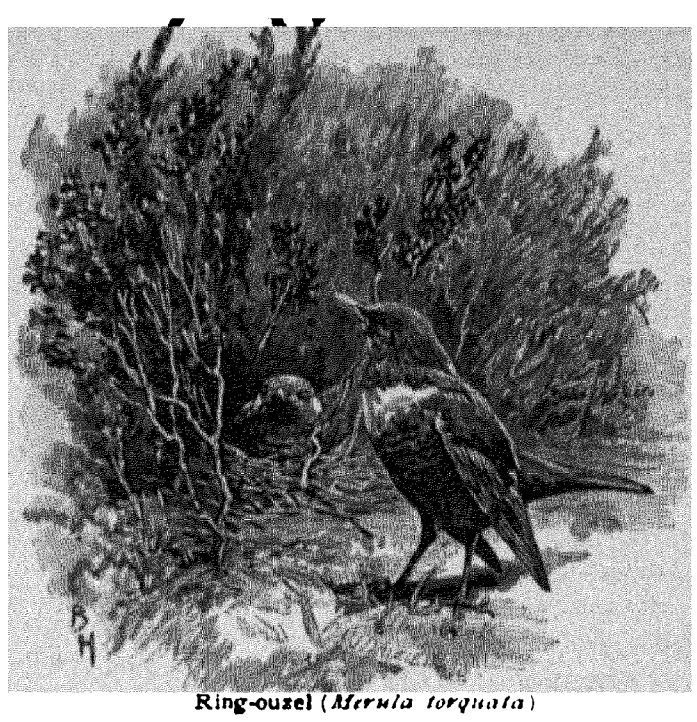
> The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
> With orange-tawny bill
> *Shak* , M N D , iii 1 128

> The mellow *ouzel* fluted in the elm
> *Tennyson*, Gardener s Daughter

2 Some other thrush or thrush-like bird, as the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata* See cut in next column — **Brook-ouzel**, the water rail, *Rallus aquaticus* [Local, Eng] — **Water-ouzel**, a dipper any bird of the family *Cinclidæ* See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*

ova, *n* Plural of *ovum*

oval[1] (ō′val) *a* and *n* [< F *ovale* = Sp Pg *oval* = It *ovale*, < ML *ovalis*, of or pertaining to



Ring-ouzel (*Merula torquata*)

an egg, < L *ovum*, an egg see *ovum.*] **I.** *a* 1† Of or pertaining to an egg

That the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venemous food so inquinated their *ovall* conceptions or egges within their bodies that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes *Sir T Browne*, Pseud Epid , iii 7

2 Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg, hence, elliptical

> Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
> Does in an *oval* orbit circling run
> *Sir R Blackmore*, Creation, ii

The *oval* dingy framed toilet-glass that hangs above her table. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii

3. In *zool.* and *bot* , broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length *Oval* notes a shape or figure resembling a compressed circle (or ellipse), equally rounded at both ends, *ovate* notes the true egg shape, which is small er at one end than at the other See *egg shaped* — **Oval chuck, compass,** etc See the nouns

II. *n* 1 A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg (*a*) A closed curve everywhere convex, without nodes, and more pointed at one end than at the other (*b*) A curve or part of a curve returning into itself without a node or cusp (c) A part of a curve returning into itself without inflections or double tangents

2 Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city as, Berkeley *oval* , "The *Oval*" at Kensington, London

The principall part thereof [the Mosque] riseth in an *ovall*, surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion, matter, and workmanship *Sandys*, Travailes, p 24

3 Specifically, same as *cartouche*, 4

The names of the kings whose *ovals* have been found have been mentioned already
C R Gillett, Andover Rev , VIII 88

Bicircular, Cartesian, Cassinian, conjugate, etc , **oval** See the adjectives — **Carpenter's oval**, an irregular closed curve, formed of four arcs of circles having their centers at the vertices of a rhombus and joining one another so as not to make angles

oval[2]† (ō′val), *a* [< L *ovalis*, of or belonging to an ovation, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice . see *ovation*] Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation as, triumphal, *oval*, and civil crowns *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii

ovalescent (ō-va-les′ent), *a* [< *oval* + *-escent*] Somewhat oval; tending to an oval form

Ovalia (ō-vā′li-ä), *n pl* [NL , neut pl of ML *ovalis*, oval . see *oval*[1].] In Latreille's system, one of two sections of læmodipodous crustaceans, having the form shorter and broader than in the *Filiformia* The whale-lice, *Cyamida*, are an example See cut under *Cyamidæ.*

ovaliform (o′val-i-fôrm), *a* [< ML *ovalis*, oval, + L. *forma*, form] Having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular, oval-shaped

oval-lanceolate (ō′val-lan′sē̤-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot* , lanceolate inclining to oval.

ovally (ō′val-i), *adv* In an oval form; so as to be oval

ovalness (ō′val-nes), *n.* The property of being oval, oval shape or formation.

ovaloid (ō′val-oid), *a* [< *oval* + *-oid*] Resembling an oval in shape; somewhat oval

ovant† (ō′vant), *a* [< L *ovan(t-)s*, ppr of *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph see *ovation*] Triumphing with an ovation

Plautius sped so well in his battels that Claudius passed a decree that he should ride in petty triumph *ovant*
Holland, tr of Camden, p 42 (*Davies*)

ovaria, *n* Plural of *ovarium.*

ovarial (ō-vā′ri-al), *a* [< NL **ovarialis*, < *ovarium*, ovary . see *ovary.*] Same as *ovarian.*

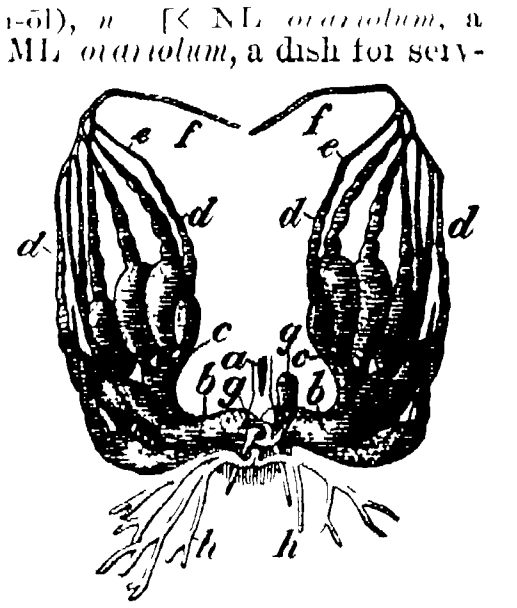
ovarialgia (ō-vā-ri-al′ji-a), *n* [NL , < *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr ἄλγος, pain] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the ovary Also called *oophoralgia*

ovarialgic (ō-vā-ri-al′jik), *a* [< *ovarialgia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia

ovarian (ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* [< NL **ovarianus*, < *ovarium*, ovary see *ovary*[1]] Of or pertaining to the ovary, ovarium, or female genital gland of any animal. as, *ovarian* tissue, an *ovarian* product the *ovarian* function **Ovarian artery,** the artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male — **Ovarian cyst** or **cystoma,** a cystic tumor of the ovary, often growing to an enormous size, and containing a fluid varying from gelatinous to limpid — **Ovarian plexus,** the pampiniform plexus of the female — **Ovarian tumor,** a tumor of the ovary, especially a cystic tumor, or ovarian cyst — **Ovarian veins,** veins of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic veins of the male, and forming the ovarian or pampiniform plexus in the broad ligament - **Ovarian vesicle,** the gynophore or female gonophore of a polyp, as a sertularian See cut under *gonophore*

ovariectomy (ō-vā-ri-ek′tō-mi), *n* [< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision, < ἐκτέμνειν, excise, cut out] Ovariotomy *Lancet*, No 3426, p 854

ovariole (ō-vā′ri-ōl), *n* [< NL *ovariolum*, a small ovary (cf ML *ovariolum*, a dish for serving eggs), dim of *ovarium*, q v] A small ovary, the ovary of a compound ovarium, one of the ovarian tubes or glands of which a composite ovary may be composed *Huxley*, Anat Invert , p 417



Female Generative Organs of the Cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), showing ovarioles enlarged 3½ times.

a posterior abdominal ganglion, *b b*, right and left oviducts, formed by union of *c*, *d*, *e*, the ovarian tubes or ovarioles, *f*, filament by which ovarioles of opposite sides are united , *g* spermatheca , *h*, *h*, the colleterial glands, or collaterium

ovariotomist (ō-vā-ri-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *ovariotom-y* + *-ist*] One who practises ovariotomy

ovariotomy (ō-vā-ri-ot′ō-mi), *n* [< NL *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut] The removal of an ovary that has undergone cystic or other degeneration — **Normal ovariotomy,** oophorectomy , Battey's operation (which see, under *operation*)

ovarious (ō-vā′ri-us), *a* [< LL *ovarius*, used only as a noun, an egg-keeper , prop adj , < L *ovum*, egg· see *ovum*] Consisting of eggs [Rare]

> The [...] native, to the rocks
> Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l 875

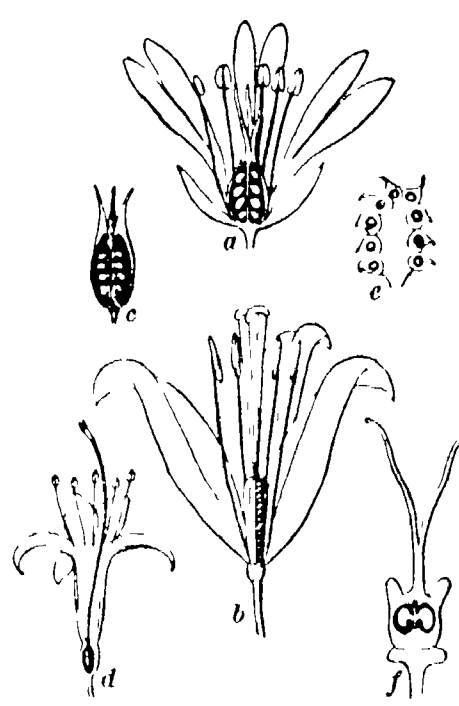
ovaritis (ō-vā-rī′tis), *n.* [NL , < *ovarium* + *-itis*] In *pathol* , inflammation of the ovary, oöphoritis.

ovarium (ō-vā′ri-um), *n.*, pl. *ovaria* (-ä) [NL see *ovary*[1]] An ovary or oophoron *Steno*, 1664

ovary[1] (ō′va-ri), *n.*; pl *ovaries* (-riz). [= F *ovaire* = Sp Pg It *ovario*, < NL. *ovarium*, ovary (cf ML *ovaria*, f., the ovary of a bird), < L. *ovum*, egg. see *ovum*] 1 That part of a female animal in which ova, eggs, or germs are generated and matured , the essential female organ of reproduction, corresponding to the testes of the male , the female genital gland or germ-gland, the ovarium In vertebrates the ovary is a glandular organ, usually paired, sometimes single, and morphologically identical with the testes, both these organs being developed from a primitively indifferent genital gland common to both sexes, the differentiation of this structure into ovary or testes being the fundamental distinction of sex upon which all other sexual differences are consequent The ovary consists of its proper stroma or tissue peculiar to itself, in which the ova are produced, bound up in ordinary connective tissue, supplied with appropriate vessels or nerves, and fixed in the abdominal cavity by means of a mesentery With the ovary is usually but not always associated a special structure, the *oviduct*, serving to convey away the eggs. The ovary is relatively largest in those animals which lay multitudinous eggs, as fishes, in which it is known as the *roe* It is also large in oviparous animals which lay large meroblastic eggs with copious food yolks, as birds and most reptiles It is very small in mammals The ovary in woman is a flattened ovoid body about 1½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, and ½ inch thick resting on the broad ligament of the uterus and closely connected both with that organ and with the Fallopian tube or oviduct Among invertebrates in which there is distinction of sex, the name *ovary* is applied to any part of the body which can be recognized as having the function of ovulation Such organs are of almost endlessly varied character in all but the one essential physiological respect Several kinds of ovaries receive specific names, and in many cases the analogy to

the part of a plant called the ovary (see def 2) is striking See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Nematoidea*

2. In *bot*, a closed case or receptacle, the lower section of the pistil, inclosing the ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Structurally the ovary is a modified leaf which is folded inwardly so as to form a cavity, and with the style and stigma it constitutes the female sexual organs (gynœcium) of flowering plants The ovary may be simple (that is, composed of a single leaf), or compounded of two or more leaves The modified part of the interior of the ovary which bears the ovules is called the *placenta* (which see) The phrases *superior* and *inferior ovary* are used to designate the position of the ovary in relation to that of the floral envelops thus, *ovary superior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted upon the axis below the ovary, *ovary inferior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted above, seemingly upon the ovary See cuts under *anthophore*, *Araceæ*, *Didynamia*, *dimerous*, and *myrtle*

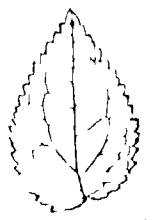


Ovaries with the Ovules of different Flowers shown in longitudinal section *a*, *Stellaria media* *b*, *Lilium superbum* *c* *Delphinium Consolida*, *d* *Fuchsia coccinea* *e*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *f*, *Acer rubrum*

ovary²† (ō′va-ri), *a* [Irreg < L *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph see *ovation*. Cf. *oval*²] Of or pertaining to an ovation. *Davies*.

Their honorary crowns triumphal, *ovary*, civical, obsidional had little of flowers in them
Sir T Browne, Tracts, ii

ovate¹ (ō′vāt), *a* [< L *ovatus*, egg-shaped, < *ovum*, egg see *ovum*] Egg-shaped (*a*) Having a figure like the longitudinal section of a hen's egg, oval but broader at one end than at the other applied in botany particularly to leaves (*b*) Of a solid, having the figure of an egg Also *ovated* =**Syn** See *oval*¹, 3



Ovate Leaf of *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var *ovatum*

ovate² (ō′vat), *n* [< W. *ofydd*, a man of letters or science, a philosopher see *ogham*] See the quotation

Now an *ofydd*, or, as the word is sometimes rendered into English, *ovate*, is commonly understood to mean an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid but formerly it appears to have meant a man of science and letters, or perhaps more accurately a teacher of the same
Rhys, Lect on Welsh Philol, p 294

ovate-acuminate (ō′vāt-a-kū′mi-nāt), *a*. Egg-shaped and tapering to a point

ovate-cylindraceous (ō′vat-sil-in-drā′shius), *a* Egg-shaped with a convolute cylindrical figure

ovated (ō′vā-ted), *a*. Same as *ovate*¹.

ovate-deltoid (ō′vāt-del′toid), *a* Triangularly egg-shaped

ovate-lanceolate (ō′vāt-lan′sē-ọ-lāt), *a* Between ovate and lanceolate

ovate-oblong (ō′vat-ob′long), *a*. Between ovate and oblong, shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovate-rotundate (ō′vat-ro-tun′dāt), *a* Roundly egg-shaped

ovate-subulate (ō′vāt-sub′ū-lāt), *a* Between ovate and subulate

ovate-ventricose (ō′vāt-ven′tri-kōs), *a*. In *bot*, ovate with a swelling or slight protuberance on one side.

ovation (ō-vā′shon), *n* [= F *ovation* = Sp *ovacion* = Pg *ovação* = It *ovazione*, < L *ovatio(n-)*, a (lesser) triumph, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph, = Gr *αὔειν*, shout] 1 In *Rom antiq.*, a lesser triumph accorded to commanders who had conquered with little bloodshed, who had defeated a comparatively inconsiderable enemy, or whose advantage, although considerable, was not sufficient to constitute a legitimate claim to the higher distinction of a triumph See *triumph*

Rest not in an *ovation*, but a triumph over thy passions
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor, i 2

2 An enthusiastic reception of a person by an assembly or concourse of people with acclamations and other spontaneous expressions of popularity, enthusiastic public homage

A day .
When dames and heroines of the golden year
Shall strip a hundred hollows bare of Spring,
To rain an April of *ovation* round
Their statues, borne aloft, the three
Tennyson, Princess, vi

ovato-acuminate (ọ-vā′tō-a-kū′mi-nāt), *a* Same as *ovate-acuminate*.

ovatocylindraceous (ō-vā′tō-sil-in-drā′shius), *a* Same as *ovate-cylindraceous*

ovatodeltoid (ō-vā′tō-del′toid), *a* Same as *ovate-deltoid*.

ovato-ellipsoidal (ō-vā′tō-el-ip-soi′dal), *a* Nearly ellipsoidal, but larger toward one end than toward the other; ovoid or egg-shaped

ovato-oblong (ō-vā′tō-ob′long), *a* Same as *ovate-oblong*

ovatorotundate (ọ-vā′tō-rō-tun′dāt), *a* Same as *ovate-rotundate*

ovealty†, **ovelty**†, *n*. See *owelty*

oven (uv′n), *n*. [< ME *oven*, < AS *ofen*, *ofn* = OFries *oven* = D *oven* = MLG *oven*, LG *awen* = OHG *ovan*, *ofan*, *ouun*, MHG. *oven*, G. *ofen* = Icel. *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn* = OSw *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn*, Sw *ugn* = Dan *ovn* = Goth *auhns*, an oven, = Gr. *ἰπνός* (for **υκνός*), an oven, furnace, kitchen, cf Skt. *ukhā*, a pot, AS *ofnet*, a closed vessel] 1. A chamber or receptacle in which food is cooked by the heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor (*a*) A chamber built of brick, tiles, or the like, and usually heated by fuel which is allowed to burn away before the food is introduced, the cooking being done by the heat retained (*b*) A chamber for baking or cooking in a cooking stove, range, or furnace, the heat being usually transmitted through one or more of the sides

In steed of bread they drie a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their *ovens*, vntill it be hard and drie
Holinshed, Descrip of Britain, I x

2 In general, any inclosed chamber adapted to or used for applying heat to raw materials or to articles in process of manufacture The heat so applied may be radiated from the previously or continuously heated walls of the inclosure, or it may be derived from currents of heated air or gases or superheated vapors circulated through the oven, from interior or exterior coils of pipes heated by steam or hot water, or from the solar rays The name *oven* is given to a great variety of structures and devices employed in domestic industry, in chemical operations, and in the mechanical arts. Specifically—(*a*) A kiln (*b*) A muffle furnace (*c*) A leer

3† A furnace.

The king's servants, that put them in, ceased not to make the *oven* hot with rosin, pitch, tow, and small wood so that the flame streamed forth above the furnace forty and nine cubits
Song of the Three Holy Children (Apocrypha), v 23

4 An oven-bird or its nest —**Air-oven**, an oven in which baking or drying is done by circulating heated air through it It is much used in laboratories and in the arts In some cases, as in drying gelatin plates for photography, the air is filtered on its way to the oven by passing it through cotton wool In air ovens the air may be heated prior to its admission, or by interior heating appliances —**Annealing-oven**, an oven used for annealing, as the leer of glass manufactories for slowly cooling glass, which, if cooled rapidly, would be exceedingly brittle or, as in the manufacture of malleable iron castings, the inclosure in which the articles, after casting, are treated to render them malleable —**Bakers' oven**, an oven used by bakers in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, and other articles of food The principal oven still in use by bakers is a brick reverberatory oven with an arched roof, but in the manufacture of biscuits, crackers, wafers, etc on a large scale reel ovens and rotary ovens are used —**Beehive oven**. See *beehive* — **Brick oven**, an oven constructed of brick, in contradistinction to an oven made of metal or other material Brick ovens usually apply their heat from their walls previously heated by an interior fire, which is withdrawn prior to putting in the article to be baked Such an oven for domestic use was once very common in dwellings, and was generally built at the side of or in close proximity to the chimney then in use It often projected from the exterior of the building and this construction is still to be seen in many old country houses It has a smoke-uptake in the upper part of the mouth and a flue leading from the uptake, and connects at its upper end with the fireplace chimney Wood is the fuel used, and when the fire is kindled the air draws into the mouth and passes over the bottom of the oven, while the heated gases of combustion rise to the top and pass forward to the uptake.—**Bush-oven**, the long tailed titmouse or oven-bird, *Acredula rosea* [Norfolk, Eng]—**Drying-oven**, an oven used for expelling moisture from substances or textures The air oven is the most generally used of this class Drying ovens heated to a point somewhat above the boiling point of water, which expel water by converting it into steam, are also used for many purposes —**Dutch oven**, a tin utensil for roasting meat, etc, closed at the sides, back, top, and bottom, and somewhat resembling in shape an open shed The oven covers the joint or other article to be roasted on all sides except that facing the fire (Also called *kitchen* or *tin kitchen* in the New England States and elsewhere) The bake kettle, a cast-iron vessel with a close fitting convex cover upon which hot embers or coals are placed when the implement is used, is also sometimes called a *Dutch oven* —**Egyptian oven**, a large earthen crock sunk in the ground, and heated by interior fire, which is removed to permit the baking of lumps of dough These are thrown with force against the interior, and adhere thereto The crock is then covered till the baking is finished This is a very ancient form of oven, largely used in the East even to the present day —**Elevated oven**, a range oven situated higher than the fire pot —**Heating-oven**, an oven designed or used for simple heating, as in heating pieces of wood or other materials to be joined by glue or cement, or for heating vessels that must be used while hot a hot closet —**Out-oven**, a domestic brick oven built by itself, apart from any building Its construction is almost identical with that described under *brick oven*, except that it has a chimney extending straight upward over the mouth of the oven **Reel oven**, an oven in which the substances to be baked or dried are placed on swinging shelves attached to endless chains running on reels within a heated inclosure The reels are turned at a velocity that permits the articles to be dried sufficiently, or baked completely, when the chain makes a complete circuit which brings one of the swinging shelves on a level with the door of the oven The finished articles are then removed from this shelf, and a new charge is put in their place This discharging and recharging is successively performed for each shelf Generally ovens of this kind and rotary ovens are continuously heated by circulation of heated air through them, or by heated air through their walls or by highly heated steam coils —**Revolving oven**, an oven in which the floor, or the shelves supporting the articles to be baked, etc, revolve horizontally or vertically The articles are completely dried or baked in a single revolution and are successively removed and replaced by new charges as described under *reel oven*, which is an example of this kind of oven In some ovens of this class a shaft with radial arms carrying swinging shelves rotates vertically in the heated inclosure The manipulation and heating are as described under *reel oven* **Rotary-hearth oven**, an oven in which the floor or hearth revolves **Rotary oven**, an oven which can be horizontally rotated as a whole on a central pivot Such ovens were formerly used with a form of kitchen stove called *rotary stove* They were portable tin ovens made to fit the tops of the stoves, which were circular and constructed to rotate on a central pivot The top of the stove was toothed on the under side of its outer margin The teeth were engaged by a small pinion operated by a crank The articles to be baked were placed on the top of the stove, and covered with the portable tin oven, and to prevent overheating of any part, the top of the stove was frequently turned to change the position of the parts relatively to the fire pot **Traveling-apron oven**, an oven in which an endless belt traverses horizontally, carrying the articles to be baked from end to end of the oven (See also *coke oven*, *porcelain oven*, *roasting oven* and *tile oven*)

oven-bird (uv′n-berd), *n* 1 The golden-crowned thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ* so called from the fact that its nest is arched or roofed over like an oven [Local, U S]—2 Any bird of the South American family *Furnariidæ*, which builds a domed or oven-like nest See cut under *Furnarius* —3 The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea* [Prov Eng]—4. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus* Also called *ground-oven* and *oven-tit* [Prov Eng]



Oven-bird (*Siurus auricapillus*)

oven-builder (uv′n-bil der), *n* The oven-bird *Acredula rosea*

oven-cake (uv′n-kāk), *n* A cake baked in an oven, a muffin *Davies*

I think he might have offered us a bit of his *oven cake*
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, vii 2

oven-coke (uv′n-kōk), *n* Coke made in an oven or retort, in contradistinction to that made in large heaps fired in the open air

The hard sandy coating [of the mold] rubbed smooth with a piece of *oven coke*
J Campin, Mech Engineering, p 43

ovened (uv′nd), *a* [< *oven* + *-ed*²] Shriveled, sickly *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

oven-tit (uv′n-tit), *n* Same as *oven-bird*, 4 [Prov Eng]

oven-wood (uv′n-wud), *n* Brushwood, dead wood fit only for burning

Oaks intersperse it that had once a head,
But now wear crests of *oven wood* instead
Cowper, The Needless Alarm, l 12

over (ō′ver), *prep* and *adv* [Also, in poet or dial use, contr *o'er*, formerly written *ore*, < ME *over*, *ouer*, *our*, < AS *ofer* = OS *obhar* = OFries *over* = D *over* = MLG *over* = OHG *ubar*, MHG G. *über* = Icel *ofr*, *yfir* = Sw. *ofver* = Dan *over* = Goth *ufar*, over, = L *super* (where the *s-* is supposed to be the relic of a prefixed element not found in the other forms) = Gr *ὑπέρ*, *ὑπείρ*, over, = Skt *upari*, above, as adj, AS *yfera* = L *superus* = Skt *upara*, upper, compar of the prep or adv, AS **uf*, in *ufeweard*, upper, *bufan*, *ābufan*, above, etc (see *above*), = OHG *oba*, *opa*, *obe*, MHG *obe*, *ob*, G *oben*, above, = Icel *of*, over, for, = Goth *uf*, under, = L *sub*, under, = Gr *ὑπό*, under, = Skt *upa*, near, on, under, etc From this source, of AS origin, are *over* and *above*, of L origin, *super-*, *sub-*, of Gr origin, *hyper-* and *hypo-*, etc] I *prep* 1 In a place or position higher than, and in a vertical direction from (the object), above in place, position, authority, etc. (*a*) Directly above in place or position as, the roof *over* one's

head, clouds hang *over* the lake, a lamp burned *over* the altar

The priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel *over* running water Lev xiv 5

Take not, good cousin, further than you should,
Lest you mistake the heavens are *o'er* our heads
Shak, Rich II, iii 3 16

The Kalifs built several of them [mosques] as mausoleums *over* the places in which they were to be buried
Pococke Description of the East, II i 121

Hence —(*b*) Overlooking or overhanging

In less than a mile we arrived at that convent [of St Saba], which is situated in a very extraordinary manner on the high rocks *over* the brook Kedron
Pococke Description of the East II i 31

(*c*) Above in authority or in the exercise of power, government, supervision, or care

They said, Nay, but we will have a king *over* us
1 Sam viii 19

The eyes of the Lord are *over* the righteous and his ears are open unto their prayers 1 Pet iii 12

Let Somerset be regent *o'er* the French
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i 3 209

He hath no more autority *over* the sword than *over* the law *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x

Wed thou our Lady, and rule *over* us
Tennyson, Holy Grail

(*d*) Above in strength, dignity, excellence, value, or charm, expressing eminence or superiority as ascertained by comparison, contest, or struggle, and hence implying overcoming, victory, triumph, exultation as, victory *over* temptation

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched?
Shak, As you Like it, iii 5 37

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud
Milton, P R, iv 595

There are none who deserve superiority *over* others in the esteem of mankind who do not make it their endeavour to be beneficial to society *Steele* Spectator, No 248

There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs *o'er* himself
Cowper, Task, vi 937

(*e*) Above in height, extent, number, quantity, or degree, higher, deeper, or more than, upward of as, *over* head and ears in debt or in love, *over* a thousand dollars

I man was made to knowe my maker
And to love hym *ouer* alle thyng
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 186

A man may go *over* shoes in the grime of it
Shak, C of E, iii 2 106

Madame de Villedeuil became indebted to Madame Eloffe to the extent of *over* two hundred livres for a presentation dress *Fortnightly Rev*, N S XLIII 87

(*f*) In *her*, resting upon and partly covering Thus a lion *over* a fesse means that the lion is charged upon the fesse, either contained within its borders or projecting beyond them as distinguished from *above*, which means placed higher on the escutcheon

2 About or upon, so as to cover, upon and around

A lady with a handkerchief tied *over* her cap
Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii

In cold weather the chiefs wear *over* the shirt an Aba, or cloak *R F Burton* El Medinah, p 34

3 On, upon, to and fro or back and forth upon, expressing relation of repeated or continued movement or effort, through or in all parts of (often with *all*) as, to ramble *over* the fields, to pore *over* a book, to think *over* a project, to search *all over* the city

Thare the grete ware gederyde wyth galyarde knyghtes
Garneschit *over* the grene felde and graythelyche arayede
Morte Arthure (E E T S) l 721

He ll go along *o'er* the wide world with me
Shak, As you Like it, i 3 134

They wash a way the drosse and keepe the remainder which they put in little baggs and sell it *all ouer* the country to paint there bodyes, faces, or Idolls
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 178

There came letters from the court at Connecticut certifying us that the Indians *all over* the country had combined themselves to cut off all the English
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 95

Thousands at his bidding speed
And post *o'er* land and ocean without rest.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv

To pore *over* black letter tracts.
Irving Sketch Book, p 222

As I rose and dressed, I thought *over* what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv

4 About, concerning, in regard to, on account of as, to cry *over* spilt milk, to fret *over* a trifle

Likewise joy shall be in heaven *over* one sinner that repenteth, more than *over* ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance Luke xv 7

I will be more jealous of thee than a Barbary cock pigeon *over* his hen *Shak* As you Like it, iv 1 151

I do heartily entreat him to be careful and tender *over* her Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist New England, I 273

Then they need not carry such an unworthy suspicion *over* the Preachers of Gods word as to tutor their unsoundnesse with the Abcie of a Liturgy
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst.

Tender hearts,
And those who sorrow'd *o'er* a vanish'd race
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

5 Across (*a*) From side to side of implying a passing above a thing, or on the surface of it as, to leap *over* a wall, to fly *over* a lake, to sail *over* a river

Come *o'er* the bourn, Bessy, to me
Shak, Lear iii 6 27 (song)

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them *Bacon*

The poor people swim *over* the river on skins filled with wind *Pococke* Description of the East II i 164

"First *over* me," said Lancelot, "shalt thou pass"
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

(*b*) On the other side of

I haue bene garre make
This crosse as yhe may see,
Of that layo *ouere* the lake,
Men called it the kyngis tree
York Plays p 339

Also *ovyr* the watyr on the other syd, which ys distant a Calabria xviij myle ys the yle of Cecyll
Torkington Diarie of Eng Travell p 64

She does not seem to know she has a neighbour
Over the way!
Hood, *Over* the Way

6 Across, in such a way as to rest on and depend from as, to carry a cloak *over* one's arm

Now this lustful lord leap'd from his bed,
Throwing his mantle rudely *o'er* his arm
Shak, Lucrece 1 170

7 During the continuance or duration of, to the end of and beyond as, to keep corn *over* the winter, to stay *over* night or *over* Sunday.

As by the bok that bit no body to with holde
The hure [hire] of his hewe [servant] *ouer* ene til a morwe
Piers Plowman (C), iv 310

If any thing be wanting for a smith, let it be done *over* night. *Swift*, Duty of Servants

8 While engaged in or partaking of as, they discussed the matter *over* a bowl of punch, or *over* a game of billiards

Peace, you mumbling fool!
Utter your gravity *o'er* a gossip's bowl,
For here we need it not
Shak, R and J, iii 5 175

Men that talk against the immortality of the soul *over* a dish of coffee *Steele* Tatler, No 135

He [Garth] sat so long *over* his wine that Steele reminded him of his duty to his patients
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 98

From over (*a*) From a position on or upon

When the cloud was taken up *from over* the tabernacle, the children of Israel went onward Ex xl 36

(*b*) From the other side of as, *from over* the sea **Over all** (*at*) See *all* (*b*) In the measurement of ships, machinery and in general, of objects which have overhanging or projecting parts (as the bowsprit of a vessel, the fly wheel of an engine, etc) in a straight line between the most widely separated extremities, inclusive of such parts or projections **Over and above, over and besides** or **beside**, in addition to, beyond, besides

Gold and silver which I have given to the house of my God *over and above* all that I have prepared for the holy house 1 Chron xxix 3

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality
I ll mend it with a largess
Shak, T of the S, i 2 149

Over coast†, from one coast or country to another

Hit was the formast on flete that on flode past,
That euer saile was on set vpon salt water,
Or euer kaliet *ouer cost* to cuntris O fer
Destruction of Troy (E E T S) l 280

Over head and ears, over the ears See *up to the ears*, under *ear*[1] — **Over seas,** abroad, to foreign lands

As if a man could remember such things for so many years even if he had not gone *over seas*
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi

Over that†, moreover, also

The furst artycle We leth that we haue graunted [etc] The second artycle And *ouer that* we haue graunted [etc]
Charter of London (Rich II) in Arnold's Chron, p 15

Over the bay, drunk more than "half seas over" [Colloq]=**Syn** *Over, Above* *Above* expresses greater elevation, but not necessarily in or near a perpendicular direction, *over* expresses perpendicularity or something near it thus, one cloud may be *above* another without being *over* it *Over* often implies motion or extension where *above* would not hence the difference in sense of the flying of a bird *over* or *above* a house, the hanging of a branch *over* or *above* a wall In such uses *over* seems to represent greater nearness

II. *adv* 1 On the top or surface, on the outside

In the desk
That's cover'd *o'er* with Turkish tapestry
There is a purse of ducats
Shak C of E, iv 1 104

She passed pastures and extensive forest skirted uplands crimsoned *over* with the flowering sorrel
S Judd Margaret, ii 1

2 In all parts, in all directions; throughout often with *all* See *all over*, under *all*.

A south west blow on ye
And blister you *all o'er*! *Shak*, Tempest, i 2 323

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite *o'er* with burning meteors
Shak, K John, v. 2 53

Sable curls *all* silver'd *o'er* with white
Shak, Sonnets, xii.

Down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
All over cover'd with a luminous cloud,
And none might see who bare it
Tennyson, Holy Grail

3. From side to side, in extent or width, across.

This laughing King at Accomack tels vs the land is not two daies iourney *ouer* in the broadest place
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works II 63

At the top [of the hill] is a plain about 3 or 4 miles *over*
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 107

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail composed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over* *N Grew*

The width of a net is expressed by the term *over*, e g, a day net is three fathoms long and one *over* or wide
Encyc Brit, XVII 359

4 Across from this or that side (to the other); across an intervening space to the other side

Her boat hath a leak,
And she must not speak
Why she dares not come *over* to thee
Shak, Lear, iii 6 30 (song)

But I'm told Sir Oliver is coming *over*? — nay some say he is actually arrived! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii 3

I bolted *over*, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The Sweet Gale rustle round the shelving keel
Tennyson, Edwin Morris

5 Yonder, in the distance, in a direction indicated as, *over* by the hill, *over* yonder

Over by Dalhem a dome spire sprang white
Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent [to Aix

6 By actual and complete transference into the possession or keeping of another as, to make *over* property to one, to deliver *over* prisoners; to hand *over* money

This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, who being past feeling have given themselves *over* unto lasciviousness Eph iv 19

My Lord Biron, see him deliver'd *o'er*
Shak, L L L, i 1 307

This question, so flung down before the guests,
Was handed *over* by consent of all
To one who had not spoken Lionel
Tennyson Lover's Tale The Golden Supper

7 So as to reverse (something), so as to show the other or a different side as, to roll or turn a stone *over*

Turn *over* a new leaf
Middleton Anything for a Quiet Life iii

8 Above the top, brim, rim, or edge as, the pot boils *over*

My cup runneth *over* Ps xxiii 5

Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over* shall men give into your bosom Luke vi 38

9 Throughout, from beginning to end, thoroughly

I have heard it *over*,
And it is nothing, nothing in the world
Unless you can find sport in their intents
Shak, M N D, v 1 77

I since then have number'd *o'er*
Some thrice three years
Tennyson In Memoriam, Conclusion

10 In excess, beyond that which is assigned or required, left, remaining as, nineteen contains five three times and four *over*

That which remaineth *over* lay up for you to be kept until the morning Ex xvi 23

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something *over* to remember me by
Shak, Hen VIII, iv 2 151

11 In or to an excessive degree, too, excessively as, to be *over* careful, *over* hot, *over* hasty in this sense commonly written as in composition, with a hyphen

Or thay flitte *over* farre vs froo,
We sall garre feste tham foure so fast
York Plays p 86

Tertullian *over* often through discontentment carpeth injuriously at them *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, iv 7

Gray night made the world seem *over* wide,
And *over* empty
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 255

12 Again, once more as, I will do it *over*

My villany they have upon record, which I had rather seal with my death than repeat *over* to my shame
Shak, Much Ado, v 1 248

The thoughts or actions of the day are acted *over* and echoed in the night *Sir T Browne*, Dreams

13 In repetition or succession as, he is rich enough to buy and sell you twice *over*

You shall have gold
To pay the petty debt twenty times *over*
Shak, M of V, iii 2 309

She weeps
Sdeath! I would rather fight thrice *o'er* than see it
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

14. At an end; in a state of completion or cessation, in the past as, all is *over*, is the meeting *over*?

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is *over* and gone
Cant ii 11

Athelstan, his anger *over*, soon repented of the fact
Milton, Hist Eng, v

Oh! Isaac, those days are *over* Do you think there are any such fine creatures now living as we then conversed with? *Steele*, Tatler, No 208

All over with See *all, adv* — **Over again,** once more with repetition

O kill not all my kindred *o'er again* *Dryden*

Proofs that Miss Baby would prove "her mother *over again*" *Scott*, Pirate, iv

Over against, opposite, in front of

Over a gens the forseyd yle of Chigo to the se wardes ys the Stopull of Craggs called in Greke Obaga, for it ys leke an egge *Torkington* Diarie of Eng Travell, p 19

There was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting *over against* the sepulchre Mat xxvii 61

Over and above (*a*) Besides, in addition

He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people
Sir R L'Estrange

(*b*) Very, in great measure or degree as, he is not *over and above* well [Colloq]

She is not *over and above* hale *Smollett*, tr of Gil Blas

Over and over, repeatedly once and again

For all of ancient that you had before
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store)
Was error fulminated *o'er and o'er*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii 584

Bedloe was sworn and being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing Bedloe was questioned *o'er and over*, who still swore the same bilk
Roger North, Examen p 213

To blow, do, give, hold, etc, **over** See the verbs [*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, denoting either a going or passing over, through across, etc, as in *over*cast, *over*throw, etc, or as a preposition with a noun as *over*board, *over*sea etc, or denoting with a verb, excess or superiority as in *over*act *over*come etc In the last use it may be joined with almost any verb Only a few, comparatively of such compounds are entered in this work As a prefix, as well as when a distinct word, *over* is often poetically contracted into *o'er*]

over (ō'vėr), *a* and *n* [< *over*, *adv*] **I.** *a* **1** Upper

Cut the *ouer* cruste to your souerayne
Babees Book (E E T S), p 271

2 Superior

The *over* lord or lord paramount, or chief superior, the under or middle, or mesne lord, and the vassal under him, formed ranks of manifest diversity *Brougham*

3 Outer, serving as or intended for an outer covering as, *over*shoes, an *over*coat
[Used chiefly in composition]

II *n* **1** In *cricket*, the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers, also, the part or section of the game played between such changes When the prescribed number of balls (four in first class matches in England before 1889 five from that date) have been bowled, the umpire at the bowler's end calls out 'Over!' another bowler takes his place at the other wicket and the fielders change their places to suit the change of bowling

2 An excess, the amount by which one sum or quantity exceeds another

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found \$25,528 in *overs*, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and \$8,216 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed
Rep of Sec of Treasury (*United States*), 1886, p 180

Maiden over See *maiden*

over (ō'vėr), *v* [< *over*, *adv* In the intrans use elliptical, a verb *go* or *come*, etc, being understood] **I** *trans* To go over, leap or vault over, as in the game of leap-frog [Rare]

Never stopping for an instant to take breath but *overing* the highest [tombstones] among them one after the other *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxix

II *intrans* To go, pass, or climb over

I'll *over* then to England with this news,
And make this marriage to be solemnized
Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 3 167

overabound (ō"vėr-a-bound'), *v i* To abound to excess, be too numerous or too plentiful, be superabundant

The world *over aboundeth* with malice, and few are delighted in doing good unto men
Hooker, Eccles Polity, v 71

If people *overabound*, they shall be eased by colonies
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 68

overact (ō-vėr-akt'), *v* **I.** *trans* **1** To act so that the acting is overdone; act (a part) in an extravagant or unnatural manner

If she insults me then, perhaps I may recover pride enough to rally her by an *over acted* submission
Cibber, Careless Husband

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by *overacting* some things in religion *Tillotson*

2†. To over-influence, act upon unduly.

Now might be seen a difference between the silent or down right spoken affection of some Children to their Parents and the talkative obsequiousness of others while the hope of Inheritance *over acts* them, and on the Tongues end enlarges their duty *Milton* Hist Eng i

II. *intrans.* To act more than is necessary.

You *overact*, when you should underdo
A little call yourself again and think *B Jonson*

There while they acted, and *overacted* among other young scholars, I was a spectator
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

overall† (ō'vėr-âl'), *adv* [< ME *overall*, *overal* = D *overal* = MLG *overal* = OHG *ubar al*, MHG *uber al*, G *uberall* = Sw *ofverallt* = Dan *overalt*, as *over* + *-all*] **1** All over, in all directions; everywhere, generally

He was nawher welcome for his mery tales,
Ouer al houted out and yhote trusse
Piers Plowman (C) iii 228

And knowyn *ouerall* ryght openly
That thay discended be of that line hy
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 6283

But mongst them all was none more courteous Knight
Then Calidore, beloved *over all* *Spenser*, F Q, VI i 2

2 Beyond everything, preeminently, especially

Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke,
And, *ouer all*, there onesty attell to saue
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 2965

overall (ō'vėr-âl), *n* An external covering, specifically, in the plural, loose trousers of a light, strong material, worn over others by workmen to protect them from being soiled, also, in the plural, waterproof leggings

The vestural Tissue, namely of woollen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and *over all* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831) p 2

He wore a round rimmed hat, straight-bodied coat with large pewter buttons, and a pair of *overalls* buttoning from the hip to the ankle *S Judd*, Margaret, ii 11

over-anxiety (ō vėr-ang-zī'e-ti), *n* The state of being over-anxious, excessive anxiety *Roget*

over-anxious (ō"vėr-angk'shus), *a* Anxious to excess

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling intriguing, refining, *over anxious*, over active habit
Brougham

over-anxiously (ō"vėr-angk'shus-li), *adv* In an over-anxious manner, with excessive solicitude

overarch (ō-vėr-arch'), *v t* **I.** *trans* **1** To cover with or as with an arch

Oaks and elms
Whose outspread branches *overarch* the glade
Cowper, Task vi 71

2 To form into an arch above

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High *overarch'd* imbower *Milton*, P L, i 304

II. *intrans.* To hang over like an arch

Hast thou yet found the *over arching* bower
Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour?
Gay, Dione, iii 2

overawe (ō-vėr-a'), *v t* To restrain, subdue, or control by awe, fear, or superior influence

None do you [churchmen] like but an effeminate prince
Whom, like a school boy, you may *over awe*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 1 36

Syn To intimidate, cow daunt

overawning (ō-vėr-a'ning), *a* [< *over* + **awning*, ppr of **awn*, *v*, developed from *awning*, *n*] Covering as an awning or canopy, overshadowing

Above the depth four *over awning* wings,
Unplum'd and huge and strong,
Bore up a little car
Southey, Thalaba, xii st 13

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal'ans), *v t* **1** To exceed in weight, value, or importance, surpass, preponderate over

The hundred thousand pounds per annum wherein we *overbalance* them in trade must be paid us in money
Locke

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of, cause to lose balance often with a reflexive pronoun as, to *overbalance ourselves* and fall

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal'ans), *n* Excess of weight or value, something which is more than an equivalent, a counterbalance as, an *overbalance* of exports

The racking pains of guilt, duly awakened, are really an *overbalance* to the greatest sensual gratifications
Bp Atterbury, Sermons, II xvi

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over balance* for the legislative *Blackstone*, Com, I vii

over-battle† (ō-vėr-bat'l), *a* [< *over* + *battle*[3]] Too fertile; too rich

For in the Church of God sometimes it cometh to pass as in *over battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v 3

overbear (ō-vėr-bãr'), *v t* **1** To bear down, overpower, bring under, overwhelm, overcome by superior force literally or figuratively

Overborne with the weight of greater men's judgments
Hooker, Eccles Polity, Pref, iv

Weak shoulders, *overborne* with burthening grief
Shak, 1 Hen VI, ii 5 10

The barons *overbear* me with their pride
Marlowe Edward II, iii 2

2† To bear or impel across or along

Him at the first encounter downe he smote,
And *overbore* beyond his crouper quight
Spenser F Q, IV iv 40

overbearance† (ō-vėr-bãr'ans), *n* [< *overbear* + *-ance*] Overbearing behavior, arrogance, imperiousness [Rare]

Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness the same brow of *overbearance*?
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ix

overbearing (ō-vėr-bãr'ing), *p a.* **1** Bearing down, repressing, overwhelming

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap or *overbearing* multitude of documents or ideas at any one time
Watts, Improvement of the Mind I 17

2. Haughty and dictatorial, disposed or tending to repress or subdue in an imperious or insolent manner as, an *overbearing* disposition or manner

An *overbearing* race,
That, like the multitude made faction mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth
Cowper, Task, iii 672

=**Syn 2** Domineering, lordly arrogant

overbearingly (ō-vėr-bãr'ing-li), *adv* In an overbearing manner, imperiously, with arrogant effrontery or boldness, dogmatically.

overbearingness (ō-vėr-bãr'ing-nes), *n* Overbearing or arrogant character or conduct

overbid (ō-vėr-bid'), *v* [= D *overbieden* = G *uberbieten* = Sw *ofverbjuda* = Dan *overbyde*, as *over* + *bid*] **I** *trans* To outbid, overpay, do more than pay for

A tear! You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too *Dryden*, Spanish Friar ii 1

II *intrans* To bid more than a just price, offer more than an equivalent

Young Loveless What money? Speak
More Six thousand pound sir
Cap Take it, h'as *overbidden*, by the sun! Bind him to his bargain quickly *Beau and Fl*, Scornful Lady, ii 3

overbide† (o-vėr-bīd'), *v t* [ME *overbiden*, < AS *oferbīdan*, outlast, < *ofer*, over, + *bīdan*, bide see *bide*] To outlive, survive

Grace to *overbyde* hem that we wedde
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 404

overblow[1] (ō-vėr-blō'), *v* [ME *overblowen*, < *over* + *blow*[1]] **I** *intrans* **1†** To blow over pass over, pass away

The sulphurous hail,
Shot after us in storm, *o'erblown* hath laid
The fiery surge *Milton*, P L, i 172

2 To blow hard or with too much violence

They commaunded the Master and the companie hastily to get out the ship the Master answered that it was vnpossible, for that the winde was contrary and *ouerblowed*
Hakluyt's Voyages II 185

Finding it was likely to *overblow* we took in our spritsail *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii 1

II. *trans* **1** To blow over or across

So shall her citheres werke been *overblowe*
With colde or hoote under the signes twelve
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 30

A sand built ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea,
Over blown with murmurs harsh
Tennyson Ode to Memory

2 To blow away, dissipate by or as by wind

Time it is when raging war is done,
To smile at scapes and perils *overblown*
Shak, T of the S, v 2. 3

When this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown*
Waller, Death of Lady Rich, l 45

3 To blow or play (a musical wind-instrument) with sufficient force to sound one of the harmonics of the tube instead of its fundamental tone Metal instruments, like the horn and the trumpet, are nearly always thus blown while wooden instruments like the flute and the clarinet, are played in both ways

overblow[2] (ō-vėr-blō'), *v t* [< *over* + *blow*[2]] To cover with blossoms or flowers

He *overblows* an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring
Mrs Browning Aurora Leigh, vii

overblowing (ō-vėr-blō'ing), *n* The act, process, or result of blowing or playing a musical wind-instrument so as to sound one of the harmonies of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

overblown[1] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *p. a* [Pp. of *overblow*[1].] 1 Blown over, as wind or storm; hence, past, at an end.

Being seated, and domestic broils
Clean *over-blown*, themselves, the conquerors,
Make war upon themselves *Shak*, Rich. III, ii 4 61

Led with delight they thus beguile the way,
Untill the blustring storme is *overblowne*
Spenser, F Q, I i 10

2. In the Bessemer steel process, injured by the continuance of the blast after the carbon has been removed; burnt.

overblown[2] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *a.* [Pp. of *overblow*[2].] Past the time of blossoming or blooming; withered, as a flower

Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, iv 1

His head was bound with pansies *overblown*
Shelley Adonais, st 33

overboard (ō′vėr-bōrd), *adv* [< ME. *overbord*, < AS *ofer bord* (= D *overboord* = Icel *ofbordh* = Dan *overbord*), < *ofer*, prep, over, + *bord*, board, side: see *over* and *board*.] Over the side of a ship, usually into the water, out of or from on board a ship: as, to fall *overboard*

But the best ful hastill bent hire vp in armes,
And bare hire forth *ouer bord* on a brod planke
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l 2778

What though the mast be now blown *overboard*,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost!
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 4 3

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich fraight, and at last turned *over board* into a sea of desperation *Bp Hall*, Best Bargain

To throw overboard, to throw out of a ship, hence, to discard, desert, or betray.

overbody (ō-vėr-bod′i), *v. t* To give too much body to; make too material [Rare.]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i

overbold (ō-vėr-bōld′), *a.* Unduly bold, bold to excess; forward, impudent.

Have I not reason beldams as you are,
Saucy and *overbold*? *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 5 3

The Island princes *over bold*
Have eat our substance
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters, Choric Song

over-bound† (ō′vėr-bound), *adv* Across

They went together lovingly and joyfully away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way *over bound* *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p 124

overbow† (ō-vėr-bou′), *v. t* To bow or bend over; bend too far in a contrary direction

That old error ... that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it *Fuller*

overbowed (ō-vėr-bōd′), *a* In *archery*, equipped with too strong a bow

An archer is said to be *over bowed* when the power of his bow is above his command *Encyc Brit*, II 378

overbrim (ō-vėr-brim′), *v.* **I.** *intrans* 1. To flow over the brim or edge: said of a liquid *Imp. Dict.* —2. To be so full as to overflow the brim: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is.

Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim* *Coleridge*

II. *trans.* To fill to overflowing; overfill

Leading the way, young damsels danced along,
Each having a white wicker, *overbrimmed*
With April's tender younglings *Keats*, Endymion, i

over-brimmed (ō-vėr-brimd′), *a* Having a projecting or too large brim.

An *over brimmed* blue bonnet *Scott*

overbrood (ō-vėr-bröd′), *v. t* To brood over, spread or be extended above, as if to protect or foster

O dark, still wood!
And stiller skies that *overbrood*
Your rest with deeper quietude!
Whittier, Summer by the Lakeside

overbrow (ō-vėr-brou′), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; overhang.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep
Collins, The Poetical Character

overbuild (ō-vėr-bild′), *v* **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover, overhang, span, or traverse with a building or structure, build over

The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell gate: on either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd
Milton, P. L., x 416

2 To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires: as, that part of the town is *overbuilt*

II. *intrans.* To build beyond the demand; build beyond one's means.

overbulk† (ō-vėr-bulk′), *v. t* To oppress by bulk; overtower, overwhelm

The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be crop'd,
Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil,
To *overbulk* us all. *Shak*, T. and C., I. 3. 320

overburden, overburthen (ō-vėr-bėr′dn, -ŦHn), *v. t.* To load with too great burden or weight; overload, overtask: as, trees *overburdened* with fruit.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the reader in this boke, with the more manyfold then necessary rehersyng of euery place *Sir T. More*, Works, p 824

The *overburdened* mind
Broke down, what was a brain became a blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 93

overburden (ō′vėr-bėr′dn), *n* Detrital material or rock which has to be removed, as being of no value, in order to get at some valuable substance beneath, which it is intended to mine or quarry: used in reference to quarrying or excavating clay and similar materials

In its native state china clay generally occurs in extensive masses beneath several feet of superstratum termed *overburden* *The Engineer*, LXVII 171

overburn (ō-vėr-bėrn′), *v* **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you *overburn* not the turf, it is only to be burnt so as to make it break *Mortimer.*

2† To cover with flames. *Davies.*

II. *intrans.* To burn too much; be overzealous, be excessive: as, *overburning* zeal

overbusy (ō-vėr-biz′i) *a* Too busy, also, obtrusively officious

overbuy (ō-vėr-bī′), *v. t* 1 To buy at too dear a rate, pay too high a price for

You bred him as my playfellow, and he is
A man worth any woman, *overbuys* me
Almost the sum he pays
Shak, Cymbeline, i 1 146

A wit is a dangerous thing in this age; do not *over buy* it *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i 1

2 To buy to too great an extent

overby (ō-vėr-bī′), *adv* [So also *ouerby*, *o'erby*, < *over* + *by*[1].] A little way over; a little way across

overcanopy (ō-vėr-kan′ō-pi), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a canopy.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite *over canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses and with eglantine
Shak, M. N. D., ii 1 251

overcapable† (ō-vėr-kā′pa-bl), *a.* Too capable or apt

Credulous and *overcapable* of such pleasing errors *Hooker*

overcare (ō′vėr-kâr), *n* Excessive care or anxiety

The very *over care*
And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii 81

overcark† (ō-vėr-kärk′), *v. t* [< ME. *overcarken*, < *over* + *cark*.] To overcharge, overburden, harass

Shal nother kyng ne knyȝt constable ne meyre
Ouer cark the comune *Piers Plowman* (C), iv 472.

overcarve† (ō-vėr-kärv′), *v. t* To carve or cut across; cross

The embelif orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed upon the orisonte, *overkerveth* the equinoxial in embelif angles *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii 26

overcast (ō-vėr-kâst′), *v.* [< ME. *overcasten* (= Sw. *ofverkasta* = Dan *overkaste*); < *over* + *cast*[1].] **I.** *trans* 1 To throw over or across.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the sond, plankes thei *ouer kast*
Rob of Brunne, p 70

2 To cover, overspread

The colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself
Hooker, Eccles Polity

3 To cloud, darken, cover with gloom

Right so can geory Venus *overcaste*
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gereful, right so chaungeth she array
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 678

The day with cloudes was suddeine *overcast*
Spenser, F Q, I. i 6.

His therefore, Robin, *overcast* the night,
The starry welkin cover thou anon
With drooping fog as black as Acheron.
Shak., M N D, iii 2 355.

My Brain was *o'ercast* with a thick Cloud of Melancholy
Howell, Letters, I vi 16

4. To cover with skin, as a wound; hence, to have (a wound) healed

See that ... the red stag does not gaul you as it did Diccon Thorburn, who never *overcast* the wound that he took from a buck's horn *Scott*, Monastery, xiv

5. To cast or compute at too high a rate; rate too high.

The King in his accompt of peace and calmes did much *ouer-cast* his fortunes. *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 17

6 In *sewing*, to fasten by stitching roughly through and over two edges of a fabric. Also *overseam*.

And Miss Craydocke *overcasted* her first button hole energetically *Mrs Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix

Overcast stitch, a stitch used to work the edges of raised pieces in appliqué work or openings, such as eyelet holes, and also to produce a raised ridge by covering with the stitch a cord or braid which is laid upon the foundation

II. *intrans.* To become cloudy or dull; become dark or gloomy.

And they indeed had no cause to mistrust,
But yet, you see, how soon the day *o'ercast*
Shak, Rich III, iii 2 88

Toward evening it began to *over cast*, and shortly after to rain *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 142, note

overcasting (ō′vėr-kâs″ting), *n* 1. A bookbinders' method of oversewing, in hemstitch style, the edges of a section of single leaves. It is done to give the section the pliability of folded double leaves.—2 In *sewing*, oversewing two edges of a fabric by whipping them together.

overcatch† (ō-vėr-kach′), *v. t.* 1 To catch up with; overtake; reach

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very doue hun *ouercaught*
Spenser, F Q, IV vii 31

2 To outwit, deceive

For feare the Ducke with some odde craft the Goose might *ouercatch* *Breton*, Strange Newes, p 13 (*Davies*)

overcharge (ō-vėr-chärj′), *v. t* [< ME. *overchargen*, < *over* + *charge* (= F. *surcharger*).] 1 To charge or burden to excess, oppress, overburden

Ther were wel of fougten and feor *ouercharged*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l 552

Sometimes he calls the king,
And whispers to his pillow as to him
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2 376

They had not march'd long when Cæsar discerns his legion sore *overcharged* *Milton*, Hist Eng., ii.

2. To put too great a charge in, as a gun

Those dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an *overcharged* gun, recoil,
And turn the force of them upon thyself
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2 331

3 To surcharge, exaggerate: as, to *overcharge* a statement

Characters, both in poetry and painting, may be a little *overcharged*, or exaggerated
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste

4 To make an exorbitant charge against, demand an excessive price from

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still motions war and never peace,
Overcharging your free purses with large fines
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 3 64

5. To make an extravagant charge or accusation against.

There cannot be a deeper atheism than to impute contradictions to God, neither doth any one thing so *over charge* God with contradictions as the transubstantiation of the Roman church *Donne*, Sermons, iv

Overcharged mine (*mint*). See *mine*[2].

overcharge (ō′vėr-chärj), *n.* [< *overcharge*, *v.*] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden, the state of being overcharged

Thou art a shameless villain,
A thing out of the *overcharge* of nature,
Sent, like a thick cloud, to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, v 2

2 A charge, as of gunpowder or electricity, beyond what is necessary or sufficient.—3 A charge of more than is just, a charge that is too high or exorbitant; an exaction

over-chord (ō′vėr-kôrd), *n.* See *major*, 4 (*f*)

overclimb (ō-vėr-klim′), *v. t* To climb over.

This fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walles,
Stuft with arm'd men *Surrey*, Æneid, ii

overclose† (ō-vėr-klōz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overclosen*, < *over* + *close*[1].] To close over, overshadow.

This eclipse that *ouer closeth* now the sonne
Piers Plowman (C), xxi 140

over-cloth (ō′vėr-klôth), *n* A blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine. See *blanket*, 6.

It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press, and that the *over-cloth* be neither too dry nor too damp
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX 81

overcloud (ō-vėr-kloud′), *v. t* To cover or overspread with clouds, hence, to cover with gloom, depression, or sorrow.

The labour of wicked men is . . to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation.
Abp. Laud, Sermons, p. 84 (*Latham.*)

O'erclouded with a constant frown.
Cowper, Conversation, l 339

overcloy (ō-vėr-kloi'), *v. t.* To cloy or fill beyond satiety.

Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate ventures and assured destruction.
Shak, Rich. III, v 3. 318.

overcoat (ō'vėr-kōt), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat

overcoating (ō'vėr-kō-ting), *n.* [< *overcoat* + *-ing*[1].] Stuff or material from which overcoats are made.

overcolor, overcolour (ō-vėr-kul'or), *v. t.* To color to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate

Perhaps Mr Froude, who has the pen of a great artist, has somewhat *over-coloured* or overshaded both the brightest and the darkest scenes. *Edinburgh Rev*, CXLV 326

overcomable (ō-vėr-kum'a-bl), *a.* [ME. *overcomabylle*; < *overcome* + *-able*.] That may be overcome. *Cath. Ang*, p. 263.

overcome (ō-vėr-kum'), *v* [< ME *overcomen*, *overcumen*, < AS *ofercuman* (= D. MLG *overkomen* = OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG *uberkomen*, G *uberkommen* = Sw. *ofverkomma* = Dan. *overkomme*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *cuman*, come: see *over* and *come*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To come over, move or pass over or throughout

Longe weie he sithen *over cam*
Genesis and Exodus (E E T S), l 1633

Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?
Shak, Macbeth, III 4 111

2†. To reach or extend over or throughout, spread over; cover; overflow; surcharge.

At length she came
To an hilles side, which did to her bewray
A little valley subject to the same,
All covered with thick woodes that quite it *overcame*
Spenser, F Q, III vii 4

Caius Marcius was
A worthy officer i' the war, but insolent,
O'ercome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving *Shak*, Cor, iv 6 31

About his [Hector's] lips a fome
Stood, as when th' ocean is inrag'd, his eyes were *overcome*
With fervor, and resembl'd flames, set off by his darke browes. *Chapman*, Iliad, xv

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *J Philips*, Cider, i.

3†. To overtake.

If meadow be forward, be mowing of some,
But mow as the makers may well *overcome*
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p 162

4. To overwhelm; oppress; overpower, surmount, conquer; vanquish, subdue

Athre cunne wise he [Sathanas] vondi hyne bi gon,
As he vondede Adam and hyne *ouer com*
Old Eng Misc (E E T S), p 38.

Be not *overcome* of evil, but *overcome* evil with good
Rom xii 21

In some things to be *overcome* is more honest and laudable then to conquer *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix

5. To get beyond; outstrip; excel.

And migte no kynge *ouercome* hym as bi kunnyng of speche
Piers Plowman (B), x 449

They wound us with our own weapons, and with our owne arts and sciences they *overcome* us.
Milton, Areopagitica, p 14

There is many a youth
Now crescent, who will come to all I am,
And *overcome* it *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine

=**Syn.** 4. *Vanquish, Subdue*, etc. See *conquer*.

II. *intrans.* To gain the superiority; be victorious; conquer.

For in the Olde Testament it was ordyned that whan on *overcomen* he scholde be crowned with Palme
Mandeville, Travels, p 11

To him that *overcometh* will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also *overcame*, and am set down with my Father in his throne Rev iii. 21

In thirteen battles Salisbury *o'ercame*;
Henry the Fifth he first train'd to the wars
Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 4. 78.

overcomer (ō-vėr-kum'ėr), *n.* One who overcomes, vanquishes, or surmounts.

And than sall thou be sothefastly Jacob, and ouerganger and *ouercommere* of all synnes.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T S.), p 30.

overcomingly† (ō-vėr-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In an overcoming or overbearing manner.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit.
Dr. H More, Conj Cabbala (1653), p 78.

over-confidence (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dens), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

over-confident (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident to excess.

over-confidently (ō-vėr-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

over-corrected (ō'vėr-ko-rek'ted), *a.* In *optics*. See *correct*, *v*, 5.

overcount (ō-vėr-kount'), *v. t.* 1. To rate above the true value.—2. To outnumber.

We'll speak with thee at sea, at land thou know'st
How much we do *o'er-count* thee
Shak, A and C, II 6. 26.

overcover (ō-vėr-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* To cover over, cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak, R and J, iv 1 82

overcraw† (ō-vėr-krâ'), *v t.* Same as *overcrow*. *Spenser*, Shep Cal, February

overcritic† (ō'vėr-krit-ik), *n* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritic.

Let no *Over-critick* causelesly cavill at this coat [of arms] as but a moderne bearing *Fuller*, Worthies, Devon, I 431

overcrow (ō-vėr-krō'), *v. t.* To triumph over; crow over; overpower

O! I die, Horatio;
The potent poison quite *o'er crows* my spirit
Shak, Hamlet, v. 2. 364.

overcrowd (ō-vėr-kroud'), *v. t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings

overcup-oak (ō'vėr-kup-ōk), *n.* 1. The bur-oak. See *oak*, 1 —2. The swamp post-oak See *post-oak*.

over-curious (ō-vėr-kū'ri-us), *a* Curious or nice to excess.

overcurtain (ō-vėr-kėr'tān), *v. t* To cover, shadow; obscure.

To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night
Brathwayt, Nature's Embassie. (*Encye Dict*)

overdare (ō-vėr-dâr'), *v* **I.** *intrans.* To exceed in daring; dare too much or rashly; be too daring.

II. *trans.* To dishearten; discourage; daunt

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over dar'd*, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 116.

overdaring (ō-vėr-dâr'ing), *a* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

The *over daring* Talbot
Hath sullied all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 4 5

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And *over daring*? there, now, 's my disease,
Fool hardy, as they say
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii 1

overdark (ō-vėr-dârk'), *adv.* Till after dark, after dark. [Rare.]

Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows *overdark* *North British Rev*

overdate (ō-vėr-dāt'), *v t* To date beyond the proper period, cause to continue beyond the proper date.

Winnow'd and sifted from the chaffe of *overdated* Ceremonies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, i

overdeal† (ō'vėr-dēl), *n* Amount left over, excess.

The *overdeal* in the price will be double *Holland*

overdede†, *n.* [ME., < *over* + *dede*, E. *deed*.] Overdoing; excess.

Vor me ssel euremo habbe drede thet me ne mys-nyme be *ouerdede* [= *e*, for they shall evermore have dread that they do not mistake by excess]
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T S), p 55

overdede†, *a* [ME., < *overdede*, *n.*] Excessive.

Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe ibeo *ouerdede*.
Old Eng Misc (E E. T S.), p 198.

over-development (ō'vėr-dē-vel'up-mėnt), *n.* In *photog.*, a development continued too long, or done with an excitant of too great strength With under-exposed plates the result is usually a harsh black and white picture without half tones, or a badly stained film, with over-exposed plates, flat or fogged pictures

overdight† (ō-vėr-dīt'), *a.* Decked over; overspread; covered over.

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick Arber goodly *over dight*
Spenser, F Q, II vii. 53.

over-diligent (ō-vėr-dil'i-jent), *a.* Diligent to excess.

over-discharge (ō'vėr-dis-chärj'), *n.* The discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit: an operation which is generally injurious to the battery.

overdo (ō-vėr-dō'), *v.* [< ME. *overdon*, < AS *ofердōn* (= OHG. *ubartuon*, *ubertuan*, MHG. *uberdon*, G. *uberthun*), do to excess, < *ofer*, over, + *tuon*, do: see *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; exaggerate.

In wedes and in wordes bothe
Thei *ouerdon* hit day and nyght
Piers Plowman (C), xiv 191

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature for anything so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing *Shak*, Hamlet, III. 2. 22.

2. To carry beyond the proper limit, carry, prosecute, etc, too far.

This business of keeping cent-shops is *overdone*, like all other kinds of trade, handicraft, and bodily labor I know it to my cost! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii

3. To cook too much: as, the roast is *overdone*. —4 To fatigue or harass by too much action or labor: usually reflexive or followed by *it*

Are there five boys in an average class of sixty in any of our public schools who can run half a mile in even three minutes and a half without being badly blown and looking as if they had been *overdoing themselves*?
Harper's May, LXXIX. 242.

5. To surpass or exceed in performance.

Are you she
That *over did* all ages with your honour,
And in a little hour dare lose this triumph?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv 3.

Resolute hungers
Know neither fears nor faiths, they tread on ladders,
Ropes, gallows, and *overdo* all dangers
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To do too much, labor too hard

Nature much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes, you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *N Grew*

Fear still supererogates and *overdoes*
South, Sermons, VIII viii.

overdoer (ō-vėr-dō'ėr), *n* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

Do you know that the good creature was a Methodist in Yorkshire? These *overdoers*, my dear, are wicked wretches, what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V 50 (*Davies*)

overdose (ō'vėr-dōs), *n* An excessive dose.

overdose (ō-vėr-dōs'), *v t* To dose excessively.

overdraft, overdraught (ō'vėr-drâft), *n.* 1. (*a*) In furnaces of steam-boilers, and generally in domestic furnaces and stoves, a draft of air admitted over, and not passing through, the ignited fuel. (*b*) In kilns for bricks and tiles, a form of construction whereby the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom. After a preliminary heating of the kiln, the stopping of upper and opening of lower chimney-connections compel the products of combustion first to ascend exterior flues, and then to pass over and down through the contents of the kiln, and to escape through lower chimney connections. The overdraft consists of exterior flues leading from the furnace, extending upward to a chamber or chambers, or flues, over the contents of the kiln, and there connected with the chimney flue, and also of other flues connecting the bottom of the kiln with the bottom of the chimney flue or flues. The term *overdraft* is also applied to the circulation, as described above, of the heated products of combustion, and a kiln thus constructed is called an *overdraft kiln*.

2 The amount by which a draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn; a draft against a balance greater than the balance itself.

overdraw (ō-vėr-drâ'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1 To draw or strain too much

Mr Addenbrooke has, we think, most decidedly *overdrawn* the bow in endeavouring to make out that we in this country are not after all so far in arrears in this branch of electrical engineering *Electric Rev* (Eng), XXV 574

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit: as, to *overdraw* one's account with a bank —3 To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, in speech, or in a picture: as, the tale of distress is *overdrawn*.

II. *intrans.* To make an overdraft.

overdraw (ō'vėr-drâ), *n.* [< *overdraw*, *v.*] 1. An excessive draft or drain; an undue or exhausting demand.

There is such an *overdraw* on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women
H Spencer, Study of Sociol, p. 197

2. Same as *overdraw-check*

overdraw-check (ō'vėr-drâ-chek), *n.* A check-rein or strap which in use passes over the poll of a horse, and connects the bit with the check-hook. It extends about half down in front of the horse's face, where it is divided into two branches, one fastened to each extremity of the bit. Its action is not only to hold the animal's head up, but to keep the nose and head extended forward

overdredge (ō-vėr-drej'), *v t.* To dredge too much for oysters, so as to injure the beds: as, the beds were *overdredged*.

over-dreep†, *v. t.* [< *over* + **dreep*, var. of *drip*, *drop*: see *drip* and *drop* (cf *overdrop*.)] To fall or droop over; overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no lónger *ouer dreep* the best hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that liue and thriue by comfortable beames *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

overdress (ō-vėr-dres′), *v.* To dress to excess; dress with too much display and ornament

In all, let Nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over dress*, nor leave her wholly bare
Pope, Moral Essays, iv 52

overdress (ō′vėr-dres), *n* Any garment worn over another in such a way as to combine with it in forming a dress, any part of costume which is obviously intended to be worn over another

This queen introduced the farthingale or large wired *over-dress* *W Thornbury*, Art Jour, N S, XV. 137

overdrink (ō-vėr-dringk′), *v i* [< ME **overdrinken*, < AS. *oferdrincan* (= D. MLG. *overdrinken* = OHG *ubartrinchan*, *upartrinchan*, MHG. G. *ubertrinken*), < *ofer*, over, + *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v*] To drink to excess.

overdrink†, *n* [ME, < AS *oferdrync*, < *oferdrincan*, overdrink. see *overdrink*, *v.*] Excessive drinking

overdrive (ō-vėr-drīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overdriven*, < AS *oferdrīfan*, drive or drift over, also repel, refute (= D. *overdrijven* = MLG *overdriven* = MHG. *ubertrīben*, G *ubertreiben*, drive over, exaggerate, = Sw. *öfverdrifva* = Dan *overdrive*, exaggerate), < *ofer*, over, + *drīfan*, drive] 1 To drive too hard, drive or work to exhaustion

Wen that he ys so *ouer dryue*
That he may no lengur lyue
J Myrc Instructions for Parish Priests (E E T S), [l 1818

The flocks and herds with young are with me, and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all the flock will die Gen xxxiii 13.

Violent headaches – Nature's sharp signal that the engine had been *overdriven*
G S Merriam, S Bowles, I 305

2 To use to excess

The banishment of a few *overdriven* phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 670

overdrop (ō-vėr-drop′), *v. t.* To drop over, overhang, overshadow

What spoyle and havock they may be tempted in time to make upon one another, while they seek either to *overdrop* or to destroy each other
Bp Gauden, Tears of the Church, p 22 (*Davies*)

The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion, so will never the people, and the Advanced is sure to be shaked for his height, and to be malign'd for *over dropping*
Bp Hacket, Abp Williams, ii. 16 (*Davies*)

overdrown† (ō-vėr-droun′), *v. t* To drown or drench overmuch; wet excessively.

When casting round her *over-drowned* eyes
W Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii 1

overdry (ō-vėr-drī′), *v. t.* To make too dry.

Fried and broiled butter d meats, condite, powdered, and *overdryed* *Burton*, Anat of Mel, I 298

overdue (ō-vėr-dū′), *a* 1 Delayed or withheld beyond the usual or assigned time as, an *overdue* ship —2. Unpaid at the time assigned or agreed on as, an *overdue* bill

overdye (ō-vėr-dī′), *v t.* To dye over with a second color

False
As *o'er-dyed* blacks, as wind as waters.
Shak, W T, i. 2 182.

overeat (ō-vėr-ēt′), *v t.* [= D MLG *overeten* = OHG *ubarezzan*, MHG *uberezzen*, G *uberessen*, as *over* + *eat.*] 1. To surfeit with eating: generally reflexive: as, to *overeat one's self* —2. To eat over again. [Rare]

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics
Of her *o'er eaten* faith, are bound to Diomed
Shak, T and C, v 2 160

over-empty† (ō-vėr-emp′ti), *v. t.* To go beyond emptying, exhaust without having enough

The women would be verie loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the maner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *ouer-empty* their husbands' purses *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p 65

over-entreat (ō″vėr-en-trēt′), *v. t.* To persuade or gain over by entreaty

John Coles Esquire of Somersetshire *over-intreated* him into the Western parts.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire, I 171

overest†, *a superl* [ME. *overest*, superl. of *over*] Uppermost

Ful thredbare was his *overeste* courtepy
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T, l 290

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *n* An estimate that is too high, an overvaluation.

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; overvalue.

overestimation (ō-vėr-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* The act of overestimating, or the state of being overestimated; overvaluation.

An antidote against the *over estimation* of Rubens.
The Academy, Nov 23, 1889, p 345

overexcite (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′), *v. t.* To excite unduly or excessively.

The same means incites nerves and muscles that are in active, but to be beneficial in this case must evidently stop short of *overexciting* or tiring them out
Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences, IV 656

overexcitement (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′ment), *n* The state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

All transition from states of *over-excitement* to modes of quiet activity is agreeable
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p 466

over-exertion (ō″vėr-eg-zėr′shon), *n.* Excessive exertion

over-exposure (ō″vėr-eks-pō′zūr), *n* 1. Excessive exposure, as to external influences.

Through so many stages of consideration passion cannot possibly hold out It gets chilled by *over exposure*
The Atlantic, LXIV 586

2 In *photog.*, the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate in taking a picture Over exposure tends to produce a negative full of detail in the shadows, but with insufficient density for successful printing, and characterized by flatness, or want of contrast between light and shadow

over-exquisite (ō-vėr-eks′kwi-zit), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact, too nice, too careful or anxious

Peace, brother, be not *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l 399

overeye† (ō-vėr-ī′), *v t* To superintend, inspect, observe, witness

Like a demigod here sit I in the sky,
And wretched fools' secrets heedfully *o'ereye*
Shak, L. L L, iv 3 80

over-face† (ō-vėr-fās′), *v. t* To stare down; put out of countenance; abash; disconcert by staring, or with a look

At the commencement "the lord chancellor," Gardiner, earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, *over-faced* him, but Bradford gave no place
Biog Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc, 1853), [II xxxvii

overfall† (ō′vėr-fâl), *n* and *a.* **I.** *n* 1. A cataract, the fall of a river, a rapid

He found many Flats in that tract of land, and many cataracts or *ouerfals* of water, yet such as hee was able to saile by *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 511

2 *Naut* (*a*) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (*b*) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with great force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together *Admiral Smyth.*

A sea-boord of these Islands there are many great *ouer fals*, as great streames or tides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 448

II. *a.* Overshot, as a water-wheel

It [the well] sendeth forth of it self so plentiful a stream as able to turn an *over fall* mill *Sandys*, Travailes, p 99

over-fame† (ō-vėr-fām′), *v t* To repute too highly, exaggerate.

The city once entered was instantly conquered whose strength was much *over famed*
Fuller, Profane State, V xviii. § 1

overfar† (ō-vėr-fār′), *adv.* Too much; to too great an extent

Though I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that, yet thus far I will boldly publish her
Shak, T N, ii 1 29

overfare (ō-vėr-fãr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overfaren*, < AS *oferfaran*, pass over, < *ofer*, over, + *faran*, go: see *fare*[1].] To go over; pass

overfawn (ō-vėr-fân′), *v. t* To fawn or flatter grossly *Davies*

And neuer be with flatterers *ouerfawnd.*
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st 48 (*Davies*)

overfeed (ō-vėr-fēd′), *v. t.* and *i.* 1 To feed to excess.

Now sleep yslaked hath the rout,
No din but snores the house about,
Made louder by the *o'er fed* breast
Of this most pompous marriage-feast.
Shak, Pericles, iii, Prol, l. 3

2. In *therap.*, to feed in excess of appetite, and in large amount

overfill (ō-vėr-fil′), *v. t* [< ME. **overfyllen*, *overfullen*, < AS *oferfyllan* (= MLG *overvullen* = G *uberfüllen* = Sw. *öfverfylla* = Dan. *overfylde* = Goth. *ufarfulljan*), < *ofer*, over, + *fyllan*, fill: see *fill*[1]] To fill to excess; surcharge.

over-fired (ō-vėr-fīrd′), *a.* In *ceram.*, exposed to too great a heat in firing. Such exposure results in the destruction of the colors or of the enamel, or the melting of the whole into a mass.

over-fish (ō-vėr-fish′), *v. t.* To fish too much or to excess, fish so as unduly to diminish the stock or supply of as, to *over-fish* a pond

It is thought that for some years back we have been *over-fishing* the common herring *Ill London News.*

overflame†, *v. t* [ME. *overflamen*; < *over* + *flame*] To burn over.

Malthes colde in other crafte thou founde,
Ox bloode with pitche and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and *overflame*
Iche hoole and chene
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 42.

overfloat† (ō-vėr-flōt′), *v. t.* To overflow; inundate

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*
With a red deluge their increasing moats
Dryden, Æneid, x.

overflood (ō-vėr-flud′), *v t* [= D *overvloeden* = MLG. *overvlodigen* = Sw. *öfverfloda* = Dan *overflyde*; as *over* + *flood.*] To flood over, fill to overflowing

The morning pulsing full with life,
O'erflooded with the varied songs of birds
Hebrew Leader, Jan 25, 1889

overflourish (ō-vėr-flur′ish), *v. t* 1 To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.*—2. To flourish or adorn superficially.

Virtue is beauty, but the beauteous evil
Are empty trunks *o'erflourish'd* by the devil
Shak, T N, iii. 4 404

3 To exaggerate. *Davies*

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can *over flourish*, or even paint to the life, the happiness of those who never check nature
Gentleman Instructed, p 279 (*Davies*)

overflow (ō-vėr-flō′), *v.* [< ME. *overflowen*, < AS *oferflōwan* (= OHG *ubarfliozan*, MHG *uberfliezen*, G. *uberfliessen*), < *ofer*, over, + *flōwan*, flow see *flow*[1]] **I.** *trans* 1. To flow or spread over; inundate; cover with water or other liquid; flood

The bankes are *overflowne* when stopped is the flood
Spenser, F Q, II iv 11

Whose foundation was *overflown* with a flood
Job xxii 16.

Another Time there fell so much Rain that Holland and Holderness in Lincolnshire were *overflowed* and drowned
Baker, Chronicles, p 90

When heavy, dark, continued a day rains
Wi' deepening deluges *o'erflow* the plains
Burns, Brigs of Ayr

2. To fill and run over the edge or brim of.

New milk that *overflows* the pails
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Eclogues, ii 27

3 To deluge, overwhelm, cover; overrun

I am come into deep waters, where the floods *overflow* me Ps lxix 2

Monsieur Cobweb, have a care the honey-bag break not, I would be loath to have you *overflown* with a honey bag, signior *Shak*, M N D, iv 1 17

4† To overcome with drink; intoxicate.

Sure I was *overflown* when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else *Middleton*, The Phœnix, iv 2

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow over; swell and run over the brim or banks

He shall pass through Judah, he shall *overflow* and go over, he shall reach even to the neck Isa viii 8

Then fill up a bumper an' make it *o'erflow*
Burns, Cure for All Care

2 To be so full that the contents run over the brim; be more than full.

The floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall *overflow* with wine and oil Joel ii 24

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow?*
Shak, Tit And, iii. 1 222.

As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally *overflows* with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude *Addison*, The Royal Exchange

overflow (ō′vėr-flō), *n.* [< *overflow*, *v.*] 1. A flowing over; an inundation

Like a wild *overflow*, that swoops before him
A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges.
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 3

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins

2. The excess that flows over, hence, superabundance; exuberance.

Leon Did he break out into tears?
Mess. In great measure
Leon. A kind *overflow* of kindness.
Shak, Much Ado, i. 1. 26.

It is not to be wondered that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light. *Locke.*

3 Specifically, that form or style of verse in which the sense may flow on through more than a couple of lines, and does not necessarily terminate with the line

The principle of the structure of the romantic poetry was *overflow*, that of the classical poetry was distich. . . . In thirty-two lines [of Waller's "To the King"] we find but one *overflow*. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 47.

4 Same as *overflow-basin*

overflow-basin (ō′vėr-flō-bā′sn), *n.* A basin having a pipe that carries off fluid when it rises to a certain level in the basin, so that it may not run over the brim.

overflow-bug (ō′vėr-flō-bug), *n.* A caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, which occasionally appears in enormous numbers, especially in southern California, becoming a pest simply from its numbers, as it does no damage. [Local, California.]

overflow-gage (ō′vėr-flō-gāj), *n* A device in the nature of an overflow-pipe attached to the case of a wet gas-meter to maintain a constant water-line in the drum, and thereby insure accuracy in its measurements, and also to permit a constant change of water and discharge of impurities deposited from the gas

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *n.* A flowing over; overflow; superabundance; surplus

The *overflowing* of the water passed by. Hab. iii. 10.

We have broken our covenant, and we must be saved by the excrescences and *overflowings* of mercy
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 179

Wide and more wide, the *overflowings* of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind
Pope, Essay on Man, iv 369

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *p. a.* More than full; abundant; copious; exuberant

Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,
Pour'd out from Plenty's *overflowing* horn
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 10

The lovely freight
Of *overflowing* blooms, and earliest shoots
Of orient green *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory

overflowingly (ō-vėr-flō′ing-li), *adv* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance

overflow-meeting (ō′vėr-flō-mē′ting), *n* A subsidiary meeting of persons, as at a political gathering, who, on account of the numbers attending, have been unable to gain entrance to the main building or hall

overflush (ō-vėr-flush′), *v t.* To flush, flush or color over. [Rare.]

Love broods on such, what then? When first perceived
Is there no sweet strife to forget, to change,
To *overflush* those blemishes with all
The glow of general goodness they disturb?
Browning, Paracelsus

overflux (ō′vėr-fluks), *n.* Excess, exuberance. as, "an *overflux* of youth," *Ford* [Rare]

overfly (ō-vėr-flī′), *v t.* To pass over, across, or beyond in flight; outstrip; outsoar

As they were mad, unto the wood they hie them,
Out stripping crows that strive to *over fly* them
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l. 824

Gray, whose "Progress of Poesy," in reach, variety, and loftiness of poise, *overflies* all other English lyrics like an eagle *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387

overfold (ō′vėr-fōld), *n* In *geol*, a reflexed or inverted fold; an anticlinal flexure in which the bending has been carried so far that the strata on each side of the axis have become appressed, the axial plane being bent out of the vertical, so that one limb of the fold lies upon the other.

over-fond (ō-vėr-fond′), *a.* 1†. Excessively foolish or silly.

As for the chesse, I think it *over fond*, because it is overwise and philosophicke a folly
James I, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17

2 Fond to excess; doting.

Lament not, Eve, . . nor set thy heart,
Thus *over-fond*, on that which is not thine.
Milton, P L., xi 289

overfondly (ō-vėr-fond′li), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

over-force (ō′vėr-fōrs), *n.* Excessive force or violence. [Rare]

Then Jason, and his javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *over force*, and whizz'd above his back
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, viii

over-forward (ō-vėr-fôr′wȧrd), *a.* Excessively forward.

over-forwardness (ō-vėr-fôr′wȧrd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

overfreight (ō-vėr-frāt′), *v. t.* To load or freight too heavily; overload.

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'*erfraught* heart and bids it break.
Shak, Macbeth, iv 3 210

A boat *overfraighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p 108.

over-frieze† (ō-vėr-frēz′), *v. t.* To cover over or overlay with or as with a frieze

On their heddes were bonnettes all opened at the fill quarters, *overfryzed* with fiat gold of damaske
Hall, Hen. VIII., an 2

over-fruitful (ō-vėr-frōt′fûl), *a.* Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant.

It had formerly been said that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant, but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over fruitful* fancy
Dryden, Essay on Dram Poesy

overfull (ō-vėr-ful′), *a.* [< ME. **overfull*, < AS *oferfull* (= D. *overvol* = OHG. *ubarfoll*, MHG. *übervol*, G. *übervoll* = Sw. *ofverfull* = Dan. *overfuld* = Goth *ufarfulls*), < *ofer*, over, + *full*, full.] Too full; hence, too much occupied.

Being *over-full* of self affairs,
My mind did lose it *Shak*, M N D, i. 1 113

overfullness (ō-vėr-ful′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being overfull.

overgang† (ō-vėr-gang′), *v t.* [< ME. *overgangen*, < AS *ofergangan* (= OHG *ubargangan*, *uparkankan* = Goth *ufargaggan*), < *ofer*, over, + *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v*.] To go beyond, transgress or trespass against *Old Eng Misc* (E E T S), p. 129.

overganger† (ō-vėr-gang′er), *n* [ME., < *overgang* + *-er*1.] One who overcomes

By Jacob in Haly Writt es vndirstande ane *ouerganger* of synnes *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E E T S), p 29

overgarment (ō′vėr-gar″ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing over other garments, an outer garment

overgart, *a.* [ME; perhaps an error for *overgate*.] Arrogant, proud

The world was so *ouergart*
Political Songs (ed Wright), p 341

overgart, *n.* [See *overgart*, *a.*] Pride; presumption *Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 16

overgate†, *adv* [ME., < *over* + *gate*2.] Overmuch; unreasonably.

Hast thow I coueted *ouer gate*
Worldes worschype or any a state?
J Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E E T S), l. 1407

over-gaze (ō-vėr-gāz′), *v t* 1†. To look too long, so as to become dazzled.

Oh that Wit were not amazed
At the wonder of his senses,
Or his eyes not *overgazed*
In Minerva's excellences
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 13

2 To gaze or look over

His altar the high places and the peak
Of earth's *o'er gazing* mountains
Byron, Childe Harold, iii 91

overget† (ō-vėr-get′), *v t.* [< ME *overgeten*, < *over* + *get*1.] 1. To reach; overtake

Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght *ouer-gate*, so that er the vanguarde com of thre thousande ther escaped not xl *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 276.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes than of myself so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night *Sir P Sidney*

2. To get over. *Davies.* [Rare]

Edith cannot sleep, and till she *overgets* this she cannot be better *Southey*, Letters (1808), I 240

overgild (ō-vėr-gild′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgilden*, < AS *ofergyldan*, < *ofer*, over, + *gyldan*, gild: see *gild*1.] To cover with gilding: as, to *overgild* the carving of a piece of furniture

Of silluere, wele *ouer-gilt*. *Rob of Brunne*, p 167

overgird (ō-vėr-gėrd′), *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *over girded* by your imprisonment.
Milton, Church-Government, ii

overgive (ō-vėr-giv′), *v* [= D. MLG. *overgeven* = G. *übergeben* = Sw. *ofvergifva* = Dan. *overgive*, as *over* + *give*1.] **I.** *trans.* To give over or surrender.

Constrain'd that trade to *overgave*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l. 249

II. *intrans* To surpass in giving.

So doth God love a good choice that He recompenses it with *overgiving*
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), III 31

overglance (ō-vėr-glȧns′), *v. t.* To glance over, run over with the eye [Rare.]

I will *overglance* the superscript
Shak, L. L. L., iv 2. 135.

overglaze (ō-vėr-glāz′), *v. t.* To glaze over, cover with superficial brilliancy; hide (an inferior material) with something more showy.

The saddler he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and *overglaseth* them with haire
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier

overglaze (ō′vėr-glāz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *ceram.*, a second glaze applied to a piece of porcelain of which the first glaze is deeply colored or crackled, or covered with paintings in enamel The term is applied in many cases where its propriety is doubtful thus, most crackled porcelains seem not to have received any second glaze, but to have been merely rubbed with the color which penetrates the cracks

II. *a.* In *ceram.*, used for painting upon the glaze: said of a vitrifiable pigment as, an *overglaze* color.

overglide (ō-vėr-glīd′), *v t* To glide over

That sun, the which was never cloud could hide,
Pierceth the cave, and on the harp descendeth,
Whose glancing light the chords did *overglide*
Wyatt, Ps xxxii, The Author

overgloom (ō-vėr-glom′), *v. t* To cover with gloom, render gloomy

The cloud climbed rock, sublime and vast,
That like some giant king *o'er glooms* the hill
Coleridge, To Cottle

overglut† (ō-vėr-glut′), *a.* Glutted or filled to repletion

While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starue for foode
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 9 (*Davies*)

overgo (ō-vėr-gō′), *v.* [< ME *overgon*, < AS *ofergān* (= D. *overgaan* = OHG *ubargān*, MHG *übergen*, G. *übergehn* = Sw *ofvergå* = Dan *overgaa*), go over, overrun, overspread, pass by, surpass, < *ofer*, over, + *gān*, go: see *go* Cf. *overgang*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pass over or through, go over; traverse

Hear haued moyses *ouer gon*.
Genesis and Exodus (l. c. T S), l 1903.

For tyme mispent and *ouergone*
Cannot be calde agayne
Babees Book (E E T S), p 90

How many weary steps,
Of many weary miles you have *o'ergone*,
Are number'd in the travel of one mile?
Shak, L. L. L., v 2 196.

2† To cover

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

3 To excel, go beyond; surpass, exceed

In the nobleness of his nature abhorring to make the punishment *overgo* the offence, he stepped a little back
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

Your pride *overgoes* your wit.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII 276)

He shall not *overgo* me in his friendship
Beau. and Fl, Coxcomb, ii 1

4. To overcome; weigh down; oppress

Philanax entered into his speech, being so *overgone* with rage that he forgot in his oration his precise method of oratory *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, v

Sad hearted men, much *overgons* with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 5 123.

5† To surmount; get the better of

His evil sort was *ouer gon*.
Genesis and Exodus (E E T S), l 1186.

With giftis men may wommen *ouer goon*.
Babees Book (E E T S), p 40

II. *intrans.* 1. To go by, pass over, pass away; disappear

The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles selde seynge of a wight
Don olde affections alle *overgo*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 424.

2. To go to excess; be extravagant

Is he not monstrously *overgone* in frenzy?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv 2.

overgorge (ō-vėr-gôrj′), *v t* To gorge to excess.

By devilish policy art thou grown great
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorged*
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 1. 84.

overgrace (ō-vėr-grās′), *v t* To honor unduly, excessively, or above measure

That you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me
Beau and Fl, King and No King, i 1

overgrain (ō-vėr-grān′), *v t* and *t* In the *art of graining*, to put on additional lights and shades after the first graining has been effected It is usually done in water-color See *top-graining*.

overgrainer (ō-vėr-grā′nėr), *n* A special kind of flat bristle brush, thin and with long bristles, used in imitating the natural grain of woods

overgrass†, *v t.* To cover with grass

For they bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast*
Spenser Shep Cal, September

overgreat (ō-vėr-grāt′), *a* [< ME *overgreet* (= D. *overgroot* = MLG. *overgrōt* = G. *übergross*); < *over* + *great*.] Too great

For whan a man hath *over greet* a wit,
Ful ofte him happeth to misusen it
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 95.

overgreatness (ō-vėr-grāt'nes), *n.* Excessive or undesirable greatness or power

The *overgreatness* of Seleucus
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV v § 5

overgreedy (ō-vėr-grē'dı), *a* [< ME. **overgredy*, < AS *ofergrēdig*, overgreedy, < *ofer*, over, + *grēdig*, greedy.] Greedy to excess.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choice,
Their *over-greedy* love hath surfeited
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 3. 88.

overgreen (ō-vėr-grēn'), *v. t.* 1. To cover with verdure —2† To color so as to conceal blemishes, embellish

What care I who calls me well or ill,
So you *o'er green* my bad, my good allow?
Shak, Sonnets, cxii.

overground (ō'vėr-ground), *a.* Above the ground; not underground as, *overground* travel

overgrow (ō-vėr-grō'), *v.* [< ME *overgrowen* (= D *overgroeyen* = Dan *overgro*), < *over* + *grow*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage.

Yf that thi land with hem be *overgrowe*,
Devide it thus.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 9

Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow rooted,
Suffer them now, and they'll *o'ergrow* the garden
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 1 32.

2. To grow beyond; rise above, grow too big for, outgrow

This was a wondir world ho so well lokyd,
That gromes *ouere-greuce* so many grette maistria.
Richard the Redeless, iii 344

If the binds be very strong, and much *over grow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer*, Husbandry

3† To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Cure my cattle when they're *overgrown* with labour
Cibber, Love Makes the Man, i.

II. *intrans.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do *overgrow* so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approaches, or the like) as they become more able to annoy them. *Bacon*, Empire (ed 1887).

The chief source of the distractions of the country lay in the *overgrown* powers, and factious spirit, of the nobility *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii. 26.

overgrown† (ō-vėr-grōn'), *p a.* Fully grown.

Few Countreyes are lesse troubled with death, sicknesse, or any other disease, nor where *overgrowne* women become more fruitfull
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II 258.

Overgrown mackerel. See *mackerel*[1]

overgrowth (ō'vėr-grōth), *n* 1. A growth over or upon something else.—2. Exuberant or excessive growth

A wonderful *overgrowth* in riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

over-hair (ō'vėr-hār), *n.* The longer and usually stiffer hairs of a mammal's pelage which overlie the main fur. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 836.

overhale† (ō-vėr-hāl'), *v t* [= D *overhalen* = Sw. *ofverhala* = Dan. *overhale*; as *over* + *hale*[1].] 1. To draw or haul over, overhaul

And nowe the frosty Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhale*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January

2. To overcome

The only kind of hounds, for mouth and nostril best,
That cold doth seldom fret, nor heat doth *over hale*
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii 33

overhand (ō'vėr-hand'), *adv.* 1. With the hand over the object; with the knuckles upward; with the hand raised higher than the elbow: opposed to *underhand* as, he bowls *overhand*.

Also, the spoon is not generally used *over-hand*, but under *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxii.

2. In *mining*, from below upward · used in reference to stoping out the contents of the vein. See *stope*, *n.* and *v.*—3. In *needlework*, over and over

overhand (ō'vėr-hand), *a.* 1. In *cricket*, with the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball: as, *overhand* bowling —2 In *base-ball*, with the hand above the shoulder as, *overhand* pitching —3. In *mining*, done from below upward · as, *overhand* stoping.—**Overhand knot.** See *knot*[1]

overhand† (ō'vėr-hand), *n.* [< ME. *overhand* = D *overhand* = MLG. *overhant* = MHG. *uberhant*, G *oberhand* = Sw. *öfverhand* = Dan *overhaand*, as *over* + *hand*.] The upper hand; superiority, supremacy.

And trust suerly, ye shall wele vnderstonde,
That we shall haue of them the *ouer hande*
Generydes (E E T S), l 2996

overhand (ō'vėr-hand), *v. t.* [< *overhand*, *adv.*] In *needlework*, to sew over and over.

overhanded (ō'vėr-han'ded), *a.* Having the hand above the object or higher than the elbow; overhand.

overhandle (ō-vėr-han'dl), *v. t.* To handle too much; discuss too often.

Your idle *over handled* theme.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l 770.

overhang (ō-vėr-hang'), *v* **I.** *trans.* 1. To impend or hang over; jut or project over; hence, to threaten.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian,
Look to thy terrour, what *over hangs* thee.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess (ed. 1778), v. 1

Aide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, . . .
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams
Gay, Rural Sports, i 62.

He was persuaded that immediate and extreme danger *overhung* the life of the nation
Bancroft, Hist Const, I 109

There is a path along the cliffs *overhanging* the sea.
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 20.

The gray blue eyes, I see them still,
The gallant front with brown *o'erhung*
Lowell, To Holmes

2. To overdo with ornamentation

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing room a Temple, were it never so begilt and *overhung* *Carlyle*

3 To support from above —**Overhung door.** See *door*

II. *intrans.* To jut over. opposed to *batter*

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb
Milton, P L., iv 547

The sea beat *overhanging* rock
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

overhang (ō'vėr-hang), *n* [< *overhang*, *v*] A projecting part, also, the extent to which some part projects. as, the *overhang* of the ship's stern is 20 feet

The under side of the *overhang* near the stern is cut out in the middle, forming a cavity needed to give free sweep to the propeller blades. *The Century*, XXXI 293.

overhardy† (ō-vėr-har'dı), *a* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident, foolhardy *Gascoigne*.

overhaste (ō'vėr-hāst), *n* Too great haste.

overhastily (ō-vėr-hās'tı-lı), *adv.* In an overhasty manner, with too much haste

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not *overhastily* to marry *Hales*, To Sir D Carleton (*Latham.*)

overhastiness (ō-vėr-hās'tı-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation. *Sir J Reresby.*

overhasty (ō-vėr-hās'tı), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify
Hammond, Works, IV 505

overhaul (ō-vėr-hâl'), *v. t* [< *over* + *haul*. Cf *overhale*.] 1. To turn over for examination, examine thoroughly with a view to repairs

During our watches below we *overhauled* our clothes, and made and mended everything for bad weather
R. H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p. 331

2. To reexamine, as accounts —3. To gain upon; make up with; overtake —**To overhaul a rope**, to clear or disentangle a rope, pull a part of it through a block so as to make it slack —**To overhaul a ship** *Naut* (*a*) To come up with or gain ground upon a ship (*b*) To search a ship for contraband goods —**To overhaul a tackle** (*naut*.), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks, in order that they may be again placed in a condition for use

overhaul (ō'vėr-hâl), *n.* [< *overhaul*, *v.*] Examination; inspection; repair

overhauling (ō-vėr-hâ'lıng), *n* [Verbal n of *overhaul*, *v.*] Same as *overhaul*

overhead (ō'vėr-hed'), *adv* 1 Aloft; above, in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

The sail
Flapped *o'erhead* as the wind did fall
Fitful that eve
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 96

2. Per head · properly two words

overhead (ō'vėr-hed), *a* [< *overhead*, *adv*] Situated above or aloft —**Overhead crane** See *crane*[2] —**Overhead gear** See *gear* —**Overhead motion** or **work.** See *motion*.—**Overhead rein.** See *rein* —**Overhead seam,** the seam of a sack by which its mouth is closed after it is filled —**Overhead steam-engine,** an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust-motion being downward

overheal† (ō-vėr-hēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overhelen*, *overhilen*, < *over* + *heal*[2]] To cover over

In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre floures,
Ouer hild for the hete hengyng with loues.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 2374

overhear (ō-vėr-hēr'), *v. t.* [< ME **overheren*, < AS. *oferhȳran*, *oferhíran*, *ofer héran*, overhear, also disobey (= OS *obharhōryan* = D. *overhooren* = MHG. G *uberhoren* = Dan *overhøre*), < *ofer*, over, + *hȳran*, hear see *hear*] 1. To hear (one who does not wish to be heard or does not know that he is heard, or what is not addressed to the hearer or is not intended to be heard by him); hear by accident or stratagem.

You may look pale, but I should blush, I know,
To be *o'erheard*, and taken napping so.
Shak, L. L. L., iv. 3. 130.

2† To hear over again; hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,
And overheard what you shall *overhear*
Shak, L. L. L, v 2. 95

overheat (ō-vėr-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

overheat (ō'vėr-hēt), *n.* 1. Excessive heat. —2. Sunstroke *Alien. and Neurol*, IX. 509.

overheating-pipe (ō-vėr-hē'tıng-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a pipe through which steam is made to pass in order that it may be superheated. *E. H. Knight.*

overheave† (ō-vėr-hēv'), *v* t. [< ME. *overhebben*, < AS. *oferhebban*, pass by, omit, < *ofer*, over, + *hebban*, heave, raise see *heave*] To overcast.

When other seen derk cloudes *over hove*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 36

overhend† (ō-vėr-hend'), *v. t.* To overtake. *Spenser*, F Q, II. x 18.

overhip† (ō-vėr-hip'), *v t* [< ME. *overhippen*, < *over* + *hip*[3]] To leap over; skip over; omit

Wher fore I am aferod of folke of holikirke,
Lest thei *ouerhuppen* as other don in offices and in houres
Piers Plowman (B), xv 379

When the time is *overhypt* *Holland*

overhold† (ō-vėr-hōld'), *v. t.* To overvalue; hold or estimate at too dear a rate

If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him *Shak*, T and C, ii. 3. 142

overhours (ō'vėr-ourz), *n pl* Time beyond the regular number of hours; too long hours of labor.

Sir John Lubbock . brought in a Bill limiting the hours in which persons could be employed in shops. .
I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of *over hours* were *Contemporary Rev*, LI 686

overhouse (ō'vėr-hous), *a* Stretched along or across the roofs of houses or other buildings, as distinguished from stretched or carried on poles or underground as, *overhouse* telegraph-wires [Rare]

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, there is an *overhouse* wire about one mile in extent with a telephone at either end *Prescott*, Electrical Inventions, p 79

over-inform (ō'vėr-ın-fôrm'), *v. t* To animate or actuate to excess [Rare]

Wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tenement *Johnson.*

overissue (ō-vėr-ish'ö), *v. t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange beyond the number or amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock; more loosely, to issue in excess of the wants of the public or the ability of the issuer to pay; issue contrary to law, prudence, or honesty.

overissue (ō'vėr-ish'ö), *n.* An excessive issue, an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only debased by an *overissue* of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries *Brougham.*

overjoy (ō-vėr-joi'), *v. t.* To give great or extreme joy to; transport with gladness: generally in the past participle

Bid him shed tears, as being *overjoy'd*
To see her noble lord restored to health
Shak, T of the S, Ind, i. 120

Well, thou art e'en the best man—
I can say no more, I am so *overjoy'd*
Beau and Fl, Coxcomb, ii 1.

overjoy (ō'vėr-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

To salute my king
With ruder terms, such as my wit affords
And *over joy* of heart doth minister
Shak, 2 Hen VI, i. 1. 31

Death came so fast towards me that the *overjoy* of that recovered me. *Donne*, Letters, cvii

overjump (ō-vėr-jump'), *v. t.* To jump over; overleap; hence, to pass over; pass without notice; permit to pass.

Can not so lightly *overjump* his death. *Marston*

overkeep† (ō-vėr-kēp'), *v t* To keep or observe too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they *overkeep* it.
Rev T. Adams, Works, II. 339 (*Davies*)

overkind (ō-vėr-kind'), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind. *Shak.*, W. T., i 1. 23.

over-king (ō'vėr-king), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

The clansmen owed fealty only to their chiefs, who in turn owed a kind of conditional allegiance to the *over king*, depending a good deal upon the ability of the latter to enforce it. *Encyc. Brit*, XIII. 251

overknowing (ō-vėr-nō ing), *a* Too knowing or cunning: used disparagingly.

The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, dissembling *Bp Hall*, Great Impostor

overlabor, overlabour (ō-vėr-lā'bor), *v. t.* 1 To harass with toil. *Dryden.*—2. To execute with too much care *Scott*

overlactation (ō'ver-lak-tā'shon), *n.* Lactation in excess of what the strength of the person will bear.

overlade (ō-vėr-lād'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overladen* (= D. *overladen* = OHG. *ubarhladan, uparhladan, uparladan*, MHG G. *uberladen*); < *over* + *lade*[1].] To load with too great a cargo or other burden; overburden, overload

Overlade not your verse with too many of them [dactyls], but here and there enterlace a Iambus or some other foote of two times to glue him graultie *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 103

Their hearts were alway heavy, and *overladen* with earthly thoughts.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc, 1850), p. 37

The house was . . *overladen* with guests *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

overlaid (ō-vėr-lād'), *a* 1 In *her*, lapping over; doubled for a part of its length.—2 In *entom.*, seeming as if covered with a semi-transparent pigment through which the markings are dimly visible: as, basal portion of the wing *overlaid* with ochraceous

overland (ō'vėr-land'), *adv.* Over or across the country

I desire of you
A conduct *over land* to Milford Haven *Shak*, Cymbeline, III 5. 8.

overland (ō'vėr-land), *a* Passing by land, made or performed upon or across the land as, an *overland* journey **Overland route**, a route which is wholly or largely over land Especially—(*a*) The route from Great Britain to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, as opposed to that around the Cape of Good Hope (*b*) The route from the country east of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains, as opposed to that around Cape Horn, or by way of the Isthmus of Darien

overlap (ō-vėr-lap'), *v. t* 1 To lap or fold over, extend so as to lie or rest upon as, one slate on a roof *overlaps* another

Those circles, of which there are now so many — artistic, æsthetic, literary — all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then [1837] out of society altogether, nor did they *overlap* and intersect each other *W Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p 85

2 To cause to lap or fold over as, to *overlap* slates or shingles on a roof

overlap (ō'vėr-lap), *n* [< *overlap*, *v*.] The lapping of one thing over another, also, the thing or part which overlaps; specifically, in *geol*, a disposition of the strata such that newer or more recent members of a formation lap over or are deposited beyond the limits of the older beds This is caused by the subsidence of the regions in which deposition is taking place, so that each successive layer extends further inland than the preceding one

overlap-joint (ō'vėr-lap-joint), *n* A joint in which the edges lap on each other, instead of being merely in contact as in a butting-joint

overlash† (ō-vėr-lash'), *v i.* 1 To exaggerate; boast or vaunt too much *Bp Hall*.—2 To proceed to excess.

The *overlashinge* desires of the flesh
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 182.

overlashing† (ō-vėr-lash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overlash*, *v.*] Excess, exaggeration.

Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*. *Bp Hall*, Old Religion, To the Reader

overlashingly† (ō-vėr-lash'ing-li), *adv* Extravagantly, with exaggeration.

overlaunch (ō-vėr-lânch'), *v* In *ship-building*, to make long splices or scarfs in joining timbers together, so as to make strong work

overlay (ō-vėr-lā'), *v.* [< ME *overleyen* (= D *overlegen* = MLG *overleggen* = MHG. G *uberlegen* = Sw. *ofverlägga* = Dan *overlægge* = Goth. *ufarlagjan*); < *over* + *lay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay upon or over; cover or spread over the surface of: as, cedar *overlaid* with gold.

He made the staves of shittim wood, and *overlaid* them with brass. Ex xxxviii 6.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architrave *o'erlaid*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx

Never see them [pine trees] *overlaid*
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud,
Between the loud stream and the trembling stars
Tennyson, ŒEnone

The walls and roof with gold were *overlaid*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327

2†. To burden or encumber; oppress.

I han disparbled the cristin, for thei were so sore *over leide* with grete multitude of salmes.
Merlin (E E T S), ii. 249

So fights a Lion,
When, *over layd* with might and Multitude,
He needs must dy
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 5

The Scots resolutely maintain'd the Fight three hours and more, but in the end, *overlaid* with a number, they were put to flight. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 303

3 To lie upon, hence, to smother by lying upon: for *overlie*.

This woman's child died in the night, because she *overlaid* it 1 Ki. iii. 19

4 To obscure by covering; cloud; overcast

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray
That Phœbus golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beames doth *over lay*.
Spenser, F Q, I vii 34

The Mohammedan pilgrimages of devotion are very numerous, and are chiefly connected with the saint-worship which has *overlaid* and obscured the original strict monotheism of Islam *Encyc Brit*, XIV 94

The bravery of our free working people was *overlaid*, but not smothered *O W Holmes*, Old Vol of Life, p 10

5. To span, join the opposite sides of

And *overlay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss
Milton, P L, x 370

6 In *printing*, to make even or graduate the impression of, on a printing-press, by means of overlays

II. *intrans* In *printing*, to use overlays

overlay (ō'vėr-lā), *n* [< *overlay*, *v*.] 1 In *printing*, a bit of paper accurately cut and pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press with intent to increase the impression in a place where it is not strong enough A wood cut in strong contrast of light and shade as ordinarily treated, receives one overlay, or one thickness of paper, over the parts in light gray, two over those in dark gray, three over blackish gray, and four or more over intense black

2 In *tile-ornamenting* (by the process of pressing leaves, laces, or embossed patterns upon the unbaked tiles), a part of a leaf, cutting of lace, etc, which lies over and upon another leaf, cutting, or pattern.—3 A second tablecloth laid in various ways over a larger cloth on the table.—4 A cravat, a neckcloth [Scotch]

Dear sir, the Captain says a three nookit handkercher is the maist fashionable *overlay*, and that stocks belang to your honour and me that are auld warld folk
Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi

5 Loosely, anything laid over another for protection or ornament.

overlaying (ō-ver-lā'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *overlay*, *v*.] 1 A superficial covering.

The sockets for the pillars were of brass, the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver, and the *overlaying* of their chapiters of silver Ex xxxviii 17

2 In *printing*, the act or art of using overlays

overlead† (ō-vėr-lēd'), *v t* [< ME *overleden*, < AS. *ofrlædan*, oppress, < *ofer*, over, + *lædan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] To dominate; domineer over, oppress

A milksope or a coward ape
That wol been *overlad* with every wight
Chaucer, Prol to Monk's Tale, 1 23.

Lete neuere thi wil thi witt *over lede*,
Of wrathful wordis enermore be ware.
Babees Book (E. E T S), p 34

overleaf (ō'vėr-lēf'), *adv* On the other side of the leaf, or on either of the pages seen on turning a leaf

A tabular form in this volume is given *overleaf*
S Kent, Infusoria, p 621

overleap (ō-vėr-lēp'), *v t* [< ME *overlepen*, < AS *oferhleapan*, overleap, < *ofer*, over, + *hleapan*, leap: see *leap*[1].] To leap over; overstep or go beyond; pass over or move from side to side of by leaping, literally or figuratively; hence, to omit; pass over

I do beseech you,
Let me *o'erleap* that custom
Shak, Cor, iii. 2. 140

Satan . . *overleap'd* all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet. *Milton*, P L, iv 181

But nature still *o'erleaps* reflection's plan
Lowell, To G W Curtis.

To overleap one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping, leap too far

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which *o'erleaps itself*
And falls on the other *Shak*, Macbeth, I 7 27

overlearnedness (ō-vėr-lėr'ned-nes), *n.* Excessive erudition; pedantry

A man may wonder at these learned Criticks *overlearnedness*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 556, Com

overleather† (ō'vėr-leтн'ėr), *n* [< ME. *overlether*, *overleder* (= D *overleder* = MLG *overledder* = Sw. *ofverlador* = Dan. *overlæder*); < *over* + *leather*.] The upper-leather (of a shoe) *Prompt. Parv*, p 373

Nay, sometime [I have] more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather* *Shak*, T of the S., Ind., ii 12.

overleaven (ō-ver-lev'n), *v. t.* To leaven too much, cause to rise and swell too much also used figuratively

You grow not mad with all, I love your spirit
You are not *over leavened* with your fortune
B Jonson, Volpone, v 6.

Some habit that too much *o'er-leavens*
The form of plausive manners.
Shak, Hamlet, I. 4 29

overlie (ō-ver-lī'), *v t* [< ME *overliggen* (= D *overliggen*), < AS *oferlicgan*, < *ofer*, over, + *licgan*, lie see *lie*[1].] To lie over or upon, hence, to smother by lying upon [*Overlie* and *underlie* are used extensively in geology with reference to the relative position of strata.]

Tertiary, *overlain* in considerable part by detrital accumulations of still later age *J D Whitney*, United States, p 51

Eek if a womman by negligence *overlyeth* hire child in hir slepyng, it is homycide and deedly synne
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

overlight† (ō'vėr-lit), *n* [< *over* + *light*[1].] Too strong a light, excessive light

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 871

overliness† (ō'vėr-li-nes), *n* Carelessness, indifference

I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow overly, upon *overlinesse* strange upon strangenesse to utter defiance *Bp Hall*, Art of Divine Meditation

overling†, *n* [< ME *overlyng*, < *over* + *-ling*[2].] A superior, ruler; governor, lord

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyne awene,
Overlynge of Ynglande undyre thy selvene
Morte Arthure (E. E. T S), l. 710

overlink† (ō-vėr-lingk'), *v. t.* To fasten together by links one over another *Richardson*

We came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al together with two mightie chaines
Hakluyt's Voyages, II ii. 77

over-lip† (ō'vėr-lip), *n.* [< ME *overlippe* (= Sw *ofverlapp* = Dan. *overlæbe*); < *over* + *lip*.] The upper lip

Hire *over lippe* wypede she so clene
Chaucer, Gen Prol. to C. T, l 133

overlive (ō-vėr-liv'), *v.* [< ME. *overliven*, < AS. *oferlibban* (= D. MLG *overleven* = MHG G *uberleben* = Sw. *ofverlefva* = Dan *overleve*), < *ofer*, over, + *libban*, live: see *live*[1].] **I.** *trans* To outlive, live longer than, survive.

Basilius will not long *overlive* this loss
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *overlived* Joshua. Josh xxiv 31

II. *intrans* 1 To live too long.

Why do I *overlive?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton*, P L, x. 773

2 To live too fast or too actively *Browning*. [Rare in both senses.]

overliver (ō-vėr-liv'ėr), *n* One who survives or lives longer than another; a survivor.

And if it chanced any of them to depart this life, the *overliuers* should persist therein
Holinshed, Rich II, an 1388

overload (ō-vėr-lōd'), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; overburden; overcharge

overload-magnet (ō'vėr-lōd-mag'net), *n* Same as *overload-switch*

overload-switch (ō'vėr-lōd-swich), *n* A device used in regulating the discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery, by the operation of which a too rapid discharge is prevented.

overlock (ō-vėr-lok'), *v t* To turn the key in a lock, after locking, in such a manner as to push (the bolt) beyond its normal position when locked

The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to *overlock* the bolt *Encyc Brit*, XIV 746

overlook (ō-vėr-luk'), *v t* [< ME *overlooken*, < *over* + *look*[1].] 1 To look over, view from a higher place; see from a higher position

Off with his head and set it on York gates
So York may *overlook* the town of York
Shak, 3 Hen VI, I 4 180

I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write *Dryden*

Half that the Devil *o'erlooks* from Lincoln town
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii 246.

2 To rise or be elevated above, rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on

Shall
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And *overlook* their grafters?
Shak, Hen V, iii 5 9

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i

A little heathy mound,
That *overlooked* the scrubby woods and low
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 348.

3. To view fully, look over, peruse, read

Whan I had red this tale wel,
And *overloked* hyt everydel.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 232.

I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter
Shak, T G of V, i 2. 50

The time and care that are required
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil
Roscommon, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry

4 To keep an eye on; inspect; superintend; oversee, care for or watch over.

His sole child, my lord, and bequeathed to my *overlooking*
Shak, All's Well, I 1 45

We say "He *overlooked* the transaction," meaning that he gave it his supervision
A Phelps, English Style, p. 152.

5 To look beyond or by so as to fail to see, or so as to disregard or neglect, pay no attention to, disregard, hence, to pass over indulgently, excuse; forbear to punish or censure

The learned and wise of this world seem to have been *overlooked* by God in the first plantation of the Gospel
Bp Atterbury, Sermons, I iv

The fault he has I fairly shall reveal
(Could you *o'erlook* but that) it is to steal.
Pope, Imit of Horace, II ii. 20.

Finding that, if he [Dryden] continued to call himself a Protestant, his services would be *overlooked*, he declared himself a Papist.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng, vii

6 To bewitch by looking on; confound; unsettle.

Beshrew your eyes,
They have *o'erlook'd* me and divided me
Shak, M of V, iii 2. 15.

I tell you she has *overlooked* me, and all this doctor's stuff is no use unless you can say a charm as will undo her devil's work
H Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, viii

overlook (ō'vėr-luk), *n* A strong-growing leguminous twining plant of the tropics, *Canavalia ensiformis* It is so named by the West Indian negroes, who plant it to mark boundaries, with the idea that it acts as a watchman

overlooker (ō-vėr-luk'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who overlooks or sees

Thus must thou couer all thy villanies,
And keepe them close from *ouerlookers* eyes.
Heywood, Edw IV, ii

2 An overseer, a superintendent, specifically, in Australia, a man in charge of convicts

Bushrangers, nine or ten devils loose on the upper Macquarrie, caught the publican at Marryong alone in the bush, he had been an *overlooker* or some such thing in old times.
H Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii

overloop†, *n.* [< D. *overloop*, orlop, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *overleap* Cf *orlop*] Same as *orlop*.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water
Raleigh

overlord (ō'vėr-lôrd), *n.* One who is lord over another, a feudal superior; a master; specifically, in reference to early English history, a king of one of the Anglo-Saxon realms who enjoyed a preëminence or authority over certain other kings or chiefs

Champagne and Anjou were the fiefs of princes well nigh as powerful as their *over-lord*
E A Freeman, Norm Conq, III 78.

overlordship (ō'vėr-lôrd-ship), *n* The state, office, or dignity of an overlord, specifically, in reference to early English history, the preëminence or authority of one of the Anglo-Saxon kings or kingdoms over certain other kings, kingdoms, chiefs, etc. Such an overlordship was held at different times by kings of Kent, Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex.

Summoning the chiefs of the North Welsh before him at Hereford, Æthelstan forced them to own his *over lordship* as Mercian king, to pay a yearly tribute of corn and cattle and to accept the Wye as a boundary between Welshmen and Englishmen
J R Green, Conquest of Eng, p 211.

overlove (ō-vėr-luv'), *v t* To love to excess, prize or value too much

Pray, leave me,
And, as you love me do not *over love* me
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv 2.

overly (ō'vėr-li), *a.* [< *over* + *-ly*1] **1.** Outside; superficial; negligent, inattentive; casual. [Old Eng. and Scotch]

Therefore no marvaile if they abate contrition, by acquiring onely a sufficient and enough, a kinde of *overly* desire to serve God anew
Bp Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi

So have we seen a hawk cast off at an hernshaw to look and fil quite other way, and, after many careless and *overly* fetches, to toure up unto the prey intended
Bp Hall, Quo Vadis, § 15.

2 Excessive; too much. *Coleridge.* (*Imp Dict*)

overly (ō'vėr-li), *adv.* [< ME *overly*, superficially (also excessively ?), < AS *oferlīce*, excessively, < *ofer*, over, + *-līce*, E *-ly*2.] **1**† Superficially. *Prompt. Parv*, p. 373.—**2.** Excessively; too much; too: used independently instead of the usual *over-* in composition as, not *overly* good; *overly* particular. [Colloq]

Ther' was n't *overly* much ple et
Durin' the Army
J W. Riley, The Century, XXXIX. 480

overman (ō'vėr-man), *n*; pl *overmen* (-men) In *coal-mining*, the person having charge of the work below ground. [Great Britain]

overman (ō-vėr-man'), *v. t* To employ too many men on or in, as on a ship

Either Scotland is ridiculously *overmanned*, or England is absurdly undermanned, as regards official medical visitation of the insane
Lancet, No 3420, p 994

The sequence of events that have led to the present impetus in adopting magazine arms in the *over manned* and under armed armies of Europe is more or less amusing
Scribner's Mag, VI 367

overmannert (ō'vėr-man'ėr), *adv.* [ME *over maner*] Above measure; excessively.

For *ouer maner* we weren greued ouer myght so that it anoiede us ghe to lyue
Wyclif, 2 Cor i. 8

overmantel (ō'vėr-man-tl), *n.* In *furniture-making*, the frame of shelves, decorative panels, or the like, often including a mirror, which covers the chimney-breast above the mantel-shelf.

overmarch (ō-vėr-march'), *v t* To fatigue or exhaust by too much marching, cause to march too far.

The Prince's Horse were so *over marched* and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches, that he found his Men not very able to engage anew
Phillips, in Blacks Chronicles, p 488

overmask (ō-vėr-mask'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a mask; hide

The lift was clad with cloudes gray,
And *overmasked* was the moone
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII 218).

overmast (ō-vėr-mast'), *v t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy

The one [matter] respecting the ship (as afterwards was found) was that she was *over-masted*, which when she came to her trim in that respect she did well
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 31

overmaster (ō-ver-mas'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME *overmaistren*, < *ovei* + *master*1] **1** To overpower; subdue, vanquish

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster 't as you may
Shak, Hamlet, i 5 140

He had fought fiercely with *overmastering* inclinations.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi 13

2† To retain by superior force; have in one's power

How comes it then that thou art call'd a king,
When living blood doth in these temples beat
Which owe the crown that thou *o'ermasterest*?
Shak, K John, ii 1 109

overmatch (ō-vėr-mach'), *v. t.* [< ME *overmacchen*, < *over* + *match*1] **1.** To be more than a match for; oppose with superior force, numbers, skill, etc; surpass, outdo commonly in the past participle.

Here is Sir William Lucy, who with me
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 4 11

It was indeed impossible for any intelligent and candid Roman Catholic to deny that the champions of his Church were in every talent and acquirement completely *overmatched*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng, vi

2. To give in marriage above one's station

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must *over match* her above her birth and calling to a gentleman forsooth
Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 579

overmatch (ō'vėr-mach), *n.* One who or that which is more than a match, one who or that which is too powerful, skilful, difficult, etc., to be overcome.

Pompey vaunted him self for Sylla's *overmatch*
Bacon, Friendship

There is in my apprehension much danger that sensibility will be an *overmatch* for policy
A Hamilton, in H Cabot Lodge, p 259

overmeasure (ō-vėr-mezh'ūr), *n.* Excess of measure, something that exceeds the measure proposed.

overmeasure (ō-vėr-mezh'ūr), *v t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

overmerit† (ō'vėr-mer'it), *n* Excessive merit

Those helps were ouerweighed by diuers things that made against him First, an *ouer merit*, for conuenient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings.
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII, p. 138.

overmickle (ō-vėr-mik'l), *a.* and *adv.* [Also *overmuckle*, < ME. *overmikel*, *overmykel*, *overmuchel*, etc (see *overmuch*); < AS *ofermicel*, < *ofer*, over, + *micel*, mickle, much: see *mickle*. Cf *overmuch*.] Overmuch. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

overmodest (ō-vėr-mod'est), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed.
Hales, Golden Remains, p 143

overmoney†, *v. t* To bribe. [A nonce-word.]

Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or *over moneyed* rather), whilst others are confident they were betrayed by none save their own security
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, I. 558.

overmore† (ō-vėr-mōr'), *adv.* [ME, < *over* + *more*.] Beyond; also; moreover

"And gut on poynt," quath Peers, "ich praye gow *ouer more*,
Loke ge tene no tenaunt bote yf Treuth wolle assente."
Piers Plowman (C), ix 35

And *ouermore* destreyned with sekenesse
Beayde al this he was ful grevously
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l 134

over-morrow† (ō'vėr-mor'ō), *n* [= D. *overmorgen* = MLG *overmorne* = MHG G *ubermorgen* = Sw. *ofvermorgon* = Dan *overmorgen*, as *over* + *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye, to morrowe, and *ouermorowe*, for these thre nightes wyll we reconcyle our selues with God
Bible of 1551, Tobit viii

overmost† (ō'vėr-mōst), *a* [< ME *overmoste*, < *over* + *-most*.] Uppermost; highest.

Fro the nethemaste lettre to the *overmaste* [var *uppereste*]
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1

overmount (ō-vėr-mount'), *v t.* To surmount, go higher than.

With your theme, I could
O'ermount the lark
Shak, Hen. VIII, ii 3. 94

overmount (ō'vėr-mount), *n.* In framing or mounting pictures to be covered with glass, a piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of the engraving or picture to be mounted, and laid upon the picture to separate its surface from the glass in the frame, a mat

overmuch (ō-ver-much'), *a* [Early mod E *overmoch*, < ME *overmoche*, *overmiche*, < *over* + *much* Cf the earlier *overmickle*] Too much, exceeding what is necessary or proper.

I cold say more, and yet not *ouermoch*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 70

With *over much* studie they affect antiquitie
Spenser, Shep Cal, Ded

Neither capable of lies,
Nor asking *overmuch* and taking less.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

overmuch (ō-vėr-much'), *adv.* [< ME *overmoche*, < *over* + *much* Cf *overmickle*] In too great a degree, too much.

Be not righteous *over much* Eccl vii 16

O, he hath kept an evil diet long,
And *overmuch* consumed his royal person
Shak, Rich III, i 1 140

I count it crime
To mourn for any *overmuch*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv

overmuchnesst (ō-vėr-much'nes), *n.* Superabundance.

Superlation and *overmuchenesse* amplifies
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

overmuckle (ō-vėr-muk'l), *a* and *adv.* Same as *overmickle*

overmultiply (ō-vėr-mul'ti-plī), *v* **I.** *trans.* To multiply or repeat too often.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotions to the cross, both in *over multiplying* and in over-magnifying of it.
Bp Hall, Sermons, Phil iii 18, 19

II. *intrans.* To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers

overmultitude (ō-vėr-mul'ti-tūd), *v. t* To exceed in number; outnumber [Rare]

The herds would *over multitude* their lords.
Milton, Comus, l 731

overname† (ō'vėr-nām), *n.* A surname; a nickname

One [emperor] was named Nero the Cruell, the other, Antony the Meeke. The which *overnames* the Romanes gaue them, the one of Meeke, because he could not but pardon, the other of Cruell, because he neuer ceassed to kill.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 4.

overname (ō-vėr-nām′), *v. t.* To name over, name one after another.

I pray thee, *over name* them, and, as thou namest them, I will describe them *Shak*, M of V, I. 2. 39.

overneat (ō-vėr-nēt′), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

overnet (ō-vėr-net′), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a net

He has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world, himself sits in the centre, ready to run *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, iv

overnice (ō-vėr-nīs′), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quoth he again). *Bp Hall*, Noah's Dove.

overnicely (ō-vėr-nīs′li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely.

You don't take your Friend to be *over nicely* bred? *Congreve*, Way of the World, i 6.

overnight (ō′vėr-nīt′), *adv.* [< ME *overnyght*, < *over* + *night*.] Through the night; during the evening or night, especially, during the night just passed

Thanne to ther tentys sone they ganne them dight, And dressid all ther harnes *over nyght* *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

Sil And so, good rest.
Pro As wretches have *o'ernight*
That wait for execution in the morn *Shak*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 133.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight* *Dickens*

overnight†, (ō′vėr-nīt), *n* Night before bedtime, referring to the night just passed.

Pardon me, madam,
If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en, and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain *Shak*, All's Well, iii 4 23.

overnim†, *v. t.* [ME *overnimen*, < AS *ofernuman*, take by violence, take away, carry off, < *ofer* + *niman*, take: see *nim*.] To overtake; seize.

The cold of deth that hadde him *overnome* [mod. editions read *overcome*] *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1942 (of C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt).

overnoise (ō-vėr-noiz′), *v. t.* To overpower by noise

No tide of wine would drown your cares,
No mirth or music *over noise* your fears. *Cowley*, tr. of Horace, iii 1

overold†, (ō-vėr-ōld′), *a.* [< ME *overold*, < AS *ofereald*, very old, < *ofer*, over, + *eald*, old: see *old*¹.] Very old, too old

Of which foolk the renon nis neyther *overold* ne unsolempne *Chaucer*, Boethius, I. prose 3

overpart (ō-vėr-part′), *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to

He is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler, but for Alisander — alas, you see how 'tis, — a little *o'erparted* *Shak*, L. L. L., v. 2. 588.

How now, Numps! almost tired in you protectorship? *overparted, overparted?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

overpass (ō-vėr-pās′), *v. t.* 1. To pass over, cross

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass* *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii 3

2. To pass by; pass by without notice or regard, omit to notice or include; overlook

All the beauties of the East
He slightly view'd and slightly *overpass'd*. *Milton*, P. R., ii 198

3. To pass through; pass; spend

The pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed* *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage,
And like a hermit *overpass'd* thy days *Shak*, 1 Hen. VI, ii 5. 117

4. To surpass

It seems you have abjured the helps which men
Who *overpass* their kind, as you would do,
Have humbly sought. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

overpassed, overpast (ō-vėr-pāst′), *a.* That has already passed; past

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast* Ps. lvii. 1

That thou hast wronged in the time *o'erpast*,
Swear not by time to come, for that thou hast
Misused ere used, by times misused *o'erpast* *Shak*, Rich. III, iv. 4. 388.

No time is *overpast*, 'tis never too late *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

overpay (ō-vėr-pā′), *v. t.* 1. To pay in excess; pay more than is necessary.

"My lord, you *overpay* me fifty-fold"
"Ye will be all the wealthier," cried the Prince. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To reward beyond the price or value.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over pay* and pay again
When I have found it. *Shak*, All's Well, iii 7 10

3 To be more than a recompense or reward for.

A moment like this *overpays* an age of apprehension *Goldsmith*, Good natured Man, v

overpayment (ō′vėr-pā′ment), *n* A payment in excess of what is just or required.

overpeer (ō-vėr-pēr′), *v. t* To overlook, look down on; rise above; overhang

The cliffs
That *overpeer* the bright and golden shore. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso

Your argosies with portly sail . .
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them *Shak*, M. of V., I. 1. 12

overpeople (ō-vėr-pē′pl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants: usually in the past participle

overperch†, (ō-vėr-pėrch′), *v. t.* To perch upon or over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er perch* these walls. *Shak*, R. and J., ii. 2. 66

over-persuade (ō′vėr-pėr-swād′), *v. t* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion

Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded

overpertedt, *a.* Having too much pertness, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency. *Richardson*

When an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office as cannot be checked but by violence *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. xxii. 10

overpick-loom (ō′vėr-pik-lom), *n* A loom which has a picking or shuttle-driving arrangement above, as distinguished from one having an under- or a side-picking motion. *E. H. Knight*

over-picture (ō-vėr-pik′tūr), *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

She did lie,
O'er picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy outwork nature *Shak*, A. and C., ii. 2. 205.

overplant (ō-vėr-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME *overplanten*, < *over* + *plant*.] 1†. To transplant

And the Lord sayd, if ye han feith as the corn of Seneuey, ye schulen seye to this more tre, be thou drawen up by the roote, and be *ouer-plantid* into the see, and it schal obeye to you *Wyclif*, Luke xvii 6

2 To plant too abundantly

At that time the high price of oysters caused *overplanting*, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 527

over-plate (ō′vėr-plāt), *n* In *armor*, the large pauldron introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century; also, the large cubitiere of the same epoch — these being applied over the complete brassard of plates.

overplaw†, *n* [ME., < *over* + *plaw*.] A boiling over. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373

overplus (ō′vėr-plus), *n.* [< E. *over* + L. *plus*, more. Cf. *surplus*.] Surplus, that which remains after a supply or beyond a quantity proposed, excess

If the rich men did believe this promise of God, they would willingly and readily give a little to have the *overplus*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550

Our *overplus* of shipping will we burn,
And, with the rest full manned, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar *Shak*, A. and C., iii. 7. 51

overply (ō-vėr-plī′), *v. t* To ply to excess; exert with too much vigor

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them [my eyes] *overplied*
In Liberty's defence *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii

overpoise (ō-vėr-poiz′), *v. t* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

overpoise (ō′vėr-poiz), *n* Preponderant weight. *Dryden*, Epistle to his kinsman J. Dryden.

overpopulate (ō-vėr-pop′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To overpeople

overpopulation (ō-vėr-pop-ū-lā′shon), *n* Excess of population. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 182

overpost (ō-vėr-pōst′), *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action *Shak*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 171

overpower (ō′vėr-pou-ėr), *n.* Too great a power; extensive power.

For when a state growes to an *over power*, it is like a great flood, that will be sure to overflow *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things

overpower (ō-vėr-pou′ėr), *v. t.* 1 To vanquish by superior power or force; subdue; reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; defeat.

The lion dying thrusteth forth his paw,
And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage
To be *o'erpowered* *Shak*, Rich. II., v. 1. 31

2 To be too intense or violent for; overcome by intensity, overwhelm as, his emotions *overpowered* him

Madam, the greatness of your goodness *overpowers* me that a lady so lovely should deign to turn her beauteous eyes on me so *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

Overpower'd quite,
I cannot veil, or droop my sight *Tennyson*, Fleanore

=Syn. 1 *Beat, Overwhelm*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear, master, crush

overpoweringly (ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner, with superior force.

overpraise (ō-vėr-prāz′), *v. t* To praise too much, praise unduly or beyond measure.

overpraising (ō-vėr-prā′zing), *n* Excessive praise *Milton*, P. L., ix. 615

over-preach (ō-vėr-prēch′), *v. t* To preach what is too profound for (the hearer or the mental capacity of the hearer)

Many of us *over preached* our people's capacities. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 117 (*Davies*)

overpress (ō-vėr-pres′), *v. t* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force, crush; overwhelm

Who with dolour and wo the hert *ouer presse* *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6226.

The prease and store of the Turkes was so great that they were not able long to endure, but were so *ouerpressed* that they could not wield their weapons *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 131.

I am so *overpressed* with business as I have no time for these or other mine own private occasions *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 447

2 To overcome by importunity.

overpressort, *n* An oppressor

Fitz Stephen calleth him Violentus Cantii Incubator that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 352. (*Davies*)

overpressure (ō′vėr-presh′ūr), *n* Excessive pressure

The intellectual *overpressure* of children in the schools *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 804

Overpressure-valve, a valve in a steam boiler which opens when a certain pressure is attained, a safety-valve

overprize (ō-vėr-prīz′), *v. t* 1 To value or prize at too high a rate.

My foes with wond'ring eyes shall see
I *ouer prize* my death *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 22.

I am much beholden to your high opinion
Which so *o'erprizes* my slight services. *Coleridge.*

2 To surpass in value

By being so retired,
O'er prized all popular rate *Shak*, Tempest, I. 2. 92.

over-production (ō′vėr-prō-duk′shon), *n* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand

I know not of any economical facts, except the two I have specified, which have given rise to the opinion that a general *over production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., iii. 14, § 4

overproof (ō-vėr-prōf′), *a.* Having a less specific gravity than 0.91984 said of alcoholic liquors. If 10 volumes of water to 100 volumes of the spirit are needed to reduce the latter to proof, the liquor is said to be 10 *overproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *overproof* indicating in all cases the number of volumes of water required to reduce 100 volumes of the spirit to the specific gravity above named. In practice, 0.920 is the specific gravity number used, which is sufficiently accurate for commercial purposes. See *proof* and *underproof*

over-purchase†, *v. t* To pay too high a price

Whosoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime *over purchases* *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 528. (*Davies*)

over-purchase (ō′vėr-pėr′chās), *n* A dear bargain.

Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an *over purchase*. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View, p. 161.

overput†, (ō-vėr-put′), *v. t* [< ME *overputten*, < *over* + *put*¹.] To overthrow; subdue

overquell†, (ō-vėr-kwel′), *v. t* To quell, subdue, gain power over.

What champion now shal tame the power of hell,
And the unrulie spirits *overquell*? *Bp. Hall*, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker

over-rack (ō-vėr-rak′), *v. t.* To rack or torture to excess; overstrain; overtax.

I m *over rack'd* with expectation
Of the event this plot will train him to *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 1

over-rake (ō-vėr-rāk′), *v. t* To rake fore and aft, as a heavy sea a vessel at anchor with her head to the wind, sweep over

The seas did so *over-rake* them as many times those upon ye decke knew not whether they were within bord or without. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

[The ship] was laid over on one side two and a half hours, so low as the water stood upon her deck, and the sea *over raking* her continually
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II 75

overrank (ō-vėr-rangk′), *a* Too rank or luxuriant

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of *o'er rank* states!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v.

overrate (ō-vėr-rāt′), *v t* To rate or estimate too highly.

Sir, you *o'er rate* my poor kindness.
Shak, Cymbeline, I. 4 41

overrate (ō′vėr-rāt), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate.

At what an *overrate* I had made purchase. *Massinger*

overreach (ō-vėr-rēch′), *v.* [< ME. *overrechen*, < *over* + *reach*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1† To overtake.

Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We *o'er raught* on the way
Shak, Hamlet, III. 1 17.

2. To reach beyond in any direction, rise above; extend or go beyond.

And now is no Man in Grace but the new Marquess of Suffolk, all Favours from the King and Queen must pass by him, and the Extent of his Power *over reacheth* all the Council *Baker*, Chronicles, p 188.

A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark boat, is for a boat to *overreach* herself — that is to say, stand on farther than necessary for weathering the mark
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p 138.

3 To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; cheat, outwit

For that false spright
Was so expert in every subtile slight
That it could *overreach* the wisest earthly wight
Spenser, F Q., IV II 10

Upon my life, by some device or other
The villain is *o'er raught* of all my money
They say this town is full of cozenage.
Shak, C of E, I. 2. 96.

4 To reach or stretch too far

She *over-reached* her right arm, and felt pain in the shoulder. *Lancet*, No 3466, p 241

=Syn. 3. To dupe, circumvent, cozen, gull, bamboozle, take in

II. *intrans.* In the *manège*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot said of a horse.— **Overreaching device**, an attachment to the foot or leg of a horse to prevent overreaching

overreacher (ō-vėr-rē′chėr), *n.* 1. One who overreaches; one who deceives.—2. A horse that overreaches.

overread (ō-vėr-rēd′), *v. t.* [< ME *overreden*, < AS. *ofer-rǣdan*, read over, consider, < *ofer*, over, + *rǣdan*, read: see *read*[1]] To read over; peruse

Many other bokes that I haue sought & *ouerredde* for to accomplysshe hit.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E T S), Pref., p. vi.

You shall anon *over read* it at your pleasure.
Shak, M. for M, iv 2. 212.

overread (ō-vėr-red′), *a.* Having read too much.

For him as for few in this *overread* age literature meant the time tested masterpieces.
The Academy, May 4, 1889, p. 305

overreckon (ō-vėr-rek′n), *v. t* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess.

If we will needs *over reckon* our condition, we do but help to aggravate our own wretchednesse
Bp Hall, Balm of Gilead, ix.

O God, if he were a doer of good, *over-reckon* his good deeds, and if he were an evil doer, pass over his evil doings. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, III. 164

overred† (ō-vėr-red′), *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [Rare.]

Go prick thy face, and *over red* thy fear,
Thou lily liver'd boy *Shak*, Macbeth, v 3. 14

over-refine (ō′vėr-rē-fīn′), *v. t* To refine too much; refine with an undue amount of subtlety

over-refinement (ō′vėr-rē-fīn′ment), *n.* Excessive refinement, refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

over-rent (ō-vėr-rent′), *v t.* To exact too high a rate of rent, rack-rent.

The lords and landed *ouer rent*,
And cunningly the same
The parasite doth ouer-reach,
And beares away the game.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

override (ō-vėr-rīd′), *v t.* [< ME *overriden* (= D. *overryden* = G *überreiten* = Dan *override*), < *over* + *ride*] 1 To ride over; hence, to trample down; supersede. as, a decision that *overrides* all previous decisions.

Thare myghte mene see Romayner rewfully wondyde,
Over redyne with renkes of the round table!
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 1524

The cartere, *overryden* with his carte,
Under the whel ful lowe he lay adoun
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

I wol that reaume *ouer rule* and redilliche destrue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4147.

Whatever reluctance other members of the tribe have to recognize the leadership of any one member is likely to be *over ridden* by their desire for safety when recognition of his leadership furthers that safety.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 473.

2. To ride too much; fatigue by riding.

How like a troop of rank *overridden* jades
Yon bushy-bearded citizens appeare!
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV (Works, ed. Pearson, I 27).

3 To outride; pass in riding

I *over rode* him on the way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV, I. 1. 30

4 In *surg.*, to overlap: said of a fragment of a broken bone in relation to another fragment — **To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand

over-righteous (ō-vėr-rī′tyus), *a* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Roget.*

overripe (ō-vėr-rīp′), *a.* Too ripe; also, in an intensive use, more than ripe.

Thy years are ripe and *over ripe*, the son
Of Macedonian Philip had ere these
Won Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held
At his dispose *Milton*, P R., III. 31

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now *overripe* for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future. *Gladstone*

overripen (ō-vėr-rī′pn), *v t.* To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Shak, 2 Hen VI, I. 2. 1

overroast (ō-vėr-rōst′), *v. t.* To roast too much

Better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such *over roasted* flesh
Shak, T. of the S., iv 1 178.

overrule (ō-vėr-rōl′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To rule against; reject; pronounce to be invalid or untenable, set aside. as, the plea was *overruled*.

All these objections . were *overruled*, so that I was obliged to comply *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x

He *overrules* or reverses, with the most philosophical coolness, many of the decisions made by Jeffreys and other hanging judges among his predecessors.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I 17

2 To have sway over; exercise rule or controlling influence over; control

Civil law, being the act of the whole body politic, doth therefore *overrule* each several part of the same body
Hooker, Eccles Polity, I. 10.

My lord, you shall *o'er rule* my mind for once.
Shak, Rich III, III 1. 57

3. To influence or turn in another direction, or to another course of action, by greater authority or power: as, the accident was *overruled* for good.

Good faith, you shall not, I will *overrule* you
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II 1

He talked a good deal about honour, and conscience, and deceiving some dear friend, but, lord, we soon *over ruled* that. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, III 2.

But God *o'errules* all human follies still,
And bends the tough materials to his will
Cowper, Charity, l 463

II. *intrans* To exercise control; prevail

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness *over-ruled*.
Shak, 1 Hen. VI, III. 2 50

overruler (ō-vėr-rō′lėr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Sidney*, Defense of Poesy.

overrulingly (ō-vėr-rō′ling-li), *adv* In an overruling manner.

overrun (ō-vėr-run′), *v.* [< ME **overrunnen, overrennen, overrinnen;* < *over* + *run.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To run over in speech or in thought; traverse, go over

Thus much, Sir, I have briefly *overronne* to direct your understanding to the wel-head of the History
Spenser, F Q, To the Reader

O Clifford, but bethink thee once again,
And in thy thought *o'er-run* my former time,
And, if thou canst for blushing, view this face.
Shak, 3 Hen VI, I. 4 45

2 To run or spread over; grow over; cover all over; extend over or throughout; be propagated throughout.

Till the tears that she hath shed for thee
Like envious floods *o'er-run* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world
Shak, T of the S, Ind, II 67

Of all false religions, the Mahometan came nearest to the Christian in the swift manner of its propagation, for in a small time it *over-ran* a great part of the eastern world. *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I iv.

Stone walls *overrun* with privet and barberries.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xxi

3. To harass by hostile incursions; overcome and take possession of by invasion.

It is easye to forrale and *overrunne* the whole lande.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

An army have I muster'd in my thoughts,
Wherewith already France is *overrun*.
Shak, 1 Hen. VI, I. 1. 102

4 To outrun; run faster than (another) and leave (him) behind.

Anaxius followed me, but his proud heart did so disdain that exercise that I had quickly *over-run* him
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II

By Mr Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have *over runne* my selfe
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 309

In pursuit of his interests, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object. He often *over-ran* his prey, and missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course. *Scott*, Monastery, xxiii

5. To run beyond; exceed; especially, to go beyond some prescribed or recognized limit, as of space or time

The bounty *overruns* our due,
The fulness shames our discontent.
Whittier, For an Autumn Festival

6. To run over or run down, tread down; overwhelm; crush by superior force.

Keeping his cattle in inclosure where they shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and *overrun*.
Spenser, State of Ireland

Such is thy wont, that still when any Knight
Is weakned, then thou doest him *over ronne*
Spenser, F. Q, IV I 44

7 In *printing*, to extend, as composed types, beyond the limit first determined, carry over (words or lines) to the next line, column, or page — **To overrun the constable** Same as *to outrun the constable (b)* (which see, under *constable*)

II. *intrans.* 1 To become superabundant or excessive; overflow, run over — 2 To extend beyond the due or desired length, as a line or page in printing, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit, as in the paying out of a line from a reel, etc

overrunner (ō-vėr-run′ėr), *n.* One who overruns

Vandal *o'er-runners*, Goths in Literature
Lovelace, Lucasta, II

oversail (ō-vėr-sāl′), *v. i* In *arch.*, to project beyond the general face

oversay (ō-vėr-sā′), *v. t* ; pret. and pp. *oversaid*, ppr *oversaying* To say over, repeat. *Ford.* [Rare]

overscape†, *v t* [ME. *overscapen;* < *over* + *scape*[1]] To escape

Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
As thynge whiche thou myzte *overscape*
Gower (*Halliwell*)

overscent (ō-vėr-sent′), *v. t.* To scent excessively; scent so as to cover or conceal the original odor.

Sanders himself having the stench of his railing tongue *over scented* with the fragrant ointment of this prince's memory *Fuller*, Ch Hist., II 303

overscore (ō-vėr-skōr), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *overscored*, ppr. *overscoring.* To score or draw a line or lines over, erase by drawing lines over.

It had originally been written London, and afterwards carefully *overscored* — not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye
Poe, Prose Tales, I 379

over-scrupulous (ō-vėr-skrō′pū-lus), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Men are not apt to be *over-scrupulous* as to measures which they deem essential to their personal safety
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, II. 7

over-scrupulousness (ō-vėr-skrō′pū-lus-nes), *n* The quality of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

over-scutched (ō-vėr-skucht′), *a.* Probably, over-switched, over-whipped, or over-drubbed

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives that he heard the carmen whistle. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV., III 2. 340

oversea (ō′vėr-sē′), *adv.* To or in a place beyond the sea; abroad *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

oversea (ō-vėr-sē′), *a.* [< *oversea, adv.* Cf. AS. *ofersǣlic*, also *ofersǣwisc*, from over the sea, transmarine.] Foreign, from beyond the sea.

Some far journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with *oversea* languages.
Sir T Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, III

overseam (ō′vėr-sēm), *n* A seam in which the thread is, at each stitch, passed over the edges of the margins sewed together, in such a manner as to bind the edges; an overhand seam

overseam (ō-vėr-sēm′), *v. t.* To do overseaming same as *overcast*, 6, and *overhand*.

overseaming (ō′vėr-sē-ming), *n.* A kind of sewing in which, while the margins of two pieces are seamed together, the thread is also laid

over the edges of the pieces, and drawn down in a manner which binds the edges. In overseaming by hand the needle is passed through the material always from the same side, the thread being laid over the edges at each stitch In machine overseaming the thread is "looped" over the edges at each stitch Buttonhole-stitching, where the buttonhole is first cut and then stitched, is a kind of overseaming, though not usually so called Overseaming is employed in the manufacture of kid gloves, the seaming together of breadths of carpet, etc See *stitch* and *overhand*

overseas (ō′vėr-sēz′), *adv.* Same as *oversea.*

> He lost the sense that handles daily life, . .
> And sick of home went *overseas* for change.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

oversee (ō-vėr-sē′), *v.* [< ME. *overseen, oversen,* < AS *ofersēón* (= D *overzien* = MLG. *oversēn* = OHG. *ubarsehan*, MHG. G *ubersehen* = Sw *ofverse* = Dan. *overse*), look over, look down upon, despise, < *ofer*, over, + *sēón*, see see *see*¹] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look over, superintend, overlook; take care of, look out for.

> *Ouer seye* me at my sopere and some tyme at nones
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v 378

> That he should rule, *oversé*, and correct the manners and condicions of the people
> *Hall*, 1548, Hen V, f 1 (*Halliwell*)

> Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will
> *Shak*, Lucrece, l 1205

> A wife without noise will *oversee*
> His children and his family
> *Dryden*, tr of Horace's Epodes, ii 65

2†. To revise.

> I therefore the said towne clerk . exhorte and pray all suche worshipfulle persones as hereafter shall be callid and electid to the seide officez, at theire ceasons of leysoure, to rede or do to be redde and *overseen* this present boke
> *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 413

3† To pass unheeded; omit, neglect; overlook

> Nay, Madam, I advise nothing, I only lay before you, as a Friend, the Inconveniences which perhaps you have *overseen*
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5

To be overseen† (*a*) To be deceived, deluded, or mistaken

> They *'re* mightily *o'erseen* in it, methinks
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iv 1

> How *are* poor women *overseen*! We must
> Cast away ourselves upon a whining lover,
> In charity *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i 2

(*b*) To be tipsy, be intoxicated

> Syte not to longe vppe at euene,
> For drede with ale thou *be ouer sene*
> *Booke of Precedence* (E E T S, extra ser), l 49

> All this is come through the occasion of making a supper in my chamber the Lord pardon me, I trust no more to *be* so far *overseen*
> *J Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 31

II. *intrans* To omit or neglect to see, overlook

> The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*
> *Fuller*

overseer (ō-vėr-sēr′), *n* [< *oversee* + *-er*¹] **1** One who overlooks, a superintendent; a supervisor; one who has the care or superintendence of any matter

> The *overseer* also of the Levites at Jerusalem was Uzzi the son of Bani Neh xi 22

> Your family and children be without good *overseers*
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 217.

> For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, *overseer*, or graff, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref

2 Specifically, one who oversees or superintends workmen, especially slaves; one who has charge, under the owner or manager, of the work on a plantation, or, in Australia, on a station.

> From the earliest dawn of the day they [field hands] had been in the fields, pressed to work under the driving lash of the *overseers* *Mrs Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xxxii

3†. A reviser; a critic

> There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharp on us as it hath done on many others.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v 31

4† An executor or an adviser to an executor, formerly sometimes named in wills.

> *Overseer* to most of their wills.
> *Bp Parker*, Platonick Philos., p 31

Overseers of highways, in certain States, local officers charged with supervising the construction and repair of public roads [U. S]—**Overseers of the poor,** officers appointed annually by the justices in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, and collect the same The relief of the poor is now administered by the boards of guardians, who may appoint assistant overseers The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed by statute on overseers such as making out the lists of voters, lists of persons in arrears of rates, etc In certain of the United States, also, there are officers of local government called overseers of the poor, their duties, however, are generally confined to the administering of relief to the poor

overseership (ō-vėr-sēr′ship), *n.* [< *overseer* + *-ship.*] The office or station of an overseer

oversell (ō-vėr-sel′), *v. t* and *i* **1.** To sell at too high a price.

> Life with ease I can disclaim,
> And think it *oversold* to purchase fame
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ix.

2. To sell more than can be delivered or more than is in existence; to "sell short": as, to *oversell* a stock.

> As, however, the ordinary reason for the non-delivery of a stock is that one has not got it to deliver, backwardation usually marks that the stock has been *oversold* by speculators *N and Q*, 6th ser, XI 458

overset (ō-vėr-set′), *v* [< ME *oversetten*, set over (= D. *overzetten* = G. *ubersetzen* = Sw. *ofversätta* = Dan *oversætte*, translate); < *over* + *set*¹.] **I.** *trans* **1.** To set over.—**2.** To turn over, overturn, capsize

> The winds thy sighs
> Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,
> Without a sudden calm, will *overset*
> Thy tempest-tossed body *Shak*, R. and J, iii 5 137

> A small bark of Salem, of about twelve tons, was *overset* in a gust *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 71

3 To overthrow; subvert, overturn

> We might *overset* the whole power of France.
> *Addison*, Present State of the War

> She made no scruple of *oversetting* all human institutions, and scattering them as with a breeze from her fan
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vi

4 To overcome *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

> The people were so *ouersette* with their enemies that manye of them were as yolden, and tooke partie againe their owne neighboures *Fabyan*, Chron (ed 1559), I 62.

5† To overcharge; assess at too high a rate

> The usurers and publicans . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people *Tyndale*, Works, II 71 (*Davies*)

II. *intrans.* To be overturned, be upset

> The pilot kept in close by the land, to see if no bight, or inlet, offered to bring up in, but we were going with such violence that I was satisfied we should *overset* if we attempted this *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I 216.

> While kingdoms *overset*,
> Or lapse from hand to hand
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

overset (ō′vėr-set), *n* [< *overset*, *v*] **1.** An upsetting, overturn, ruin—**2†.** An excess, superfluity

> This *overset* of wealth and pomp *Burnet*

oversew (ō-vėr-sō′), *v t.* To sew in a manner similar to overcasting, but more closely, so as completely to cover the edge of the material, and with greater care *Dict. of Needlework.*

overshade (ō-vėr-shād′), *v. t.* To cover with shade; cover with anything that causes darkness; render dark or gloomy

> Black night *o'ershade* thy day, and death thy life!
> *Shak*, Rich. III, i 2. 131

overshadow (ō-vėr-shad′ō), *v t.* [< ME **overshadwen*, < AS. *ofersceaduwian* (= MHG. *uberschatewen*, G *uberschatten* = Goth. *ufarskadwjan*), overshadow, < *ofer*, over, + *sceaduwian*, shadow: see *shadow*, *v*] **1** To throw a shadow over; overshade; shade

> While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud *overshadowed* them Mat xvii 5

> Except by the rivers and savage habitations, where they are not *overshadowed* from the sunne, they are covered with fruit. *Capt John Smith*, Works, I 122.

2 To shelter; protect, cover with protecting influence

> The power of the Highest shall *overshadow* thee
> Luke i 35

overshadower (ō-vėr-shad′ō-ėr), *n.* One who throws a shade over anything *Bacon*, To the King, Jan 2, 1618.

overshadowy† (ō-vėr-shad′ō-i), *a* [< *overshadow* + *-y*¹] Overshadowing. [Rare]

> The Fig Tree hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and *ouershadowie*
> *Holland*, tr of Pliny's Nat. Hist, xvi. 26 (*Davies*)

overshake (ō-vėr-shāk′), *v t* **1†.** To shake away; disperse.

> Now welcom somer, with thy sonne softe,
> That hast this wintres weders *over-shake*
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 686.

2. To shake excessively

overshave (ō′vėr-shāv), *n* In *coopering*, same as *backing jointer* (which see, under *jointer*¹).

overshine (ō-vėr-shīn′), *v t* [< ME. **overshinen*, < AS. *oferscīnan* (= D *overschenen* = OHG *uberskīnen*, MHG. *uberschīnen*, G. *uberscheinen*), shine upon, < *ofer*, over, + *scīnan*, shine: see *shine*] **1.** To shine upon; illumine.

> That we, the sons of brave Plantagenet,
> Each one already blazing by our meeds,
> Should notwithstanding join our lights together
> And *over-shine* the earth as this the world
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 38.

2. To outshine; surpass in brightness.

> Therefore, lovely Tamora, queen of Goths,
> That like the stately Phœbe 'mongst her nymphs
> Dost *overshine* the gallant'st dames of Rome.
> *Shak*, Tit And, i. 1 317

overshirt (ō′vėr-shėrt), *n.* An outer shirt.

overshoe (ō′vėr-shö), *n* [= D. *overschoen* = G. *uberschuh* = Sw *ofversko* = Dan. *oversko*; as *over* + *shoe*] A shoe worn over another, specifically, an outer water-proof shoe; also, an outside shoe lined with fur or other warm material, worn in winter for the sake of warmth

overshoot (ō-vėr-shöt′), *v* [< ME *overscheten*, < AS. **oferscēótan*, shoot over, < *ofer*, over, + *scēótan*, shoot see *shoot*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shoot over, as water on a wheel—**2** To shoot or go beyond, fly beyond, hence, to exceed; overstep.

> The houndes had *overshet* hym alle.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l 383.

> In the fogge [he] missed the shippe, and *ouershot* her, and afterwards, returning backe, he found the ship
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 429.

> But this caused us to *overshoot* our time, the moon spending so fast *R Knox* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 406).

> And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
> Mark the poor wretch, to *overshoot* his trouble
> How he outruns the wind
> *Shak*, Venus and Adonis, l 680

> The lark is gay,
> That drives his feathers, saturate with dew,
> Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
> Of dayspring *overshoot* his humble nest.
> *Cowper*, Task, i 496.

3. To shoot over or beyond, as a mark

> Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson*

> There was, however, a kind of wholesale sanctity about the place which *overshot* the mark
> *H James, Jr*, Little Tour, p 138.

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far, go too far in any course of action, overreach one's self

> In finding fault with the lawes, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoote your self* *Spenser*, State of Ireland

> Believe me, you shall not *overshoot yourself*, to send him that word by me. *B Jonson*, Epicœne, iv 2.

> My Lord of Rochester . *overshot himselfe*, by the same carriage and stiffnesse, which their friends thought they might have well spar'd, and that it had ben sufficient to have declar d their dissent with lesse passion.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 21, 1689

II. *intrans* To shoot over or too far, hence, to overstep due bounds in any respect.

> Your ladyship will pardon me my fault,
> If I have *over shot*, I'll shoot no more
> *B Jonson*, New Inn, ii 1

overshooting† (ō-vėr-shö′ting), *p. a.* Excessive

> I am to require you not to have an *overshooting* expectation of me. *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, v

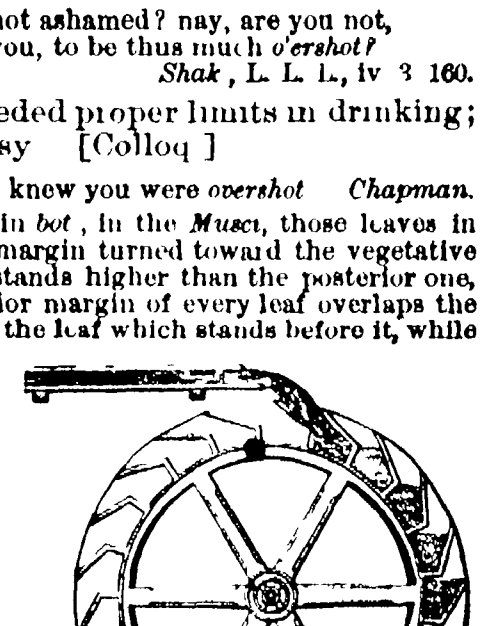
overshot (ō-vėr-shot′), *p. a.* **1.** Exceeded in shooting or in any effort, surpassed

> But are you not ashamed? nay, are you not,
> All three of you, to be thus much *o'ershot?*
> *Shak*, L. L. L., iv 3 160.

2 Having exceeded proper limits in drinking; intoxicated; tipsy [Colloq]

> Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot* *Chapman.*

Overshot leaves, in *bot*, in the *Musci*, those leaves in which the anterior margin turned toward the vegetative point of the stem stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of every leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it, while its own posterior margin is overlapped by the anterior margin of the leaf which stands behind it. *Encyc Brit.*, XVII 67—**Overshot water-wheel,** a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel and retain it until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is also due to the velocity with which it strikes the wheel



Overshot Water wheel

overshot (ō′vėr-shot), *n* A mill with an overshot wheel

> More water for another mill,
> An old weak *over shot* I must provide for
> *Beau and Fl*, Mad Lover, iv 1

overside (ō′vėr-sīd′), *adv* Over the side, as of a ship. [Rare.]

> The bulk of the cargo, instead of being put upon the quays, is discharged *overside* into lighters and conveyed to wharves. *The Engineer*, LXVIII 282.

overside (ō-vėr-sīd′), *a* Acting over the side: as, *overside* dredges (that is, dredges that discharge over the side).

oversight (ō′vėr-sit), *n* [= D. *overzigt* = G *uebersicht* = Sw. *öfversigt* = Dan. *oversigt*; as *over* + *sight*.] **1.** Superintendence, inspection; watchful care.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly
1 Pet. v 2.

2 A mistake of inadvertence, an overlooking, omission; error.

Be not always ready to excuse every *over sight*, or indiscretion, or ill action *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 4

=Syn. 1 Supervision, inspection, control, direction, management, charge — **2** *Inadvertence*, etc., (see *negligence*), mistake, blunder, slip

oversightedness (ō′vėr-sit-ed-nes), *n.* Long-sightedness, hypermetropia.

oversilet, *v. t.* [< *over* + *sile*, var of *ceil* see *ceil*.] To cover over, conceal.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Izac such a counsell vile.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares*)

oversize[1] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[1].] To surpass in bulk or size. [Rare.]

Or for that [Dalmatians] bred in a mountainous country, who are generally observed to *over size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 2.

oversize[2] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[2].] To cover with size or viscid matter. [Rare.]

O'er sized with coagulate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 484

overskip (ō-vėr-skip′), *v. t.* [< ME *overskippen*, < *over* + *skip*.] **1.** To skip or leap over; pass over by leaping; hence, to omit

Many a worde I *overskipte*
In my tale, for pure fere
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1208.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you, neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

2. To pass by or fail to see or find; pass by or treat with indifference; neglect; slight

But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship
Shak, Lear, iii 6 113.

But if we haue *overskipped* it, we will not enuie them that shall find it.
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 221

overskipper† (ō-vėr-skip′ėr), *n.* One who skips (as passages in reading).

So is he a goky, by god, that in the godspel failleth, . .
And *ouer-skippers* also. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv 123.

overskirt (ō′vėr-skėrt), *n* **1** An outer skirt —**2.** Drapery arranged upon or over the skirt of a dress

overslaugh (ō-vėr-slâ′), *v. t* [< D *overslaan* (= G *uberschlagen*), skip over, pass by, omit, < *over*, = E *over*, + *slaan*, = E. *slay*, strike: see *over* and *slay*.] **1** To pass over in favor of another, as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature. [U. S.]—**2** To hinder or obstruct: as, to *overslaugh* a military officer. [U S]—**3.** To oppress, keep down [U S]

Society is everywhere *overslaughed* with institutions. Instead of being robust and healthy, it is getting into the condition of a sick man
W Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 89.

overslay† (ō′vėr-slā), *n.* [< ME *overslay* (also *over slauth*), < AS. *oferslege*, *oferslæge*, lintel, < *ofer*, over, + *slege*, < *slean*, strike: see *slay*.] A lintel or transom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 374.

oversleep (ō-vėr-slēp′), *v* **I.** *trans.* To sleep beyond: as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising —**To oversleep one's self**, to sleep longer than one ought or desires to sleep

II. *intrans.* To sleep beyond the proper or desired time of waking.

overslide† (ō-vėr-slīd′), *v. i* To slide over or by, pass by

For lacke of time I let *overslide*
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

overslip (ō-vėr-slip′), *v. t.* **1.** To slip or pass without notice, pass undone or unused

It [this poem] was soe sodainlie thrust into the presse that I had noe competencie of time . . with a more diligent pervsall to correct any easily *overslipped* errour
Tunes Whistle (E E T. S.), p 111

Faultes escaped in the Printing correcte with your pennes omitted by my negligence *ouerslippe* with patience. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 224

2 To pass over (any one), pass by. *Shak*, T. G. of V., ii 2. 9.

overslop† (ō′vėr-slop), *n* [< ME *oversloppe*, < AS *oferslop*, also *oferslype* (= Icel. *yfirsloppr*), an overgarment, surplice, < *ofer*, over, + **slop*, **slype* (in comp.), a garment see *slop*[2], *slip*.] An upper garment; a surplice

His *oversloppe* nis nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 80.

overslow† (ō-vėr-slō′), *v. t.* To render slow; check, curb *Hammond*, Works, IV. 563.

oversman (ō′vėrz-man), *n.*; pl *oversmen* (-men) An overseer, a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law*, an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission

oversnow (ō-vėr-snō′), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with snow.

Beauty *o'ersnow'd* and bareness every where.
Shak., Sonnets, v

Hence—**2.** To cover and whiten as with snow, make hoary

Ere age unstring my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head
Dryden, Æneid, v.

oversoon (ō-vėr-sön′), *adv.* Too soon.

oversorrow (ō-vėr-sor′ō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess

He . . shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony *Milton*, Divorce, Pref

over-soul (ō′vėr-sōl), *n* [Imitated from Skt. *adhyātman*, < *adhi*, over, + *ātman*, breath, spirit, soul, self. see *atmo-*.] The divine spiritual unity of things, God as the spiritual unity of all being and the source of spiritual illumination: used by Emerson, without precise definition, as a philosophical conception.

The only prophet of that which must be is that great nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere, that Unity, that *Over soul*, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other, that common heart.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p 244

The *over-soul* of Emerson is that aspect of Deity which is known to theology as the Holy Spirit
O W Holmes, Emerson, p 411

oversow (ō-vėr-sō′), *v. t.* [< ME. **oversowen*, < AS *ofersāwan* (= OS *obharsājan* = OHG. *ubarsāwen*), oversow, < *ofer*, over, + *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*[1].] **1** To sow over; scatter or sprinkle over

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over sows* the field of his heart with tares. *Rev T Adams*, Works, I 480

2 To sow too much of: as, to *oversow* one's wheat.—**3.** To sow too much seed upon: as, to *oversow* a lot with rye

overspan (ō-vėr-span′), *v. t* To reach or extend over

oversparred (ō-vėr-spard′), *a* Having too large spars, or masts and yards: said of a vessel.

overspeak (ō-vėr-spēk′), *v.* **I.** *intrans* To speak too much, use too many words.

II.† *trans.* To express in too many or too big words: used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, he extremely over-worded and *over-spake himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion
Hales, Golden Remains, p 229

overspent (ō-ver-spent′), *a.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlic beats
For harvest hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats.
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Eclogues, ii 9

oversprat† A Middle English contracted third person singular of *overspread*

overspread (ō-vėr-spred′), *v.* [< ME. *overspreden*, < AS *ofersprædan* (= D. *overspreiden* = MHG. G *uberspreiten*), < *ofer*, over, + *sprædan*, spread. see *spread*.] **I.** *trans* **1.** To spread over; cover over

And after this, Theseus hath ysent
After a beer, and it al *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richeste that he hadde
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 2013

Darkness *overspread* the deep,
Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep
Cowper, Expostulation, l 636

2 To be scattered over

Here wild olive shoots *o'erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, ii 254

II. *intrans* To be spread or scattered about.

overspring (ō-vėr-spring′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overspringen* (= D. *overspringen* = MHG. *uberspringen*, G. *uberspringen*); < *over* + *spring*.] To overtop; overclimb; rise above

That fyve fadme at the leeste it *overpryngeth*
The hyeste rokke in Armorik Britteyne
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

overstain (ō-vėr-stān′), *v. t.* To stain the surface of; besmear

We well could wash our hands . . .
Heaven knows they were besmear'd and *overstain'd*
Shak, K. John, iii. 1. 236.

overstand (ō-vėr-stand′), *v. t.* To stand too strictly on the demands or conditions of.

overstare (ō-vėr-stâr′), *v. t.* To outstare.

I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look
Shak, M. of V (ed Knight), ii. 1. 27.

overstate (ō-vėr-stāt′), *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; express or declare in too strong terms.

All needless multiplication of points of controversy, whether in the form of *overstating* differences, or under stating agreements. *Pop Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII 616.

overstatement (ō-vėr-stāt′ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account or recital.

Emerson hates the superlative, but he does unquestionably love the tingling effect of a witty *over statement*.
O W. Holmes, Emerson, vi.

overstay (ō-vėr-stā′), *v. t* To stay or delay beyond; stay beyond the limits or duration of: as, to *overstay* one's time.

overstep (ō-vėr-step′), *v. t* [< ME **oversteppen*, < AS *ofersteppan* (= D *overstappen* = OHG. *uberstephen*), cross over, exceed, < *ofer*, over, + *steppan*, step. see *step*, *v.*] To step over or beyond, exceed

When a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it *oversteps* the bounds which mark its proper functions. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

overstock (ō′vėr-stok), *n* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

overstock (ō-ver-stok′), *v. t.* To stock or supply in excess of what is wanted, fill to overflowing, glut, crowd: as, to *overstock* the market with goods, or a farm with cattle

Some think the fools were most, as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men
Dryden, The Medal, l 102

overstocks† (ō′vėr-stoks), *n. pl* [< *over* + *stocks*. Cf *nether-stock*.] Knee-breeches

overstore (ō-vėr-stōr′), *v. t.* To store to excess, supply in superabundance. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 148.

overstory (ō′vėr-stō″ri), *n*, pl. *overstories* (-riz). In *arch.*, a clearstory or any upper story.

overstrain (ō-vėr-strān′), *v.* **I.** *intrans* To strain or strive to excess; make exhausting or injurious efforts.

He [Apelles] wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 54

II. *trans* To stretch or strain too far; exert to an injurious degree

Even the largest love may be *overstrained*
Bp Hall, Contemplations (ed Pegg), II 376

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

From the *overstraining* and almost slumberless labor of the last days and nights. *The Century*, XXIX 89

overstrain (ō′vėr-strān), *n.* Excessive strain, exhausting effort.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . says it was such an *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well overset him
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI 144 (*Davies*)

He was suffering from the universal malady of *overstrain*, with its accompanying depression of vitality
New Princeton Rev, II 106

overstrawt, *v. t* An obsolete form of *overstrew*

overstream (ō-vėr-strēm′), *v. t.* [= D. *overstroomen* = MHG *uberstrümen*, G *uberstromen* = Sw. *öfverstromma* = Dan. *overstromme*, as *over* + *stream*.] To stream or flow over.

Overstream'd and silvery streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun
Tennyson, Islet.

overstretch (ō-vėr-strech′), *v. t* To stretch or strain excessively; overstrain, exaggerate

overstrew (ō-vėr-strō′), *v t* [Also *overstrow*, formerly also *overstraw*, = D. *overstrooijen* = MLG. *overstrouwen* = MHG *uberstrouwen*, G *uberstreuen*, as *over* + *strew*.] To strew or scatter over

See how the bold usurper mounts the seat
Of royal majesty, how *overstrowing*
Perils with pleasure, pointing ev'ry threat
With bugbear death *Quarles*, Emblems, i 15.

overstride (ō-vėr-strīd′), *v.* To step or stride beyond. *Drayton*, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

overstrike (ō-vėr-strīk′), *v. t.* [= MHG. *überstrichen*, G. *überstreichen*; as *over* + *strike*.] To strike with excessive force, strike beyond.

The Forsaken Knight *overstrake* himself so as almost he came down with his own strength
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

overstring (ō-vėr-string′), *v.* In *pianoforte-making*, to arrange the strings in two sets, one of which crosses obliquely over the other.

overstringing (ō′vėr-string′ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act, process, or result of arranging the strings in two sets, one of which, usually comprising the largest and longest strings, crosses obliquely over the other. This arrangement makes the instrument more compact, and brings the tensions into better opposition to each other

overstrow (ō-vėr-strō′), *v. t.* Same as *overstrew*.

overstrung (ō-vėr-strung′), *a.* 1. Too highly strung; too sensitively organized

Many women will, no doubt, resent that one should take as a type a personality so excessive, so absorbed and enamored of itself, *overstrung* and overbalanced
Scribner's Mag., VI 683.

2 Noting a pianoforte in which the strings are arranged in two sets, one crossing obliquely over the other.

overstudied (ō-vėr-stud′id), *a.* Excessively learned; too carefully taught.

Fondly *overstudied* in useless controversies
Milton, Church Government, ii., Conclusion

overstudy (ō′vėr-stud-i), *n* Excessive study

There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by *over study*
H Spencer, Education, p 41

oversum† (ō′vėr-sum), *n.* A surplus

Whatsoeuer *ouer summe* of the Iquor did accrue to him by leases and other exchents wherof also I haue seen mention *Holinshed*, Descrip of Britain, xviii.

oversup (ō-vėr-sup′), *v. t.* [< ME *oversopen*, < *over* + *sup*.] To eat or drink to excess.

And *ouer soped* at my soper *Piers Plowman* (C), vii 429

oversupply (ō″ver-su-plī′), *v. t.* To supply in excess of demand

oversupply (ō′ver-su-plī″), *n.* A supply in excess of demand

A general *over supply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility
J S Mill, Pol Econ, iii 14

overswarming (ō-vėr-swâr′ming), *a.* Swarming to excess

oversway (ō-vėr-swā′), *v t* To sway, influence, or control by superior force or power, overrule

But that great command *o'ersways* the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet *Shak.*, Hamlet, v 1 251

His ungovernable temper had *overswayed* him to fail in his respects to her majesty's person
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry

overswell (ō-vėr-swel′), *v* **I.** *trans.* To rise above the rim, bounds, or banks of; overflow.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup,
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love
Shak., J C, iv 3 161

II *intrans* To rise, as a flood, overflow

Let floods *o'erswell*, and fiends for food howl on!
Shak., Hen V, iii 1. 97

overt (ō′vėrt), *a.* [< ME *overte*, < OF. *overt*, *ouvert*, F. *ouvert*, open, opened, pp of *ovrir*, F *ouvrir*, open, prob a contraction of OF *aovrir*, *auvrir* = Pr *adubrir*, open, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *deoperire*, open, uncover, < L. *de*, off, out, + *operire*, cover, perhaps < **obperire*, < *ob*, before, in front, + *-perire*, as in *aperire*, uncover: see *aperient*. The two forms appear to have been somewhat confused, and OF. *ovrir*, if not < *aovrir*, must be considered a var. of *avrir*, < L. *aperire*, open.] 1†. Open, yielding easy passage.

The air therto is so *overte*
That every soun mot to hit pace
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 718

2. Plain to the view; apparent, not covert; open; manifest.

In sauter is sayd a verce *ouerte*
That spekes a poynt determynable
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), i. 592.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise *Bacon.*

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more *overt* test
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods
Of modern seeming do prefer against him
Shak., Othello, i. 3 107

The possibility of co operation depends on fulfilment of contract, tacit or *overt*. *H Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 99

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird. The wings are represented with the points downward unless blazoned as *overt elevated*. (*b*) Open: said of anything that is commonly shut: as, a purse *overt*.—**Letters overt.** See *letter*[8].—**Market overt.** See *market*.—**Overt act**, as commonly defined, an open or manifest act from which criminality is inferred, but the better opinion is that *open* and *manifest* are here used in contrast not to secret and concealed acts, but to intent and words. The writing and sending of a letter may be an overt act, however secretly done.

Treason begins in the heart before it appears in *overt acts* *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i 7.

It is but seldom that any one *overt act* produces hostilities between two nations. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p 73.

overtake (ō-vėr-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overtaken*, < *over* + *take*.] 1. To come up with in traveling the same way, or in pursuit (with or without the idea of passing the person or thing overtaken); catch up with in any course of thought or action.

Spes spakiich hym spedde, spede if he myzte,
To *ouertake* hym and talke to hym ar thei to toun come
Piers Plowman (B), xvii 82.

Is this true? or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a jest
Upon the company you *overtake*?
Shak., T of the S, iv 5. 73.

I walked on so fast that even he could hardly have *overtaken* me had he tried *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii

2 To take by surprise; come upon unexpectedly; surprise and overcome; carry away.

If a man, through the frailty of humane Nature, or the sudden surprise of a Temptation, be *overtaken* in a fault, do not, saith he, trample upon him, nor insult over him
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II vii

All so *overtaken* with this good news.
Pepys, Diary, June 6, 1666

He walk'd abroad, *o'ertaken* in the rain
Cowper, Conversation, l 277

Hence—3. To overpower the senses of

If her beauties have so *overtaken* you, it becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, ii

O you blind men, with feminine shape *oretaken*,
Whose amorous hearts are with their culture shaken
Heywood, Dialogues, iii

4. Specifically, to overcome with drink; intoxicate: chiefly in the past participle.

I will not be drunk in the streets . . . if I be *overtaken*, it shall be in civil and genteel company
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 798

I walked here after nine, two miles, and I found a parson drunk, fighting with a seaman . . It mortified me to see a man in my coat so *overtaken*
Swift, Journal to Stella, May 5, 1711

overtalk (ō-vėr-tâk′), *v.* **I.** *intrans* To talk too much.

II. *trans.* To overcome or persuade by talking; talk over

Merlin, *overtalk'd* and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

overtask (ō-ver-tâsk′), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty upon. as, to *overtask* a pupil, to *overtask* the memory

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land pilot's art
Milton, Comus, l. 309

overtax (ō-vėr-taks′), *v. t* To tax too heavily or oppressively; hence, to exact too much from in any way

A river is competent to effect its own purification unless *overtaxed* with pollution *Huxley*, Physiography, p 127

We have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them *overtax'd*.
Tennyson, Godiva

overteemed (ō-vėr-tēmd′), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with too much teeming or bearing

And for a robe,
About her lank and all *o'er teemed* loins,
A blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 531

His [Livy's] mind is a soil which is never *overteemed*, a fountain which never seems to trickle
Macaulay History

overthrow (ō-vėr-thrō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overthrowen*; < *over* + *throw*[1].] 1. To overturn; upset.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Jer Taylor*

2 To throw down; prostrate

The King and Sir William Kingston ran together, which Sir William though a strong and valorous Knight, yet the King *overthrew* him to the Ground
Baker, Chronicles, p 264.

Hence—(*a*) To overcome, defeat, vanquish

O, sir, you have *overthrown* Alisander the conqueror!
Shak., L. L. L., v 2. 577

The claimants whose pretensions, just or unjust, had disturbed the new settlement, were *overthrown*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist

(*b*) To subvert, overturn, ruin, spoil

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
That seeks to *overthrow* religion,
Because he is protector of the realm
Shak., 1 Hen VI, i 3 65

The Dutch are planted nere Hudsons Bay, and are likely to *overthrow* the trade
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 163

(*c*) To cast down, deject.

Goode men beth *overthrowen* for drede of my peril.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

=Syn. 2 *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, etc (see *defeat*), overcome, master, worst, crush *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

overthrow (ō′ver-thro), *n.* [ME *overthrowe*, < *overthrow*, *v.*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown, subversion, destruction; discomfiture; defeat, conquest as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of plans, of one's reason

Sundrye victories hadde bee, and sometimme *ouerthrowes*
Sir T More, Works, p 37

What! shall we curse the planets of mishap,
That plotted thus our glory's *overthrow*?
Shak., 1 Hen VI, i 1 24

To give the overthrow, to defeat, overthrow

Manie of them which now do offer to take Armour for your sake, yf occasion be offered, will be the fyrst to stryke you, to *give you the overthrowe*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

Let them set on at once, for I perceive
But cold demeanour in Octavius' wing,
And sudden push *gives* them *the overthrow*
Shak., J. C., v 2 5

=Syn. Prostration, wreck, rout See *defeat*, *v. t.*

over-throw (ō′vėr-thrō), *n.* In *cricket*, a throw of the ball which sends it past the fielder at the wicket, so that additional runs are made in consequence.

overthrower (ō-vėr-thrō′ėr), *n* One who overthrows, vanquishes, or destroys

Sundrie were brought home who were the king's enemies, *ouerthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion *Holinshed*, Hist Scotland, an 1578.

overthrowing† (ō-vėr-thrō′ing), *p. a* [ME. *overthrowing* (tr. L *præceps*), ppa of *overthrow*, *v.*] Rashly inclined, headlong, hasty, rash.

The nature of som man is *overthrowenge* to yvel, and . uncovenable. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv prose 6.

overthrust (ō′vėr-thrust), *n* In *geol*, a faulted overfold accompanied by a distinct separation of the masses on both sides of the faults, which are thrust or shoved apart in the direction of the line of the fault or thrust-plane.

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt′), *adv* and *prep* [< ME. *overthwart*, *overthwert*, *overtwert*, *overqwert*, *overwhart* (= D. *overdwars* = Dan *overtvært*); < *over* + *thwart*, *a.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Athwart; across; crosswise, from side to side

For that pece that wente upright fro the Erthe to the Heved was of Cypresse, and the pece that wente *overthwart*, to the whiche his Honds weren nayled, was of Palme and the Stock, that stode within the Erthe, in the whiche was made the Morteys, was of Cedre
Mandeville, Travels, p 10

Here at this closet dore without,
Right *overthwart*, youre wommen liggen alle
Chaucer, Troilus, iii 685

Like a beame, or by the circumference, and that is *overthwart* and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 81.

A rich full robe of blue silk girt about her, a mantle of silver worn *overthwart*, full gathered, and descending in folds behind *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple

2. Exceedingly; excessively

Overthwart cruel and ryght perilous.
Rom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l 3171

II. *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side of

[He] was sory for his neuew that he saugh ly deed, and began to prike *ouerthwert* the felde
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii 653

It is aboue 30 daies iourney to passe *ouerthwart* the desert. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 109.

They haue a custome, when any of their fathers die, in token of lamentation to draw (as it were) a Leather thong *ouerthwart* their faces, from one eare to the other
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 404

Thir Towns and strong holds were spaces of ground fenc't about with a Ditch and great Trees fell'd *overthwart* each other *Milton*, Hist Eng, ii.

2 On the other side of.

Far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds
Cowper, Task, i. 169

3 Over against; opposite

Do'at thou know the man
That doth so closely *overthwart* us stand?
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

overthwart† (ō′vėr-thwârt), *a* and *n* [< ME *overthwart*: see *overthwart*, *adv.*] **I.** *a* 1. Opposite; situated on the opposite side

Faire mistresse, . . mine *ouerthwart* neighbour
Greene, Never Too Late

We whisper for fear our *o'erthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty *Dryden*, Cleomenes, v 2.

2. Contrary; cross; perverse, contradictory.

Be not to orped, ne to *ouerthwart* & oothis thou hate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

If they reply any *ouerthwart* words, or speake any bitter injurie, the hurt is that you haue a heart to feele it, and not strength to reuenge it.
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p. 188.

Alas, what cause is there so *overthwart*
That Nobleness itself makes thus unkind?
Sir P Sidney (Arber's Eng Garner, I 525).

II. *n* 1 An adverse or thwarting circumstance.

A hart well stay d in *overthwartes* depe
Hopeth amendes, in swete, doth feare the sowre
Surrey, Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

2. Contradiction; quarreling, wrangling

What have wee here before my face, these unseemely and malepart *overthwarts?*
Lyly, Endimion, iii. 1 (*Nares*)

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt′), *v t* [< *overthwart, adv.*] 1. To cross; pass or lie across

News were brought hither that many of the Turk s gal leys were drowned by *over thwarting* the seas
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John s.

[Pallas] stood
Somewhat apart, her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold
Tennyson, Œnone

2. To thwart; oppose; hinder

When I pretend to please, she *ouerthwarts* me still
Gascoigne, Flowers, Divorce of a Lover.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.*
Stapleton, Fortreas of the Faith (1565), fol 127 (*Latham*)

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses]

overthwarting† (ō-vėr-thwâr′tĭng), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overthwart, v.*] Contradiction; wrangling

Necessary it is that among fri[e]nds there should bee some *ouerthwarting*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 378.

overthwartly† (ō-vėr-thwârt′lĭ), *adv* [< ME *over thwertly, overqwertly*, < *overthwart* + *-ly*².] Transversely; across; crossly, perversely.

Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me He yeldes not an inch He stands to his tackling
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*)

overthwartness† (ō′vėr-thwârt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across —2. Contrariness; perverseness

Of verie *overthwartnes* you did write to me so, by cause I should aunswere to the same purpose.
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p. 56.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it. *Lord Herbert*, Life, p 53.

overtilt (ō-vėr-tĭlt′), *v. t.* [< *overtilten*, < *over* + *tilt, v.*] To tilt over; overturn.

Anteeryat cam thanne and al the croppe of treuthe
Torned it vp so doune and *ouertilte* the rote
Piers Plowman (B), xx 53

overtime (ō′vėr-tīm), *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours

overtime (ō′vėr-tīm′), *adv.* During extra time: as, to work *over time.*

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm′lĭ), *adv.* [< ME *overtimelyche*, < *over* + *timely, adv.*] Untimely; prematurely, unseasonably

Heeres hore are shad *overtynnelsche* upon myn heved
Chaucer, Boethius, I meter 1

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm′lĭ), *a.* [< *over* + *timely, a*] Unseasonable; premature.

Call to remembrance (I praithee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and *ouertimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren
Holinshed, Hist. of England, Coanus, an 546

overtippled† (ō-vėr-tip′ld), *a.* Intoxicated

Richard, the last Abbot, Sonne to Earle Gislebert, being *over-tipled*, as it were, with wealth, disdaining to bee under the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king . . that a Bishops See might be erected here
Holland, tr of Camden, p. 493. (*Davies*)

overtire (ō-vėr-tīr′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To tire excessively, fatigue to exhaustion.

Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding . . the *ouertiring* tedious deepe sands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 613.

He his guide requested, . .
As *over-tired*, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars
Milton, S A., 1 1632.

II. *intrans* To become excessively fatigued.

Which is the next and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse
Bp Hall, Sermons, xxxiii , Ps. lx 2.

overtitle (ō-vėr-tī′tl), *v. t* To give too high a title to; claim too much for.

Overtitling his own quarrels to be God's cause.
Fuller, Holy War, p 250.

overtly (ō′vėrt-lĭ), *adv.* [< ME *overtlye;* < *overt* + *-ly*²] In an overt manner; in open view; openly; publicly

Whatsoever he *overtly* pretended, he held in secret a contrary council *Ralegh*, Hist. World, Pref , p 29

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Young*, Sermons, II. 389

overtoil (ō-vėr-toil′), *v t* To overtask or overdrive with work; overwork, wear out by toil.

The truth is, that valour may be *overtoil'd* and overcom at last with endless overcomming *Milton*, Hist. Eng , iii.

They were so *ouer-toiled*, many fell sicke, but none died
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II. 128.

Overtoil'd
By that day's grief and travel
Tennyson, Geraint

over-toise (ō-vėr-toiz′), *v. t.* [< E. *over* + F. *toiser*, measure, < *toise*, a fathom, a certain measure: see *toise*] To measure over; measure out.

Picking a sustenance from wear and tear
By implements it sedulous employs
To undertake, lay down, mete out, *o'er toise*
Sordello. *Browning*, Sordello

overtone (ō′vėr-tōn), *n.* In *music*, a harmonic. See *harmonic, n* , 1

The series of elementary sounds into which a clang can be resolved we shall call its partial tones, sometimes distinguishing, among these, the lowest, or fundamental tone, from the others, or *overtones* of the clang
S Taylor, Science of Music, p 73

overtop (ō-vėr-top′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To rise above or beyond the top of.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *over tops* the spacious neighbouring plains
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii 16.

I see a column of slow rising smoke
O ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild
Cowper, Task, I 558

2. To overstep; exceed

If Kings presume to *overtopp* the Law by which they raigne for the public good, they are by Law to be reduc'd into order. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii

3. To excel, surpass; outstrip.

The Majestie of the Gospel must be broken and lie flat, if it can be *overtopt* by the novelty of any other Decree.
Milton, Reformation in Eng , I

What they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must *o'ertop* yours
Shak, T and C, iii 3 164

A distant imitation of a forward fop, and a resolution to *overtop* him in his way, are the distinguishing marks of a Dapper *Steele*, Tatler, No 85

In them [Dante and Milton] the man somehow *overtops* the author *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 276

II. *intrans.* To rise above others; throw others into the shade

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them, who to advance and who
To trash for *over topping* *Shak*, Tempest, I 2. 81

overtower (ō-vėr-tou′ėr), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To tower or soar too high.

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him *Fuller*, Holy War, p 83

II. *trans.* To tower over; overtop.

overtrade (ō-vėr-trād′), *v. i* To purchase goods or lay in a stock beyond the means of payment, the needs of the community, or one's means of disposal to advantage.

Whereby the kingdomes stocke of treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any *ouer trading* of the forrainer *Bacon*, Hist Hen. VII , p 60

In 1836 and 1837, the *overtrading* carried on in this country and in the United States caused a rapid increase in the number of joint-stock banks
S Dowell, Taxes in England, III 24

overtreat† (ō-vėr-trēt′), *v t* To prevail upon as by treating or entreaty; over-persuade; overtalk

Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate?* *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

overtrip (ō-vėr-trip′), *v. t.* To trip over, walk nimbly over.

In such a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew
Shak, M of V , v. 1 7

overtrowt, *v. i.* [ME. *overtrowen;* < *over* + *trow*] To trust too much.

For I am no thing *ouer trowynge* to my self, but not in this thing I am justified, for he that demeth me is the Lord *Wyclif*, 1 Cor iv 4

overtrowt, *n.* [ME , < *overtrow, v.*] Mistrust, suspicion.

Bi quinte contenance to come he granted,
For he ne durst openly for *over trowe* of gile
William of Palerne (E E. T. S), l 1402.

overtrust (ō-vėr-trust′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To have too much trust or confidence.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman *overtrusting*,
Lets her will rule *Milton*, P L., ix 1183

II. *trans.* To trust with too much confidence
Bp Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

overtrust (ō′vėr-trust), *n.* Too much trust or confidence.

Wink no more in slothful *overtrust.*
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

overture (ō′vėr-tūr), *n* [< OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal, < *overt*, open see *overt.*] 1†. An opening; an aperture; a hole.

The squirrels also foresee a tempest coming, and took, in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they stop up the mouths of their holes, and make an *overture* on the other against it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 38.

2†. An open place

The wastefull hylls unto his threate
Is a playne *overture* *Spenser*, Shep Cal., July.

3 Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare]

I wish . .
You had only in your silent judgment tried it,
Without more *overture* *Shak.*, W T., ii 1. 172.

Then Heracleon demanded of him whether this doctrine concerned Plato? and how it was that Plato had given the *overture* and beginning of such matter?
Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 1085.

4. In *music*, an orchestral movement properly serving as a prelude or introduction to an extended work, as an opera or oratorio. Its form varies from a brief flourish to a medley of melodies or themes extracted from the body of the work, or to a composition of independent form complete in itself. In some cases overtures are divided into two or more sections or movements, resembling those of a suite or a symphony, each modeled upon some dance form, the sonata form, the fugue form, etc , but they are more frequently in a single continuous movement Many veritable overtures being successfully used as concert pieces, it is now customary to give the name to detached works for orchestra which are intended simply for concert use, though in such cases a special title is usually given to the composition

5. Something offered to open the way to some conclusion; something proposed for acceptance or rejection, a proposal. as, to make *overtures* of peace.

Sec Lord I hear there is an *overture* of peace
First Lord Nay, I assure you, a peace concluded.
Shak, All's Well, iv 3. 46.

I believe without any Scruples what you write, that Sir Wm St. Geon made an *Overture* to him (Sir Walter Raleigh) of procuring his pardon for 1500*l.*
Howell, Letters, ii. 61

Specifically—6. *Eccles.*, in Presbyterian church law, a formal proposal submitted to an ecclesiastical court. An overture may proceed either from an inferior court or from one or more members of the court to which it is presented In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (as in the supreme courts of most Presbyterian churches) legislative action is initiated by adopting an overture and sending it to presbyteries for their consideration See the quotation

Before the General Assembly passes any Acts which are to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church, the same must be first proposed as an *overture* to the Assembly, and, being passed by them as such, be remitted to the consideration of the several Presbyteries of this Church, and their opinions and consent reported to the next General Assembly If returns show that a majority of the Presbyteries approve, the *overture* as sent down may then be passed, and most frequently is passed, into an Act by the Assembly
W Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p 36

=Syn 5 *Proposition*, etc See *proposal*

overture (ō′vėr-tūr), *v. t* [< *overture, n*] *Eccles*, to submit an overture to. See *overture, n* , 6.

overturn (ō-vėr-tėrn′), *v t* [<ME *overturnen, overtyrnen*, < *over* + *turn.*] 1. To overset, upset; overthrow.

I dreamed a dream, and, lo, a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian, and came unto a tent, and smote it that it fell, and *overturned* it, that the tent lay along Judges vii 13

When wasteful war shall statues *overturn*,
And broils root out the work of masonry
Shak, Sonnets, lv.

2 To subvert; ruin; destroy; bring to naught

But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, excessive, *overturns*
All patience *Milton*, P L , vi 463

3. To overpower; conquer, overwhelm.

Achilles also afterward arose,
Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight,
Mony Troiens *ouertyrnyt*, tumblit to dethe
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 7248

He withholdeth the waters, and they dry up, also he sendeth them out, and they *overturn* the earth Job xii. 15

Let us but blow on them,
The vapour of our valour will *o'erturn* them
Shak, Hen V, iv 2. 24

=Syn. *Overturn, Overthrow, Subvert, Invert*, upset, throw down, beat down, prostrate The first three of the italicized words indicate violence and destructiveness *Invert* is rarely used where the action is not careful and with a purpose as, to *invert* a goblet to prevent its being filled That which is *overturned* or *overthrown* is brought down from a standing or erect position to lie prostrate *Overthrow* indicates more violence or energy than *overturn*, as *throw* is stronger than *turn* That which is *subverted* is reached to the very bottom and goes to wreck in the turning as, to *subvert* the very foundations of justice To *invert* is primarily to turn upside down, but it may be used figuratively, of things not material, for turning wrong side before or reversing as, to *invert* the order of a sentence See *defeat, v t.*, and *demolish.*

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; capsize: as, a boat that is likely to *overturn.*

overturn (ō′vėr-tėrn), *n.* 1. The state of being overturned or subverted; the act of overturning; overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars. *Chesterfield*, Letters. (*Latham*)

The only evidence of this great *overturn* of everybody's habits in the house was that the room in which the dancing had been remained untouched. *Mrs Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

2. Refrain; burden

There were pipers playing in every neuk,
And ladies dancing, jimp and sma',
And aye the *owreturn* o their tune
Was "Our wee wee man has been lang awa!"
Motherwell, quoted in Child's Ballads, I. 127, note

overturner (ō-vėr-tėr'nėr), *n.* One who or that which overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice *Swift*

overtwert†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English variant of *overthwart*. *Chaucer*.

overtwine (ō-vėr-twīn'), *v. t.* To twine over or about; inwreathe. *Shelley*

overuse (ō-vėr-ūz'), *v. t* To use to excess; use too much or too frequently.

overuse (ō'vėr-ūs), *n.* Too much or too frequent use.

overvailt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overveil*

overvaluation (ō-vėr-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* Too high valuation, an overestimate

overvalue (ō-vėr-val'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To set too great value on; rate at too high a price: as, to *overvalue* a house; to *overvalue* one's self.

He was so far from *overvaluing* any of the appendages of life that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, I xi

2 To exceed in value

I dare thereupon pawn the moiety of my estate to your ring which, in my opinion, *o'ervalues* it something *Shak*, Cymbeline, I 4 120

overvault (ō-vėr-vâlt'), *v. t.* To arch over.

Full of long sounding corridors it was,
That *over vaulted* grateful gloom
Tennyson, Palace of Art

overveil (ō-vėr-vāl'), *v. t.* To cover or conceal with or as with a veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle *over veil'd* the earth
Shak, 1 Hen VI, II 2 82

overview† (ō'vėr-vū), *n* An overlooking, inspection.

Too bitter is thy jest
Are we betray'd thus to thy *over view*?
Shak, L L L, IV 3 175

overview (ō-vėr-vū'), *v t.* To overlook

It *overvewes* a spacious garden,
Amidst which stands an alabaster fountain
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, III 3

over-violent (ō-vėr-vī'ō-lent), *a* Excessively violent or passionate, prone to violence or abuse *Dryden*

overvote (ō-vėr-vōt'), *v t* To outvote, outnumber in votes given. *Eikon Basilike*.

overwalk (ō-vėr-wâk'), *v t* To walk over or upon

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to *o'er-walk* a current roaring loud
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear
Shak, 1 Hen IV, I 3 192

overwalt†, *v. t.* [ME *overwalten*; < *over* + *walt*] To roll over, overturn

All the folke, with there fos, flusshet to dethe,
And the wallis *ouerwalt* into the wete dyches
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8155

overwar† (ō-vėr-wâr'), *v. t.* To surpass in war, conquer. *Warner*, Albion's England, v 25

overward† (ō'vėr-ward), *adv.* [< ME *overward*, < *over* + *-ward*] Across, crosswise.

And wethir thou thi landes eree or delve,
Overward and afterlonge [lengthwise] extende a lyne
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 66

overwash (ō-vėr-wosh'), *v. t.* To wash or flow over; spread over or on.

But durst not ask of her audaciously
Why her two suns were cloud eclipsed so,
Nor why her fair cheeks *over wash'd* with woe.
Shak, Lucrece, l 1225

overwatch (ō-vėr-woch'), *v* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To watch to excess —**2.** To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest

What! thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not, thou art *o'erwatch'd*
Shak, J. C, iv 3 241

It hapneth many times that the mother *over watcheth* her selfe to spinne, and the father to grow old in gathering a sufficient portion
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 298.

3. To watch over; overlook.

What must be the ever *overwatching* of a steeple like that of Wellingborough to a middling town of a dozen thousand people? *Art Jour* (London), No 56, p 281

II. *intrans.* To watch too long or too late.

I fear we shall out-sleep the coming morn
As much as we this night have *overwatch'd*.
Shak., M N D, v 1 378

overwatcht, *n.* [ME. *overwacche*: see *overwatch*, *v*.] Watching too long or too late

And euere shall thou ffynde, as ffer as thou walkiste,
That wisdom and *ouere wacche* wonneth ffer asundre
Richard the Redeless, III. 282.

overwaxt, *v. i.* [ME. *overwaxen*, increase greatly (cf AS *oferweaxan*, grow over); < *over* + *wax*[1].] To increase greatly.

For ghoure feith *ouerwexith*, and the charite of ech of ghou to othir aboundith. *Wyclif*, 2 Thes 1 3

overwear (ō-vėr-wār'), *v. t.* **1.** To wear too much; consume, exhaust, or wear out: chiefly in the past participle.

With Time's injurious hand crush'd and *o'erworn*
Shak, Sonnets, lxiii.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy
Shak, Rich. III., I 1 81

That, *overworn* at noonday, I must yield
To other hands. *Whittier*, Prisoner of Naples

2 To wear until it is worn out, wear threadbare; render trite

As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over,
In slavish habit, ill fitted weeds
O'erworn and soil'd. *Milton*, S A, l 123

Who you are and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say "element," but the word is *over worn* *Shak*, T N, III 1 66

3† Hence, to pass through; leave behind

But all that [measles] is so safely *overworn* that I dare not only desire to put myself into your presence, but, by your mediation, a little farther *Donne*, Letters, xix

overwear (ō'vėr-wār), *n.* Outer clothing, as overcoats, cloaks, etc.: a trade-name.

overweary (ō-vėr-wēr'i), *v. t.* To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

Might not Palinurus . . fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching?
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid

overweather (ō-vėr-wᴏᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. [Rare]

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *over weather'd* ribs and ragged sails!
Shak, M of V, II. 6 18.

overween (ō-vėr-wēn'), *v.* [Formerly also *overwean*, < ME *overwenen*, < *over* + *ween*] **I.** *intrans.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of one's self; be arrogantly conceited, presume: now chiefly in the present participle

Mochel is he fol and *ouerweneande* thet wythoute ouer cominge abit [*abideth*, i. e expecteth] to habbe the coroune.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E E T S), p 169

Having myself *ouer weaned* with them of Nineuie in publishing sundry wanton Pamphlets, and setting forth Axiomes of amorous Philosophy
Greene, Address prefixed to Mourning Garment.

This *o'erweening* rascal,
This peremptory Face
B Jonson, Alchemist, v 2.

My eye 's too quick, my heart *o'erweenes* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them
Shak, 3 Hen VI, III. 2 143.

II.† *trans* To make conceited or arrogant.

Injuries can no more discourage him than applause can *overween* him *Ford*, Line of Life.

To overween one's self†, to flatter one's self, imagine vainly or presumptuously

Another Ambassadour vsed the like ouersight by *ouerweening himselfe* that he could naturally speake the French tongue, whereas in troth he was not skilfull in their termes
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 227

overweener† (ō-vėr-wē'nėr), *n.* One who is conceitedly confident or thinks too highly or too favorably of himself; a presumptuous or conceited person

Vor the proude *ouerwenere* yef me him chasteth he is wroth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p 22.

A flatterer of myself, or *overweener*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1

overweening (ō-vėr-wē'ning), *n* [< ME. *overweening*; verbal n. of *overween*, *v.*] Presumption; arrogance

Ouerweeninge thet we clepeth presumcion.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 17

Take heed of *over weening*, and compare
The peacock's feet with the gay peacock's train
Sir J Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxxiv

Enthusiasm, . . though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV xix 7

overweeningly (ō-vėr-wē'ning-li), *adv* In an overweening manner; with too much conceit or presumption.

overweeningness (ō-vėr-wē'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being overweening; undue confidence; presumption, arrogance.

overweigh (ō-ver-wā'), *v. t* [< ME. *overwegen* (= D MLG *overwegen* = OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG *uberwegen*, G. *uberwiegen* = Sw. *ofvervaga* = Dan *overvege*); < *over* + *weigh*] To exceed in weight, preponderate over, outweigh, overbalance

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation *overweigh*
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of calumny *Shak*, M for M, II. 4 157

overweight (ō'vėr-wāt), *n* [= D *overwigt* = MLG *overwicht* = G. *übergewicht* = Dan. *overvægt*, as *over* + *weight*] **1** Greater weight than is required by law, custom, or rule; greater weight than is desired or intended.—**2.** Preponderance: sometimes used adjectively.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no *overweight* worth, scarce passable without favourable allowance *Fuller*, Holy War, II 42 (*Davies*)

overweight (ō-vėr-wāt'), *v. t* To weigh down; burden to excess; hamper.

It is urged that the moral purpose of the book has *overweighted* the art of it
S Lanier, The English Novel, p 265

overwell (ō-vėr-wel'), *v t* [< ME **overwyllen*, overflow, < AS *oferwellan*, boil down, boil too much (= D. *overwellen* = MHG *uberwellen*, *uberwallen*, G. *uberwallen*, boil over), < *ofer*, over, + *willan*, well, boil: see *well*[1]] To overflow

The water [of the spring] *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix

overwent† (ō-vėr-went'), *pp* Overgone. *Spenser*, Shep Cal., March.

overwet† (ō'vėr-wet), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is *over-wet* at sowing time
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 669

overwhelm (ō-vėr-hwelm'), *v. t* [< ME *overwhelmen*, *overqwelmen*, also *overwhelven*; < *over* + *whelm*.] **1.** To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge, overpower, crush literally or figuratively

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. Ps. lxxviii 53

I do here walk before thee, like a sow that hath *over whelmed* all her litter but one *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, I. 2 13

Your goodness, signiors,
And charitable favours, *overwhelm* me
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1

Part of the grot,
About the entry, fell, and *overwhelmed*
Some of the waiters. *B Jonson*, St Janus, iv 1

Gaza yet stands, but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment *overwhelm'd* and fallen
Milton, S A, l 1559

These evil times, like the great deluge, have *overwhelmed* and confused all earthly things.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton

2† To turn up, stir up, toss

Ofte the horyble wynd Aquilon moeveth boylynge tempestes and *overwhelveth* [var *overwhelveth*, in sixteenth century editions *overwhelveth*] the see
Chaucer, Boethius, II meter 3

3†. To overhang or overlook. [Rare.]

I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells — which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples *Shak*, R. and J, v 1 39

4†. To turn over so as to cover; put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first
Dr Payan, quoted in Birch's Hist. Roy Soc, IV 288

=**Syn. 1** *Overpower*, *Overthrow*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear

overwhelm (ō'vėr-hwelm), *n.* [< *overwhelm*, *v*] The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree [Rare]

In such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight
Rushes Omnipotence.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 687

overwhelmingly (ō-vėr-hwel'ming-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming or overpowering manner
Dr H More.

overwhelvet, *v. t* A Middle English form of *overwhelm*, 2.

overwhile (ō-vėr-hwīl'), *adv* Sometimes; at length. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

overwint, *v t* [ME *overwinnen*, < AS. *oferwinnan* (= OHG *ubarwinnan*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *winnan*, fight, win: see *win*] To overcome; conquer

What! wenys that woode warlowe *ouere wyn* vs thus lightly? *York Plays* p 310

overwind (ō-vėr-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind too much

"My watch has stopped," said Mr Nickleby "I don't know from what cause."
"Not wound up," said Noggs
"Yes, it is," said Mr Nickleby
"*Over wound* then," rejoined Noggs
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii

Specifically, in *mining*, to wind (a hoisting apparatus) so that the cage rises above its proper position for being un-

loaded Overwinding is a fruitful source of danger in mining, and many expedients have been adopted for its prevention

overwing (ō-vėr-wing′), *v. t.* 1 To fly over or beyond

My happy love will *overwing* all bounds.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. To outflank; extend beyond the wing of, as an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.
Milton, Hist Eng., ii

overwise (ō-vėr-wīz′), *a* Too wise; affectedly wise

Be not righteous over much, neither make thyself *over wise* Eccl. vii 16.

And Willy's wife has written, she never was *over-wise*,
Never the wife for Willy *Tennyson*, Grandmother

overwisely (ō-vėr-wīz′li), *adv* In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation

overwiseness (ō-vėr-wīz′nes), *n* Pretended or affected wisdom

Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in *overwiseness* *Raleigh*, The Lie

overwit† (ō-vėr-wit′), *v. t.* To overreach in wit or craft, outwit *Swift*, Answer to Paulus

overwoody (ō-vėr-wůd′i), *a* Producing branches rather than fruit, running to wood.

Fruit-trees *over-woody* reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces *Milton*, P. L., v 218.

overword (ō′vėr-wėrd), *n* The leading idea or a repeated phrase, as of a song or ballad, the refrain, burden

And aye the *o'erword* o the sang
Was—"Your love can no win here"
The Gay Goss Hawk (Child's Ballads, III 279).

Prudence is her *o'erword* aye
Burns, Oh Poortith Cauld, and Restless Love

overword† (ō-vėr-wėrd′), *v. t* To express in too many words· sometimes used reflexively

Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and overspake *himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion
Hales, Golden Remains, p 229

overwork (ō′vėr-wėrk), *n* [< ME. *oferweorc*, < AS. *ofer-weorc*, *ofergeweorc*, a superstructure (as a tomb), < *ofer*, over, + *weorc*, *geweorc*, a work: see *over* and *work*, *n.*] 1† A superstructure

Oferr thatt arrke wass
An *ferwerrc* [the mercy seat) wel himmbredd
Ormulum, 1 1035

2. Excessive work or labor; work or labor that exceeds the strength or capacity of the individual or endangers his health.—3. Work done beyond the amount stipulated; work done in overhours or overtime.

overwork (ō-vėr-wėrk′), *v. t*; pret and pp *overworked*, *overwrought*, ppr *overworking*. [= D. *overwerken*, as *over* + *work*, *v.*] To cause to work too hard, cause to labor too much, impose too much work upon; wear out by overwork: often used reflexively

Seeing my maister so continually to chide me, so to *overworke* me, and so cruelly to deale with me, I desired him oftentimes that it might please him to sell mee, or else to giue order to kill me
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p 143

overworry (ō-vėr-wur′i), *n* Excessive worry or anxiety.

The whole train of nervous diseases brought on by overwork or *overworry* *The Century*, XXIX 514

overwrest (ō-vėr-rest′), *v. t* To distort; wrest out of proper position, relation, or semblance.

Such to be pitied and *o'er-wrested* seeming
He acts thy greatness in. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 157.

overwrestle (ō-vėr-res′l), *v. t* To subdue by wrestling.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,
And *over-wrestled* his strong enimy
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 24

overwrite (ō-vėr-rīt′), *v. t* 1 To write over some other writing, or to cover, as a manuscript, with other writing

This [MS. of the Gospel of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces and another Book *overwritten* in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago
Ludar, Journey to Paris, p 108.

2. To superscribe, entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed' and is *overwritten*, the Intricacies of Diego and Julia. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv 1

overwrought (ō-vėr-rât′), *p. a.* 1. Worked too hard or too much.—2 Worked up or excited to excess; overexcited as *overwrought* feelings, imagination, etc.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is *overwrought*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Worked all over; covered with decorative work: as, a garment *overwrought* with embroidered flowers.

Of Gothic structure was the Northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride
Pope, Temple of Fame, l 120

4. Labored or elaborated to excess; overdone.

A work may be *overwrought* as well as underwrought, too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the polishing
Dryden, tr of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting. (*Latham*)

overwryt, *v. t.* [ME *overwrien*, *overwrigen*, cover over; < *over* + *wry*[1], cover.] To cover over.

A roten sword and welny blaake, it selve
Suffysing wel with graas to *ouerwrie*,
And tough to glue ayein though thowe it delve
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr′), *adv.* Over the year; until next year

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr), *a.* [< *overyear*, *adv.*] Kept over until next year as, an *overyear* bullock. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over year, and are termed *over year* bullocks. *Halliwell*

overyear† (ō-vėr-yēr′), *v. t* To keep over or through the year; make too old; make overripe

Sir, the letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leaue them farre *ouer yeared* for in our countrie they do not *ouer yeare* other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine, which they will drinke
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 52

There is not a proverb saits your tongue, but plants
Whole colonies of white hairs, Oh, what a business
These hands must have, when you have married me,
To pick out sentences that *over year* you!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv 13

Among them dwelt
A maid whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*
Fairfax

overzealed† (ō-vėr-zēld′), *a* Too much excited with zeal, actuated by too much zeal. *Fuller*, Holy War, p 214.

ovest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *eaves*

The nyght drowe abideth in old walles And the sparowe maketh his restynge place in the coverynge of an house or in the house *oves*
Bp Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii 1

Ovibos (ō′vi-bos), *n.* [NL., a combination of the two generic words *Ovis* and *Bos*, < L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bos*, an ox: see *Ovis* and *Bos*.] The only genus of *Ovibovinæ* extant, with one living species, *O. moschatus*, the musk-ox

Ovibovinæ (ō″vi-bō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovibos* (*-bov-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, intermediate in character between sheep and oxen; the musk-oxen They have narrow molars with supplementary tubercles, and a broad flat basiocipital bone ridged and fossate on each side There is but one extant genus, *Ovibos* See cut under *musk-ox*.

ovibovine (ō-vi-bō′vin), *a.* and *n* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bovinus*, of an ox: see *ovine* and *bovine* Cf. *Ovibovinæ*.] **I.** *a.* Ovine and bovine, or like a sheep and an ox; of or pertaining to the *Ovibovinæ*

II *n* An ovibovine animal, as the musk-ox

ovicapsular (ō-vi-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< *ovicapsule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to an ovicapsule· as, *ovicapsular* epithelium

ovicapsule (ō-vi-kap′sūl), *n* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *capsule*.] An egg-case; an ovisac; a capsule of an individual ovum, answering to what is called a *Graafian follicle* in the human species, or a case of several ova. See cut under *mermaid's-purse* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 380.

ovicell (ō′vi-sel), *n* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] 1. The oöcyst of a polyzoan, a dilatation of the body-wall of the polypid, in which the germs may undergo early stages of their development.—2 An early state of the ampullaceous sacs in sponges. *H. J. Carter*.

ovicellular (ō-vi-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ovicell*, after *cellular*.] Pertaining to an ovicell; oöcystic: as, the *ovicellular* dilatation of a polyzoan.

ovicide (ō′vi-sīd), *n* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] Sheep-slaughter. [Humorous.]

There it [a dog] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up, like an infernal gnomon on a Satanic dial-plate—Larceny and *Ovicide* shone in every hair of it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 364

ovicyst (ō′vi-sist), *n* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + Gr. *κύστις*, a pouch· see *cyst.*] In *Ascidia*, the pouch in which incubation takes place; a diverticulum of the wall of the atrium, which projects into the atrial cavity, and into which is received the ovarian follicle containing an impregnated ovum *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533

ovicystic (ō-vi-sis′tik), *a.* [< *ovicyst* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the ovicyst or incubatory pouch of an ascidian.

Ovidæ (ō′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovis* + *-idæ.*] Sheep and goats as a family of ruminants apart from *Bovidæ*. *Capridæ* is a synonym. See *Ovinæ*.

Ovidian (ō-vid′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Ovidius*, Ovid (see def.), + *-an.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), born 43 B. C., died A. D. 17.

oviducal (ō′vi-dū-kal), *a* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] Having the character of an oviduct; pertaining in any way to oviducts, oviducent: as, an *oviducal* tube, *oviducal* arteries or veins, *oviducal* gestation.

The *oviducal* veins two or three vessels entering (in the female) immediately behind the dorso-lumbar vein
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biol., p 88.

oviducent (ō′vi-dū-sent), *a* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducen(t-)s*, ppr of *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] Same as *oviducal*.

oviduct (ō′vi-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *oviductus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *ductus*, a leading, duct: see *duct*.] The excretory duct of the female genital gland, or female gonaduct, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of an animal chiefly applied to such a structure in an oviparous animal, not differentiated into Fallopian tube, womb, and vagina An oviduct exists in most vertebrates, and is usually paired, there being one to each ovary, but often single, the duct of one or the other side remaining undeveloped, as in birds. When well formed, as in birds and other animals which lay large eggs to be hatched outside the body, the oviduct is a musculomembranous tube or canal, of which one end is in relation with or applied to the ovary, and the other debouches in the cloaca, the tube being held in place by a special mesentery or mesometrium In the course of the oviduct its mucous membrane acquires special characteristics, and secretes different substances, so that the ovum, escaping from the ovary as a ball of yellow yolk, becomes successively coated with white albumen, with a soft egg-pod, and finally, as in birds, with a hard chalky shell The oviducts of the lowest mammals, which are oviparous, are of similar character, but in most mammals the pair of oviducts coalesce in the greater part of their length, whence result a single vagina and womb, with a pair of Fallopian tubes or oviducts in a restricted sense. A womb or uterus is simply a specialized part of an oviduct, where the ovum is detained long enough to be developed into a fetus and born alive The oviducts of invertebrates, where any exist, are as diverse in character as the ovaries. See *ovary*, and cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Dibranchiata*, *Eyzoa*, and *germarium*.

oviferous (ō-vif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing eggs; ovigerous: specifically applied to certain receptacles into which ova are taken upon their escape from the ovary, as in some crustaceans.

oviform[1] (ō′vi-fôrm), *a* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *forma*, form.] 1 Egg-shaped; ovaliform Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, shaped like an egg, having the longitudinal section ovate and the transverse circular as, an *oviform* terminal joint of an antenna (*b*) In *ichth.*, having an oval lateral outline or profile, in which the greatest height or depth is in advance of the middle, as in the opah and other fishes (*c*) In *decorative art*, having the greater or more important part egg-shaped as, an *oviform* vase or pitcher (one which has the body of this form)

2 Having the morphological character of an ovum

oviform[2] (ō′vi-fôrm), *a* [< L. *ovis*, sheep, + *forma*, form.] Sheep-like; ovine.

ovigenous (ō-vij′e-nus), *a* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-genus*, producing· see *-genous*.] Giving rise to an ovum, producing ova, as the ovary: as, an *ovigenous* organ

ovigerm (ō′vi-jėrm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *germ*.] An ovum

The *ovigerms*, with their germinal vesicles and spots
Darwin, Cirripedia, p 58

ovigerous (ō-vij′e-rus), *a* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing ova or eggs; oviferous —**Ovigerous frenum**, a process projecting on each side from the inner wall of the sac of a cirriped, serving to stick the eggs together till they hatch *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 257. See cut under *Balanus*

Ovina (ō-vī′na), *n. pl* [NL., neut pl of LL *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep· see *ovine*.] Ovine animals, including sheep and goats: same as *Ovinæ*. See *Ovinæ*, *Caprinæ*.

Ovinæ (ō-vī′nē), *n. pl* [NL., fem pl. of LL *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep· see *ovine*.] Sheep alone as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, having horns curved spirally outward and forward, with a continuous ridge along the convexity of the curve Three genera are commonly referred to *Ovinæ*—*Ovis*, *Pseudovis*, and *Ammotragus* The group includes all kinds of wild sheep, as the bighorn, argali, mouflon, musimon, and aoudad. See cuts under *aoudad*, *bighorn*, and *Ovis*

ovine (ō′vin), *a* and *n* [< LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep, < L. *ovis*, sheep see *Ovis*] **I.** *a* Sheep-like, oviform, of or pertaining to the *Ovina* or to sheep

In Provence the shepherds whistle to their flocks, and the sheep always follow very promptly with *ovine* unanimity *H James, Jr*, Little Tour, p 202

II *n* A member of the *Ovinæ*, a sheep.

Ovipara (ō-vip′a-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut pl of LL *oviparus*, egg-laying see *oviparous*.] Animals which lay eggs to be hatched outside the body of the female parent, or those which are oviparous opposed to *Vivipara* Most animals, up to and including all birds and the lowest mammals, are of this character, though there are exceptions among reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrates The term has no classificatory significance

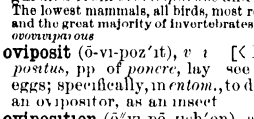
oviparity (ō-vi-par′i-ti), *n* [= F *oviparité*, < LL *oviparus*, egg-laying see *oviparous*] The property of being oviparous, the habit of laying eggs to be hatched outside the body, oviparousness

W H Caldwell's discovery of the *oviparity* of the Monotremata *L C Wooldridge*, Proc Roy Soc XXXVIII 57

oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *a* [= F. *ovipare* = Sp *oviparo* = It *oviparo*, < LL *oviparus*, that produces eggs, egg-laying, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *parere*, produce] Laying eggs to be hatched, or producing ova to be matured, outside the body of the parent, pertaining to the *Ovipara* distinguished from *ovoviviparous* and from *viviparous* The lowest mammals, all birds, most reptiles, most fishes, and the great majority of invertebrates are oviparous. See *ovoviviparous*

oviposit (ō-vi-poz′it), *v i* [< L *orum*, egg, + *positus*, pp of *ponere*, lay see *posit*] To lay eggs; specifically, in *entom.*, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor, as an insect

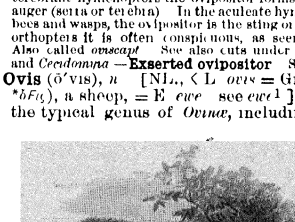
oviposition (ō″vi-pō-zish′on), *n* [< *oviposit* + *-ion*, after *position*] The act of ovipositing, deposition or laying of eggs, especially with an ovipositor



Field-cricket, *o* ovipositor
Field cricket *o* ovipositor

ovipositor (ō-vi-poz′i-tor), *n* [< L *orum*, egg, + *positor*, builder, founder, < *positus*, pp of *ponere*, lay, see *posit*] The ovipositing organ with which many (especially hymenopterous, orthopterous, coleopterous, and dipterous) insects are provided, and by means of which they place their eggs in a position suitable for development It forms the end of the abdomen, several of the rings or somites of which are specially modified for this purpose It normally or usually consists of three pairs of rhabdites the outer two pairs of which incase or sheathe the inner pair, and form an extensile tube, of very variable size and shape in different insects It is sometimes longer than the body of the insect In the terebrant hymenopters the ovipositor forms a saw or an auger (serra or terebra) In the aculeate hymenopters, as bees and wasps, the ovipositor is the sting or aculeus In orthopters it is often conspicuous, as seen in the cut. Also called *ovisept* See also cuts under *canker-worm* and *Cecidomyia* —**Exserted ovipositor** See *exserted*

Ovis (ō′vis), *n* [NL., < L *ovis* = Gr. *ὄις* (orig **ὄϝις*), a sheep, = E *ewe* see *ewe*[1]] In *zoöl*, the typical genus of *Ovinæ*, including the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, with its wild originals and most other wild sheep *O montana* is the Rocky Mountain bighorn, closely related species are *O argali* and *O musimon* See cut under *bighorn*.



Fighting Ram a variety of

ovisac (ō′vi-sak), *n* [< L *ovum*, egg, + *saccus*, sack see *sac*, *sack*[1]] A sac, cyst, or cell containing an ovum or ova, an oviceli, ovicyst, or oviecapsule variously applied (*a*) A Graafian follicle or proper ovarian ovisac (*b*) An egg pod or egg case, a membranous or gelatinous tissue or substance investing a number of ova, forming a mass of eggs, roe, or spawn thus connected or coherent See cuts under *Copepoda*, *cyathozooid*, and *Epizoa*

oviscapt (ō′vi-skapt), *n* [Irreg < L *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *σκαπτεν*, dig] Same as *ovipositor* *De Serres*

ovism (ō′vizm), *n.* [< L *ovum*, egg, + *-ism*] The doctrine that the egg contains all the organs of the future animal See *incasement*

ovispermary (ō-vi-sper′ma-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L *ovum*, egg, + NL *spermarium*, spermary see *spermary*.] **I.** *n* ; pl *ovispermaries* (-riz) A hermaphrodite sexual organ generating both ova and spermatozoa; an ovotestis

II. *a* Of or pertaining to an ovispermary, ovotesticular as, an *ovispermary* product

ovist (ō′vist), *n* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-ist*] Same as *ovulist* opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist* See *incasement*

The *ovists*, who regarded the egg as the true germ *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 815

ovococcus (ō-vō-kok′us), *n* , pl. *ovococci* (-si) [NL , < L *ovum*, egg, + Gr *κόκκος*, berry see *coccus*.] The nucleus of an ovule or egg-cell before impregnation, corresponding to the spermococcus of the sperm-cell

ovogenesis (ō-vo-jen′e-sis), *n* [NL , < L *ovum*, egg, + *genesis*, generation· see *genesis*.] The generation of an ovum, the process of originating or producing ova *Amer Nat*, XXI 947 Also *oogenesis*

ovogenetic (ō″vō-jē-net′ik), *a* [< NL *ovogenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to ovogenesis, ovogenic, ovogenous *Micros Science*, N S , XXVI 598.

ovogenous (ō-voj′e-nus), *a* [Cf. *ovigenous*] Same as *ovogenetic*

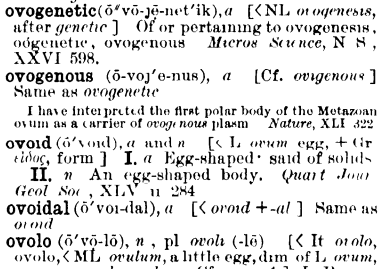
I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of *ovogenous* plasm *Nature*, XLI 322

ovoid (ō′void), *a* and *n* [< L *ovum* egg, + Gr *εἶδος*, form] **I.** *a* Egg-shaped· said of solids

II. *n* An egg-shaped body. *Quart Jour Geol Soc* , XLV n 284

ovoidal (ō′voi-dal), *a* [< *ovoid* + *-al*] Same as *ovoid*

ovolo (ō′vō-lō), *n* , pl *ovoli* (-lē) [< It *ovolo*, ovolo, < ML *ovulum*, a little egg, dim of L *ovum*, egg see *ovule*, *ovulum*. Cf *ovum*, 4] In Roman and later architecture, a convex molding forming in section a quarter of a circle Also called *quarter-round*. In Greek architecture moldings of this



Ovolo from Theater of Marcellus, Rome

class are bounded by an arc of an ellipse, the curve being greatest toward the top and resembling that of an egg whence the molding derives its name See also cuts under *column* and *quirk* **Ovoli pattern**, a pattern formed of ovoli, or similar to the egg and dart or egg and anchor molding, as applied in a molding or a narrow border

ovology (ō-vol′ō-ji), *n* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] Same as *oology*

ovolo-plane (ō′vō-lō-plān), *n* A joiners' plane for making ovolo moldings

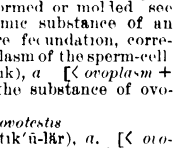
ovoplasm (ō′vō-plazm), *n* [< L *ovum*, egg, + Gr *πλασμα*, something formed or molded see *plasm*.] The protoplasmic substance of an ovule or egg-cell before fecundation, corresponding to the spermoplasm of the sperm-cell

ovoplasmic (ō-vō-plaz′mik), *a* [< *ovoplasm* + *-ic*] Protoplasmic, as the substance of ovoplasm

ovotestes, *n* Plural of *ovotestis*

ovotesticular (ō″vō-tes-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *ovotestis*, after *testicular*] Having the character of an ovotestis, hermaphrodite, as a genital gland, functioning both as ovary and as testis

ovotestis (ō-vō-tes′tis), *n* ; pl. *ovotestes* (-tēz) [NL , < L *ovum*, egg, + *testis*, testicle] A hermaphrodite generative organ, having at once the function of an ovary and of a testis, such as occur in many monœcious mollusks *Huxley*, Anat Invert , p 425



Cæcal End of a Follicle of Ovotestis of a Snail *Helix*
b b, bundles of spermatozoa in various positions *a a*, ova in the walls of the follicle

Ovoviviparat (ō vō-vī-vip′a-ra), *n pl* [NL , neut pl. of *oroviviparus* see *ovoviviparous*] In Blyth's classification (1849), a subclass of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, which latter have since been shown to be truly oviparous

ovoviviparity (ō-vō-viv-i-par′i-ti), *n* [< *ovoviviparous* + *-ity*] The character of being ovoviviparous, the ovoviviparous state, or the function of producing eggs to be hatched inside the body of the parent.

ovoviviparous (ō″vō-vī-vip′a-rus), *a* [< NL *ovoviviparus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + LL. *viviparus*, bringing forth alive see *viviparous*.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent but without placental attachment, so that the young are born alive, yet have not been developed in that direct connection with the blood-vessels of the mother which is characteristic of viviparous animals Ovoviviparous animals are intermediate in this respect between oviparous and viviparous ones, whence the name The process is a kind of internal incubation but not a true gestation or pregnancy It occurs in some fishes, many reptiles, some insects, as flesh flies, various worms, and a great many other invertebrates The carrying of eggs in any special receptacle about the body, from the time they leave the ovary until they hatch, also constitutes ovoviviparity The implacental mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very imperfect and then placed in a pouch, are sometimes called ovoviviparous

ovula, *n* Plural of *ovulum*

ovular (ō′vū-lăr), *a* [< NL *ovularis*, < *ovulum*, an ovule see *ovule*] Pertaining to an ovule, resembling an ovule Also *ovulary* **Ovular abortion**, abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception

Ovularia (ō-vū-lā′ri-a), *n. pl* [NL see *ovular*] Those protozoans which do not progress in development beyond the condition of the cell, and thus in their mature state resemble an ovum; egg-animals *Haeckel*

ovularian (o-vū-lā′ri-an), *a* and *n* [< NL *Ovularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Ovularia*

II. *n* An egg-animal; a member of the *Ovularia*

ovulary (ō′vū-lā-ri), *a* [< *ovule* + *-ary*.] Same as *ovular*

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *a* [< *ovule* + *-ate*[1]] Having or bearing ovules

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *v i* , pret and pp *ovulated*, ppr. *ovulating* [< *ovule* + *-ate*[2]] To generate or produce ovules, effect ovulation, form or produce ova, lay eggs, as a process of maturing ovules in the ovary and discharging them therefrom

ovulation (ō-vū-lā′shon), *n* [< *ovulate*, *v* , + *-ion*] The formation or production of ova or ovules, also, a discharge of an ovum from the ovary In women ovulation normally recurs thirteen times a year during the sexual life of the individual, and is accompanied by the phenomena of menstruation

ovule (ō′vul), *n* [< F *ovule*, < ML *ovulum*, a little egg (NL. an ovule), dim of L *ovum*, egg see *ovum*] **1** A little egg, specifically, in *anat*, *physiol*, and *zoöl*, an ovulum or ovum, especially a small one, as that of a mammal, or one not yet matured and discharged from the ovary specifically applied by Haeckel to the ovum or fertilizable but unfertilized egg-cell of the female, conformable with the use of *spermule* for the male sperm-cell Its protoplasm is termed by him *ovoplasm*, and its nucleus *ovococcus* —**2.** In *bot*, a young or rudimentary seed; a peculiar outgrowth or production of the carpel which, upon fertilization and the formation of an embryo within, becomes the seed In the angiospermous gynœcium the ovules are normally produced along the margins, or some part of the margins, of the carpellary leaf, either immediately or by the intermediation of a placenta, which is a more or less evident development of the leaf margins for the support of the ovules Rarely ovules are developed from the whole internal surface of the ovary, or from various parts of it, in no definite order, directly from the walls, and without the intervention of anything which can be regarded as a placenta In gymnosperms the ovules are borne on the face of the carpellary scale or at its base, or on metamorphosed leaf margins, as in *Cycas*, or, when there is no representative of the carpel on the cauline axis seemingly as a direct growth of it (*Gray*) The only essential part of the ovule is its *nucleus* or *nucellus*, as it has been termed recently, which is usually invested by one or two coats the *primine* and *secundine* The coats are sacs with a narrow orifice called the *foramen*, the closed vestige of which becomes the *micropyle* in the seed The proper base of the ovule is the *chalaza*, and it may be either sessile or on a stalk (funiculus) of its own The *hilum* is the scar left when the seed is detached from its funiculus As to shape ovules may be orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, or anatropous, and as to position in the ovary, they may be erect ascending, horizontal, pendulous, or suspended In regard to number they may be solitary, few, or indefinite by numerous See cuts under *accumbent*, *anatropous*, *funicle*, *magnolia*, *orthotropous*, and *ovary*

3 Some small body like or likened to an ovule: as, an *ovule* of Naboth. See *ovulum*.—**Ascending ovule**. See *ascending*.

Ovulidæ (ō-vū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovulum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ovulum*, the egg-shells and shuttle-shells. The family is often united with the cowries, *Cypræidæ*. The shell is elongated, the ends of the lips being drawn out in some cases to such length that the resulting figure resembles a weaver's shuttle. Also rarely called *Amphiperatidæ*. Also *Ovulinæ*, as a subfamily of *Cypræidæ*. See cut under *ovulum*.

ovuliferous (ō-vū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing ovules; oviferous.

ovuligerous (ō-vū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *ovuliferous*.

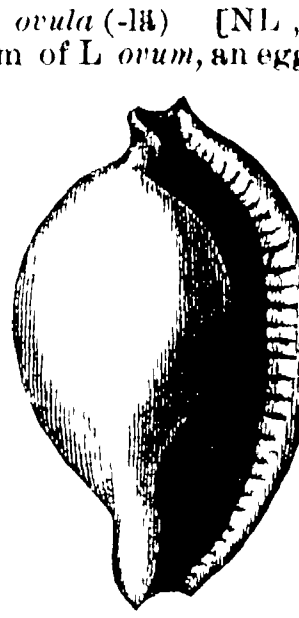
ovuline (ō'vū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovulina* or *Ovulidæ*.

ovulist (ō'vū-list), *n.* [< NL. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of incasement in the female: the opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. Also *ovist*. See *incasement*.

In mother Eve, according to the evolutionists called *Ovulists*, were contained the miniature originals of the entire human race. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 349.

ovulite (ō'vū-līt), *n.* [< ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ite*².] A fossil egg. *Imp. Dict.*

ovulum (ō'vū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ovula* (-lä). [NL., < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg: see *ovule*, *ovum*.] 1. An ovule; an ovum.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Ovulidæ*. *O. ovum* is the egg-shell or china-shell. *O.* (*Radius*) *volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—**Ovula Nabothi**, small retention cysts formed by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. Also called *Nabothian glands*.



Egg-shell (*Ovulum ovum*).

ovum (ō'vum), *n.*; pl. *ova* (ō'vä). [L., = Gr. ᾠόν, an egg: see *egg*¹.] 1. An egg, in a broad biological sense; the proper product of an ovary, the female germ or seed, which when fertilized by the male sperm, and sometimes without such fecundation, is capable of developing into an individual like the parent. There is a great similarity in the ova of different animals throughout the metazoic series, from the sponge to the human being, no ova in their early stages being distinguishable from one another in their essential characters. All true ova, as distinguished from spores and products of fission or gemmation, are referable to the single morphological type of the *cell*, and they are furthermore indistinguishable from unicellular animals, and from many of the cells composing the bodies of the higher animals. An ovum consists of a quantity of protoplasm or cell-substance called the *vitellus* or *yolk*, inclosed in a cell-wall or vitelline membrane, and provided with a nucleus and usually a nucleolus; it is engendered in the ovarium, usually in an ovisac or so-called Graafian follicle, is discharged from its matrix, usually then meeting with the male element, and proceeds to develop within or without the body of the parent. The ovum proper, like most cells, is usually of microscopic size, but its bulk may be enormously increased by the addition of extrinsic or adventitious protoplasmic or albuminous substance, and it may be further protected by various kinds of egg-pod or egg-shell, all without losing its essential character as a cell. The largest ova, relatively and absolutely, are birds' eggs, these being by far the largest cells known in the animal kingdom. Here the quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo transformation into the body of the chick is out of all proportion to the formative yolk proper, which makes only a speck in the great ball of "yellow" and "white." Such ova are called *meroblastic*, in distinction from *holoblastic*. The human ovum is very minute, relatively and absolutely, averaging about $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch in diameter. It is said to have been first recognized by K. E. von Baer in 1827. The parts of the ovum have been badly named, without reference to its morphology as a cell. Thus, the cell-wall is called the *zona pellucida*, the nucleus is named the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje*, and its nucleolus the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*. The phrases *germinal vesicle* and *germinal spot* are misleading. The first stages of development of an ovum, consequent upon fertilization, consist in the *segmentation of the vitellus*, or yolk-division, by which the cell-substance becomes a mulberry mass of spherules, called the *morula*. The rest is an intricate process of differentiation and specialization of these spherules, and their multiplications into the myriads of different kinds of cells of which the whole body of most adult animals is fabricated. Some of the early special stages of this process are known as the *morula*, *gastrula*, *blastula*, etc. The first tissue or coherent layer of cells produced is called a *blastoderm*. When there are two layers, inner and outer blastodermic layers, they are distinguished as *endoderm* and *ectoderm*; when a third intermediate layer is formed, it is the *mesoderm*. An ovum is called, in general, a *germ* until the rudiments of its specific characters appear, when it becomes an *embryo*, and later may be a *fetus*. That department of ontology which treats of the development of the ovum is *embryology*. See cuts under *diphyzooid*, *gastrulation*, *gonophore*, and *ovotestis*.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Ovulum*. *Martini*, 1774.—3. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the shape of an egg.—**Ephippial ovum**. See *ephippial*.—**Ova Graafiana**, Graafian follicles. See *follicle*, 2.

ovum-cycle (ō'vum-sī"kl), *n.* An ovum-product.

The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley, common also to all the categories, may be designated with Haeckel the ovum product or *ovum-cycle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

ovum-product (ō'vum-prod"ukt), *n.* The whole product of an ovum; an individual animal in the widest possible sense; an ovum-cycle.

ow¹ (ou), *interj.* [< ME. *ow*, *owh*, a mere exclamation, var. of *oh*, *ah*, etc. Cf. *ouch*².] An interjection expressing surprise, pain, or other feeling, according to circumstances.

"*Owh!* how!" quath ich tho, ... "ȝe fare lik the wowere [wooer]
That wilneth the wydewe bote for to wedde here goodes."
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 19.

ow²†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *you*.

What this mountein be meneth and this derke dale,
And this feire feld, ful of folk feire, I schal *ow* schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 2.

owbet, *n.* Same as *oubit*.

owchet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ouch*¹.

owe¹ (ō), *v.*; pret. *owed* (formerly *ought*), pp. *owed* (formerly *own*), ppr. *owing*. [< ME. *owen*, *oghen*, *awen*, *aghen* (pret. *ought*, *aught*, *ahte*, etc., pp. *owen*, *awen*, *aghen*, etc.), < AS. *āgan* (pres. ind. *āh*, pret. *āhte*, pp. *āgen*), have, possess, = OS. *ēgan* = OFries. *āga* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. *eigen* = Icel. *eiga* = Sw. *äga* = Dan. *eie* = Goth. *aigan* (pres. *aih*), have, possess; akin to Skt. √*iç*, possess. From this verb, from the pret. (AS. *āhte*), comes the E. *ought*, now used as an auxiliary, from the pp. (AS. *āgen*), the E. adj. *own*¹, and from that the verb *own*¹, which has taken the place of *owe* in its orig. sense 'possess,' *owe* having become restricted to the sense of obligation. See *own*¹, *a.*, *own*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To possess; have; own; be the owner or rightful possessor of.

And of thys towne was Joseph of Aramathia, that *aught* the new Tumbe or Monyment that our Savir Crist was buryed in. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

And I pray you tell the lady ... that *owes* it that I will direct my life to honour this glove with serving her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 407.

2†. To be bound (to do something); be under obligation; ought: followed by an object infinitive.

Ye *owen* to encyne and bowe youre herte to take the pacience of oure Lord Jhesu Crist. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And that same kirk gert scho make,
Coriosly for that cros sake,
For men suld hald that haly tre
In honore als it *aw* to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Therby may we knowe that I *owe* to haue Rome by heritage as I haue Bretaigne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Thanne somme of yow for water *owe* to goo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

3. To be indebted for; be or feel bound or under obligation for, of a debt; to be under obligation to pay: followed by *to*, it often indicates origin or cause: as, to *owe* a thousand dollars; to *owe* some one a grudge; to *owe* success *to* family influence.

"How?" quath alle the comune, "consailest thou ous to ȝelde
Al that we *owen* eny wyght er we go to housele?"
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 394.

Host. He ... said this other day you *ought* him a thousand pound.
Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 152.

The injuries I receiv'd, I must confess,
Made me forget the love I *ow'd* this country.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 8.

Christian charity and beneficence is a debt which we *owe* to our kings, as well as to the meanest of their subjects.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

The debtor *owes* his liberty *to* his neighbour, as much as the murderer does his life *to* his prince.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

I have no debt but the debt of Nature, and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I *owe* her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

He says but little, and that little said
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, *to* lead.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 302.

To owe one a day in harvest. See *harvest*.

II. *intrans.* To be in debt; continue to be in debt.

A fig for care, a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why, I can *owe*.
J. Heywood, Be Merry, Friends.

A grateful mind
By *owing owes* not, but still pays.
Milton, P. L., iv. 56.

To be owing, to be due, as a debt; also, to be due, ascribable, or imputable.

For strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which *are owing* a man till his age.
Bacon, Regimen of Health.

Your Happiness *is owing* to your Constancy and Merit.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

Such false impressions *are owing* to the abandoned writings of men of wit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

owe²† (ō), *v. t.* [A var. of *own*², by confusion with *owe*¹.] To own; acknowledge; confess.

You have charged me with bullocking you into *owning* the truth. It is very likely, an't please your worship, that I should bullock him. I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

owelty† (ō'el-ti), *n.* [ME. **owelty*, < OF. *oelte*, *oeltet*, *uelte*, *oweltete*, *equalitet*, *uelte*, etc., other forms of *egalte*, *equalite*, etc., equality: see *equality*.] Equality; in *law*, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton.* Also *owalty*, *ovelty*.—**Owelty of exchange, owelty of partition**, that which is required to be given by him who receives the greater value to him who receives the less, to compensate for the inequality.

Owenia (ō-ē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named in all senses after Richard *Owen*.] 1. A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Trichilieæ*, characterized by the short style, exserted anthers, three- (in one species twelve-) celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. There are 5 species, all Australian. They are smooth trees covered with gummy particles. They bear pinnate leaves, axillary panicles of small greenish flowers, and acid edible fruit. *O. cerasifera* and *O. venosa* are in Queensland called respectively *sweet* and *sour plum*. Both have hard wood, that of the latter highly colored and very strong, used in cabinet-making and wheelwrights' work. *O. venosa* is called *tulip-wood*.

2. A genus of saccate ctenophorans of the family *Mertensiidæ*.—3. A genus of marine annelids of the family *Clymenidæ*. Also called *Ammochares*.

Owenite (ō'en-īt), *n.* [< *Owen* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A follower of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a British reformer, and the father of English socialism, who advocated the formation of social communities.

owenne†. An Old English form of *own*.

ower¹ (ō'er), *n.* [< ME. *owere*; < *owe*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1†. One who possesses; an owner.

The great *Ower* of Heauen.
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Exeter, Aug., 1637.

2. One who owes or is in debt.

They are not, sir, worst *owers* that do pay
Debts when they can.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxiv.

ower² (ou'ėr), *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *over*.

owerby (ou'ėr-bi), *adv.* A Scotch form of *overby*.

owerloup (our'loup), *n.* 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon. [Scotch in all uses.]

owhere†, *adv.* [ME., also *oughwhere*, *owghwhere*; < AS. *āhwǣr*, anywhere, < *ā*, ever, a generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where: see *where*.] Anywhere.

And if thou se a wastour *owher*, y thee pray,
His felowschip fayn y wolde that thou left.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

owl¹ (oul), *n.* [< ME. *oule*, *oule*, *ule*, < AS. *ūle* = D. *uil* = MLG. *ūle*, LG. *ūle* = OHG. *ūwila*, *ūla*, *hūwela*, *hiuwela*, MHG. *iuwel*, *iule*, *hūwel*, *hiuwel*, G. *eule* = Icel. *ugla* = Sw. *uggla* = Dan. *ugle*, an owl; cf. OHG. *hūwo*, MHG. *hūwe*, *ūwe*, an owl, F. *huette*, an owl; L. *ulula*, an owl, Hind. *hūhū*, an owl, also a dove; all prob. orig. based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to *howl*.] 1. A raptorial nocturnal bird of prey of the family *Strigidæ*. Owls constitute a highly monomorphic group, the suborder *Striges* of the order *Raptores*. With few exceptions, they are of distinctively nocturnal habits and a peculiar physiognomy produced by the great size and breadth of the head and the shortened face with large eyes looking forward and usually set in a facial ruff or disk of modified feathers, which hide the base of the bill. Many owls have also "horns" (that is, ear-tufts) or plumicorns. The bill is hooked, but never toothed, and the nostrils open at the edge of the cere, not in it. The plumage is very soft and blended, without aftershafts, and the flight is noiseless. The talons are large, sharp, and hooked as in other birds of prey, the outer toe is versatile, and the feet are usually feathered to the claws. (See cut under *braccate*.) There are many anatomical characters. (See *Striges*.) Owls are among the most nearly cosmopolitan of birds. They feed entirely upon animal substances, and capture their prey alive, as small quadrupeds and birds, various reptiles, fishes, and insects. They lay

from three to six white eggs of subspherical shape There are about 200 species, assigned to some 50 modern genera, and now usually considered as constituting 2 families, *Aluconidæ* and *Strigidæ*, or barn owls and other owls See cuts under *barn owl, Bubo, Glaucidium, hawk owl, Nyctala, Otus, snow owl,* and *Strix*

> The *oule* eek that of dethe the bode bryngeth
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l 343

> The *owl* shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign
> *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, v 6 44

> And even this did Adam seeke if God had not brought him out of his *Owles* nest *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 26

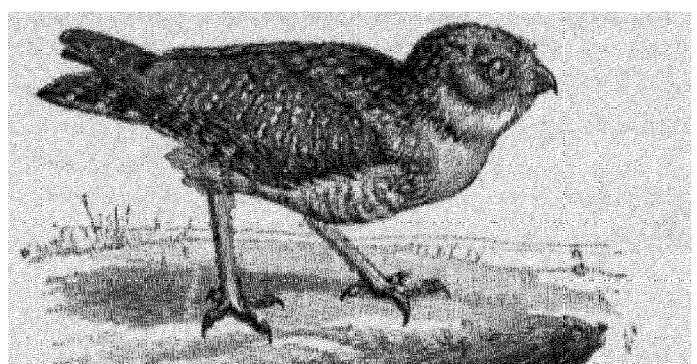
2 A variety of the domestic pigeon so called from its owl-like physiognomy. The head is round, and the beak very short There are several strains of owls, known as English, African, and Chinese All run in various colors

> The *owls* are African English, and Chinese The African is at home in Tunis whence many thousands have been sent to England, and of which scarcely dozens remain The bird is the smallest of the family, and so delicate that its term of life out of African air is very limited The English *owl* is fair in size, with eye round and prominent, the dewlap well developed, and the frill extending to the lower point of the breast In the Chinese this frill feathering is excessive, even extending up about the throat to the eyes *The Century*, XXXII 107

3 A person whose pleasure or business it is to be up or about much at night [Colloq] **An owl in an ivy-bush**†, a stupid, blundering fellow

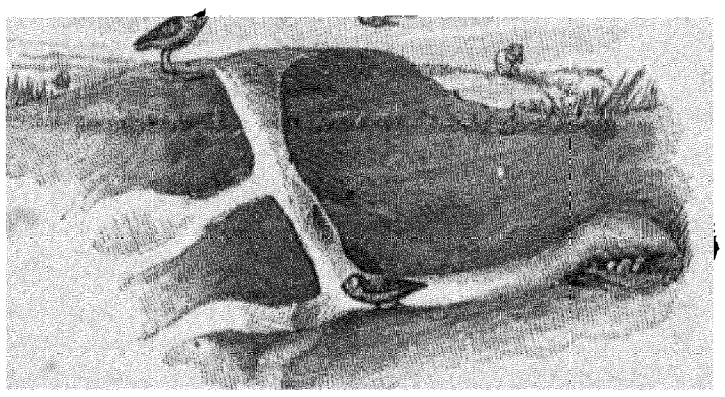
> *Lord Sp* Prithee, how did the fool look?
> *Col* Look! egad, he look'd for all the world like *an owl in an ivy bush* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i

Burrowing owl, a small owl which burrows in the ground in many parts of North and South America and the West Indies, the *Speotyto cunicularia* and its varieties. It is 9



Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*)

or 10 inches long grayish brown, profusely spotted with white, with the head smooth, without plumicorns the facial disk incomplete, and with the ear parts small and



Nest of Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*)

not operculate, and the legs long and partly bare This is the owl well known on the western prairies in connection with the prairie dogs, in the deserted burrows of which it makes its nest, and on the pampas of South America in similar relations with the viscachas There is a colony in Florida, and there are several in the West Indies These owls are diurnal, and feed upon insects and small mammals and reptiles See *Speotyto* —**Gray owl,** one of sundry owls of a gray color One of the species to which the name applies is the common European *Strix stridula* The great gray owl of North America is *Strix cinerea*, or *Syrnium cinereum*, one of the largest and most boreal species of the family —**Hissing owl,** the barn owl *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus* *Montagu* **Horned owl, horn-owl,** any owl with horns in the shape of plumicorns or feathery egrets on the head, an eared owl a cat owl There are many species, of such genera as *Otus* or *Asio Scops, Bubo,* etc The great horned owl of Europe is *Bubo maximus*, that of America is *B virginianus* See cut under *Bubo* —**Long-eared owl.** See *long eared* and *Otus* —**Short-eared owl.** See *short eared* —**To bring** or **send owls to Athens,** to perform unnecessary labor "carry coals to Newcastle" take a commodity where it already abounds A small brown owl (probably *Scops giu*) is especially common on the Acropolis and about Athens, and was hence taken as the emblem of the city, and of its patron goddess, Athene or Pallas (Minerva)

owl[1] (oul), *v i* [< *owl*[1], *n*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade at night or in secrecy, skulk about with contraband goods, smuggle, especially, to carry wool or sheep out of the country, at one time an offense at law [Eng]

owl[2], *n* A dialectal form of *wool*

owl-butterfly (oul'but er-flī), *n* A very large South American nymphalid butterfly, *Caligo eurylochus*, attaining an expanse of nine inches so called because the wings when folded at rest present at the base of the second series a pair of large ocelli likened to owls' eyes. See cut under *ocellate*

owler[1]† (ou'lėr), *n* One guilty of the offense of owling, a smuggler, especially of wool

> To gibbets and gallows your *owlers* advance,
> That, that 's the sure way to mortify France
> For Monsieur our nation will always be gulling,
> While you take such care to supply him with woollen
> *Tom Brown*, Works, I 1 1 (*Davies*)

owler[2]† (ou'ler), *n* [A dial var of *alder*[1]] An alder-tree [Prov Eng]

> He advises that you plant willows or *owlers*
> *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 198.

owlery (ou'lėr-i) *n*, pl *owleries* (-iz) [< *owl*[1] + *-ery*[1]] 1 An abode or haunt of owls *Imp Dict* —2 An owlish or owl-like character or habit

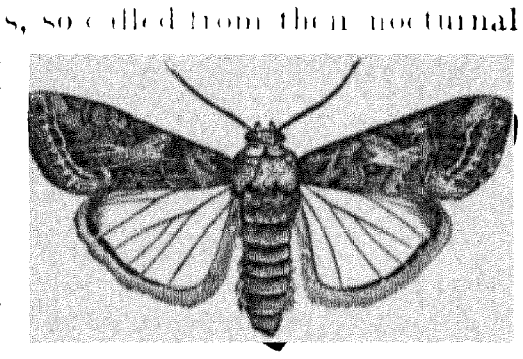
> Man is by birth somewhat of an owl Perhaps too, of all the *owleries* that ever possessed him, the most owlish, if we consider it, is that of your actually existing Motive Millwrights *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p 152.

owlet (ou'let), *n* [Also *howlet*, q. v., < *owl*[1] + *-et*] 1 An owl, a howlet

> As faulcon fares to bussardes flight
> As egles eyes to *owlatts* sighte
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades xvi

2 A young owl, a little owl —3 Same as *owlet-moth*

owlet-moth (ou'let moth), *n* One of various noctuid moths, so called from their nocturnal habits and soft fluffy appearance The spiderwort owlet moth, *Prodenia flavimedia*, is a well known species, whose larva feeds on many different plants and resembles a cutworm in habits See also cut under *Prodenia*



Spiderwort Owlet moth (*Prodenia flavimedia*)

owl-eyed (oul'īd), *a* Having eyes like an owl's, seeing best in the night

owl-faced (oul'fāst), *a* Having a face like an owl's

Owlglass†, *n* [Also *Owleglass Howleglass Holliglass*, etc also *Owlspiegle* < MD *Uylespiegel Uylespieghel* (G *Eyll Eulenspiegel*), Owlglass, < *uyle, ul*, D *uil*, G *eule*, owl, + *spiegel*, < L *speculum*, looking-glass see *speculum*] The name of the hero of a popular German tale translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century. He is represented as practising all manner of pranks and having all sorts of comical adventures

> Ride on my best invention like an asse,
> To the amazement of each *Owliglasse*,
> Till then fare well (if thou canst get good fare),
> Content 's a feast, although the feast be bare
> *Taylor*, Workes (1630) (*Nares*)

> 1 Or what do you think
> Of *Owl glass* instead of him?
> 2 No, him
> I have no mind to
> 1 O, but Ulen spiegle
> Were such a name
> *B Jonson*, Masque of Fortune vi 190.

owl-gnat (oul'nat), *n* A nocturnal gnat of the family *Psychodidæ*.

owl-head (oul'hed), *n* The black bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica* *Trumbull* [New Jersey]

owling† (ou'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *owl*[1], *v*] The offense of carrying wool or sheep out of the country, formerly punished by fine or banishment

owlish (ou'lish) *a* [< *owl*[1] + *-ish*[1]] 1 Owl like, resembling an owl or some one of its features

> Whose *owlish* eyes are dazled with the brightnesse of this light *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 2

2 Having an appearance of preternatural gravity and wisdom —3 Stupid, dull, fat-witted

owlishness (ou'lish-nes) *n* The nature or character of an owl, stupidity, as that of an owl when dazed by the light

owlism (ou'lizm), *n* [< *owl*[1] + *-ism*] An owlish or preying disposition or habit

> Their [lawyers'] *owlisms*, vulturisms to an incredible extent will disappear by and by their heroism only remaining *Carlyle*, Past and Present ii 1

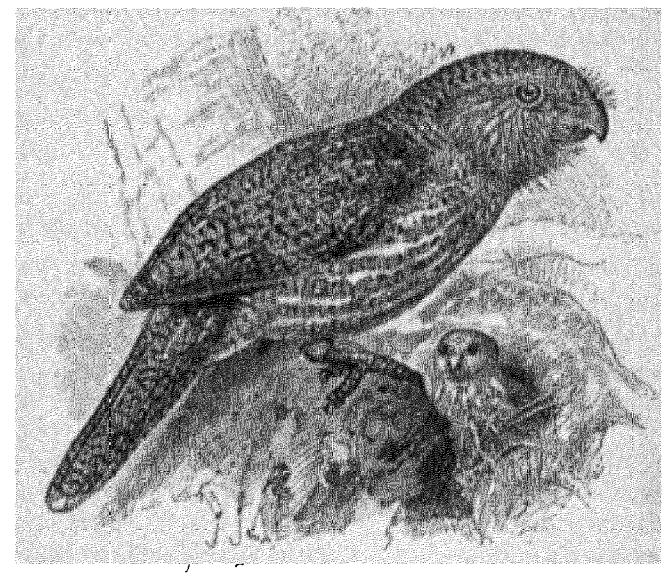
owl-light (oul'līt) *n* Glimmering or imperfect light, twilight

> I do not like his visits, commonly
> He comes by *owl light*, both the time and manner
> Is suspicious, I do not like it
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii 2

owl-monkey (oul'mung"ki), *n* A night-ape

owl-moth (oul'môth), *n*. A moth, *Thysania agrippina* It is probably the largest moth known, measuring nearly a foot from tip to tip of wings It is a native of Brazil, and is so called from its color and from the resemblance of the hind wings to the head of an owl

owl-parrot (oul'par ot), *n* The kakapo, *Stringops habroptilus* so called from its owlish aspect



Owl parrot (*Stringops habroptilus*)

and nocturnal predatory habits It is a native of New Zealand Also called *night-parrot* See *kakapo.*

Owlspiegle†, *n* Same as *Owlglass*

> Thou shouldst have given her a madge owl, and then
> Thou dst made a present o' thyself, *Owlspiegle*
> *B Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii 1

owl-swallow (oul'swol"ō), *n* A goatsucker or night-jar of the family *Podargidæ*.

owl-train (oul'trān), *n* A railroad-train running during the night [U S]

owly (ou'li), *a.* [< *owl*[1] + *-y*[1]] Seeing no better than an owl by day, purblind, blear-eyed

> As seemes to Reason s sin bleard *Owlie* sight
> *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas s Weeks, ii, The Imposture

owly-eyed† (ou'li-īd), *a* Same as *owl-eyed*

> Their wicked minds blind to the light of vertue, and *owly eyed* in the night of wickednesse
> *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

own[1] (ōn), *a* [= Sc *awn, awen*, < ME. *awn, owen, awen, aghen, agen, on, oue*, < AS *āgen* = OS *ēgan* = OFries *egen, ēgen, ein, ain* = MD *eghen, eeghen* D *eigen* = MLG *egen*, LG *egen* = OHG *eigan*, MHG G. *eigen* = Icel *eiginn* = Sw. Dan *egen* = Goth **aigans*, own (cf *aigin*, n , property), lit 'possessed,' orig pp of *āgan*, etc , owe. see *owe*[1]] 1. Properly or exclusively belonging to one's self or itself, pertaining to or characteristic of the subject, person or thing, peculiar, proper, exclusive, particular; individual, private used after a possessive, emphasizing the possession as to buy a thing with one s *own* money, to see a thing with one's *own* eyes, he was beaten at his *own* game, mind your *own* business

> God wrouȝt it and wrot hit with his *on* fynger,
> And toke it Moyses vpon the mount alle men to lere
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi 163

> He sett them by hys *awne* syde,
> Vp at the hyȝe dese
> *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child s Ballads, I 25)

> To thine *own* self be true,
> And it must follow as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man
> *Shak* , Hamlet, i 3 78

> Portius, behold thy brother and remember
> Thy life is not thy *own* when Rome demands it
> *Addison*, Cato, iv 4

> And Jove s *own* thunder follow Mars s drums
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv 68

> Beneath her father s roof alone
> She seemed to live her thoughts her *own*,
> Herself her *own* delight. *Wordsworth* Ruth

> Our *own* sun belongs to the class of yellow stars, probably somewhat past maturity *Tait*, Light, § 328

[In this sense *own* is often used elliptically the noun which it is to be regarded as qualifying being omitted as, to hold one's *own* (that is one s own ground, or one s own cause), a man can do as he likes with his *own* (that is, his own property, possessions, goods, etc)

> He came unto his *own* [possessions], and his *own* [people] received him not. John i 11

> My study is to render every man his *own*, and to contain myself within the limits of a gentleman
> *Beau and Fl* Honest Man's Fortune ii 2

> The poor cantoners could not enjoy their *own* in quiet
> *Bp Hacket*, Abp Williams i 67

> The cup the cup itself, from which our Lord
> Drank at the last sad supper with his *own*
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail]

[The superlative is sometimes used

> My bride to be my evermore delight,
> My own heart s heart, and *ownest* own, farewell
> *Tennyson*, Maud xviii 8.]

2 Actual used without a possessive, with *to* instead before the possessor as, *own* brother *to* some one

My lady Claytonʹe, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an *own* mother *to* me.
Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p 2. (*Nares.*)

"*Own* brother, sirʺ," observes Durdles, "*to* Peter the Wild Boy"
Dickens, Edwin Drood, v

Of one's own motion, of spontaneous impulse, at one's own suggestion, of one's own accord, spontaneously — **The own†**, its own

The bodie whereof was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Gothes and other Barbarians, and fretted within *the owne* bowels by intestine rebellions
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 246

To be one's own man. (*a†*) To be in one's right senses or normal state of mind

Ferdinand, her brother, found a wife
Where he himself was lost, Prospero his dukedom
In a poor isle, and all of us ourselves
When no *man was his own*. *Shak*, Tempest, v 1 213

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee *was* never *his owne man* afterward
Dekker, Strange Horse Race (1613). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) To be free to control one's own time — **To hold one's own.** See def 1, and *hold*¹

own¹ (ōn), *v t* [< ME *owenen, ohnien, ognen, ahnen, agnen*, < AS *āgnian, āhnian*, have as one's own, own, possess, claim as one's own, appropriate to oneself, = OHG *eugnen*, MHG *eigenen, eignen*, G. *eignen* = Icel *eigna* = Sw *egna* = Dan. *egne*, be proper, be becoming, beseem, from the adj see *own*¹, *a.*] To have or hold as one's own, possess, hold or possess rightfully or legally, have and enjoy the right of property in, in a general sense, to have as, to *own* a large estate, or a part interest in a ship

Not Africʹ *owns* a serpent I abhor
More than thy fame and envy.
Shak, Cor, I 8 3

But none of them *owns* the landscape
Emerson, Nature, p 11

=**Syn** *Hold, Occupy*, etc See *possess*

own² (ōn), *v* [In the present form due to confusion with *own*¹, *v* (being formerly also sometimes *owe* (see *owe*²), by further confusion with *owe*¹); < ME *unnen*, < AS *unnan* = OS *unnan, gunnan* = OHG. *unnan, gunnan*, MHG. *gunnen, gunnen*, give, G. *gonnen* = Icel *unna* = Sw *unna* = Dan *unde*, grant, a preterit-present verb, the present, orig pret, being AS *an, on* (= OS *an* = MHG *an, on*, etc), pl *unnon*, weak pret *úthe*, etc] **I.** *trans* 1† To grant; give.

God *hunne* [read *unne*] him ethemodes [well disposed] ben,
And sende me min childre agen
Genesis and Exodus (E E T S), l 2249

He *on* the [thee] muchele more
Proverbs of Alfred, l 241

2 To admit, concede, acknowledge as, to *own* a fault, to *own* the force of a statement.

"Ich *an* wel," cwath the nigte gale,
"Ah [but], wranne, nawt for thire tale"
Owl and Nightingale, l 1739

Her 'Tis a saying, sir, not due to me
Leon You will not *own* it.
Shak, W T, III 2 60

But, for singing, among other things, we got Mrs Coleman to sing part of the Opera, though she would not *own* she did get any of it without book in order to the stage
Pepys, Diary, II 319

He *owns* himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death *Goldsmith*, Metaphors

I *own* the soft impeachment. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v 3.

Let each side *own* its fault and make amends'
Browning, Ring and Book, I 87

In the long sigh that sets our spirit free,
We *own* the love that calls us back to Thee'
O W Holmes, Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery

3 To recognize; acknowledge as, to *own* one as a son

How shall I *own* thee? shall this tongue of mine
E'er call thee daughter more!
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 5

The Scripture *owneth* no such order, no such function in the Church. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv

I went with it and kiss'd his Maties hand, who was pleas'd to *own* me more particularly by calling me his old acquaintance *Evelyn*, Diary, June 30, 1660

To own up, to confess fully and unreservedly, make a "clean breast" of a matter usually implying confession as the result of pressure or when brought to bay [Colloq]

=**Syn.** 2 *Admit, Confess*, etc See *acknowledge*

II *intrans* To confess with *to* as, to *own to* a fault [Colloq]

May did not *own to* the possession of the bond
Mrs Crowe

owndt, *n* Same as *ound*²

owner (ōʹnėr), *n* [< ME *ownere, ogenere* (= D. *eigenaar* = G *eigner*), < *own*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not, in a general sense, one who has or possesses When used alone it does not necessarily imply exclusive or absolute ownership One who holds subject to a mortgage, or otherwise has only a qualified fee, is generally termed *owner* if he has a right to possession

Zuych (such — *i e*, theft) is the zenne of ham of religion thet hyeth *ogeneres*, uor hi behoteth to libbe wy[th]oute ogninge *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E E T S), p 87

That love is merchandized whose rich esteeming
The *owner's* tongue doth publish every where
Shak, Sonnets, cli

With no *Owner* Beauty long will stay,
Upon the Wings of Time borne swift away
Prior, Cella to Damon

Abutting owner. See *abut* — **Beneficial owner.** See *beneficial* **Dominant owner** See *dominant tenement*, under *dominant* — **Equitable owner**, an owner having only an equitable estate

ownerless (ōʹnėr-les), *a* [< *owner* + *-less*] Having no owner: as, *ownerless* dogs.

ownership (ōʹnėr-ship), *n.* [< *owner* + *-ship*] The state of being an owner, the right by which a thing belongs specifically to some person or body, proprietorship, possession as an owner or proprietor. See *owner*

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession, which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord *Blackstone*, Com, III x

No absolute *ownership* of land is recognized by our lawbooks except in the crown *F Pollock*, Land Laws, p 12

Bonitarian ownership. See *bonitarian*.

own-form (ōnʹfôrm), *a.* In *bot*, belonging to a plant having stamens of a length corresponding with the style of the plant to be fertilized: a term applied by Darwin to pollen used in cross-fertilizing dimorphic and trimorphic flowers

I have invariably employed pollen from a distinct plant of the same form for the illegitimate unions of all the species and therefore it may be observed that I have used the term *own-form* pollen in speaking of such unions
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p 24

ownness (ōnʹnes), *n* [< *own*¹, *a*, + *-ness*] The quality of being peculiar to one's self

Napoleon, . with his *ownness* of impulse and in sight, with his mystery and strength, in a word, with his originality (if we will understand that), reaches down into the region of the perennial and primeval
Carlyle, Misc, IV 198

own-root (ōnʹröt), *a* In *hort.*, grown upon its own root, without grafting or budding applied to many plants, as roses

owset†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze*

owsellt, *n* [Origin obscure, cf *ouse, ooze*] A slough, a quagmire

I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and unfwmeable traine and *owsell* of perdition *J Melton*, Sixefold Politician

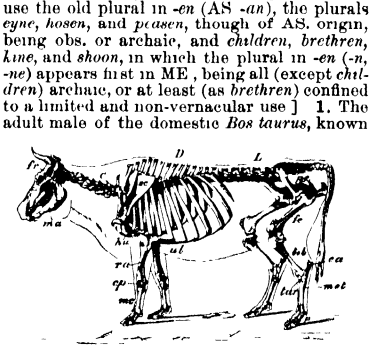
owsen (ouʹsn), *n pl* A dialectal form of *oxen* [Scotch and North Eng]

Twenty white *owsen*, my gude lord,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI 56)

An' *owsen* frae the furrow'd field
Return sae dowf an' weary, O
Burns, My Ain Kind Dearie, O

owtt, owtet, *adv* Obsolete spellings of *out*

ox (oks), *n.*; pl *oxen* (okʹsn) [< ME. *oxe* (pl *oxen*), < AS *oxa* (pl. *oxan*) = OS. **ohso* = OFries *oxa* = MD *osse*, D *os* = MLG LG. *ossе* = OHG *ohso*, MHG. *ohse*, G. *ochse, ochs* = Icel *oxi, uxi* = Sw. Dan *oxe* = Goth *aúhsa, auhsus*, an ox an old Aryan word, like *cow* and *steer*, though not, like these, found in Gr and L, = W. *ych*, an ox, = Skt. *ukshan*, an ox, bull, referred by some, as 'impregnator,' to Skt √ *uksh*, sprinkle, by others to Skt √ *uksh*, increase, wax, = E *wax*¹, q. v. The noun *ox*, plural *oxen*, is notable as being the only one still having in familiar use the old plural in *-en* (AS *-an*), the plurals *eyne, hosen*, and *peasen*, though of AS. origin, being obs. or archaic, and *children, brethren, kine*, and *shoon*, in which the plural in *-en* (*-n, -ne*) appears first in ME, being all (except *children*) archaic, or at least (as *brethren*) confined to a limited and non-vernacular use] **1.** The adult male of the domestic *Bos taurus*, known



Skeleton of Ox (*Bos taurus*)

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *c*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *Hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc* metacarpal; *fe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *met*, metatarsus; *cp*, carpus; *tar*, tarsus.

in the natural state as a *bull*, whose female is a *cow*, and whose young is a *calf*, in a wider sense, an animal of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ* or *Ovibovinæ*, a bovine. The several animals of this kind have each of them specific designations, as *buffalo, bison, aurochs, zebu, musk ox*, etc. the word is commonly restricted to the varieties of *Bos taurus*, the common ox, which is one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food, and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute for both beef and milk Among the first class may be mentioned the Durham or shorthorn, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the West Highland or kyloe Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein Friesian, Ayrshire, and Suffolk dun For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and of the grazier, the Hereford and a cross between a shorthorn and an Ayrshire are much fancied The ox is used in many parts of the world as a beast of draft. The "wild ox," now surviving in only a few parks, as at Chillingham Park in Northumberland and at Cadzow Forest in Lanarkshire, seems, whatever its origin, to have been formerly an inhabitant of many forest districts in Great Britain, particularly in the north of England and the south of Scotland

2 In a restricted sense, the castrated male of *Bos taurus*, at least 4 years old and full-grown or nearly so (See *steer*) Such animals are most used as draft-animals and for beef. — **Galla ox**, the sanga, a kind of ox found in the Galla country *Hamilton Smith* — **Indian ox**, the brahminy bull — **To have the black ox tread on one's foot†**, to know what sorrow or adversity is.

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their ele, or *the black oxe tread on their foote* — who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 1

ox-acid (oksʹasʹid), *n* Same as *oxyacid*

oxalamide (ok-salʹa-mid or -mīd), *n* [< *oxal-ic* + *amide*] Same as *oxamide*.

oxalate (okʹsa-lāt), *n* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ate*¹.] In *chem*, a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base as, potassium *oxalate*

oxalemia, oxalæmia (ok-sa-lēʹmi-a), *n.* [NL, < *oxal-ic* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood] Excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood

oxalic (ok-salʹik), *a* [< NL *oxalicus*, < L *oxalis*, < Gr *ὀξαλίς*, sorrel see *Oxalis*.] Of or pertaining to sorrel - **Oxalic acid**, $(COOH)_2$, the acid of sorrel first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis Acetosella*. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom in the form of potassium, sodium, and calcium salts, and is made artificially by heating sawdust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda It forms white crystals, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has an intensely acid taste, and is violently poisonous. It is often sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons* Oxalic acid is used largely in calico printing, dyeing and the bleaching of flax and straw. — **Oxalic-acid diathesis**, the condition of the system when there is marked oxalemia.

Oxalidaceæ (ok-sal-i-dāʹsē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*] Same as *Oxalideæ*, regarded by Lindley as an order

Oxalideæ (ok-sa-lidʹē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1824), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Geraniaceæ*, the geranium family, distinguished by the regular flowers, imbricate sepals, and capitate stigmas It includes five genera, of which *Oxalis* is the type They are herbs or trees, usually with compound leaves and ten stamens.

Oxalis (okʹsa-lis), *n.* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L *oxalis*, < Gr *ὀξαλίς*, sorrel, also sour wine, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, pungent, acid, sour.]



Flowering Plant of *Oxalis violacea* (wood sorrel) *a*, pistil with some of the stamens.

1 A genus of ornamental plants, type of the tribe *Oxalideæ* of the order *Geraniaceæ* It is characterized by the ten perfect stamens, five distinct styles, and five lobed loculicidal pod with ten persistent valves There are about 205 species, mostly of South Africa and South America, with one or two widely scattered throughout the tropics, and three or four throughout the temperate zones. They produce short stems with alternate leaves, or more commonly radical leaves from a fleshy rootstock or bulb The characteristic leaves are of three radiating inversely heart-shaped leaflets, others are pinnate or undivided. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white, usually in long stalked umbels, with additional minute

apetalous flowers close-fertilized in the bud Several species yield edible tubers. *O Deppei* of Mexico, with four leaflets and red flowers, has fusiform edible roots Several exotic species are important to the conservatory Certain pinnate leafed species exhibit irritability See cut under *obcordate*

2 [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

oxalite (ok'sa-līt), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ite*²] Same as *humboldtine.*

oxaluria (ok-sa-lū'ri-ä), *n* [NL, < *oxal-ic* + Gr *οὖρον*, urine] In *pathol.*, the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine in considerable amount.

oxaluric (ok-sa-lū'rik), *a.* [< *oxal-ic* + *uric.*] Derived from urea and oxalic acid.—**Oxaluric acid**, an acid ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste It forms salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths.

oxalyl, oxalyle (ok'sa-lil), *n* [< *oxal-ic* + *-yl*] In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid, C_2O_2.

oxamate (ok'sa-māt), *n.* [< *oxam-ic* + *-ate*¹] In *chem.*, a salt of oxamic acid

oxamic (ok-sam'ik), *a* [< *ox(alic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic.*] Produced from acid ammonium oxalate by dehydration or the elimination of water, and in other ways. noting the monobasic acid so produced ($C_2O_2NH_2OH$).

oxamide (ok-sam'id or -īd), *n.* [< *ox(alic)* + *amide*] A white substance ($C_2O_2(NH_2)_2$), insoluble in water, produced by the distillation of neutral ammonium oxalate, whence its name. Also called *oxalamide*

ox-antelope (oks'an″tē-lōp), *n.* A bubaline antelope, as the oryx. See *reem* Num xxiii 22 (revised version, margin)

ox-balm (oks'bäm), *n* Same as *horse-balm*

oxberry (oks'ber'i), *n* The black bryony See *bryony.* [Prov Eng]

ox-bird (oks'bėrd), *n* 1 An oxbiter or oxpecker; an African bird of the family *Buphagidæ* (which see) — 2 A weaver-bird, *Textor alector.* *P. L. Sclater* — 3 The dunlin, *Pelidna alpina* or *Tringa variabilis*, a kind of sandpiper *Nuttall*, 1834, *A Newton* — 4 The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria.* [Essex, Kent, England]

oxbiter (oks'bī'tėr), *n* 1 An ox-bird or oxpecker See *Buphagidæ* — 2 The American cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris* or *M. ater*

ox-bow (oks'bō), *n* [< ME *oxebowe*, < *ox* + *bow*²] 1. A curved piece of wood the ends of which are inserted into an ox-yoke and held by pins In use it encircles the neck of the animal See *yoke*

With *ox bowes* and ox yokes, and other things mo,
For ox teeme and horse teeme in plough for to go
Tusser, Husbandry, September

2 A bend or reach of a river resembling an ox-bow in form. a use common in New England

oxboy† (oks'boi), *n.* A boy who tends cattle, a cow-boy

The *ox boy* as ill is as hee,
Or worser, if worse may be found
Tusser, Husbandry, A Comparison

ox-brake (oks'brāk), *n* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing

ox-cheek (oks'chēk), *n.* See *jowl*, 2

The king regaled himself with a plate of *ox cheek.*
Smollett, Ferdinand Count Fathom, xl

oxea (ok-sē'ä), *n.*; pl. *oxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr *ὀξεία*, fem of *ὀξύς*, sharp] An acicular or needle-shaped sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, sharp at both ends, produced by growth from a center at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis An oxea is therefore uniaxial and equibradiate *Encyc. Brit*, XXII 416.

oxeate (ok-sē'āt), *a* [< *oxea* + *-ate*¹] 1 Having the character of an oxea; uniaxial, equibradiate, and sharp at both ends, as a sponge-spicule *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII 416 — 2. Sharp-pointed at one end; acute. *Sollas*

oxen, *n* Plural of *ox.*

oxer (ok'sėr), *n.* [< *ox* + *-er*] Same as *oxfence* [Slang]

Then [they rode] across the road over an *oxer* "like a bird" *Cornhill Mag*, V 722.

oxeye (oks'ī), *n.* 1 In *bot*: (*a*) Any plant of the composite genus *Buphthalmum.* (*b*) The oxeye daisy. See *daisy*, and cut in next column (*c*) The corn-marigold (which see, under *marigold*). (*d*) The American plant *Heliopsis lævis* — 2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, called specifically *big oxeye.* (*b*) The blue titmouse, *P. cæruleus*, called specifically *blue oxeye.*

Ochio bovino [It.], a bird called an *oxeye* *Florio*

Oxeïes, Woodpeckers, and in winter Flocks of Parakitoes
S Clarke, Four Plantations [in America.



1 Branch with Heads of Ox eye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*) *a* The lower part of the plant *a* ray flower *b*, a disk flower

(*c*) The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* (*d*) The American dunlin, *Pelidna americana* [U S] — 3. A cloudy speck or weather-gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm — 4 *pl.* Small concave mirrors made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass.—**Creeping oxeye**, *Wedelia carnosa* Also called *West Indian marigold* [West Indies]—**Oxeye bean** See *bean*¹—**Oxeye daisy** See *daisy*—**Seaside oxeye**, *Borrichia arborescens* [West Indies]—**Yellow oxeye**, the corn marigold

ox-eyed (oks'īd), *a* [< *ox* + *eye* + *-ed*², tr. Gr *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed: see *boopic*, *boops*] Having large full eyes, like those of an ox

Homer useth that epithet of *ox eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 471

oxfair† (oks'fār), *n* [< ME *oxfayre*, < *ox* + *fair*²] A cattle-fair *Cath. Ang*, p 265

ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying, specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing [Eng]

ox-fly (oks'fli), *n* The œstrus or bot-fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, which infests cattle

ox-foot (oks'fut), *n.* In *farriery*, the hind foot of a horse when the horn cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe

Oxford chrome, clay. See *chrome, clay*

Oxford corners (oks'ford kôr'nėrz) In *printing*, ruled border-lines that cross and project slightly at the corners, thus ⊢⊣. [Eng]

Oxford crown. See *crown*, 13

Oxfordian (oks-fôr-di-an), *a* [< *Oxford* (see def) + *-ian*] An epithet applied to a division of the Jurassic as developed in England It is the lower portion of the middle or Oxford subdivision of the series and is divided into two groups or stages the Oxford clay and the Kellaways rock The Oxfordian is also well developed in France and Germany

Oxford marbles. Same as *Arundel marbles* (which see, under *marble*).

Oxford mixture, movement, ocher, school, etc See *mixture*, etc.

ox-gall (oks'gâl), *n* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox When clarified by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering, it is used in watercolor painting and in ivory painting to make the colors spread more evenly, mixed with gum arabic it thickens and fixes the colors A coating of it sets black-lead or crayon drawings

oxgang (oks'gang), *n* [< ME. *oxgang*, *oxegang*, < *ox* + *gang*] Same as *oxland*

oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* Same as *oxgang* [Scotch]

ox-goad (oks'gōd), *n* A goad for driving oxen

ox-head (oks'hed), *n* [< *ox* + *head.* Cf *hogshead*] 1 The head of an ox *Shak*, K John, II 1 292 — 2† A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a dolt.

Dost make a mummer of me, *ox head?* *Marston.*

oxheal (oks'hēl), *n.* Same as *setterwort*

oxheart (oks'hart), *n.* A large variety of cherry, so called from its shape.

ox-hide (oks'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox — 2 A hide of land. See *hide*³

oxhoof (oks'hōf), *n* The name given to the leaves of species of *Bauhinia* used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies *Lindley*, Veg Kingdom, p 550

ox-horn (oks'hôrn), *n* and *a.* [= MHG *ohsenhorn*, G *ochsenhorn*, etc, as *ox* + *horn*] **I.** *n* 1. The horn of an ox — 2 A tree, *Bucida Buceras*, the olivebark or black olive of Jamaica, etc. Its wood is valued as safe from insects, and its bark is used in tanning [Properly *oxhorn*]

II. *a.* Resembling the horn of an ox — **Ox-horn cockle**, a bivalve, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*

oxid, oxide (ok'sid, ok'sid or -sīd), *n* [Formerly, less prop, *oxyde*, *oxyd*; = F *oxyde* = Sp. *oxido* = Pg *oxydo* = It. *ossido* (after E.), < Gr *ὀξύς* (stem *ὀξυ-*, reduced in this case to *ὀξ-*), sharp, keen, pungent, sour, acid, + *-id*¹, *-ide*¹.] In *chem*, a compound of oxygen with another element The oxids are grouped as acid forming, basic, or neutral The acid forming oxids, also called *acid anhydrids*, are compounds of oxygen with negative or acid radicals Most of them unite directly with water to form acids, as sulphuric oxid, SO_3, which unites with water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 The basic oxids are compounds of oxygen with positive elements Many of them form hydroxids all of which neutralize acids, forming salts, as barium oxid, BaO, which forms the hydrate $Ba(OH)_2$ The neutral oxids or peroxids usually contain more oxygen than the others, and have only very feeble acid or basic properties Certain oxids cannot be classed with any of these groups, having both acid and basic properties

oxidability (ok″si-da-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *oxidable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] Capability of being converted into an oxid

oxidable (ok'si-da-bl), *a* [< *oxid(ate)* + *-able*] Capable of being converted into an oxid *Whewell*

oxidant (ok'si-dant), *n* [< *oxid* + *-ant*] An oxidizing agent, a substance which yields up oxygen readily to other bodies

oxidate (ok'si-dāt), *v.*, pret and pp *oxidated*, ppr. *oxidating* [< *oxid* + *ate*²] **I.** *trans* To convert into an oxid, as metals, etc, by combination with oxygen Also *oxygenate*

II. *intrans* To become oxidized, become an oxid

Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas
Graham, Elem of Chemistry, I 300

oxidation (ok-si-dā'shon), *n* [= F *oxydation* = Sp *oxidacion* = Pg *oxydação* = It *ossidazione*, as *oxidate* + *-ion*] 1 The act or process of oxidizing, or causing a substance to combine with oxygen — 2 The act or process of taking up or combining with oxygen Also *oxidization*, *oxygenation*

oxidational (ok-si-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *oxidation* + *-al*] Pertaining to oxidation

oxidator (ok'si-dā-tor), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp Also *oxygenator*

oxide, *n* See *oxid*

oxidizable (ok'si-dī-za-bl), *a* [< *oxidize* + *-able*] Capable of being oxidized.

oxidization (ok'si-di-zā'shon), *n* [< *oxidize* + *-ation*] Same as *oxidation.*

oxidize (ok'si-dīz), *v.*, pret and pp *oxidized*, ppr *oxidizing* [< *oxid* + *-ize*] **I.** *trans* To cause to combine with oxygen, effect oxidation of

II *intrans* To take up oxygen, combine with oxygen.—**Oxidized minium** See *minium* — **Oxidized silver**, in *silversmiths' work*, the dark and shadow effects produced on silver by a sulphid, usually in combination with some other substance The dark so called "oxid" is generally a pure sulphid — **Oxidizing flame** See *flame*, 1

oxidizement (ok'si-dīz-ment), *n* [< *oxidize* + *-ment*] Oxidation

oxidizer (ok'si-dī-zėr), *n* That which oxidizes

oxidulated† (ok-sid'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< *oxid* + *-ule* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] In *chem.*, applied to a compound containing oxygen

oxisalt (ok'si-salt), *n* See *oxysalt*

ox-land (oks'land), *n* In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of an ox; an oxgang or oxgate It was a descriptive term by which land was often granted, and carried the buildings on the land as a part thereof It varied in area according to the local customs of husbandry and the arableness of the soil but in general it may be regarded as amounting to about fifteen acres more or less.

That the eight-ox plough was the normal plough and not, as you suggest, an exceptional plough "of double strength," is sufficiently shown by the fact that eight *oxlands*, and not four constitute a "plough land
Isaac Taylor, Athenæum, No 3082, p 671.

oxlip (ok'slip), *n.* [Prop **oxslip*, formerly *oxelap*, esp in pl *oxelips*, < ME **oxeslyppe*, < AS. *oxanslyppe*, *oxan slyppe*, oxlip, < *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, ox, + *slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, etc : see *cowslip*, of similar formation.] The variety *elatior* of the common primrose, *Primula veris*, in which the limb of the corolla is broader and flatter and the flowers are raised on a common peduncle. By many it is considered a distinct species

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlips* and the nodding violet grows
Shak M N D, II 1 250

oxman (oks'man), *n* ; pl *oxmen* (-men) A man who drives or tends a yoke of oxen. [Eng]

Oxen are still used as beasts of labour on many South Downs farms. I met the *oxman* with his team a few days ago *N and Q*, 7th ser, II 317

ox-mushroom (oks'mush″rōm). *n* A name sometimes given to very large specimens of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris.*

Oxon. An abbreviation of *Oxonia* (or *Oxonæ*), a Middle Latin name for Oxford in England, noted

for its university, or of *Oxoniensis*, belonging to Oxford sometimes placed after an academic degree conferred by that seat of learning as, D C L *Oxon*

Oxonian (ok-sō'ni-an), *a* and *n*. [< NL ML *Oxonia*, a Latinized form of AS. *Oxnaford*, *Oxnaforda* (ME *Oxenford*, *Oxenforth*, E *Oxford*), lit 'oxen's-ford,' < *oxena*, gen pl of *oxa*, ox, + *ford*, ford see *ford*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Oxford —**Oxonian button-over.** See the quotation [Eng]

I've been selling *Oxonian button-overs* ("Oxonian" shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes) at 3s 6d and 4s, but they was really good, and soled and heeled *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 49

II. *n* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Oxford: a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford —**2** An Oxonian button-over. [Eng]

Not long since I had a pair of very good *Oxonians* that had been new welted, and the very first day I had them on sale it was a dull drizzly day —a lad tried to pelg them *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 48

oxpecker (oks'pek'ėr), *n* An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, or family *Buphagidæ*: so called from its habit of alighting on cattle to peck for food See cut under *Buphaga*

ox-pith† (oks'pith), *n*. Marrow. *Marston.*

ox-ray (oks'rā), *n* A batoid fish, the horned ray, *Cephaloptera* or *Dicerobatis gunnia* [Eng]

ox-reim (oks'rīm), *n* [Appar. adapted from a S African D **osriem*, < *os*, ox, + *riem* (= G *riemen*), a strap, thong] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, etc

ox-shoe (oks'shō), *n*. A flat piece of iron, with or without calks, shaped to one part of the hoof of an ox and pierced with holes near the outer edge to receive the wrought-iron flat-headed clinch-nails used to fasten it

ox-skin† (oks'skin), *n*. [Also dial. *oskin*, < *ox* + *skin*, equiv to *hide*[2], taken as equiv. to *hide*[3].] A hide of land. *Halliwell*

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Conquerour, sets downe in the history the roof another kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to understand some akers (saith he) make a yard of land five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plough can well till in a yeare, in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an *oxe skinne* *Hopton*, Baculum Geodæticum (1614)

ox-sole (oks'sōl), *n*. The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

ox-stall (oks'stâl), *n* [< ME *oxestalle*, < *ox* + *stall*[1].] A stall or stand for oxen

ox-team (oks'tēm), *n*. A team of oxen.

And good man Sangar, whose industrious hand
With *Ox-team* tills his tributary land
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Captaines.

oxter (oks'ter), *n* [Formerly also *ockster*, < ME **oxte* (†), < AS *ōhsta*, *ōcusta*, the armpit, cf. *ōrn* = OHG *wohsana*, armpit; cf L *axis*, axis, dim **axila*, *āla*, armpit, wing, etc : see *axis*, *axile*, etc] The armpit, also, the embrace of the arms

Wi' a Bible under their *oxter* and a speerit o' prayer in their heart. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thrawn Janet

oxter (oks'tėr), *v. t.* [< *oxter*, *n*] To support under the arm; embrace with the arms [Scotch]

The priest he was *oxter'd*, the clerk he was carried,
And that's how Meg o' the Mill was married
Burns, Meg o the Mill

ox-tongue (oks'tung), *n* [< ME *oxe tunge*.] **1** The tongue of an ox —**2** One of several plants with rough tongue-shaped leaves, especially *Picris* (*Helminthia*) *echioides*, and the alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis* Compare *buglossum* —**3** A name sometimes given to the anlace, braquemart, and similar short broadswords

oxy[1] (ok'si), *a* [< *ox* + *-y*[1]] Of or pertaining to an ox, resembling an ox; bovine [Rare]

He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended brest The *oxy* sinew close he drew *Chapman*, Iliad, iv 139

oxy[2] (ok'si), *a* [Appar. an irreg var of **ousy* for *oozy*] Wet, soft; spongy: applied to land *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

oxyacanthous (ok'si-a-kan'thus), *a* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine] In *bot*, furnished with many sharp thorns or prickles

oxyacid (ok'si-as-id), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *acid*] An acid containing oxygen Also called *oxacid*

Oxyæna (ok-si-ē'nā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-æna*, a fem termination] The typical genus of *Oxyænidæ* There are several species, as *O. morsitans*, *O. lupina*, *O. forcipata*

Oxyænidæ (ok-si-en'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oxyæna* + *-idæ*] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene of North America, belonging to the suborder *Creodonta*, and typified by the genus *Oxyæna* They had the back upper molar transverse, the preceding ones sectorial, and all the lower ones sectorial

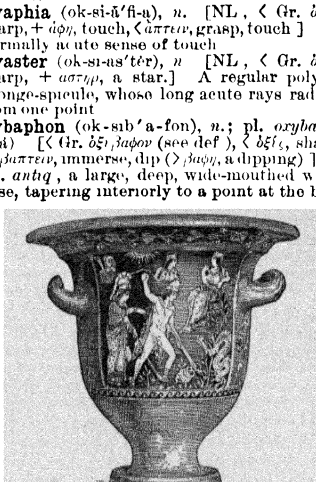
oxyæsthesia (ok'si-es-thē'si-a), *n*. [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses see *æsthesia*] Abnormally acute sensibility, hyperæsthesia. Also written *oryesthesia*

oxyanthracene (ok-si-an'thra-sēn), *n*. [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E *anthracene*] Same as *anthraquinone*.

oxyaphia (ok-si-ā'fi-a), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἁφή*, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, grasp, touch] Abnormally acute sense of touch

oxyaster (ok-si-as'tėr), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A regular polyact sponge-spicule, whose long acute rays radiate from one point

oxybaphon (ok-sib'a-fon), *n.*; pl. *oxybapha* (-fa) [< Gr. *ὀξύβαφον* (see def), < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βαπτειν*, immerse, dip (> *βαφή*, a dipping)] In *Gr. antiq*, a large, deep, wide-mouthed wine-vase, tapering interiorly to a point at the base



Greek Oxybaphon with combat between Cadmus and the Theban dragon

and resembling in use and sometimes in shape the crater, but in the main convex instead of concave in vertical profile, and having its two handles immediately below the rim.

The additional discovery of two pieces of ærude one among the ashes in the *oxybaphon*—proves that the inhumation of the first and the cremation of the second must be accepted as contemporary events *Athenæum*, No 3231, p 424

Oxybaphus (ok-sib'a-fus), *n* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), so called in allusion to the enlarged involucre, < Gr *ὀξύβαφον*, a vase: see *oxybaphon*] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Nyctagineæ*, the tribe *Mirabilieæ*, and the subtribe *Boerhaaviæ*, having a short perianth and involucre with connate bracts There are about 24 species, chiefly of western North and South America, a few as *O. albidus* eastward in the United States They are erect or prostrate branching herbs with opposite leaves, and small white, pink, or scarlet flowers A gardeners' name for plants of the genus is *umbrellawort*

Oxybelus (ok-sib'e-lus), *n* [NL (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βέλος*, an arrow.] A genus of wasps of the family *Crabronida* The submarginal is confluent with the first discoidal cell, or separated from it by a faint nervure only the postscutellum is slate with a membranous appendage on each side, and the metathorax has a curved spine near the base There are about 30 European and 12 American species of these wasps, of active habits, small size, dark color, with usually white spots on the abdomen, and they prey in the main upon dipterous insects

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep'si-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on] Abnormal acuteness of vision

oxycalcium (ok-si-kal'si-um), *a*. [< *oxy(gen)* + *calcium*] Noting the combined action of calcium and oxygen —**oxycalcium light** Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*)

oxycarpous (ok-si-kär'pus), *a* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot*, bearing or characterized by sharp-pointed fruit

oxycephaly (ok-si-sef'a-li), *n* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κεφαλή*, head] The character of a skull having a high vertical index, hypsicephaly

oxychlorid, oxychloride (ok-si-klō'rid, -rid or -rid), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *chlorid*] A compound of a metallic chlorid with oxygen: as, *oxychlorids* of iron, tin, etc

oxy-coal-gas (ok'si-kōl'gas), *a*. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture or combination of oxygen and coal-gas

By means of the *oxy coal gas* flame we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off *J N Lockyer*, Harper's Mag, LXXVIII 582.

Oxycoccus (ok-si-kok'us), *n* [NL (Persoon, 1801), < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Vaccinaceæ* and the tribe *Euvaccineæ*, known by its eight blunt awnless anthers, four-celled berries, and deeply or completely four-parted revolute corolla; the cranberry There are 2 species, natives of the northern hemisphere They are smooth and prostrate vine like shrubs, rooting in the mud or moss of swamps, and sending up short erect stems clad with small alternate evergreen leaves, and bearing nodding rose colored flowers, mostly solitary and terminal followed by edible acid crimson berries This genus has often been included in *Vaccinium* *O* (*Vaccinium*) *macrocarpus* is the ordinary American cranberry, *O. palustris*, the European cranberry See *cranberry* and *Vaccinaceæ*

oxycrate (ok'si-krāt), *n* [< Gr. *ὀξύκρατον*, sour wine mixed with water, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crater*] A mixture of water and vinegar [Rare]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage *Wiseman*

oxyd, oxyde, *n* See *oxid, oxide*

oxydactyl, oxydactyle (ok-si-dak'til), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δακτύλος*, finger, toe see *dactyl*] **I.** *a*. Having slender toes not dilated at the ends applied specifically to a group of batrachians, in distinction from *platydactyl* or *discodactyl*

II *n* Any member of the *Oxydactyla*

Oxydactyla (ok-si-dak'ti-lą), *n pl* [NL : see *oxydactyl*] A division of phaneroglossate batrachians, containing those which are oxydactyl distinguished from *Platydactyla*

Oxydendrum (ok-si-den'drum), *n*. [NL. (A P de Candolle, 1839), < Gr *ὀξύς*, sour, + *δένδρον*, tree] A genus of the gamopetalous order *Ericaceæ* and the tribe *Andromedeæ*, characterized by the needle-shaped seeds and two-bracted persistent unchanged calyx of separate sepals. There is but one species, *O. arboreum*, a tree from 15 to 40 feet high, native of rich woods from Pennsylvania southward, mostly in the Alleghanies It bears leaves resembling those of the beech, white egg shaped flowers in terminal panicles of long one sided racemes, followed by small woody five angled capsules, with many minute seeds Its hard, close grained wood is used for tool handles, bearings of machinery, etc The tree is called *sorrel tree* or *sour wood* also *elk tree*

oxydiact (ok-si-dī'akt), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] **I.** *a*. In sponges, having three axes and two pointed rays lying in one straight line; oxyhexact with four of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n*. An oxydiact sponge-spicule.

oxyfluoride (ok-si-flo'ō-rid or -rid), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *fluoride*] A compound of an oxid and a fluoride: as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

oxygen (ok'si-jen), *n* [< F. *oxygène* = Sp *oxígeno* = Pg. *oxygeneo* = It. *ossigeno*, *ossigene*, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + √ *γεν*, producing see *-gen.*] **1.** Chemical symbol, O; atomic weight, 16 An element discovered by Priestley in 1774, who called it *dephlogisticated air* It was finally called *oxygen* by Lavoisier, because supposed to be present in all acids Further investigation, however, has proved that this is not the case Oxygen is a chemical element existing as a permanent gas, colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and somewhat heavier than atmospheric air. It is soluble in water, which at a temperature of 60° F dissolves $\frac{1}{25}$ of its volume of oxygen Oxygen combines very readily with most of the elements, and forms oxids with all of them except fluorin The act of combination is so energetic in many cases as to evolve light and heat the phenomena of combustion In other cases, as in the tarnishing or rusting of metals and the decay of animal or vegetable substances, oxidation takes place so slowly that, while the result is the same, the heat evolved at one time is not enough to produce luminous effects or even to be sensible Free or uncombined oxygen is essential to all animal and vegetable life. Animal heat and muscular energy are results of a slow combustion produced in all parts of the system by oxygen carried in the blood from the lungs In sunlight oxygen is exhaled by growing plants, but a certain quantity is assimilated and is essential to life Oxygen is the most widely distributed and abundant element in nature, it constitutes almost one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, which is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen with small amounts of other substances Water contains about 89 per cent of it by weight, and it is found in most animal and vegetable products, acids, oxids, and salts The rocks which make up most of the earth's crust contain between 40 and 50 per cent. of oxygen Under certain conditions oxygen may be made to pass into an allotropic or condensed form called *ozone*

It was Lavoisier who gave to this curious kind of air or gas the name of *Oxygen*, by which it is now universally known, and it was he, too, who first showed, by the most conclusive experiments, what was really the composition of atmospheric air His determination of the constitution of the air was made in the year 1777 *Huxley*, Physiography, p 78

2 A manufacturers' name for bleaching-powder *Simmonds*

oxygenate (ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t*; pret. and pp *oxygenated*, ppr *oxygenating*. [< *oxygen* + *-ate*[2]] **1** To mix with oxygen, impregnate or saturate with oxygen. as, the blood is *oxygenated*

in the lungs —2 Same as *oxidate* —**Oxygenated water**, hydrogen peroxid in water

oxygenation (ok'si-je-nā'shon) *n* [< *oxygenate* + *-ion*] 1 The process or act of oxygenating, or impregnating or saturating with oxygen —2 Same as *oxidation*.

oxygenator (ok'si-jen-ā-tor) *n* [< *oxygenate* + *-or*[1]] Same as *oxidator*

oxygenic (ok'si-jen'ik) *a* [< *oxygen* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to oxygen

oxygenizable (ok'si-jen-ī-za-bl), *a* [< *oxygenize* + *-able*] Capable of being oxygenized Also spelled *oxygenisable*

oxygenize (ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *oxygenized*, ppr *oxygenizing*. [< *oxygen* + *-ize*] To oxygenate Also spelled *oxygenise*

oxygenizement (ok'si-jen-īz-ment), *n* [< *oxygenize* + *-ment*] Oxidation. Also spelled *oxygenisement*

oxygenizer (ok'si-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* That which oxidates or converts into an oxid Also spelled *oxygeniser*

oxygenous (ok-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< *oxygen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen, containing oxygen

> The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an *oxygenous* rather than a carbonaceous character
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p 213.

oxygeusia (ok-si-jo'si-ä), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γεῦσις*, sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste, see *gust*[2].] Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossus (ok-si-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue] 1. In *herpet*, a remarkable genus of firmisternal batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing Asiatic frogs whose tongue is angulate behind, whence the name —2 In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*, with one species, *O. subcyaneus*, of Brazil *Chaudoir*, 1843.—3 In *ornith*, same as *Mnioti'ta* *Swainson*, 1827.

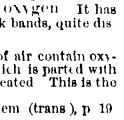
oxygnathous (ok-sig'nā-thus), *a* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch*, having the jaws smooth or only finely striated noting the *Limacidæ*, *Vitrinidæ*, etc.

oxygon, oxygone (ok'si-gon, -gon), *n* [< Gr *ὀξυγώνιος*, acute-angled, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γωνία*, angle] In *geom*, a triangle having three acute angles

oxygonal (ok-sig'ō-nal), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-al*] Oxygonal

oxygonial (ok-si-gō'ni-al), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-ial*] Acute-angled

Oxygyrus (ok-si-jī'rus), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γῦρος*, a ring, circle] A genus of heteropods of the family *Atlantidæ*. The small spiral shells of *O. keraudrenii* occur in abundance in globigerina-ooze



Oxygyrus keraudrenii

oxyhemoglobin (ok-si-hem-ō-glō'bin), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *hemoglobin*] Hemoglobin united with oxygen in loose combination, 1 gram of hemoglobin taking up 1 76 cubic centimeters of oxygen It has a characteristic spectrum with two dark bands, quite distinct from that of reduced hemoglobin

> Crystals obtained under free access of air contain oxygen in loose chemical combination, which is parted with in a vacuum or when the former are heated This is the *oxyhæmoglobin* of Hoppe
> *Frey*, Histol and Histochem (trans), p 19

oxyhexact (ok-si-hek'sakt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἐξ* = E *six*, + *ακτις*, a ray] **I.** *a* In sponges, having three axes and six pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a double square pyramid, as a sponge-spicule

II. *n.* An oxyhexact sponge-spicule

oxyhexaster (ok'si-hek-sas'ter), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *hexaster*.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays are pointed

oxyhydrogen (ok-si-hī'drō-jen), *a* [< *oxy(gen)* + *hydrogen*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen as, *oxyhydrogen* gas —**Oxyhydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe*, 1 —**Oxyhydrogen lamp**, a lamp in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are commingled and burned, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light **Oxyhydrogen light**, the lime light, the Drummond light **Oxyhydrogen microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators

Oxylebiinæ (ok-si-leb-i-ī'nē) *n. pl* [NL., < *Oxylebius* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, exemplified by the genus *Oxylebius*, with the head pointed, the preopercle with two or three spines, and with three anal spines

Oxylebius (ok-si-lē'bi-us), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *λεβίας* or *λάβραξ*, a kind of fish] The only genus of *Oxylebiinæ*, containing one species, *O pictus*, a handsome fish of small size, found on the Pacific coast of the United States

oxymel (ok'si-mel), *n.* [< L. *oxymeli*, < Gr *ὀξυμέλι*, a mixture of vinegar and honey, < *ὀξύς*, acid, sour (< *ὄξος*, sour wine), + *μέλι*, honey· see *mell*[2]] A mixture of vinegar or acetic acid and honey —**Oxymel of squill**, vinegar of squill with honey

oxymoron (ok-si-mō'ron), *n* , pl. *oxymora* (-ra) [< L. *oxymorus*, < Gr *ὀξύμωρος*, in neut *ὀξύμωρον*, an expression that seems absurd but has a point, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, quick, clever, + *μωρός*, foolish] In *rhet*, a figure consisting in adding to a word an epithet or qualification apparently contradictory, in general, close connection of two words seemingly opposed to each other (as, *cruel kindness*, to make *haste slowly*); an expression made epigrammatic or pointed by seeming self-contradictory.

oxymuriate† (ok-si-mū'ri-āt), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *muriate*] Same as *chlorid* formerly so called on the erroneous assumption that muriatic acid was an oxygen acid, and that chlorin differed from it in containing more oxygen

oxymuriatic† (ok-si-mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* [< *oxymuriate* + *-ic*] Being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid formerly applied to chlorin See *oxymuriate*.

oxyntic (ok-sin'tik), *a.* [< Gr **ὀξυντός*, verbal adj of *ὀξύνειν*, make sharp, make acid (< *ὀξύς*, sharp), + *-ic*.] Rendering acid —**Oxyntic cells**, the ovoid or parietal cells of the cardiac gland, which have been supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid —**Oxyntic glands**, the cardiac glands of the stomach or, more generally, any gastric glands secreting hydrochloric acid

> The glands which possess these acid forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) *oxyntic glands* (*ὀξύνειν*, to render acid)
> *Encyc Brit*, XVII 674

ox-yoke (oks'yōk), *n.* A yoke for oxen. See *yoke*

Oxyopes (ok-si-ō'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Oxyopidæ*, having the eyes placed in four rows Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. tardans* is an example.

oxyopia (ok-si-ō'pi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀξυωπία*, sharp-sightedness, < *ὀξυώπης*, sharp-sighted, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye] Abnormal acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina

Oxyopidæ (ok-si-op'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL (Thorell, 1869), < *Oxyopes* + *-idæ*] A family of spiders of the superfamily *Citigradæ*, closely allied to the *Lycosidæ*, having the eyes in three or four rows, the four middle ones forming a trapezium which is narrower behind This family comprises 3 genera, the species of which are found on plants and low shrubs, and are very swift runners

oxyopy (ok'si-ō-pi), *n* Same as *oxyopia*

oxyosphresia (ok'si-os-frē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὀσφρησις*, a smelling, smell see *osphresiology*] Morbid acuteness of the sense of smell Also *oxyosphrasia*

oxypentact (ok-si-pen'takt), *a* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πέντε*, five, + *ακτίς*, ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and five pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a single square pyramid, oxyhexact with one ray rudimentary or wanting

II. *n* An oxypentact sponge-spicule

oxyphonia (ok-si-fō'ni-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύφωνια*, sharpness of voice, < *ὀξύφωνος*, sharp-voiced, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *φωνή*, voice] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxyphony (ok'si-fō-ni), *n* Same as *oxyphonia*.

oxyphyllous (ok-si-fil'us), *a* [< Gr *ὀξύφυλλος*, having pointed leaves, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, pointed, + *φύλλον*, leaf] Having acuminated leaves. *Thomas*, Med Dict

Oxypoda (ok-sip'ō-dä), *n* [NL (Mannerheim, 1830), < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] A genus of rove-beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ* It is one of the largest genera, with over 200 species, represented in all parts of the globe; many are European, but only three have been found in North America. They vary much in habits, being found on fungi in vegetable debris, in ants' nests, under moss, dead leaves, or bark, etc

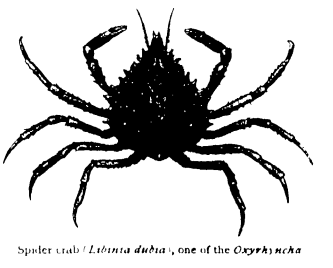
Oxypogon (ok-si-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πώγων*, beard] A genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing humming-birds with a pointed crest and beard, as *O lindeni* of Venezuela, and *O guerini* of Colombia, helmet-crests *J Gould*, 1848

oxypycnos (ok-si-pik'nos), *n* [< Gr *ὀξύπυκνος*, of one higher than the *πύκνον*, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πύκνον*, a small interval, neut of *πυκνός*, close] In *anc. Gr* and *medieval music*, a tetrachord in which the short step or semitone lay at the upper end, also, a mode composed of such tetrachords

oxyrhine (ok'si-rin), *a* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose] Having a sharp snout· as, the *oxyrhine* frog, *Rana arcadica*

oxyrhynch (ok'si-ringk), *n* [< NL *Oxyrhynchus*, q v] 1. A crab with a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab or maioid, any member of the *Oxyrhyncha* —2 The oxyrhynchus, a fish, the mizdeh

Oxyrhyncha (ok-si-ring'ka), *n pl.* [NL., neut pl see *Oxyrhynchus*] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, having usually a triangular cephalothorax with projecting ros-



Spider crab (*Libinia dubia*), one of the *Oxyrhyncha*

trum (whence the name), nine pairs of gills, and the male genital pores on the last pair of thoracic legs; the maioid crabs The species crawl about but do not swim, and many of them are known as *spider crabs* Also called *Maiadea*

Oxyrhynchidæ (ok-si-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Oxyrhynchus* + *-idæ*] In *ornith*, a family of clamatorial passerine birds, named from the genus *Oxyrhynchus* They are usually included in *Tyrannidæ*, differing only in the conic-acute instead of hooked bill

oxyrhynchous (ok-si-ring'kus), *a* [< Gr. *ὀξύρυγχος*, sharp-nosed (noting a kind of sturgeon), also sharp-pointed, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak] Having a sharp snout or pointed beak, oxyrhine; maioid, as a crab

Oxyrhynchus (ok-si-ring'kus), *n* [NL., prop **Oxyrhynchus* see *oxyrhynchous*] 1 [*l c*] A celebrated Egyptian fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*, the mizdeh, formerly reverenced throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Hathor It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed. See *Mormyrus* —2 In *ornith*, a genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, having a long straight conic-acute bill, and green plumage with orange crown *O frater* is a Central American species. *Temminck*, 1820 —3. A genus of reptiles *Spix*, 1824 —4 In *entom* · (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing a few East Indian species *Schonherr*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ*, characterized by the cylindric produced and attenuate neck *Rondani*, 1840

Oxyria (ok-sir'i-ä), *n* [NL (Hill, 1765), so called from the acid leaves, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Polygonaceæ* and the tribe *Rumiceæ*, characterized by a four-parted perianth There are 2 species, low perennial herbs, native in arctic and high northern regions of the whole world, and on the higher mountains of Europe, Asia and America They bear long-stalked kidney shaped radical leaves, and panicled racemes of small greenish flowers on a slender and usually leafless stem They are called *mountain sorrel*, in allusion to their place of growth and to their acid sorrel like leaves.

oxyrrhodin, oxyrrhodine (ok-si-rō'din), *n.* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas *Dunglison*.

oxysaccharum (ok-si-sak'a-rum), *n.* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *σακχαρον*, sugar] A mixture of vinegar and sugar

oxysalt (ok'si-sâlt), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *salt*[1]] A salt of an oxyacid. See *oxyacid*. Also spelled *oxisalt*

Oxystomata (ok-si-stō'ma-tä), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl of *oxystomatus* see *oxystomatous*.] In *Crustacea*, a superfamily of crabs The cephalothorax is rounded the buccal frame is triangular, the frontal region does not project, and the male genital pores are on the last pair of thoracic legs. The box crabs, *Calappidæ*, are an example Also called *Leucosiadea*

oxystomatous (ok-si-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL *oxystomatus*, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *στόμα*, mouth] Having the mouth or mouth-parts produced, pointed, or sharp, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Oxystomata*

oxystome (ok'si-stōm), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Same as *oxystomatous*.

II. *n* Any member of the *Oxystomata*

oxystrongylous (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *a* Constituting or having the form of an oxystrongylus, as a sponge-spicule

oxystrongylus (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *n*, pl *oxystrongyli* (-lī) [NL, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + NL *strongylus*, q. v.] In sponges, a supporting or megasclerous spicule like a strongylus, but sharp at each end *Sollas*

oxysulphid, oxysulphide (ok-si-sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphid*] A sulphid in which one atom of sulphur is replaced by oxygen, as, antimony *oxysulphid*, Sb_2OS_2

oxysulphuret (ok-si-sul'fū-ret), *n* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphuret*] Same as *oxysulphid*

Oxytelinæ (ok-sit-e-lī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oxytelus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ*, typified by the genus *Oxytelus* It is a large group of some 15 genera, having the prothoracic stigmata invisible, antennæ inserted under the lateral margin of the front, the labrum corneous, usually with membranous appendages, no ocelli, abdomen of seven distinct segments, anterior coxæ conical and prominent, and tarsi of five or three joints

Oxytelus (ok-sit'e-lus), *n* [NL (Gravenhorst, 1802)] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the *Oxytelinæ*, having the head, thorax, and elytra strongly punctate and rugose It is a large and wide-spread genus of over 100 species, found in all quarters of the globe 13 are North American Many of them are most abundant in dung

oxytetract (ok-si-tet'rakt), *a* and *n* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τετρα-*, four, + *ακτίς*, ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and four pointed rays, representing the edges of a square pyramid; oxyhexact with two of the rays rudimentary or wanting

II. *n* An oxytetract sponge-spicule

oxytocic (ok-si-tos'ik), *a* and *n* [< Gr *ὀξυτόκιον*, a medicine to produce quick delivery, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, quick, + *τόκος*, parturition, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth] **I.** *a.* That serves or tends to induce or accelerate parturition

Indian hemp is credited I believe justly, with *oxytocic* properties *R Barnes*, Dis of Women, p 170

II. *n* A medicine or drug that tends to accelerate parturition

In some individuals it [quinine] produces an erythematous eruption, and it is also known to act as an *oxytocic* *Encyc Brit*, XX 186

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *a* and *n* [< Gr *ὀξύτονος*, having the acute accent on the final syllable, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *τόνος*, accent see *tone*] **I.** *a* In *gram*, especially *Gr gram* (*a*) Having or characterized by the acute accent on the last syllable

On the last syllable of an *oxytone* word, when in the connection of discourse its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent.
J Hadley, Essays, p 111

(*b*) Causing a word to take the acute accent on the final syllable as, an *oxytone* suffix.

II. *n* A word which has the acute accent on the last syllable

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *v t*, pret and pp *oxytoned*, ppr *oxytoning* [< *oxytone*, *a*] In *gram*, to pronounce or write with the acute accent on the final syllable as, to *oxytone* a word

oxytonesis (ok'si-tō-nē'sis), *n* [< Gr *ὀξυτόνησις*, a marking with an acute accent, < *ὀξυτονεῖν*, mark or pronounce with an acute accent on the final syllable, < *ὀξύτονος*, having the acute accent on the final syllable: see *oxytone*, *a*] Pronunciation or notation of a word with the acute accent on the final syllable *Amer Jour Philol*, IX 15

oxytonical (ok-si-ton'i-kal), *a* [< *oxytone* + *-ical*] Same as *oxytone*

oxytonize (ok'si-tōn-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *oxytonized*, ppr *oxytonizing* [< *oxytone* + *-ize*] To render oxytone

A demonstrative particle, pa or pe, is found before almost every noun and in some verbs also There is also a tendency to *oxytonize* many words, especially substantives, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages
Science, IX 412

Oxytricha (ok-sit'ri-ka), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair] **1** The typical genus of *Oxytrichidæ* Several species of these animalcules are found both in fresh and in salt water They are soft and plastic, without caudal setæ, and with fine large ventral setæ *O pellionella* is an example

2. [*l c*] Any member of this genus

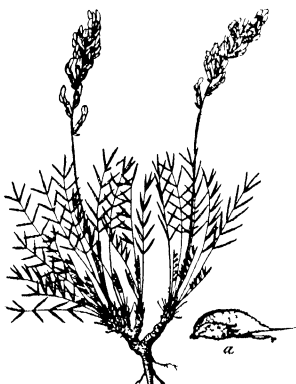
Oxytrichidæ (ok-si-trik'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Oxytricha* + *-idæ*] A large family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, containing *Oxytricha* and more than 20 other genera of free-swimming animalcules which are among the most highly specialized of their order, or, indeed, of their class The numerous species inhabit either fresh or salt water, and some of them are known as *hackle animalcules* Also *Oxytrichina*

oxytrichine (ok-sit'ri-kin), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Resembling or relating to an oxytricha, or pertaining to the *Oxytrichidæ*

II. *n* Any animalcule of the family *Oxytrichidæ*

oxytrope (ok'si-trōp), *n* A plant of the genus *Oxytropis*

Oxytropis (ok-sit'rō-pis), *n* [NL (A P de Candolle, 1802), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρόπις*, keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn see *trope*] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and the subtribe *Astragaleæ*, distinguished from *Astragalus* by the sharp appendage on the keel-petals There are about 200 species, in cold or mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, and North America They are herbs



Flowering Plant of Loco-weed (*Oxytropis Lamberti*) *a* the fruit

or shrubs sometimes set with stiff spines They bear pinnate leaves and violet, purple, white, or yellowish flowers in racemes or spikes. *O Lamberti* of the Rocky Mountain region, one of the loco weeds, is a handsome large-flowered example Many species are suitable for the flower garden, especially for rockwork and borders Some Old World species, as *O pilosa* have claims as pasture herbs in barren soil The name is sometimes Anglicized as *oxytrope* See *crazy weed* and *loco weed*

oxytylotate (ok-si-til'o-tāt), *a* [< *oxytylote* + *-ate*¹] Sharp at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule, having the character of an oxytylote

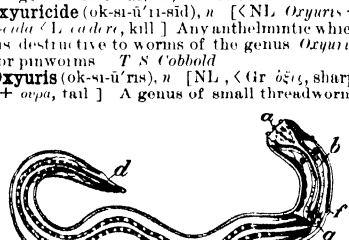
oxytylote (ok-sit'i-lōt), *n* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τύλος*, a knob, knot] A sponge-spicule of the simple rhabdous type, tylotate or knobbed at one end and sharp at the other, like a common pin

Oxyura (ok-si-ū'ra), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail] A genus of ducks same as *Erismatura*

oxyuric (ok-si-ū'rik), *a* [< NL *Oxyur(is)* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to or caused by *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the pinworm or threadworm of the large intestine as, *oxyuric* irritation

oxyuricide (ok-si-ū'ri-sīd), *n* [< NL *Oxyuris* + *-cida* < L *cædere*, kill] Any anthelmintic which is destructive to worms of the genus *Oxyuris*, or pinworms *T S Cobbold*

Oxyuris (ok-si-ū'ris), *n* [NL, < Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail] A genus of small threadworms



Pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) magnified

a mouth, *b* pharynx, *c*, beginning, and *d*, end of intestine intermediate part not figured, *e* genital aperture, *f* penis, *g* vessels, their receptacle

or nematoids of the family *Ascaridæ*, founded by Rudolphi in 1809, the pinworms *O vermicularis* infests the rectum, the female is half an inch long, the male much smaller.

oxyurous (ok-si-ū'rus), *a* [< Gr *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *οὐρά*, tail] Having a sharp tail, or pointed behind

oxyus (ok'si-us), *n* [NL, < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp] In sponges, a fusiform or spindle-shaped supporting spicule or megasclere, such as occurs in the genus *Spongilla*

oyapock (ō'ya-pok), *n.* A Brazilian opossum same as *yapok*

oye (oi), *n* Same as *oe*²

oyer (ō'yėr), *n.* [< AF *oyer*, OF *oir*, *ouir*, F *ouïr*, < L *audire*, hear: see *audient*] **1.** In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes —**2** The production of a document or copy of a document which an adversary has mentioned in his pleading, anciently, the hearing of the reading of such document In early times often called *oyer and determiner*

He may crave *oyer* of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought that is, to hear it read to him, the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves *Blackstone*, Com, III xv

Court of oyer and terminer [OF *oyer et terminer*, hear and determine], a court for the trial of indictments in England, held under a commission by virtue of which the judges have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine specified offenses, usually all treasons, felonies and misdemeanors. In some of the United States the name has been adopted for the higher criminal courts of corresponding jurisdiction

oyes, oyez (ō'yes, ō'yez) [< AF OF *oyez*, 2d pers pl impv of *oyer*, F *ouïr*, hear see *oyer*] Hear! the introduction to a proclamation made by an officer of a law-court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention it is thrice repeated: occasionally used as a substantive, in the sense of 'exclamation' or 'proclamation'

And there with all commaunded his heraude to make an *oyes* *Hall*, Hen VIII, an 1

On whose bright crest Fame, with her loud'st *oyes*, Cries, "This is he!" *Shak*, T and C, iv 5 149

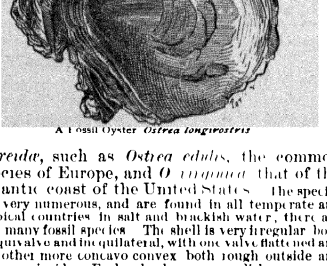
oyleţ, *n* See *oilet*

oynount, *n.* An obsolete variant of *onion* *Chaucer*

oyst, *n* A Middle English form of *use*

oyset, *t* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyster (oi'stėr), *n* [Early mod E also *oister*, *oistre*, < ME *oyster*, *oystre*, *oystre*, *eyster*, *ostyre*, < OF *oistre*, *ouistre*, *huistre*, F. *huître* = Pr Sp Pg. *ostra* = It *ostrica*, now *ostrica* = AS *ōstre* = D *oester* (> G *üster*, now *auster*) = Icel Sw *ostra* = Dan. *østers*, < L *ostrea*, f, rarely *ostreum*, neut, < Gr *ὄστρεον*, an oyster, named from its hard shell (cf *ὄστρακον*, a shell, potsherd, earthen vessel see *ostracize*, etc), akin to *ὀστέον*, a bone, shell, L *os* (*oss-*), a bone see *os*¹] **1** An edible bivalve mollusk of the family



A Fossil Oyster *Ostrea longirostris*

Ostreidæ, such as *Ostrea edulis*, the common species of Europe, and *O virginica* that of the Atlantic coast of the United States The species are very numerous, and are found in all temperate and tropical countries in salt and brackish water, there are also many fossil species The shell is very irregular both inequivalve and inequilateral, with one valve flattened and the other more concavo-convex both rough outside and nacreous inside Each valve has one purplish eye or spot showing where the single adductorial muscle is attached oysters being thus monomyarian The grisly button shaped body in the flesh is this ligament The soft greenish substance corresponds to a liver The fluted layers around a part of the body are the gills or breathing organs Oysters have sex, and are very prolific They spawn in north temperate countries in May and June, during which period and for some time afterward they are not so good for food, whence the common saying that oysters are not eatable in those months which have no *r* in their names The spawn or fry is called *spat* or *spet* Oysters are now very extensively cultivated the resulting stock being superior to the natural oyster Starfishes and some carnivorous gastropods (see *borer*) are among the great obstacles to success with which oyster culture has to contend Oysters feed upon a great many different aquatic organisms of minute size In confinement they eat corn meal greedily See cuts under *ciborium*, *integropalliate*, and *Ostrea*

Oysters in Couy, *oysters* in grauey, your helthe to renewe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 171.

But thilke text heeld he nat worth an *oystre*
Chaucer, Prol to C. T, l. 182.

It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their name to eat an *oyster*
Butler, Dyet's Dry Dinner (1599). (*Bartlett.*)

The tongue of a Purple [a murex or some such shell] is about the length of a finger, so sharp and hard that he can open therewith the shell of an *oyster*
Sandys, Travailes, p 168.

2. One of many other bivalves of the same order, but of a different family Thus, the pearl-oyster belongs to the *Aviculidæ*.—**3.** The oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the side-bone of a turkey or similar bird —**4** Figuratively, some profit or advantage which one may seize and hold [Slang.] —**A choking or stopping oyster†**, a reply that leaves one nothing to say, as if choked with an oyster too large to swallow

At an other season, to a feloe laiyng to his rebuke that he was ouer dentife of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue *a stoppyng oustre*
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 61

Herewithall his wife, to make up my mouth,
Not onely her husband's taunting tale avouth,
But thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth
Checks and *choking oysters*
J Heywood's Proverbs, xi

Bench oyster, an oyster sold at a lunch-counter as a fancy or extra grade —**Blue Point oyster**, originally, an oyster obtained off Blue Point, near Great South Bay, Long Island, now, any oyster from the south shore of Long Island, whether native or transplanted They are commonly called *Blue Points*, and the name is popularly but wrongly supposed to refer to the large dark bluish "eye" on the inside of the shell These oysters are of small size, but very delicate and well flavored —**Box oyster**, an oyster from seven to ten years old, of handsome round shape, not less than three inches wide and five inches long It is the second grade in the New York market, inferior to Saddlerock, and superior to cullings and bushel oysters. The name is due to the fact that they used to be shipped in boxes instead of barrels. [Connecticut and New York.]—**Bushel oysters**, oysters of inferior quality, sold by the bushel They form the fourth grade in the New York market, rated below Saddlerock, box and cullings —**California oyster**, *Ostrea lurida* of the Pacific coast of North America. —**Canadian oyster**, a northern oyster which has been distinguished by the name *Ostrea canadensis* —**Cape oyster**, an oyster obtained from Cape Cod or vicinity, a kind of northern native or hard oyster Also called *Capes* [Boston, Massachusetts.] —**Cat's-tongue oyster**, a very narrow and elongated oyster The habit of growing in the erect position, where the banks are prolific and undisturbed, crowds the oysters together, so that under such conditions they do not have a chance to expand laterally —**Cockscomb oyster** Same as *cockscomb*, 3 —**Cove oyster** *(a)* A name of oysters growing singly in or scattered over coves, creeks, bays, old planting grounds, etc., too sparsely to be taken by the ordinary method of tonging but captured singly in from four to eight feet of water with tapers Such oysters are usually large and fat, and are commonly called *coves* *(b)* Among packers, steamed oysters packed in hermetically sealed cans a trade name —**Dragon oyster**, a small but delicate oyster from New Haven harbor (named from *Dragon*, nickname of the oystering village of Fair Haven) [New Eng.]—**English oyster**, the common European oyster, *Ostrea edulis* —**Hard oyster**, the native northern oyster of the United States.—**Mangrove oyster**, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangrove-trees, as in Florida —**Mountain-oyster**, a lamb's testicle —**Northern oyster**, *Ostrea borealis*, growing in northerly parts of the United States, sometimes supposed to be a distinct species from the southern *Ostrea virginica* —**Raccon oyster**, an oyster growing in shallow water and daily exposed to the air during ebb tide, whence they become small and poor They have many fanciful local names —**Reef-oyster**, an oyster growing naturally on reefs, a reefer [Alabama to Texas.] —**Saddlerock oyster**, the first or largest grade of oysters in the New York market The oysters that first bore that name were taken from a rock so called in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, the supply from which was soon exhausted —**Sand-oysters**, oysters which have been scattered and exposed or damaged on sand shoals, sanded oysters —**Shrewsbury oysters**, oysters from Shrewsbury river, New Jersey —**Single oyster**, an oyster which becomes detached from the bunches after two years' growth, hence, a grown or merchantable oyster —**Soft oyster**, the oyster obtained from the Chesapeake and southward distinguished from the *hard* or native northern oyster —**Thorny oysters**, bivalves of the genus *Spondylus* —**Tonged oysters**, oysters taken with the tongs they are preferred to those which are dredged —**Vegetable oyster.** Same as *oyster plant*, 2 —**Wild oyster**, an oyster of natural growth, neither artificially propagated nor transplanted —**Window oysters**, the *Placunidæ* See cut under *Placuna* (See also *coon-oyster*, *pearl-oyster*, *rock-oyster*.)

oyster (ois'tėr), *v. i.* [< *oyster*, *n.*] To engage in oyster-fishing; take oysters in any way.

Many more are *oystering* now than before the war
E Ingersoll

oyster-bank (ois'tėr-bangk), *n* A bank on which oysters grow; an oyster-bed.

oyster-bar (ois'tėr-bär), *n* An oyster-bank [Southern United States.]

oyster-bay (ois'tėr-bā), *n.* An oyster-shop. [Local, U. S.]

oyster-bed (ois'tėr-bed), *n* **1.** An oyster-bank; a place where oysters breed or are bred; a place prepared and sown or planted with spat. In the northern United States, oyster beds are also called *oyster-banks;* in the southern United States, *oyster-bars* and *oyster-rocks*, in the Gulf States, *oyster reefs* **2.** A bed, layer, or stratum containing fossil oysters.

oyster-bird (ois'tėr-bėrd), *n* An oyster-catcher

oyster-boat (ois'tėr-bōt), *n* **1.** A small boat used in the oyster-fishery —**2** A large establishment or floating house, constructed on a raft, generally one story and sometimes two high These houses are usually moored together, and kept in constant communication with the wharf by means of a swinging bridge, which rises and falls with the tide They are usually about 15 yards long by 10 wide, and are divided into several compartments

oyster-bottom (ois'tėr-bot'um), *n* Any kind of bottom whereon oysters grow, or a bottom suitable to the growth of oysters; an oyster-bed, -rock, -reef, etc

oyster-brood (ois'tėr-brōd), *n* A young or small oyster, about half an inch in diameter

oyster-catcher (ois'tėr-kach'ėr), *n.* A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ* so called from the habit of feeding upon small oysters and other mollusks There are several species, found up the sea-coast of most countries, all of the single genus *Hæmatopus*, about 18 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings, with stout red or bright-colored bill and feet, and the plumage either party colored with black and white or entirely blackish The common European oyster catcher, *H. ostralegus*, has the head, neck, and most of the upper parts glossy black, the under parts, rump, and parts of the wings and tail white It is very widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American oyster catcher is a similar but distinct species, *H. palliatus*, having the back smoky brown in contrast to the black head It is common along the Atlantic coast. *H. niger*, the black oyster catcher, inhabits the Pacific coast See cut under *Hæmatopus*

oyster-crab (ois'tėr-krab), *n.* One of the little crabs which live with oysters in the shells of the latter, a pea-crab The kind which lives in the common oyster is a grapsoid crustacean, *Pinnotheres ostreum* See *Pinnotheres*

oyster-cracker (ois'tėr-krak'ėr), *n* A small kind of cracker or biscuit served with oysters [U. S.]

oyster-culture (ois'tėr-kul'tūr), *n* The cultivation of oysters; the artificial breeding and rearing of oysters; oyster-farming, ostreiculture

oyster-culturist (ois'tėr-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One who is engaged in oyster-culture

oyster-dredge (ois'tėr-drej), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the oyster-bed

oysterer (ois'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who deals in oysters

Not scorning Scullions, Cobblers, Colliers,
Jakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, *Oysterers*
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered

oyster-farm (ois'tėr-färm), *n.* A place where oyster-farming is conducted

oyster-farming (ois'tėr-far'ming), *n.* Oyster-culture

oyster-field (ois'tėr-fēld), *n.* An oyster-bed, an oyster-bank

If a barrel of oysters were planted in an estuary of the sea and their progeny preserved in successive generations for ten years, the *oyster field* thus produced would supply a bounteous repast for every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth *Amer Anthropologist*, I 207

oyster-fish (ois'tėr-fish), *n* **1†** An oyster. *Florio* —**2.** A batrachoid fish, *Batrachus tau*, generally called *toad-fish* —**3** A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis;* the tautog

oyster-fishery (ois'tėr-fish'ėr-i), *n* The practice or business of taking oysters

oyster-fishing (ois'tėr-fish'ing), *n* The act or business of fishing for oysters.

oyster-fork (ois'tėr-fôrk), *n* A small and light fork designed for use in eating oysters, especially raw oysters served on the half-shell

oyster-gage (ois'tėr-gāj), *n* A model of an oyster in metal or other permanent material, used as a standard of marketable size

oyster-grass (ois'tėr-gràs), *n* Kelp and other seaweed growing upon oysters and mussels or upon beds in which they occur. [New Jersey coast.]

oyster-green (ois'tėr-grēn), *n.* A plant, *Ulva latissima* same as *laver-bread.*

oyster-hammer (ois'tėr-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer used for breaking the shells of oysters to open them

oystering (ois'tėr-ing), *n.* The act or business of dredging for or otherwise taking oysters

The capital which carries on the *oystering* in the Delaware waters is almost wholly derived from Philadelphia, and most of the men employed belong there
Fisheries of U. S, V II 529

oyster-keg (ois'tėr-keg), *n* A small wooden keg for transporting raw oysters, formerly used in the United States, especially in Connecticut.

oyster-knife (ois'tėr-nif), *n* A knife designed for use in opening oysters, having ordinarily a strong handle and a rather long and slender blade

oysterling (ois'tėr-ling), *n* [< *oyste*) + *-ling*1.] A young oyster, an oyster not fully grown

Not one of the young *osterlings* of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost *Times* (London), Oct 15, 1867

oysterman (ois'tėr-man), *n*, pl *oystermen* (-men). A man engaged in rearing, taking, or selling oysters, an oysterer.

It was a tall young *oysterman* lived by the river side
O W Holmes, Ballad of the Oysterman

Oysters may be bred from eggs, arrangements for producing and saving which, together with the preservation of the embryos, form a part of the *oystermans* plan and process. *Fisheries of U. S*, V II 520

oyster-mushroom (ois'ter-mush'rōm), *n* *Agaricus ostreatus*, an esculent fungus with a large, thick, fleshy pileus

oyster-park (ois'tėr-pärk), *n* [< F *parc d'huîtres*.] An oyster-bed

oyster-plant (ois'tėr-plant), *n* **1** The sea-lungwort, *Mertensia maritima*, whose leaves have an oyster flavor [Eng.]—**2** The goat's-beard or salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius* See *salsify* Also called *vegetable oyster* —**Black oyster-plant**, black salsify —**Spanish oyster-plant**, *Scolymus Hispanica*, a plant with large prickly leaves and yellow thistle like heads, whose root is used like salsify

oyster-plover (ois'tėr-pluv'ėr), *n* An oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*

oyster-rake (ois'tėr-rāk), *n* A rake for lifting oysters from their bed It is shaped like a farmers rake, is made of iron except the handle, and the tines are from 6 to 12 inches long, straight or curved nearly in a semicircle It is used chiefly along the coast of Massachusetts.

oyster-reef (ois'tėr-rēf), *n.* See *oyster-bed.*

oyster-rock (ois'tėr-rok), *n* A rocky oyster-bed These beds are often conglomerate masses of shell and marine deposit rising from a depth of sixty feet to within a few feet of the surface of the water [Southern United States.]

oyster-shell (ois'tėr-shel), *n* The shell of an oyster —**Oyster-shell bark-louse**, a scale-insect *Mytilaspis pomorum*, which infests the apple See *Mytilaspis* —**Oyster-shell stains**, in photography by the wet or collodion process, stains on the plate formed by a deposit of reduced or metallic silver, resulting from a partial drying of the film before development, from the presence of impurities in the baths, etc

"*Oyster shell*" *stains* of reduced silver (also called "matt silver stains"), with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns, occasionally make their appearance. *Lea*, Photography, p 327

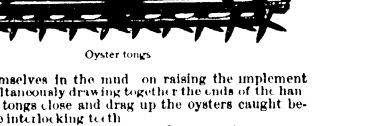
Prepared oyster-shell (*testa preparata*), oyster shell cleaned and reduced to a fine powder like prepared chalk used as an antacid

oyster-shop (ois'tėr-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of oysters

And now they keep an *oyster shop* for mermaids down below *O W Holmes*, Ballad of the Oysterman

oyster-sign (ois'tėr-sīn), *n* A large letter O painted on a board affixed to a stake, to mark the boundaries of marshland claimed for purposes of oyster-culture

oyster-tongs (ois'tėr-tôngz), *n sing* and *pl* A tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. It consists of a pair of hinged rakes with teeth bent inward, and in use is lowered from a boat until the rakes



Oyster-tongs

bury themselves in the mud on raising the implement and simultaneously drawing together the ends of the handles, the tongs close and drag up the oysters caught between the interlocking teeth

oyster-wench† (ois'ter-wench), *n* A woman whose occupation is the sale of oysters

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyster wench*
Shak, Rich II, I 4 31

oyster-wife (ois'ter-wif), *n* Same as *oyster-woman*

So soon as thy eyelids be unglued thy first exercise must be either sitting upright on thy pillow or rarely lolling at thy body's whole length, to yawn, to stretch, and to gape wider than any *oyster wife*
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p 65

oyster-woman (ois'tėr-wum'an), *n* A woman who sells oysters

oyther†, *a* and *pron.* A Middle English variant of *other*1

oz. An abbreviation of ounce. The second letter here, while identical in form with the letter z, is really the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction, ʒ, which is common in medieval manuscripts. It occurs also in viz.

ozæna (ō-zē′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *ozæna*, < Gr. ὀζαινα, a fetid polypus in the nose, < ὀζειν, smell: see *odor*.] 1. Fetor from the nose, usually dependent on ulceration. —2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ozæninæ*, with one species, *O. dentipes*, from Cayenne. *Olivier*, 1791.

Ozæninæ (ō-zē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ozæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Ozæna*, having the middle coxæ contiguous by reason of the extreme narrowness of the mesosternum. The species, usually found under fallen leaves, exhale a strong odor, whence the name. Also *Ozænidæ*.

ozarkite (ō′zȧr-kīt), *n.* [< *Ozark* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A massive variety of thomsonite from Magnet Cove in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

oziert, *n.* An obsolete form of *osier*.

ozite (ō′zīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀζειν, smell, + *-ite*².] A heavy distillate of petroleum, used, in conjunction with cotton thread or other fibrous material, as an insulating covering for some kinds of electrical conductors.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀζειν, smell, + κηρός, wax: see *cere*.] A mixture of natural paraffins existing in the bituminous sandstones of coal-measures. It is like resinous wax in consistence and translucency, of a brown or brownish yellow color, and of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. A related resin is found in considerable quantities in southern Utah. Also called *mineral tallow* and *mineral wax*.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozocerited, ozokerited*, ppr. *ozoceriting, ozokeriting*. [< *ozocerite, n.*] To treat with ozocerite or native paraffin. —**Ozocerited core**, an electrical conductor covered with India rubber and afterward "cured" or soaked in melted ozocerite under high pressure so as to fill the pores of the rubber with the paraffin wax. The name is also given to wires covered with a mixture of substances, as of asbestos and ozocerite. —**Ozocerited leads**, heavy electrical conductors covered with any ozocerited compound.

ozonation (ō-zō-nā′shon), *n.* [< *ozone* + *-ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone. *Faraday*.

ozone (ō′zōn), *n.* [= F. *ozone*; < Gr. ὀζειν, smell, + *-one*.] A modification of oxygen, having increased chemical activity; a colorless gas having a peculiar odor like that of air which contains a trace of chlorin. The density of ozone is one and one half times that of oxygen. It is produced when the electric spark is passed through air or oxygen, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odors, and is a powerful bleacher and an intense oxidizer.

The proportion of *ozone* in the air stands in a direct relation to the amount of atmospheric electricity present.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 200.

ozone-box (ō′zōn-boks), *n.* A box in which ozonic test-papers are exposed to the free passage of the air while protected from the light. Many different forms have been devised.

ozone-paper (ō′zōn-pā″per), *n.* A chemical test-paper used to indicate the presence and the relative amount of ozone in the air. See *ozonoscope*.

ozonic (ō-zō′nik), *a.* [< *ozone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ozone; containing ozone.

It [kauri gum] renders the air *ozonic*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

Having *ozonic* oxygen for its active principle, Condy's Fluid acts in harmony with nature.
Lancet, No. 3441, p. 30 of adv'ts.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxid in ether: it has been used in diabetes.

ozoniferous (ō-zō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< E. *ozone* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry.

ozonification (ō-zō″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *ozonify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of producing or converting into ozone.

ozonify (ō-zō′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonified*, ppr. *ozonifying*. [< *ozone* + *-ify*.] To produce or convert into ozone.

ozonization (ō-zō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *ozonize* + *-ation*.] The operation of impregnating with ozone; the state of being impregnated with ozone. Also spelled *ozonisation*.

ozonize (ō′zō-nīz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *ozonized*, ppr. *ozonizing*. [< *ozone* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry. Also spelled *ozonise*.

ozonizer (ō′zō-nī-zer), *n.* An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 117. Also spelled *ozoniser*.

ozonograph (ō-zō′nō-grȧf), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. γραφειν, write.] An instrument for automatically exposing ozonic test-papers; a self-acting ozonoscope.

ozonographer (ō-zō-nog′rȧ-fėr), *n.* [As *ozonograph* + *-er*¹.] One skilled in observing atmospheric ozone.

ozonometer (ō-zō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] A scale of tints with which ozonic test-papers are compared in order to determine the relative amount of ozone in the air.

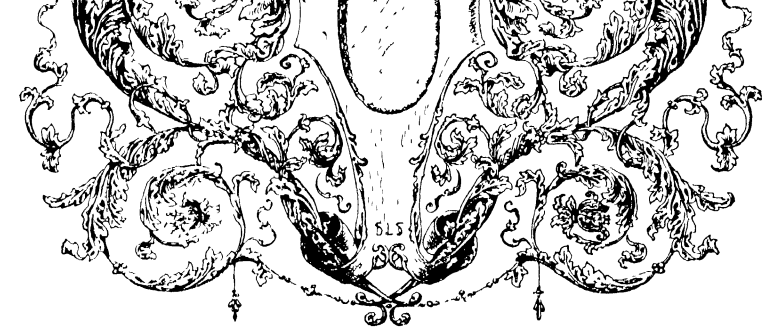
Ozonometers have been variously constructed and tried, but no clear and consistent results have yet been obtained by ordinary observers, so much individual tact is essential to dealing satisfactorily with the test papers and their alterations.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 29.

ozonometric (ō-zō-nō-met′rik), *a.* [< *ozonometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the measurement of ozone.

ozonometry (ō-zō-nom′et-ri), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring the relative amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

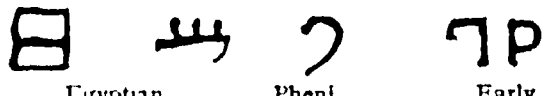
ozonoscope (ō-zō′nō-skōp), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. σκοπειν, view.] A test-paper which is oxidized and discolored by ozone. When properly exposed, the degree of discoloration indicates the relative amount of ozone in the air. Ozone papers are usually either red litmus paper dipped in a dilute solution of potassium iodide, or paper saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch. In the litmus paper the ozone decomposes the potassium iodide and combines with the potassium, forming potash, by which the red litmus is rendered blue. In the iodized starch papers the ozone combines with the potassium, and the free iodine combines with the starch, forming a blue iodide of starch.

ozonoscopic (ō-zō-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *ozonoscope* + *-ic*.] Indicating the presence of ozone.



P

1 The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding position in other alphabets. The scheme of parallel forms, as given in the case of the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows



Egyptian Hieroglyphic — Hieratic — Phenician — Early Greek and Latin

The usual Greek Π was made by extending the originally short second perpendicular limb, the Latin (whence our) *P*, by curving the same around to meet the perpendicular (see *R*). *P* in all these alphabets stands for the same unvarying sound namely, for the surd labial mute (corresponding to *b* as sonant, and *m* as nasal) made with closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being brought to light by explosion upon the following sound. The *p* sound is in English much less common (below a third) than the *t* sound, and slightly less common (about four fifths) than the *k* sound. The character *p* has no varieties or irregularities of pronunciation in English save as it is silent at the beginning of a few Greek words, as *psalm*, *pneumatic*, *pteropod*, and, much more rarely, elsewhere as in *receipt*, *accompt*. It enters into one important digraph namely *ph*, found in numerous words of classical origin, and pronounced as *f* (but originally as written, or as an aspirated *p* a *p* with an audible *h* after it, as in our compound *uphill*) (See *ph*.) According to the general law of correspondence, a *p* in the Germanic part of our language should represent an original *b*, but *b* appears to have been almost altogether wanting in the primitive language of our family and hence our *p*, when not of classical origin, or borrowed from elsewhere, is the result of some irregular process.

2 As a medieval numeral, 400, with a dash over it (P̄), 400,000.—3 As a symbol. (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *phosphorus*. (*b*) In *math.*, the Greek capital Π denotes a continued product.

Thus, $\Pi_1^m \rho (1 + \rho)$, for which Π (1 + *m*) is also written, denotes the product (1 + *m*) *m* (*m* − 1) ... 3 2 1. The small Greek letter π denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159265359 +. This notation was introduced by Euler. The other form of the Greek minuscule, ϖ, denotes in astronomy the longitude of the perihelion.

4 An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *post* in *P. M.*, *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.*, *postscript*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Of *page* (*pp.* standing for *pages*). (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *music*, of *piano*, softly (*pp.* standing for *pianissimo*, very softly). (*d*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *passing showers*. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *zool.* (1) Of *pars*, *partim*. (2) In dental formulas, same as *pm*. (3) In *ichth.*, of *pectoral* (fin). (4) In echinoderms, of *polyplacid*. (*f*) In *med.*, of (1) (Optic) *papilla*, (2) *pupil*; (3) *pugillus*, handful.—**To mind one's p's and q's.** See *mind*¹.

pa¹ (pä), *n.* [A short form of *papa*¹. Cf. *ma*² for *mama*.] A more childish form of *papa*¹.

pa², **pa'**, *n.* A Scotch form of *pall*¹.

> The cowardly Whittam for fear they should cut him,
> Seeing glittering broad swords with a *pa'*.
> *Battle of Sheriff Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

p. a. An abbreviation of *participial adjective*, employed in this dictionary.

paage†, *n.* [OF., also *poage*, *paiage*, F. *péage*, etc.: see *pedage*.] Same as *pedage*.

> Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii. 5.

paalstab (pal'stab), *n.* Same as *palstaff*.

paas¹†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pace*.

paas²† (pâs), *n.* [An old form of *pace*³, *pasch*, in mod. use (in New York), < D. *paasch* = E. *pasch*: see *pasch*.] Same as *pasch*.

> Here will I holde, as I haue hight,
> The feeste of *Paas* with frendis in feere.
> *York Plays*, p. 238.

> Under his [Peter Stuyvesant's] reign there was a great cracking of eggs at *Paas* or Easter.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

Paas day† (pâs'dā). Easter day.

> *Paas Day.*—Easter Day, in an old English sermon "*In die Pasche post Resureccionem*.—Goode men and women as 3e knowe welle this day is called in sume places Astur Day, in sume places *Paas Day*, &c."—Lansd. MS. 392, fo. 55 b.
> *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 299 (Glossary).

paast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paste*¹.

pab, *n.* Same as *pob*.

pabouche (pa-bösh'), *n.* A slipper: same as *baboosh*.

> I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches*, it's the way all over the East.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

pabular (pab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pabularis*, fit for fodder, < *pabulum*, fodder, food: see *pabulum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pabulum, affording food or aliment. *Johnson.*

pabulation† (pab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pabulatio*(*n*-), pasture, foraging, < *pabulari*, graze, forage, < *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] 1. The act of grazing or foraging; the act of feeding or of procuring food to eat. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Same as *pabulum*.

pabulous† (pab'ū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *pabulosus*, abounding in fodder, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] Same as *pabular*.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* [= OF. *pabule* = Sp. *pabulo* = Pg. It. *pabulo*, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder, < √ *pa* in *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] 1. Food, in the widest sense, aliment; nutriment, that which nourishes an animal or vegetable organism, by extension, that which nourishes or supports any physical process, as fuel for a fire.

> Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire].
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 197.

> Nutrition, then, involves the conversion of lifeless *pabulum* into living germinal matter.
> *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 102.

2. Hence, food for thought, intellectual or spiritual nourishment or support.

> There is an age, we know, when tales of love
> Form the sweet *pabulum* our hearts approve.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VII. 44.

pac, *n.* See *pack*⁴.

paca (pak'ä), *n.* [NL. (< Sp. Pg. *paca*), < Braz. *pak*, *paq*, the native name.] 1. The spotted cavy, *Cœlogenys paca*, a large hystricomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, inhabiting South America and Central America. It is one of the largest rodents, though far inferior in size to the capibara, and is a near relative of the agouti and other cavies. Its length is about two feet, and its stature one foot. The body is robust, with coarse close-set hair of a variable brownish color above and whitish below, with several streaks or rows of spots of white on the sides. The head is large and broad with obtuse muzzle, the tail is a mere stump, and the inner digit of each foot is reduced, the others being stout and hoof-like. The animal is somewhat nocturnal, spending most of the day in burrows, often several feet deep, dug usually in moist ground near watercourses. It is a vegetable feeder, sometimes injurious to crops, and its flesh is edible. See cut under *Cœlogenys*.

> Their *Pacas* [in Brazil] are like Pigs, their Flesh is pleasant, they never bring forth above one at a time.
> *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 282.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Cœlogenys*. *Fischer*, 1814.

pacable (pā'ka-bl), *a.* [< ML. *pacabilis*, paid, taken in sense 'that may be pacified,' < L. *pacare*, pacify, pay: see *pacate*, *pay*¹. Cf. *payable*.] Capable of being pacified; pacifiable, placable.

> The august prince who came to rule over England was the most *pacable* of sovereigns.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, iii.

pacane†, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

pacate† (pā'kāt), *a.* [= F. *payé*, paid, expiated, = Sp. *pacato*, *pacado* = Pg. It. *pacato*, pacified, < L. *pacatus*, pp. of *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac*-), peace: see *pay*¹, *peace*.] Peaceful, tranquil.

> Poured out those holy raptures, hymns, and sentences, as moved by the Holy Spirit, but with this difference from the Pagan oracles, that it was in a *pacate* way, not in a furious transport.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 364.

pacation (pā-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pacatio*(*n*-), pacification, < *pacare*, pp. *pacatus*, pacify: see *pacate*.] The act of pacifying or appeasing. *Coleridge.*

pacay (pa-kā'), *n.* [Peruv.] The tree *Inga Feuillei*. The name is apparently also applied in Peru to *Prosopis juliflora*, the mesquit.

paccan†, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

Paccanarist (pak-a-nar'ist), *n.* Same as *Baccanarist*.

pacche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *patch*.

Pacchionian (pak-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Pacchioni* (see def.) + -*an*.] Pertaining to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist (born about 1665, died 1726).—**Pacchionian depressions** or **fossæ**, irregular depressions, variable in number, depth, and position, commonly found near the course of the sutures of the vault of most adult human skulls, produced by the Pacchionian bodies.—**Pacchionian glands** or **bodies**. See *gland*.

Paccinian, *a.* See *Pacinian*.

pace¹ (pās), *n.* [< ME. *pace*, *paas*, *pas*, < OF. *pas*, F. *pas* = Sp. *paso* = Pg. It. *passo*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, lit. 'a stretch,' sc. of the feet in walking, < *pandere*, pp. *passus*, *pansus*, stretch, be open; cf. *patere*, be open: see *patent*¹. Hence ult. *pass*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself, a step.

> The general's disdain'd
> By him one step below, ... so every step,
> Exampled by the first *pace* that is sick
> Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
> Of pale and bloodless emulation.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 3. 132.

> She left the web, she left the loom,
> She made three *paces* thro' the room.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. A lineal measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking. In some cases the name is given to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up, in walking, to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4⅙ feet—this pace of a double step being called a *geometrical pace*, or *great pace*. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Welsh pace is 2½ English feet. The ancient Roman pace, the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and every foot contained between 11.60 and 11.64 English inches, hence the pace was about 58.1 English inches.

> Ful of degrees, the heighte of sixty *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1032.

> The lower towne ... is about a hundred *paces* distant from the higher.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

3. Manner or rate of walking or of progression, gait, rate of advance; velocity: as, a quick *pace*, to set the *pace*, it is *pace* that kills.

> Komme inne an esy *pace*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

> Thei ... rode as faste as the horse myght hem bere, till that thei were passed all theire peple, and than thei encresed her *pas* gretter, and rode towarde the siege.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 20.

> Go on, Sir Poet, ride once more
> Your hobby at his old free *pace*.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

4. Specifically, in *music*, same as *tempo*.—5†. The rate of moving on foot; footpace.

> Forth we riden a litel more than *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 825.

6. A gait of the horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together. See *rack*.

> They rode, but authors having not
> Determined whether *pace* or trot,
> We leave it and go on, as now
> Suppose they did, no matter how.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 46.

7. A step, measure; thing to be done. [Rare.]

> The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

8†. A pass or passage. See *pass*.

> But when she saw them gone she forward went,
> As lay her journey, through that perlous *Pace*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 19.

9† Course, direction.

But William perceyued what *pas* the king went,
And hastili hized after and him of toke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915

10† A space, while

Lystyn a lytyl *pas*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 245

11† A part of a poem or tale, passage, passus

Thus passed is the first *pas* of this pris tale
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

12 A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level, a dais, a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb

Marble Foot *paces* to the Chimneys, Sash, Windows, glaised with fine Crown Glass, large half *Pace* Stairs, that 2 People may go up on a Breast.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 62.

13† A herd or company of beasts as, a *pace* of asses *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.—**Alderman's pace** See *alderman.*—**Day-tale pace.** See *day tale.*—**Geometrical pace.** See *geometric.*—**Great pace** See def 2.—**To keep** or **hold pace with,** to keep up with, go or move as fast as literally or figuratively

Now that the Sun and the Spring advance daily toward us more and more, I hope your Health will *keep pace with* them *Howell*, Letters, iv 45.

If riches increase, let thy mind *hold pace with* them
Sir T Browne, Christ. Mor, I 5

Hope may *with* my strong desire *keep pace*
Wordsworth, Sonnets, I 24

pace[1] (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp *paced*, ppr. *pacing* [< ME *pacen*, pace, pass see *pace*, *n*, and cf *pass*, *v.* *Pace*[1], *v.*, is now used with ref only to *pace*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride

I am prowde and preste to *passe* on a passe,
To go with this gracious, hir gudly to gyde
York Plays, p 275

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy
Shak, As you like it, iv 3 101

Up and down the hall floor Bodli *paced*,
With clanking sword, and brows set in a frown
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 276.

2†. To go on, advance

With speed so *pace*
To speak of Perdita. *Shak*, W T, iv. 1 23

3. Specifically, in the *manege*, to go at the pace, move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously, amble. See *pace*[1], *n*, 6, and *rack.*

II *trans* **1** To walk over step by step: as, the sentinel *paces* his round

To and fro
Oft *pacing*, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

2. To measure by stepping, measure in paces. as, to *pace* a piece of ground

A good surveyor will *pace* sixteen rods more accurately than another man can measure them by tape
Emerson, Works and Days, p 141

3† To train to a certain step, as a horse, hence, to regulate

My lord, she 's not *paced* yet, you must take some pains to work her to your manage *Shak*, Pericles, iv 6. 68

Far hence, ye proud hexameters, remove!
My verse is *paced* and trammelled into love
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Amours, i. 32

pace[2]†, *t* A corruption of *parse*[1]

Luva I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it.
Can So I will, and *pace* it too, thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number
Lyly, Mother Bombie, I 3. (*Nares*)

pace[3] (pās), *n* A dialectal form of *pasch*

pace[4] (pā'sē), *prep.* or *adv.* [L, abl. of *pax*, peace see *peace*] With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned) usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like "A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say"

Pace Professor Huxley, I venture to assert that you can derive no ethical conception whatever from "the laws of comfort," that in mere physics there is no room for the idea of right *Portnightly Rev*, N S, XLIII 68

pace-aisle (pās'īl), *n* An ambulatory *Lee's Glossary*

pace-board (pās'bōrd), *n* A wooden footpace or dais for an altar. See *footpace*, 5. *Lee's Glossary.*

paced (pāst), *a* [< *pace*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having a certain pace or gait chiefly in composition as, the slow-*paced* l mur

The cattle . wait
Their wonted fodder, silent, meek,
And patient of the slow *paced* swain's delay
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

Pace dayt. Easter day. Compare *Paas day.*

pace-eggert, *n.* See the quotation.

In Lancashire, young people fantastically dressed, armed with wooden or tin swords, and their faces smeared, go from house to house, at each of which, if permitted, they perform a sort of drama The performers are called *Pace Eggers.* *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I 202.

pace-eggs (pās'egz), *n pl* [< *pace*[3] + *eggs.*] Easter eggs; eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colors, given to children about the time of Easter. *Halliwell.*

In Scotland, and the North of England generally, it is customary to boil eggs hard, and after dyeing or staining them of various colours to give them to the children for toys on Easter Sunday In these places children ask for their *Pace Eggs*, as they are termed, at this season for a fairing *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I 201

paceguard† (pās'gard), *n.* Same as *passegarde.*

pace-maker (pās'mā'kėr), *n.* One who sets the pace for others, as in racing

A number of well-known cyclists were asked to assist as *pace-makers* *Bury and Hulter*, Cycling, p 96

pacer (pā'sėr), *n.* **1** One who paces, or measures by pacing.

Dante, *pacer* of the shore
Where glutted hell disgorgeth filthiest gloom
Browning, Sordello, I

2. A horse whose natural gait is a pace.

One sunshiny afternoon there rode into the great gate of the Manhattoes two lean, hungry-looking Yankees, mounted on Narragansett *pacers*
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 297

3 Hence, a fast horse, by extension, anything that exhibits remarkable speed or activity [Colloq.]

pacha, *n* A French spelling of *pasha.*

pachalic, *n* A French spelling of *pashalic*

pachisi (pa-chē'si), *n.* [Also *parchisi*, *pachees*; < Hind *pachīsī*, a game played on a kind of cloth chess-board with cowries for dice, and so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five, < *pachchīs*, *pachīs*, twenty-five, < Skt *pancha vinçati*, twenty-five *pancha* = E *five*, *vinçati* = E. *twenty*] A game of Hindu origin, resembling backgammon, played by four persons.

The description [of another game] minutely corresponds with the Hindoo game of *pachisi*, played in like manner with cowries instead of beans. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXI 165

pachnolite (pak'nō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πάχνη*, hoar-frost, rime, + *λίθος*, stone] A native fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with cryolite in Greenland, and also in Colorado so called in allusion to the frost-like appearance of the crystals

pachometer (pa-kom'e-ter), *n.* [= F. *pachomètre*, < Gr *πάχος*, thickness (< *παχίς*, thick), + *μέτρον*, measure] Same as *pachymeter.*

pachyæmia, *n* See *pachyemia*

pachyblepharosis (pak-i-blef-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid see *blepharitis.*] Thickening and induration of the eyelids from chronic inflammation

Pachybrachys (pa-kib'rā-kis), *n* [NL (Suffrian, 1848; orig *Pachybrachis*, Chevrolat), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βραχύς*, short, small, little] In *entom*, a notable genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of very wide distribution, comprising 150 species, of which about 50 are North American. They have simple claws, the prothorax margined at base, not crenulate, and the prosternum feebly channeled

Pachycardia (pak-i-kar'di-ä), *n pl.* [NL, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart see *heart*] Those vertebrates which have a thick muscular heart divided into auricular and ventricular parts, and a well-defined skull opposed to *Leptocardia.* This primary group of *Vertebrata* contains all except the lancelets, and is conterminous with *Craniota.* *Haeckel.*

pachycardian (pak-i-kar'di-an), *a* and *n.* [< NL *Pachycardia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having a thick, fleshy heart; of or pertaining to the *Pachycardia;* not leptocardian

II. *n* A member of the *Pachycardia*, as any skulled vertebrate

pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *a* [< Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *καρπός*, fruit] In *bot.*, having the pericarp very thick.

Pachycephala[1] (pak-i-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous.*] **1.** In *ornith*, the typical genus of *Pachycephalinæ*, founded in 1826 by Vigors and Horsfield, having the head uncrested, and the bill as broad as it is high at the nostrils It is an extensive group of thick headed shrikes, containing about 50 species, ranging in the Indian and Australian regions, but not in New Zealand The type is *P. gutturalis* of Australia Also called *Hylocharis* or *Hyloterpe*, *Muscitrea*, and *Pachyrania* See cut in next column

2. In *entom.*, a genus of tachina-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ.* *Lioy*, 1863.



Thick headed Shrike (*Pachycephala mentalis*)

Pachycephala[2] (pak-i-sef'a-la), *n. pl.* [NL., neut pl of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed see *pachycephalous*] In *Crustacea*, a division of *Epizoa* or fish-lice, containing the families *Eugasilidæ* and *Dichelestiidæ*

pachycephalia (pak'i-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL see *pachycephaly*] Same as *pachycephaly*

pachycephalic (pak'i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *pachycephal-y* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or exhibiting pachycephaly.

Pachycephalinæ (pak-i-sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Pachycephala*[1] + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Laniidæ*, typified by the genus *Pachycephala*, the thickheads, or thick-headed shrikes Other genera are *Pachycephalopsis*, *Pachycare*, *Eopsaltria*, *Oreoeca*, and *Falcunculus* These birds range in the Australomalayan and Polynesian subregions They have a stout grypanian bill, the nostrils are scaled, and beset with small feathers or bristles, the first primary is at least two thirds as long as the second, the point of the wing is formed usually by the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries, the tail is generally two thirds as long as the wing, diversiform, but not graduated, the head is crested or not, the plumage is without red or blue, and the sexes are generally of different colors Also *Pachycephalidæ* as a separate family

pachycephaline (pak-i-sef'a-lin), *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ.*

pachycephalous (pak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL *pachycephalus*, thick-headed, < Gr. *παχίς*, thick, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Same as *pachycephalic*—**2.** In *Crustacea*, thick-headed; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*

pachycephaly (pak-i-sef'a-li), *n* [< NL *pachycephalia*, < *pachycephalus*, thick-headed see *pachycephalous.*] Abnormal thickness of the bones forming the vault of the cranium Also *pachycephalia*

pachydactyl, pachydactyle (pak-i-dak'til), *a* and *n.* [< Gr *παχυδάκτυλος*, thick-fingered, < *παχίς*, thick, + *δάκτυλος*, finger see *dactyl*] **I.** *a* Having thick digits; having fingers or toes enlarged, especially at their ends, not leptodactyl See cut under *footprint.*

II. *n* A pachydactyl animal.

Pachydactyli (pak-i-dak'ti-lī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *pachydactylus* see *pachydactyl*] Thick-toed animals; a division of ornithichnites, contrasted with *Leptodactyli.* *Hitchcock*

pachydactylous (pak-i-dak'ti-lus), *a* [< *pachydactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *pachydactyl*

We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous* than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks
Hitchcock, Ichnol. Mass., p 81

pachyderm (pak'i-dėrm), *a.* and *n* [= F. *pachyderme*, < Gr. *παχίδερμος*, thick-skinned, < *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin see *derm*] **I.** *a.* Thick-skinned, as a member of the *Pachydermata* Also *pachydermal*, *pachydermatous*, *pachydermous*

II. *n* A non-ruminant hoofed quadruped, any member of the old order *Pachydermata*

pachydermal (pak-i-dėr'mal), *a* [< *pachyderm* + *-al*] Same as *pachydermatous*

Pachydermata (pak-i-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *παχίς*, thick, + *δέρμα*(τ-), skin see *pachyderm*] The non-ruminant ungulate mammals, or hoofed quadrupeds which do not chew the cud; in Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of *Mammalia*, divided into *Proboscidea*, *Ordinaria*, and *Solidungula* The order contained the elephants, hippopotamuses, swine, rhinoceroses, hyraxes, tapirs, horses, etc, corresponding to some extent with the *Bellua* of Linnæus It is disused, its components now forming the orders *Proboscidea*, *Hyracoidea*, the perissodactyl suborder of *Ungulata*, and a few of the artiodactyls Also called *Jumenta*

pachydermatoid (pak-i-dėr'ma-toid), *a* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-oid*] Somewhat thick-skinned; resembling a pachyderm, related to the *Pachydermata.*

pachydermatous (pak-i-dėr'ma-tus), *a* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-ous*] **1.** Same as *pachyderm.*—**2.** Figuratively, thick-skinned; insensible to ridicule, abuse, reproof, etc

A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be *pachydermatous* at the same time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 312.

pachydermia (pak-i-dėr'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παχυδερμία*, thickness of skin, ⟨ *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned: see *pachyderm.*] A chronic disease marked by repeated attacks of dermatitis of erysipelatous form, with more or less phlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphadenitis, accompanied and followed by hypertrophy and infiltration of the skin and subjacent tissues. The legs, scrotum, and labia are most frequently affected, and they may reach an enormous size, being hard and either smooth or warty A discharge of lymph is frequent. The *Filaria sanguinis-hominis* seems to be the cause of at least some of the forms Also called *elephantiasis Arabum, buenemia, Barbados leg, spargosis,* and *elephantopus*

pachydermoid (pak-i-dėr'moid), *a.* [⟨ *pachyderm* + *-oid.*] Resembling or related to a pachyderm, or to the *Pachydermata*, pachydermatous.

Now as I write, short of all meat, without an ounce of walrus for sick or sound, my thoughts recall the frost-tempered junks of this *pachydermoid* amphibian as the highest of longed for luxuries
Kane, Sec Grinn. Exp , II 16.

pachydermous (pak-i-dėr'mus), *a.* [⟨ *pachyderm* + *-ous*] 1. Same as *pachyderm.*—2. In *bot.*, thick-coated applied sometimes to a thick-walled capsule of mosses.

Pachydomidæ (pak-i-dom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pachydomus* + *-idæ*] An extinct family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pachydomus.* The shell was massive and oval or roundish, the ligament external, the hinge surmounted by a very long dentiform ridge, and the pallial impression entire They lived in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and have been found only in Australian rocks.

Pachydomus (pa-kid'ō-mus), *n.* [NL , ⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *δόμος*, house.] A genus of extinct bivalves, typical of the family *Pachydomidæ* They had thick shells, and resembled the *Veneridæ* in form.

pachyemia, pachyæmia (pak-i-ē'mi-ă), *n.* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *παχύαιμος*, having thick blood, ⟨ *παχύς*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood] A thickening of the blood

Pachyglossæ (pak-i-glos'ē), *n pl* [NL (J Wagler, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue] A group of lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues It was formerly a comprehensive division, including the geckos, iguanas and agamas, being then synonymous with *Brevilingua* , or restricted to the iguanas and agamas, then synonymous with *Strobilosaura*, or confined to the agamoid acrodont lizards alone, then synonymous with the family *Agamidæ* in a broad sense Also *Pachyglossa* and *Pachyglossata*

pachyglossal (pak-i-glos'al), *a.* [As *Pachygloss-æ* + *-al.*] Pachyglossate

pachyglossate (pak-i-glos'āt), *a* [⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ate*[1]] Having a thick tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*

Pachygnatha (pak-ig'nā-thă), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), fem. of *pachygnathus* see *pachygnathous*] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pachygnathidæ*, formerly united with the *Theridiidæ*, now placed in *Tetragnathidæ* They have a short rounded abdomen, short legs, and very thick, strong, and widely divergent mandibles whence the name *E clercki* is an example Also *Pachygnathus*

Pachygnathidæ (pak-ig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL (Menge, 1866), ⟨ *Pachygnatha* + *-idæ*] A family of spiders, now generally united with the *Tetragnathidæ* The distinguishing feature is the receptaculum seminis, which consists of three pouches opening from a semicircular sac They make no web, although placed from structural characters among the orb weavers.

pachygnathous (pak-ig'nā-thus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *pachygnathus*, ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw] Having thick or heavy jaws, specifically, having the characters of the genus *Pachygnatha*

Pachylis (pak'i-lis), *n* [NL , appar ⟨ Gr **παχυλός* (in adv *παχυλῶς*), dim. of *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of coreoid heteropterous insects founded by St. Fargeau and Serville in 1825 *P gigas* is a species of great size and striking colors, which lives on cactus-plants in the southwestern United States and Mexico It is 1¼ inches long, velvety blackish, veined with yellow, the legs and antennæ banded with orange The nymph is steel blue, spotted and banded with red and orange See cut under *Mictidæ*

pachymenia (pak-i-mē'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὑμήν*, a membrane.] A thickening of the skin.

pachymenic (pak-i-mē'nik), *a.* [⟨ *pachymenia* + *-ic*] Thick-skinned.

pachymeningitic (pak-i-men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *pachymeningitis* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pachymeningitis.

pachymeningitis (pak-i-men-in-ji'tis), *n* [NL , ⟨ *pachymeninx* (*-meningg-*) + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the dura mater.

The post-mortem showed an extensive *pachymeningitis* of the right half of the dura mater
Medical News, XLIX 554.

Pachymeningitis externa, pachymeningitis involving the outer layers of the dura, usually traumatic —**Pachymeningitis interna**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura.—**Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica**, internal pachymeningitis with the formation on the inner surface of the dura of layers of delicate connective tissue containing thin walled and easily rupturing blood vessels. Hence may be found extensive hemorrhages between the layers of the newly formed membrane or between this and the pia. Also called *pachymeningitis chronica hemorrhagica*

pachymeninx (pak-i-mē'mingks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane: see *meninx.*] The dura mater

pachymeter (pa-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses. One form determines the thickness of paper; another is adapted for measuring the thickness of glass Also *pachometer*

pachyodont (pak'i-ō-dont), *a* [⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E *tooth*] Having thick or massive teeth, as a mammal or a mollusk.

pachyopterous (pak-i-op'te-rus), *a* Same as *pachypterous Imp Dict*

pachyote (pak'i-ōt), *a* and *n.* [⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear] **I.** *a* Having thick leathery ears, as a bat

II. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotus*

pachypod (pak'i-pod), *a* [⟨ Gr *παχύπους*, thick-footed, ⟨ *παχύς*, thick, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] Having thick, massive, or heavy feet

Pachypoda (pa-kip'ō-dă), *n pl* [NL · see *pachypod*] In *zool.*, one of several different groups of animals characterized by thick, massive, or heavy feet Specifically —(*a*) In *conch* , a division of mollusks *J E Gray*, 1821 (*b*) In *entom* , a division of beetles *Erichson*, 1840 (*c*) In *herpet* , a division of dinosaurs Also *Pachypodes Meyer*, 1845

pachypterous (pa-kip'te-rus), *a* [⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E *feather*] Having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. Also *pachyopterous.*

Pachypus (pak'i-pus), *n.* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *παχύπους*, thick-footed see *pachypod*] In *zool* , a generic name variously applied (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects *Bullberg*, 1820, *Dejean*, 1821 (*b*) A genus of mammals *D'Alt* 1839 (*c*) A genus of arachnidans *Rev O P Cambridge*, 1873.

Pachyrhamphus (pak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrrhamphus*, ⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥάμφος*, a beak, bill, neb] 1 A genus of South American birds of the family *Cotingidæ*, established by G R Gray in 1838, in the form *Pachyramphus*, upon such species as *P. surinamus*, *P cinereus*, and *P viridis*, and extended by others to such as the rose-throated flycatcher, *P aglaiæ*. The form *Pachyrhamphus* is of *Kaup*, 1851 —2 A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rī'zus), *n* [NL (A. Richard, 1825), prop **Pachyrhizus*, ⟨ Gr *παχύρριζος*, with thick roots, ⟨ *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and the subtribe *Euphascoleæ*, characterized by the round stigma upon the flattened apex of the thick style The two species are high climbing herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, and flowers clustered on long axillary peduncles One is a Mexican plant, the other, *P angulatus*, is widely diffused through the tropics, either native or cultivated for its edible starchy tubers, which become eight feet long and many inches thick Its stems yield a tough fiber See *yam bean*, under *bean*[1]

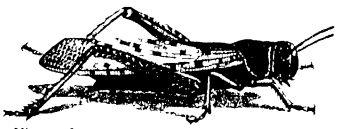
pachyrhynchous (pak-i-ring'kus), *a* [Prop **pachyrrhynchous*, ⟨ Gr *παχύρρυγχος*, having a thick bill or snout, ⟨ *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥύγχος*, bill, beak] Having a thick bill, beak, or rostrum

Pachysandra (pak-i-san'dra), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), ⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod bot. a stamen)] A genus of prostrate plants of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Buxeæ*, known by its four stamens, and alternate usually coarse-toothed leaves There are 2 species, one North American, the other of Japan They bear ascending branches leafy only at the apex, and rather long spikes of very numerous small flowers, which in the American species, *P procumbens*, are sweet and very attractive to insects For want of a better name, that of the genus is sometimes translated *thick-stamen* The plant has also been called *Alleghany mountain spurge*

pachystichous† (pa-kis'ti-kus), *a* [⟨ Gr *παχύς*, thick, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Thick-sided, in *bot.*, having thick sides· said of cells.

Pachytherium (pak-i-thē'ri-um). *n* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast] A genus of gigantic edentate mammals of Post-Pliocene age, from the bone-caves of South America

Pachytylus (pa-kit'i-lus), *n* [NL (Fieber, 1852), ⟨ Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *τύλος*, knob, knot] A genus of locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, having the pronotal carina strongly incised and the pronotum itself truncate It is a wide spread genus of few species, among them one of the most famous of insects, *P migratorius*, the migratory locust of the Old



Migratory Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), natural size.

World, which has ravaged western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe since the beginning of history In its roving habits and devastations it resembles the migratory locust or 'hateful grasshopper of western North America, *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, but it is much larger

paciencet, pacientt. Obsolete forms of *patience, patient*

pacifiable (pas'i-fī-a-bl), *a* [⟨ OF *pacifiable*, ⟨ *pacifier*, pacify: see *pacify*] Capable of being pacified

The conscience . is not *pacifiable* whiles sin is within to vex it, the hand will not cease throbbing so long as the thorn is within the flesh
Rev T Adams, Works, I 251

pacific (pā-sif'ik), *a* [⟨ F *pacifique* = Sp *pacífico* = P'g It *pacifico*, ⟨ L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful, ⟨ *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make Cf. *pacify*] 1 Serving to make or restore peace, adapted to reconcile differences, peace-making, conciliatory, mild, appeasing: as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacific* sign.
Milton, P L., xi 800

2 Peaceful, not warlike · as, a man of *pacific* disposition

My own aldermen conferr'd the bays,
To me committing their eternal praise,
Their full fed heroes, their *pacific* mayors
Pope, Dunciad, III 281

3 Characterized by peace or calm, calm, tranquil. as, a *pacific* state of things.

The conversation became of that *pacific* kind which implies curiosity on one side and the power of satisfying it on the other *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I 11

4. [*cap.*] Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy, hence, relating to or connected with that ocean.

Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the *Pacific* — and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise —
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer

Pacific iron, an iron band round a lower yard arm into which the boom iron screws. =Syn 1-3 *Pacific, Peaceable, Peaceful* gentle, quiet, smooth, unruffled *Pacific*, making or desiring to make peace *peaceable*, desiring to be at peace, free from the disposition to quarrel, *peaceful*, in a state of peace

pacificæ (pā-sif'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful· see *pacific*] 1 Same as *pacifical letters* See *pacifical* —2. A missal or eucharistic litany near the beginning of Western liturgies, corresponding to the *irenica* of Eastern offices It fell into disuse about the ninth century, but the Kyrie still remains as a trace of it In the Ambrosian liturgy, however it continues to be used on Sundays in Lent, and on Holy Saturday a litany is still said at the beginning of the Roman mass See *litany*

pacificalt (pā-sif'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ ML *pacificalis*, peace-making, ⟨ L *pacificus*, peace-making see *pacific*] Pacific. *Sir H Wotton*, Rehquiæ, p 497. [Rare]—**Pacifical letters**, in the *early church*, originally, letters recommending one in peace and communion with the church to the church in other countries, later, more especially such letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful Also *Letters of peace, pacificæ* or *literæ pacificæ* (ειρηνικαὶ or ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί)

No stranger shall be received without *letters pacifical*
Canon VII of Antioch, in Fulton a Index Canonum, p 247

pacifically (pā-sif'i-kal-i), *adv* In a pacific manner; peacefully; peacefully

pacificate (pā-sif'i-kāt), *v t.*; pret and pp *pacificated*, ppr. *pacificating*. [⟨ L *pacificatus*, pp of *pacificare*, pacify see *pacify*] To make peaceable, free from disturbance or violence, give peace to

The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault and will keep inexpugnable outwards from which the remaining dominions, not indeed without hard battling, will doubtless by degrees be conquered and *pacificated*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

pacification (pă-sif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *pacification* = Sp. *pacificacion* = Pg. *pacificação* = It. *pacificazione*, < L. *pacificatio(n-)*, < *pacificare*, pp. *pacificatus*, pacify: see *pacify*.] The act of pacifying or reducing to a state of peace; appeasement; reconciliation; the establishment of peaceful relations or of a condition of peace.

He [Henry VII.] sent . . . to the French king his chaplain, . . . as best sorting with an embassie of *pacification*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 46.

This *Pacification* has given us no small occasion of Joy and Satisfaction, as believing it will prove to the common Benefit of both Nations [England and Portugal].
Milton, Letters of State, Aug. — 1656.

Edicts of Pacification, in *French hist.*, royal edicts in the sixteenth century which granted concessions to the Huguenots. Such edicts were issued in 1563, 1570, etc., but the most important was the edict of Nantes, 1598 (which see, under *edict*).

pacificator (pā-sif'i-kā-tor), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *pacificateur* = Sp. Pg. *pacificador* = It. *pacificatore*, < L. *pacificator*, a peacemaker, < *pacificare*, make peace, pacify: see *pacify*.] A peacemaker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

He [Henry VII.] had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 50.

pacificatory (pā-sif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *pacificatorius*, peace-making, < *pacificator*, a peacemaker: see *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Whereupon a certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded betweene them. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1949.

"Molly's but four and twenty," said Sylvia, in a *pacificatory* tone. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

pacificous† (pā-sif'i-kus), *a.* [< L. *pacificus*, pacific: see *pacific*.] Peaceful. *Cotgrave*.

He watch'd when the king's affections were most still and *pacificous*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 63. (*Davies*.)

pacifier (pas'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who pacifies.

pacify (pas'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, ppr. *pacifying*. [< ME. **pacifien*, *pacefyen*, < OF. *pacifier*, F. *pacifier* = Sp. Pg. *pacificar* = It. *pacificare*, < L. *pacificare*, make peace (cf. *pacificus*, making peace: see *pacific*), < *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] **1.** To appease, calm, quiet, allay the agitation or excitement of: as, to *pacify* a man when angry.

Soft words *pacify* wrath. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

My Guide at last *pacify'd* them and fetched my Hat, and we marched away as fast as we could.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

My dear sir, be *pacified*. What can you have but asking pardon? *Goldsmith*, Good natured Man, v.

2. To restore peace to; tranquilize: as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He *pacefyed* the contre thorugh oute,
As well in meddes as at endys had.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2530.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon*.

=**Syn.** To conciliate, assuage, still, lull, smooth, compose, soothe, mollify.

Pacinian (pā-sin'i-an), *a.* [< *Pacini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the anatomist Pacini (1812–83), or described by him, as an anatomical structure. Also *Paccinian*.—**Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**. See *corpuscle*.

pack[1] (pak), *n.* [< ME. *pak* = D. *pak* = MLG. *packe*, LG. *pack* = G. *pack* = Icel. *pakki* = Sw. *packe* = Dan. *pakke*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc.; also in Rom.: OF. *pacque*, *pasque* = It. *pacco* (ML. *paccus*), dim. OF. *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet* (> E. *packet*, q. v.) = Sp. *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, *pachetto*; also in Celtic: Gael. Ir. *pac* = Bret. *pak*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc. The Teut. forms are prob. from the Rom. forms; whether these are from the Celtic is uncertain. The ult. root is prob. that of L. *pangere* (√ *pag*), Skt. *paç*, fasten: see *pact*. In some later uses (defs. 8–11) the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A bundle of anything inclosed in a wrapping or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle or bale made up to be carried on the back of man or beast; in modern times applied especially to such a bale carried by a peddler.

There the poure presseth by fore with a *pak* at hus rygge [back]. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 55.

He rolled his *pack* all on his back,
And he came tripping o'er the lee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

The imagery [of speech] doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but in *packs*. *Bacon*, Friendship.

A furnish'd *pack*, whose wares
Are sullen griefs, and soul tormenting cares.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

A pedlar's *pack*, that bows the bearer down.
Cowper, Task, i. 465.

2. A collection; a budget; a stock or store: as, a *pack* of troubles; a *pack* of lies.

I rather chose
To cross my friend in his intended drift
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows which would press you down.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 20.

3. A bundle of some particular kind or quantity. (*a*) A local and customary unit of weight for wool and flax, generally 480 or 240 pounds. (*b*) A measure of coal containing about three Winchester bushels. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) The staves and heads of a cask secured in a compact bundle; a shook. (*d*) A bundle of sheet-iron plates intended to be heated together or rolled into one. (*e*) A package of gold-leaf containing 20 "books" of 25 leaves each. (*f*) A load for a pack-animal.

4. A complete set, as of playing-cards (52 in number), or the number used in any particular game.

The *pack* or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards, which has suggested the idea that anciently two *packs* of cards were used, a custom common enough at present in playing at quadrille.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

"Sir Mulberry Hawk," said Ralph. "Otherwise the most knowing card in the *paack*, Miss Nickleby," said Lord Frederick Verisopht. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

5. A number of animals herded together by gregarious instinct for combined defense or offense (as a *pack* of wolves), or kept together for hunting in company (as a *pack* of hounds). See *hound*.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*,
For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 107.

He kept a *pack* of dogs better than any man in the country. *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

6. A set or gang (of people): used derogatorily, and especially of persons banded together in some notorious practice, or characterized by low ways: as, a *pack* of thieves.

And yit they were hethene al the *pak*,
That were so sore adrad of alle shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 299 (1st version).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lately outraged in his House by a *pack* of common People.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 43.

Bickerstaff . . . is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the street on nights. *Swift*, Squire Bickerstaff Detected.

7†. A person of low character: as, a naughty *pack*. See *naughty*.

The women of the place are . . . the most of them naughtie *packes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 207.

Cocles. God save you, sir!
Master. What does this idle *pack* want?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 76.

8. A considerable area of floating ice in the polar seas, more or less flat, broken into large pieces by the action of wind and waves, and driven together in an almost continuous and nearly coherent mass. A pack is said to be *open* when the pieces of ice are generally detached, and *close* when the pieces are in contact.

In one hour after we reached it [free water], the place we left was consolidated into *pack*.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 35.

9. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet with other covering for closely enveloping the body or a part of it; the process of thus wrapping, or the state of being so wrapped.—**10.** In the *fisheries*: (*a*) The quantity or number of that which is packed, as fish: as, the salmon-*pack* was large that year. (*b*) Same as *steeple*.

After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a *pack* or steeple, for the purpose of sweating. *Perley*.

11. In *coal-mining*, a wall of rough stone or of blocks of coal built for the purpose of supporting the roof.—**Mazy pack.** See *mazy*. =**Syn. 1.** Pack, et. parcel, burden, load.—**2.** Assortment.—**5.** *Brood*, *Covey*. See *flock*[1].—**6.** Gang, crew, lot.

pack[1] (pak), *v.* [< ME. *packen*, *pakken* = D. *pakken* = MLG. *packen*, *paken* = G. *packen* = Icel. *pakka* = Sw. *packa* = Dan. *pakke* = OF. *pacquier*, *pacquer*, *packer* (ML. *paccare*), pack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transportation, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, etc.: as, to *pack* one's things for a journey.

And zepliche he secheth
Pruyde with alle the portmaunce, and *packeth* hem togederes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 329.

The gifts she looks from me are *pack'd* and lock'd
Up in my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 369.

The farmer vext *packs* up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. To fill with things arranged more or less methodically; stow: as, to *pack* a chest or a hamper.

Our thighs *pack'd* with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the hive, and, like the bees,
Are murdered for our pains. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

There were my trunks, *packed*, locked, corded, ranged in a row along the wall of my little chamber.
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxv.

3. To arrange or dispose with a view to future use and activity; especially, to prepare and put up in suitable vessels for preservation, or in a form suitable for market: as, to *pack* herrings, to *pack* pork, fruit, eggs, etc.

Almost as neat and close as Nature *packs*
Her blossom or her seedling.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. In *hydrotherapy*, to envelop (the body or some part of it) in wet cloths, which may be covered over with dry ones.—**5.** To stuff an interstice or space with something that will render it air-, vapor-, or water-tight; make air-tight, steam-tight, etc., by stuffing: as, to *pack* a joint, or the piston of a steam-engine.—**6.** To force or press down or together firmly; compact, as snow, ice, earth, sand, or any loose or floating material.

In Robeson Channel the ice was *packed* closely to the Greenland coast, while to the north the sea was covered with level ice, broken in occasional places by water spaces.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 98.

7. To assemble or bring together closely and compactly; crowd, as persons in a room or a vehicle.

He [Cæsar] was fayne to *packe* vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 122.

Two citizens, who take the air,
Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one.
Cowper, Task, i. 80.

8. To bring together, arrange with, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, statements, etc.) so as to serve one's own purposes; manipulate. (*a*) In *gaming*, to arrange (the cards) in such a way as to secure an undue advantage.

There be that can *pack* the cards, and yet cannot play well. *Bacon*, Cunning.

To *pack* the cards, and with some cozening trick
His fellow's purse of all his coin to pick.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 157).

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 142.

(*b*) To bring together (the persons who are to constitute some deliberative body) improperly and corruptly, with the view of promoting or deciding in favor of some particular interest or party: as, to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a committee.

What course may be taken that, though the King do use such providence . . . and leave not things to chance, yet it may . . . have no shew, nor scandal, nor nature of the *packing* or bringing of a Parliament; but, contrariwise, that it tendeth to have a Parliament truly free and not *packed* against him. *Bacon*, Incidents of a Parliament.

If any durst his factious friends accuse,
He *packed* a jury of dissenting Jews.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 607.

It is evident that, so far as New York and Pennsylvania are concerned, all efforts to *pack* the delegations to the National Republican Convention this year will meet with strenuous opposition. *The Nation*, XXXVIII. 132.

9. To carry on the back; transport on the backs of men or beasts.

I take old Manitou to carry me to and from the grounds and to *pack* out any game that may be killed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 139.

The [gold] "dust" . . . filled the buckskin pouches, not unfrequently to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to *pack* it down from the mines. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 52.

10. To load with a pack or packs.

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: Charles' wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not *packed*. What, ostler! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 3.

11. To send off or away summarily; specifically, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment: with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *pack off* an impudent servant.

You lie not in my house; I'll *pack* you *out*,
And pay for your lodging rather.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

She shall be soon *pact after* too, that 's flat.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Mr. Alerton . . . for a while used him [Morton] as a scribe to doe his bussiness, till he was caused to *pack* him *away*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 253.

She will be *packed off* to live among her relations.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

To pack out, to unpack or give out, as a cargo of fish: as, the schooner *packed out* 500 barrels of mackerel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in putting together or stowing goods, etc., in packs, bundles, bales, boxes, barrels, etc., for transportation or storage.—**2.** In *mining*, to strike light blows on the edge of the keeve, so as to assist the separation of the ore from the veinstone. See *toss*.—**3.** To admit of being stowed or put together in an orderly arrangement in small compass: as, the goods *pack* well.—**4.** To settle into a compact mass; become compacted or firmly pressed: as, wet snow *packs* readily.—**5.** To gather toge-

ther in packs, flocks, or bands: as, the grouse begin to *pack*.—6. To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once: generally with *off*, *away*, etc.

> Go, *pack* thou *hence* unto the Stygian lake.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii

> Then down came Jacob at the gate,
> And bids her *pack* to hell
> *Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII 153)

> Gentle or simple, *out* she shall *pack*
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

To send (one) packing, to pack (a person) off, or dismiss (him) without ceremony

> So once again is Gaveston *sent packing* out of the Kingdom, and goes into France *Baker*, Chronicles, p 106

> Its walls had been cracking
> Since Harry the Eighth *sent* its people *a packing*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 161.

pack[2]† (pak), *n* [A corruption of *pact*] An agreement or compact; a pact.

> *A* Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?
> *C* A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy
> *Daniel*, Works, sig K k 5 (*Nares*)

> It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius. *North*, tr of Plutarch. (*Nares*)

pack[2]† (pak), *v* [< *pack*[2], *n*] **I.** *intrans* To form a pact; especially, to confederate for bad purposes, join in collusion.

> Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold
> *Shak*, Tit And, iv 2. 155.

II. *trans* **1** To plot; contrive fraudulently

> The forging and *packing* of miracles
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 225

> This is *pack d*, sure, to disgrace me
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv 5

2 To join in collusion, ally for some bad purpose.

> That goldsmith there were he not *pack d* with her,
> Could witness it, for he was with me then
> *Shak*, C of E, v 1 219.

pack[3] (pak), *a.* [Appar elliptical for *in pack*, i e in league see *pack*[2]] Intimate, confidential; "thick" [Scotch.]

> Nae doubt but they were fain o ither,
> And unco *pack* and thick thegither
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

package (pak'āj), *n* [< OF *pacquage*, the act of packing, as *pack*[1] + *-age*] **1.** A bundle or parcel, a quantity pressed or packed together as, a *package* of cloth —**2** A unit of freight or luggage, an article of transportation, as a box or a bundle —**3** A charge made for packing goods —**4** A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were sons of aliens —**Original package,** in commerce and American constitutional law of foreign and interstate commerce, the package or casing in which goods are handled in the course of transportation in the commerce in question. Thus, if wine is imported in hogsheads, the hogshead is the original package, if in bottles packed in cases handled separately, the case is the original package

packaging (pak'āj-ing), *n* [< *package* + *-ing*[1]] The act of making into packages —**Packaging-machine,** a machine for bundling yarns or other goods into compact shape for transportation, a bundling press *E H. Knight*

packall (pak'âl), *n* A sort of basket made in South America from the outer parts of the leaves of the ita-palm.

pack-animal (pak'an"i-mal), *n* A beast of burden used to carry packs, or to transport goods in bales, boxes, etc, on its back See cut under *pack-mule.*

> Fourteen miles of *pack animal* trail have been built around the Big Bend, in order to make all portions of the claim accessible *Sci Amer*, N S, LIV. 85

pack-cinch (pak'sinch), *n.* A wide girth, about 33 inches long, made of strong canvas or hair, having a hard-wood hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with the pack-saddle in adjusting the burden of a pack-animal it is in general use in the United States army, and is of Spanish-American origin

pack-cloth (pak'klôth), *n* A stout coarse cloth used for packing goods; packsheet; burlap

pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths

packer (pak'ėr), *n* [= D. *pakker* = MLG. G. *packer* = Sw. *packare* (cf ML. *paccarius* and *paccator*); as *pack*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who packs; specifically, a person whose business it is to pack goods for transportation —**2.** One who prepares and packs provisions, as beef, pork, oysters, fruit, etc., for preservation or for market.—**3.** A machine used for packing.—**4.** One who is engaged in transporting goods, etc., on pack-animals.

> Rough looking miners and *packers*, whose business it is to guide the long mule trains that go where wagons cannot, and whose work in packing needs special and peculiar skill. *T Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV 502.

5 A government officer charged with the inspection of provisions packed for export.—**6.** A ring by which the space between the tubing and the walls of an oil-well is closed and made gas-tight See *oil-well packing*, under *packing*[1]. —**7** The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine.

packet (pak'et), *n* [Formerly also *pacquet* (= G *packet*); < OF *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet* = Sp *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, dim of *pacque*, a pack see *pack*[1]] **1** A small pack or package; a parcel; a mail of letters

> The Heathenish and Popish and all those other *packets* of miracles, which we receiue by the Iesuites annuall relations from the East and West Indies.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 93

> All Letters more than 80 Miles is 3d Single and 6d Double *Pacquet* 12d an Ounce
> Quoted in *Ashton s* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I 183.

> Your Laship staid to peruse a *Pacquet* of Letters
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii 4

> I have lately been looking over the many *packets* of letters which I have received from all quarters of Great Britain *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164

2 A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed to convey letters from country to country or from port to port, a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers at stated intervals; hence, a vessel starting on regular days, or at an appointed time Also called *packet-boat, packet-ship, packet-vessel*

> From the earliest times New York has been the port of departure for *packets* steering for our Southern ports
> *The Century*, XXXVIII 356

3 The panel of a packhorse. [Cheshire, Eng] *Wright* —**4** A pack (250 leaves) of leaf-metal.

packet (pak'et), *v t* [< *packet*, *n.*] **1.** To bind up in a package or parcel.

> My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and *packeted* *Swift*, Letters.

> When Mr Muntz has done, you will be so good as to *pacquet* him up, and send him to Strawberry
> *Walpole*, Letters, II 472.

2. To despatch or send in a packet-vessel

> Her husband was *packeted* to France *Ford*

packet-boat (pak'et-bōt), *n* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-day (pak'et-dā), *n* Mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the sailing of a packet-ship *Simmonds*.

packet-note (pak'et-nōt), *n* A folded writing-paper, 9 × 11 inches

packet-ship (pak'et-ship), *n* Same as *packet*, 2

packet-vessel (pak'et-ves"el), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2

packfong (pak'fong), *n.* An erroneous form of *paktong*

packhorse (pak'hôrs), *n* A horse used as a pack-animal in carrying burdens, hence, figuratively, a drudge

> I was a *pack horse* in his great affairs, . .
> To royalise his blood I spilt mine own
> *Shak*, Rich III, i 3. 122.

> The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,
> With *packhorse* constancy we keep the road
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l 252.

> Flour is to be had in the stony land only by seeking it within the Austrian frontier and to the Austrian frontier, accordingly, the *packhorses* go, with a strong convoy of Turkish soldiers to guard them
> *E A Freeman*, Venice, p. 266

pack-house (pak'hous), *n* A warehouse for receiving and storing goods.

pack-ice (pak'īs), *n* In the polar seas, a collection of large pieces of floating ice of indefinite extent. Compare *pack*[1], *n.*, 8.

> As the tide turned, a strip of *pack ice* about a mile wide separated us from open water to the south
> *A W Greely*, Arctic Service, p 91

packing[1] (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *pack*[1], *v*] **1.** Any material used for filling an empty space, closing a joint, and the like, stuffing, as the filling of a piston or a well-tube.

> One day, in the forenoon, the engine was working badly, the *packing* having got too loose
> *Sci Amer*, N S, LIV 69

2. In *printing*, the fabric used on printing-presses between the iron platen or cylinder and the sheet to be printed A soft packing is a blanket of wool or rubber cloth, which equalizes the impression A hard packing is made of glazed millboard or of smooth hard paper, which prevents indentation

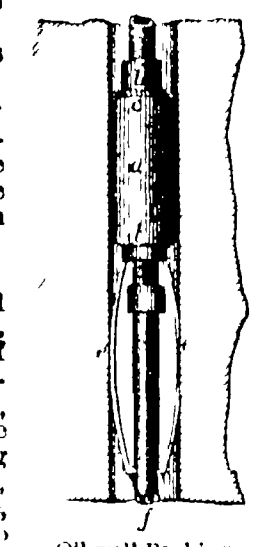
3. In *masonry*, small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls, rubble.—**4.** The act of bringing together or manipulating to serve one's own purposes See *pack*[1], *v t*, 8

> We affirm, then, that the results which these tables present, and which seem so favourable to Mr Sadler s theory, are produced by *packing*, and by *packing* alone
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref Refuted

Metallic packing, in *mach* (*a*) A system of packing in which metal is used, as metallic rings for piston packing Such rings are either so cast as to be elastic, or they are divided into segments and fitted with springs to press them against the interior of the cylinder so as to form a steam tight contact.

> In 1786 he [Cartwright] devoted himself to improvements, which include *metallic packing* to the piston in the steam engine, which he patented in 1797 and 1801
> *A Barlow*, Weaving, p 235

(*b*) Tubes of lead or other soft metal filled with some vegetable material, such as hemp or cotton The ends of the tubes are either forced or soldered together —**Oil-well packing,** a packing inserted between the pipe and the interior surface of the boring in an oil well to keep surface water, or water from the sides of the hole, from running into the well and to prevent oil in some wells from being forced out around the pipe by a pressure of gas The packing originally used was a leather bag filled with flaxseed, called a *seed bag*, made in the form of a ring The flaxseed, swelling on being wetted closed tightly the opening to be stopped This packing swelled so tightly as to be very difficult to remove—a difficulty which led to the invention of many substitutes. One of these is the modern water packing, which consists of an annular leather packing, concave on the upper surface, surrounding the pipe, and held in position by a screw joint The weight of the superincumbent water presses this packing closely against the interior of the bore Another form of oil well packing, which stops efflux of oil under internal gas pressure, as well as influx of surface water, is shown in the accompanying cut



Oil well Packing

a, an elastic substance surrounding the main tubing, *b* the ordinary coupling resting on the washer *c*, their surfaces ground together and made water tight *d*, a loose nut running upon a screw thread cut on the main tubing, *e e* elliptic springs dovetailed or otherwise fastened to the sides of the loose nut *d* and partially clasping the tubing at *f*

packing[2] (pak'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *pack*[2], *v.*] Collusion, trickery, cheating.

> Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
> *Shak*, T of the S., v 1 121

> There may be tricks, *packing*, do you see?
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, v 1

> That which Sulpitius writes concerning Origens Books gives cause vehemently to suspect there hath bin *packing* of old *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, i

packing-awl (pak'ing-âl), *n.* A form of awl which pierces a hole through packing-cloth or other material, and carries with it packthread for sewing or fastening

packing-block (pak'ing-blok), *n* A rectangular block gained into center-sills and double-spring draw-bar timbers, and serving to connect them firmly together longitudinally. *Car-Builder's Dict*

packing-bolt (pak'ing-bōlt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box *E H Knight*

packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n* **1** A box or case in which goods, etc, are packed for transportation —**2.** In a steam-engine, same as *stuffing-box*

packing-case (pak'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *packing-box*

packing-cell (pak'ing-sel), *n.* In *bot.* See *lenticel*, 1.

packing-crib (pak'ing-krib), *n* A place where mackerel are packed in barrels and marked according to their respective grades

packing-expander (pak'ing-eks-pan'dėr), *n.* A spring or other device for spreading the packing of a valve or piston against the surface upon which it traverses.

packing-gland (pak'ing-gland), *n* In a steam-engine, the cover of a stuffing-box, which is screwed or pressed into the stuffing-box to hold the packing tightly against the piston.

packing-leather (pak'ing-leтн'ėr), *n* **1** A ring of leather on a plunger or piston traversing against the cylinder or barrel, to form with it a tight joint or packing —**2** A dust-guard

packing-needle (pak'ing-nē'dl), *n* A strong needle for sewing up packages wrapped in burlap or packing-sheet See cut under *needle*

packing-nut (pak'ing-nut), *n.* A form of packing-gland or stuffing-box cover which screws into the stuffing-box

packing-officer (pak'ing-of"i-sėr), *n* An excise-officer who superintends or inspects the packing of excisable articles

packing-paper (pak'ing-pā'pėr), *n* Strong paper used for wrapping parcels, a strong and thick kind of wrapping-paper.

packing-penny† (pak′ing-pen′i), *n* A small sum given in dismissing a person —**To give a packing-penny,** to send (a person) packing, or about his business.

Fie, fie! Will you *give*
A packing penny to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cyprus isle,
You'd worship Madam Venus at the length
B Jonson, Case is Altered, iii 3

packing-press (pak′ing-pres), *n* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, etc, into small bulk for convenience of transport

packing-ring (pak′ing-ring), *n* A ring of metal or rubber used as seat for a coupling-valve in a railway-car, or to make a joint air-tight etc *Sci Amer*, LIV 69

packing-shed (pak′ing-shed), *n* A shed where fish are packed

packing-sheet (pak′ing-shēt), *n* **1** A sheet for packing or covering goods —**2.** In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient Also *packsheet*

packing-stick (pak′ing-stik), *n* A stick used for straining up the cords around rolled fleeces in packing wool for transportation, a woolder

pack-load (pak′lōd), *n* The usual load or pack which a beast of burden carries, as 300 pounds for a mule, or 150 for a burro.

packman (pak′man), *n*, pl *packmen* (-men) One who carries a pack, a peddler

The course of the day would in all probability, bring them another *packman*, who would 'border with them' prating of the town he had last quitted
Jeaffreson, Live it Down, xxvii

A class of persons termed "duffers, "*packmen*," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered
S Dowell, Taxes in England, III 38

pack-moth (pak′môth), *n* A certain clothes-moth, *Inacampsis sarcitella*, whose larva eats wool and woolen fabrics *Harris*, Insects Injurious to Vegetation, p 493

pack-mule (pak′mūl), *n* A mule used to carry packs or burdens



Pack mule as used in the Rocky Mountains United States

packneedle (pak′nē′dl), *n* [< ME *paknedle, paknelde, paknelde*, < *pack*[1] + *needle*] A large needle for sewing up packages, a packing-needle See cut under *needle*

Amonge the riche rayes I rendred a lessoun,
To broche hem with a *pak nedle* and plaited hem togyderes.
Piers Plowman (B), v 212

pack-paper† (pak′pā′pėr), *n* Packing-paper

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in
Nomenclator (1585), p 6 (*Nares*)

packpaunch†, *n* [< *pack*[1], *v*, + obj. *paunch*, *n*] A greedy eater *Stanihurst*

pack-road (pak′rōd), *n* A road or trail suitable for pack-animals, but not for vehicles.

A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack roads* *J R Green*, Making of Eng, p 61

pack-saddle (pak′sad′l), *n* The saddle of a pack-animal, made to be loaded with packs or burdens, and furnished with straps, hooks, and rings sewed to it for securing the packs Such saddles are variously fitted according to the nature of the pack, which may consist of provisions or utensils, arms or ammunition, or even wounded men

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a botcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *pack saddle* *Shak*, Cor., II 1 99

packsheet (pak′shēt), *n* Same as *packing-sheet*

packstaff (pak′stȧf), *n*, pl *packstaves* (-stāvz) A staff on which a peddler rests the weight of his pack when he stops

To make all "as plain as a *pack staff*"
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc, 1853) II 419

Not riddle like obscuring their intent
But *pack staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment
Bp Hall, Satires, vii, Prol

[Sometimes used attributively in contempt

O, *packstaff* rhymes!
Why not, when court of stars shall see these crimes?
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, I 42]

packthread (pak′thred), *n*. Strong thread or twine used for sewing up packages or bales, or for tying up parcels

A woman's crupper of velure, here and there pieced with *packthread* *Shak*, T of the S, III 2 64

You may take me in with a walking stick,
Even when you please, and hold me with a *pack thread*
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush v 1

I slid down by a bottom of *packthread* into the street, and so 'scaped
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour iv 4

pack-train (pak′trān), *n* A train of pack-animals with their loads

No one who has not tried it can understand the work and worry that it is to drive a *pack train* over rough ground and through timber *The Century*, XXX 223

pack-wall (pak′wal), *n*. Same as *pack*[1], II

packware (pak′wār), *n* Goods carried in a pack, especially, the articles offered for sale by a peddler

Desirous to utter such popish pelfe and *packware* as he brought with him, he opened there his baggage of pestilent doctrine *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 1488

packwax (pak′waks), *n* Same as *paxwax*

packway (pak′wā), *n* A pack-road

paco[1] (pa′kō), *n* [Peruv See *alpaca*] Same as *alpaca*

paco[2] (pa′kō), *n* [< *paco*[1].] In South America, a gossany ore so called because of its brownish color, resembling that of the paco

The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the colorados of the Mexican miners they are ferruginous earths mingled with argentiferous ores and evidently resulting from the decomposition of the sulphurets
J D Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the U S, p 169

paco[3] (pa′kō), *n* Same as *pacu*

pacoct, pacokt, *n* Middle English forms of *peacock*

pacoury-uva (pa-kou′ri-ū′va), *n* See *Platonia*

pacquet† (pak′et), *n* and *v* An obsolete spelling of *packet*

pact (pakt), *n* [= F *pacte*, OF *pact, pache* = Sp Pg *pacto* = It *patto* = OFries *pacht* = D MLG. *pacht* = MHG *phaht, pfacht*, G *pfacht* = Dan *pagt*, < L *pactum*, an agreement, < *pacisci*, pp *pactus*, inceptive form of OL. *pacere*, agree, bargain, covenant, akin to *pangere*, fasten see *pack*[1] Cf *pack*[2].] An agreement, a compact

O wretch, doost thou not knowe
One cannot vse th ayde of the Powers belowe
Without som *Pact* of Counter Seruices,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice?
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Trophies

This world of ours by that *pact* is pledged
To laying such a spangled fabric low,
Whether by gradual brush or gallant blow
Browning, Sordello

But ye're all in the same *pact* – all in the same *pact* – and not one o' ye caring for anything but your own selfish ends and enjoyments *W Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii

Nude pact See *nude* **Pact de non alienando**, a covenant common in mortgages in Louisiana binding the mortgager not to alienate, encumber, etc, the mortgaged property This pact renders an alienation etc, in violation of it, void as against the mortgagee – **Pacte commissoire**, in *French law*, a clause in a contract of sale whereby the vendor stipulates that, if the buyer does not pay the price agreed upon within a certain time, the sale shall be rescinded In the Province of Quebec, under the law anterior to the civil code, this condition was implied in all sales – **Pretorian pact**, a pact supported by a consideration, and therefore (in Roman law of the later periods) recognized and enforced by the pretor

pacta, *n* Plural of *pactum*

paction (pak′shon), *n* [< OF. *paction* = OSp *paccion*, < L. *pactio(n-)*, an agreement, < *pactus*, pp of *pacisci*, agree see *pact*. Cf *compaction*[2]] A compact, agreement, or contract

They made a *paction* 'tween them twa
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII 126)

The *paction* evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples to the holy Jesus
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 349

pactional (pak′shon-al), *a* [< *paction* + *-al*] Of the nature of a pact. *Bp Sanderson*, Cases of Conscience, p 126

pactitious† (pak-tish′us), *a* [< LL *pactitius, pactivus*, stipulated, < L *pactus*, pp. of *pacisci*, agree, stipulate see *pact*] Settled by agreement or stipulation *Johnson*

Pactolian (pak-tō′li-an), *a* [< L *Pactolus* (= Gr Πακτωλός), < L *Pactōlus*, < Gr Πακτωλός, a river in Lydia] Of or pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for the gold anciently found in its sands

I may pay to Mr William Trim, or Order the Sum of How sweetly it runs!—*Pactolian* Guineas chink every Line *Steele*, Grief A la Mode, II 1

pactum (pak′tum), *n*, pl *pacta* (-ta) [L see *pact*] **1** In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform something —**2** In *Rom law*, such a convention or agreement as did not fall within the number of those to which full effect was given by the law, and thus distinguished from *contractus* A *contract* was a pact or agreement of the parties, plus an obligation affixed by the proper formalities A *pactum* did not (until a late period) give rise to an action (a few *pacta*, called *pacta legitima*, excepted), but an exception was given if a party tried to enforce a claim in violation of the pactum If, for instance, a creditor had given a formal release (*acceptilatio*), the obligation was entirely destroyed, so that no action would lie, if he had made a covenant not to sue (*pactum de non petendo*), the action would lie, but the pretor would give the debtor an exception (*exceptio doli*) —**Nudum pactum** See *nude pact*, under *nude* —**Pactum illicitum**, a general phrase covering all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy

pacu (pak′o), *n* [S. Amer] A South American characinoid fish of the genus *Mylets*, found in fresh waters, especially of Brazil Also *paco*.

pad[1] (pad), *n* [A dial var of *path*, perhaps in part due to the cognate D *pad*, a path see *path*] A path, a footpath; a road [Obsolete or slang]

I am no such nipping Christian but can meander upon the *pad* *Middleton and Dekker*, Honest Whore, v 1

The Squire of the *Pad* and the Knight of the Post
Prior, Thief and Cordelier

To stand pad, to stand by the wayside begging [Gipsy, or thieves' slang]

I obtained three children, two girls and a boy, between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents, at a common "padding ken" in Blakeley Street (now Charter Street) for three shillings, to *stand pad* with me from seven o'clock until twelve p m on a Saturday
Letter from G A Brine (1875), quoted in Ribton Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 642

pad[1] (pad), *v*; pret and pp *padded*, ppr *padding*. [< *pad*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans* To travel on foot, tramp slowly or wearily along, trudge or jog along

Something most like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, II

The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
Gone blind in *padding* round and round one path
Browning, Ring and Book, II 277

II. *trans* **1** To travel on foot over or along, proceed on foot through; journey slowly, steadily, or wearily along [Obsolete or slang]

Though the weather be foul and storms grow apace, yet go not ye alone, but other your brothers and sisters *pad* the same path
J Bradford Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 46

2 To tread or beat down, make smooth and level by treading as, to *pad* a path – **To pad the hoof**, to go on foot, "foot it" [Slang]

pad[2] (pad), *n* [Early mod E also *padd, padde*, < ME *padde, pade* (not in AS, the alleged AS **padde* resting on the early ME pl. *pades* in the AS Chronicle, under date of 1137, but written many years later) = MD *padde, pedde*, D *padde, pad* = MLG *padde*, LG. *pad* (> G dial *padde*) = Icel *padda* = Sw *padda* = Dan *padde*, a toad Hence *paddock*[1], etc] A toad; a frog [Now rare]

I seal prune that paddok and prevyn him as a *pad*
Coventry Mysteries, p 164

A pad in the straw†, something wrong, a hidden danger, "a snake in the grass"

Here lyes in dede the *padde within the strawe*
Collier's Old Ballads, p 108. (*Halliwell*)

Ye perceive by this lingring there is *a pad in the straw*
Bp Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v 2 (*Davies*)

pad[3] (pad), *n* [Early mod E *padde*, perhaps a var of *pod* (as *nabb*[2] of *nob*[1], etc), in sense of 'bag' see *pod* In def 1 (*c*), cf MD *pad, patte*, the sole of the foot (Kilian), with this cf F *patte*, paw (see *patrol, paw*)] **1** A soft cushion, or something of the nature of a cushion, or a stuffed part, as of a garment, a saddle, etc, used to fill up a hollow, to relieve pressure, or as a protection

He was kept in the bands hauing vnder him but onely a *pad* of straw *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 854.

In certain Beasts, as the Cow and the Sheep, the front edentulous part of the upper jaw is invested by a horny epithelial *pad*, against which the teeth of the front of the lower jaw bite *Mivart*, Encyc Brit, XXII. 108.

Specifically — (*a*) In *cricket*, a wadded guard worn to protect the leg by a batsman or wicket-keeper (*b*) In *embroidery*, a small quantity of fibrous material, such as raw cotton or silk, used for raising parts of a pattern, the stitch covering it closely (*c*) One of the large, fleshy, thick-skinned protuberances of the sole of the foot of various quadrupeds, as the dog or fox; hence, specifically, the foot of a fox (*d*) One of the tylari of a bird's foot, one of the cushion-like enlargements on the under side of a bird's toes Compare *heel pad* and *pterna* (*e*) In *anat*, the splenium of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. *H Gray, Anat* (ed 1887), p 692. (*f*) In *entom.*, a projecting part of the body covered only with a membrane or semi chitinous sheath generally used in composition as, the wing *pads* of a pupa, the foot-*pads* or cushions on the tarsi

2 A cushion used as a saddle; a saddle of leather and padding, without any tree, such as are used by country market-women or by equestrian performers in a circus — 3. A number of sheets of writing-, drawing-, or blotting-paper held together by glue at one or more edges, forming a tablet from which the sheets can be removed singly as used as, a writing-*pad;* a blotting-*pad* — 4 A bundle; bale; pack. as, a *pad* of wool, a *pad* of yarn. Among fish-dealers a *pad* of mackerel is 60 (sometimes 120) fish

I had two *pads* of soles, sir, and lost 4*s* — that is, one *pad* — by them
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 57

5 The handle of some tools· as, the *pad* of a keyhole-saw — 6. In *ship-building*, a piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber — 7 *pl* Thick ribbons, double-faced and watered, much in use at certain times for watch-guards Compare *Petersham ribbon*, under *ribbon* — **Optic pad** See *optic*

pad[3] (pad), *v t*; pret. and pp *padded*, ppr *padding*. [< *pad*[3], *n*] 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding· often with *out*

I thought we knew him What, it's you,
The *padded* man — that wears the stays'
Tennyson, The New Timon

2 To expand by the insertion of extraneous or needless matter, or the use of unnecessary words as, to *pad* an article in a newspaper, to *pad* out a page in a book — 3 In *calico-printing*, to impregnate (the cotton cloth to be printed) with a mordant. It is done in a machine called a *padding-machine* (which see)

The cloth intended to be dyed is first steeped and *padded* about in buffalo's or sheep's milk, and next exposed to the sun *W Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p 321

4 To glue the edges of (sheets of paper) together, so as to form a pad [Colloq]

A half-pint of the cement will *pad* a vast quantity of sheets *The Writer*, III 82

5. In *mech*, to puncture with numerous fine holes, as the end of a pipe, or the rose on the end of a nozle [Eng]

In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was "*padded*" — that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes *The Engineer*, LXVII 39

Padded cell, padded room, in a prison or an insane-asylum, a room having the walls padded or cushioned, to prevent prisoners or violent patients confined in it from doing themselves injury by dashing themselves against the walls

pad[4] (pad), *n* [Also *ped*, < ME. *pedde*, perhaps another use of *pad*[3] Hence *pedder, pedler, pedlar, peddler*, etc., and (prob) in comp *padlock*] A pannier, a basket *Halliwell*

pad[5] (pad), *n*. [Abbr of *pad-nag, pad-horse*] A road-horse; a horse for riding on the road, as distinguished from a hunter or a work-horse, etc., a roadster

A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest *pad* in the world with only riding him ten miles
Steele, Spectator, No 88.

pad[6] (pad), *n*. [Appar abbr of *padder*[1] or **padman* Cf. *footpad*.] A robber, a footpad.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four *pads*
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage. *Byron*, Don Juan, xi 11

pad[6] (pad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [< *pad*[6], *n.*; associated also with *pad*[1], *v.*] To be a footpad, or highway robber; frequent roads or highways in order to rob.

These *pad* on wit's high road, and suits maintain
With those they rob. *Swift*, To Mr Congreve

padart, *n*. [Origin obscure.] Groats; coarse flour or meal.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility
Sir H Wotton, Reliquiæ.

pad-bracket (pad'brak'et), *n*. A wall-bracket of a shape adapted to receive a saddle used in a stable or harness-room.

pad-clinking (pad'kling'king), *a* Given to hobnobbing with footpads; frequenting the company or society of footpads. [Slang.]

Good day, my veterans, my champions My bonny, *pad clinking*, out-after eight-o'clock-parade, George Street bucks, good day *H Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xix

pad-cloth (pad'klôth), *n* A cloth or blanket covering the loins of a horse, a housing-cloth

pad-crimp (pad'krimp), *n*. In *saddlery*, a press in which dampened leather is molded into form between the dies of a former with protruding and hollow parts. When the leather dries, it retains the convex shape acquired under pressure

Padda (pad'a), *n*. [NL (Reichenbach, 1850), < native name for rice] A genus of ploceine birds of the subfamily *Spermestinæ* (or a subgenus of *Munia*), the type of which is *P. oryzivora*, the paddy-bird, commonly called *Java sparrow*

paddet, *n* See *pad*[2].

padder[1] (pad'ėr), *n*. [< *pad*[6] + *-er*[1]] A highway robber, a footpad

Well Nay more, dine gratis
Mar Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost?
Are they *padders* or abram men that are your consorts?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii 1

padder[2] (pad'ėr), *n*. [< *pad*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who pads or cushions

paddies (pad'iz), *n pl* [Origin obscure] Pantalets or knee-drawers with flounces [Southern U S.]

padding (pad'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *pad*[3], *v*] 1 The act of stuffing so as to make a pad — 2 The cotton, hair, straw, or other material used in stuffing anything, as a bolster, saddle, or garment, the stuffing used to keep in shape any part of a garment according to the fashion which requires it to be more in relief or drawn tighter than the natural forms allow The materials used are especially — (*a*) a rough felted cloth, a kind of shoddy, (*b*) fibrous and loose material, (*c*) wadding, batting, and bombast.

3 In *calico-printing*, the process of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried. A design is next printed on it in acid discharge (usually lime juice and bisulphate of potash), the result being that, after the cloth has been dyed in the bath and cleared, white patterns appear upon a ground of uniform color These white patterns or spaces may be afterward printed upon in steam or pigment colors Calicoes produced in this way are said to be in the *padding* or *plaquage style*

A brown ground is produced over the entire surface by *padding* in solutions of a salt of manganese
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser, p 212

4 Any unnecessary matter inserted in a column, article, book, etc, merely to bring it up to a certain size, vamp, hence, written or printed matter of no real value or utility; whatever has merely the effect of increasing the size of anything without adding to its interest or value

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for *padding* *Saturday Rev*

I am perhaps more struck now with the enormous amount of *padding* — the number of third and fourth rate statues which weary the eye that would fain approach freshly the twenty and thirty best
Henry James, Jr, Trans Sketches, p 205

padding-flue (pad'ing-flö), *n* In *calico-printing*, a drying-chamber in which cotton cloth is dried after the process of padding It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder See *pad*[3], *v*, 3, and *padding*, 3

padding-ken (pad'ing-ken), *n* A low lodging-house patronized by footpads, professional beggars, thieves, vagrants, etc [Thieves' slang.]

Ragged Schools and City Missions are of no avail as preventitives of crime so long as the wretched dens of infamy, brutality, and vice, termed *padding kens*, continue their daily and nightly work of demoralization
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 454

padding-machine (pad'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* In *calico-printing*, an apparatus for imbuing cotton cloth uniformly with a mordant solution in the process of dyeing It consists of a combination of rollers for unwinding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.

paddle[1] (pad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp *paddled*, ppr *paddling*. [Also dial. *paddle*, prob. a var of *pattle*[1], freq. of *pat*[1]: see *pattle*[1], *pat*[1], *patter*[1] Cf. *pattle*[2], a var. of *paddle*[2]] **I.** *intrans* 1 To finger idly or fondly, toy or trifle with the fingers, as in fondling

Paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers
Shak, Hamlet, III 4 185

2. To dabble or play about in or as in water

And then to *paddle* in the purer stream
Of his [the Son of Glory's] spilt blood is more than most extreme. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii 2.

We twa ha'e *paidl't* i the burn,
Frae mornin' sun till dine
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

3 To sail or swim along or about with short strokes of a paddle or oar, row or move about or along by means of a paddle

She was as lovely a pleasure boat
As ever fairy had *paddled* in
J R Drake, Culprit Fay

4 To move along by means of paddles or float-boards, as a steamboat

Round the lake
A little clock work steamer *paddling* plied,
And shook the lilies *Tennyson* Princess, Prol

5 To move in the water by means of webbed feet, flippers, or fins, as a duck, turtle, fish, penguin, etc

Ducks *paddle* in the pond before the door
Cowper, Retirement, l 499

II. *trans* 1 To finger, play with; toy with.

To be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers.
Shak, W T, I 2. 115

2. To propel by paddle or oar as, to *paddle* a canoe — 3. To strike with the open hand, or with some flat object, as a board, spank [Colloq] — **To paddle one's own canoe** See *canoe*

paddle[1] (pad'l), *n* [< *paddle*[1], *v*, in part confused with *paddle*[2], *n*] 1 An oar, specifically, a sort of short oar having one blade or two (one at each end), held in the hands (not resting in the rowlock) and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion used especially for propelling canoes

He seized his *paddle*, and tried to back out of the snare
Kingsley, Hypatia, iii

2 The blade or broad part of an oar — 3. In *zool*· (*a*) A fore limb constructed to answer the purpose of a fin or flipper, as that of a penguin, a whale, a sea-turtle, a plesiosaurus, or an ichthyosaurus. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *penguin* (*b*) In *Ctenophora*, one of the rows of cilia which run parallel with the longitudinal canals of the body, a ctenophore or paddle-row (*c*) The long flat snout of the paddle-fish — 4. One of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steamboat — 5 A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required, a clough — 6 An implement with a flat broad blade and a handle, resembling a paddle. Specifically — (*a*) In *glass making* a somewhat shovel shaped implement used for stirring and mixing the materials. (*b*) In *brickmaking* and similar industries, an instrument for tempering clay (*c*) An implement used for beating garments while held in running water to wash (*d*) See the quotation

The tools used by the puddler are not usually numerous, consisting only of a long straight chiselled edged bar called a *paddle*, and a hooked flat-ended bar known as the rabble *W H Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p 280

7 The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. See *paddlecock* Also *cockpaddle* [Eng]

paddle[2] (pad'l), *n*. [Also dial *paidle* and *pattle, pettle*, appar. for orig **spaddle*, dim of *spade* see *spade*[1] The word has been in part confused with *paddle*[1], *n*] A small spade, especially a small spade used to clean a plow, a plow-staff, a paddle-staff.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon, and thou shalt dig therewith Deut xxiii 13

paddle-beam (pad'l-bēm), *n* One of two large beams projecting beyond the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve

paddle-board (pad'l-bōrd), *n* One of the floats on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, a paddle

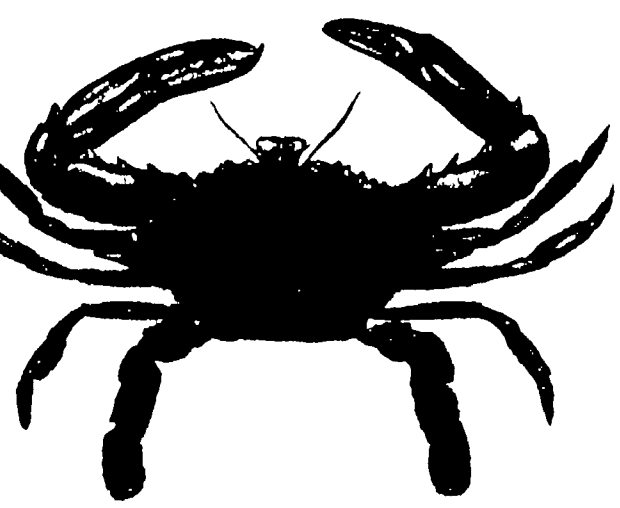
paddle-boat (pad'l-bōt), *n* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels

paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n* The box or sheath, of curved upper outline, which covers a paddle-wheel of a side-wheel steamer, to protect it and to keep it from throwing water on board the vessel

paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n* [Also *paidlecock, cockpaddle*, < *paddle* (?) + *cock*[1].] The common lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus* so called in allusion to its dorsal ridge enveloped in tubercular skin, which resembles the comb of the domestic cock See cut under *Cyclopterus*

paddle-crab (pad'l-krab), *n* A crab whose legs are flattened like the blade of a paddle and used for swimming; a swimming-crab The common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, is an example Also *paddling-crab* See cut on following page.

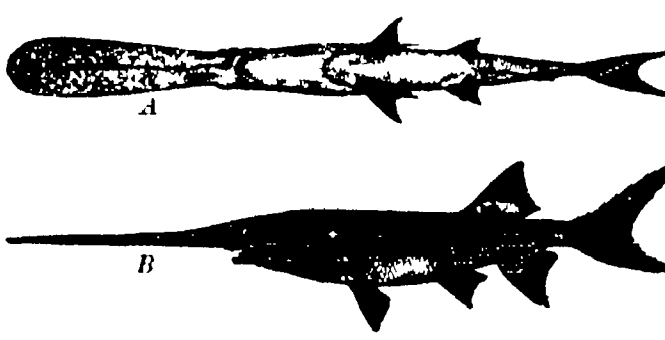
paddle-end (pad'l-end), *n* A feature or element of ornamental design, consisting of an



Paddle crab (*Callinectes hastatus*)

oval enlargement at the end of a line or band resembling the handle of a spoon

paddle-fish (pad'l-fish), *n* The spoon-billed sturgeon, *Polyodon* (or *Spatularia*) *spatula*, a ganoid fish of the family *Polyodontidæ* (or *Spatularidæ*), attaining a length of five or six feet,



Paddle fish (*Polyodon spatula*) *A* under view *B* side view

abundant in the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries It has a very long spatulate or paddle like projection of the snout , the body resembles a sturgeon's, but is scaleless , 15 or 20 fulcra are appressed to the upper margin of the caudal fin Also called *spoon billed cat* and *duck-billed cat* in reference to the salient feature of the snout and some fancied resemblance to a catfish

paddle-hole (pad'l-hōl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock to the lower pond See *paddle*[1], *n* , 5 Also called *clough-arch*

paddler (pad'lėr), *n* One who or that which paddles or uses a paddle, hence, one who acts in a purposeless way, as a child paddles in the water

He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer
Beau and Fl, Wit at Several Weapons, I. 1

paddle-row (pad'l-rō), *n.* The paddle or ctenophore of a ctenophoran

paddle-shaft (pad'l-shȧft), *n.* The shaft by means of which the paddle-wheels of a steamboat are driven

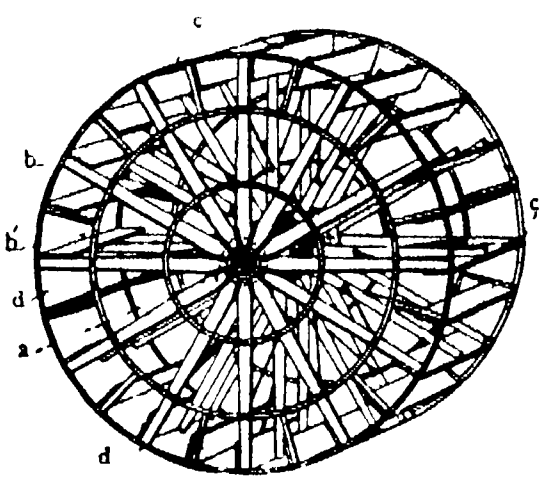
paddle-sloop (pad'l-slöp), *n* A sloop of war propelled by paddle-wheels

In 1860 it was the author's chance again to meet Garibaldi, for he was in command of the *paddle sloop* Argus, despatched to Sicily to look after British interests when the famous one thousand (really 800) landed at Marsala
The Academy, No 899, p 52.

paddle-staff (pad'l-stȧf), *n* 1 A staff headed with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers —2 A spade with a long handle, used by plowmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, etc , a paddle

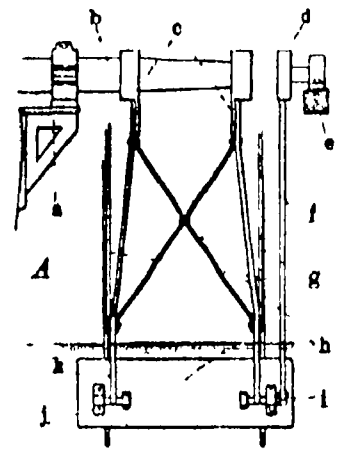
paddle-tumbler (pad'l-tum"blėr), *n* In some operations of leather-manufacture, a water-tank in which skins are washed while kept in constant motion by means of a paddle-wheel
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser , p. 373

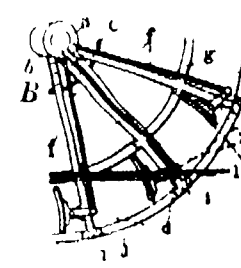
paddle-wheel (pad'l-hwēl), *n* 1 A wheel (generally one of two placed at the sides of a



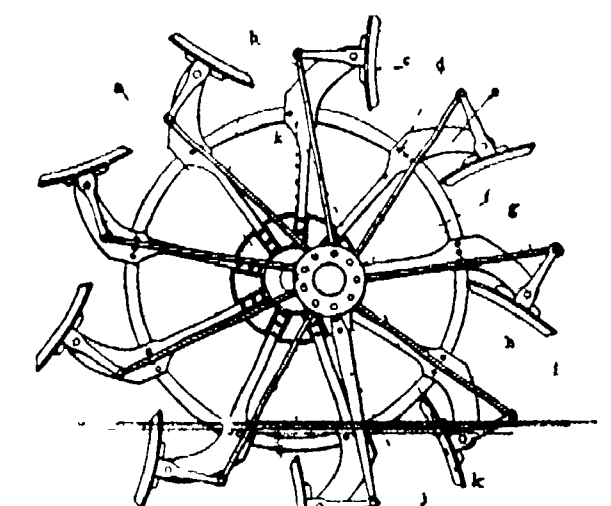
Common Paddle wheel
a, shaft , *b*, *b'*, rims , *c*, *c*, paddles , *d*, *d*, arms

steam-vessel) provided with boards or floats on its circumference, and driven by steam, for the propulsion of the vessel —2 A wheel fitted with paddles, used to aid, by its revolution, in certain washing operations, as in leather-manufacture, etc —**Cycloidal paddle-wheel**, a paddle-wheel having narrow floats arranged longitudinally one





A Transverse Section of American Feathering Paddle wheel *B* Quarter elevation of Feathering Paddle wheel, being the general form used for American fast steamers, with light frame and extra rim to protect buckets *a* gunwale bearing , *b* shaft ; *c*, wheel flanges *d* paddle eccentric *e* paddle eccentric bearing , *f*, radius bar, *g*, rims, *h*, braces, *i*, rocker arm , *j*, bracket , *k*, bucket *l*, water level



European or English Feathering Paddle wheel
a wheel flanges, *b* radius bars, *c* bucket, *d* wheel arm *e* bracket, *f*, paddle eccentric or Jenny Nettle , *g*, rocker arm *h*, rim *i*, water level, *j*, driving bar *k k* shows line of intersection of vertical diameter of wheel with plane of bucket entering water at *i*, and indicates the greater radius of a common wheel which would enter the water with greater effect to the feathering wheel

above another, in a slightly retreating order, the better to distribute the pressure and to lessen the concussion against the water —**Feathering paddle-wheel.** Same as *feathering wheel*

paddlewood (pad'l-wud), *n* A tree of Guiana, *Aspidosperma excelsum* of the *Apocynaceæ* It has a singular fluted or buttressed trunk, from the projecting radii of which the Indians make paddles. The hard elastic wood also affords rollers for cotton gins The seeds are beautifully winged Also called *wheel tree*, from the form of a section of the trunk

paddling-crab (pad'ling-krab), *n* Same as *paddle-crab*

paddock[1] (pad'ok), *n* [Early mod. E also *paddock*, < ME *paddok*, < *pad*[2] + dim *-ock*.] 1 A toad or frog [Obsolete or prov Eng and Scotch]

For who
Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide?
Shak , Hamlet, iii. 4 189.

Here a little child I stand,
Heaving up my either hand
Cold as *paddocks* though they be,
Here I lift them up to thee
Herrick Another Grace for a Child

2 The tadpole-fish. [Local, Scotch]

paddock[2] (pad'ok), *n* [A corruption of *parrock*, prob due in part to association with *pad*[1]: see *parrock*.] A small field or inclosure , especially, a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable; a small turfed inclosure in which animals, especially horses, are kept

Villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, [and] plantations
Evelyn

The prices of admission to the *paddocks*, the grand stand and the various points of advantage throughout the grounds, are higher than on our racing tracks
T C Crawford, English Life, p 15

paddock[2] (pad'ok), *v t* [< *paddock*, *n.* Cf *parrock*, *v*] To confine or inclose in or as in a paddock

Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been *paddocked* in a thinly shaven vocabulary
Lowell, Books and Libraries

paddock-cheese† (pad'ok-chēz), *n* The asparagus *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

paddock-pipe (pad'ok-pīp), *n.* One of various species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail, also, *Hippuris vulgaris*, the mare's-tail so named from their hollow stems and fenny locality

paddock-rud (pad'ok-rud), *n.* The spawn of frogs *Halliwell* [Local, Eng]

paddock-stone (pad'ok-stōn), *n.* Same as *toad-stone*

paddockstool (pad'ok-stöl), *n* [< ME *paddok-stole*, < *paddock*[1] + *stool*] A toadstool

Paddy[1] (pad'i), *n* , pl *Paddies* (-iz) [A dim. of *Pat*, abbr of *Patrick*, < Ir *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St Patrick (< LL *Patricius*), its tutelar saint see *Pat*[6]] 1 An Irishman [Slang]—2 [*l c*] A sailors' name for the lesser sheathbill of Kerguelen Island, *Chionis minor*. See *sheathbill* and *Chionis* —3 [*l. c*] The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also *paddywhack*. [North Carolina]—4. [*l. c.*] Same as *paddywhack*, *3* —**Paddy's watch** Same as *paddywhack*, 3

paddy[2] (pad'i), *a* [Origin obscure] Mean, poor, contemptible; low in manners or character

paddy[3] (pad'i), *n.* [Also *padi*, < Malay *padi*, rice] Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered [East Indies]

paddy-bird (pad'i-bėrd), *n.* The Java sparrow or ricebird, *Munia* or *Padda oryzivora* so called from its frequenting paddy-fields

paddy-field (pad'i-fēld), *n* A rice-field , a field in which rice is grown [East Indies]

A strolling company of players will act on the threshing floor beside the *paddy fields* in the old primitive fashion
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, p 88

paddy-melon (pad'i-mel"on), *n* Same as *pademelon*

paddy-pounder (pad'i-poun"dėr), *n* In the East Indies, a machine for removing the husk from rice.

The dried pulp is then removed by pounding in common *paddy pounders* *Spons Encyc Manuf* , I 705

paddywhack (pad'i-hwak), *n.* [< *Paddy*[1] + *whack*, used with vague emphasis.] 1 [*cap*] Same as *Paddy*[1], 1 —2 Same as *paddy*[1], *3* —3 A cheap almanac or calendar, on one sheet Also called *paddy* and *Paddy's watch* [Local, Eng]

pad-elephant (pad'el"ē-fant), *n* [< *pad*[1] + *elephant* Cf *pad-horse*, *pad-nag*] A road- or working-elephant, as distinguished from a hunting- or war-elephant

padelion† (pad'ē-lī-on), *n* [< F. *patte de lion*, lit. lion's paw *patte*, paw; *de*, of; *lion*, lion Or else < F *pied de lion* = Sp *pié de leon* = Pg *pé de leão* = It. *piede de leone*, lion's foot L *pes* (*ped-*), foot, *de*, of; *leo*(*n-*), lion] A plant, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. See *lion's-foot*

Pied de lion, lions foot, hare foot, ladies mantle, great sanicle, *padelion* *Cotgrave*

padella (pā-del'a), *n* [It , a frying-pan see *pail*, *patella*] A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted used in illuminations

pademelon (pad'ē-mel-on), *n* [Also *padmelon*, *pedmelon*, accom. *paddy-melon*, and *melon*, an Australian name] A brush-kangaroo or whallabee, an ordinary kangaroo of the genus *Halmaturus*, such as *H thetidis* and related species. See cut under *Halmaturus*

In the neighbourhood of these scrubs the game was especially plentiful , and kangaroos, *paddy melons*, wallabees, and kangaroo rats crossed the road continually
A C Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I 47

pad-hook (pad'huk), *n* 1. A kind of center-draft hook used on trawl-lines in New England since 1884, having the shank flattened at the upper end instead of an eye, whence the name —2 In *saddlery*, a curved hook on the back-pad for holding up the bearing-rein.

pad-horse† (pad'hôrs), *n* [< *pad*[1], a road, + *horse*[1]. Cf. *pad-nag* and *pad*[3].] A road-horse; a pad-nag; a pad.

Oh for a *pad horse*, pack horse, or a post horse,
To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup!
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv 3.

Padina (pā-dī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763)] A genus of olive-colored seaweeds with membranaceous or coriaceous broadly fan-shaped fronds, which may be either entire or variously cleft, each lobe being then fan-shaped The frond is smooth, olive colored (or greenish toward the summit), and marked with concentric bands along each of which is developed a fringe of slender orange colored jointed hairs They are tufted annual plants, 2 to 6 inches in height, growing on stones about low water mark, mostly in warm seas The common (perhaps the only) species is *P pavonia*, the peacock's tail

padishah (pä'di-shä), *n* [Pers. (> Turk) *pādishāh*, < *pād*, protector, master (Skt. *pati*, master see *despot*), + *shāh*, king. see *shah*] Great king, emperor a title given by the Turks to the Sultan, and by extension to various European monarchs

padji (paj'i) *n* [Cingalese] A Cingalese boat. See *madel-paroowa*

padlette (pad'let), *n.* A spangle used in embroidery and decorative costume.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps orig. 'a lock for a pannier or hamper' (one of its present uses), < *pad*4, *ped*, a pannier, + *lock*1.] A portable lock with a pivoted bow or hasp or a sliding hasp, designed to fit over a staple or engage a ring and to hang suspended when closed. Such locks are made in a great variety of styles, and range from simple gate locks to complicated permutation locks. Some padlocks are self locking, others are locked with a key, the keyhole being in the side or at the bottom.

> Whate'er the talents, or howe'er design'd,
> We hang one jingling *padlock* on the mind.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 162.

Dead padlock, a padlock having no spring for either bolt or hasp, the key turning the bolt, while the hasp is opened by the hand.

padlock (pad'lok), *v. t.* [< *padlock*, *n.*] To fasten by or as by means of a padlock.

> Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

padmelon (pad'mel-on), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *n.* [< *pad*1, a road, + *nag*2. Cf. *pad-horse*.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad.

> A New Epilogue by Mrs. Pack in a Riding Habit, upon a *Pad Nagg*, representing a Town Miss Travelling to Tunbridge. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, II. 15.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *v. i.* [< *pad-nag*, *n.*] To ride a pad-nag. [Rare.]

> Will it not, moreover, give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to *pad nag* it hither to good Mrs. Howe's fair daughter?
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

padou (pad'ö), *n.* [< F. *padou*, appar. < *Padoue*, It. *Padua*, Padua. Cf. *paduasoy*.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds.*

padovana, padovane, *n.* Same as *pavan*.

padow-pipe (pad'ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *paddock-pipe*.

pad-plate (pad'plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, an iron bow for stiffening a harness-pad and forming a base for the harness-mountings.

padre (pä'dre), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *padre*, lit. father, < L. *pater* = E. *father*: see *father*.] Father: used with reference to priests in Spain, Italy, Mexico, southwestern United States, South America, etc.

padrone (pa-drō'ne), *n.*; pl. *padroni* (-nē). [It., a patron, protector, master: see *patron*.] A master; especially, a person, generally an Italian, who owns hand-organs and lets them out to itinerant players, or who systematically employs destitute children to beg for his benefit; also, an Italian labor-contractor; one who lets out Italian laborers in a body.

pad-saddle (pad'sad''l), *n.* A saddle made of leather and padding without a tree. *E. H. Knight.*

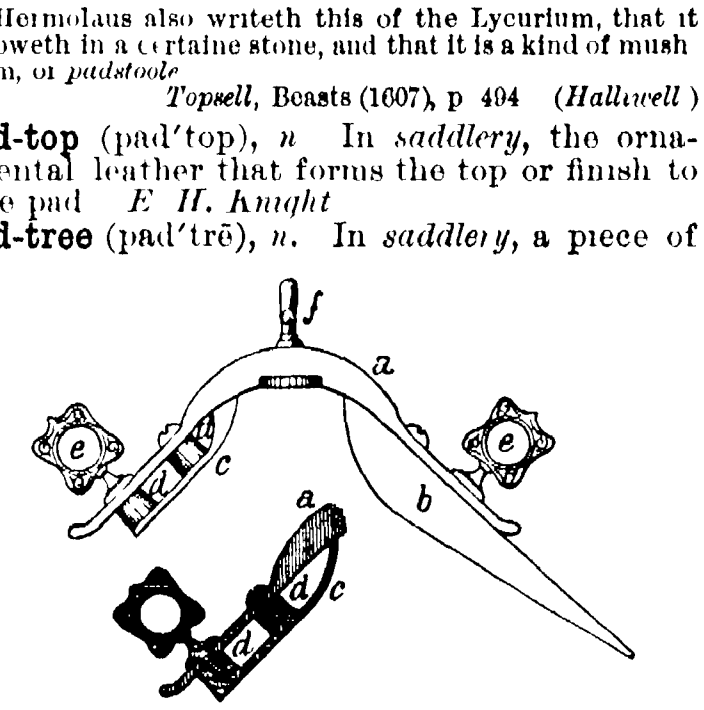
pad-screw (pad'skrö), *n.* In *saddlery*, a screw-bolt with an ornamental head, used for fastening the pad-sides to the pad-plate.

padstool† (pad'stöl), *n.* [= D. *paddestoel* = G. *paddenstuhl*; as *pad*2 + *stool*.] A toadstool: same as *paddockstool*. *Levins.*

> Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycurium, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is a kind of mushrom, or *padstoole*.
> *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 494. (*Halliwell.*)

pad-top (pad'top), *n.* In *saddlery*, the ornamental leather that forms the top or finish to the pad. *E. H. Knight.*

pad-tree (pad'trē), *n.* In *saddlery*, a piece of



Pad tree and Pad.
a, pad tree; *b*, pad; *c*, *d*, *d*, pad plate; *e*, *e*, terret; *f*, check hook.

wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

Paduan1 (pad'ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Paduano*, < *Padua*, Padua.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua, a city of northern Italy, or to the province of Padua.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Padua. —**2.** One of the imitations of Roman bronze coins and medallions made in the sixteenth century by Giovanni Cavino, assisted by his friend A. Bassiano, both of Padua in Italy. These pieces were struck in copper, alloyed, and in silver, and were designed as works of art, not as forgeries.



Paduan (imitation of coin of Domitian), in British Museum. (Size of the original.)

paduan2, **paduana**, *n.* Same as *pavan*.

paduasoy (pad'ū-a-soi), *n.* [Also *padusoy*, *padesoy*; appar. orig. **Padua soy*, tr. F. *soie de Padoue*: see *padou* and *soy*.] A smooth, strong, rich silk, originally manufactured at Padua, used for garments of both women and men in the eighteenth century; also, a garment made of this material.

> My wife herself retained a passion for her crimson *paduasoy*, because I formerly happened to say it became her.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

> Item, from Mrs. Malaprop, for betraying the young people to her, . . . two guineas, and a black *padusoy*.
> *Sheridan*, Rivals, i. 2.

p. æ. An abbreviation of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.

pæan1 (pē'an), *n.* [Also *pean*, < L. *pæan*, < Gr. παιάν, Epic παιήων, a hymn in honor of Apollo, < Παιάν, Παιών, a name of Apollo (first applied, in Homer, to the physician of the gods).] Originally, a hymn to a help-giving god, especially Apollo, under the title of *Pæan* or *Pæon*, containing the invocation 'Io Pæan' (ἰὼ or ἰὴ Παιάν), asking for aid in war or other trouble, or giving thanks for aid received; hence, a war-song sung before a battle in honor of Ares, or after a battle as a thanksgiving to Apollo; in later times, a hymn in praise of other gods, or even of mortals; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

> With ancient rites,
> And due devotions, I have ever hung
> Elaborate *Pæans* on thy golden shrine.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> I sung the joyful *Pæan* clear,
> And, sitting, burnished without fear
> The brand, the buckler, and the spear—
> Waiting to strive a happy strife.
> *Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

> Through all his tones sound the song of hope and the *pæan* of assured victory. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

pæan2 (pē'an), *n.* See *pæon*.

pæanism (pē'an-izm), *n.* [< Gr. παιανισμός, a chanting of the pæan, < παιάν, a choral song: see *pæan*1.] Songs or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pæcilo-. For words beginning thus, see *Pœcilo-*.

pædagogic†, **pædagogue**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *pedagogic*, etc.

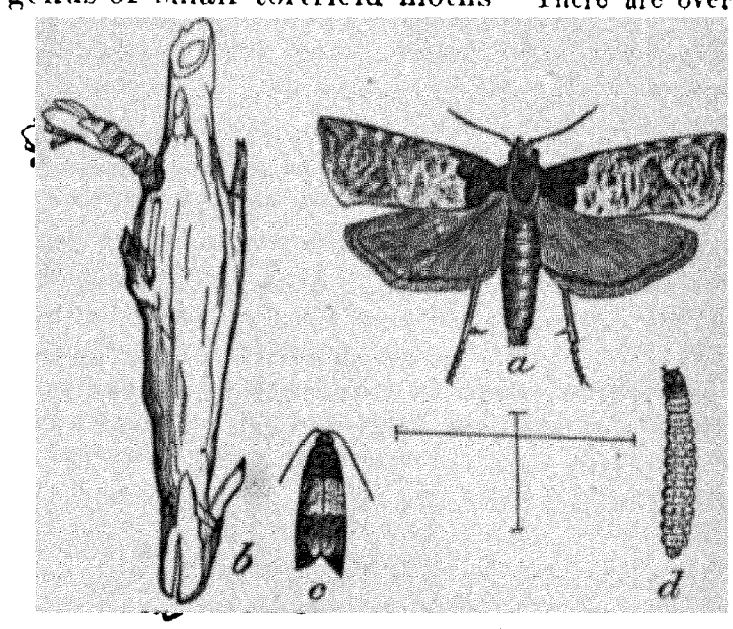
pæderastia (ped-e-ras'ti-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pederasty*.

Pæderia (pē-dē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), irreg. < Gr. παιδέρως, a rosy-flowered plant used for wreaths, also rouge, and a kind of opal.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, type of the tribe *Pæderieæ*, characterized by the two hair-like twisted stigmas and two-celled ovary. There are 9 or 10 species, one in Brazil, the others in tropical Asia. They are twiners with shrubby stems, fetid when bruised, bearing opposite leaves, and small flowers in cymes. *P. fœtida* is diffused from India to China and the Malayan islands. It is the *bedolee sutta* of Assam, and is sometimes called *Chinese fever plant*. In Hindu medicine it furnishes a specific for rheumatism administered externally and internally; its root is said to be used as an emetic. Its stems yield a strong flexible and durable fiber, of a silk-like appearance, seemingly adapted to the finest textile purposes.

Pæderieæ (ped-ē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Pæderia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the solitary basilar ovules, inferior radicle, valvate corolla, and capsule of two carpels. It includes 7 genera and about 29 species, mostly vines, with stems or leaves fetid when bruised, mainly tropical.

pædeutics (pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. παιδευτικός, of or pertaining to teaching (τὰ παιδευτικά, the science of teaching, ἡ παιδευτική (sc. τέχνη), education), < παιδεύειν, teach, < παῖς (παιδ-), a child: see *pedagogue*.] The science of teaching or of education. Also *paideutics*.

Pædisca (pē-dis'kä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. παιδίσκη, a young girl, fem. of παιδίσκος, a young boy, dim. of παῖς, a boy, girl.] A large genus of small tortricid moths. There are over



Misnamed Gall moth (*Pædisca saligneana*).
a, moth (cross shows natural size); *b*, gall, with protruding pupa shell; *c*, moth with wings closed; *d*, larva.

100 species, 60 of which inhabit North America north of Mexico, as *P. scudderiana* or *saligneana*, which commonly makes galls on the stems of various goldenrods in the United States, and is sometimes called *gall moth*, a name more properly belonging to a species of *Gelechia*. See also cut under *gall moth*.

pædobaptism, pædogenesis, etc. See *pedobaptism*, etc.

paen†, *n.* See *pagan*.

pænula (pē'nū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pænulæ* (-lē). **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a long sleeveless cloak, provided with an opening for the head only, worn by travelers.—**2.** *Eccles.*, a chasuble, especially in its older form as a sleeveless circular or elliptical vestment, with an opening for the head and reaching nearly to the feet. See *chasuble*, *phelonion*. Also spelled *penula*.

pæon (pē'on), *n.* [= F. *péon* = Sp. *peon*, < L. *pæon*, < Gr. παιών, a song in honor of Apollo, a metrical foot (see def.), < Παιών, a name of Apollo: see *pæan*1.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is long, the other three being short. According to the position of the long in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively, the foot assumes four forms, distinguished as *first pæon* (– ‿ ‿ ‿), *second pæon* (‿ – ‿ ‿), *third pæon* (‿ ‿ – ‿), and *fourth pæon* (‿ ‿ ‿ –). The pæon has a magnitude of five moræ or primary times (i. e., is pentasemic), its resolved form being the pentabrach (‿ ‿ ‿ ‿ ‿). Three of these times belong to the thesis and two to the arsis, or vice versa (‿ ‿ ‿ | ‿ ‿, or ‿ ‿ | ‿ ‿ ‿), so that the pæon belongs to and is the type of the hemiolic or pæonic class of feet. Only the first pæon and the fourth pæon were in use in pæonic verse, the contracted form known as the *Cretic* being, however, more common; the second and third occurred in verses analyzed by the ancients as mixed Ionic, or epionic. The Cretic (–́ ‿ | –) was sometimes known as the *pæon diagyios*, as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (–́ | – | ⁀ | –), in which each short of the pentabrach was doubled (i. e., represented by a long). The pæon received its name from its original use in compositions in honor of Apollo (see *pæan*1). See *diagyios*, *epibatus*. Also spelled, less correctly, *pæan*.

> In the first *pæon* an equivalent of the cretic, an arsis consisting of a long and short is followed by a thesis consisting of two shorts. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

Pæon diagyios. See *diagyios*.

Pæonia (pē-ō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *pæonia*, peony: see *peony*.] A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pæonieæ*. About 7 species are known, natives of north temperate regions. They are perennial herbs, with large radical and alternate pinnately divided leaves, and showy white, red, or purple flowers, each producing from 2 to 5 many-seeded pod-like follicles. See *peony* and *chess*5.

pæonic (pē-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pæon* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a pæon; constituting or equivalent to a pæon, or consisting of pæons: as, a *pæonic* foot, colon, verse; *pæonic* rhythm. The pæonic rhythm or movement was regarded by the ancients as especially enthusiastic and fiery in character. (*b*) Having the pedal ratio of a pæon (2 : 3); hemiolic: as, the *pæonic* (hemiolic) class of feet. See *hemiolic*.

II. *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

Pæonieæ (pē-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Pæonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, consist-

ing of the genus *Pæonia*, and distinguished by the five to ten large and broad petals, and the many-seeded carpels enveloped by a disk

pæonin (pē'ō-nin), *n.* [< *Pæonia* + *-in*[2]] A poisonous red coloring matter obtained from phenlic acid by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids It gives to wool and silk brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet

pæony†, *n* An obsolete form of *peony*

paff (paf), *n.* [< G *paff* ' pop! bang! *piffpaff*, pop! an interjection of contempt] A meaningless syllable, used, with *piff*, to imitate what is regarded as jargon

Of a truth it often provokes me to laugh
To see these beggars hobble along
Lamed and maimed, and fed upon chaff,
Chanting their wonderful piff and *paff*
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v

pagadore† (pag'a-dōr), *n* [< Sp Pg *pagador*, a payer. see *payer*] A paymaster or treasurer

This is the manner of the Spaniards captaine, who never hath to meddle with his souldiers pay, and indeed scorn eth to be counted his souldiers *pagadore*
Spenser, State of Ireland

pagan (pā'gan), *n.* and *a.* [In ME *payen*, *paien*, **pain*, *payn*, *paen* (a word extant in the surname *Pain*, *Paine*, *Payne*), < OF *paen*, *paien*, *payen*, F *paien* = Pr *pagan*, *paguan*, *paien* = Sp *pagano* = Pg *pagão*, *pagã* = It. *pagano*, a pagan, heathen, < LL *paganus*, a heathen, prop adj, heathen, a later use of *paganus*, rustic, rural, as a noun a villager, countryman, peasant, rustic, also (opposed to *military*) civil, civic, as a noun a citizen; prop of or pertaining to the country or to a village, < *pagus*, a district, province, the country: see *pagus* Cf *heathen*, lit 'of the heath' or country From L *paganus* comes also ult E *paynim*, and from *pagus*, ult E. *pais*[2] and *peasant.*] **I.** *n.* **1** One who is not a Christian or a member of a Christian community; in a later narrower sense, one who does not worship the true God—that is, is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen. See the quotation from Trench, see also *paynim*

Me uint [I find] ine the writinge thet amang the *paenes* the prestes thet lokeden chastete ine the temple weren to-deld uram the othren thet hi ne loren hire chastete
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E E T S), p 235

The Christian Church fixed itself first in the seats and centres of intelligence, in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire, and in them its first triumphs were won, while long after these had accepted the truth, heathen superstitions and idolatries lingered on in the obscure hamlets and villages of the country, so that *pagans* or villagers came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions inasmuch as far the greater number of them were of this class The first document in which the word appears in this its secondary sense is an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, of date A D 368 The word 'heathen' acquired its meaning from exactly the same fact, namely, that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the "heaths" longest resisted the truth
Trench, Study of Words, p 102.

2. A heathenish or ungodly person, in old slang, a prostitute

In all these places [villages out of London]
I have had my several *pagans* billeted
For my own tooth *Massinger*, City Madam, ii 1

=**Syn.** 1 *Heathen*, etc See *gentile*, *n*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshipers of any religion which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan, heathenish, irreligious.

What a *pagan* rascal is this! an infidel!
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 3 31

With high devotion was the service made,
And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 952

A herald of God's love to *pagan* lands
Cowper, Charity, l 136

paganalia (pā-ga-nā'li-a), *n pl* [L, < *paganus*, of a village see *pagan*] In *Rom. antiq*, a local annual festival celebrated by every pagus, or fortified village with its surrounding district

pagandom (pā'gan-dum), *n* [< *pagan* + *-dom*] Pagans collectively, pagan peoples as a whole

All *pagandom* recognized a female priesthood
N A Rev, CXL 390

paganic† (pā-gan'ik), *a* [= OF *paienique* = It. *paganico*, < LL *paganicus*, heathenish, L rural, rustic, < *paganus*, a rustic, LL a heathen see *pagan*] Of or pertaining to the pagans; relating to pagans, pagan.

Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the Gods a certain mixture of History and Herology interserted, and complicated all along together with Physiology
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 239

paganical† (pā-gan'i-kal), *a.* [< *paganic* + *-al*] Same as *paganic*.

They are not so much to be accompted atheists as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous atheists
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 188

paganically† (pā-gan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pagan manner, as a pagan *Cudworth.*

paganise, *v* See *paganize*.

paganish (pā'gan-ish), *a.* [< *pagan* + *-ish*[1]] Heathenish, pertaining to or characteristic of pagans *Bp. Hall*

paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n* [= F *paganisme*, OF. *paienisme* (> E. *paynim*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg *paganismo* = It *paganismo*, *paganesmo*, *paganesimo*, < LL. *paganismus*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen see *pagan*] The religious beliefs and practices of pagans; religious opinion, worship, and conduct which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan

In the country districts *paganism* (as the name indicates) lingered longest, even beyond the age of Constantine *Schaff*, Hist Christ. Ch, I § 21

paganity† (pā-gan'i-ti), *n.* [= OF *paienete*, *payennete*, etc, < LL *paganita(t-)s*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen see *pagan*] The state of being a pagan, paganism *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 561.

paganize (pā'gan-īz), *v*, pret and pp *paganized*, ppr *paganizing* [= F *paganiser* = It *paganizzare*, < ML *paganizare*, act as a pagan, < L. *paganus*, pagan see *pagan* and *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render pagan, convert to heathenism, adapt to pagan systems or principles

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p 29

The week was accepted for its convenience, but while accepted it was *paganized*, and the seven days were allotted to the five planets and the sun and moon
Froude, Cæsar, p 473

II *intrans* To adopt pagan customs or practices, become pagan

This was that which made the old Christians *Paganize*, while by their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme they did no more, when they had done thir utmost, but bring some Pagans to Christianize
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

Also spelled *paganise*

paganly† (pā'gan-li), *adv* In a pagan manner *Dr H More*, Immortality of the Soul, i 14

page[1] (pāj), *n* [< ME *page*, < OF *page*, F. *page* = Sp. Pg It *pagina* = D G. Dan Sw *pagina*, < L *pagina*, a page, writing, leaf, slab, plate, ML also a card, book, and prob plank (see *pageant*), < *pangere*, OL *pagere*, *pacere*, fasten see *pact* From the same source (L *pagina*) are *pagine* and *pageant*, and *pagination*, etc] **1** One side of a written or printed leaf, as of a book or pamphlet A folio volume contains 2 leaves or 4 pages in every sheet, a quarto (4to), 4 leaves or 8 pages, an octavo (8vo), 8 leaves or 16 pages, a duodecimo (12mo), 12 leaves or 24 pages, and an octodecimo (18mo), 18 leaves or 36 pages Abbreviated *p*, plural *pp*

You shall see them on a beautiful quarto *page*, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 1

2. In *printing*, types, or types and cuts, properly arranged as to length and width for printing on one side of the leaf of a book or pamphlet —**3** Any writing or printed record as, the *page* of history; also, figuratively, a book as, the sacred *page*

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample *page*,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll
Gray, Elegy

Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth
In her fair *page* *Bryant*, The Ages

4. In the manufacture of bricks by hand-molding, a slideway formed of iron rails on wooden supports Each brick, as molded, is laid on a thin piece of board called a *pallet*, and slid on the page to the taking-off boy, to be wheeled away to the hack ground [Eng]—**Even page** See *even*[1] —**Full page**, in *printing*, a page containing its full complement of printed lines

page[1] (pāj), *v t*, pret and pp *paged*, ppr *paging* [< *page*[1], *n.*] **1.** To mark or number the pages of (a book or manuscript) —**2** To make up (composed type) into pages.

page[2] (pāj), *n* [< ME *page* = D *paadje*, *page* = G Sw Dan *page*, < OF. *page*, *paige*, F *page* (Sp *paje* = Pg *pagem*, after F.) = mod. Pr. *pagi* = It *paggio*, < ML *pagius*, a servant, prob for *pagensis*, lit a peasant, < L. *pagus*, country. see *pagan* The supposed derivation < Gr *παιδίον*, a little boy, a young slave (dim of *παῖς*, a boy, servant), is untenable.] **1** A male servant or attendant Especially—(*a*) A boy attendant upon a person of rank or distinction, a lad in the service of a person of rank or wealth

With Neptune's *pages* oft disporting in the deep
Drayton, Polyolbion, i 113

The laird's *page* or henchman, who remained in the apartment to call for or bring whatever was wanted, or, in a word, to answer the purposes of a modern bell wire
Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

(*b*) A boy or young man who attends upon the members and officers of a legislative body while in session as, a Senate *page*, the *pages* in the House of Representatives (*c*†) A stable-boy, a groom

Page of a stabylle, equarius, stabularium
Prompt Parv, p 377.

(*d*) A shepherd's servant, whether boy or man *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng]

2† In general, a child, a boy, a lad

A child that was of half yeer age,
In cradel it lay, and was a propre *page*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 52.

A braver *page* into his age
Ne'er set a foot upon the plain
The Weary Coble o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III 32)

3. A contrivance of cord and steel clips for holding up a woman's train or skirt to prevent it from dragging on the ground *Imp Dict* —**Plover's page**, some small bird found in company with plovers, as the dunlin or purre [West of Scotland]

page[2] (pāj), *v t*, pret and pp *paged*, ppr *paging* [< *page*[2], *n.*] To attend as a page

Will these moss'd trees,
That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out?
Shak, T of A, iv 3 224.

pageant (paj'ant or pā'jant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pagent*, *pagiant*, *pagiaunt*, *padgiant*, *paiande*, *payante*, with excrescent *-t*, earlier *pagen*, *pagyn*, a scaffold, < ML *pagina*, a scaffold, a stage for public shows, < L *pagina*, a leaf, slab (ML. also prob plank). see *page*[1]] **I.** *n* **1**† A scaffold, in general movable (moving on four wheels, as a car or float), on which shows, spectacles, and plays were represented in the middle ages, a stage or platform, a triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, float, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions

And bytwene euery of the *pagentis* went lytell children of bothe kyndes, gloryously and rychely dressyd
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 8

In 1500, "the cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the *pagaunt*" *York Plays*, Int, p xxxv

The maner of these playes were, every company had his *pagiant*, or p'te, w'ch *pagiants* weare a high scafold w'th 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheels In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, beinge all open on the tope, that the behoulders might heare and see them The places where they played them was in every streete
Quoted in *A W Ward's* Eng Dram Lit, I 32

At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the *pageants* were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 26

2 The play performed upon such a scaffold or platform, a spectacle, a show, an entertainment, a theatrical exhibition, hence, a procession or parade with stately or splendid accompaniments, a showy display

Any forein vsing any part of the same craft that cumyth into this citie to sell any bukes or to take any warke to wurk shall pay to the vp holding of their *padgiant* yerelie iiijd Quoted in *York Plays*, Int, p xxxix

If you will see a *pageant* truly play'd,
Go hence a little and I shall conduct you,
If you will mark it *Shak*, As you Like it iii 4 55.

We see the *pageants* in Cheapside, the lions and the elephants, but we do not see the men that carry them we see the judges look big, look like lions, but we do not see who moves them *Selden*, Table Talk, p 59

In the first *pageant*, or act, the Deity is represented seated on his throne by himself
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 229

Once in a while, one meets with a single soul greater than all the living *pageant* which passes before it
O W Holmes, Autocrat, x

3. Hangings of tapestry and the like decorated with scenes, incidents, etc

II. *a* Brilliant and showy; ostentatious

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v 1.

pageant† (paj'ant or pā'jant), *v t* [< *pageant*, *n.*] To exhibit in show; flaunt.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us *Shak*, T and C, i 3 151

To set a pompous face upon the superficial actings of State, to *pageant* himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowing and cringings of an abject People
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

pageant-house† (paj'ant-hous), *n* [ME. *pagent house*, *pagiaunt house*, < *pageant* + *house*[1].] The building in which the movable stages called pageants, used in medieval plays and processions, were kept when not in use. *York Plays*, Int, p xxxvi

pageantry (paj'an-tri or pā'jan-tri), *n* [< *pageant* + *-ry*] Pageants collectively, theatrical display, splendid display in general

What *pageantry*, what feats, what shows
The regent made in Mytilene
To greet the king. *Shak*, Pericles, v 2. 6.

They dishonour and make a *pageantry* of the sacrament.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 306

The streetes strew'd with flowres, and full of *pageantry*, banners, and bravery *Evelyn*, Diary, May 25, 1644

pageaunt†, *n* An obsolete form of *pageant*

page-cord (pāj'kôrd), *n* In *printing*, twine used to tie up pages of type so that they can be safely handled

pagehood (pāj'hud), *n* [< *page*² + *-hood*] The state or condition of a page.

She bears herself like the very model of *pagehood*
Scott, Abbot, xix

Pagellus (pā-jel'us), *n* [NL (Cuvier), dim of L *pagrus*, *pager*, sea-bream see *Pagrus*.] A genus of sparoid fishes with several rows of rounded molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, and long front teeth like canines. There are several European species the common sea bream of Europe is *P centrodontus*, the gilthead, the Spanish sea bream is *P owenii* By Cuvier the genus was made to include some tropical fishes now placed elsewhere

pagency†, *n* [< *pagen(t)*, *pagean(t)*, + *-cy*] A pageant, stage, or scaffold. *Halliwell*

pagent†, *n* An obsolete form of *pageant* and of *pagine*

pagery† (pā'jer-i), *n* [< *page*² + *-ry*] The employments or the station of a page

These [stealing, etc] are the arts,
Or seven liberal deadly sciences,
Of *pagery*, or rather paganism
B Jonson, New Inn, i 1

Paget's disease 1 Eczema about the nipple, terminating in carcinoma —2 Arthritis and osteitis deformans

pagi, *n* Plural of *pagus*

pagil†, *n* See *pagle*.

pagina (paj'i-nä), *n* , pl *paginæ* (-nē). [NL , < L *pagina*, page see *page*¹, *pagine*] In *bot* , the surface, either upper or under, of any flat body, such as a leaf

paginal (paj'i-nal), *a* [< ML *paginalis*, epistolary, lit of a page, < L *pagina*, page see *page*¹, *pagine*] 1 Of or pertaining to pages, consisting of pages

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , v 6

2 Page for page

A verbal and *paginal* reprint
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, Int , p xv

paginate (paj'i-nāt), *v t* , pret and pp *paginated*, ppr *paginating* [< ML. *paginatus*, pp. of *paginare*, page, also brief, abstract, epitomize, < L *pagina*, page: see *page*¹] To number or mark with consecutive numbers, as the pages of a manuscript, etc , in order to facilitate reference

It is entitled "The Vievv of France," and forms a small quarto, not *paginated* *N and Q* ,6th ser , IX 428

pagination (paj-i-nā'shon), *n* [< F *pagination* = Sp *paginacion* = Pg *paginação*, < ML. *paginatio(n-)*, < *paginare*, page, paginate see *page*¹, *paginate*] 1 The act of paging —2 The figures or marks on pages by which their order is indicated and reference to them facilitated

The recollections of these two players were so inaccurate that they at first totally omitted the Troilus and Cressida, which is inserted without *pagination*
I D'Israeli, Amen of Lit , II 207

pagine†, *n* [ME , also *pagyne* and *pagent*, < OF *pagine*, < L *pagina*, a leaf, a written page see *page*¹. Cf *pageant*] 1 A page

The philisopher ful wyse was and sage
Which declarid in hys first *pagent*
Rom. of Partenay (E E T S), l 79

2. A writing, Scripture.

Perfeccioun of dyuyne *pagyne* *Hampole*, Psalter, p 4

paging (pā'jing), *n* [Verbal n of *page*¹, *v*] Order of the pages of a book or writing, or the marks by which this order is indicated; pagination

paging-machine (pā'jing-ma-shēn″), *n* A machine analogous to a numbering-stamp, and operating upon the same principle, used for printing page-numbers in blank-books, numbering documents or tickets, and similar work Compare *numbering-stamp*

paglet (pā'gl), *n* [Also *paigle*, *pagil*, origin obscure Cf *paggle*.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth
B Jonson, Pan's Anniversary

pagod†, *n* [Also *pagode* , now *pagoda* see *pagoda*] 1 A pagoda, hence any Oriental temple

They [in Pegu] have many Idol houses which they call *Pagods*, all the tops where of are covered with beaten gold
S Clarke, Geog Descrip (1671), p 5

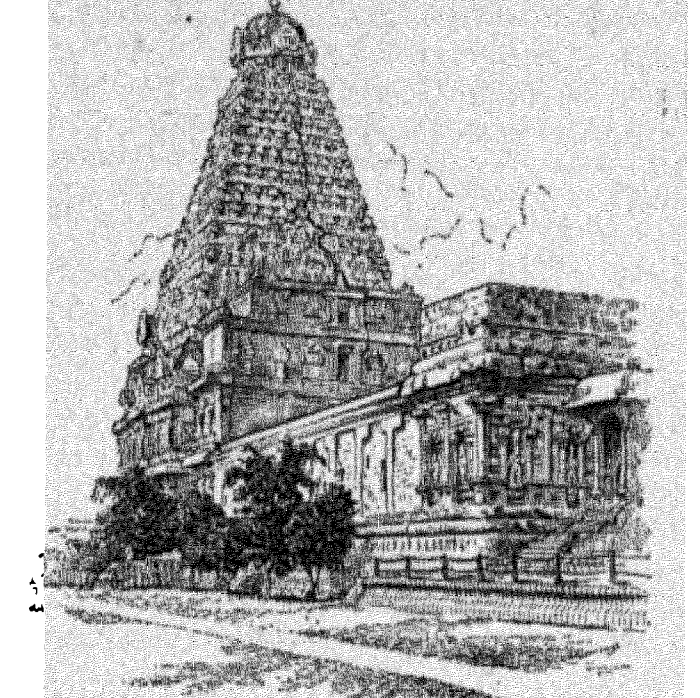
The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some queer *pagod*
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv 239

2 An image of a deity , an idol

The hilt [of a "creeze "] of Wood, Horn, the better sort of Gold, Silver, or Ivory, cut in the figure of a deformed *Pagod* *S Clarke*, Geog Descrip (1671), p 36

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son!
Pope, Epil to Satires, i 157

pagoda (pa-gō'dä), *n* [Formerly also *pagod*, *pagode* (see *pagod*), *pagathoe* etc , < F *pagode* = G *pagode*, < Sp *pagoda* = Pg *pagoda*, *pagode* , < Pers (> Hind) *butkadah*, an idol-temple, a pagoda, < *but*, an idol, image statue, + *kadah*, temple Cf equiv Hind *but-khana*, < *but*, an idol, + *khāna*, a house The Chinese name is *poh-kuh-t'a* or *poh-kuh-t'a* ('white bone tower'), *pao-t'a* ('precious pile or tower'), or simply *t'a*, pile, tower] 1 In the far East, as India, China, Burma, etc , a sacred tower, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted, or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, connected or not with a temple Such towers were originally raised over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc , but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood In China pagodas are from three to thirteen stories high (always an odd number) See *pagod*, 1



Great Pagoda Tanjore Southern India (Dravidian style of architecture)

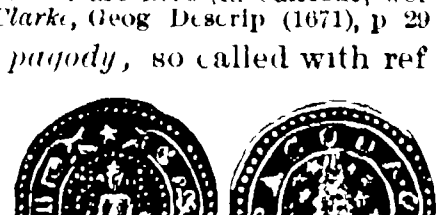
Near the *pagoda*, under a sacred canopy, hangs, within two feet of the ground, the Great Dagon bell
J W Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p 121

2† An idol

In that kingdome [Pegu] they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varely, for their idoles which they call *Pagodes*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 239

Many deformed *Pagathoes* are here [in Callecut] worshipped *S Clarke*, Geog Descrip (1671), p 29

3 [Formerly also *pagody*, so called with ref to the figure of a pagoda on the coin. The natives in Madras called the coin *hun* and *varahā* (Telugu) or *varāhan* (Tamil).] A gold coin current in India from the sixteenth century There were several varieties. Its value was approximately $1 70 Half and quarter pagodas were coined in silver



Obverse Reverse
Pagoda, in the British Museum (Size of the original)

At the going out of Goa the horses pay custome, two and forty *pagodies* for euery horse, which *pagody* may be of sterling money sixe shillings eight pence, they be pieces of golde of that value *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 219

A portrait painter, in the hope of picking up some of the *pagodas* which were then lightly got and as lightly spent by the English in India [etc]
Macaulay, Warren Hastings

4 [*cap.*] [NL] In *zool* , a genus of mollusks *Agassiz*, 1837

pagoda-sleeve† (pa-gō'dä-slēv), *n* Same as *pagode*, 2

pagoda-stone (pa-gō'da-stōn), *n* A limestone found in China inclosing numerous fossil orthoceratites, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda The Chinese believe that the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them

pagoda-tree (pa-gō'da-trē), *n*. One of several trees so called in allusion to their form That of Japan and China is *Sophora Japonica* that of India, *Ficus Indica* also *Plumeria acutifolia* a tree with fragrant blossoms naturalized from tropical America, that of the West Indies, *Plumeria alba* (see *nosegay tree*) – **To shake the pagoda-tree**, to make a fortune in India an expression in frequent use in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century

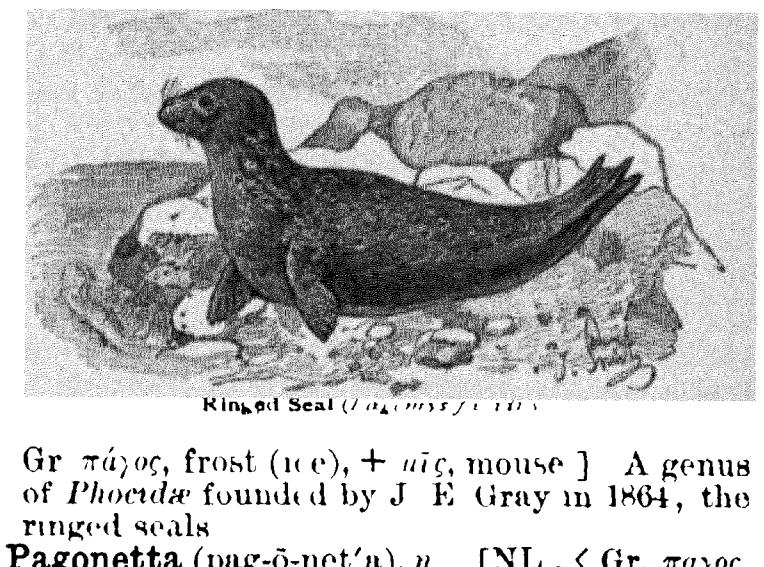
The Nabob of a couple of generations past, who had enriched himself when the *pagoda tree* was worth *the shaking* *Saturday Rev* , Sept 3, 1881, p 307

pagode† (pa-god'), *n* 1 Same as *pagod* —2 A part of fashionable dress of the first half of the eighteenth century, apparently at first adopted by women and then by men who affected fashion It consisted of an outer sleeve funnel-shaped and turned back, exposing the lining and an inner sleeve of lawn or lace Also *pagoda sleeve*

pagodite (pa-go'dīt), *n*. [< *pagoda* + *-ite*²] A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments It is properly a variety of pinite, though the name is sometimes extended to include a compact kind of pyrophyllite Also called *agalmatolite* and *figure stone*

pagody†, *n* See *pagoda*, 3

Pagomys (pag'ō-mis), *n* [NL , so named, apparently, because the common species of arctic seas, *P fætidus*, is sometimes called *floe-rat*, < Gr πάγος, frost (ice), + μῦς, mouse] A genus of *Phocidæ* founded by J E Gray in 1864, the ringed seals



Ringed Seal (*Pagomys fætidus*)

Pagonetta (pag-ō-net'ä), *n* [NL , < Gr. πάγος, frost (ice), + νῆττα, duck see *Anas*] A genus of sea-ducks same as *Harelda*

Pagophila (pā-gof'i-la), *n* [NL , < Gr πάγος, frost, + φίλος, loving] A genus of *Laridæ* named by Kaup in 1829, the ice-gulls or ivory-gulls so called from the fondness of the birds for ice There is but one species, *P eburnea*, the adult of which is pure white all over with black feet See cut under *ivory gull*

pagri, *n* See *puggree*.

Pagrina (pā-grī'nä), *n pl* [NL , < *Pagrus* + *-ina*²] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourth group of the family *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Pagrus*, having conical teeth in front and molars on the sides The *Pagrina* are carnivorous There are several genera, of which the principal are *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, and *Pagellus* By most authors called *Sparinæ*

pagrine (pā'grin), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Pagrina*, or having their characters, sparine.

II. *n* A member of the *Pagrina* a sparine

Pagrus (pā'grus), *n* [NL < L *pagrus*, *pager*, < Gr πάγρος, said to be for φάγρος, the sea-bream.] The typical genus of *Pagrina*, having two rows of molar teeth on the sides of the upper jaw, and large canine teeth in front, the sea-breams It includes several species very closely related to the gilt heads or genus *Sparus*, and by some referred to that genus *P vulgaris*, a common European species, is known as the *braize* or *becker* It is red, and weighs five or six pounds

Paguma (pā-gū'ma), *n* [NL (J E Gray, 1864), a made word] 1 A genus of palm-cats or paradoxures of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, having a short sectorial tooth Several species inhabit Asia and some of the adjoining islands The best-known is the masked pagume, *P larvata*, of a grayish brown color, with black feet and head the latter marked with a white frontal streak and white rings around the eyes *P leucomystax* inhabits Sumatra and Borneo

2 [*l c*] An animal of this genus, a pagume

pagume (pā'gūm), *n*. A member of the genus *Paguma* same as *palm-cat*

pagurian (pā-gū'ri-an), *a* and *n*. [< NL *Pagurus* + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus* in a broad sense

II *n* A member of the genus *Pagurus*, a hermit-crab

Paguridæ (pā-gū'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pagurus* + *-idæ* Cf Gr Παγουρίδαι, a humorous patronymical name, with ref. to πάγουρος, a crab] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, represented by the genus *Pagurus*, formerly coextensive with the *Paguroidea*, now restricted to aquatic hermit-crabs with short antennules

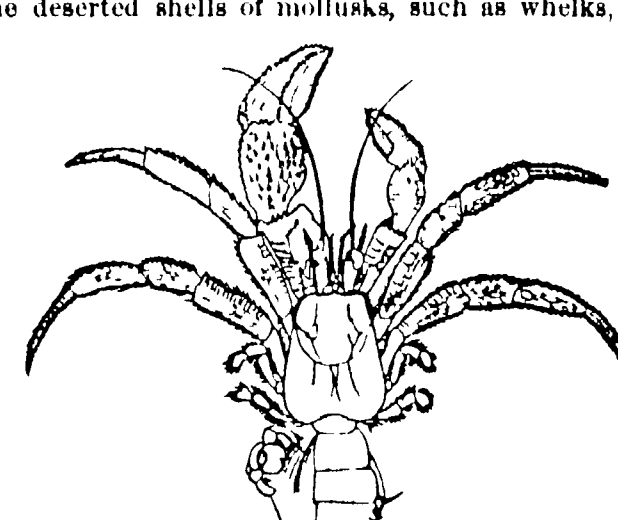
See *hermit-crab*, and cuts under *cancrisocial*, *Eupagurus*, and *Paguroidea*

Paguridea (pag-ū-rid'ē-a), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Paguroidea*

paguroid (pag'ū-roid), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Resembling a hermit-crab, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Paguroidea*.

II. *n* A member of the *Paguroidea*

Paguroidea (pag-ū-roi'dē-a), *n pl* [NL , < *Pagurus* + Gr εἶδος, form] A superfamily of hermit- or soldier-crabs, represented by the *Paguridæ* and *Cenobitidæ*, having the posterior abdominal segments modified for attachment of the animal to the shell in which it takes up its residence Most of the species of this family inhabit the deserted shells of mollusks, such as whelks, which



Diogenes-crab (*Cœnobita tricarinata*), one of the *Paguroidea*

they change for larger ones as they increase in size They are provided with a tail, and with two or three pairs of rudimentary feet, by means of which they retain their position in their borrowed dwelling The carapace is not strong, but the claws are well developed, one being always larger than the other The most common British species is *Eupagurus bernhardus* Also *Paguridea* See also cuts under *cancrisocial* and *Eupagurus*

Pagurus (pā-gū'rus), *n* [NL (Fabricius), < L. *pagurus*, < Gr πάγουρος, a crab, < πηγνύναι (√ πα γ-), fix (cf. πηγός, hard), + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of hermit-crabs of the family *Paguridæ* The species have a soft tail and live in the shells of various mollusks See cut under *cancrisocial*

pagus (pā'gus), *n* ; pl *pagi* (-jī). [L., a district, province, canton, village, the country, < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten see *pact* Hence ult *pagan*] 1 In *Rom antiq* , a fortified place or village in a rural district, within which the population of the surrounding territory took refuge in the event of any threatened attack Every pagus had its own magistrates, who kept a register of persons and property, collected the taxes, and performed other necessary acts of local administration

2. In *early Teut hist* , a division of the people or of the territory larger than a vicus or village In early England it seems to have been equivalent to a hundred or wapentake (a division or subdivision of a county)

From Ecgberht's day, however, we have grounds for believing that the whole of the West-Saxon kingdom was definitely ordered in separate *pagi*, each with an ealdorman at its head, and these *pagi* can hardly have been other than shires. *J R Green*, Conq of Eng , p 224

pah[1] (pä), *interj* [A mere exclamation Cf *bah*, *pooh*, etc] An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust, bah!

Pah! pah! Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination *Shak* , Lear, iv 6 132

pah[2] (pa), *n* [Also *pau* , New Zealand] In New Zealand, a fortified native or Maori camp

We had the opportunity of seeing a Maori *pah* in full fighting condition *The Century*, XXVII 923

Pahlavi, Pehlevi (pa'la-vē, pā'le-vē), *n.* and *a* [Pers *Pahlavī*] **I.** *n* The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the language in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works which they preserve, also, the character in which these works are written *Encyc Brit*

II. *a* Of or pertaining to or written in Pahlavi

The *Pahlavi* books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech *Encyc Brit* , XVIII 134

pahoehoe (pa-hō'e-hō'e), *n* [Hawaiian word, meaning 'smooth,' 'polished,' also 'tone '] Compact lava The spongy or rough lava is called *a-a*

The *pahoehoe* or velvety lava, which is folded and twisted in the manner of a viscid fluid and may be compared to the homely illustration of a thick coat of cream drawn towards one edge of the milk pan
W T Brigham, Notes on the Volcanoes of the Hawaiian [Islands, p 31

Paictes (pā-ik'tēz), *n* [NL (Sundevall, 1873), < Gr. παίκτης, a dancer or player, < παίζειν, sport, play, dance, < παῖς, a child.] Same as *Philepitta*

paid (pād). Preterit and past participle of *pay*[1]

paid†, *p a.* Contented; satisfied; pleased Also *payd*, *payed*. [Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch)]

Whoso that halt hym *payd* of his poverte,
I holde hym riche al hadde he nat a sherte
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 329

Also praying Heydon that he wold sey to Richard Ernold of Crowmer that he was sory, and evyl *payd* that his men maden the afray up on hym *Paston Letters*, I 81.

paideutics (pā-dū'tiks), *n* Same as *pædeutics*.

paidle[1], *v* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1].

paidle[2], *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[2].

paie†, *v* and *n*. A Middle English form of *pay*[1].

paig, *n* Same as *paca*

paiglet (pā'gl), *n* See *pagle*

paijamas, *n pl.* See *pajamas*.

paik (pak), *v t* [Origin obscure] To beat, drub. [Scotch.]

paik (pāk), *n* [< *paik*, *v*] A beating, a drubbing [Scotch]

They got their *paiks*, wi' sudden straiks
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII 154)

pail (pāl), *n* [< ME *pail*, *payle*, < OF *paile*, *paielle*, *payelle*, *paille*, *paele*, *paelle*, *paesle*, *poisle*, F *poêle* = Pr *padela* = Sp *padilla* = It *padella*, a pan, frying-pan, = Ir. Gael *padhal*, a pitcher, ewer, < L *patella*, dim of *patina*, pan see *pan*[1] and *patella* The senses 'bucket, pitcher, ewer,' etc , appear to be developed from that of 'pan,' but perhaps other words are confused with that derived from L *patella* Cf AS *pægel*, a wine-vessel (glossed *gillo*), Dan. *pægel*, half a pint] A vessel of wood (staves) or sheet-metal (usually tin), nearly or quite cylindrical, with a hooped handle or bail, used for carrying water, milk, or other liquids

And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in *pail*
Shak , L L L, v 2 925 (song).

May 1st To Westminster in the way meeting many milk maids with their garlands upon their *pails*, dancing with a fiddler before them *Pepys*, Diary, III 118

pail-brush (pāl'brush), *n* A hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, used in dairies, etc , to clean the angles of vessels

paile†, *n*. An obsolete form of *peel*[4]

Lesly, in his account of the Scottish Borderers, says they care little about their houses or cottages, but "construct for themselves stronger towers of a pyramidal form, which they call *Pailes*," which cannot be so easily destroyed
Destruction of Troy, Notes, p 470

pailer†, *n* [< OF *pailler*, *paillier*, bed-straw, a rick or stack of straw, < *paille*, straw see *pale*[4], *pallet*[1]] A straw bed.

As for vs here in Italy, even as our maner was in old time to lie and sleep vpon straw beds and chaffy couches, so at this day wee vse to call our *pailers* still by the name of Stramenta. *Holland*, tr of Pliny, xix. 1 (*Davies*)

pailet†, *n* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1] *Chaucer*

pailful (pāl'ful), *n* [< *pail* + *-ful*] The quantity that a pail will hold

Yond same cloud cannot choose but fall by *pailfuls*
Shak , Tempest, ii 2. 24

paillasse (pa-lyas'), *n* [Also *palliasse*, < F. *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw. see *palliard*] 1 Originally, a straw bed, in modern upholstery, an under-mattress —2† A garment trimmed with plaited straw sewed on like galloon or passement · women's dresses were so ornamented about 1785.—3† A buffoon whose costume was generally striped like the ticking or stuff of which the covering of a mattress is made, whence the name a character assumed by masqueraders.

paillasson (F pron pa-lya-sôn'), *n* [F , < *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw see *paillasse*] A kind of straw bonnet for women, introduced about 1850

pail-lathe (pāl'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe for turning the outer and inner sides of wooden pails, making the ends true, and forming the croze

paille-maillet†, *n* Same as *pall-mall*.

paillet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1]

paillette (pa-lyet'), *n.* [F , < *paille*, straw see *pale*[4], *pallet*[1]] 1. A spangle or glittering piece of metal (or glass) forming a part of costume, either sewed to a garment or hanging with others in a bunch secured to a feather or in a similar position where it could move freely — 2 In *enamel-painting*, a bit of metal or colored foil

The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes* or coloured foils. *Encyc Brit* , VIII 184

Also *papilette*.

paillon (F pron pa-lyôn'), *n* [F . a spangle, foil, < *paille*, straw. see *pale*[4].] Bright metal foil, used in decorative art to show through a thickness of enamel or painting to alter its color or give it brilliancy; by extension, gilding applied upon a surface, as of wood, papier-maché, etc , upon which painting is to be done in translucent colors

pail-machine (pāl'ma-shēn"), *n*. A machine for making wooden pails, a pail-lathe

pailmail†, *n* Same as *pall-mall*.

pail-stake (pāl'stāk), *n* A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in a dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Halliwell* [Local, Eng]

paiment†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *payment*.

pain[1] (pān), *n*. [< ME *paine*, *payne*, *peine*, *peyne*, < OF *peine*, *paine*, *payne*, *poine*, *poene*, F *peine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *pena*, < L *pœna*, ML. *pena*, a fine, penalty, punishment, later also hardship, pain, < Gr ποινή, a fine, penalty, retribution, punishment, vengeance Hence ult (< L. *pœna*) E *penal*, *penalty*, *punish*, *punitive*, *impune*, *impunity*, *penitent*, *penitence*, *penance*, *repent*, etc., and (through AS) E. *pine*[2].] 1 Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced, suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime

Therto he nom gret *peine* of hom, and from Salesburi to Wight he wende *Rob of Gloucester*, p 377.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that *pain*.
Shak , M for M , ii 4 86

The keeper telleth me it is *pain* of death for any to speak with me
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc , 1853), II 253

2. Uneasiness or distress of body or of mind, bodily or mental suffering. (*a*) That property of sensations or states of consciousness which induces in the sentient being an effort or a desire to suppress or be rid of them the opposite of *pleasure* Pain may have any degree of intensity, from the least perceivable to a maximum at or about which consciousness is destroyed It may be local or general, physical or mental or both together In many sensations, as those produced by burns, the prick of a pin, or a colic, the element of pain is so predominant that such sensations are distinctively called *pains*

For to bye and to delyvere us from *Peynes* of Helle, and from Dethe withouten ende *Mandeville*, Travels, p 2

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in *pain*,
To tell my story *Shak* , Hamlet, v 2 359

My *pain* hath drawn my head so much awry, and holds it so, that mine eye cannot follow mine hand
Donne Letters, xiv

By pleasure and *pain*, delight and uneasiness I must all along be understood to mean not only bodily *pain* and pleasure, but whatsoever delight or uneasiness is felt by us, whether arising from any grateful or unacceptable sensation or reflection
Locke, Human Understanding, II xx 15

Specifically —(*b*) In the plural, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her 1 Sam iv 19

(*c*) Uneasiness of mind, mental distress, disquietude, anxiety, solicitude grief, sorrow

When God sat in his blisse bosked in heuene,
He seiȝ the peple thorw *peine* passen in to helle
Joseph of Arimathie (E E T S), p 4

What *pain* do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law*

3 Labor, exertion, endeavor; especially, labor characterized by great care, or by assiduous attention to detail and a desire to secure the best results, care or trouble taken in doing something. used chiefly in the plural. as, to spare no *pains* to be accurate, to be at great *pains* or to take great *pains* in doing something The form *pains* has been used by good writers as a singular, as in the quotation from Shakspere below.

Ser, think you not but we shall do our *payn*
To coumfort yow, and do yow suche seruice
As our connyng and Powre may suffice
Generydes (E E T S), l 1018.

Many couet much, and little *paynes* therefore intende to take *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 90

Thou lovest it not ,
And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof
Here, take away this dish
Shak , T of the S , iv. 3 43.

What ignorant persons you are, to take upon you so tedious a journey, and yet are like to have nothing but your travel for your *pains*! *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p 193.

He took me under his shelter at an early age, and bestowed some *pains* upon me *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

4† Trouble; difficulty

Up I clomb with moche *payne*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1118

I bridle in my struggling Muse with *pain*,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain
Addison, Letter from Italy

Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into Parliament to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws

made as a special occasion may require *Imp Dict* — **Lancinating pain.** See *lancinate* — **On** or **under pain of,** under penalty of

I observe that to such grievances as society cannot readily cure it usually forbids utterance, *on pain of* its scorn — *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxii.

To die in the pain† to be tortured to death

And of o thynge ryght siker maystow be,
That certein for to *dyen in the peyne*,
That I shal never mo discoveren the
— *Chaucer*, Troilus i 674

To take pains, to be careful, make an effort See def 3

Riot in the Waste of that Estate
Which thou hast *taken* so much *Pains* to get
— *Congreve*, Imit of Horace, II xiv 4

= **Syn** 2 *Pain, Ache, Twinge* All the words expressing physical pain are applicable, by familiar and therefore not emphatic figure, to pain of mind *Pain* is the general term, *ache* represents a continued local pain, it is often compounded with a word expressing the place, as head *ache*, toothache *Twinge* represents a sudden, momentary pain, as though one had been griped or wrung See *agony* — 2 (c) Bitterness, heartache, affliction, woe, burden

pain[1] (pān), *v* [< ME *paynen*, *peinen*, *peynen*, OF. *peiner*, *pener*, *painer*, *poener*, F. *peiner* = Sp Pg *penar* = It *penare*, < ML *pœnare*, inflict as a penalty, punish, < L. *pœna*, penalty, pain. see *pain*[1], *n*] **I** *trans* **1**† To inflict suffering upon as a penalty or punishment, torture, punish

Fals witnes vpon him thei berid,
And nailed him upon the roode,
And *peyned* him there til that he deied
— *Hymns to Virgin*, etc (E E T S), p 48

On that Roche dropped the Woundes of our Lord whan he was *payned* on the Crosse, and that is cleped Golgatha — *Mandeville*, Travels, p 76

2 To trouble or annoy with physical or mental suffering (*a*) To render physically uneasy, inflict physical pain upon, distress

Excess of heat as well as cold *pains* us — *Locke*

(*b*) To render uneasy in mind, trouble or annoy with mental suffering distress, disquiet, grieve

I am *pained* at my very heart. — Jer iv 19

A coarse taste is one which finds pleasure in things which *pain* the fully developed normal man by suggestions of physical pain, immorality, and so forth — *J Sully*, Outlines of Psychol, p 544

3† To cause to take pains; put to exertion used reflexively

Wherfor I am, and wol ben ay redy
To *peynen me* to do yow this servyse
— *Chaucer*, Troilus, i 989

So blessed beo Peers Plouhman that *peyneth hym* to tulie,
And trauaileth and tuleth for a tretour al so sore
As for a trewe tydy man alle tymes ylyke
— *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii 439

4. To put to trouble or pains. [Rare]

O, give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and *pain'd*
Your unknown sovereignty!
— *Shak*, M for M, v 1 391

= **Syn.** 2 To hurt, agonize, torment, torture, rack, excruciate

II † *intrans* To suffer, be afflicted with pain

And Grace gaf hym the croys with the corone of thornes,
That Crist vp on Caluarie for mankynde on *peynede*
— *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii 324

pain[2]†, *n* [ME, also *payn*, *payne*, < OF *pain*, F. *pain* = Sp *pan* = Pg *pão* = It *pane*, < L *panis*, m, sometimes *pane*, neut, bread, a loaf, akin to *pabulum*, food, *pascere*, feed see *pasture* Hence, from L *panis*, ult. E *panter*[3], *pantry*, *appanage*, etc] Bread

The prophete his *payn* eet in penaunce and wepyng
— *Piers Plowman* (A), viii 106

Than take youre loof of light *payne* as y haue said ȝett
— *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 138

pain[3]†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pane*[1]

painable† (pā'na-bl), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-able* Cf *penible.*] Capable of giving pain; painful

The manicles of Astyages were not therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver — *Evelyn*, Liberty and Servitude, ii

paindemaine†, *n.* [ME., also *payndemayn*, also *paynmayne*, *payne mayne*, *paynman*, also simply *demayn*, < OF. *pain demaine*, < ML *panis dominicus*, lit 'Lord's bread,' so called because stamped with a figure of Christ L *panis*, bread, LL *dominicus*, of the Lord see *dominical*] Bread of peculiar whiteness, the finest and whitest bread

Whyt was his face as *payndemayn*
— *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas l 14

pained[1] (pānd), *a* [< *pain*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having pain; indicating pain; as, a *pained* expression

Visit the speechless sick and still converse
With groaning wretches, and your task shall be
To enforce the *pained* impotent to smile
— *Shak*, L L L, v 2 864

pained[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned*

painful (pān'fůl), *a* [< ME *paynful*, < *pain*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** That gives or is characterized by pain; of a nature to pain, render uneasy, or inflict suffering, whether bodily or mental, distressing. as, a *painful* operation in surgery; a *painful* effort, a *painful* subject

The aged man that coffers-up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits
— *Shak*, Lucrece, l 856

It was, indeed, *painful* to be daily browbeaten by an enemy — *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vi

2 That requires or necessitates labor, exertion, care, or attention, troublesome, difficult, toilsome.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the *painful* field
— *Shak*, Hen V, iv 3 111

A *painful* passage o'er a restless flood
— *Cowper*, Hope, l 3

3† Painstaking, industrious, busy, careful, laborious, hard-working

I think we have some as *painful* magistrates as ever was in England — *Latimer*, Sermons, p 142

We will you deliuer him one or more of such *painfull* young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose — *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 301

A moderate maintenance distributed to every *painfull* Minister, that now scarce sustains his Family with Bread — *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, ii

= **Syn. 1** and **2** Racking, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, excruciating, arduous, severe, grievous, trying, afflictive

painfully (pān'ful-i), *adv* In a painful manner (*a*) With suffering of body, with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind (*b*) With great pains or painstaking, laboriously with toil, with careful effort or diligence (*c*) Oppressively, unpleasantly as, a floor looking *painfully* clean

painfulness (pān'ful-nes), *n* The state or quality of being painful, in any sense of that word

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments is through sloth and negligence lost — *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v § 22

painim†, **painimry**† See *paynim*, *paynimry*

painless (pān'les), *a* [< *pain*[1] + *-less*] Free from pain; not attended with pain as, a *painless* surgical operation

painlessly (pān'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner, without suffering or inflicting pain

painlessness (pān'les-nes), *n* The state or character of being painless as, the *painlessness* of certain diseases

painstaker (pānz'tā"ker), *n* One who takes pains, a careful, laborious person

I'll prove a true *pains taker* day and night — *Gay*

painstaking (pānz'tā"king), *n* The taking of pains, assiduous and careful labor

Then first of all began the Galles to fortifye their campes, and they were dismayde in heart, because they were men not acquainted with *paynes takynge*
— *Golding*, tr of Cæsar, fol 196.

For my *paines taking* that day the king greatlye commended me, and honorably rewarded me
— *Webbe*, Travels (ed Arber), p 34

painstaking (pānz'tā"king), *a* That takes pains or trouble, characterized by close, careful, assiduous, or conscientious application or labor, industrious, laborious and careful as, a *painstaking* person

The good burghers, like so many *painstaking* and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursuing their labors
— *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 168

painstakingly (pānz'tā"king-li), *adv* With painstaking, or careful attention to every detail, carefully

painsworthy (pānz'wėr"ᴛʜi), *a* Deserving of pains or care, recompensing pains or care *Edinburgh Rev*

paint (pānt), *v* [Early mod E also *paynt*, *peinct*, < ME *paynten*, *peinten*, *peyntyn*, *poynten*, < OF. **peinter*, *painctier* (= Sp Pg *pintar*), freq of *paindre*, *poindre*, F *peindre* (pp. *peint*, *paint*, *point*, F *peint*) = It *pignere*, *pingere*, < L *pingere*, paint: see *picture*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To coat or cover with a color or colors, color or cover with a paint or pigment

There be two tables of our blessyd Lady, which seynt Luke *paynted* with his awne handes at Padowa
— *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 6

She *painted* her face and tired her head — 2 Ki ix 30

To gild refined gold, to *paint* the lily
— *Shak*, K John, iv 2 11

2 To depict or delineate in colors or paints of any kind, usually on a prepared surface, represent in colors, represent in a picture as, to *paint* a landscape or a portrait, to *paint* a battle-scene, also, to execute in colors as, to *paint* a picture.

The fifth tyme he shewyd the pepyll a pictur *poyntyd* on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde
— *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 3

On the south side of the wall of another court, there was a very pretty and merry story *painted*
— *Coryat*, Crudities, I 73.

A couple, fair
As ever painter *painted*, poet sang
— *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field

3 Figuratively, to delineate, depict, or describe in words, present vividly to the mind's eye, set forth or represent as in a picture: formerly with *out* as, to *paint* the joys of heaven

Their infamous life and tyrannies were layd open to all the world, their miserable ends *painted out* in playes and pageants, to shew the mutabilitie of fortune
— *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie p 49

Claud Disloyal?
D John The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness — *Shak*, Much Ado, iii 2 112

He *painted* to himself what were Dorothea's inward sorrows, as if he had been writing a choric wail
— *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxvii

4 To color, deck, decorate, or diversify, ornament, adorn

Is al this *peinted* proces seyd, alas,
Ryght for this fyn? — *Chaucer* Troilus, ii 424

He can purtraye wel the pater noster and *peynte* it with aues — *Piers Plowman* (B) xv 176

The Rose and Lilly *paint* the verdant Plains
— *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
Till the sun *paint* your fleecy skirts with gold
— *Milton*, P L, v 187

Knaves are men
That ... *paint* the gates of Hell with Paradise
— *Tennyson* Princess iv

To paint coffee, to color the berries of coffee artificially with a view to defraud **To paint out** (*a*) See def 3 (*b*) To erase or blot out by covering with pigments as, to *paint out* an unsatisfactory picture — **To paint the town red,** to go on a boisterous and disorderly spree [Slang, U S]

Mere horse play, it is the cow boy's method of *painting the town red*, as an interlude in his harsh monotonous life
— *The Century*, XXXVI 838

II. *intrans* 1 To practise painting, use pigments in depicting faces, scenes, etc

My Lord mighty merry, among other things, saying that the Queen is a very agreeable lady, and *paints* well
— *Pepys*, Diary, I 282

2 To lay artificial color on the face, usually with the view of beautifying it, hence, to blush

Let her *paint* an inch thick, to this favour she must come
— *Shak*, Hamlet, v 1 213

Mrs Fitz You make me *paint*, sir
Wit They are fair colours,
Lady, and natural!
— *B Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii 2.

3. To indulge in strong drink, drink [Slang]

The Muse is dry,
And Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene,
And fain would *paint* – imbibe the vulgar call —
Or hot or cold, or long or short
— *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv (*Davies*)

4†. To counterfeit, disguise

And y wole neithir glose ne *peynt*,
But y waarne thee on the othir side
— *Babees Book* (E E T S.), p 51

paint (pānt), *n* [< *paint*, *v*] 1 A substance used in painting, composed of a dry coloring material intimately mixed with a liquid vehicle It differs from a *dye* in that it is not designed to sink into the substance to which it is applied, but to form a superficial coating The term *pigment* is sometimes restricted to the dry coloring material of which a paint is made

2 Color laid on the face, rouge

His colours laid so thick on every place,
As only show'd the *paint* but hid the face
— *Dryden*, To Sir Robert Howard, l 76.

All *paints* may be said to be noxious They injure the skin obstruct perspiration and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections — *Dunglison*

3 In *rubber-manuf* , any substance fixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, for the purpose of hardening it. Various materials are employed, such as whiting, plaster of Paris, sulphate of zinc, lampblack, pitch, etc — **Copper paint,** a paint composed of finely divided metallic copper mixed with a medium, usually oil and wax, used to coat the bottoms of vessels to prevent fouling — **Indian paint** (*a*) The red Indian paint, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the bloodroot (*b*) The yellow Indian paint, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, the yellow puccoon, or yellowroot — **Lithic paint** See *lithic*[2] — **Luminous paint,** a paint made by heating powdered oyster shells and sulphur together in a closed crucible This forms a polysulphid of calcium which is mixed with a mastic varnish to form the paint The polysulphid of calcium has the peculiar property of emitting in darkness light which it has previously absorbed Luminous paint has been used for clock dials, match safes lanterns for powder magazines, etc It has been suggested for many other purposes but the amount of light emitted is so small that its practical application has failed except under a few special conditions — **Mineral paint,** any dry earthy material powdered and used as a paint specifically a hematite iron ore so used **Mixed paints,** paints prepared by the manufacturer in a condition ready to be used by the consumer Paint is usually sold in the form

of a paste, to which the consumer has to add oil to thin it sufficiently to be applied with a brush In mixed paints the oil, tinting colors and driers are all present — **Phosphorescent paint** Same as *luminous paint* — **Pick's paint**, a protective dressing in skin affections, composed of gelatin glycerin, and zinc oxid with water

paintable (pān'ta-bl), *a* [< *paint* + *-able*] That can be painted, admitting of artistic reproduction in colors

It is a strange Victor Hugoish conception, not without grandeur and poetry *paintable* perhaps by an artist who combined in himself Michael Angelo, Tintoretto, and Turner *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV 41

paint-box (pānt'boks), *n* A box, usually with compartments, for the convenient holding of the different paints used by an artist or painter

paint-bridge (pānt'brij), *n* *Theat*, a suspended platform on which a scenic artist works, and which he can raise or lower at will.

paint-brush (pānt'brush), *n* A brush for applying paint For ordinary painting the brushes are made of hog bristles but for artists use the finer elastic hair of other animals is employed, as of the fitch, badger, and sable

paint-burner (pānt'bėr″ner), *n* A gas- or oil-lamp, with a blowpipe, used to burn off old paint in order to prepare a surface for repainting

painted (pān'ted), *p a* 1 Coated or covered with paint, or with designs executed in colors

Now to the gude green wood he's gane,
She to her *painted* bower
Lammikin (Child s Ballads, III 308)

2 In *zool* highly colored, having a bright, rich or varied coloration, as if artificially painted — 3 Depicted in colors

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii

Hence — 4 Existing merely as a picture or representation, artificial, counterfeit, feigned, unreal, disguised

This Lecherye leyde on with a laughyng chiere,
And with pryue speche and *peynted* wordes
Piers Plowman (B), xx 114

The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in amity and *painted* peace
Shak, K John, iii 1 105

Are the flames of another world such *painted* fires that they deserve only to be laughed at and not seriously considered by us? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I ii

Painted bat, a bat of the genus *Kerivoula* so called from the bright and varied colors, which make them appear



Painted Bat (*Kerivoula picta*)

like butterflies as they repose on the leaves of trees **Painted bunting**, *Plectrophanes pictus*, a very common longspur of western and northwestern America, of many variegated colors — **Painted cloth**, tapestry, especially a cheap form of it The designs were principally human figures, and had sage sentences issuing in scrolls from their mouths and otherwise introduced hence the phrase was applied to hackneyed and trite rimes and sayings

A witty poesy, a saw that smells of the *painted cloth*
Rowley, Match at Midnight, i

Care not for those coarse *painted cloth* rhymes made by the university of Salerne *Dekker*, Gull s Hornbook p 57

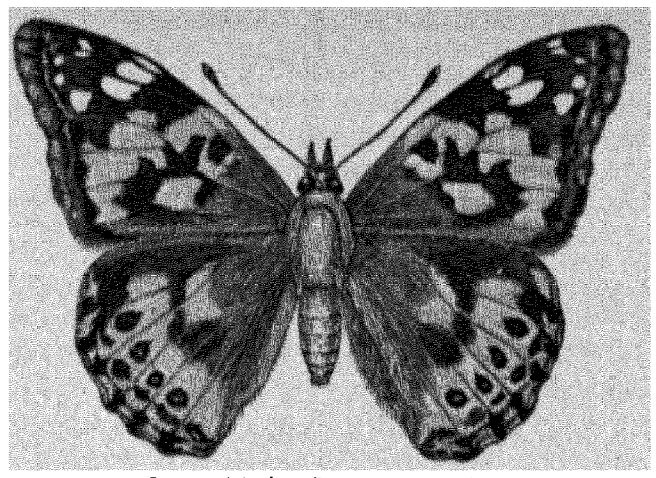
Painted duck. See *duck* — **Painted finch** See *finch*, and also cut under *Passerina* — **Painted glass** (*a*) See *glass staining* and *glass* (*b*) Minute and delicate decorative work done in the middle ages on rondels and lens shaped pieces of glass, in imitation of miniatures in manuscripts but few pieces remain, a collection having been brought together by the Marquis d Azeglio in 1876 In a few cases rock crystal was used instead of glass — **Painted goose** See *goose* **Painted hyena**, the African hyena dog See cut under *Lycaon* **Painted quail**, any quail of the genus *Excalfactoria* **Painted ray**, a batoid fish, *Raia maculata* — **Painted snipe**, any snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*

painted-cup (pān'ted-kup), *n* A plant of the genus *Castilleia*, primarily *C coccinea*, the scarlet painted-cup so called from the highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers

painted-grass (pān'ted-gras), *n* Same as *ribbon-grass*

painted-lady (pān-ted lā'di) *n* 1 The thistle-butterfly, *Vanessa* (or *Pyrameis*) *cardui* of an orange-red color spotted with white and black See cut in next column — 2 The sweet pea *Lathyrus odoratus*

painter[1] (pān'ter) *n* [< ME *payntour* < OF *peintour* *peintor*, *painteor*, also (nom) *peintre*,



Painted lady (*Pyrameis cardui*)

paintre, F *peintre* = Sp Pg *pintor* = It *pintore*, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf) *pittore*, < L *pictor*, a painter < *pingere*, pp *pictus*, paint. see *pictor* and *paint*] One who paints Specifically — (*a*) A workman who coats or covers articles with paint as, a house *painter* or carriage *painter* (*b*) An artist who represents the appearance of natural or other objects on a plane or other surface by means of colors

Mine eye hath play'd the *painter* and hath stell'd
Thy beauty s form in table of my heart
Shak, Sonnets, xxiv

After dinner I visited that excellent *painter* Verrio, whose works in fresco in the King s palace at Windsor will celebrate his name as long as those walls last
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679

Painter's colic, lead colic — **Painter's-easel larva.** See *pluteus* — **Painter's etching** See *etching*

painter[2] (pān'ter), *n* [A var of *panter*[2], q v] A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, a ship, or other object — **Lazy painter**, a small rope used for securing a boat in smooth water — **To cut one's painter**, to set one adrift, hence, to send one away, hinder one from doing mischief or injury

painter[3] (pān'ter), *n* [A var of *panther*, q v] A panther applied in the United States to the puma, cougar, or American lion, *Felis concolor*

painterly† (pān'tėr-li), *a* [< *painter*[1] + *-ly*[1]] Like a painter *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i

paintership (pān'tėr-ship), *n* [< *painter*[1] + *-ship*] The state or condition of being a painter [Rare]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chiefe painter, let him striue also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourship*, least another passe him in conning
Bp Gardiner, True Obedience, fol 47

painter-stainer (pān'tėr-stā'nėr), *n*. 1 A painter of coats of arms, a heraldic painter or draftsman — 2 A member of the livery company or gild in London bearing this name

paint-frame (pānt'frām), *n* *Theat*, a movable iron framework used for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge

paintiness (pān'ti-nes), *n*. The quality of being painty, or overcharged with paint said of a picture

painting (pān'ting), *n* [< ME *peintunge*, *peyntynge*, *poyntynge*, verbal n of *paint*, *v*.] 1 The act, art, or employment of laying on paints Specifically the art of forming figures or representing objects in colors on any surface, or the art of representing, by means of figures and colors applied on a surface, objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, in general in such a manner as to produce the appearance of relief and of distance

This is the very *painting* of your fear
This is the air drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 4 61

2. A picture, specifically, a likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints

For righte as the Bokes of the Scripture of hem techen the Clerkes how and in what manere thei schulle beleeven, righte so the Ymages and the *Peyntynges* techen the lewed folk to worschipen the Seyntes
Mandeville, Travels, p 313

We visited divers other churches, chapells, & monasteries, for the most part neatly built, & full of pretty *paintings* *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1644

And with choice *paintings* of wise men I hung
The royal dais round *Tennyson*, Palace of Art

3 Color laid on

This *painting*,
Wherein you see me smeared
Shak Cor, i 6 68

Encaustic painting See *encaustic* **Florentine school of painting** See *Renaissance* **Graffito painting** See *graffito* **Gray cameo-painting**, a method of glass painting in which the markings and shadings are very delicate, producing a sort of light gray monochrome **Ionic school of painting** See *Ionic* **Italian, mural**, etc , **painting** See the qualifying words — **Muffle-painting** See *muffle*[1]

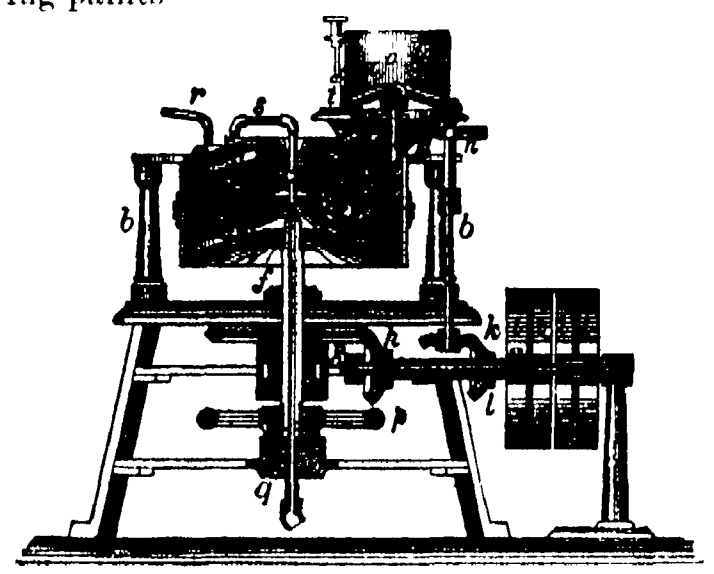
paintless (pānt'les), *a* [< *paint* + *-less*] 1 Without paint — 2 Incapable of being painted or represented, not to be painted or described [Rare]

By woe, the soul to daring action swells,
By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels
Savage Wanderer, ii.

paintment† (pānt'ment), *n*. [< *paint* + *-ment*] Paint, color

And Nature s *paintments*, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622). (*Nares*)

paint-mill (pānt'mil), *n* A machine for grinding paints



Masury's Paint mill (Section)

a a, upper millstone bed, *b b*, pillars supporting *a a*, *c c*, lower millstone bed (both beds are hollow and fitted with annular stone plates *d d e e*, the lower bed is supported upon and rotated horizontally by a hollow vertical shaft *f*, and bevel gearing *h g*), *i i* the driving pulley and idler pulley The shaft *f* is splined in the gear *g* and is raised or lowered by the screw gearing *p q* Water is run through the pipe *r* into the open spaces *a a* and *c c* in the millstone beds, escaping through *s* and *f* this keeps the mill cool The paint passes from a hopper *o* through an opening *t* provided with a gate to the stones, it may be ground to great fineness without heating The discharge chute is not shown

paint-mixer (pānt'mik″sėr), *n*. A cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a vertical shaft with paddles, used to mix pigment with oil, turpentine, etc

paint-remover (pānt'rē-mö'vėr), *n* A caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting

paint-room (pānt'röm), *n* The room in a theater where the scenic artist works

paintroot (pānt'röt), *n*. The Carolina redroot, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*

paint-strake (pānt'strāk), *n* *Naut*, the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer Also *sheer-strake* See *strake*

painture† (pān'tūr), *n* [< ME *peinture*, *peynture*, *peyntowre*, *poyntowre*, < OF *painture*, *peinture*, F *peinture* = Sp Pg *pintura* = It *pintura*, also (without the nasal, which is due to inf), *pittura*, < L *pictura*, painting see *picture* and *paint*] 1 The art or act of painting.

Right as she [Nature] kan peynte a lilie whit
And reed a rose right with swich *peynture*
She peynted hath this noble creature
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l 38

2 Paint or painted decoration

And zit there is at Alizandre a faire Chirche, alle white withouten *peynture*, and so ben alle the othere Chirches, that waren of the Cristene Men, alle white with inne
Mandeville, Travels, p 56

3. A picture, a painting

Both the ymages and the *peyntures*
Gan I biholde bysyly *Rom of the Rose*, l 142.

paintwork (pānt'wėrk), *n*. Painting done on surfaces or articles

The *paintwork* and furniture looked as though the whole had been blackleaded *The Engineer*, LXIX 7

painty (pān'ti), *a* [< *paint* + *-y*[1]] 1. Overcharged with paint, displaying obtrusively or inharmoniously the colors which have been used or the manner of using them

His cattle are conscientiously painted, perhaps a little too *painty* *The Studio*, III 129

As the picture stands, it is refreshingly airy and sunny, and makes the pictures about it seem heavy and *painty* by comparison *The Nation*, XLVIII 318.

2 Smeared or spotted with paint: as, his clothes are all *painty*.

pair[1] (pãr), *n* [< ME *paire*, *payre*, *peire*, *peyre*, *peir*, *peer*, *peere*, *per*, a pair (applied to any number of like things), < OF *paire*, *peire*, F. *paire*, f , also OF. *pair*, m , a pair, couple, = Sp Pg *par* = It *paro*, *pajo* = D *paar* = MLG. *pār*, MHG. *pār*, *bār*, G *paar* = Icel *par* = Sw Dan *par*, < L *par*, a pair, < *par*, equal see *par*[2], *peer*[2].] 1 Two things of a kind, similar in form, identical in purpose, and matched or used together. as, a *pair* of gloves; a *pair* of shoes.

Let it then suffice
To drown one woe, one *pair* of weeping eyes
Shak, Lucrece, l 1680

Two *Pair* of the purest white worsted Stockings you can get of Womens Size *Howell*, Letters, I i 14

2. A single thing composed essentially of two pieces or parts which are used only in combination and named only in the plural. as, a *pair* of scissors, trousers, or spectacles

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A *paire* of red hot yron tongs did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt *Spenser*, F. Q, IV v 44

Lo a black horse, and he that sat on him had a *pair* of balances in his hand Rev vi 5

Set Forms are a *pair* of Compasses
Selden, Table Talk, p 90

3 A couple, a brace; a span: as, a *pair* of pistols, a *pair* of horses.

And *peyer* of grett Candylstykes
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 11

To morrow is our wedding day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and *pair*
Cowper, John Gilpin

"Come to my dressing-room, Becky, and let us abuse the company"—which, between them, this *pair* of friends did perfectly *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi

A human heart should beat for two,
Whate'er may say your single scorners,
And all the hearths I ever knew
Had got a *pair* of chimney corners
F. *Locker*, Old Letters

Specifically—**4.** A married couple; in general, two mated animals of any kind.

Alle shullen deye for hus dedes by dales and hulles,
And the foules that flen forth with othere bestes,
Except unliche of eche kynde a *peyre*,
That in thy shyngledе schip with the shal be saued
Piers Ploughman (C), xi 231

Two women faster welded in one love
Than *pairs* of wedlock *Tennyson*, Princess, vi

5 A set of like or equal things restricted to a few (mostly obsolete) phrases: as, a *pair* (or pack) of cards; a *pair* (or flight) of stairs, a *pair* of organs (that is, a set of organ-pipes, hence an organ), a *pair* of gallows (that is, a gibbet), a *pair* of beads (see *bead*)

Of smal coral aboute hire arm she baar
A *peire* of bedes gauded al with grene
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 159

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? If I hang, I'll make a fat *pair* of gallows, for if I hang, old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 1 74

I ha nothing but my skin,
And my clothes, my sword here, and myself,
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i 1

Prudence took them into the dining room, where stood a *pair* of excellent virginals
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii

Though you live up two *pair* of stairs, is any home happier than yours, Philip?
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxiv

6 In *archery*, a set of three arrows—**7** In *mining*, a set or gang of men working together at the same hours—**8** In deliberative bodies, two members belonging to opposing parties who for their own convenience (as to permit one or both of them to be absent) arrange with each other to refrain from voting for a specified time or on a specified question, thus nullifying a vote on each side; also, the arrangement thus effected See *pairing*[1]—**9** In *poker*, two of the same denomination, without regard to suit or color: as, a *pair* of aces or deuces—**A pair of colors**, the two flags carried by an infantry regiment, as in the armies of Great Britain and the United States one of these flags is the national ensign or some modification of it, and the other bears devices, mottos, etc peculiar to the regiment.—**A pair of knives**† See *knife*.—**Contractible, expansible**, etc, **pair** See the adjectives.—**Double pair royal**, four similar cards as four kings.—**Pair royal** (also contracted *pairal*†, *parial*†, *pral*†), three similar things, specifically, three cards of a kind in certain games, as three kings or three queens

Hath that great *pair royal*
Of adamantine sisters late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles*, Emblems, v 7.

On a *pair royal* do I wait in death
My sovereign, as his liegeman, on my mistress,
As a devoted servant, and on Ithocles,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy
Ford, Broken Heart, v 2

The game is counted by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and *pairals*, according to the numbers appertaining to the partitions occupied by the half pence
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 399

There goes but a pair of shears!, there is little or no difference

Lucio Thou thyself art a wicked villain, despite of all grace
First Gent Well, *there went but a pair of shears* between us *Shak*, M for M., i 2 28

There goes but a pair of shears between a promoter [informer] and a knave *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, ii

To contract a pair See *contract*.—**To expand a pair** See *expand*.—**Syn 1-3** *Pair*, *Couple*, *Yoke*, *Brace*, *Dyad*, *Dual*. *Pair* and *couple* properly express two individuals or unities naturally or habitually going together or making a set as, a *pair* of horses, gloves, oars, a wedded *pair*, a loving *couple*, but *pair* also means two things alike and put together, and *couple* has by colloquial use come to be often applied to two, however accidentally brought together as, give him a *couple* of apples *Yoke*, on the other hand, applies only to two animals customarily yoked together as, a *yoke* of oxen *Brace* is rather a hunters term, with limited and peculiar application as, a *brace* of partridges, pistols, slugs *Dyad* is used in philosophical and mathematical language only *Dual* is a special mathematical word signifying an unordered pair

pair[1] (pãr), *v.* [= G *paaren* = Sw. *para* = Dan *parre*, from the noun: see *pair*[1], *n*.] **I.** *intrans* **1** To form a pair or pairs, specifically, to be joined in pairs as birds are in the breeding season, mate, couple

Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*,
That never mean to part *Shak*, W. T, iv 4 154

2. To suit, fit, match

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord *Shak*, W T, v 1 116

This with the other should, at least, have *pair'd*
Milton, S A 1 208

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine
Rowe, The Royal Convert, iii

To pair off (*a*) To separate from a company in pairs or couples

At the end of the third set supper was announced, and the party, *pairing off* like turtles, adjourned to the supper room *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, xiii

(*b*) To abstain from voting by arrangement with a member of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of deliberative assemblies See *pairing*[1]

The judges are certainly the hardest-worked class of office holders—except members of Congress in session, and even they can *pair off* *The Century*, XXX 329

II. *trans* **1.** To join in couples, specifically, to cause to mate: as, to *pair* a canary with a siskin

Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,
Though *paired* by Heaven, in Paradise were cursed
Dryden, To John Dryden, l 22

Turtles and doves of differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white
Pope, tr of Ovid's Sappho to Phaon, l 44

2 To unite or assort in twos as well suited to each other

Virtue and grace are always *paired* together
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, iv 2

The first summons, Cuckoo! of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably *paired*
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii 14

Innocent child and snow white flower!
Well are ye *paired* in your opening hour
Bryant, Innocent Child and Snow white Flower

pair[2]†, *v* [ME *pairen*, *payren*, *peiren*, by aphæresis for *empairen*, impair: see *impair*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To impair

Lefe of this Langore, as my lefe brother,
That puttes the to payne and *peires* thi sight
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 3588

Whatsoever is new is unlooked for—and ever it mends some, and *pairs* others *Bacon*, Innovations (ed 1887)

II. *intrans* To become impaired, deteriorate

If tho thingis that schulen perische & *paire*
Vnto thi sighte thus semeli bee,
Weel maist thou wite y am weel faire,
Of whom ech thing hath his bewte
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 185

The life of man is such that either it *paireth* or amendeth *J Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc), II 29

paired (pãrd), *a* **1** Arranged in pairs: said of corresponding parts situated on opposite sides of the body, as the arms of a man, the wings of insects, etc—**2** Mated, as any two individuals of different sexes—**Paired fins**, in *ichth*, the lateral fins, pectoral or ventral: distinguished from *median* or *vertical fins*

pairer† (pãr'ėr), *n.* [ME *peirer*, < *pair*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who impairs or injures

Enviouse mennis sein that I am a *pairer* of hooli scripturis *Wyclif*, Prol to James.

pairial†, *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1])

pairing[1] (pãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *pair*[1], *v*.] In deliberative assemblies, a practice by which two members belonging to opposite parties agree that both shall be absent for a specified time, or that both shall abstain from voting on a particular question, so that a vote is nullified on each side. Also called *pairing off*

pairing[2]† (pãr'ing), *n.* [< ME *peyringe*, verbal n of *pair*[2], *v*.] Impairment; injury

What profitith it to a man if he winne al the world, and do *peyringe* to his soule? *Wyclif*, Mark viii 36

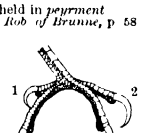
pairing-time (pãr'ing-tīm), *n.* The time when animals, as birds, pair for breeding, mating-time.

pairment† (pãr'ment), *n* [ME. *peyrement*, < *pair*[2] + *-ment*. Cf. *impairment*.] Impairment, injury; damage.

Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for the cleer science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle thingis *peyrement* *Wyclif*, Phil iii 8

Ingle his wife he drofe away & held in *peyrment*
Rob of Brunne, p 58

pair-toed (pãr'tōd), *a.* In *ornith*, yoke-toed or zygodactyl, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind See *zygodactyl*



Pair-toed or Zygodactyl Foot of Woodpecker with digits 1, 2, 3, 4, of which the 4th is the reversed one

pairtrick (pãr'trik), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*

pairwise (pãr'wīz), *adv* [< *pair*[1] + *-wise*.] In pairs

Such as continued refractory he tied together by the boards, and hung *pairwise* over poles *Carlyle*

pais[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pais[2]† (pā), *n* [< OF *pais*, F *pays*, country: see *peasant*.] In law, the people from among whom a jury is taken.—**Act in pais** See *act*.—**Estoppel en pais**. See *estoppel*.—**In pais, in pays**, literally, in the country, or in the community in the knowledge or judgment of the vicinage The phrase, in its original use, has no exact equivalent in modern English **Per pais**, by a jury of the country Questions of facts coming before the common law courts were mostly determined *per pais* The chief if not the only exception was where a question was made as to a matter depending upon a record in which case no jury was called, but the trial was by bare inspection of the record From these two usages of trials came the custom of designating matters which if litigated could not be determined by the record as matters in *pais*

pais[3], *n* [W *pais*, a coat, petticoat.] In *archæol*, a garment worn by the ancient Britons, and perpetuated in the belted plaid The name is used alike by archæologists for the plaid in one piece and also for the filibeg *H S Cumming*, in Jour Brit Archæol Ass., X. 172, *Planche*, Hist of Costume, p 14

paisano (Sp pron. pa-ē-sa'nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. rustic, peasant: see *peasant*.] The chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus* See *Geococcyx*, and cut under *chaparral-cock* [Southwestern United States]

paiset, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *poise*

paisible†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*

paitrel†, *n* A Middle English variant form of *poitrel*

paitrick (pā'trik), *n* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*.

The *paitrick* whirrin o'er the ley,
The swallow jinkin' round my shiel,
Amuse me at my spinning wheel
Burns, Bess and her Spinning Wheel

paiwurt, *n.* An undetermined plant, said by Halliwell to be the herb saxifrage [Prov Eng]

Paixhans gun. See *gun*[1]

pajamas (pa-ja'maz), *n pl.* [Also *payamas*, *pyjamas*, < Hind *pājāmā*, in popular use *pajāmā*, *pājāmā*, *pajāmā*, drawers (see def.), lit 'leg-garments,' < *pāe* (< Pers *pā*), foot, leg (= E *foot*), + *jāma*, garment] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or silk and cotton, tied round the waist with a cord, used by both sexes in India, and adopted from the Mohammedans by Europeans as a chamber garment In colloquial or trade use the term is sometimes extended to include also covering for the upper part of the body

pajero, *n* [S Amer] A kind of small spotted wild cat of South America, *Felis pajeros* sometimes taken as a generic name of the same: same as *pampas-cat*.

pajock†, *n.* [Also (Sc) *peajock*, < *pea*[2] (Sc *pae*), earlier *po*, *pa*, a peacock, + *Jock*[2], Sc. form of *Jack*[1].] A much-disputed word in the quotation from Hamlet considered by many commentators to mean 'a peacock'

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself, and now reigns here
A very, very—*pajock*
Shak, Hamlet, iii 2 295

Pajock is certainly equivalent to peacock I have often heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the peacock the "peajock" and their almost invariable name for the turkey cock is 'bubbly-jock
Duce, quoted in Furness's Hamlet, p 263

Pajonism (paj'on-izm), *n* [< *Pajon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines promulgated by Claude Pajon, a French Protestant clergyman of the seventeenth century, who denied all immediate and special interferences by God in either the course of events or the spiritual life of the individual

pak[1]†, *n* and *v*. A Middle English form of *pack*[1].

pak[2] (pak), *n* Same as *puja*

pakald†, *n* [ME, appar < *pak*, pack, + *-ald*, var of *-ard*.] A pack, burden.

It fortheres to fene me
This *pakald* bere me bus [behooves]
Of all I plege and pleyne me
York Plays, p 148

ake (pāk), *v i* ; pret and pp *paked*, ppr *paking* A dialectal variant of *peak*[2], *perk*[1]

akfong, *n* See *paktong*.

akket, *n.* and *v* A Middle English form of *packet*[1]

akokt, *n* A Middle English form of *peacock*.

aktong (pak'tong), *n* [Chinese, < *peh*, white, + *tung*, copper] The Chinese name of the alloy known as *German silver* (which see, under *silver*). Also, erroneously, *packfong* or *pakfong*.

al[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pale*[1]

al[2] (pal), *n* [Also *pall*, said to be Gipsy See the second quot.] Partner, mate; chum; accomplice [Slang.]

Highborn Hidalgos,
With whom e en the k ing himself quite as a *pal* goes
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 63

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy having come directly from that language without the slightest change On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral* In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel*
C G Leland, Eng Gipsies and their Language, vi

ala[1] (pā'la), *n* ; pl *palæ* (-lē). [NL , < L. *pala*, a spade, a shovel see *pale*[3], *peel*[1], and *palus*[2]] 1 The flattened and spade-like fore tarsus of certain insects, usually employed for swimming See *Corisidæ* —2 One of the nodules or ossicles in the mouth-parts of some starfishes, as brittle-stars, borne upon the torus angularis, moved by proper muscles, and collectively serving as teeth More fully called *pala angularis* —3 The conessi-bark (which see, under *bark*[2]) —**Pala angularis** See def 2, *torus*, and cut under *Astrophyton*

A number of short flat processes, the *palæ angulares*, are articulated with it [the torus angularis of an ophiurian] and moved by special muscles They doubtless perform the function of teeth *Huxley*, Anat Invert., p 483

ala[2] (pā'lä), *n* Same as *palay*, 1

alabra (pa-lä'bra), *n* [Sp , a word see *palaver*, *parole*, and *parable*[1]] A word; hence, speech, talk, palaver

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity
Carlyle, French Rev , III v 6 (*Dawes*)

alace (pal'ās), *n* [Early mod E. also *pallace*, ME. *palace*, *palas*, *palais*, *paleis*, *pales*, *palys*, *palays*, *paleys*, *paloys* (= OFries *palas* = D *paleis* = MLG *palas*, *palās*, *pallas*, *pallās* = MHG. *palas*, G *palast* = Sw *palats* = Dan *palads*, < OF. *palais*, *paleis*, *palois*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palais*, *palast*, *palastz* = Sp Pg *palacio* = It *palazzo* = AS. *palant*, *palentse* = OS. *palencea* = OFries *palanse* = OHG *phalanza*, *phaltinza*, *palnza*, MHG *phalanze*, *pfalze*, *paliza*, G. *pfalz*, < L *palatium*, ML also *palacium* (also **palantium* (?) f *palantus*, palatinate), a palace, so called with ref. to the residence of the emperor Augustus on the Palatine hill in Rome (where Nero afterward built a more splendid residence), < *Palatium*, rarely *Palladium* (Gr *Παλάτιον*, *Παλάντιον*, *Παλλάντιον*), the Palatine hill, supposed to have been named with ref to *Pales*, a pastoral goddess, cf ikt *pāla*, a guardian, < √ *pā*, protect] 1 The house in which an emperor, a king or queen, a bishop, or other exalted personage lives as, an imperial *palace*, a royal *palace*, a pontifical *palace*, a ducal *palace*

And to have caried them to Cayre to haue buylded his *paleys* with ye same, and for yt entent he come to Bethlem a his owne psone to se them taken downe
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 36

Thou seem'st a *palace*
For the crown'd Truth to dwell in
Shak, Pericles, v 1 122

Equally time honoured is the use of the word *palace* to describe an English bishop's official residence Yet there seems to be a feeling among the present bishops that it would be well to abandon it, and in one case (Lichfield) this has been done *N and Q*, 7th ser , IX 78

Hence —2 A magnificent, grand, or stately dwelling-place, a magnificent mansion or building

To a riche Cite hi buth icume,
Faire hi habbeth here in inome
At one *paleis* suthe riche,
The lord of ther inne nas non his liche
Horn and Blaunchefur (E E T S), I 87

'Mid pleasures and *palaces* though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there 's no place like home
J H Payne, Home, Sweet Home

Crystal Palace See *crystal* —**Mayor of the palace.** See *mayor*

alace-car (pal'ās-kär), *n* A railway-car elegantly equipped and furnished with reclining-chairs, sofas, etc [U S]

The traveller no longer climbs the Continental Divide in a jolting coach and six or a laboring freight-wagon, but takes his ease in a Pullman *palace car*
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII , Supp , p 57

palace-court (pal'ās-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles around the palace, excepting the city of London This court was instituted in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was abolished in 1849.

palaceous (pā-lā'shus), *a* [< NL *palaceus*, < L. *pala*, a shovel. see *pale*[3]] In *bot.*, having the edges decurrent on the support. said of a leaf as thus becoming spade-shaped. *Gray.*

palacioust (pā-lā'shus), *a* [< *palace* + *-ious* Cf *palatial*[1].] Palatial; like a palace; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* [< F. *paladin*, < It. *paladino* = Sp *paladin* = Pg *paladim*, *paladino*, < ML. *palatinus*, a warrior, orig one of the imperial household· see *palatine*[1].] In the cycle of romances of Charlemagne, one of the knightly champions who accompanied that monarch to war, hence, by extension, a knight errant; a heroic champion

He seems to have imagined himself some doughty *paladin* of romance *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa , II 1

The Count Palatine was in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carlovingian emperors As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in mediæval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion *Isaac Taylor*

palæ, *n* Plural of *pala*[1]

palæ-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pale-*

Palæarctic, *a* See *Palearctic*

Palæchinidæ (pā-lē-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Palæchinus* + *-idæ*] The representative family of *Palæchinoidea* or paleozoic tessellated sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Palæchinus* It is commonly regarded as conterminous with the higher group, and contains numerous genera

palæchinoid (pā-lē-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the tessellated sea-urchins of *Palæchinoidea*

II. *n* A member of the *Palæchinoidea*

Palæchinoidea (pā"lē-ki-noi'dē-ä), *n pl* [NL , < *Palæchinus* + *-oidea.*] An order or suborder of paleozoic sea-urchins having pluriserial interambulacral plates See *Tessellata*

Palæchinus (pā-lē-kī'nus), *n* [NL , erroneously for **Palæechinus*, < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἐχῖνος*, sea-urchin see *Echinus*] The typical genus of *Palæchinidæ*, founded by Scouler in 1840 *P sphæricus* is a Carboniferous species

palæichthyan (pā-lē-ik'thi-an), *a* and *n* [< *Palæichthyes* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Same as *palæichthyic*.

II *n* A member of the *Palæichthyes*

Palæichthyes (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL , < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἰχθύς*, pl *ἰχθύες*, fish] In Günther's system of classification, one of four subclasses of fishes, composed of the *Chondropterygii* and the *Ganoidei*, or the elasmobranchs and the ganoids It is characterized by the presence of an optic chiasm and the development of a contractile conus arteriosus, with several pairs of valves to the heart

palæichthyic (pā-lē-ik'thi-ik), *a* [< NL *Palæichthyes* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Palæichthyes* as, a *palæichthyic* type of structure, a *palæichthyic* fauna Also *palæichthyan*. *Encyc Brit.*, XII 676

Palæmon (pā-lē'mon), *n.* [NL (Fabricius), < L *Palæmon*, < Gr *Παλαίμων*, a sea-god] The typical genus of *Palæmonidæ*. It contains numerous species, commonly called *prawns*, found in both fresh and salt water of various parts of the world, some attaining a length of nearly two feet Such are the East Indian *P carcinus* and the West Indian *P jamaicensis* A smaller prawn of this genus, *P obtusus*, is found in the Ohio river The name is an old one, and has been applied with great latitude to forms now placed in other genera.

Palæmonidæ (pal-ē-mon'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Palæmon* + *-idæ*] A family of caridean macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palæmon*, and containing numerous species known as *shrimps* and *prawns*

palæo- For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*

Palæocarida (pā"lē-ō-kar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a kind of small lobster] One of two main series of *Crustacea* (the other being *Neocarida*), represented by the earliest and more generalized types of crustaceans, of which the king-crabs are the only living representatives. They abounded in the paleozoic age, almost to the exclusion of other forms Packard names *Palæocarida* as a subclass with two "orders," *Trilobita* and *Merostomata*, the latter including *Eurypterida* The term is synonymous with *Merostomata* in the widest sense, and also with *Gigantostraca*. See these words, *Pœcilopoda*, and *Hæmatobranchia*

Palæocaris (pā-lē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL , < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *καρίς*, a small crustacean] A genus of fossil crustaceans founded by Meek and Worthen in 1865 upon *P. typus*, a synthetic form, of Carboniferous age, from the North American coal-measures, subsequently giving name to an extensive group of crustaceans, the *Palæocarida*, which it represents

Palæocircus (pā"lē-ō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κίρκος*, a kind of hawk or falcon of wheeling flight, < *κιρκος*, a ring, circle: see *circle*, *circus*] A genus of fossil birds of prey founded by Milne-Edwards (1870) upon remains from the Miocene of Europe. The species is named *P. curieri*

Palæocrina (pā-lē-ok'ri-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl of *Palæocrinus*, q v] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea* distinguished from *Neocrina*

palæocrinoid (pā"lē-ō-krī'noid), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæocrinoidea*.

II. *n* A member of the *Palæocrinoidea*

Palæocrinoidea (pā"lē-ō-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL , < *Palæocrina* + *-oidea*] A suborder or superfamily of *Crinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Ichnocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, and containing all the earlier extinct crinoids, encrinites, or fossil crinoids

Palæocrinus (pā-lē-ok'ri-nus), *n* [NL , < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρίνον*, a lily] A genus of fossil crinoids

Palæodictyoptera (pā"lē-ō-dik-ti-op'te-rä), *n pl* [NL , < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL *Dictyoptera*, q. v.] An order of insects, now extinct, the remains of which have been found in Permian and older rocks They appear to have combined the characters of the *Hemiptera* and the *Neuroptera*, as is well shown in one of the genera, *Eugereon* This was a gigantic form, having net-veined wings recalling those of *Neuroptera*, while the mouth parts were formed into a beak like that of the *Hemiptera*

Palæogæa (pā"lē-ō-jē'ä), *n* [NL , < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γαία*, earth] In *zoogeog.*, the Old World, the eastern hemisphere the opposite of *Neogæa*. It includes four of Sclater's six faunal regions — the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian

palæogæan, paleogæan (pā"lē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< NL. *Palæogæa* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Palæogæa

Palæonemertea (pā"lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL , < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL *Nemertea*, q v] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of anoplonemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea*, having the lowest and most primitive organization in *Nemertea*, whence the name The group is represented by such genera as *Carinella*, *Cephalothrix*, and *Polia*

palæonemertean (pā"lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-an), *a* and *n.* [< NL *Palæonemertea* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Palæonemertea*

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæonemertea*.

palæonemertine (pā"lē-ō-nē-mėr'tin), *a* and *n* Same as *palæonemertean*

Palæonemertini (pā"lē-ō-nem-ėr-tī'nī), *n pl* [NL. (Hubrecht), < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL *Nemertini*, q v] A division of anoplonemertean worms, containing those having no fissures on the sides of the head: contrasted with *Schizonemertini* The mouth is behind the ganglia, and the proboscis is unarmed It corresponds to a family *Gymnocephalidæ* Synonymous with *Palæonemertea*

Palæoniscidæ (pā"lē-ō-nis'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Palæoniscus* + *-idæ.*] In Gunther's classification, a family of lepidosteid fishes, named from the genus *Palæoniscus* They have a fusiform body covered with rhombic ganoid scales, a persistent notochord, but ossified vertebral arches the tail heterocercal, and the fins with fulcra, the dorsal fin short, the branchiostegals numerous, the foremost pair being developed as broad gulars, and the teeth small, and conic or cylindric The forms, all now extinct, were numerous in the Paleozoic epoch, extending from the Devonian to the Liassic formations.

palæoniscoid (pā"lē-ō-nis'koid), *a* [< *Palæoniscus* + *-oid.*] Resembling the *Palæoniscidæ*, related to or possessing the characters of the *Palæoniscidæ*

Palæoniscus (pā"lē-ō-nis'kus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὀνίσκος*, a sea-fish, cod. see *Oniscus*] **1.** In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Palæoniscidæ* *Agassiz*, 1833 —**2** A genus of fossil crustaceans

Palæophis (pā-lē'ō-fis), *n* [NL , < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fossil ophidians of Eocene age, founded by Owen, forming the earliest known representatives of

the order *Ophidia* *P. tobapaca* was a species about 12 feet long, whose remains occur in the Sheppey clay *P. typhœus*, from the Eocene of Brackelsham, was a larger species, 20 feet long, apparently resembling a python or boa constrictor

Palæophycus (pā-lē-ō-fī'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Hall to certain markings found in various localities in New York in the calciferous sandstone (Lower Silurian). These markings were supposed to represent some kind of seaweed. Some of the Lower Silurian fucoids included in the genera *Palæochorda*, *Palæophycus*, *Scolithus*, etc., are considered to be the tracks or burrows of worms. Their nature and affinities are extremely doubtful.

The genus *Palæophycus* of Hall includes a great variety of uncertain objects, of which only a few are true Algæ.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 38.

Palæopteris (pā-lē-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Schimper (1869). The ferns included in this genus differ from the living *Adiantum* in some details of fructification, and under the name of *Palæopteris* are included species previously referred by authors to the genera *Cyclopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Neuropteris*, and others. This genus, as constituted by Schimper, is chiefly of Devonian age, but several species supposed to belong to it are reported from the Carboniferous. Same as *Archæopteris*. *Dawson*, 1871.

Palæorhynchidæ (pā-lē-ō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Palæorhynchus*. They have a long compressed body, long vertical fins, a long beak (toothless or with very small teeth), the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back, the anal reaching from the vent to the caudal, the caudal forked, and the ventrals thoracic in position and composed of several rays. The species are all extinct, they lived during the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary, and, as is supposed, in the deep sea.

Palæorhynchus (pā-lē-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] An extinct genus of fishes which were provided with an elongated beak resembling that of the swordfish, and which form the type of the family *Palæorhynchidæ*.

Palæornis (pā-lē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of *Palæornithinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1825, so called because some bird of this kind was known to the ancients of Greece and Rome. One species was named by Linnæus *P. alexandri*, on the supposition that it was that mentioned by Onesicritus, a historian of Alexander the Great. These birds are known as *ring parrots*, from the characteristic collar around the neck. *P. torquatus* is the common ring parrot of India, in parts of which country it abounds, sometimes in flocks of thousands. This appears to be the bird often figured as an attribute or accessory of some of the Hindu goddesses in sculpture and painting, like the owl of Minerva or the dove of Venus. *Palæornis* is the largest as well as the name-giving genus of its group, with upward of 20 species, inhabiting chiefly the Oriental regions, but also Africa. The general color is green, the bill waxy red in the male, the lores feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings pointed, and the form rather lithe. The voice is very loud and harsh, but the birds may be taught to talk a little, and prove tractable in confinement. See cut under *ring parrot*.

Palæornithidæ (pā-lē-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Palæornithina* elevated to the rank of a family. In Garrod's arrangement, the usual scope of the group is extended to include the cockatoos, which are generally placed in a separate family, *Cacatuidæ*, in this case the family is divided into two subfamilies, *Palæornithinæ* and *Cacatuinæ*.

Palæornithinæ (pā-lē-ôr-ni-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Palæornis*, found in the Austromalayan region, India, and Africa, including Madagascar. They are technically distinguished by the presence of two carotids, and the absence of an ambiens. See *Palæornis*.

palæornithine (pā-lē-ôr'ni-thin), *a.* [< *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Palæornithidæ*; possessing the characters of the *Palæornithidæ* as, *palæornithine* genera.

palæosaur (pā'lē-ō-sar), *n.* [< NL. *Palæosaurus*.] A fossil reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*.

Palæosauria (pā'lē-ō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. see *Palæosaurus*.] A group of reptiles named from the genus *Palæosaurus*. Also *Palæosauria*, Agassiz, 1845.

Palæosaurus (pā-lē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles based by Geoffroy on teeth of Triassic age, referred by Owen to his order *Thecodontia*, later considered to belong to the *Dinosauria*.

palæoselachian (pa'lē-ō-sē-lā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Palæoselachii* or having their characters.

II *n.* A member of the *Palæoselachii*.

Palæoselachii (pā'lē-ō-sē-lā'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Selachii*, q. v.] A suborder of *Selachoidei*, represented alone by the family *Notidanidæ*, distinguished from *Neoselachii*. *H. A. Haswell.*

Palæospalax (pā-lē-os'pa-laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπάραξ*, a mole.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, based by Owen upon remains found, along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver, in a lacustrine deposit at Ostend on the Belgian coast. The type species, *P. maquis*, was as large as a hedgehog.

Palæospiza (pā'lē-ō-spī'za), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind.] A genus of apparently passerine fossil birds founded by J. A. Allen in 1878 upon remains from the insect-bearing shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species is named *P. bella*. It was little larger than a sparrow. The specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, plainly showing the impress of the feathers, which are rarely visible in or pitchstones.

Palæostoma (pā-lē-os'tō-ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sea-urchins: same as *Lesbia*, 2.

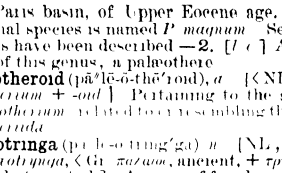
palæothere (pā'lē-ō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Palæotherium*.] An animal of the genus *Palæotherium*, or the family *Palæotheridæ*.

palæotherian, paleotherian (pā'lē-o-thē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Palæotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the palæotheres or *Palæotheridæ*, or having their characters.

Palæotheridæ (pā'lē-ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Palæotherium*, and including also such genera as *Propalæotherium* and *Palaplotherium* (or *Plagiolophus*). These animals lived in late Eocene and Miocene times, and were of a general tapir-like aspect. They had the typical number of 44 teeth, interrupted by wide diastemata; the canines were well developed; the skull was tapiroid, and there were but three toes on the fore feet, as well as on the hind. Also *Palæotheriidæ*.

palæotheriodont (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition characteristic of the *Palæotheridæ*, in which the upper molars have the external tubercules longitudinal and subcrescentic in section, the inner being united with them by obliquely transverse crests.

Palæotherium (pā'lē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Palæotheridæ*, first discovered in the gypsum of



Palæotherium magnum

the Paris basin, of Upper Eocene age. The original species is named *P. magnum*. Several others have been described. — 2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, a palæothere.

palæotheroid (pā'lē-ō-thē'roid), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the genus *Palæotherium*; related to or resembling the *Palæotheridæ*.

Palæotringa (pā-lē-o-tring'gạ), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palæotringa*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τρυγγάς*, a kind of wagtail.] A genus of fossil mesozoic birds, based by Marsh in 1870 upon remains of Upper Cretaceous age from the greensand of New Jersey. They were snipe-like birds apparently, and seem to have been originally discovered by Dr. S. G. Morton in 1834. Several species have been described as *P. cetus*, *P. vagans*, and *P. littoralis*. The last named was as large as a curlew.

palæotype, paleotype (pā'lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, old, ancient, + *τύπος*, stamp, impression, type: see *type*.] A phonetic system of spelling devised by Alexander J. Ellis, in which the introduction of new types is avoided by the distinctive use of all the available present forms (italic, roman, small capital, etc.) of the old types, some of them being turned and thus made to do double duty. Compare *Glossic* and *Nomic*[1].

palæste (pā-les'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιστή*, later form of *παλαστή* = *παλαμη*, the palm of the hand; hence a palm, four fingers' breadth: see *palm*[1].] An ancient Greek measure of length, the fourth part of a foot, or about 3.1 English inches. Also *dochme*, *dactylodochme*.

palæstra, *n.* See *palestra*.

palætiological, palætiologist, etc. See *paletiological*, etc.

palafitte (pal'a-fit), *n.* [< F. *palafitte*, < It. *palafitta*, a fence of piles, < *palificare* = F. *palifier*, make a foundation of piles: see *palification*.] In *archæol.*, a lake-dwelling or hut of prehistoric times constructed on piles over the surface of a lake or other body of water. This name is given especially to the remains of this character found in many of the lakes of Switzerland and the neighboring lakes of Italy. Closely similar structures are actually in use in New Guinea and elsewhere.

palagonite (pa-lag'o-nīt), *n.* [< *Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] A volcanic rock closely allied to basalt and having a decidedly vitreous structure. Fragments of palagonite having a more or less angular form, and intermixed with small pieces and dust of basaltic lava, form the so-called palagonite tuff, which occurs in large quantity in Iceland, Sicily, the Eifel (in Germany), and other volcanic districts.

palagonitic (pa-lag-ō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *palagonite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 189.

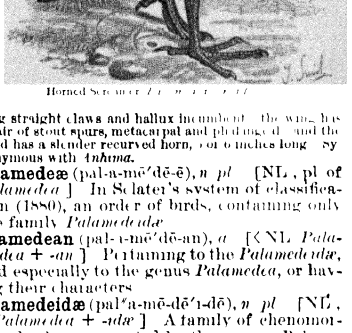
palama (pal'a-ma), *n.*; pl. *palamæ* (-me). [NL., < Gr. *παλαμη*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] In *ornith.*, the webbing or webbed state of the toes of a bird, constituted by any of the conditions known as *totipalmation*, *palmation*, and *semipalmation*, according as all four toes or the three front toes are webbed, or the front toes are only partly webbed. See cuts under *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

palamate (pal'a-māt), *a.* [< NL. *palama* + *-ate*[1].] Having a palama or palamæ; more or less palmate or webbed, as a bird's feet.

Palamatism (pal'a-ma-tizm), *n.* [< *Palamas* (see *Palamite*) + *-ism*.] In *ch. hist.*, the doctrines of the Palamites. See *Palamite*.

The movement was as much a political as a religious one, and may as fitly be named, as it was named, Cantacuzenism as *Palamatism*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 872, note.

Palamedea (pal-a-mē'dē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. *Παλαμήδης*, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a hero who lost his life before Troy, famed for his supposed inventions; prob. 'inventor,' < *παλάμη*, the hand, craft, device, art: see *palm*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Palamedeidæ*, containing one species, *P. cornuta*, the kamichi or horned screamer. The general aspect of the bird is very peculiar; the bill is shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds, the legs are long and massive, with the tibiæ naked below, the toes long, with



Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

long straight claws and hallux incumbent; the wing has a pair of stout spurs, metacarpal and phalangeal; and the head has a slender recurved horn, four inches long: by nonymous with *Anhima*.

Palamedeæ (pal-a-mē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Palamedea*.] In Sclater's system of classification (1880), an order of birds, containing only the family *Palamedeidæ*.

palamedean (pal-a-mē'dē-an), *a.* [< NL. *Palamedea* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Palamedeidæ*, and especially to the genus *Palamedea*, or having their characters.

Palamedeidæ (pal'a-mē-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palamedea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chenomorphine birds, represented by the genera *Palamedea* and *Chauna*, forming a separate suborder, *Palamedeæ* or *Anhimoidæ*, related to the lamellirostral birds and to the *Heterodes*, the screamers and chahas. The skull is simply desmognathous, with recurved mandibular angle, conforming in

general to the lamellirostral type, though not in the shape of the rostral part, the tracheal structure is likewise anserine, the alimentary canal is very long, with saccular cæca situated high up, and provided with special sphincters, the pterylosis is almost uniform, having only auxiliary apteria, and the whole body, as well as the skeleton is remarkably pneumatic There are only 2 genera, with 3 species *Palamedea cornuta*, *Chauna chavaria*, and *C derbiana* *Anhimidæ* is a synonym. Also *Palamedeinæ*, as a subfamily

Palamite (pal'a-mīt), *n.* [< *Palam(as)* (see def.) + *-ite*] One of the followers of Gregory Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the fourteenth century Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the eleventh century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light This light was believed to be uncreated and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the *Uncreated Light of Mount Tabor* The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation The Palamites were favored by the emperor John Cantacuzene, and their doctrine was affirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351 They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Massalians* Also *Hesychast*, *Umbilicanimus*

palampore, palempore (pal'am-pōr, pal'em-pōr), *n* [Also *palempour*, *palampour*, *pallampoor*, prob so named from the town of *Palampūr* in India] A flowered-chintz bed-cover of a kind formerly made at many places in India, but now extensively elsewhere, and used all over the East

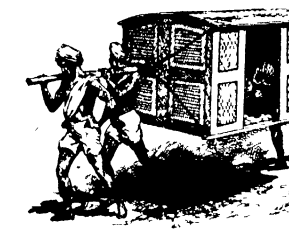
Oh sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelces, *Palempores*, Baffs, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen
Tom Brown, Works, I 213 (*Davies*)

Scraps of costly India chintzes and *palempours* were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons *Mrs Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii

palandriet, *n.* See *palendar*.

palankas (pa-lang'kas), *n.* [Turk *palangha*, a small fort or stockade] A kind of permanent intrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses. [Turkey]

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *palankin*, *palanchine* (also *palankee*, *palkee*); < F *palanquin* = It *palanchino* = Sp *palanquin*, < Pg *palanquim* = Javanese *palangki*, *palanghan*, < Pali *palanki*, Hind *pālki*, *pallaki*, a palanquin (cf Hind. *palang*, a bed, couch), < Skt *palyanka*, Prakrit *pallanka*, a couch, a bed] A covered conveyance, generally for one person, used in India and elsewhere in the East, borne by means of poles on the shoulders of four or six men The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and



Palanquin

as much in height, with wooden shutters made on the principle of the Venetian blind It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the European residents, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have caused it to be almost wholly abandoned by Europeans In Japan the palanquin is called *norimono*, and is suspended from a pole or beam passing over the top A similar conveyance called a *kago* is extensively used in some parts of China It is, however, furnished with long shafts before and behind instead of the pole, and is carried by mules. Compare *kago*

Palanchines or little litters are very commodious for the way *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 221

The better sort [in India] ride upon Elephants, or are carried on men's shoulders in Sedans, which they call *Palankeenes* *S Clarke*, Geog Descrip (1671), p 47

King Solomon made himself a *palanquin*
Of the wood of Lebanon
Cant iii 9 (revised version)

Palapterygidæ (pa-lap-te-rij'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Palapteryx* (*-ygi-*) + *-idæ*] A family of subfossil birds of great size, found in New Zealand, of dinornithic characters and much resembling the moas, but differing therefrom in possessing a hallux, being thus four-toed, like the apteryx Like the *Dinornithidæ* they were contemporary with man, but are now extinct. The family is composed of two genera, *Palapteryx* and *Euryapteryx*, each of two species.

Palapteryx (pa-lap-te-riks), *n.* [NL., prop **Palæapteryx*, < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Apteryx*, q v.] The typical genus of the family *Palapterygidæ*. *Owen*, 1846.

Palaquieæ (pal-a-kwī'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Palaquium* + *-eæ*] A tribe of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ*, typified by the genus *Palaquium*, besides which it includes the two genera *Bassia* and *Pycnandra*, and in all about 96 species.

Palaquium (pa-lā'kwi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blanco, 1837), from the native name in the Philippine Islands] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ* and the suborder *Eusapoteæ*, type of the tribe *Palaquieæ*, having 6 sepals, 6 petals, and 12 stamens There are about 60 species, found mainly in the East Indies. They are trees charged with abundant milky juice, and often reach great size They bear rigid leaves, shining or closely covered with minute red or brown hairs, and clusters of rather small flowers at the nodes *P Gutta* is the true gutta percha tree, formerly referred to different related genera See *gutta-percha* and *Isonandra*

palasinet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *palasin*, fem. *palasine*, of the palace, < *palais*, palace: see *palace* Cf. *palatine*1.] Belonging to a palace.

These grete ladyes *palasyns*
Rom of the Rose, l 6862

palas-kino (pal'as-kō"nō), *n.* See *kino*1.

palas-tree (pal'as-trē), *n* See *Butea* and *kino*1

palata, *n* Plural of *palatum*.

palatability (pal"ā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *palatable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] Palatableness

palatable (pal'ā-ta-bl), *a* [< *palate* + *-able*.] Agreeable to the taste or palate, savory, such as may be relished, either literally or figuratively

There was a time when sermon making was not so *palatable* to you as it seems to be at present
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xix

At each meal she missed all sense of appetite *palatable* food was as ashes and sawdust to her
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv

palatableness (pal'ā-ta-bl-nes), *n* The character of being palatable or agreeable to the taste, literally or figuratively

palatably (pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In a palatable manner, agreeably.

palatal (pal'ā-tal), *a* and *n.* [= F *palatal* = Sp. Pg *palatal*, < NL *palatalis*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate see *palate*] **I.** *a* 1. In *anat*, of or pertaining to the palate; palatine as, *palatal* arteries, nerves, muscles; the *palatal* plate of the maxillary bone. Also *palatial* — 2 Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds See II, 2 —**Palatal glands, index** Same as *palatine glands, index* (which see, under *palatine*2).

II. *n.* 1. A palatine bone or palate-bone proper, one of a pair, right and left, of facial bones entering into the formation of the hard palate They exhibit the utmost diversity of shape and relative size, but preserve constant position and relation in the bony framework of the upper jaw, where they are interposed between the supramaxillary bones in front and the pterygoid bones behind and thus form an integral part of the preoral visceral arch In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries. Their connection with the latter is closest, most frequently by fixed suture or ankylosis, with the former it is usually freer, often by movable articulation There are many modifications of these bones in the lower vertebrates, and in the highest the tendency is to shortening, widening, heightening, and complete fixation, with some connections not acquired in lower animals Such modifications reach a climax in man, where the palatals have a singular shape somewhat like the letter L, and very extensive articulations with no fewer than five other bones—the sphenoid, ethmoid, supramaxillary, maxilloturbinal, vomer—and with each other The bone here consists of a horizontal part, or palatal plate, which extends mesad and meets its fellow of the opposite side, thus forming the back part of the bony palate, and of a vertical plate which reaches into the orbit of the eye by a part called the *orbital process* Each bone thus enters into the formation of the walls of three cavities of the mouth, nose, and eye, it also assists to form three fossæ, the zygomatic, sphenomaxillary, and pterygoid, it bounds part of the sphenomaxillary fissure, and contributes to closure of the orifice of the antrum of Highmore The bone furnishes attachment in man to the azygos uvulæ muscle, the tensor palati, the superior constrictor of the pharynx, and both internal and external pterygoid muscles Notwithstanding its complexity of figure and relations, it is a simple or single bone, developed in membrane from one center of ossification See cuts under *Anura*, *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *Felidæ*, *palatoquadrate*, *Physeteridæ*, *Python*, and *sphenoid*

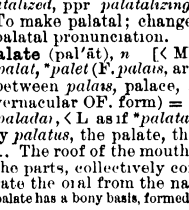
2 A sound usually produced by the upper surface of the tongue against a part of the palate further forward than that at which our *k* and *g* are made, but sometimes used of any sound made between the tongue and any part of the hard or soft palate Thus, the German *ch* of *ich* is called palatal, and that of *ach* guttural, the Sanskrit has palatal sounds distinguished from gutturals, our *t* and *e* and *y* are called palatal, as also the compound *ch* and *j* The term is a loose one, and requires definition as used by any authority

palatalization (pal'ā-tal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *palatalize* + *-ation*.] A making palatal; a conversion (especially of gutturals) into palatal sounds, as of *k* into *ch*, *g* into *j*, *s* into *sh*.

The *palatalization* of the guttural does not necessitate the coloring of the vowel *Amer Jour Philol*, VII. 238.

palatalize (pal'ā-tal-īz), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *palatalized*, ppr *palatalizing* [< *palatal* + *-ize*] To make palatal; change from a guttural to a palatal pronunciation.

palate (pal'āt), *n* [< ME *palat*, *palet*, < OF *palat*, **palet* (F. *palais*, arising from a confusion between *palais*, palace, and **palet*, **palé*, the vernacular OF. form) = It. *palato* (cf. Sp. Pg. *paladar*, < L as if **palatare*), < L. *palatum*, rarely *palatus*, the palate, the roof of the mouth] 1. The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose; the parts, collectively considered, which separate the oral from the nasal cavity Most of the palate has a bony basis, formed of the maxillary bones and palate bones, or of special plates or processes of these bones, the extent of which represents the *bony* or *hard palate* Behind this, and continuous therewith, in man and many other animals, is the *soft palate*, a musculomembranous fold or curtain hanging down between the back part of the buccal cavity and the upper part of the pharynx, technically called the *velum palati* or *veil of the palate* The uvula hangs from the middle of the free edge of this velum, and its sides are continuous with the contracted walls of the passage, called the *pillars* or *arches of the palate*, and constituting the isthmus of the fauces In osteology the term *palate* is of course restricted to the bony parts In fishes the palate is that part of the roof of the mouth which corresponds to the palatal bones, behind the vomer and in front of the pharyngeals See *palatal*, *n*, 1, and cuts under *dromæognathous*, *mouth*, *nasal*, and *tonal*



Human Palate with teeth of upper jaw
m molars, *pm*, premolars, *c* canine, *i*, incisors

2. Taste, relish from the idea that the palate is the organ of taste

The smaller or middle sized Pikes being, by the most and choicest *palates*, observed to be the best meat
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 130

A very keen sense of the pleasure of the *palate* is looked upon as in a certain degree discreditable
Lecky, Europ Morals, I 87

3 The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste

No man can fit your *palate* but the prince
Beau and Fl., Philaster, ii 4

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen *T Baker*, On Learning

They are too much infected with mythology and metaphorical affectations to suit the *palate* of the present day
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., i 1

4 In *bot*, the projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla, more or less completely closing the throat, as in *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum* —5 In *entom*, the epipharynx, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum See cut under *Hymenoptera* - **Cleft palate**, a congenital defect of the palate such as to leave a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth

palate (pal'āt), *v t*, pret and pp *palated*, ppr *palating* [< *palate*, *n*] To perceive by the taste; taste.

You are plebeians
If they be senators and they are no less
When, both your voices blended the great'st taste
Most *palates* theirs *Shak*, Cor, iii 1 104

Such pleasure as the pained sense *palates* not
For weariness, but at one taste undoes
The heart of its strong sweet
A C Swinburne, Two Dreams

palate-man† (pal'āt-man), *n.* An epicure or gastronomer [Rare.]

That *palate man* shall pass in silence
Fuller, Worthies, II 382

palate-myograph (pal'āt-mī"ō-gráf), *n* An instrument for obtaining a tracing of the movements of the soft palate

palatial1 (pā-lā'shal), *a.* [= OF. *palatial*, *palaciel* = Pg. *palacial*, < ML. as if **palatialis*, < L *palatium*, palace: see *palace*] Of or pertaining to a palace; resembling or befitting a palace; magnificent. Also *palatian*.

palatial2 (pā-lā'shal), *a.* and *n* [Irreg for *palatal*, q v] **I.** *a.* Palatal. as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue *Barrows*

II. *n.* A palatal

palatian (pā-lā'shan), *a* [< ML as if **palatianus*, < L *palatium*, a palace: see *palace*.] Same as *palatial*1. *Disraeli*, Sybil, p 45

palatic (pā-lat'ik), *a.* and *n* [< *palate* + *-ic*] **I.** *a.* Palatal; palatine: as, *palatic* teeth.

The three labials, b, p, m, are parallel to the three gingival, t, d, n, and to the three *palatick*, k, g, ŋ
Holder, Elements of Speech, p 88

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatiform (pā-lā′ti-fôrm), *a* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the lingua (properly the lingula) when it is closely united to the inner surface of the labium, as in many *Coleoptera*. *Kirby*.

palatiglossus (pā-lā-ti-glos′us), *n*, pl *palatiglossi* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *palatoglossus*

palatinate (pa-lat′i-nāt), *n* [< F. *palatinat* = Sp Pg *palatinado* = It *palatinato*, < ML **palatinatus*, the province of a palatine, < *palatinus*, a palatine: see *palatine*¹.] The office or dignity of a palatine, the province or dominion of a palatine. Specifically [*cap.*], in *German hist.*, formerly an electorate of the empire, consisting of the Lower or Rhine Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1620 these were separated, the Upper Palatinate and the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited, in consequence of the treaties of Lunéville (1801) and of Paris (1814–15), Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

It was enacted that each *palatinate* should elect in its dietines its own judges. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 365.

The *palatinates* of England were all counties palatine, but in Ireland the term *palatinate* has been applied to a county, province, and kingdom.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III. 370.

palatine¹ (pal′a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* (OF. also *palasin*: see *palasine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < L. *palatinus*, belonging to the imperial abode or to the Palatine hill, ML. *palatinus*, *palantinus*, *palentinus* (in full, *comes palatinus*), a title given to one who had any office in the palace of a prince, a palatine (whence also, in a particular use, *paladin*, q. v.), < *palatium*, the Palatine hill, a palace: see *palace*.]
I. *a.* 1 Pertaining to a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in a royal palace. Hence—2 Possessing royal privileges as, a count *palatine*.

For the name of *palatine*, know that in antient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of count *palatine* was, but so that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

He explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the princess *palatine*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 375.

Count palatine. See def. 2 and *count*² – **County palatine** See *county*¹ – **Earl palatine**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *count palatine* – **Elector palatine**, the ruler of the electoral palatinate in Germany, and an elector of the old German empire – **Palatine earldom**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *county palatine*.

II. *n.* 1. Originally, one who was attached to the palace of the Roman emperor. In the Byzantine empire, an official charged with the administration of the emperor's private treasure, or the body of administrators of finance. In medieval France and Germany, a high administrative or judicial official, later, the ruler of a palatinate. (See *count palatine*, under *count*².) By the Fundamental Constitutions of South Carolina, 1669, the oldest of the proprietors was given the title of *palatine*, the palatine's court was a court consisting of the eight proprietors. The same name is sometimes given to the proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was a palatinate from 1634 to 1692, and from 1715 to 1776.

2† A fur tippet.

Palatine. That which used to be called a sable-tippet, but that name is changed. *Ladies Dict.*, 1694.

palatine² (pal′ā-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < NL. **palatinus*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate: see *palate*.]
I. *a* Of or pertaining to the palate, palatal: as, the *palatine* bones; *palatine* teeth of fishes. See *maxillopalatine*, *sphenopalatine*, *pterygopalatine*. – **Anterior palatine canal** See *canal*¹. – **Palatine arch** See *palate*, 1. – **Palatine artery** (*a*) *Ascending*, a branch of the facial, supplying the glands, muscles, and mucous membrane of the soft palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (*b*) *Inferior*, same as *ascending palatine*. (*c*) *Descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the posterior palatine canal to supply the mucous membrane, glands, and gum of the hard palate. (*d*) *Of pharyngeal*, a branch supplying the soft palate, sometimes of considerable size, when the ascending palatine is small. (*e*) *Superior*, same as *descending palatine*. – **Palatine canal.** See *anterior palatine canal* (under *canal*¹), and *posterior palatine canal*, below. – **Palatine cells**, the sinuses of the orbital part of the palate bone, usually continuous with those of the ethmoid. – **Palatine duct.** Same as *palatine canal*. – **Palatine foramina** or **fossæ** See *foramen*. – **Palatine glands**, numerous small glands of the palate, opening into the mouth. Also *palatal glands*. **Palatine index**, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the hard palate to its maximum length multiplied by 100. – **Palatine nerves**, three branches, the anterior, middle, and posterior, of Meckel's ganglion, collectively known as the *descending palatine*, passing through the posterior palatine canals and distributed to the hard and soft palate, tonsil, and membrane of the nose. – **Palatine process.** See *process*. – **Palatine ridges**, the transverse rugosities of the mucous membrane of the hard palate. – **Palatine spine** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*. – **Palatine suture**, the median suture of the bony palate. – **Palatine vein.** (*a*) *Inferior*, a tributary of the facial vein from the soft palate. (*b*) *Superior*, one of several branches of the pterygoid plexus of the internal maxillary vein. – **Posterior palatine canal**, a canal for the passage of vessels and nerves, opening at the posterior part of the bony palate, on the outer side of the horizontal plate of the palate bone. It leads from the sphenomaxillary fossa, and is formed by grooves in the contiguous surfaces of the palate bone and maxilla. – **Transverse palatine suture**, the suture between the horizontal plate of the palatine and the palatine process of the maxilla.
II. *n.* One of the palatal bones, a palatal.

Palatine³ (pal′a-tin), *a* [< *Pallet* (see def.) + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the village of Pallet, near Nantes, the birthplace of Abelard. Thus, the school of Abelard is sometimes referred to as the *Palatine* school.

palatinite (pa-lat′i-nīt), *n* [< *palatine* (†) + *-ite*².] 1 A variety of augite porphyry containing much enstatite. *Rosenbusch*. – 2. A diabasic variety of tholeite (which see). *Iaspeyres*.

palatipharyngeus (pā-lā″ti-far-in-jē′us), *n* Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

palati-tensor (pā-lā′ti-ten′sor), *n*; pl. *palati-tensores* (-ten-sō′rēz). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *tensor*.] Same as *tensor palati*. See *tensor*.

palatitis (pal-ā-tī′tis), *n* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the palate.

palativet (pal′ā-tiv), *a* [< *palate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the palate, pleasing to the taste, palatable.

Glut not thy sense with *palative* delights.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 1.

palatoglossal (pā-lā″tō-glos′al), *a.* and *n* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al*.]
I. *a* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue. – **Palatoglossal fold**, the anterior pillar of the fauces.
II. *n* The palatoglossus.

palatoglossus (pā-lā″tō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *palatoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A small muscle in the anterior pillar of the palate, attached to the styloglossus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also *palatoglossus*, *glossopalatinus*, *glossostaphylinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium*.

palatognathous (pal-ā-tog′nā-thus), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] Having congenital fissure of the palate.

palatomaxillary (pā-lā″tō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *maxilla*, jaw, + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the superior maxillary bone; maxillopalatine: as, the *palatomaxillary* suture. – **Palatomaxillary apparatus**, in *ichth.* See cut under *Acipenser*. **Palatomaxillary artery** Same as *superior palatine artery*. – **Palatomaxillary canal**, the posterior palatine canal (which see, under *palatine*²).

palatonasal (pā-lā″tō-nā′zal), *a* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose; nasopalatine: as, the *palatonasal* passage.

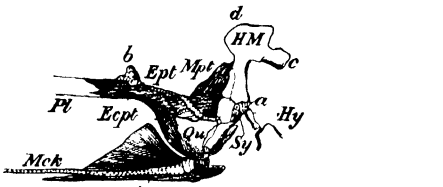
palatopharyngeal (pā-lā″tō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a* and *n* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.]
I. *a* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx, or roof and back part of the mouth. – **Palatopharyngeal cavity**, the posterior part of the oral cavity in the lamprey. – **Palatopharyngeal fold**, the posterior pillar of the fauces.
II. *n* The palatopharyngeus.

palatopharyngeolaryngeal (pā-lā″tō-fa-rin″jē-ō-lā-rin′jē-al), *a* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *larynx* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate, the pharynx, and the larynx.

palatopharyngeus (pā-lā″tō-far-in-jē′us), *n*, pl. *palatopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] A small muscle in the posterior pillar of the palate, inserted into the stylopharyngeus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also called *palatopharyngeus pharyngopalatinus*, *thyreopalatinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium posterior*.

palatopterygoid (pā-lā-top-ter′i-goid), *a* [< *palatum*, palate, + E. *pterygoid*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the pterygoid bone, pterygopalatine, palatoquadrate: as, the *palatopterygoid* suture or articulation. – **Palatopterygoid arch** or **bar**, a bony articulated rod or plate which extends along the roof of the mouth from the quadrate bone behind to the maxillary bone in front, and forms an often movable part of the upper jaw. No such arrangement exists in mammals, in all of which the pterygoid bone is disconnected from any suspensorium of the lower jaw. In birds the arch consists simply of the palate bone, fixed in front and movably articulated behind with the pterygoid, which latter is also movably articulated with the quadrate. A similar arrangement characterizes reptiles, but in fishes this arch may be complicated by the addition of several different pterygoid bones, or in other ways. The simpler arrangement is well shown in the cuts under *dromæognathous* and *dromæognathous*, the more complex, in the cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Petromyzon*.

palatoquadrate (pā-lā″tō-kwod′rāt), *a* and *n* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *quadratum*, quadrate bone.]
I *a* Of or pertaining to the palate and to the quadrate bone, or their representatives. – **Palatoquadrate arch**, in *zool.*, the pterygo-



Palatoquadrate Arch and Suspensorium of Lower Jaw of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), seen from the inner side.

a cartilage interposed between *HM*, the hyomandibular bone, and *Sy*, the symplectic; *b* cartilage serving as a pedicle to the pterygopalatine arch; *c*, process of hyomandibular with which the operculum articulates; *d*, head of hyomandibular articulating with skull. *Ecpt*, ectopterygoid; *Ept*, entopterygoid; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Hy*, hyoid; *Pt*, palatine; *Art*, articular bone; *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage.

palatine bar. See *palatum palatal*, and the quotation, also cuts under *Marsupobranchia* and *Petromyzon*.

The *palato quadrate arch* [of an osseous fish] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these, there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid, an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 135.

Palatoquadrate cartilage, in *ichth.* See cut under *Spatularia*.

II. *n* In selachians, a cartilage or bone combining or representing both the palatal and the quadrate (as well as certain others which are differentiated in true fishes), and intervening between the cranium and the lower jaw, forming the suspensorium of the latter. It is developed in all the plagiostomous fishes, or sharks and rays. The palatoquadrate is articulated with the base of the skull.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 448.

palatorrhaphy (pal-ā-tor′a-fi), *n* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

palatostaphylinus (pā-lā″tō-staf-i-lī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. σταφυλή, uvula.] Same as *uvular muscle*.

palatouche, *n* Same as *polatouche*.

palatum (pā-lā′tum), *n*, pl. *palata* (-ta) [L.: see *palate*.] The palate, the roof of the mouth, including both the bony and the membranous or hard and soft parts. – **Circumflexus** or **tensor palati**, the stretcher of the palate, a muscle arising from the scaphoid fossa at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and adjacent parts winding around the hamular process of the pterygoid, and inserted with its fellow in the median line of the soft palate. – **Levator palati.** See *levator*. – **Velum palati**, or **velum pendulum palati**, the veil of the palate, the soft palate. See *palate*, 1.

palaver (pa-lav′ėr), *n* [< Pg. *palavra* = Sp. *palabra* = OF. (and F.) *palabre*, F. *parole* = It. *parola*, talk, speech, a word, parole, < LL. *parabola*, a speech, parable: < L. *parabola*, a comparison: see *parable*¹. Cf. *palabra*, *parl*, *parley*¹, *parole*, from the same ult. origin. The word *palaver* seems to have been picked up by English sailors and travelers on the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.] 1 A long talk, a parley; a conference, such as takes place between travelers or explorers and suspicious or hostile natives, superfluous or idle talk.

In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle*.

Hence—2 Parley, conference.

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five minutes' *palaver*. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

3 Flattery, adulation, talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.] = **Syn.** 1 and 2. See *prattle*, *n*.

palaver (pa-lav′ėr), *v* [< *palaver*, *n*. Cf. *parley*¹, *v*.] **I.** *intrans.* To talk idly or plausibly, indulge in palaver.

Now, neighbors, have a good caution that this Master Mug does not cajole you, he is a damned *palavering* fellow. *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

For those who are not hungry it is easy to *palaver* about the degradation of charity and so on; but they forget the brevity of life, as well as its bitterness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

II *trans.* To flatter; cajole. [Vulgar.]

palaverer (pa-lav′ėr-ėr), *n* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

palay (pa-lā′), *n.* [E Ind] 1. A tree, *Wrightia tinctoria*. its leaves afford the pala-indigo, an article inferior to the genuine indigo See *ivory-tree*. Also *pala* —2 A high-climbing plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, cultivated in India and elsewhere. Its fiber is fine, strong, and flax-like, and its milky juice contains a caoutchouc

pale[1] (pāl), *n* [< ME *pale, paal*, < OF (and F) *pal* = Sp *palo* = Pg *pao* = It *palo*, < L *pālus*, rarely neut. *pālum*, a stake, prop, stay, pale, orig. **paglus* (cf. dim. *paxillus*), < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact* Cf *pole*[1], from the same source, through AS , and cf deriv. *palisade*] 1. A stake, a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence, a picket.

With new wallis vp wroght, water bofore,
And *pale* haue thai pight, with pittis and caves,
And other wilis of werre wroght for our sake
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 5610

In that small house, with those green *pales* before,
Where jasmine trails on either side the door
Crabbe, Works, I 100

But each upbore a stately tent
Where cedar *pales* in scented row
Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine
Browning, Paracelsus

2 A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines, hence, barrier, limits, bounds

Iff thou go with any man in felde or in towne,
Be wall or by hoge, by pales [palace] or by *pale*
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), l 63.

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the *pale*
And feeds from home *Shak*, C of E, ii 1 100

The child of Elle to his garden went,
And stood at his garden *pale*
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III 225)

Never have I known the world without,
Nor ever stray'd beyond the *pale*
Tennyson, Holy Grail

3 An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle

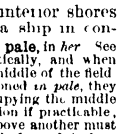
Past to his palais, & his *pale* entrid
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 8025.

4 A district or region within determined bounds, hence, limits, bounds, sphere; scope.

The Silures forgett not to infest the Roman *pale* with wide excursions. *Milton*, Hist. Eng , ii

Hoary priest! thy dream is done
Of a hundred red tribes won
To the *pale* of Holy Church
Whittier, Mogg Megone

5. In *her* , a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field — 6† A perpendicular stripe on cloth


Argent a pale azure.

But what art thow that seyst this tale,
That werest on thyn hose a *pale*?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1840

7. In *ship-building*, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction *E H Knight* —**Cross pale**, in *her* See *cross*[1] —**In pale**, in *her* , borne vertically, and when only one bearing is spoken of in the middle of the field When two or more charges are blazoned *in pale*, they should be set one above the other occupying the middle of the field and each in a vertical position if practicable, such objects placed horizontally one above another must be blazoned as *barwise in pale* —**Pale indorsed**, in *her* , a pale between two indorses —**Per pale**, or **party per pale**, divided into two equal parts by a vertical line said of the escutcheon Also *counterly* and *grafted* —**The English pale**, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as *the Pale*, but the limits varied at different times

Nothing, indeed, but the feuds and weakness of the Irish tribes enabled the adventurers to hold the districts of Drogheda, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, which formed what was thenceforth known as *the English Pale*
J R Green, Hist Eng People, IV iv

To leap the pale, to overstep the bounds, be extravagant

Your full feeding will make you leave your drinking too many healths will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale
The Man in the Moone (1609) (*Nares*)

Deep, Indeed,
Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
To *leap the* rotten *pales* of prejudice
Tennyson, Princess, ii

pale[1] (pāl), *v. t.*; pret and pp *paled*, ppr. *paling* [< ME *palen*, < OF *pales*, *paller*, < L *palare*, inclose with pales, < *palus*, a pale: see *pale*[1], *n*] 1 To inclose with pales, fence.

Sir Thomas Gates . settled a new town at Arrahattuck, about fifty miles above Jamestown, *paling* in the neck above two miles from the point, from one reach of the river to the other *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 25

2. To inclose, encircle, encompass

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha' it.
Shak, A and C, ii 7 74

So shall the earth with seas be *paled* in
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v

pale[2] (pāl), *a* and *n* [< ME *pale, paale*, < OF *pale, palle, pasle*, F. *pâle* = Sp. *pálido* = Pg. It. *pallido*, < L. *pallidus*, pale, pallid, wan, < *palere*, be pale. Cf. *pallid* (a doublet of *pale*[2]) and *pallor*, from the same ult. source] **I.** *a* 1 Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color, not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid, wan as, a *pale* face

Now certeinly he was a fair prelat,
He was nat *pale*, as a for pyned goost.
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 205

Why so *pale* and wan, fond lover,
Prithee, why so *pale*?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling*, Song

And my most constant heart, to do him good,
Shall check at neither *pale* affright nor blood
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, v 1

You look as *pale* as death There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, iii

2. Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and blues are *pale* A red, yellow, or green may be called *pale* if very near white

This night methinks is but the daylight sick,
It looks a little *paler* *Shak*, M of V, v 1 125

The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the *pale* primrose
Milton, Song on May Morning

The first Writing was turned so *pale* that they took no pains to rub it out *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p 108

3. Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors as, *pale* brandy, *pale* sherry; *pale* ale —**Pale bark** See *bark*[2] —**Pale catechu**. Same as *gambier* —**Pale cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver* —**Pale gold**, gold much alloyed with silver, so as to have a light-yellow color = Syn *Pale, Pallid, Wan*, colorless The first three words stand in the order of strength, the next degree beyond *wan* is *ghastly*, which means deathly pale (See *ghastly*) To be *pale* may be natural, as the *pale* blue of the violet, the American Indian calls the white man *pale*face, to be *pallid* or *wan* is a sign of ill health *Paleness* may be a brief or momentary state, *pallid* and *wan* express that which is not so quickly recovered from *Pale* has a wide range of application, *pallid* and *wan* apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension

II.† *n.* Paleness; pallor [Rare]

A sudden *pale*,
Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,
Usurps her cheek. *Shak*, Venus and Adonis, l 589

pale[2] (pāl), *v* ; pret and pp *paled*, ppr *paling*. [< OF *palir*, *palir*, F. *pâlir*, grow pale, < L *pallere*, be pale see *pale*[2], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

October's clear and noonday sun
Paled in the breath smoke of the gun
Whittier, Yorktown

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

II. *trans* To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

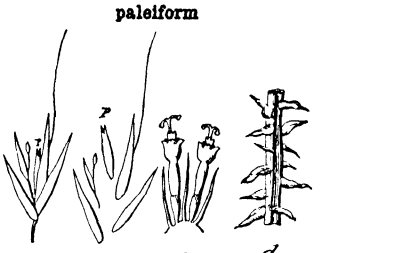
The glow worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire
Shak, Hamlet, i 5 90

Afar a jagged streak of lightning burned,
Paling the sunshine that the dark woods lit
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 247

pale[3] (pāl), *n.* [Also *peel* (see *peel*[3]), < OF. *pale*, < L *pala*, a spade, shovel, a bakers' pale, a winnowing-shovel] 1 A bakers' shovel or peel —2 An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop *E H. Knight.*

pale[4] (pāl), *n.* [ME *paly, paley, payly*, chaff, < OF. *paille*, F. *paille*, chaff, straw, = Sp *paja* = Pg *palha* = It *pagha*, straw, < L *palea*, chaff, = Gr. *πάλη*, fine meal Cf Skt *palāla*, straw Hence ult *pallet*[1], *palliasse*, etc] 1† Chaff — 2. In *bot.*, same as *palea* (*a*)

palea (pā′lē-ă), *n.*; pl *paleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L *pala*, chaff see *pale*[4]] 1. In *bot* : (*a*) One of the chaff-like bracts or scales subtending the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*, chaff (*b*) The scales on the stems of certain ferns (*c*) The scale-like, usually membranaceous organ in the flowers of grasses which is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelops the stamens and pistil. It is always bicarinate and is usually bidentate. Also called *palet*


Various forms of Palea

a, the spikelet of *Avena sativa* (oat), showing the palea inside the flowering glume *b* the same the parts separated (*P*, the palea); *c* part of the receptacle of *Achillea Millefolium* with the paleæ *d* part of the stem of a fern (*Aspidium marginale*), covered with palea

—2 In *ornith* , a fleshy pendulous skin of the chin or throat, as the dewlap or wattle of the turkey

paleaceous (pā-lē-ā′shius), *a.* [Also *palæaceous*, = F *paléacé*, < NL **paleaceus*, < L *palea*, chaff. see *pale*[4].] In *bot* , chaffy, covered with chaffy scales; furnished with paleæ; chaff-like.

Palearctic, Palæarctic (pā-lē-ark′tik), *a.* [< Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἀρκτικός*, arctic see *arctic*] Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World, or northern sections of the eastern hemisphere, distinguished from *Nearctic*.—**Palearctic region**, in Sclater's system of zoögeography, the most extensive of six faunal regions into which the land surface of the globe is divided, including all Europe, northern Africa and northern Asia, being the regions north of those called *Ethiopian* and *Indian* The southern boundary is indeterminate, but in a general way corresponds to the Atlas range in Africa and the Himalayas in Asia It is divided into several subregions

palebelly (pāl′bel[1]), *n* The young of the American golden plover. *G. Trumbull* [Massachusetts]

palebreast (pāl′brest), *n* Same as *palebelly*. [Massachusetts]

palebuck (pāl′buk), *n* [Tr. D *bleekbok*] An antelope, the ourebi or bleekbok

paled† (pāld), *a* [< ME *paled, palyd*, < *pale*[1], *n* , 5, + *-ed*[2]] Striped as with different colors.

Thane presez a prekó me, fulle proudly arayede,
That beres alle of pourpour, *palyde* with sylver
Byggly on a broune stede he profers fulle large
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 1375.

Buskins he wore of cowhide cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part per part
Spenser, F Q, VI ii 6

pale-dead† (pāl′ded), *a* Lack-luster, as in death, ghastly. *Shak.*, Hen. V, iv. 2. 48.

paledness (pāl′ded-nes), *n* Paleness *J Beaumont*, Psyche, vii 71

pale-eyed (pāl′īd), *a* Having pale or dim eyes

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale eyed* priest from the prophetic cell
Milton, Nativity, l 180.

paleface (pāl′fās), *n.* A name for a white person attributed to the American Indians, as if translated from a term in their languages

The hunting grounds of the Lenape contained vales as pleasant, streams as pure, and flowers as sweet as the "heaven of the *pale faces*."
J F Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii

pale-faced (pāl′fāst), *a* Having a pale or wan face

And now the *pale faced* empress of the night
Nine times had filled her orb with borrowed light
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Epistles, xi 51

palefrenier (pal′e-fre-nēr), *n.* [OF., < *palefrei*, a palfrey. see *palfrey*] In the middle ages and later, a stable-servant who had charge of horses, and particularly of the riding-horses or palfreys Also written *palfrenier Scott*, Monastery, xxxv.

pale-hearted (pāl′har[t]ted), *a.* Dispirited; cowardly, craven. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1 85

paleichthyological, palæichthyological (pā-lē-ik′thi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to paleichthyology.

paleichthyologist, palæichthyologist (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or writes on paleichthyology. *Science*, III 430

paleichthyology, palæichthyology (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ichthyology*.] That branch of ichthyology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes. Also *paleoichthyology.*

paleiform (pā′lē-i-fôrm), *a* [< L. *palea*, chaff, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of chaff. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

paleist, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace.*

palely (pāl'li), *adv* With paleness, with a pale or wan look or appearance

Amelia took the news very *palely* and calmly
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii

palempore, palempour, *n* See *palampore.*

palendart, palandriet (pal'en-dėr, pal'an-dri), *n* [OF. *palandre, palandrin*, F. *balandre* = Sp Pg *balandra* = It *palandra, palanda a*, < ML *palandaria*, a kind of ship; cf *bilander.*] A kind of coasting-vessel, a bilander Also *pallandre*

Palandres be great flat vessels made like Ferboats to transport horse *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 122

paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The character or condition of being pale, wanness, defect of color, want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness of look =Syn See *pale*², *a.*

paleo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *palæo-*

paleo-anthropic, palæo-anthropic (pā″lē-ō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Of or pertaining to prehistoric man

paleobotanical, palæobotanical (pā″lē-ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to paleobotany Also *paleophytic*

paleobotanist, palæobotanist (pā″lē-ō-bot'a-nist), *n* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ist*] One versed in or engaged in the study of paleobotany.

paleobotany, palæobotany (pā″lē-ō-bot'a-ni), *n* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *botany*] That department of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, as distinguished from paleozoology, or the study of fossil animals, the science or study of fossil plants, geologic botany Also *paleophytology.* Compare *paleozoology*

paleocosmic, palæocosmic (pā″lē-ō-koz'mik), *a* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + *κόσμος*, world] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods

Antediluvian men may in geology be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or *Palæocosmic* as distinguished from Neocosmic
Dawson, Origin of the World, p 285

paleocrystic, palæocrystic (pā″lē-ō-kris'tik), *a* [< Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρύος*, frost see *crystal*] Consisting of ancient ice first applied by the explorers of the British north polar expedition (1875-6) to the ice-floes encountered on the furthest northern advance of the party under command of Captain Markham

paleo-ethnological, palæo-ethnological (pā″lē-ō-eth-nō-loj'i-kal), *a* Pertaining to the science of paleo-ethnology

paleo-ethnologist, palæo-ethnologist (pā″lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-jist), *n* [< *paleo-ethnology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in paleo-ethnology

paleo-ethnology, palæo-ethnology (pā″lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + E *ethnology*] The science of the most primitive peoples or races, the ethnology of the earliest times

Paleogene, Palæogene (pā'lē-ō-jēn), *n* [< Gr *παλαιογενής*, < *παλαιος*, ancient, + *-γενής*, born. see *-gene*] In *geol*, a division of the Tertiary, suggested, but not generally adopted, which would embrace the Eocene and Oligocene, while that part of the Tertiary which is newer than Oligocene would be denominated *Neogene.* This subdivision of the groups newer than the Cretaceous has been advocated as being more in harmony with the results of paleontological investigation than that at present maintained

paleograph, palæograph (pā'lē-ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + *γράφειν*, write.] An ancient manuscript *Eclectic Rev*

paleographer, palæographer (pā-lē-og'ra-fėr), *n* [< *paleograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who is skilled in paleography.

paleographic, palæographic (pā″lē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F *paléographique*, as *paleograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to paleography.

paleographical, palæographical (pā″lē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *paleographic* + *-al*] Based on or connected with paleography, relating to paleography

paleographically, palæographically (pā″lē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards paleography; by paleography.

paleographist, palæographist (pā-lē-og'ra-fist), *n* [< *paleograph-y* + *-ist*] A paleographer

paleography, palæography (pā-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F *paléographie* = Sp. *paleografía* = Pg. *paleographia* = It *paleografia*, < NL *palæographia*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; or, more generally, ancient methods of writing collectively —**2.** The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or writing, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the scribes of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, etc, the study of ancient written documents and modes of writing See *epigraphy*, and compare *diplomatics*

While epigraphy is the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone or metal or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, *palæography* takes cognizance of writings of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed or pen, on tablets, rolls, or books *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 143

paleoichthyological, palæoichthyological (pā″lē-ō-ik″thi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *paleichthyological*

paleoichthyologist, palæoichthyologist (pā″lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *paleichthyologist*

paleoichthyology, palæoichthyology (pā″lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n* Same as *paleichthyology*

paleola (pā-lē'ō-la), *n* ; pl *paleolæ* (-lē). [NL, dim < L *palea*, chaff see *pale*⁴] In *bot*, a diminutive palea, or one of a secondary order same as *lodicule. Gray.*

paleolate (pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a* [< *paleola* + *-ate*¹] In *bot.*, furnished with paleolæ.

paleolith, palæolith (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n* [< Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] An unpolished stone object or implement belonging to the earlier stone age

paleolithic, palæolithic (pā″lē-ō-lith'ik), *a* and *n* [< *paleolith* + *-ic*] **I.** *a* Characterized by the existence of ancient and roughly finished stone implements The so called "stone age," or prehistoric division of the "recent" or "human" period, has been separated into two subdivisions, the *paleolithic* and the *neolithic*, in supposed accordance with the degree of progress made in working flints and other stony materials into shapes suitable for weapons and implements of various kinds. The paleolithic epoch has been subdivided in various ways by different investigators in various regions In France some have called deposits containing the rudest flint implements *Chellean*, from the locality St. Acheul near Amiens, other deposits with more finished work have been denominated *Mousterian* (from Moustier, on the Vézère), and those with objects of still higher grades of finish have received the names of *Solutrean* (from Solutré, Saône et-Loire) and *Magdalenian* (from La Madeleine, on the Vezère) Neither the larger nor the minor subdivisions of the stone age have any general chronological value

II. *n* A stone implement of the paleolithic or stone age [Rare]

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued a circular of inquiry, asking for information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling *paleolithes*
Amer Antiquarian, X 123.

paleolithical, palæolithical (pā″lē-ō-lith'i-kal), *a* [< *paleolithic* + *-al*] Same as *paleolithic Boban Collection of Antiquities* (1887), II 8.

paleologist, palæologist (pā-lē-ol'ō-jist), *n* [< *paleolog-y* + *-ist*] One conversant with paleology, a student of or a writer on antiquity

paleology, palæology (pā-lē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *paleologia*, < Gr as if *παλαιολογία*, < *παλαιολογεῖν*, speak of or examine ancient things, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology.*] The study of antiquities, archæology

paleontographical, palæontographical (pā-lē-on-tō-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *paleontograph-y* + *-ic-al* Cf F *paléontographique*] Descriptive of fossil organisms, of or pertaining to paleontography

paleontography, palæontography (pā″lē-on-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F *paleontographie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl *ὄντα*, beings, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive paleontology, the description of fossils or a treatise upon them.

paleontologic, palæontologic (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'-ik), *a* [= F. *paleontologique*, as *paleontolog-y* + *-ic*] Same as *paleontological*

paleontological, palæontological (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *paleontologic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontologically, palæontologically (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paleontological sense; from a paleontological point of view

paleontologist, palæontologist (pā″lē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F *paléontologiste*, as *paleontolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in paleontology.

paleontology, palæontology (pā″lē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *paléontologie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl *ὄντα*, beings, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] The science of the former life of the globe, the study of the life of former geologic periods, that branch of biology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals, paleozoölogy and paleobotany Also called *oryctozoology*

paleophytic, palæophytic (pā″lē-ō-fit'ik), *a* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-ic*] **1** Same as *paleobotanical* —**2** Relating to or considered from the standpoint of fossil plants as, a *paleophytic* period

paleophytological, palæophytological (pā″lē-ō-fi-to-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *paleophytology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to paleophytology

paleophytologist, palæophytologist (pā″lē-ō-fi-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleophytolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is versed in the subject of paleophytology

paleophytology, palæophytology (pā″lē-ō-fi-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology.* Cf *phytology*] Same as *paleobotany*

paleornithological, palæornithological (pā-lē-ōr″ni-thō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *paleornithology* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to paleornithology

paleornithology, palæornithology (pā-lē-ōr-ni-thol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + E *ornithology*] The science of fossil birds; the department of paleontology which treats of fossil birds

paleotechnic, palæotechnic (pā″lē-ō-tek'nik), *a* [< Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τεχνη*, art. see *technic*] Pertaining to or practising primitive art

paleotropical, palæotropical (pā″lē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + E *tropical*] Of or relating to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World The western paleotropical region is the Ethiopian, the middle is the Indian, and the eastern is the Australian *P L Sclater*, 1858

paleous (pā'lē-us), *a* [= It *paglioso*, < L as if **paleosus*, < *palea*, chaff see *pale*⁴.] Chaffy; like chaff

Straws and *paleous* bodies *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , ii. 4

paleovolcanic, palæovolcanic (pā″lē-ō-vol-kan'ik), *a* [< Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + E *volcanic*] Volcanic and of a period older than the Tertiary Rocks newer than the Cretaceous have been called by Rosenbusch *neovolcanic*, and are frequently distinguished by geologists as *modern volcanic*, or simply as *volcanic*, while the paleovolcanic rocks are most generally designated as *eruptive*

Paleozoic, Palæozoic (pā″lē ō-zō'ik), *a* [= F. *paléozoique*, < Gr *παλαιος*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life] In *geol*, belonging to or constituting a geological formation characterized by the presence of ancient forms of life applied to the oldest division of the geological series, beginning with the lowest stratified fossiliferous group, and extending upward to the base of the Triassic, or to the top of the Permian The grand divisions of the Paleozoic are, proceeding upward or to groups later in age, the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian (See these words) Of these the Permian is much the least important. The other divisions have been designated respectively as the "age of mollusks," the "age of fishes," and the "age of coal or of land plants" The Paleozoic series may, from a paleontological point of view, be properly separated into two great divisions, a newer and an older The former embraces the Silurian, the latter, the Devonian Carboniferous, and Permian The older Paleozoic is distinguished by the great predominance of graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and by the absence of vertebrates the newer Paleozoic, by the number and variety of the fishes and amphibia, by the disappearance of graptolites and trilobites, and by an extraordinarily developed flora, largely cryptogamic in character, from which a very considerable part of the coal of the globe has been formed Rocks of Paleozoic age are spread over wide areas. They are especially important in the eastern and northeastern United States and in the Upper Mississippi valley, in which regions they usually form the surface rock, being covered only with detrital formations of the most recent age. Almost the whole of the bed-rock in New York and Pennsylvania is of Paleozoic age, and here the various groups of this series were studied out by the Geological Surveys of those States from 1834 on To the labors of Sedgwick and Murchison in Wales and western England carried on at about the same time with the beginnings of the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, is due the larger share of the credit of disentangling the complicated structure of a region where the Paleozoic rocks are extensively developed, and it is there that the materials were obtained for the establishment by Murchison of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the Carboniferous and Permian, form the Paleozoic epoch

paleozoölogical, palæozoölogical (pā″lē-ō-ō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *paleozoology* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to paleozoölogy, relating to fossil animals, without regard to fossil plants

paleozoölogy, palæozoölogy (pā″lē-ō-ō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n* [= F. *paléozoologie*, < Gr *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology.*] Geologic zoology, the department of paleontology which treats of zoölogy, as distinguished from paleobotany; the study of fossil animals It is the chief province of phylogeny

Palermitan (pa-lėr'mi-tan), *a* and *n.* [< *Palermo* (see def) + *-ite*² + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Of or

pertaining to Palermo, a city of Sicily, or its inhabitants, or the province of Palermo

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palermo, a city and province of Sicily

paleron, *n.* Same as *pauldron*

palest, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace*

Palestinian (pal-es-tin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Palæstina, Palæstine*, < Gr. Παλαιστίνη (also, in the earlier writers, ἡ Παλαιστίνη Συρία or ἡ Συρία ἡ Παλαιστίνη, 'Palestinian Syria'), Palestine (prop. fem. (sc. γῆ, land) of Παλαιστῖνος, of Palestine, as a noun an inhabitant of Palestine), prop. the country of the Philistines, as in Josephus; extended under the Romans to all Judæa, and later (in the 5th century) to Samaria, Galilee, and Peræa: see *Philistine*.] Of or pertaining to Palestine, or the Holy Land, a region in southwestern Syria

palestra, palæstra (pā-les'trä), *n.*; pl. *palestræ, palæstræ* (-trē). [= F. *palestre* = Sp. Pg. It. *palestra*, < L. *palæstra*, < Gr. παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, < παλαίειν, wrestle, < πάλη, wrestling; cf. πάλλειν, swing, throw.] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A public place appropriated to exercises, under official direction, in wrestling and athletics, intended especially for the benefit of athletes training to contend in the public games. (*b*) Wrestling and athletics

palestral (pā-les'tral), *a.* [< ME. *palestral* = It. *palestrale*; as *palestra* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*.

> Of the feste and pleyes *palestral*
> At my vigile, I preye the take gode hede
> That al be wel. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 304

palestrian (pā-les'tri-an), *a.* [< *palestra* + *-ian*.] Same as *palestric*

palestric (pā-les'trik), *a.* [= F. *palestrique* = Sp. *palestrico* = Pg. It. *palestrico*, < L. *palæstricus*, < Gr. παλαιστρικός, belonging to the palestra, < παλαίστρα, wrestling: see *palestra*.] Of or pertaining to the palestra or the exercise of wrestling; athletic

palestrical (pā-les'tri-kal), *a.* [< *palestric* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*

palet[1] (pa'let), *n.* [< *pale*[4] + *-et*.] Same as *palea*, 1, and in more common use by botanists

palet[2]†, *n.* See *pallet*[3]

palet[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palate*

palet[4], *n.* See *palette*

paletiological, palætiological (pā-lē"ti-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paletiolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or belonging to paletiology. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii. 6, § 5

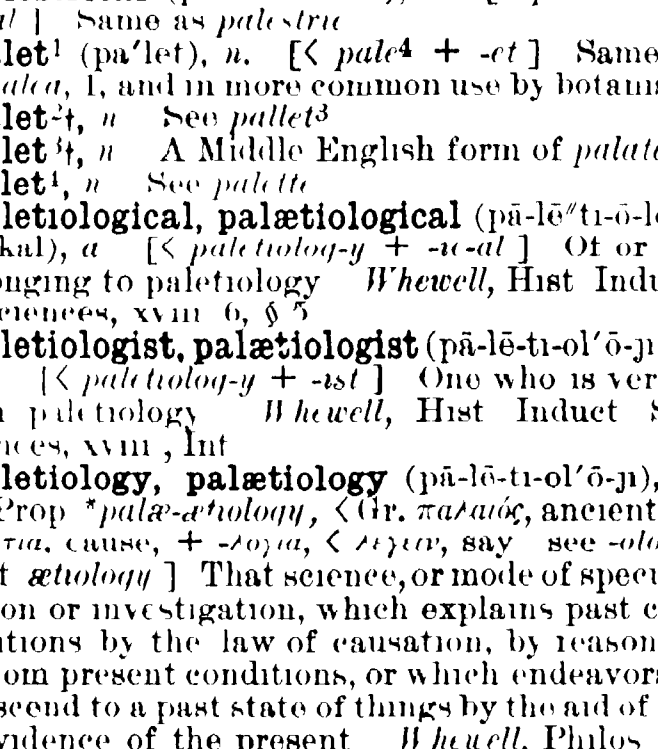
paletiologist, palætiologist (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paletiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paletiology. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii., Int.

paletiology, palætiology (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **palæ-ætiology*, < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + αἰτία, cause, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say: see *-ology*. Cf. *ætiology*.] That science, or mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavors to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. *Whewell*, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. x. 1

paletocquet, *n.* [OF.: see *paltock*.] In the fifteenth century, a coat of fence, apparently a brigandine or jesserant. See those words

paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* [< F. *paletot*, a paletot, an overcoat: see *paltock*.] A loose outer garment for a man or a woman

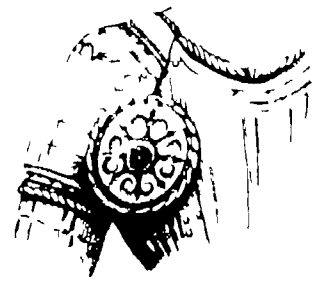
palette (pal'et), *n.* [Also *pallet, palet*, < F. *palette*, a flat tool for spreading things, a saucer, a slab for colors, OF. also *paellette, paelete* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *paleta*, < It. *paletta*, a flat blade, a spatula, palette, dim. of *pala*, a spade, < L. *pala*, a spade: see *pale*².] **1.** A thin usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end, on which a painter lays his pigments when painting.—**2.** The set of colors or pigments available for one class or character of work, the set of colors which a painter has on his palette when painting a picture: thus, in ceramics the under-glaze *palette* is much more limited than the over-glaze



Various forms of Palettes (def. 1)

> It is impossible to give Turner's *palettes*, which probably varied very much at different times. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xxi

3. In *metal-working*, a breastplate against which a person leans to furnish pressure for the hand-drill.—**4.** In *med.*: (*a*) A light wooden spatula used for percussion in massage. (*b*) A light splint for the hand.—**5.** A small plate protecting the gusset of the armor.—**6.** In *entom.*, a disk-shaped organ formed by three dilated tarsal joints which are closely united. It is found especially on the front and middle tarsi of the males of certain aquatic beetles, the joints have cupules or suckers beneath, by which the insect clings to smooth surfaces



Palette of right arm made to swing sidewise to allow the lance to be laid in rest, 15th century

7. In *ornith.*, a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus*: so called from the conformation of the tail.—**8.** In *conch.*, see *pallet*², 10.—**To set the palette**, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order. *Fairholt*

palette-knife (pal'et-nīf), *n.* **1.** A thin, flexible, round-pointed blade set in a handle, used by painters for mixing colors on a palette or on a grinding-slab, and by druggists for mixing salves. These knives are of various forms, according to the uses to which they are put.—**2.** In *printing*, a thin blade of flexible steel, about one inch in width, and six or more inches in length, fitted to a handle, used by pressmen to aid the distribution of printing-ink on any flat surface

palewise (pāl'wīz), *a.* In *her.*, same as *paly*[1] (which see)

paleyst, paleyset, *n.* Middle English forms of *palace*

palfrenier, *n.* Same as *palefrenier*.

palfrey (pâl'fri), *n.* [< ME. *palfrey, palefrey, palefrai, palefrei*, < OF. *palefrei, palefreid, palefroi, palefray, pallefroy, palefroy*, F. *palefroi* = Pr. *palafre, palafrei* = Sp. *palafren* = Pg. *palafrem* = It. *palafreno*, a palfrey, = D. *paard* = MLG. *pert* = OHG. *parafrid, pareerit, parefrit, parfrit, pherfrit, pferfrit*, MHG. *pferit, pharit, pfert*, G. *pferd*, a horse, < ML. *paraveredus, paravredus, parafredus, palafredus, parefredus*, an extra post-horse, < Gr. παρά, beside, + ML. *veredus*, post-horse, perhaps < L. *vehere*, draw, + *rheda, ræda, reda*, a traveling-carriage, prob. of Celtic origin.] A saddle-horse, an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse, especially, a woman's saddle-horse

> He yaf horse and *palfreyes*, and robe and armures full feire and riche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 132

> By his [Ferdinand's] side was his young queen, mounted on a milk white *palfrey* and wearing a skirt, or under-garment, of rich brocade. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19

palfreyed (pâl'frid), *a.* [< *palfrey* + *-ed*².] Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey

> Such dire achievements sings the bard, that tells
> Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells
> *Tickell*, On the Prospect of Peace

Pali[1] (pä'lē), *n.* and *a.* [Hind., Pali, etc., *Pālī*.] **I.** *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India: a Prakritic dialect, or later form of Sanskrit

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pali language or alphabet

pali[2], *n.* Plural of *palus*

palier-glissant (F. pron. pa-lyā'glē-son'), *n.* [F., *palier glissant*: *palier*, the landing of a staircase; *glissant*, slippery, ppr. of *glisser*, slip: see *glissant*.] In *mech.*, same as *water-bearing*.

palification (pal"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pallification*, < F. *palification*, < *palifier*, strengthen soil by stakes, = It. *palificare*, make a foundation of stakes or piles, stake, < ML. **palificare* (in *palificatio(n-)*, a series of stakes at a mill-dam), < L. *palus*, stake (see *pale*[1]), + *facere*, make (see *-fy*). Cf. *palafitte*.] The act or method of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it

> Among which notes I haue said nothing of *pallification* or pyling of the ground plot commanded by Vitruvius. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

paliform (pal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palus*, a stake (see *pale*[1], *palus*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a palus, or having its form: as, a *paliform* lobe or process

Palilia (pā-lil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Palilis*, of or pertaining to Pales (see def.).] In *Rom. antiq.*, an annual festival held on April 21st in honor of Pales, the tutelary divinity of shepherds. The festival was also solemnized as the natal day of Rome, which was reputed to have been founded on that day by Romulus. The ceremonies included bloodless sacrifices, lustration of the people by means of smoke and sprinkling with water, purification of stables with laurel boughs and of domestic animals by causing them to pass through smoke produced by burning prescribed substances, and, finally, bonfires, music, and feasting

palillogy (pā-lil'ō-ji), *n.* [Also, improp., *palilogy*, = It. *palilogia*, < L. *palilogia*, for **palillogia*, < Gr. παλιλλογία, a repetition of what has been said, < παλίλλογος, repeating (παλιλλογεῖν, repeat), < πάλιν, again, + λέγειν, say.] In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or words, especially, immediate repetition of a single word or phrase: in this more restricted sense same as *diplasiasmus, epizeuxis*, or *gemination*. The following is an example

> *The living, the living*, he shall praise thee. Isa. xxxviii. 19

palimbacchius (pal"im-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *palimbacchii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. παλιμβακχεῖος, παλιμβάκχειος, < πάλιν, back (reversed), + βακχεῖος, bacchius.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot consisting of two long syllables followed by a short syllable (— — ⏑). Usually called *antibacchius*. (*b*) Less frequently, a foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long syllables (⏑ — —). Now commonly called *bacchius* (which see)

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* [= F. *palimpseste* = Sp. Pg. *palimpsesto* = It. *palinsesto*, < L. *palimpsestus*, m., < Gr. παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος, scratched or scraped again, < πάλιν, back (to the former condition), + ψηστός, verbal adj. of ψάειν, ψῆν, rub, rub smooth.] **1.** A parchment or other writing-material from which one writing has been erased or rubbed out to make room for another; hence, the new writing or manuscript upon such a parchment

> Amongst the most curious of the literary treasures we saw are a manuscript of some of St. Augustine's works, written upon a *palimpsest* of Cicero's 'De Republica,' etc. *Greville*, Memoirs, May 12, 1880

2. Any inscribed slab, etc., particularly a monumental brass, which has been turned and engraved with new inscriptions and devices on the reverse side

> A large number of brasses in England are *palimpsests*, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 219

palinal (pal'i-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πάλιν, backward, + *-al*.] Directed or moved backward, or noting such direction or motion: as, the *palinal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw retreats: opposed to *proal*. *E. D. Cope*. See *propalinal*

palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* [= F. *palindrome* = Sp. *palindromo* = Pg. It. *palindromo*, < Gr. παλίνδρομος, running back, < πάλιν, back, + δραμεῖν, run.] A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either from left to right or from right to left. The English language has few palindromes. Examples are—"Madam, I'm Adam" (supposed speech of Adam to Eve), "lewd did I live & evil I did dwel" (*John Taylor*).

> Spun out riddles and weav'd fiftie tomes
> Of logogriphes and curious *palindromes*
> *B. Jonson*, An Execration upon Vulcan

palindromic (pal-in-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παλινδρομικός, recurring (of the tide), < παλίνδρομος, running back: see *palindrome*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palindrome; that forms or constitutes a palindrome; that reads the same either forward or backward: as, *palindromic* verses.

palindromical (pal-in-drom'i-kal), *a.* [< *palindromic* + *-al*.] Same as *palindromic*.

palindromist (pal'in-drō-mist), *n.* [< *palindrome* + *-ist*.] A writer or inventor of palindromes.

paling (pā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *palynge*, verbal n. of *pale*[1], *v.*] **1.** Pales or stakes collectively.—**2.** A fence formed by connecting pointed vertical stakes by horizontal rails above and below, a picket fence; hence, in general, that which incloses or fences in; in the plural, pales collectively as forming a fence

The park *paling* was still the boundary on one side, and she soon passed one of the gates into the grounds
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxxv

The moss grown *palings* of the park
W H Ainsworth, Rookwood, iii 1

3† Stripes on cloth resembling pales —4† The putting of the stripes called pales on cloth

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, *palynge* wyndyng, or bendynge, and semblable waste of cloth in vanitee
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

paling-board (pā'ling-bōrd), *n.* An outside part of a tree sawed off in squaring the log to fit it to be sawed into deals.

palingenesia (pal″in-je-nē'si-ä), *n.* [ML see *palingenesy*] Same as *palingenesis*.

The restoration of Herodotus to his place in literature, his *Palingenesia*, has been no caprice
De Quincey, Herodotus

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr πάλιν, again, + γένεσις, production. Cf *palingenesy*] 1 A new or second birth or production; the state of being born again, regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis* *De Quincey*

New institutions spring up, upon which thought acts, and in and through which it even draws nearer to a final unity, a rehabilitation, a *palingenesis*
Encyc Brit III 286

2. In *mod biol*, hereditary evolution as distinguished from kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, ontogenesis true to heredity, not modified by adaptation, the "breeding true" of an individual organism with reference to its pedigree, the development of the individual according to the character of its lineage See *biogeny*. Sometimes called *palingeny*

To the original, simple descent he [Haeckel] applies the term *palingenesis*, to the modified and later growth, cœnogenesis *E D Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p 126

3† The supposed production of animals either from a preexistent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter *Brande and Cox* —4 In *entom*, metaboly or metamorphosis, the entire transformation of an insect, or transition from one state to another, in each of which the insect has a different form.

palingenesy (pal-in-jen'e-si), *n.* [= F *palingenésie* = Sp It *palingenesia*, < ML *palingenesia*, < Gr παλιγγενεσία, new birth, < πάλιν, again, + γένεσις, birth: see *genesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*

palingenetic (pal″in-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *palingenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to palingenesis —**Palingenetic process** See the quotation

The term *palingenetic process* (or reproduction of the history of the germ) is applied to all such phenomena in the history of the germ as are exactly reproduced, in consequence of conservative heredity, in each succeeding generation, and which, therefore, enable us to directly infer the corresponding processes in the tribal history of the developed ancestors
Haeckel, Evol of Man (trans), I 10

palingenetically (pal″in-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a palingenetic manner, by palingenesis *Haeckel*

palingeny (pal'in-je-ni), *n* [< Gr. πάλιν, again, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see -*geny*] Same as *palingenesis*, 2

paling-man (pā'ling-man), *n* One born within that part of Ireland called the English pale

palinode (pal'i-nōd), *n* [Formerly also *palinody*, < F *palinodie* = Sp Pg It *palinodia*, < LL *palinodia*, < Gr παλινῳδία, a recantation, < πάλιν, again, + ᾠδή, song see *ode*1] 1 A poetical recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one, a poem in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire, hence, a recantation in general —2 Specifically, in *Scots law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions for defamation

palinodia (pal-i-nō'di-ä), *n.* [LL see *palinode*] Same as *palinode*

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia*, or recantation, for his former error and polytheism
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p [illegible]

palinodial (pal-i-nō'di-al), *a* [< *palinode* + -*ial*] Relating to or of the nature of a palinode

palinodic (pal-i-nod'ik), *a* [< Gr παλινῳδικός, < πάλιν, again, + ᾠδή, song] In *anc pros*, consisting of four systems, of which the first and fourth are metrically equivalent and the second and third are also metrically equivalents, inserting between a strophe and its antistrophe a strophe and antistrophe of metrically different form (scheme a b b' a'), pertaining to or characteristic of such an arrangement as a *palinodic* pericope, the *palinodic* form of composition See *epodic*, *mesodic*, *periodic*2, *proodic*

palinodical (pal-i-nod'i-kal), *a* [< *palinode* + -*ic-al*] Same as *palinodial*

Say st thou so my *palinodical* rhymster?
Dekker, Satiromastix

palinodist (pal'i-nō-dist), *n* [< *palinode* + -*ist*] A writer of palinodes

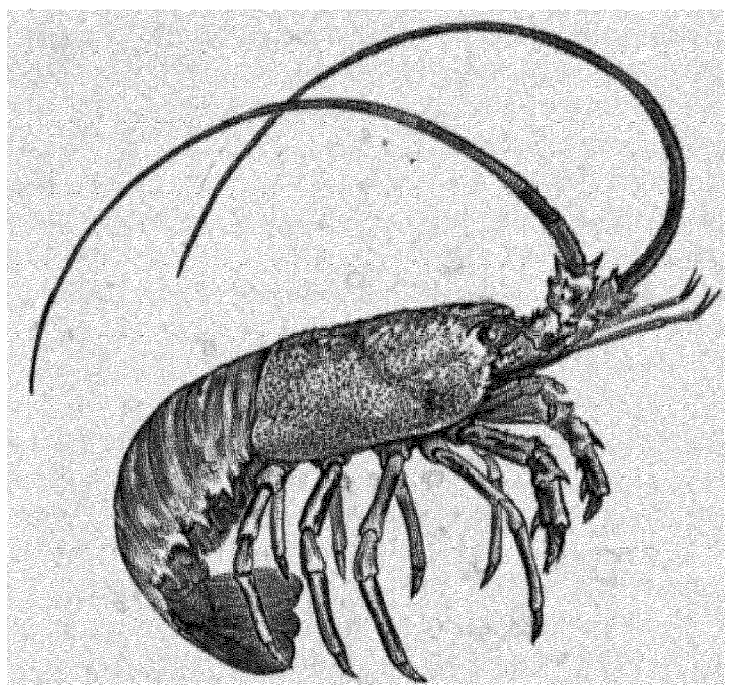
palinody† (pal'i-nō-di), *n* Same as *palinode*

Palinuridæ (pal-i-nū'ri-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Palinurus* + -*idæ*] A family of loricate macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palinurus* They are of cylindrical form, the feet are monodactyl, not ending in pincers, there is no basal antennal scale the first abdominal segment is unappendaged and the trichobranchial podobranchiæ are divided into branchial and epipoditic portions The *Palinuridæ* inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and in common with *Scyllaridæ* have a peculiar mode of development, the larvæ being at one stage known as *glass crabs*, having no resemblance to the adults and formerly referred to a special supposed group of crustaceans called *Phyllosomata* They are sometimes called *thorny lobsters* See cuts under *glass crab* and *Palinurus*

palinuroid (pal-i-nū'roid), *a* [< *Palinurus* + -*oid*] Resembling the genus *Palinurus*, of or pertaining to the *Palinuridæ* or *Palinuroidea*

Palinuroidea (pal″i-nu-roi'dē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Palinurus* + -*oidea*] A group of palinuroid crustaceans *Haan*

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* [NL, < L *Palinurus*, in the Æneid, the steersman of the vessel of Æneas] 1 [*l c.*] An instrument for determining the error of a ship's compass by the bearing of celestial objects —2 The typical and only living genus of *Palinuridæ* *P vul-*



Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*)

garis is known as the *spiny lobster*, *rock-lobster*, or *sea-crawfish* It is common on the coast of Great Britain, and is brought in large numbers to the London markets The antennæ are greatly developed, and the carapace is spiny and tuberculate
3 A genus of stromateoid fishes same as *Lirus*

Pali plague See *plague*.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n* [Formerly also *palisado*, *palisadoe* (after Sp Pg), = D *palissade* = G *palisade* *pallisade* = Sw *palissad* = Dan *palissade*, < F *palissade* (= Sp *palizada* = Pg *paliçada* = It *palizzata*, ML *palissata*, *palizata*), a palisade, < *palisser*, inclose with pales see *palise*.] 1. A fence made of strong pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, forming an inclosure, or used as a defense In fortification it is often placed vertically at the foot of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*
Dryden, Æneid, xi

2. A stake, of which two or more were in former times carried by dragoons, intended to be planted in the ground for defense They were 4½ feet long with forked iron heads In the seventeenth century an attempt was made to combine a rest for the musket with the palisade Also called *swine feather* and *Swedish feather*

3† A wire sustaining the hair a feature of the head-dress of the close of the seventeenth century —4. *pl* [*cap*] A precipice of trap-rock on the western bank of the Hudson river, extending from Fort Lee northward about fifteen miles Its height is from 200 to 500 feet The name is also used in various other localities for formations of a similar character

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *v t*, pret and pp *palisaded* ppr *palisading* [= F *palissader*, from the noun] To surround, inclose or fortify with a palisade or palisades

palisade-cell (pal-i-sād'sel), *n* In *bot*, one of the cells composing palisade-tissue

palisade-parenchyma (pal-i-sād'pā-reng'ki-mä), *n* Same as *palisade-tissue*

palisade-tissue (pal-i-sad'tish″ō), *n* In *bot*, the green parenchymatous mesophyl next the upper surface of a bifacial leaf, consisting of cells elongated in a direction at right angles to the epidermis *Nature* XLI 407 See cut under *cellular*

palisade-worm (pal-i-sad'wėrm), *n* A kind of strongle which infests horses, *Strongylus armatus*, also, any roundworm or nematoid of large size, as *Eustrongylus gigas*, which grows to be over three feet long

palisado (pal-i-sā'dō), *n* and *v* Same as *palisade* [Obsolescent]

They protected this trench by *palisadoes* fortified by fifteen castles, at regular distances
Irving, Granada, p 463

They found one English *palisadoed* and thatched house —a little way from the Charles River side
E Everett, Orations and Speeches, I 225

palisander (pal-i-san'dėr), *n* [Also *palixander*, < F *palissandre*, *palixandre*, violet ebony, from a native name in Guiana] A name of rosewood and the similar violet-wood and jacaranda-wood See *Jacaranda* and *rosewood*

paliset†, *n* [ME *palycee*, < OF *palisse*, *palice*, *pallisse*, < ML *palitium*, a pale, paling, < L. *palus*, a pale see *pale*1 Hence *palise*, *v*, and *palisade*] A paling, palisade

Palyce or pale of closyng, palus *Prompt Parv*, p 379

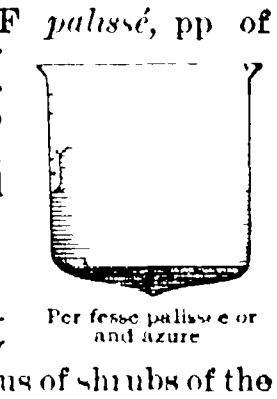
paliset†, *v t* [ME *palysen*, < OF *palisser*, *pallisser*, *pallicier*, inclose with pales, guard with pales, < *palisse*, a paling see *palise*, *n*] To inclose or fortify with pales, palisade

That stoone is vndyr an awter
Palysyd with Iren and stele,
That is for drede of stelynge,
That no man shoulde hit A way bryng
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 122.

palish (pā'lish), *a* [< *pale*2 + -*ish*1.] Somewhat pale or wan as, a *palish* blue

In the good old times of duels there lived, in the portion of this house partly overhanging the archway, a *palish* handsome woman
G W Cable, Old Creole Days, p 26.

palissée (pal-i-sā'), *a* [< OF *palissé*, pp of *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*] In *her* (*a*) Same as *pily paly* See *pily*. (*b*) Broken into battlements which are pointed both upward and downward



Per fesse palissée or and azure

Palissy ware See *ware*2

Paliurus (pal-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL (de Jussieu, 1789), < L *paliurus*, < Gr παλίουρος, a thorny shrub, Christ's-thorn] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamneæ*, the buckthorn family, and the tribe *Zizypheæ*, characterized by the dry hemispherical fruit, expanded above into an orbicular wing There are two species, one of the Mediterranean region the other of southern China They are thorny erect or prostrate shrubs, bearing three nerved alternate ovate or heart shaped leaves in two ranks, and small flowers clustered in the axils They are ornamental as shrubbery, and may be used as hedge plants *P australis* (*P aculeatus*) is one of the Christ's-thorns (sharing the name with *Zizyphus Spina Christi*). See *Christ's thorn*.

palixander (pal-ik-san'dėr), *n* Same as *palisander*

palket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke*2.

palkee (pâl'kē), *n.* [Also *palki*, < Hind *pālkī*, a palanquin see *palanquin*] In India, a word in common use among all classes for *palankeen*

palkee-gharee (pâl'ke-gar'ē), *n* [< Hind *pālkī*, a palanquin, + *gārī*, a cart, carriage] In India, a hack carriage drawn by one or two ponies, plying for hire in the larger towns

pall1 (pal), *n* [Early mod E also *paul*, < ME *pal*, *palle*, *pel*, *pelle*, *palle*, < AS *pæll* = OF *palle*, *pale*, *paile*, *paule*, *poele*, *poile*, *paesle*, etc, F *poêle* = Pr *palli*, *pali* = Sp. *palio* = Pg It *pallio*, mantle, shroud, < L *palla*, a robe, mantle, curtain, cf L *pallium*, pall, a coverlet, a (Greek) robe or mantle: see *pallium*] 1 An outer garment, a cloak, a mantle

His [Hercules's] Lyons skin chaung'd to a *pall* of gold
Spenser, F Q, V v 24

"What will you leave to your mother dear?"
'My velvet *pall* and silken gear'
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II 255).

Specifically—(*a*) A robe put on a king at his coronation

After this he [the archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a *Pall* [illegible] Accipe Pallium [illegible] p 136.

(*b*) Same as *pallium*, 2 (*b*).

This *palle* is an induement that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue receyued his *palle* [of the Pope], and is a thynge of whyte lyke to the bredth of a stole.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cexxi.

By the beginning, however, of the ninth century, the *pall*, though it still kept its olden shape of a long stole, began to be put on in a way slightly different from its first fashion; for, instead of both ends falling at the side from the left shoulder, they fell down the middle, one in front, from the chest to the feet, the other just as low behind on the back.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 1.

2. Fine cloth, such as was used for the robes of nobles. Also called *cloth of pall*.

He took off his purple and his girdle of *pall*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

His robe was nother grene na gray,
Bot alle yt was of riche *palle*.
Als I yod on au Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 273).

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

3. A curtain or covering.

The grassy *pall* which hides
The Sage of Monticello.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

Specifically — (*a*) A cloth or covering thrown over a coffin, bier, tomb, etc.; as, a funeral *pall*. At the present time this is black, purple, or white; it is sometimes enriched with embroidery or with heraldic devices.

An Urn of Gold was brought,
Wrapt in soft Purple *Palls*, and richly wrought,
In which the Sacred Ashes were interr'd.
Congreve, Iliad.

And thou [Death] art terrible — the tear,
The groan, the knell, the *pall*, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.
Halleck, Marco Bozzaris.

Among the things given to Durham cathedral at the death of Bishop Bury, there was a green *pall*, shot with gold, for covering that prelate's tomb. (Wills, etc., of the Northern Counties, p. 25.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 93, note.

Within are three tombs, all covered with magnificent *palls* embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 326.

(*b*) A canopy.

Ther is no prince preuyd vndir *palle*,
But I ame moste myghty of all;
Nor no kyng but he schall come to my call,
Nor grome that dare greue me for golde.
York Plays, p. 408.

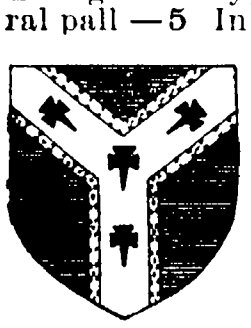
Four Knights of the Garter ... holding over Her Majesty a rich *pall* of silk and cloth of gold.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 241.

(*c*) An altar-cloth. (1) A linen altar-cloth, especially a corporal. [Archaic.] (2) A linen cloth used to cover the chalice; a chalice-pall. This is now the usual meaning of *pall* as a piece of altar-linen. Formerly one corner of the corporal covered the chalice; the use of a separate pall, however, is as old as the twelfth century. The pall is now a small square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with linen or lawn. In carrying the holy vessels to and from the altar, the pall, covered with the veil, supports the burse, and itself rests on the paten and the paten on the chalice. (3) A covering of silk or other material for the front of an altar; a frontal. [Archaic.]

His Matie attended by 3 Bishops went up to the altar, and he offer'd a *pall* and a pound of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

The custom was among the Anglo-Saxons to have, during the holy Sacrifice, the altar-stone itself overspread with a purple *pall*, made almost always out of rich silk and elaborately embroidered. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 263.

4. Figuratively, gloom: in allusion to the funeral pall.— 5. In *her.*, the suggestion of an episcopal pall, a Y-shaped form, said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, and therefore in width one fifth of the height of the escutcheon. It is sometimes, though rarely, represented reversed, and is always charged with crosses patté fitché to express its ecclesiastical origin. Also *pairle*.— **Per pall**, in *her.*, divided in the direction of the line of the bearing called the pall — that is, in the direction of the lines of a capital Y — and therefore into three parts of three different tinctures: said of the field.



Azure, a pall argent, fimbriated or, charged with four crosses patté fitché sable.

pall[1] (pal), *v. t.* [< *pall*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with a pall; cover or invest; shroud. [Rare.]

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 52.

Methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All *pall'd* in crimson samite. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

pall[2] (pal), *v.* [< ME. *pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, appal: see *appal*. In part perhaps < W. *pallu*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] **I.** *intrans.* To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

Thy pleasures stay not till they *pall*,
And all thy pains are quickly past.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

The longer I stayed debating, the more would the enterprise *pall* upon me.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

II. *trans.* 1. To make vapid or insipid.

With a spoonful of *pall'd* wine pour'd in their water.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

Reason and reflection ... blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Nor *pall* the Draught
With nauseous Grief. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

2. To make spiritless, dispirit; depress, weaken, impair.

It dulleth wits, ranckleth flesh, and *palleth* ofte fresh bloods. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 88.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall* and kill and cool his ardour.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

pall[2] (pâl), *n.* [< *pall*[2], *v.*] Nausea or nauseation.

The *palls* or nauseatings ... are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii. § 2.

pall[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *pallen*, cf. OF. *paler*, chase.] To knock, knock down, beat, thrust.

And with the ferste plaunke ich *palle* hym doune.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 34.

Thai mellit with the mirmydons, that maisturles were,
Put hom doun prestly, *pallit* hom thurgh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11132.

pall[4], *n.* See *pawl*.

pall[5] (pâl), *n.* [< Hind. *pāl*, a small tent, also a sail, a dam, dike, < Skt. √ *pā*, protect.] In India, a small tent made by stretching canvas or cotton stuff over a ridge-pole supported on uprights.

pall[6], *n.* See *pal*[2].

palla (pal'ä), *n.*; pl. *pallæ* (-ē). [L., a mantle: see *pall*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a full outer robe or wrap, akin to the Greek himation, worn out of doors by women.— 2. *Eccles.*, an altar-cloth, a piece of altar-linen (*palla altaris*), especially, a corporal (*palla corporalis*, *palla dominica*), or a chalice-pall.



Roman Matron wearing the Palla. (From a statue of ... Herculaneum.)

palladia, *n.* Plural of *palladium*.

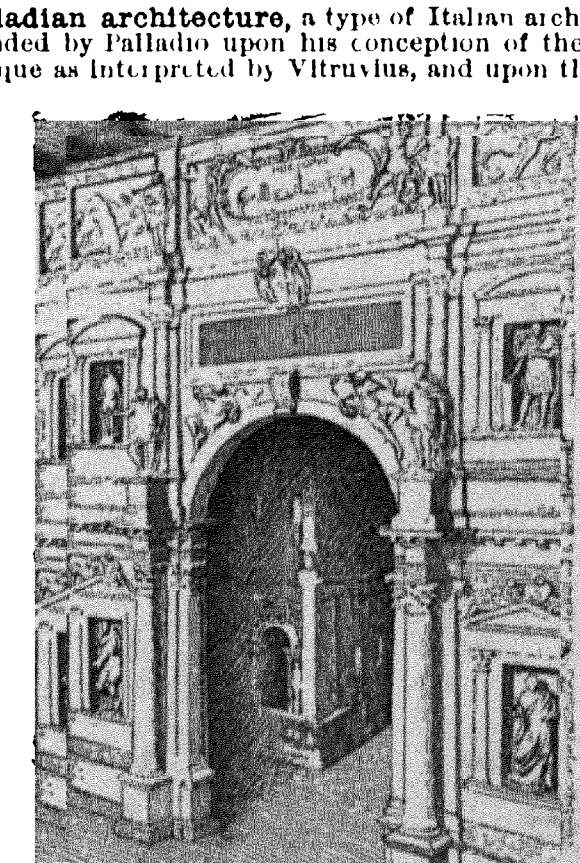
Palladian[1] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Pallas* (*Pallad-*), Pallas (see *Pallas*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the goddess Pallas or her attributes; pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

All his midnight watchings and expence of Palladian oyl. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Palladian[2] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Palladio* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518–80), an Italian architect of the Renaissance.

The house is not Gothic, but of that betweenity that intervened when Gothic declined and *Palladian* was creeping in. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 174.

Palladian architecture, a type of Italian architecture founded by Palladio upon his conception of the Roman antique as interpreted by Vitruvius, and upon the study of the Colosseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans. It has been applied more frequently to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. In the Palladian style the Roman orders are employed rather as a decorative feature than as a constructive element, and applied without regard to classic precedent.



Palladian Architecture.— Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, Italy.

Palladianism (pa-lā'di-an-izm), *n.* [< *Palladian*[2] + *-ism*.] The system, style, taste, or method in architecture of Andrea Palladio and his followers.

palladion†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. Παλλάδιον: see *palladium*.] Same as *palladium*. *Chaucer.*

palladium (pa-lā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *palladia* (-ä). [= F. *palladium* = Sp. *paladion* (*paladio*, the metal) = Pg. It. *palladio*, < L. *Palladium*, < Gr. Παλλάδιον, a statue of Pallas (see def.), < Παλλάς (Παλλαδ-), Pallas (Minerva): see *Pallas*. In def. 3, recent, directly < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas.] 1. A statue or image of the goddess Pallas, especially, in art and legend, a xoanon image. On the preservation of such an image, according to the legend, depended the safety of Troy. Hence — 2. Anything believed or reputed to afford effectual defense, protection, and safety: as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.



Ulysses carrying off the Palladium of Troy. (From a Greek vase of Hieron. From Monumenti dell Instituto.)

Part of the Crosse, in which he thought such Vertue to reside as would prove a kind of *Palladium* to save the Citie where ever it remain'd, he caus'd to be laid up in a Pillar of Porphyrie by his Statue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

It turns the *palladium* of liberty into an engine of party.
D. Webster, Speeches, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Chemical symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.5. One of the rare metals associated with platinum. It was separated from native platinum by Wollaston in 1803, and named after the planet Pallas, which had just before that time been discovered by Olbers. Palladium is dimorphous. It occurs in Brazil native in minute octahedral crystals, and on the Harz it has been found in small hexagonal plates. It is, however, a decidedly rare substance, and the chief supply comes from the working over of the platiniferous residues of various mints. It resembles platinum in appearance, but is harder; its specific gravity is 11.4. It fuses more readily than platinum or any other of the so-called platinum metals, melting, as is stated by some authorities, about as easily as wrought-iron. It is both ductile and malleable, and would be a very useful metal if it were not so scarce as to be expensive and irregularly attainable. The graduated surfaces of some astronomical instruments have been made of palladium, a use for which this metal is admirably adapted on account of its color and its unalterability in the air. Alloyed with silver, it has been employed by dentists as a substitute for gold.— **Palladium-gold**. See *porpezite*.

palladiumize (pa-lā'di-um-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palladiumized*, ppr. *palladiumizing*. [< *palladium* + *-ize*.] To cover or coat with palladium. *Art Journal.*

pallæ, *n.* Plural of *palla*.

pallah (pal'a), *n.* [African.] An African antelope, *Epyceros melampus*. It inhabits southern and western Africa, stands about three feet high at the withers, and is of a dark reddish-brown color, dull yellowish on the sides, and white beneath. There are no false hoofs, and



Pallah (*Epyceros melampus*).

only the male has horns. These are about twenty inches long, annulated, and the two together compose a lyrate figure. Also called *impalla*, and by the Dutch colonists *roodebok* (red buck).

pallandre†, *n* Same as *palendar*.

Pallas (pal'as), *n*. [L., < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas: see def.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802. On account of its minuteness, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, no certain conclusion can be arrived at respecting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 172 miles, and its period of revolution is 4 61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas iron. A meteorite brought from Siberia by Pallas (see *pallasite*) in 1772. The larger part (about 1,200 pounds) is preserved at St. Petersburg, but fragments have been widely distributed in different museums. It consists of native iron with embedded grains or crystals of yellow olivin (chrysolite). Similar meteorites found elsewhere (at Atacama, Rittersgrün in Saxony, etc.) have been called *pallasite*.

pallasite (pal'as-it), *n* [< Peter S. *Pallas*, the name of the discoverer, + *-ite*2.] See *Pallas iron* and *meteorite*.

pall-bearer (pâl'bãr'ėr), *n*. One who with others attends the coffin at a funeral: so called from the old custom of holding the corners and edges of the pall as the coffin was carried, whether on a vehicle or by men.

palle (pal'le), *n pl*. [It., pl. of *palla*, ball: see *ball*1.] The balls forming the cognizance of the family of the Medici, six of them (five red and one white with a bearing upon it) being charged upon the shield, which frequently occurs in Florentine and other Italian works of art. The balls have reference to a game similar to tennis.

pallekar (pal-e-kar'), *n*. [Also written *pallekare*, *pallikare*, *palikare*, *pallicare*, *palicar*, etc.; < NGr. *παλληκάριον*, *παλληκάρι*, a brave man, champion, < MGr. *παλλικάριον*, a lad, youth, < *πάλλαξ* (*παλλακ-*), *πάλληξ* (*παλληκ-*), a youth.] 1. One of a body of Greek or Albanian soldiers who were in the pay of the Turkish government, or maintained themselves by robbery.—2. One of a body of irregular troops or of guerrillas in Greece at the time of the war of independence against Turkey.

Some of the *palicari* ran towards us and were going to seize us, when the captain came forward and in a civil tone said, "Oh, there you are!"
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 230.

pallescence (pa-les'ens), *n* [< *pallescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Paleness or pallor; general whitishness; a pale coloration.

pallescent (pa-les'ent), *a* [< L *pallescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pallescere*, grow pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*2.] Growing or becoming pale; inclining to paleness or pallor; somewhat pallid or pale, wan.

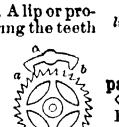
pallet1 (pal'et), *n*. [< ME. *paillet*, *palet*, < F. *paillet*, a heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*4.] A mattress, couch, or bed, especially one of straw.

On a *palet*, al that glade nyght,
By Trollus he lay. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 229.

Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 10.

He slept on a miserable *pallet* like that used by the monks of his fraternity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

pallet2 (pal'et), *n*. [A more E. spelling of *palette*, q. v.] 1. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their wares.—2. In *gilding*, an instrument used to take up the gold-leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—3. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A shallow box of brass, fitted with an end- and side-screw and handle, in which are fastened the types selected for lettering the backs of books. (*b*) A brass plate engraved with the letters to be used for the back of a book, and fitted with a handle: used by book-gilders.—4. In *painting*, same as *palette*.—5. In *organ-building*, a hinged wooden valve intended to admit or to release the compressed air; especially, a valve operated by a digital of a keyboard, by which the air is admitted to a groove or channel over which stand the pipes belonging to that digital; also, a valve (waste-pallet) which allows the surplus air to escape when the storage-bellows is too full. Also called *valve-pallet*. See cut under *organ*1.—6. A board on which green bricks are carried to the hack or to the drying-place.—7. A lip or projection on the point of a pawl engaging the teeth of a wheel, as the pallet on a pendulum or on the arbor of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch, or, in some forms of feed-motions, for transforming a reciprocating motion into a rotary motion, or the reverse. It is always used with the escapement of a clock or watch, whatever its shape. See *gathering-pallet*.—8. A ballast-locker, formerly built in the hold of a ship.—9. One of the disks on the chain of a chain-pump.—10. In *conch.*, one of the accessory valves of a mollusk, as of a piddock or teredo. See cut under *accessory*.



Pallet, 7

a and *b* are the pallets of an anchor escapement which oscillates on the pivot *c*

pallet3 (pal'et), *n* [< ME *pallette*, *palet*, a headpiece, the head, < OF. *palet*, a headpiece, a cap of fence, the head, also, in fencing, a stick, baton; cf. *palette*, f., a stick, dim. of *pal*, a stake, stick: see *pale*1.] 1†. A headpiece, or cap of fence, of leather, or of leather and metal.

Thei had non other signe to schewe the lawe
But a preuy *pallette* her pannes to kepe
To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 325.

2†. The crown of the head, the skull, the head.

Than Elynour sayd, Ye callettes,
I shall breake your *palettes*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 348.

3. In *her.*, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is only one half the breadth. See *pale*1, 5.

pallet-arbor (pal'et-är'bor), *n*. In *watch-* and *clock-making*, an arbor bearing a pallet.

In all clocks of this kind the *pallet arbors* are set in small cocks. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

pallet-box (pal'et-boks), *n*. In *organ-building*, the box or chest in which are placed the pallets belonging to one of the keyboards. It forms a part of the wind-chest. See cut under *organ*1.

pallet-eye (pal'et-ī), *n*. In *organ-building*, an eye or loop of metal in the movable end of a pallet, to which the wire at the end of the tracker is attached.

palleting (pal'et-ing), *n*. *Naut.*, a light platform in the bottom of powder-magazines to preserve the powder from dampness.

pallet-leather (pal'et-leтн'ėr), *n* In *organ-building*, soft leather used for facing the inside surface of a pallet, so as to make it air-tight.

pallet-molding (pal'et-mōl'ding), *n* In *brick-making*, a process of molding in which the mold is sanded after each using to prevent the clay from adhering to it. One mold only is used, and each brick as it is shaped is turned out on a flat board called a *pallet* and carried to the hack or hack barrow for removal to the drying place. Compare *slop molding*.

pallet-tail (pal'et-tāl), *n*. In *clockwork*, one of the rocking arms or extensions which connect the pallets engaging the teeth of an anchor-escapement and some other kinds of escapements with the arbor on which the arms oscillate.

pallia, *n*. Plural of *pallium*.

pallial (pal'i-al), *a* [< ML. *pallialis*, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, pallium: see *pallium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mantle or pallium.—2. Specifically, in *conch.*, pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusk.—**Pallial adductor**, the anterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the posterior being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the one which is small or abortive in the heteromyarian and monomyarian bivalves. See cut under *Tridacnidæ*.—**Pallial impression**, **pallial line**, the impression, line, or mark made by the mantle margin on the inner surface of the shell of a bivalve mollusk. According to the continuity or interruption of this line, or rather of the structure of the mantle which impresses this difference, bivalves are called *integropallate* or *sinupallate*. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, *Gadinæ*, *integropallate*, and *Tryonidæ*.—**Pallial shell**, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttlefish.—**Pallial sinus**, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of sinupalliate mollusks. It is the siphonal impression, or mark of the retractile siphons which many bivalves possess, and thus affords a zoological character. See *sinupalliate*, and cuts under *bivalve* and *dimyarian*.

palliament†, (pal'i-a-ment), *n*. [< ML. as if **palliamentum*, < *palliare*, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, cloak: see *pallium*.] A dress; a robe.

This *palliament* of white and spotless hue
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

palliard†, (pal'iärd), *n*. [< F. *paillard*, one who lies upon straw, a dissolute person, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*4, *pallet*1.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher, a lewd person.

A *Palliard* is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys Doxy goeth in like apparell.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *pallard*.
Dekker, Vil. Disc., sig. O 2. (*Nares.*)

Thieves, panders, *palliards* sins of every sort,
Those are the manufactures we export.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 563.

palliardise†, *n* [< F. *paillardise*, fornication, < *paillard*, a dissolute person: see *palliard*.] Fornication.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise* luxury, epicurism.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 136. (*Latham.*)

palliasse (pal-yas'), *n* Same as *paillasse*.

Palliata (pal-i-ā'ta), *n. pl*. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *a*.] A section of opisthobranchiate euthyneurous gastropods, having a mantle-flap opposed to *Non-palliata*, and corresponding to *Tectibranchiata*. The *Palliata* are divided into two suborders called *Ctenobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (names which are thus duplicated among gastropods, being also used for two other suborders of zygobranchiate gastropods).

palliate (pal'i-āt), *v. t*., pret. and pp. *palliated*, ppr. *palliating* [< ML. *palliatus* (L. *palliatus*, cloaked), pp. of *palliare* (> It. *pallare* = Sp. *pallar* = Pg. *pallar* = F. *pallier*), cloak, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a cloak: see *pallium*. Cf. *pall*1, *v*.] 1†. To cover with a cloak, clothe.

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1665), p. 341.

2†. To hide; conceal.

You cannot *palliat* mischiefe, but it will
Throw all the fairest couerings of deceit
Be always seene.
Daniel, Philotas, iv. 2.

3. To cover or conceal, excuse or extenuate; soften or tone down by pleading or urging extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations: as, to *palliate* faults or a crime.

Hope not that any falsity in friendship
Can *palliate* a broken faith.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

His frolics ('tis a name
That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame).
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 333.

Their intoxication, together with the character of the victim, explained, but certainly could not *palliate*, the vulgarity of the exhibition. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 461.

4. To reduce in violence, mitigate; lessen or abate as, to *palliate* a disease.—**Syn.** *Palliate* and *extenuate*, excuse, gloss over, apologize for. *Palliate* and *extenuate* come at essentially the same idea through different figures. *palliate* is to cover in part as with a cloak; *extenuate* is to thin away or draw out to fineness. They both refer to the effort to make an offense seem less by bringing forward considerations tending to excuse: they never mean the effort to exonerate or exculpate completely. They have had earlier differences of meaning and *palliate* has a peculiar meaning of its own (see def. 3); *palliate* also would be likely to be used of the more serious offense, but otherwise the words are now essentially the same.

palliate (pal'i-āt), *a* [< L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *v*.] 1†. Eased, mitigated.

Cardinal Pole, in that act in this queen's [Mary's] reign to secure abbey lands to their owners, did not, as some think absolve their consciences from restitution, but only made a *palliate* cure, the church but suspending that power which in due time she might put in execution.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. v. 3.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 3.

2. In *zool.*, having a pallium, or of pertaining to the *Palliata*, tectibranchiate.

palliation (pal-i-ā'shon), *n* [= F. *palliation* = Sp. *paliacion* = Pg. *palliação* = It. *palliazione*, < ML. *palliatio(n-)*, a cloaking, < *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1†. A cloaking or concealment; a means of hiding or concealing.

The generality of Christians make the external frame of religion but a *palliation* for sin.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 9. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Princes, of all other men, have not more change of Rayment in thir Wardrobes then variety of Shifts and *palliations* in thir solemn actings and pretences to the People.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

2. The act of palliating or concealing the more flagrant circumstances of an offense, crime, etc., a lessening or toning down of the enormity or gravity of a fault, offense, etc., by the urging of extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations, extenuation.

This is such a *palliation* of his fault as induces me to forgive him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

3. Mitigation or alleviation, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist. —**Syn.** See *palliate*.

palliative (pal'i-a-tiv), *a* and *n* [= F. *palliatif* = Sp. *paliativo* = Pg. It. *palliativo*, < NL. **palliativus*, < ML. *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] I. *a*. 1. Palliating, extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.—2. Mitigating or alleviating, as pain or disease.

II. *n* **1** That which extenuates: as, a *palliative* of guilt.—**2.** That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates, as the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer *Swift.*

As a *palliative*, add bicarbonate of sodium till a permanent precipitate falls, and then expose for several days to the sun *Lea*, Photography, p. 306.

palliatory (pal'i-a-tō-ri), *a* [= Sp. *paliatorio*, as *palliate* + *-ory*.] Palliative.

pallid (pal'id), *a* [< L. *pallidus*, pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*[2], a doublet of *pallid*.] **1.** Pale; wan; deficient in color: as, a *pallid* countenance

I which live in the country without stupifying am not in darkness, but in shadow, which is not no light, but a *pallid*, waterish, and diluted one *Donne*, Letters, iv

Bathed in the *pallid* lustre stood
Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood
Whittier, Pentucket.

2 In *bot*, of a pale, indefinite color =**Syn. 1** *Wan*, etc (*see pale*[2]), colorless, ashy

pallidity (pa-lid'i-ti), *n* [= It. *pallidità*, < ML as if **pallidita(t-)s*, < L. *pallidus*, pale: see *pallid*.] Pallor; paleness, pallid coloration.

pallidly (pal'id-li), *adv* With pallidity; palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes), *n* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Feltham* =**Syn.** See *pale*[2], *a*

Palliobranchiata (pal'i-ō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n pl.* [NL: see *palliobranchiate*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the *Brachiopoda*, as one of two orders of his *Acephalophora*, the other being *Rudistæ*.

palliobranchiate (pal'i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a* [< NL. *palliobranchiatus*, < L *pallium*, cloak, mantle, + *branchiæ*, gills] Breathing by means of the mantle, or supposed to do so; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*

palliocardiac (pal'i-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L *pallium*, cloak, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart* see *cardiac*] Pertaining to the mantle and to the visceri cardium or pericardial sac of a mollusk, as a cephalopod as, the *palliocardiac* muscle

pallion[1]† (pal'yon), *n* [Also *pallioun*; a reduction of *pavilion* Cf OF *pallion*, *palloun*, *pallum*, etc., pallium.] A tent; a pavilion.

They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw theih *pallions* down
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII 22)

pallion[2] (pal'yon), *n* [< It. *pallone*, a ball, bullet, ballon (see *balloon*[1], *ballon*), = Sp. *pallon*, a quantity of gold or silver from an assay] A small pellet, as of solder.

A quantity of very small pellets, or *pallions*, of solder are then cut *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p 89.

palliopedal (pal'i-ō-pē'dal), *a.* [< L. *pallium*, cloak, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] Pertaining or common to the pallium or mantle and to the foot of a mollusk

They are present in Haliotis, where they pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio pedal* ganglia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp Anat. (trans.), p 348.

pallisadot, *n.* Same as *palisade*.

Palliser gun. See *gun*[1]

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pallia* (-a). [= F. *pallium*, OF *pallion*, *pallioum* = Sp *palio* = Pg. It *pallio*, < L. *pallium*, a coverlet, mantle, cloak, cf. *palla*, a mantle, cloak see *pall*[1].] **1** In *Rom antiq*, a voluminous rectangular mantle for men, corresponding to the Greek himation (see *himation*), and considered at Rome, because worn by Greek savants, as the particular dress of philosophers, also, a toga or other outer garment, a curtain, etc., of rectangular shape —**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the early church, a large mantle worn by Christian philosophers, ascetics, and monks. (*b*) A vestment worn by certain bishops, especially patriarchs and metropolitans It seems to have come first into use in the Eastern Church, where it is known as the *omophorion*, and to have been worn by patriarchs, and given by them to metropolitans Some authorities think that it was of primitive origin and at first worn by all bishops, while others hold that it was originally an imperial garment, bestowed by the emperor as a mark of distinction upon patriarchs and others, and afterward given to metropolitans and bishops generally It has always been of wool, as indicating the pastoral office It seems at first to have been a mantle rolled together and passed round the neck so as to fall both in front and at the back. It then became contracted in width and was worn nearly as it still is in the Greek Church as a wide woolen band fastened round the shoulders and descending nearly to the feet. In the Latin or Roman Catholic Church it gradually assumed a different shape, and is now a narrow band like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden pins by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble The pallium was worn anciently in the Western Church by the Pope and by Gallican metropolitans. From the sixth century it began to be given by the Pope to some metropolitans outside of his own diocese, in sign of special favor or distinction—at first, according to some authorities, only with approval of the emperor By the seventh or eighth century it came to be regarded as a sign of acknowledgment of papal supremacy At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitical or higher rank must beg the Pope for the pallium, and receives it after taking an oath of allegiance to the Pope The Pope wears it whenever he officiates, bishops only on certain great feasts. Anglican archbishops no longer wear the pallium since the Reformation, but it forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin Also called *pall*. (*c*) An altar-cloth, a frontal or pall.—**3** In *conch.*, the mantle, mantle-flap, or mantle-skirt of a mollusk, an outgrowth of the dorsal bodywall. It is a specialized, more or less highly and very variously developed integument, including epithelial, vascular, glandular, and muscular structures, and forming folds or processes which represent the foot and other parts. It is often wanting See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*, *Pulmonata*, and *Tridacnidæ*

4. In *ornith.*, the mantle; the stragulum; the back and folded wings together, in any way distinguished, as by color in a gull, etc.—**5.** A cirro-stratus cloud when it forms a uniform sheet over the whole sky.

M Poey has proposed the name of *Pallium*, but this term has not met with general acceptance. *Scott*, Meteorology, p 126

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [Formerly also *pale-maile*, *pallmaill*, *pallemaille*, *paillemail*, also, in more recent spelling, *pell-mell*; < OF. *palmail*, *palmaille*, *pallemaille*, *palemaille*, *paillemail*, *paillemaille*, etc, = Sp. *palamallo* = Pg. *palamalha*, < It *palamaglio*, *pallamaglio*, the game of pall-mall, lit 'ball-mallet,' < *palla*, ball (< ML. *palla*, ball, < OHG. *pallā*, MHG G. *ball* see *ball*[1]), + *maglio*, < L *malleus*, a mall, mallet see *mall*[1]] **1.** A game, formerly played, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet or club, the object being to drive it through a raised ring of iron at the end of an alley The player who accomplished this with fewest strokes, or within a number agreed on, was the winner.

To St James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing *pelemele*, the first time that ever I saw the sport *Pepys*, Diary, April 2, 1661

The game might develop into golf or *pell mell* . . If the point played to was a hole in the ground, golf arose, if you played to a stone, tree, or rock, or through an iron hoop elevated on a post, *pell mell*, jeu de mail, Pila Maleus was the result Lauthier describes the attitude and "swing" at *pell mell* in words that apply equally well to golf. . . Generally speaking, the aim was to "loft" the ball, in fewer strokes than your adversary took, through an elevated iron ring *A Lang*, Golf (Badminton Library), pp. 4, 11

2. The mallet used in this game

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even *Fr Garden for Engl Lad* (1621) (*Nares*)

3 A place where the game was played The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the famous street called *Pall Mall* (locally pronounced pel-mel').

In the pavilion of ye new Castle are many faire roomes, well paynted, and leading into a very noble garden and parke, where is a *pall mall*, in ye midst of which, on one of the sides, is a chapell *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb 27, 1644

pall-mall† (pel-mel'), *adv* [Elliptically for *in pall-mall fashion*, prob alluding also to *pell-mell*.] In pall-mall fashion; as in the game of pall-mall.

Others I'l knock *pall mall*
Carturight's Lady Errant. (*Nares*)

pallometric (pal-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πάλλειν*, quiver, quake, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *metric*.] Relating to the measurement of vibrations in the surface of the earth produced by artificial methods

pallor (pal'or), *n* [= F. *pâleur* = Sp. *palor* = Pg *pallor* = It *pallore*, < L. *pallor*, paleness, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pallid*, *pale*[2].] Paleness; wanness.

palm[1] (päm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paum*; < ME. *palme*, *paume*, *pawme*, *pame*, the palm of the hand, also palm-play, < OF. *palme*, *paulme*, *paume*, the palm of the hand, a ball, tennis (palm-play), F. *paume*, the palm of the hand, tennis (*jeu de paume*), = Sp Pg. It. *palma*, < L. *palma*, f., the palm of the hand, a hand's breadth, etc., also *palmus*, m., = Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, = AS. *folm* (= OHG. *folma*), the palm of the hand, the hand, > ult. E. *fumble*, q v Hence ult. *palm*[2].] **1.** The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or mouse, corresponding to the planta of the pes or foot. In man the palm is fleshy, and presents two special eminences, the *thenar* (ball of the thumb) and, opposite to it, the *hypothenar*, mainly due to the bulk of the subjacent muscles. The habitual tendency of the fingers in grasping and holding throws the skin into numerous creases, several principal ones being quite constant in position. The character of these creases, in all their detail and variation in different individuals, is the chief basis of chirognomy or palmistry. See phrases under *line*[2]

Therwith the pous and *paumes* of his hondes
They gan to froote and wete his temples tweyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 111

With yche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 77

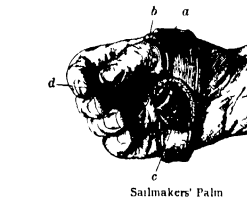
2†. The hand; a hand

Ther apered a *paume*, with poyntel in fyngres
That wats gryslý & gret, & gyrmly he wrytes
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 158

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8 inches, corresponding to the length of the hand

During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry VIII of England, Francis I, king of France, and Charles V, emperor, there was such a watch kept that none of the three could win a *palm* of ground but the other two would straightways balance it. *Bacon*, Empire (ed 1887

4 A part that covers the inner portion of the hand as, the *palm* of a glove; specifically, a instrument used by sailmakers and seamen i



Sailmakers' Palm

a palm leather *b*, thumb hole *c* metal shield fastened to palm leather; *d*, small countersinks, into some one of which the butt of the needle enters in sewing to prevent the needle from slipping

sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand with a piece of iron sewed on it so as to rest on the palm —**5.** The broad (usually triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—**6** The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown

The forehead of the gote
Hold out a wondrous goodly *palme*, that sixteene branches brought. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv 12

7† An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called *palm-play*

Also, that no maner persone pleye at the *pame* or at tenys, withyn the yeld halle of the seid cite *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p 38

8† A ball

Paume to play at tennys with, [F.] paulme *Palsgrave*

An itching palm. See *itch*.—**Oil of palms.** See *oil*.—**To cross one's palm** Same as *to cross one's hand* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**To gild (one's) palm,** to give money to, fee, "tip"

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with a safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then *Gilding their Palms* for the good Services they do him Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne [II 220

To grease the palm of. See *grease*

palm[1] (päm), *v. t.* [< *palm*[1], *n*] **1.** To handle manipulate

Our Cards and we are equal Tools.
We sure in vain the Cards condemn
Our selves both cut and shuffl'd them
But Space and Matter we should blame,
They *palm'd* the Trick that lost the Game
Prior, Alma, i

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the Meats *Prior*, Epigram

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.—**3.** To impose by fraud: generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the thing· as, to *palm* on trash *upon* the public.

What is *palmed upon* you daily for an imitation of Eastern writing no way resembles their manner *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxii

palm[2] (päm), *n* [< ME *palme*, < AS. *palm* = OS. *palma* = D. *palm* = MLG. *palme* = OHG *palma*, MHG G *palme* = Icel *pālmr* = Sw *palm* = Dan. *palme* = F. *palme* = Sp. Pg. It *palma*, < L *palma*, a palm-tree, palm-branch the topmost branch, any branch, a palm-branch, as a symbol of victory, also the fruit of the palm, a date, also the name of several other plants; so called from the resemblance of th

leaves of the palm-tree to the outspread hand; ⟨ *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1]. The Gr name of the date-palm was *φοινιξ*: see *phenix*.] **1.** A tree or shrub of the order *Palmæ*. The palms form a natural plant-group of great interest, in appearance highly picturesque and often elegant, and in usefulness surpassed by no family except the grasses. The pulpy fruit of some species, most notably of the date, and the seed-kernel of others, preeminently the cocoanut, are edible Oil is yielded by the fruit-pulp of some (oil palm) and by the seeds of others (cocoanut, bacaba, etc) The pith of the sago palms is farinaceous, and the large terminal bud of the cabbage palm serves as a vege table, as do the young seedlings of the palmyra The sap of the wild date tree and other species yields palm sugar or jaggery, that of the coquito, palm-honey The juice of various species becomes toddy or palm wine, which in fermenting serves as yeast, and distilled affords a spirituous liquor Aside from food and drink, the betel nut, a kind of catechu, and a kind of dragon's blood are palm products, a candle-wax exudes from *Ceroxylon*, vegetable ivory is the nut of the ivory palm Palm wood is useful for building (date-palm, palmyra, etc), for fine work (porcupine wood), for piles (palmetto), and for flexible articles (rattan) The leaves of many species serve for thatching (bussu palm, royal palmetto, palmyra, etc), for making hats, baskets, and fans, and in place of paper (palmetto, talipot, etc). The leafstalks of some (kittul, piassava) furnish an important fiber, as also does the husk of the cocoanut There are many other uses The cocoanut, date-, and palmyra-palms lead in importance The palm of the Bible is the date palm (For symbolic use, see def 2.) As ornamental plants in temperate regions the palms are indispensable where sufficient hothouse room can be had

> The *palme* eke nowe men setteth forth to stande
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 152.

> Breadths of tropic shade and *palms* in cluster, knots of Paradise *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2 A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, hence, superiority, victory; triumph; honor; prize. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position The Jews carried palm branches on festal occasions, and the Roman Catholic and Greek churches have preserved this usage in celebrating the entry of Christ into Jerusalem See *Palm Sunday* See also def 3

> And come to the place where ye aungell of our Lord brought a *palme* vnto our blessyd Lady, shewyng vnto her ye daye of her dethe *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 32.

> It doth amaze me
> A man of such a feeble temper should
> So get the start of the majestic world,
> And bear the *palm* alone *Shak*, J C, I 2, 131.

> For his true use of translating men,
> It still hath been a work of as much *palm*,
> In clearest judgments, as to invent or make
> *B Jonson*, Poetaster, v 1

3 One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage Among plants so designated are, in Great Britain, chiefly the great sallow or goat willow, *Salix Caprea*, at the time when its catkins are out, and the common yew (the latter is universally so called in Ireland), in Europe also the olive, holly, box, and another willow, and in the northern United States the hemlock-spruce

> In colour like the satin shining *palm*
> On sallows in the windy gleams of March
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien

Alexandra palm, *Ptychosperma Alexandræ*, a feather-palm named after Alexandra, Princess of Wales —**Bamboo-palm,** an African species, *Raphia vinifera* Its leaf stalks and leaves are variously useful, and it is one of the wine palms —**Bangalow palm,** the Australian *Ptychosperma elegans* See *feather-palm*, below —**Blowing-cane palm** See *Iriartella* —**Bourbon palm,** *Lunstona Chinensis* (*Latania Borbonica*) —**Broom-palm,** *Attalea funifera* and *Thrinax argentea* so named from the use made of their leaves or leafstalks —**Carana-palm,** *Maurilia Carana* —**Catechu palm,** *Areca Catechu* See *catechu* and *Areca* —**Chusan palm,** the Chinese hemp palm See *hemp palm* —**Club-palm,** the palm lily See *Cordyline* —**Cohune palm.** See *Attalea* —**Desert-palm.** See *Washingtonia* —**Dragon's-blood palm,** *Calamus Draco* —**European palm,** *Chamærops humilis* —**Fan-leafed palm** Same as *fan palm* —**Feather-palm,** specifically, a palm of the genus *Ptychosperma*, but also any palm with plume-like leaves. —**Fern-palm.** (*a*) A name of *Cycas revoluta* and other species of the genus, on account of their resemblance both to ferns and to palms (*b*) See *Macrozamia* —**Gebang palm,** *Corypha Gebanga*, a Javan species, whose leaves serve for thatching, etc, and whose trunk affords a kind of sago —**Inaja-palm** See *Maximiliana* —**Iu palm,** *Attrocaryum acaule* —**Jagua-palm.** See *Maximiliana* —**Jara palm,** *Leopoldinia pulchra* —**Morichi** or **moriche palm** Same as *ita palm* —**New Zealand palm.** Same as *nikau palm* —**Nipa-palm.** See *Nipa* —**Order of the Palm,** a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language It disappeared after 1680 Also called *Fruit-Bringing Society* —**Pashiuba palm,** *Iriartea* (*Ceroxylon*) *exorrhiza* —**Patawa palm,** *Œnocarpus Patawa*, an oil yielding species in Brazil —**Pinang palm,** the betel-nut palm, *Areca Catechu* See *Areca*, 2 —**Pindova palm,** *Attalea compta*, a species with leaves useful for thatching, etc, and edible seeds —**Royal palm,** *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida. —**San Diego palm.** See *Washingtonia* —**Taliera palm, tara palm,** *Corypha Taliera*. —**Tucum palm, tucuma palm,** *Astrocaryum Tucuma* See *Astrocaryum*. —**Umbrella palm,** *Hedyscepe* (*Kentia*) *Canterburyana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales so called from its dense head of long pinnate leaves. —**Walking-stick** or **whip-stick palm,** *Bacularia* (*Kentia*) *monostachya* of Australia. —**Zanora palm.** Same as *Pashiuba palm*

palma (pal'mą), *n* ; pl *palmæ* (-mē) [L.: see *palm*[1].] **1.** The palm of the hand of man, or the corresponding part of the manus of other animals. In a bird it is the under side of the pinion, in a quadruped, the under side of the fore foot, exclusive of the part represented by the digits

2. In *entom* (*a*) The enlarged first joint of the front tarsus of a bee, the remaining joints being called *digiti*, or fingers (*b*) The tarsus of an insect when it is dilated and densely covered with hairs beneath, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Palmaceæ (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), fem. pl. of **palmaceus* · see *palmaceous*] Same as *Palmæ*[2]

palmaceous (pal-mā'shus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *palmaceus*, ⟨ L. *palma*, palm see *palm*[2]] Of or pertaining to the *Palmæ*, or palm family.

palma Christi (pal'mą kris'ti). [Formerly *palme-crist*, = F Pg. It. *palma-christi* = Sp *palma-cristi*, ⟨ NL. *palma Christi*, hand of Christ · see *palm*[2] and *Christ*] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. See cut under *castor-oil*

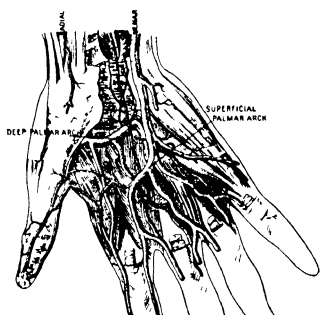
The green leaues of *Palma Christi*, pound with parched Barley meale, do mitigate and asswage the inflammation and swelling sorenesse of the eyes
Lyte's Herbal, p 412, quoted in Wright's Bib Word Book.

palmacite (pal'mą-sīt), *n* [⟨ L *palma*, palm (see *palm*[2]), + *-c-* + *-ite*[2]] A name used by Brongniart, under which are included various fossil remains of vegetation supposed to be related to the living *Palmaceæ* The specimens thus designated are chiefly fragments of trunks of trees, both with and without the marks of leaf bases, spines, etc The palms are first seen in the upper part of the Cretaceous

palmæ[1], *n* Plural of *palma*

Palmæ[2] (pal'mē), *n. pl* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), pl. of L *palma*, a palm.] The palm family, an order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Calycinæ*, characterized by the one- to three-celled free ovary, solitary ovules, and small embryo immersed in a little hollow near the outside of the hard or oily albumen About 1,100 species are known, classed in 120 genera 7 tribes, and 18 subtribes They are mainly tropical, especially American, and are most abundant on coasts and islands, fewer in Asia and Australia fewest in Africa, reaching lat 44° N in Europe, 36 in America, 34 in Asia The species are usually local, excepting the cocoanut and four or five others They are trees or shrubs, mostly unbranched, generally perennial, and continued only by a terminal and sometimes edible bud Their large leaves are pinnately or radiately parallel veined, undivided and plaited in the bud divided slightly or completely on expansion The flowers are small, regular, often rigid or fleshy often dioecious, usually with six stamens, borne on a branching spadix with several or many sheathing bract-like or woody spathes. The fruit is a berry or drupe or dry fruit, the outside commonly fibrous, within membranous, crustaceous, woody, or stony See *palm*[2], and cuts under *Corypha*, *Phœnix*, *nervation*, *cocoa*, and *Ceroxylon* Also called *Palmaceæ*

palmar (pal'mar), *a* and *n* [= F. *palmaire* = Sp. Pg. *palmar* = It. *palmare*, ⟨ L *palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand, ⟨ *palma*, the palm of the hand. see *palm*[1]] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the palma or palm of the hand, or to the corresponding part of the fore foot of a quadruped. The epithet is chiefly technical, in anatomy and zoology, and is correlated with *plantar*, with reference to the hand, *palmar* is the opposite of *dorsal* —**Palmar arch** (*a*) *Deep* the continuation of the radial artery, placed deeply in the palm of the hand, toward the



Palmar Arches

wrist, its branches supplying the deep muscles (*b*) *Superficial* the continuation of the ulnar artery in the palm, forming an arch opposite the anterior border of the thumb, convex distally It gives off the digital arteries —**Palmar arteries,** the arteries of the palmar arches. —**Palmar cutaneous nerves** See *nerve* —**Palmar fascia.** (*a*) *Superficial* the extension of the superficial fascia of the forearm in the palm (*b*) *Deep* a somewhat specialized sheet of fascia into which the tendon of the palmaris longus expands in the palm, continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers, confining the subjacent muscles, etc., and serving as a flexor tendon See cuts under *manicle* —**Palmar folds,** the wrinkles of the palm of the hand —**Palmar interosseus.** See *interosseus*

II. *n* 1 An anatomical structure, as a muscle, contained in or connected with the palm · as, the long and short *palmars*. See *palmaris*. —**2** In *zoöl*, one of the joints or ossicles of the branches of a crinoid which succeed the brachials; one of the joints of the fourth order, or of a division of the brachials, a palmare.

palmare (pal-mā'rē), *n*, pl *palmaria* (-ri-ą) [NL, neut of L. *palmaris*, palmar · see *palmar*] Same as *palmar*, 2 *Huxley*, Anat Invert, p 500.

palmaris (pal-mā'ris), *n*, pl *palmares* (-rēz) [NL. (sc *musculus*), ⟨ L *palmaris*, pertaining to the palm of the hand see *palmar*] **1** A muscle which acts upon the palm of the hand, or the corresponding part of the fore paw of a quadruped, a palmar —**2.** A palmar nerve —**Palmaris brevis,** a thin subcutaneous muscle at the inner part of the palm of the hand —**Palmaris cutaneus.** Same as *palmaris brevis* —**Palmaris longus,** a superficial muscle of the forearm, arising in man chiefly from the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the palmar fascia. See cuts under *muscle* —**Palmaris longus bicaudatus,** that form of palmaris longus which has two tendons of insertion —**Palmaris magnus.** Same as *flexor carpi radialis* (which see, under *flexor*). —**Palmaris minimus.** Same as *palmaris longus* —**Palmaris profundus, palmaris superficialis** See *palmar cutaneous nerves*, under *nerve*

palmary[1] (pal'ma-ri), *a* [⟨ L *palmaris*, palmar · see *palmar*] Same as *palmar* [Rare]

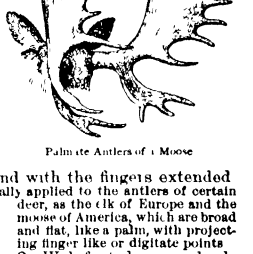
palmary[2] (pal'ma-ri), *a* [⟨ L *palmarius*, of or belonging to palms, neut *palmarium*, that which deserves the palm, a masterpiece, also an advocate's fee, ⟨ *palma*, the palm see *palm*[2]] Worthy of receiving the palm, preeminent, chief, conspicuous

> Sentences proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work
> *Bp Horne*, On the Apology for Hume's Life and Writings.

> Lord Macaulay, in his most unfair Essay on Horace Walpole, gives, as a *palmary* sample of his Gallicisms "It will now be seen whether he or they are most patriot"
> *F Hall*, Mod Eng, p 317

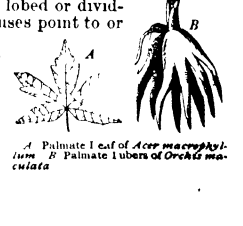
Palmatæ (pal-mā'tē), *n pl* [NL, fem pl of L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand see *palmate*[1]] In *ornith*, the palmate or web-footed birds collectively, considered as a major group of aquatic birds; the swimming as distinguished from the wading or grallatorial birds In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the group consisted of the *Longipennes*, *Nasutæ*, *Unguirostres*, *Steganopodes*, and *Pygopodes*

palmate (pal'māt), *a* [= F *palmé* = Sp *palmeado* = Pg *palmado* = It *palmato*, ⟨ L *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand (NL palmate), ⟨ *palma*, the palm of the hand see *palm*[1]] **1** Like an open palm; resembling a hand with the fingers extended The term is specifically applied to the antlers of certain deer, as the elk of Europe and the moose of America, which are broad and flat, like a palm, with projecting finger like or digitate points


Palmate Antlers of a Moose

2 Web-footed, as a bird; palmiped, webbed, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palmatæ* Compare *semipalmate*, *totipalmate* —**3** In *bot.*, originally, having five lobes, with the midribs diverging from a common center, by later botanists extended to leaves that are lobed or divided so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole, somewhat irrespective of the number of lobes See *digitate*, and cuts under *leaf* —**Palmate antennæ,** in *entom.* antennæ which are


Palmate Foot of a Sea-duck


A Palmate Leaf of *Acer macrophyllum* B Palmate Tubers of *Orchis maculata*

short and have a few long branches on the outer side, resembling, when spread apart, the fingers of a hand — **Palmate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are flattened and have the exterior margin produced in several strong teeth or mucrones a form commonly found in fossorial legs

palmated (pal'mā-ted), *a.* [< *palmate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmate*[1]

palmately (pal'māt-li), *adv.* In a palmate manner; so as to be palmate — **Palmately cleft**, cleft in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend half way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes are narrow or acute. See *cleft*[2], 2, and cuts under *leaf* — **Palmately compound**, an epithet applied to a compound leaf with the leaflets inserted in a palmate manner, as in the buckeye, lupine, etc same as *digitate*, as used by later authors See cut under *leaf* — **Palmately divided** Same as *palmately compound* — **Palmately lobed**, lobed in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend nearly or quite half-way to the base, and the lobes or sinuses are rounded See *lobed*, and cut under *Jatropha* — **Palmately nerved**. See *nervation*. — **Palmately parted**, parted in a palmate manner, as when the divisions in a palmate leaf almost reach but do not quite reach the base See *parted* — **Palmately veined**. Same as *palmately nerved*

palmatifid (pal-mat'ı-fid), *a* [= F. *palmatifide*, < NL *palmatus*, palmate (see *palmate*), + L *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave] In *bot*, same as *palmately cleft* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatiform (pal-mat'ı-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *palmatiforme*, < NL *palmatus*, palmate, + L. *forma*, form] In *bot*, having the form of a hand: applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the apex of the petiole Also *palmiform*.

palmatilobate (pal-mat-i-lō'bāt), *a* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*)

palmatilobed (pal-mat'i-lōbd), *a* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2]] In *bot*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*)

palmation (pal-mā'shon), *n* [< NL. **palmatio(n-)*, < *palmatus*, palmate: see *palmate*.] 1. The state of being palmate, a palmate figure or formation; digitation

The curious axis deer of India resembles, in mark ing, the fallow deer, but its horns, when developed, will have no *palmations* *Sci Amer*, N S LXI 296

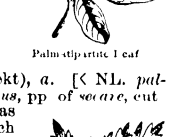
2. Webbing, as of the foot of a palmiped bird Compare *semipalmation*, *totipalmation*, *palama*



Palmatipartite leaf

palmatipartite (pal-mat-ı-par'tīt), *a* [< NL *palmatus*, palmate, + *partitus*, divided see *partite*.] In *bot*, same as *palmately parted* (which see, under *palmately*)

palmatisect (pal-mat'ı-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + L *sectus*, pp of *secare*, cut see *section*.] In *bot*, same as *palmately compound* (which see, under *palmately*)



Palmatisected Leaf of *Geranium Kotschyanum*

palmatisected (pal-mat-ı-sek'ted), *a* [< *palmatisect* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmatisect*

palmbark-tree (päm'bärk-trē), *n.* An elegant Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni*.

palm-barley (pam'bär'li), *n.* A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley *Halliwell*

palm-bird (pam'bėrd), *n* A bird that nests in palm-trees· applied to many of the weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, as the baya

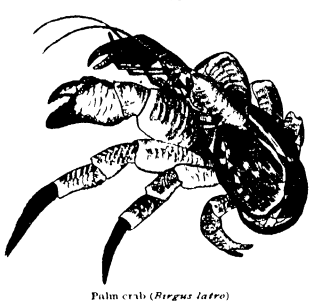
palm-butter (pam'but'ėr), *n.* Same as *palm-oil*

palm-cabbage (pam'kab'āj), *n.* The edible bud of the cabbage-palm

palm-cat (pam'kat), *n* A viverrine quadruped of the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, a paradoxure· so called from their climbing in and feeding to some extent upon palms. There are several genera, as *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, and *Paguma*, and the species are numerous The common palm cat is *Paradoxurus typus* They are also called *luwacks*, *pagumes*, *palm-martens*, and by other names See cut under *Paradoxurus*.

palm-color (pam'kul'or), *n.* A color resembling that of the palm, bay-color

palm-crab (pam'krab), *n.* The tree-crab, *Birgus latro*: so called from its climbing palm-trees to get at the fruit See cut in next column



Palm crab (*Birgus latro*)

palm-cross (päm'krôs), *n.* See *cross*[1], 2

palme-christ, *n.* [< NL *palma Christi*] The palma Christi or castor-oil plant. *Fallows.*

palmed (pamd), *a.* [< *palm*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Having palmate antlers, as a deer· chiefly a poetical expression, with reference to the European stag This animal does not acquire the crown or terminal palmation of the antlers until he is full grown

The proud, *palmed* deer
Forsake the closer woods
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiii 319

Palmella (pal-mel'ä), *n* [NL (Lyngbye, 1819), a dim form, having reference to the jelly-like appearance; < Gr. *παλμός*, vibration, < *παλλειν*, shake, vibrate.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the *Palmellaceæ*, having globose or oblong cells, with chlorophyl usually green, but sometimes changing to orange or reddish color. The cells are surrounded with a thick integument, which is generally soon confluent into a shapeless mass of jelly, multiplication is mostly by division The forms included in this genus are probably not autonomous, but represent arrested polymorphous forms which multiply rapidly by the process of cell multiplication, without developing, for a protracted period, the true plant The particular plants, however, to which they belong have never been determined — **Palmella stage**, or **palmella condition**, a general phrase sometimes applied to certain of the lower algæ which exhibit the peculiar gelatinous masses described above In the *Schizomycetes* this condition or stage has lately been called the *zoogloea stage*. See *Zoogloea*

Palmellaceæ (pal-me-lā'sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Palmella* + *-aceæ*] A so-called order of fresh-water algæ, taking its name from the genus *Palmella*, including forms of doubtful autonomy They are strictly unicellular, with the cells either single or numerous, constituting families, and embedded in an amorphous stratum of jelly Reproduction is mainly by fission Also *Palmellese*

palmellaceous (pal-me-lā'shius), *a* [< *Palmella* + *-aceous*] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Palmella*. Also *palmelloid*

Palmelleæ (pal-mel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmella* + *-eæ*] Same as *Palmellaceæ*

palmellin (pal'mel-in), *n.* [< NL. *Palmella* + *-in*[2]] The red coloring matter detected by Phipson in *Palmella cruenta*, a fresh-water alga It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphid.

palmelloid (pal'mel-oid), *a.* [< *Palmella* + *-oid*.] Same as *palmellaceous* — **Palmelloid condition**, in *bot*, same as *palmella stage* (which see, under *Palmella*)

palmelodicon (pal-mē-lod'ı-kon), *n.* Same as *musical glasses* (*b*) (which see, under *glass*)

palmer[1] (pä'mėr), *n* [< *palm*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1 One who palms or cheats, as at cards — 2 A ferule

palmer[2] (pa'mėr), *n* [< ME *palmer*, *palmere*, *palmare*, < OF *palmier* *paulmer*, *paumier* = Sp *palmero* = Pg *palmeiro* = It *palmiere*, < ML *palmarius*, a pilgrim who bore a palm-branch (see def), < L *palma*, a palm-branch see *palm*[2]] 1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, had fulfilled his vow, and had brought with him a palm-branch to be deposited on the altar of his parish church, hence, an itinerant monk who went from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty and celibacy The distinction between *pilgrim* and *palmer* seems never to have been closely observed

Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And *palmeres* for to seken straunge strondes.
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T, l 13.

Here is a holy *Palmer* come,
From Salem first, and last from Rome,
One that hath kissed the blessed tomb,
And visited each holy shrine,
In Araby and Palestine *Scott*, Marmion, i. 23.

An escallop shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the *palmer*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6

Though now and then an individual may have been seen who carried a short palm-branch bound to his staff, such, however, was not the *palmer's* usual badge, but instead a small cross formed by two short slips of a leaflet from the palm-tree this cross he sewed either to his hat or upon his cape. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III i. 439.

2 A palmer-worm.

Eruche [It.], the wormes called cankers or *palmers*. *Florio*, 1611.

A hollow cane that must be light and thin,
Wherein the "Bobb ' and *Palmer* shall abide,
Which must be stopped with an handsome pin,
Lest out again your baits do hap to slide
J Dennys (Arber's Eng Garner, I. 153).

3. An artificial fly whose body is covered with hairs bristling in all directions· used by anglers.

Imitations of these [hairy caterpillars], known to the American by the familiar term of hackles, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of *palmers* *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p 298

4 A wood-louse. *Encyc. Dict* — **Palmer's staff**, in *her*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.

palmer[3]† (pä'mėr), *n* [< OF *palmier*, a palm-tree, < *palme*, a palm· see *palm*[2]] A palm-tree.

Here are very many *palmer* or coco trees, which is their chiefe food *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 264

palmerin (pal'mėr-in), *n* [< *Palmerin* (see def.)] One of a line of romantic heroes of the age of chivalry, who took their names or their titles from Palmerin de Oliva, an illegitimate grandson of a Greek emperor of Constantinople This Palmerin derived his name from the circumstance of his exposure in a wicker basket on a mountain-side among palms and olive trees in Spain He afterward became famous for his exploits in Germany, England, and the Orient The exploits of the Palmerins, as celebrated in the famous Spanish romances called by their name, are evidently modeled after those of Amadis of Gaul In literature the name is often applied as a term of distinction to any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry

That brave Rosicler
That damned brood of ugly giants slew,
And *Palmerin* Frumarco overthrew
Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii 2.

The oldest ballads tell us nothing at all of the *Palmerins*, nor of many other well known and famous heroes of the shadow land of chivalry
Tucknor, Span Lit., I 119

palmer-worm (pä'mėr-wėrm), *n* [< *palmer*[2] + *worm*] 1 A caterpillar, especially, a hairy caterpillar injurious to vegetation, but what kind is unknown or undetermined The name occurs three times in the Bible (Joel i 4, ii 25, Amos iv 9) as the translation of the Hebrew *gâzâm*, rendered in the Septuagint κάμπη and in the Vulgate *eruca* Some have supposed it to be a destructive kind of locust, as *Pachytylus migratorius*, but in Joel the name is expressly distinguished from "locust." The Hebrew name is referred to a root meaning 'to cut off ,' the Greek κάμπη refers to the bending or looping of some caterpillars, apparently pointing to a looper or measuring worm — that is, the larva of some geometrid moth, and the Latin *eruca* may have the same significance The destructiveness of many of these geometrids would fully bear out the Biblical implication See *oubt*

There is another sort of these Catterpillers, who haue no certaine place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to find theyr foode, but, like vnto superstitious Pilgrims, doo wander and stray hither and thither, (and like Mise) consume and cate vp that which is none of their owne, and these haue purchased a very apt name amongst vs Englishmen, to be called *Palmer worms*, by reason of their wandering and vagish life (for they neuer stay in one place, but are euer wandering), although by reason of their roughnes and ruggednes some call them Beare-wormes They can by no means endure to be dycted, and to feede vpon some certaine herbes and flowers, but boldly and disorderly creepe ouer all, and tast of all plants and trees indifferently, and liue as they list
Topsell, History of Serpents (1608), p 105

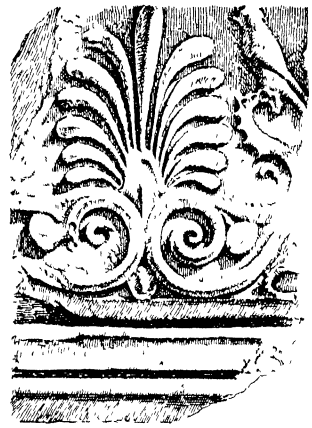
That which the *palmerworm* hath left hath the locust eaten Joel i 4

2. In the United States, the larva of the tineid moth *Ypsilophus pometella*, which in eastern parts of the country appears on the leaves of the apple in June, draws them together, and skeletonizes them

palmery (pa'mėr-i), *n* ; pl. *palmeries* (-iz) [< *palm*[2] + *-ery*.] A palm-house Compare *fernery*

palmette (pal'met), *n.* [< F. *palmette*, dim of *palme*, palm. see *palm*[2]] In *class. archæol*, an ornament more or less resembling a palm-leaf, whether carved in relief on moldings, etc., or painted; an anthemion. See cut on following page.

palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* [Formerly *palmito*, < Sp *palmito* (= Pg *palmito* = It *palmisto* = F *palmiste*), dim. of *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2]] Any one of several fan-leafed palms of different genera. The one most properly so called is *Sabal Palmetto*, the cabbage palmetto, a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, abounding on the southeast coast of the United States It forms part of the device in the seal and flag of South Carolina, the Palmetto State Its wood is not attacked by the teredo and is very durable under water, and is therefore much used for piles and wharves The fibrous leaves of this and the dwarf palmetto, *S Adansoni*, are made into hats, baskets, and fans, and also furnish an upholstering material The palmetto, or hemp palm, of southern Europe and North Africa, is *Chamærops humilis*, a dwarf species, affording abundant fiber, consumed chiefly as "vegetable horsehair" The same names are given to the Chi-



Palmette — Fragment of Frieze, Acropolis of Athens

nese *Trachycarpus excelsa*, whose leafstalks on decaying leave a fibrous matter of textile use

During our voyage we lived on nothing else but raspices, of a certaine round graine little and blacke, and of the rootes of *palmatos* which we got by the riuer side
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 342.

Blue palmetto, *Rhapidophyllum Hystrix* of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a species with an erect or creeping stem, 2 or 3 feet long, and leaves circular in outline — **Cabbage-palmetto.** See def above — **Dwarf palmetto**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of the southeastern United States, with creeping or buried stem See def above, and *saw palmetto* — **Humble palmetto**, a West Indian tree *Carludovica insignis* — **Palmetto flag**, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which, from the occurrence in it of a variety of dwarf palm or palmetto, is called the *Palmetto State* — **Royal palmetto** (*a*) *Sabal umbraculifera* of the West Indies, also called *boy* or *bull thatch*, from the use made of the leaves It is a fine tree, growing 80 feet or more high (*b*) Same as *silk top palmetto* — **Saw-palmetto**, a form of the dwarf palmetto with creeping stem and spiny edged petioles — **Silk-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax parviflora*, found there and in the West Indies a tree some 30 feet high, turned to minor uses Called in the West Indies *royal palmetto* — **Silver-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax argentea*, a tree of the same range and size as the last, the leaves silvery-silky beneath Its uses resemble those of the cabbage palmetto Also called *brickley* and *brittle thatch* — **Small palmetto**, a name of the palm like genus *Carludovica* of the natural order *Cyclanthaceæ*

palmetum (pal-mē'tum), *n.* [NL, < L *palmetum*, a palm-grove, < *palma*, palm. see *palm*[2]] A palm-house.

palm-fiber (pam'fī'bėr), *n* Fiber obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms.

palm-honey (pam'hun'i), *n.* See *coquito*.

palm-house (pam'hous), *n* A glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants

palmic (pal'mik), *a* [< *palm*[2] + *-ic*] Same as *palmitic*

palmicolous (pal-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [NL., < L. *palma*, palm, + *colere*, inhabit] Growing on the palm-tree. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

palmiferous (pal-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *palmifère* = Sp *palmifero* = Pg. It. *palmifero*, < L *palmifer*, palm-bearing, < *palma*, palm, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing palms

palmification (pal'mi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *palma*, palm, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*)] See the quotation, and compare *caprification*.

The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females, but they seem to have supposed that the fertility thus produced depended on the presence of small flies among the wild flowers, which, by entering the female flowers, caused them to set and ripen The process was called *palmification*. *Encyc Brit.*, IV. 82

palmiform (pal'mi-fôrm), *a* [= F. It. *palmiforme*, < L *palma*, the palm of the hand, + *forma*, form.] Same as *palmatiform*.

palmigrade (pal'mi-grād), *a* [< L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *gradi*, walk] Walking on the soles of the feet; plantigrade

palmine (pal'min), *n.* [< *palm*[2] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *palmitin*.

palminerve (pal'mi-nėrv), *a.* [< L *palma*, palm, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *palminerved*.

palminerved (pal'mi-nėrvd), *a.* [< *palminerve* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation*.

palmiped, palmipede (pal'mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palmipède* = Pg. It. *palmipede*, < L. *palmipes* (*palmiped-*), broad-footed, web-footed, < *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] **I.** *a.* Web-footed, as a bird, having the toes webbed or palmate; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. See second cut under *palmate*.

II. *n* A web-footed bird; any member of the *Palmipedes*.

Palmipedæ† (pal-mip'e-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg neut pl of *Palmipes* see *palmiped*] 1. In Blumenbach's classification, a singular association of web-footed carnivores, edentates, rodents, sirenians, and monotremes in one order, the eighth. Thus it contained seals and walruses, otters, beavers, manatees and dugongs, and the ornithorhynchus — 2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Prensudantia*, containing the web-footed rodents only, as certain water-rats (*Hydromys*) and the beaver

Palmipedes (pal-mip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L *palmipes*, broad-footed. see *palmiped*] An order founded by Schaeffer in 1774, and in Cuvier's system the sixth order of birds, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnæus and the *Natatores* of Illiger; web-footed or swimming birds

palmipedous† (pal-mip'e-dus), *a* [< *palmiped* + *-ous*] Same as *palmiped* *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err., IV]

Palmipes (pal'mi-pēz), *n* [NL, < L *palmipes*, broad-footed, web-footed] Same as *Asteriscus*.

palmist (pal'mist or pa'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *palm*[1] + *-ist*] **I.** *n* Same as *palmister* now more often used.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to palmisters or palmistry as, the *palmist* art

palmister (pal'mis-ter), *n* [Sometimes *palmster*, as if < *palm* + *-ster*, < *palm*[1] + *-ist* (of *palmist*) + *-er*[1].] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand, especially by its lines

Deceiving and deceivable *palmisters*, who will undertake by the view of the hand to be as expert in foretelling the course of life to come to others as they are ignorant of their own in themselves. *Ford*, Line of Life

palmistry (pal'mis-tri), *n* [< *palmist* + *-ry*.] 1 The art or practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of lines and marks on the palm of the hand. Also called *chirognomy* and *chiromancy* See phrases under *line*[2].

We shall not proceed to query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from those lines in our hands of high denomination *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , v 24

With the fond Maids in *Palmistry* he deals,
They tell the Secret first which he reveals.
Prior, Henry and Emma

2 Manual dexterity [Humorous]

He found his pocket was picked, that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin [gipsies] are very dexterous *Addison*, Spectator, No 130

palmitate (pal'mi-tāt), *n.* [< *palmit(ic)* + *-ate*[1]] A salt of palmitic acid

palmite (pal'mīt), *n* [< NL *Palmita*. see *palmetto*] A rush-like plant, *Prionium Palmita*, of South Africa, the leaves of which afford a very tenacious fiber.

palmitic (pal-mit'ik), *a* [= F *palmitique*; as *palm*[2] + *-it*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil Also *palmic* — **Palmitic acid**, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glyceride in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats The acid forms fine white needles, or pearly crystalline scales

palmitin (pal'mi-tin), *n* [= F *palmitine*, as *palm*[2] + *-ite*[2] + *-in*[2]] The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, a solid colorless crystalline substance, melting at about 45° C.: it is the triglyceride of palmitic acid. Also *palmine*

palmitot, *n.* An obsolete form of *palmetto*

palmi-veined (pal'mi-vānd), *a* In *bot.*, having the veins arranged in a palmate manner.

palm-kale (pam'kāl), *n.* An Italian variety of borecole, grown also in the Channel Islands. It reaches the height of 10 or 12 feet, and bears its leaves, which are curved, at the top, thus imitating a palm

palm-leaf (pam'lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. Hence — 2 A fan made from a dried palm-leaf, particularly from a leaf of the fan-palm or of the palmetto, a palm-leaf fan [Colloq., U. S]

The slave . filled the bowl of a long-stemmed chibouk, and, handing it to his master, retired behind him, and began to fan him with the most prodigious *palm-leaf* I ever saw *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p 208

Palm-leaf fan. See def. 2.

palm-lily (pām'lil'i), *n.* See *Cordyline*.

palm-marten (pam'mär'ten), *n.* Same as *palm-cat*.

palm-mate† (pām'māt), *n.* [< MD. *palm-maete*, a ferule, prop. **palmaete* (E **palmate*), etc , < ML. *palmata*, a slap or blow on the hand (*palmatum*, a ferule or whip), < L *palma*, the palm of the hand see *palm*[1]] Same as *ferule*[1]

palm-oil (pam'oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, of western Africa In cool climates it acquires the consistence of butter, and is of an orange yellow color It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating machinery, the wheels of railway carriages, etc By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter and when eaten fresh it is pleasant and wholesome Also called *palm butter*



Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis Guineensis*)

palmosseus (pal-mos'ē-us), *n.*, pl *palmossei* (-ī) [NL., < L *palma*, the hand, + *osseus*, of bone see *osseous*] An interosseous muscle of the palm distinguished from *dorsosseus*. *Coues*

palm-play† (pām'plā), *n* An old game of ball played with the hand; a kind of tennis in which the ball was struck with the hand and not with a racket or bat Also *palm-playing* and *palm*

During the reign of Charles V *palm play*, which may properly enough be denominated hand tennis, was exceedingly fashionable in France, being played by the nobility for large sums of money *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 160

palm-playing (pām'plā'ing), *n.* Same as *palm-play*

He comes upon
The women at their *palm-playing*
D G Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

palmster (pam'stėr), *n* Same as *palmister*.

palm-sugar (pām'shug'ar), *n* Sugar obtained from palm-sap same as *jaggery*

Palm Sunday (pam sun'dā). The Sunday next before Easter, being the sixth Sunday in Lent and the first day of Holy Week Its observance, in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, is as old as the fourth century in the Eastern Church, and as the fifth or sixth century in the Western By the sixth or seventh century formal processions had become customary, which the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches have retained The popular observance of the day by carrying branches of willow or other trees continued in many places in England after the Reformation, and the custom of solemnly blessing and distributing palm and other branches and carrying them in procession has been revived in many Anglican churches

palm-tree (pam'trē), *n.* [< ME *palmetre*, < AS *palm-treow* (= Icel. *pálmtré* = Sw *palmträ*), < *palm*, palm, + *treow*, tree.] A tree of the order *Palmæ* See *palm*[2] and *Palmæ*[2]

palmula (pal'mū-la), *n* ; pl *palmulæ* (-lē) [NL, dim of L *palma*, the palm of the hand see *palm*[1]] In musical instruments with a keyboard, a finger-key or digital.

palm-veined (pam'vānd), *a* In *bot*, palmately nerved See *nervation*

palm-viper (pam'vī'pėr), *n* A venomous snake of South America, *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*

palm-warbler (pām'wär'blėr), *n.* *Dendræca palmarum*, a very common warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* It is from 5 to 5½ inches long and about 8 in extent of wings, the male is brownish olive above, with dusky streaks, the rump yellowish, the cap chestnut-brown, the under parts rich yellow with reddish streaks the two outer pairs of tail-feathers with square white spots at the ends of their inner webs, and the wings without white bars The bird is insectivorous and migratory, breeding in northern New England and thence northward, wintering from the Carolinas and Texas to the West Indies It nests on the ground, and has somewhat the terrestrial habits of a titlark Also called *yellow red poll warbler*

palm-wasp (pam'wosp), *n* A wasp, *Polybius palmarum*, which makes its nest in palms. See cut under *Polybius*

palm-wax (pam'waks), *n* A substance secreted by the wax-palm See *Ceroxylon*. Another palm affords the carnauba wax largely used in place of beeswax See *carnauba* and *Copernicia*

palm-wine (pām'wīn), *n* Same as *toddy*, 1. Compare *arrack*.

palm-worm (pam'wėrm), *n.* A kind of centiped found in America, of large size *Imp Dict*

palmy (pa'mi), *a.* [< *palm*[2] + *-y*[1]] 1 Bearing or abounding in palms

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interposed,
Or *palmy* hillock. *Milton*, P L., Iv. 254.

2 Of or derived from the palm

The naked negro .
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 70.

3 Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 113.

Those were indeed the *palmy* days of speech, when men listened instead of reading, when they were guided by the voice and the tones of the living orator
E. A. Freeman, Amer Lects., p 248.

palmyra (pal-mī′rä), *n.* [NL, < L. *Palmyra*, *Palmira*, Gr Παλμύρα, Παλμίρα, a city of Syria] 1. An East Indian palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. It grows to a height of 80 or sometimes 100 feet, its cylindrical trunk bearing a round head of leaves which are 8 or 10 feet long, with a blade of circular outline, plaited and palmately incised From it are obtained toddy and jaggery Its fruit is eaten roasted and makes a jelly, and the roots of young seedlings are used as a vegetable The wood of old trees is extremely hard and strong, is used for many purposes, and is to some extent exported The leaves serve for thatching and for all manner of plaited ware, and, with those of the talipot, are universally used by the Hindus to write on with a style It abounds in most parts of India, especially on sandy tracts near the sea, and makes a striking feature of the land scape.

2. [*cap.*] In *zool*, the typical genus of *Palmyridæ*. *P. aurifera* is a beautiful species, with gold-colored parapodia two inches long

palmyra-palm (pal-mī′ra-päm), *n* Same as *palmyra*, 1

palmyra-tree (pal-mī′ra-trē), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1

palmyra-wood (pal-mī′rä-wůd), *n.* The wood of the palmyra, the cocoanut, and perhaps other palms, exported from India

palmyre (pal′mīr), *n.* A worm of the genus *Palmyra*.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rēn′), *a* and *n* [< L. *Palmyrenus*, *Palmirenus*, < *Palmyra*, *Palmira*, a city of Syria· see *palmyra*.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palmyra, originally called Tadmor, an ancient city of Syria

The *Palmyrene* [Zenobia]
That fought Aurelian *Tennyson*, Princess, ii

Palmyrian (pal-mir′i-an), *a* and *n* [< L. *Palmyra*, Palmyra, + *-ian.*] Same as *Palmyrene*.

Palmyridæ (pal-mir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Palmyra* + *-idæ*] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Palmyra*.

palo (pä′lō), *n* [Hind] Same as *gulancha*. Also *qiloe* and *galo*

palo-blanco (pä′lō-blang′kō), *n* [Sp, < *palo*, stick (see *pale*1), + *blanco*, white (see *blank*).] A variety of the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, var. *reticulata* It is a small tree, often reduced to a low shrub, found from Texas throughout the Rocky Mountains to Oregon

palolo (pa-lō′lō), *n* [Native name in Samoa and the Tonga Islands, = Fijian *mbalolo*, also *balolo*.] 1. A remarkable marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*, *Palolo viridis*, found in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, and much used for food by the natives It is a notobranchiate polychætous annelid, formerly placed in the genus *Lysidice*, or forming a genus (*Palolo*) by itself It visits the Samoan, Fijian, and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn once a year in October, at the last quarter of the moon

2. [*cap.*] [NL] A generic name of this worm, called *Palolo viridis* Also *Palola*. *J E Gray*, 1847

palp† (palp), *v. t.* [< F. *palper* = Sp. *palpar* = It *palpare*, < L *palpare*, *palpari*, stroke, touch softly, feel. Cf *palpate*, *v.*] To feel; have a feeling of

And bring a *palped* darknesse ore the earth
Heywood, Brazen Age, ii 2

palp (palp), *n.* [= F. *palpe* = Sp. Pg It *palpo*, < NL *palpus*, a feeler, < L. *palpare*, stroke, touch softly, feel. see *palp*, *v.*] A tactile organ; a feeler See *palpus* —**Labial palp** See *labipalp* —**Maxillary palp** Same as *palx*, 4

palpability (pal-pa-bil′i-ti), *n* [= F *palpabilité* = Sp. *palpabilidad* = Pg. *palpabilidade*, as *palpable* + *-ity*] The quality of being palpable, in any sense of that word; palpableness; tangibleness

He it was that first found out the *palpability* of colours
Martinus Scriblerus, xiv.

palpable (pal′pa-bl), *a* [< ME *palpable* = OF (and F) *palpable* = Sp *palpable* = Pg. *palpavel* = It. *palpabile*, < LL. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, < L *palpare*, *palpari*, touch, feel· see *palp*, *v*] 1. That may be felt; perceptible by the touch, manifest to sight or touch, hence, appearing as if it might be touched or felt

"A, ha!" quod he, "lo, so I can
Lewdely to a lewed man
Speke, and shewe hym swyche **skiles**
That he may shake hem bi the **biles**,
So *palpable* they shulden be."
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 869

I see thee yet, in form as *palpable*
As this [dagger] which now I draw
Shak, Macbeth, ii 1 40.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days
Milton, P L, xii. 188.

Hence—2. Plain; evident; obvious; easily perceived or detected: as, *palpable* lies; a *palpable* mistake.

And as thre persones *palpable* is pureliche bote o mankynde,
The whiche is man and hus make and moillere-is issue,
So is god godes sone in thre persones the Trinite.
Piers Plowman (C), xix 235.

These lies are like their father that begets them, gross as a mountain, open, *palpable*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii. 4 250

I took my wife to my cosen, Thomas Popys, and found them just sat down to dinner, which was very good, only the venison pasty was *palpable* mutton, which was not handsome *Pepys*, Diary, I 5

3. In *med*, perceptible by palpation. = **Syn. 1** Tangible.—**2** Manifest, evident, unmistakable, glaring, gross.

palpableness (pal′pa-bl-nes), *n* The property of being palpable; plainness; obviousness, grossness.

palpably (pal′pa-bli), *adv* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch, hence, plainly; obviously as, *palpably* mistaken

palpal (pal′pal), *a.* [< *palp* + *-al.*] Forming or formed by a palp; pertaining to a palp or to palpi; palpiform —**Palpal organs**, in *arachnology*, complicated modifications of the digital or terminal joint of each pedipalp, found only in male spiders. They consist of a kind of spring box in which the spermatophores are received from the genital orifice and conveyed to the body of the female See cut under *Araneida*

palpate (pal′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpated*, ppr *palpating* [< L *palpatus*, pp of *palpare*, touch, stroke see *palp*, *v*] To feel or feel for, as if with a palp; explore by touch, as with the fingers; perform palpation upon, manipulate

palpate (pal′pāt), *a.* [< NL *palpatus*, < *palpus*, a feeler see *palp*, *n.*, and *-ate*1.] Provided with palps.

palpation (pal-pā′shon), *n* [= F *palpation*, < L *palpatio(n-)*, a stroking, < *palpare*, pp *palpatus*, touch, stroke. see *palpate*, *palp*, *v.*] 1. The act of touching; feeling by the sense of touch

Unlesse their phancies may have a sight and sensible *palpation* of that more clarified subsistence, they will prefer infidelity itself to an unimaginable idea.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ii

2. Specifically, in *med.*, manual examination, or a method of exploring various organs by feeling them with the hand or hands.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).

Palpatores (pal-pā-tō′rēz), *n. pl* [NL, < L *palpator*, a stroker, < *palpare*, pp *palpatus*, stroke see *palp*, *v.*] 1. In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the grapers, such as rails, gallinules, and coots. also called *Latitores*, or skulkers equivalent to the modern family *Rallidæ*, or rather to the ralliform birds at large [Not in use]—2 In *entom* : (*a*) In Latreille's classification (1802), a group of beetles corresponding to the modern family *Scydmænidæ*. (*b*) A suborder of harvestmen or *Opiliones*, in which the palpi are slender and filiform, with or without a tarsal claw, the maxillary lobe of the first pair of legs is free, the sternum is short, and the genital aperture is close to the mouth distinguished from *Lamatores*.

palpebra (pal′pe-brä), *n.*; *palpebræ* (-brē). [L] In *anat*, an eyelid.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris.** See *depressor* —**Levator palpebræ superioris** See *levator*.

palpebral (pal′pe-bral), *a.* [< LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids, < L. *palpebra*, the eyelid] 1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids: as, the *palpebral* muscles; *palpebral* folds of conjunctiva —2. Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; superciliary: a loose use of the word.—**Müller's palpebral muscle** See *muscle* —**Palpebral arteries**, two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrymal sac, and eyelids —**Palpebral cartilage.** See *cartilage* —**Palpebral conjunctiva**, the conjunctiva lining the eyelids, as distinct from the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral fissure.** See *fissure* —**Palpebral folds**, the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball to the inner surface of the eyelid, above or below.—**Palpebral ligament**, a fibrous band attached externally to the margin of the orbit and passing in the eyelid, beneath the orbicularis muscle, to be attached to the free margin of the tarsal cartilage Also called *tarsal ligament* —**Palpebral nerves**, branches of the lacrymal and infraorbital nerves, given respectively to the upper and lower eyelids.—**Palpebral orifice**, the opening between the eyelids —**Palpebral veins.** (*a*) *External* tributaries of the orbital branch of the temporal, from the eyelids. (*b*) *Inferior:* tributaries to the facial, from the lower eyelid (*c*) *Superior* tributaries to the angular part of the facial, from the upper eyelid.

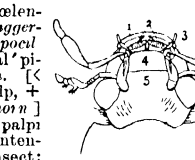
palpebralis (pal-pe-brā′lis), *n* ; pl *palpebrales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids: see *palpebral*] The muscle which lifts the upper eyelid, commonly called *levator palpebræ superioris*.

palpebrate (pal′pe-brāt), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ate*1.] Having eyelids.

palpebrous (pal′pe-brus), *a* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ous.*] Having shaggy eyebrows, or prominent superciliary ridges. *Smart.*

palpi, *n.* Plural of *palpus*.

palpicil (pal′pi-sil), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *cilium*, q v.] A tactile hair, or filament sensitive to touch; a filar tentacle, a trigger-hair, such as is found attached to the thread-cells of many cœlenterates See *trigger-hair*. Also *palpocil*



Under Side of Head of a Water beetle (*Hydrophilus triangularis*), greatly enlarged, showing 1, labrum; 2, mandibles; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, ligula; 5, mentum; 6, palpiger, in this case two jointed; 7, labial palpus, or palpicorn 8, antenna

palpicorn (pal′pi-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, palp, + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*]

I. *a* Having palpi like horns or antennæ, as an insect; having the characters of the *Palpicornia*, pertaining to the *Palpicornia*

II. *n* 1 A long labial palpus, like an antenna —2. A palpicorn beetle.

Palpicornia (pal-pi-kor′ni-ä), *n pl* [NL : see *palpicorn*] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having long slender palps usually exceeding in length the short, several-jointed, clavate antennæ. See cuts under *Hydrobius* and *Hydrophilidæ* Also *Palpicornes*

palpifer (pal′pi-fėr), *n* [< NL. *palpus*, q v , + L. *ferre* = E *bear*1.] In *entom*, an outer lobe of the maxilla, generally thin and scale-like, bearing the maxillary palpus. See cut under *galea*

palpiferous (pal-pif′e-rus), *a.* [< *palpifer* + *-ous*] Bearing maxillary palps; having the quality or function of a palpifer =**Syn** *Palpiferous*, *Palpigerous*. These epithets are often used indiscriminately, but the proper usage will be evident from the definitions given Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps See cut under *mouth part*

palpiform (pal′pi-fôrm), *a* [= F *palpiforme*, < NL *palpus*, a feeler, palp, + L *forma*, form] Having the form or function of a palp or feeler *Kirby* See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Pentastomida* —**Palpiform lobe** of the maxilla, in *entom*, the galea or outer lobe when it is two jointed, having the structure and function of a palpus. Sometimes called *inner palpus* See cut under *galea*

palpiger (pal′pi-jėr), *n* [< NL. *palpus*, q v , + L *gerere*, bear] In *entom*, a lateral appendage of the labium of some insects, situated between the mentum and the ligula, and bearing the labial palpus In so far as it is basal it represents the cardo of the maxilla, in so far as it bears a palpus, it represents the maxillary stipes, or palpifer The suture between the mentum and its attached palpiger is often obsolete The name was first applied by Newman to a section of the part called *lingua* by Kirby and *labium* by McLeay and others. See cuts under *Insecta* and *mouth part*

palpigerous (pal-pij′e-rus), *a.* [< *palpiger* + *-ous.*] Bearing labial palps; having the character or function of a palpiger. *Kirby.* = **Syn.** See *palpiferous*

Palpimaninæ (pal′pi-mā-ni′nē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Palpimanus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of saltigrade spiders, of the family *Eresidæ*, having peculiarly thickened fore legs, no inframaxillary organ, and no calamistrum, typified by the genus *Palpimanus* distinguished from *Eresinæ* Also *Palpimanidæ*, as a family. *O. P. Cambridge*, 1872.

Palpimanus (pal-pim′a-nus), *n* [NL (Dufour, 1820), < *palpus*, a feeler, + L. *manus*, a hand.] The typical genus of *Palpimaninæ*, and until recently the sole genus of this subfamily. It has but two spinnerets, the fore legs have three claws, and the other legs but two There has been much dispute as to the proper place of this genus.

palpitant (pal′pi-tant), *a.* [< L. *palpitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *palpitare*, palpitate] Palpitating; pulsating or throbbing visibly; quivering.

The white evanescence of innumerable cascades, delicately *palpitant* as a fall of northern lights
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 188.

palpitate (pal′pi-tāt), *v. i.*, pret and pp. *palpitated*, ppr. *palpitating*, [< L. *palpitatus*, pp. of

palpitare (> It. *palpitare* = Sp. Pg *palpitar* = F. *palpiter*), throb, pant, palpitate, freq. of *palpare*, feel, move quickly: see *palp*, *v.*] To beat or pulsate rapidly; throb; flutter or move with slight throbs (said specifically of the heart when it is characterized by an abnormal or excited movement); tremble; quiver.

As 't were a hundred throated nightingale,
The strong tempestuous treble throbb'd and *palpitated*
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, ii

Her [Mrs. Browning's] genius certainly may be compared to those sensitive, *palpitating* flames which harmonically rise and fall in response to every sound-vibration near them *Stedman*, Vict Poets, p. 114.

palpitation (pal-pi-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *palpitation* = Sp. *palpitacion* = Pg. *palpitação* = It. *palpitazione*, < L. *palpitatio(n-)*, < *palpitare*, pp. *palpitatus*, throb: see *palpitate*.] The act of palpitating, throbbing, quivering, or trembling; specifically, a beating or pulsation of the heart, particularly a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation, such as is excited by violent action, by emotion, or by disease.

I could scarce find any *Palpitation* within me on the left Side, when yours of the 1st of September was brought me *Howell*, Letters, I vi 16.

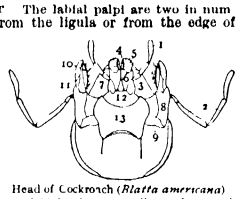
See, in any house where virtue and self respect abide, the *palpitation* which the approach of a stranger causes *Emerson*, Friendship

palpless (palp'les), *a* Having no palps

palpocil (pal'pō-sil), *n.* Same as *palpicil* *E R. Lankester.*

palpulus (pal'pū-lus), *n.*; pl. *palpuli* (-lī) [NL., dim. of *palpus*, q. v.] In *entom*, a small palpus, specifically, one of the maxillary palpi of *Lepidoptera*, which are generally much smaller than the labial palpi

palpus (pal'pus), *n*, pl *palpi* (-pī). [NL · see *palp*.] In *zool*. (*a*) One of the jointed organs attached to the labium and maxillæ of insects, a feeler The labial palpi are two in number, rising either from the ligula or from the edge of the mentum, the maxillary palpi are placed one on the outer side of each maxilla. Besides these, certain *Coleoptera* have a second two-jointed palpiform appendage on each maxilla, formed by a modification of the galea or external lobe The palpi vary much in form and in the number of joints, which is never more than six, they are sometimes aborted or entirely absent, as in the *Hemiptera* In the *Lepidoptera* this term is commonly restricted to the large labial palpi the much smaller maxillary ones being distinguished as *palpuli* The palpi are supposed by some to be organs of taste or touch In the spiders the maxillary palpi are greatly developed, forming the pedipalpi, these, in the scorpions, become chelate appendages, commonly called the front legs. Small palpi are also developed from the mandibles and maxillæ of certain crustaceans. See cuts under *Acarida*, *Allorhina*, *Brotulus*, *galea*, *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, *Meloe*, *mosquito*, *mouth part*, *Nymphon*, *Aranæida*, *scorpion*, *Buthus*, *Cryptophalus*, and *Podophthalma* (*b*) One of the fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of acephalous mollusks More fully called *labial palpus*. See second cut under *Lamellibranchiata* —**Clavate, cuneiform, divided, labial, maxillary,** etc, **palpi** See the adjectives.



Head of Cockroach (*Blatta americana*)
1, labial palp 2 maxillary palp 3, palpiger, 4 divided lingua, 5, paraglossa, 6, ligula 7 mandible 8 palpiger and stipes (fused) 9 cardo 10 bacilla 11, galea, 12, mentum, 13, submentum

palsgrave (palz'grāv), *n.* [Formerly also *paltsgrave*, MD *paltsgrave*, D *paltsgraaf* (G. *pfalzgraf*); < MD *palts* (G. *pfalz*), palace, + *grave*, D. *graaf* (G *graf*), count. see *palace*, *palatine*[1], and *grave*[5]] A count palatine; a palatine.

Occupying the *Palsgrave's* palace, consuming his choice wines with my companions. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii

palsgravine (palz'grā-vēn), *n.* [< *palsgrave* + *-ine*, fem. suffix, as in *margravine*.] The consort or widow of a palsgrave

palsical† (pal'zi-kal), *a.* [< *palsy* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic. *Bailey*, 1727.

palstaff (pal'stăf), *n.*; pl. *palstaves*. [Also *palstave*, *paalstaf*, *paalstab*, < Dan. *paalstav*, < Icel. *pālstafr*, a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile, < *pāll*, a pale (pole ?), also a kind of hoe or spade, + *stafr* = E. *staff* Not connected with D. *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff, < *palster*, a staff, + *staf*, a staff. see *palster* and *staff*.] A form of celt which resembles a chisel. It has instead of a socket a tongue which fits into a handle.

The total number of analyses of swords, spears, and javelins, axes, and so called celts and *palstaves*, known to me, is one hundred and eight.
W. K Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc Irish, p. ccccxx

At the bottom of the well [at Sorgenti di Vicarello], under the shapeless fragments of copper, there was nothing but gravel, at least the workmen and their leaders thought so It was not gravel, however, it was a stratum of arrow heads and *paalstabs* and knives of polished stone, offered to the sacred spring by the half-savage people settled on the shores of the Lago di Bracciano before the foundation of Rome *Lanciani*, Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries, p 47

palster† (pal'stėr), *n.* [< MD *palster*, a staff, a pike, D. *palster*, a staff, walking-stick (also, in comp., *palsterstok*, *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff), perhaps < *pael*, a pale, stake, stick, + *-ster*, E. *-ster*.] A pilgrim's staff. *Halliwell*

palsy (pâl'zi), *n* and *a.* [< ME *palsey*, *palsye*, *palasye*, *palesie* (also *parlesie*, *paralisie*, etc.), < OF. **palasie*, **palesie*, *palasine* (also *paralysie*), F *paralysie* = Pr *parelisi* = Sp *parálisis*, *perlesía* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. παράλυσις, palsy, paralysis · see *paralysis*.] **I.** *n.* A weakening, suspension, or abolition of muscular power or sensation; paralysis. See *paralysis*

There oure Lord heled a Man of the *Palasye*, that lay 38 Zeer *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

What you have spoke, I am content to think
The *palsy* shook your tongue to
Beau. and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

What drug can make
A wither'd *palsy* cease to shake?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Bell's palsy (named after Sir Charles *Bell*, the English anatomist), paralysis of the facial nerve due to a lesion in its course —**Crutch-palsy**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch on the nerves in the axilla. —**Lead-palsy** Same as *lead paralysis* —**Mercurial palsy**, paralysis caused by the presence of mercury in the system **Scriveners' or writers' palsy.** See *writers' cramp*, under *cramp* —**Shaking or trembling palsy** Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *a.* Palsied [Rare]

For shame they hide
Their *palsy* heads, to see themselves stand by
Neglected *Quarles*, Emblems, i 1.

palsy (pâl'zi), *v*, pret and pp *palsied*, ppr *palsying* [< *palsy*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* To paralyze, affect with palsy or as with palsy, deprive of action or energy

All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld *Shak*, M for M, iii 1 36.

A universal shivering *palsied* every limb
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 140

Palsied all our deed with doubt,
And all our word with woe!
M Arnold, Obermann Once More.

II. *intrans.* To suffer from palsy, be affected with palsy

The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and *palsying* faculties, settled slow on her buoyant youth
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

palsywort (pâl'zi-wėrt), *n* [< *palsy*, *n* , + *wort*, a plant] The cowslip, *Primula veris*, at one time believed to be a remedy for palsy.

palt† (pâlt), *v* [Appar a var of *pelt*[1], but cf. OF. *espaulter*, "to palt, pelt, thrash, beat, crush, bruise" (Cotgrave), cf also *palt*[3], beat, knock] **I.** *trans* To beat; pelt.

Were 't best
I clime up to yon hill, from whose high crest
I with more ease with stones may *palt* them hence?
Heywood, Dialogues, iv

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*
Ballad on Duke of Buckingham. (*Nares*)

II. *intrans.* To strike, throw stones

Am I a Dog, thou Dwarf,
To be with stones repell'd and *palted* at?
Or art thou weary of thy life so soon?
O foolish boy!
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

palt† (pâlt), *n* [< *palt*, *v*. Cf *pelt*[1], *n*] A blow.

Lifting up the wooden weapon, he gave him such a *palt* on the pate as made his braines forsake the possession of his head, with which his body fell into the sea. *Purchas.*

palter (pâl'tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *paulter*, cf. *paltry*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk in a trifling manner; babble

One whyle his tonge it ran, and *paltered* of a cat,
Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat
Bp Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii 3.

2. To talk insincerely; equivocate, trifle; shift, use trickery

These juggling fiends, . . .
That *palter* with us in a double sense.
Shak, Macbeth, v 8 20

It was not enough to feel that the King's government was *paltering* with them. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III 16.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *palter'd* with Eternal God for power
Tennyson, Death of Wellington

II. *trans.* 1. To trifle away; use or spend in a paltry manner, squander

Bro. But, brother, do you know what learning is?
Mir It is not to be a justice of peace, as you are,
And *palter* out your time i' the penal statutes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1

2 To fashion by trickery, patch up

I keepe my old course, to *palter* vp something in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still *Greene*, Prefix to Perimedes

palterer (pâl'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who palters or equivocates, an insincere dealer, a shifty person; a trifler, a trickster

There be of you, it may be that will account me a *paltrer*, for hanging out the signe of the Reddé herring in my title page, and nc such feast towards for ought you can see *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Hail Misc, VI 149) (*Davies*)

Vile *palterer* with the sacred truth of God,
Be thy soul choked with that blaspheming lie!
Shelley, The Cenci, iv 1

palterly† (pâl'tėr-li), *a* [Also *paulterly*, < **palter*, *n.* (see *palter*, *v* , *paltring*, and *paltry*), + *-ly*[1]] Mean, paltry

It is instead of a wedding dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in *palterly* clothes, nothing new but a bracelet that her servant had given her *Pepys*, Diary, Feb 22, 1666

palterly† (pâl'ter-li), *adv* [Also *paulterly*, < *palterly*, *a.*] In a palterly manner

Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee anything, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*)

paltock†, **paltok**† (pal'tok), *n* [< ME. *paltock*, *paltok*, < OF *paletoc*, *palletoc*, *paltoque*, *palletocque*, *palletocq*, *paletot*, *palletot*, a cloak, cassock, F *paletot*, an overcoat, paletot, < MD *paltrock*, D *paltsrok*, *palsrok* (= MLG *paltrok*, LG *paltrokk*), a pilgrim's robe, prob < OF. *pale*, *palle*, a cloak (see *pall*[1]), + MD *rock*, D *rok*, a robe, = MLG G Sw *rock*, a coat] A kind of doublet or cloak with sleeves, in use in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century

Proude prestes come with hym moo than a thousand,
In *paltokes* and pyked shoes
Piers Plowman (B), xx 218

The earliest entry, under date April, 1357, relating to the gift of an entire suit of clothes to the future poet, consisting of a *paltock* or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes *Athenæum*, No 3082, p. 672

Paltock's inn†. A very poor place *Davies.*

Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked,
Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too south ward *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii 65

Comming to Chenas, a blind village in comparison of Athens a *Paltockes Inne*, he found one Miso well governing his house *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p 52.

palton bark. See *bark*[2]

paltrily (pâl'tri-li), *adv* In a paltry manner; in a mean or trifling manner; despicably; meanly

paltriness (pâl'tri-nes), *n* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless

paltring (pâl'tring), *n.* [For **paltering*, < **palter*, *v* (see *paltrily*, *paltry*), + *-ing*[1] Cf. *pelting*[2]] A worthless trifle

Ciabatterie [It.] triflings, *paltrings* not worth an old shoe [var rascallie foolish things, paultrie, not worth an old shoe, trash — cd 1598] *Florio*, 1611

paltry (pâl'tri), *a* and *n.* [Formerly also *paultry*, *paultrie*, dial *palterey* (Brockett); = LG. *paltrig*, ragged, = G dial *palterig*, paltry; appar , with adj suffix *-y*[1], < **palter*, a rag (seen in *palterly*), < MLG **palter*, **polter*, a rag (in comp *palterlappen*, *polterlappen*, rags), = G. dial. *palter*, a rag, an extended form of MLG LG *palte*, a rag, = MD *palt*, a piece, fragment, = Fries. *palt*, a rag. = Sw. *palta* (pl *paltor*) = Dan *pjalt* (pl. *pjalter*), a rag, tatter Cf *palter*, *v* , and *paltring*.] **I.** *a* Mean, worthless; despicable as, a *paltry* trifle, often in a mitigated sense, of little value or consequence.

Por A quarrel, ho, already! what is the matter?
Gra About a hoop of gold, a *paltry* ring
Shak, M of V, v 1 147

These words of yours draw life blood from my heart
On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
To save a *paltry* life and slay bright fame.
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 6 45

A low, *paltry* set of fellows
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i 1

What low, poor *paltry* hypocritical people an argument on religion will make of the pure and chosen souls!
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser , p 217

=**Syn.** *Despicable*, *Pitiful*, etc (see *contemptible*), insignificant, petty, miserable, wretched, trifling trivial.

II.† *n* A wretched, worthless trifle *Florio.*

I little delight in the rehearsal of such *paltry*
G Harvey, Four Letters, ii

paludal (pal'ū-dal), *a.* [= It. *paludale*, < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh] Of or pertaining to marshes; marshy. Also *palustral*, *palustrial*, *palustrine* —**Paludal fever** See *fever*[1]

paludament (pā-lū'da-ment), *n* [= Sp Pg. It *paludamento*, < L *paludamentum*, a military cloak, from a verb represented only in pp. *paludatus*, dressed in a military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak] Same as *paludamentum*.

paludamentum (pā-lū-da-men'tum), *n*; pl *paludamenta* (-ta) [L see *paludament*] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers, and his personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *toga* or garb of peace It was sleeveless open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened at the neck, in front or (more typically) on one side, with a clasp

Paludamentum, an adaptation of the Greek chlamys, worn by the emperor as head of the army, purple in colour, though white was also allowed
Encyc Brit, VI 456


Paludamentum
Statue of the Emperor Augustus, Villa Albani, Rome

Paludicella (pā-lū-di-sel'a), *n*. [NL, < L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *cella*, a cell] The typical genus of *Paludicellida* *P articulata* is British, olive-green, and paludicole.

Paludicellidæ (pā-lū-di-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludicella* + *-idæ*] A family of ctenostomous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Paludicella* so called from inhabiting fresh water In these moss animalcules the polypidom is fixed, filamentous diffusely branched, coriaceous, with uniserial cells placed end to end, and having tubular unilateral tentaculate apertures and circular lophophores with uniserial tubercles Also written *Paludicellaidæ* *Allman*

Paludicellini (pā-lū'di-se-lī'nī), *n pl* [NL, < *Paludicella* + *-ini*] Same as *Paludicellidæ*.

Paludicola (pal-ū-dik'ō-la), *n* [NL see *paludicole*] A genus of Old World ant-thrushes, the type of which is *Pitta nipalensis* *Hodgson*, 1837 Also called *Heleornis*, *Hydrornis*, and *Gigantipitta*

Paludicolæ (pal-ū-dik'ō-lē), *n. pl* [NL, pl. of *Paludicola*] An order or suborder of grallatorial birds, including those which inhabit marshes and are precocial, as the gruiform and ralliform birds, or cranes, rails, and their allies distinguished from *Limicolæ*. More commonly called *Herodiones*

paludicole (pā-lū'di-kōl), *a* [< LL. *paludicola*, a dweller in a marsh < L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh + *colere*, inhabit] Inhabiting or frequenting marshes, palustrine, paludine

paludicoline, paludicolous (pal-ū-dik'ō-lin, -lus), *a* Same as *paludicole*.

Paludina (pal-ū-dī'na), *n* [NL, < L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh] The typical genus of *Paludinidæ* same as *Viviparus*

paludine (pal'ū-din), *a* [< L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ine*[1]] Same as *paludinous*

Paludinidæ (pal-ū-din'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Paludina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Paludina* same as *Viviparidæ* See *pond-snail*

paludinous (pā-lū'di-nus), *a* [< *paludine* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to marshes, paludal

paludious (pā-lū'di-us), *a* [< L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh] Marshy; fenny; boggy *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 60

paludism (pal'ū-dizm), *n* [< L *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ism*] Malarial poisoning

Health improves under the treatment proper for chronic paludism
Science, XI 140

paludose (pal'ū-dōs), *a*. [= Sp Pg It *paludoso*, < L *paludosus*, swampy, marshy, < *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh] Marshy (*a*) In *bot*, growing in marshy places (*b*) In *zool*, living in marshes, paludicole

palulus (pal'ū-lus), *n*, pl *paluli* (-lī) [NL, dim of *palus*, q v.] One of the small detached rods situated about the columella of an actinozoan, also, same as *palus*

palumbus (pa-lum'bus), *n* [NL., < L *palumbus*, m, *palumba*, f, usually *palumbes* or *palumbis*, m f, a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: see *Columba*[1]] A pigeon or dove sometimes used as a generic designation of those pigeons which are closely related to the common *Columba palumbus*

palus (pā'lus), *n.*; pl. *pali* (-lī). [NL, < L *palus*, a stake, pale. see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] In corals, one of the laminæ or plate-like processes which extend upward from the bottom of a coralite to the calice, an extension from the inner edge of certain septa to or toward the columellar space or axis of the visceral chamber They are connected by their outer edges with the septa, and their inner edges are free or united with the columella Pali are various in number, size, and shape, and occur only in connection with certain cycles or series of septa, and from these they differ in structure The term is chiefly used in the plural Also *palulus*

palustral (pā-lus'tral), *a* [As *palustr-ine* + *-al*] Same as *paludal*

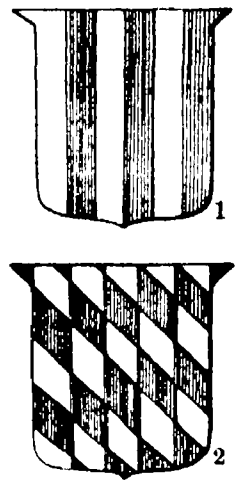
palustrian (pa-lus'tri-an), *a*. Same as *paludal*.

palustrine (pa-lus'trin), *a* [Cf. Sp OF. *palustre*, irreg < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, on type of *lacustrine*] Same as *paludal*

palveiset, *n* A corrupt form of *pavise* *Florio*.

palwar (pal'war), *n* Same as *pulwar*

paly[1] (pā'li), *a* [< OF. *palé*, < *pal*, a pale: see *pale*[1]] In *her*, divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: as, *paly* of six argent and gules There should always be an even number of parts Also *palewise* See also cut under *border* —**Barry paly bendy paly**, etc See *barry*[2], etc —**Paly bendy** Same as *bendy paly* (which see, under *bendy*).
Paly bendy sinister or **sinisterwise** Same as *paly bendy*, but with the diagonal lines drawn bendy sinister —**Paly pily** Same as *pily paly* (which see, under *pily*)


1 Paly of six argent and gules 2 Paly bendy argent and gules

paly[2] (pā'li), *a* [< *pale*[2] + *-y*[1]] Pale, wanting color. [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face
Shak, Hen V, iv, Prol, l 28

O'erhung with *paly* locks of gold
Whittier, The Reformer

paly[3] (pā'li), *n*, pl *palies* (-liz). [< ME *paly*, etc see *pale*[4]] 1† Same as *pale*[4], 1 —2 A roll of bran such as is given to hounds *Halliwell*

pam (pam), *n* [Abbr < F *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, < Gr Πάμφιλος, a person's name, lit 'beloved of all,' < πᾶς (παν-), all, + φίλος, beloved, dear] The knave of clubs in the game of loo

Even mighty *Pam*, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of loo
Pope, R of the L, iii 61

pamban-manche (pam'ban-manch), *n*. [Tamil] A canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast of India for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is from 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour Also called *serpent boat*, *snake boat*

pamet, *n* A Middle English form of *palm*[1], 7 *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 472.

pamé (pa-mā'), *a* [Heraldic F] In *her*, having the mouth open said of a fish used as a bearing

pament†, *n* A Middle English form of *pavement*

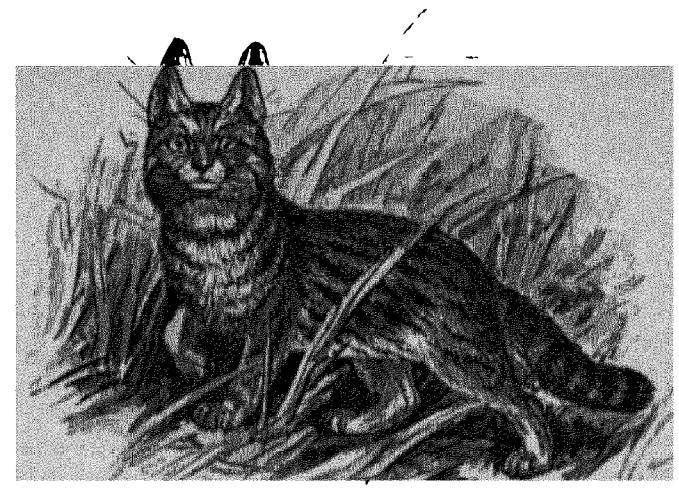
pameroon-bark (pam-e-ron'bark), *n* A highly fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata* See *muskwood*.

pamp† (pamp), *v. t* [< ME *pampen*, < LG *pampen*, also *slampampen*, pamper oneself, live luxuriously, = G dial *pampfen*, *pampen*, cram with food, stuff, perhaps < *pampe*, broth, pap see *pap*[2] Hence freq *pamper*] To pamper, indulge

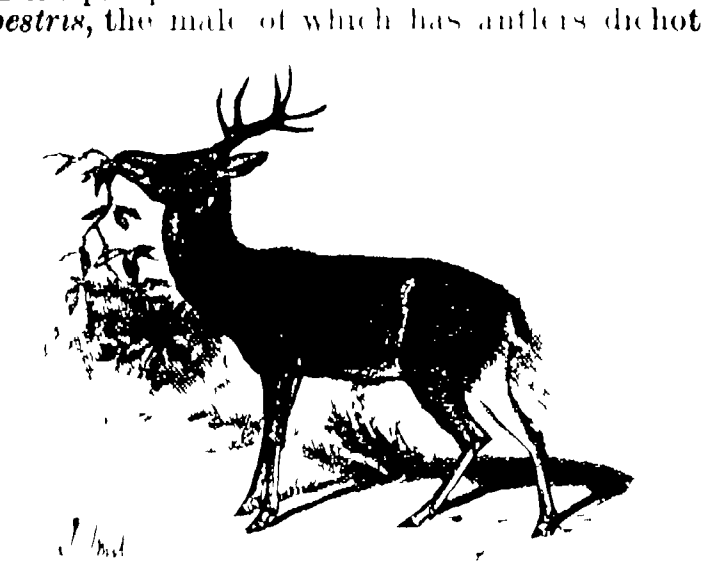
Thus the devil fareth with men and wommen First he stirith hem to pappe and *pamp* her fleisch, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i 41

pampa (pam'pä), *n* [= G *pampa*, < Sp and Pg *pampa*, < S Amer (Argentine Republic) *pampa*, in Peru *bamba* (Quichuan *bamba*, *banba*), a plain] A vast treeless plain such as characterizes the region lying south of the forest-covered belt of the Amazon valley, especially in the Argentine Republic so called in the southern part of South America. Similar plains north of the Amazon are called *llanos* Both words are frequently used by writers on South American physical geography (See *plain*) Humboldt uses *steppe* and *savanna* as nearly equivalent to both *pampa* and *llano*

pampas-cat (pam'paz-kat), *n* A small South American wildcat inhabiting the pampas, *Felis pajeros* or *F passerum* It somewhat exceeds a house cat in size, being about as large as the European wildcat *F catus* with a rather small head The color is yellowish gray white below, fully streaked on the sides, and banded on the legs with white or blackish It is a common animal, and derives its name *pajero* from frequenting weedy places It preys on birds and small mammals See cut in next column


Pampas-cat or Pajero (*Felis pajeros*)

pampas-deer (pam'päz-dēr), *n* A small deer of the pampas of South America *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has antlers dichotomous at the end, and with a simple brow-snag It is one of two species forming the subgenus *Blastocerus*


Pampas-deer (*Cariacus campestris*)

pampas-grass (pam'paz-gras), *n* A fine ornamental grass, *Gynerium argenteum*, introduced from the La Plata region Its ample silvery-silky panicles are borne on stalks from 6 to 12 feet high


Plume of Pampas grass.

pampas-rice (pam'paz-rīs), *n* A variety of the common sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, with a drooping panicle. grown to some extent in the southern United States

pampean (pam'pē-an), *a* [< *pampa* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America —**Pampean formation**, in *geol*, the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the pampas of the Argentine Republic They are extraordinarily rich in the remains of quadrupeds, of which more than a hundred extinct species have been described, some of them being animals of great size

The plain, at the distance of a few miles from the coast, belongs to the great *Pampean formation*, which consists in part of a reddish clay, and in part of a highly calcareous marly rock
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I 104

pampelmoes, pampelmouse (pam'pel-mōz, -mous), *n* [< F. *pamplemousse*] Same as *pompelmous*.

pamper (pam'pėr), *v.* [Early mod E *pampre*, < ME *pamperen*, *pampren*, also, in comp, *forpampren*, pamper, = G dial *pampeln*, cram, freq of *pamp*] **I.** *trans* To treat luxuriously, indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease and comforts; gratify to the full with whatever delights or ministers to ease and luxurious living

Ye that reigne in youth and lustynesse,
Pampred with ease, and joyless in youre age
Court of Love, l 177

Pride may be *pamper'd* while the flesh grows lean
Cowper, Truth, l 117.

II.† *intrans* To indulge one's self

To day we *pamper* with a full repast
Of lavish mirth, at night we weep as fast
Quarles, Emblems, v 7.

pamperedness (pam'perd-nes), *n* The state of being pampered. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Hos xiii 6

pamperer (pam'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who pampers *Cowper*, Conversation, l 48

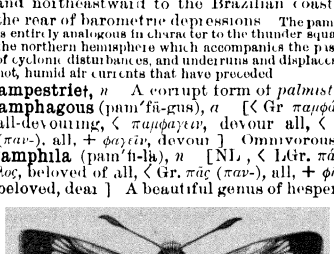
pamperize (pam'pėr-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *pamperized*, ppr *pamperizing* [< *pamper* + *-ize*] To feed luxuriously, pamper. *Sydney Smith.*

pampero (pam-pā'rō), *n* [< Sp *pampero* = Pg *pamparo*, a wind that sweeps over the pampas, < *pampa*, a plain see *pampa*] A cold and dry southwesterly wind that sweeps over the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and northeastward to the Brazilian coast, in the rear of barometric depressions The pampero is entirely analogous in character to the thunder squall of the northern hemisphere which accompanies the passage of cyclonic disturbances, and underruns and displaces the hot, humid air currents that have preceded

pampestriet, *n* A corrupt form of *palmistry*

pamphagous (pam'fā-gus), *a* [< Gr *παμφάγος*, all-devouring, < *παμφαγεῖν*, devour all, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φαγεῖν*, devour] Omnivorous

Pamphila (pam'fi-lä), *n* [NL, < LGr. *πάμφιλος*, beloved of all, < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φίλος*, beloved, dear] A beautiful genus of hesperian



Pamphila Leonardus

butterflies or skippers, belonging to the family *Hesperidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1808 There are many species, some of which have English names, as *P. comma*, the pearl skipper, *P. sylvanus*, the clouded skipper, *P. panisca*, the checquered skipper

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n* [< ME *pamflet*, *pamflet*, *pamfelet*, first in ML (AL) *pamfletus* ("*pamfletos* exiguos," "lean pamphlets"—Richard de Bury, Philobiblon, c viii, A. D 1344), origin unknown The F *pamphlet*, G *pamphlet*, D Dan *pamflet*, Sw *pamflett*, Russ *pamflet*, a pamphlet, usually a libel, are all from E. The word has been variously referred—(1) to a supposed OF **paume-fuellet*, < *paume*, palm, hand, + *fuellet*, a leaf (as if 'a leaf of paper held in the hand'); (2) to a supposed ML **pagina filata*, 'a threaded (sewed) leaf', (3) to a supposed use of F *par un filet*, 'by a thread', (4) to a supposed OF **pamflet*, ML **pamphiletus*, < L *Pamphila*, Gr *Παμφίλη*, a female historian of the 1st century, who wrote epitomes of history These explanations are all untenable A possible solution is found in (5) L *pappus*, paper, on the assumption that *pamphlet*, ML *pamfletus*, represents a ML **pamphiletus* for **pampheletus*, lit. 'a little paper' (cf Sp. *papeleta*, a slip of paper, a paper case), with dim suffix *-etus* (E *-et*), < **pampĕlus*, a supposed variant of **pampĭlus*, paper (cf MD. *pampier*, paper), this being a nasalized form of ML *papirus*, *papȳrus*, L. *papȳrus* (< Gr *παπῦρος*, sometimes *παπῦρος*), paper see *paper* For the nasalization (*pap-*, > *pamp-*), cf OF *pamplette* for *papelette*, a spangle, OF. *pompon*, < L *papo(n-)*, a melon (see *pumpion*); E *pamp*, *pamper*, as related to *pap*[2], etc Cf. also ML. *pampilus*, *panphanus*, *papilus*, variants of L *pampinus*, a vine-leaf (see *pampine*, *pampre*); these may have affected the form and sense of *pamphlet*] **1**† A manuscript consisting of one sheet or of a few sheets of paper or parchment stitched (or otherwise fastened) together.

We cared more for lean *pamphlets* than fat palfreys
R de Bury, Philobiblon, trans (ed Grolier), II 71

Full understanding in this lewd *pamflet* to have
Testament of Love, iii

Go, little *pamflet* *Occleve* (ed Mason, 1796), p 77

2 A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; now, in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover

Paunflettes and bookys
Caxton, Book of Eneydos (1490), Prol

3 In the sixteenth century, in England, a fascicle comprising a few printed sheets stitched together, containing news-ballads and short poems on popular subjects, also known as a *news-book*, which developed later into the newspaper

Suppressing the printing and publishing of unlicensed news books and *pamphlets* of news
Proclamation of Charles I, 1680

4 A short treatise or essay, generally controversial, especially one on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance, a writing intended to publish one's views on a particular question, or to attack the views of another

Comest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devised?
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 1 2.

Dar'st thou presume in verse to meet thy foes,
Thou whom the penny *pamphlet* foil'd in prose?
Dryden, Abs and Achit, ii 491

Instead of a peaceful sermon, the simple seeker after righteousness has often a political *pamphlet* thrust down his throat, labelled with a pious text from Scripture.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 300

The brief forms of these novelettes [tales of Greene and Nash imitated from the Italian] soon led to the appearance of the *pamphlet* and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued
J R Green, Short Hist Eng People, p 404

Ernestine pamphlet See *Ernestine* — **Pamphlet of news**†, a news letter *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 547

pamphlet† (pam'flet), *v i* [< *pamphlet*, *n.*] To write a pamphlet or pamphlets

Who [is] like Elderton for ballading Greene for *pamphleting*, both for good fellowship and bad conditions?
G Harvey, Four Letters, ii

pamphletary (pam'flet-ā-ri), *a* [< *pamphlet* + *-ary*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet

Might serve as newspaper or *pamphletary* introduction
Carlyle, in Froude.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *n* [< *pamphlet* + *-eer* Cf F *pamphlétaire*, after E] A writer of pamphlets sometimes used in contempt Political pamphleteers were formerly common in England, especially about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in France particularly at the time of the revolution

Nevertheless, 'tis as true that nothing ever could be basen than the disingenuity of those *pamphleteers*, who took advantage hence to cast bitter tears in their venomous ink horns, and employ them for so many blots upon the memory of a righteous man
C Mather, Mag Chris iii 1

Wherever pamphlets abound there is freedom and therefore have we been a nation of *pamphleteers*
I D Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 392

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *v i* [< *pamphleteer*, *n*] To write and issue pamphlets

pamphract (pam'frakt), *a.* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *φρακτός*, fenced, protected] Entirely shielded or completely covered, as with a coat of mail [Rare]

pampilion† (pam-pil'ion), *n* [Also *pamphian*, *pamphylion*, perhaps < Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πτίλον*, dim of *πτίλος* wool or hair wrought into felt] A fan, or perhaps a furry cloth, first mentioned as used for trimming garments

The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet, *pamphion*
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity

Lollo's side coat is rough *pamphian*,
Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran
Bp Hall, Satires, IV ii 19

pampinary† (pam'pi-nā-ri), *a* [ME *pampinarie*, < L *pampinarius*, of or pertaining to tendrils, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine see *pampine*, *a*] Of or pertaining to a tendril or young shoot

Though thai wol growe, and sciens *pampinary*
With fruyte for fruytfull lete hem not be told
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 65

pampination†, *n* [= ME *pampinacion* = F. *pampination*, < L *pampination(n-)*, a lopping or trimming of vines, < *pampinare*, trim vines see *pampine*, *v*] The act of pruning, especially the pruning of the leaves of vines

This moone is eke for *pampinacion* convenient
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 150

pampine†, *v t* [ME *pampinen*, < L *pampinare*, lop off (the superfluous tendrils or shoots of vines), trim, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine, a vine-leaf.] To prune; trim

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putifie
Pampyned is to be by every side
Palladius Husbondrie (E E T S), p. 186.

pampiniform (pam-pin'i-fôrm), *a* [= F *pampiniforme* = It *pampiniforme*, < L *pampinus*, tendril, + *forma*, form] Tendril-like, resembling tendrils **Pampiniform plexus**, a plexus of veins in the spermatic cord, from which the spermatic vein is derived, or, in the female, a plexus of the corresponding ovarian veins, in the broad ligament near the uterus Also called, respectively, *spermatic plexus* and *ovarian plexus*

pampre (pam'pėr), *n* [< F *pampre* = Sp *pampano* = Pg *pampano* = It *pampano*, *pampino*, < L *pampinus*, a tendril, a vine-leaf] In *arch*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which hollows, as the circumvolutions of twisted columns, are sometimes decorated

pamprodactylous (pam-prō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [NL, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *πρό*, forward, + *δάκτυλος*, finger] In *ornith*, having all four toes turned forward, as the colies a condition unique among birds



Pamprodactylous foot of a Coly

pan[1] (pan), *n.* [< ME *panne*, *ponne*, < AS *panne*, a pan, also in comp *heafod-panne*, the skull (see *headpan*, and cf *brainpan*), = OFries *panne*, *ponne* = MD *panne*, D *pan* = MLG LG *panne* = OHG *panna phanna*, *pfanna*, MHG *phanne*, *pfanne*, G *pfanne*, a pan, = Icel *panna* = Sw *panna* = Dan *pande*, a pan, also the forehead; = Ir *panna* = W *pan*, a pan, < ML *panna*, < L *patina*, a shallow bowl or dish (= Gr. *πατάνη*, Sicilian *βατάνη*, a flat dish), perhaps < *patere*, be open see *patent*[1] Cf *paten*[1], *patin*[1], *patina*, *patella*, etc] **1** A broad shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes, as, a frying-*pan*, a sauce*pan*, a milk-*pan*

And bringeth eek with yow a bolle or a *panne*,
Ful of water
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 109

Models of Herculanean pots and *pans*.
Cowper, Prog of Err, l 398.

2 An open vessel used in the arts and manufactures for boiling, evaporating, etc as, a sugar-*pan*, a salt-*pan*. The name is also applied to closed vessels used for similar purposes as, a vacuum-*pan* — **3** In *metal*, a pan-shaped vessel, usually made of cast-iron, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 feet deep, in which the ores of silver which have already undergone the stamping process are ground to a fine pulp and amalgamated, with the addition of various chemicals, generally sulphate of copper and salt This process, which is a kind of modification of the patio process, is extensively used in the mills on the Comstock lodes, and is frequently called the *Washoe process* **4** In *tin-plate manuf*, a cold pot with a grating at the bottom, in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool It is the fourth in the series of iron pots used in tin-plate manufacture *I H Knight*. — **5** The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, communicating with the charge by means of the touch-hole See cut under *flint-lock*

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol succeeded not.
Boyle, Works, I 31

"Ah!" said my grandsire, as he shook
Some powder in his *pan*,
"What could this lovely creature do
Against a desperate man!"
O W Holmes, My Aunt.

6. Anything hollow shaped somewhat like a pan, hence, the skull, the upper part of the head, the cranium Compare *brainpan*

Not oonly thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were shorn ful hye upon his *pan*,
Sholde have a wyf
Chaucer, Prol to Monk's Tale, l 64

7 A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt — **8** A natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud [South Africa] — **9** Consolidated material underlying the soil used (especially in Scotland) for *hard-pan* — **10.** In *carp.*, the socket for a hinge *E H Knight* — **11** In the arctic seas, a large heavy piece of floe-ice

Large pieces of the floe ice, called *pans* by the whalers were forced aside or rammed, the blows giving a heavy shock to every one on board
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p 161

12 The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale a whalers' term.

Canes made full length from the ivory of the *pan* of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a band piece of the same material, and a ferrule of copper or perhaps silver
Fisheries of U S, V ii 282

A cat in the pan See *cat*[1] — **A flash in the pan, a fluff in the pan**† See *flash*[1], *fluff*[2] — **Annular pan** See *annular* — **Blow-up pan.** See *blow up* — **To flash in the pan.** See *flash*[1] — **To savor of the pan** or **of the frying-pan**†, to savor of heresy, betray its (or one's) origin

In the which although there be many things that *savoureth of the pan*, and also he himself was afterward a

bishop of Rome, yet, I dare say, the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English
Bp Ridley in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 160

To turn a cat-in-pan. See *cat*¹ and *clearing pan.*

pan¹ (pan), *v.* pret and pp *panned*, ppr *panning* [< *pan*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans* **1** In *mining*, to wash with the pan, as gravel or sands for the purpose of separating the gold or other thing of value they may contain, often with *out* —**2** To secure, catch, obtain [Colloq.]

The crew *panned* about 10,000 seals, but did not succeed in putting them on board, because of an accident to the propeller *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 471

Panned out, exhausted bankrupt [Slang, western U. S.]

To pan out, to yield or afford, in any sense. [Colloq.]

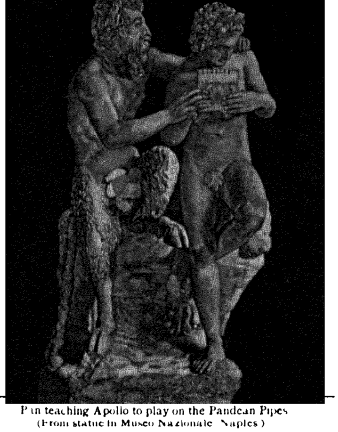
II *intrans* To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities, hence, to show a result, turn out more or less to one's satisfaction followed by *out* [U. S.]

pan²† (pan), *v.* [Origin obscure, according to some, < F *pan*, a piece of clothing, = Sp *paño* = Pg. It *panno*, < L *pannus*, a piece of cloth: see *panel*¹.] **I.** *trans* To join; close together.

II. *intrans.* To unite, fit, agree [Prov. Eng.]

Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can
Douce MS. Additions to Ray's Proverbs. (*Halliwell.*)

Pan³ (pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πάν, a rural god (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. myth*, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and chest of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often



Pan teaching Apollo to play on the Pandean Pipes
(From statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes* (see *Pan's pipes*, under *pipe*¹). Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence (see *panic*²). The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus (see *faun*).

pan⁴ (pan), *n.* [Var. of *panel*.] **1** A square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Guilt.*— **2** A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds.*

pan⁵ (pan), *n.* [Also *pawn*, < Hind. *pān*.] A betel-leaf in which an areca-nut is wrapped to form a masticatory. See *betel, areca-nut.*

pan-. [L., etc., *pan-*, < Gr. παν- (before a labial παμ-, before a guttural παγ-), a reduced form of παντ-, παντο-, combining form of πᾶς (παντ-), neut. πᾶν, all.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning 'all,' 'universal.' It is used also as an English formative, as in *Pan-American*, involving all Americans or all the Americas; *Pan Presbyterian*, involving all Presbyterians; *Pan-Anglican*, etc.

panabase (pan'a-bās), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + βάσις, base: see *base*², *n.*] Tetrahedrite or gray copper ore. See *tetrahedrite.*

panacea (pan-a-sē'ä), *n.* [= F. *panacée* = Sp. Pg. It. *panacea*, < L. *panacea*, an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, < Gr. πανάκεια, a universal remedy, prop. fem. of πανακεῖος for πανακής, all-healing, < πᾶν (παν-), all, + ἄκος, cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases or evils; a universal remedy or medicine; a catholicon.

The chemists pretended that it was the philosopher's stone, the physicians, that it was an infallible *panacea*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Gesta Romanorum.

2. An herb or root believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, probably ginseng.

There, whether yt divine Tobacco were,
Or *Panachæa* or Polygony
Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

Panaceæ (pā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Panax* + *-aceæ*.] A series of polypetalous plants of the order *Araliaceæ*, distinguished by the valvate petals alternate with the stamens, and the homogeneous albumen of the seed. It includes about 28 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Panax* is the type.

panacean (pan-a-sē'an), *a.* [< *panacea* + *-an*.] Of the nature of a panacea. *Whitehead*, Odes, xlvii.

panache (pa-nash'), *n.* [Also *penache* (formerly *pennache, pennach*), < F. *panache*, OF. *panache, pennache* = Sp. *penacho* = Pg. *pennacho* = It. *pennacchio*, a plume of feathers, < LL. as if **pennatidum*, neut. of **pennatidus*, provided with wings, winged, dim. (in form) of L. *pennatus*, winged, < L. *penna*, a feather, plume, wing: see *pen*².] **1** In *arch.*, the triangular surface of a pendentive.—**2** A plume as worn in a hat or helmet, or in a woman's hair, especially, in *medieval armor*, a massive group of feathers set erect, often used as a heraldic bearing.

A *panache* of variegated plumes. *Prescott.*

3 In *wool*, a tuft, bunch, or cluster of hairs, feathers, or the like; a scopula; a pancle.— **4** In *astron.*, a tuft-like solar protuberance or eruption.

panada (pa-nā'da), *n.* [Also *panade*, formerly *panado* (after Sp.), < F. *panade* < Pr. Sp. Pg. *panada* = It. *panata*, panada, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*².] A dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetening and flavoring it, also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats, formerly employed for basting.

To make a *Panado*. The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water, when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet, so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose water, and so serve it.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676), p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

panade¹ (pa-nād'), *n.* Same as *panada*.

panade²†, *n.* [ME., origin obscure.] A kind of two-edged knife. *Halliwell.*

By his belt he baar a long *panade* [*pavade*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

panadot†, *n.* Same as *panada*.

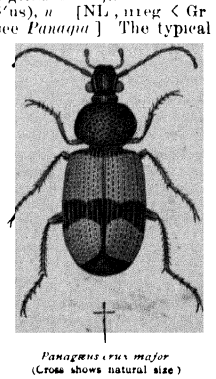
panæsthesia (pan-es-thē'si-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παν- (παν-), all, + αἴσθησις perception: see *anesthesia.*] Common sensation; cœnæsthesia, the total of the sensations or feelings of an individual organism at any given moment.

The personal or impersonal *panæsthesia* which we have at a given moment is the resultant or rather the algebraic sum, of the conscious disintegrative phases of all these partial activities.
Prof. A. Herzen, Journ. Mental Science, xxix. 77.

panæsthetism (pan-es'thē-tizm), *n.* [< *panæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ism*.] The facts or the doctrine of panæsthesia. *J. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., June, 1882, p. 468.

Panagæidæ (pan-a-jē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panagæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Panagæus*.

Panagæus (pan-a-jē'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy: see *Panagia*.] The typical genus of *Panagæidæ*, having red markings disposed in the form of a cross. *P. crux-major* is a common British species.



Panagæus crux major
(Cross shows natural size.)

Panagia, Panaghia (pa-nā'gi-a), *n.* [< LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, fem. of Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅγιος, holy.] **1.** In the *Gr.* or *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally all holy, an intensive of the epithet *holy* applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

2 [*l. c.*] In the *Russian Ch.*, an ornament worn hanging on the breast by bishops.

A marvellously rich museum of sacerdotal robes and ornaments, ecclesiastical objects, rich vestments embroidered with pearls and precious stones, mitres, *panagias*, or portable pyxes worn on chains round the necks of bishops, and other priceless relics.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 337.

The elevation of the Panagia, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a monastic ceremony in commemoration of the Assumption, consisting in the elevation on a paten, after a meal, of a loaf previously divided crosswise into four equal parts, the inner angle of each of which is cut off and joined on again. A fragment of it is taken by the hegumenos and each of the monks, and a cup of wine passed round. *J. M. Neale.*

panagiarion (pa-nag-i-ā'ri-on), *n.* [NGr. παναγιάριον, < LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary: see *Panagia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten on which the loaf used in the ceremony called the "elevation of the Panagia" is placed. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 942.

Panama fever, hat, etc. See *fever*¹, etc.

Pan-American (pan-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* [< *pan-* + *American*.] Involving all the various divisions of America collectively: as, a *Pan-American* alliance.—**Pan-American Congress,** a congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Hayti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington, 1889–90, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'gli-kan), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Anglican*.] Representing, belonging to, or pertaining to the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity of the Anglican Church.

panaris (pa-nā'ris), *n.* Same as *paronychia*.

panaritium (pan-a-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *panaricium*, a disease of the finger-nails, a corruption of *paronychium*: see *paronychia*.] Deep-seated suppurative inflammation in a finger (rarely in a toe), especially frequent in the ungual phalanx; same as *whitlow* or *felon*².—**Panaritium periostale,** suppurative periostitis of the phalanges.

panarthritis (pan-ar-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παν- (παν-), all, + NL. *arthritis*.] Inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pannary*, = F. *panaire*, < ML. **panarius*, only in neut. *panarium*, as a noun, a place where bread is kept, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*².] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bread.

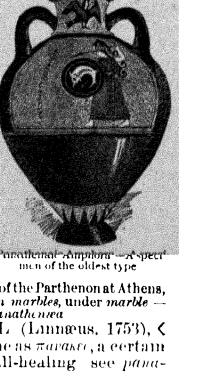
The so called *panary* fermentation in bread-making is a true alcoholic fermentation, and whether induced by yeast or leaven the result is precisely the same.
Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

II *n.* A storehouse for bread, a pantry. *Halliwell.*

Panathenæa (pan-ath-ē-nē'a), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Παναθήναια, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἀθῆναι, Athene.] The chief national festival of ancient Athens. It was held in honor of Athene, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union as one people by the mythical agency of Theseus. A splendid procession ascended to the shrine of the goddess on the Acropolis, and gymnastic games and musical competitions were held in the plain below. There were two celebrations of the Panathenæa—the lesser and the greater, the former was observed annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in the degree of its solemnity and magnificence.

Panathenæan (pan-ath-ē-nē'an), *a.* [< *Panathenæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic (pan-ath-ē-nā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Παναθηναϊκός, < Παναθήναια, the festival so called: see *Panathenæa*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa, or the people or interests of all Attica.—**Panathenaic amphora,** one of a class of decorated amphoræ, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athene Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games. See also *amphora*, 1.—**Panathenaic frieze,** the frieze, sculptured in low relief, designed by Phidias, and representing in an ideal form the sacred procession of the Panathenaic festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella of the Parthenon at Athens, within the peristyle. See *Elgin marbles*, under *marble*.—**Panathenaic games.** See *Panathenæa*.



Panathenaic Amphora of specimen of the oldest type.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *panax*, < Gr. πάναξ, same as πάνακες, a certain plant, neut. of πάνακης, all-healing: see *pana-*

cea] A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ*, type of the series *Panaceæ*, characterized by the two-celled ovary, pedicels jointed under the flower, usually paniculed or racemed umbels, and obliquely decurrent stigmas There are about 80 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the Pacific islands They are shrubs or trees, usually smooth and bearing radately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels *P. sambucifolius* a tree or tall shrub of Australia, is called *mountain* or *elderberry ash* See *jobbone tree*, *lancewood*, and *ivy tree* See also *ginseng*, formerly classed as *Panax*

pancake (pan'kāk), *n* **1** A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan or griddle, a flapjack, a griddle-cake, also, a cake made of dough or batter and fried in fat

As fit . as a *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday
Shak All's Well, ii 2 25

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes* *Franklin*

2 An imitation leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat sheet It is used for in-soles, etc *E H Knight* —**Pancake ice**, in the arctic seas, the flat ice which forms in bays or comparatively smooth water

Our run on July 1st was through an open sea, in which no semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 P M It then consisted of small pieces of *pancake ice*, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel *A W Greely*, Arctic Service, p 56

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday so called because, according to an old custom, pancakes are eaten on that day [Colloq]

pance (pans), *n* [Early mod E also *paunce*, a var of *pansy* see *pansy*] A pansy [Prov Eng]

panceron (pan'se-ron), *n* [OF see *pauncher*] Same as *pauncher*

panch (panch), *n* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *paunch* —**2** *Naut*, a thick strong mat, made by interlacing spun-yarn or strands of rope, and used in various places on a ship to prevent chafing Also *paunch*, *paunch-mat* —**Rubbing-panch**, a wooden shield on the fore side of a mast to protect it from injury when the masts or spars are raised or lowered

panchart (pan'kärt), *n* [Also *pancarte*, < F *pancarte*, < ML *pancharta*, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *χάρτης*, paper, > L *charta*, a chart, charter see *chart*] A royal charter confirming to a subject the enjoyment of all his possessions

John Bonchet, in the third part of his Annales of Aquitaine, manuelleth at an old *panchart* or record which he had seen, by the tenour whereof it appeared that this Otho intituled himselfe Duke of Aquitaine
Holinshed, Rich I , an 1196

pancheon†, panchin† (pan'chon, -chin), *n* [An assibilated form of **panikin*, *pannikin*, perhaps in part a simulation of *puncheon*] A coarse earthenware pan, used to contain milk and other liquids

The plumbers which had been lost some time were brought and put in a *panchon* which Gridwife Medcalf had but newly poured the milk out of *Glanville* Witches, p 421

panchway, pansway (panch'wā, pan'swā), *n.* [Also *paunchway*, *pawnsway*, < Beng *pansoī*, *pansi*, Hind. *pansoī*, a boat (see def)] A passenger-boat used on the Ganges and Hoogly, having an awning of matting over the stern It is propelled with four oars and steered with a fifth

panclastite (pan-klas'tīt), *n.* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κλαστός*, broken (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*2] An explosive composed of liquid nitrogen tetroxid mixed with carbon disulphid or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the combustible The materials can be separately carried and are mixed as needed for use The strength of this explosive is slightly less than that of dynamite, except when nitrotoluene is substituted for carbon disulphid, when it has the same strength

pan-cover (pan'kuv″ėr), *n.* In old forms of fire-arms, the piece that covers the priming-pan In early firearms it was a mere protection from damp, requiring to be removed before the match was applied In the flintlock it is the piece of steel which covers the priming pan and on being struck by the flint falls back, leaving the pan exposed, while the sparks struck from it fall upon the powder

pancratia, *n* Plural of *pancratium*, 1

pancratian (pan-krā'shi-an), *a.* [= F *pancratien*, as *pancratium* + *-an*] Pertaining to the pancratium, pancratic

pancratiast (pan-krā'shi-ast), *n* [= F *pancratiaste*, < L *pancratiastes*, < Gr *παγκρατιαστής*, < *παγκρατιάειν*, practise the pancratium, < *παγκράτιον*, pancratium see *pancratium*] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium

pancratiastic† (pan-krā-shi-as'tik), *a* [< *pancratiast* + *-ic*] Pancratic. *G West*, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi 2

pancratic (pan-krat'ik), *a* [= F *pancratique* = Sp *pancratico*, < L **pancraticus*, an adv *pancratice*), < *pancratium* pancratium see *pancratium*] Pertaining to the pancratium, athletic, excelling in gymnastic exercises generally, hence, giving or having mastery over all things or subjects, universally accomplished

Dante is content with nothing less than a *pancratic* training, and has a scorn of dilettanti, specialists and quacks
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser p 56

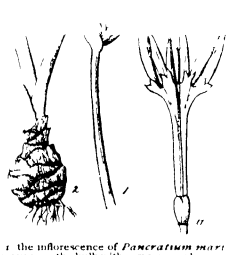
Pancratic eyepiece, an eyepiece adapted to telescopes or microscopes, and so constructed as to be capable of giving a variable magnifying power It is an erecting eyepiece composed of two combinations of lenses containing two lenses each and the magnifying power is made to vary by altering the distance between the combinations

pancratical (pan-krat'i-kal), *a* [< *pancratic* + *-al*] Same as *pancratic* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg Err , vii 18

pancratist (pan'krā-tist), *n* [= It *pancratista* as *pancratium* + *-ist* Cf *pancratiast*] Same as *pancratiast*

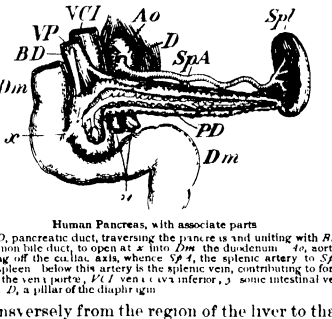
pancratium (pan-krā'shi-um), *n* [= F *pancrace* = Sp Pg *pancracio* = It *pancrazio*, < L *pancratium*, < Gr *παγκράτιον*, a complete contest (see def.), < *παγκρατής*, all-powerful, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κράτος*, strength] **1** Pl *pancratia* (-ä). In *Gr. antiq.*, a gymnastic contest or game combining wrestling and boxing The combatants fought naked, either with bare fists or with the soft cestus, and the contests were at Olympia as almost everywhere, regulated by strict rules to guard against unfairness The exercise was, however, very severe, as the fight was continued until one of the adversaries was either killed, which happened not seldom, or acknowledged his defeat Also written *pangkration*, *pankratium*

2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of ornamental plants, of the monocotyledonous order *Amaryllideæ*, the tribe *Amarylleæ*, and the subtribe *Galantheæ*, having a funnel-shaped perianth with narrow lobes, and ovary-cells containing many ovules There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, the Canaries, and the East Indies They produce long narrow leaves from a coated bulb and large hand some white flowers, usually many in an umbel, remarkable for a central cup formed of united petal like bases of the stamens and usually ornamented with a toothed or twelve lobed border. See *sea daffodil*



1 the inflorescence of *Pancratium maritimum* 2 the bulb with some young leaves *a* the flower long itudinal section

pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* [= F *pancréas* = Sp Pg It. *pancreas*, < NL *pancreas*, < Gr *παγκρέας*, the sweetbread, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *κρέας*, flesh] **1** A lobulated racemose gland, situated in the abdomen near the stomach, extending



Human Pancreas, with associate parts

PD, pancreatic duct, traversing the pancreas and uniting with *BD*, common bile duct, to open at *x* into *Dm* the duodenum *Ao*, aorta, giving off the cœliac axis, whence *Sp 4*, the splenic artery to *Spl*, the spleen below this artery is the splenic vein, contributing to form *VP*, the vena portæ, *VCI* vena cava inferior, *3* some intestinal vessels, *D*, a pillar of the diaphragm

transversely from the region of the liver to that of the spleen, often inclosed in a loop of the duodenum, and pouring its secretion, pancreatic juice, into the duodenum by one or several ducts The pancreas of the calf is known as *sweetbread*, more especially called by butchers *stomach sweetbread*, to distinguish it from *throat sweetbread*, which is the thymus gland of the same animal See *sweetbread*.

2 See the quotation

Upon the bile ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula which are known as "*pancreas*," though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering either the so called liver or the so called *pancreas* as strictly equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.
E R Lankester, Encyc Brit., XVI 676

Pancreas Aselli, a collection of lymphatic glands in the mesentery of some mammals, formerly compared to or mistaken for a pancreas

pancreas-ptyalin (pan'krē-as-tī'a-lin), *n* Amylopsin or amylolytic ferment of the pancreas, or pancreatic diastase.

pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik), *a* [= F *pancréatique* = Sp *pancreático* = Pg It *pancreatico*, < NL *pancreaticus*, < *pancreas*, pancreas: see *pancreas*] Of or pertaining in any way to the pancreas as, a *pancreatic* nerve, *pancreatic* tissue See cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach* —**Accessory pancreatic duct**, an occasional supplementary duct derived from the lesser pancreas, or some part of the head of the gland —**Pancreatic arteries**, branches of the splenic artery, variable in size and number, supplying the pancreas —**Pancreatic juice**, the special secretion of the pancreas It is a clear viscid secretion, having an alkaline reaction It contains proteid bodies in considerable quantity and among them three distinct ferments, which have important uses in digestion By them starch is rapidly converted into dextrose, fats are emulsified and also decomposed, and proteids are converted into peptones The proteolytic action of pancreatic juice takes place in alkaline solution only —**Pancreatic plexus**, a division of the cœliac plexus accompanying the pancreatic arteries —**Pancreatic secretion** Same as *pancreatic juice* —**Pancreatic veins**, small tributaries of the splenic vein

pancreatica (pan-kre-at'i-kä), *n* pl *pancreaticæ* (-sē) [NL , fem of *pancreaticus* see *pancreas*] A pancreatic artery

pancreatin (pan'krē-a-tin), *n* [< *pancreat(ic)* + *-in*2] A name formerly used for the active principle of the pancreatic juice

pancreatitic (pan″krē-a-tit'ik), *a* [< *pancreatit(is)* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis

pancreatitis (pan'krē-a-tī'tis), *n* [NL , < *pancreas* (*-reat-*) + *-itis*] Inflammation of the pancreas

pancreatize (pan'krē-a-tīz), *v. t*, pret. and pp. *pancreatized*, ppr *pancreatizing* [< *pancreat(in)* + *-ize*.] To treat with pancreatin, so as to digest more or less completely

pancreatoid (pan'krē-a-toid), *a* [< Gr *παγκρας* (*κρεατ-*), pancreas, + *-οειδης*, form] Resembling the pancreas in structure function, or appearance

pancreatomy (pan-krē-at'ō-mi), *n* [< Gr *παγκρεας*, pancreas, + *-τομια*, < *τεμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] Incision into the pancreas

pancreectomy (pan-krē-ek'tō-mi), *n* [< Gr *παγκρεας*, pancreas, + *ἐκτεμνειν*, *ἐκταμειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τεμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut] Excision of the pancreas or a part of it

panc-wheel (pangk'hwēl), *n* A wheel (for a vehicle) having the form of a disk, as in ancient chariots [Rare]

pancy†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pansy*

pand (pand), *n* [< F *pente*, a valance (influenced in form perhaps by OF *pand*, *pan*, the skirt of a gown see *pane*1), < *pendre*, hang see *pendant*] A narrow curtain attached to the top or to the lower part of a bed, a valance [Scotch]

Where's the beds of state, *pands*, twilts, and testors, napery and broidered work?
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

panda (pan'da), *n.* [E Ind] A carnivorous quadruped, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, representing a family *Ailuridæ*, the wah, chitwah, or red bear-cat The animal inhabits the Himalayan regions in northern India and



Panda (*Ælurus fulgens*)

Tibet is of the size of a large cat, of a bright fulvous color above, black on the lower parts and limbs, and marked on the ears and snout with white, the tail is long and bushy

Pandæan, *a* See *Pandean*

pandæmoniac, pandæmonium. See *pandemoniac*, *pandemonium*

pandall (pan-dal'), *n* In *her* , a spindle-cross Also *pendall*

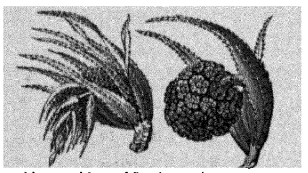
pandan (pan'dan), *n* [E Ind , < *pan*, betel-leaf see *pan*5] A small decorative box, usu-

ally of metal and especially of Indian manufacture Compare *spice-box*.

Pandanaceæ (pan-dā-nā′sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1835), ⟨ *Pandanus* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Pandaneæ*.

Pandaneæ (pan-dā′nē-ē), *n pl.* [NL (R Brown, 1810), ⟨ *Pandanus* + *-eæ*.] The screw-pine family, an order of monocotyledonous shrubs and trees, belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*, and distinguished by the clustered or panicled spadices. There are about 83 species, of 2 genera, *Pandanus* and *Freycinetia*, natives of the tropics of the Old World and Oceania. They bear very long and attenuate rigid leaves set in three close twisted spirals, with spiny margins and keel and often with recurved thorns. The small sessile many bracted dioecious flowers are destitute of floral envelops and contain numerous stamens, or a single ovary of one carpel followed by a large roundish multiple fruit of many carpels united in spiral rows, pulpy within, and with a fleshy or woody surface.

Pandanus (pan-dā′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Malay *pandang*, conspicuous.] The screw-pine, a genus of plants, type of the order *Pandaneæ*, distinguished by its one-ovuled carpels. It includes about 50 species, all tropical natives especially of the Malayan, Mascarene, and Seychelles islands, with a few on the Austra-



Flower and fruit of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

lian, African, and Asiatic continents. They are usually erect, with robust or slender trunk, unbranched or with upwardly curved candelabrum-like branches, which produce strong aerial roots. The roundish fruit is often pendulous and sheathed with colored bracts. See *screw pine*, *chandelier tree*, *keora oil*, and *tent tree*.

pandar, pandaress, etc See *pander*, etc

pandation (pan-dā′shon), *n* [⟨ L *pandatio(n-)*, a winding, ⟨ *pandare*, bend, bow, curve, warp.] A yielding, bending, or warping: sometimes used with reference to architectural members or construction.

Pandean (pan′dē-an), *a* and *n.* [Irreg ⟨ L. *Pan*, ⟨ Gr *Πάν*, Pan: see *Pan*[3].] No L or Gr form supporting *Pandean* occurs.] Of or pertaining to Pan. Also spelled *Pandæan*. — **Pandean pipes** Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1])

He looked abroad into the street all there was dusk and lonely, the rain falling heavily, the wind playing *Pandean pipes* and whistling down the chimney-pots.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, iv.

II *n* A traveling musician who plays on Pan's pipes.

pandect (pan′dekt), *n.* [Usually in plural *pandects* ⟨ F *pandectes* = Sp Pg *pandectas* = It *pandette*, ⟨ L. *pandectæ*, pl of *pandecta*, also *pandectes*, ⟨ Gr *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, all-containing, pl *παιδεκται*, a name for a general universal dictionary or encyclopedia, later also the Pandects of Justinian; ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δεχεσθαι*, receive.] **1.** A digest or comprehensive treatise, a treatise containing the whole of any science.

Therefore, by Faith's pure rayes illumined,
I hese sacred *Pandects* I desire to read.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Thus thou by means which th' ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
Donne, On Coryat's Crudities.

Specifically — **2** *pl.* [*cap*.] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books. Also called *the Digest*.

pandemia (pan-dē′mi-ä), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr *πανδήμια*, belonging to all the people, ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος*, a district, the people of a district: see *deme*[2].] A disease which affects the people of a whole country generally; a very widespread epidemic.

pandemic (pan-dem′ik), *a* and *n.* [= F. *pandémique* = Pg. It *pandemico*, ⟨ L. as if **pandemicus*, ⟨ LL *pandemus*, ⟨ Gr. *πάνδημος*, public, belonging to the whole people, ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος*, people, country: see *deme*[2].] **I.** *a.* Incident to a whole people, epidemic: as, a *pandemic* disease.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

II *n* A pandemic disease.

pandemoniac, pandæmoniac (pan-dē-mō′ni-ak), *a.* [⟨ *pandemonium* + *-ac* (after *demoniac*).] Of or pertaining to pandemonium; characteristic of pandemonium.

pandemonium, pandæmonium (pan-dē-mō′ni-um), *n* [= F *pandémonium* = Sp *pandemonio* = Pg. *pandemonium*, ⟨ NL *Pandæmonium* (Milton), ⟨ Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] **1.** The abode of all the demons or evil spirits, hell: a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

Pandæmonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers. *Milton*, P. L., i. 756.

Hence — **2** Any lawless, disorderly, and noisy place or assemblage. — **3.** A loud noise, as from pandemonium.

Suddenly a regular *pandemonium* of shrieks, and directly the scurrying by of a number of the sable birds.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 20.

pander (pan′dėr), *n* [Also written *pandar*, formerly also *pandor*, ⟨ ME *Pandare*, *Pandarus*, name of the man who, according to Boccaccio's poem "Filostrato" and Chaucer's paraphrase and expansion of it, "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakspere's play "Troilus and Cressida," procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida (in Chaucer *Criseyde*). The name appears in the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius as that of a soldier. No such person is mentioned in ancient literature, but Homer and Virgil mention a *Pandarus* (Gr *Πάνδαρος*) who was a leader of the Lycians, auxiliary to the Trojans, and Virgil mentions another *Pandarus*, a son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas.] **1.** One who caters for the lusts of others; a male bawd, a pimp or procurer.

If you ever prove false to one another since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all *Pandars*; let all constant men be Troiluses, all false women Cressids, and all brokers-between *Pandars*!
Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 210.

Hence — **2** One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others.

What goodly Body's spruce hypocrisy
Should to his filthy mind the *Pander* be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 49.

pander (pan′der), *v.* [Also *pandar*, ⟨ *pander*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans* **1** To cater for the lusts of others. — **2** To minister to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.

This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem [excommunication] serves for nothing with them but to prop and *pander* for fees.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. *Macaulay*.

II. *trans.* To cater for the gratification of the lusts or passions of; pimp for.

Reason *panders* will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 88.

panderage (pan′der-āj), *n* [⟨ *pander* + *-age*.] The act of pandering. *Imp. Dict.*

panderess (pan′dėr-es), *n* [Also *pandaress*, *pandress*, ⟨ *pander* + *-ess*.] A female pander, a procuress.

panderism (pan′dėr-izm), *n.* [Also *pandarism*, ⟨ *pander* + *-ism*.] The character or occupation of a pander.

But that I must consider such as spaniels
To those who feed and clothe them, I would print
Thy *panderism* upon thy forehead.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

panderize (pan′dėr-īz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *panderized*, ppr *panderizing* [Also *pandarize*, ⟨ *pander* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a pander.

Your father shall not say I *pandarize*,
Or fondly wink at your affection.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

panderly (pan′der-li), *a* [Also *pandarly*, ⟨ *pander* + *-ly*[1].] Pimping; panderous; acting the pander.

O you *panderly* rascals! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 122.

pandermite (pan′der-mīt), *n.* [⟨ *Panderma*, a town on the Sea of Marmora, + *-ite*[2].] See *priceite*.

panderous (pan′dėr-us), *a.* [Also *pandarous*, ⟨ *pander* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pander or panderism.

I saw her once before (five days since 'tis),
And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
Was then bestowed on her.
Middleton, The Witch, iii. 2.

pandiculated (pan-dik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L *pandiculatus*, pp of *pandiculari*, stretch oneself, ⟨ *pandere*, spread out.] Stretched out, extended. *Ash*.

pandiculation (pan-dik-ū-lā′shon), *n* [= F *pandiculation* = Sp. *pandiculacion* = Pg *pandiculação*, ⟨ L *pandiculari*, pp *pandiculatus*, stretch oneself out: see *pandiculated*.] A stretching of one's self, as when one is newly awaked from sleep, or sleepy or fatigued, a restlessness and inclination to stretch observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.: sometimes, somewhat incorrectly, used in the sense of 'yawning.'

In the next edition of my opium confessions, by mere dint of *pandiculation* I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make. *De Quincey*, Confessions.

Pandinidæ (pan-din′i-dē), *n pl* [NL. (Thorell, 1876), ⟨ *Pandinus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, containing the largest forms known, and well represented in the United States. The sternum is pentagonal and longer than broad; the immovable mandibular finger is destitute of teeth, and the hands are large and flattened, and generally broader than long.

Pandion (pan-dī′on), *n* [NL., ⟨ L *Pandion*, ⟨ Gr. *Πανδίων*, in legend the father of Procne, who was changed into a swallow.] The only genus of *Pandionidæ*, founded by Jules César Savigny in 1809, the ospreys or fishing-hawks. See cut under *osprey*.

Pandionidæ (pan-di-on′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Pandion* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, represented by the genus *Pandion*, the ospreys. The plumage is peculiar in lacking aftershafts, being compact and closely imbricated, and oily; the legs are closely feathered, having nothing the head is closely feathered to the eyes; there is a slight occipital crest; the remiges and rectrices are hard, stiff, and acuminate; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is moderate; the feet are immensely large, strong, and scabrous, with rough reticulations; the toes are cleft to the base, and the outer one is versatile; the talons are large, of equal lengths, tapering and terete, not scooped out underneath; the bill is toothless with a large hook; the nostrils are oval, oblique, non-tuberculate, and situated in the edge of the cere. There is no supraciliary shield, leaving the eyes flush with the side of the head. The relationships of the family are with the buzzards and eagles, the external modifications being all in adaptation to aquatic and piscivorous habits.

pandionine (pan-dī′ō-nin), *a* [⟨ *Pandion* + *-ine*[2].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pandion*, or any of the groups which that genus is considered to represent.

pandit, *n* Same as *pundit*.

pandle (pan′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shrimp. [Prov. Eng.]

pandle-whew (pan′dl-hwū), *n* The whewer or widgeon, *Mareca penelope*: so called from its fondness for shrimps. [Norfolk, Eng.]

pandoor[1] (pan′dor), *n.* [Also *pandour*, ⟨ F *pandour*, *pandoure*, origin uncertain, perhaps so called from having been levied first near the village of *Pandur*, in Hungary.] **1** Formerly, a member of a body of Austrian infantry levied in southern Hungary, dreaded for their savage mode of warfare; hence, a robber or violent marauder.

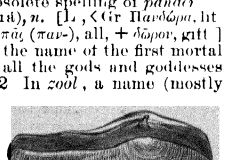
When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars
Her whisker'd *pandoors* and her fierce hussars.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 362.

2 An armed servant of the nobility in Croatia and Slavonia.

pandoor[2], *n* Same as *pandore*[2].

pandort, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pander*.

Pandora[1] (pan-dō′rä), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *Πανδώρα*, lit. the all-endowed, ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῶρον*, gift.] **1** In *class. myth.*, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts. — **2** In *zoöl.*, a name (mostly generic) variously used. (*a*) In *conch.* (1) The typical genus of *Pandoridæ*. (2) [*l. c.*] A bivalve of this genus. (*b*) In *acalephs*, a genus of beroid ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. (*c*) In *entom.* (1) A genus of dipterous insects. (2) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1843. (*d*) [*l. c.*] A fish, *Pandalus enthrinus*, of the family *Sparidæ*. — **Pandora's box,** a box which Pandora was fabled to have brought from heaven, containing all human ills. She opened it, and all escaped and spread over the earth. At a later period it was believed that the box contained all the blessings of the gods which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.



Pandora radiata.

pandora[2], *n* A variant of *bandora* or *bandore*[1].

pandore[1] (pan-dōr′), *n* Same as *bandore*[1].

pandore[2] (pan′dōr), *n.* [Also *pandoor*, origin obscure.] An oyster of a large variety found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth, much esteemed in England. *Stormonth*.

Pandoridæ (pan-dor′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., ⟨ *Pandora* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, the type of which is the genus *Pandora*. The

animal has the mantle-borders extensively connected, short siphons separated at their ends, a linguiform foot, and a single appendiculate branchia on each side The shell is inequivalve, nacreous internally, with the hinge formed of lamelliform crests and the ligament internal Species occur in almost all seas. A common American species is *Pandora* or *Clidiophora trilineata*.

Pandorina (pan-dǭ-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), ⟨ Gr. Πανδώρα, Pandora, + *-ina*1.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, giving name to the order *Pandorineæ* Every family or cœnobium consists of sixteen cells, closely crowded together and surrounded by a thin gelatinous envelop, through which protrude two cilia from each cell Non sexual multiplication is accomplished by each of the sixteen cells breaking up into sixteen smaller cells, each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelop and grows to the size of the original parent colony Sexual reproduction is by means of zygospores, which develop into colonies of sixteen cells similar to the original parent colony

Pandorineæ (pan-dǭ-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, ⟨ *Pandorina* + *-eæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ of the class *Cœnobieæ* (*Zoosporeæ* in part of authors), taking its name from the genus *Pandorina*

pandour, *n* See *pandoor*.

pandowdy (pan-dou'di), *n* [Also *pandoulde*, origin not clear.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together, usually cooked with molasses.

pandress (pan'dres), *n.* Same as *panderess*

pandura (pan-dū'ra), *n.* A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires It is played with a quill

pandurate (pan'dū-rāt), *a.* [= F *panduré*, ⟨ L as if **panduratus*, ⟨ *pandura*, a musical instrument.] Fiddle-shaped

pandurated (pan'dū-rā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *pandurate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *panduriform*

panduret (pan'dūr), *n* 1 Same as *pandura* —2 A short sword with a curved blade, used especially by hunters *Demmin*, Weapons, p 527

panduriform (pan-dū'ri-fôrm), *a* [= F. *panduriforme*, ⟨ L. *pandura*, a pandore (see *pandore*1), + *forma*, form.] Pandurate

pandy1 (pan'di), *n.*, pl *pandies* (-diz) [⟨ L. *pande*, imp sing of *pandere*, extend; *pande palmam*, 'hold out your hand,' being the phrase used when the schoolmaster ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment] A stroke on the palm of the hand, as with a cane or strap a punishment in schools

pandy1 (pan'di), *v. t*, pret. and pp *pandied*, ppr *pandying*. [⟨ *pandy*1, *n*.] To slap, as the hand

> And she boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *pandied* their hands with canes, and told them that they told stories, and were this and that bad sort of people *Kingsley*, Water Babies, p 187

Pandy2 (pan'di), *n.*; pl *Pandies* (-diz). [⟨ Hind *pandā*, *pāndā*, a Brahman.] A Hindu; a Sepoy. especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857–8

pandynamometer (pan-di-na-mom'e-ter), *n* [⟨ Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + E. *dynamometer*.] In *mech*, an instrument for indicating and recording the angular torsion of a rotating shaft which transmits power, or the moment of the driving-couple which turns the shaft, as a basis for the computation of the power transmitted It consists of two toothed bevel-wheels, keyed to different points of the shaft, which change their relative positions angularly by the twisting of the shaft. An intermediate toothed bevel wheel, supported on an arm keyed to the shaft and intermeshed with the other wheels, communicates motion to the pencil of a recording apparatus

pane1 (pān), *n.* [Early mod E also *pain*, ⟨ ME *pane*, a part, ⟨ OF. *pan*, a pane, piece, panel, F *pan*, a skirt, lappet, panel (of a wall), side, = Sp *paño* = Pg It *panno*, cloth, ⟨ L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a head-band, fillet, bag, satchel, a rag, etc, ML *pannus*, also *panna*, piece, = Gr *πῆνος* (Doric also *πᾶνος*) (> L. *pānus*), thread on the bobbin, woof, web. From the L *pannus*, besides E. *pane*1, are the diminutive *panel*, also *pawn*1 (and *pannicle*2, *counterpane*2). From L *panus* is ult. E. *panicle*] 1† A distinct part or piece of any surface; a division, specifically, a marked division in a wall or fence.

> Vch *pane* of that place had thre yates *Alliterative Poems* (ed Morris), l. 1033.

> The knyght shewed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, "Sir, see you yonder parte of the wall which is newer than all the remnant?"
> *Berners*, tr of Froissart's Chron., II xxii.

2†. A pale, a stake.

> To a *pane* on ende strongly thai tied,
> That other ende bare againe the ualey brode,
> Ful litill it held as thay forth glode
> *Rom of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 724.

3†. In *costume:* (*a*) A piece of cloth of a different color inserted in a garment for ornament; a stripe or panel inserted in a garment.

> He [Lord Mountjoy] ware Jerkins and round hose, . . with laced *panes* of russet cloath.
> *Fynes Moryson*, II 46. (*Nares*)

> Yon tissue slop,
> Yon holy crossed *pane* *Marston*, Satires, II 7

> The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes* intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarce net rising up between the *panes*
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I 41, sig E

(*b*) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of displaying a garment underneath or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another color or fabric —4† A skirt, as of a coat; a lappet or flap; also, a robe

> As soone as thei were come thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the *panes* of her mantels
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III 501

> He lat bringe a cupe of seluer,
> And eke a *pane* of menluer
> Thanne he sede, "Haue this to thin honur"
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p 54

> Item, j *pane* furryd with menevere
> *Paston Letters*, I 483

> Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had, . cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl
> *B Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv 4

5. A piece, part, or portion having mainly a plane surface and a rectangular or other definite symmetrical shape. Specifically—(*a*) A plate of glass inserted in some aperture as a window

> Hurling the hail, and sleeted rain,
> Against the casement's tinkling *pane*
> *Scott*, Marmion, Iv, Int.

(*b*) A square in a checkered pattern

> Quilles and fethers intermyxte with gossampine cotton of sundrye colours and chekered lyke the *panes* of a cheste borde
> *R Eden*, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p 198)

(*c*) A flat dressed side or face of a stone or log

> *Pane* is the hewn or sawn surface of the log
> *Laslett*, Timber, p. 74.

(*d*) A panel or division of a work a sunken part surrounded by a border (*e*) In *irrigation*, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet-drain

> The meadows first laid out are watered by contour channels following the inequalities of the ground, but in the more recent parts the ground is disposed in *panes* of half an acre, served by their respective feeders
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 410

(*f*) The side of a tower, spire, or other building (*g*) One of the eight sides of the table of a brilliant cut diamond (*h*) One of the sides of a bolt head or large nut Nuts are designated according to the number of sides, as six-*paned* nuts, eight-*paned* nuts, etc —**Fulminating pane**, or **Franklin's pane**, an electrical condenser, consisting of a pane of glass with sheets of tin foil so attached to the two sides as to leave an uncovered margin of an inch or two used like a Leyden jar in experiments with statical electricity —**Luminous pane**, in *elect*, a sheet of glass covered with pieces of metal foil, generally arranged in some ornamental design, which is rendered luminous by the discharge of an electrical condenser through the foil from point to point.

pane1 (pān), *v. t.*; pret and pp *paned*, ppr *paning*. [⟨ ME. *panen*, ⟨ *pane*1, *n*.] To insert panes or panels in. See *paned*

pane2† (pān), *n* [⟨ ME. *pane*, ⟨ OF *pane*, *panne*, *pene*, *penne*, F *panne* = Pr *pena*, *penna* = OSp *pena*, *peña*, Sp. *pana*, a skin, hide, worsted, plush, ⟨ ML *panna*, *penna*, skin, fur, perhaps a fem form of L *pannus*, a cloth, piece, etc, otherwise another use of L. *penna*, feather (cf. MHG *federe*, feather, plush) see *pane*1 and *pen*2] A hide or side of fur; fur

> Ermyne and werr, callit *panes*, bestly furring,
> And haldin so without other discriptioune
> *Books of Precedence* (E E T S, extra ser.), I 100

pane3 (pān), *n.* [⟨ F *panne*, the face of a hammer, appar ⟨ G *bahn* (MHG. *bane*, **pane*), a way, road, plane, face of an anvil or hammer See *peen*, with which this word has been confounded.] The striking face of a hammer

paned (pānd), *a.* [Early mod. E also *pained*, *pauned*, ⟨ ME *paned*, *ypaned*, ⟨ *pane*1 + *-ed*2] 1†. Having panes, panels, or stripes of a different color inserted. as, *paned* hose or breeches, usually made full and stuffed out with cotton, etc.

> And a mantel of scarlet,
> *Ipaned* al with menluer
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p 122.

> With all the swarming generation
> Of long stocks, short *pan'd* hose, and huge stuff'd doublets.
> *Beau and Fl*, Woman Hater, I 2

2 Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.

> Brick-*paned*, or frame buildings filled in with bricks.
> *Stephen Girard's Will*

paneguriet, *n.* Same as *panegyry*.

panegyret (pan'ē-jīr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πανήγυρις*, a general assembly: see *panegyris*.] Same as *panegyric*. *Sylvester*.

panegyric (pan-ē-jir'ik), *a* and *n.* [= F *panégyrique*, OF *panegeric* = Sp. *panegírico* = Pg *panegyrico* = It *panegirico*, ⟨ L. *panegyricus*, laudatory, a panegyric, ⟨ Gr *πανηγυρικός*, of or pertaining to a general assembly, solemn, festive; as a noun, sc *λόγος*, a festival oration, eulogy, panegyric, ⟨ *πανήγυρις*, a general assembly, a high festival see *panegyris*] **I.** *a* Addressed to a festal assembly, epideictic, hence, containing praise or eulogy, of the nature of panegyric, encomiastic.

> True fame demands not *panegyric* aid
> *W Harte*, The Confessor

II. *n.* 1. A eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some person or achievement, a formal or elaborate encomium.

> We give you Thanks, not only for your Presents, but your Compliments too For this is not so much a making of Presents as *Panegyricks*
> *N Bailey*, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 198

> A stranger preach'd at Euston Church, and fell into a handsome *panegyric* on my Lord's new building the church
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1670

2 Praise bestowed on some person, action, or character, laudation as, a tone of exaggerated *panegyric*

> Let others . bestrew the hearses of the great with *panegyric* *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xliii

> Their characteristic excellences drew from him some of his heartiest bursts of eloquent *panegyric*
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II 10

=**Syn.** *Encomium*, etc See *eulogy*

panegyrict (pan-ē-jir'ik), *v. t* [⟨ *panegyric*, *n*.] To praise

> I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than caress'd for intemperance, and lampooned for a virtue than *panegyrick'd* for a vice *Gentleman Instructed*, p 539 (*Davies*)

panegyrical (pan-ē-jir'i-kal), *a* [⟨ *panegyric* + *-al*] Same as *panegyric*

panegyrically (pan-ē-jir'i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of panegyric *Sir J Mackintosh*

panegyricon (pan-ē-jir'i-kon), *n* [⟨ NGr. *πανηγυρικόν* (†), neut of *πανηγυρικός*, festival panegyric see *panegyric*.] In the *Gr Ch.*, a collection of sermons by various authors to be read on festivals There is no authorized book of this kind, different collections being used in different places, so that such books are not printed, but manuscript

panegyris (pa-nej'i-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πανήγυρις*, a general assembly, ⟨ *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἀγυρις*, *ἀγορα*, assembly see *agora*] A festival, a public meeting

> Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*!
> *S Harris*, On Isaiah liii, p 262. (*Latham*)

> The Olympic *panegyris*, though no longer the central point of attraction of a free Hellas, was still a reality, and its celebration continued for another two centuries
> *C T Newton*, Art and Archæol, p 330

panegyrise, *v.* See *panegyrize*.

panegyrist (pan'ē-jir-ist), *n* [= F *panégyriste* = Sp. *panegirista* = Pg. *panegyrista* = It *panegirista*, ⟨ LL *panegyrista*, a eulogist, ⟨ LGr *πανηγυριστής*, one who attends a panegyris, ⟨ Gr. *πανηγυρίζειν*, attend a panegyris, deliver a panegyric, ⟨ *πανήγυρις*, a general assembly see *panegyris*] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who bestows praise, a eulogist, an encomiast.

> Conscience will become his *panegyrist*, and never forget to crown and extol him unto himself
> *Sir T Browne*, Christ. Mor., I 34

panegyrize (pan'ē-ji-rīz), *v.*; pret and pp *panegyrized*, ppr *panegyrizing*. [⟨ Gr *πανηγυρίζειν*, attend a public assembly, deliver a panegyric: see *panegyrist*] **I.** *trans* To praise highly; write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on

> And therefore did none of His disciples exaggerate or *panegyrize* the accomplishments of their Great Master, but relate matter of fact only
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, II 143

> In another part of this letter he *panegyrizes* the camp hospital of the Queen *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., I 14

II. *intrans* To indulge in panegyric, bestow praises *Bailey*, 1731

Also spelled *panegyrise*.

panegyry† (pan'ē-ji-ri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πανήγυρις*, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyris*] 1 A festival, a public meeting same as *panegyris*

> Whether this may not be not only in Pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at set and solemn *Panegyries*, in Theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them in autority consult
> *Milton*, Church Government, ii., Pref.

2. A panegyric

paneity† (pā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *panis*, bread (see *pain*²), + *-e-ity*.] The state or condition of being bread.

Romish bakers praise the Deity
They chipped while yet in its *Paneity*.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

panel (pan′el), *n.* [Formerly also *pannel*; < ME. *panel*, *panele*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc., = D. *paneel* = G. *panele* = Sw. Dan. *panel*, wainscot, < OF. *panel*, *paneau*, *panuau*, *penel*, *penneau*, *panneel*, *pannel*, a panel, F. *panneau* = Sp. *panela* = Pg. *panello* = It. *pannello*, < ML. *pannellus*, a panel, dim. of L. *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *pane*¹.] **1.** A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically — (*a*†) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled; also, a pad or pallet used as a saddle.

Broght thai nother on his bak,
Ne sadel ne *panel*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 14, 982. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

They ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them, girts, and bridles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

(*b*) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury list. See def. 3.

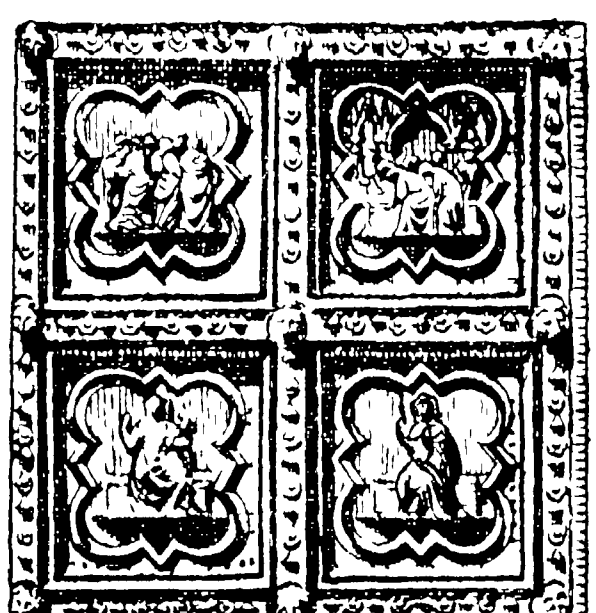
Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire,
Ouer lede the comune, ne to the courte sompne,
Ne put hem in *panel*, to don hem pliȝte here treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 315.

He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

(*c*) In *painting*, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

He gave the *Pannel* to the Maid,
Smiling and curt'sying, "Sir," she said,
"I shall not fail to tell my Master."
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts. In particular — (*a*) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work; a



Panels. — Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence. (By Andrea Pisano.)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes inclosing sculptured ornament.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel* and, like green timber, warp, warp.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 89.

(*b*) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles and two transverse pieces or rails: as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, etc. See cut under *door*. (*c*) In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone. (*d*) In *dress-making*, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (*f*) In *coal-mining*, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The persons summoned to sit on a jury. (*b*) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

A judgment in its favour ends
When all the *pannel* are its friends.
Green, The Spleen.

(*c*) In *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. — **4**†. The stomach of a hawk.

Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest *panell*.
A Perfect Booke for Kepinge of Sparhaukes or Goshaukes, p. 7.

5. *Milit.*, a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed. — **6.** In *sporting*, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

In the jar of the *panel* rebounding,
In the crash of the splintering wood,
In the ears to the earthshock resounding,
In the eyes flashing fire and blood!
A. L. Gordon, Poems, p. 116.

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door. — **Flush panel**. See *flush*⁷. — **F-panel**, in wainscoting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter Γ. — **Lying panel**. (*a*) In *arch.*, a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position. (*b*) In *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal. — **Panel game**. See *panel-game*. — **Raised panel**, in *carp.*, etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane. — **Standing panel**, in *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is vertical. — **T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T.

panel (pan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paneled*, *panelled*, ppr. *paneling*, *panelling*. [Formerly also *pannel*; < *panel*, *n.*] **1**†. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle.

He . . . *pannelled* his squire's beast.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 3. (*Davies*.)

2. To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels: as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

Mr. Will describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to *panelled* dome.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 170.

3. To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground. — **4.** In *teleg.*, to arrange in parallel, as wires.

panel-door (pan′el-dōr), *n.* See *door*, 1.

panel-furring (pan′el-fer″ing), *n.* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring.

panel-game (pan′el-gām), *n.* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house.

panel-house (pan′el-hous), *n.* A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised.

paneling, panelling (pan′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *panel*, *v.*] **1.** The making of panels, as in a door. — **2.** Panels collectively: as, the *paneling* of a ceiling.

The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the *panelling* of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. v.

3. The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

Panelling was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

panellation† (pan-e-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *pannellation*; < ML. *pannellatio(n-)*, < **pannellare*, impanel, < *pannellus*, panel: see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.
A. Wood, Annals of Univ. of Oxford, an. 1516.

panel-picture (pan′el-pik″tūr), *n.* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (*c*).

panel-plane (pan′el-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane having a handle (called a *toat*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan′el-plā″ner), *n.* **1.** A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles. — **2.** A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised; a panel-raiser.

panel-rail (pan′el-rāl), *n.* In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan′el-rā″zer), *n.* A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan′el-sâ), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan′el-strip), *n.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan′el-thēf), *n.* A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan′el-trus), *n.* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan′el-hwēl), *n.* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan′el-wėr″king), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel*, *n.*, 2 (*f*).

paneter†, *n.* See *panter*³.

paneulogism (pan-ū′lō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + εὐλογία, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [Rare.]

With all its excellencies — and they are many — her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev.*

pan-fish (pan′fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan.

This fish is a good *pan fish*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 323.

2. A saucepan-fish or casserole-fish; the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

panful (pan′ful), *n.* [< *pan*¹ + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang¹ (pang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *tongue*, etc.), < ME. **pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange*, *pronge*, pang, throe (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pine*², F. *poindre* = AS. *pyngan*, < L. *pungere* (see *point*), stab, etc., but paralleled by the similar case of *speak*, < AS. *specan* for *sprecan*): see *prong*. The W. *pang*, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acute painful spasm; a throe; hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds a *pang* as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 80.

Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
Beneath the *pangs* of love. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 2.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp *pang* of a bitter thought.
Whittier, Naples.

=**Syn.** *Anguish, Torture*, etc. (see *agony*), twinge, gripe, ache, suffering.

pang¹† (pang), *v. t.* [< ME. *pangen*, < *pang*¹, *n.*] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs; pain; torture.

His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy,
And sore *panged* that he myght not meue hym.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou tirest on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 98.

pang² (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of equiv. *pamp*, by some association with *pang*¹.] To press, cram, in any way; cram with food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It [drink] kindles wit, it waukens lair,
It *pangs* us fou o' knowledge.
Burns, Holy Fair.

pangaling (pang′ga-ling), *n.* Same as *pangolin*, 1.

pangenesis (pan-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + γένεσις, production.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms. It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong; that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism; that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off, and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*.

I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself. So that ovules, spermatozoa, and pollen-grains — the fertilized egg or seed, as well as buds — include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate part or unit.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, II. 350.

pangenetic (pan-jē-net'ik), *a* [< NL *pangenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to pangenesis

pangeometry (pan-jē-om'et-ri), *n* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + E *geometry*] That geometry which results from an extension of the properties of ordinary space, especially non-Euclidean geometry

pangful (pang'ful), *a* [< *pang*[1] + *-ful*] Full of pangs, tortured, suffering

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII 224 (*Davies*)

pangless (pang'les), *a* [< *pang*[1] + *-less*] Free from pang or pain

Death for thee
Prepared a light and *pangless* dart
Byron, To Thyrza

pangolin (pang'gō-lin), *n* [Malay] 1 A scaly ant-eater a phatagin, any edentate quadruped of the genus *Manis* or the family *Manidæ* (which see) Also *pangaling*, *pengolin* —2 [*cap.*] [NL] A genus of pangolins *J E Gray* Also *Pangolinus* (*Rafinesque*)



Long tailed Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*)

Long-tailed pangolin, *Manis longicauda*

pangonie†, *n* [< OF *pangonie* = Sp It *pangonia*, < L *pangonius*, *pangonus*, < Gr *παγγώνιος, some precious stone, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + γωνία, angle] Some precious stone. *Minsheu*

pangrammatist (pan-gram'a-tist), *n* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + γραμματιστής, one who teaches letters see *grammatist*] One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet An example of such sentences is "John P Brady give me a black walnut box of quite a small size"

panguet†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pang*[1]

panhandle (pan'han"dl), *n* The handle of a pan, hence, a long narrow strip projecting like the handle of a frying-pan Specifically [*cap*], in the United States, a long narrow strip projecting from the State or Territory of which it forms a part and interposed between two other States or Territories as, the *Panhandle* of Idaho, the *Panhandle* of West Virginia projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio

panharmonicon (pan-här-mon'i-kon), *n* [NL < Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἁρμονικός, harmonic, musical see *harmonic*] A mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class, invented by J N Maelzel in 1800 Also called *Orpheus harmonica*

Panhellenic (pan-he-len'ik), *a* [= F *panhellenique* (cf Gr Πανέλληνες, of all the Greeks, neut Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people), < Gr Πανέλληνες, all the Greeks, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἕλληνες, Greeks, Hellenes see *Hellene*, *Hellenic*] Pertaining to or concerning all Hellas, or all persons, interests, achievements, etc, belonging or pertaining to the Greek race as, the *Panhellenic* festival or games at Olympia

Panhellenion, Panhellenium (pan-he-lē'ni-on, -um), *n*, pl *Panhellenia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people, neut of Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks see *Panhellenic*] A council or congress or a building or temple representing, or interesting in common, all Greece or all the Greeks

Panhellenism (pan-hel'en-izm), *n* [= F *panhellenisme*, as *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ism*] 1 The desire or effort to unite all Greeks into one political body an idea which in the third century B C was put into partial and incomplete realization in the Achean League, and in modern times was pursued at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks and their sympathizers in Europe and America and is still the cherished hope of modern Greek statesmen —2 The general body of interests and ideas having to do with all persons and things of Greek origin

Panhellenist (pan-hel'en-ist), *n* [< *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ist*] One who favors Panhellenism, or is affected in any way by Panhellenism, in either of its senses.

Panhellenium, *n* See *Panhellenion*

panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n* [NL, so called as being found in all the tissues of the silkworm, < Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱστός, web, tissue (see *histoid*), + φυτόν, plant] A name used by Lebert to denote one of those bacteria-like organisms which, according to Pasteur's experiments, accompany and possibly cause the destructive disease in the silkworm of commerce *Sericaria mori*, known as *pebrine* They are small ellipsoid or somewhat elongated bodies, which may penetrate through all parts of the caterpillar and the butterfly, where they multiply with great rapidity

panic[1] (pan'ik), *n* [Formerly also *panick*, *panicke*, < ME *panik*, < AS. *panic* = OLG. *penik* = MHG *phenich*, *pfenich*, *fenich*, *fench* = F *panic* = It *panico*, < L *panicum*, also *panicium* (> Sp *panizo* = Pg *panico*, *paniço* = It *paniccio*), panic, panic-grass, < *panis*, bread see *pain*[2]] A grass of the genus *Panicum*

Panyk and mylde in hoote and drie is sowe
As nowe Light, resolute lande thai desire
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 108

Betwixt Turin and Stan I saw a strange kind of corne that I never saw before, but I have read of it. It is called *Panicke*
Coryat, Crudities, I 102

panic[2] (pan'ik), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *panick*, *panique*, *pannique*, < F *panique* = Sp *panico* = Pg It *panico*, panic, a panic, < Gr Πανικός, belonging to Pan, neut τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα, fear), panic fear (L *lymphaticus pavor* see *lymphatic*[2]), sudden or groundless fear, such as is caused by sounds heard at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan, < Πάν, Pan see *Pan*[3]] **I.** *a* **1.** [*cap*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan as, Bacchic and *Panic* figures —**2.** Inspired or as if inspired by Pan: applied to extreme or sudden fright as, *panic* fear

These are *panic* terrors
You fashion to yourself
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v 1

He had also the power of striking terrors, especially such as were vain and superstitious whence they came to be called *panic* terrors
Bacon, Fable of Pan

II. *n* **1** A sudden fright, particularly a sudden and exaggerated fright affecting a number of persons at once, terror without visible or appreciable cause, or inspired by a trifling cause or by misapprehension of danger

Many of the Moors, in their *panic*, flung themselves from the bridge, and perished in the Guadayra others were cut down and trampled under the hoofs of friends and foes
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, xviii

Panic is an outburst of terror affecting a multitude in common, and rendered more furious by sympathy or infection
A Bain, Emotions and Will, p 61

Specifically—2 An exaggerated alarm which takes possession of a trading community on the occurrence of a financial crisis, such as may be caused by the failure of an important bank, or the exposure of a great commercial swindle, inducing a general feeling of distrust, and impelling to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, thus often precipitating a general financial disaster which was at first only feared =**Syn. 1** *Apprehension Fright*, etc See *alarm*

panical† (pan'i-kal), *a*. [< *panic*[2] + *-al*] Same as *panic*[2]

pan-ice (pan'īs), *n* Ice formed along the shore, and subsequently loosened and driven by winds and currents used only in the vicinity of the Gulf of St Lawrence

The gradual rise of the land [in Labrador] for a second time brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan ice* but of snow drifts acting in the manner described
H Y Hind, in Can Naturalist, N S, VIII 227

Paniceæ (pā-nis'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Panicum* + *-eæ*] A tribe of grasses characterized by spikelets containing but one complete flower, by the awnless flowering glume and hardened fruit-bearing one, and by pedicels jointed to the spikelet, but not to the rachis It includes 22 genera, of which *Panicum* is the type, and *Paspalum Setaria*, *Cenchrus*, and *Pennisetum* are among the more important

panic-grass (pan'ik-gràs), *n* Same as *panic*[1]

panicky (pan'ik-i), *a* [< *panic* (*panick*) + *-y*[1]] Of or pertaining to panic, inclined to panic or sudden fright, disposed to disseminate panic, affected by panic used particularly with reference to operations of trade or commerce as, the market was very *panicky* [Colloq]

The injury to crops is not sufficient to cause any *panicky* feeling
The American, VIII 334

Our national party conventions have come to be *panicky* hordes, the prey of intrigues and surprises
New Princeton Rev, V 206

panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= F *panicule* = Sp *panículo*, *panoja* = Pg *panicula* = It *panicolo* < L *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim of *panus*, thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle see *pane*[1]] A form of inflorescence produced, in its simple and normal type, when a raceme becomes irregularly compound by some of the pedicels developing into peduncles, each bearing several flowers, or branching again and again in the same order In the compound clusters thus produced the secondary and tertiary ramifications usually differ in type giving rise to a mixed inflorescence, hence the term *panicle*, as generally employed in botanical descriptions, signifies any loose and diversely branched cluster in which the flowers are pedicellate See also cuts under *Adlumia*, *inflorescence* *melic grass*, *oat*, and *Osmunda*



Panicle
Branch with the Paniculate Inflorescence Indic r

panicled (pan'i-kld), *a.* [< *panicle* + *-ed*[2]] Furnished with panicles, arranged in or like panicles

panic-monger (pan'ik-mung"gėr), *n* One who creates or endeavors to create panics used in contempt *The Nation*, Dec 20, 1883

panicograph (pan-ī'kō-gràf), *n* Same as *paniconograph*

panicography (pan-ī-kog'ra-fi), *n* Same as *paniconography*

paniconograph (pan-ī-kon'ō-gràf), *n* [As *paniconograph-y*] A plate or a print produced by paniconography

paniconographic (pan ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), *a* [< *paniconograph-y* + *-ic*] Relating to or produced by paniconography

paniconography (pan-ī kō-nog'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + εἰκών, an image (see *icon*), + γράφειν, write] A commercial process for producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a press It is a form of *zincography*

panic-stricken, panic-struck (pan'ik strik'n -struk), *a* Struck with a panic or sudden and overpowering fear

The Italians were *panic struck* at the aspect of troops so different from their own *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii. 1

paniculate (pā-nik'ū-lāt), *a* [= F *paniculé* = Pg *paniculado* = It *panicolato*, < NL *paniculatus*, panicled, < L *panicula*, a panicle see *panicle*] In *bot*, arranged or branched in the manner of panicles; borne in panicles

paniculated (pa-nik'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< *paniculate* + *-ed*[2]] In *bot*, same as *paniculate*

paniculately (pā-nik'ū-lāt-li), *adv* In *bot*, in a paniculate manner

Panicum (pan'i-kum), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L *panicum*, panic-grass see *panic*[1]] A large and polymorphous genus of grasses It is characterized by having the pedicels jointed under each spikelet, and the branches of the panicle not continued beyond the spikelets, the lower flower of the spikelet manifest but imperfect, either staminate or neutral, the upper flower closed and hard, and the lowest of the commonly four glumes minute and awnless without bristles or appendages beneath It includes about 160 species (by some estimated at more than 300), widely scattered through colder regions, some of them almost cosmopolitan They are annual or perennial prostrate or erect, with flowers sometimes in few unbranched spikes, or commonly in an ample and very spreading panicle A general name for plants of the genus is *panic grass* It contains, besides wild and weed grasses, a considerable number of important grain and forage plants For the latter, see *millet* *kadi kane*, *guinea grass*, *concho grass*, *shamalo grass*, *umbrella grass bamboo*, 1 (*b*) For others less important see *barn grass*, *cockspur grass*, *bur grass*, 2 *ginger grass*, *crab grass*, 1, *finger grass*, *old witch grass*

panidiomorphic (pan-id'i-ō-môr'fik), *a* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + E *idiomorphic*] A term applied by Rosenbusch to rocks in which all the components are idiomorphically developed See *idiomorphic*.

panidrosis (pan-i-drō'sis), *n* [NL < Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱδρώς, perspiration see *hidrosis*] A perspiration over the whole body

panier[1], *n* See *pannier*[1]

panier[2], *n* See *pannier*[2]

Panionic (pan-ī-on'ik), *a* [< Gr Πανιώνιος, the whole body of Ionians, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἴωνες, the Ionians see *Ionian*, *Ionic*] Of pertaining to, or concerning all the Ionian peoples or nations

The purification of Delos by the Athenians and the restoration of the *Panionic* festival there, in 426 B. C
Encyc Brit, VIII 675

panelty† (pā-nē'i-ti), *n* [< L. *panis*, bread (see *pain*²), + *-e-ty*.] The state or condition of being bread.

Romish Bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *Panelty*
Prior, To F Shepherd

panel (pan'el), *n*. [Formerly also *pannel*, < ME *panel*, *panele*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc., = D. *paneel* = G *paneele* = Sw Dan. *panel*, wainscot, < OF. *panel*, *paneau*, *panau*, *penel*, *penneau*, *panneel*, *pannel*, a panel, F *panneau* = Sp *panela* = Pg *panello* = It *pannello*, < ML. *pannellus*, a panel, dim of L *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *pane*¹.] **1.** A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically — (*a*†) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled, also a pad or pallet used as a saddle

Broght thal nother on his bak,
Ne sadel ne *panel*
Cursor Mundi, l 14, 982. (*Encyc Dict*)

They ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them, girts, and bridles *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 221

(*b*) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury, a jury list See def 3.

Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire,
Ouer lede the comune, ne to the courte sompne,
Ne put hem in *panel*, to don hem pliȝte here treuthe
Piers Ploweman (B), iii 315

He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. *Blackstone*, Com, III xxiii

(*c*) In *painting*, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas, also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together

He gave the *Pannel* to the Maid
Smiling and court'sying, "Sir," she said,
"I shall not fail to tell my Master"
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts In particular — (*a*) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work, a



Panels — Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence (By Andrea Pisano)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling or of the surface of a wall, etc, sometimes inclosing sculptured ornament

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel* and, like green timber, warp, warp
Shak, As you like it, iii 3, 89

(*b*) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles and two transverse pieces or rails as, the *panels* of doors, window shutters etc See cut under *door* (*c*) In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone (*d*) In *dress making*, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (*f*) In *coal mining*, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40 *feet*, or even 60 yards wide Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side

3. In *law*: (*a*) The persons summoned to sit on a jury (*b*) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

A judgment in its favour ends
When all the *pannel* are its friends.
Green, The Spleen.

(*c*) In *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance —**4**†. The stomach of a hawk.

Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest *panell*
A Perfect Booke for Kepynge of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes, p 7

5 *Milit.*, a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed.— **6** In *sporting*, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

In the jar of the *panel* rebounding,
In the crash of the splintering wood,
In the ears to the earthshock resounding,
In the eyes flashing fire and blood!
A. L. Gordon, Poems, p 116

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door — **Flush panel**. See *flush*⁷. — **F-panel**, in wainscoting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter Γ. — **Lying panel** (*a*) In *arch*, a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position (*b*) In *carp*, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal — **Panel game** See *panel game* — **Raised panel**, in *carp*, etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane — **Standing panel**, in *carp*, a panel whose longer dimension is vertical — **T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T

panel (pan'el), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *paneled*, *panelled*, ppr *paneling*, *panelling*. [Formerly also *pannel*, < *panel*, *n.*] **1**†. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle

He *pannelled* his squire's beast
Jarvis, tr of Don Quixote, I iii 3 (*Davies*)

2 To form with panels, divide into or decorate with panels: as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

Mr Wall describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to *panelled* dome
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p 170

3 To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground.— **4**. In *telegraphy*, to arrange in parallel, as wires

panel-door (pan'el-dōr), *n*. See *door*, 1

panel-furring (pan'el-fer"ing), *n* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring

panel-game (pan'el-gām), *n* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house

panel-house (pan'el-hous), *n*. A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised

paneling, panelling (pan'el-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *panel*, *v*.] **1** The making of panels, as in a door — **2**. Panels collectively: as, the *paneling* of a ceiling

The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the *panelling* of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch v

3 The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

Panelling was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon *J. Fergusson*, Hist Arch, I 162

panellation† (pan-e-lā'shon), *n* [Also *pannellation*, < ML. *pannellatio(n-)*, < **pannellare*, impanel, < *pannellus*, panel. see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

They in the said *panellation* did put Rich Wotton, and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled
A. Wood, Annals of U. Iv of Oxford, an 1516

panel-picture (pan'el-pik tūr), *n* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (*c*)

panel-plane (pan'el-plān), *n*. In *carp*, a plane having a handle (called a *toat*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan'el-plā'nėr), *n* **1**. A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles — **2**. A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised, a panel-raiser.

panel-rail (pan'el-rāl), *n*. In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan'el-rā'zėr), *n*. A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan'el-sâ), *n*. A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan'el-strip), *n*. A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan'el-thēf), *n*. A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan'el-trus), *n* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan'el-hwēl), *n* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan'el-wer'king), *n* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel*, *n*, 2 (*f*)

paneter†, *n* See *panter*³.

paneulogism (pan-ū'lō-jizm), *n*. [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + εὐλογια, eulogy. see *eulogy*.] Eulogy of everybody and everything, indiscriminate praise [Rare.]

With all its excellencies — and they are many — her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev*

pan-fish (pan'fish), *n*. **1** A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan

This fish is a good *pan fish*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p 323.

2 A saucepan-fish or casserole-fish, the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*

panful (pan'fūl), *n*. [< *pan*¹ + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang¹ (pang), *n*. [Early mod. E also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *tongue*, etc.); < ME. **pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange*, *pronge*, pang, throe (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pinch*², F. *poudre* = AS. *pyngan*, < L *pungere* (see *point*), stab, etc, but paralleled by the similar case of *speak*, < AS *specan* for *sprecan*): see *prong*. The W. *pang*, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony, an acute painful spasm, a throe, hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds a *pang* as great
As when a giant dies *Shak*, M for M, iii 1 80

Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
Beneath the *pangs* of love *Quarles*, Emblems, v 2.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp *pang* of a bitter thought
Whittier, Naples

=**Syn**. *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc (see *agony*), twinge, gripe, ache, suffering

pang¹† (pang), *v. t.* [< ME. *pangen*, < *pang*¹, *n*.] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs, pain, torture.

His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy,
And sore *panged* that he myght not meue hym
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p 47

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou tirest on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me
Shak, Cymbeline, iii 4 98.

pang² (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var of equiv *pamp*, by some association with *pang*¹.] To press, cram, in any way, cram with food [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

It [drink] kindles wit, it waukens lair,
It *pangs* us fou o' knowledge
Burns, Holy Fair

pangaling (pang'ga-ling), *n*. Same as *pangolin*, 1

pangenesis (pan-jen'e-sis), *n*. [NL, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + γένεσις, production.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong, that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism, that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off, and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*

I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself So that ovules, spermatozoa, and pollen-grains — the fertilized egg or seed, as well as buds — include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate part or unit.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, II 350.

Panisc, Paniak (pan'isk), *n* [< L. *Paniscus*, < Gr Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*3.] In *myth.*, the god Pan pictured as a satyr: an inferior manifestation of the personality of Pan

The *Paniscs*, and the Sylvans rude,
Satyrs, and all that multitude
B Jonson, The Penates

Paniscus (pā-nis'kus), *n* [L., < Gr Πανίσκος see *Panisc*] 1. In *myth.*, same as *Panisc.*—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects

Panislamic (pan-is-lam'ik), *a* [< *pan-* + *Islam* + *-ic*] Relating to or concerning all Islam, or all Mohammedan peoples or countries, of the nature of or having to do with Panislamism.

The most famous, after the *Pan-Islamic* pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries *Encyc Brit*, XIX 93

Panislamism (pan-is'lam-izm), *n* [< *pan-* + *Islamism*] A sentiment or movement in favor of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedans.

panivorous (pa-niv'ō-rus), *a* [< L. *panis*, bread, + *vorare*, devour] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjam (pan'jam), *n.* [E. Ind] Cotton long cloth of a kind manufactured in southern India

panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n* [Also rarely *panyandarum;* a word used by Samuel Foote in a string of rigmarole as a test for Macklin, who boasted of his memory; < *pan-*, all, + *-yandrum*, a Latin-looking element of no meaning.] An imaginary personage of much power or pretension; a burlesque potentate, plenipotentiary, or Great Mogul

And there were present the Pleninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyullies, and the grand *Panjandrum* himself *S Foote*, quoted in Forster's Biog Essays, p 366.

"Well, no, not exactly a nobleman" "Well, some kind of a *panyandarum*. Hasn't he got one of their titles?"
H James, Jr, Harper's Mag, LXXVII 86.

pank (pangk), *v.* Same as *pant*1. [Prov. Eng.]

panlogism (pan'lō-jizm), *n* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + λόγος, word, < λέγειν, speak: see *Logos.*] The doctrine that the universe is the realization of the Logos

pan-man (pan'man), *n.* A man having charge of pans in manufacture

This communication between pan and roaster is closed during the working of the batch by a sliding damper under the ready control of the *pan-man*
Spons' Encyc. Manuf, I 108.

panmelodion (pan-mē-lō'di-on), *n* [< *pan-* + *melodion*] A musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the tone being produced by the friction of wheels on metal bars It was invented by Franz Leppich in 1810

panmixia (pan-mik'si-a), *n.* [Prop. **panmixia* (cf Gr. **πάμμικτος*, **παμμιξής*, mixed of all sorts), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + μίξις, mixing, < μίγνυναι, mix: see *mix*1] The principle of cessation or reversion of natural selection

Weismann calls this principle *panmixia* because, by such withdrawal of natural selection from any particular part, promiscuous breeding ensues with regard to that part.
Nature, XLI 487

panmug (pan'mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market It contains about half a hundredweight. [Local, Eng.]

pannade (pa-nād'), *n.* [< OF *pannade*, *pennade*, *penade*, a curvet (> *pannader*, *pennader*, *penader*, *paonnader*, F *panader*, strut), < *paonner*, *pavonner*, strut like a peacock, < *paon*, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), peacock: see *pawn*3 and *pea*2.] The curvet of a horse

pannage (pan'āj), *n.* [Formerly also *paunage*, *pawnage*, < ME. **panage*, *pownage*, < OF *pasnage*, *panage* (ML reflex *panagium*, *pannagium*, *pasnagium*), prob < ML. *pasnaticum*, **pastonaticum*, the right of pasturing swine in woods, < L. *pasto*(*n*-), pasturing, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture* Some confusion with L *panis*, bread, may have occurred.] 1 The money taken by agistors for the privilege of feeding hogs upon the mast of the forests. *Harton*—2. The mast of beech, acorns, etc, used as food for swine

They eten mast, hawes, and swych *pownage*
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 7

What usefull supplies the *pannage* of England would afford other Countries what rich returnes to it selfe, if it were not slic'd out into male and female fripperies!
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 31

Pannaria (pa-nā'ri-a), *n* [NL (Delessert, 1825), < L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*1.] An extensive genus of parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Pannariei*, having a subfoliaceous thallus, which is either monophyllous or laciniately multifid, becoming nearly crustaceous, and bearing mostly scutelliform apothecia.

Pannariei (pan-a-ri'ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pannaria* + *-ei.*] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a family of parmeliaceous lichens, taking its name from the genus *Pannaria*. The thallus is usually more or less lead-colored, horizontal, and frondose-foliaceous or most commonly squamulose.

pannariine (pa-nā'ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Pannaria*.

pannary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n* See *panary*

pannelt, *n.* and *v* An obsolete form of *panel.*

pannellationt, *n* See *panellation*

Pannetier green. See *green*1.

panneuritis (pan-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL *neuritis*, q. v.] Universal neuritis.—**Panneuritis endemica** (or **epidemica**), beriberi

pannicle1† (pan'i-kl), *n* [Also *pannikell*, *pannikel*, < OF *pannicle*, *panicle*, < ML. **pannicula*, dim. of *panna*, a pan: see *pan*1] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head.

To him he turned, and with rigor fell
Smote him so rudely on the *Pannikell*
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine
Spenser, F. Q, III. v 23.

pannicle2 (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= It. *pannicula*, < L. **pannicula*, fem dim of *pannus*, a cloth, ML. a surface, etc see *panniculus*] In *anat.*, a membrane; also, same as *panniculus carnosus* more fully called *fleshy pannicle*. See also *dermohumeralis*.

panniculus (pa-ni.'ū-lus), *n* ; pl. *panniculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *panniculus*, a small piece of cloth, a rag, dim of *pannus*, a cloth. see *pane*1] A layer of muscles or other tissues; specifically, an abbreviated form for *panniculus adiposus* or *panniculus carnosus* (see below)—**Panniculus adiposus**, a layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, containing fat in its meshes, connecting the true skin with the subjacent fascia.—**Panniculus carnosus**, the layer or system of subcutaneous muscles, by which movements of the skin and some superficial parts may be effected, as in the dog or horse Such muscles are largely developed in most mammals, though only to a slight degree in man, in whom they are represented by the platysma myoides and the other muscles of expression, as well as some others in different parts of the body The panniculus of a horse is that muscle by which the animal shakes flies off its skin The panniculus of the hedgehog is the orbicularis, by means of which the animal rolls itself up in a ball The body of the ornithorhynchus is almost entirely invested in a panniculus of extraordinary extent and thickness.

pannier1 (pan'iėr), *n.* [Also *panier*, < ME. *panier*, *panyer*, *panyere*, *payner*, *paner*, < OF *panier*, *panyer*, F. *panier* (> Pr *panier* = Sp. *panera* = It *paniere*), m, also *paniere*, *panyere*, f, a basket, hamper, pannier, < L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, neut. of **panarius*, adj., pertaining to bread, < *panis*, bread: see *pain*2 Cf *pannier*2] 1 A bread-basket; a basket for provisions; hence, any wicker basket

I counte nat a *panyer* ful of herbes
Of scole termes
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 324.

Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
To hear his creaking *panniers* at the door.
Cowper, Task, I 245

2 One of a pair of baskets slung across the back of a beast of burden to contain a load.

I wil sel mi horse, mi harneis, pottes and *paniers* to
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 427)

Store of household goods, in *panniers* slung
On sturdy horses *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii

3. A basket for carrying objects on the back of a man or woman, used in mountainous countries and where the use of beasts of burden is not common.—4 An adjunct of female dress, intended to distend the drapery of the skirt at the hips. It consisted essentially of a light framework of whalebone or steel wire of suitable form, secured at the waist, it is now also made of the material of the dress, puffed and made full

Dresses, tight at the waist, began to be made very full round the hips by means of . a monstrous arrangement of padded whalebone and steel, which subsequently became the ridiculous *paniers* that were worn almost down to the present century *Encyc Brit*, VI. 472.

5†. A part of a woman's head-dress, a stiff frame, as of wicker or wire, to maintain the head-dress in place.—6. In *arch.*, same as *corbel*1.—7. A shield of twisted osiers used in the middle ages by archers, who fixed it in the ground in an upright position and stood behind it.—8. In *hydraul. engin*, a basket or wickerwork gabion filled with gravel or sand, used in the construction of dikes, or to protect embankments, etc., from the erosion of water.

pannier2 (pan'iėr), *n.* [Also *panier*; < OF. **panier*, < LL. *panarius*, a bread-seller, prop adj., < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*2. Cf. *pannier*1, *pantry*, *pantler*.] In the inns of court, formerly, a servant who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, blew the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell, now, one of the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner. Also *pannier-man*. [Eng.]

panniered (pan'iėrd), *a* [< *pannier*1 + *-ed*2.] Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers; provided with or carrying panniers *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell, i.

pannier-hilt (pan'iėr-hilt), *n* A basket-hilt [Rare.]

Your dun, rusty,
Pannier hilt poniard
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

pannier-man (pan'iėr-man), *n* Same as *pannier*2.

pannikelt, *n.* See *pannicle*1

pannikin (pan'i-kin), *n* [< *pan*1 + *-i-* + *-kin.* Cf. *mannikin*, etc.] A small pan; hence, a cup for drinking, especially one of metal

But when we raised the *pannikin* there was nothing under it *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lii

panning-machine (pan'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A biscuit- or cracker-kneader It rolls and shapes the dough, and deposits it on pans in suitable portions ready for baking

pannont, *n.* An old spelling of *pennon.*

Pannonia leather. Same as *leather-cloth.*

Pannonian (pa-nō'ni-an), *a* and *n.* [< L. *Pannonia*, Gr. Πανvονία, Pannonia (see def), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Pannonia or the inhabitants of Pannonia, an ancient Roman province south and west of the Danube, comprising parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Slavonia, etc It was divided into several provinces under the later empire.

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Pannonia.

pannose (pan'ōs), *a* [= Sp *pañoso* = It. *pannoso*, ragged, < L. *pannosus*, rag-like, ragged, < *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *pane*1] In *bot*, having the appearance or texture of felt or woolen cloth

pannosely (pan'ōs-li), *adv.* In a pannose manner

pannous (pan'us), *a.* [< *pannus* + *-ous* Cf *pannose.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus.

pannus (pan'us), *n.* [NL, < L. *pannus*, cloth (web) see *pane*1] Superficial vascular opacity of the cornea.—**Pannus crassus**, a very vascular and opaque form of pannus.—**Pannus siccus**, pannus associated with xerosis.—**Pannus tenuis**, a form of pannus in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered, and the cloudiness inconsiderable

pannuscorium (pan-us-kō'ri-um), *n* [A bad compound of L *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, + *corium*, leather] A kind of soft leather-cloth used for boot- and shoe-uppers

panny (pan'i), *n.*; pl *pannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A house: a cant term. *Hallwell.*

pannyaring (pan'i-ār-ing), *n* [Appar. of African origin, with E suffix *-ing*1] The system, practised on the Gold Coast, of putting one person in pawn for the debt of another suppressed by British influence in 1874

The jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of the 6th of March, 1844—an agreement with the native chiefs by which Her Majesty receives the right of trying criminals and repressing human sacrifices, *pannyaring*, &c. *Encyc Brit.*, X. 756

panocha (pa-nō'chä), *n.* [Mex] A coarse grade of sugar made in Mexico.

The sugar and *panocha* exported to the Mexican Gulf ports and coast of Lower California.
U S Cons Rep, No lxvii (1888), p. 502.

panococo (pan-ō-kō'kō), *n* [S Amer] 1. One of the necklace-trees, *Ormosia coccinea*—2. A large tree, *Swartzia tomentosa*, of Guiana, whose trunk is supported by several narrow buttresses. It affords a very hard and durable dark-colored wood Also spelled *panacoco* and *panococco* Also called *palo santo*

panoistic (pan-ō-is'tik), *a.* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + ᾠόν, egg, + *-istic.*] Producing ova only: applied to the ovaries of some insects, as distinguished from those which are *meroistic*, or produce vitelligenous cells as well as ova

So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidæ possess *panoistic* ovaria.
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 881.

Panolia deer. See *deer.*

panomphean (pan-om-fē'an), *a* [< L. *Panomphæus*, < Gr. πανομφαῖος, sender of all ominous voices (an epithet of Jupiter), < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὁμφαῖος, prophetic, < ὁμφή, the voice of a god, oracle.] Giving all divination or inspiration; sending all ominous and prophetic voices: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. [Rare.]

panomphean

We want no half-gods, *Panomphean* Joves.
Mrs Browning, Aurora Leigh, v

panophobia (pan-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all (or Πάν, Pan: see *panic*[2]), + -φοβία, ⟨ φόβεσθαι, fear] Morbid, vague, and groundless fear, as seen in melancholia.

panophthalmia (pan-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + E *ophthalmia*] Same as *panophthalmitis*

panophthalmitis (pan-of-thal-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL *ophthalmitis*] Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

panoplied (pan′ō-plid), *a.* [⟨ *panoply* + *-ed*[2]] Wearing a panoply or full suit of armor.

Sound but one bugle blast! Lo! at the sign
Armies all *panoplied* wheel into line!
O W Holmes, Freedom, Our Queen

panoplist (pan′ō-plist), *n* [⟨ *panopl-y* + *-ist*] One completely clad in defensive armor, or provided with a panoply.

panoply (pan′ō-pli), *n* [⟨ F *panoplie* = Sp Pg It *panoplia*, ⟨ Gr πανοπλία, a full suit of armor, ⟨ πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅπλα, armor. see *hoplite*] **1** A complete set or suit of arms, offensive and defensive, the complete defensive armor of any period, especially that from the fifteenth century onward, when all the pieces were of wrought steel and accurately adapted to their purpose often used figuratively

He, in celestial *panoply* all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,
Ascended *Milton*, P L, vi 760

Last came the knightly Normans, in their mail shirts and hoods of steel, with all the *panoply* of chivalry
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii

2 A group or assemblage of pieces of defensive armor, with or without weapons, arranged as a sort of trophy

panopticon (pan-op′ti-kon), *n* [⟨ Gr πᾶν (παν-), all, + ὀπτικόν, neut of ὀπτικός, of or for seeing. see *optic*. Cf Gr. *πανόπτης*, all-seeing, *πάνοπτος*, seen of all] **1** A proposed prison of supervision, so arranged that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them proposed by Jeremy Bentham

In a *Panopticon*, what can be the necessity of curious locks? Lock picking is an operation that requires time and experiment, and liberty to work at it unobserved What prisoner picks locks before a keeper's face?
Bentham, Panopticon, postscript, I § 14

2 An exhibition-room for novelties, etc *Art Journal*

panorama (pan-ō-ra′ma), *n* [= F Sp Pg It *panorama*, ⟨ NL *panorama*, ⟨ Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅραμα, a view, ⟨ ὁράν, see] **1** A complete or entire view, also, a picture representing a wide or general view, as of a tract of country

Before me lay the whole *panorama* of the Alps
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii 7

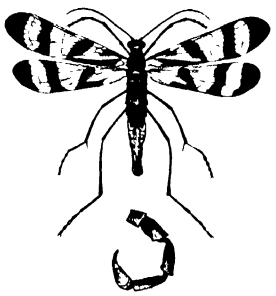
2 A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator —**3** A cyclorama in this sense also called *circular panorama*

panoramic (pan-ō-ram′ik), *a* [= F. *panoramique*, as *panorama* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a panorama —**Panoramic camera**, a photographic camera especially devised for the taking of panoramic views The camera is caused to rotate by clockwork, or otherwise the plate being at the same time automatically moved so that, as the lens is turned toward successive parts of the landscape, fresh parts of the plate are constantly exposed through an aperture in a mask in the camera, until, if desired, a complete revolution has been accomplished A picture made with this apparatus differs from an ordinary picture in that it is not a simple view, such as is seen at a glance in nature, but such a view as would appear to the eye could it be directed on all sides simultaneously Also called *pantoscope*, or *pantoscopic camera* —**Panoramic lens**, a wide angled rectilinear lens, a lens capable of projecting views which include 90° or more of angular extent

panoramical (pan-ō-ram′i-kal), *a* [⟨ *panoramic* + *-al.*] Same as *panoramic*.

panoramically (pan-ō-ram′i-kal-i), *adv* As in a panorama, like a panorama: as, *panoramically* changing states

Panorpa (pa-nôr′pä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1748), intended for **Panarpe* (?), ⟨ Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅρπη, a sickle.] A genus of neuropters of the family *Panorpidæ* or order *Panorpatæ*, having well-developed narrow wings, setaceous antennæ, and serrated tarsal claws The adults are commonly called *scorpion flies* The eggs are laid in shallow holes in the ground The larvæ resemble caterpillars, and are probably carnivorous The genus formerly corresponded to the whole family, but is now restricted to such species as *P. communis* or *germanica*, the common scorpion fly of Europe, or the American *P. rufescens* They are delicate insects, but have a means of defense in emitting a disagreeable odor when molested See cut in next column.



Scorpion fly (*Panorpa nuptialis*)
(Lower figure shows terminal portion of body in profile)

Panorpatæ (pan-ôr-pā′tē), *n. pl* [NL., ⟨ *Panorpa* + term *-atæ*, pl of *-ata*] A group of insects named by Latreille in 1803 as a section of the neuropterous family *Planipennes*, conterminous with the family *Panorpidæ*, but regarded by Brauer and others as an order Also named *Mecaptera* by Packard See *Mecoptera*

Panorpidæ (pa-nôr′pi-dē), *n pl* [NL (Stephens, 1835), ⟨ *Panorpa* + *-idæ*] A family of *Neuroptera*, conterminous with the order *Panorpatæ* (or *Mecoptera*), containing the scorpionflies of the genus *Panorpa* and their near allies of the genera *Boreus*, *Bittacus*, and *Merope* The mouth is rostrate, the head exserted, the prothorax small, and the tarsi are five jointed The abdomen ends in a forcipate appendage likened to the tail of a scorpion These insects are of slender, weak form, with four wings, a small constricted prothorax like the head produced into a beak, long filiform antennæ long slender legs, three ocelli and the wings little netted and variously spotted They are found in damp places, the larvæ are terrestrial, and in general resemble caterpillars So far as known, they are carnivorous See cut under *Panorpa*

panorpine (pa-nôr′pin), *a* [⟨ *Panorpa* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling a scorpion-fly; of or pertaining to the *Panorpidæ*

panotitis (pan-ō-tī′tis), *n.* [⟨ Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + *-itis* Cf *otitis*] Inflammation of the middle and internal ear

panpharmacon (pan-fär′ma-kon), *n* [NL., prop **pamphармакον* (cf Gr παμφάρμακος, skilled in all drugs), ⟨ Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + φάρμακον, drug see *pharmacon*] A universal medicine. *Scott.*

panphobia (pan-fō′bi-ä), *n* Same as *panto-phobia*.

Pan-pipe (pan′pip), *n* Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1])

At the end of the lime tree avenue is a broken nosed damp Faun with a marble *panpipe*, who pipes to the spirit dittics which I believe never had any tune
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvii

Pan-Presbyterian (pan′pres-bi-tē′ri-an), *a* [⟨ *pan-* + *Presbyterian*] Pertaining to or representing the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity common to the various Presbyterian bodies as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* Council General councils of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system" were held at Edinburgh in 1877, at Philadelphia in 1880, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and at London in 1888

pan-pudding (pan′pud′ing), *n* A pancake [Eng.]

The *pan puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amiss *John Taylor*, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

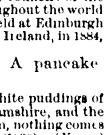
pan-rock (pan′rok), *n.* The rockfish, *Raccus lineatus*, when of a size suitable for frying

pansi, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *pence*

Pansclavic, Panslavism, etc. Variants of *Panslavic*, etc

panset, *n* [OF see *paunch*] The projecting part of a doublet in front. (See *doublet*, 4) It was copied in the steel breastplate of the time it was in use.

panser (pan′sėr), *n* [⟨ OF *pansiere*, ⟨ *panse*, *pance*, the belly· see *paunch*.] The armor for the lower part of the body in front, as distinguished from that covering the breast and that of the back. The panser either covered the body as far up as the nipples, the upper part having a gorget or some similar protection for the throat, or, especially in the fifteenth century, was confined to the protection of the abdomen, and was bolted either to the plastron above or to the brigandine, to which it formed an additional defense.



Panser made to be applied over a brigandine or gambeson 14th or 15th century

pansy

pansherd (pan′shėrd), *n.* [⟨ *pan*[1] + *sherd.*] See the quotation

What becomes of the rest of the earthen materials — the unsound bricks or 'bats,' the old plaster and mortar, the refuse slates and tiles and chimney pots, the broken pans and dishes and other crocks — in a word, the potsherds and *pansherds*, as the rubbish carters call them — what is done with these?
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 220

panshon† (pan′shon), *n* An obsolete variant of *panchion*

pansied (pan′zid), *a* [Appar ⟨ OF. *panse*, *pense*, pp of *panser*, *penser*, think, consider, also dress, arrange, etc (see *pansy*), + *-ed*[2]] Conceited — that is, extravagantly or gaudily adorned

In 23 Hen VIII it was ordered "that no Gentleman being Fellow of a House should wear any cut or *pansied* Hose or Breches, or *pansied* Doublet, upon pain of putting out of the House *N and Q*, 7th ser, II 301

pansiere, *n* Same as *panser*

Panslavic (pan-slav′ik), *a* [⟨ *pan-* + *Slavic*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races or to Panslavism

Panslavism (pan-slav′izm), *n* [⟨ *Panslav(ic)* + *-ism*] **1** The plan of or a desire for a unity of civilization and literature among Slavic peoples —**2** A scheme or movement for effecting the union of all Slavic peoples in a confederation under the hegemony of Russia (or, as some propose, under the hegemony of a resuscitated Poland)

Panslavist (pan-slav′ist), *n* [⟨ *Panslav(ic)* + *-ist*] An adherent or promoter of Panslavism

A genuine *Panslavist* — that party which is constantly crying out against the introduction into Russia of foreign ideas institutions, or manners
Contemporary Rev, LII 520

Panslavistic (pan-slä-vis′tik), *a* [⟨ *Panslavist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to Panslavism or Panslavists; advocating Panslavism

Panslavonic (pan-slä-von′ik), *a* [⟨ *pan-* + *Slavonic*] Panslavic

pansophical (pan-sof′i-kal), *a* [⟨ *pansoph-y* + *-ic-al*] Having, or pretending to have, a knowledge of everything, relating to universal wisdom or knowledge

It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and *pansophical* pretenders
Worthington, To Hartlib, p 241 (*Latham*)

pansophy (pan′sō-fi), *n* [= F *pansophie* = Pg *pansophia*, ⟨ Gr as if **πανσοφια*, ⟨ *πάνσοφος*, allwise, ⟨ πᾶς (παν-), all, + σοφός, wise] Universal wisdom or knowledge [Rare]

The French philosophers affect a sort of *pansophy* or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception
Boothby, On Burke, p 265. (*Latham*)

panspermatism (pan-spėr′ma-tizm), *n* [⟨ Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα (σπερματ-), seed, + *-ism*] The doctrine that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs of infusorial and other animalcules. The term is especially applied to the doctrine that all cases of apparent spontaneous generation are in fact due to the presence of such germs and also to the germ theory of disease Also *panspermia*, *panspermism*, *panspermy*

The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices This hypothesis is currently known as *panspermatism*, or the "theory of omnipresent germs," or (less cumbrously) as the "germtheory "
J Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I 420

panspermatist (pan-sper′ma-tist), *n.* [⟨ *panspermat(ism)* + *-ist*] One who accepts the doctrine of panspermatism Also *panspermist*.

panspermia (pan-spėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πανσπερμια*, mixture of all seeds see *panspermy*.] Same as *panspermatism*

panspermic (pan-sper′mik), *a* [⟨ *pansperm-y* + *-ic*] Of or relating to panspermatism.

panspermism (pan-sper′mizm), *n* [⟨ *pansperm-y* + *-ism*] Same as *panspermatism*

panspermist (pan-spėr′mist), *n* [⟨ *pansperm-y* + *-ist*] Same as *panspermatist*

panspermy (pan-spėr′mi), *n* [⟨ F *panspermie*, ⟨ Gr. *πανσπερμια*, mixture of all seeds, ⟨ πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα, seed see *sperm*] Same as *panspermatism*

panstereorama (pan-ster′ē-ō-rä′mä), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + στερεός, solid, + *ὅραμα*, view Cf *panorama*] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other material.

pansway, *n* See *panchway*

pansy (pan′zi), *n.*; pl. *pansies* (-ziz) [Formerly also *pansie*, *pansie* (dial also formerly *pance*, *paunce*); ⟨ OF *pensee*, F *pensée* (> NGr *πενσές*), pansy, heart's-ease, lit. 'thought' (**remembrance**), ⟨ *penser* (pp. fem *pensée*), **think.** see

pensive] A favorite species of violet, *Viola tricolor*, the heart's-ease The wild plant is extremely variable, becoming in the variety *arvensis*, or field pansy, an inconspicuous annual field weed, in others it is more showy The innumerable garden varieties, with large richly and variously colored flowers, have been developed by long culture and by hybridizing with various perennial species. The pansy is an officinal herb, the root being cathartic and emetic

The white pink, and the *pansy* freak'd with jet
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Those eyes
Darker than darkest *pansies*
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

pant[1] (pânt), *v* [< ME *panten*, appar < OF *pantoyer* (= Pr *panteiar*), also *panteler*, F. *pantel(er)*, pant, gasp, throb, cf OF *pantais*, *pantois*, shortness of breath, as in hawks (see *pantas*), ult origin uncertain The E dial *pank*, pant, is prob. a mere var of *pant*[1]] **I.** *intrans* **1** To breathe hard or quickly, gasp with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; gasp with excited eagerness

I *pant* for life, some good I mean to do,
Despite of mine own nature
Shak, Lear, v 3 243

A Moorish horseman had spurred across the vega, nor reined his *panting* steed until he alighted at the gate of the Alhambra. *Irving*, Granada, p 38.

2 To throb or heave with violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after exertion or emotion

Lively breath her sad brest did forsake,
Yet might her pitteous hart be seene to *pant* and quake
Spenser, F Q, I vii 20

He struck his armed heels
Against the *panting* sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel head *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, i 1 45

3. To bulge alternately in and out, as the skin of iron ships when the plating is structurally very weak.

"*Panting*" is more often experienced at the bows than at the stems of iron and steel ships
The Engineer, LXVI 218.

4. To languish, pine

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees
Pope, Winter, l 80

5 To long with breathless eagerness, desire greatly or with agitation with *for* or *after*.

As the hart *panteth after* the water brooks, so *panteth* my soul *after* thee, O God Ps xlii. 1

Oh life, not death, *for* which we *pant*,
More life, and fuller, that I want
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 1** To puff, blow —**5** To yearn, sigh, hunger, thirst

II. *trans* **1.** To breathe (out) in a labored manner; gasp (out) with a spasmodic effort

"No—no—no," I *panted* out, "I am no actress"
Miss Burney, Evelina, letter xlvi

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain
Made my heart mad
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii 3

2† To long for, desire with eagerness and agitation

Then shall hearts *pant* thee *Herbert.*

pant[1] (pânt), *n.* [< *pant*[1], *v*] **1.** A quick, short effort of breathing; a gasp.—**2.** A throb, as of the heart

Leap thou to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing
Shak A. and C, iv 8. 16

Often I trod in air, often I felt the quick *pants* of my bosom *Goodwin*, Fleetwood, vi

pant[2] (pant), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A public fountain or well in a town or village. [Prov Eng.]

pantable† (pan'ta-bl), *n* [Also *pantaple*, *pantapple*, and abbr. *pantap*, a corruption of *pantofle*, q v] A slipper same as *pantofle*

Comes master Dametas chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i

Bareheaded, in his shirt, a pair of *pantaples* on
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, iv 2.

If any courtier of them all set up his gallows there, wench, use him as thou dost thy *pantables*, scorn to let him kiss thy heel *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii 3

[It has been noticed that *pantable* and *slipper* occur in the same inventory as denoting different articles, but doubtless the exact application of these words varied from time to time]—**To stand upon one's pantables**, to stand upon one's dignity

Then comes a page, the saucy jacket wearer
Stood upon 's pantables with me, and would in,
But, I think, I took him down ere I had done with him
Beau. and Fl (?), Faithful Friends, iii 2.

pantacle, pantoclet, *n* Corrupt forms of *pantofle*

Whether a man lust to weare Shoo or *Pantocle*
Ascham The Scholemaster, p. 84.

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and despising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace
Old Plays, I. 215 (*Nares.*)

pantacosm (pan'ta-kozm), *n* [Prop **pantocosm*, < Gr πᾶς (παντ-), all, + κόσμος, world] Same as *cosmolabe*.

pantagamy (pan-tag'a-mi), *n.* [Prop. **pantogamy*, F. *pantogamie*, < Gr πᾶς (παντ-), all, + -γαμια, < γάμος, marriage] A peculiar domestic relation maintained between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and communistic communities in the United States, especially (formerly) among the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community, by which every man was virtually the husband of every woman, and every woman the wife of every man.

A scheme of *pantagamy*, by which all the male and all the female members of the community are held to be in a sense married to each other
Johnson's Univ Cyc, III 951.

pantagogue (pan'ta-gog), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀγωγος, drawing forth, < ἀγειν, lead· see *agent*] A medicine which expels all morbid matter

pantagraph (pan'ta-grâf), *n.* See *pantograph*

pantagraphic, pantagraphical (pan-ta-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a* See *pantographic*

Pantagruelian (pan'ta-gro-el'i-an), *a* [< *Pantagruel* (see def) + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to Pantagruel (see *Pantagruelism*); partaking of or resembling Pantagruelism.

Pantagruelism (pan-ta-gro'el-izm), *n.* [< *Pantagruel* + *-ism*] **1** The philosophy or methods ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais, the practice of dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor —**2** A satirical or opprobrious term applied to the profession of medicine.

Pantagruelist (pan-ta-gro'el-ist), *n* [< *Pantagruel-ism* + *-ist*] A believer in Pantagruelism, one who has the peculiar cynical humor called Pantagruelism

Everywhere the author [Rabelais] lays stress on the excellence of "Pantagruelism," and the reader who is himself a *Pantagruelist* (it is perfectly idle for any other to attempt the book) soon discovers what this means.
Encyc Brit, XX 190

pantaleon (pan-tal'ē-on), *n* [Also *pantaleone*, *pantalon*, said to have been so named (by Louis XIV.) after the inventor *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a Prussian] **1** A musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaleon Hebenstreit. It was essentially a very large dulcimer, having between one and two hundred strings of both gut and metal, which were sounded by hammers held in the player's hands It was one of the many experiments which culminated in the production of the pianoforte

2 A variety of pianoforte in which the hammers strike the strings from above

pantalets (pan-ta-lets'), *n. pl.* [Also *pantalettes*, < *pantal(oon)* + dim *-et*] **1** Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls.

Pippa reasons like a Paracelsus in *pantalets*
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 318.

2 A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like: worn about 1840–50

After a while there came a fashion for *pantalettes*, which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee *N and Q*, 7th ser, VI 391

pantalettes, *n pl.* See *pantalets*

pantalon[1] (pan'ta-lon), *n* [F see *pantaloon.*] The first movement or figure in the old quadrille, the name being derived from a song to which this figure was originally danced.

pantalon[2] (pan'ta-lon), *n.* Same as *pantaleon.*

pantaloon (pan-ta-lon'), *n* [< F. *pantalon* = Sp *pantalon* = Pg. *pantalão*, < It dial. *pantalone*, a buffoon, pantaloon, so called in allusion to the Venetians, who were nicknamed *Pantaloni*, from the name of St. *Pantaleon* (It *Pantaleone*), the patron saint of Venice, whose name was a favorite one with the Venetians; < L *Pantaleon*, < Gr Παντάλεων, a proper name, lit. 'all-lion' (perhaps favored as supplying an allusion to the lion of St. Mark), < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + λεων, lion The name is also explained (by Littré) as for **Pantelemone*, < MGr. *παντελεήμων*, all-merciful, < Gr πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἐλεήμων, merciful (see *alms*, *eleemosynary*); but neither this nor the form ιλεῶν (ἱλεοντ-), ppr. of ἱλεειν, have mercy, suits the case. A third explanation, mentioned by Byron, makes the It *Pantaleone* stand for **pantaleone*, as if 'the planter of the lion' (the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark), < *piantar*, plant, + *leone*, lion.] **1** In *early Italian comedy*, a character usually represented as a lean and foolish old man (properly a Venetian), wearing spectacles and slippers. *Wright*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank
Shak, As you Like it, ii 7 158

Now they peepe like Italian *pantelowns*
Behind an arras.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed Pearson, I 257).

2. In *mod. pantomime*, a character usually represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown, and his accomplice in all his wicked and funny pranks

pantaloonery (pan-ta-lō'ne-ri), *n.* [< *pantaloon* + *-ery*] The tricks or behavior of a pantaloon; buffoonery [Rare]

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head *Lamb*, My First Play

pantaloons (pan-ta-lōnz'), *n pl.* [< F *pantalon* (pl. *pantalons*, used only for two or more pairs) = Sp *pantalones*, pl, = Pg. *pantalonas*, pl, = NGr *παντελόνι*, < It *pantaloni*, pantaloons, < *Pantalone*, a Venetian. see *pantaloon.* Cf *venetians*, a form of hose or breeches, also of Venetian origin] **1**† A garment for men, consisting of breeches and stockings in one. so called because worn by Venetians



Venetian Hose in one piece, from waist to feet, 16th century—probably the garment called by foreigners *pantalone*, or pantaloons

I could not but wonder to see *pantaloons* and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns
Roger North, Lord Guilford, (I 289 (*Davies*)

2. In the early years of the nineteenth century, tight-fitting garments for the thighs and legs, worn by men of fashion, generally buttoned around the lower part of the calf, or sometimes tied with ribbons at this point Hence—**3.** Trousers—the modern trousers having succeeded to the pantaloons by a gradual transition.

It appeared to the butcher that he could pretty clearly discern what seemed to be the stalwart legs clad in black *pantaloons* of a man sitting in a large oaken chair, the back of which concealed all the remainder of his figure
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix

=**Syn. 3** See *trousers*

pantamorph (pan'ta-môrf), *n* Same as *pantomorph*

pantamorphic (pan-ta-môr'fik), *a* Same as *pantomorphic*

pantanencephalia (pan-tan-en-se-fā'li-a), *n* [NL, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain see *anencephalia.*] In *teratol*, total absence of brain

pantap†, **pantaplet**, *n.* See *pantable.*

pantas† (pan'tas), *n* [Also *pantass*, *pantasse*, *pantess*, *pantass*; < OF. *pantais*, *pantois*, a disease of hawks. see *pant*[1]] In *falconry*, a destructive pulmonary disease of hawks

pantascope (pan'ta-skōp), *n.* See *pantoscope*

pantascopic (pan-ta-skōp'ik), *a* See *pantoscopic*

pantechnetheca (pan-tek-nē-thē'kä), *n*, pl *pantechnethecæ* (-sē) [NL, irreg < Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art, + θήκη, repository, receptacle. see *theca*] Same as *pantechnicon*

pantechnic (pan-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art. see *technic.*] Related to or including all arts

pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL. (cf Gr. πάντεχνος, assistant of all arts), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and displayed for sale.

pantelegraph (pan-tel'ē-grâf), *n* [< Gr πᾶς (παν-), all, + E *telegraph.*] A device for transmitting autographic messages, maps, etc., by means of electricity.

pantelephonic (pan-tel-ē-fon'ik), *a* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *telephone* + *-ic.*] Referring to those vibrations of the diaphragm of a telephone which seem to be independent of its form and dimensions, and in virtue of which all sounds are reproduced rather than those only which correspond to its natural period. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S, LVI. 343.

pantellerite (pan-tel′e-rīt), *n.* [< *Pantellaria* (see def.) + *-ite*².] The name given by Förstner to a rock occurring on the island of Pantelleria, between Sicily and Tunis. It is intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character. *Rosenbusch.*

panter¹ (pan′tėr), *n.* [< *pant*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who pants. *Congreve.*

panter²† (pan′tėr), *n.* [Also *painter*, < ME. *panter*, *pantere*, *paunter*, < OF. *pantiere*, *panthiere*, F. *pantière*, a draw-net, = It. *pantera*, < L. *panther*, a hunting-net, < Gr. πανθήρα, a hunting-net, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, animal.] A net, snare, trap.

> The smale foules of the seson fayn,
> That of the *panter* and the nette ben scaped.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 131.

panter³† (pan′tėr), *n.* [ME. also *paneter*, *panter*, < OF. *paneter* = Sp. *panetero* = It. *panattiere*, < ML. *panetarius*, *panitarius*, one in charge of the pantry, < *paneta*, one who makes bread, a baker, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*². Cf. *pantler*, *pantry*, *pannier*².] A keeper of the pantry.

> If thou be admitted in any offyce as Butler or *Panter* in some places they are both one.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

panter⁴†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panther*. Compare *painter*³.

panterer† (pan′tėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *panter*³ + *-er*¹.] Same as *panter*³.

> "*Panterer* yche the prey," quod the kyng.
> *Chron. Vilodun.*, p. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

pantess† (pan′tes), *n.* See *pantas*.

pantheism (pan′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *panthéisme* = Sp. *panteismo* = Pg. *pantheismo* = It. *panteismo*, < NL. **pantheismus*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + θεός, God: see *theism*.] 1†. The worship of all the gods.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that God is the only substance, of which the material universe and man are only manifestations. It is accompanied with a denial of God's personality. Pantheism is essentially unchristian, and the word implies rather the reprobation of the speaker than any very definite opinion.

pantheist (pan′thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *panthéiste* = Sp. *panteista* = Pg. *pantheista* = It. *panteista*, < NL. **pantheista*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + θεός, God: see *theist*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism; one who believes that God and the universe are identical.

> He [John Toland] printed a Latin Tract, intitled "Pantheisticon, sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ. . . . That Formula . . . is written by way of Dialogue between the President of a Philosophical Society and the Members of it. . . . These Philosophers . . . are *Pantheists*, and consequently acknowledge no other God than the Universe.
> *Life of Toland* (1722), prefixed to his Misc. Works [(J. Whiston, London, 1747).

pantheistic (pan-thē-is′tik), *a.* [= F. *panthéistique*; as *pantheist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.—2. Relating to all the gods.—**Pantheistic statues** or **figures**, in *sculp.*, statues which bear the united symbols of several deities.

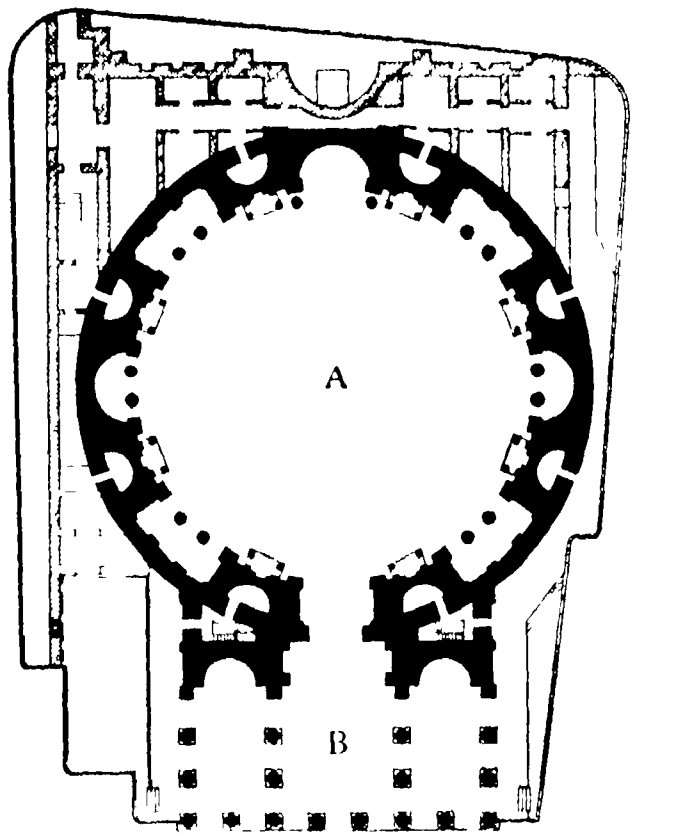
pantheistical (pan-thē-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *pantheistic* + *-al*.] Same as *pantheistic*.

pantheistically (pan-thē-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of thinking, or from the point of view, of a pantheist.

pantheologist (pan-thē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pantheology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in pantheology.

pantheology (pan-thē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *panteologia* = Pg. *pantheologia* = It. *panteologia*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + θεολογία, theology: see *theology*.] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities.

pantheon (pan′thē-on), *n.* [= F. *panthéon* = Sp. *panteon* = Pg. *pantheon* = It. *panteon*, < L. *pantheon*, < Gr. πάνθειον, a temple consecrated to all gods, neut. of πάνθειος, common to all gods, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + θεῖος, divine, < θεός, a god.] **1.** A temple or shrine dedicated to all the gods. The name is specifically applied to a magnificent building erected at Rome by Agrippa, about 25 B. C., in connection with public baths, and dedicated by himself as a temple of all the gods, because of its beauty. For nearly thirteen centuries it has served as a Christian church, having been dedicated about 607 by Boniface IV. to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is now known as Santa Maria della Rotonda, from its circular plan. Its external diameter is 188 feet, and it is covered by a hemispherical dome 142 feet 6 inches in span, the entire height being about 141 feet. It is lighted by a circular orifice, 26 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. It has in front a noble octastyle portico of Corinthian columns 103 feet wide. See cut in next column, and cut under *octastyle*.



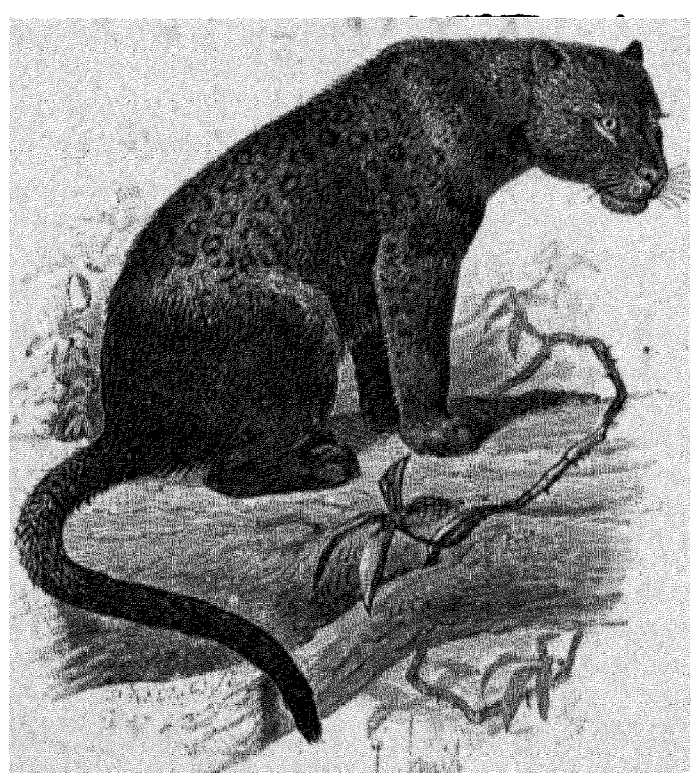
Plan of the Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda, Rome. (Adapted from Durand and Baumeister.) A, the rotunda; B, the portico. (The light shaded parts represent existing foundations of other parts of the ancient baths.)

2. All the divinities, collectively, worshiped by a people: as, one of the divinities of the Greek *pantheon*.

> One temple of *pantheon*, that is to say, all goddes.
> *J. Udall*, On Rev. xvi.

3. [*cap.*] A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people: as, Tooke's "*Pantheon*."—**4.** [*cap.*] A memorial structure in honor of the great men of a people, or filling some such purpose; especially, such a building serving as a mausoleum, as the Pantheon (church of Ste. Geneviève) in Paris. Westminster Abbey is often called the *Pantheon* of the British.

panther (pan′thėr), *n.* [< ME. *panter*, *pantere*, < OF. *pantere*, *panthere*, F. *panthère* = Sp. *pantera* = Pg. *panthera* = It. *pantera*, < L. *panthera*, *panther*, < Gr. πάνθηρ, a panther; ulterior origin unknown. The apparent formation in Gr., < πᾶς (παν-), all, + θήρ, beast, gave rise to various fancies about the animal.] **1.** A leopard. See also cut under *leopard*.


Black Panther (a variety of *Felis pardus*).

> The spotted *Panther*, and the tusked Bore,
> The Pardale swift.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

> Tall dark pines, . . . from beneath
> Whose thick mysterious boughs in the dark morn
> The *panther's* roar came muffled.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. The American cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*. See cut under *cougar*. Also called *painter*. [U. S.]

pantheress (pan′thėr-es), *n.* [< *panther* + *-ess*.] A female leopard or panther.

> As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed *pantheress* to the altar. *Saturday Rev.*, Jan. 18, 1868.

pantherine (pan′thėr-in), *a.* [= F. *panthérin*, < L. *pantherinus*, of a panther, < *panthera*, a panther: see *panther*.] Resembling a panther, as in coloration; pardine: as, the *pantherine* snake.

panther-lily (pan′thėr-lil′i), *n.* See *lily*, 1.

panther-moth (pan′thėr-môth), *n.* A European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata*: an English collectors' name.

panther-wood (pan′thėr-wud), *n.* See *citron-wood*.

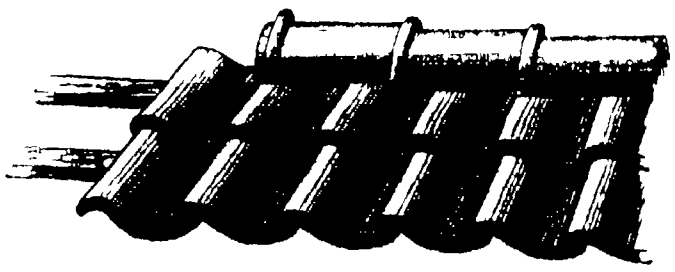
Pantholops (pan′thō-lops), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + LGr. ἀνθόλοψ, the antelope: see *antelope*.] A genus of antelopes, of which a species, the chiru, *P. hodgsoni*, occurs in northern India.

pantible†, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantile (pan′tīl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *pentile*, < *pan*¹ (?) + *tile*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width. Such tiles are so laid, in covering a roof, that the longitudinal junction of two rows of tiles placed with the concave face outward is covered by a row placed with the convex face up.

> The Play House at Dorset Stairs is now pulling down, where there is to be sold old Timber fit for Building or Repairs, Old Boards, Bricks, Glass'd *Pantiles* and Plain Tiles, also Fire Wood, at very reasonable rates.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 4.

2. A form of tile practically combining two of the original form, so shaped that its cross-section is a double curve, and so laid that the part of every tile that is convex upward overlaps the part of the next tile that is concave upward.


Pantiles of the compound form.

> In this form of so-called *pan tile* each tile has a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 388.

II. *a.* [< *pantile*, *n.* Dissenting chapels are said to have been often roofed with pantiles.] Dissenting.

> Mr. Tickup's a good churchman, mark that! He is none of your occasional cattle, none of your hellish *pantile* crew. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i.

pantile-lath (pan′tīl-lath), *n.* A form of lath used in London, 1½ inch wide and 1 inch thick, sold in bundles of 12.

> The smaller ones [rocket-sticks] are easily and best made of those laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones *pantile laths*.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 127.

pantile-shop (pan′tīl-shop), *n.* A meeting-house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pantiling (pan′ti-ling), *n.* [< *pantile* + *-ing*¹.] Tiling, or a system of tiling, in which pantiles are used.

> *Pantiling* is but little more than half the weight of plain tiling. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 463.

pantingly (pan′ting-li), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

> Once or twice she heaved the name of "father"
> *Pantingly* forth, as if it press'd her heart.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 28.

pantisocracy (pan-ti-sok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἴσος, equal, + κρατεῖν, rule.] **1.** A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position.—**2.** The principle of such a scheme or community. This scheme was advocated by Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell about 1794.

> All are not moralists, like Southey, when
> He prated to the world of *Pantisocrasy*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 93.

> It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quarterly Rev.*

pantisocrat (pan-tī′so-krat), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἴσος, equal, + κρατεῖν, rule.] Same as *pantisocratist*. *Southey.*

pantisocratic (pan-tī-sō-krat′ik), *a.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy: as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

pantisocratist (pan-ti-sok′rā-tist), *n.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ist*.] One who accepts or favors the principle of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

pantler (pant′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *pantlere*, *panteler*, an altered form of *pantere*, E. *panter*³, prob. in terminal simulation of *butler*: see *panter*³.] An officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; in general, a servant who has care of the pantry.

> A good shallow young fellow: a' would have made a good *pantler*, a' would ha' chipped bread well.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 258.

> Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third Sword before the King, and also to exercise the Office of *Pantler*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 136.

He was a fellow of some birth; his father had been king's *pantler* *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

panto-. See *pan-*.

pantoblet, *n* Same as *pantable*

pantod (pan'tŏd), *n* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + E *od* see *od*².] Od in general, the supposed odic force of matter. *Reichenbach*

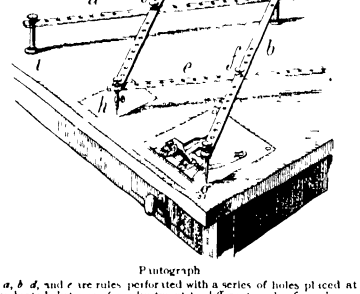
pantoflet, pantoffle (pan'tof-l), *n* [Also *pantoufle*, and corruptly *pantoble*, *pantable*, *pantaple* (see *pantable*), and *pantacle*, = D *pantoffel*, formerly also *pattuffel*, = MLG. *pantuffel*, *pantoffel*, LG *pantuffel*, *pantufele*, *pantoffel* = G *pantoffel* (also abbr. LG. *tuffel*, *tuffel* = G. dial *toffel* = Dan *toffel* = Sw *toffel*, *toffla*); < F *pantoufle* = Sp *pantuflo* = Pg *pantufo* = It *pantofola*, *pantufola*, dial *patofle* (late ML *pantofla*), slipper; origin unknown.] A slipper

Of the hinder part of their horse hides they make very fine sandals & *pantofles* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97

I can wait on your trencher, fill your wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes blest
In all humility to touch your feet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1

There were divers of the Pope's *pantofles* that are kissed on his foote, having rich jewells embrodred on the instep *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645

pantograph (pan'tō-grāf), *n* [Also *pantagraph*, = F *pantographe* = Sp *pantógrafo* = Pg *pantographo* = It *pantografo*, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *γράφειν*, write. Also, erroneously, *pentegraph*, as if < Gr *πέντε*, five, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of engravings, diagrams, plans, etc., either upon the same scale or upon a reduced or an enlarged scale. It consists of four perforated limbs or rules, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, of wood or metal, arranged in pairs, jointed together at the crossing, the two pairs being also



Pantograph

a, *b*, *d*, and *e* are rules perforated with a series of holes placed at graduated distances for adjustment to different scales for enlargement or reduction of the picture to be transcribed. *a* and *b* are permanently but movably jointed at *c* to a traversing support, *d* and *e* are similarly jointed at *h* to a pencil holder or point holder. *f f* are thumbscrews which act as pivots for joining *a* and *d* and *b* and *e*. The rule *a* is pivoted to a support *i* which is fixed to the drawing table. *g* is a stylus attached to the end of the rule *b*. Lines traced by *g* will be also drawn by *h* on a larger or smaller scale corresponding to the adjustment

jointed together at *c* and *h*. The perforations are made at uniform distances, in accordance with a scale of measurement. The pivoted joints by which the two pairs are connected are constant, while the joints between the intersecting limbs of each pair may be shifted by inserting the joint pins *f f* in different holes in each limb. By changing the pins the copy may be reproduced on any scale either larger or smaller than the original, or it may be kept of the same size, the proportion being indicated for convenience by figures on the limbs (not shown in the cut). In use, the end pivot *i* is fixed to the table, the pivot *c* sliding on the plane surface according to the impulse given to it. The pivot *g* carries a tracing point which is passed over the original lines to be reproduced, and the pivot *h* carries a pencil or needle which traces the copy or pricks it in the paper. The pantograph is used for transferring patterns to calico-printing cylinders, in some processes of wood carving, in making wooden type, etc. — **Polar pantograph**, a modification of the pantograph arranged for reproducing profiles of curved figures, as the tread of a car wheel, the interior of a bell, or any other irregular form. It consists essentially of two arms supported in a light frame and united by means of a rack on each and a pinion common to both, so that the movement of one arm controls that of the other. When the point of the instrument is placed against the tread of a car wheel, and is moved over it, the other arm reproduces a tracing that is an exact copy of the tread, showing such flattened places as may have resulted from wear, and such other irregularities as are present.

pantographic (pan-tō-graf'ik), *a*. [= F. *pantographique* = Pg *pantographico*, as *pantograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by a pantograph. Also *pantagraphic*. — **Pantographic machine**, a milling engine for finishing cutters for cutting-gear. The cutters are first turned and cut approximately to the required size, and are then finished in the pantographic machine, which shapes the cutter from a templet and reduces the size as necessary.

pantographical (pan-tō-graf'i-kal), *a*. [< *pantographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pantographic*.

pantographically (pan-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv*. 1. In the manner of a pantograph or of work produced by a pantograph; according to a method of mechanical pantography. — 2. In the manner of a general description, or of a view of an object as a whole.

pantography (pan-tog'ra-fi), *n* [= F. *pantographie* = Pg. *pantographia*, < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. General description, entire view of an object. — 2. The process of copying by means of the pantograph.

pantological (pan-tō-loj'i-kal), *a*. [< *pantology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pantology.

pantologist (pan-tol'ō-jist), *n* [< *pantology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

pantology (pan-tol'ō-ji), *n* [= It *pantologia*, < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary of universal knowledge.

pantometer (pan-tom'e-tėr), *n* [= F *pantomètre* = Sp. *pantómetro* = Pg. It *pantometro*, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*².] An instrument for measuring angles of all kinds, in order to determine elevations, distances, and the like.

pantometric (pan-tō-met'rik), *a*. [< *pantometry* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

pantometry (pan-tom'et-ri), *n* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*) all, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*².] 1. Universal measurement. — 2. Measurement by means of the pantometer.

pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n* and *a*. [= G *pantomim*, < F *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It *pantomimo*, m., < L. *pantomimus*, < Gr *παντόμιμος*, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, lit. 'all-imitating,' < *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *μιμος*, imitator: see *mime*.² = D. G. Dan *pantomime* = Sw *pantomim*, < F *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It *pantomima*, f., an entertainment by pantomimes: see above.] I. *n*. 1. One who expresses his meaning by action without words, a player who employs only action — mimery, gestures, movements, and posturing — in presenting his part. [Obsolete or rare.]

Betweene the actes, when the players went to make ready for another, there was great silence, and the people waxt weary, then came in these maner of counterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomima*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21

I would our *pantomimes* also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule
Bp. Sanderson, Sermon on 1 Cor. vii. 24

Not that I think those *pantommes*
Who vary action with the times
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part
Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1287.

2. (*a*) Under the Roman empire, a kind of spectacular play resembling the modern "ballet of action," in which the functions of the actor were confined to gesticulation and dancing, the accompanying text being sung by a chorus; in modern times, any play the plot of which is expressed by mute gestures, with little or no dialogue; hence, expression of anything by gesture alone: as, he made known his wants in *pantomime*.

In the early days of the Empire tragedy was dissolved into choral music and pantomimic action, and the *pantomime*, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8

(*b*) A popular theatrical entertainment of which many are produced in Great Britain about the Christmas season, usually consisting of two parts, the first or burlesque being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music, and the second, or harlequinade, consisting almost wholly of the tricks of the clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

The brilliancy of the dresses and scenery . . . and the excellence of the music, in the *pantomimes*, are great improvements upon the humble attempts of the vagrant motion-master.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 247.

II. *a*. Representing only in mute action.

pantomimic (pan-tō-mim'ik), *a*. and *n*. [= F. *pantomimique* = Sp. *pantomímico* = Pg. It. *pantommico*, < L. *pantomimicus*, pantomimic, < *pantomimus*, pantomime: see *pantomime*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to or of the nature of pantomime or dumb-show; representing characters and actions by dumb-show.

And to these exhibitions, mute and still, . . .
Music, and shifting *pantomimic* scenes,
Diversified the allurement.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

These earliest religious representations in Spain, whether *pantomimic* or in dialogue, were thus given, not only by churchmen, but by others, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 281.

II. *n*. A player in a pantomime.

I am acquainted with one of the *pantomimics*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

pantomimical (pan-tō-mim'i-kal), *a*. [< *pantomimic* + *-al*.] Same as *pantomimic*.

pantomimically (pan-tō-mim'i-kal-i), *adv*. In the manner of pantomime; by pantomime, by mute action or dumb-show.

pantomimist (pan'tō-mī-mist), *n* [< *pantomime* + *-ist*.] One who acts in pantomime.

Owhihgh as a *pantomimist* would have commanded brilliant success on any stage. Would that there were more like him in this wordy world!
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

pantomimus (pan-tō-mī'mus), *n*. [L. see *pantomime*.] Same as *pantomime*, 1.

pantomorph (pan'tō-môrf), *n*. [Also *pantamorph*, < Gr *παντόμορφος*, assuming all forms, < *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *μορφή*, form.] That which assumes all shapes or exists in all shapes.

pantomorphic (pan-tō-môr'fik), *a*. [Also *pantamorphic*, < *pantomorph* + *-ic*.] Taking all forms or any form.

panton (pan'ton), *n*. [Cf. G. dial. *pantine*, a wooden shoe. Cf. *patten*¹.] 1. A horseshoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. Also called *panton-shoe*. — 2. An idle fellow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n* [< *pantophag-y* + *-ist*.] One who or that which eats all kinds of food, or is omnivorous.

pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a*. [= F. *pantophage*, < Gr *παντοφάγος*, all-devouring, < *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating all kinds of food, omnivorous; pamphagous.

pantophagy (pan-tof'a-ji), *n* [= F. *pantophagie*, < Gr *παντοφαγία*, indiscriminate eating, < *παντοφάγος*, all-devouring: see *pantophagous*.] The habit of eating all kinds of food.

pantophobia (pan-tō-fō'bi-ą), *n* [NL., < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *-φοβία*, < *φίβεσθαι*, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of everything.

pantopod (pan'tō-pod), *n*. One of the *Pantopoda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 409.

Pantopoda (pan-top'ō-dā), *n. pl*. [NL., < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders. See *Pycnogonida*.

pantoscope (pan'tō-skōp), *n*. [Also *pantascope*, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A form of lens including a very wide angle, devised especially for photographic use. — 2. Same as *panoramic camera*.

pantoscopic (pan-tō-skop'ik), *a*. [Also *pantascopic*; < *pantoscope* + *-ic*.] Having or affording a wide range of vision. — **Pantoscopic camera.** Same as *panoramic camera*. — **Pantoscopic spectacles**, spectacles of which the glasses are so shaped as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, and which are thus adapted for the use of persons who need glasses of different strength when viewing objects close at hand and at a distance. Also called *Franklin spectacles*.

Pantostomata (pan-tō-stō'ma-tą), *n. pl*. [NL., neut. pl. of *pantostomatus*: see *pantostomatous*.] In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa* (consisting of *Amœbina*, *Gregarinida*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, and certain *Flagellata*), having no special oral orifice, food being ingested anywhere through the general surface. Also called *Holostomata*.

pantostomatous (pan-tō-stom'a-tus), *a*. [< NL. *pantostomatus*, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth.] Ingesting food at any or every point on the surface of the body, having a temporary mouth anywhere, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata*: a more precise word for the older *polygastric*. *S. Kent*.

Pantotheria (pan-tō-thē'ri-ą), *n. pl*. [NL., < Gr *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals, containing most of the known forms. They have smooth cerebral hemispheres, teeth 44 or more, canines present with bifid or grooved fangs, premolars and molars imperfectly differentiated, and the lower jaw with a mylohyoid ridge, unankylosed symphysis, uninflected angle, and vertical or rounded condyle at or below the horizon of the teeth. *O. C. Marsh*, 1880.

pantotherian (pan-tō-thē'ri-an), *a* and *n*. [< NL. *Pantotheria* + *-an*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A member of the *Pantotheria*.

pantoufle, *n*. See *pantofle*.

pantoum, *n*. See *pantun*.

pantry (pan'tri), *n.*; pl. *pantries* (-triz). [< ME. *pantrye, pantrye, panetrye,* < F. *paneterie* (= Sp. *paneteria* = It. *panettieria*), < ML. *panetaria,* office of a pantler, < *paneta,* a bakei, < L. *panis,* bread see *panter*[3], *pantler.*] 1†. The office of a pantler.

In your offyce of the *Pantrye,* see that your bread be chipped and squared, & note how much you spend in a daye. *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 66.

2. An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, etc., are cleaned

What will you have done with him that I caught stealing your plate in the *pantry?* In the fact — I caught him in the fact *Goldsmith,* Good-natured Man, i.

pants (pants), *n pl* [Abbrev < *pantaloons,* q v] Same as *pantaloons,* 2 [Colloq. and vulgar.]

The thing named *pants* in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents"
O W Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson

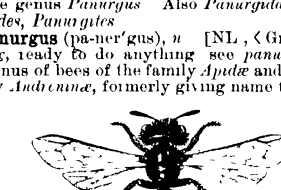
Gent and *pants* — Let these words go together, like the things they signify The one always wears the other
R G White, Words and their Uses, p 211.

pantun (pan'tun), *n* [Malay.] A kind of short improvised poem in vogue among the Malays This form of verse (under the name *pantoum*) has been adopted in French, and has been to some extent used in English See the quotation

The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally (though not necessarily) of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme They are mostly love poems, and their chief peculiarity is that the meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all The Malays are fond of reciting such rhymes "in alternate contest for several hours, the preceding *pantun* furnishing the catchword to that which follows, until one of the parties be silenced or vanquished "
Encyc Brit, XV 326

Panurgidæ† (pa-ner'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Panurgus* + *-idæ*] A family of bees, named from the genus *Panurgus* Also *Panurgada, Panurgides, Panurgites*

Panurgus (pa-ner'gus), *n* [NL, < Gr *πανοῦργος,* ready to do anything see *panurgy*] A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Andrenimæ,* formerly giving name to a fam-



A species of *Panurgus*

ily *Panurgidæ* In their habits they resemble bees of the genus *Andrena,* digging burrows and provisioning them in a similar manner *P banksianus,* of Europe, burrows five or six inches deep in sandy soil

panurgy† (pan'er-ji), *n* [< Gr. *πανουργία,* unscrupulous conduct, < *πανοῦργος,* ready to do anything, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἔργον,* work] Skill in all kinds of work or business, craft. *Bailey.*

Panuridæ (pa-nū'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Panurus* + *-idæ*] A family of parine passerine birds named from the genus *Panurus*

panurine (pa-nū'rin), *a.* [< *Panurus* + *-ine*[1]] Of or pertaining to the genus *Panurus.*

Panurus (pa-nū'rus), *n.* [NL, < Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *οὐρά,* tail] A genus of titmice, formerly placed in *Paridæ,* now made type of the family *Panuridæ* The genus was founded by Koch in 1816, the same year that Leach named it *Calamophilus P* or *C biarmicus* is the bearded tit of Europe The generic name refers to the great length of the tail, as if the birds were "all tail." Also called *Mystacinus* and *Hyperitles*

panyard† (pan'yard), *n.* [A corrupt form of *panner*[1]. Cf. *lanyard* for *lanner.*] A pannier.

I saw a man riding by that rode a little way upon the road with me last night, and he being going with venison in his *panyards* to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me *Pepys,* Diary, Aug 7, 1661

panym†, *n.* Same as *paynim.*

Panyptila (pa-nip'ti-lä), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *πάνυ,* altogether (< *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all), + *πτίλον,* a feather.] A genus of birds of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ,* having the ratio of the digital phalanges abnormal, all the front toes being three-jointed, and the toes as well as the tarsi feathered; the rock-swifts The hallux is elevated and lateral, but not reversible, and the eyelids are naked The wings are extremely long and pointed, the tail is about one half as long as the wings, forked, and with stiffened but not mucronate feathers. There are several species, all American, the best-known of which is the common rock swift of the western United States, *P saxatilis* or *melanoleuca,* black and white, 6½ inches long, 14 inches in alar extent. It nests sometimes by thousands



Rock swift (*Panyptila melanoleuca*)

in the most inaccessible precipices, and flies with almost incredible velocity

panzoism (pan-zō'izm), *n* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ζωή,* life] All the elements or factors collectively which constitute vitality or vital energy *H Spencer.*

The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism,* and Physiological Units
N A Rec, CXXVII 53

panzoötty (pan-zō'ō-ti), *n.* [< Gr *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ζῷον,* animal. Cf *epizooty*] A zymotic disease affecting all kinds or very many kinds of animals

paolo (pä'ō-lō), *n* [It, < L *Paulus,* Paul] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten United States cents.

pap[1] (pap), *n.* [< ME *pappe,* < OSw *papp,* Sw dial *papp, pappe,* Sw. *patt* = Dan *patte* = NFries. *pap, pape,* dim *papke,* breast, pap; cf Lith *pāpas,* pap The L *papilla,* pap, nipple, teat, also pustule, pimple, is a dim. of *papula,* a pustule, pimple (see *papilla, papula, pimple*), and is not related to E. *pap*[1]. The word is supposed to be ult. of infantile origin, like *pap*[2] and *pap*[3], *papa*] 1 A teat, a nipple; the breast of a woman.

Zif it be a femele, thei don away that on *Pappe,* with an hote Hiren, and zif it be a Womman of gret Lynage, thei don awey the left *Pappe,* that thei may the better beren a Scheeld *Mandeville,* Travels, p 154

Nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous *pap*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i 294

2 A conical hill resembling a nipple or teat as, the *Paps* of Jura (an island west of Scotland).

pap[2] (pap), *n* [< ME **pap, *pappe* (in comp *pappmete* see *papmeat*) = D *pap* = G. *pappe,* pap, paste, = Dan *pap* = Sw *papp,* pasteboard; cf OF. *papa* = Sp *papa* = It *pappa,* pap, also OF. *papin, pappin,* m, *papine, f,* pap, < L *papa, pappa,* a word with which infants call for food; supposed to be imitative of the orig. insignificant syllables *pa pa,* a natural utterance of infants, taken in this instance to refer to food, and in others to other notions see *pap*[1], *pap*[3], *papal*, etc] 1 Soft food for infants, usually made of bread boiled or softened with water or milk

Many doctrines have grown to be the ordinary diet and food of our spirits, and have place in the *pap* of catechisms
Donne, Letters, xvii

Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap!
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap*
Cowper, Conversation, l 485

Hence — 2. The emoluments of public office, as salaries, fees, or perquisites [Slang.]

They soon made it appear that, at the end of four years, not only should an officer make an accounting and submit to an audit, but should vacate his place, so that somebody else might get some of the *pap* he had enjoyed during this period *The Nation,* XLVIII 379

3 The pulp of fruit, or pulp of any kind.

The *pap* of the latter [verdigris diffused through water] being first passed through a sieve
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser, p. 95

To give pap with a hatchet†, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner

They *gave* us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and, when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet*
Lyly's Court Comed, sig Z 12 b (*Nares*)

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort
Marriage and Wiving (Harl Misc, II 171, Park's ed.). (*Nares.*)

pap[2] (pap), *v. t*; pret. and pp *papped,* ppr *papping* [< *pap*[2], *n*] To feed with pap.

Oh! that his body were not flesh and fading!
But I'll so *pap* him up — nothing too dear for him
Beau. and Fl, Custom of the Country, iv 4

pap[3] (pap), *n* [A shorter form of *papa*[1]] Papa, father. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

papa[1] (pa-pä' or pä'pä), *n.* [= F. *papa* = D. G. Dan. *papa* (pa-pa') = Sw. *pappa* (pap'pa) = Sp. Pg *papá* = It *pàppa* (Florio), *papà,* papa, father, cf. LL. *papa* (gen *papæ*), *papas* (gen. *papatis*), a bishop (see *papa*[2]), cf also LL. *papas, pappas,* a governor, tutor, < Gr. *παππας,* father (mostly in voc, as a child's word. LGr, MGr also *πάπας, παπας,* and *πᾶ*); a redupl of the syllable *pa,* a natural infantile utterance, made to mean 'father,' as the similar utterance *ma, mama,* is made to mean 'mother' (see *mama*), cf *pap*[3], *pap*[2], *papal* (f also *papa*[2]] Father a word used chiefly by children

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, the only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma
Swift, Directions for Servants, General Directions

"Here, *Papa,* is some money," Amelia said that night, kissing the old man, her father, and putting a bill for a hundred pounds into his hands
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, l.

papa[2] (pa'pa), *n* [LL a bishop, ML. pope, < LGr. *πάπας,* father applied, like *father,* to ecclesiastics, esp. to the bishop of Rome, whence ult, through AS *pāpa,* the E *pope* see *papa*[1] and *pope*[1]] A title formerly bestowed in the Christian church on bishops, and often on the inferior clergy, but now restricted to parish priests in the Greek Church

As in the Primitive Church the younger Bishop called the elder *Papa*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 142.

Although he [the Roman pontiff] had not, as yet, assumed the distinctive insignia of his office — the triple crown and the upright staff surmounted by the cross — he more and more discouraged the application of the name of *papa* (pope) to any but himself *Encyc Brit,* XIX 495

papa[3] (pä'pa), *n* [NL; cf *papio, papion,* and *baboon*] 1 A baboon, a papio or papion — 2 The specific name of the king-vulture of tropical America, *Sarcorhamphus* or *Gypagus papa* See cut under *king-vulture* — 3 A name, both generic and specific, of a cockothraustine bird of the Bonin Islands, *Coccothraustes papa* or *ferreostris,* or *Papa ferreostris Reichenbach, Kittlitz*

papable (pā'pa-bl), *a* [< F *papable* = It. *papabile,* < ML **papabilis* (in deriv *papabilita(t-)*= papal power), < *papa,* pope see *papal, pope*[1]] Capable of being made a pope, eligible to the papacy [Rare]

By the death of the other two the conclave hath received little alteration, though Mondovio were *papable,* and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters.
Sir H Wotton, Reliquiæ, p 707

papabot, papabote, papabotte, *n* [Creole F] The Bartramian sandpiper *J J Audubon.* [New Orleans, Louisiana.]

papacy (pā'pa-si), *n* [< ME *papacie,* < OF. *papacie,* < ML *papatia,* papal office, < *papa,* pope see *papal, pope*[1].] 1 The office, dignity, and authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome; the papal jurisdiction; the ecclesiastical organization subject to the Pope

This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he undertooke the *Papacy* was called Æneas Sylvius
Coryat, Crudities, I 147

He here instilled into this aspiring prelate the hope of attaining the *papacy*
Hume, Hist. Eng, xxviii

2. The succession or line of popes, with its ecclesiastical and political traditions — 3 That system of ecclesiastical government which recognizes and is based upon the apostolic primacy and supreme authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over the church universal, the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic Church.

The threatened breach between the *papacy* and its ancient ally the king of France
Milman, Hist of Christianity

papagayt, *n.* An obsolete form of *popinjay*

papain (pā'pa-in), *n* [< *papa(ya)* + *-in*[2]] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw-tree, *Carica papaya* It differs from pepsin in that its proteolytic action goes on in neutral or alkaline solutions as well as in acid solutions Also *papayin, papayotin,* and *caricin*

papal (pā'pal), *a* [< ME *papal, papall,* < OF (and F) *papal* = Sp. Pg *papal* = It *papale,* < ML *papalis,* of the Pope, < LL *papa,* a bishop, ML. pope; see *papa*[2], *pope*] Of or relating to the Pope in his official capacity, or the papacy

How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears!
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire
And *Papal* piety, and Gothic fire
Pope, To Addison, l 14

His attachment to his family, his aversion to France, were not to be overcome even by *Papal* authority
Macaulay, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

Contributions from the nation at large for *papal* purposes, such as crusades and the defence against the Turks, were collected by the pope's agents in the form of voluntary gifts. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 395.

Papal cross. See *cross*. — **Papal crown,** the triple crown See *tiara* — **Syn.** *Papal, Popish, Papistical Papal* is the ordinary word for that which belongs to or proceeds from the Pope, *popish* is used in some obloquy or contempt, *papistical* in strong contempt or condemnation

papalin† (pā′pal-in), *n.* [< F. *papalin*, < It *papalino*, soldier of the Pope, < *papale*, papal: see *papal*.] A papist *Bp. Lavington.*

The Persians are no less zealous and divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 251.

They [the Turks] may indeed still do mischief to the Muscovites, or persecute their own Christian subjects, but they can do no hurt to the *papalins*
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Time, an. 1697

papalise, *v.* See *papalize*.

papalism (pā′pal-izm), *n.* [< *papal* + *-ism*.] The papal system; papistry

papalist (pā′pal-ist), *n.* [< OF *papaliste*, as *papal* + *-ist*.] A papist, a Roman Catholic. *Baxter*

Patriot l'Escuyer determines on going to Church, in company with a friend or two, not to hear mass which he values little, but to meet all the *Papalists* there in a body *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3

papality† (pā-pal′i-ti), *n.* [< OF *papalité*, < ML *papalita(t-)s*, papal power, < *papalis*, papal: see *papal*.] Same as *papalty*

papalize (pā′pal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papalized*, ppr. *papalizing*. [< *papal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make papal, imbue with papist doctrines or notions.

He has been, to some extent, Christianized and *papalized*, and he has also been turned into a lanky, lean, unhappy looking rifle regiment *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 82.

II. *intrans.* To become a papist; conform to popery *Cowper*

Also spelled *papalise*.

papally (pā′pal-i), *adv.* In a papal manner, from a papal point of view, as a papist.

papalty† (pā′pal-ti), *n.* [< OF **papalte*, *papaute*, *papalité*, papality. see *papality*.] The papacy; the papal office or authority; the Church of Rome Also *papality*

Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of *papalyte*
Bernere, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clx.

Withall to uphold the decrepid *Papalty* they [the Jesuits] have invented this super politick Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

papaphobia (pā-pa-fō′bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < ML *papa*, pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-φόβια*, < *φίβεσθαι*, fear.] Dread or hatred of the Pope or of popery

paparchy (pā′par-ki), *n.* [< ML *papa*, pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-αρχια*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by a pope

Without understanding the papacy (or *paparchy*, as Bishop Coxe insists upon calling it) one cannot understand the history and literature of Europe from the age of Charlemagne *Christian Union*, July 5, 1888

papas, pappas (pā′pas, pap′as), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπας*, *πάππας*: see *papa*[2].] A parish priest of the Greek Church; a papa

The censure of a poor country *Papas* outweighs, in present effect, that of a Western Bishop
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 11.

The *pappas* is a prominent figure in the throngs of idlers, prominent because of his long black gown, his tall steeple hat *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 370

papatet (pā′pāt), *n.* [ME *papat*, < OF *papat* = Sp. Pg. *papado* = It. *papato*, < ML *papatus*, the office of pope, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*[1]. Cf. *papacy*.] The papacy.

A cardinal was thilke tide,
Which the *papat* longe hath desired
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 254 (Pauli's ed.)

Papaver (pā-pā′vėr), *n.* [NL (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *papaver*, poppy: see *poppy*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Papaveraceæ* and the tribe *Eupapavereæ*, characterized by the dehiscence of the roundish capsule by pores under the lid-like summit, the poppy. It includes about 26 species, mainly in temperate or subtropical Asia, Africa, and Europe. They are hairy or glaucous herbs, with a milky juice, usually dissected leaves, buds nodding upon long stalks, and showy red, violet, yellow, or white flowers, generally with two sepals, four petals, and many stamens. See *poppy* and *opium*, also *cheesebowl*, *canker*, 5 (*a*), *headache*, 2, and *nauseated*.

Papaveraceæ (pā-pav-e-ri-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Papaver* + *-aceæ*.] The poppy family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Parietales*, distinguished by the two to three sepals, and minute embryo near the base of fleshy albumen. It includes about 80 species, in 24 genera of which *Papaver* is the type, nearly all from north temperate or sub-tropical regions. They are usually smooth herbs (often with a colored juice), covered with a grayish bloom or with long hairs. They bear alternate, generally lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers, solitary upon long stalks, with sepals which fall off at opening. By some authors this order is made to include the *Fumariaceæ* as a suborder.

papaveraceous (pā-pav-e-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *papaveraceus*, < L *papaver*, poppy.] Pertaining to the *Papaveraceæ* or to the poppy.

Papavereæ (pap-ā-vē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Papaver* + *-eæ*.] A group of plants coextensive with the *Papaveraceæ* as defined above, used as a suborder by those authors who include the *Fumariaceæ* (suborder *Fumariceæ*) in the order *Papaveraceæ*.

papaverine (pā-pav′e-rin), *n.* [= F. *papavérine*, as L. *papaver*, poppy, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium.

papaverous (pā-pav′e-rus), *a.* [< L *papaver*, poppy, + *-ous*.] Having the properties of, or characteristic of, the poppy, papaveraceous.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

papaw (pa-pâ′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. (> NL.) *papaya*, a name of Malabar origin.] 1. The tree *Carica Papaya*, or its fruit The papaw is native in South America, but now widely diffused throughout the tropics. Its height is about 20 feet, and its deeply seven-lobed leaves are 2 feet in diameter and borne on footstalks 2 feet long. The fruit is 10 inches long commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and is also pickled. The trunk, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice (see *papain*), which has the property of making quickly tender meat which is boiled with a little of it or wrapped in the leaves, or, as it is claimed, merely hung up among the leaves. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge. The leaves are saponaceous. Also called *melon tree*.

2. The tree *Asimina triloba*, or its fruit, native in the United States. It is a small tree with livid flowers appearing with the leaves, which, when grown, are obovate-lanceolate, thin, and rather large. The smooth oblong fruit is 3 or 4 inches long, filled with a sweet pulp in which are embedded the bean-like seeds.

3. A bushwhacker: with reference to the subsistence or possible subsistence of bushwhackers on the fruit of the papaw. [Missouri.]

Also written *pawpaw*.

papaw-tree (pa-pâ′trē), *n.* See *papaw*.

Papaya (pā-pā′yȧ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *papaiamajam*, the native name in Malabar.] 1. A former genus of trees, the papaws, of the order *Passifloraceæ*, now included in *Carica*. See *Carica* and *papaw* — 2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

The slim *papaya* ripens
Its yellow fruit for thee.
Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

Papayaceæ (pap-ā-yā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Papaya* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of trees, the papaw family, of the order *Passifloraceæ*, characterized by the minute calyx, tubular staminate corolla, and pistillate of five erect separate petals. It includes the genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia* of tropical and subtropical America, remarkable for their milky juice, white, yellow, or greenish flowers, and pulpy edible berries.

papayotin (pap-ā-yō′tin), *n.* [< *Papaya* + *-ot-* + *-in*[2].] Same as *papain*.

pap-boat (pap′bōt), *n.* 1. An open vessel used for holding pap for children

A pair of bellows, a pair of pattens, a toasting-fork, a kettle, a *pap boat*, a spoon for the administration of medicine to the refractory, and lastly Mrs. Gamp's umbrella.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, a false volute, as *Turbinella rapha*.

pape[1]† (pāp), *n.* [ME. see *pope*[1].] A spiritual father, a priest, specifically, the Pope

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him
W. Carr, Traveller's Guide, p. 190.

pape[2] (pāp), *n.* [Creole F., lit. 'pope', cf. E. *pope*, a bullfinch.] An American finch of the genus *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina*, *C.* or *P. ciris*. Also called *nonpareil* and *uncomparable*. See cut at *painted finch*, under *painted*.

papechien (pāp-shiañ), *n.* The lapwing: same as *pea-chicken*.

papejay†, *n.* An old form of *popinjay*.

papelard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelard*, < It. *pappalardo*, a hypocrite, a glutton, prob. < *pappa*, pap: see *pap*[2].] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite.

That *papelard*, that hym yeldith so, . . .
He is the hounde, shame is to seyn,
That to his casting goth agayn
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7281.

papelardie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelardise*, hypocrisy, < *papelard*, a hypocrite: see *papelard*.] Hypocrisy.

I . . . have wel lever . . .
Wrie me in my foxerie,
Under a cope of *papelardie*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6796.

papeline† (pap′e-lin), *n.* [F. · see *poplin*.] A rich material made in the seventeenth century of silk, and sometimes at least with gold or silver thread. The manufacture of papeline is said to have been brought from France to Ireland in the eighteenth century, and to have led to the manufacture of poplin.

papelonné (pap-e-lo-nā′), *a.* [F., < *papillon*, a butterfly: see *parilion*.] In *her.*, covered with an imbricated pattern: said of the field or a bearing.

papelote†, *n.* [ME., appar. connected with OF. *papin*, pap: see *pap*[2].] A porridge

In mylk and in mele to make with *papelotes*,
To a glotye with here gurles that greden after fode
Piers Plowman (C), x. 75.

paper (pā′pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *paper*, *papir*, *paupire* = D. *papier* = MLG. *pappir*, *papir* = late MHG. G. *papier* = Icel. *pappir* = Sw. *papper* = Dan. *papir*, < OF. *papier*, F. *papier* = Sp. Pg. *papel*, < L. *papyrus*, also *papyrum* (ML. also *papirus*), paper made of papyrus, also a garment made from papyrus, prop. the plant papyrus, < Gr. *πάπυρος* (*πατπυρος*, sometimes *παπυρος*), the plant papyrus, a kind of rush (see *papyrus*), also anything made of it, as linen, cord, etc. The Gr. word for 'paper' was *χαρτης*, L. *charta*. see *chart*, *charter*, *card*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A material consisting of a compacted web or felting of vegetable fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, flexible sheet used in writing, for printing, and for various other purposes. The fibers most used for writing papers are those of linen and cotton rags, and for printing papers those of straw, wood, paper cuttings or paper waste, and selected grasses. These fibers are prepared by grinding, bleaching, beating, and boiling until they are reduced to a fluid pulp, in which state they readily mat or felt together when freed from the water in which they are suspended. More than 400 varieties of fibers usable for this purpose are known, all have curling filaments that readily interlace with one another. Paper was formerly made wholly by hand, pulp from the vat being dipped up in a mold, from which the water drains away, leaving a felted sheet which is then pressed and dried. Some fine grades of writing, printing, and drawing papers are still made in this way, but the larger part of the paper, for whatever purpose used, is now made by machinery. For some purposes, as newspaper printing, the sheet is made in continuous webs of very great length, and is printed from the mean roll. Paper is made in a great variety of qualities, ranging from heavy drawing board to the lightest tissue paper, and in every color and shade. It is cut for the trade by accurate machines in a number of sizes, the sheets varying somewhat according to fashion or special requirements. (See list of sizes given below.) Paper is also molded from the pulp into cartridge-cases, embossed sheets for wall decoration, pails, boxes, and other vessels, boats, barrels, car wheels, domes for observatories, bricks, building materials, etc., in all of which lightness is combined with strength. From the sheet it is transformed by various processes and operations into roofing material, carpets, bags, etc. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are — writing- and printing papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting and filtering papers, while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper maker's work, as lithographic paper, tracing paper, etc. The ordinary counts of paper are the quire of twenty four sheets, the ream of twenty quires (of which two are inferior to the other eighteen), and the bundle of two reams.

2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of this material

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind as on a shaking *paper*
Locke.

I would see 'em all hang'd before I would o'er more set pen to *paper*
Villiers, Rehearsal, i.

3. Any written or printed document or instrument, as a note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, etc.; specifically, in the plural, letters, notes, memoranda, etc. as, the private *papers* of Washington.

Ioyous and glad be,
Now full merily demene you amonge,
For of his *paupres* strike oute plain be ye!
Here hym haue I slain and put to dethe stronge
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4735.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Having yesterday morning received a *paper* of Latin verses . . . composed by a youth under age, I read them with much delight, as an instance of his improvement.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

4. A printed sheet of news; a newspaper; a journal

To you all readers turn, and they can look
Pleased in a *paper*, who abhor a book
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public *papers*, and to contrive that those *papers* should penetrate the whole mass of the people.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 85.

5. An essay or article; a dissertation on a special topic.

There was one [subject] he clung to much, and thought of frequently as in a special degree available for a series of *papers* in his periodical *Forster*, Dickens, lvi.

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc., used collectively: as, commercial *paper*, negotiable *paper*

Certain it is that a State, as long as it cannot be made by law to pay its debts, should have no privilege of issuing *paper* of any kind *N A Rev*, CXXXIX 574

7. The written or printed questions, collectively, set for an examination.—**8.** Hangings of paper, printed, stamped, or plain; paper for covering the walls of interiors. See *paper-hangings* and *wall-paper*.—**9** Free passes of admission to a place of entertainment; also, the persons admitted by such passes: as, the house was filled with *paper* [Slang.]—**Accommodation paper.** See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—**Albuminized paper, albumin paper,** paper coated with albumin, practically always in the form of white of egg, as a vehicle for silver prints in ordinary photographic processes. Prints upon it have a glossy surface.—**Arrowroot paper,** in *photog.*, a so called plain or non-glossy paper for positive prints, coated with a weak solution in water of arrowroot, with sodium chlorid and a trace of citric acid. It gives good effects for large portraits and landscapes.—**Bank-note paper.** See *bank note*.—**Blue-process paper.** Same as *blue paper*.—**Bristol paper,** a stout paper of very even texture and smooth surface, used for drawing: named from the place of its original manufacture. Also called *Bristol board*.—**Brown paper,** a general name for wrapping-paper of a brown color and of all qualities and materials.—**Business paper,** commercial paper, such as notes, bills of exchange, etc.—**Calendered paper,** paper made smooth by the pressure of calendering rollers.—**Carbolic-acid** or **carbolized paper.** See *carbolic*.—**Carbon paper.** See *carbon paper*.—**Chinese paper** (*a*) Same as *rice paper* (*b*) A very thin, soft paper, of a faint yellowish or brownish tint, prepared from the bark of the bamboo. It is much used for fine impressions from wood engravings, and occasionally for proofs from steel plate engravings, etc.—**Cobb paper,** in *bookbinding*, a mottled paper in which brown is the leading tint: largely used by English binders for the linings or end papers of books in half calf bindings.—**Cold-pressed paper,** paper that has been pressed only on the felts, leaving it of a rough surface.—**Commercial paper** See *commercial*.—**Commodity of brown paper†.** See *commodity*.—**Cotton paper,** paper prepared from cotton fiber

Cotton paper (charta bombycina), a form of paper said to have been known to the Chinese at a remote period, and to have passed into use among the Arabs early in the 8th century. It was imported into Constantinople, and was used for Greek MSS. in the 13th century. In Italy and the West it never made much way *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 144

Cram-paper See *cram*.—**Cream-laid paper,** a smooth paper of ivory or cream like color, much used for note paper and envelops.—**Cross-rule paper,** paper ruled off in squares to facilitate the drawing on it of designs for weaving, worsted work, etc., or to aid in making any drawing in the proper proportions, or in drawing a plan, etc., to scale.—**Crystalline paper,** paper thinly coated by means of a brush with a concentrated solution of salt with dextrine, or with certain more complicated preparations.—**Cylinder paper,** paper in which the fibers are drawn in one direction and are not fully interlaced.—**Distinctive paper,** a kind of protective paper, a silk threaded fiber paper of high quality, such as that used by the United States government for the printing of notes, certificates, bonds, and other obligations, etc.—**Enameled paper,** a surfaced paper that has been highly polished.—**Ferro-prussiate paper,** paper that has been rendered sensitive to the action of light by floating it on or coating it with a solution in water of red prussiate of potash and peroxid of iron. When exposed to light under a photographic negative, a drawing, etc., those parts of the sheet to which the light has access through the transparent part of the negative or drawing are more or less affected according to the length of the exposure and the variation in transparency of the originals. When the printing has proceeded as far as is desired, the sheet is washed in clear water, and those parts which have been protected from the light become white, while the parts which the light has affected assume a more or less deep tint of blue, which is permanent when the sheet is dried. Also called *blue paper*.—**Fiber-faced paper,** a kind of paper used for bank notes, checks, etc., in which shreds and scraps of silk or other fiber are mixed with the pulp of the paper to afford a protection against forgery. Compare *distinctive paper*.—**Filter paper** or **filtering-paper** See *filter-paper* and *filtering*.—**Flat paper,** paper unfolded and ready for use in printing.—**Fossil paper.** See *fossil* and *asbestos*.—**Fourdrinier paper,** paper made in the Fourdrinier machine, in which at one end the fluid pulp flows in on felts, and at the other end the paper is delivered dry in the form of an endless roll.—**Gaine's paper.** Same as *parchment paper*.—**Gunpowder paper** See *gunpowder*.—**Hand-made paper.** See def. 1.—**Hard plate-paper,** sized paper having a hard surface which does not readily take ink or color.—**Height to paper,** in *type-founding*, the extreme length of a type from its face to its foot. In Great Britain and the United States the standard height is eleven twelfths of an inch. French and German types are higher.—**Hot-pressed paper,** paper polished by pressure between heated plates.—**Imperfect paper,** sheets of inferior quality, usually the two outside quires of a ream, which are wrinkled, torn, or specked.—**India paper** See *India*.—**Ingres paper** [*F. papier Ingres;* named from the noted painter J. A. D. *Ingres* (died 1867).] A laid paper, showing water mark, of somewhat rough surface, and tinted gray, drab, or the like, especially prepared for drawing with crayons.—**In paper†,** in *old Eng. law*, not yet enrolled on parchment or recorded in a final judgment.—**Iridescent paper,** paper washed with a solution of nutgalls, iron, and indigo sulphates, sal ammoniac, and gum arabic in water, and exposed to the fumes of ammonia.—**Japanese paper,** paper made from the bark of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), soft, silky, transparent, and with a satin-like surface. There are various qualities, of which the white is the best and thickest. It is used for expensive printing, proofs of plate engravings, etc.—**Laid paper** See *laid*.—**Legal-tender paper,** paper money declared by law to be a legal tender.—**Linen paper,** paper made from linen or flax fiber. "*linen paper* was first made in the 14th century" (*Encyc Brit*, XVIII 218).—**Lithographic paper** See *lithographic*.—**Litmus-paper** See *litmus*.—**Loft-dried paper,** paper in which the sizing is dried by atmospheric evaporation.—**Low to paper,** in *printing* See *low*².—**Luminous paper,** paper of which the pulp is compounded with gelatin and a phosphorescent powder.—**Machine-sized paper,** paper made by dipping the web in a bath of dissolved rosin and alum.—**Manila paper,** paper made from manila fiber. It is usually of dull-buff color, and is of marked toughness.—**Marbled paper,** paper stained with colors in conventional imitation of variegated marbles. It is used chiefly for the linings and covers of books. See *marbling*.—**Metallic paper** See *metallic*.—**M paper,** paper which has only trivial imperfections.—**Mulberry paper,** a kind of paper prepared in China from the inner bark of the paper mulberry.—**Negotiable paper** See *negotiable*.—**Nepál paper,** a strong unsized paper, made in Nepal from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne cannabina*.—**News paper,** a low grade of white printing paper.—**N paper,** paper of the second sorting, and inferior to M paper.—**Oiled paper** See *oil*.—**On paper,** in writing, set down "in black and white."—**Paper-burnishing machine,** a machine for putting a polish on paper, by means of a burnishing stone, by heavy glazed rolls, or by any other method.—**Paper-clipping machine,** a machine for trimming the edges of books or of paper in piles, usually a guillotine knife driven by a considerable power, and connected with a gage.—**Paper-coloring machine,** a set of color rollers, automatically supplied with pigment, which give a coat of color to sheets of paper fed between them by means of feed rollers.—**Paper-glazing roller,** a roller glazing- or burnishing machine for producing a glossy surface on paper.—**Paper-molding machine,** a machine for molding paper pulp to any required form.—**Paper process of stereotyping,** a process of making plates for newspaper printing. A mold of the type form is made by beating with a brush prepared paper pulp on the face of the type: this mold, when dry, is filled with type metal. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., Stereotyping.—**Parchment paper,** an imitation of parchment, prepared from ordinary unsized paper by immersing it for a few seconds in a solution of two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol in one part of water, at a temperature of 60° F., then washing it in cold water, and removing any remaining traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It resembles parchment in appearance, and is tough, translucent, glossy, and almost impermeable to water. Also called *papyrine* and *Gaine's paper*.—**Photographic paper,** any paper used for the purposes of photography, especially the paper, whether albuminized, salted, variously sensitized, coated with emulsion, etc., used for making positive prints from negatives.—**Pitched paper** Same as *tarred paper*.—**Pizzighelli paper,** a sensitized platinum paper prepared commercially for photographic use. It gives a mat surface and clear gray tones, which are pleasing for many subjects.—**Plain paper** (*a*) Paper that is unruled (*b*) In *photog.*, any paper that has not a glossy surface, such as that of albuminized paper.—**Plate-paper,** the highest grade of book paper.—**Polygraphic paper,** a paper specially prepared to receive writing or printing in an aniline ink, and to transfer this readily, under pressure, to another similar sheet dampened. The second sheet is then used as a matrix from which a number of impressions of the original writing can be struck off in a press.—**Post paper,** a style of paper which came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century, especially for letter writing

Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post horn which at one time was its distinguishing mark *Ure*, Dict., III 494

Printing-paper, a quality of paper made for printing, usually of softer stock and surface than writing paper, and not so hard-sized. The lowest grade is *news*, the highest is *plate*.—**Rag paper,** paper made from the pulp of rags

The first mention of *rag paper* occurs in the tract of Peter, abbot of Cluny (1122–50 A. D.), adversus Judæos, cap. 5, where, among the various kinds of books, he refers to such as are written on material made "ex rasuris veterum pannorum." At this early period woollen cloth is probably intended *Encyc Brit.*, XVIII 218

Roofing-paper, a coarse, stout paper variously prepared used to cover roofs. It is usually securely and smoothly nailed down, and then thickly coated with tar or paint.—**Ruled paper,** writing paper ruled mechanically with lines, for convenience in writing, keeping accounts, etc.—**Safety-paper,** a paper which has been so prepared chemically, or so coated with a chemical pigment, that writing on it in ink cannot be effaced or cannot be erased without leaving indelible marks on the paper. Such paper is often used for bank-checks, etc., to guard against fraud.—**Sensitized paper,** paper that has been chemically treated so that the color of its surface may be altered by the action of light, used in the various processes of photographic printing. The name is most commonly given to paper that has been floated on a bath of nitrate of silver, or coated with an emulsion of silver nitrate or chlorid, but it is equally applicable to ferroprussiate or blue papers, to bromide papers, to the sensitized pigment-papers used in the carbon process, to platinum papers, or to any others of like character.—**Silk paper** Same as *tissue paper*.—**Silver paper** Same as *tissue paper*.—**Sized paper,** paper which has received a thin surface of glutinous matter to give it greater strength and proper writing surface.—**Sizes of paper,** certain standard dimensions of paper, the sheets being commercially cut to those sizes. Printing-, writing-, and drawing papers of the same names are of different sizes in Great Britain and the United States. The sizes most used have names and measurements, in inches, as specified in the following table, but names the same as here given are sometimes applied to sizes which are larger or smaller

	English		United States.	
Antiquarian writing	31	× 53		
Atlas drawing	26	× 34		
Atlas small drawing	25	× 31		
Atlas writing			26	33
Check folio writing			17	× 24
Columbier drawing	24	× 34½	23	34
Columbier writing	24	× 34½		
Copy, or bastard writing	16	× 20		
Crown drawing	15	× 20		
Crown writing			15	× 19
Demy drawing	17	× 22		
Demy printing	17½	22		
Demy short drawing	14	20½		
Demy writing	15	20	16	21
Double atlas drawing	31½	55		
Double cap writing			17	× 28
Double crown printing	20	30		
Double demy printing 22½ 15	26	× 38½		
Double elephant writing	26½	40	26	× 40
Double medium printing			24	× 38
Double pot printing	17	25½		
Double royal printing			26	40
Double superroyal printing			29	× 43
Elephant writing	23	28	22½	× 27½
Emperor writing	48	72		
Extra large post writing	16½	21		
Extra size folio writing			19	23
Flat cap writing			14	× 17
Folio post writing			17	22
Foolscap drawing	13½	16½		
Foolscap writing	13½	17	12½	× 16
Grand eagle	26½	40		
Imperial drawing	22	30		
Imperial printing	22	30	22	× 32
Imperial writing	22	40	21	31
Medium and half printing			24	30
Medium printing	19	24	19	24
Medium writing	17½	22	18	× 23
Pot writing	12½	16		
Royal drawing	19½	24		
Royal long drawing	18	27½		
Royal printing	20	25	20	25
Royal writing	19	× 24	19	24
Small cap writing			13	16
Small double medium printing			24	30
Small post writing	13½	16½		
Superroyal drawing	19½	27½		
Superroyal printing			22	28
Superroyal writing	19½	27½	20	28
Thick and thin post writing	16½	19½		

Soft plate-paper, paper which is thick, unsized, and easily receptive of impression.—**Special paper,** a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, etc., to be argued.—**State paper,** a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**Surfaced paper,** paper having an added film of whiting, which fills minute pits, and adapts it for the printing of woodcuts.—**Surface paper,** paper covered with a thin coat of clay or other substance with intent to give a smoother surface.—**Tarred paper,** a coarse, thick paper soaked with a tar product, used for covering roofs, lining walls, etc., with the object of securing warmth and dryness.—**Test-paper,** litmus- or turmeric paper, used as a test for alkalinity or acidity.—**Tissue-paper,** a very thin paper of fine and soft texture used for wrapping valuable or delicate articles, for polishing fine surfaces, for protecting engravings in books, etc., silk paper, silver paper.—**Touch and trade papers,** in the United States, a permit issued by the collector of a port, under section 4364 of the United States Revised Statutes, to a vessel licensed for carrying on fishing, authorizing it to "touch and trade" at any foreign port during the voyage.—**Tracing-paper,** paper so prepared as to be transparent, and of such texture that it will receive marks either in pencil or with pen and ink, used for copying a design, etc., by laying it over the original and following the lines carefully with a pencil or pen.—**Transfer-paper,** paper coated thickly with an adhesive pigment as lampblack, vermilion, indigo, etc., used for transferring a design mechanically to an object on which it is to be copied. A sheet of transfer-paper is laid upon the object, on this is laid the design executed on paper or other thin and yielding material, and the lines of the design are then passed over with a hard point, which causes the pigment of the transfer paper to adhere, along the lines passed over, to the object under treatment.—**Tub-sized paper,** paper made by dipping each sheet in a tub that contains prepared animal sizing.—**Turmeric-paper,** paper dipped into a hot infusion of turmeric, strong enough to give the paper a pronounced yellow color, and dried: used as a test of alkalinity or acidity.—**Vellum paper,** a heavy, uniform paper, showing no grain, and having a very smooth and fine surface. It is used for some of the finest printing.—**Waxed paper,** paper on which beeswax has been rubbed and melted by means of a hot iron: useful from its impermeability to water.—**Whatman paper,** an excellent brand of English papers, made in different qualities, with fine or coarse grain. It is used by draftsmen and aquarellists, printers of engravings, photographers, etc.—**Wove paper,** paper laid on flannels or felts and showing no marks of wires.—**Wrapping-paper,** a more or less coarse paper used for wrapping, varying in color usually from pale buff to brown, made from unbleached manila or old rope. (See also *blotting paper, bond paper, comb paper, copying-paper, end paper, lining paper, manifold paper, rice-paper*.)

II. *a* **1** Made of paper, consisting of paper, in any sense: as, a *paper* box, *paper* currency

I have been told that in China the flying of *paper* kites is a very ancient pastime, and practised much more generally by the children there than it is in England *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 497

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them *Burnet.*

2 Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements, and not existing in reality or in tangible form: as, a *paper* army.

I now turn to the other class of critics — those who speak without thinking Their irrepressible contention is only too familiar to my ears "It is a *paper* frontier — a frontier merely marked by pillars stuck in the sand "
Nineteenth Century, XXII 480

The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of *paper* wheat
Sci Amer, N S, LVIII 53

Paper baron, paper lord, a person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy, as a life-peer, judge, etc — **Paper blockade, boat, carpet, car-wheel.** See the nouns. — **Paper book,** in *law*, a book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding, prepared for examination by an appellate court so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers — **Paper cigar,** a small cigar covered with paper, a cigarette *Dickens*, Bleak House — **Paper cloth, currency, floor-cloth, money, shell,** etc See the nouns — **Paper negative,** in *photog*, a negative made on prepared paper In making such negatives, the dry gelatinobromide emulsions are especially used, and the operations of development, etc, are performed in the same way as for a negative on glass The finished negative is rendered translucent, a usual method being to oil it with castor oil, removing the superfluous oil by pressing with a hot iron, it can then be printed from in the same manner as a glass plate It is important that the paper used shall be homogeneous and free from grain Such negatives are convenient from their lightness and unbreakableness

paper (pā′pėr), *v t* [< *paper*, *n*.] **1** To line or cover with paper, or apply paper to in any way, also, to cover with paper-hangings.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where blinks through *paper'd* panes the setting sun
Crabbe, Works, I 50

The drawing room at Todgers's was out of the common style . . it was floor clothed all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was *papered*
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix

2 To fold or inclose in paper — **3** In *bookbinding*, to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume), before fitting it in its covers — **4** To treat in any way by means of paper; perform any operation on, such as some kinds of polishing, in which paper enters as a material or medium, sandpaper, or smooth by means of sandpaper — **5** To fill, as a theater or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper — that is, by free passes, fill with non-paying spectators as, the house was *papered* nightly during his engagement [Slang] — **6†** To register, note or set down on paper.

paper-bark (pā′pėr-bärk), *n* An Australian tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, also, a tree of any species of the allied genus *Callistemon* all so called because their bark peels off in layers

paper-birch (pā′pėr-berch), *n*. See *birch*, 1, and *canoe-birch*

paper-case (pā′pėr-kās), *n*. A box for holding writing-paper, and sometimes other materials for writing

paper-chase (pā′per-chās), *n*. The game of hare and hounds, so called from the bits of paper scattered as "scent" by the "hares" to guide the pursuit of the "hounds"

paper-clamp (pā′pėr-klamp), *n* **1** A frame for holding one or more newspapers, periodicals, pieces of sheet music, or the like, together by the backs, with the pages flat so that they may be readily turned over and conveniently laid by or hung up when not in use, a newspaper-holder or newspaper-file — **2** The apparatus which firmly holds paper in a paper-cutter.

paper-clip (pā′per-klip), *n* Same as *letter-clip*

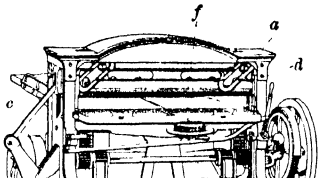
paper-cloth (pā′pėr-klôth), *n* A fabric partaking of the nature of paper and of cloth, prepared by the natives of many Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, the breadfruit, and other trees, by a process which includes beating it, after soaking, to a partial pulp, without wholly destroying the texture

paper-coal (pā′per-kōl), *n* A name sometimes given to a variety of coal, of Tertiary age, which splits up into thin leaves

paper-cutter (pā′per-kut′ėr), *n* **1** A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc; a paper-clipping machine See cut in next column — **2.** A flat thin blade of ivory, bone, hard wood, tortoise-shell, vulcanized rubber, or the like, used to cut open the leaves of books and other folded papers, and also for folding paper. — **Gage paper-cutter,** a paper-cutting machine provided with apparatus that regulates with exactness the space between different cuts

paper-day (pā′pėr-dā), *n* In common-law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper or roll of business for argument

paper-enamel (pā′pėr-e-nam″el), *n*. An enameling preparation for cards and fine note-papers. It is prepared from paraffin and pure kaolin, and tinted to any shade desired.



Paper cutter

a frame *b* balance wheel and regulator, *c* belt pulley for driving the shaft *d* table for the paper with graduated lines, *e*, hand wheel which controls the back paper gage and regulates the distance between different cuts, *f*, cutting knife descending diagonally *g*, lever moving the knife, *h* shaft moving knife lever and automatic clamp

paperer (pā′pėr-ėr), *n* One who applies paper to anything, one who covers (as a wall in paper-hanging) with paper, wraps (as needles) in paper, or inserts (as pins) in a paper

The pins are then taken to the *paperers*, who are each seated in front of the bench *Ure*, Dict., III 580

paper-faced (pā′pėr-fāst), *a* Having a face as white as paper

Thou *paper faced* villain' *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, v 4 12

paper-feeder (pā′pėr-fē″dėr), *n* A contrivance, varying greatly in form and principle, for delivering paper from a pile in single sheets to a printing-press, envelop-cutter, or a similar machine Such feeders may work by pneumatic force, by a revolving brush, by friction fingers, by a gummed claw, etc

paper-file (pā′pėr-fil), *n* A device to hold letters or other papers kept in order for reference

paper-folder (pā′per-fōl″dėr), *n* **1** Same as *paper-cutter*, 2 [Eng]—**2** Same as *folding-machine*.

paper-gage (pā′per-gāj), *n* A gage or rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed and the width of the required margin

paper-glosser (pā′pėr-glos″ėr), *n* **1** A hot-press for glossing paper or cards — **2.** A workman who gives a smooth surface to paper

paper-hanger (pā′per-hang″er), *n*. One whose employment is the hanging of wall-papers

paper-hanging (pā′per-hang″ing), *n* **1** The operation of fixing wall-papers or paper-hangings to walls. — **2.** *pl* Paper, either plain or variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, etc so called because they form a substitute for the earlier hangings of cloth or tapestry Paper hangings were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century, their use in China and Japan for screens and partial wall coverings is of great antiquity.

Dolls, blue books, *paper hangings* [are] lineally descended from the rude sculpture-paintings in which the Egyptians represented the triumphs and worship of their god kings. *H Spencer*, Universal Progress, p 22

paper-holder (pā′per-hōl″dėr), *n* **1** A box or receptacle for holding paper, as writing-paper, etc — **2.** A paper-clamp or -clip

paper-hornet (pā′pėr-hôr″net), *n* Any hornet or other wasp which builds a papery nest

The position of the *paper hornets'* nests [is] variously asserted to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree *Pop Sci Mo*, XXVIII 642

paper-knife (pā′pėr-nīf), *n* Same as *paper-cutter*, 2.

paper-machine (pā′pėr-ma-shēn″), *n*. A machine for making paper

paper-maker (pā′per-mā″kėr), *n* One who manufactures paper or who works at paper-making — **Paper-makers' felt.** See *felt*1.

paper-making (pā′pėr-mā′king), *n*. The art or process of manufacturing paper — **Paper-making machine** Same as *paper-machine*

paper-marbler (pā′pėr-mär″blėr), *n* A marker of marbled paper; a workman engaged in paper-marbling

paper-mill (pā′pėr-mil), *n*. A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-mulberry (pā′per-mul′ber-i), *n* See *Broussonetia*

paper-muslin (pā′pėr-muz″lin), *n* A glazed muslin used for dress-linings and the like.

paper-nautilus (pā′pėr-nâ′ti-lus), *n* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See *argonaut*, *Argonautidæ*, and *nautilus*.

paper-office (pā′pėr-of′is), *n*. In England: (*a*) An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, London, wherein state papers are kept (*b*) An office in the Court of Queen's Bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. *Wharton*

paper-pulp (pā′pėr-pulp), *n* The fine pulp prepared for making paper from any of the various materials used for this purpose. See *paper*, 1.

paper-punch (pā′pėr-punch), *n*. An implement for piercing or making holes in paper for purposes of cancellation, for passing a cord through it to facilitate filing on a rod or hook, or for any other purpose.

paper-reed (pā′pėr-rēd), *n*. The papyrus.

This kinde of reede, which I have englished *Paper reede*, . is the same . that paper was made of in Egypt *Gerarde*, Herball (ed. 1597), p 37.

The *paper reeds* by the brooks . shall wither
Isa. xix 7

paper-ruler (pā′pėr-rō″lėr), *n*. One who or an instrument or machine which traces straight lines on paper for any purpose

paper-rush (pā′per-rush), *n* The papyrus.

paper-sailor (pā′pėr-sā″lor), *n* The paper-nautilus or argonaut.

paper-shell (pā′pėr-shel), *n* A soft-shelled crab. A few hours after shedding when the shell has hardened so that on denting with the finger it springs back with a slight noise, the paper shell becomes a *cracker*

paper-size (pā′pėr-sīz), *n*. A size for paper. See *size*2

paper-spar (pā′pėr-spär), *n*. A form of crystallized calcite occurring in very thin plates

paper-splitting (pā′pėr-split″ing), *n* The operation of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, so as to form two sheets from one It is done by firmly cementing a piece of muslin to each face, and when it is dry pulling the pieces apart A layer of the paper adheres to each piece of cloth, from which it is disengaged by dampening

paper-stainer (pā′pėr-stā″ner), *n* A maker of paper-hangings

paper-stock (pā′pėr-stok), *n*. Material, such as rags, etc, from which paper is made

paper-tester (pā′per-tes″tėr), *n* A machine for testing the tensile strength of paper It consists essentially of two holders sliding in a frame, the paper being clamped between them and stretched by drawing forward one of the holders by means of a screw The strain transmitted by the paper strip to the second holder lifts a weighted lever, the movement of which is shown by a pointer on a scale which indicates the breaking strain

paper-tree (pā′per-trē), *n* **1** The paper-mulberry. — **2.** The Nepal paper-shrub, *Daphne cannabina*, of the Himalayan region — **3** Another shrub, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, of India, China, etc, whose bark prepared like hemp forms a superior paper-material — **4.** A tree, *Streblus* (*Trophis*) *asper*, called paper-tree of Siam, though common in the East Indies

paper-washing (pā′pėr-wosh″ing), *n*. In *photog*, water which has been used to wash prints, especially the first changes of water in which silver prints have been washed before toning Such water takes from the paper a certain amount of silver, which it is profitable to recover if the water is in considerable quantity

paper-weight (pā′pėr-wāt), *n* A small heavy object used to lay on loose papers to keep them from being scattered; especially, one made for the purpose and somewhat decorative, as a slab of marble, a plate of glass, or the like, with or without a bronze or other figure to serve as a handle, or a mass of glass decorated with various objects inclosed in it, and the like.

A *paper-weight* form'd of a bronze lizard writhing
F Locker, Beggars

papery (pā′pėr-i), *a*. [< *paper* + *-y*1] Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper; having the appearance or texture of paper

His kitling eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table where he spies
The hornes of *paperie* butterflies
Herrick, Oberon's Feast

papescent (pa-pes′ent), *a*. [Irreg < *pap*2 + *-escent*.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap

Some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants, as cichory, lettuce, dandelion, are found effectual in hot countries. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vii § 30

papesst (pā′pes), *n*. [< OF. (and F) *papesse*, < *pape*, pope, + fem. suffix *-esse*: see *pope*1 and *-ess*] A female pope.

Was the history of that their monstrous *papess* [Pope Joan] of our making?
Bp Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii 9

papeterie (pap-e-trē′), *n* [F, < *papetier*, one who makes or sells paper, < *papier*, paper: see *paper*.] A case or box, usually somewhat or-

namental, containing paper and other materials for writing

papey†, *n* [Also *pappey*, appar < *pape*¹] 1 A house where papes or priests resided

Then come you to the *papey* a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S Charitie, and S John Evangelist, called the *papey* [f]or poore impotent Priests (for in some language Priests are called Papes) *Stowe*, London (ed 1633), p 156

2 A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, suppressed by Edward VI *Halliwell*

Paphia (pā'fi-ä) *n* [NL, fem of L. *Paphius*, Paphian see *Paphian*] The typical genus of *Paphiidæ*

Paphian (pā'fi-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Paphius*, < Gr Πάφιος, Paphian, < Gr Πάφος, L *Paphos* *Paphus*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite] **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples

For even the *Paphian* Venus seems
A goddess o'er the realms of love,
When silver shrined in shadowy grove
D G Rossetti, Jenny

Hence—2 Pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites —3 [*l c*] In *conch*, of or pertaining to the *Paphiidæ*

II *n* 1 An inhabitant of Paphos, a Cypriot or Cyprian —2 A prostitute *Brewer* —3 [*l c*] In *conch*, any member of the *Paphiidæ*

Paphiidæ (pā-fī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Paphia* + *-idæ*] A family of siphonate bivalves, typified by the genus *Paphia* They have the siphons distinct and divergent, the shell subtrigonal, with the ligament lodged in an internal cardinal pit, the cardinal teeth simple, compressed, and the lateral teeth rudimentary The principal genera are *Paphia* and *Ervilia* Most of these shells are found in tropical seas

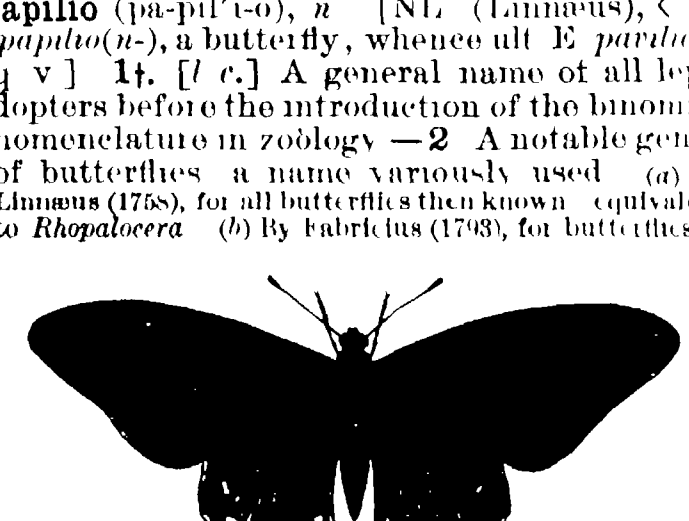
Papian code. See *code*.

papier (pap-iā'), *n* [F see *paper*] Paper —**Papier bulle**, a paper of a yellowish or rose color used by draftsmen and by architects for their working drawings Sometimes incorrectly written *papier Buhl* **Papier glacé** Same as *ice paper* **Papier Joseph**, fine silk paper, or tissue paper —**Papier mâché** See *papier mâché* —**Papier pelure**, a very thin but smooth firm, and elastic semi transparent paper, used for covering candy boxes, jelly pots etc, and for writing paper when it is desirable to have it light for correspondence **Papier vergé**, a paper which, when viewed by transmitted light, appears closely marked with parallel lines of greater transparency than the intervening spaces

papier-mâché (pap-iā'ma-shā'), *n* [F *papier mâché*, macerated paper *papier*, < L *papyrus*, paper (see *paper*), *mâché*, pp of *mâcher*, chew, macerate, < L *masticare*, chew see *masticate*] A material composed principally of paper (to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities), usually prepared by pulping a mass of paper to a doughy consistence, which can be molded into any desired form Ornaments for panels and ceilings, picture frames, and the like, anatomical models, jars, boxes, and even boats and car wheels, are made from it A finer sort is made by pasting together whole sheets of paper of a particular kind in this way trays and dishes are made, a mold regulating the exact curve of the rim, etc, a thin tray often consisting of forty or fifty thicknesses of paper —**Ceramic papier-mâché**, a papier mâché prepared by a special formula requiring the incorporation with the paper pulp of resin, glue, potash, drying oil and other ingredients When kneaded, it acquires the consistency of plastic wax or clay, and may be colored as desired, and molded into any shape When dried it has many of the properties of wood —is hard, strong, and admits of being cut, carved, or polished

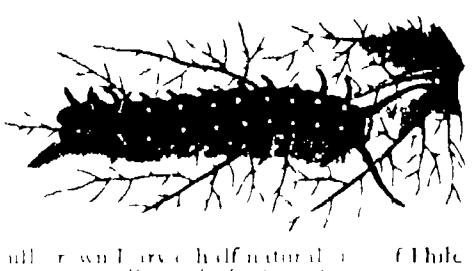
papilette (pap-i-let'), *n* [OF, also *papilete*, *pampilette*, *papillote*, *papillotte*, a spangle, lit a butterfly see *papillote*] Same as *paillette*

Papilio (pā-pil'i-ō), *n* [NL (Linnæus), < L *papilio(n-)*, a butterfly, whence ult E *pavilion*, q v] **1†.** [*l c.*] A general name of all lepidopters before the introduction of the binomial nomenclature in zoölogy —**2** A notable genus of butterflies a name variously used (*a*) By Linnæus (1758), for all butterflies then known equivalent to *Rhopalocera* (*b*) By Fabricius (1793), for butterflies of



Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*) half natural size

the families *Nymphalidæ* and *Papilionidæ* (*c*) By Schrank (1801), for the *Nymphalidæ* alone (*d*) By Latreille (1805), for the *Papilionidæ* alone Westwood (1840) gives the European swallowtail, *P machaon*, as the type species of the genus, Scudder (1872) decides that *P antiopa* is the type By most entomologists the name is now restricted to swallow tailed butterflies having ample wings, triangular fore wings, hind wings concave next to the body and usually extended behind into a tail before the anal angle, and outer margin of hind wings dentate, with the teeth quite prominent near the tail The genus thus defined



Full grown Larva, half natural size, of Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*)

is of world wide distribution, with about 350 species The common yellow and black butterfly of North America, *P turnus* is a good example Another is the common swallow tailed butterfly of Europe, *P machaon*, with long antennæ, very short palpi and the hind wings tailed This species expands about three and one half inches, is yellow and black, with a red spot at the anal angle Some of the papilios are giants, as *P antimachus* of Africa, expanding about eight inches See *Equites*, 2, and also cut under *Papilionidæ*

3 [*l c*] Some or any butterfly, especially, a member of the genus *Papilio*

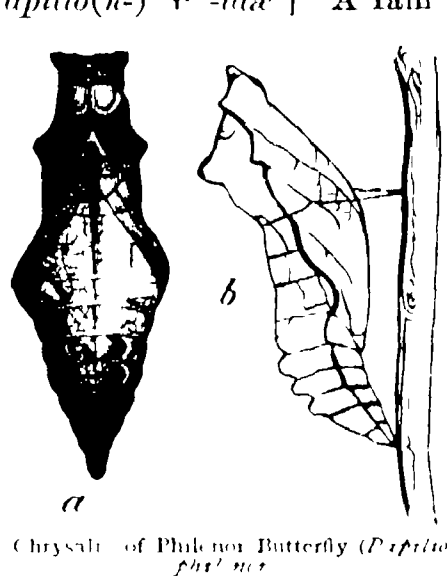
Papilionaceæ (pa-pil i-o-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Linnæus, 1792), fem pl of *papilionaceus* see *papilionaceous*] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by united sepals, and papilionaceous petals imbricated with the highest (or standard) exterior It includes 11 tribes, 26 subtribes, and 319 genera

papilionaceous (pā-pil″i-o-nā'shius), *a* [= F *papilionacé* = Sp *papilionaceo* = Pg *papilionaceo* = It *papilionaceo*, *papiglionaceo*, < NL *papilionaceus*, < L *papilio(n-)*, butterfly see *Papilio*] 1 Resembling the butterfly.—2 In *bot*, having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, two lateral petals called alæ or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel See also cut under *corolla*



Papilionaceous Flower of *Phaseolus vulgaris* with one of the wings removed *s* standard *w* wing, *k* keel

Papilionidæ (pa-pil-i-on'i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Leach, 1819), < *Papilio(n-)* + *-idæ*] A family of butterflies, typified by the genus *Papilio*, usually considered the highest of the diurnal *Lepidoptera*, or *Rhopalocera* They have broad wings erect in repose, the hind wings concave along the abdominal border, slender antennæ with the knob straight or scarcely curved, slender body, and six functional legs of which the first pair is of normal size and directed forward The larvæ are smooth or only moderately pilose, never spinose thicker in front, tapering behind, with two retractile tentacles on the segment behind the head The chrysalids are naked, angular, fastened to a button of silk and hung by a silken loop a little above the middle of the body The family is divided into 2 subfamilies, *Papilioninæ* and *Pierinæ*, to which some add *Parnassiinæ* [Other forms of the word are *Papiliones* (Dalman, 1816), *Papilionida* (Leach, 1815), *Papilionidea* (Latreille, 1802), and *Papilionidi* (Boisduval, 1829)] See also cuts under *Papilio*



Chrysalis of Philenor Butterfly (*Papilio philenor*) *a* dorsal view *b* lateral view illustrating the method of hanging by a girdle

Papilioninæ (pā-pil″i-ō-nī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Papilio(n-)* + *-inæ*] One of two or three subfamilies of *Papilionidæ*, containing the genus *Papilio* and its allies.

papilionine (pā-pil'i-ō-nin) *a* Resembling or relating to the *Papilioninæ* pertaining to true papilios

papilla (pā-pil'ä), *n.*, pl *papillæ* (-ē). [= F. *papille* = Sp *papila* = Pg It *papilla*, < L *papilla*, a nipple, teat, also a bud, a pimple, dim of *papula*, a pustule see *papula* Cf *pap*¹] 1 A pap, teat, or nipple of a mammary gland; a mammilla Hence—2 Something like a papilla, a papilliform part or process (*a*) In *anat*, any mammillary process, generally of small size, soft texture and sensitive, and subserving a tactile function as, the *papillæ* of the tongue the *papillæ* of the finger tips (*b*) In *entom*, a small fleshy elevation or process specifically, one of two soft malodorous organs which can be thrust out from behind the penultimate abdominal segment in certain rove beetles (*c*) In *bot*, a small protuberance a nipple shaped projection **Anal papillæ**, in the *Aphididæ* or plant lice, slight fleshy protuberances at the end of the abdomen, found only in the male, and used as claspers —**Angular papillæ**, small ossicles or papillate nodules borne upon the torl angulars of the mouth of some echinoderms, as among the brittle stars See *pala*, 2 —**Circumvallate** or **calyciform papillæ** See *circumvallate* —**Conical** or **filiform papillæ**, minute conical, tapering, or cylindrical papillæ, densely set over the greater part of the dorsum of the tongue, and terminating usually in a tuft of simple papillæ, whose horny epithelial covering forms hair like processes These processes give the tongue its furred or velvety appearance Also called *papillæ minimæ* See cut under *tongue* —**Engorged papilla.** See *engorge* —**Foliate papillæ**, small folds of mucous membrane on the sides of the tongue, immediately in front of the anterior pillar of the palate —**Fungiform papillæ**, papilla intermediate in size and number between the circumvallate and the conical papillæ, scattered over the dorsum of the tongue, but more numerous along the sides and at the tip They are deep red in color and of rounded form and are narrowed at their attachment like a mushroom, whence the name See cut under *tongue* **Gustatory papillæ**, the papillæ of taste the circumvallate the fungiform, and the conical papillæ See cut under *tongue* **Hair papilla**, a conical or fungiform papilla projecting from the bottom of the hair follicle into the base of the hair bulb. See second cut under *hair*¹ —**Lacrymal papillæ**, a slight elevation on the edge of each eyelid, near the inner end, punctured at its apex by the aperture of the lacrymal canal —**Mushroom papillæ**, the fungiform papillæ of the tongue —**Optic papilla** See *optic*, and cut under *eye*¹ —**Papilla acustica**, the ridge formed by the organ of Corti the papilla spiralis **Papillæ conicæ** Same as *conical papillæ* **Papillæ cutis** Same as *papillæ of the skin* —**Papillæ filiformes** Same as *conical papillæ* —**Papillæ foliatæ** Same as *foliate papillæ* **Papillæ fungiformes** Same as *fungiform papillæ* **Papillæ maximæ** Same as *circumvallate papillæ* —**Papillæ mediæ** Same as *fungiform papillæ* **Papillæ minimæ** Same as *conical papillæ* **Papillæ of the kidney**, the apices of the Malpighian pyramids also called *mammillæ* See cut under *kidney* —**Papillæ of the skin**, numberless small conical elevations, sometimes cleft into two or more parts (compound papillæ), vascular nervous, and highly sensitive, which rise upon the free surface or papillary layer of the corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis, and form collectively the mechanical device for the sense of touch They are few and small in many parts of the body endowed with comparatively little sensibility, but in some places, especially the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet, and about the nipple of the breast, they are very large and numerous, and set in special curved lines thus throwing up the cuticle into the many little ridges observable at the tips of the fingers, for example See cut under *skin* —**Papillæ renales** Same as *papillæ of the kidney* —**Papillæ tactus**, the tactile papillæ, the papillæ of the skin **Papillæ vallatæ** Same as *circumvallate papillæ* —**Papilla mammæ**, the mammilla or nipple —**Papilla spiralis**, the organ of Corti so called from the appearance it presents to superficial inspection as it winds spirally throughout the cochlea upon the basilar membrane —**Tactile papillæ**, the papillæ of the skin, especially those containing tactile corpuscles In *Vermes*, tactile protuberances, or organs of touch, less developed than tactile setæ

papillar (pap'i-lär), *a* [= F *papillaire* = Sp *papilar* = Pg *papillar* = It *papillare*, < NL *papillaris*, < L *papilla*, nipple see *papilla*.] Like a papilla, in *bot*, same as *papillate*

papillary (pap'i-lā-ri), *a* [< NL *papillaris*. see *papillar*] 1 Like a papilla; papilliform; of or pertaining to papillæ —2 In *entom*, rounded at the tip, and often somewhat constricted near the base applied to thick processes —3 Provided with papillæ, papillate, consisting of papillæ, papillose as, the *papillary* layer of the skin, the *papillary* surface of the tongue —**Papillary glands**, in *bot*, a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue They occur in many of the *Labiatæ* **Papillary muscles** See *columnæ carneæ*, under *columna*

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *a* [< NL **papillatus*, covered with papillæ (L *papillatus*, shaped like a bud), < L *papilla*, nipple, bud, etc see *papilla*] 1 Formed into a papilla, papillary or papilliform —2 Studded with papillæ, papilliferous, papillary; in *bot*, covered with papillæ, or ending in a papilla. Also *papillated*

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *v*, pret and pp *papillated*, ppr *papillating*. [< *papillate*, *a*] **I.** *intrans* To form or become a papilla

II. *trans* To cover with papillæ, place papillæ on

Something covered by numerous small prominences, as the *papillated* surface of an ordinary counterpane
H Spencer

papillate-scabrous (pap'i-lāt-skā'brus), *a* In *bot*, scabrous or rough from the presence of papillæ

papilliferous (pap-i-lif'e-rus), *a* [< L *papilla*, nipple, bud, + *ferre* = E *bear*¹] 1 In *bot*, same as *papillate* —2 In *entom*, bearing one or more fleshy excrescences: specifically applied to the abdomen when two soft fleshy organs can be protruded from behind the penultimate segment, secreting a milky fluid, and yielding a strong unpleasant odor, as in certain *Staphylinidæ*

papilliform (pā-pil'i-fôrm) *a* [= F *papilliforme*, < L *papilla*, papilla, + *forma*, form] Having the form of a papilla shaped like or resembling a papilla, mammilliform.

papillitis (pap-i-lī'tis), *n* [NL, < L *papilla*, papilla, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the optic

papilla See *choked disk* (under *disk*), and *optic neuritis* (under *neuritis*).

papilloma (pap-i-lō′mȧ), *n* ; pl *papillomata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < L *papilla*, papilla, + *-oma*.] A tumor, usually small, growing on some external or internal surface, composed of vascular connective tissue covered with epidermis or epithelium, and formed by the hypertrophy of a normal papilla or of a group of several, or resembling a structure thus formed It includes corns, warts, condylomata, mucous tubercles, and some forms of polypi and villous tumors.—**Papilloma neuropathicum** Same as *nævus unius lateris* (which see, under *nævus*) - **Zymotic papilloma,** framboesia.

papillomatous (pap-i-lom′ȧ-tus), *a.* [< NL *papilloma(t-)* + *-ous*] Of the nature of or characterized by papilloma

Dr Newman was then led to remove a small fragment of the growth, which presented the microscopic appearances of a *papillomatous* adenoma.
Lancet, No 3412, p. 123

papillose (pap′i-lōs), *a* [= F, *papilleux* = Pg. It. *papilloso*, < NL. **papillosus*, < L *papilla*, a nipple see *papilla*] Full of papillæ, papilliferous; papular; pimply; warty. used loosely of many studded or bossed surfaces scarcely coming within the technical definition of *papillate*

papillote (pap′i-lōt), *n* [F , < OF *papillot*, a little butterfly, dim of *papillon*, < L *papilio(n-)*, butterfly see *Papilio*] A curl-paper so called because appearing like a butterfly on the head.

I wish you could see him making squibs of his *papillotes*
Walpole, Letters, II 132.

papillous (pap′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **papillosus* see *papillose*] Same as *papillose* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.

papillula (pa-pil′ū-lȧ), *n* ; pl. *papillulæ* (-lē) [NL : see *papillule*] Same as *papillule*

papillulate (pa-pil′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **papillulatus*, < *papillula*, papillule see *papillule*] Beset with papillulæ, finely papillose or papular. specifically applied in entomology to a surface having scattered rounded elevations or depressions, each with a small central elevation.

papillule (pap′i-lūl), *n.* [< NL *papillula*, dim of L *papilla*, a nipple. see *papilla*.] In *entom* . (*a*) A tubercle or verruca with a small but distinct central elevation also applied to a small depression, as a variole, when it has a central raised part (*b*) A minute papilla, or soft fleshy elevation

Papin's digester. See *digester*

papion (pap′i-on), *n* [< F *papion* = Sp. *papion*, < NL *papio(n-)*, a baboon (cf ML *papio(n-)*, a kind of wild dog); OF *babion*, etc., a baboon see *baboon*] A baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*, as *C hamadryas* (or *babuin*); a hamadryad, especially, the dog-headed baboon, which was revered and mummified by the Egyptians. See cut under *baboon*.

papish (pā′pish), *a* and *n* A corrupt or dialectal form of *papist*

Mark my last words — an honest living get,
Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit
Gay, The What d ye Call it, ii 4

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft. *Smollett*, Sir L Greaves, vii

papisher (pā′pish-ėr), *n* [< *papish* + *-er*1] A papist or Romanist [Prov Eng.]

All that I could win out of him was that they were "murdering *papishers*" *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iii

papism† (pā′pizm), *n* [< F *papisme* = Sp Pg It. *papismo*, < ML **papismus*, < LL (ML.) *papa*, pope. see *pope*1] The system of which the Pope is the head, popery

When I was gone, they set up the whole *Papism* again, to the contempt of the late King and Council of England, without either statute or proclamation
Bp Bale, quoted in R. W Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng , xxi

Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of S Paul for the hellish Sophistry of *Papism* *Milton*, Church-Government, ii 2.

papist (pā′pist), *n* and *a.* [< F, *papiste* = Sp Pg. It *papista*, < ML. **papista*, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*1.] **I.** *n.* One who acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope or of the Church of Rome, a Roman Catholic, a Romanist. usually a term of opprobrium

Now *papists* are to us as those nations were unto Israel
Hooker, Eccles Polity, Iv 6

On the throat of the *Papist*
He fastened his hand *Whittier*, St. John

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Roman Catholics or Roman Catholicism

papistic (pā-pis′tik), *a* [= F *papistique* = It *papistico*; as *papist* + *-ic*] Same as *papistical*.

papistical (pā-pis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *papistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to popery or the papal system; of, pertaining to, or adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, traditions, etc ; popish commonly used opprobriously.

Others, forsooth, will haue a congregation,
But that must be after another fashion
Then our Church doth allow — no church at all —
For that they say is too *papisticall*
Tymes' Whistle (E. E T S), p. 14

Whose [St Sebastian's] picture . I have often observed erected over the Altars of many *papisticall* Churches
Coryat, Crudities, I 129

Even Henry the Fourth of France was not unfriendly to this *papistical* project of placing an Italian cardinal on the English throne *I D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III 271

=**Syn.** See *papal*

papistically (pā-pis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a papistical manner

papistry (pā′pis-tri), *n.* [< *papist* + *-ry*] The system, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Church of Rome, popery. usually a term of opprobrium

papized† (pā′pizd), *a.* [< *pape*1 + *-ize* + *-ed*2] Conformed to popery

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age *Fuller*, Holy War, p 160

papler (pap′lėr), *n* [< *pap*2] Milk-pottage *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

papmeat (pap′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *papmete*, < *pap*2 + *meat*.] Soft food for infants, pap.

I cannot bide Sir Baby , keep him off,
And pamper him with *papmeat*
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

papmouth (pap′mouth), *n* An effeminate man *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

papoose, pappoose (pa-pos′), *n.* [Amer Ind] A North American Indian babe or young child,



Apache Papooses

commonly carried by its mother bound up and strapped to a board, or hung up so as to be out of harm's way

papoose-root (pa-pōs′rot), *n* The blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides* Its root is said by some to be an emmenagogue.

papoosh (pa-pōsh′), *n* Same as *baboosh* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 183

pappan (pap′an), *n* [Malay see *mias.*] An orang-utan See *mias*

pappas, *n.* See *papas.*

Pappea (pap′ē-ȧ), *n* [NL (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), named after Karl W. L *Pappe*, who wrote on the flora of Leipsic, 1827–8] A small hard-wood tree, a genus of a single South African species, *P Capensis*, belonging to the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Nephelieæ*, distinguished by the regular flowers, solitary ovules, deep-lobed or divided fruit, and unequally five-lobed calyx The oblong leaves are crowded at the end of the spreading branches, and have between them panicled racemes of minute flowers followed by an edible red fruit of two or three hard globose lobes, the size of a cherry, and known as *wild plum* and *wild prune*, a source of vinegar, wine, and oil. The handsome wood is made into small furniture, etc

pappiferous (pa-pif′e-rus), *a* [< NL. *pappus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1] In *bot.*, bearing a pappus.

pappose, *n* See *papoose*

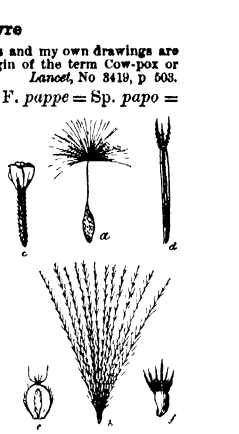
pappose, pappous (pap′ōs, -us), *a.* [= Pg. *papposo* = It *papposo*, < NL **papposus*, < *pappus*, down, pappus see *pappus.*] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the achenia of many composite plants, as thistles and dandelions.

That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tips of some of them [seeds], whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

pap-pox (pap′poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox.*

The appearances in Coely's and my own drawings are suggestive of a possible origin of the term Cow-pox or *Pap pox* *Lancet*, No 3419, p 603.

pappus (pap′us), *n.* [= F. *pappe* = Sp. *papo* = It. *pappo*, < NL *pappus*, down, pappus, < Gr. *πάππος*, down, as that on seeds of certain plants (cf. *παπποσπέρματα*, seeds with down), or the first down on the chin so called in allusion to its whiteness (as if 'white hair'), < *πάππος*, a grandfather see *papa*1] Down, as that on the seeds of some plants Specifically—(*a*) In *bot*, a tuft on an achene or other fruit, any form or structure which takes the place of the limb of the calyx on the achenes of the *Compositæ* It may exist in the form of a rudimentary cap, scales, bristles, or hairs, or in various modifications See also cut under *Onopordon* (*b*) In *entom* , fine thick down covering a surface (*c*) The first downy hair on the chin



Various forms of Pappus
(*a*) *Taraxacum officinale*, (*b*) *Cnicus arvensis* (*c*) *Chætanthera Dongłasii* (*d*) *Bidens bipinnata*, (*e*) *Boltonia asteroides* (*f*) *Centaurea Cyanus*

pappy1 (pap′i), *a* [< *pap*1 + *-y*1] Like pap, soft; succulent.

Tender and *pappy* flesh *Wiseman*, Surgery, v 9.

The loosened earth [of a marsh] swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance *T Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I 8

pappy2 (pap′i), *n* [A childish dim of *papa*1 or *pap*3] Papa; father a childish word

pap-spoon (pap′spon), *n.* A spoon for pap, a spoon for feeding infants

There is a gentleman who should have a silver *pap spoon* at any rate, if the teaspoon is irrevocably accorded to his rival
Thackeray, Hitmarsh among Pictures and Books

Papuan (pap′ū-an), *a* and *n* [< *Papua* (see def) + *-an*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Papua or New Guinea, a large island north of Australia, now divided among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany — **Papuan paradisebird.** See *Paradisea* — **Papuan penguin** See *penguin* — **Papuan subregion,** in *zoögeog* , a region embracing not only the island of Papua or New Guinea, but also the islands zoologically related to that

II. *n* 1. An inhabitant of Papua —2 One of a savage race of black color, dolichocephalic, with crisp, frizzled hair, inhabiting many islands and island-groups of the Pacific near Australia: so called from the island of Papua or New Guinea

papula (pap′ū-lȧ), *n* ; pl. *papulæ* (-lē) [= F *papule* = Sp *pápula* = Pg *papula*, < L *papula*, a pustule, pimple Cf *papilla* and *pimple*] 1 In *med* , a small inflammatory elevation of the skin not containing liquid visible to the naked eye, a pimple —2. In *anat.* and *zool* , same as *papilla*

papular (pap′ū-lȧr), *a* [< *papula* + *-ar*3] Same as *papulose*

papulation (pap-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *papule* + *-ation*] The development of papules

papule (pap′ūl), *n.* [< F *papule*, < L. *papula*, a pimple see *papula.*] A papula or pimple

The intensely red skin was covered with innumerable very small *papules* *Medical News*, LII 305

Nodules approximate, with their *papules* applanate
H C Wood, Fresh Water Algæ, p 223

papuliferous (pap-ū-lif′e-rus), *a* [< L *papula*, a pimple, + *ferre* = E *bear*1.] Covered with papulæ or pimples, pimply

papulose, papulous (pap′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [= F. *papuleux*, < L as if **papulosus*, < *papula*, a pustule. see *papula*] Of or pertaining to or covered with papulæ or pimples

papwort† (pap′wėrt), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*

papyraceous (pap-i-rā′shius), *a.* [= F *papyracé* = Pg *papyraceo*, < L. *papyraceus*, < *papyrus*, paper, papyrus see *papyrus*] 1. Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri, made of or resembling papyrus or paper.—2 In *zool* , papery; like parchment; pergamenteous: as, the substance of a wasp's nest is *papyraceous*

Also, rarely, *papyrian*, *papyrean*.

papyral (pap′i-ral), *a* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-al*.] Made or consisting of paper [Rare.]

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind or other, drew forth a steaming *papyral* monster *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 2.

papyret, *n* See *papyrus.*

papyrean (pă-pir'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-e-an.*] Same as *papyraceous.* [Rare.]

The *papyrean* leaf,
A tablet firm, on which the painter bard
Delineates thought
Dodsley's Coll. of Poems on Agriculture, III

papyri, *n.* Plural of *papyrus.*

papyrian (pă-pir'i-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-ian.*] Same as *papyraceous.* [Rare.]

A leaf, or *papyrian* scroll. *Isaac Taylor*

papyrine (pap'i-rin), *n* [< L *papyrinus*, belonging to the papyrus-plant, < *papyrus*, papyrus. see *papyrus.*] Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*)

papyritious (pap-i-rish'us), *a* [< L *papyrus*, paper, + *-itious.*] Resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps *Westwood.*

papyrograph (pă-pī'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + γράφειν, write] **1** A hectograph, manifold-writer, or other apparatus or device for the mechanical production of a number of copies of a written or printed document —**2.** The process or operation of reduplicating documents by the agency of such apparatus or methods: same as *papyrography.*

papyrograph (pă-pī'rō-graf), *v t* [< *papyrograph, n.*] To execute or produce by means of a papyrograph

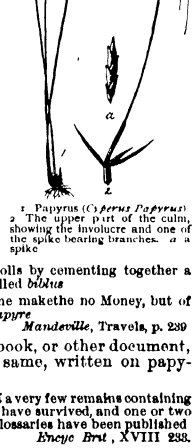
The first draft of these lessons was printed or *papyrographed* *W R Ware,* Wood working Tools.

papyrographic (pă-pī-rō-graf'ik), *a* [< *papyrograph-y* + *-ic*] Relating to or produced by means of the papyrograph as, *papyrographic* copies of a writing

papyrography (pap-i-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write] The method or process of reduplicating documents by the agency of a papyrograph. sometimes restricted to such methods as resemble closely those of lithography, but employ a prepared paper or pasteboard instead of lithographic stones

papyrotype (pă-pī'rō-tīp), *n* [< Gr. πάπυρος, papyrus (paper), + τίπος, impression.] A process of photolithography devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is printed according to usual methods on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and then transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc by means of an impression in lithographic ink from the moistened film

papyrus (pă-pī'rus), *n* , pl. *papyri* (-rī) [In ME *papyre*, < OF *papyre* (F *papyrus*) = Sp It *papiro* = Pg *papyro*, < L *papȳrus*, < Gr *πάπυρος*, the papyrus, a kind of rush formerly growing largely in Egypt (see def). Hence ult *paper*] **1.** The paper-reed or -rush, *Cyperus Papyrus* (*Papyrus antiquorum*), abounding on marshy river-banks in Abyssinia, Palestine, and Sicily, now almost extinct in Egypt. It afforded to the ancient Egyptians, and through them to the Greeks and Romans, a convenient and inexpensive writing-material The papyrus was prepared by cutting the central pith of the reed into longitudinal strips, which were laid side by side, with another layer of strips crossing them at right angles The two layers, thus prepared, were soaked in water, then pressed together to make them adhere, and dried For books the papyrus was formed into rolls by cementing together a number of sheets Also called *biblus*


1 Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*)
2 The upper part of the culm, showing the involucre and one of the spike bearing branches. *a* a spike

For he despendethe not, ne makethe no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of *Papyre*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 239

2 An ancient scroll, book, or other document, or a fragment of the same, written on papyrus.

Of mediæval Greek *papyri* a very few remains containing Biblical or patristic matter have survived, and one or two fragments of Græco Latin glossaries have been published
Encyc Brit , XVIII 233.

Paquelin's cautery. An instrument for actual cautery. The cauterising platinum point is hollow and contains platinum sponge The heat is maintained by blowing benzin vapor into this (previously heated) platinum sponge

par[1]† (pär), *v. t.* [ME *parren*, inclose; cf. *spar*[1]. Cf. also *parrock*, park] To inclose

Ful straitly *parred*
Ywaine and Gawan (ed Ritson), l 3228

Bot als swa say ȝe are *parred* in, and na ferrere may passe, therfore ȝe magnyfye ȝour maners of lyffynge, and supposez that ȝe are blyssed because that ȝe er so spered in *MS Lincoln* A 1 17, f 37 (*Halliwell*)

par[1] (pär), *n.* [< *par*[1], *v*] An inclosed place for domestic animals. *Forby.* [Prov. Eng]

par[2] (pär), *n* and *a* [= F. *pair* (> E. *pair*[1]) = Sp. Pg. *par* = It *pare, pari*, equal, < L. *par*, equal; as a noun, *par*, m , an equal, a companion, *par*, n., a pair Hence ult (from L *par*) E *pair*[1], *peer*[2], *parity, disparity*, etc , *umpire*, etc] **I.** *n.* **1.** Equality in value or in circumstances

All measures which tend to put ignorance upon a *par* with wisdom inevitably check the growth of wisdom
H Spencer, Social Statics, p 413

2. The norm; a standard, fixed either by natural conditions or by consent and agreement.

Its [the barometer's] average height being 29 95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude which height may be called *par* for that level
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p 15

Specifically —**3** In *banking* and *com.*, the state of the shares of any business, undertaking, loan, etc., when they are neither at a discount nor at a premium —that is, when they may be purchased at the original price (called *issue par*), or at their face-value (called *nominal par*). Such shares or bonds are said to be *at par* When they may be purchased for less than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *below par*, or at a discount, when the price is greater than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *above par*, or at a premium

4 Same as *arbitrated par* See the quotation

The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country e g supposing 36 skillings of Holland to have just as much silver in them as 20 English shillings
Locke, Farther Considerations on Money

Above par, at a premium — **Arbitrated par, arbitrated par of exchange,** the amount in the currency of one country which is equivalent at any time to a given amount of a foreign currency The arbitrated par represents the mint par as modified by the transient influences of supply and demand and other circumstances of the time and of the particular transaction — **Below par,** at a discount — **Issue par,** the price at which a stock or other value is issued to the public, sometimes less than the nominal par Thus, if bonds nominally for $100 each are issued at $85, the latter is called the *issue par* — **Mint par, mint par of exchange,** the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country as compared with that in a coin of the same metal of another country. — **Nominal par,** the face value of a share of stock, etc —**Par of exchange,** the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another In stating this par of exchange the standard of value of one country may be regarded as fixed, and that of the other variable Thus, in exchange between the United States and Great Britain, the United States gold dollar may be taken as equal to so many shillings and pence sterling, or, as is more usual, the pound sterling is fixed, and equal to so many dollars and cents United States gold, viz. $4 84

II. *a.* Normal; standard.

The barometer had risen considerably in general, but not to its normal or *par* height.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p 323

Par value (*a*) Face-value (*b*) Strictly equivalent value, as pound for pound or dollar for dollar

par[2] (par), *v t* ; pret and pp *parred*, ppr. *parring* [< *par*[2], *n*] To fix an equality between, arrive at or establish an equivalence in the values of, agree upon the commercial or financial par of said of the agreement between two or more countries as to the value of the coins of one in those of the other, or of the others, etc

When two countries *par* their gold coins
Encyc Brit , VIII. 789

par[3] (pär), *n.* [< L. *par*, a pair: see *par*[2]] A pair, in *anat* , a pair (of nerves) now only in one phrase —**Par vagum,** in *anat* , the pneumogastric or vagus nerves so called from their extensive distribution in the neck, chest, and belly, far beyond that of any other cranial nerve. See *vagus*

par[4], *n.* See *parr.*

par[5] (pär), *n.* [Cf. *par*[4]] A young leveret. [Prov. Eng]

par[6]. [F., < L. *per* see *per-*.] A French preposition, meaning 'by,' 'through,' etc , occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English, as *par excellence* See *per* and *per-*

par-[1]. A form of *per-* in some words from Old French, as *parboil, pardon*, etc. See *per-*.

par-[2]. A form of *para-* before a vowel or *h.*

par. An abbreviation for *paragraph* and *parenthesis.*

para (pa-rä'), *n.* [Turk., < Pers. *pāra*, a piece, portion, bribe] **1.** A coin of the Turkish dominions, struck in silver and in copper, and current from the end of the seventeenth century. The modern para is of copper, and is the fortieth part of the piaster, the latter being worth about 4.4 United States cents.

I willingly parted with a few *paras* for the purpose of establishing an intercourse with fellow-creatures so fearfully and wonderfully resembling the tail less baboon
R F Burton, El-Medinah, p 249

2 (pä'rä) In the East Indies, a measure of capacity (at Bombay 3¾ bushels); also, a measure of weight (at Ceylon from 30 to 50 pounds, according to the commodity, as coffee, pepper, rice, etc)

para-. [F Sp Pg. It. L *para-*, < Gr *παρα-*, prefix, *παρά*, prep , at the side, beside, with gen , from the side of, from beside, from; with dat , at the side of, beside, alongside, by, with acc., prop to the side of, hence by the side of, beside, near, by, etc , as a prefix in the same senses; cf Skt *parā*, away, *param*, beyond, L *per*, through, Oscan *perum*, without; AS and E *for-, fore-*, etc see *for-, fore-, per-*, etc] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'from beside,' 'beside,' 'near,' 'by,' etc See etymology It often denotes correspondence of parts. It is used in the formation of new scientific terms, but is not regarded as an established formative in English In *chemistry* the prefix signifies close relation, as in *paraldehyde*, a polymer of aldehyde, or that a compound is formed from benzene by substituting other elements or radicals for two hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring, and that these atoms have an opposite position in the ring (See *ortho* and *meta*) In *biology* it indicates comparison with something else, yet a distinctness or difference therefrom in one of many or various ways In *pathology* it signifies a condition differing in quality from normal

para-anæsthesia (par-a-an-es-the'si-a), *n* [< Gr *παρα*, beside, + E *anæsthesia*] Anæsthesia affecting the two sides of the body, especially of the lower half

parabaptism (par-a-bap'tizm), *n* [< LGr *παραβαπτισμα*, uncanonical baptism, < Gr *παρα*, beside, + LGr *βάπτισμα*, baptism see *baptism*] In the *early church*, uncanonical baptism; unauthorized baptism in private or in a conventicle, as opposed to public baptism in a church or diocesan baptistery

parabaptization (par-a-bap-ti-zā'shon), *n* Same as *parabaptism*

parabasal (par-a-bā'sal), *a* and *n.* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + E *basal*] **I.** *a.* In *Crinoidea*, situated next to a basal and articulated therewith

II. *n.* One of the parabasalia of a crinoid, a parabasale

parabasale (par'a-bā-sā'lē), *n* , pl. *parabasalia* (-li-ä) [NL , < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL. *basale*, q v] One of the joints of a series of divisions of the branches composing the calyx of some crinoids, articulating with the basalia

Cryptocrinus, the simplest form of the group [of *Cystidea*], possesses a calyx supported on a stem and composed of five basalia, five *parabasalia*, and five radialia.
Huxley, Anat Invert., p 508

parabasis (pa-rab'ā-sis), *n* [NL , < Gr *παραβασις* (as def), < *παρά*, beside, + *βάσις*, a stepping, step, < *βαίνειν*, walk, step] The chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy It was sung by the chorus, usually divided into four rows of six and moving backward and forward facing the audience, during an intermission in the action, and while the actors were off the stage It was written for the most part in anapestic tetrameters, and consisted, in fact, of an address from the poet to the public, giving his views and advice on affairs of state, as well as, often, his personal interests and claims for recognition or reward The parabasis was regularly divided into six rhetorical parts, which were again subdivided, but any of these parts might be omitted or modified It continued in the fully developed comedy the tradition of the Bacchic processions in which Greek comedy had its origin

Something similar in purpose to the *parabasis* was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck
Lowell, Study Windows, p 218.

The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play *Encyc Brit* , VII 407.

parabema (par-a-bē'mä), *n* , pl *parabemata* (-ma-tä). [NGr. *παράβημα*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βῆμα*, bema see *bema*] In *Byzantine church arch* , either the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, or sacristy, when these are architecturally divided, by walls, from the bema or sanctuary. *J. M. Neale.* See *pastophorion*, and cuts under *bema* and *Armenian*

parabematic (par'a-bē-mat'ik), *a* [< *parabema(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *Byzantine church arch* , of or relating to the parabemata said specifically of a dome which, instead of resting on four detached piers, as in the typical form, is supported on the east side on the extremities of the walls of the parabemata, and on the west side either on piers or on the extremities of the walls of the antiparabemata when these are present. *J. M. Neale.*

parablast (par'a-blăst), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βλαστός*, germ.] 1. The supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum, as distinguished from the *archiblast*, or formative yolk *Wilhelm His* —2 Same as *mesoblast Microscop Sci*, XXIX 195

Sections of the eggs of Trachinus vipara at this stage show that the *parablast* of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors, is made up of a large number of free cells, and nuclei are absorbed from the yolk, which contribute to a very great extent to build up the hypoblast. *Science*, IV 341

parablastic (par-a-blas'tik), *a* [< *parablast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the parablast, derived from the parablast.

parable[1] (par'a-bl), *n.* [< ME *parable*, *parabole*, < OF *parable*, *parabole*, F. *parabole* = Sp *parábola* = Pg It *parabola*, < L *parabola*, *parabole*, a comparison, LL. *parabola*, eccl., an allegorical relation, a parable, proverb, taunting speech, any speech, ML. also a word, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, < *παραβάλλειν*, < *παρά*, beside, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Hence also (from L. *parabola*) E. *parole*, *parl*, *parley*, *palaver*, etc. Cf. *parabola*[1].] 1 A comparison; similitude

Been ther none othere resemblances
That ye may likne youre *parables* unto
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 369

Specifically — 2 An allegorical relation or representation from which a moral is drawn for instruction; an apologue It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue in that it deals with events which, though fictitious, might reasonably have happened in nature The word is also employed in the English Bible to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed

I will open my mouth in a *parable*, I will utter dark sayings of old Ps lxxviii 2

Shall not all these take up a *parable* against him, and a taunting proverb against him? Hab ii 6.

Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a *parable* *Shak*, T G of V, ii 5 41

=Syn. *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, etc (see *simile*), *Fable*, etc (see *myth*)

parable[1] (par'a-bl), *v t*, pret and pp *parabled*, ppr *parabling* [< *parable*[1], *n*.] To represent by a parable or allegorical representation

That was chiefly meant which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled* *Milton*, Divorce, i 6

parable[2]† (par'a-bl), *a* [< L *parabilis*, easily procured, < *parare*, prepare see *pare*[1].] Capable of being procured, prepared, or provided

What course shall he take, being now capable and ready? The most *parable* and easy, and about which many are employed, is to teach a school *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p 190

They were not well wishers unto *parable* physic or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, III 12

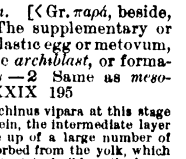
parablepsis (par-a-blep'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *βλέψις*, vision, < *βλέπειν*, see.] False vision

parablepsy (par'a-blep-si), *n.* [< NL. *parablepsis*, q v.] Parablepsis

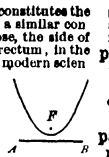
parabola[1] (pa-rab'ō-lä), *n.* Same as *parabole*

Whensoever by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphorical applying one naturall thing to another, or one case to another, inferring by them a like consequence in other cases, the Greekes call it *Parabola* *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 205

parabola[2] (pa-rab'ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *parabole* = Sp. *parábola* = Pg It *parabola*, < NL. *parabola*, a parabola, < Gr *παραβολή*, a parabola (see def.), so called by Apollonius of Perga, lit 'superposition,' < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside, compare see *parable*[1].] 1. A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel with its side The name is derived from the following property Let the figure represent the cone Let ABG be the triangle through the axis of the cone Let DE be a line perpendicular to this triangle, cutting BG in H Let the cone be cut by a plane through DE parallel to AG, so that the intersection with the cone will be the curve called the parabola. Let Z be the point where this curve cuts AB Then the line ZH is called by Apollonius the diameter of the parabola, or the principal diameter, or the diameter from generation, it is now called the axis. From Z draw ZT at right angles to ZH and in the plane of ZH and AB, of such a length as to make ZT ZA BG² AB AG This line ZT is called the latus rectum, it is now also called the parameter Now take any point whatever, as K, on the curve From it draw KL parallel to DE, meeting the diameter in L ZL is called the abscissa If now, on ZL as a base, we erect a rectangle equal in area to the square on KL, the other side of this rectangle may be precisely superposed upon the latus rectum, ZT This property constitutes the best practical definition of the parabola. If a similar construction were made in the case of the ellipse, the side of the rectangle would fall short of the latus rectum, in the case of the hyperbola, would surpass it The modern scientific definition of the parabola is that it is that plane curve of the second order which is tangent to the line at infinity The parabola is also frequently defined as the curve which is everywhere equally distant from a fixed point called its focus, and from a fixed line called its directrix. The normal to a parabola at every point on the curve bisects the angle between the line parallel to the axis and the line to the focus. See also cuts under *conic*

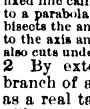


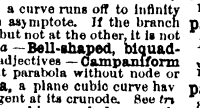
Parabola, as formed from cone.



Common Parabola, with focus *F* and directrix *AB*

2 By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent Such a curve runs off to infinity without approximating to an asymptote. If the branch has an asymptote at one end but not at the other, it is not commonly termed a *parabola* — **Bell-shaped, biquadratic parabola.** See the adjectives — **Campaniform parabola**, a cubic divergent parabola without node or cusp — **Cartesian parabola**, a plane cubic curve having the line at infinity a tangent at its node. See *trident*. — **Cubical** or **cubic parabola**, a parabola of the third order — that is, such that every line in the plane meets it in three points, one at least real, though it may be at infinity, especially, the curve better described as the *central cubical parabola* which has a cusp on the line at infinity, and the normal at its inflection passing through the cusp There is also a non plane curve so called — **Cuspidate parabola**, a parabola having a cusp — **Divergent parabola**, a plane curve having the line at infinity as an inflectional tangent. — **Double parabola**, a plane curve of the third class, having the line at infinity for a double tangent — **Helicoid parabola** See *helicoid* — **Neilian parabola**, the semicubical parabola, which was rectified, before any other curve, by Wm Neil in 1657 — **Nodate parabola**, a parabola having a crunode — **Oval parabola**, a parabola having an oval. — **Plane cubic parabola.** See *cubic* — **Punctate parabola**, a parabola having an acnode — **Semicubical parabola**, the cuspidal cubical parabola, otherwise called the *Neilian parabola*


Cubical Parabola


Neil's Semicubical Parabola

parabolanus (par#a-bō-lā'nus), *n* ; pl. *parabolani* (-nī). [LL., < *parabolus*, a reckless fellow who risks his life at anything, < Gr. *παραβολος*, venturesome, reckless, < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside see *parable*[1].] In the Christian Church in the East, during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, one of a class of lay assistants to the clergy, whose especial function was nursing the sick The name is generally ascribed to the fact of their reckless bravery in nursing patients suffering from infectious diseases

Introduce him to the *parabolani*
Kingsley, Hypatia, iv

parabole (pa-rab'ō-lē), *n* [L., also *parabola*, a comparison see *parable*[1].] In *rhet*, a comparison; specifically, a simile, especially a formal simile, as in poetry or poetic prose, taken from a present or imagined object or event distinguished from a *paradigm*, or comparison with a real past event

parabolic[1] (par-a-bol'ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp *parabólico* = Pg It *parabolico*, < LGr *παραβολικός*, figurative, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, parable see *parabola*[1], *parable*, *parable*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a parable, of the nature of a parable. — 2 Of or pertaining to parabole, of the nature of parabole

Creation — mark the word — transcends all experience, transcends even conception itself Hence the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or *parabolic* *G D Boardman*, Creative Week, p 20

parabolic[2] (par-a-bol'ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp *parabólico* = Pg It *parabolico*, < NL *parabolicus*, < *parabola*, a parabola: see *parabola*[2].] 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola — 2. Having only one point at infinity, or otherwise determined in character by the coalescence of two quantities. — **Parabolic conoid** See *conoid*, 1 — **Parabolic curve**, a curve whose equation is of the form

$$y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + \text{etc}$$

Parabolic cylinder, a surface generated by a line moving parallel to itself so that every point of it describes a parabola this is the only surface whose plane sections are all parabolas — **Parabolic epicycloid, geometry, illuminator, logarithm.** See the nouns — **Parabolic mirror** See *mirror*, 2 — **Parabolic point**, a point on a surface whose indicatrix is composed of two parallel straight lines it is a cusp on the section of the surface made by the tangent-plane. — **Parabolic pyramidoid**, a solid differing from a pyramid in that the edges that meet in the vertex instead of being straight lines are parabolas. — **Parabolic space.** (*a*) An area bounded by a parabola and a straight line (*b*) A space in which the sum of the three angles of every triangle is equal to two right angles so called because the two points at infinity on every straight line in such space coincide, also, every point in every plane in such a space is a point of no curvature, and is therefore a parabolic point. — **Parabolic spindle**, a solid generated by the rotation of the part of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate — **Parabolic spiral**, a curve of the equation $r^2 = \rho\theta$.

parabolical (par-a-bol'i-kal), *a.* [< *parabolic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *parabolic*[1]

Allusive or *parabolical* [poesy] is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II 148

parabolically[1] (par-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parable or of parabole; by parable or by parabole.

Which words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, vii 1

parabolically[2] (par-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parabola.

paraboliform (par-a-bol'i-fôrm), *a.* [= Pg. *paraboliforme*, < NL *parabola*, a parabola, + L *forma*, form] Tangent to the line at infinity

paraboliant, *n* The operation of dividing an algebraic by the coefficient of the term of the highest degree in the unknown

parabolist (pa-rab'ō-list), *n.* [< L *parabola*, a parable, + *-ist*] A writer or narrator of parables *Boothroyd*.

paraboloid (pa-rab'ō-loid), *n* [= F *paraboloide* = Pg It *paraboloide*, < Gr *παραβολή*, a parabola, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1 The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid. — 2. A curve whose equation is of the form $ax^n = y^n$.

paraboloidal (par-a-bō-loi'dal), *a* [< *paraboloid* + *-al*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid

parabranchia (par-a-brang'ki-ä), *n.*, pl. *parabranchiæ* (-ē) [NL., < Gr *παρα*, beside, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The so-called second gill or supplementary branchia of gastropodous mollusks, as the *Azygobranchia*, a modified olfactory tract, or osphradium. *Encyc. Brit*, XVI 648

parabranchial (par-a-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *parabranchia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to parabranchiæ

parabranchiate (par-a-brang'ki-āt), *a* [< *parabranchia* + *-ate*[1]] Provided with a parabranchia.

paracarpium† (par-a-kär'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot*, an abortive pistil or ovary

Paracelsian (par-a-sel'si-an), *a* and *n* [< *Paracelsus* (see def.) + *-ian*] **I.** *a* Relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, chemist, and philosopher (1493–1541), or according with his speculations in philosophy or his practice of medicine, particularly the latter He placed stress on observation and experiment, and was noted in the development of pharmaceutical chemistry His philosophical views were visionary and theosophic

II. *n* One who believed in or practised the views or doctrines of Paracelsus, especially, a medical practitioner of his school Paracelsians were numerous in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Paracelsist (par-a-sel'sist), *n* [< *Paracelsus* (see *Paracelsian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Paracelsian*

paracentesis (par#a-sen-tē'sis), *n* [L., < Gr. *παρακέντησις*, < *παρακεντεῖν*, tap, < *παρά*, beside, + *κεντεῖν*, pierce see *center*[1].] In *surg*, the perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for hydrothorax or ascites. Different forms of the operation are specified by name, as *cardiocentesis*, *paracentesis thoracis*, *paracentesis abdominis*, etc

paracentral (par-a-sen'tral), *a* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center see *central*] In *anat*, situated alongside or near the centre, centrum, or central part: specifically applied to a fissure and a gyrus of the cerebrum alongside the central or Rolandic fissure — **Paracentral lobule** See *lobule* — **Paracentral sulcus** or **fissure**, a slight furrow running up from the callosomarginal sulcus, marking off the paracentral lobule in front

paracentric (par-a-sen'trik), *a* [= Sp. *paracéntrico* = Pg. It *paracentrico*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center see *centric*.] Approaching to or departing from the center. — **Paracentric motion.** See *motion*.

paracentrical (par-a-sen'tri-kal), *a* [< *paracentric* + *-al*.] Same as *paracentric*

parachordal (par-a-kôr'dal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χορδή*, a cord: see *chordal*] **I.** *a.* In *embryol.*, lying alongside of the cephalochord or cranial part of the notochord. specifically noting the primitive undifferentiated plate of cartilage, or cartilaginous basis cranii,

lying on each side and in front of the notochord of the early embryo, and laying the foundation of the skull. See cut under *chondrocranium*

In the chick's head cartilage is formed along the floor of the skull by the fifth day of incubation This cartilaginous basilar plate, formed on each side of the notochord, is the *parachordal* cartilage
Coues, Key to N A Birds, p. 151

II. *n* The parachordal plate or cartilage.

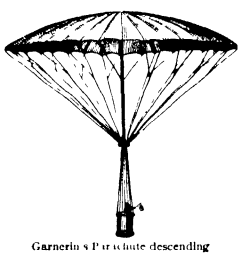
parachromatin (par-a-krō′ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + E *chromatin.*] That portion of the nucleoplasm which during karyokinesis forms the spindle-figure It differs from the remainder of the nucleoplasm by a slightly higher refractive index, and the power of taking a faint stain. *Pfitzner.*

parachromatism (par-a-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρῶμα*(τ-), color, + *-ism.*] Color-blindness

parachronism (pa-rak′rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *parachronisme* = Sp *paracronismo* = Pg *parachronismo* = It. *paracronismo*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time Cf *anachronism*] An error in chronology by which an event has assigned to it a date later than the proper one.

parachrose (par′a-krōs), *a* [Irreg < Gr *παράχροος*, of false or altered color, < *παρα*, beside, + *χρόα*, color (cf *χρῶσις*, coloring).] In *mineral*, changing color by exposure to the weather

parachute (par′a-shōt), *n* [< F. *parachute* = It *paracaduta*, a parachute, < L *parare*, prepare, get ready, in ML and Rom. also guard against, prevent, avoid (see *parel*, *parry*), + F *chute* = It *caduta*, a fall see *chute*. The same first element occurs also in *parasol*, *parapet* Cf Pg. *guardaquedas*, a parachute (*queda* = F *chute*), of similar literal meaning] **1** An apparatus, usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, carried in a balloon, that the aeronaut may by its aid drop to the ground without sustaining injury This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and then resists its descent When not in use, the parachute closes like an umbrella.



Garnerin's Parachute descending

A fire balloon
Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy *parachute* and past
Tennyson, Princess, Prol

2. A safety-cage (which see) —**3.** In *zool*, same as *patagium* —**4†** A broad-brimmed hat worn by women toward the close of the eighteenth century

parachute (par′a-shōt), *v. t* and *i*, pret and pp *parachuted*, ppr *parachuting* [< *parachute*, *n*] To descend by or as if by the aid of a parachute [Rare]

And thus, with an able bodied aborigen holding on by my tunic-tails behind, and Khoom Dass and his nephew acting as locomotive stair steps below, I *parachuted* down
W H Russell, Diary in India, II 174

parachute-light (par′a-shōt-līt), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a thin light bomb, the lower half of which is filled with a burning composition, and is attached to a small parachute which is confined in the upper half of the bomb At a certain height in the air, by the ignition of a small bursting-charge, the upper half of the shell is blown off, the parachute is released, and the composition set on fire The half shell with its burning composition is kept floating in the air by the parachute The parachute light is used in war for observing the enemy's position and movements at night Also called *parachute light ball*

parachutist (par′a-sho-tist), *n.* [< *parachute* + *-ist.*] One who uses a parachute. [Rare]

An American *Parachutist* in England
Sci Amer, N S, LIX. 231

paraclete (par′a-klēt), *n* [= F. *paraclet* = Sp *paráclito*, *paracleto* = Pg *paraclito*, *paracleto* = It *paraclito*, < LL *paracletus*, *paraclitus*, < Gr. *παράκλητος*, an advocate, in N T and eccl. applied to the Holy Spirit, prop adj., called to one's aid, < *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid, call beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *καλεῖν*, call] Originally, one called in to aid, intercede for, or defend, especially in a legal process; a favorable witness, a friend, or an advocate; an intercessor, helper, consoler, or comforter; specifically [*cap.*], the Holy Ghost; the Comforter. The Greek word Παράκλητος, Anglicized under the form *Paraclete*, is translated in the authorised version of the Bible 'Comforter' in John xiv 16, 26, xv 26, xvi 7, but 'Advocate' in 1 John ii 1. In the last-mentioned passage it is used of Christ, a use also implied in John xiv 16. In the Western Church it was at an early date rendered 'Advocate' (*Advocatus*, involving the idea of intercession), and by other early writers 'Comforter' (*Consolator*).

I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter [margin or Advocate, or Helper, Gr *Paraclete*] John xiv 16 (revised version).

Great *Paraclete!* to thee we cry
O highest gift of God most high!
O fount of life! O fire of love!
And sweet anointing from above
Veni Creator Spiritus, tr by E Caswall

I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost
Abp Sharp, Works, V ii.

paracletice, paracleticon, *n.* [< LGr. *το παρακλητικόν* (sc *βιβλιον*), the book containing the troparia, prop. neut of *παρακλητικός*, supplicatory, < Gr *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid see *paraclete*] In the *Gr Ch*, an office-book containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year See *octaechos*

paracloset, *n.* See *perclose*

paracme (pa-rak′mē), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρακμή*, the point at which the prime is past, decay, < *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀκμή*, point, prime, acme see *acme*] **1.** In *biol.*, the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after it has reached its height or acme of development Correlated with *acme* and *epacme*. *Haeckel.*— **2** [*cap*] In *entom*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

paracolpitis (par′a-kol-pī′tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *κόλπος*, womb, + *-itis* Cf *colpitis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina.

paracondyloid (par-a-kon′di-loid), *a.* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + E *condyle* see *condyloid*] Lying alongside the condyles or condyloid section of the occipital bone as, the *paracondyloid* processes of a mammal's skull

paracorolla (par′a-kō-rol′ä), *n* [< Gr *παρά*, about, + L *corolla*, a garland, dim. of *corona*, a crown see *corolla*, *crown.*] In *bot*, a crown or appendage of a corolla, commonly transformed into a nectary.

paracousia (par-a-kō′si-ä), *n* [NL see *paracusis*] Same as *paracusis*. *Nature*, XXXVIII 288

Para cress. A composite plant, a variety of *Spilanthes Acmella*, having pungent leaves, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and potherb

paracrostic (par-a-kros′tik), *n.* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + *ακροστιχίς*, acrostic see *acrostic*[1]] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the initial letters of the remaining verses of the poem or division

paracusis (par-a-kū′sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, < *ακούειν*, hear see *acoustic.*] Disordered hearing Also *paracousia* —**Paracusis of Willis,** a form of paracusis in which the hearing is better in the midst of noise Also called *paracusis Willisiana*

paracyan (par-a-sī′an), *n.* Same as *paracyanogen.*

paracyanogen (par′a-sī-an′ō-jen), *n* [= F *paracyanogène*, as Gr *παρά*, beside, + E. *cyanogen*] A substance formed by heating mercury cyanide to a point short of redness It is a dark-brown powder, having the same composition as cyanogen but a different molecular weight. See *cyanogen*

paracyesis (par′a-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL. *cyesis*, q v] In *pathol*, extra-uterine pregnancy.

paracystitis (par′a-sis-tī′tis), *n* [NL, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis.* Cf *cystitis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the connective tissue around the bladder

paradactylar (par-a-dak′ti-lär), *a.* [< *paradactylum* + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, connected with or pertaining to the paradactylum thus, the marginal lobes, flaps, or fringes of birds' toes are *paradactylar.*

paradactylum (par-a-dak′ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *paradactyla* (-lä) [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] In *ornith*, the side of a bird's toe, when distinguished in any way from the top or the sole See *acrodactylum.*

parade (pa-rād′), *n.* [Formerly also *parado* (after Sp); < F. *parade*, show, display, parade, parry, formerly also a halt on horseback, < Sp *parada* (= Pg. *parada* = It *parata*), a halt, stop, pause, a parade, < *parar*, halt, stop, get ready, prepare, < L. *parare*, prepare, in ML and Rom also halt, stop, prevent, guard against, etc., also dress, trim, adorn see *parel* Cf *parry*, a doublet of *parade* The senses 'dress, adorn, set in order,' and 'halt' (for inspection, etc) are apparently involved in the present uses of *parade*] **1.** Show, display, ostentation

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade* *Swift*

There's no *parade*, no pomp, and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi

2. That which is displayed or arranged for display; a show, a procession, hence, any ordered and stately exhibition of skill, as a military review or a tournament

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade* *Swift*

3 Specifically, military display, the orderly assembly and procession of troops for review or inspection

The cherubim,
Forth issuing at the accustom'd hour, stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*
Milton, P L, iv 780

4. The place where such assembly or review is held, or the space allotted to it

Be it known, lords, knights, and esquires, ladies and gentlewomen — you are hereby acquainted that a superb achievement at arms, and a grand and noble tournament, will be held in the *parade* of Clarendeux king at arms
Old Proclamation, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 287

5 The level plain forming the interior or inclosed area of a fortification, corresponding to the courtyard of a castle —**6** A public walk, as on an avenue or esplanade, a public promenade as, the marine *parade* at Brighton, England —**7** In *fencing*, the act of parrying; avoidance of a thrust by slight movements of the hand and wrist, which place the strong part of the blade above the guard in opposition to the weak part of the opponent's blade nearer the tip, thus deflecting his sword-point so that it passes the body without touching a French term, used in English for *parry* Parades, or more properly parries correspond to the thrusts against which they guard thus, *parade* in or of quarte, *parade* in or of tierce, prime, second, etc

Hence —**8.** A posture of preparedness to meet attack or parry thrusts; a posture of defense; guard [French use.]

Accustom him to make judgment of men by those marks, which give a prospect into their inside, which often shows itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke*, Education, § 94

Circle parade See *circle* —**Evening parade,** a parade of troops held about sunset —**Morning parade,** a parade or assembly of troops held in the forenoon — **Parade bed** See *bed*[1] —**Parade guard-mounting** (*milit*), a guard mounting in full dress, held on the general parade of a camp or garrison distinguished from *undress guard-mounting*, which may be held on the company parade ground, or wherever convenient, and in undress or fatigue uniform —**Parade officer,** an officer familiar with the details of regimental and ceremonial duties, but not distinguished for knowledge of military science, either practical or theoretical —**Undress parade,** a parade held with curtailed formality and ceremony, as in bad weather or for roll call, publication of orders, etc The companies fall in without arms and the band without instruments. See also *dress parade* —**Syn. 1** *Show*, *Display*, etc See *ostentation* —**2** and **3** Pageant, spectacle

parade (pa-rād′), *v* ; pret and pp *paraded*, ppr. *parading.* [< F. *parader*, parade, from the noun] **I** *trans* **1** To marshal and array in military order: as, the troops were *paraded* at the usual hour —**2** To march up and down upon as, to *parade* the veranda of a hotel.

Soldiers heavily armed, and with long whips, *paraded* the raised gangway or passage which ran the whole length of the ship *Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxiv

3 To exhibit or manifest in an ostentatious manner; make a parade or display of.

He early discovered that by *parading* his unhappiness before the multitude he produced an immense sensation
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Nothing is easier than to *parade* abstract theorems.
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 26

Unfair applications of the laws of variation are, however, constantly made, and are *paraded* by a host of littérateurs and third rate scientific men as if they were sufficient to explain all things *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p 142.

= **Syn. 3.** To display, flaunt, show off

II. *intrans* **1** To assemble and be marshaled in military order, march in military procession.—**2** To march up and down or promenade in a public place for the purpose of showing one's self

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To flourish and *parade* with at the bar
Cowper, Expostulation, l 665.

parade-ground (pa-rād′ground), *n.* A level space used for the assembly and array of troops, as well as for exercises in drilling, marching, etc same as *parade*, 4

paradenitis (pa-rad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr παρά, beside, + ἀδήν, gland, + *-itis*. Cf *adenitis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of areolar tissue around lymphatic glands.

parader (pa-rā′der), *n* One who parades, one who makes ostentatious display of accomplishments, powers, possessions, cleverness, etc.

parade-rest (pa-rād′rest), *n* In *milit tactics*, a position of rest in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, but which is less fatiguing than the position of "attention". it is much used during parades; also, the command given to assume this position

Not a man moved from the military posture of *parade-rest* *The Century*, XXXVII 465

parade-wall (pa-rād′wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a wall which rises from the level of the parade to the interior line of the terreplein, replacing the rampart-slope in cases where the latter would occupy too much space within the defenses

paradidymal (par-a-did′i-mal), *a* [< *paradidym(is)* + *-al*] Lying alongside the testicle, close to the epididymis, pertaining to the paradidymis, or organ of Giraldès.

paradidymis (par-a-did′i-mis), *n* [NL., < Gr παρά, beside, + δίδυμος, testicle, lit 'twin' see *didymous*] Same as *parepididymis*

paradigm (par′a-dim), *n.* [< F *paradigme* = Sp. Pg *paradigma*, < LL *paradigma*, < Gr παράδειγμα, a pattern, example, paradigm, < παραδεικνύναι, exhibit beside, < παρά, beside, + δεικνύναι, show.] 1. An example, a model

Those ideas in the divine understanding, being look'd upon by these philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p 388

2 In *gram*, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections — 3 In *rhet*, an example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species a general term, used by Greek writers.

The rise, splendor, and final decline of her imaginative literature constitute the fullest *paradigm* of a nation's literary existence and of the supporting laws. *Stedman*, Vict Poets, p 238.

paradigmatic (par″a-dig-mat′ik), *a.* and *n* [= Pg. *paradigmatico*, < Gr. παραδειγματικός, serving as an example, < παράδειγμα, an example see *paradigm*] I. *a* Exemplary; model

The Timæus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the *paradigmatic* idea. *Amer Jour Philol* IX 294

II.† *n.* In *theol.*, one who narrated the lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness.

paradigmatical (par″a-dig-mat′i-kal), *a* [< *paradigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *paradigmatic*

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions are *paradigmaticall* *Dr H More*, Psychozoia, iii 59, note.

paradigmatically (par″a-dig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv* In the form of or by way of an example.

paradigmatize (par-a-dig′ma-tīz), *v t*, pret. and pp *paradigmatized*, ppr *paradigmatizing* [< Gr παραδειγματίζειν, make an example, < παράδειγμα, an example: see *paradigm.*] To set forth as a model or example. [Rare]

When these controversies now depending are at end, there is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of *Hammond*, Works, I 197

paradisaic (par″a-di-sā′ik), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-a-ic.* Cf *paradisiac.*] Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise, paradisiac.

A world *paradisaic*, happy, harmless. *E B Tylor*, Prim Culture, II. 297.

paradisaical (par″a-di-sā′i-kal), *a* [< *paradisaic* + *-al*] Same as *paradisaic.*

The *paradisaical* pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with Houris *Gray*, Letters, xliv, To Mr West

paradisal (par′a-dī-sal), *a* [< *paradise* + *-al*] Same as *paradisaic* [Rare]

At length within this book I found portrayed
Newborn that *Paradisal* Love of his
D G Rossetti, On the "Vita Nuova" of Dante.

paradise (par′a-dīs), *n* [< ME *paradys*, *paradyce*, also *parais*, < OF *paradis*, vernacularly *parais*, *pareis*, F. *paradis* = Pr *paradis* = Sp. *paraiso* = Pg *paraiso* = It *paradiso* = OS *paradīs* = D. *paradys* = MLG *paradīs* = OHG. *paradys*, *paradīsi*, *pardīsi*, MHG *paradīse*, *pardīse*, *paradīs*, *baradīs*, *pardīs*, G. *paradeis*, *paradies* = Icel. *paradís* = Sw. Dan. *paradis*, < LL. *paradisus*, a park, orchard, the garden of Eden, the abode of the blessed, < Gr παράδεισος, a park, deer-park, used as an Eastern term in Xenophon and others for the parks of the Persian kings and nobles, in the Septuagint for the garden of Eden, in the N. T for the abode of the blessed; = Heb. *pardēs* = Armen. *pardez*, a garden, < OPers *pairidaēza*, an inclosure, Pers Ar. *firdaus*, a garden, paradise The AS name for paradise was *neorxna wang*, *neorxna wong*, Goth. *waggs* The lit sense (def. 1) is later in E Cf *parvis*] 1†. A park or pleasure-ground connected with the residence of an Oriental prince, a garden

The garden is rather a park or *paradise*, contriv d and planted with walkes and shades of myrtils, cypresse, and other trees. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

The Assyrian kings maintained magnificent parks, or "*paradises*," in which game of every kind was enclosed *Encyc Brit*, XII 393

2. The garden of Eden.

Adam in obedient ordaynt to blysse,
Ther pryuely in *paradys* his place watȝ devised
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 241

So on he fares, and to the border comes
Of Eden, where delicious *Paradise*,
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness *Milton*, P L, iv 132.

3 In *theol* (*a*) That part of the place of departed spirits where the souls of the righteous are by some believed to await the resurrection. (*b*) Sometimes, heaven, or the final abode of the blessed Hence — 4. A place of extreme beauty or delight, a region of supreme felicity or bliss.

A *Paradise* of roses was prefigured, a wilderness of thorns was found *De Quincey*, Philos of Rom Hist.

The thorn and the thistle may grow as they will,
Where Friendship unfolds there is *Paradise* still
O W Holmes, My Annual

5. In *medieval arch.* (*a*) A small private apartment or study. (*b*) A court or inclosed area in front of a church [This use of the word has induced the supposition that the word *parvis* is a corruption of *paradise*]

6. The upper gallery in a play-house; the place of the "gallery gods" [Slang]—**Bird of paradise** See *bird*[1] — **Flower of paradise** See *henna* — **Fools' paradise** See *fool*[1] — **Grains of paradise** See *grain*[1]

Paradisea (par-a-dis′ē-ä), *n.* [NL, < LL. *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*] The typical genus of *Paradiseidæ* The name was formerly applied to all the birds of paradise and some related forms but is now restricted to *P apoda* and its immediate congeners, inhabiting New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands *P apoda* is the one longest and best known, also called *P major*, or the greater paradise bird, as distinguished from *P minor* or *papuana*, the lesser or Papuan paradise bird (See cut under *bird*[1]) *P sanguinea* or *rubra* is the red bird of paradise To these three, all known for a century or more, has lately been added *P. raggiana*, or Raggi's paradise bird, nearest related to the first named Others than these 4 species are now usually placed in different genera. See *Paradiseidæ*, and cut under *bird*[1]

paradisean (par-a-dis′ē-an), *a* [< *paradise* + *-an*] 1† Same as *paradisiacal* — 2 Of or pertaining to the *Paradiseana* or *Paradiseidæ*.

Paradiseana (par-a-dis-ē-ā′nä), *n pl* [NL see *paradisean*] Birds of paradise synonymous with *Paradiseidæ* *N A. Vigors*, 1825

paradise-apple† (par′a-dīs-ap″l), *n.* The tomato

paradise-bird (par′a-dīs-bėrd), *n* Any bird of paradise See phrase under *bird*[1].

Paradiseidæ (par″a-di-sē′i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Paradisea* + *-idæ*] A family of sturnoid oscine passerine birds of the order *Passeres*, famous for the splendor of their plumage, and preeminently characteristic of the Papuan avifauna; the birds of paradise. The limits of the family have been much in question, and it has been restricted to the dozen or more species of the genera *Paradisea*, *Paradisornis*, *Schlegelia*, *Diphyllodes*, *Cincinnurus*, *Parotia*, and *Lophorhina* More properly however, these and some related forms, as *Astrapia*, *Paradigalla*, *Rhipidornis*, *Semioptera*, and also *Xanthomelas*, *Lycocorax*, *Manucodia*, and *Phonygama*, constitute a special subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, in which the bill is more or less thick, while the slender billed genera *Ptilorhis*, *Seleucides*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus* are placed in another subfamily, *Epimachinæ* The splendor of the plumage, and its chief peculiarities in size, shape, and texture, are characteristic of the male sex The general affinities of the birds are with starlings and crows See cuts at *bird*[1], *Cincinnurus*, *Epimachus*, and *Parotia* Also *Paradisiadæ*

paradise-stock (par′a-dīs-stok), *n* A horticulturists' name for certain hardy slow-growing apple-stocks upon which more thrifty-growing varieties are grafted, the result being a dwarfing of the graft.

Apples are "worked" on the *paradise* or "doucin" stocks, which from their influence on the scion are known as dwarfing stocks. *Encyc. Brit*, XII. 213.

paradise-tree (par′a-dīs-trē), *n* A small American tree, *Simaruba glauca*, ranging from southern Florida to Brazil, having light coarse-grained wood and a bitter bark which is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for *S officinalis*.

Paradisia (par-a-dis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mazzucato, 1811), < Gr παράδεισος, a park, paradise: see *paradise.*] A genus of ornamental plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Asphodeleæ*, and subtribe *Euasphodeleæ*, characterized by a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and funnel-shaped flowers. The only species, *P. Liliastrum*, known as *St Bruno's lily*, is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees It consists of a short rhizome bearing clusters of thickened fiber like roots, long linear leaves, and a flower-stalk with one leaf or none, producing a few rather large white flowers, of six separate three nerved segments, slightly nodding in a one-sided raceme

paradisiac (par-a-dis′i-ak), *a* [= F *paradisiaque* = It. *paradisiaco*, < LL *paradisiacus*, belonging to paradise, < *paradisus*, paradise. see *paradise.*] Pertaining or relating to paradise, or a place of felicity, suitable to or resembling paradise; paradisaic

The *paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xi (*Davies*)

paradisiacal (par″a-di-sī′a-kal), *a.* [< *paradisiac* + *-al*] Same as *paradisiac*

But particularly to describe and point at this *paradisiacal* residence can be done only by those that live in those serene regions of lightsom glory *Glanville*, Pre existence of Souls, xiv.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene among groves and gardens *Pope*

Paradisiadæ (par″a-di-sī′a-dē), *n. pl* [NL] Same as *Paradiseidæ*

paradisial (par-a-dis′i-al), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-ial*] Same as *paradisiac*

paradisian (par-a-dis′i-an), *a* [< *paradise* + *-ian*] Same as *paradisiac* [Rare]

We may perceive some glimmerings of light, how bright and charming she is within, and what a *paradisian* day is purpling the hills. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I 248

paradisic (par-a-dis′ik), *a* [< *paradise* + *-ic*] Same as *paradisiac* [Rare]

Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss
Broome, Ground of True and False Religion

paradisical (par-a-dis′i-kal), *a* [< *paradisic* + *-al*] Same as *paradisiac*

Paradisornis (par″a-di-sôr′nis), *n* [NL, < Gr παράδεισος, paradise, + ὄρνις, bird] A genus of paradise-birds, related to *Paradisea* proper, but having very long, narrow, and spatuliform middle tail-feathers, and a high compressed beak *P rudolphi* of New Guinea, a recent discovery, is the type. *Finsch and Meyer*, 1885.

parado† (pa-rā′dō), *n* [For **parada*, < Sp *parado*, a parade. see *parade.*] Display; flourish

No less terrible was this paradox and *parado* of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 16 (*Davies*)

parados (par′a-dos), *n.* [F, < *parer*, guard (see *pare*[1], *parry*), + *dos*, back, < L. *dorsum*, back Cf. *parachute*] Earthworks behind a fortified place, designed to protect it from attack in the rear

paradox (par′a-doks), *n.* [< F *paradoxe* = Sp. *paradoja* = Pg *paradoxo* = It *paradosso*, < LL *paradoxum*, a figure of speech, < Gr. παράδοξον, an incredible statement or opinion, a paradox, neut of παράδοξος, incredible, < παρά, beyond, + δόξα, notion, belief, < δοκεῖν, seem] A statement or proposition which at first view seems absurd, or at variance with common sense, or which actually or apparently contradicts some ascertained truth or received opinion, though on investigation or when explained it may appear to be well founded. As a rhetorical figure its use is well exemplified in the first quotation.

As unknown, and yet well known, as dying, and, behold, we live, as chastened, and not killed, as sorrowful, yet alway rejoicing, as poor, yet making many rich, as having nothing, and yet possessing all things 2 Cor. vi 9, 10

The fraudulent disputation of the sophister tendeth alwayes to one of these five ends or marks that is, by force of argument to make you to grant some *paradox*, which is as much to say as an opinion contrary to all mens opinions. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1619), vi. 4

These are old fond *paradoxes* to make fools laugh i' the alehouse *Shak*, Othello, ii. 1 139

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning, still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is Spinoza's "Philosophia Scripturæ Interpres, Exercitatio Paradoxa."
De Morgan, Budget of *Paradoxes*.

Caloric paradox. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*. — **Hydrostatic paradox.** See *hydrostatic*. — **Mechanical paradox**, a proposition to this effect: "A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before."

paradoxalt (par'a-dok-sal), *a.* [= F Pg *paradoxal* = It. *paradossale*, as *paradox* + *-al*.] Paradoxical.

How worthy are they to smart that marre the harmony of our peace by the discordous jars of their new *paradoxall* conceits! *Bp. Hall*, Peace Maker, xxi

paradoxer (par'a-dok-sėr), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-er*¹.] One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

A very paradoxical cynic or a very cynical *paradoxer* might say that the letters must considering the kind of person with whom men of genius sometimes fall in love, be genuine. *De Morgan*, in Athenæum, No. 4208, p. 503.

paradoxia sexualis (par-a-dok'si-ä sek-sū-ā'lis). Premature development of the sexual instinct in childhood.

paradoxic (par-a-dok'sik), *a.* [= Sp. *paradojico* = It. *paradossico*, as *paradox* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a paradox; paradoxical. [Rare.]

If true, they are certainly *paradoxic*. *Science*, VI. 174.

paradoxical (par-a-dok'si-kal), *a.* [< *paradoxic* + *-al*.] 1. Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes, apparently absurd, yet true.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things *paradoxical* and incomprehensible. *South*, Sermons, IX. iii.

Paradoxical though the assertion looks, the progress is at once towards complete separateness and complete union. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 482.

2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions: applied to persons.

Gotopius after his wont *paradoxicall*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

In philosophy, where truth seems double faced, there is no man more *paradoxical* than myself. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

Paradoxical contraction, in *physiol.*, the contraction of the muscles innervated by one branch of the sciatic consequent on stimulation of the other branch. It is due to secondary stimulation of the first branch through electrotonic variations. — **Paradoxical reaction**, the phenomena sometimes ensuing on application of the galvanic current to one ear, when, in addition to the sounds produced in that ear, sounds are heard in the other as if the opposite electrode were applied to it.

paradoxically (par-a-dok'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd or contradictory, in such a way or sense as to involve an apparent contradiction or absurdity.

Matter often behaves *paradoxically*, as when two cold liquids added together become boiling hot. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 12.

paradoxicalness (par-a-dok'si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

The seeming *paradoxicalness* of [the] statement results from the tendency . . . to judge a conclusion which presupposes an ideal humanity by its applicability to humanity as now existing. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 77.

Paradoxidæ (par-a-dok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradoxididæ*.

Paradoxides (par-a-dok'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-ides*.] The typical genus of *Paradoxididæ*. It contains very large trilobites, some two feet long, with sixteen or more thoracic segments. *Brongniart*. Also *Paradoxites* (*Goldfuss*, 1843).

paradoxidian (par'a-dok-sid'i-an), *a.* [< NL. *Paradoxides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Paradoxides*, characterized by the abundance of *Paradoxididæ*, as a geological stratum.

Paradoxididæ (par'a-dok-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxides* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Paradoxides*, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian, of large size, with well-developed cephalic shield of crescentic figure with produced genal angles, from twelve to twenty thoracic somites, and reduced pygidium. Also *Paradoxidæ*.

paradoxing (par'a-dok-sing), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ing*¹.] Paradoxical acts or utterances.

If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought without such *paradoxing*, I should think God would subscribe a Te Deum le veult readily enough. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

paradoxist (par'a-dok-sist), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ist*.] One who makes or affects paradoxes; a lover of paradox; a paradoxer.

Pope was so delighted with the pugnacious *paradoxist's* reply to De Crousaz that he made Warburton's acquaintance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 487.

paradoxologia (par-a-dok-sō-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *paradoxology*.

Paradoxologia, the art of explaining paradoxes. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

paradoxology (par'a-dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *paradoxologia* = Pg. *paradoxologia*, < NL. *paradoxologia*, < Gr. *παραδοξολογία*, a tale of wonder, < *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The holding and defending of opinions contrary to those generally prevalent.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Paradoxornis (par'a-dok-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical genus of *Paradoxornithinæ*. The type is *P. flavirostris*, the parrot-bullfinch of India. Also called *Bathyphynchus*.

Paradoxornithinæ (par'a-dok-sôr-ni-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's classification (1870), the eighth subfamily of *Timeliidæ*, represented by the genus *Paradoxornis*.

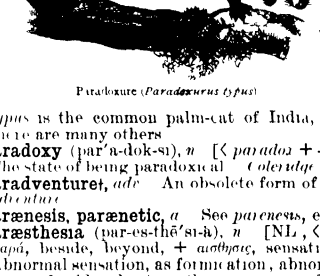
paradoxure (par-a-dok'sūr), *n.* [< NL. *Paradoxurus*.] Any species of the genus *Paradoxurus*; a palm-cat or palm-marten.

Paradoxurinæ (par-a-dok-sū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, having the tail very long and subconvolute, the hinder part of the soles bald and callous, and the sectorial tooth typical. It includes the palm cats, or huwacks, nandines, pagumes, etc., of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, *Paguma*, and *Arctogale*. See cuts under *nandine*, *paguma*, and *Paradoxurus*.

paradoxurine (par'a-dok-sū'rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a paradoxical tail — that is, one which curls or coils in a peculiar way, characteristic of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

II. *n.* A paradoxure, any member of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

Paradoxurus (par'a-dok-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Paradoxurinæ*. *P.*



Paradoxure (*Paradoxurus typus*)

typus is the common palm-cat of India, and there are many others.

paradoxy (par'a-dok-si), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-y*³.] The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge*.

paradventuret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *peradventure*.

parænesis, parænetic, *a.* See *paræsis*, etc.

paræsthesia (par-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] Abnormal sensation, as formication, abnormal sense of cold or heat, or the perversion of the more special senses. Also *paresthesia* and *paralgia*.

paræsthesis (par-es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *paræsthesia*.] Same as *paræsthesia*.

paræsthetic, *a.* See *paresthetic*.

paraff, paraffet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *paraph*.

paraffin, paraffine (par'a-fin), *n.* [< F. *paraffine*, < L. *parum*, little, + *affinis*, akin: see *affine*.] **1.** The collective name for compounds of the marsh-gas series which have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} — that is, two more than twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms. These bodies are characterized by a remarkable chemical indifference. They are saturated hydrocarbons: all the atoms in the molecule being joined by single bonds, and therefore they cannot enter into combination without partial destruction of the molecule.

2. Specifically, in *com.* and *manuf.*, a substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, etc. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax, and is used also as a waterproofing material for paper and fabrics, for lining wooden and metallic vessels, as trays and tanks for acids and voltaic batteries, as an electric insulator, for coating splints and other appliances which are subjected to septic influences, for giving a polish in fine laundry work, as a vehicle for the fulminate in matches, as a cartridge covering, for preserving fruit and vegetables by forming a film or coating on the surface, and for many other purposes. One of the main sources of paraffin is crude petroleum, which yields a considerable quantity during its preparation for market.

3. Petroleum or kerosene. [Local.]

paraffin, paraffine (par'a-fin), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *paraffined*, ppr. *paraffining*. [< *paraffin*, *n.*] To coat or impregnate with paraffin, treat with paraffin.

Wire, insulated with *paraffined* cotton, and then covered with lead, was used. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

paraffin-butter (par'a-fin-but'ėr), *n.* See *butter*¹.

paraffinize (par'a-fin-īz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *paraffinized*, ppr. *paraffinizing*. [< *paraffin* + *-ize*.] To paraffin.

The *paraffinized* preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool, care being taken to give it such a position as to avoid deformation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 859.

paraffin-oil (par'a-fin-oil), *n.* An oily product which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes. — **American paraffin-oil**, same as *kerosene*. [Eng.]

paraffin-scales (par'a-fin-skālz), *n. pl.* See the quotation.

During the last twenty years, paraffin has come largely into use for candle-making. The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as *paraffin scales*, is of somewhat variable composition. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 586.

paraffle (pa-raf'l), *n.* [< F. *parafe*, *paraphe*, a flourish after a signature: see *paraph*.] Ostentatious display. [Scotch.]

These grand *parafle* ceremonies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

paraflagellate (par-a-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< *paraflagellum* + *-ate*.] Provided with a paraflagellum or with paraflagella.

paraflagellum (par'a-flā-jel'um), *n.*, pl. *paraflagella* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] A small supplementary flagellum often observed beside the long flagellum of infusorians. There may be one or more paraflagella.

Paraf's paste. See *paste*¹.

paragalt, *a.* and *n.* See *paregal*.

paragaster (par-a-gas'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach: see *gaster*².] The cavity of the sac of a sponge; the paragastric cavity.

paragastric (par-a-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρα*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see *paragaster*), + *-ic*.] **1.** Lying alongside the gastric cavity: applied to two cæcal canals which in ctenophorans are given off from the funnel. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge: as, the *paragastric* cavity.

paragastrula (par-a-gas'trō-lä), *n.*, pl. *paragastrulæ* (-lē) [NL., < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrula which results from a modification of the amphiblastula of some sponges. After assuming a spherical form the flagellated layer of the free amphiblastula becomes flattened, depressed, and finally invaginated within the hemisphere of the granular cells to the inner face of which it is closely applied, thus obliterating the original cleavage-cavity, but at the same time originating a secondary invagination cavity. The two layered sac thus produced is the paragastrula, whose outer or epiblastic layer gives rise to the ectoderm, and whose inner or hypoblastic layer originates the endoderm, of the future sponge.

paragastrular (par-a-gas'tro-lar), *a.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a paragastrula; having the character of a paragastrula.

paragastrulation (par-a-gas-tro-lā'shon), *n.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ation*.] The formation of a paragastrula by invagination of an amphiblastula.

parage (par'āj), *n.* [< ME. *parage*, < OF. (and F.) *parage* = Pr. *paratge* = Sp. *paraje* = Pg. *paragem*, *parage* = It. *paraggio*, < ML. *paraticum* (also, after OF., *paragium*), equality. < L. *par*, equal: see *par*², *pair*¹.] **1.** In *law*, equality of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.

He thought it a disparagement to have a *paraye* with any of his rank, and out of emulation did try his substance that it might not flow so fast into charitable works. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 115. (*Davies*.)

2. The portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. *Wharton*. — **3†.** Birth, family, kindred, descent.

For aproch thou to that prynce of *parage* noble. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 167.

If she be riche and of heigh *parage*,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie
Chaucer, Prol to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1 250

paragenesis (par-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL, ‹ Gr *παρά*, beside, + *γένεσις*, origin· see *genesis*] 1. In *biol*, the origination, in an individual of a given species, of characters due to or in part derived from another species, as in hybridization, hybridism, with reference to the congenital peculiarities of the resulting offspring —2 In *mineral.*, the association of mineral species with each other with reference to the order and mode of their formation

paragenetic (par″a-jē-net'ik), *a* [‹ *paragenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to paragenesis; originating by paragenesis; paragenic.—**Paragenetic twin.** See *twin*

paragenic (par-a-jen'ik), *a* [‹ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *-γενής*, produced see *-genous*] Originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual applied to bodies having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, and specifically in mineralogy to a mineral whose formation has been influenced by associated species.

parageusia (par-a-gū'si-a), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *παρά*, beside, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, ‹ *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*[2]] Perverted sense of taste. Also *parageusis*

Parageusia is most common for sapid substances
Amer Jour Psychol, I 510

parageusic (par-a-gū'sik), *a* [‹ *parageusia* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to parageusia

parageusis (par-a-gū'sis), *n* [NL: see *parageusia*] Same as *parageusia*

paraglenal (par-a-glē'nal), *n* and *a* [‹ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλήνη*, the socket of a joint· see *glene*] **I.** *n* The coracoid of a fish, a cartilage or bone applied to the inner surface of the chief element of the scapular arch of some fishes, and bearing at its posterior margin the actinosts which support the pectoral fin

II. *a* Having the character of or pertaining to the paraglenal as, a *paraglenal* cartilage or bone

paraglobin (par-a-glō'bin), *n* [‹ Gr *παρά*, beside, + E *globin*] Same as *paraglobulin*.

paraglobulin (par-a-glob'ū-lin), *n* [‹ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E *globulin*] A globulin found in blood-serum, and in small quantities elsewhere in the tissues Also called *fibrinoplastin*

paraglossa (par-a-glos'ä), *n.*, pl *paraglossæ* (-ē) [NL, ‹ Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue] One of a pair of appendages, right and left, of the ligula, placed usually on each side of the glossa, whence the name In this nomenclature the appendages of the ligula are the single and median glossa a pair of paraglossæ, and the labial palpi Paraglossæ occur in many insects of different orders, in some hymenopters they are long blade-like organs, acting as palps See *ligula*, and also cuts under *mouth part*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*


End of Labium of *Eristalis florens* bearing Paraglossæ (Magnified)

paraglossal (par-a-glos'al), *a.* [‹ *paraglossa* + *-al*] Having the character of a paraglossa; pertaining to the paraglossæ

paraglossate (par-a-glos'āt), *a* [‹ *paraglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with paraglossæ, as an insect or the ligula of an insect

paraglossia (par-a-glos'i-a), *n* [NL, ‹ Gr *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue] Parenchymatous glossitis

paragnathism (pa-rag'nā-thizm), *n.* [‹ *paragnath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the state of being paragnathous *Coues*, 1864. See *epignathism*.

paragnathous (pa-rag'nā-thus), *a* [‹ Gr *παρά*, beside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith*, having both mandibles of equal length, their tips falling together· said of the beaks of birds, and of the birds themselves *Coues*, 1864

paragoge (par-a-gō'jē), *n* [= F Sp Pg. It. *paragoge*, ‹ LL. *paragoge*, ‹ Gr. *παραγωγή*, leading by, alteration, addition to the end of a syllable, ‹ *παράγειν*, lead by, ‹ *παρά*, beyond, + *ἄγειν*, lead] The addition, by growth or accident, of a non-significant letter or syllable to the end of a word· opposed to *prosthesis* and *apocope*. Examples are *len-d*, *amongs-t*, *agains-t*, *whils-t*, *tyran-t* Also called *epithesis* and *ectasis*.

paragogic (par-a-goj'ik), *a* [= F. *paragogique* = Pg. It. *paragogico*, as *paragoge* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragoge, that lengthens a word by the addition of one or more final sounds or letters.

ya stems are really from the locative ι + a *paragogic* element a, o, etc *Amer Jour. Philol*, VI 481

Paragogic future, in *gram* See *cohortative* —**Paragogic letters**, in Semitic grammar, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense

paragogical (par-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* [‹ *paragogic* + *-al*] Relating to or characterized by paragoge; paragogic; added; additional.

You cite them to appeare for certaine *Paragogicall* contempts, before a capricious Pædantic of hot-liver'd Grammarians *Milton*, On Def of Humb. Remonst.

paragon (par'a-gon), *n* [‹ OF *paragon*, F. *parangon* = It. *paragone*, paragon (*parangone*, a kind of type), ‹ OSp *paragon*, Sp *parangon*, a model, paragon, ‹ *para con*, in comparison with· *para*, for, to, toward (OSp *pora*, ‹ L *pro*, for, + *ad*, to); *con*, with, ‹ L. *cum*, with] 1 A model or pattern, especially, a model or pattern of special excellence or perfection

Val. Is she not a heavenly saint?
Pro No, but she is an earthly *paragon*
Shak, T G. of V., ii 4 146

He rises before us as the *paragon* and epitome of a whole spiritual period *Carlyle*

2†. A companion, fellow, mate

Alone he rode, without his *Paragone*
Spenser, F Q, III x 35

3† A rival

For Love and Lordship bide no *paragone*
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 1026.

Their Valley, walled with bald Hills before,
Is now an Eden, and th All circling Sun,
For fruitfull beauty, sees no *Paragon*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Schisme

4†. Rivalry, emulation hence, comparison; a test of excellence or superiority

Bards tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Performd, in *paragone* of proudest men
Spenser, F. Q, III iii 54.

But never let th ensample of the bad
Offend the good, for good, by *paragone*
Of evill, may more notably be rad
Spenser, F Q, III ix 2.

5† A stuff, embroidered or plain, used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth century —**6.** A diamond weighing more than 100 carats —**7.** A size of printing-type, about 3½ lines to the inch, the intermediate of the larger size double small-pica and the smaller size great-primer, equal to 20 points, and so distinguished in the new system of sizes

paragon (par'a-gon), *v.* [‹ OF *paragonner*, F *parangonner* = Sp *paragonar*, *parangonar* = It *paragonare*, from the noun] **I.** *trans* 1 To compare; parallel, mention in comparison or competition

By Isis, I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men *Shak*, A and C, i 5 71

Pandæmonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*
Milton, P L, x 426

2. To admit comparison with, rival; equal.

Who could *paragon*
The fervid choir that lifted up a noise
Of harmony? *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry

3† To go beyond; excel; surpass

A maid that *paragons* description
Shak, Othello, ii 1 62.

II. *intrans* To compare; pretend to comparison or equality

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature *paragon* with her
Shelton, tr of Don Quixote, iv 9 (*Latham*)

paragone (par-a-gō'ne), *n.* [It · see *paragon*] 1. A touchstone—that is, stone of comparison. —2 The black marble of Bergamo. so called on account of the excellence of the polish it receives

paragonite (par'a-gon-īt), *n* [‹ *paragon* + *-ite*[2]] A kind of mica, analogous to muscovite in composition, but containing sodium in place of potassium it is characteristic of the paragonite-schist of the Alps.

paragonite-schist (par'a-gon-īt-shist'), *n* Mica-schist in which a hydrous soda variety of mica, called paragonite, takes the place of muscovite, the most common micaceous constituent of that rock.

paragonize† (par'a-gon-īz), *v t* [= Sp. *parangonizar*, as *paragon* + *-ize*] To compare; paragon

Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another, which moued the zealous Poet, speaking of the mayden Queene, to call her the paragon of Queenes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 195

paragram (par'a-gram), *n.* [‹ LL. *paragramma*, ‹ Gr. *παράγραμμα*, that which one writes beside, ‹ *παραγράφειν*, write beside. see *paragraph*] A play upon words; a pun.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetorick, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragrams* *Addison*, Spectator, No 61.

paragrammatist (par-a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [‹ LL. *paragramma(t-)* (see *paragram*) + *-ist.*] A punster.

A country school master of my acquaintance told me once that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns *Addison*, Spectator, No 61

paragrandine (par-a-gran'din), *n.* [‹ ML *parare*, guard against, parry (see *pare*[1], and cf *parasol*), + L. *grando* (*grandin-*), hail: see *grandinous*] An apparatus intended to prevent the occurrence of hail-storms It consists of an adaptation of the lightning rod raised in various ways above the field or garden which it is desired to protect, and was supposed to prevent the formation of hailstones by attracting and conducting to earth the free electricity to which they might owe their origin It is now considered to be ineffective, or of but little effect Also called *paragrele*

paragraph (par'a-graf), *n* [Early mod E *paragraffe*, ‹ ME *paragraf*, *paragraffe*, also *paraf*, *paraffe* (see *paraph*), also *pargrafte*, *pylcrafte*, *pilecrafte* (whence *pilcrow*, q v), ‹ OF *paragraphe* (also *paraphe*, etc), F *paragraphe* = Sp. *parágrafo*, *párrafo* = Pg *paragrapho* = It. *paragrafo*, *parafo*, ‹ ML *paragraphus*, ‹ Gr. *παράγραφος*, a line drawn in the margin, also, like *παραγραφή*, a marginal note, a paragraph, a brief summary, an exception, demurrer, ‹ *παραγράφειν*, write beside, ‹ *παρά*, beside, + *γράφειν*, write] 1 A distinct part of a discourse or writing relating to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or of many sentences in this sense the word does not necessarily imply the division defined below

This large *paragraph* of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood
Dr H More, Immortal of Soul, iii 11

2 A division of written or printed matter, usually formed by beginning on a new line, and by leaving a small blank space before the first letter.

It will be noticed also that Sommalius divided the chapters [of "The Imitation of Christ"] into *paragraphs*, which many translators have followed, and since his time the *paragraphs* have been further divided into verses, as they now appear in the more modern editions
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p 407

3 A short passage, a brief notice, as in a newspaper —4 A character having the form ¶, used to mark or (in manuscript for the press or in proof) to give direction for the beginning of a new paragraph, or as a mark of reference. This character is a reversed P, the initial letter of *paragraph* Abbreviated *par* —**Hanging paragraph** See *hanging indention*, under *indention*[2]

paragraph (par'a-graf), *v t* [‹ *paragraph*, *n*] 1. To form into or write in paragraphs —2 To mention or speak of in a paragraph, specifically, to make the subject of a paragraph or brief notice in a newspaper.

I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and *paragraphed* in the newspapers *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i 2

3 Same as *paraph*

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment
Evelyn, State of France.

paragrapher (par'a-graf-ėr), *n* One who writes paragraphs for or as if for newspapers; a paragraphist

[He] asserts that his poetry will be read when Shakespere is forgotten "Possibly, but not before," remarks a *paragrapher* *The Literary Era*, II 160.

paragraphia (par-a-graf'i-a), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr *παραγράφειν*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another

paragraphic (par-a-graf'ik), *a.* [‹ *paragraph* + *-ic*] 1. Characterized by division into paragraphs; exhibiting frequent breaks in writing. —2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paragraph or brief notice; consisting of paragraphs; also, writing or contributing paragraphs

No style of newspaper writing is more liable to abuse than the *paragraphic* *G S Merriam*, S. Bowles, II 358.

paragraphical (par-a-graf'i-kal), *a.* [‹ *paragraphic* + *-al*] Same as *paragraphic*.

I am very *paragraphical*, and, you see, have nothing to say *Walpole*, Letters, II 134

paragraphically (par-a-graf'i-kal-i), *adv* By or with paragraphs; in paragraphs.

paragraphist (par'a-graf-ist), *n.* [‹ *paragraph* + *-ist.*] One who writes paragraphs; a para-

grapher; specifically, one who writes paragraphs for newspapers.

Any paragraphist in the new papers. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

paragraphistical† (par″a-graf-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *paragraphist* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *paragraphic*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Pará grass. 1. A forage-grass of warm climates, *Panicum barbinode*, producing abundantly and of good quality: so named from Pará in Brazil.—2. A commercial name of the piassava fiber.

paragrele (par′a-grel), *n.* [< F. **paragrêle*, < *parer* (< ML. *parare*), guard against, parry, + *grêle*, hail.] Same as *paragrandine*.

Paraguayan (par′a-gwā-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Paraguay* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay, a republic of South America, lying to the west of Brazil, and north and east of the Argentine Republic.

Paraguay tea. See *tea*.

paraheliotropic (par-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< *paraheliotrop-ism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting paraheliotropism.

The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep. If thought advisable, they might be called *paraheliotropic*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 419.

paraheliotropism (par-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, about, + ἥλιος, the sun, + τρέπειν, turn, τροπή, a turning.] In *bot.*, the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves: a modification of diaheliotropism. See the quotation under *paraheliotropic*.

The so-called Diurnal Sleep of Leaves, or *Paraheliotropism*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

Parahippus (par-a-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of extinct solidungulate perissodactyl quadrupeds, based by Leidy in 1858 upon North American remains of Pliocene age, belonging to the family *Anchitheriidæ*. The animal was a sort of horse with some tapiroid affinities.

parahypnosis (par″a-hip-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὕπνος, sleep, + *-osis*. Cf. *hypnosis*.] Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism.

paraiba (pa-rī′ba), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian plant, *Simaruba versicolor*, whose extremely bitter bark is used in powder against insect vermin and in infusion as a cure for snake-bites, and, together with the fruit, is employed as an anthelmintic.

paraillet, *a.* and *n.* See *parell*.

parakanthosis (par-ak-an-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἄκανθα, a thorn, + *-osis*.] Abnormal growth of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, as in cancer of the skin.

parakeet, *n.* See *parrakeet*.

parakeratosis (par-a-ker-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *keratosis*.] Any disease of the skin characterized by abnormal quality of the horny layer.

parakinesis, parakinesia (par″a-ki-nē′sis, -si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + κίνησις, motion.] Disordered motor function.

paralactic (par′a-lak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *lactic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Paralactic acid**, a modification of ordinary or fermentation lactic acid, having the same chemical composition and structure, but different in being optically active as well as in its salts. It is found in various juices of the body. Also called *sarcolactic acid*.

paralalia (par-a-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + λαλιά, talk, chat: see *lallation*.] Disorder of articulation so that one sound is given for another, as *l* for *r*.

paraldehyde (pa-ral′dē-hīd), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *aldehyde*.] A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor and taste, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

paraleipsis, *n.* See *paralipsis*.

paralepidid (par-a-lep′i-did), *n.* One of the *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepididæ (par″a-le-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paralepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Paralepis*, with elongate body covered with cycloid scales, long head, deep mouth, slender maxillaries closely adherent to the premaxillaries, short dorsal fin at about the middle of the body, and an adipose fin. The family contains 6 or 7 species inhabiting rather deep water. Also *Paralepidina*, as a group of *Scopelidæ*.

paralepidoid (par-a-lep′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *paralepidid* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the genus *Paralepis*; belonging to the *Paralepididæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepis (pa-ral′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + λεπίς, a scale.] The typical genus of *Paralepididæ*.

paralepsis, paralepsy (par′a-lep-sis, -si), *n.* See *paralipsis*.

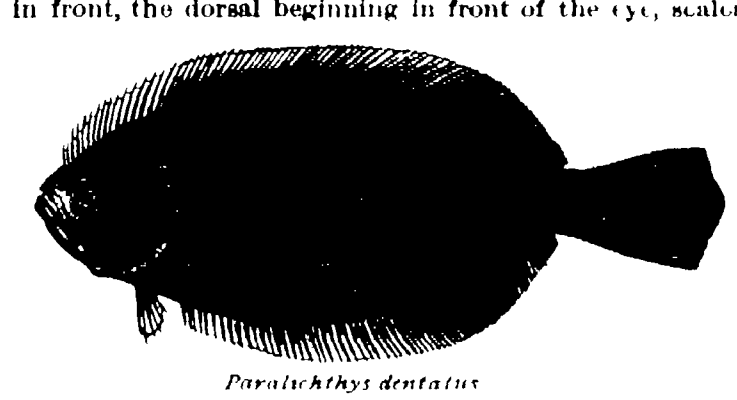
paralexia (par-a-lek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + λέξις, speech, < λέγειν, speak.] Morbid misapprehension of the meaning of written or printed words.

paralgesia (par-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, beyond, + ἄλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγεῖν, feel pain, < ἄλγος, pain.] 1. Disordered sense of pain in a part, as when peculiar feelings of local distress follow stimulation.—2. Hypalgesia.

paralgia (pa-ral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, beyond, + ἄλγος, pain.] Same as *paralgesia*.

paralian (pa-rā′li-an), *n.* [< L. *paralius*, < Gr. παράλιος, also πάραλος, by or near the sea, naval, marine, littoral, < παρά, beside, + ἅλς, the sea.] A dweller near the sea. *Smart*. [Rare.]

Paralichthys (par-a-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάραλος, by or in the sea (see *paralian*), + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of pleuronectoid fishes, related to the halibut. It has the lateral line strongly arched in front, the dorsal beginning in front of the eye, scales



Paralichthys dentatus.

weakly ciliated, and some of the teeth enlarged. It contains a number of species in the American and Asiatic seas, among which are some highly esteemed food-fishes, such as the bastard or Monterey halibut (*P. californicus*), the plaice or summer flounder of New York (*P. dentatus*), and the southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*). See *halibut* and cut under *flounder*.

paralinin (pa-ral′i-nin), *n.* Nucleoplasm. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

paralipomena (par″a-li-pom′e-nä), *n. pl.* [= F. *paralipomènes*, pl., formerly in E. *paralipomenon* = Sp. *paralipomenon* = It. *paralipomenon*, *paralippomenon*, after the LL. gen. pl., < LL. *paralipomena* (in gen. pl. *paralipomenon*, in *liber primus* or *secundus paralipomenōn*), < Gr. παραλειπόμενα, things omitted, omissions (τὸ βιβλίον τῶν παραλειπομένων, the book of things omitted), ppr. pass. of παραλείπειν, pass over, omit: see *paralipsis*.] Things omitted, collectively; a supplement containing things omitted in a preceding work; a collection of omitted passages. Those books of the Bible called First and Second Chronicles are also called *Paralipomena*, formerly *Paralipomenon* (a genitive form, see above).

And as it is rehearsed in *Paralipomenon* [marg. lib. 1, cap. 10]. One cause of his fal was for lacke of trust in God. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

The fragment given in the *paralipomena* to Faust, entitled Landstrasse, where Mephistopheles casts down his eyes and hurries past a cross by the wayside, follows, a hint of the later revelation of his character. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 486.

paralipsis (par-a-lip′sis), *n.* [Also *paraleipsis* and *paralepsis* (also *paralepsy* = F. *paralipse* = Pg. *paralepsis* = It. *paralessi*, *paralipsi*, *paralissi*), < NL. *paralipsis*, < Gr. παράλειψις, a passing over, < παραλείπειν, leave on one side, omit, < παρά, beside, + λείπειν, leave.] A pretended or suggested omission for rhetorical effect, usually introduced by "I say nothing of," "not to mention," or the like.

parallactic (par-a-lak′tik), *a.* [= F. *parallactique* = Sp. *paraláctico* = Pg. *parallactico* = It. *parallattico*, < LGr. παραλλακτικός, of or for the parallax, < Gr. παράλλαξις, parallax: see *parallax*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parallax.

Thomas Digrey and John Dey, gentlemen and mathematicians amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine that it [a new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the elementary region. *Holland*, tr. of Camden (Elizabeth, an. 1572).

Parallactic angle. (*a*) The angle whose vertex is at any object observed while its legs pass through a mean and an extremely removed station of observation: parallax. (*b*) The angle between the vertical circle and the declination circle of a star.—**Parallactic ellipse**, the ellipse which a star appears to describe annually in consequence of the earth's revolution around the sun and by virtue of parallax.—**Parallactic inequality**, an inequality in the moon's motion dependent upon the solar parallax at the moon. Its period is one synodical revolution or 29.53 days, being double that of the variation, which it thus alternately increases and diminishes. The maximum effect on the longitude is 122″.—**Parallactic instrument**, in *astron.*, an equatorial instrument.—**Parallactic rules**, an ancient astronomical instrument for measuring the zenith-distance of a star.—**Parallactic unit**, the distance of a star whose parallax is 1″, being 206,265 times the distance of the sun from the earth.

parallactical (par-a-lak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *parallactic* + *-al*.] Same as *parallactic*.

parallax (par′a-laks), *n.* [= F. *parallaxe* = Sp. *paralaje*, *paralaxis* = Pg. *parallaxe* = It. *parallasse*, < Gr. παράλλαξις, alternation, parallax, < παραλλάσσειν, make things alternate, < παρά, beside, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, < ἄλλος, another.] 1. An apparent displacement of an object observed, due to real displacement of the observer, so that the direction of the former with reference to the latter is changed.

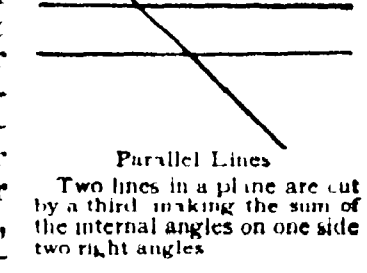


Parallax.

In the cut, the angle BCD, being the semidiameter of AB as seen from C, is the parallax of C as seen from B. In astronomy, parallax is due either to our daily motion round the center of the earth, or to our yearly motion round the sun. Parallax is observed, also, when the head is moved before two images or other objects in the region of distinct vision and at unequal distances. There is also an effect of parallax when we alternately shut one eye and open the other.

2. In *optics*, an apparent shifting of the spider-lines in a telescope-reticle as the eye is moved before the eyepiece: it is due to the non-coincidence of the threads with the focal plane of the object-glass.—**Angle of parallax**, in *physiological optics*, the angle which the visual axes form at their point of meeting. This angle becomes greater the nearer the point of fixation.—**Annual parallax**, the displacement of a star owing to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun.—**Diurnal parallax**, the displacement of a body owing to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth.—**Horizontal parallax**, the diurnal parallax of a star upon the horizon. The horizontal parallax is equal to the semidiameter of the earth as seen from the star.—**Parallax of altitude**, the angular amount by which the altitude of the moon or other heavenly body is less on account of parallax.

parallel (par′a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *parallele*, F. *parallèle* = Sp. *paralelo* = Pg. *parallelo* = It. *parallelo*, *paralello*, < L. *parallelus*, *parallelos*, < Gr. παράλληλος, beside one another, < παρά, beside, + ἀλλήλων, gen., etc. (found only in oblique cases of dual and plural), one another, a reduplicated form, < ἄλλος, another, + ἄλλος, another.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, of lines (according to Euclid in his definition of parallel straight lines), lying in the same plane but never meeting however far they may be produced in either direction; of planes, never meeting however far they may be produced; in modern geometry, intersecting at infinity.



Parallel Lines.

Two lines in a plane are cut by a third, making the sum of the internal angles on one side two right angles.

The definition of Euclid is the traditional one, but the modern definition has three logical advantages: first, it is not, like the Euclidean definition, a negative one; second, it makes one conception applicable equally to parallel lines and parallel planes; and third, it is a statement which, whether literally true or not, must be admitted in form for the sake of the important generalizations which result from it.

2. Having the same direction, tendency, or course.

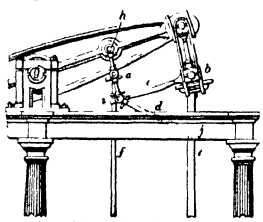
How am I then a villain
To counsel Cassio to this *parallel* course
Directly to his good? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 355.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts: as, a *parallel* case; *parallel* passages in the Evangelists.

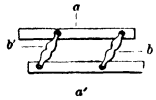
He [the apostle Paul] goes up and down preaching the Gospel in a sphere as large as his mind was, and with a zeal only *parallel* with his former fury. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of two voice-parts, progressing so that the interval between them remains the same. Such progression is called *parallel motion*, and the intervals by which the two parts are separated are called *parallel intervals*. When the interval is a unison, an octave, or a perfect fifth, the progression is regarded as faulty: such progressions are called *parallel unisons*, *octaves*, or *fifths*, or simply *parallels* or *consecutives*. Parallel thirds and sixths are correct, and pleasing when not too long continued. Parallel seconds and sevenths are rare, and usually objectionable. (*b*) Of tonalities, same as *relative*.—5. In *entom.*, parallel-sided: as, *parallel* elytra, wings, etc.—**Parallel bars, battle,**

brake-hanger. See *bar*1, etc. — **Parallel circles on a sphere**, circles whose planes are parallel. — **Parallel circuit**, an electrical conductor joining two points which are also connected by another conductor, to which the first is then said to be parallel. — **Parallel coping**, in *building*, coping of equal thickness throughout used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, etc. — **Parallel curves and surfaces**, those curves and surfaces which have the same normals, and are therefore everywhere equidistant. — **Parallel extinction** See *extinction*, 3. — **Parallel file** See *file*1. — **Parallel fissure** or **sulcus**, the superior temporal fissure, parallel to the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*. — **Parallel forces**, forces which act in directions parallel to each other. — **Parallel hemihedrism** See *hemihedrism*. — **Parallel intervals** Same as *consecutive intervals* (which see, under *consecutive*). — **Parallel key, knife, lathe**, etc. See the nouns. — **Parallel lines** (*a*) Defined by Euclid as "straight lines which are in the same plane and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet." (*b*) *Milit.*, same as *parallels*. See II., 5. — **Parallel motion**. (*a*) A contrivance for converting reciprocating circular motion into rectilinear reciprocating motion by the use of linkwork. The ordinary parallel motion, that of Watt, fulfils its function to a close degree of approximation, but not exactly. It is designed to cause the piston rod in imparting motion to, and the pump rod in taking motion from, the oscillating beam of a steam-engine, to move respectively in very nearly right lines, and is sufficiently perfect for all practical purposes. It depends upon the principle that when the ends of two levers connected by a link oscillate on different centers in the same vertical plane, describing arcs convex toward each other, there is some point in the connecting link that must move in nearly a right line. The position of this point depends upon the lengths of the levers and the relative positions of their fulcrums. A method for mathematically locating this point has been given by Rankine. In the diagram the ends of the equal levers *g h* and *i j* describe arcs convex toward each other, *a* is the connecting-link. *g* and *j* are the fulcrums. The piston-rod is connected at *b* to the link *c*, and when the levers are caused to oscillate, one end of the link *a* is drawn to the right, while the other is moved to the left, causing the point of connection, and also the pump rod *f* and piston rod *e*, to move in nearly right lines. The first exact parallel motion discovered, after immense labor by many mathematicians, was Peaucellier's cell. (See *cell*.) The simplest is the Kempe-Sylvester parallel motion. (*b*) In *music*. See *motion*. — **Parallel perspective**, **rod**, etc. See the nouns. — **Parallel roads**, benches or terraces on hill slopes, indicating former levels at which the water stood in the valley beneath at a time when this was occupied by a lake, or a lake like expansion of a river. The phrase *parallel roads* is chiefly used with reference to the so-called Parallel Roads of Glenroy in Scotland in regard to which there has been much discussion among geologists. See *terrace*. — **Parallel rulers**, an instrument for plotting courses on a chart, or for drawing parallel lines for other purposes. It consists of two rulers connected by cross bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers may be increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel. — **Parallel sailing, sphere**, etc. See the nouns. — **Parallel sulcus**. See *parallel fissure*.



Part of Beam of Condensing Engine



Parallel Rulers

a a rulers, *b b*, bars pivoted to the rulers. The centers of the pivots being equidistant in *a* and *b*, the rulers will therefore be parallel to each other in any position of the bars.

II. *n.* **1.** A line parallel to another line

That a done, as near as the extremest ends
Of *parallels*, as like as Vulcan and his wife
Shak., T. and C., I 3 168

Lines that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin
Garth, Dispensary, iv 180

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line!
Pope, Essay on Man, III 108

2. The intersection of a sphere by a plane perpendicular to its axis: such intersections of the terrestrial sphere are parallels of latitude, and are commonly represented on maps by lines drawn to every five or ten degrees (or less distances) between the equator and the poles. See *latitude*, 4—3. Comparison made by placing things side by side: as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.

No high strain'd *Parallel* was made but thus,
As good, or brave, as Aphrodisius.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II 55

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run
Swift.

He runs a laboured *parallel* between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue, one is more this, the other more that.
Carlyle, Taylor's Survey of German Poetry (Essays, III 315)

4 A thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

She is the abstract of all excellence,
And scorns a *parallel*
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, III 3.

In Britain where was he
That could stand up his *parallel?*
Shak., Cymbeline, v 4. 54.

The nearest *parallels* [to the conquest of Britain] that I can find are the Hebrew conquest of Canaan and the Saracen conquest of Africa.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 127

5. *Milit.*, a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place. — **6.** In *printing*, a mark of reference in a printed text, thus ‖, used to direct attention to a marginal note or a foot-note. — **7.** In *music*. See I., 4. — **In parallel**, a method of connecting electric batteries or dynamos in which all of the positive poles are joined to one extremity of the circuit-wire, and all of the negative to the other. (See *battery*.) The connection is said to be in *series* when the positive pole of one cell or machine is joined to the negative of the next. — **Mundane parallel**, in *astrol.*, situation at equal distances from the meridian. — **Parallels of altitude**, in *astron.*, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon. Also called *almucantars*. — **Parallels of declination**, small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator. — **Theory of parallels**, the geometrical discussion of the number of lines which can be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line, with other kindred matters. The fifth postulate (in some modern editions the eleventh axiom) of Euclid reads, "And if a right line incident upon two right lines make the two interior angles on the same side less in sum than two right angles, then those two right lines will meet on the side on which the angles are less than two right angles if produced to infinity." This proposition being much more complicated than any other assumed by Euclid without proof, a great number of attempts were made by mathematicians to demonstrate it. Finally, it was conclusively shown, as Gauss expressed it, that we have no reason to believe that the celebrated postulate is more than approximately true. There are thus three possible systems of geometry, the Euclidean and two non-Euclidean systems, according as it is assumed that there can be drawn through any given point, parallel to any given line, only one line, two real lines, or two imaginary lines. — **Zodiacal parallel**, in *astrol.*, the situation of two planets at the same distance from the equator.

parallel (par'a-lel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paralleled* or *parallelled*, ppr. *paralleling* or *parallelling*. [< *parallel*, *a.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To place in a position parallel to something else; make parallel.

The needle doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II 2

2 To make conformable to something else; make the same or closely similar in many or all essential particulars.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice
Shak., M. for M., iv 2 82

3 To match, equal, rival.

For rapes and ravishments he *parallels* Nessus
Shak., All's Well, iv 3 281

He *parallels*
Strong sinnewed Sampson, or, indeed, excels
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25

Those distinct feelings which can be remembered and examined by reflection are *paralleled* by changes in a portion of the brain only.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II 82

4 To show or furnish an equal to, or an equivalent for.

Well may we fight for her whom, we know well,
The world's large spaces cannot *parallel*
Shak., I. and C., II 2 162

5. To compare.

I thought once
To have *paralleled* him with great Alexander
B. Jonson, Sejanus, I 1

I *paralleled* more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew not-what which supported the tortoise.
Locke

6 To take a course parallel with. [Recent.]

Another railroad has *paralleled* the Nickel Plate, which has *paralleled* the Lake Shore.
New York Tribune, March 23, 1884

II. *intrans* To be like or equal; agree.

Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 125.

parallelable (par'a-lel-a-bl), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-able*.] Capable of being paralleled. [Rare.]

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 277. (*Latham*.)

parallelepiped (par-a-lel-e-pip'ed or -pī'ped), *n.* [Commonly, but erroneously, *parallelopped*, = F. *parallélépipède* = Sp. *paralelepípedo*, *paralelipípedo* = Pg. *parallelipipedo* = It. *parallelepipedo*, *parallelepipedo*, < ML. *parallelepipedum*, NL. also *parallelepipedon*, < Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, < παράλληλος, parallel (see *parallel*), + ἐπίπεδον, a plane surface, neut. of ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, < ἐπί, on, + πίδον, ground.] A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

parallelepipedal (par-a-lel-e-pip'e-dal or -pī'-pe-dal), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *parallelopipedal*, < *parallelepiped* + *-al*.] Having the form of a parallelepiped.

parallelepipedon (par-a-lel-e-pip'e-don or -pī'-pe-don), *n.* Same as *parallelepiped*.

parallelepipedonal (par-a-lel-e-pip'e-don-al or -pī'pe-don-al), *a.* [< *parallelepipedon* + *-al*.] Same as *parallelepipedal*.

parallelinerved (par'a-lel-i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *parallelus*, parallel, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nerve*.] Same as *parallel-nerved*.

parallelism (par'a-lel-izm), *n.* [= F. *parallélisme* = Sp. *paralelismo* = Pg. It. *parallelismo*, < MGr. παραλληλισμός, a comparing of parallels, < παραλληλίζειν, place side by side: see *parallelize*.] **1.** A parallel position, in any sense of the word *parallel*.

The fissures . . were produced with such irresistible force as to preserve their linear character and *parallelism* through rocks of the most diverse nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II 24

2. The retention by a moving line of positions parallel to one another. — **3** Analogy.

Now science and philosophy recognize the *parallelism*, the approximation, the unity of the two [Spirit and Matter].
Emerson, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 419

Fortunately, literary *parallelism* is not synonymous with literary plagiarism.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 65

Specifically — **4** The correspondence resulting from the repetition of the same sentiment or imagery, sense, or grammatical construction: a marked feature of Hebrew poetry.

Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke.
Paley, Evidences of Christianity, I. 8.

5 A parallel or comparison.

To draw a *parallelism* between that ancient and this more modern nothing.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

parallelistic (par"a-le-lis'tik), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-istic*.] Of the nature of or involving parallelism; like, but not plagiaristic.

parallelivenose (par-a-lel-i-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *parallelus*, parallel, + *vena*, vein: see *venose*.] In *entom.*, same as *parallel-veined*.

parallelize (par'a-lel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parallelized*, ppr. *parallelizing*. [= Sp. *parale-lizar*, < MGr. παραλληλίζειν, place side by side, < Gr. παράλληλος, parallel: see *parallel*.] To render parallel; place side by side for comparison; arrange in parallel columns or positions.

Of lesser grades, the series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, *parallelized* by Duméril and Bibron, and of Teidæ and Lacertidæ, compared by Wiegmann.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 95

parallelless† (par'a-lel-les), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-less*.] Without a parallel, peerless. [Rare.]

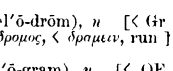
Is she not *parallelless?* is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III 1

parallelly (par'a-lel-li), *adv.* In a parallel manner, as a parallel or as parallels, in a corresponding manner; concordantly.

parallel-nerved (par'a-lel-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the nerves parallel, as many leaves. Also *parallel-veined*.

parallelodrome (par-a-lel'ō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. παράλληλος, parallel, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] See *nervation*.

parallelogram (par-a-lel'ō-gram), *n.* [< OF. *parallelogramme*, F. *parallélogramme* = Sp. *paralelogramo* = Pg. *parallelogrammo*, *paralellogrammo*, *paralelogrammo* = It. *parallelogrammo*, *parallelogrammo*, < L. *parallelogrammum*, < Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον, a parallelogram, neut. of παραλληλόγραμμος, bounded by parallel lines, < παράλληλος, parallel, + γράμμα, line: see *parallel* and *gram*2.] **1** In *geom.*, a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel. — **2**†. A pantograph.


Parallelogram

I had most infinite pleasure with his shewing me the use of the *Parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little, from a great, a most neat map of England.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 65.

Complement of a parallelogram. See *complement*. — **Parallelogram of forces**. See *force*1.

parallelogramatic (par-a-lel"ō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *parallélogrammatique* = Pg. *parallelogrammatico*, as *parallelogram* + *-atic*2.] **1** Of or relating to a parallelogram. — **2.** Having the shape of a parallelogram: as, a *parallelogramatic* mark.

parallelogrammatical (par-a-lel"ō-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *parallelogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *parallelogrammatic*.

parallelogrammic (par-a-lel-ō-gram'ik), *a.* [< *parallelogram* + *-ic*.] Having the form of a parallelogram.

parallelogrammical (par-a-lel-ō-gram'i-kal), *a.* [< *parallelogrammic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelogrammic*

The table being *parallelogrammical* and very narrow
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv 27

parallelometer (par-a-le-lom'e-tėr), *n* [< Gr παραλληλος, parallel, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining parallelism The gravity parallelometer of Brashear is used for determining the deviation from parallelism of the opposite sides of a glass plate The plate is supported upon three steel points, and a pendulum above, properly supported, serves as the plate is turned to show the thinnest part of the plate, and further to determine the error to be corrected for different parts of it

parallelopiped, *n.* See *parallelepiped.*

parallelopipedal, *a.* Same as *parallelepipedal*

parallelopipedon, *n* Same as *parallelepiped.*

parallel-veined (par'a-lel-vānd), *a* 1 In *bot*, same as *parallel-nerved* —2 In *entom.*, having the longitudinal veins distinct and more or less parallel: said of the wings of insects, as in the *Lepidoptera*: opposed to *net-veined.*

paralogical (par-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paralog-y* + *-ic-al*] Characterized by paralogism or incorrect reasoning, illogical *Sir T Browne*

paralogise, *v. i.* See *paralogize.*

paralogism (pa-ral'ō-jizm), *n* [< F *paralogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *paralogismo*, < ML. **paralogismus*, < Gr. παραλογισμός, false reasoning, < παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely, < παρα, beside, + λογίζεσθαι, reason, < λόγος, discourse, reason: see *Logos* Cf *paralogy*] In *logic*, fallacious argument or false reasoning, reasoning which is false in form — that is, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises

A *paralogism* not admittable — a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, iii 2

The *Paralogism* (paralogismus) is properly a syllogism of whose falsehood the employer is not himself conscious, the Sophism (sophisma, captio, cavillatio) is properly a false syllogism fabricated and employed for the purpose of deceiving others The term Fallacy may be applied in differently in either sense
Sir W Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xiii

Transcendental paralogism, in *Kantian philos*, a logical error into which the human reason naturally falls, especially with reference to the substantiality, simplicity, and personal identity of the soul, and its relation to the body, but which can be exposed by the careful use of the formal logic = **Syn.** See *sophism*

paralogize (pa-ral'ō-jiz), *v. i*, pret and pp. *paralogized*, ppr *paralogizing*. [= Sp. *paralogizar* = Pg. *paralogisar* = It *paralogizzare*, < Gr παραλογίζεσθαι, reason falsely: see *paralogism.*] To reason falsely. Also *paralogise*

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the rainos to my pen, and run astray thorowout all the court townes of England, and commented and *paralogized* on their condition in the present and in the preter tense
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc, VI 153) (*Davies*)

paralogy (pa-ral'ō-ji), *n* [< LGr παραλογια, an excuse, subterfuge, a fallacy, < Gr. παράλογος, beyond reason, unreasonable, < παρά, beside, beyond, + λόγος, reason see *Logos* Cf *paralogism, paralogize*] False reasoning, paralogism

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam we quietly believe, but that he must needs be so is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, vii 8

paralysant, paralysation, etc. See *paralyzant*, etc.

paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), *n* [= F. *paralysie*, OF. *paralisie*, etc. (> ME *paralisie, parlesi, palesie* see *palsy*), = Sp *perlesia, paralisis* = Pg. *paralysia* = It *paralisi, paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr παράλυσις, palsy, < παραλύειν, dissolve on one side, < παρά, beside, + λύειν, loosen.] **1.** The impairment of the normal capacity of the nervous system for bringing into action one or more active organs, muscular or glandular, or for receiving impressions along one or more sensory paths Motor paralysis is called *akinesia*, sensory paralysis *anæsthesia* When the peripheral organ is the seat of gross destructive disease the term *paralysis* is not employed, but it is used for finer changes which set these organs out of action, as in some cases of muscular paralysis Paralysis of one lateral side of the body is *hemiplegia*, of the lower half, *paraplegia*, and of one limb or a small part of the body, *monoplegia* Incomplete paralysis of any part is called *paresis*

2. Figuratively, loss of energy; loss of the power of performing regular functions; the state of being crippled, as in an emergency, or helpless amid any circumstances

This issue is so absolutely revolutionary of the normal relations between labor and capital that it has naturally produced a partial *paralysis* of business
N. A Rev, CXLII 598

The conflict of many races, and the *paralysis* of all government that followed the fall of the empire, made force everywhere dominant, and petty wars incessant.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II 265.

Acute ascending (or **descending**) **paralysis.** See *Landry's paralysis* — **Acute spinal paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis* — **Alcoholic paralysis,** neuritis from the use of alcohol — **Alternate paralysis,** paralysis in which the face is affected on one side and the limbs on the other See *crossed paralysis* — **Anterior bulbar paralysis** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva.* — **Atrophic paralysis,** paralysis involving marked muscular atrophy, specifically, anterior poliomyelitis — **Atrophic spinal paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis — **Bell's paralysis,** motor paralysis of the face, due to injury of the facial nerve. Compare *facial paralysis.* — **Brown-Sequard's paralysis,** paralysis produced by a lesion destroying one half of the spinal cord at some level, and producing a hemiskinesia below the lesion on the same side and a hemianæsthesia on the opposite side. — **Bulbar paralysis,** paralysis due to lesion of the oblongata. See *progressive bulbar paralysis*, below — **Cerebral paralysis.** (*a*) Paralysis from a cerebral lesion (*b*) Paralysis due to an encephalic lesion — **Cortical paralysis,** paralysis due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex — **Crossed paralysis,** paralysis where a single lesion produces paralysis on the two sides of the body in different parts alternate paralysis also applied to cases where there is akinesia on one side and anæsthesia on the other — **Direct paralysis,** paralysis on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion — **Divers' paralysis,** paralysis, mostly paraplegia, developed in divers after coming from an atmosphere of high pressure See *caisson disease* — **Duchenne's paralysis** (*a*) Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis* (*b*) Muscular pseudohypertrophy — **Emotive paralysis,** Same as *hysterical paralysis* — **Erb's paralysis** (named from W *Erb*, a German neurologist, born 1840), paralysis of muscles mostly of the upper arm and shoulder, due to lesion of the upper part of the brachial plexus — **Essential paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis — **Essential paralysis of childhood,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis* — **Facial paralysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the face, especially, Bell's paralysis, or that due to a lesion of the fibers of the facial nerve — **General paralysis,** dementia paralytica. — **Hysterical paralysis,** paralysis without demonstrable anatomical lesion, occurring in hysterical subjects, and due to causes similar to those of the other hysterical symptoms — **Infantile paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis in a child See *poliomyelitis* — **Infantile spastic paralysis,** paralysis in children in which there is more or less tonic spasm of the muscles involved and increased tendon reflexes It is due to a lesion above the anterior cornual region, and is usually cerebral — **Landry's paralysis,** an acute progressive paralysis, usually attacking the legs first and then the arms, but sometimes descending, affecting most frequently males in middle life, and fatal in a majority of well marked cases, without known anatomical lesion Also called *acute ascending* (or *descending*) *paralysis* **Myosclerotic paralysis** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* — **Nuclear paralysis,** paralysis dependent on lesion of the nuclei of origin of motor nerves, as of those of the eye — **Obstetrical paralysis,** paralysis of the infant from injuries received during delivery — **Paralysis agitans,** a neurosis presenting in typical cases a regular tremor (continuing during rest, beginning in the hand and not involving the head), muscular rigidity and weakness, a peculiar slowness of voluntary movement, and a mask like immobility of countenance Usually origin in middle life and later, and is very chronic and progressive It is different from senile tremor, but intermediate cases occur Also called *shaking* or *trembling palsy* and *Parkinson's disease* — **Paralysis festinans,** a phase of paralysis agitans in which the patient hurries forward as if seeking to recover his center of gravity Also called *festination* and *propulsion* — **Paralysis glossolabiolaryngea.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis* — **Paralysis glossolabiopharyngea cerebralis** Same as *pseudobulbar paralysis* — **Paralysis notariorum,** writers cramp — **Paralysis of convergence,** inability to converge the eyes, though the internal rect act normally: kept for this purpose — **Paralysis scortica,** pellagra. — **Post-convulsive paralysis,** paralysis following spasm, consequent on exhaustion of the nerve centers — **Progressive bulbar paralysis,** paralysis of the tongue, lips, lower face, and larynx with progressive atrophy of the nuclei of the nerves innervating these parts, resembling progressive muscular atrophy Also called *paralysis glossolabiolaryngea, Duchenne's paralysis,* and *poliencephalitis inferior* **Progressive paralysis,** dementia paralytica — **Pseudobulbar paralysis,** paralysis affecting the muscular region concerned in progressive bulbar paralysis, but dependent on a cerebral lesion or lesions — **Pseudogeneral paralysis,** a morbid condition somewhat resembling dementia paralytica, but distinct from it, produced in many cases by chronic intoxications, as with alcohol, lead, syphilis, etc — **Pseudohypertrophic paralysis,** a rare paralysis beginning in early life, progressing through years to a fatal ending, and characterized by atrophy of muscular fibers, affecting various muscles of the body, and in certain of them combined with hypertrophy of their connective and fatty tissues so that the bulk of such muscles may be excessive It is more frequent in males, and is apt to run in families Also called *muscular pseudohypertrophy, hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy, myosclerotic paralysis, progressive muscular sclerosis, atrophia musculorum lipomatosa, lipoma tous myoatrophy, lipomatosis musculorum, luxurians progressiva,* and *myopachynsis lipomatosa* — **Reflex paralysis,** paralysis produced by some peripheral irritation acting on the cerebrospinal centers — **Regressive paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis — **Saturnine paralysis** Same as *lead paralysis* — **Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *infantile spastic paralysis* — **Spastic spinal paralysis,** a form of progressive nervous disease marked by muscular rigidity, increased myotatic irritability and paresis It usually begins in the lower extremities, except in general paretics, in whom it is comparatively frequent. It has been ascribed to primary sclerosis of the pyramidal tract in the spinal cord Also called *tetanoid pseudoparaplegia, spastic pseudoparalysis,* and *spastic pseudoparesis* — **Writers' paralysis** Same as *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*)

paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *a* and *n* [In ME *paralytik*; < F. *paralytique* = Sp. *paralítico, perlático* = Pg *paralytico* = It *paralitico, parletico*, < L. *paralyticus*, < Gr. παραλυτικός, paralytic, < παραλύειν, disable on one side: see *paralysis.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paralysis: as, a *paralytic* affection —2 Affected with paralysis or palsy, palsied; so constituted as to be subject to paralysis

Yet comen lodly to that lede, as lagares ful monye,
Poysened and *parlatyk* and pyned in fyres
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), ii 1095.

Nought shall it profit that the charming Fair,
Angelic, softest Work of Heav'n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytic* Hand
Prior, Solomon, iii.

II *n* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy

The *paralytic*, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle *Cowper*, Task, i 472.

paralytical (par-a-lit'i-kal), *a* [< *paralytic* + *-al*] Same as *paralytic* *Boyle*, Works, II 187.

paralyzant (par'a-lī-zant), *n* [< *paralyze* + *-ant*] An agent or drug that paralyzes or induces paralysis *Amer. and Neurol*, VI. 47 Also spelled *paralysant*

paralyzation (par''a-li-zā'shon), *n* [< *paralyze* + *-ation*] The act of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed Also spelled *paralysation.*

paralyze (par'a-līz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *paralyzed*, ppr *paralyzing* [< F *paralyser* = Pg. *paralysar*, paralyze, from the noun see *paralysis* Cf *analyze*, < *analysis*] **1** To affect with paralysis.—2 To render helpless, useless, or ineffective, as if by paralysis, deaden the action or power of in any way: as, the sight *paralyzed* him with fear

Doubt, which *paralyses* action, is of the essence of thought. *H N Oxenham*, Short Studies, p 88

Also spelled *paralyse*

paralyzer (par'a-lī-zėr), *n* One who or that which paralyzes, or induces paralysis. Also spelled *paralyser*

Alcohol, while a universal *paralyzer*, really distracts the nervous capacities in their mutual relations.
Alien and Neurol, X 376.

Paramæciidæ, paramæcine, etc See *Paramecidæ*, etc

paramagnetic (par''a-mag-net'ik), *a.* [= F. *paramagnétique* as Gr παρα, beside, + E *magnetic*] Assuming, when freely suspended between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, a position in a line from one pole to the other, magnetic in contradistinction to diamagnetic See *diamagnetism*

Iron and similiar bodies which are attracted by the magnet are called ferro magnetic, or sometimes *Paramagnetic* bodies Substances which are repelled are called Diamagnetic *J E H Gordon*, Elect. and Mag, II 14

paramagnetically (par''a-mag-net'i-kal-i), *adv* In a paramagnetic manner; in accordance with paramagnetism

paramagnetism (par-a-mag'ne-tizm), *n* [= F *paramagnetisme*, as Gr παρα, beside, + E. *magnetism*] The phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic substances See *diamagnetism.*

paramastoid (par-a-mas'toid), *a* and *n* [< Gr παρα, beside, + E *mastoid.*] **I.** *a* Situated near the mastoid: noting certain cranial processes more frequently called *paroccipital*

II. *n.* A paramastoid process, a paroccipital. It is an apophysis or outgrowth of the exoccipital bone, very prominent in some animals and has nothing to do with the mastoid In man it is represented by the jugular process See *paroccipital*

paramatta (par-a-mat'a), *n* [< *Paramatta* (see def.)] A light dress-fabric, the weft of which is combed merino wool and the warp cotton: said to have been made originally with wool brought from Paramatta in Australia. Also called *paramat* *Imp. Dict.*

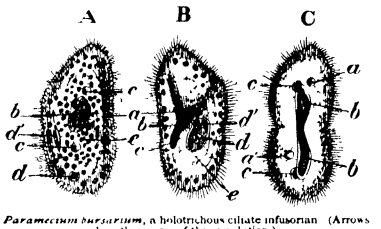
paramecia, *n* Plural of *paramecium*, 2.

Parameciidæ (par''a-mē-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramecium* + *-idæ*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramecium* They are of flattened asymmetrical form, with distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, and the mouth ventral and dilated like the rest of the body, there being no distinction of the oral from the general cuticular cilia. The family, formerly more extensive, is now restricted to such genera as *Paramecium, Loxocephalus, Placus*, and *Conchophthirus* It contains some of the longest and best known animalcules, which abound in both fresh and salt-water infusions, and some of which are popularly known as *slipper animalcules* Also *Paramæcidæ, Paramœcidæ, Paramœcina*, and *Paramecina*

paramecine (par-a-mē'sin), *a* Resembling a slipper-animalcule; of or pertaining to the *Paramecidæ* Also spelled *paramœcine*

Paramecium (par-a-mē'si-um) *n* [NL (O. F. Müller, 1773), < Gr. παραμηκης, of longish shape, oblong, < παρά, beside, + μῆκος, length] **1.** The typical genus of *Paramecidæ*, the slipper-ani-

malcules, having a soft flexible cuticle and oblique adoral groove. *P. bursarium* is an ex-



Paramecium bursarium, a holotrichous ciliate infusorian (Arrows show the course of the circulation)

A Dorsal view *a*, cortical layer, or ectosarc *b*, endoplast *c c*, contractile vacuoles *d d* ingested particles of food *e* chlorophyl granules *B* Ventral view *a* vestibule, *b* oral aperture *c* œsophagus, *d* endoplast, *d'*, endoplastule of paranucleus, *e* interior protoplasmic endosarc *C* The animal in fissive state, dividing transversely by fission *a a* contractile vacuoles, *b b* endoplast dividing, *c c*, two endoplastules or paranuclei

ample. Commonly, but wrongly, *Paramæcium* or *Paramœcium* —**2.** [*l c* ; pl *paramecia* (-ĭi)] A member of this genus.

paramenia (par-a-mē'nĭ-ă), *n pl* [NL , < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *μήν*, month, > *μηνιαῖα*, menses.] Disordered menstruation.

parament (par'a-ment), *n* [Formerly also sometimes *parement*, *paramento* (< Sp Pg It), < ME *parament*, *parement* = OF. *parament*, *parement*, F. *parement* = Sp. Pg It *paramento*, < ML *paramentum*, preparation, apparatus, adornment, < L. *parare*, prepare, adorn see *pare*[1]] **1** An ornament, an adornment, decoration

To daunceing chambres ful of *parementz*
Chaucer, Good Women, l 1105

There went more to 't, there were cloaks gowns, cassocks,
And other *paramentos*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i 1

Specifically —(*a*) *pl* Robes of state

Lordes in *parementz* on here courseres
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1643

(*b*) A cuff sewed upon the outside of a coat-sleeve and usually capable of being turned down over the hands as was common toward the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century

2. The external face of a wall or any other constructed work See *perpend*[3].—**Chamber of paraments**†, the presence-chamber of a monarch

This Cambyuskan
Ros fro his bord, ther that he sat ful hye,
To forn him goth the loude minstralcye,
Til he cam to his *chambre of parementz*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 261

paramento†, *n* [Sp see *parament*] Same as *parament*

paramere (par'a-mēr), *n* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + *μέρος*, part] In *biol* (*a*) A radiated part or organ; one of a set of radiating parts arranged like the spokes of a wheel about a common center; an actinomere correlated with *antimere*, *metamere*, etc The arms or rays of a starfish are parameres in this sense

The former definition of the term antimere as denoting at once each separate ray of a radiate, or the right and left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, is corrected by terming each ray a *paramere* and its [the animal's] symmetrical halves the antimeres. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 842

(*b*) Either half, right or left, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal: now oftener called *antimere*.

These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to antimeres, may be termed *parameres* *Claus*, Zoology (trans), p 27

(*c*) Either half, right or left, of one segment or somite of a bilaterally symmetrical animal

The whole system of the one to four elements of the middle ear is to be looked upon as one organ of one common origin — namely as a modification of the hyomandibular, the primitive proximal *paramere* of the second visceral arch *Nature*, XXXVIII 47

parameric (par-a-mer'ĭk), *a* [< *paramere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a paramere; provided with parameres, or disposed in parameres, radiate, as a starfish, actinomeric.

paramese (pa-ram'e-sē), *n* [Gr *παραμέση*, the chord next after the middle, fem of *παράμεσος*, next after the middle, < *παρα*, beside, + *μέσος*, middle: see *mese*[1], *meson*] In *anc Gr. music*, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord so called because it lay next to (above) the tone *mese* Its pitch was probably about that of the B next below middle C. See *tetrachord*

parameter (pa-ram'e-tėr), *n.* [< F *paramètre* = Sp *parámetro* = Pg It *parametro*, < NL *parametrum*, parameter (see def), < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, measure see *meter*[2].] **1.** In *math.* (*a*) The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the *principal parameter*, or the *parameter of the curve*. (*b*) Any constant quantity entering into an equation (*c*) A variable quantity of which the coördinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions Thus, the coördinates of every universal algebraic curve can be expressed as rational functions of a single parameter —**2** In *crystal*, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species —**Method of variation of parameters**, a method of finding a solution of a differential equation by guessing that it is like the solution of a simpler equation, except that quantities constant in the latter are variable in the former —**Parameters of an orbit**, the elements of the orbit

parametral (pa-ram'e-tral), *a.* [< *parameter* + *-al*] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the parameter.

The crystals are very rich in faces, and belong to the ortho rhombic system; their *parametral* ratios are a b c = 1 2594 1 0 6018 *Nature*, XXXIX 326

parametric[1] (par-a-mē'trĭk), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-ic*] Situated or occurring near the uterus

parametric[2] (par-a-met'rĭk), *a* [< *parameter* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a parameter —**Parametric distribution**, in *math* See *distribution*

parametritic (par"a-mē-trit'ĭk), *a.* [< *parametritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with parametritis

parametritis (par"a-mē-trī'tĭs), *n.* [NL , < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-itis* Cf *metritis*] Pelvic cellulitis See *pelvic*

paramitom (par-a-mīt'om), *n* [< *παρά*, beside, + *μίτος*, thread.] A name given by Flemming to the more fluid portion of the cell-substance which is contained in the meshes of the mitom or network of threads; the paraplasma of Kupffer.

paramnesia (par-am-nē'sĭ-ă), *n* [NL , < Gr *παρα*, beside, + *μνησις*, only in comp , remembering, < *μιμνήσκειν*, remind see *amnesia*] One's believing that he remembers things when he has never experienced them; false memory

paramo (par'a-mō), *n* [Sp] A desert plain, bare of trees, at a high elevation, open to the winds, and uncultivated and uninhabited The word is used by writers on South American geography Some Spanish writers employ it for high plateau regions, even when these are forested

Paramonadidæ (par"a-mō-nad'ĭ-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Paramonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*] A family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramonas* It contains free swimming animalcules of persistent form, with transparent colorless endoplasm and a single flagellum, near the base of which is the distinct oral aperture There are several genera, based on the different shapes of the body

Paramonas (pa-ram'ō-nas), *n.* [NL , < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL *Monas*, q. v] The typical genus of *Paramonadidæ*, founded by Saville Kent to include forms formerly referred to *Monas* proper, as *P. globosa*, *P. stellata*, and *P. deses*, which have a distinct oral aperture

paramorph (par'a-môrf), *n* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape Cf. LGr. *παραμορφοῦν*, transform] In *mineral* , a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without a change of chemical composition. thus, rutile occurs as a *paramorph* after brookite, and aragonite after calcite See *pseudomorph* and *paramorphism*

paramorphia[1] (par-a-môr'fi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape.] In *pathol* , morbid structure

paramorphia[2] (par-a-môr'fi-ă), *n.* [NL , < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL. *morphia*, q. v.] Same as *thebaim*.

paramorphic (par-a-môr'fik), *a.* [< *paramorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or resembling a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism; formed by a change in molecular structure, but without change of chemical composition· as, the *paramorphic* origin of hornblende.

This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the *paramorphic* change to rutile *Amer Jour Sci*, 3d ser , XXXII 315

paramorphine (par-a-môr'fin), *n.* Same as *thebaim*

paramorphism (par-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *paramorph* + *-ism*.] In *mineral.*, a change of the molecular structure of a mineral without alteration of external form or chemical constitution. a variety of *pseudomorphism*. See *paramorph* and *pseudomorphism*.

paramorphosis (par'a-môr-fō'sis), *n* [NL , < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping] Same as *paramorphism*

paramorphous (par-a-môr'fus), *a* [< *paramorph* + *-ous*] Same as *paramorphic*

paramoudra (par-a-mou'drą), *n.* Same as *potstone*.

paramount (par'a-mount), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *peramount*, < OF. (AF.) *paramount*, *paramont*, *peramont*, adv. and prep., above (*seigneur paramount*, lord paramount), < *par*, *per* (< L *per*, through), by, + *amont*, *amount*, above, upward, < L. *ad montem*, to a mountain: see *amount*. Cf. the opposite *paravail*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Supreme; superior in power or jurisdiction, chief as, lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments Under the feudal system the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held mediately or immediately This is still the theory of the English law, the ultimate property of all lands being regarded as in the crown

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who is styled the lord *paramount*, or above all
Blackstone, Com , II v

But while the influence of the House of Commons in the Government was becoming *paramount*, the influence of the people over the House of Commons was declining
Macaulay, Horace Walpole

The administration of justice was rescued from the *paramount* influence of the crown
Bancroft, Hist. U. S , I 381

2† Above; superior to with a prepositional force

The kingdome in parliament assembled is above the king, as a generall councell is *paramount* the pope
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, i 7.

3 Eminent, of the highest order, especially, of chief or superior importance; above all others as regards importance; superior as, the *paramount* duty of a citizen.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount* *Bacon*, Works (ed Spedding), XI 136.

Of all the Blessings that ever dropt down from Heaven upon Man, that of his Redemption may be called the Blessing *paramount* *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4

If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are *paramount*, and must extinguish theirs.
Cowper, Task, vi 588

Although the season had not yet arrived for asserting his own *paramount* claims, he was determined to tolerate those of no other potentate *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa , ii 1

Lord paramount. See def 1

II. *n* The chief; the highest in rank or importance; a superior

Forth
In order came the grand infernal peers
Midst came their mighty *paramount*
Milton, P L , ii 508

Blest Maid, which dost surmount
All Saints and Seraphins,
And reign'st as *Paramount*,
And chief of Cherubins
Howell, Letters, I v 11

paramountcy (par'a-mount-sĭ), *n.* [< *paramount* + *-cy*] The condition or rank of being paramount *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

paramountly (par'a-mount-li), *adv* In a paramount manner, as a matter of the highest importance.

paramour†, **paramours**†, *adv* [ME , prop two words, *par amour*, < OF, *par amour*, by love, with love· *par*, < L. *per*, through, by; *amour*, < L *amor*, love: see *amor*, *amour*.] With love; in love; as a lover

I lovede never womman here beforne
As *paramoures*, ne nevere shal no mo
Chaucer, Troilus, v 158

Whan Merlin com to that, he he hoved to telle of the damesell that he loved *paramours*
Merlin (E E T. S), ii 788

Princes luvit hir, *paramour*
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII 148)

For paramours†, in the way of or for the sake of love or gallantry

For paramours he seyde he wolde awake
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l 168.

paramour (par'a-mör), *n.* [< ME *paramour*, *paramoure*, a lover: see *paramour*, *adv.*] **1**†. A lover, of either sex; a wooer

For *paramours* they do but feyne,
To love truly they disdeyne
Rom of the Rose, l 4881

Adue, alas, my Saviour Lord Jesu!
Adue, the gentillest that ever I knew!
Adue, my most excellent *paramour*,
Fairer than rose, sweeter than lilly flour
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 678.

Upon the floure
A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly *Paramoure*
Spenser, F Q, II ix. 34

But my aunt and her *paramour* took the pas, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II 109

2. A lover, of either sex, in a bad sense; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without legal right: the only sense of the word now in use

My fourthe housbonde was a revelour,
This is to seyn, he hedde a *paramour*
Chaucer, Frol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1 454

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour*?
Shak, R and J., v. 3. 105

I . . took a *paramour*,
Did her mock-honour as the fairest fair
Tennyson, Geraint.

3†. Love, as between the sexes; gallantry

He was as ful of love and *paramour*
As is the hyve ful of hony swete
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 8

paramour†, *v. t* [ME *paramouren*, < *paramour*, *n.*] To love; be in love with; woo

Than Blase axed what hed ought to do And Merlyn seide, "Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of counseille, and I knowe a faire lady that Vter *paramours*. And I will go and bringe hyn a letter, as it were from her." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I 47

paramyoclonus (par″a-mī-ok′lō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *κλόνος*, any violent confused motion: see *clonus*.] Clonus in symmetrically placed muscles.

paranema (par-a-nē′mă), *n.*; pl. *paranemata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, about, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, same as *paraphysis*.

paranematic (par″a-nē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *paranema(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a paranema.

paranephritis (par″a-ne-frī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nephritis*.] Inflammation of the paranephros, or suprarenal capsule.

paranephros (par-a-nef′ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] The suprarenal capsule, the adrenal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

paranete (par-a-nē′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *παρανήτη* (see def.), < *παρά*, beside, + *νήτη*: see *nete*[3].] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the highest tone of either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (below) the tone *nete*. Its pitch was probably about that of either the D or the G next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parang (par′ang), *n.* [Malay.] A large heavy knife used by the Malays. In appearance it resembles a sword bayonet, and it serves for a variety of uses, as cutting food, felling trees, the ordinary needs of carpentry, etc.

parangon (pa-rang′gon), *n.* [F. *parangon*, paragon; as adj., without flaw: see *paragon*.] A name given by jewelers to a gem of peculiar excellence. The term is also applied to certain marbles of peculiar excellence as well as to gems.

parancea, paranoia (par-a-nē′ă, -noi′ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράνοια*, derangement, madness, < *παρανοεῖν*, be deranged, < *παρά*, beside, + *νοεῖν*, think.] A chronic form of insanity developing in a neuropsychopathic constitution, presenting systematized delusions of more or less definite scope, while in other directions there may appear a fair amount of mental health. The prognosis is extremely bad.

paranœac, paranoiac (par-a-nē′ak, -noi′ak), *n.* [< *paranœa* + *-ac*.] A patient exhibiting paranœa.

paranœic (par-a-nē′ik), *a.* [< *paranœa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting paranœa.

paranthelion (par-an-thē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *paranthelia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀντί*, over against, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A white image of the sun, more or less diffuse, seen at the same altitude as the sun, and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°. Paranthelia are due to rays of light which undergo two successive reflections, internal or external, upon the vertical faces of an ice-prism suspended in the atmosphere. *Bravais*.

paranthine (pa-ran′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρανθεῖν*, wither, shed its blossoms (< *παρά*, beside, + *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, blossom), + *-ine*[2].] A species of scapolite.

paranuclear (par-a-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a paranucleus: as, the *paranuclear* substance.

Occasionally other structures act like nerve-fibres to wards gold, and among these may be mentioned certain *paranuclear* bodies in the cutaneous epithelium of Necturus. *A. B. Macallum*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 447.

paranucleate (par-a-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a paranucleus: as, a *paranucleate* cell.

paranucleolus (par″a-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.*, pl. *paranucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells.

paranucleus (par-a-nū′klē-us), *n.*, pl. *paranuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + NL. *nucleus*, q. v.] The so-called nucleolus or endoplastule of certain protozoans. See cut under *Paramecium*.

In most of the Ciliata, by the side of the large oblong nucleus, is a second smaller body (or even two such bodies) which has been very objectionably termed the nucleolus, but is better called the *paranucleus*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864

Pará-nut (pa-rä′nut), *n.* [< *Pará*, a city in Brazil, + *nut*.] The Brazil-nut.

paranymph (par′a-nimf), *n.* [= F. *paranymphe* = Sp. *paraninfo* = Pg. *paranympho*, *paraninfo* = It. *paraninfo*, < LL. *paranymphus*, m., bridesman, *paranympha*, f., bridesmaid, < Gr. *παράνυμφος*, m. bridesman, f. bridesmaid, < *παρά*, beside, + *νυμφη*, bride: see *nymph*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman or bridesmaid; specifically, the particular friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he brought home his bride.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1020

Many brides have died under the hands of *paranymphs* and maidens, dressing them, for uneasy joy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 1.

2. One who gives countenance and support to another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

paranymphal (par′a-nim-fal), *a.* [< *paranymph* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a bridesman or bridesmaid, or to one who in any way gives countenance and support to another.

He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet vail'd or saying grace,
As at some *paranymphal* feast, is rude,
Nor versed in literature.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

paraparesis (par-a-par′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

paraparetic (par″a-pa-ret′ik), *a.* [< *paraparesis*, after *paretic*.] Pertaining to paraparesis.

parapatagial (par-a-pat-a-jī′al), *a.* [< NL. *parapatagium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the parapatagium: as, a *parapatagial* muscle.

parapatagium (par-a-pat-a-jī′um), *n.*, pl. *parapatagia* (-a). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] A fold of skin between the neck and the shoulder of a bird, continuous with the propatagium.

parapegm (par′a-pem), *n.* [= F. *parapegme*, < L. *parapegma*, < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up (see def.), a rule, order, < *παραπηγνύναι*, fix beside, set up, < *παρά*, beside, + *πηγνύναι*, fix: see *pegm*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a tablet fixed to a wall or set up in a public place, and inscribed with a law or ordinance, or with any information or announcement to the public, as an astronomical calendar, etc.; hence, a rule or precept.

Our fore fathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations, registered and set them down in their *parapegmes*, or astronomical canons.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

parapegma (par-a-peg′mă), *n.*, pl. *parapegmata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up: see *parapegm*.] Same as *parapegm*.

parapeptone (par-a-pep′tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *peptone*.] A proteid substance intermediate between albumin and peptone, obtained by neutralizing an acid solution in which pepsin has acted on a proteid body. It closely resembles syntonine.

parapet (par′a-pet), *n.* [< F. *parapet* = Sp. *parapeto* = Pg. *parapeito*, < It. *parapetto*, a breastwork, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*[1]), + *petto*, breast, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] A wall or rampart rising breast-high. (*a*) *Mil.*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth to cover soldiers from the attacks of an enemy in front: a breastwork. About half way up the inner side is a ledge called a banquette, which the troops mount when they are about to fire. See also cuts under *embrasure* and *fortification*.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, frontiers, *parapets*,
And all the currents of a heady fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 55.

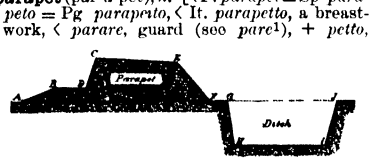
(*b*) In *arch.* a wall or barrier either plain or ornamented, placed at the edges of platforms or balconies, roofs of houses, sides of bridges, etc., to prevent people from falling over; also, something resembling such a parapet in appearance or use. See cut under *moucharaby*.

An arcade, as now ran along the front of the building, the length of which was relieved by a dome in the center, and on the balustraded *parapet* were eight statues on pedestals.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 7.

Levelled the summit of the mount so skilfully, and bounded it with the *parapet* of the city wall.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, I.

Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, isle of silvery *parapets*!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

(*c*) In *anat.*, the alveolus, or alveolar border of the jawbone, in which the teeth are inserted. — **Indented parapet.** See *indented*.



A, foot of banquette slope; *B*, crest of banquette; *C*, interior crest; *D*, foot of interior slope; *E*, exterior crest; *F*, foot of exterior slope; *G*, crest of scarp; *H*, foot of scarp; *I*, foot of counterscarp; *J*, crest of counterscarp; *AB*, banquette slope; *BD*, banquette tread; *CD*, interior slope; *CE*, superior slope; *EF*, exterior slope; *FG*, berm; *GH*, scarp; *HI*, bottom of ditch; *IJ*, counterscarp.

parapetalous (par-a-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πέταλον*, a petal.] In *bot.*, standing at each side of a petal, as stamens in many *Rosaceæ*. They are, however, not necessarily before a sepal when parapetalous. Compare *antipetalous* and *antisepalous*.

parapeted (par′a-pet-ed), *a.* [< *parapet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a parapet.

The entrance to a redoubt should be made in the least exposed side and be protected by a *parapetted* traverse placed behind it.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 438.

paraph (par′af), *n.* [< ME. *paraf*, *paraffe*, < OF. (and F.) *paraphe*, *paraf* = Sp. *parrafo* = Pg. *parrafo* = It. *paraffo*, a paragraph, signature, flourish: see *paragraph*.] In *diplomatics*, the figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature, formerly used as a precaution against forgers; the flourish.

In some countries (as in Spain) the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature.
Brande and Cox.

A *paraph* of the word subscripsi.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 254.

paraph (par′af), *v. t.* [< ME. *paraffen*, *paraffen*, < OF. (and F.) *paraphe*, *parafer*, from the noun.] To append a paraph to, hence, to sign, especially with the signer's initials. Also *paragraph*.

Signed or *paraphed* by Count Nesselrode.
Times (London).

paraphasia (par-a-fā′zi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, the use of one word for another or of one syllable for another; a phase of aphasia.

paraphema (par-a-fē′ma), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *παράφερνα*, that which a bride brings over and above her dower, < *παρά*, beyond, + *φερνή*, dower, < *φέρειν*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] In *Rom. law*, the property which a bride possessed and reserved over and above the dowry she brought to her husband; that portion of the wife's property which was held by her under the strict law applicable to a woman marrying without coming under the hand.

paraphernal (par-a-fer′nal), *a.* [= F. *paraphernal* = Sp. *parafernales*, pl., = Pg. *paraphernal* = It. *parafernale*, < LL. **paraphernalis*, < *paraphema*: see *paraphema*.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia: as, *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier*.

paraphernalia (par″a-fėr-nā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [ML., < neut. pl. of LL. **paraphernalis*: see *paraphernal*.] 1. In *law*, those personal articles which the common law recognized the right of a married woman to own and keep, notwithstanding the marital right of her husband to her personal property in general. Under this name all the personal apparel, bedding, and ornaments which she possessed and had used during marriage and which were suitable to her rank and condition of life, were deemed hers at common law.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*, which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxix.

2. Personal ornaments or accessories of attire, trappings, equipments, especially such as are used on parade, or for ostentatious display, as the symbolic garments, ornaments, weapons, etc., used by freemasons or the like.

I trust the *paraphernalia* of the Beefsteak Club perished with the rest, for the enmity I bear that society for the dinner they gave me last year.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 16, 1830.

A part of the *paraphernalia* of the school as much as the physical geography maps, or the globe
D G Mitchell, Bound Together, Highways and Parks.

3. Miscellaneous possessions, as the numerous small conveniences of a traveler, small decorative objects, and the like —4. Ornaments, or ornamental accessories, collectively.

There were apples that rivalled rubies, pears of topaz tint, a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire.
Disraeli, Sybil, III. 5

paraphia (pa-rā'fi-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἁφή, a touch] Disorder of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (par'a-fi-mō'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr παραφίμωσις, a disorder of the penis, < παρά, beyond, beside, + φιμωσις, a stopping up of an orifice, < φιοῦν, muzzle] In *med.*, strangulation of the glans penis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow the prepuce to be drawn from behind the glans: correlated with *phimosis*.

paraphonia (par-a-fō'ni-a), *n* [NL., < LGr παφωνια, an accompanying sound in unison or harmony, < παράφωνος, sounding beside, < Gr παρά, beside, + φωνή, sound, voice] 1. In *music*, a melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music—namely, fourths and fifths —2. An alteration of voice

paraphragm (par'a-fram), *n* [< Gr. παραφραγμα, a place inclosed with a fence, a fence, fortification, breastwork, < παραφράσσειν, inclose with a fence, < παρα, beside, + φράσσειν, also φραγνναι, fence, inclose: see *phragma*, and cf *diaphragm*.] In *Crustacea*, a paraphragmal septum or partition; a kind of lateral diaphragm.

paraphragmal (par-a-frag'mal), *a* [< *paraphragm* + *-al*.] In *Crustacea*, forming a paraphragm applied to a small process of apophysis of an endosternite (intersternal apodeme) which unites both with the anterior division of the corresponding endopleurite and with the posterior division of the antecedent endopleurite

paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *n* [< F *paraphrase* = Sp *parafrasi*, *parafrasis* = Pg. *paraphrase* = It *parafrasi*, < L. *paraphrasis*, < Gr. παραφρασις, a paraphrase, < παραφράζειν, say the same thing in other words, < παρά, beside, + φράζειν, say, tell: see *phrase*] 1. A restatement of a text or passage, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally in fuller terms and with greater detail, for the sake of clearer and more complete exposition opposed to *metaphrase*. When the original is in a foreign language, translation and paraphrase may be combined

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life, and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice
South, Sermons, IV. x

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense *Dryden*.

2 Specifically, in Scotland, one of sixty-seven versified renderings of as many selected passages of Scripture, usually bound up with the metrical psalms, and like them sung in church, etc —3. In *instrumental music*, a transcription, a variation

Also *paraphrasis*

Chaldee Paraphrases. See *Chaldee*

paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *v.*, pret. and pp *paraphrased*, ppr. *paraphrasing*. [= F. *paraphraser* = Sp *parafrasear* = Pg. *paraphrasear* = It *parafrasare*, from the noun] **I.** *trans* To restate or translate with latitude, interpret, construe, unfold and express the sense of (an author) with greater clearness and particularity by substituting other words for his own.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries *Stillingfleet*

II. *intrans* To interpret or amplify by change of words, make a paraphrase

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*
Felton, On Reading the Classics

paraphraser (par'a-frā-zėr), *n* [< *paraphrase* + *-er*[1].] One who paraphrases

Perhaps Lucretius and his English *paraphraser* were right. *The Academy*, April 14, 1888, p. 253

paraphrasian (par-a-frā'ri-an), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-an*] A paraphraser or paraphrast.

As the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do *Hall*, Hen. V, an. 2.

paraphrasis (pa-raf'rā-sis), *n* [L.: see *paraphrase*] Same as *paraphrase*

Paraphrasis is to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latin and expresse it with other wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 98

paraphrast (par'a-frast), *n.* [= F. *paraphraste* = Sp. *parafraste* = Pg. *paraphraste* = It *parafraste*, < LL. *paraphrastes*, < Gr παραφράστης, a paraphrast, < παραφράζειν, paraphrase: see *paraphrase*] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

Where easie, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the sense [of Scripture], I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them
Dr H More, Def of Moral Cabbala, iii.

To compensate his hearers for these losses, the *paraphrast* has dwelt lovingly on most of the episodes.
Amer Jour Philol, IV 506

paraphrastic (par-a-fras'tik), *a.* [= F *paraphrastique* = Sp *parafrástico* = Pg. *paraphrastico* = It *parafrastico*, < LGr. παραφραστικός, paraphrastic, < Gr. παραφράστης, a paraphrast: see *paraphrast*.] Having the character of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation, explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original

The translation of the Epistle is much more *paraphrastic* than of the Romance. *Sir T More*, Utopia, p 3, note

The question between the relative merits of free and literal translation, between *paraphrastic* liberty and servile fidelity, has been long discussed. it depends for its answer upon ever varying conditions
G P Marsh, Lects on Eng Lang, xxvii.

The present translation, so far as we have compared it with the original, is inadequate for most practical purposes, but is often *paraphrastic* without being particularly elegant *Athenæum*, No 3082, p 670.

paraphrastical (par-a-fras'ti-kal), *a.* [< *paraphrastic* + *-al*] Same as *paraphrastic*

Unless a *paraphrastical* Version be permitted
Howell, Letters, II 47

We have further, for assistance of reading and understanding of difficulties (besides the many modern helps), the *Paraphrastical* version, in the Chaldean tongue, which was written about the time of Jonathan
Evelyn, True Religion, I 427.

paraphrastically (par-a-fras'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a paraphrastic manner

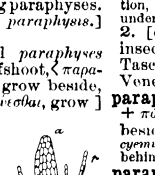
Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii

paraphyllum (par-a-fil'um), *n* ; pl. *paraphylla* (-a). [NL., < Gr παρα, beside, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot* (*a*†) Same as *stipule* (*b*) A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves of certain mosses It is sometimes much cut or branched.

paraphysate (pa-raf'i-sāt), *a.* [< *paraphysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having or producing paraphyses.

paraphyse (par'a-fiz), *n* [< L *paraphysis*.] Same as *paraphysis*

paraphysis (pa-raf'i-sis), *n*, pl *paraphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. παράφυσις, an offshoot, < παραφυειν, produce offshoots, in pass grow beside, < παρά, beside, + φιειν, produce, φυεσθαι, grow] An erect, usually colorless, sterile, unicellular or pluricellular filament or plate accompanying the spore-bearing or sexual organs of cryptogamous plants In *Fungi* they occur with asci or basidia in the hymenium, and are also called *cystides*, In mosses, with the antheridia and archegonia, in ferns, with the sporangia in a sorus Their function is doubtful, but in some cases they may assist in the discharge of spores. See also cuts under *antheridium*, *conceptacle*, and *moss* Also *periphysis*



The antheridium (*a*) with the paraphyses (*b b*), of *Polytrichum commune*

The antheridia are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*
W B Carpenter, Micros, § 336

Paraphysis envelop, in the *Uredineæ*, same as *peridium*

paraplasm (par'a-plazm), *n.* Same as *paraplasma*

paraplasma (par-a-plaz'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr παράπλασμα, a monster, lit something formed beside, < παρά, beside, + πλασμα, anything formed: see *plasma*] 1. A neoplasm.—2. A malformation —3. Paramitom.

paraplastic (par-a-plas'tik), *a* [< Gr. παράπλαστος, lit. formed beside, counterfeit, < παρά, beside, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold see *plastic*] Pertaining to a paraplasma.

paraplectic (par-a-plek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. παραπληκτικος, paralyzed, < παράπληκτος, verbal adj of παραπλήσσεσθαι, be stricken on one side, be paralyzed: see *paraplegia*.] Paraplegic.

paraplegia (par-a-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [= F. *paraplégie* = Sp. *paraplegía* = Pg. *paraplegia* = It *paraplegia*, < NL. *paraplegia*, < Gr. παραπληγία, Ionic for παραπληξία, paralysis on one side, < παραπλήσσεσθαι, be stricken on one side, act παραπλήσσειν, strike on one side, < παρά, beside, + πλήσσειν, strike: see *plague*. Cf. *hemiplegia*.]

Paralysis of both lower limbs with more or less of the trunk.— **Ataxic paraplegia,** weakness and ataxia of the legs, with increase of myotatic irritability, and exhibiting anatomically sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord —**Congenital spastic paraplegia,** a spastic paraplegia revealing itself soon after birth, and due to meningeal hemorrhage during parturition —**Hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*). —**Hysterical paraplegia,** paraplegia due to hysteria —**Paraplegia dolorosa,** paraplegia with great pain, especially that due to neoplasms of the spinal canal —**Primary spastic paraplegia,** a spastic paraplegia without evident cause, and regarded by some as dependent on a sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts, lateral sclerosis —**Spastic paraplegia,** a spastic condition of the legs, with more or less weakness.

paraplegic (par-a-plē'jik), *a.* [< *paraplegia* + *-ic*] Affected with paraplegia; pertaining to or resembling paraplegia.

parapleurum (par-a-plö'rum), *n.*, pl *parapleura* (-rē). [NL., < Gr παράπλευρον, neut of παράπλευρος, on or along the side, < παρα, beside, + πλευρά, πλευρόν, the side see *pleura*.] In *entom*, one of the pleura or pieces forming the side of a thoracic ring, especially of the mesothorax and metathorax, and often limited to the latter Some authors restrict the term to the episternum of the metathorax, others to the episterna of both the mesothorax and the metathorax, and many modern coleopterists use it in the place of *parapterum*. Also *parapleuron*

parapod (par'a-pod), *n.* A parapodium

parapodia, *n.* Plural of *parapodium*.

parapodial (par-a-pō'di-al), *a* [< *parapodium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to parapodia

Parapodiata (par-a-pō-di-ā'ta), *n pl.* [NL., < *parapodium* + *-ata*[2]] A class or other prime division of *Rotifera*, represented by the genus *Pedalion* contrasted with *Lipopoda*

parapodium (par-a-pō'di-um), *n* ; pl *parapodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr παραπόδιος, at the feet, < παρά, beside, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E *foot*] 1 One of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes or series of foot-stumps, foot-tubercles, or rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelids Parapodia exhibit the greatest diversity in the extent to which they are developed at the sides of the successive segments of annelids, and also in their own sizes and shapes, and each parapodium - that is, the right or left foot stump of any one segment — may be divisible into a dorsal and a ventral part, the former of which is a notopodium, the latter a neuropodium The term is generally used in the plural, referring either to the right and left parapodia of any one segment or to the series of successive parapodia The processes are so called because they are lateral in position, projecting from the sides of the worm Those anterior ones which lie near the mouth are sometimes specially modified in size shape, or direction, to subserve the foot-jaws of arthropods. See cuts under *prostomium*, *pygidium* and *elytrum*

2. [*cap.*] In *entom*, a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Crabronidæ*, erected by Taschenberg in 1869 for a single species from Venezuela

parapolar (par-a-pō'lar), *a* [< Gr παρα, beside, + πόλος, pole see *polar*] In *embryol.*, situated beside a pole, not polar - **Parapolar cells,** in *Dicyemida*, those cells of the cortical layer which are situated behind the polar cells

parapophysial (par-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a* [< NL *parapophysis* + *-al*] Pertaining to a parapophysis, or having the character of such a process: as, a *parapophysial* process, a *parapophysial* articulation

parapophysis (par-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*, pl *parapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. see *apophysis*.] The inferior or (in man) anterior one of two transverse processes which may exist on each side of a vertebra, the superior or posterior one being a diapophysis. Parapophyses are not well developed in man, and are not usually reckoned among the processes of human vertebræ, but in some animals they acquire great size and special form, and may serve for costal articulations See *vertebra*, and cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*

parapoplexy (pa-rap'ō-plek-si), *n* [< Gr. παρα, beside, + ἀποπληξία, apoplexy: see *apoplexy*.] A stupor or drowsy state resembling apoplexy, false apoplexy

paraproctium (par-a-prok'ti-um), *n* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + πρωκτός, anus] The connective tissue around the rectum

parapsidal (par-ap'si-dal), *a.* [< *parapsis*[1] (*-id-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to parapsides: as, a *parapsidal* suture —**Parapsidal grooves** or **furrows,** two deep longitudinal or somewhat curved furrows on the mesoscutum of many *Hymenoptera*. They extend backward from the anterior margin, dividing the two parapsides from the median region

parapsis[1] (pa-rap'sis), *n.*; pl. *parapsides* (-si-dēz). [NL., < Gr παρά, beside, + ἀψίς, a loop, wheel, orbit: see *apsis*.] In *entom.*, the lateral part of the mesoscutum of the thorax, when this is separated by suture from the dorsal part The name was given by MacLeay, and has been used by most later writers, particularly in treating of the

hymenopters, in which the parapsides are important in classification They are called *plagiæ scapulares* by Hall day, and *scapulæ* by Thomson

parapsis[2] (pa-rap'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρά* beside, + *ἁψίς*, a touching] In *pathol*, a disordered sense of touch, paraphia

parapteral (pa-rap'te-ral), *a* [< *parapteron* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the parapteron, in either the entomological or the ornithological sense of that word

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ron), *n* Same as *parapterum*

parapterum (pa-rap'te-rum), *n*; pl *parapte ra* (-ra) [NL, also *parapteron*, < Gr *παρά* beside, + *πτερόν*, wing] 1 In *entom*, the third one of the three sclerites into which each pleuron, right and left, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite, is divisible, the first and second of these sclerites being respectively the episternum and the epimeron There are a propleural a mesopleural, and a metapleural parapterum on each side of an insect s thorax See *parapleuron*

2 In *ornith*, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing *Illiger*

paraquet (par'a-ket), *n* Same as *parrakeet*

paraquito, *n*. Same as *parrakeet* *Halliwell*

Pararctalia (par-ark-tā'li-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL *Arctalia*, q v] In *zoogeog*, a prime marine zoological division, the north temperate realm of the waters of the globe, including the various coast-lines between the isocrymes of 44° and 68°, the latter being the northern limit of the reef-building corals

Pararctalian (par-ärk-tā'li-an), *a* [< *Pararctalia* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to Pararctalia, inhabiting or characteristic of Pararctalia

pararectal (par-a-rek'tal), *a* [< Gr *παρά*, beside + NL *rectum* see *rectal*] Beside the rectum

pararthria (pa-rär'thri-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint (articulation) see *arthritis*] Disorder of articulation of speech

parasalpingitis (par-a-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *σάλπιγξ*, a tube, + *-itis*] Inflammation about the Fallopian tubes

parasang (par'a-sang), *n* [Formerly also *parasanga* = F *parasange* = Sp Pg It *parasanga*, < L *parasanga*, < Gr *παρασάγγης*, a parasang, < Pers. **parsang*, *farsang* (> E sometimes *farsang*, *fursung*, Ar *farsekh*), a parasang] A Persian measure of length, reckoned by Herodotus at 30 stadia, and thus equivalent to about 3½ English miles At different times and places, however, the parasang has been equivalent to 30, 40, or 60 Greek stadia

parascene (par'a-sēn), *n* [= It *parascenio*, < Gr *παρασκήνιον*, in pl *παρασκήνια*, side-scenes, < *παρά*, beside, + *σκηνή*, stage, scene see *scene*] Same as *parascenium*

parascenium (par-a-sē'ni-um), *n*, pl *parascenia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr *παρασκήνιον*, in pl *παρασκήνια*, side-scenes see *parascene*] In *class antiq*, the projecting structure on either side of the stage of a theater, including, besides apartments the door or opening (*parodos*) by which the chorus entered the orchestra

parasceuastic (par'a-sū-as'tik) *a* [< Gr *παρασκευαστικόν*, preparatory, < *παρασκευάζειν*, prepare (cf *παρασκευή*, preparation see *parasceve*), < *παρά*, beside, + *σκευάζειν*, prepare, < *σκεῦος*, a vessel, *σκεύη*, equipment] Preparatory [Rare.]

Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, they are the *parasceuastick* part of learning *Corah s Doom* (1672), p 128. (*Latham*)

parasceve (par'a-sēv), *n* [< F *parascève* = Sp Pg It *parascève*, < LL *parasceve*, < Gr *παρασκευή*, preparation, < *παρά*, beside, + *σκευή*, equipment Cf *parasceuastic*] 1† Preparation in allusion to the specific use (def 2)

Why rather, being entering into that presence where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here to be a *parasceve* and a preparation to that? *Donne* Devotions, Works, III 567

Specifically—2 Friday, the day before the Hebrew sabbath so named because on that day the Hebrews prepare what is necessary for the next day, also, what is thus prepared The name is retained in the Roman Catholic missal as a term for Good Friday, and is sometimes improperly applied to Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday

It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath eve
Mark xv 42 (Rhcims trans)

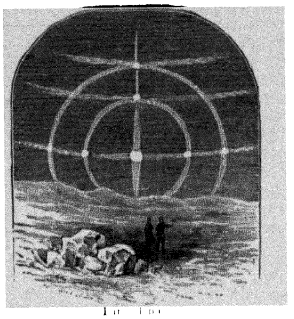
The sacred towell and the holy eure
Are ready by, to make the guests all pure
Let go my Alma, yet, ere we receive,
Fit fit it is we have our *Parasceve*
Who to that sweet bread unprepar d doth come,
Better he starv d then but to taste one crumme
Herrick, The Parasceve, or Preparation

paraschematic (par"a-skē-mat'ik), *a*. [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + *σχῆμα* scheme see *schematic*] Imitative

The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic* *Max Müller*, Selected Essays, I 98 (*Encyc Dict*)

parasecretion (par'a-sē-krē'shon), *n* [< Gr *παρά*, beside + E *secretion*] 1 In *pathol*, the production of a secretion of abnormal quality —2 The substance thus secreted

paraselene (par'a-se-lē'nē), *n*; pl *paraselenæ* (-nē) [= F *paraselene* = Sp Pg It *paraselene*, < NL *paraselene*, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *σελήνη*, the moon] A bright spot on a lunar halo, produced by refraction through a preponderating



Paraselenæ

number of ice-crystals floating perpendicularly or vertically, a mock moon Two or more paraselenæ are generally seen at the same time, together with additional arcs or bands variously arranged Paraselenæ are entirely analogous to parhelia See *parhelion*

paraselenic (par"a-se-len'ik), *a*. [< *paraselene* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paraselene

parasinoidal (par"a-sī-noi'dal), *a*. [< Gr *παρά*, beside + NL *sinus* + *-oid* + *-al*] Lying alongside a sinus, as a blood-channel of the brain — **Parasinoidal spaces**, spaces in the dura mater which receive the blood from the cerebral veins before its discharge into the adjacent superior longitudinal sinus They often contain Pacchionian bodies

Parasita (par-a-sī'ta), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl, < L *parasitus*, m, a parasite see *parasite*] In *zool*, parasites, parasitic animals applied to several different groups whose members are characterized by their parasitism (*a*) In *Crustacea* low parasitic forms as the siphonostomous and related crustaceans, often collectively called also *Epizoa*, and made a class or order of that name Most of them are known as *fish lice* (*b*) In *entom*, lice, in Latreille's system, a group of apterous insects, the third order of insects corresponding to the *Anoplura* of Leach Also *Parasitica*

parasital (par'a-sī-tal), *a*. [< *parasite* + *-al*.] Parasitic

He saw this *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii 7 (*Davies*)

parasite (par'a-sīt), *n* [< F *parasite* = Sp *parasito* = Pg *parasito*, *parasita* = It *parassito* = G Sw Dan *parasit*, < L *parasitus*, m, *parasita*, f, < Gr *παράσιτος*, one who eats at another's table, a guest, esp, in a bad sense, a parasite, cf *παρασιτεῖν*, eat with another, live at another's table, < *παρά*, beside, + *σῖτος*, food] 1 Originally, one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery, hence, a hanger-on, a fawning flatterer, a sycophant

I will despair, and be at enmity
With cozening hope, he is a flatterer,
A *parasite* *Shak*, Rich II, ii 2 70

Outstript thus by a *parasite* a slave,
Would run on errands, and make legs for crumbs
B Jonson, Volpone, v 4

Specifically—2 (*a*) In *zool*, an animal that lives in or on and at the expense of another animal called technically the *host*, also by extension, an animal which lives on or with, but not at the expense of, its host In the latter sense, more precisely designated *inquilinе* or *commensal* (see these words) There is scarcely any animal that may not or does not serve as the host of parasites, and some parasites are themselves the hosts of other parasites (See *hyperparasite*) Parasites form no technical group of animals since representatives of almost any class or order, from protozoans to vertebrates may be parasitic Most of the leading divisions of animals however, include some members whether genera, families, orders, or even classes, whose habit is extensively or exclusively parasitic Thus, among protozoans, the *Gregarinida* are parasites Among worms many families, some orders or even classes, are entirely parasitic, furnishing the most formidable and frequent parasites of man and domestic animals Very many of the lower crustaceans are parasites especially upon fishes mollusks etc, and upon one another while some of the highest crustaceans are modified parasites or commensals, as the little crabs that live in oyster shells Among arachnidans, the whole class or order of acarids or mites is essentially parasitic, though including many forms which lead an independent life Insects furnish many of the parasites, especially of terrestrial animals, as vertebrates, and some are parasites of other insects One order of insects the *Anoplura* or lice is thoroughly parasitic, and other orders furnish parasitic families or genera Insects and crustaceans both belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*, and it may be said that as a rule insects furnish the arthropod parasites of land animals, and crustaceans those of water animals, or terrestrial and aquatic "lice" respectively Few mollusks are parasitic, but *Entoconcha mirabilis*, a gastropod found in holothurians, is an example Very few vertebrates are parasites, but hags (*Myxine*) bore into fishes, fishes of the genus *Fierasfer* crawl into the intestines of holothurians, and some other fishes exhibit a kind of parasitism Parasites not constituting any natural division of animals it follows that, as such, they are not naturally divisible into zoological groups They are, however, conveniently called *entoparasites* or *ectoparasites*, according as they live in or on their hosts, or *Fishoea* and *Epizoa* upon the same grounds According to the extent or degree of their parasitism, they are also known as *parasites proper* and *commensals* or *inquilines* (see above) Among the most remarkable parasites are the males of some species which have their own females as hosts, as among cirripeds Such males are known as *complemental males*, one or more of which are carried about by the female in her vulva, they being of insignificant size and to all intents and purposes mere male parts of her The above mentioned parasites are exclusive of all those many animals which are parasitic upon plants as gall insects and the like, and also of those birds which are parasitic to the extent of laying their eggs in other birds nests requiring their progeny to be hatched and brought up by foster parents, as cuckoos and cowbirds See cuts under *Cecrops*, *Entomoscus*, *Epizoa*, *Platypsilla* and *Stylops* (*b*) Particularly, an insect which lives either upon or within another insect during its earlier stages, eating and usually destroying its host Such parasites belong mainly to the *Hymenoptera* and to the *Diptera*, but there are a few coleopters and lepidopters to which the name may be applied See cut under *Antyaster* (*c*) In *bot*, a plant which grows upon another plant or upon an animal, and feeds upon its juices. See *parasitic*, and cut under *Cercospora*

Fungi have long been divided into two main sections founded on their nutritive adaptation Those which constitute the first category feed on living organisms, whether plants or animals, and are termed *parasites*

De Bary, Fungi (trans) p 356.

3 In *teratol* See *autosite* **Autœcious parasite**, in *bot*, an organism which goes through the whole course of its development on a single host — **Autoxenous parasite**, in *bot*, same as *autœcious parasite* — **Facultative parasite** See *facultative* **Heterœcious parasite**, in *bot*, same as *metœcious parasite* **Metœcious parasite**, in *bot*, an organism which passes through the different stages of its development on widely different hosts as some of the *Uredineæ* **Metoxenous parasite**, in *bot*, same as *metœcious parasite* — **Obligate parasite**, in *bot*, an organism to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the full attainment of its development =Syn. 1 *Parasite*, *Sycophant* The object of the *sycophant* is to ingratiate himself with one who is wealthy or powerful, and his means are especially servility and flattery He *parasite* gets a maintenance or a more comfortable maintenance by living upon one who is richer, there is no suggestion as to the means employed but the word is contemptuous as implying a relation of degradation The derivational idea of *sycophant* is now quite lost, the secondary use of *parasite* in connection with plant and animal life now affects the original sense of the relation of human beings

parasitic (par-a-sit'ik), *a* [= F *parasitique* = Sp Pg *parasitico* = It *parassitico*, < L *parasiticus*, < Gr *παρασιτικός*, parasitic, < *παράσιτος*, a parasite see *parasite*] 1 Of the nature of a parasite, fawning for bread or favors, meanly dependent, acting the sycophant, like a parasite in any way, of things, secondary; subordinated to or arising from another thing of the same kind

The *parasitic* habit in the souls of men
Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p 327

Specifically—2 In *zool* and *bot*, living or growing as a parasite, pertaining to or characteristic of parasites See cut under *Orobanche*

This unnatural sickly looking plant [bird's nest orchis] has generally been supposed to be *parasitic* on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lives.
Darwin, Fertil of Orchids by Insects, p 2

In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and, by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to *parasitic* growths, such as cancer
H Spencer, Social Statics, p 491

3 In *philol*, attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy thus, *d* in vulgar *dromond*, *t* in *margent*, etc, are *parasitic* — **Parasitic bee**, in *entom*, one of several genera of true bees which are parasites or inquilines in the nests of other bees Thus, members of the genus *Epeolus* (of which *E mercatus* is an example) live in the nests of *Colletes* of *Calvorus* in the cells of *Megachile*, of *Meleeta*, in the cells of *Anthophora*, and of *Stelis*, with *Osmia* **Parasitic birds**, those birds which lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, as the Old World cuckoos and the New World cowbirds — **Parasitic currents** Same as *Foucault currents*

When the angular width of the conductor on the armature is considerable, it is necessary to adopt measures for the prevention of *parasitic currents*
Electric Rev (Eng), XXVI 118.

Parasitic plants, those plants which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from *false parasites*, or *epiphytes*, which merely fix or support themselves upon other plants without deriving food from them The mistletoe is a familiar example of a true parasite Parasitic plants are very numerous, and belong to various divisions of the vegetable kingdom See parasitism of fungi upon algæ, under *Lichenes*, of fungi upon phanerogams, under *host*2, and *heterœcism* See also *obligate parasite* (under *parasite*), *facultative parasite* and *facultative saprophyte* (under *facultative*) — **Parasitic twin,** in *teratol*. See *autosite*

Parasitica (par-a-sit'i-kä), *n. pl* [NL., neut. pl. of L *parasiticus*, parasitic see *parasitic*.] 1. The *Parasita* as a group of hemipterous insects; the true lice, of the families *Pediculidæ* and *Polyctenidæ*.—2. A series or subsection of hymenopterous insects, comprising the *Cynipidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrupidæ* It corresponds nearly with Latreille's subsection *Entomophaga*, but the latter also included the *Chrysididæ* *Hartig*, 1837

parasitical (par-a-sit'i-kal), *a* [< *parasitic* + *-al*.] Same as *parasitic*.

I shall spend no more waste paper to refute this palpable errour, so confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv 129

parasitically (par-a-sit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parasite. (*a*) In a flattering or wheedling manner, by dependence on another *Sir T Herbert*, Travels, p 177 (*b*) In, on, or at the expense of another as, to live *parasitically*

They [*Myxomycetes*] grow *parasitically* upon decayed wood, bark, heaps of decaying leaves, tan beds, etc
W B Carpenter, Micros , § 322

parasiticalness (par-a-sit'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being parasitical *Bailey*, 1727 [Rare]

parasiticidal (par-a-sit'i-sī-dal), *a* [< *parasiticide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasiticide

Any *parasiticidal* influence *Science*, X 41

parasiticide (par-a-sit'i-sīd), *n* and *a* [= F *parasiticide*, < L *parasitus*, parasite, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill] I. *n* That which destroys parasites, any agent or material means of killing parasites, as an insecticide, a vermifuge, etc

The destruction of the parasite within the intestinal canal by any of the *parasiticides* which are found to destroy it outside of the body appears impracticable
New York Med Jour, XL 454

II. *a.* Parasiticidal; destructive to parasites

parasitism (par'a-si-tizm), *n* [= F *parasitisme* = Pg. *parasitismo*, as *parasite* + *-ism*] 1 A habitual living on or at the expense of another, parasitic condition, tendency, or habits; a state of dependency on the favor or good offices of another

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*, supposing all men to be servants but the king *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish

The southern Irish nature, by the luxuriance of its failings, becomes a ready prey and a docile victim of a social and political *parasitism* that tends to eat all manliness out of the character *Fortnightly Rev* , N S , XL 208

The American cuckoo is neither in his note nor in his tendency to *parasitism* as striking a bird as his foreign cousin *The American*, VIII 268

Specifically—2 In *zool* and *bot* , the vital relation which a parasite bears to its host; parasitic infestation It is a remarkable fact in biology that parasitism infallibly entails retrograde metamorphosis, degeneration, or degradation of the type of structure which would be normal to the organism were it not parasitic. Thus, parasitic members of groups of insects which are normally winged lose their wings and suffer other modifications of structure Among crustaceans parasitism results in the most grotesque shapes imaginable—mere caricatures, as it were Mouth-parts, limbs, and other appendages are usually reduced to mere suckers, hooks, or other devices for holding to the host, or even to processes like rootlets of plants, deeply penetrating the substance of the host. In many parasites of comparatively high organization, as tapeworms, there is no proper digestive system, nor any alimentary canal, the creature being nourished by soaking in the juices of its host. Hence, morphological characters resulting from parasitic adaptation are essentially degradational, or vestigial, and have not, or should not be considered to have, the same classificatory or taxonomic significance which attaches to a corresponding amount of morphological difference in organisms which lead independent existences

parasitize (par'a-si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parasitized*, ppr. *parasitizing*. [< *parasite* + *-ize*] In *zool.*, to infest or make a host of (another animal), as a parasite.

This Lernæa ... is luminous at night-time, and fish *parasitized* are termed ... lanthorn sprats *Day.*

parasitoid (par'a-si-toid), *a* [< Gr παράσιτος, parasite, + εἶδος, form] Same as *parasitological*.

parasitological (par-a-sī-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *parasitolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Concerning parasites as objects of science; pertaining to parasitology.

parasitologist (par"a-sī-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *parasitolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies parasites, or is versed in parasitology.

parasitology (par"a-si-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr παράσιτος, a parasite, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of parasites, the science or study of parasitism.

parasol (par'a-sol), *n* [< F *parasol* = Sp Pg *parasol* = D G Sw Dan *parasol*, < It *parasole*, a parasol, sunshade, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*1), + *sole*, < L. *sol*, sun: see *parry* and *Sol*.] A light umbrella carried by women to shield their faces from the sun's rays; a sunshade.—**Parasol mushroom,** an edible mushroom, *Agaricus procerus*, having a red brown obtusely obconic, or at length campanulate, fleshy pileus, from three to seven inches broad.

parasol (par'a-sol), *v t.*; pret and pp *parasoled* or *parasolled*, ppr. *parasoling* or *parasolling*. [< *parasol*, *n*] To shade with or as with a parasol; shelter from the sun's rays; supply with a parasol.

And if no kindly cloud will *parasol* me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed,
I shall be negrofied
Southey, Nondescripts, iii (*Davies*)

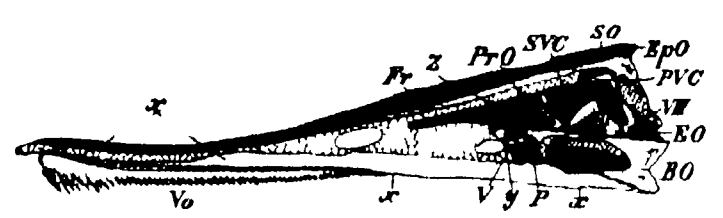
The crowd of *parasolled* ladies.
G W Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv

parasol-ant (par'a-sol-ànt), *n.* A leaf-carrying ant

parasolette (par"a-sō-let'), *n.* [< *parasol* + dim. *-ette*] A diminutive parasol *Imp Dict*

parasol-fir (par'a-sol-fėr), *n* A Japanese fir-tree, *Sciadopitys verticillata*

parasphenoid (par-a-sfē'noid), *n* and *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *sphenoid*] I. *n* 1. A long azygous dagger-shaped membrane-bone extending in midline lengthwise beneath the base of the skull in *Sauropsida*, along the course of the sphenoid bone proper. It forms part of the so-called rostrum or beak of the skull —2. A median unpaired bone underlying the skull of amphibians and fishes, articulating with the vomer in front and with several bones behind.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), showing x x the huge parasphenoid, *y* small basisphenoid, *Vo* vomer, *P*, pituitary fossa, *SVC*, *PVC*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals *V*, *VII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves, *Fr* frontal, *z*, alisphenoid, *PrO*, prootic, *SO*, supraoccipital, *EpO*, epiotic, *EO* exoccipital, *BO* basioccipital

This does not appear to be the same bone as that of the same name in the higher vertebrates, and has been homologized by some authors with the true vomer of the latter See def 1, and cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Anura*

The anterior half of the *parasphenoid* is a slender style, widening out where it comes to underlie the brain case
Geol Jour, XLV i 113

II. *a.* Lying under or alongside the sphenoid; of or pertaining to the parasphenoid, in either sense; parasphenoidal

parasphenoidal (par"a-sfō-noi'dal), *a* [< *parasphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *parasphenoid*.

Parasphex (par'a-sfeks), *n* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + σφήξ, a wasp.] A synonym of *Enodia*.

Parastacidæ (par-as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Parastacus* + *-idæ*] A family of fluviatile crawfishes in which the first abdominal somite is not appendaged, and the apices of the podobranchiæ are not differentiated into a branchial plume and a well-developed lamina. The family belongs to the southern hemisphere, and contains the genera *Astacopsis*, *Chæraps*, *Engæus*, *Paranephrops*, *Parastacus*, and *Astacoides*, thus collectively distinguished from *Potamobiidæ*

parastacine (pa-ras'tā-sin), *a* [< *Parastacus* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the *Parastacidæ* *Huxley*.

Parastacus (pa-ras'tā-kus), *n.* [NL (Huxley, 1878), < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀστακός, a crawfish. see *Astacus*] The name-giving genus of *Parastacidæ*. Two species are *P. brasiliensis* and *P. pilimanus*

parastas (pa-ras'tas), *n.*, pl. *parastades* (-tā-dēz). [L., < Gr. παραστάς, a pillar or post at the entrance of a building, a pilaster, < παρίστασθαι, stand beside, παριστάναι, put beside, put aside, < παρά, beside, + ἱστάναι, stand.] In *arch.*, a pilaster; specifically, an anta.

The *parastades* or antæ, which are customary in the Greek temples, and merely fulfilled in them an artistic purpose, have been used here principally for constructive reasons.
Schliemann, Troja (trans.), p. 80.

parastemon (par-a-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, about, + στήμων, the warp of a web (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Same as *staminodium*.

parasternal (par-a-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + στέρνον, breast-bone] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone, in the direction of its long axis —**Parasternal line.** See *line*2 —**Parasternal region,** the region in the front of the chest between the border of the sternum and the parasternal line

parastichy (pa-ras'ti-ki), *n* ; pl. *parastichies* (-kiz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, about, + στίχος, a row, rank, line] In *bot* , a set of certain secondary spirals or oblique ranks which wind around the axis in opposite directions when the internodes are short and the leaves approximate or overlap, as the scales of cones.

Two sets of secondary spirals (*Parastichies*), crossing each other at an acute angle, may be observed on the stem when the leaves are close together *Bessey*, Botany, p. 151

parastigma (par-a-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *parastigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + στίγμα, a prick, spot: see *stigma*.] In *entom* , a chitinous spot on the wings of some insects, as in dragon-flies between the costal and postcostal veins of the forewings.

parastigmatic (par"a-stig-mat'ik), *a* [< NL *parastigma* (*-stigmat-*) + *-ic*] Situated beside the stigma of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to the parastigma

Parasuchia (par-a-sū'ki-ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + σοῦχος, a crocodile] A group of extinct reptiles of Triassic age, having amphicœlous vertebræ, the palate open anteriorly for the nares, the coracoid bone large and reaching the sternum, and the ribs two-headed It has been considered as either an order or a suborder of *Crocodilia*, or as a suborder of theromorphs. It contains the family *Belodontidæ* Contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Mesosuchia*.

parasuchian (par-a-sū'ki-an), *a* and *n* [< *Parasuchia* + *-an*.] I. *a* Pertaining to the *Parasuchia*, or having their characters as, a *parasuchian* reptile

II. *n* A reptile of the group *Parasuchia*, a belodontid

parasynaxis (par"a-si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *parasynaxes* (-sēz) [LL , < LGr παρασύναξις, an illegal meeting, < Gr. παρά, beside, + LGr. σύναξις see *synaxis*] In *civil law*, a conventicle or unlawful meeting *Wharton*

parasynesis (par-a-sin'e-sis), *n* [NL , < Gr παρασύνεσις, a misunderstanding, < παρά, beside, + σύνεσις, understanding, intelligence: see *synesis*] A misunderstanding or misconception of a word, all of which is present, as when *Chinese* is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing *Chinee* in the singular number. *S. S Haldeman*, Outlines of Etymology, p 31

parasynovitis (par-a-sin-ō-vī'tis), *n* [NL , < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the immediate neighborhood of a joint

parasynthesis (par-a-sin'the-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. παρασύνθεσις, explained as "the composition of a preposition with a verb beginning with a vowel," < παρασύνθετος, formed from a compound see *parasyntheton* and *synthesis*.] The principle of formation of parasyntheta, combined composition and derivation.

parasynthetic (par"a-sin-thet'ik), *a* and *n* [< *parasynthet-on* + *-ic*.] I. *a* Pertaining to parasynthesis or parasyntheta

That species of word-creation commonly designated as *parasynthetic*. *Amer Jour Philol* , V. 187

II. *n.* A parasyntheton, or word formed by parasynthesis

parasyntheton (par-a-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl *parasyntheta* (-tä). [NL , < Gr. παρασύνθετος, formed from a compound, < παρά, beside, + σύνθετος, put together: see *synthesis*] A word made by a combined process of derivation and of composition with a particle; especially, a denominative verb involving composition with a prefix: for example, *demonetize;* French *déborder*, overflow; Spanish *apedrar*, pelt with stones

In examining the means that were adopted by the modern languages to supply this important deficiency in verbal derivatives [from Romance languages], we fall upon a batch of these *parasyntheta* that are striking for their originality in formation and often in use
Amer Jour Philol., V 187.

parasyphilitic (par-a-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL *syphilis* see *syphilitic*.] Pertaining in an indirect or remote way to syphilis: applied to certain diseased conditions.

paratactic (par-a-tak'tik), *a.* [< *parataxis*, after *tactic*.] Of or pertaining to parataxis; characterized by parataxis. *H. Sweet.*

paratactical (par-ạ-tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *paratactic* + *-al.*] Same as *paratactic.*

paratactically (par-a-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with or by parataxis

paratarsial (par-a-tär'si-al), *a* [< *paratarsium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the paratarsium

paratarsium (par-ạ-tär'si-um), *n.*; pl. *paratarsa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ταρσός, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the tarsus, as distinguished from the acrotarsium: correlated with *paradactylum.*

paratartaric (par'a-tär-tar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, near to, + E. *tartaric.*] Resembling or related to tartaric acid.—**Paratartaric acid,** racemic acid See *racemic.*

parataxis (par-a-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παράταξις, a placing side by side, < παρατάσσειν, place beside, < παρά, beside, + τάσσειν, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *gram.*, the ranging of propositions one after another without connectives, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind without marking their dependence or relations on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax* and *hypotaxis*

There can hardly be a doubt that in reporting speech or thought, all languages at first made use of the direct method, putting the actual words of the speech or thought after the verb of saying or thinking, without a connecting word, in other words, the first construction in such sentences was that of *parataxis* *Amer Jour Philol*, V 221

parathesis (pa-rath'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *paratheses* (-sēz). [< Gr παράθεσις, a placing side by side, juxtaposition, < παρατιθέναι, put beside, < παρά, beside, + τιθέναι, put, place, < θέσις, a placing: see *thesis.*] 1. In *gram*, apposition, or the placing in the same case of two or more nouns which explain or characterize one another — 2 The setting side by side of things of equivalent grade used by some philologists of monosyllabic or isolating language —3 In *rhet*, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded —4 In the *Gr Ch*, a prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens

parathetic (par-ạ-thet'ik), *a* [< *parathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of parathesis; placed in apposition, as two or more nouns.

paratomial (par-a-tō'mi-al), *a* [< *paratomium* + *-al.*] Lying alongside the tomia of a bird's bill specifically applied to the paratomium.

paratomium (par-a-tō'mi-um), *n* ; pl *paratomia* (-ạ) [NL , < Gr παρά, beside, + NL *tomium*, q v] In *ornith* , the side of the upper mandible, in any way distinguished from the culmen and the tomium, between which it extends. *Illiger, Sundevall.* See *tomium.*

paratonic (par-a-ton'ik), *a* [Cf Gr παράτονος, stretched out beside or along, < παρατείνειν, stretch out beside or along, produce, < παρά, beside, + τείνειν, stretch] Arresting or retarding plant movement or growth: a term proposed by Sachs, in 1865, to characterize the variations in intensity of light which produce the movements of waking and sleeping (nyctitropism) in plants, in contradistinction to heliotropism It is the increasing intensity of light in the morning which induces the waking of the leaves, and the decreasing intensity in the evening which induces the closing or nocturnal position of the leaves, whereas in the heliotropic curving of motile organs it is the constant influence of light which effects the turning As employed by other vegetable physiologists, the word implies also the retarding influence of light upon growing organs, in distinction from the *phototonic* or stimulating effect upon leaves. That is, in leaves exposed for a protracted period to darkness the growth is arrested, but they have the power of growth restored on exposure to light, whereas all growing organs grow more rapidly in darkness than in light, this effect of light in retarding growth being termed the *paratonic effect*

The power of movement, whether spontaneous or *paratonic*, may be temporarily suspended by certain external conditions *Bessey*, Botany, p 198.

paratonically (par-a-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paratonic manner; so as to manifest a paratonic effect.

Cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected *paratonically* by light. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p 123

paratort, *n.* [< LL. *parator*, a preparer, contriver, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *parel.*] An apparitor

You shall be summon'd by a host of *Parators*, you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv

paratory (par'ạ-tō-ri), *n* ; pl *paratories* (-riz). [< ML. *paratorium*, < L. *parare*, prepare] A place where any preparation is made; a church vestry or sacristy.

paratyphlitis (par'ạ-tif-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + τυφλός, blind (with ref. to cæcum), + *-itis.* Cf. *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum.

para-umbilical (par'a-um-bil'i-kal), *a* [< Gr παρά, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, umbilicus see *umbilical.*] Situated or occurring in the neighborhood or by the side of the umbilicus

parauchenium (par-ạ-kē'ni-um), *n* ; pl *parauchenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + αὐχήν, neck. see *auchenium.*] In *ornith* , the side of the neck; the lateral cervical region [Little used]

paraunter†, *adv.* Same as *peraunter* for *peradventure.*

paravail (par-a-vāl'), *a* [Also *paravaile*, < OF **paraval*, *par aval*, below, < *par*, by (< L *per*, through), + *aval*, below, downward, < L *ad vallem*, to the valley see *avale.* Cf *paramount*, of opposite meaning] Inferior, lowest · in *feudal law*, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign

The king therefore was styled lord paramount, A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord, and B was called tenant *paravail*, or the lowest tenant, being he who was supposed to make avail or profit of the land
Blackstone, Com , II v

paravant†, **paravaunt**†, *adv* [< OF (and F.) *paravant*, before, < *par*, by (< L. *per*, through), + *avant*, before see *avant-*, *avaunt*[1]] First, beforehand; in front.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt.*
Spenser, F Q , III ii. 16.

paraxial (pa-rak'si-al), *a* [< Gr παρά, beside, + L. *axis*, axis see *axis*[1], *axial*] In *zool* and *anat.*, situated on either side of the long axis of the body; lying laterally to the right or left of the spinal column opposed to *epaxial* and *hypaxial* as, the *paraxial* processes of vertebræ

paraylet, *v.* and *n.* See *parel.*

Parazoa (par-a-zō'a), *n. pl* [NL , < Gr παρά, beside, + ζῷον, an animal.] The sponges, *Spongiozoa* or *Porifera*, regarded as a prime division of the animal kingdom, of equal rank with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa* *Sollas*

parazoan (par-a-zō'an), *a* and *n* [< *Parazoa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Parazoa.*
II. *n* A member of the *Parazoa*

parazonium (par-a-zō'ni-um), *n* ; pl *parazonia* (-ạ) [NL , < Gr παραζώνια, also παραζωνίδιον, a dagger worn at the girdle, < παρά, beside, + ζώνη, girdle. see *zone.*] In *Gr. archæol* , a dagger worn at the girdle

Bithynia seated, holding two spears and *parazonium*
B V Head, Historia Numorum, p 444

parbake (par'bāk), *v. t* [Irreg < *par-* + *bake*, after the supposed analogy of *parboil.*] To bake partially, overheat

Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about, a few *par baked* figures went by
Miss Thackeray, Mrs Dymond, vi.

parbleu (par-blē'), *interj* [F] A corruption of *par Dieu* ('by God'. see *pardy*): used as an exclamation or minced oath.

parboil (pär'boil), *v t* [Formerly also *perboil*, < ME. *parboylyn*, < OF *parbouillir*, boil thoroughly, < LL *perbullire*, boil thoroughly, < L *per*, thoroughly, + *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*[2] The word has been taken to mean 'partly boil,' as if < *part* + *boil*[2]. Hence, recently, *parbake.*] 1†. To boil thoroughly.

Pourbouillir [F], to *parboile* throughly *Cotgrave*

'Tis nobody's fault but yours, for an' you had done as you might have done, they should have been *parboiled* and baked too, every mother's son, ere they should come in
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv 1

My liver's *parboiled* like Scotch holly bread
Webster, White Devil, v 2.

2. To boil slightly or in a moderate degree, half-boil.

Parboylen mete, semibullio, Cath parbullio
Prompt Parv, p 382

They [the Samoydes] are of reasonable stature, browne actiue, warlike, eate raw meate, or a little *perboiled* with bloud, Oile, or a little water which they drinke
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 742.

parbreak† (pär'brāk), *v.* [Also *perbreak*, *parbrake*, *perbrake*; < ME. *parbraken*; < *par-* for *per-*, through (cf. *parboil*), + *break.*] **I.** *intrans.* To vomit.

And virulently dysgorged,
As though ye wolde *parbrake.*
Skelton, Poems (ed Dyce), II 77

When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares*)

II. *trans.* To vomit; belch forth; vent.

His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes* *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

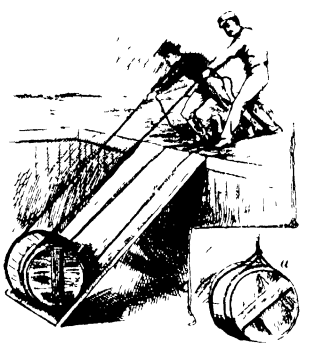
Come, snake trest Sisters com, ye dismall Elves,
Com, *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii The Furies.

When he hath *parbrak'd* his grieved mind
Bp Hall, Satires, I v 9

parbreak† (pär'brāk), *n* [< *parbreak*, *v.*] Vomit.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled has
Spenser, F Q , I i 20

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *n* [Appar < *par*[2], equal, + *buckle*[2], *v*] A device for raising or lowering a heavy body, as a cask, gun, etc , along an inclined plane or vertical surface A bight of a rope is made round a post or other secure fastening at the level to which the object is to be raised or from which it is to



Parbuckle

be lowered The two ends of the rope are then passed under the object and brought over it, and are hauled or slackened together to raise or lower the object as may be required, the object itself acting as a movable pulley The name is also applied to a sling made with a rope, as shown at *a* in the cut

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *v t* , pret and pp *parbuckled*, ppr *parbuckling.* [< *parbuckle*, *n*] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle

Parcæ (par'sē), *n pl.* [L , the Fates, pl of *Parca* perhaps < √ *par* of *par(t-)*s, part, lot, *partus*, divide· see *part*] The Latin name of the Fates. See *fate*, 5

parcaset, *adv* See *percase*

parceit, *n* [ME , < OF **parceit*, < L. *perceptum*, perception see *percept* Cf *conceit*, *deceit*, etc.] Perception; perceptivity.

It passid my *parceit*, and my preifis also,
How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende
Richard the Redeless, Prol , 1 17

parcel (pär'sel, usually par'sl), *n* [< ME *parcel*, *parcell*, *parcelle*, *percel*, < OF. *parcelle*, *parcele*, *f* , also *parcel*, m , F *parcelle*, f , a small piece or part, a parcel, a particle, = Pg. *parcella* = It *particella*, < ML *particella*, contr *parcella* (after F.), a parcel, dim of L *particula*, particle see *particle*] 1. A part, either taken separately or belonging to a whole (*a*) A share , a portion

Litel loueth he that lorde that lent hym al that blisse,
That thus parteth with the pore a *parcel* whan hym nedeth
Piers Plowman (B), x 63.

Thou shalt shryve thee of alle thy synnes to o man, and nat a *parcel* to o man, and a *parcel* to another
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

Having receiv'd amongst his allotted *parcels* certain precious truths of such an orient lustre as no Diamond can equall *Milton*, Church Government, ii , Int.

(*b*) A separable, separate, or distinct part or portion or section, as of land

Abraham seith that he seigh holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in *parcelles* departable fro other
And alle thre but o god thus Abraham me taugte
Piers Plowman (B) xvii 26

Naomi, that is come again out of the country of Moab, selleth a *parcel* of land Ruth iv 3

I have one *parcel* of land called Upper Crabtreewent, containing about twelve acres
Winthrop, Hist. New England II 438

(*c*) A constituent or integral part used frequently in the phrase *part and parcel*

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath
Shak, C of E , v 1 106

Nothing *parcel* of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I 9

Being *parcel* of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink, and settle lower than they need
Cowper, Task, v 247.

Granada, as we have seen, was placed under the sceptre of Castile, governed by the same laws and represented in its cortes, being, in the strictest sense, *part and parcel* of the kingdom *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., ii. 26.

Nature answers all he asks,
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy

All things are taken from us and become
Portions and *parcels* of the dreadful Past.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song

(*d*) A fragment, piece, bit

Olyves sum in rootes graffe, and rende
Hem after out with *parcells* of the roote
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 141

Why, what *parcel* of man hast thou lighted on for a master?
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii 1

More beautiful the prospect of that building which is all visible at one view than what discovers itself to the sight by *parcels* and degrees.
Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury, II 185.

England about to be divided into little *parcels*, like a chess board!
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

(*e*) An item or particular, a detail

I sent your grace
The *parcels* and particulars of our grief
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 2. 36

2 An indefinite number, quantity, or measure forming a group, mass, or lot. as, a *parcel* of fools, a *parcel* of rubbish

They bought allso a *parcell* of goats, which they distributed at home as they saw needc & occasion.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 209

Now, don't let us give ourselves a *parcel* of airs, and pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of liberty of ours are our own
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii 12.

I think the English a *parcel* of brutes, and I'll go back to France as fast as I can
Miss Burney, Evelina, xiv

Why are they [painters] to be be-knighted, like a *parcel* of aldermen?
Thackeray, Char Sketches, The Artists.

3 A number of things wrapped or otherwise put up together; a package, containing a number of articles or a single one; a small bundle.

I received that choice *Parcel* of Tobacco your Servant brought me
Howell, Letters, iv 46

If you wanted to send a *parcel* to anywhere in the country, you confided it to the guard of the coach
W Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p 6.

4 *pl* In *law*, that part of a deed or conveyance which describes the property conveyed, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification —**5** Same as *parcelling*, 1 —**Bill of parcels.** See *bill*¹ —**Parcel post**, that department of the post office business of the United Kingdom which deals with parcels up to 11 pounds in weight

parcel (pär'sel), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *parceled* or *parcelled*, ppr. *parceling* or *parcelling* [< F *parceller*, parcel, from the noun] **1** To divide into parts or portions: generally with *out*.

These ghostly kings would *parcel out* my power
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Our time was *parcelled out* in a succession of tasks.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life

Smooth slate
In square divisions *parcelled out*
Wordsworth, Prelude, i

In the divided or social states these functions are *parcelled out* to individuals, each of whom aims to do his stint of the joint work
Emerson, Misc, p 72.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland *parcell'd* into farms
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

2. To particularize; specify.

What a wounding shame is this,
that mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy!
Shak, A and C, v 2. 163

3. To cover with strips of canvas, wrap with parceling

parcel (par'sel), *adv.* [< ME. *parcel*, an elliptical use of *parcel*, *n*., for *in parcel*, like *part*, *adv*., for *in part* Cf. *parcelly*] Partly, in part; partially; to some extent.

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel* gilt goblet to marry me
Shak, 2 Hen IV, ii 1 94

He is *parcel* lawyer, and in my conscience much of their religion
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, i 3

Beat not your brains to understand their *parcel* greek, *parcel*-latin gibberish
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p 60

The principal personage is Marcelia *parcel* witch, wholly shameless.
Ticknor, Span Lit., I 242

parceled, parcelled (par'seld), *a.* [< *parcel* + *-ed*.] Partial; not general *Schmidt.*

Alas! I am the mother of these moans!
Their woes are *parcell'd*, mine are general
Shak, Rich III, ii. 2. 81.

parceling, parcelling (par'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parcel*, *v*.] 1. *Naut*, long narrow strips of canvas, generally tarred, wound spirally about a rope so as to give a smooth surface. Also *parsling*.—2. *Naut*, the process of wrapping or winding a rope with parceling, or tarred strips of canvas


A Rope Wormed and Partly Parceled

parceling-machine (pär'sel-ing-ma-shēn'), *n* 1. A press in which yarn, cloth, wool, etc., are bundled compactly for tying —2. A machine in which strips of canvas or cloth are coated with tar to prepare them for wrapping or winding around ropes. *E H Knight*

parcelize† (pär'sel-īz), *v. t.* [< *parcel*, *n*., + *-ize*.] To divide; distribute; parcel

Greatnes and glory of a well-Rul'd State
Is not extinguisht nor extenuate
By being *parcellizd* to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings, of a mean Equality
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

parcellation (pär-se-lā'shon), *n* [< *parcel* + *-ation*.] Division into parts or parcels; distribution

Rash as such a *parcellation* of his troops might seem
The American, IX 350.

parcelle¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcel*.

parcelle²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*

parcel-lift (pär'sel-lift), *n.* An elevator or dumb-waiter used in shops and warehouses to convey packages up or down [Eng]

parcelly† (par'sel-i), *adv.* [< ME *parcelly*; < *parcel* + *-ly*²] Part by part, item by item.

Parcelly, as the heres of eyes don,
With teres makyng sprancles manyon,
Right so is Raymound tormented full sore,
Sore wepying, teres making euermore.
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 4015

parcel-maker (pär'sel-mā"kėr), *n* One of two officers of the British exchequer who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered them to the auditors

parcel-meal† (par'sel-mēl), *adv.* [ME *parcelmele*, *parcel-mel*, < *parcel* + *-meal*, as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, etc] Piecemeal, separately, partly; by parts or portions.

Thre persons *parcel mele*, departable from other
Piers Plowman (C), XX 28

parcel-office (par'sel-of"is), *n* A place where parcels are received for despatch or delivery.

parcel-paper (par'sel-pā"pėr), *n* Any loose-textured unsized paper made or used for wrapping parcels; wrapping-paper

parcel-post, *n.* Same as *parcel post* (which see, under *parcel*, *n*.)

parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n* A van for the delivery of parcels. [Eng]

parcenary (par'se-nā-ri), *n* [Also *parcenery*, < OF. *parcenerie*, < *parcenier*, a parcener. see *parcener*.] In *law*, coheirship, the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons It differs from *joint tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise, whereas *parcenary* or *coparcenary* is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor

parcenelt, *n* A Middle English form of *parcener*

parcener (pär'se-nėr), *n* [< ME *parcener*, *parsoner*, also *parcenel*, < OF *parcener*, *parcenier*, *parsonnier*, *parsonier*, *parçonnier*, *parçonier*, etc, = Sp. *parcionero* = Pg *parceiro*, < ML. "*partitionarius*, *partionarius*, having a share, one having a share, < L *partitio*(*n*-) (> OF *parçon*, *parçon*, *parson*, etc.), a sharing, share. see *partition*. Cf *partner*.] In *law*, a coheir; one who holds lands jointly with another or others by descent from an ancestor, as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives In this case all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or *coheirs* The term has been sometimes used to indicate female coheirs only

We ben *parsoneres* of reson
Chaucer, Boethius, v prose 5

So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them belongeth, by the award of good men
Lambarde's Perambulation (1596), p 575 (*Halliwell*)

These coheirs are then called coparceners, or, for brevity, *parceners* only
Blackstone, Com, II xii

parcery† (par'se-ri), *n.* [Appar for "*parcelry*, < *parcel* + *-ry*, or *parcenery*, < *parcener* + *-y*] Apportionment; allotment.

This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii

parceyvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

parch (pärch), *v* [< ME *parchen*, *paarchen*, parch, origin uncertain: either (*a*) a var. form and use of *perchen*, *perschen*, a rarer form of *perishen*, *perischen*, perish (in trans 'kill') (see *perish*¹); or (*b*) a var form and use of *perchen*, pierce, a rarer form of *percen*, *persen*, pierce: cf. *persant*, *persaunt*, piercing, as used, e. *g.*, of sunbeams (see *persant*); *piercing*, used of penetrating cold (see *pierce*).] **I**, *trans.* **1.** To expose to the strong action of fire, but without burning; roast (vegetable produce especially) partially by rapid expulsion of moisture.

And he reashed her *parched* corn, and she did eat.
Ruth ii. 14.

Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a *parched* pea.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, Clockmaker, xxv

2. To dry up; dry to extremity or to the point of burning: as, the sun's rays *parch* the ground, *parched* with thirst

Nor entreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my *parched* lips
And comfort me with cold *Shak*, K John, v 7 40

The brandish'd sword of God . with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime
Milton, P L., xii 636

Parched with heat and dust, they were soon distressed by excessive thirst. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii 12.

=**Syn.** *Singe*, *Sear*, etc See *scorch*.

II, *intrans* To become very dry; be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Afric sun
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes
Shak, T and C, i 3 370.

A heart high sorrowful and cloy'd,
A burning forehead, and a *parching* tongue
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn

parchedness (pär'ched-nes), *n* The state of being parched or dried up

Neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but only a waste, silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity *Dr H More*, Def of Moral Cabbala, i 31

parcheesi, *n* See *pachisi*

parchemint, parchemynt, *n* Obsolete forms of *parchment*

parchemin (pär'she-min), *v. t.* [< F. *parchemin*, parchment see *parchment*] To convert into parchment or a substance akin to parchment, as paper or cotton, by soaking it in dilute sulphuric acid. [Rare]

The more readily a fibre is *parchemined* by the action of sulphuric acid, the more difficult it will become to nitrate the same, and the less sulphuric acid acts, the more nitric acid comes into play
Essler, Mod High Explosives, p 123

parcheminer†, *n* [ME., < OF. *parchemineor*, also *parcheminour*, < ML *pergamenarius*, a maker or seller of parchment, < *pergamena*, parchment see *parchment*] A maker or seller of parchment.

The *Parchemyners* and Bokebynders.
York Plays (title), p 56

parchingly (par'ching-li), *adv.* In a parching manner; so as to parch.

parchisi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchment (parch'ment), *n* [< ME *parchement*, *perchment* (with excrescent *t* as in other Teut languages), usually *parchemin*, *parchemyn*, *perchemin*, < OF *parchemin*, *perchemin*, *parcamin*, F *parchemin* = Sp *pergamino* = Pg. *pergaminho* = It *pergamena* = D *perkament* = MLG *perment*, *permet*, *permint* = OHG. *permint*, *permment*, *permit*, *bermint*, *berment*, *bermit*, *pirmit*, *birmint* = MHG. *pergement*, *pergmīt*, G. *pergament* = Sw Dan *pergament*, < L *pergamēna*, *pergamina* (also in full *charta Pergamena*, 'paper of Pergamum'), < Gr. Περγαμηνή, parchment, lit. 'paper of Pergamum,' prop adj. (sc *διφθέρα*, 'skin of Pergamum,' or *χάρτη*, 'paper of Pergamum'), fem of Περγαμηνός (> L *Pergamēnus*), of Pergamum, < Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον, Pergamus, Pergamum, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, whence parchment was originally brought.] **1.** The skin of sheep or goats prepared for use as a writing-material and for other purposes The skins are first soaked in lime to remove the hair, and are then shaved, washed, dried, stretched, and ground or smoothed with fine chalk or lime and pumice-stone Vellum is a fine parchment made from the skins of calves, kids, and still born lambs Other skins prepared in the same way are used for other purposes as those of the he goat and wolf for drum-heads, and the skin of the ass for covering battledores A kind of parchment is made by the Eskimos from the entrails of seals, and is used for bags, blankets, clothing, etc The skin of the fur-seal is sometimes dressed as parchment and used for making cases for holding valuable papers, etc

Rigte as a lorde sholde make lettres and hym lakked *parchemyn*
Though he couth write neuere so wel 3if he had no penne
Piers Plowman (B), ix 38

Thilke Stoyciens wenden that the soule hadde ben naked of itself as a myroure or a cleene *parchemyn*
Chaucer, Boethius, v meter 4

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*? that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 2 87

2. The cartilaginous sheath or hull of the coffee-bean.

When growing, the flat sides of the seeds [of coffee] are towards each other, and have a covering or membrane of cartilaginous skin which, when dry, is known as "the *parchment*"
A. G F Elliot James, Indian Industries, p 59

3 A document written on parchment
But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar
Shak, J C, iii. 2 133
I once requested your Hands as Witnesses to a certain *Parchment* *Congreve*, Way of the World, v 13.

Cotton parchment. See *cotton*[1] —**Parchment paper** See *paper* —**Vegetable parchment** Same as *parchment paper* —**Virgin parchment**, a fine quality of parchment made from the skins of new born lambs or kids

parchment (pärch'ment), *v. t.* [< *parchment*, *n.*] To convert into parchment, parchemin.

parchment-beaver (pärch'ment-bē"vėr), *n.* Same as *dry-castor*

parchmenter† (parch'men-tėr), *n* [ME. *parchementer*, also contr. *parmenter*, < *parchment* + *-er*[1] Cf *parcheminer*] A maker of parchment

parchmentize (parch'men-tīz), *v t*; pret. and pp *parchmentized*, ppr. *parchmentizing*. [< *parchment* + *-ize*.] To convert into parchment, parchemin or parchment
Blotting paper *parchmentized* by a new process
Greer, Dict Elect, p 80

parchment-lace (parch'ment-lās), *n* See *lace*

parchment-skin (pärch'ment-skin), *n* A disease of the skin characterized by scattered pigmented telangiectatic and atrophic spots, with contraction of the skin, usually followed by epitheliomatous patches and ulceration. It almost invariably begins in early life, and is apt to affect several children in the same family Also called *parchment skin disease*, *xeroderma*

parchmenty (parch'men-ti), *a* [< *parchment* + *-y*[1]] Resembling parchment in texture or appearance; pergamentaceous.
The wings of the anterior pair are usually of *parchmenty* consistence *W B Carpenter*, Micros, § 639

parcial†, *a* An obsolete form of *partial*.

parcidentate (par-si-den'tāt), *a* [< L. *parcus*, sparing, scanty, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*] In *zool.*, having few teeth or dentate processes opposed to *pluridentate*

parcimonious†, **parcimony**†. Obsolete forms of *parsimonious*, *parsimony*

parcity† (par'si-ti), *n.* [< OF *parcite* = Sp *parcidad* = It *parcità*, < L *parcita(t-)s*, sparingness, < *parcus*, sparing, scanty, frugal, cf *parcere*, spare, akin to Gr. σπαρνός, scarce, rare, and to E *spare*] 1 Sparingness *Cotgrave* —2 Sparseness, paucity

parclose, *n* See *perclose*

pard[1] (pärd), *n.* [= F. *pard*, *parde* = Sp. Pg. It *pardo* = OHG *pardo*, MHG *parde*, *part*, G *pardel*, *pardel* (cf. *pardale*), < L *pardus*, < Gr. πάρδος, later form of πάρδαλις, πόρδαλις, the pard (either leopard, panther, or ounce); an Eastern word, cf. Pers. *pārs*, *pārsh*, a pard, *pars*, a panther Hence, in comp, *camelopard*, *leopard*] The leopard or panther.
Lions and bloody *pards* are Mars's servants
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers Progress, ii 3
Striped like a zebra, freckled like a *pard*
Keats, Lamia, i

pard[2] (pard), *n.* [Short for *pardner*, a corrupt form of *partner*] A partner, a mate, an accomplice; a boon companion. [Slang, U S]
He was the bulliest man in the mountains, *pard*!
S L Clemens, Roughing It, ii

pardah, *n* Same as *purdah*.

pardalet, *n* [= Sp *pardal*, < L *pardalis*, < Gr. πάρδαλις, a pard see *pard*[1].] Same as *pard*[1].
The *pardale* swift and the tygre cruell
Spenser, F Q, I vi 26.
Nexte vnto him came flockes of beasts, great numbers of horses with Lyons, and *Pardales* carted in Cages, which hee brought as presents to geue vnto Alexander
J Brende, tr of Quintus Curtius, v

pardalote (par'da-lōt), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotinæ (pär'da-lō-tī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Pardalotus* + *-inæ*.] A group of birds named by H. E. Strickland in 1842 from the genus *Pardalotus*

Pardalotus (pär-da-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr παρδαλωτός, spotted like the pard, < πάρδαλις, a pard: see *pard*[1]] A genus of small short-tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There are several species, natives of Australia.

Pardanthus (pär-dan'thus), *n* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so called from the spotted perianth; < Gr πάρδος, leopard, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*, and the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieæ*, now known as *Belamcanda* (Adanson, 1763), and distinguished by a capsule with reflexed valves, exposing the black fleshy seeds on an erect persistent axis. The only species, *P Sinensis*, the blackberry-lily, native of India, China, and Japan, is cultivated for its large orange purple spotted flowers, lasting only a day, and is widely naturalized It produces a stout leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, with sword-shaped sheathing leaves See *Ixia* and *leopard-flower*

pardao, pardo (pär-da'ō, pär'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *pardaw*, < Pg. *pardao* (see def)] An Indo-Portuguese money of account of Goa, worth about 60 United States cents. *Simmonds*
They payed in hand one thousand and three hundred *pardaues* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 267

pardaw†, *n* See *pardao*

pardi (par-dē'), *interj* [F see *pardy*] Same as *pardy*.
"*Pardi*," cried Madame Duval "I shan't let you leave me again in a hurry" *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

pardine (pär'din), *a* [< *pard*[1] + *-ine*[1]] Resembling a pard; spotted like a pard: as, the *pardine* genet, *Genetta pardina*, of western Africa

pardo, *n.* See *pardao*

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *v. t.* [< ME *pardonen*, < OF *pardoner*, *pardonner*, *perdoner*, F. *pardonner* = Sp. *perdonar* = Pg *perdoar* = It *perdonare*, < ML *perdonare*, give, concede, indulge, spare, pardon, < L. *per*, through, + *donare*, give, < *donum*, a gift see *per-* and *donate*] 1 To remit the penalty or punishment due on account of (an offense); pass by or leave without penalty, resentment, or blame, forgive; overlook.
I have a power to *pardon* sins, as oft
As any man has power to wrong me
Beau and Fl, Philaster, v 5
His [the king's] power of *pardoning* was said by our Saxon ancestors to be derived a lege suæ dignitatis and it is declared in parliament by Statute 27 Hen VIII c 24, that no other person hath power to *pardon* or remit any treason or felonies whatsoever
Blackstone, Com, IV xxxi

2. To absolve (an offender) from liability for an offense or crime committed; release (a person) from the punishment or penalty due on account of some fault or offense
I never denied justice to a poore man for his pouertee, nor *pardoned* a riche man for his great goods and richesse
Golden Book xlvii
As you from crimes would *pardon'd* be,
Let your indulgence set me free
Shak, Tempest, Epil, l. 19
The shepherd raised his mournful head,
"And will you *pardon* me?" he said
Prior, Despairing Shepherd

3 To excuse, indulge, especially, to excuse from doing something.
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To *pardon* me yet for a night or two
Shak, T of the S, Ind, ii. 121
Those who know how many volumes have been written on the poems of Homer and Virgil will easily *pardon* the length of my discourse on Milton
Addison, Spectator, No 321

Pardon me, forgive me, excuse me a phrase used when one makes an apology, and often when one means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms as, *pardon me*, but I think you are mistaken often abbreviated to *pardon*
And I
(*Pardon me* saying it) were much loath to breed
Dispute betwixt myself and mine
Tennyson, Princess, i

=**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Forgive* These words are often synonymous Strictly, *pardon* expresses the act of an official or a superior, remitting all or the remainder of the punishment that belongs to an offense as, the queen or the governor *pardons* a convict before the expiration of his sentence *Forgive* refers especially to the feelings, it means that one not only resolves to overlook the offense and re-establishes amicable relations with the offender, but gives up all ill feeling against him See *pardon*, *n.*

pardon (pär'don or -dn), *n* [< ME *pardon*, *pardoun*, *pardun*, < OF. *pardon*, *pardun*, F. *pardon* = Sp. *perdon* = Pg. *perdão* = It. *perdono*, < ML *perdonum*, indulgence, pardon, from the verb] 1 Forgiveness of an offender or of his offense or crime; a passing over without punishment, remission of penalty
Very frankly he confess'd his treasons,
Implored your highness' *pardon*, and set forth
A deep repentance *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4 6
Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and *pardon* begg'd
Milton, P L, x. 1101
Grant me *pardon* for my thoughts
And for my strange petition I will make
Amends hereafter *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *law*, a free remission of the legal consequences of guilt or of some part of them, an act of grace proceeding from the power charged with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law prescribes for a crime he has committed. *Marshall.* Mere mitigation of punishment is not pardon *Pardon* is sometimes used in the more general sense which includes *amnesty* In Great Britain the pardoning of offenses against the crown or the people rests with the crown, except in certain specified cases. Pardon is granted under the great seal or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state, or by act of Parliament Offenders against the laws of the United States may be pardoned by the President, except in cases of impeachment. In nearly all the States, persons convicted of crimes under the State laws, except in cases of treason and impeachment, may be pardoned by the governor, the governor and council, or the governor and board of pardons.
John Hunne had his *Pardon*, and Southwel died the Night before he should have been executed
Baker, Chronicles, p 187

3 The deed or warrant by which such remission is declared Delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance, but in some cases constructive acceptance has been held sufficient, as where it was delivered to the jailer, the prisoner being ignorant of it

4† A papal indulgence, or remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, usually for a stated time
De le and do penaunce day and nyght euere,
And purchase al the *pardoun* of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences ynowe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx 218
Thrice he promised he would bring them all *pardons* from Rome *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p 34
To quicken the faithful in the discharge of such a brotherly kindness, our old English bishops often granted a ghostly reward—an indulgence, or, as it was then better called, a *pardon* of so many days—unto all those who with the fitting dispositions should answer this call made to them from the grave, and pray especially for him or her who lay buried there
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III i 72.

5†. Allowance; excuse
I begg'd
His *pardon* for return
Shak, A and C, iii 6 60
No youth can be comely but by *pardon*, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon*, Beauty

To beg, crave, or ask one's pardon, to ask one's forgiveness a phrase corresponding in use to *pardon me* (which see, under *pardon*, *v*) =**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Absolution*, *Remission*, *Amnesty* All these words represent a complete work with reference to the offense, so that it becomes as though it had not been committed *Pardon* is the general word (see comparison under *pardon*, *v t.*). *Absolution* is now strictly an ecclesiastical word, as defined. *Remission* is by derivation a letting go, a sending away, "remission of sins" is a frequent Biblical expression, outside of Biblical language, we speak chiefly of the *remission* of penalty as, the *remission* of a fine or of part of a term of imprisonment *Amnesty* is strictly a political word, as defined, covering a general pardon of persons, named or unnamed, who have become exposed to penalty by offenses against the state or the sovereign We speak of *pardon* of the offense or the person, *absolution* of the person from the offense, *remission* of sin or of penalty for the person, *amnesty* to all concerned in the insurrection
Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for *pardon* and *amnesty* contained in this act *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.
The blackest sin is clear'd with *absolution*.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 354.
Almighty God hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the *absolution* and *remission* of their sins *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution
All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty or not
Woolsey, Introd to Inter Law, § 153.

pardonable (pär'don-a-bl), *a.* [< F *pardonnable* = Sp *perdonable* = Pg *perdoavel* = It *perdonabile*, < ML. **perdonabilis*, < *perdonare*, pardon: see *pardon*, *v*] Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; not requiring the execution of penalty or the infliction of censure, venial applied to either offense or offender
We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden*
=**Syn.** *Excusable*, etc See *venial*

pardonableness (par'don-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pardonable, susceptibility of forgiveness *Bp Hall*, No Peace with Rome, xiii

pardonably (par'don-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon or excuse.
Fancy grows so strong
That listening sense is *pardonably* cheated
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v

pardon-bell (par'don-bel), *n.* The angelus-bell so called because special pardons were formerly bestowed upon those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly See *angelus*.

pardon-chair (par'don-chār), *n* A confessional

pardoner (pär'don-ėr), *n* [< ME *pardoner*, *pardonere*, < OF *pardonaire* (< ML as if **perdonarius*), F. *pardonneur* = Sp *perdonador* = Pg *perdoador* = It *perdonatore*, < ML. as if **perdonator*, < *perdonare*, pardon see *pardon*, *v*] 1 One who pardons or forgives; one

who absolves an offender from punishment or blame

England speaks louder, who are we, to play
The generous *pardoner* at her expense?
Browning, Strafford

2† One who is licensed to sell papal indulgences or pardons.

Ther preched a *pardoner* as he a prest were,
And brougte forth a bulle with bishopis seles,
And seide that hym selue myghte asoilie hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of vows to broke
Piers Plowman (C), i. 66.

By this gaude have I wonne yeer by yere,
An hundred marks sith I was *pardonere*
Chaucer, Prol to Pardoner's Tale, l 104

Heywood saw no reason to spare priests, *pardoners*, or pilgrims the lash of his joyous wit
A W Ward, Eng Dram Lit, I 134

pardonless† (pär-don-les), *a.* [< *pardon* + *-less*] Unpardonable

He that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte, is *pardonles*
If that he doth not mende
Drant, tr of Horace s Art of Poetry

pardon-screen (pär'don-skrēn), *n.* A screen surrounding or placed before a confessional, to hide the penitent from public view during the act of confession

pardon-stall (par'don-stâl), *n.* A stall from which pardons and indulgences are read, or in which confessions are heard

pardy, perdy (pär-dē', pėr-dē'), *interj.* [Early mod E (in occasional present use as an archaism), also *pardie, pardieu*, etc., < OF. *par die, pardé*, F. *pardi, pardieu*, < *par* (< L *per*), by, + *Dieu* (< L. *deus*), God: see *deity*.] Indeed (literally, 'by God') a familiar minced oath formerly much in use.

Mary, unto them that had rather slepe all daie then wake one hour, unto such *pardie* it shall seeme painefull to abide any labour *Sir T Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p 31

Ah, Dame! *perdy* ye have not doen me right,
Thus to mislead mee, whiles I you obaid
Me little needed from my right way to have straid
Spenser, F Q, II. vi 22.

Perdie, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Shak, C of E., iv 4 74

It is my duty and function, *perdy*, to be fervent in my vocation *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii 1

"*Pardy*," returned the king, "but still
My joints are somewhat stiff or so"
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Revival

pare[1] (pār), *v. t.*; pret and pp *pared*, ppr *paring*. [< ME. *paren, payren*, < OF. *parer*, F. *parer*, deck, dress, trim, etc, particular uses of the orig. general sense 'prepare,' 'pare,' = Sp *parar*, prepare, = Pg *parar*, guard, *aparar*, pare, = It. *parare*, deck, trim, guard, ward off, oppose, < L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML also guard, guard against, parry, etc. (cf *parachute, parapet, parasol*, etc, and *parry*) Hence ult. *compare*[1], *prepare, repair*[1], *separate, sever, several*, etc., *empire, imperial*, etc., *parade, parry*, etc] **1.** To trim by cutting or shaving off thin slices or flakes from the surface or the extremities: as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof, or one's nails; to *pare* old or worn-out grass-land

At Juyn a floore for threshing thus thai make
Thai *pare* it first, and lightly after gete
Hit dolven amal, and chaf therto thay take
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p 158

Your nayles *parde* *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 76

He plants, he proins, he *pares*, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Eden

2. To reduce by cutting away superficial parts, diminish by little and little; cut down

I lerned among Lumbardes an Iewes a lessoun,
To wey pens with a peys [weight], and *pare* the heuyest
Piers Plowman (B), v 243

I have *pared* my present havings, to bestow
My bounties upon you *Shak*, Hen VIII, iii 2. 159

Yea, they would *pare* the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal baseness
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

3. To remove by or as by cutting, clipping, or shaving: with *off* or *away* as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Now is to repare
Rosaries olde, and drynesse *of* to *pare*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S.), p 80

I was diligent to remark such doctrines, and to *pare off* the mistakes so far that they hinder not piety
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 20

=Syn. 1 *Pare, Peel, Shave off* To *pare* is to remove the surface only with a knife or similar instrument, to *peel* is to pull off the skin or rind. "That is *peeled* which is deprived of a natural layer or integument spread over it." (*C J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p 608.) The figurative uses of these two words are limited *Shave* or *shave off* still seems figurative when not implying the use of a razor, and is controlled in its meaning by that original sense, hence it is always limited to dressing off the surface

pare[2†], *n.* An obsolete form of *pair*[1]

pareccrisis (pa-rek'ri-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἔκκρισις*, separation, secretion: see *eccrisis*.] Disordered secretion

paregal†, *a* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peregal*, < ME *paregal, peregall, parengal, peringall, peryngall*, < OF *paregal, parigal, paringal, peringal*, entirely equal, < *par*, equal, + *egal*, equal: see *par*[2] and *egal, equal*.] **I.** *a.* Entirely equal, equal

As soone as thei were mette thei helde hem *peryngall*, but the prowesse of kynge Boors was passynge alle other, for he dide merveiles *Merlin* (E E T S), ii 168

His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod *paregal*, to dure that hym leste
Chaucer, Troilus, v 840.

Whilom thou wast *peregall* to the best
Spenser, Shep Cal, August

II. *n.* An equal

Everyche other through greut vyolence
By very force bare other unto grounde,
As full ofte it happeth and is founde
Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig P, v (*Halliwell*)

Thus was goure croune crasid till he was cast newe,
Thoru partinge of goure powere to goure *paragals*
Richard the Redeless, i 71

Bal How lik'st thou my suite?
Cat All, beyond all, no *peregal*
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I, iii 2.

paregmenon (pa-reg'me-non), *n.* [NL, < Gr *παρῳγμένον*, neut of *παρῳγμένος*, perf pass part of *παραγειν*, lead by, derive, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent*] In *rhet*, the employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence

paregoric (par-ē-gor'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *paregorique* = Sp. *paregórico* = Pg It. *paregorico*, < LL *paregoricus*, < Gr *παρῃγορικός*, soothing, < *παρῃγορος*, consoling, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀγορευειν*, speak in an assembly, < *ἀγορα*, assembly: see *agora*] **I.** *a* In *med*, mitigating, assuaging pain.

It [tar water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregoric* and cordial *Bp Berkeley*, Siris, § 75

Paregoric elixir. Same as II, 2

II. *n* **1.** A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. Specifically—**2.** A camphorated tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics

pareil†, *n* [< ME *pareil*, < OF. *pareil*, F. *pareil* = Pr *parelh* = Pg *parelho* = It *parecchio*, equal, < ML. *pariculus*, equal, < *par*, equal: see *par*[2]. Cf. *apparel, parel*[1], from the same source.] An equal; a match

Sir Gawein armed Elizer, and Gaherics dide hym helpe, and dide on his hauberk that was of grete bounte that in all the hoste was not the *pareile* *Merlin* (E E T S), iii. 584.

We shall quickly find out more than a *pareil* for St James and St John, the Boanerges of my text.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 94.

pareira (pa-rā'rä), *n.* [Braz] A drug derived from several plants The true pareira (fully written *pareira brava*) is the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, formerly supposed to be afforded by *Cissampelos Pareira*, which is hence called *spurious pareira brava* The latter has a local medicinal use There are several substitutes for pareira brava, some of them worthless The genuine is regarded as a mild tonic, aperient, and diuretic, but its chief use at present is to relieve chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Pareira-root is the official drug, but pareira-bark has probably something of its virtue See *abutua*.

parel[1†], *v. t.* [ME. *parelen*; by apheresis from *apparel*] To apparel *Lydgate*.

If I be *parelled* moost of price
MS Cantab Ff v. 48, f 117 (*Halliwell*)

parel[1†], *n.* [Also *parrel, parral* (still used in technical senses, see *parrel*); < ME. *parel, parail, paraile*, by apheresis from *apparel*.] 1 Apparel —2 Arms

parel[2†], *n* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρέλκων*, ppr. of *παρέλκειν*, draw aside, lead alongside, be redundant, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] In *gram*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb. *Coles*, 1717

pareliet†, *n.* [< F. *parelie*, a mock sun: see *parhelion*] A parhelion. *Dr H. More*, Psychathanasia, I iii. 25

parella (pa-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F *parelle, perelle*, a kind of lichen.] A crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora parella*, used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus, or some other similar lichen which serves the same purposes.

parelle[1†], *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelle[2] (pa-rel'), *n.* Same as *parella*.

parembole (pa-rem'bō-lē), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρεμβολή*, insertion, < *παρεμβάλλειν*, put in beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *rhet.*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, or that which is inserted; an explanatory phrase having a closer connection with the context than a parenthesis. Also called *paremptosis*.



Parement, or long Surcoat, of the 14th or 15th century

parement†, *n.* [ME see *parament*.] **1.** Same as *parament Chaucer*.—**2.** [OF.] A long and flowing form of the military surcoat This variety of the surcoat, worn toward the close of the fourteenth century, reached the ground (or near it) behind, but was usually cut shorter in front, it sometimes had long and flowing sleeves, and these and the edge of the robe were commonly ornamented with dags, scallops, or the like The whole was usually made of some silk fabric, to some extent impermeable to rain

paremptosis (par-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *παρέμπτωσις*, a coming in besides, < *παρεμπίπτειν*, come in besides, < *παρά*, besides, + *ἐμπιπτειν*, creep in, be inserted in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίπτειν*, fall] Same as *parembole*

parencephalitis (par-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n* [NL, < *parencephalon* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the parencephalon or cerebellum

parencephalocele (par-en-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n* [< NL *parencephalon* + Gr *κήλη*, tumor] Hernia of the cerebellum

parencephalon (par-en-sef'a-lon), *n* [NL (cf. Gr *παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum), < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain] The cerebellum.

parenchalus (par-en-sef'a-lus), *n* [NL, < Gr. *παρά*, beside (amiss), + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *parencephalon*] One with prevented development of the encephalon.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [= F. *parenchyme* = Sp *parénquima* = Pg *parenchyma* = It *parenchima*, < NL. *parenchyma* (see def), < Gr *παρεγχυμα*, the peculiar tissues of the lungs, liver, kidney, and spleen (so called by Erasistratus as it formed separately by the blood of veins that run into those parts), < *παρεγχεῖν*, pour in beside, < *παρα*, beside, + *ἐγχεῖν*, pour in see *enchymatous*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zool* (*a*) The proper tissue or substance of any part or organ, as distinguished from the connective or other sustentacular tissue which it contains (*b*) The undifferentiated body-substance or chyme-mass of the unicellular animal, as an infusorian, indistinguishable cell-substance; endoplasm (*c*) The general substance of the interior of the parenchymatous worms —**2** In *bot*, the fundamental cellular tissue of plants contradistinguished from *prosenchyma*, or fibro-vascular tissue It is the soft thin walled tissue, with approximately isodiametric cells, which composes the soft pulp of leaves between the network of veins, the pulp of fruits etc In a dicotyledonous stem it forms the outer bark, the pith, and the medullary rays, in monocotyledons it is the common mass, of loose texture, through which the definite fibrovasaular bundles are distributed While the ordinary or typical shape of the cells is polyhedral or spheroidal, there are numerous modifications, all of which formerly received special designations, but only a few principal types are now distinguished by names Spongy parenchyma is tissue in which the cells are loosely aggregated and have large intercellular spaces Elongated parenchyma cells are more compactly combined than short ones, and in the upper side of leaves have received the significant name of *palisade-cells* Flattened parenchyma-cells are seen in the medullary rays of dicotyledons Collenchyma, sclerotic and suberous parenchyma, trichomes, etc, are further modifications See *collenchyma, palisade-cell, sclerotic, suberous, trichome*, and cuts under *cellular, cystolith*, and *tissue*

Also *parenchyme*.

parenchymal (pa-reng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *parenchyma* + *-al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

Parenchymata (par-eng-kim'a-tä), *n pl.* [NL., pl. of *parenchymatus*, < *parenchyma*, parenchyma: see *parenchyma*.] Parenchymatous or acœlomatous worms; in Cuvier's classification, the second order of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, being those which have no intestines, but are solid or parenchymatous They were divided into four families—*Acanthocephala*, "*Tremadotea*" [read *Trematodea*], *Taenioidea*, and *Cestoidea*, but neither the composition of the order nor its subdivision corresponds with natural groups

parenchymatic (pa-reng-ki-mat'ik), *a.* [< *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *parenchymatous*.

parenchymatitis (par-eng-kim-a-ti'tis), *n.* [NL, < *parenchyma(t-)* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma.

parenchymatous (par-eng-kim'ą-tus), *a.* [= F. *parenchymateux* = Sp *parenquimatoso* = It. *parenchimatoso*, as *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, in any sense of that word.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Parenchymata;* acœlomatous, as a cestoid worm.—**Parenchymatous degeneration** or **inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Parenchymatous neuritis,** neuritis consisting in or beginning with degeneration of the nerve fibers.—**Parenchymatous worms,** the *Parenchymata*

parenchymatously (par-eng-kim'a-tus-li), *adv.* As parenchyma, in or into the parenchyma.

The injection of tincture of iodine *parenchymatously* is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII 555

parenchyme (pa-reng'kīm), *n.* [< F. *parenchyme*, < NL. *parenchyma.* see *parenchyma.*] Same as *parenchyma*

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *a.* [< *parenchyme* + *-ous.*] Parenchymatous.

parenchymula (par-eng-kim'ū-la), *n.*; pl *parenchymulæ* (-lē) [NL., dim. of *parenchyma*, q. v.] An embryonic stage, immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula, in which the esoteric cells previously differentiated have wandered from the exterior, where they originated, into the interior, where they presumably give rise to the endoblastic cells subsequently found there. *A. Hyatt*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXI 341

parenesis, parænesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parénèse* = Sp *parénesis* = Pg *parenesis* = It *parenesi*, < LL. *parænesis*, < Gr. *παραίνεσις*, exhortation, < *παραινεῖν*, exhort, advise, < *παρά*, beside, + *αἰνεῖν*, praise.] Persuasion; exhortation

parenetic, parænetic (par-ē-net'ik), *a.* [= F. *parénétique* = Sp. *parenético* = Pg. It. *parenetico*, < LGr. *παραινετικός*, hortatory, < Gr. *παραίνεσις*, hortation. see *parenesis.*] Of the nature of parenesis; hortatory; persuasive

parenetical, parænetical (par-ē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *parenetic.*

To what end are such *parænetical* discourses?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p 341

A *Parænetical* or Advisive Verse to his friend
Herrick (title)

parent (pār'ent), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parent*, a kinsman, cousin, ally, = Sp. *pariente* = Pg. It. *parente*, a parent, < L. *paren(t-)s*, a procreator, parent, father or mother, by extension, a grandparent, ancestor, also kinsman, relation, for *pariens(t-)s*, ppr. of *parere*, bring forth, beget, produce, bear.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A father or mother; one who has generated or produced: correlated to *child, offspring, descendant*

Those, for their *parents* were exceeding poor,
I bought and brought up to attend my boys
Shak., C. of E., i 1 57

2. By extension, any animal in relation to its offspring, or a plant in relation to other plants produced from it, any organism in relation to the individual organisms which it produces by any process of reproduction

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their *parents* and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either *parent*
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p 212.

3. One who or that which produces, an author, a cause, a source.

And this same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension,
We are their *parents* and original
Shak., M. N. D., iL 1 117

These are thy glorious works, *Parent* of good
Milton, P. L., v 158

The South was *parent* of his pain,
The South is mistress of his grave
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

4†. A kinsman, relative

Saterdaye to Alexandrya, and there Sonday all daye, where maister Jerom and Augustyn Panyson, with the grete noubre of their worshypfull *parents* and cosyns
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 5

II. *a.* Serving as or pertaining to a parent or source.

He ordains things sordid in their birth
To be resolv'd into their *parent* earth
Cowper, Charity, l. 562

parentage (pār'en-tāj), *n.* [= F. *parentage*, relationship, kindred, = It. *parentaggio* (ML. *parentagium*), parentage, as *parent* + *-age.*] 1. Derivation from parents as, the *parentage* of a child; in general, birth; origin: as, the *parentage* of an animal or a plant, by extension, derivation from an author or source: as, the *parentage* of a book, or of a legislative bill.—2. Specifically, condition with respect to the rank or character of parents or ancestors: as, a person of mean *parentage*, a man of noble *parentage.*

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with him, he asked me of what *parentage* I was, I told him of as good as he *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii 4 39

Sir Christopher Mings and I together by water to the Tower, and I find him a very witty, well spoken fellow, and mighty free to tell his *parentage*, being a shoemaker's son *Pepys*, Diary, II 317

3†. Parents collectively.

He call'd his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyrd which of them most did love her *parentage?*
Spenser, F. Q., II x. 27

4. The parental relationship as exhibited in the recognition and care of children

To prevent these disturbances of good order [foolish fondness in families], Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*
G. H. Lewes, Hist. Philos., I 239

parental (pā-ren'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parental* = It. *parentale*, < L. *parentalis*, parental, < *paren(t-)s*, parent: see *parent.*] Of or pertaining to parents, proper to or characteristic of a parent as, *parental* love; *parental* government, *parental* duties

Farewell, my Bess! tho' thou'rt bereft
Of my *parental* care *Burns*, Farewell

=Syn. *Paternal, Maternal*, etc. See *fatherly, motherly*

Parentalia (par-en-tā'li-a), *n. pl* [L., neut. pl. of *parentalis*, parental: see *parental.*] Among the ancient Romans, a periodical observance in honor of deceased ancestors, including the visiting of their tombs and the offering to them shades of oblations of food, flowers, and other gifts. Sometimes the tombs were illuminated with lamps. Compare *Feralia.*

parentality (par-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *parental* + *-ity.*] The condition of being a parent, the parental relation

In *parentality* there must be two persons concerned, the father and the mother
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi 49

parentally (pā-ren'tal-i), *adv.* In a parental manner, as a parent.

parentation† (par-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *parentacion*, < LL. *parentatio(n-)*, funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives, < L. *parentare*, pp. *parentatus*, offer sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, < *paren(t-)s* see *parent.*] Something done or said in honor of the dead, funeral rites, obsequies

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations*
Abp. Potter, Antiquities of Greece, II 18

Let Fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv

parent-cell (pār'ent-sel), *n.* A cytula

parentele†, *n.* [< ME. *parentele*, < OF. *parentele*, F. *parentèle* = Sp. *parentela* = Pg. *parentella* = It. *parentela*, < LL. *parentela*, relationship, < L. *paren(t-)s*, a parent, relation see *parent.*] 1. Kinship, relationship

Certes *parentele* is in two maneres, outher goostly or flesshly *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

2. Parentage

There were not so many noble families strove for him as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer
Roger North, Examen, p. 223.

parent-form (pār'ent-form), *n.* In *biol.*, a parent of any kind; a stock with reference to morphological considerations

parenthesis (pa-ren'the-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses* (-sēz). [= F. *parenthèse* = Sp. *parentesis* = Pg. *parenthesis* = It. *parentesi*, < Gr. *παρένθεσις*, a putting in beside, < *παρεντιθέναι*, put in beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἐντιθέναι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis.*] 1. An explanatory or qualifying clause, sentence, or paragraph inserted in another sentence or in the course of a longer passage, without being grammatically connected with it. It is regularly included by two upright curves facing each other (also called *parentheses*) or the variant form of them called *brackets*, but frequently by dashes, and even by commas. The quotation from Dryden given below contains a parenthesis

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [Insertour], and is when ye will seeme, for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the middest of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140

Thou shalt be seen
(Though with some short *parenthesis* between)
High on the throne of wit
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 52.

One has to dismount from an idea, and get into saddle again, at every *parenthesis* *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii

2. The upright curves ( ) collectively, or either of them separately, used by printers and writers to mark off an interjected explanatory clause or qualifying remark. as, to place a word or clause in *parentheses* or within *parentheses*

The parentheses ( ), including the square form [ ] also called *crotchets* and now usually *brackets*, were formerly (as in the first quotation under def. 1) used to separate a word or words typographically, where quotation marks are now used. In phonetic discussions (Ellis, Sweet, etc.) the curves are often used for a similar purpose to indicate that the letters of the words so inclosed have a fixed phonetic value, according to a system previously explained. The curves are also used to inclose small marks and letters, and figures of reference, in order to make them more distinct to the eye

3†. An interval, a break, an episode

The created world is but a small *parenthesis* in eternity
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii 29

Sleep, Nature's nurse, and, as one aptly terms it, the *parenthesis* of all our cares.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 244

Abbreviated *par*

parenthesize (pā-ren'the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parenthesized*, ppr. *parenthesizing.* [< *parenthesis* + *-ize.*] 1. To express or insert as a parenthesis; place within parentheses

Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to *parenthesize* here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

2. To interlard with parentheses

A complicated and much *parenthesized* speech
Lancet, No. 3484, p. 1277

3. To curve; make into the shape of the mark called a parenthesis. [Humorous.]

He [the cow boy or herder] is tall and muscular, usually, with legs somewhat *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle
The Century, XIX. 771

parenthetic (par-en-thet'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *παρένθετος*, parenthetic, put in besides, < *παρεντιθέναι*, put in besides: see *parenthesis.*] Same as *parenthetical*

parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenthetic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis, expressed as or in a parenthesis: as, a *parenthetical* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses. as, a *parenthetical* style.—3. Occurring like a parenthesis or episode; incidental.

He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door, and had hastened back, pausing for a *parenthetical* glass at the bar
The Century, XXXVIII. 183

4. Curved, bowed, resembling in shape the marks called parentheses. [Humorous.]

There an Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features, nakedly hideous, and her thin *parenthetical* legs, encased in wrinkled tights, hurried round the fane
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 397

parenthetically (par-en-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a parenthesis, in the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis; as a parenthesis

parenthood (pār'ent-hud), *n.* [< *parent* + *-hood.*] The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent; the parental relation.

The self sacrifice and the sagacity which inferior creatures display in the care of their young are often commented upon, and every one may see that *parenthood* produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 371

parenticide† (pā-ren'ti-sīd), *n.* [= It. *parenticida*, < L. *parenticida*, a parricide, < *paren(t-)s*, a parent, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide *Bailey*

parent-kernel (pār'ent-kér'nel), *n.* The nucleus of a parent-cell, a cytococcus

pareoros (pa-rē'ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *παρώρος*, Doric *παράορος* (sc. *ἵππος*), a horse hitched beside the regular pair, prop. adj., joined beside, also lying along, < *παράειρειν*, hang beside, lift up beside, < *παρα*, beside, + *ἀειρειν*, lift, raise: see *aorta, artery, meteor.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, an additional horse hitched beside a regular pair; the third horse in a team of three.



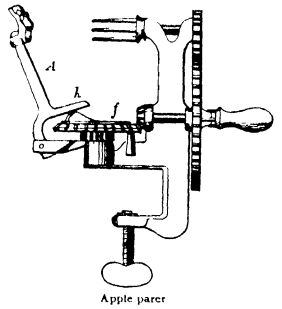
Pareoros.—From a Greek relief in terra cotta

parepididymal (pa-rep-i-did'i-mal), *a* [< NL. *parepididymis* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the parepididymis

parepididymis (pa-rep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρά*, beside, + NL *epididymis*, q. v.] The organ of Giraldès. See under *organ*[1]. Also called *corpus innominatum*, *paradidymis*

parepithymia (par-ep-i-thim'i-à), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρα*, beside, + *ἐπιθυμία*, desire.] In *pathol.*, perverted desire

parer (pār'ėr), *n* [< *pare*[1] + *-er*[1]] 1 One who or that which pares, specifically, an in-



Apple parer

The cutter is carried on an upright *A* pivoted at bottom, having a projecting arm *h* which is once during each revolution struck by an inclined cam on the upper side of the bevel wheel *f*, causing it to make a partial revolution and throwing the knife back so that the apple may be readily removed from the fork

strument for paring· as, an apple-*parer*, or a peach-*parer* —2. In *agri.*, an instrument for scraping off weeds or grass or loosening their roots, specifically, a horse-hoe having a single broad flat blade

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root
Tusser, March's Husbandry

The women with short peckers, or *parers*, because they vse them sitting, of a foot long and about fiue inches in breadth doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse and old stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III 271

parerethesis (par-e-reth'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρα*, beside, + *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism*] Morbid excitement

parergon (pa-rėr'gon), *n* [< OF *parergue* = Sp *parergon* = Pg It *parergo*, < L *parergon*, an extra ornament, < Gr *παρεργον*, a by-work, a subordinate object, an appendix, accessory, neut of *πάρεργος*, beside the main work, subordinate, incidental, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἔργον*, work] A work executed incidentally, a work subordinate or subsidiary to another as, Ayliffe's "*Parergon*"

It was intended to be merely a *parergon*, a "second subject" upon which daylight energies might be spent, while the hours of night were reserved for cataloguing those stars that "are bereft of the baths of ocean"
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 187

parergy† (par'ėr-ji), *n* [Irreg. < L *parergon*: see *parergon*.] Same as *parergon*

The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16

paresis (par'e-sis), *n* [= F *parésie*, < NL. *paresis*, < Gr *πάρεσις*, a letting go, paralysis, < *παριέναι*, relax, < *παρά*, from, + *ἰέναι*, let go] An incomplete degree of paralysis —**General paresis** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*)

pareso-analgesia (par'e-sō-an-al-jē'si-à), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρεσις*, paralysis, + *ἀναλγησία*, painlessness: see *analgesia*] Same as *Morvan's disease*

paresseuse†, *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *paresseux*, idle, < *paresse*, idleness] In the costume of the seventeenth century, a partial wig, in front of curls, or the like, worn by women when not in full dress

paresthesia, *n.* See *paræsthesia*

paresthesis, paræsthesis (par-es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *paræsthesis*, < Gr *παρά*, beside, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation: see *esthesis*] Same as *paræsthesia*

paresthetic, paræsthetic (par-es-thet'ik), *a.* Of, characterized by, or affected with paræsthesia

In addition to a number of *paræsthetic* symptoms, there was a paralysis of the leg on the same side as the head injury. *Alien and Neurol.*, X 442

paretic (pa-ret'ik), *a.* and *n* [< *paresis* (*paret-*) + *-ic*] I. *a* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paresis· as, a *paretic* affection, a *paretic* patient —**Paretic dementia** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*)

II. *n* One who suffers from paresis.

He had had some of the mental symptoms of the general *paretic*, from some of which he recovered
Alien and Neurol., VII 627

pareunia (pa-rū'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *πάρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνή*, a bed] Coitus

par excellence (par ek-se-lons') [F., *par*, by, *excellence*, excellence] By virtue of manifest superiority, by the highest right, claim, or qualification, preeminently

parfayt, *interj.* [ME., also *parfey*, < OF. *par fei*, *par foy*, by faith: *par* (< L. *per*), by, *fei*, *foi*, faith: see *faith*] By (my) faith, in faith, verily

Som maner comfort shal I have *parfay*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 495

parfilage (pär'fi-läj), *n* [F., < *parfiler*, undo the threads, < *par*, by, + *filer*, thread, rope: see *file*[3]] A pastime consisting in unraveling pieces of textile material, especially those which have gold or silver thread in their composition The practice seems to have originated in an attempt to save the valuable material in the case of soiled or defaced stuffs, but it has sometimes become a sort of craze, especially in the eighteenth century, when women would beg from their friends new and valuable garments, galloons, and the like, that they might prosecute this amusement

parfit (par'fit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfect*

parfitly (par'fit-li), *adv* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectly*

parfitness (par'fit-nes), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectness*

parfleche (par-flesh'), *n* [Appar. a Canadian F. form of an Amer. Ind. word] The hide of an animal (preferably of a bull-buffalo) from which the hair has been removed by soaking in water mixed with wood-ashes, and which is then stretched on a frame so as to take the desired shape, and allowed to dry.

Among almost all the Plains tribes the common name for a skin so prepared is *parfleche*, and almost every thing made of it is also *parfleche*
Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 254

parforme†, **parforne**†, **parfourne**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *perform*

pargana, parganna, *n* See *perguunah*

pargasite (par'ga-sit), *n* [< *Pargas*, a place on the coast of Finland, + *-ite*[2]] A dark-green crystallized variety of amphibole or hornblende See *hornblende*

parge-board (parj'bōrd), *n* Same as *barge-board*

parget (par'jet), *v.*, pret. and pp. *pargeted* or *pargetted*, ppr. *pargeting* or *pargetting* [< ME. *pargetyn*, *parqitun*, *parqete*, also *spargettyn*, *sparchyn*, perhaps < ML. *sparqitare*, sprinkle frequently, < L. *spargere*, sprinkle: see *spark*, *sprinkle*. Otherwise < ML. **parietare*, plaster a wall, < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *paries*] **I.** *trans.* 1 To cover with parget or plaster, ornament with pargeting

A plaster with which they not only *parget* the out side of their houses, but also spread the floors and arches of their room
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129

A room otherwise so handsome, with its family portraits, and the *pargetted* ceiling with pendants, and the carved chimney, in one corner of which my old lord sat reading in his Livy. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, I

2† To paint, cover or daub with paint

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 4

Hence —3† To gloss over, disguise.

Call it what you will, blanch it with apologies, candy it with nature's delights, *parget* it with concealments, uncleanness is uncleanness still, and like the devil
Rev. T. Adams, Works II. 40

Forbid him rather Sacred Parliament, to violate the sense of scripture, and turne that which is spoken of the afflictions of the Church under her pagan enemies to a *pargetted* concealment of those prelatical crying sins
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *intrans* 1. To cover something with parget or plaster —2† To lay on paint

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1

parget (par'jet), *n* [Formerly also *pargit*; < ME. *parget*, *perget*, *pergete*, *pergitte*, *parvetta*, parget] 1 Gypsum or plaster-stone —2 Plaster, specifically, a kind of mortar formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung

The *parget* of thi wough be stronge and bright
Palladius Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16

3 Plaster-work, especially, a more or less ornamental facing for exterior walls, decorated with figures in relief or sunk in the surface; pargeting

It hath a strong Fort, two Seraglios, the walls whereof glister with red Marble and *Parget* of diuers colours
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385

Golde was the *parget*, and the sceling bright
Did shine all sadly with great plates of golde
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 28.

4† Paint, especially paint for the face

Beauty's self, by herself beautify'd,
Scorn'd paintings, *perget*, and the borrow'd hair
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

pargeter (pär'jet-ėr), *n* [< *parget* + *-er*[1]] One who pargets, a plasterer



Pargeting at Wyvenhoe, Essex, England

pargeting, pargetting (par'jet-ing), *n* [Formerly also *pergetting*, < ME. *pargettynge*, *spargettynge*, verbal n. of *parget*, *v.*] Plaster-work of various kinds, especially, a sort of ornamental work in plastering, with raised or indented patterns and ornaments, much used in the interior and often on the exterior of houses of the Tudor period Numbers of wooden houses with outer walls so ornamented, belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, still exist in England

The whitenesse and smoothnesse of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing I much observ'd, being almost as even and polish'd as if it had been of marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644

parge-work†, *n.* [An error for *parget-work*] Same as *pargeting*

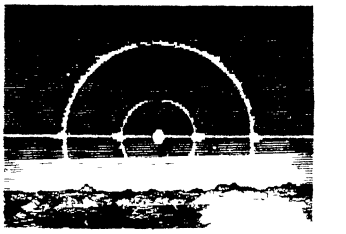
A border of freet or *parge worke* the sceling is of the same fret or *parge worke*
Survey of Manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, 1649 (Archæologia, [X. 403) (*Davies*)

parhelia, *n* Plural of *parhelion*, *parhelium*.

parheliacal (par-hē-lī'a-kal), *a* [< *parhelion* + *-ac* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to or constituting a parhelion or parhelia —**Parheliacal ring**, a name given by Bravais to a white horizontal band passing through the sun, either incomplete or extending round the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice-prisms in the atmosphere

parhelic (pär-hel'ik), *a* [< *parhelion* + *-ic*] Same as *parheliacal* —**Parhelic circle** Same as *parhelical ring* (which see, above)

parhelion (par-hē'li-on), *n.*, pl. *parhelia* (-ä) [Also *parhelium* (formerly also *parelic*, < F.); = F. *parhélie*, *parelie* = Sp. *parelia*, *parelio* = Pg. *parhelio*, *parelio* = It. *parelio*, *parelio*, < L. *parhelion*, NL. *parhelion*, < Gr. *παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος*, a mock sun, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *paraselene*] An intensification of a circular space in a solar halo, generally in prismatic colors, sometimes dazzlingly bright The phenomenon, on account of its rough resemblance to the sun itself, is popularly called a *mock sun* Two or more parhe-



Halos and Parhelia

lia are seen at the same time, and variously arranged white circles, arcs, and bands intersect the halo, or lie tangent to it at the same points Halos are produced by the refraction of rays through suspended ice crystals which tend to fall in one or more special positions, and parhelia are due to the excess of crystals so situated When the sun is near the horizon and the ice prisms in a vertical position largely preponderate, parhelia are formed on the halo both to the right and left of the sun, and at the same level As the sun rises, the parhelia gradually separate outward from the halo If there is an excess of hexagonal prisms with their axes horizontal and if the axes of the prisms are perpendicular to the line joining the sun and the observer, parhelia will be produced which will be situated on the halo above and below the sun

parhelium, *n* Same as *parhelion* [Rare]

parhidrosis, paridrosis (par-hi-drō'sis, pa-ri-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis*] In *pathol.* the abnormal secretion of sweat

parhomœon (pär-hō-mē'on), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρόμοιος*, neut. of *παρόμοιος*, nearly alike, <

παρά, near, + ὁμοιος, like] In *anc. rhet*, same as *homœoptoton*

parhomologous (pär-hō-mol'ō-gus), *a* [< *parhomolog-y* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or characterized by parhomology

parhomology (pär-hō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *homology*] An apparent homology which does not constitute true homodynamy, as of parts occupying successive segments of the body, imitative homodynamy.

parhypate (par-hip'a-tē), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch: see *hypate*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the lowest tone of either the lowest or the middle tetrachord: so called because it lay next (above) the tone *hypate*. Its pitch was probably about that of either middle C or the F next above it. See *tetrachord*.

Pariah (pa'ri-a), *n.* [Formerly also *Paria* (= F. *paria*), < Tamil *pariah*, *pariar*, common but corrupt forms of *parayan*, Malayalam *parayan*, a man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services, lit. 'a drummer' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters), < *parai*, a large drum beat at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a low caste of Hindus in southern India, lower than the regular castes of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of any similarly degraded class, one generally despised, an outcast from society, a vagabond.

> The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the *pariah* of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Disraeli.*

> Mrs. Morrison was that *pariah* who, in a village like Equity, cuts herself off from hope by taking in washing. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

Pariah dog, in India, a mongrel and vagabond cur of wolfish habits, infesting villages and the outskirts of towns.

parial[1] (par'i-al), *a.* [< *pari*[2] + *-al*] Relating to a pair; occurring in pairs: as, *parial* bones contrasted with unpaired ones. *Owen.*

parial[2]† (pā-rī'al), *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

Parian (pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *parien* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *pario*), < L. *Parius*, Parian, < *Paros*, *Paros*, < Gr. Πάρος, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea. — **Parian chronicle**, an important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extended originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, King of Athens, taken as B. C. 1582, to the archonship of Diogenetus, B. C. 264, but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to B. C. 355. The chronicle embraces an outline of Greek history, with especial attention to festivals, poetry, and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely. — **Parian marble**, a white marble of mellow tone and somewhat large grain highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for some of their choicest works in sculpture. The principal supply was obtained from Mount Marpessa in the island of Paros. — **Parian porcelain**. Same as II.

II. *n.* A fine variety of porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, etc., are made so named from the resemblance of work in it to white marble.

Pariasauria (pa-ri-a-sâ'ri-a), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pariasaurus*.] A suborder of theriomorous reptiles, proposed for the family *Pariasauridæ*, distinguished by the one-headed ribs and roofed temporal fossa. Also called *Cotylosauria*.

Pariasauridæ (pa-ri-a-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pariasaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of theriomorous reptiles, typified by the genus *Pariasaurus*, distinguished by the conical teeth. Their bones have been found in the Permian beds of Cape Colony.

Pariasaurus (pa-ri-a-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρειά, cheek, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of theriomorous reptiles, typical of the family *Pariasauridæ*.

Paridæ (par'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Parus*, of uncertain definition and systematic position, authors not agreeing in their use of the name. It contains most of the birds commonly called tits, titmice, chickadees, etc.

paridigitate (par-i-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *digitatus*, having fingers or toes: see *digitate*.] In *zoöl.*, having an even number of digits, as two or four fingers or toes: the opposite of *imparidigitate*. Among hoofed quadrupeds the paridigitate condition is called *artiodactyl* (which see for cuts).

paridrosis, *n.* See *parhidrosis*.

paries (pā'ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *parietes* (pā-rī'e-tēz) [NL., < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.* (*a*) A wall or inclosure; an envelop or investment; a body-wall, any part which incloses or bounds a cavity: generally in the plural, as, the thoracic or abdominal *parietes* (that is, the walls of the chest or belly). (*b*) In *Cuvierida*, the free middle part of the shell, as distinguished from the lateral wings. (*c*) One of the perpendicular partitions separating the cells of a honeycomb or a wasps' nest. — **2.** In *bot.*, the side or wall of an ovary or capsule.

parietal (pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pariétal* = Sp. Pg. *parietal* = It. *parietale*, < LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls, < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or college, or having charge over the buildings and the conduct of the students, etc., of a university or college. — **3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, in distinction from its contents: opposed to *visceral*, as, *parietal* and visceral reflections of the peritoneum. — **4.** In *bot.*, pertaining to or arising from a wall: usually applied to ovules when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary. — **Parietal angle**. See *craniometry*. — **Parietal angle of Quatrefages**, in *craniom.*, the angle included between the lines drawn through the extremities of the bizygomatic and transverse frontal diameters. — **Parietal bone**. See II. — **Parietal boss**. Same as *parietal eminence*. — **Parietal Committee** or **Board**, a committee having charge of the buildings of a university or college, of the conduct of the students resident in them, and of the police and other regulations within its confines. *College Words*, p. 343.

> I do not remember a single instance of his being called before the Faculty for any impropriety, and only one instance in which the *Parietal Board* took him in hand. *Sumner*, N. A. Review, CXVI. 15.

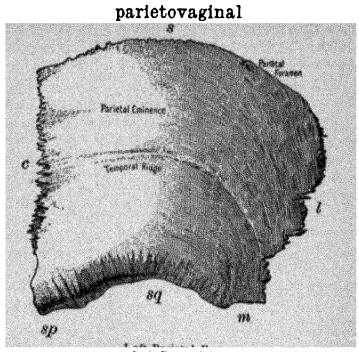
Parietal convolution. (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior parietal lobule. (*b*) *Superior* the superior parietal lobule. (*c*) *Ascending*, the posterior central convolution, the convolution lying immediately back of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Parietal crest**. See *crest*. — **Parietal eminence**, the central elevation on the external surface of the parietal bone. Also called *tuber parietale*. — **Parietal emissary vein**, a vein passing through the parietal foramen, connecting the longitudinal sinus with the veins of the scalp. **Parietal foramen**. (*a*) A small foramen for the passage of a vein close to the upper border of the parietal bone. (*b*) In *herpet.* an unossified space in the roof of the skull of some reptiles, especially in *Lacertilia* along the sagittal or coronal suture. — **Parietal fossa**, the deepest part, opposite the parietal eminence, of the inner surface of the parietal bone. — **Parietal gemmation**. See *lateral gemmation*, under *gemmation*. — **Parietal goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the parietal angle. **Parietal gyri**. See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*. — **Parietal lobe**, the middle lobe of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the fissure of Rolando, from the occipital by the external occipitoparietal fissure and the continuation of the line of that fissure to the lower boundary, and from the temporosphenoidal lobe by the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius and the continuation of the line of the fissure. See cut under *cerebral*. **Parietal lobule** (*a*) *Inferior*, the convolution of the cerebrum lying behind the posterior central convolution and below the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. It is composed of the angular and supramarginal convolutions. (*b*) *Superior*, that convolution of the parietal lobe which lies above the intraparietal sulcus and behind the upper part of the posterior central convolution. — **Parietal peritoneum**. See *peritoneum*. — **Parietal placenta**, in *bot.*, a placenta borne on the wall of the ovary, as in the violet, sundew, poppy, gentian, etc. **Parietal pleura**. See *pleura*. — **Parietal protuberance**. Same as *parietal eminence*. — **Parietal segment of the skull**, the second cranial segment, between the occipital and the frontal.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones of the cranium, right and left, developed in membrane, forming a part of the top and sides of the brain-box, between the occipital and the frontal bone. They are greatly expanded in man and a few other animals. These bones together constitute, along with the alisphenoid and basisphenoid, the second cranial segment. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

parietale (pā-rī-e-tā'lē), *n.*; pl. *parietalia* (-liā) [NL., neut. of LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls: see *parietal*.] One of the parietal bones: more fully called *os parietale*.

Parietales (pā-rī-e-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), so called as having the placenta parietal, pl. of LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants with parietal placenta, embracing nine orders, including the *Cruciferæ*.

Parietaria (pā-rī-e-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *parietaria* (sc. *herba*), the herb pellitory: see *pellitory*.] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ* and the tribe *Urticeæ*, type of the subtribe *Parietariæ*, known by its spreading herbaceous stems, and axillary clusters of three to eight flowers. There are about 8 species, widely scattered through temperate regions. They are low plants, often supporting themselves by hooks which terminate long hairs and bearing small alternate three-nerved leaves and little bracted flowers. They are known as *pellitory* or *pantory*, also *hammer-wort*, and formerly *herba P. officinalis*, the most common species, is the wall pellitory or Richwort. See *pellitory*.



Left Parietal Bone.

c, coronal border; *s*, sagittal border; *l*, lambdoidal border; *m*, mastoid border; *sp*, sphenoid border; *sq*, squamoidal border.

Parietarieæ (pā-rī'e-tā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Weddell, 1869), < *Parietaria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the tribe *Urticeæ* in the order *Urticales*, the nettle family, distinguished by entire leaves, an involucre of two to six bracts, and hairs which lack the stinging property. It includes 5 genera, of which *Parietaria* is the type, with small, inconspicuous flowers and generally diffuse habit. One species, of the Canary Islands, is a small tree.

parietary (pā-rī'e-tā-ri), *n.* [In older use (ME.) *paritorie*, *paratory*, etc. (see *pellitory*), = F. *pariétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *parietaria*, < L. *parietaria*, the herb pellitory, prop. fem. (sc. *herba*) of *parietarius*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall. Cf. *pellitory*, from the same source.] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*.

parietes, *n.* Plural of *paries*.

parietinet† (pā-rī'e-tin), *n.* [< L. *parietina*, ruins, < *parietinus*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] A ruin, a piece of a ruined wall.

> We have many ruins of . . . bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 28.

parietofrontal (pā-rī'e-tō-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall (see *parietal*), + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Same as *frontoparietal*.

parietomastoid (pā-rī'e-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; mastoparietal. — **Parietomastoid suture**, the suture uniting the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the upper border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. See cut above.

parieto-occipital (pā-rī'e-to-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes. — **Parieto-occipital fissure**, one of the principal sulci of the cerebrum, separating the parietal and occipital lobes. It is best marked on the mesial surface of the hemisphere, extending downward and a little forward from the margin to near the posterior extremity of the callosum to join the calcarine fissure. On the convex surface it is confluent transversely outward for a variable distance, generally less than an inch, and is here called the *external parieto-occipital fissure*. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Parieto-occipital suture**, the suture between the parietal and occipital bones: the lambdoid suture.

parietoquadrate (pā-rī'e-to-kwod'rat), *a.* Connecting the parietal and quadrate bones. — **Parietoquadrate arch**, an arch characteristic of the skull of reptiles, in which the connection is made by the intervention of the opisthotic or squamosal, or of both these bones.

parietosplanchnic (pā-rī'e-tō-splangk'nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the alimentary canal, parietovisceral. The word notes specifically certain ganglia of the nervous system of the higher mollusks which are situated at the sides or on the ventral aspect of the alimentary canal, and are connected by commissures with the ganglia called cerebral. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.

parietosquamosal (pā-rī'e-tō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and squamosal bones as the *parietosquamosal* suture.

parietotemporal (pā-rī'e-tō-tem'po-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones as the *parietotemporal* suture.

parietovaginal (pā-rī'e-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the superficial and to the invaginated part of the body of a polyzoan: as, *parietovaginal* muscles.

parietovisceral (pā-rī″e-tō-vis′e-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or connecting the parietes of a cavity and its contained viscera, parietosplanchnic

parilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peril.*

Parinæ (pā-rī′nē), *n pl* [NL , < L. *Parus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Parus*, of definite characters but uncertain systematic position, usually referred to the *Paridæ*, the typical tits, or true titmice The species are of small size, seven inches long or less, the bill is short, stout, straight, unnotched, and unbristled, with undecurved tip and ascending gonys, and rounded nostrils concealed by overlying antrorse plumules, the tarsi are scutellate, the toes are short, and coherent at the base, the wing has ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious, and the tail has twelve rectrices, not acuminate or scansorial, the wings are rounded and usually shorter than the long, sometimes very long, tail The plumage is soft and lax, and seldom brightly colored There are about 75 species, very generally distributed, especially in the northern hemisphere The leading genera are *Parus, Psaltriparus, Auriparus, Psaltria, Acredula,* and *Ægithalus* See cuts under *chickadee, Parus,* and *titmouse*

Parinarium (par-i-nā′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (A L de Jussieu, 1789), < *parinari*, native name in Brazil] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, known by the two-celled ovary There are about 40 species, all tropical, natives of Africa, Australia Brazil, and Guiana, and of islands of India and the Pacific They are usually tall, with thick and rigid alternate evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers with many long stamens, followed by ovoid or spherical drupes, often partly edible See *bur nut, gingerbread plum, gingerbread tree*, 2, and *nonda*

parine (pa′rin), *a* [< L *parus*, a titmouse, + *-ine*[1]] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ*, related to or resembling the titmice as, *parine* habits; a *parine* bill; a *parine* genus

paring (pãr′ing), *n* [< ME *parynge*, verbal n of *pare*[1], *v*] 1. The act of trimming something, or of reducing it in size or thickness by cutting or shaving off small portions from the surface or extremity

He could not endure there should be such *Parings* off from the Body of his Kingdom *Baker*, Chronicles, p 53

2 That which is pared off, a thin piece cut, clipped, or shaved off, hence, a scrap as, cheese-*parings*, the *parings* of grass-lands.

Thou cam st but half a thing into the world,
And wast made up of patches, *parings*, shreds
B Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv 3

If you please to spend some of the *Parings* of your Time, and fetch a Walk in this Grove, you may happily find therein some Recreation *Howell*, Letters, iv 37

3. The rind or outermost crust.

Virginity consumes itself to the very *paring*
Shak, All s Well, i 1 155.

Yet, to his guest though noway sparing,
He ate himself the rind and *paring*
Pope, Imit of Horace, ii 6 170

Paring and burning, the operation of paring off the surface of worn out grass land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which serve as a powerful manure, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, etc [Eng]

paring-chisel (pãr′ing-chiz″el), *n.* A joiners' broad flat chisel, worked by the hand alone, and not by striking with a mallet. It is generally longer in the blade than a firmer chisel, and lighter than a mortise-chisel, and has the bezel on one side

paring-iron (pãr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n* A farriers' paring-knife

paring-knife (pãr′ing-nīf), *n* 1 A knife used in paring, such as that used in woodworking for roughing-out work, or by farriers for paring hoofs —2 A knife with a guard to regulate the depth of cut. used for peeling fruit and vegetables

paring-machine (pãr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A key-grooving machine.

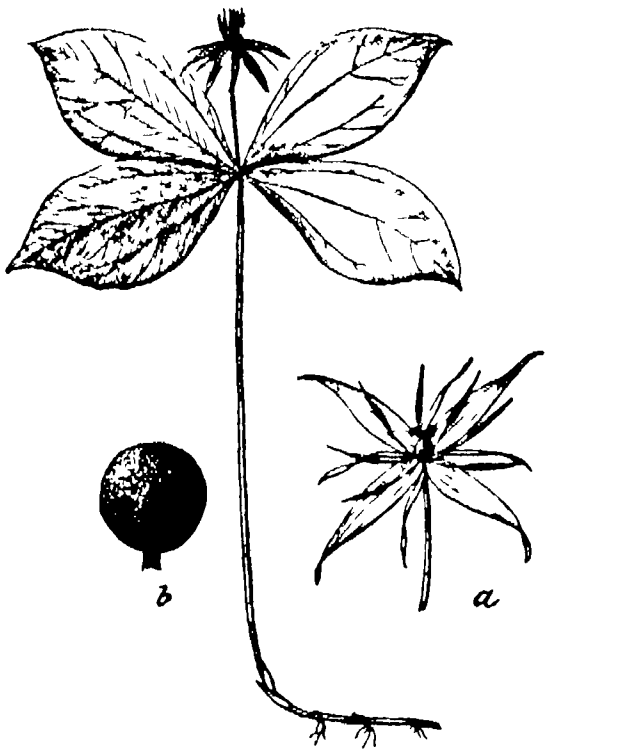
paring-plow (pãr′ing-plou), *n* In *agri*, a plow for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground, a sod-plow *E H. Knight.*

paring-spade (pãr′ing-spād), *n* A breast-plow *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

pari passu (pā′rī pas′ū) [L . *pari*, abl of *par*, equal, *passu*, abl of *passus*, step, pace see *par*[2] and *pace*[1]] With equal pace or progress, side by side; in complete accord, in *law*, equally in proportion; without preference, pro rata

paripinnate (par-i-pin′āt), *a* [< L. *par*, equal, + *pinnatus*, winged] In *bot*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate See cut *f* under *leaf* Compare *imparipinnate.*

Paris (par′is), *n* [NL , from the second element of *herb-paris*, < F *herbe paris, herbe à Paris* (see *herb-paris*) so called in allusion to the regularity of the parts, < L *par*, equal: see *par*[2].] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Medeoleæ*, known by its numerical symmetry and its petals, which are linear, awl-shaped, or absent There are 7 species, natives of mountains or temperate regions in Europe and Asia They



Flowering Plant of *Paris quadrifolia* *a*, a flower during anthesis, *b* the fruit

are singular plants, with a short unbranched stem from a creeping rootstock and the leaves all in a terminal whorl, in the center of which stands a solitary erect greenish flower See *herb paris*

Paris baby. Same as *Paris doll*

Paris-ballt, *n.* A tennis-ball *Palsgrave* (*Halliwell*)

Paris basin, blue. See *basin*, 9, *blue*

Paris daisy. Same as *marguerite*, 2

Paris doll. A figure dressed in the fashionable costume of the period, with the materials, silk, lace, etc , as actually worn, sent from Paris as a model for dressmakers elsewhere to copy

Paris-garden (par′is-gar″dn), *n.* A bear-garden, a noisy, disorderly place in allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank, London, kept by Robert de Paris in the reign of Richard II (1377–99)

Do you take the court for *Paris-garden?* ye rude slaves.
Shak, Hen VIII, v 4 2

So was he dry nurs d by a bear,
Bred up, where discipline most rare is,
In military *garden Paris*
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 172.

Paris green. See *green*[1]

parish (par′ish), *n* and *a* [< ME *parishe, parissche, parisshe, parisch, parysche, parych, paresche, parosche, parisse, paroshe, parsche*, < OF. *parosse, parouche, paroche, parroche, paroice, baroche*, F. *paroisse* = Sp *parroquia* = Pg. *parochia* = It *parrocchia*, < LL *parœcia*, corruptly *parochia*, < LGr παροικία, an ecclesiastical district, < Gr. πάροικος, neighboring, dwelling beside, < παρά, beside, + οἶκος, house] **I.** *n.* 1†. In the *early Christian ch.*, a district placed under the superintendence of a bishop, a diocese.

The Word Parochia or *parish* antiently signified what we now call the Diocese of a Bishop
Bourne's Pop Antiq (1777), p 268

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a district or territorial division (*a*) Originally, an ecclesiastical district, the township or cluster of townships in the care of a single priest or pastor

Dametas for his part came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish* *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i

We find the distinction of *parishes*, nay, even of mother-churches, so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970 *Blackstone*, Com , Int , iv § 112.

In regard to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, when the Popes assigned particular churches to each presbyter, and divided *parishes* among them, Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury about the year 636, first began to separate *parishes* in England, as we read in the history of Canterbury
Camden, Britannia, p clxxxix.

In one of his drawers is the rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead (when the young curate quitted that *parish* for London duty)
Thackeray, Newcomes, xi

(*b*) Now, also, a civil division of the country for purposes of local self government, such as the legal care of the poor, education, the regulation of sanitary matters, etc. It is in general conterminous with the ecclesiastical parish At present there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, and about 15,000 civil parishes, of which not more than 10,000 coincide with the ecclesiastical districts bearing the same name In Scotland in 1888 there were 934 civil parishes or parishes proper (*quoad omnia*) and 386 parishes *quoad sacra* (that is, parishes in respect of things ecclesiastical only) There are several other minor classes of parishes, as the land-tax and Burial Act parishes in England, and the burghal and extra burghal parishes in Scotland

3 In the United States. (*a*) In colonial times, in some of the southern colonies, a subdivision of the county for purposes of local government. (*b*) One of the 58 territorial divisions of Louisiana, corresponding to the county in other States. (*c*) A local church or congregation and the geographical limits, generally imperfectly defined, within which its local work is mainly confined In the Protestant Episcopal Church the original form of the parish is more or less clearly adhered to, each diocese being as a rule divided into geographical parishes, and no new parish being formed or church established in cities without the consent of the three nearest parishes or congregations (*d*) An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, nor confined in its personnel to communicants, but composed of all those who choose to unite in maintaining Christian work and worship in a particular local church. used in this sense chiefly in New England.

It was remarkable that, of all the busybodies and impertinent people in the *parish*, not one ventured to put the plain question to Mr Hooper
Hawthorne, The Minister's Black Veil.

4. The inhabitants or members of a parish, specifically, in the United Kingdom, those inhabitants of a parish who are entitled to vote in a parish election.

Whan thi *parisse* is togidir mette
Thou shall pronounce this idious thing,
With crosse & candell and bell knylling
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E E T S), l 678

There's the *parish* of Edmonton offers forty pounds — there's the *parish* of St Leonard, Shoreditch, offers forty pounds – there's the *parish* of Tyburn offers forty pounds I shall have all that if I convict them
Goldsmith, Answer to a Versified Invitation

All the highways within the parish must be kept in repair by the *parish*, i e by the inhabitants who are rated to the poor (who pay poor rates).
Chambers's Encyc (under *parish*)

On the parish, at the parish charge, dependent on public charity

He left 4 or 5 children *on the parish*
Aubrey, Lives of Eminent Men, II 387

Quoad sacra parish, quoad omnia parish See def 2 (*b*) —**To come upon the parish.** Same as *to come upon the town* (*b*) (which see, under *come*)

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a parish; parochial as, the *parish* church or minister, *parish* records; the *parish* school

I seyde I nolde [would not]
Be buryed at her hous, but at my *parisshe* cherche
Piers Plowman (B), xi 64

After hours devoted to *parish* duty a clergyman is sometimes allowed, you know, desipere in loco
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii

2. Maintained by the parish or by public charity as, *parish* poor

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entirely new characters. *Gay*, The What d'ye Call it, Pref

3. Rustic, provincial.

A crippled lad . [who] coming turn'd to fly,
But, scared with threats of jail and halter, gave
To him that fluster'd his poor *parish* wits
The letter which he brought
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Parish apprentice, constable, court, district See the nouns —**Parish clerk.** See *clerk*, 3 —**Parish lantern,** the moon *Halliwell* —**Parish meeting,** a meeting of the members of the parish or ecclesiastical society connected with a local church [New Eng]—**Parish priest,** a priest in charge of a parish, in Ireland, the principal Roman Catholic priest in a parish Formerly, in Great Britain, *parish priest* was sometimes used to denote either a reader in a parish church, a curate, a vicar, or a rector

A *parish priest* was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l 1

Parish system, a system by which a parish, or an ecclesiastical society, is organized in connection with a local church, having coördinate powers and an associate voice in the selection of a pastor See I , 3 (*d*), above, and *society* [New Eng]—**Parish topt,** a large top kept by the parish for the exercise and amusement of the peasantry *Nares*

He's a coward and a coystrill that will not drink to my niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a *parish top*
Shak, T N , i 3 44

I'll hazard
My life upon it, that a boy of twelve
Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,
And make him dance before you
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, ii 4

Parish watch, a parish constable

I must maintain a *parish watch* against thieves and robbers, and give salaries to an overseer
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady

parishent, *n.* [ME , also *parochian, parisshen, parisschen, parischen, parschen*, also *parochien*, < OF *parochien, parrochien, paroisien, parrochienne*, F. *paroissien* = Sp. *parroquiano* = Pg *parochiano* = It *parrocchiano*, < ML *parochianus*, one belonging to a parish, a parishioner, < LL. *parochia, parœcia*, parish . see *parish.* Cf. *parochian, parochin* Hence *parishioner*] A parishioner; also, parishioners collectively.

He was also a lerned man, a clerk
That Cristes gospel trewely wolde preche,
His *parisshens* devoutly wolde he teche
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T , l. 482.

Yet I ha'e seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the *parishen*.
Burns, I Cott a Stane o' Haslock Woo'.

parishing (par'ish-ing), *n.* A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

parishional (pā-rish'on-al), *a* [< *parishen* (cf *parishen*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parishioners or a parish.

If there be in the Citie many Moschees, the Cathedrall [mosque or church] beginneth, and then all other *Parishionall* [churches] follow *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 400

Bishop Hall uses *parishional*, in the expression *'parishionall* meetings" Strictly, *parishional* ought to mean "pertaining to parishioners," rather than "pertaining to a parish It is such a word as our congressional is, and such a word as processional would be, if used to mean 'pertaining to a process." *F Hall*, False Philol, p 29

parishioner (pā-rish'on-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E (Sc) *parischoner*, prop **parishener*, < *parishen* + *-er*], the suffix being unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer*] An inhabitant or member of a parish; especially, one who attends or is a member of a parish church, a member of a parish, in any sense See *parish*

Ye haill magistratis gentlemen and remanent *parisch oners* p'nt faithfullie p'mitt to concurre for ye further ance of ye work
Quoted in *A Hume's* Orthographie (E E T S), Pref, p vii

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your *pa rishioners* withal, and never cried "Have patience, good people!" *Shak.*, As you Like it, III 2 164

The church was not large enough to hold all the *parishioners* of a parish which stretched over distant vil lages and hamlets. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, III

Parisian (pa-riz'ian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Parisien* = It *Parigiano*, < ML **Parisianus* (also *Parisiensis*), < LL *Parisii* (> F *Paris*, It *Parigi*), Paris, the capital of France, in L *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones.] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Paris, the chief city of France, or its inhabitants, etc

II. *n* A native of or resident in Paris

Parisienne (pa-rē-zi-en'), *n* [F, fem of *Parisien* see *Parisian*, *a*] A female native of or resident in Paris

parisite (par'is-īt), *n* [Named after J J *Paris*] A rare fluocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a yellowish color in the emerald-mines of the United States of Colombia

parisology (par-i-sol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *πάρισος*, almost equal (< *παρά*, by, near, + *ἴσος*, equal), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say see *-ology*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell* [Rare]

parison (par'i-son), *n* [< Gr *πάρισον*, neut of *πάρισος*, nearly equal see *parisology*] In a recently invented glass-blowing machine for bottle-making, the receptacle which first receives the molten glass in quantity just sufficient to form a single bottle, and feeds the metal to the mold. The sizes of the parisons are varied to correspond with different sizes of bottles

Paris red, white, yellow, etc. See *red*, etc

Paris violet. Same as *methyl-violet*

parisyllabic (par"i-si-lab'ik), *a* [= F *parisyllabique*, < L. *par*, *paris*, equal, + *syllaba*, syllable see *syllable*] Having the same number of syllables; specifically, in *Gr* and *Lat gram*, of nouns, having the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the nominative.

parisyllabical (par"i-si-lab'i-kal), *a* [< *parisyllabic* + *-al*] Same as *parisyllabic*

Paritium (pa-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL (Saint-Hilaire, 1825)] A former small genus of malvaceous trees, now included in *Hibiscus*.

paritor† (par'i-tor), *n.* [< LL *paritor*, a servant, attendant, < L *parere*, obey see *appear* Cf *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

Sole imperator and great general
Of trotting *paritors*
Shak, L L L, III 1 188

Thou art not wise enough to be a *paritor*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III 1

paritory†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire* see *parietary, pellitory*] Same as *parietary, pellitory.*

His forhead dropped as a stillatorie,
Were ful of plantayn and of *paritorie*
Chaucer, Prol to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 28.

parity[1] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *parité* = Sp *paridad* = Pg. *paridade* = It. *parità*, < LL *paritat(t-)s*, equality, < L. *par*, equal· see *par*[2]] **1.** Equality; similarity or close correspondence or equivalence as regards state, position, condition, quality, degree, etc

Your Isabel, and you my Mortimer,
Which are the marks of *parity*, not power,
And these are the titles best become our love
B Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, I 1

Equality in birth, *parity* in years,
And in affection no way different
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, I 1

2. In *logic*, analogy; similarity; similar or like course, as of reasoning or argument

Will not the *parity* of reason so far hold as to aggravate those sins which are immediate offences against the Di vine Majesty, and which tend to overthrow his Govern ment of the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II ix

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison *De Quincey*, Style, iii

3. Specifically, in *eccles hist*, the equality of religious bodies in their relations to the state, their standing in universities, etc., the principle of such equality; in Presbyterian churches, the equality of all the members of the clerical order

parity[2] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< L *parere*, bring forth, beget.] The condition of being able to bear offspring.

parjetory†, *n* A word of dubious form and meaning in the following passage It may per haps be meant for **parjetory*, a wall painting (see *paryet*), or for *parietary*, pellitory of the wall

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous *parjetory* for a stewes
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

park (park), *n* [< ME *park*, < OF *parc*, F *parc* = Pr *parc* = Sp. Pg *parque* = It *parco* (ML *parcus*, *parricus*), < W *park*, *parwg* = Ir Gael *pairc* = Bret *park*, also Teut , E *pa-rock*, also *paddock* (see *paddock*[2]), < ME *parrok*, < AS *pearroc* = D *perk*, a park, = MLG *perk* = OHG *pfarrich*, *pferrich*, MHG *pferrich*, G *pferch*, an inclosure, sheep-fold (G Sw Dan *park*, a pond, a park, < F *parc*). It is uncertain whether the word is orig Celtic or Teut , it is prob. Teut , connected with *par*[1], a bar, perhaps with orig initial *s-*, and so ult connected with *spar*[1], a bar, beam, etc] **1** In *Eng law*, a tract of land inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant or by prescription A *chase* was distinguished from a *park* by not being inclosed, and both differed from a *forest* in having no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws

"The onely way,' then said the host,
"Is to seek him among the *parks*,
Killing of the kings deer
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V 235)

A *park* is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds The word *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure, but yet it is not every common field or com mon which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*, for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so
Blackstone, Com , II iii

2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a country-house and devoted primarily to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, and often serving to support a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or, in Europe, stocked with deer

A pris place was vnder the palays a *park* as it were, That whilom with wilde bestes was wel restored
William of Palerne (E E T S), l 2845

My *parks*, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me, and of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length
Shak, 2 Hen VI, v 2. 24

Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and orderd gardens great.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3 A piece of ground, usually of considerable extent, set apart and maintained for public use, and laid out in such a way as to afford pleasure to the eye as well as opportunity for open-air recreation. as, Central *Park* in New York, or Hyde *Park* in London

Frequent in *park* with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes,
But rare at home *Cowper*, Task, ii. 381

4. An inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture, an inclosed field [Scotch] **—5** A high plateau-like valley, resembling the "holes" and "prairies" of the more northern parts of the Rocky Mountain ranges [Colorado and Wyoming]

When the *parks* of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of, it is usually the more conspicuous ones — the North, Mid dle, and South *Parks* — which are intended to be designated Of these, the North *Park* is in Wyoming, the oth ers in Colorado. *J D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p 191

6 *Milit.*. (*a*) The space or inclosure occupied by the guns, wagons, animals, pontoons, powder, provisions, stores, etc , when brought together, or the objects themselves. as, a *park* of artillery, of provisions, of wagons, etc.

Soon, however, two big guns came trundling along from our *park*, and were placed on the banks of the river, between the garden and the bridge
W H. Russell, Diary in India, I 278.

(*b*) A complete set or equipment, as of guns, tools, etc.. as, a *park* of siege-guns

There's a villain' he'll burn the *park* of artillery, will he? *Sheridan* (), The Camp, ii 2

In equipping a siege *park*, preference will be given to comparatively heavy pieces
Michaelis, tr of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p 54

7† A large net placed at the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband* —**8** In *oyster-culture*, a sunken bed on which oysters are placed for reproduction and growth, and which is filled with water by each high tide. [U. S] —**9.** A prison. *Halliwell* [Slang, prov Eng] —**Engineer park**, the whole equipment of stores intrenching tools, etc , belonging to a military department of engineers in the field, also, the place where this equipment is stored, and the camp of the officers and men of this service —**Hungerford park**, a kind of cup (see *cup*, 12) used in England in summer It is made of ale and sherry in which apples and lemon peel are steeped **Park hack**, a horse hired for use in a public park = **Syn. 1** *Chase*, *Woods*, etc See *forest*

park (park), *v* [< *park*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To inclose or shut up in as in a park

Among wynes and wodewes Ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
I *parroked* in puwes [pews] *Piers Plowman* (C), vii 144.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale,
A little herd of England's timorous deer!
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 2 45

The nomadic races [in European Russia] have been partly driven out and partly pacified and *parked* in "reserves," and the territory which they so long and so stubbornly defended is now studded with peaceful villages, and tilled by laborious agriculturists
D M Wallace, Russia, p 368

2 To bring together in a park or compact body as, to *park* artillery *De Quincey*

The wagon train of Sykes's division of Porter's corps, which was *parked* near and a little to the south east of Savage's Station *The Century*, XXXVIII 158.

II. *intrans* To frequent a public park [Rare]

Then all for *parking* and parading,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading
Brooke, Love and Vanity

parka[1] (pär'ka), *n* [Aleutian] A coat, sack, or other outer garment made of bird-skins sewed together with the feathers on the inside, worn by the Aleuts

parka[2] (par'ka), *n* A curious fossil from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland and England. It is an egg packet, probably of some species of the crus tacean genus *Pterygotus* which is found in the same beds.

parken, *n.* See *parkin*

parker† (par'ker), *n.* [< ME. *parkere*, < *park* + *-er*[1] The word is now best known as a surname, *Parker*] The keeper of a park

Sex pens ther for to feyn he takes,
And pays feys to *parkers* als I wys
Babees Book (E E T S), p 319

The office of *parker* of the forests of Croxteth and Tox teth *Record Soc Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII 7.

Parkes process. See *process*

Parkia (par'ki-a), *n* [NL. (R Brown, 1826), after Mungo *Park* (1771–1806), an African traveler] A genus of ornamental leguminous trees of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, type of the tribe *Parkieæ*, distinguished from related genera by having ten perfect stamens There are about 25 species natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. They bear bipinnate leaves of many small leaflets said to reach 6 000 in one leaf, and large roundish or club shaped heads of small flowers solitary and pen dulous from the axils or in copious terminal panicles. The flowers often exceed 2,000 in a head, the lower ones being sterile and white or red, the upper perfect and yellowish, brownish, or red, followed by long pods with oily-like seeds or pulp *P biglandulosa* is the nitta or nutta tree of western Africa, or African locust-tree, the doura of Sudan See *nitta tree*

Parkieæ (pär-ki'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *Parkia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of the suborder *Mimoseæ* in the order *Leguminosæ*, distinguished by the imbricated calyx-teeth, five-cleft corolla, and gland-bearing anthers It consists of *Parkia* (the type) and *Pentaclethra*, both tropical genera of unarmed trees with twice-pinnate leaves and conspicuous flowers

parkin, parken (par'kin, -ken), *n.* A kind of oatmeal gingerbread. [Prov Eng and Scotch]

parking (pär'king), *n.* [Verbal n of *park*, *v*] Parks collectively, or a park-like place; also, a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the middle of a street

In some cases, similar *parking* has been left in the middle of the streets *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 382.

Spaces were left for a market place, court house **green,** and *parking* for the palace
Johns Hopkins Hist Studies, 3d **ser., p. 109.**

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), after John *Parkinson*, an English herbalist (born 1567, died about 1650)] A genus of leguminous trees of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ* and the tribe *Lucesalpiniæ*, having a slightly imbricate or valvate calyx, and linear pod They are handsome spiny evergreens, with pinnate leaves of numerous minute leaflets, spines in place of stipules, and loose racemes of yellow flowers There are 3 species, of which *P. Africana*, with wingless leafstalks, is the 'wilde limoenhout' of the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. Torreyana* is the green barked acacia or *palo verde* of Mexico and Arizona. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn of Jamaica, is a native of America, but is now widely scattered throughout the tropics, it is a shrub about 15 feet high, with winged leafstalks and fragrant flowers, used for hedges, and by the Indians in Mexico as a remedy for epilepsy and as a febrifuge

Parkinson's disease A form of paralysis, paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*), described by Parkinson in 1817

parkish (par'kish), *a* [< *park* + *-ish*[1]] Relating to or resembling a park

Would give it a very elegant, tasteful *parkish* appearance *J Badlee*

park-keeper (park'kē"pėr), *n* One who has the custody of a park, or who is employed to preserve order in or otherwise to take care of a park

parkleaves (pärk'lēvz), *n* [Appar < **park* (= Norw *parkum*, hypericum, a reduction of NL *hypericum*, L *hypericon* see *Hypericum*) + *leaves*] A plant, *Hypericum Androsæmum*

Vittee, a kind of withie or willow, called in English *parkeleaves*, chastetree, hemp-tree, or Abrahams balme. *Florio*

parkway (pärk'wā), *n* A broad thoroughfare planted with trees and intended for recreation as well as for common street traffic

Opposite the grand stand and across the course is a *parkway* for the carriages. *T C Crawford*, English Life, p 21

parl† (parl), *n* [< ME *parlen*, < OF. *parler*, F. *parler* = Sp *parlar* = Pg. *palrar* = It *parlare*, < ML *parabolare* (also contr *parlare*, after Rom.), speak, talk, discourse, < L *parabola*, a comparison, parable, speech, talk see *parable*[1]] **I.** *intrans* **1** To speak.

Patriarkes and prophetes han *parled* her of longe,
That such a lorde and a lyge shulde lede hem alle hennes
Piers Plowman (B), xviii 208

2. To talk, confer with a view to come to an understanding, discuss orally

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance
Shak, L L L, v 2 122

I wrong myself
In *parling* with you
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii 5

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*
Milton, Hist Eng, vi

II. *trans.* To utter, express, speak

parl (parl), *n* [< *parl*, *v*.] **1** Speech; language

A tocher 's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
But gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!
Burns, Meg o' the Mill (second version).

2 Talk; conference; conversation, treaty or discussion, a parley.

So frown'd he once when in an angry *parle*
He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice
Shak, Hamlet, I 1 62

After the trumpet has summoned a *parle*
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii 1

By *parl* or composition, truce or league,
To win him or win from him what I can
Milton, P R, iv 529

Those of heaven commune
With the noise of fountains wondrous,
And the *parle* of voices thund'rous
Keats, Ode, Bards of Passion

[Obsolete, provincial, or archaic in both uses]

To break the parl† See *break*

parl. An abbreviation of *parliament* and *parliamentary*

parlament†, *n* A former spelling of *parliament*

parlance (par'lans), *n* [Formerly also *parlence*, < OF *parlance*, *parlaunce*, speech, < *parlant*, ppr of *parler*, speak: see *parl*] Speech, conversation, discourse, talk, language, manner of expression, conference

The interpreter did as he was commanded, word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted *parlence*
North, tr of Plutarch, p 480

A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of sway,
Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life
Tennyson, Isabel

In common parlance, in the usual mode of speech, in ordinary language.

The answer of Killian Van Rensellaer was, in his own lordly style, "By wapen recht!" that is to say, by the right of arms, or, *in common parlance*, by club-law
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 181

parlando (pär-län'dō), *a* [It., ppr. of *parlare*, speak: see *parl.*] In *music*, noting a passage or a style of singing in which there is some approach to declamation or recitative, involving specially careful enunciation The word is also sometimes used to indicate emphasis upon a particular voice part or melody as distinguished from accompanying parts

parlant† (pär'lant), *n* [< F. *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak see *parl*, *v.*] One who speaks, confers, or parleys.

The place appoynted, *parlantes* him
In simple meaning meet
Farre from their armie all vnarm'd.
Warner, Albion's England, iii 19

parlante (par-lan'te), *a* [It, < *parlare*, speak see *parl*] In *music*, same as *parlando*.

parlatory (par'la-tō-ri), *n*, pl *parlatories* (-riz) [ML *parlatorium*, a reception-room, parlor: see *parlor*] The parlor or strangers' room of a convent or monastery

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kū), *v. t* [Sc. also *parlieue*, < F *parler à queue*, speak at the end *parler* (see *parl*), *a*, < L. *ad*, to, at, *queue*, tail see *cue*[1], *queue*] To recapitulate or sum up

At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleycue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him – that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons *Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian*

parlecue, parleycue (pär'le-kū), *n.* [Sc., < *parlecue*, *parleycue*, *v*] A summing up or capitulation of discourses previously delivered

parlement, *n* A Middle English form of *parliament*

parlesy†, *n* A Middle English form of *palsy*

parley[1] (par'li), *n* [Formerly also *parly*, prob < OF. *parler*, a turn of speech, but in sense equiv to *parl*, of which it is practically an extension see *parl*, *n*] Discourse or conversation, discussion, a conference, specifically, a brief conference with an enemy as under a flag of truce; an informal treating between two hostile parties before or in the course of a contest Cf *barley*[2]

Hee
Shold sende awaye an herauld at armes,
To aske a *parley* faire and free.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I 42)

What 's the business,
That such a hideous trumpet calls to *parley*
The sleepers of the house? *Shak*, Macbeth, ii 3 87

Tell me but where,
Sweet queen of *parley* [Echo], daughter of the sphere!
Milton, Comus, l 241

Left single in bold *parley*, ye, of yore,
Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, Oct, 1803

To beat or sound a parley (*milit.*). See *beat*[1]

parley[1] (par'li), *v* [< *parley*[1], *n* Cf *parl*, *v*] **I.** *intrans* **1.** To speak; discourse, confer on some point of mutual concern, especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, or on the cessation of hostilities

Now stay, daughter, your bour within,
While I gae *parley* wi' my son
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I 156)

They are at hand
To *parley* or to fight *Shak*, K John, ii 1 78

As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by,
Parley in silence with their hand or eye
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i 3

The housemaids *parley* at the gate,
The scullions on the stair
O W Holmes, Agnes

2 To argue [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter, speak

"That beauty in court which could not *parley* euphuism" a courtier of Charles the first's time tells us, "was as little regarded as she that now there speaks not French"
J R Green, Short Hist Eng, p 403

parley[2] (par'li), *n* [Short for *parliament*] Same as *parliament*, 7

parleycue, *v* and *n* See *parlecue*

parleying (pär'li-ing), *n* [Verbal n of *parley*[1], *v*] Conference; a conference.

Berishtah's Fancies, and *Parleyings* with Certain People of Importance in Their Day *Browning* (title)

He warned good citizens to give them no credence, yield them no aid or comfort, nor hold any *parleyings* with them
E L Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxi

parleyvoo (par-li-vö'), *v. i.* [A corruption of F. *parlez-vous* in such questions as *parlez-vous français?* 'do you speak French?', *parlez*, 2d pers pl. of *parler*, speak, *vous*, < L. *vos*, you, pl of *tu*, thou] To speak French [Slang.]

He kept six French masters to teach him to *parleyvoo*
Macaulay, St Dennis and St George in the Water

parleyvoo (par-li-vö'), *n* [< *parleyvoo*, *v.*] The conventional school study and use of the French language. [Humorous.]

No words to spell, no sums to do,
No Nepos and no *parlyvoo*
Lowell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

parliament (pär'li-ment), *n.* [Now spelled to suit ML *parliamentum* for *parlamentum*, prop., as in early mod. E., *parlament*, < ME *parlement* = D. *parlement* = G *parlement*, *parlament* = Sw. Dan. *parlament* = Icel. *parlment*, < OF *parlement*, F *parlement*, a speaking, discoursing, conferring, conference, a legislature, court (= Sp Pg. It. *parlamento*, parliament, etc.; ML. *parlamentum*, erroneously *parliamentum*), < *parler*, speak, talk see *parl.*] **1**† A conference or consultation.

Thus ended the *parlement* betwene the fader and the sone *Merlin* (E E T S), iii. 521

The Master gunner, who was a madde brayned fellow, and the owners seruant had a *parlament* betweene themselues *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 101

The interview between the King [William the Conqueror] and the magistrates of Le Mans is described [by a local writer] by a word often used to express conferences – in a word *Parliaments* whether between prince and prince or between princes and the estates of their dominions
E A Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV 380

2. A meeting or assembly for conference or deliberation; especially, an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs. The word is nearly confined to the legislative bodies of Great Britain and its colonies. Sometimes it is used with reference to other countries, as the German *Parliament* of 1848, the Italian *Parliament* usually the word *diet* or the native name is preferred, as the Hungarian *Diet*, the German *Reichstag*, the Norwegian *Storthing*, etc

Prosecutions of Wairs betweene a King and his *Parliament* are the direfull dilacerations of the world
A Ward, Simple Cobler, p 67

Thy *parliaments* ador'd on bended knees
The sov'reignty they were convers'd to please
Couper, Expostulation, l 538

Till the war drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furl'd
In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world
Tennyson, Locksley Hall

Specifically – **3** [*cap.*] The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the three estates of the realm, namely the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons, the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament, but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches, the House of Lords and the House of Commons The House of Lords includes the lords spiritual and lords temporal (See *House of Lords*, under *lord*) The House of Commons consists of 670 members viz, for England and Wales, 253 representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 237 of boroughs, and 5 of universities, for Scotland, 39 representatives of counties, 31 of burghs, and 2 of universities, for Ireland, 85 representatives of counties, 16 of boroughs, and 2 of a university The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act of 1716 at seven years, but it seldom even approaches its limit Sessions are held annually usually from about the middle of February to the end of August, and are closed by prorogation Government is administered by the ministry (see *ministry* and *cabinet*), which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period and the National Council in the Norman and Angevin periods The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1295, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the fourteenth century Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I and Charles I, which led to the Civil War and the Commonwealth The Triennial Act of 1694 (modified by the Septennial Act of 1716) fixed the life of Parliament at three years and government by party dates from the same period The right of election to Parliament has been greatly modified by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885

I find that you have made choice of me to be one of your Burgesses for this now approaching *Parliament*
Howell, Letters, I v 4

When the Duke of Suffolk opened *parliament*, all the members every time the king's name occurred, bowed until their heads all but touched the ground
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 289

4 [*cap.*] One of similar legislative bodies constituting the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, and other self-governing colonies of the British empire. The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, established by royal proclamation in 1867, consists of two houses – a Senate, or upper house, whose members, 81 in number, are nominated for life by the governor general, and a House of Commons, whose members are elected for

five years by the people of the different provinces, there being one representative for every 22,688 of the population. In the other colonies the two houses are usually styled the *Legislative Council* and the *Legislative Assembly*. The members of the latter body are elected, the members of the former body may be elected, as in Tasmania, or nominated by the crown, as in New South Wales.

5. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several courts, including various provincial parliaments, and especially the Parliament of Paris (see below).—6 In *law*, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society. *Imp. Dict.*—7. [Short for *parliament-cake*.] Same as *parliament-cake*.

Sadly gorging the boy with apples and *parliament*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii

Roll, roll thy hoop, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chops,
Crisp *parliament* with lollypops,
And fingers of the lady
J and H Smith, Rejected Addresses, p 85 (*Davies*)

Act of Parliament, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual and the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of Parliament which has created it.—**Addled Parliament,** the Parliament in session from April to June, 1614. See the quotation.

All attempts of a compromise on the subject [impositions on merchandise] having failed, James in February, 1611, dissolved the parliament, and a second parliament which he summoned in 1614 proving equally recalcitrant was also dissolved, the fact that it was not allowed the opportunity of transacting business earning for it from the courtiers the name of the *addled parliament*.
Encyc Brit, XIII 559

Barebone's Parliament, the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4th, 1653, so called from a certain Praise-God Barbon, Barebone, or Barebones, one of its members. From its small representation it is also known as the *Little Parliament*. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. Compare *Long Parliament*.—**Clerk of the Parliaments.** See *clerk*.—**Convention Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (c).—**Drunken Parliament,** in *Scottish hist.*, the Parliament which assembled after the restoration of Charles II. It met in 1661, and was strongly Royalist.—**Free Parliament.** Same as *Convention Parliament*.—**Good Parliament,** the Parliament which assembled under Edward III., in 1376, so called because of its endeavors to reform corruption in the court and the government.—**High Court of Parliament,** the general designation of the English Parliament, which originally acted as the council of the king, but which after it was established at Westminster sitting in separate bodies as the Lords and the Commons was together technically designated by this name, and either house was spoken of as the Lords or the Commons, "in the High Court of Parliament assembled." In later times, the phrase is more commonly used of either house, or both houses, acting in the exercise of judicial or quasi judicial functions, such as the inquest by the Commons and the trial by the Lords of an impeachment, or the action of either house, or both successively, on a bill of attainder, a question of contempt, the removal and punishment of public officers, etc., as distinguished from functions of legislation and functions as council of the king.

In theyre most humble wyse beseechen your most royall Mate the lords spual and temporal, and all other your moste loving and obedient subjecte the comons of this your moste *Highe courte of Parliament* assembled
Bill of Attainder of Katherin Hawarde, late Queen of England, etc. (33 Hen. VIII., c. 21).

Imperial Parliament. See *imperial*.—**Lack-learning Parliament.** Same as *Parliament of Dunces*.—**Little Parliament.** Same as *Barebone's Parliament*.—**Long Parliament,** the Parliament which assembled on November 3d, 1640, and carried on the civil war. It was "purged" by the republicans in 1648, abolished the House of Lords, and compassed the death of Charles I. It was violently dispersed by Cromwell on April 20th, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a Free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the *Rump Parliament*.—**Mad Parliament.** See *mad*!—**Member of Parliament,** the title of members of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lower house in some of the colonies. Usually abbreviated *M. P.*—**Merciless Parliament,** the Parliament of 1388, which exhibited articles of high treason against the ministers of Richard II. Also called *Unmerciful Parliament, Wonderful Parliament, Wonder making Parliament*.—**Ordinance of Parliament.** See *ordinance*.—**Parliament heel** (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, etc., or when caused to heel over on her beam in order to clean or paint the side raised out of water. *Falconer*.—**Parliament man**†, a member of Parliament.

He had told several of the Jury that they needed not appear, for he would insist upon his priviledge, which the Court held a great misdemeanor; it was an abuse of his priviledge of *Parliament Man*.
Sir R Temple (reported by J. Keble), King's Bench [Reports, 1685.

Parliament of Dunces, a Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404, so called because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called *the Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament*.—**Parliament of Paris,** the chief of the French parliaments, the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in three divisions—the *grand' chambre*, the *chambre des requêtes*, and the *chambre des enquêtes*. It played a prominent political part at different times in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Rump Parliament,** a name given to the Long Parliament after its reduction of numbers in consequence of Pride's Purge, in 1648.

The old Parliament, the *Rump Parliament* (so call'd as retaining some few rotten members of ye other) being dissolv'd
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 11, 1660

Short Parliament, the first Parliament of 1640, which lasted only a few weeks.

parliament (pär'li-ment), *v. i.* To busy one's self with parliamentary matters; attend to one's duties as member of Parliament. [Rare.]

Some gentle master,
Wha aiblins thrang a *parliamentin'*,
For Britain's guid his saul indentin'
Burns, Twa Dogs.

parliamental (pär-li-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parlamental*, as *parliament* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a parliament; parliamentary. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 471.

parliamentarian (par'li-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *parliamentary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, serving or adhering to the Long Parliament, in opposition to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

II. *n.* 1. A partizan of parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a partizan of the Long Parliament, as distinguished from a Royalist or Cavalier.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

2. A parliamentary debater or manager.

parliamentarily (pär-li-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

parliamentarism (par-li-men'ta-rizm), *n.* [< F. *parlementarisme*, as *parliamentar-y* + *-ism*.] Parliamentary or representative government.

It [the new Constitution] made no fresh concessions to *parliamentarism*.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 373.

parliamentary (pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< F. *parlementaire* = Sp. It. *parlamentario* = Pg. *parlamentar*, as *parliament* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament, or, in general, to legislative bodies.

There are among the expedients of French finance some that might with *parliamentary* authority be adopted in England.
Stubbs Const. Hist., § 365.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament, or, in general, by the authority of a legislature: as, a *parliamentary* act, *parliamentary* government.

A revolution, which for the moment left England absolutely at Henry's feet, was wrought out by a series of *Parliamentary* Statutes.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 474.

3. In accordance with the rules and usages of Parliament, or, in general, with the rules and customs of legislatures, approved or allowed in legislative or deliberative bodies: as, *parliamentary* language.

The nomination day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more *Parliamentary* manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.—**Parliamentary borough** or **burgh.** See *borough*, 2 (*b*), and *burgh*.—**Parliamentary committee,** a committee of the members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are considered. Such committees are generally called *select committees*.—**Parliamentary law,** the body of settled and controlling usages of procedure in deliberative assemblies, generally founded on the common experience of such assemblies, particularly that of the British Parliament. In American deliberative bodies some modifications have been introduced, and in particular bodies by special written rules. In England this law is usually designated as the *law and usage of Parliament*—a phrase which also includes matters of constitutional right and power as affecting either branch of the legislature in relation to the other, and the rights and privileges of each as against the other or third persons. The phrase has also been occasionally used of statutory as contrasted with common law.—**Parliamentary train,** a train which, by enactment of Parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third class passengers, at a rate of fare not exceeding a penny (2 United States cents) a mile. [Eng.]

parliament-cake (pär'li-ment-kāk), *n.* Gingerbread made in thin crisp cakes.

parliamenteer† (par'li-men-tēr'), *n.* [< *parliament* + *-eer*.] Same as *parliamentarian*.

All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

parliament-roll (pär'li-ment-rōl), *n.* A record of the proceedings of Parliament. [Eng.]

The third great class of records belonging to the Court of Chancery consists of the *parliament rolls*, these, however, are far from being a perfect collection, as many of the documents containing the proceedings of various parliaments are hopelessly lost.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 311.

parliance†, *n.* [A var. of *parlance*, as if < *parley* + *-ance*.] An obsolete variant of *parlance*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

parlish (pär'lish), *a.* A dialectal form of *parlous*.
Halliwell.

parlor, parlour (pär'lor), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parler*, < ME. *parlour, parlur, parlowre*, < OF. *parleor, parloer, parlouer*, F. *parloir* (= Sp. Pg. It. *parlatorio*), < ML. *parlatorium*, a place to talk in, a reception-room in a monastery, a hall of audience, a council-chamber, etc., < *parlare* (F. *parler*, etc.), talk: see *parl*.] 1. Originally, a room set apart from the great hall for private conference and conversation; a withdrawing-room. It finally became the public room of a private house. See def. 3.

He fond two other ladys sete and she,
Withinne a paved *parlour*, and they thre.
Horden a maydyn reden hem the geste
Of the Seegee of Thebes, whill hem leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 82.

Now hath yche riche a reule to eten bi hym selue
In a pryue *parlour*.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 97.

To knowe the sondry maners and condition of people, and the variety of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye or *parler*, without perill of the see, or daunger of longe and paynfull iourneys.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 11.

Into a pleasant *parlour* by
With hand in hand she brings the seaman all alone.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

All mens houses and goods were open to them, euen to the *parlours* of their wiues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 455.

2. An apartment in a convent, asylum, inn, hospital, hotel, boarding-school, or the like, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with visitors.

Walk but into the *parlour*, you will find one book or other, in the window, to entertain you the while.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 265.

3. A room in a private house set apart for the conversational entertainment of guests, a reception-room, a drawing-room, also, in Great Britain, the common sitting-room or keeping-room of a family, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company. In the United States where the word *drawing-room* is little used, *parlor* is the general term for the room used for the reception of guests.

Good Margaret, run thee to the *parlour*,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 1.

"A great mistake, Chettam," interposed Mr. Brooke, "going into electrifying your land and that kind of thing, and making a *parlor* of your cow-house. It won't do."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

The house stands for comfort and for conversation and *parlors* were misnamed if not peopled with ideas.
Alcott, Table Talk, p. 81.

4. Vulgarly, any room more or less "elegantly" or showily furnished or fitted up, and devoted to some specific purpose: as, tonsorial *parlors*, a photographer's *parlors*, oyster *parlors*; misfit *parlors*. [Trade cant, U. S.]

parlor-boarder (pär'lor-bōr'dėr), *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who has many privileges not granted to the ordinary pupils.

I saw them this afternoon in the garden where only the *parlor boarders* walk.
Thackeray, Doctor Birch.

parlor-car (par'lor-kar), *n.* A railway passenger-car or -carriage for day travel, furnished more luxuriously than the ordinary cars, a drawing-room car. [U. S.]

parlor-organ (par'lor-ôr'gan), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ.

parlor-skate (pär'lor-skāt'), *n.* Same as *roller-skate*.

parlous (par'lus), *a.* [Formerly also *perlous* (also dial. *parlish*), an obs., dial., or archaic form of *perilous*.] 1. Perilous, dangerous, alarming, mischievous.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 45.

I cannot, in my present life and motion, clearly conceive myself in so *parlous* a state that no hope of better things should make me shrink from the end of all.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

2. Notable; knowing; shrewd.

A *parlous* boy, go to, you are too shrewd.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 35.

I knew I could be overreached by none,
A *parlous* head.
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, iv. 1.

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 167.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

parlously (pär'lus-li), *adv.* [An old form of *perilously*.] Perilously; dangerously; desperately; amazingly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You are so *parlously* in love with learning
That I'd be glad to know what you understood, brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

Thou art *parlously* encompassed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 140.

parlousness† (pär'lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being parlous or perilous; rashness; impetuousness; quickness; shrewdness.

Parma blue. See *blue*.

Parmacella (pär-ma-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of slug-like pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Parmacellidæ*. They have a limaciform body with a long neck, and a large subcentral buckler with a nearly free border. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Parmacellidæ (pär-ma-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmacella* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Parmacella*, usually merged in the family *Limacidæ*.

parmacety†, *n.* [Also *parmacetty*, *parmacitty*, *permaceti*, a corruption of *spermaceti*, q. v.] Spermaceti.

Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti* for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 58.

A kinde of Whale, or rather a Iubarta, was driven on shore in Southampton tribe, from the west, over an infinite number of rocks so bruised that the water in the Bay where she lay was all oily, and the rocks about it all bedasht with *Parmacitty*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 260.

parmasant†, **parmasent**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parmesan*.

parmayn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearmain*.

Parmelia (pär-mē'li-a), *n.* [NL., < L. *parma*, < Gr. πάρμη, a small shield.] A genus of lichens, giving name to the family *Parmeliei* and the tribe *Parmeliacei*. The thallus is imbricate foliaceous, appressed or rarely ascendant, membranaceous, sparingly fibrillose beneath. The apothecia are scutelliform, subpedicellate, with mostly thin disk and colorless hypothecium. About 50 species are known. See *crottles*[2], *lichen*.

Parmeliacei (pär-mē-li-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-acei*.] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a tribe of gymnocarpous lichens. It includes the families *Usneei*, *Parmeliei*, *Umbilicariei*, *Peltigerei*, *Pannariei*, *Collemei*, and *Lecanorei*. The apothecia are rounded, open, scutelliform, and contained in a thalline exciple.

parmeliaceous (pär-mē-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Parmelia* or the tribe *Parmeliacei*.

Parmeliei (pär-mē-lī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-ei*.] A family of foliaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei*.

parmelioid (pär-mē'li-oid), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Parmelia*.

Parmenidean (pär-men-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *Parmenides* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or relating to Parmenides of Elea (fifth century B. C.), a noted Greek philosopher, or his system of metaphysics. The fundamental idea of Parmenides's philosophy was to distinguish those facts and qualities which are universally true or real from those which are accidental and not universally true, or are transient.

Parmentiera (pär-men-ti-ē'ra), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), after A. A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), who did much for economic botany.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Bignoniaceæ* and the tribe *Jacarandeæ*, characterized by the sheath-like calyx and few-flowered axillary clusters. There are about 6 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. Their leaves are commonly alternate and of three leaflets, with incurved spines between them. The large greenish flowers are followed by an elongated-fusiform or oblong fruit, which is fleshy and edible. See *candle-tree*.

Parmesan (pär-mē-zan'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *permasant*, *parmasent*, < F. *Parmesan* = Sp. *Parmesano* = Pg. *Parmesão* = It. *Parmigiano*, < L. *Parma*, a town in Italy; hence, as a noun, F. *parmesan*, etc., a cheese made in Parma.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Parma, a city in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or the province or former duchy of Parma.—**Parmesan cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** [*l. c.*] Parmesan cheese.

There is no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman; was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a *parmasant*; lost his wits for 't.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Forsooth, my master said that he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasent*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

2†. An Italian form of drinking.

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmasant*, the Englishman's healths, &c.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Proem, p. 27.

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy freeze, crambo, *Parmizant*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 3.

Parmese (pär-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* [< It. *Parmese*, < L. *Parmensis*, of Parma, < *Parma* (Gr. Πάρμα), a town in Italy.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; Parmesan.

Examples of *Parmese*, Cremonese, and Milanese art.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 824.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-a), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. Παρνασσός, Παρνασός, Parnassus: see *Parnassus*.] A genus of elegant plants of the polypetalous order *Saxifrageæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by the five staminodes and one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ opposite the stigmas. The 14 species are natives of cold and wet regions, from the mountains of India to the arctic circle. They are smooth annuals, with broad leaves mostly clustered at the base of the slender stem, which bears a single white or yellowish flower, the five petals marked with greenish or yellowish lines. The common name of these plants is *grass of Parnassus*. The ordinary European species is *P. palustris*, found also in North America from the Great Lakes to Labrador. *P. Caroliniana* is common both north and south in the United States, two other species are local.

Parnassian (pär-nas'ian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Parnassius*, *Parnasius*, *Parnaseus*, < Gr. Παρνάσιος, Parnassian, < Παρνᾶσός, later Παρνασσός, Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Mount Parnassus, or to poetry and the Muses, to whom, with Apollo, this region was sacred.

Twined with the wreaths *Parnassian* laurels yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 11.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure *Parnassian* dews,
Reward his memory, dear to every Muse.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 18.

2. [*l. c.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Parnassius*; belonging to the *Parnassiinæ*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily *Parnassiinæ*; an Apollo butterfly.

Parnassii (pär-nas'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Parnassius*.] Same as *Parnassiinæ*.

Parnassiinæ (pär-nas-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parnassius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Papilionidæ*, typified by the genus *Parnassius*. They have very short antennæ, stout hairy abdomen, parchment-like wings sometimes scaleless, and in the females usually a peculiar abdominal pouch; the larvæ are stout, cylindroid, with small tubercles, slightly hairy, and have a furcate appendage of the first segment; the chrysalis is inclosed in a light silken tissue powdered with a glaucous bloom and supported by transverse threads. The parnassians belong to the northern hemisphere, and are all lovers of mountains, whence the name. Also *Parnassinæ*, *Parnassii*. See cut under *nervure*.

Parnassius (pär-nas'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Parnassius* (< Gr. Παρνάσιος), belonging to the mountain Parnassus, < Παρνᾶσός, Parnassus: see *Parnassus*.] A genus of butterflies, founded by Latreille in 1805, type of the subfamily *Parnassiinæ*. The best-known species is the Apollo butterfly, *P. apollo*, inhabiting alpine parts of Europe. *P. phœbus* is another, found in the Alps. *P. smintheus* is found in the Rocky Mountains. These butterflies are usually white, sometimes tinted with yellow, or rarely yellow, and ornamented with crimson and black ocelli.

Parnassus (pär-nas'us), *n.* [= F. *Parnasse* = Sp. *Parnaso* = Pg. It. *Parnaso*, *Parnasso* = D. Dan. *Parnas* = G. Sw. *Parnass*, < L. *Parnassus*, also *Parnāsus*, < Gr. Παρνᾶσός, later Παρνασσός: see def.] **1.** A mountain in central Greece, in mythology sacred to the Muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope, and from between its twin summit peaks flows the fountain Castalia, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** The abiding-place of poetry and home of poets: sometimes used as a name for a collection of poems or of elegant literature.

Not with less glory mighty Dulness crown'd
Shall take through Grub street her triumphant round,
And, her *Parnassus* glancing o'er at once,
Behold an hundred sons, and each a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 137.

There is Lowell, who 's striving *Parnassus* to climb
With a whole bale of isms tied together with rhyme;
The top of the hill he will ne'er come nigh reaching
Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Gradus ad Parnassum. See *gradus*, 2.—**Grass of Parnassus.** See *Parnassia*.

parnel† (pär'nel), *n.* [< ME. *pernel*, *purnele*, a common woman, a slut, a familiar use, like *gill*[5], *jill*[2], *gillian*, of a frequent fem. name *Pernel*, < OF. *Peronelle*, < ML. *Petronilla*, a woman's name, a saint so named, < L. *Petro(n-)*, a man's name, LL. *Petrus*, a man's name, Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *peter*, *pier*, etc.] A young woman; often in a bad sense, a slut.

But these tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night.
Pilkington, Works, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

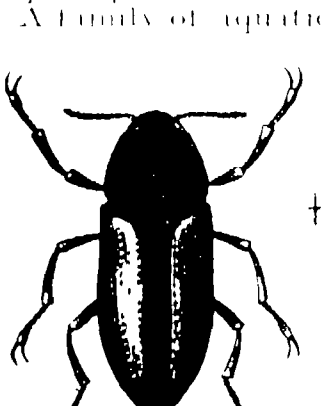
Panels [read *parnels*] march by two and three,
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.
Old Lincolnshire Ballad. (*Halliwell.*)

Parnellism (pär'nel-izm), *n.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A movement led by Charles Stewart Parnell, in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Parnellite (pär'nel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A member of a political group, followers of Charles S. Parnell in his policy of home rule for Ireland, specifically, one of his supporters or adherents in the British House of Commons. They were almost exclusively members for Irish constituencies. A fraction of the party still retains the name.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or supporting Parnellism; advocating or favoring the movement for home rule in Ireland led by Charles S. Parnell.

Parnidæ (pär'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Parnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Parnus*, having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the first to third segments connate, the last tarsal joint long, and the claws large. The body is finely pubescent, and a film of air adheres when the beetles are under water. The larvæ are of flattened oval form, and usually adhere to stones under water. The family is wide spread, with about 20 genera, most of the species are European and North American.



Elmis bivittatus, one of the *Parnidæ*. (Cross shows natural size.)

Parnus (pär'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), etym. doubtful.] The typical genus of *Parnidæ*. The species are European and North African.

Paroaria (par-ō-ā'ri-a), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < F. *paroare* (Buffon and Vieillot), perhaps of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of South American tanager-like finches, having gray and white coloration with a scarlet crest. *P. cucullata* is an example. They are sometimes called *cardinal tanagers*.

paroarium, paroarion (par-ō-ā'ri-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν, egg.] Same as *parovarium*.

paroccipital (par-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *occiput*, the back of the head: see *occipital*.] **I.** *a.* Situated on the side of the hindhead, or in a lateral occipital position. Specifically noting a lateral bone or process of bone of the occipital or occipitomastoid region of the skull, especially the long lateral occipital processes of some mammals. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A bone of the lateral occipital region of the skull, distinct from other bones, in a fish, for example: by Owen considered as the diapophysis of the occipital vertebra, and identified with the external, lateral, or superior occipital bone of some anatomists, and the mastoid of others. Also called *epiotic*.—**2.** A certain lateral projection of the occipital bone proper, the paroccipital process of the occipital bone, especially when elongated or otherwise conspicuous: in some animals also called *mastoid process*. [Now little used.]

The relation which the base of the *paroccipital* bears to the semicircular canals shows that it must be chiefly formed by the opisthotic element—not by the exoccipital.
Nature, XXXVII. 599.

parochet, *n.* An obsolete form of *parish*.

Parochetus (pa-rok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton, 1825), < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀχετός, a channel.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, characterized by the somewhat acute keel, two-valved pod, and digitately trifoliate leaves. The only species, *P. communis*, found throughout tropical mountain regions of Asia and in tropical eastern Africa, is a prostrate herb, rooting at the joints, with clover-like leaves, rather large purple flowers, and linear pods. It has been named *blue-flowered shamrock* and *shamrock pea*.

parochial (pā-rō'ki-al), *a.* [< ME. *parochial*, < OF. *parochial* (F. *paroissial*) = Pr. Sp. *parroquial* = Pg. *parochial* = It. *parrocchiale*, < ML. *parochialis*, of a parish, < LL. *parochia*, for *parœcia*, parish: see *parish*. The mod. pron. follows that of the L.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish: as, a *parochial* custom.

And, God wot, I have of thee
A thousand tyme more pitee
Than hath this preest *parochial*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7685.

Notwithstanding their general and exemplary devotion to *parochial* duty.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, II. 157.

2. Local; provincial; narrow.

British criticism has been always more or less *parochial*, has never, indeed, quite freed itself from sectarian cant, and planted itself honestly on the æsthetic point of view
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 122.

Parochial board, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which in England is performed by overseers, and in some cases by the guardians of the poor —**Parochial relief**, relief afforded to paupers by the parish authorities.

parochialism (pā-rō′ki-al-izm), *n.* [< *parochial* + *-ism*] 1. The management of the affairs of a parish by an elected vestry or parochial board, the system of local government which makes the parish the unit.

The contending theories of the scope of corporate government might be described as a *parochialism* and civism
Nineteenth Century, XX 296

Hence — 2. Provincialism; local narrowness of view; narrow-mindedness.

Parochialism has been pretty well broken up by the press and the telegraph Hardly anybody can now live in intellectual isolation *Contemporary Rev*, XLVII 326

parochiality (pā-rō-ki-al′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *parroquialidad* = Pg. *parochialidade* = It. *parrocchialità*, as *parochial* + *-ity.*] The state of being parochial, in either sense [Rare.]

[This] would be for the justices to take upon them, in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges
Dr Marriott, Rights of the Universities, p 32

parochialize (pā-rō′ki-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *parochialized*, ppr. *parochializing*. [< *parochial* + *-ize*] To render parochial; form into parishes Also spelled *parochialise* *Imp Dict*

parochially (pā-rō′ki-al-i), *adv* In or by the parish, as a parish, parish by parish.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially*, every year *Stillingfleet*, Charge (1690), p 32

parochian† (pā-rō′ki-an), *a* and *n* [< ML *parochianus*, one belonging to a parish, prop. adj., < LL. *parochia*, for *paræcia*, a parish see *parish* Cf *parishen*, a doublet of *parochian*]

I. *a* Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial

A computation [is] taken of all the *parochian* churches
Bacon, Considerations on Church of England

II. *n* A parishioner, a rustic

May be some russet coat *parochian*
Shall call thee cousin, friend, or countryman
Bp Hall, Satires, IV ii 75

If we examine their several stories, they will rather prove metropolitans than mere *parochians*
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 228

parochient†, *n* Same as *parishen*

parochin (par′ō-shin), *n.* [A var. of *parishen*, q v] A parish [Scotch]

parochiner†, *n* A parishioner. [Scotch.]

Many of the *Parochiners*, dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote
Acts James VI, 1621, c 5, Murray (*Jamieson*)

parodet, *n* Same as *parody*[1]

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefely touching surfet
Optick Glasse of Humors (1639). (*Nares*)

parodic (pa-rod′ik), *a* [= F *parodique* = Sp *paródico* = Pg. It *parodico*, < Gr *παρῳδικός*, burlesque, < *παῳδία*, parody: see *parody*[1]] Pertaining to parody; of the nature or in the spirit of parody.

parodical (pa-rod′i-kal), *a* [< *parodic* + *-al*] Same as *parodic*.

This version [Drant's tr of Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*
T Warton, Hist Eng Poetry, III 425

pariodinia (par′i-ō-din′i-ă), *n* [NL., irreg < *parere*, bring forth, + Gr. *ὀδίνη*, pain.] Dystocia

parodist (par′ō-dist), *n* [< F. *parodiste* = Pg. *parodista*, as *parod-y* + *-ist.*] The writer of a parody

The public has long been agreed as to the merit of the most remarkable passages [of Milton], the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style which no rival has been able to equal, and no *parodist* to degrade *Macaulay*, Milton

The "Tom Hood" they cared for was the delightful *parodist*, the irrepressible and irresistible joker and Merry Andrew *A Dobson* (Ward's English Poets, IV. 531)

parodize† (par′ō-dīz), *v. t* [< *parod-y* + *-ize*] To parody

I could *parodize* my Lord Carterel's letter from Dettingen if I had it by me *Shenstone*, Letters (1793), No xxxi

parodos (par′ō-dos), *n* [NL., < Gr. *πάροδος*, a way by, passing, passage, entrance, gangway (see defs.), < *παρά*, by, + *ὁδός*, way, road Cf *parody*[2].] 1. In the *anc. Gr. theater*, one of two passages at the two extremities of the stage, separating the stage-buildings from the cavea or auditorium, through which the chorus regularly entered the orchestra, and which served also as entrances for the public. — 2. In the *anc. Gr. drama*: (*a*) The entrance of the chorus into the orchestra. (*b*) The song of the chorus, with an accompaniment of dancing or rhythmical movement, on entering the orchestra. — 3 An external gallery or gangway, running from stem to stern on each side of an ancient Greek war-ship, outside the bulwarks, and supported on brackets over the

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *n* , pl *parodies* (-diz) [Formerly also *parode*, = F. *parodie* = Sp *paródia* = Pg It *parodia*, < L *parodia*, < Gr *παῳδία*, parody, < *παρά*, beside, + *ᾠδή*, song, ode: see *ode*[1]] 1 A kind of literary composition in which the form and expression of grave or dignified writings are closely imitated, but are made ridiculous by the subject or method of treatment; a travesty that follows closely the form and expression of its original, specifically, a burlesque imitation of a poem, in which a trivial or humorous subject is treated in the style of a dignified or serious one also applied to burlesque musical works

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies* — that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them *Dryden*

The sublime *parody* of Cervantes, which cut short the whole race of knights errant *Prescott*, Ferd and Isa., I. 18.

What wonder that Dryden should have been substituted for Davenant as the butt of the "Rehearsal," and that the *parody* should have had such a run?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 27.

2† A popular maxim, a proverb. *Wright.*
=Syn 1 *Burlesque*, *Travesty*, etc. See *caricature*

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *v. t.*, pret and pp *parodied*, ppr *parodying* [= F. *parodier* = Pg *parodiar* = It *parodiare*, *parodare*, from the noun] To turn into a parody, write a parody upon, imitate, as a poem or song, in a ludicrous or ridiculous manner

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace
Pope

All [Johnson's] peculiarities have been imitated by his admirers and *parodied* by his assailants till the public has become sick of the subject
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson

parody[2] (par′ō-di), *n* , pl *parodies* (-diz) [ME., < Gr *παρῳδός*, passage. see *parodos*] Passage; passing away

Amonge al this, the fyne of the *parodye*
Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyve
Chaucer, Troilus, v 1548.

parœcious (pa-rē′shius), *a* [< Gr *παροικος*, dwelling beside or near, < *παρά*, beside, + *οικος*, house] In *bot.*, having the two sexes developed beside or near each other, as, for example, in the *Hepaticæ*, when the antheridia are situated in the axils of bracts near the archegonia, or when both organs are naked on the dorsal surface of the same stem Also *parœcous*

parœciously (pa-rē′shius-li), *adv* In a parœcious manner

parœciousness (pa-rē′shius-nes), *n* In *bot*, the state or condition of being parœcious

parœcism (pa-rē′sizm), *n* [< *parœcious* + *-ism*] Same as *parœciousness*

parœmiographer (pa-rē-mi-og′ra-fėr), *n* [< Gr. *παροιμία*, a byword, a proverb, + *γράφειν*, write] A writer of proverbs

What else can we infer of the enigmatic wisdom of the sages, when the royal *parœmiographer* [Solomon] classes among their studies that of "understanding a proverb and the interpretation!" *I D'Israeli*, Curios of Lit., III 357

A work of the *parœmiographer* Demon
Amer Jour Philol, X 110

paroicous (pa-roi′kus), *a* [< Gr *πάροικος*, dwelling beside. see *parœcious*] Same as *parœcious*.

paroissien (pa-rwo-si-aṅ′), *n* [F · see *parishen.*] In *French law*, an inhabitant or a member of a parish

parol, *n* and *a* See *parole*

parole (pa-rōl′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *parol*, *paroll* (*parol* being still common in legal use); < F. *parole* = Sp *palabra* = Pg *palavra* = It *parola*, a word (Sp Pg. *parola*, loquacity), < ML. *parabola*, a word, speech, LL. parable, etc , see *parable*[2]. Cf *parl.*] I. *n.* 1. A word or words; word of mouth; oral utterance or statement, language; text.

I do despise yo all ' ye have no mercy,
And wanting that, ye are no gods ' your *parole*
Is only preach'd abroad to make fools fearful,
And women, made of awe, believe your heaven '
Fletcher, Valentinian, v 2

Acquited by the expresse *parol* of the statute
Marston, The Fawne, v

If his great Seal without the Parliament were not sufficient to create Lords, his *Parole* must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv

2. Word of honor given or pledged; solemn promise, plighted faith, specifically, a formal promise or pledge given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or that, if released, he will return to custody at a certain time if not previously discharged, or that he will not bear arms against his captors within a stated period, as during the existing war In civilized warfare the breaking of parole is regarded as an infamous transgression, and an officer so offending may not expect quarter should he again fall into the hands of the enemy

Love's votaries inthrale each other's soule,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*
Beaumont, The Antiplatonic

I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole* if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift*

This man had forfeited his military *parole* *Macaulay*

3 *Mil.*, a word or words given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies It differs from the countersign in that the latter is given to all guards, while the parole is given only to officers of the guard, or to those who inspect the guard

Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world *Johnson* (1781), in Boswell.

4 In *law* (*a*) Oral declarations, word of mouth (*b*) The pleadings in a suit

II. *a.* 1. Given by word of mouth, oral; not written: opposed to *documentary*, or given by affidavit as, *parole* evidence

In this splendid City of Florence there may be many Rarities, which if I should insert in this Letter, it would make her swell too big, and indeed they are fitted for *parol* Communication *Howell*, Letters, I i 41

You hear your mother? she leaves you to me,
By her will *parell*, and that is as good
To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing
Sir R Stapylton, The Slighted Maid, p 58 (*Nares*)

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is by word of mouth *Blackstone*, Com , III xxiii

The *parole* evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest *Stedman*, Poets of America, p 142.

2. Not given or executed under seal either verbal or written, but without seal: as, a *parole* contract This use, which originated when a writing not under seal was not allowed to be proved to a jury, is now practically obsolete

All contracts are, by the laws of England, distinguished into agreements by specialty and agreements by *parol*, and if an agreement be merely written, and no specialty, it is an agreement by *parol*, and a consideration must be proved *Ballard v Walker*, 3 Johnson's Cases, 65 (1802).

Plea of parole demurrer Same as *age prayer*

parole (pa-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *paroled*, ppr *paroling* [< *parole*, *n*] To accept a parole from, allow to go about at liberty on parole See *parole*, *n*

The President by this act has *paroled* all the slaves in America, they will no more fight against us
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation

parole-arrest (pa-rōl′a-rest′), *n* In *law*, an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth

parolist†, *n.* [< *parole* + *-ist*] A person given to talking much bombastically *T Wright*, Passions of the Mind (1621), p 112 (*Halliwell*)

parolivary (pa-rol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< Gr *παρα*, beside, + E *olivary*] Situated near or beside the olivary body of the brain — **Parolivary body**, the external accessory olivary nucleus. See *nucleus*

paromology (par-ō-mol′ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *παρομολογία*, partial admission, < *παρομολογεῖν*, admit beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὁμολογεῖν*, admit see *homologous.*] In *rhet*, a figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary in order to strengthen his own argument

paromphalocele (pa-rom′fa-lō-sēl), *n* [< Gr *παρα*, beside, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *κήλη*, tumor] Hernia near the navel

paroniria (par-ō-ni′ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr *παρα*, beside, + *ὄνειρος*, a dream] Morbid dreaming

paronomasia (par′ō-nō-mā′si-ă), *n* [< L. *paronomasia*, < Gr *παρονομασία*, a slight change in the form or use of a word, a pun, < *παρονομάζειν*, form a word by a slight change, < *παρα*, beside, + *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, name] In *rhet*, the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, so as to give a certain antithetical force to the expression; also, the use of the same word in different senses; a play upon words Also *paronomasy*. See *pun.*

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis, the jingle of a more poor *paronomasia*
Dryden, To Sir R Howard.

My learned friend had dined that day with Mr Swan, the famous punster, and desiring him to give me some account of Mr Swan's conversation, he told me that he generally talked in the *Paronomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the Ploce, but that in his humble opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

=Syn. *Assonance*, etc See *pun*

paronomastic (par-ō-nō-mas'tik), *a.* [< *paronomasia* + *-astic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia, consisting in a play upon words; punning.

paronomastical (par-ō-nō-mas'ti-kal), *a* [< *paronomastic* + *-al*.] Same as *paronomastic*.
Dr H More, To the Seven Churches, Pref

paronomasy (par-ō-nom'ā-si), *n* [= F. *paronomasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *paronomasia*, < L. *paronomasia*, a pun: see *paronomasia*.] Same as *paronomasia*.
Marry, we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

paronychia[1] (par-ō-nik'i-ä), *n* [= F. *paronychie*, whitlow, = Sp. *paroniquia*, whitlow-grass, = Pg. *panaricio* = It. *paronichia*, < L. *paronychia*, ML. also, after It., etc., *panaricio*, < Gr. *παρωνυχία*, a whitlow, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὄνυξ* (*ονυχ-*), nail: see *onyx*. Cf. *onychia*.] 1. In *pathol.*, inflammation about the nail, whitlow. —2. [*cap.*] [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1815).] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceæ*, type of the tribe *Paronychieæ*, known by the involucrate calyx of five hooded segments, each with a horn, point, or awn on the back. There are about 45 species, of warm and temperate climates —Arabia, the Mediterranean region and America. They are small erect or spreading herbs, usually dichotomously branched, with



Flowering Plant of Whitlowwort (*Paronychia dichotoma*)
a flower, longitudinal section showing ovary and five bristle-like petals; the stamens and the petals

narrow opposite leaves and conspicuous shining silvery stipules. Their minute flowers are usually hidden between the stipules in dense axillary clusters. The genus has the general names of *nailwort* and *whitlowwort*. The flowers of *P. argentea* and *P. capitata* furnish an article known as *Arabian* or *Algerian tea* (which see, under *tea*). *P. argyrocoma*, the silver chickweed, or as recently named, silverhead, is a scarce rock-loving species found in the mountains of the eastern United States, rendered beautiful by numerous small silvery heads covering its bushy top.

paronychia[2], *n.* Plural of *paronychium*.

Paronychiaceæ (par-ō-nik-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *paronychia* (see *paronychia*[1]) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Paronychieæ*.

paronychial (par-ō-nik'i-al), *a* [< *paronychia* + *-al*.] Having the character of paronychia.

Paronychieæ (par-ō-ni-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paronychia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Illecebraceæ*, distinguished by the annular embryo, scarious stipules, and involucrate bracts, and including 9 genera, of which *Paronychia* and *Anychia* are the best-known. Also *Paronychiaceæ*.

paronychium (par-ō-nik'i-um), *n.*, pl. *paronychia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *onychium*. Cf. *paronychia*[1].] In *entom.*, a bristle-like organ on the onychium, between the ungues or terminal claws of the foot: there may be one or more to each tarsus.

paronym (par'ō-nim), *n* [Also *paronyme*, < F. *paronyme*, < Gr. *παρώνυμος*, derivative: see *paronymous*.] 1. A word which is a derivative from another.
Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its *paronyms* for the abstract studies he delighted to honor. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 290.

2. A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change, as English *canal* for the Latin *canalis* opposed to *heteronym*.

paronymic (par-o-nim'ik) *a* [< *paronym* + *-ic*.] Of, or of the nature of, a paronym; paronymous.

paronymization (pa-ron-i-mi-zā'shon), *n* [< *paronymize* + *-ation*.] The formation of paronyms. Also spelled *paronymisation*.
The names be given an English aspect by *paronymization*. *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, July, 1885, p. 529.
The application of the principle of paronymy in a given case is *paronymization*, and the word is said to be paronymized. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 519.

paronymize (pa-ron'i-mīz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *paronymized*, ppr. *paronymizing*. [< *paronym* + *-ize*.] To transform or convert into a paronym, as a word; render paronymous. Also spelled *paronymise*.
The Latin words are commonly *paronymized* rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e. g. pedunculus is Anglicized as peduncle, not footlet.
Nation, July 18, 1889.

paronymous (pa-ron'i-mus), *a* [< Gr. *παρώνυμος*, derivative: see *paronym*.] 1. Having the same derivation, allied in origin, radically allied, conjugate: as, *wise, wisely, wisdom, man, manhood, mankind*.
To pairs of words derived from the same root, and differenced in meaning only by grammatical class, we apply the epithet conjugate, or, more rarely, that of *paronymous*. *Marsh*, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xxvi.

2. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *all, awl, ball, bawl, han, hare*. —3. Derived from a word in another language with some slight modification of form. See *paronym*, 2.

paronymy (pa-ron'i-mi), *n.* [< F. *paronymie*, < Gr. *παρωνυμία*, derivation, inflection, < *παρώνυμος*, derivative: see *paronym*, *paronymous*.] 1. The quality of being paronymous. —2. The formation of a word from a word of another language by change of termination or other slight modification, the principle involved in such transference of words from one language to another; homosynonymy; isonymy.
The relation between the Latin *pons* and the French *pont* is one of *paronymy*, but between *pons* and the English *bridge* it is one of heteronymy.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 519.

paroöphoritis (par-ō-of-ō-rī'tis), *n* [< *paroophoron* + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the ovary.

paroöphoron (par-ō-of'ō-ron), *n.*, pl. *paroophora* (-rä) [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *oophoron*, q. v.] A vestige of the urinary part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giraldès in the male. It consists of scattered tubular remnants, situated in the broad ligament, nearer the uterus than is the parovarium.

paropsis (pa-rop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Disorder of sight-perception.

paroptesis (par-op-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρόπτησις*, a half-roasting, < *παρά*, beside, near, + *ὀπτησις*, a roasting, < *ὀπτάν*, roast.] See *metamorphism*.

paroquet (par'ō-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

paroquet-bur (par'ō-ket-bėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Triumfetta*, the name alluding to the echinate capsule. Also *burweed*. [Jamaica.]

paroral (pa-rō'ral), *a* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*.] Situated at the side of the mouth or oral aperture; specifically applied to the fringe of cilia at the side of the adoral series in some infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidæ*.

parorchid (pa-rôr'kid), *n.* Same as *parorchis*.

parorchis (pa-rôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *parorchides* (-ki-dēz) [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] The epididymis.
The vasa efferentia pass to a *parorchis*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 617.

parosmia (pa-ros'mi-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] In *pathol.*, a perversion of the sense of smell, olfactory illusion.

parosmis (pa-ros'mis), *n* [NL.: see *parosmia*.] Same as *parosmia*.

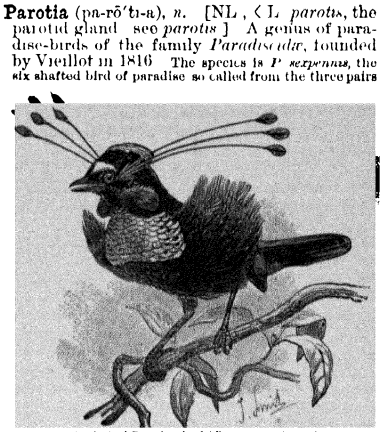
parosphresis (par-os-frē'sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρα*, beside, + *ὀσφρησις*, smell.] Same as *parosmia*.

parosteosis (pa-ros-tē-ō'sis), *n.*, pl. *parosteoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*. Cf. *osteosis*.] The development of bone in integument, dermal ossification, or a dermal bone.

parostia (pa-ros'ti-ä), *n* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀστεον*, bone.] Defective or disordered ossification.

parostosis (par-os-tō'sis), *n* Same as *parosteosis*.

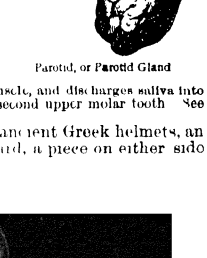
Parotia (pa-rō'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis*, the parotid gland: see *parotis*.] A genus of paradise-birds of the family *Paradiseidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The species is *P. sexpennis*, the six-shafted bird of paradise so called from the three pairs


Six-shafted Paradise-bird (*Parotia sexpennis*)

of spatulate feathers which spring from the head. The plumage is lustrous black set off with an iridescent breast-plate glancing golden bronze and steel-blue. It inhabits Papua.

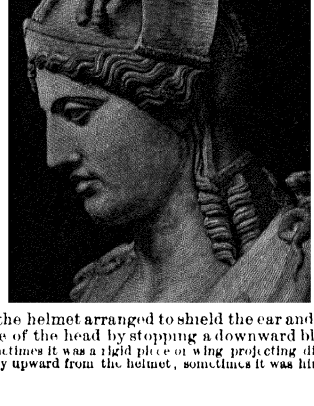
parotic (pa-rot'ik), *a* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *οὖς* (*ωτ-*) = E. *ear*. Cf. *parotis*.] Situated about the outer ear, auricular: as, the *parotic* region, the *parotic* cartilage of some reptiles. —**Parotic process**. See the quotation.
In the great majority of the Lacertilia (as in the Chelonia), the side walls of the skull, in the region of the ear, are produced into two broad and long *parotic processes*, into the composition of which the opisthotic, occipital, and prootic bones enter. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 189.

parotid (pa-rot'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parotide* = Sp. *parotida* = Pg. *parotida* = It. *parotide*, < L. *parotis* (*parotid-*), < Gr. *παρωτις* (*παρωτιδ-*), the parotid gland: see *parotis*.] I. *n.* 1. The parotid gland, a lobulated racemose gland situated near the ear, secreting saliva, which is poured into the mouth by a special duct. In man the parotid is much the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, and is deeply situated near the ear in the recess behind and partly within the ramus of the jaw. Its duct, called the *duct of Stenson*, runs across the cheek horizontally, pierces the buccinator muscle, and discharges saliva into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. See also cut under *salivary*.



Parotid, or Parotid Gland

2. In many types of ancient Greek helmets, an ear-guard or side-guard, a piece on either side


of the helmet arranged to shield the ear and the side of the head by stopping a downward blow. Sometimes it was a rigid piece or wing projecting diagonally upward from the helmet, sometimes it was hinged

so as to turn up out of the way when not required for protection

II *a* Situated beside the ear, parotic or parotoid **Parotid arteries**, small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland **Parotid duct**, the duct of the parotid gland Also called *Stenson's duct*, from Nat Stenson or Nicholaus Stenonianus and frequently *Stenonian* or *Steno's duct* See cut under *parotid* **Parotid gland** See I, 1 **Parotid lymphatic glands**, three or four small glands situated beneath the parotid fascia and more or less embedded in the substance of the parotid salivary gland the largest lies immediately in front of the tragus of the ear **Parotid nerves**, branches of the auriculotemporal nerve supplying the parotid gland **Parotid veins**, tributaries of the facial and temporal veins

parotiditis (pa-rot-i-dī'tis), *n* [NL, < *parotis* (*parotid-*) + *-itis*] Inflammation of the parotid gland See *mumps* Also called *parotitis*

parotion (pa-rō'ti-on), *n*. [Gr *παρώτιον* see *parotis*] In *Gr archæol*, a covering or ornament for the ear; a parotid

parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n* [NL, < L *parotis*, < Gr *παρωτίς*, a gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, also the lobe of the ear, < *παρά*, beside, + *οὖς* (*ωτ-*) = E *ear*[1]] Same as *parotid*.

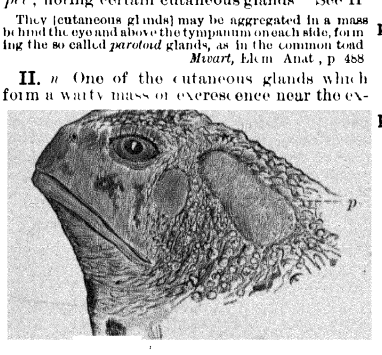
parotitic (par-ō-tit'ik), *a* [< *parotitis* + *-ic*] Affected with parotitis; having the mumps

parotitis (par-ō-tī'tis), *n* [NL, < *parotis* (see *parotis*) + *-itis*] Same as *parotiditis*.

parotoid (pa-rō'toid), *a* and *n*. [< Gr *παρωτίς*, the parotid gland (see *parotid*), + *εἶδος*, form] **I**. *a* Resembling a parotid, specifically, in *herpet*, noting certain cutaneous glands See II

They [cutaneous glands] may be aggregated in a mass behind the eye and above the tympanum on each side, forming the so-called *parotoid* glands, as in the common toad
Mivart, Elem Anat, p 488

II. *n* One of the cutaneous glands which form a warty mass of excrescence near the ex-



p, Parotoid Gland of a Toad (*Bufo americanus*).

ternal ear or tympanum of some batrachians, as toads They are often of great size, and their presence, absence, or other variations furnish zoological characters The parotoids are not like parotids Often wrongly spelled *parotoid* See also cut under *agua-toad*

parousia. See *parousia*

parovarian (par-ō-vā'ri-an) *a* [< NL *parovarium* + *-an*] Existing or occurring in the neighborhood of the ovary, or the nature of or pertaining to the parovarium

parovarium (par-ō-vā'ri-um), *n*, pl *parovaria* (-a) [NL, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL *ovarium*, q v] A vestige of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the vasa efferentia and coni vasculosi of the male It consists of a group of scattered, closed tubules, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary and united by a longitudinal tube of larger size, prolonged for some distance downward in the broad ligament. It represents the sexual part of the Wolffian body See also *paroophoron* Also called *parovarium*, *epoophoron*, *organ of Rosenmuller*

paroxysm (par'ok-sizm), *n*. [< F *paroxysme* = Sp Pg *paroxismo* = It *parossismo*, *parosismo* < ML *paroxysmus*, < Gr *παροξυσμός*, irritation, the severe fit of a disease, < *παροξύνειν*, sharpen, irritate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὀξύνειν*, sharpen, < *ὀξύς*, sharp] **1** In *med*, a fit of any disease, periodical exacerbation of a disease

A *paroxysm* of asthma, when once established, lasts from half an hour to several days *Quain*, Med Dict, p 91

Hence—**2** Any sudden and violent action, spasmodic affection or action, convulsion, fit

I will not run into a *paroxysm* of citations again in this point *Milton* Reformation in Eng, i

He attempted, by affected fits of poetical fury, to bring on a real *paroxysm*, and, like them, he got nothing but his distortions for his pains *Macaulay*, Dryden

But man begins life helpless The babe is in *paroxysms* of fear the moment its nurse leaves it alone
Emerson, Courage

3 Figuratively, a quarrel

The greatest contention happening here was that *paroxysm* between Paul and Barnabas
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV i 29 (*Davies*)

paroxysmal (par-ok-siz'mal), *a* [= Sp Pg *paroxismal* = *parosismal* = *parossismal* as *paroxysm* + *-al*] Pertaining to or marked by paroxysm, caused by paroxysms or convulsions of nature —**Paroxysmal fever** See *fever*[1]

paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-i), *adv* In a paroxysmal manner, by paroxysms

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a* [< *paroxysm* + *-ic*] Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm, resembling a paroxysm, coming by violent fits and starts, spasmodic

They [modern poets] fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic*
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xv

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *a* and *n* [< Gr *παροξύτονος*, with the acute accent on the penultima, < *παρά*, beside, + *ὀξύτονος*, having the accent on the last syllable see *oxytone*] **I** *a* In *Gr. gram*, having, or characterized by, an acute accent on the penultimate syllable The epithet *paroxytone* is sometimes applied to words in English and other languages which do not have the distinction of acute and circumflex accent as in Greek, in the sense of accented on the penultimate syllable

II. *n* In *Gr gram*, a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable

Not a few *paroxytones* with short ultima, which likewise end with a middle tone *J Hadley*, Essays, p 128

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *v. t*, pret and pp *paroxytoned*, ppr *paroxytoning* [< Gr *παροξυτονεῖν*, put the acute accent on the penultima see *paroxytone*, *a*] To write or pronounce with an acute accent on the penultimate, as, to *paroxytone* a word

paroxytonic (par-ok-si-ton'ik), *a* [< *paroxytone*, *a*, + *-ic*] Composed of paroxytone words

As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a *paroxytonic* language
Encyc Brit, XXII 349

parquet (par-ket'), *n* and *a* [Also *paquette*, < F *parquet*, an inclosure, inclosed space, as in a theater, court (bar), etc, a locker, back (of a mirror), inlaid floor, etc, dim of *parc*, an inclosure, park see *park*] **I** *n* **1** Properly, that part of the auditorium of a theater which extends from the usual station of the musicians, in front of the stage, to the parterre, which is the part of the floor beneath the galleries, the former pit of an English theater (*pit* now being often used in a new sense, equivalent to *parterre*), or the orchestra of a French theater In the United States the word is somewhat loosely used, being sometimes applied to the entire floor sometimes to a section differently bounded from that above described

2 In *French law* (*a*) The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors (*b*) The space in a court-room between the judge's bench and the seats of the counsel [French usage]—**3** That part of the floor of a bourse which is reserved for the titular stockbrokers [French usage.]—**4.** Same as *parquetry*.

The term *parquet* was originally applied to floors which were framed in compartments of about three feet square, each divided into small square or lozenge panels with the panels grooved in so as to be flush on the upper surface Now the term covers four methods of laying them and may include any desired pattern or number of colored woods
Art Age, IV 46

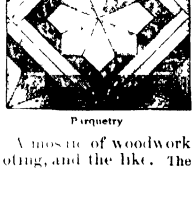
II. *a*. Composed of parquetry as, a *parquet* floor

parquet (par-ket'), *v. t*; pret and pp *parqueted*, ppr *parqueting* [< F *parqueter*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor see *parquet*] To form or work in parquetry, inlay in wood arranged in a pattern

One room *parqueted* with yew, which I like well
Evelyn, Diary, April 18, 1680

parquetage (par'ket-āj), *n* [< F *parquetage*, flooring, < *parqueter*, floor, < *parquet*, an inlaid floor see *parquet*] Same as *parquetry* *Lanholt*

parqueterie (par-ket-e-rē'), *n* [F see *parquetry*] Same as *parquetry*



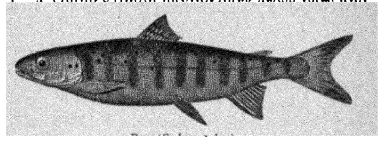
Parquetry

Marqueterie and *Parqueterie* Library and Drawing Room Tables
Athenæum, No 1240, p 1727

parquetry (par'ket-ri), *n* [< F *parqueterie*, the making of an inlaid flooring, inlaid flooring, < *parqueter* floor with small pieces of wood fitted together see *parquetage*] Mosaic of woodwork used for floors, wainscoting, and the like. The pieces are usually always bounded by straight lines, and the patterns are simple, there are many different ways of uniting the different pieces and of forming the whole together See quotation under *parquet*, 4

parquette, *n* and *a* See *parquet*

parr, par (par), *n* [Prob so called from the cross-bars (parr-marks) on its sides see *par*[1]] A young salmon, having dark-brown bars and



Parr (*Salmo salar*)

spots on the sides, not yet ready to go down to the sea, a brandling A parr becomes in the next stage of growth, a smolt

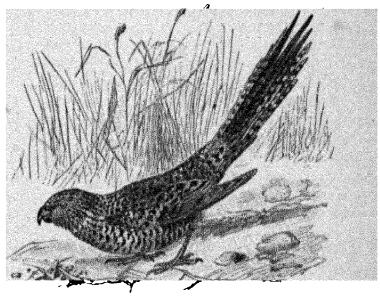
The ruthless pike intent on war,
The silver eel and mottled *par*
Ode to Leven Water (*H Clunker*), n 82 (*Davies*)

"Lachin resembles Conachar," said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a *par*, though men say they are the same fish in a different state"
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix

2 By extension, the young of some other fishes as the codfish, of corresponding age

Parra (par'a), *n* [NL, < L *parra*, a barn-owl] The typical genus of *Parridæ*, having the wing spurred, and naked skin-flaps about the base of the bill, the jacanas synonymous with *Jacana* See cut under *jacana*

parrakeet (par'a-kēt), *n* [Also *parakeet* and *parrakeeto*, *paraquito*, *paraquita*, also, after F, *paroquet*, *paroquet*, *parroquet*, *perroquet*, < F *perroquet*, OF also *parroquet* = It *parrocchetto*, *perrocchetto*, *parrucchetto*, < Sp Pg *periquito*, dim of Sp (not Pg.) *perico*, a parrot, appar lit 'little Peter,' < *Pedro*, < L *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr Πέτρος, Peter, *πέτρος*, a rock see *per*, and cf *petrel*[1] Cf also *parrot*] **1** A parrot, especially, a small parrot, one of many different kinds of the family *Psittacidæ* distinguished from macaws, cockatoos, lories, and certain parrots proper The parrots most frequently called parrakeets are undersized with comparatively slender body and long cuneate tail, as those of the genera *Palæornis*, *Platycercus*, *Pezoporus*, *Melopsittacus*, *Euphema*, *Nymphicus*, etc, of the Old World, and *Conurus* of the New They are thus distinguished from the larger, heavy-bodied parrots with short tails as species of *Psittacus* proper The common parrakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*, green varied with red and yellow The commonest parrakeet in India is the rose-ringed, *Palæornis torquatus* The roseella or nonpareil parrakeet is *Platycercus eximius*, a very beautiful bird, chiefly red and blue *Nymphicus novæ hollandiæ* is the crested parrakeet, or parrakeet cockatoo Ground parrakeets are Australian species of *Pezoporus*, as *P formosus* Grass parrakeets belong to the genus *Euphema* The warbling or zebra grass parrakeet is *Melopsittacus undulatus* Hanging parrakeets are certain lories. (See *lory*.) Various lovebirds are often called parrakeets. See the technical names See also cuts under *Agapornis*, *Conurus*, *corella*, *Euphema*, and *Melopsittacus*



Ground parrakeet (*Pezoporus formosus*)

I would not give my *Parroquet*
For all the Doves that ever flew
Prior, The Dove, st. 23.

2 A fish of the genus *Crenilabrus*, a parrot-wrasse

Some Crenilabri are so brilliant that they are called in Rome Papagelli or *Parrakeets*
Richardson, Museum Nat Hist, p 119

parral (par'al), *n* Same as *parrel*, 2

parraqua (par'a-kwa), *n* [S Amer name of the bird called *Phasianus motmot* by Gmelin, and *P. parraqua* by Latham] A guan of the genus *Ortalida* The Texan parraqua is the chachalaca See cut under *guan*

par-rational (pär-rash′on-al), *a* [< L *par*, equal, + *rationalis*, rational] Equally reasonable [Rare]

I know no difference in these Essentials between Monarchies Aristocracies, or Democracies the rule will be found *par rationall*, say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 55

parrel (par′el), *n* 1† Same as *parel*[1] —2 The rope or chain by which the middle of a yard is fastened to the mast, a breast-rope or breast-chain Also *parral*

The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines soon are gone,
Topp'd and unrigg d, they down the back stays run
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii

3 In *arch*, a chimney-piece, the ornaments or dressing of a fireplace —**Parrel-lashing**, the lashing by which the two eyes of a rope parrel are secured together

parrel†, *v t* A variant of *parel*[1]

parrel-rope (par′el-rōp), *n* Same as *parrel*, 2

parrel-truck (par′el-truk), *n* Small wooden balls strung on the jaw-rope of a gaff or the parrel of a yard to obviate friction in hoisting

parrhesia (pa-rē′si-ä), *n* [NL, < Gr παῤῥησία, frankness, < παρά, beside, + ῥῆσις, speech, < ῥεῖν, flow, *speak*, say] In *rhet*, frankness or boldness of speech, reprehension, rebuke

parrhesy (par′ē-si), *n*. [< NL *parrhesia*] Same as *parrhesia* *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 274

parricidal (par′i-sī-dal), *a* [= Pg *parricidal* = It *parricidiale*, < L *parricidalis*, also *parricidialis*, < *parricida*, a parricide see *parricide*[1]] 1 Of or pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent

A war with England would be bold at least, though *parricidal* *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations

2 Guilty of parricide

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.
May, tr of Lucan, vii

parricide[1] (par′i-sīd), *n* [Formerly also *parricide*, < F *parricide* = Sp Pg It *parricida*, < L *parricida*, a murderer of one's father or mother, or of a near relative, or of the chief magistrate or a free citizen, a murderer, assassin, OL *paricidas*, prob. an assimilated form (with extended meaning) of **patricida*, < *pater* (*patr*-), father, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill Cf. *patricide*[1]] 1 One who murders his father or mother

I told him the revenging gods
Gainst *parricides* did all their thunders bend
Shak, Lear, ii 1 48

Witch ! *parricide* !
For thou in taking leave of modesty,
Hast kill d thy father, and his honour lost
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v 4

Britain her Safety to your Guidance owns,
That she can sep'rate *Parricides* from Sons
Prior, Presented to the King (1696)

2 One who murders any ancestor or any one to whom he owes reverence, also, in old use, one who kills his child

And thus was Solyman murderer and *parricide* of his own sonnes which was in the yeare of our Lord 1552
Foxe, Martyrs, p 693.

We most earnestly request your Majesty That deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those *Parricides*, who have not only presum'd to wound our selves through his sides but have also dared to stab as it were to the very Heart your Faith of Word and Royal Honour
Milton, Letters of State, June 28 1650.

parricide[2] (par′i-sīd), *n* [< F. *parricide* = Sp Pg It *parricidio*, < L *parricidium*, the murder of one's father, < *pater*, father, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill Cf *parricide*[1]] The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

We hear, our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel *parricide* *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 1 32

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide
Blackstone, Com, IV xiv

parricidious† (par-i-sid′i-us), *a* [< L *parricidium*, parricide (see *parricide*[2]), + *-ous*] Same as *parricidal* *Sir T Browne*, Vulg. Err, iii 16

Parridæ (par′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Parra* + *-idæ*] A family of charadriomorphic grallatorial birds, named from the genus *Parra*, the jacanas and their allies It is characterized by the extreme development of the toes, and especially of the claws, which results in a spread of foot enabling the birds to run with ease over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps which they inhabit *Parra* or *Jacana* is the American representative of the family Old World forms are *Metopodius* *Hydralector* and *Hydrophasianus* See cuts under *Hydrophasianus* and *jacana*

parritch, parridge, *n* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *porridge*

parr-marks (pär′märks), *n pl* The appearance of cross bars on salmon fry about two months old *Norris* See cut at *parr*

parrock (par′ok), *n* [< ME *parrok*, < AS *pearroc*, park see *park* Cf *paddock*[2]] 1 An inclosure, a park, a croft or small field. [Prov Eng]

Parrocke, a lytell parke parquet *Palsgrave*

2† See the quotation.

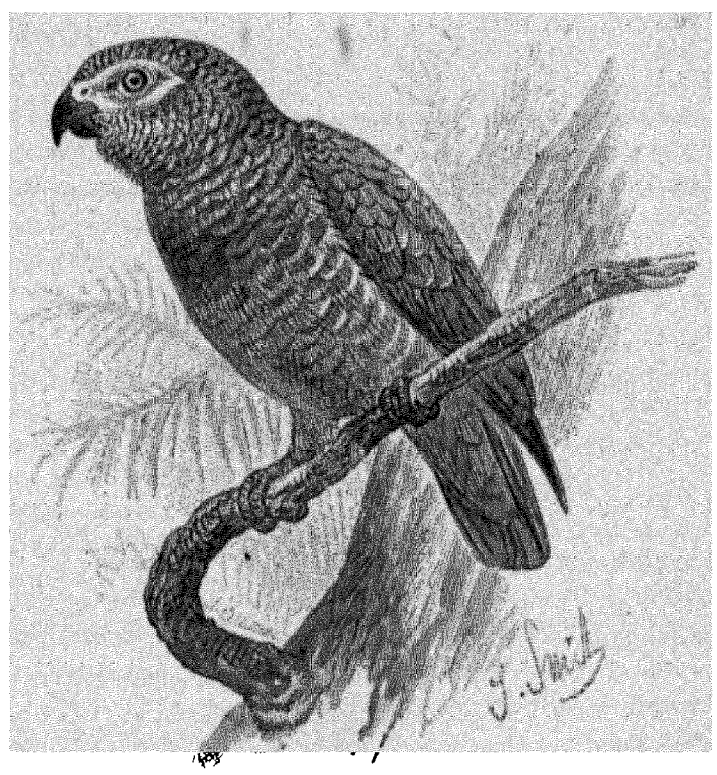
When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weild of Kent, such meeting was called a *parock*
Kennett MS (*Halliwell*)

parrock† (par′ok), *v t* [< ME *parroken*, *parrokken*, < *parrock*, *n* Cf *park*, *v*] To inclose or shut in; park

Paul primus heremita hadde *parroked* hym selue
That no man myghte se hym for muche mos and leues
Piers Plowman (C), xviii 13

parroquet (par′ō-ket), *n* Same as *parrakeet*

parrot (par′ot), *n* [Formerly also *parrote*, *parret*, *parrat*, *parat*, supposed to be, like F *perrot*, a sparrow, < F *Perrot*, *Pierrot*, dim of *Pierre*, Peter, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a rock see *pier*. Cf Sp. *perico*, a parrot, > ult E *parrakeet* see *parrakeet* Cf *petrel*[1], *mag*[1], *magpie*, *jack*[1], 10, *jackdaw*, *robin*, etc, names of birds from names of persons] 1 Any bird of the family *Psittacidæ* or order *Psittaci*, a zygodactyl scansorial bird with a cered and hooked bill. *Parrot* is the general name of all such birds, various kinds of them being called *cockatoos*, *macaws*, *parrakeets*, *lories* and by many other



Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*)

more specific names. When used in a stricter sense it usually refers to Old World birds of moderate or rather large size, of stout build with strong beak, fleshy tongue, and short square tail, as in the restricted genus *Psittacus*, of which the African *P erythacus*, of a gray color with a bright-red tail, is a characteristic example and one of the commonest of cage birds The natural cries of parrots are as a rule extremely loud and harsh, but many of the fleshy tongued species can be taught to articulate words and even sentences in a perfectly intelligible manner Most parrots are expert climbers, and in scrambling about use the bill as well as the feet, the upper mandible being peculiarly movable The tongue in some species is also used as an organ of touch, almost of prehension, objects being often held and handled between the tip of the tongue and the hook of the beak These birds are mostly vegetarian, feeding upon seeds and especially soft fruits but some are carnivorous Their temper is uncertain, though several kinds exhibit the most affectionate and gentle disposition, at least toward one another In size and shape parrots differ greatly, more than is usual among the representatives of any one family of birds some of the smallest species are no larger than sparrows, as those of the genus *Nasiterna*, while the great macaws attain a length of about three feet Their coloration is equally diversified some are black or gray, some are snowy white, green is the most characteristic color, yellow, red, and blue, often of the most brilliant tone, are very common, and many parrots are variegated with all these colors The sexes are usually colored alike Gaudiness of coloration reaches its extreme in the macaws, while the most beautiful and dainty tinting is common among the lories, and plain or somber shades are exceptional throughout the order Of parrots of all kinds there are about 350 species, classed in from 25 to 100 genera according to the views of different ornithologists They abound in all tropical countries, but seldom extend into temperate countries, except Australia and New Zealand In round numbers, the geographical distribution of parrots is as follows America is richest in species, having 150, only one of which occurs in the United States, though two or three others come nearly or quite to the Mexican border the Moluccas and Papuan islands have 80 species, Australia 60, and Polynesia 30 25 are African, and 20 are peculiar to Asia See also cuts under *cockatoo*, *Conurus*, *corella*, *Euphema* *macaw* *Melopsittacus*, and *parrakeet*

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, and discourse grow commendable in none only but *parrots* *Shak*, M of V, iii 5 51

And wandring thus certain daies in these unknowen seas, hunger constrained vs to eate hides, cats and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 473

Hence —2 A mere repeater of the words or actions of another —**Fir-tree parrot** See *fir tree* (See also *sea parrot*)

parrot (par′ot), *v* [< *parrot*, *n*] **I.** *trans*. To say or repeat by rote or not understandingly, like a parrot; repeat mechanically, also, to imitate like a parrot

The verb experience is, to Mr White, *parroting* Dean Alford, altogether objectionable
F Hall, False Philol, p 31

II. *intrans* 1 To chatter as a parrot

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand if you *parrot* to me long —go to *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v

2 To repeat, parrot-like, what one has heard or been taught

Passages of great musical effect, metrical bravuras, are absolutely vulgarized by too perpetual a *parroting*
De Quincey, Style, iii

parrotbeak (par′ot-bēk), *n* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*, especially *C. puniceus*

parrot-bill (par′ot-bil), *n* A form of the martel-de-fer, similar to the falcon-bill

parrot-bullfinch (par′ot-bul finch), *n* Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis* so called from the character of the bill

parrot-coal (par′ot-kol), *n* A variety of coal which crepitates while burning, as cannel-coal

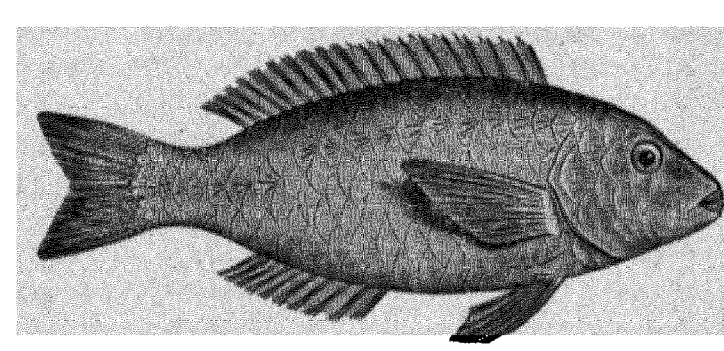
parrot-crossbill (par′ot-kros″bil), *n* A kind of parrot-finch, *Loxia pityopsittacus*

parroter (par′ot-ėr), *n* One who merely repeats what has been learned by rote, one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others

The sons of eminent fathers, who have spared no pains in their education, so often grow up mere *parroters* of what they have learnt, incapable of using their minds except in the furrows traced for them
J S Mill Autobiography, p 31

parrot-finch (par′ot-finch), *n* A fringilline bird of the genus *Loxia*, one of the crossbills called *fir-tree parrots* There is something suggestive of a parrot in the manners of these birds and the way they handle seeds with their peculiar bills, one of them, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, is the parrot-crossbill

parrot-fish (par′ot-fish), *n* A name given to various fishes, principally of the families *Labridæ* and *Scaridæ*, on account of their colors or the shape of their jaws (*a*) The species generally of the



The Parrot fish *Scarus squalidus*

family *Scaridæ*, common in tropical seas (*b*) Various species of the labroid genus *Labrichthys*, especially *L psittacula* (New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia) (*c*) Species of the labroid genus *Platyglossus*, especially *P radiatus* the blue parrot fish (Florida), also called *bluefish* and *doncella* See *bluefish*, 5 (*d*) A blennioid fish the shanny, *Blennius pholis* (Ireland) (*e*) One of certain gymnodonts See *Gymnodontes* and *rabbit fish*

parrot-flower (par′ot-flou″ėr), *n* See *herb-lily*

parrot-green (par′ot-grēn), *n* A rather yellowish green of high chroma but somewhat reduced luminosity, having a rich effect

parrot-greenfinch (par′ot grēn″finch), *n* A book-name of *Psittirostra psittacea*, a kind of sunbird inhabiting the Sandwich Islands See *Psittirostra*

parrotize (par′ot-īz), *v i*, pret and pp *parrotized*, ppr *parrotizing*. [< *parrot* + *-ize*] To speak as a parrot, become like a parrot. [Rare.]

He that to Parrots speaks must *parrotize*
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 26

parrot-lawyer (par′ot-lâ″yėr), *n*. A lawyer who servilely echoes his clients' opinions [Rare]

They have their ban dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot lawyers*, that are their properties and mere trunks, whereby they inform and plead before justice against justice
Rev T Adams, Works, I 16

parrotry (par′ot-ri), *n* [< *parrot* + *-ry*] The habit or act of parroting, imitation, as by a parrot, of words, especially, servile imitation

Confessions of sin so rollicking and glib as to denote a wholly unsubdued natural force within and avouch themselves a mere unprincipled *parrotry* of sacred utterances
H James, Subs and Shad, p 182

Men agreed in forswearing the supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education *F Hall*, Mod Eng, p 150

parrot's-bill (par'ọts-bil), *n* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*

Parrott gun. See *gun*[1]

parrot-weed (par'ọt-wēd), *n.* The plant *Bocconia frutescens* of tropical America. [West Indies.]

parrot-wrasse (par'ọt-ras), *n.* A labroid parrot-fish: so called from the parrot-like beak and gaudy coloration.

parry (par'i), *n.*, pl *parries* (-iz) [Formerly *parree*, < OF *paree*, preparation, ceremony, parade (= It. *parata*, f, a defense), < ML. *parata*, preparation, parade, fem of L. *paratus*, pp. of *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML ward off, guard, defend, etc.: see *pare*[1] Cf. *parade*.] **1.** A defensive movement in fencing

He was met by an irreproachable *parry*, but there was no riposte *Fencing* (Badminton Library), p 27

2. A fencing-bout; hence, a brilliant attack and defense of any kind.

Mr George Jefferies and one of the prisoner's witnesses had a *parree* of wit
Roger North, Examen, p 589 (*Davies*)

parry (par'i), *v*, pret and pp *parried*, ppr *parrying*. [< *parry*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn aside, ward off. as, to *parry* a thrust or a blow, or an inquisitive question.

He lifts his shield, and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapon deal
Hoole, tr of Ariosto s Orlando Furioso, xiv

The evil you contend with has taken alarming proportions, and you still content yourself with *parrying* the blows it aims, but, as if enchanted, abstain from striking at the cause *Emerson*, Amer Civilization

2. To avoid; evade.

Bigotry
Mighty to *parry* and push by God's word
With senseless noise *Cowper*, Hope, l 659

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims *Everett*

II. *intrans* To act on the defensive, as in warding off a thrust or an argument; fence

Parry, villain, traitor!
What doost thou with that dagge?
Heywood, If you Know not me, ii

With learned Skill, now push, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary *Prior*, Alma, iii

If we cannot *parry*, we can strike if we cannot keep our own lands from being ravaged, we can ravage the lands of the enemy *Irving*, Granada, p 75

The strongest of the two duellists bore down upon his adversary with a terrific onslaught, forcing him to "break" and *parry* wildly
Grenville Murray, Member from Paris, I 215

pars (pärz), *n*; pl *partes* (par'tēz) [L, a part: see *part*] In *anat*, a part —**Pars chordalis**, the vertebral or occipitosphenoidal part of the base of the cranium, the portion originally occupied by the chorda dorsalis, extending as far forward as the sella turcica. —**Pars ciliaris retinæ** Same as *pre retina* —**Pars intermedia**, a part of the clitoris considered homologous with a part of the corpus spongiosum of the penis —**Pars intermedia Wrisbergii**, the intermediate part of the facial nerve —**Pars mastoidea**, the mastoid part of the temporal bone —**Pars papillaris cutis**, the more superficial and compact part of the corium —**Pars petrosa**, the petrous part of the temporal bone —**Pars plana**, the smooth surface of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which forms a great part of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye —**Pars postrolandica**, the part of the cerebrum behind the posterior central gyrus. —**Pars prærolandica**, the part of the brain in front of the anterior central gyrus —**Pars reticularis cutis**, the deeper part of the corium —**Pars rolandica**, the anterior and posterior central gyri of the cerebrum taken together —**Pars squamosa**, the squamous part of the temporal bone —**Pars tympanica**, that part of the temporal bone which is formed from the tympanic ring of the fetus

parse[1] (pars), *v. t*; pret and pp. *parsed*, ppr. *parsing* [Formerly also *perse*, *pearse*, < L *pars*, part. see *part*. To *parse* is to tell "*quæ pars orationis*," 'what part of speech' (a word is), and the verb seems to have arisen from the interrogation "*pars?*" i. e. "*quæ pars orationis?*" used by schoolmasters] In *gram*, to describe grammatically by telling the part of speech of, as a word, or of each word in, as a sentence, defining and describing its grammatical form, and showing its relation to the other words in the sentence; resolve, as a sentence, into its grammatical parts: as, to *parse* a line in Virgil.

Let the childe, by and by, both Construe and *parse* it ouer againe *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p 26

I question much whether they were not better speake plainer English then such Latine as the Angels can hardly construe, and God happily loves not to *perse*.
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 59

Let scholars be employed daily in reducing the words to their original, or theme, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and giving an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing*
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I vii. § 6.

parse[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pierce*. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 273. (*Halliwell*)

Parsee, Parsi (pär'sē), *n.* and *a* [Hind *Parsi* = Ar. *Farsi*, < Pers. *Pārsi*, a Persian, < *Pārs* (> Ar *Fārs*), Persia: see *Persian*.] **I.** *n.* One of the descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called *Zoroastrianism* See *Guebre*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Parsees or their doctrines or customs.

Parseeism (pär'sē-izm), *n.* [< *Parsee* + *-ism*] The religion and customs of the Parsees. See *Zoroastrianism*

parser (pär'sėr), *n.* [< *parse*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who parses.

Parsi, *n.* and *a* See *Parsee*.

parsil (par'sil), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parsley* *Halliwell*.

parsimonious (pär-si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [Formerly also *parcimonious*, < F. *parcimonieux* = Pg. *parcimonioso*, < ML. **parsimoniosus*, < L. *parsimonia*, parsimony. see *parsimony*] Characterized by parsimony in practice or disposition, very sparing in expenditure, frugal to excess, stinting, niggardly.

First crept
The *parsimonious* emmet, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L, vii 485

Rubinelli's voice was full, majestic, and steady, and, besides the accuracy of his intonations, . he was *parsimonious* and judicious in his graces.
Dr. Burney, Hist Music, IV. 51.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money *Addison*

=**Syn.** *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc See *penurious*

parsimoniously (pär-si-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious or saving manner; sparingly

parsimoniousness (pär-si-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being parsimonious, sparing, or stinting

parsimony (par'si-mō-ni), *n* [Formerly also *parcimony*, < OF. *parsimonie*, F. *parcimonie* = Sp. It *parsimonia* = Pg *parcimonia*, *parsimonia*, < L *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, sparingness, frugality, < *parcere*, be sparing] Sparingness in the use or expenditure of means, most commonly, excessive or unnecessary economy, stinginess; niggardliness

The ways to enrich are many. *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity *Bacon*, Riches

Parsimony, and not industry is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates, but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii 3

This spirit of economy was carried so far as to bring on him the reproach of *parsimony*
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii 24

Law of parsimony See *law*[1] =**Syn** Stinginess, niggardliness, penuriousness See *penurious*

parsing (par'sing), *n.* [Verbal n of *parse*[1], *v.*] The art or practice of describing grammatically the words in a sentence

parsley (pars'li), *n.* [Formerly also *parsly*, *parsely*, *persely*, dial. *parsil*, < ME *parcelye*, *persely*, *persley*, *parcely*, *percyly*, *persili*, *persile*, *persil*, *parcelle*, *percyle*, *percyll*, *parsil*, etc, < OF *persil*, *percsil*, *pierresill*, *pierre essil*, *pierrecin*, *percin*, *persin*, etc, F *persil* = Sp. *perexil*, now *perejil* = Pg. *perrexil* = It. *petrosello*, *petrosillo*, *petrosellino*, *petrosemolo*, *prezzemolo* = AS *petersilium*, *petersilige*, *petersilie* = MD. *petersehe*, D *peterselt* = MLG. *petersilie*, *pettercilige* = OHG. *pedersilli*, *petrasile*, MHG G *petersilie* = Dan. *petersille*, also *persille* = Sw *persilja* (< F.), < L. *petroselinum*, ML. also *petroselinon*, *petrosillum*, *petrisellum*, parsley, < Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, < πέτρος, rock, + σέλινον, a kind of parsley. see *celery*] A biennial garden-herb, *Carum Petroselinum* (*Petroselinum sativum*), a native of the eastern Mediterranean region, now widely cultivated and sometimes running wild. Its aromatic leaves are used to flavor soups and other dishes, and for garnishing it is a great favorite on account of its much-divided, finely cut, and crisped leaves, which, however, in the wild plant are plain In the Nemean games the victors' crowns were of parsley A variety, the Hamburg parsley is grown for its large root, which is used in soups etc, or as a separate dish Parsley yields the drug apiol Parsley leaves are often chewed to neutralize the scent of onions The parsley plant is dangerously mimicked by the *fool's parsley* See below.

Quinces & peris Ciryppe with *parcely* rotes rizt so bygynn your mele *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 172

Her glorious head is compast with a Crown,
Not made of Olive, Pine, or Lawrell bough
Nor *Parsly* Wreath, which Grecians did allow
Th Olympian games for signals of renown
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 11.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit
Shak, T of the S, iv 4 101

Ass-parsley†, an old name of some umbelliferous plant, perhaps the same as *fool's parsley* **Bastard parsley**, the umbelliferous genus *Caucalis* —**Black parsley**, a shrubby plant, *Thapsia* (*Melanoselinum*) *decipiens* of Madeira, with simple stem and umbrella like crown of fine foliage, three or four feet in diameter **Corn-parsley**, a grain-field weed, *Carum* (*Petroselinum*) *segetum*, of the Old World —**Cow-parsley** Same as *cow chervil* —**Fool's-parsley**, a fetid poisonous umbellifer *Æthusa Cynapium* with the aspect of the common parsley, but without the curled leaves of its usual cultivated forms, and having long hanging involucels It is an Old World plant sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States —**Oil of parsley** See *oil* —**Square parsley**, *Carum* (*Ptychotis*) *heterophyllum*, of Switzerland etc (See also *bur parsley*, *hedge parsley*, *hemlock parsley*, *horse parsley*, etc)

parsley-camphor (pars'li-kam"for), *n* Same as *apiol*

parsley-fern (pars'li-fern), *n.* A European fern, *Cryptogramme crispa* (*Allosorus crispus*), the rock-brake

parsley-haw (pars'li-hâ), *n* A small tree, *Cratægus apiifolia*, of the southern United States: so called on account of its pinnately lobed and sharply toothed leaves

parsley-piert (pars'li-pērt), *n* [Also *parsley-pert*, accom form of F *perce-pierre*, 'pierce-stone': see *pierce* and *pier*] A rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla arvensis*, of the northern parts of the Old World, introduced in Virginia It is only two or three inches high often less, has orbicular leaves much divided and cut, and minute green flowers in little heads in the leaf axils, half inclosed by the leafy stipules Also called *breakstone*

parsling (pars'ling), *n* *Naut*, same as *parceling*

parsnip (pars'nip), *n* [Formerly also *parsnep*, *parsenip*, *pasnep*, < ME *parsenip*, *pasneep*, *pasnepe*, < OF. *pastenaque*, also *pastenade*, *pastenaille*, *pastenaque*, F. *pastenade*, *panais* = Pr *pastenaga*, *pastenagla* = Sp Pg It *pastinaca* = D. *pastinak*, *pasternak* = MLG. *pasternake*, LG *palsternak* = OHG *pastinaga*, *pastinac*, MHG *pasteney*, MHG G *pastinake*, *pasternak* = Dan. *pastinak* = Sw. *palsternacka*, < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, < *pastinum*, a kind of two-forked dibble: see *pastine* The termination has been appar influenced by that of *turnip*] A biennial plant, *Peucedanum* (*Pastinaca*) *sativum*, native through temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in gardens, thence again running wild It is an erect plant with pinnate leaves and bright yellow flowers, having a tap root which in the wild plant is hard and inedible, even somewhat poisonous but under culture becomes fleshy, palatable, and nutritious, and has been used as food from ancient times It contains sugar, and a wine is made from it and with hops a kind of beer It is a valuable fodder plant, surpassing the carrot in milk producing quality Varieties of the parsnip are the common or Dutch, the hollow crowned or cup, the Guernsey, the round or turnip, and the student the last was developed directly from the wild parsnip in experimental cultivation

And onyons forto sowe eke tyme is atte,
Pasnep, and oigon, and Tyme is throwe
In moolde
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 192.

Rough parsnip, *Opopanax Chironium* —**Victorian parsnip**, the Australian plant *Trachymene australis* (See also *meadow parsnip*, *sea parsnip* *water parsnip*)

parsnip-chervil (pars'nip-chėr"vil), *n* An esculent herb, *Chærophyllum bulbosum*, of middle Europe and western Asia The root is palatable and very rich in starch

parson (par'sn), *n* [< ME *parson*, *parsone*, *persone*, *persoun*, *persun*, < OF *persone* (F *personne*), < ML *persona*, a person, curate, parson, < L *persona*, a person see *person* The parson is the *persona ecclesiæ*, or representative of the church The forms *parson* and *person* are related as *clark* and *clerk*] **1**† A person

This yere [xxi Hen VII] a grete fyre happenyd in London, betwene the Costume House and Bellinges Gate, that dyd grete hurte, and dyuers *parsones* were brent.
Arnold s Chronicle (1502), p xlii

2 The person in holy orders who has the charge or cure of souls in a parish; the incumbent of a parochial benefice Four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson in England namely holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction

Sometimes comes she [Mab] with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling a *parson's* nose as a' lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice
Shak, R. and J, i 4 80

He is called *parson*, persona, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented, and he is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church which he personates
Blackstone, Com, I xi.

3 A clergyman in general, a man licensed to preach often used colloquially, or with a touch of contempt: as, a fox-hunting *parson*.

And what 's a bishop? A bishop 's a *parson* dressed up, who sits in the House of Lords to help and throw out Reform Bills *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

Herbert of Bosham, the squire *parson* of the time, also a careful and admiring biographer *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 146

4 A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*. —5 The parson-bird or poe-bird —**Gray-coat parson**, an impropriator, the tenant in an English parish who hires the tithes *Hallwell* —**Isle of Wight parson**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo* so called in Hants *C Swainson* —**Journeyman parson**. See *journeyman*.—**Maryland parson†**, in colonial times, a dissolute or disreputable clergyman —**Parson and clerk**, a children's game, played with burnt paper, in which the lingering sparks are supposed to represent persons

So when a child, as playful children use
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire —
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire,
There goes the *parson*, oh illustrious spark!
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the *clerk!*
Cowper, On Names of Little Note in Blog Brit.

Parson impersonnee, a rector who is installed in a church, whether it be representative or impropriate —**Parson mortal**, in *law*, a rector instituted and inducted for his own life.—**Parson's nose**, the rump of a fowl, the "Pope's nose."—**Parson's week**, the period from Monday to the Saturday week following (both days included).

Get my duty done for a Sunday, so that I may be out a *Parson's week*
J Price (1800), in Life of H F Carey, I 144 (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** *Clergyman, Priest*, etc See *minister*, *n.*

parsonage (pär'son-āj), *n.* [< ME *parsonage*, OF *personage*, *personnage*, *parsonnage*, F *personnage*, < ML *personaticum* (also, after OF., *personagium*), a church benefice, < *persona*, a parson see *parson* Cf *personage*] 1 A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, etc., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish

I fynde payne for the pope and prouendre for his palfrey,
And I hadde neuere of hym, haue god my treuthe,
Neither prouendre ne *parsonage* 3ut of the popis 3ifte
Piers Plowman (B), xiii 245.

These are the scandalous clamours of their invincible ignorance, who, as many of the Jews did Christ, follow the gospel only for their bellies, they consider not in whose hands abbeys and monasteries, and the best *parsonages* are.
Rev T Adams, Works, I 461

2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson or clergyman. Also called a *parsonage house*.

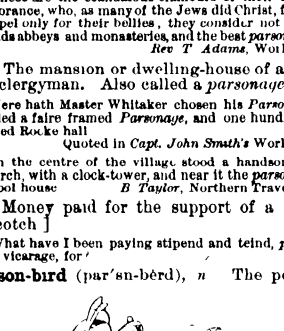
Here hath Master Whitaker chosen his *Parsonage*, impailed a faire framed *Parsonage*, and one hundred acres called Rocke hall
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II 12.

In the centre of the village stood a handsome white church, with a clock-tower, and near it the *parsonage* and school house *B Taylor*, Northern Travel, p 190

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [Scotch]

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Scott*

parson-bird (par'sn-bėrd), *n* The poe-bird,



Parson bird (*Prosthemadera novæ zelandiæ*)

Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ Also called *parson* and *tui*

parsoned (pär'snd), *a* [< *parson* + *-ed*[2]] 1. Furnished with a parson or parsons as, a *parsoned* parish —2. Done by or in the manner of a parson [Rare]

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parson'd* page
Young, Night Thoughts, iv

Married and parsoned, duly and legally married, married with all the customary rites

parsonert, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcener*.

parsonet (pär'son-et), *n.* [< *parson* + *-et*] A little parson; hence, humorously, a parson's child. [Rare.]

The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets,
Sweet, little, ruddy ragged *Parsonets*
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p 132.

parson-gull (pär'sn-gul), *n* The black-backed gull, *Larus marinus* so called from the coloration. [Local, British.]

parsonic (pär-son'ik), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a parson or his office, characteristic of parsons, suited to or in keeping with the position or duties of a parson, clerical: as, *parsonic* pretensions

An extremely comfortable Prebendal house . looks to the south, and is perfectly snug and *parsonic*
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland

His manners I think you said are not to your taste? — priggish and *parsonic*?
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxxvii

Until he [Charles Kingsley] shakes off this *parsonic* habit [of preaching] he will not be able to create truly human characters. *George Eliot*, Westminster Rev

Langham, whether he liked it or no, had to face the *parsonic* breakfast and the *parsonic* day
Mrs Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II xii

parsonical (par-son'i-kal), *a.* [< *parsonic* + *-al.*] Same as *parsonic*.

parsonically (pär-son'i-kal-i), *adv* In the manner of a parson *Chesterfield.* [Rare]

parson-in-the-pulpit (pär'sn-in-thē-pul'pit), *n.* The wake-robin of Europe See *Arum*, 1, and compare *jack-in-the-pulpit.* [Prov Eng]

parsonish (pär'son-ish), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ish*[1]] Relating to or like a parson

parsonize (par'son-īz), *v.*; pret and pp *parsonized*, ppr *parsonizing* [< *parson* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans* To usurp the functions or put on the airs of a parson; play the parson

II. *trans* To convert into parsons; tinge or imbue with parsonic notions

The Bishop of Rochester in England the other day, in a pastoral, expressed the hope that lay evangelists will not "presently become *parsonized*"
The Congregationalist, June 21, 1880

[Rare in both uses]

Parsonsia (par-son'zi-ä), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1808–10), named after Dr John *Parsons* of Scotland, who wrote in 1752 on the fertilization of plants] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Apocynaceæ* and the tribe *Echitideæ*, type of the subtribe *Parsonsieæ*, and known by the slightly convolute corolla, the slender and often twisted filaments, and the twining shrubby habit. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and New Zealand They are smoothish vines, with opposite leaves and terminal or axillary cymes of small whitish flowers followed by cylindrical pod like follicles. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as the kai ku

parsouret, *n* A Middle English form of *piercer*.

part (pärt), *n* [Se *pairt*, < ME *part*, *paart*, *parte*, *perte*, < OF *part*, F *part* = Sp Pg It. *parte* = AS *part* = OFries *part* = D MLG *part* = MHG. *parte*, *part*, G. *part* = Icel. *partr* = Sw. Dan *part*, < L *pars* (*part-*), part, piece, portion, share, side, party, faction, part or rôle, character, part or lot, portion, fate, task, lesson, also part or member, etc, akin to *portio(n-)*, a portion, part (> E. *portion*), *parare*, make ready, prepare (> E *pare*[1], *parade*, etc), and to Gr *πόρειν, aor ἔπορον, perf. pass. πέπραμαι, furnish, present, give, allot, fate, πόρσυνειν, offer, present, prepare, provide. From the L. *pars* (*part-*) are also ult. *part, v., partial, partition, partitive, party*[1], *party*[2], *participle, participate*, etc., *apartment, compartment, depart, department, impart, bipartite, tripartite*, etc., *parse*[1], *parcel, parcener, partner*, etc] 1 A separate division, fraction, or fragment of a whole, a section or division, a piece as, a *part* of the money; a *part* of the true cross

I in thy abundance am sufficed,
And by a *part* of all thy glory live
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvii.

2. A division of a thing not separated in reality, but considered or mentioned by itself: as, the younger *part* of the community.

But at all insolent and vnwoonted *parles* of a mans behaiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull *Puttenham* Arte of Eng Poesie, p 241

And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God, and they stood at the nether *part* of the mount Ex xix. 17.

Those who had formerly attacked [the church of Rome] had questioned only a *part* of her doctrines. A school was now growing up which rejected the whole
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

I've been here the better *part* of my life
S O Jewett, Deephaven, p 18

3. In *math.*, an exact divisor: as, three is the fourth *part* of twelve: the opposite of *multiple*, though *divisor* is the preferable correlative; an equal constituent portion; one of several or many equal quantities into which a thing may be divided.

ge schule haue goure licour by an hundrid *part* bettir gilt than ge had tofore with the floryn
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 7.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one *part* wisdom
And ever three *parts* coward *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 43.

But when the fourth *part* of the day was gone,
Then Enid was aware of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. An organic or essential element, a constituent division of a whole; a member; an organ. as, a vital *part;* the hinder *parts* of an animal.

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every *part* Eph iv 16.

His hands still moved,
As if he laboured yet to grasp the state
With those rebellious *parts*
B Jonson, Catiline, v 6

I fear I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous *parts*,
They do so spring and burgeon
B Jonson, Volpone, iii 1.

5 In *music* (*a*) One of the voices or instruments involved in the production of a concerted piece or passage (*b*) The melody or succession of tones intended for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted piece, a voice-part. (*c*) The written or printed score which a single performer uses in the performance of concerted music. as, a horn *part*, to write out in *parts*. All harmonic music is more or less fully conceived as made up of two or more voice parts or independent melodies which are simultaneously combined Except in the case of music written for a keyboard instrument, like the pianoforte or the organ (and frequently there also), a composition is largely analyzed with reference to the skill and correctness with which the parts are combined with one another See *part writing*

6. Individual share, portion; moiety.

They [the Moluccans] haue their publike meetings and Bankets in their Temples very often, euery one bringing his *part* of the cheere *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 539

Let me beat
My *part* of danger with an equal share
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph., x 50

7. Interest, concern; share

In heavenly mercies hast thou not a *part?*
Spenser, F Q, I ix 58

We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse 2 Sam xx 1

A faithful brother I have left,
My *part* in him thou lt share!
Burns, Farewell

8 Share of action or influence; allotted duty; function, office, or business as, to take an active *part* in public affairs

Syr Anasore the knyght, And ser Darell,
And All the todei knyghtez euerychone,
Eche for his *parte* quyte hym self full wele
Generydes (E E T S), l 3013.

It is the *part* of the lyric poet to abandon himself without reserve to his own emotions. *Macaulay*, Milton

9 The character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; a rôle; also, the words spoken by an actor in such a character

Never did Cozenage with more lovely art,
Or face more honest, act a fouler *part*
J Beaumont, Psyche, ii 178.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his *part*
Shak., As you Like it, ii 7 157

Lo Yates! Without the least finesse of art
He gets applause — I wish he'd get his *part*
Churchill, Rosciad.

10 Share of ability, mental endowment, or acquirement; in the plural, abilities; powers; faculties; talents; accomplishments

A Man of many good *Parts*, and worthy enough of his Prince's Favour, if with that Favour he had not grown proud *Baker*, Chronicles, p 145.

Natural *parts* and good judgment rule the world
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor., ii 4.

Men who get into the pulpit rather to show their *parts* than convince us of the truth of what they deliver
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 7

11 Side or party, or the cause or interest represented by one side or party; cause: as, to take one's *part*, for my *part*, I object

Arcite, and eek the hundred of his *parte*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1724.

Were there but three men to tak my *part*,
Yon King's coming full deir suld be!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI 28).

Then gan the *part* of Chalengers anew
To range the field, and victorlike to raine,
That none against them battell durst maintaine
Spenser, F Q, IV iv 25

Onelie for my awn *part* I will avoid al novelties, and content my self with the letteres quhilk we have in use
A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S.), p 11.

A brand' preserved to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*.
Waller, To my Lady Morton.

12. Region; quarter; place; spot.

Now thi fame shall go fer and thee furse holdyn,
And all prouyns and *pertes* thi pes shall desyre
Destructyon of Troy (E E T S), l 217

She sits at home
Like a great queen, and sends him forth to fetch in
Her tribute from all *parts*
Beau. and Fl, Knight of Malta, III 2

13† State, condition, plight

And yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my *part*,
I am in hel [health], god thanked mote he be
As of body *Political Poems*, etc (ed. Furnivall), p 40

"If thu," quod he, "had done after my rede,
Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this *parte*"
Generydes (E E T S), l 3518.

14† Act, action; conduct

Find him, my Lord of Warwick, chide him hither,
This *part* of his conjoins with my disease
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 5 64

Among other the mad *parts* of Xerxes, it is reported that hee fell in loue with a Plane Tree in Lydia
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 355

15. [< *part*, *v*] The parting of the hair [U S] —**Art and part** See *art*³ —**Bairns' part of gear** Same as *legitime* —**Charging part** See *charge* —**Concertante parts** See *concertante* —**Conductor's part** See *conductor* —**Copulation of parts** See *copulation* —**Dead man's part.** Same as *dead's part* —**Essential part,** matter or form as a part of the entelechy —**Extreme parts** See *extreme* —**Formal part** See *formal* —**For my (his, her,** etc) **part,** so far as concerns me (him, etc) See defs. 8 and 11

For my part, I confess, madam, wit loses its respect with me when I see it in company with malice
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i 1

For the most part See *most* —**Free, given, inner part** See the adjectives **Heterogeneous part,** a part different in kind from another joined with it to make up a whole —**Homogeneous parts,** like parts which go to make up a whole —**In good part,** in a friendly manner, favorably, graciously

Puff The winter managers were a little sore, I believe
Dangle No, I believe they took it all in *good part*
Sheridan, The Critic, i 2

In ill part, with displeasure, unfavorably **In part,** in some degree, to some extent, partly

Moved by choice, or, if constrained in *part*,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere

Integrant or **mathematical part,** a part lying outside of another part in space —**Inversion of parts.** See *inversion* —**Logical part, meridional parts, middle part** See the adjectives —**Napier's circular parts** See *circular* —**Part and parcel,** an essential part

Every man, woman, and child was constantly taught, by every fireside, to feel that he or she was *part and parcel* of a great new movement in human progress
H B Stowe, Oldtown, p 329

Part and pertinent, in *Scots law*, a phrase used in charters and dispositions to cover appurtenances and appendages Thus, lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents*, and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a parish church See *pertinent* —**Part of speech,** in *gram*, a word viewed as a constituent part or member of a sentence, having a certain part to contribute to its completeness, a word as member of a class having one limited and definable office in speech or in the practical use of language, as a noun, a verb, an adverb, and so on See *parsel* —**Perfection of parts** See *perfection* —**Potential part** (of a virtue), a secondary virtue adjuvant to the other —**Principal part.** (*a*) A part which, being removed, not merely mutilates, but destroys the whole (*b*) In *gram*, one of certain leading parts of a verb system, from which, when given, the rest can be inferred —**Subjective part.** Same as *logical part* See *extension*, 5 —**To take part in,** to participate in, have a share or assist in as, to *take part* in a celebration —**To take part with,** to side with, join forces with

The Mahometans, when they enterprized the conquest of Egypt *took part with* the Coptis, who were glad to see the Greeks destroy'd
Pococke, Description of the East, I 244

Total part, a part in which the whole is implied = **Syn.** *Part, Piece, Section, Portion, Share, Division* *Part* is the general word for that which is less than the whole as the whole is equal to the sum of all its *parts* *Piece* is a part taken from a whole as, a *piece* of meat, the dish was broken or the tree was torn to *pieces* *Section* is a part cut off, or viewed as cut off, from the rest as, a *section* of land, of the party *Portion* is often used in a stilted way where *part* would be simpler and better, *portion* has always some suggestion of allotment or assignment as, this is my *portion*, a *portion* of Scripture, "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (Luke xv 12) *Share* is still more suggestive of the person connected with the matter as, his *share* in the work, his *portion* of his father's estate was $100,000, and he insisted upon receiving his *share* at once A *division* is one of two or more *parts* made by design, the parts still remaining connected as, a *division* of an army or a fleet, of a subject, of a country See *particle* —**10.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents*, etc See *genius*

part (pärt), *v.* [< ME *parten, perten*, < OF *partir*, F. *partir* = Sp Pg *partir* = It. *partire*, < L. *partiri, partire*, divide, part, < *pars* (*part-*), part see *part*, *n.* Cf *depart, impart.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To divide; separate or break into parts or pieces; sever

Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon
Lev ii 6

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with outstretched arms,
Yet *parted* but the shadow with his hand
Shak, 3 Hen VI, i 4 69

2. To divide into shares; distribute in parts

And thanked God that he myghte han hire al,
That no wighte his blisse *parten* shal
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 386

ze saye as youre selfe has sene,
Ther fore array zou all on rawe,
My selfe schall *parte* itt zou be twene
York Plays, p 233

Nor could I weary, heart or limb,
When mighty Love would cleave in twain
The lading of a single pain,
And *part* it, giving half to him
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv

3 To cause to separate, cause to go different ways; separate, sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me Ruth i 17

Hence good and evil mixed, but man has skill
And power to *part* them, when he feels the will
Crabbe, Works, I 36

That morn that *parted* me and bliss
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 113

4. Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically

Smoothly kembe his haire,
And *part* it both waies, to appeare more faire
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed Pearson, 1874, VI 208)

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his *parted* forelock manly hung
Clustering *Milton*, P L, iv 302

5 To draw or hold apart; separate by intervening as, to *part* combatants

The kyng of kynggez *partyd* them twayn,
Be cause they shuld noo debate begynne certeyn
Generydes (E E T S), l 2296

Part them, they are incensed. *Shak*, Hamlet, v 2 314

Our three houses stood pretty near one another, his was *parted* from mine by a river
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady

6 *Naut.*, to break or rend, suffer the breaking of as, the ship *parted* her cable —**7†** To leave, quit, depart from

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies
Shak, Rich II, iii 1 3

It's time the dead should *part* the quick,
Marjorie, I must be gane
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II 150).

8† To mix, mingle

With the queene whan that he hadde sete,
And spices *parted*, and the wyne agoon,
Unto his chambre was he lad anoon
Chaucer, Good Women, l 1110

To part a line or **a warp** See *line*² —**To part company,** to separate go different ways —**Syn I** To sever, dissever, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, disconnect, dissolute

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become separated or detached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate, divide. as, her lips *parted*, our routes *parted*

Make thy knotted and combined locks to *part*,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Shak, Hamlet, i 5 18

So *parted* they, the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower
Milton, P L, viii 652.

The sun's rays of rapid light
Parted around the chariot's swifter course
Shelley, Queen Mab, i

2 To break, give way; become rent, severed, or detached as, the cable *parted* —**3** To let go, relinquish, give up with *with* or *from* as, the miser will not *part with* his money

We never forc'd him to *part with* his consilence, but it was hee that would have forc'd us to *part with* ours
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi

For I, that shielded all her life from harm
At last must *part with* her to thee
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

4 To go away; depart, set out, leave; retire. with *from* or *with*, to take leave of; bid farewell to.

Now in peace my soul shall *part* to heaven
Since I have set my friends at peace on earth
Shak, Rich III, ii 1 5

[The storm] begane in ye southeast, and *parted* toward ye south & east, and vered sundry ways
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 338.

A little after you had *parted with* him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease
Tennyson, Sea Dreams

5. To take part or have a share; share; partake

A trewe man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to *parten* with a theves dede
Chaucer, Good Women, l 465

Part with thy felaw, for that is curtesie
Babees Book (E E T S), p 28.

My lord, d'ye think your nephew here, your Troylo,
Parts in your spirit as freely as your blood?
Ford, Fancies, v 1

To part from an anchor (*naut*), to break loose from an anchor by parting the cable said of a vessel

part (pärt), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in part.* Cf *parcel, adv.*] Partly; partially; in some measure.

But *part* be right, and *part* be wrang,
Frae the beggar man the cloak he wan
Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV 26).

For the fair kindness you have show'd me here,
And, *part*, being prompted by your present trouble,
Out of my lean and low ability
I'll lend you something *Shak*, I N, iii 4 377

Pythagoras was *part* philosopher, *part* magician
Burton, Anat. of Mel, To the Reader, p 31

He spoke in words *part* heard, in whispers *part*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

partable (par'ta-bl), *a.* [ME *partable*, < *part* + *-able* Cf *partible*] 1 Capable of being parted or divided, divisible See *partible*

His hote loue neuerthelesse was *partable* among three other of his mistresses *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches

2† Having a share

Thoghe hyt were outher mennys synne,
zyt art thou *partable* therynne
MS Harl 1701, f 20 (*Halliwell*)

partage† (pär'täj), *n* [< F *partage* = Olt *partaggio* (ML *partagium*), division, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part see *part*, *n*] 1 Division, partition; the act of dividing or sharing

This *partage* of things in an inequality of private possessions men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, and without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money
Locke, Civil Government, v § 50

2. Part, portion, share

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a *partage*
Of this estate to her who owns it all,
This his supposed sister
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii 2.

I know my brother, in the love he bears me,
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i 2.

partake (par-täk'), *v.*, pret *partook*, pp *partaken*, ppr *partaking* [< ME "*part-taken*, in *part-takynge, parte-taker*, < *part* + *take* The formation is not according to E analogy, but is in imitation of L *participare*, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take Cf *out-take*, similarly imitated from the L.] **I.** *intrans* **1** To take or have a part, portion, or share in common with others, participate, share. used absolutely, or followed by *of* or *in* (also, rarely, by *with*) before the object shared. as, to *partake of* the bounties of Providence, to *partake of* refreshments.

We should them love, and *with* their needs *partake*
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 208.

Being apprehended his false cunning,
Not meaning to *partake* with me in danger,
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance
Shak, T N, v 1 90

He felt that wrong *with* wrong *partakes*,
That nothing stands alone
Whittier, The Quaker of the Olden Time

2 To share in some degree the nature, character, functions, or peculiarities (of some other person or thing) followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge and partly of an attorney general *Bacon*

Master of all sorts of wood craft, he seemed a part of the forest and the lake, and the secret of his amazing skill seemed to be that he *partook of* the nature and fierce instincts of the beasts he slew
Emerson, Hist Discourse at Concord

3† To take sides, espouse the cause of another, make common cause

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee *partake*?
Shak, Sonnets, cxlix.

Mr Bellingham and he stood divided from the rest, which occasioned much opposition even in open court, and much *partaking* in the country
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 189

= **Syn.** *Partake, Participate, Share* There is not always a distinction among these words *Share* is the most familiar, *participate* the least so *Partake* is the most natural to apply to that which pleases or concerns chiefly the actor as, to *partake* of food to *partake* of the qualities of one's ancestors *Participate* and *share* especially include other persons as, to *share* another's pleasures, or *participate* in his griefs or joys *Participate* may imply the most intimate community of possession or feeling, as is suggested by its being followed by *in*, not *of* *Share* may have a direct object, or be followed by *in*

I come in for my share in all the good that happens to a man of merit and virtue, and *partake of* many gifts of fortune and power that I was never born to
Addison, Tatler, No 117

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate* in my feelings *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii

All who joy would win
Must *share* it — Happiness was born a twin
Byron, Don Juan, ii 172.

II. *trans.* **1.** To have a part in, share.

By and by thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart *Shak*, J C, ii 1 305.

Thou shalt *partake* my near and dearest counsels,
And further them with thine
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail
Pursue the triumph, and *partake* the gale?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv 385

Universal nature slumbers,
And my soul *partakes* the calm
Cowper, Watching unto God in the Night Season (trans) II

2† To admit to participation invite or permit to share

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privitie
Spenser, F Q, II iv 20

3† To distribute, communicate

Your exultation
Partake to every one *Wint* T, v 3. 132

partaker (pär-tā′kėr), *n* [< ME *parte-taker*, *partitaker*, as *part* + *taker*, or *partake* + -er[1]] **1** One who takes or has a part or share in common with others, a sharer, a participator usually followed by *of* or *in*

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things Rom xv 27

The law doth straightly them enjoyne
To be *partakers of* this holy meat
And sacred drink
Times' Whistle (E E T S), p 18.

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness
When thou dost meet good hap
Shak, T G of V, i 1 14

2† An associate, an accomplice, a partner

And what was the end now of that politic lady the queen other than this, that she lived to behold the wretched ends of all her *partakers*?
Raleigh, Hist World, Pref p 12

The Church was fired, his enemies ascribing it to his *partakers* and they againe to his Adversaries.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 297

partan (pär′tan), *n* [Ir and Gael *partan*, a partan, crab] An edible sea-crab [Scotch]

He generously offered if she would but wait a minute or so, to hunt out two *partans* (by which he meant crabs), so that she might witness a combat between them
W Black, In Far Lochaber, iv

parted (pär′ted), *p a* **1†** Departed; deceased, dead

Oft have I seen a timely *parted* ghost
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2 161

2†. Endowed with parts or abilities

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii 1

That man, how dearly ever *parted*,
How much in having or without or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath
Shak, T and C, iii 3 96

For as you
Are every way well *parted*, so I hold you
In all designs mark'd to be fortunate
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v 1

3 In *bot*, cleft or divided nearly to the base as leaves Also *partite* — **4** In *her*, same as *party*[2], 2 — **Double-parted**, in *her*, parted in two ways See *cross double parted*, under *cross* **Palmately parted.** See *palmately* **Parted of two colors**, in *her*, same as *party per fesse* (which see, under *fesse*), the two parts of the field being of two tinctures

partel†, *n* [ME, var of *parcel*] A part or portion

So this pleyinge hath thre *partelis*, the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath 3yven us his grace
Reliq Antiq, ii 57 (*Halliwell*)

partener†, *n* An obsolete form of *partner*

parter (pär′tėr), *n* [< *part*, *v*, + -er[1]] One who or that which parts or separates

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms pulled their malicious sights one from the other
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, i

parterre (pär-tãr′), *n* [= It *parterre*, *parterre*, < F *parterre*, a flower-bed, parterre, < *par*, by, on (< L *per*, through), + *terre*, earth, < L *terra* see *terrace*] **1** In *hort*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, arranged in some design or plan, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf

The garden nearest the pavilion is a *parterre*, having in ye middst noble brasse statues
Evelyn, Diary, Feb 27, 1644

When it [the water] has paid its tribute to the royal pile [Alhambra], and visited its gardens and *parterres* it flows down the long avenue leading to the city
Irving, Alhambra, p 64

2 The part of the floor of a theater beneath the galleries in some modern English theaters called the *pit* — a sense to be distinguished from the original meaning of *pit*

partes, *n* Plural of *pars*

Parthenium (pär-thē′ni-um), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), < L *parthenium* < Gr παρθένιον, a name of several different plants < παρθένιος, maidenly, pure, < παρθένος, a maiden, virgin] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ* known by the small broad rays, and the thickish compressed or triangular achenes, often firmly united to the enveloping bract, and with narrow margins separating half-way at maturity There are about 6 species, natives of North America and the West Indies They are usually rough hairy herbs, with alternate leaves, undivided, toothed, or pinnately dissected, and small heads of whitish or yellowish flowers in a terminal panicle *P Hysterophorus*, a weed throughout warmer America, and used medicinally, is known in Jamaica as *wild wormwood*, *whitehead*, *brown bush*, *bastard feverfew*, and *West Indian mugwort* *P integrifolium*, of the southern United States, is used as a febrifuge

parthenochlorosis (pär′the-nō-klō-rō′sis), *n* [NL, < Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + NL *chlorosis*] Chlorosis in girls

parthenogenesis (pär″the-nō-jen′e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr παρθένος, a virgin + γένεσις, production see *genesis*] **1** Reproduction by a virgin, in *zool.*, one of the phenomena attending alternate generation among animals which have sex a kind of agamogenesis in which an imperfect female individual hatched from an egg laid by a perfect female after ordinary sexual intercourse, continues to reproduce its kind for one or more generations without renewed impregnation Parthenogenesis characterizes the reproduction of many insects, as aphids or plant-lice

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms in the one the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be restricted
Huxley, Anat Invert, p 383

One sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal *parthenogenesis* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 223

2 In *bot* (*a*) The production of a perfect embryo without the intervention of pollen According to Strasburger, the embryos thus formed are adventitious outgrowths from the cellular tissue of the nucellus and outside of the embryo sac (*b*) In certain cryptogams, a peculiar form of apogamy in which organs which are morphologically sexual organs make their appearance, but, instead of producing sexual reproductive cells, they produce cells which are capable every one by itself of giving rise to a new individual

parthenogenetic (pär″the-nō-jē-net′ik), *a* [< *parthenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] **1.** Pertaining to parthenogenesis, or having its characters, exhibiting the phenomena of parthenogenesis **2** Born of a virgin

The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* deity *E B Tylor*, Prim Culture, II 279

parthenogenetically (pär″the-nō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv* By parthenogenesis.

parthenogenic (pär-the-nō-jen′ik), *a* [< *parthenogen-y* + -*ic*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by parthenogenesis

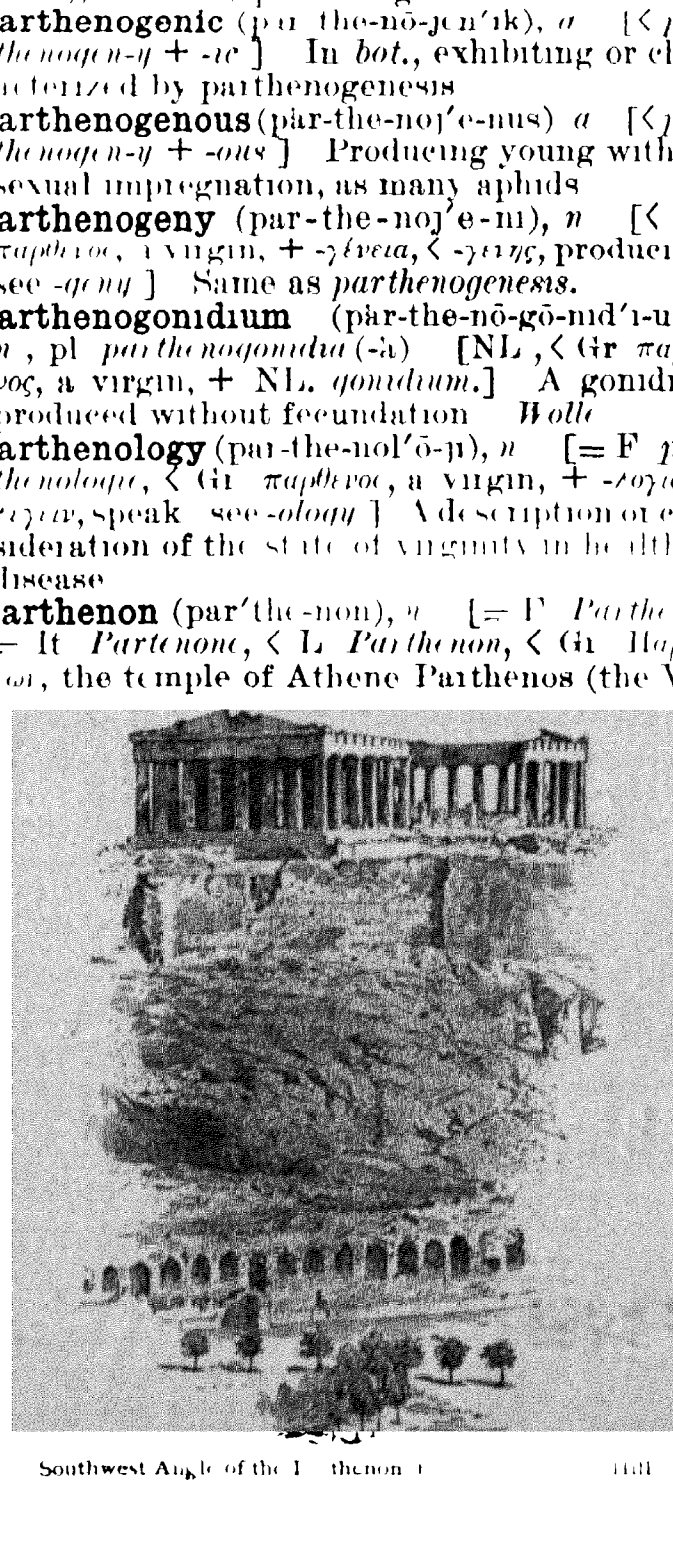
parthenogenous (pär-the-noj′e-nus) *a* [< *parthenogen-y* + -*ous*] Producing young without sexual impregnation, as many aphids

parthenogeny (pär-the-noj′e-ni), *n* [< Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing see -*geny*] Same as *parthenogenesis*.

parthenogonidium (pär-the-nō-gō-nid′i-um), *n*, pl *parthenogonidia* (-ä) [NL, < Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + NL. *gonidium*.] A gonidium produced without fecundation *Wolle*

parthenology (pär-the-nol′ō-ji), *n* [= F *parthenologie*, < Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see -*ology*] A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease

Parthenon (pär′the-non), *n* [= F *Parthenon* = It *Partenone*, < L *Parthenon*, < Gr Παρθενών, the temple of Athene Parthenos (the Virgin) at Athens, also, in gen sense, the young women's apartments in a house, < παρθένος, a virgin, maid, young woman] The Doric temple of Athene, under the appellation of Parthenos, the Virgin, on the Acropolis of Athens, the ceremonial or official temple of the Athenians in their quality as rulers of the empire of their colonies and allies It is built of Pentelic marble and is a peripteral, or, as it may be called, a pseudo dipteral octastyle, with seventeen columns on the sides, the pronaos and the opisthodomos within the peripteros having each a portico of six Doric columns Its length is 228 feet, its breadth 101, and the height to the apex of the pediments was 65 feet It was badly shattered in 1687 by the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it during the siege of Athens by the Venetians The Parthenon, which was completed about 438 B C, was the most perfect work of art that has been produced, its construction and its sculptured decoration in the round, in both low and high relief and in color embodying the best genius and skill of Athens at the pinnacle of her glory See *Elgin marbles* (under *marble*), and compare cuts under *cella*, *Doric*, *Greek*, and *Hellenic*



Southwest Angle of the Parthenon, Athens [illegible]

Parthenope (pär-then′o-pē), *n* [NL, < L *Parthenope*, a poetical name of Naples < *Parthenope*, < Gr Παρθενόπη, one of the Sirens, said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples, < παρθένος, a maiden, + ὤψ (ὀπ-), face] **1** The 11th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850 — **2** In *zool*, a generic name variously used (*a*) The typical genus of *Parthenopidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1798 (*b*) A genus of mollusks *Scacchi*, 1833 (*c*) A genus of worms *Schmidt*, 1837

Parthenopean (pär″the-nō-pē′an), *a* [< *Parthenope* + -*an*] Of or pertaining to Parthenope, an ancient and poetical name of Naples in Italy as, the *Parthenopean* republic

parthenopian (pär-the-nō′pi-an), *a*. and *n*. [< *Parthenope* + -*ian*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or the family *Parthenopidæ*, or having their characters

II *n* A member of the family *Parthenopidæ*

Parthenopidæ (pär-the-nop′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Parthenope* + -*idæ*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Parthenope* They have a more or less triangular carapace, small subcircular orbits and slender antennæ whose basal joints are very small The species chiefly inhabit warm seas They are sometimes known as *long armed crabs*

parthenopine (pär-then′ō-pin), *a* and *n* [< *Parthenope* + -*ine*[1]] Same as *parthenopian*

parthenosperm (pär′the-nō-spėrm), *n* [< Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + σπέρμα, seed] Same as *parthenospore*

parthenospore (pär′the-nō-spōr), *n* [< Gr παρθένος, a virgin, + σπορά, seed see *spore*] In *bot*, a reproductive cell or spore closely resembling a zygospore, produced without conjugation in certain algæ of the class *Conjugatæ*

Parthian (pär′thi-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Parthia*, < Gr Παρθυαία, Parthia < Πάρθοι, also Παρθυαῖοι, Πάρθοι, L *Parthi*, the Parthians] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient region in Persia, which from the third century B C to the third century A D. formed the nucleus of an important Asiatic kingdom — **Parthian arrow** or **shot**, a shaft or shot aimed at an adversary while flying or pretending to fly from him, a parting shot in allusion to the manner of fighting of the ancient Parthians

II *n* A native or an inhabitant of Parthia

partial (pär′shal), *a* and *n* [< ME *parcial*, < OF *partial*, *parcial*, F *partial* = Sp. Pg *parcial* = It *parziale*, < ML. *partialis*, divisible, solitary, partial, < L *pars* (*part-*), part see *part*] **I.** *a* **1** Affecting a part only, not general or universal, not total

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it *South*

So narrow then [1580] was the sphere of publication, and so *partial* was all literary communication
I D Israeli, Amen of Lit, II 55

To know something, and not all — *partial* knowledge must of course perplex, doctrines imperfectly revealed must be mysterious
J H Newman, Parochial Sermons, I 211

2 In *bot*, subordinate, secondary as, a *partial* umbel, peduncle, or involucre. — **3** Inclined to favor one party in a cause or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent, exhibiting favoritism, in a restricted sense, unjust or unfair through favoritism

She's vicious, and, your *partial* selves confess,
Aspires the height of all impiety
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv 4

The chief incens'd — "Too *partial* god of day!
To check my conquests in the middle way
How few in Ilion else had refuge found!"
Pope, Iliad, xxii 23

4 Greatly or unduly inclined to favor a person or thing, having a liking for, or a prejudice in favor of, an object. when used in the predicate, with *to* before the object

A fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

His [Leicester's] presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once *partial* mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

I pray God he perform what he promiseth, and that he be not over *partial to* North Wales Men
Howell, Letters, I iii. 5

"Bring me that muslin," said Mrs Glegg, "it 's a buff —I'm *partial to* buff"
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 2.

Partial abstraction, the act of concentrating the attention on one integrant part of an object, and withdrawing it from others. —**Partial assignment**, an assignment of part of one's property in trust for the payment of some debts, as distinguished from a *general assignment* of all property for payment of all debts sometimes used in contradistinction to *special assignment*, when the latter is used in the sense of an assignment for the benefit of one or more special creditors only —**Partial battle** See *battle*[1], 1 —**Partial cause.** See *cause*, 1 —**Partial conversion**, in *logic* See *conversion*, 2 —**Partial counsel**, in *Scots law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible, a similar ground of declinature of the juris diction of a judge *Imp Dict* —**Partial determinant, differential, differentiation, earth** See the nouns. —**Partial eclipse**, an eclipse in which only a part of the eclipsed luminary is covered —**Partial fractions**, in *alg* fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction thus, for various purposes, $1/(1-x^2)$ is expressed as the sum of the two partial fractions $1/(2+2x)$ and $1/(2-2x)$ —**Partial loss**, in *marine insurance*, "loss of a part out of the whole" (*Parsons*) —**Partial method**, a method which applies to a part of a science **Partial term**, an undistributed term —**Partial tone** Same as *harmonic*, 1 (*a*), though sometimes also used to designate the theoretically simple tones of which harmonics are themselves made up —**Partial turn**, in *music* See *turn* —**Partial verdict**, in *law*, a verdict of conviction as to a part of the charge, and of acquittal or silence as to the residue *Bishop* =**Syn 1** Incomplete, imperfect —**3** and **4** Prejudiced, prepossessed, warped, unfair, one sided

II. *n* Same as *partial tone*

The harmonics are themselves also compound tones, of which the primes or lowest *partials* are the *partials* of the original tone *Proc Roy Soc*, XXXVIII 83

partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n* [< *partial* + *-ism*] In *theol*, the doctrine that the atonement was intended for and affects only a part of mankind

partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *partial* + *-ist*] 1 One who is partial —2 In *theol*, one who holds that the atonement was made for only a part of mankind

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong
Bp Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p 240

partiality (par-shi-al'i-ti), *n*, pl *partialities* (-tiz) [< F *partialité* = Sp *parcialidad* = Pg *parcialidade* = It *parzialità*, < ML *partialita(t-)s*, partialness, a party, society, < *partialis*, partial see *partial*] The state or character of being partial. (*a*) Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other, an undue bias of mind toward one party or side

Polybius reprehending Timæus for his *partiality* against Agathocles *Hume*

His [Carlyle's] imagination is so powerful that it makes him the contemporary of his characters, and thus his history seems to be the memoirs of a cynical humorist, with hearty likes and dislikes, with something of acridity in his *partialities* whether for or against, more keenly sensitive to the grotesque than the simply natural
Lowell, Study Windows, p 135

(*b*) A special fondness, a stronger inclination to one person or thing than to others with *to* or *for* as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting

Well, Maria, do you not reflect the more you converse with that amiable young man, what return his *partiality* for you deserves? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii 1

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which, as we have already observed, is apt to mislead the understanding, so there is often a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial also to knowledge and improvement
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 21

(*c*†) A party, faction

In the common wealth dissentions, angers, quarelles of ambition amongst your officers of justice, neither ought you to dissemble, or in any wise consent vnto, for, at the instant that they shall grow into quarels, the people shall be diuided into *parcialities*, wherof may rise great offences in the common wealth
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 158.

=**Syn** (*a*) Favoritism, unfairness. (*b*) Liking, predilection, leaning, fancy

partialize (pär'shal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *partialized*, ppr. *partializing* [< F *partialiser* = Sp. *parcializar* = Pg. *parcializar*, *parcialisar*, as *partial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans* To render partial

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
The unstooping firmness of my upright soul
Shak, Rich II, i 1 120

II. *intrans* To be partial; favor one side more than another.

Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, st. 51 (*Encyc. Dict*)

partially (pär'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In part, not generally or totally; partly.

And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth
Stirling, Domes-day, Seventh Houre.

Abrogate entirely the liberty to exercise the faculties, and we have death, abrogate it *partially*, and we have pain or partial death. *H Spencer*, Social Statics, p 217

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike

If, *partially* affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak*, Othello, ii. 3. 218.

partibility (par-ti-bil'i-ti), *n* [= F *partibilité*, as *partible* + *-ity*] The quality of being partible, susceptibility of division, partition, or severance, separability as, the *partibility* of an inheritance

partible (pär'ti-bl), *a* [< F *partible* = Sp *partible* = Pg. *partivel* = It *partibile*, < LL *partibilis*, divisible, < L *partire*, *partiri*, divide. see *part*, *v.* Cf *partable*] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition

Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them *Bacon*, Nat. Hist, § 502

If the land is not *partible*, then, "according to the custom of some, the first born shall have the whole inheritance, according to the custom of others, however, the last born son is heir" *F Pollock*, Land Laws, App, p 207

Partible division. See *division*

partibus (par'ti-bus), *n* [L, abl pl of *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part.*] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there are only two, if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words "and others" *Imp. Dict* —**In partibus** See *in partibus infidelium.*

particate (par'ti-kāt), *n* [< ML. *particata*, a perch, < L *pertica*, ML also *partica*, a measuring-rod, a perch see *perch*[2]] A rood of land. *Jamieson* [Scotch]

particeps criminis (pär'ti-seps krim'i-nis) [L *particeps* (< *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take), partaking, *criminis*, gen of *crimen*, crime: see *crime*] An accessory to a crime

participable (par-tis'i-pa-bl), *a* [= F *participable* = Sp *participable* = Pg *participavel* = It *participabile*, <ML as if **participabilis*, < L *participare*, participate see *participate*] Capable of being participated or shared.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris* Miscellanies

participancy (pär-tis'i-pan-si), *n* [< *participan(t)* + *-cy*] The state of being participant, participation.

participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *a* and *n* [= F *participant* = Sp Pg It *partecipante*, < L *participan(t-)s*, ppr of *participare*, participate see *participate*] **I.** *a* Sharing, having a share or part followed by *of*

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him *Bacon* (*Latham*)

II. *n* **1.** One who participates; a partaker, one having a share or part.

Divers of those *Participants* did assign and conveyed unto other persons several proportions of their Shares and Adventures *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 317).

2. In *Gregorian music*, the next most important tone in a mode after the mediant, lying in the authentic modes usually next above or below the mediant, and in plagal modes usually at the bottom of the scale See *modulation*, 3 (*a*) It may be used as the first tone of any phrase in a plain song melody, and as the last tone of any phrase except the last. The participants of the various modes in general use are I, G, II, A III, A or B, IV, C or F, V, G, VI, C, VII, A, VIII, D, IX, D, X, E, XIII, D, XIV, G

participantly (par-tis'i-pant-li), *adv* In a participating manner, so as to participate, as a participant

participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v*, pret and pp *participated*, ppr *participating* [< L *participatus*, pp. of *participare* (> It *participare*, *partecipare* = Sp Pg *participar* = F. *participer*), take part in, share in, give part in, impart, < L *particeps* (*particip-*), taking part in, sharing in, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take see *part* and *capable*. For the second element, cf. *anticipate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To partake, share or share in; receive a part or share of.

The one [the soul] we *participate* with goddes, the other [the body] with beastes. *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, iii 24

The Ollue and the Oak *participate*
Even to their earth, signes of their ancient hate.
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Furies

Of fellowship I speak,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight *Milton*, P L., viii 390

2†. To give a share of; communicate; dispense

He [Bradford] was no niggard of his purse, but would liberally *participate* that he had to his fellow prisoners *Foxe*, quoted in Biog Notice of J Bradford (Parker Soc, 1853), II xxxv

II. *intrans* **1.** To take part, partake, have a share in common with others followed by *in*, formerly by *of*, before the object

There appear to be no simple natures, but all *participate* or consist *of* two *Bacon*, Fable of Pan

His delivery and thy joy thereon,
In both which we as next *participate*
Milton, S A, 1 1507

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate* in my feelings *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both *Bacon*

The clay in many places vnder the clifts by the high water marke did grow vp in red and white knots as gum out of trees, and in some places so *participated* together as though they were all of one nature
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 176

Participating tone See *tone* =**Syn. 1** *Share, Partake in, etc.* See *partake*

participation (par-tis-i-pā'shon), *n* [< ME *participacioun*, < OF (and F) *participation* = Sp *participacion* = Pg *participação* = It *partecipazione*, < LL *participatio(n-)*, a partaking, < L *participare*, pp *participatus*, participate see *participate*] **1** The act or fact of participating or sharing in common with another or with others, the act or state of receiving or having part of something

But alle thyng that is good, quod she, grauntest thou that it be good by the *participacioun* of good or no?
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 11

Poesy was ever thought to have some *participation* of divineness *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 148

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme *Stillingfleet.*

Beyond *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief
Wordsworth, Affliction of Margaret ——, st 11

2†. Distribution; division into shares

It sufficeth not that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than live upon it if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well deservers *Raleigh*

3† Companionship

Their sphita are so married in conjunction with the *participation* of society that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, v 1 78.

Medium of participation. See *medium.*

participative (par-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a* [= F *participatif*, as *participate* + *-ive.*] Capable of participating

participator (pär-tis'i-pā-tor), *n* [= Pg *participador* = It *partecipatore*, < LL *participator*, < L *participare*, pp *participatus*, participate, see *participate*] One who participates; one who partakes, participates, or shares with another as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

participial (par-ti-sip'i-al), *a* and *n* [< F *participial* = Sp *participal* = Pg *participal*, < L *participialis*, of the nature of a participle, < *participium*, participle see *participle*] **I.** *a* **1** Having the nature and use of a participle

In German the present participle, in a purely *participial* sense as distinguished from an adjective sense, is as rare as in English it is common *Amer Jour Philol*, IX 157

2 Formed from or consisting of a participle, as, a *participial* noun, a *participial* adjective.

II. *n* A word formed from a verb, and sharing the verbal with the noun or adjective construction. [Rare.]

The new philology embraces the participle the infinitive the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participials* *Gibbs*

participialize (par-ti-sip'i-al-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *participialized*, ppr *participializing* [< *participial* + *-ize*] To form into a participle [Rare]

But the question is not between a naked finite verb on the one hand and the *participialized* finite verb on the other, but between two finite verbs.
Amer Jour Philol, IX 144.

participially (par-ti-sip'i-al-i), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle, as a participle.

participle (par'ti-si-pl), *n.* [With unorig *-le*, as also in *principle*, *syllable*, etc; < F. *participe* = Sp. Pg It *participio* = G *partcip*, *participium* = Dan. *participp* = Sw. *participium*, < L. *participium*, a participle, in LL in lit sense, a partaking, sharing, < L. *particeps*, partaking, sharing see *participate*] **1†** Whatever partakes of the nature of two or more other things; something that is part one thing and part another; a mongrel.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures are such chiefly as are fixed, . though they have a motion in their parts, such as are oysters, cockles, and such like *Bacon*, Nat Hist., § 699

And in the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were *Participles* or Mungrels in Religion *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

2 In *gram* , a verbal adjective that participates or shares in the construction of the verb to which it belongs, and so has in a certain manner and degree a place in the verbal system, a word having the value of an adjective as part of speech, but so regularly made from a verb, and associated with it in meaning and construction, as to seem to belong to the verb Thus, '*giving* him a book,' like 'I give him a book', 'the book *given* him,' or '*lent* him,' or '*handed* him , and so on There are but two simple participles in English, usually called the *present* and the *past* or *passive* as *loving, loved, sung sing, sung*, in some languages there are more, as for example in Greek The division line between participle and ordinary adjective is indistinct, and the one often passes over into the other thus, a *charming* girl, a *learned* man Participles are much used in many languages, especially in English, in forming verb phrases by combination with auxiliaries thus, I am *giving*, I have *given*, it is *given*, etc.

particle (par'ti-kl), *n* [< F *particule* = Sp *particula* = Pg. *particula* = It *particola, particella, particula*, < L *particula*, double dim of *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part* Cf. *parcel*, ult from the same source] 1 A small part or piece, especially a small part or portion of some material substance. as, a *particle* of dust

God created every part and *particle* of man exactly perfect that is to say, in all points sufficient unto that use for which he appointed it *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii 8.

Which seems to be some featherly *particle* of snow *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , ii 1

I am part or *particle* of God *Emerson*, Misc , p 17

2. Specifically, any very small piece or part of anything, absolutely, a minute quantity, anything very small; an atom; a bit as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue, are you fatigued? Not a *particle*

If the maker have failed in any *particle* of this, they may worthily tax him *B Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii 1

What could be done more for the healing and reclaiming that divine *particle* of Gods breathing the soul? *Milton*, Church Government, ii 3

3. In *gram* , a part of speech that is considered of minor consequence, or that plays a subordinate part in the structure of the sentence, as connective, sign of relation, or the like: such are especially conjunctions, prepositions, and the primitive adverbs The term is loose and unscientific

The words whereby it [the mind] signifies what connexion it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning are called *particles* *Locke*, Human Understanding, III vii 2

They make use of an emphasis, but so improperly that it is often placed on some very insignificant *particle*, as upon "if" or "and" *Steele*, Spectator, No 147

Consecutive, exceptive, etc , **particle.** See the adjectives. — **Elementary particles of Zimmermann** See *blood-plate* = **Syn. 1** and **2** *Particle, Atom, Molecule, Corpuscle*, iota, jot, mite, tittle, whit, grain, scrap shred, scintilla. *Atom* and *molecule* are exact scientific terms the other two of the italicized words are not A *particle* is primarily a minute part or piece of a material substance, or, as in the case of dust, pollen etc a substance that exists in exceedingly minute form *Corpuscle* is a somewhat old word for *particle*, to which it has almost entirely yielded place, taking up instead a special meaning in physiology See definitions , see also *part, n*

parti-coated, *a* See *party-coated*

parti-color, *n* See *party-color*

parti-colored, *a* See *party-colored*

particular (pär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n* [< ME *particuler*, < OF *particuler, particuler*, F *particulier* = Sp Pg *particular* = It. *particolare, particulare*, < LL. *particularis*, of or concerning a part, particular, < L. *particula*, a part, particle. see *particle*.] **I.** *a.* 1 Of or concerning a part, pertaining to some and not to all, special, not general

The three years' drought, in the time of Elias, was but *particular*, and left people alive *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed 1887)

Our ancestors took their stand, not on a general theory, but on the *particular* constitution of the realm *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh

The Revolution assails not theology itself but only a *particular* theology embodied in a *particular* institution *J R Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p 36

2. Individual; single, special, apart from others; considered separately

Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand an end *Shak* , Hamlet, I 5 19

You know in what *particular* way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling *Goldsmith*, To a Pupil

It is the universal nature which gives worth to *particular* men and things. *Emerson*, History.

3. Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the *particular* properties of a plant.

As for the Ichneumon, he hath but onely changed his name, now called the Rat of the Nilus. A beast *particular* to Egypt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 79

It was the *particular* property of this looking glass to banish all false appearances, and show people what they were *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Hence — **4.** Personal; private; individual

These domestic and *particular* broils
Are not the question here *Shak* , Lear, v 1. 30.

Revenge
Thine own *particular* wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame seen through thy country *Shak* , Cor , iv. 5 92

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham.*

5 Having something that eminently distinguishes, worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual; notable; striking

Particular pains *particular* thanks do ask *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

At the east end [of the cathedral] are the remains of the bishop's throne, and in the portico there is a very *particular* vase, which probably served for a font. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II i 247

I think I never heard a more *particular* instance of parts and villainy *Walpole*, Letters, II 17.

He was a sturdy old fellow in a broad skirted blue coat, made pretty large, to fit easily, and with no *particular* waist. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxv

6 Attentive to or noting details, minute in examination; careful

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of rule and power *Locke*, Government, i § 91

7. Containing or emphasizing details, minute, circumstantial; detailed as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

This [Ponte di Rialto] is both forty foote longer and a hundred foote broader, as I will anon declare in the more *particular* description thereof *Coryat*, Crudities, I 208

8 Peculiar, singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

As for Plutarch, his style is so *particular* that there is none of the ancients to whom we can properly resemble him *Dryden*, Plutarch

I saw in the church yard of Bolsena an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a sarcophagus), very entire, and, what is *particular*, engraven on all sides with a curious representation of a bacchanal *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 488

She'll be highly taken with him — for she loves a Gentleman whose Manner is *particular* *Steele*, Tender Husband, i 1

Lady Ruelle . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me *R Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 14

9 Nice in taste, precise, fastidious as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress

A very worthy person, a little formal and *particular*, but exceedingly devoute *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686

Timoleon is very *particular* in his opinion, but is thought *particular* for no other cause but that he acts against depraved custom by the rules of nature and reason *Steele*, Tatler, No 171

10 In *logic*, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it — **Common particular meter, long particular meter** See *meter*², 3 — **London particular,** of a quality or character supposed to be approved by Londoners or peculiar to London, by importation or otherwise noting especially a quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market — **Particular average,** in *marine insurance*, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss (which see, under *partial*) by perils of the sea The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured See *average*², 1 — **Particular Baptists** See *Baptist* — **Particular cause,** a cause which of its own efficiency produces but one effect — **Particular cognition,** a cognition of an actual fact or existence, not of a rule or non-existence — **Particular custom,** a custom which prevails only in a particular locality or district, a local usage Sometimes used also of a custom which prevails only in a particular class or vocation — **Particular equation.** See *equation.* — **Particular estate,** in *law*, the estate that precedes a remainder, the earlier of two successive estates where the future or ultimate ownership is given to one, the gift to whom is not to take effect until after a precedent estate given to another has terminated thus, where a man devises lands to his wife for her life, and after her death to his children, her estate is called the *particular estate*, in contradistinction to the general ultimate ownership of the children — **Particular integral,** in the *integral calculus*, that value which arises in the integration of any differential equation by the giving of a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral — **Particular jurisprudence logic,** etc See the nouns — **Particular lien.** See *lien*², 1.— **Particular method.** See *universal method*, under *method*. — **Particular proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is qualified by the word *some* or its equivalent. The peculiarity of the *particular proposition* is that it asserts the existence of a certain kind of thing, while a *universal proposition* asserts the non-existence of a certain kind of thing Thus, the proposition "Some men are courteous to all women" is *particular*, being intended to state the existence of a certain kind of men, while the proposition "There is some man who is courteous to each woman" is universal, because it only states the non-existence of a woman to whom no man is courteous It is true, the latter proposition may be understood as also asserting the existence of men courteous to women, and in that case it implies a particular proposition along with its main import — **Particular tenant,** the tenant of a particular estate — **Particular utility†** of a science or art, the utility of such science or art as a means of support to its professors. — **Short particular meter.** See *meter*², 3. = **Syn. 1-3.** Separate, distinctive — 3 and **4.** *Peculiar*, etc See *special* — 7 *Circumstantial*, etc See *minute*¹ — 9. Exact, scrupulous

II. *n.* **1.** A single instance or matter, a single point or circumstance, a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

Some few *particulars* I have set down,
Only for this meridian, fit to be known
Of your crude traveller *B Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

29th Called up with news from Sir W Batten that Hogg hath brought in two prizes more, and so I thither, and hear the *particulars*, which are good, one of them, if prize, being worth 4000*l* , for which God be thanked! *Pepys*, Diary, III. 86

A letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every *particular* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii

2† A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership

For your spectators, you behold them what they are the most choice *particulars* in court this tells tales well, this provides coaches, this repeats jests, this presents gifts, this holds up the arras, this takes down from horse, this protests by this light, this swears by that candle, this delighteth, this adoreth, yet all but three men *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

They utterly sought ye ruine of ye *particulers* [private traders] as appeareth by this, that they would not suffer any of ye generall either to buy or sell with them. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 178

3† Private account or interest; personal interest or concern, part, portion, account.

For my *particular*, I can, and from a most clear conscience, affirm that I have ever trembled to think toward the least profaneness *B Jonson*, Volpone, Ded

Some of those that still remained hear on their *perticuler* begane privately to nurish a faction *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p 157

As to my own *particular*, I stand to this hour amaz'd that God should give so greate perfection to so young a person *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656

4† Individual state or character, special peculiarity.

The *particulars* of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories *Sir T Browne*, Urn burial, iv

Venice has several *particulars* which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller It looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 387

5. A minute and detailed account, a minute. as, a *particular* of premises, a *particula* of a plaintiff's demand, etc [Obsolete, or used only in legal phrases.]

A *particular* of wages due to the Deputy Army, and other State Officers and affaires relating to Ireland, ano 1587-1588 *Evelyn*, To Sam Pepys, Esq

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written *Ayliffe*, Parergon

6. Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person as, he drank a glass of his own *particular* [Colloq] — **Bill of particulars** See *bill*³ — **In particular,** specially, particularly, to particularize

particular† (pär-tik'ū-lär), *v. t.* [< *particular*, *a.*] To particularize.

particularisation, particularise. See *particularization, particularize.*

particularism (pär-tik'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [= F *particularisme* = Pg. *particularismo* = G. *particularismus*, as *particular* + *-ism*] 1 Attention or adherence to or exclusive interest in one's own special interests, party, or state; individual, partizan, or national exclusiveness Specifically — (*a*) In a federation, the doctrine or practice of leaving each state free to promote its peculiar interests (and to retain its own laws), as distinguished from those of the federation as a whole, especially, in recent German history, the policy of the states annexed to Prussia after the war of 1866 which wished to preserve their own laws, etc , or of the states under Prussian influence (*b*) The view that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God, held by them in ancient and modern times

The abolition of Judaic *particularism*, and the impartial freedom of the heavenly and glorified life that belongs to Jesus *G P Fisher*, Begin of Christianity, p. 518

2. Attention to particulars or details.

The marked *particularism* which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years. *E Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p 1

3. In *theol.*, the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the particular individuals chosen by God to be its recipients, as opposed to the doctrine that his grace is freely and equally offered to all upon condition of its acceptance in and by faith

particularist (pär-tik′ū-lär-ist), *n.* [= F. *particulariste* = G. *particularista;* as *particular* + *-ist*] One whose opinions and conduct are characterized by particularism, in any of its senses; specifically, one who seeks to promote the interests of individual members of a political confederation as against those of the whole; in recent German history, one who desired to preserve the individuality in laws, etc., of the states annexed to Prussia in 1866, or of those states under Prussian influence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and (in a less degree) the Prince of Wales are looked upon as friends of the Hanoverian *particularists*, and are said to be not too popular in certain circles at Berlin
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLI 17

The most rigid *particularist* could discern no violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution.
N A Rev, CXLII 386

particularistic (pär-tik″ū-lā-ris′tik), *a.* [< *particularist* + *-ic*] Characterized by or partaking of particularism, in any of its senses; concerning or restricted to a particular race, community, body of persons, etc., as distinguished from general or universal, specifically, seeking to promote or favoring the interests of a particular member of a political confederation, as opposed to the interest of the whole, relating to the recent German particularists.

In calling nomistic religions, like Judaism and Mazdaism, *particularistic* or national, we do not mean to say that they are exclusive in character, and that they have not tried to spread beyond the boundaries of the race and the nation to which they belonged originally
Encyc Brit, XX. 369

Prussia has become an object of hatred to the *particularistic*, or what might be called the "state's rights," element in Bavaria *The Atlantic*, LVIII 454.

particularity (par-tik-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *particularities* (-tiz) [< F *particularité* = Sp. *particularidad* = Pg *particularidade* = It *particolarità, particularità*, < ML. *particularita(t-)s*, < LL *particularis*, particular: see *particular*] **1.** The state or character of being particular (*a*) Minuteness of detail

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discovers
Abp Sharp, Works, I vi.

The last of the royal chronicles that it is necessary to notice with much *particularity* is that of John the Second
Tucknor, Spanish Lit, I 166

(*b*) Singleness, individuality

The doctrine concerning all variety and *particularity* of things *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II 161

(*c*) Minute attention to detail, fussiness. (*d*) The essential character or quantity of a particular proposition

2 That which is particular. (*a*) A detail, a minute circumstance, a particular

With all the thousand *Particularities* which attend those whom low Fortunes and high Spirit make Malecontents.
Steele, Grief A la Mode, II 1

A long letter, full of the Diei fabulas, and such *particularities* as do not usually find place in newspapers
Swift, Letter, March 22, 1708–9

(*b*†) Individual or private matter, affair, concern, or interest

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease!
Shak, 2 Hen. VI, v 2. 44

They have requested further time to conferr with them that are to be interessed in this action aboute ye severall *particularities* which in ye prosecution therof will fall out considerable
Sir E Sandys, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 31

(*c*) Peculiarity, singularity, singular or peculiar feature or characteristic

She admires not herself for any one *particularity*, but for all *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1

Several other of the old knight's *particularities* break out upon those occasions. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or *particularity* of behaviour by any who do not wait upon him for bread. *Steele*, Spectator, No 488.

Fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy* = **Syn. 1.** Exactness, preciseness

particularization (pär-tik″ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n* [= F. *particularisation* = It. *particolarizzazione, particolarizzazione*, as *particularize* + *-ation*] The act of particularizing. Also spelled *particularisation*.

This power of *particularization* (for it is as truly a power as generalization) is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p 240

particularize (pär-tik′ū-lär-īz), *v*; pret and pp *particularized*, ppr. *particularizing*. [< F. *particulariser* = Sp *particularizar* = Pg. *particularisar* = It. *particolarizzare, particolarizare;* as *particular* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To specify or mention with details; give the particulars of; enumerate or specify in detail; also, to render particular or detailed.

The numbers I *particularized* are about thirty six millions *Burke*, Vind of Nat. Society

You can not *particularize* a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object, since that object stands in relation to every other thing in the world
F H Bradley, Ethical Studies, p 135.

There are also several important reviews of books, which we cannot *particularise*
The Academy, Dec 28, 1889, p 426.

2 To single out for mention; make particular mention of.

When the clergyman in the Thanksgiving *particularized* those who desired now to "offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them," once more Philip Firmin said "Amen," on his knees, and with all his heart *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, xli.

II. *intrans* To mention or give particulars or details; be particular as opposed to general; specifically, to mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters

Now if the Spirit conclude collectively, and kept the same Tenor all the way — for we see not where he *particularizes* — then certainly hee must begin collectively, else the construction can bee neither Grammaticall nor Logicall
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst.

He continued in that *particularizing* manner which distinguished him — "We are now close upon the Norwegian coast — in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude"
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 162.

But why *particularize*, defend the deed?
Say that I hated her for no one cause
Beyond my pleasure so to do — what then?
Browning, Ring and Book, II 276

Also spelled *particularise*.

particularly (pär-tik′ū-lar-li), *adv* **1** In a particular manner; with specific or special reference or distinctness; especially

To confer with the Emperor about Matters of great Importance, and *particularly* about War to be made in France *Baker*, Chronicles, p 273

2 In an especial manner; in a high or great degree: as, to be *particularly* unfortunate

His virtues as well as imperfections are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them *particularly* his, and distinguishes them from those of other men *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home

Besides this tale, there is another of his [Chaucer's] own invention, after the manner of the Provençals, called "The Flower and the Leaf," with which I was *particularly* pleased *Dryden*, Pref to Fables

particularment† (pär-tik′ū-lar-ment), *n.* [< *particular* + *-ment.*] A detail; a particular.

Upon this universall Ogdoas
Is founded every *particularment*.
Dr H More, Song of the Soul, II 15

particularness (par-tik′ū-lär-nes), *n* **1.** The character of being particular, particularity, individuality — **2** Nice attention to detail; fastidiousness; fussiness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness* *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, I

particulate† (pär-tik′ū-lāt), *v.* [< ML. *particulatus*, pp. of *particulare*, particularize, < L. *particula*, a part, particle see *particle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make mention singly.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable doctor *Camden*, Remains, Inhabitants of Britaine

II. *trans* To particularize, mention. *Fenton.*

They pretended out of their commisserations to referre him to the Councell in England to receive a check, rather then by *particulating* his designes make him so odious to the world as to touch his life
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I 102.

particulate (pär-tik′ū-lāt), *a* [< ML. *particulatus*, pp. of *particulare* see *particulate, v.*] **1.** Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles

On heating the solution gradually a little opalescence appeared, but it did not become *particulate* even at the boiling point. *Green*, Proc Roy. Soc, XL. 32.

The virus [of the cholera germ] is *particulate*, and, as indicated by its self-multiplication within the affected person, is a living organism *Pop Sci. Mo*, XXV 829

Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a *particulate* non diffusable substance.
Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p 46

2. Of or pertaining to particles; produced by particles, as minute germs.

A characteristic of contagium, due to its *particulate* nature, is that dilution lessens the chance of infection, but has little effect upon the case if the disease be taken
Quain, Med Dict, p 397

To express this aspect of inheritance, where particle proceeds from particle, we may conveniently describe it as *particulate* *F Galton*, Science, VI. 273.

partiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *party*[1].

partile (pär′til), *a.* [< LL *partilis*, divisible, single, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*] Exact to a degree: said of a celestial aspect opposed to *platic* — **Partile conjunction**† See *conjunction*

partim (par′tim), *adv.* [L.] In *zool*, partly; in part noting names of species, genera, and other groups which are inexactly synonymous. Abbreviated *p* and *pt.*

partimen (par′ti-men), *n* [Pr, < ML *partimentum*, division, partition, < L. *partire*, divide see *part, v.*] A form of poetic debate or contest among the medieval minstrels of Provence in France. See the quotation

The *partimen* is also a poetic debate, but it differs from the tenson in so far that the range of debate is limited In the first stanza one of the partners proposes two alternatives, the other partner chooses one of them and defends it, and the opposite side remains to be defended by the original propounder Often in a final couplet a judge or arbiter is appointed to decide between the parties. *Encyc Brit.*, XIX. 875

partimento (pär-ti-men′tō), *n.* [It, < ML. *partimentum*, division, partition see *partimen*] In *music*, a figured bass used for exercises in counterpoint, or in playing accompaniments at sight.

parting (pär′ting), *n* [< ME *parting, partynge*, verbal n. of *part, v.*] **1.** The act of separating or dividing, separation. (*a*) Departure, leave-taking, separation from friends

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts
Byron, Childe Harold, III 24

(*b*†) A going hence, death sometimes *hence parting*

Percen with a pater-noster the paleys of heuene,
And passen purgatorie penaunceles at her *hennes partynge*,
In to the blisse of paradys *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 462.

Would I were she!
For such a way to die, and such a blessing,
Can never crown my *parting*
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, iv 1

(*c*) In *paper-making*, the operation of separating the damp sheets (*d*) In *metal*, the separation of gold and silver from each other by means of an acid Both nitric and sulphuric acids are used for this purpose, the latter more generally, but parting by nitric acid is a process which has been in use for many centuries (*e*) In *mineral*, a separation of a mineral into layers due not to cleavage, but to some other cause, as the presence of thin lamellæ, formed by twinning, as, for example, in pyroxene, titanite, etc (*f*) In *comb making*, a method by which, in order to save material, two combs are cut from a single piece of shell but little wider than a single comb The cutter used has a vertical motion upon the blank, which has an intermittent feed beneath it, and receives a succession of cuts, the teeth of one comb being cut from the interdental spaces of the other *E H Knight*

2. A point or place of separation or division

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination Ezek xxi 21

(*a*) In *geol*, a thin seam of clay or shale separating the thicker beds of rock (*b*) In *founding* (1) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag (2) Parting sand

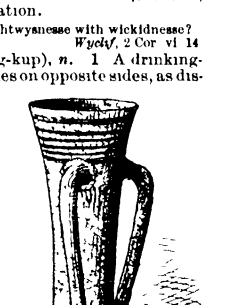
3. The division of the hair on the head in dressing it

His hair was cut short on the top, and lay on the head without *parting* *Encyc Brit*, VI 455.

4 That which parts or divides — **5**†. Share; fellowship; participation.

For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?
Wyclif, 2 Cor vi 14

parting-cup (pär′ting-kup), *n.* **1** A drinking-cup having two handles on opposite sides, as distinguished from *loving-cup*, which usually has more. — **2.** A kind of cup, made with new ale and sherry, sweetened, to which soda-water is added immediately before drinking.



Parting cup — Old English pottery

parting-fellow† (par′ting-fel′ō), *n* [ME *partyng-felawe*, < *parting* + *fellow.*] A partner

Thise scorneres been *partyng felawes* with the devil
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

parting-glass (pär′ting-glas), *n.* A glass flask used in assaying for dissolving silver from its mixture with gold

parting-line (par′ting-lin), *n.* In *founding*, a line upon a pattern as it lies embedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which the draw is downward In most cases this line is undulatory, the surface

of the sand-parting extends, however, on all sides from it to the edges of the flask part *E H Knight*

parting-rail (par'ting-rāl), *n* In *carp*, a rail intermediate between the top and the bottom rail of a door or partition; a lock-rail *E H. Knight*

parting-sand (par'ting-sand), *n* In *molding*, dry non-adhesive sand or brick-dust sprinkled upon the meeting faces of the two members of a mold to insure their ready separation

parting-shard (par'ting-shard), *n* In *ceram*, a thin piece of baked clay used in the pottery-kiln to prevent different pieces of the unbaked ware from sticking together.

parting-strip (par'ting-strip), *n* A narrow strip used to keep two parts separated, as the long strip between the upper and the lower sash in a window-frame, or that between a window-sash and a window-blind in a carriage or railway-car

parting-tool (pär'ting-tōl), *n*. A tool used in many different kinds of work for dividing parts, trimming, marking outlines, etc (*a*) A turning tool with narrow cutting edge for dividing a piece in the lathe, or for separating a turned piece from the stub-end or unworked part of the block out of which it has been formed (*b*) An angular gouge for incising outlines, carving stems, etc (*c*) A joiners bent edged chisel, with its cutting edge variously shaped (*d*) A marble workers' rasp flat, with curved ends, used for smoothing recesses difficult to reach —**Inside parting-tool**, a tool used to undercut or hollow out from a solid piece rings and other openings of curved outline

partisan, *n* and *a*. See *partizan*[1], *partizan*[2].

partita (par-tē'tä), *n*. [It, a part. see *part*, *n*.] In *music*, a suite, or a set of variations

partite (par'tīt), *a* [= F. *partite*, *partit* = Sp Pg *partido* = It *partito*, < L *partitus*, divided, pp of *partīri*, divide see *part*, *v*] **1** Parted or divided into parts usually in composition with qualifying or specifying prefix, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadripartite* See the compounds —**2** In *bot*, same as *parted* —**3** In *entom*, divided by a slit from the apex to the base, as the wings of certain small moths

partition (pär-tish'on), *n* [< F *partition* = Sp *partucion*, *partiya* = Pg *partição* = It *partizione*, *partigione*, < L *partitio(n-)*, a division, < *partīri*, pp *partitus*, divide see *part*, *v*. Cf *parcener*] **1** The act of parting or dividing, the act of separating into portions and distributing as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.

O learned (Nature taught) Arithmetician!
Clock less, so just to measure Time's *partition*
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, I 8

The *partition* of Naples, the most scandalous transaction of the period, he shared equally with Louis.
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., II 24

2 The state of being divided, division, separation; distinction

Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*
Shak, M N D, III 2 210

3†. Separate part, apartment; compartment

An edifice too large for him [man] to fill,
Lodged in a small *partition*
Milton, P L, VIII 105

4. That by which different parts are separated

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide
Dryden, Abs and Achit, I 164

(*a*) In *arch*, a dividing wall, a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building

Condemning the rest of Gods inheritance to an injurious and alienat condition of Laity, they separated from them by local *partitions* in Churches
Milton, Church Government, ii 3

(*b*) In *bot*, the division of a parted leaf, also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit, a dissepiment (*c*) In *zoöl*, specifically, a party wall, septum, or dissepiment.

5. In *law*, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding At common law it is a division of lands and tenements between coparceners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, by agreement, so as to terminate their cotenancy and vest in each a sole estate in a portion of the land, or an allotment, as it was called, and this was not deemed a conveyance, but a mere severance of interests *Partition* has also long been made by courts of equity, for they have power to award compensation for inequality, or to decree a sale and division of proceeds when an actual allotment is impracticable or disadvantageous The same power has of late been sometimes extended to personal property but not usually under the name of *partition* nor is the name used for the ordinary distribution or division of an estate by executors, etc

6. In *music*. Same as *score* —**7.** In *logic* and *rhetoric*, the separation of an integrate whole into its integrant parts, the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

Division divideth universal things into their particulars, and *partition* divideth particulars into their parts, and most commonly followeth division, . . as, for example, when division hath divided a sensible body into a man and beast, then followeth *partition* and divideth man into soul and body, and the body into his integrall parts, as head, brest, belly, legges, and such like
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, fi 3.

8. In *math.*, a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the *partitions* of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 2 + 2, and 1 + 3.—**Ideal, metaphysical**, etc, **partition**. See the adjectives —**Owelty of partition**† See *owelty* —**Partition line**, in *her*, one of the lines by which a shield is divided, especially a line dividing an ordinary from the field or another ordinary See *line*[3], 12.—**Partition of numbers**, the separation of particular whole numbers into sums of whole numbers, also, the name of the mathematical theory of problems relating to the numbers of ways in which numbers can be separated into whole numbers under given conditions.—**Partition wall**, a dividing wall, a partition

A great *partition wall* to keep others out.
Decay of Christian Piety

Physical partition. See *physical*

partition (pär-tish'on), *v. t.* [< *partition*, *n*.] **1.** To divide by walls or partitions

I understand both these sides to be uniform with out, though severally *partitioned* within *Bacon*, Building

2. To divide into shares· as, to *partition* an estate

Thus the Roman world was *partitioned* among six masters
Mahan, Church Hist, III 9

partitional (par-tish'on-al), *a* [< *partition* + *-al*] Formed by partitions

The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells
Grainger, Sugar Cane, iv, note.

partitioned (par-tish'ond), *a* [< *partition* + *-ed*[2]] In *bot*, provided with a partition or wall; separated by partitions

partitionment† (pär-tish'on-ment), *n*. [< *partition* + *-ment*] The act of dividing; partition.

As he is to record the story of a definite *partitionment* from Virginia of land that once belonged to it, he begins with a sparkling sketch of the history of Virginia up to that time *Tyler*, Amer Lit, II 272.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a* and *n* [< F *partitif* = Sp. Pg It *partitivo*, < L as if **partitivus*, < *partitus*, pp of *partīri*, divide. see *partite*, *part*, *v*] **I.** *a* In *gram*, denoting a part, defining a part by expression of the whole to which it belongs; indicating a part as related to a whole as, the head *of a man*, a half *of it*, or, in French, *du pain*, 'some bread,' or 'of the bread'

II. *n*. In *gram*, a word expressing partition, a distributive

partitively (par'ti-tiv-li), *adv* In a partitive manner

partizan[1], **partisan**[1] (pär'ti-zan), *n* and *a*. [< F *partisan*, OF. *partisan* = It *partigiano*, formerly *parteggiano*, *parteggiano*, < ML. as if **partitianus*, usually, after Rom, *partisanus*, *partizanus*, a member of a party or faction, a partner, a farmer of taxes, < *partita* (> F *partie*, etc), a part, party· see *party*[1]] **I.** *n*. **1.** An adherent of a party or faction, one who is passionately or very earnestly devoted to a party or interest, specifically, one whose judgment or perception is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party

All the citizens were such decided *partisans*, either of the gonfalonier or of the Salviati, that they would not inter marry, or even give a vote for any man who was not of their side. *J Adams*, Works, V 118

The appeal, therefore, is to the people, not to party, nor to *partisans* *D Webster*, Speech, Oct 12, 1832.

No one can be a right good *partisan* who is not a thorough going hater *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 243

2 *Milit*, a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise; also, the leader of such a party

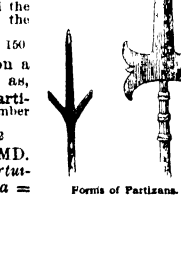
II. *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a party or faction; strongly biased in favor of a party or interest.

A *partisan* warfare had long existed between Granada and its most formidable antagonist, the kingdoms of Castile and Leon *Irving*, Granada, p 7

The bestowal of places as the reward for *partisan* service, or at the dictation of influential politicians, had impaired the efficiency and energy of the public servants
The Century, XXXI 150

2. *Milit*, engaged on a special enterprise. as, a *partizan* corps.—**Partizan ranger** (*milit*), a member of a partizan corps

partizan[2], **partisan**[2] (pär'ti-zan), *n* [= MD. *pertuisaen*, < OF. *pertuisane* = It *partigiana* =



Forms of Partizans.

Sp. *partesana*, a partizan or leading-staff, < *pertuiser* (= It. *pertugiare*), make full of holes, bore, < *pertuis* = It. *pertugio*, *pertugia*, a hole, < ML *pertusus*, a hole, < L *pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, bore through: see *pertuse*.] **1.** A long-handled cutting weapon used in England and Scotland from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century: a name including also the halberd, fauchard, roncone, etc

The hills were wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
As moors are with rank rushes.
Fletcher, Bonduca, I 2

The labourers do goe into the fields with swords and *partizans*, as if in an enemies countrey
Sandys, Travailes, p. 6

2. A man, as a soldier or a guardian of the peace, armed with a partizan

They were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard *of partizans*, came in thirdsman and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear
Scott, Abbot, xviii

Morning-star partizan Same as *morning star halberd* (which see, under *morning star*).

partizanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n* [< *partizan*[1] + *-ship*] Earnest or passionate adherence to a party or faction; feelings or actions characteristic of a partizan

partless† (part'les), *a*. [< ME. *partles*, < *part* + *-les*] **1.** Without a part; not sharing

Who is he that nolde deme that he that is ryht myhty of good weere *partles* of the meede?
Chaucer, Boethius, iv prose 8

2. Without good parts

For man of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd
The tymes doe not respect, nor will relive,
But wholly vnto *partlesse* Sphite giue
Davies, Microcosmos, p 72 (*Davies*)

partlet† (part'let), *n* [Early mod E, < ME *partlette*, appar. a particular application of *Pertelote*, *Pertelotte*, a woman's name, also applied to a hen, < OF *Pertelote*, a woman's name] **1** A garment for the neck and shoulders, especially for women It was at one time of the nature of a neckerchief or linen or similar fabric, but a partlet of crimson velvet occurs in an inventory of Henry VIII 's time The ruffled or plaited edge of some forms of partlet seems to have given rise to the popular term for a hen

viij *partlettes* of Sypers tij of them garnyshed with golde and the rest with Spanyshe worke
Inventory of Dame Agnes Hungerford, Archæologia [XXVIII 370

Unfledge 'em of their tires,
Their wires, their *partlets*, pins, and periwigs
Beau. and Fl, Knight of Malta, I 1

Somewhat later, the sleeves of dresses had puffs at the shoulders, and, when the dresses were made open above the girdle, a *partlet*, or kind of habit shirt, was worn beneath them and carried up to the throat
Encyc Brit, VI 472

2 A hen

The faireste hewed on hire throte
Was cleped fayre damoysele *Pertelote*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 50

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tired, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here *Shak*, W T, II 3 75

I forgot to take your orders about your poultry, the *partlets* have not laid since I went
Walpole, Letters, II 23

partly[1] (part'li), *adv*. [< *part* + *-ly*[2]] In part; in some part, measure, or degree, not wholly· very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole

I do now *partly* aim at the cause of your repulse
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III 1

They betook them *partly* to thir Weapons, *partly* to implore divine aid *Milton*, Hist Eng, iv

partly[2]†, *adv* An obsolete form of *pertly*[1]

part-music (part'mū'zik), *n*. Music intended for performance by two or more independent performers; concerted or harmonized music: almost exclusively applied to vocal music. See *part-singing* and *part-song*

partner (part'nėr), *n*. [Early mod. E *partener*, < ME *partener*, *partiner*, *parteiner*, *pertenere*, *pertynere*, a variant (appar due to association with the primitive word *part*, and to the confusion of *e* and *i*, which were written alike in many manuscripts) of *parcener*. see *parcener*.] **1** One who shares or takes part in anything, a sharer or partaker· as, to be a *partner* in one's joys and sorrows.

The fleache es *pertynere* of the payne, that eftirwarde the saule be comforthede in hir sensualite
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E E T S.), p 15

Syth I have here been *partynere*
With you of Joy and Blisse
The Nut Brown Maid.

2. One who is associated with another or others; an associate.

Hen. I'll join with you in any thing.
Vio. In vain
I'll take mine own ways, and will have no *partners*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1

(*a*) One who is associated with another in some game or amusement (1) One who plays on the same side, as specifically, in whist (2) One who dances with another, especially one of the opposite sex

Lead in your ladies every one, sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you
Shak, Hen VIII, i 4 103

My former fears of dancing before such a company, and with such a *partner*, returned more forcibly than ever
Miss Burney, Evelina, xi

(*b*) One who is associated in marriage with another of the opposite sex a husband or wife (*c*) One who is associated with another or others as a principal or the contributor of capital in a business or joint adventure, and usually shares its risks and profits See *partnership*

3 *pl. Naut*, pieces of timber let in between two deck-beams, to form a framing for the support of anything which passes through a vessel's deck, as masts, capstan, or pumps

The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft *partners*, cross *partners* and angle chocks the whole forming a hole the diameter of which exceeds that of the section of the mast by twice the thickness of the mast wedges, these latter varying about from 3 inches to 6 inches, according to the size of the ship *Thearle*, Naval Arch, § 211

Dormant partner, a special or silent partner — **Ostensible partner** See *ostensible* — **Silent partner, sleeping partner**, a partner interested in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part, a dormant partner **Special partner**, a partner who contributes capital only, in a limited or special partnership, and whose liability is limited by statute to the amount of capital If the statute governing partnerships is violated, the special partner becomes liable as a *general partner* See *partnership* = **Syn 1** Participator, participant — **1 and 2** *Friend, Companion*, etc See *associate*

partner (pärt'nėr), *v t.* [< *partner*, *n*] To join, associate as a partner

To be *partner'd*
With tomboys hired with that self exhibition
Which your own coffers yield!
Shak, Cymbeline, i 6 121

partnership (pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *partner* + *-ship*] 1 The state or condition of being a partner, joint interest, participation with another.

Love, well thou know'st, no *Partnership* allows
Prior, Henry and Emma

But an union of this kind is one of those fatal *partnerships* between the stronger and the weaker which can lead only to bondage *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 77

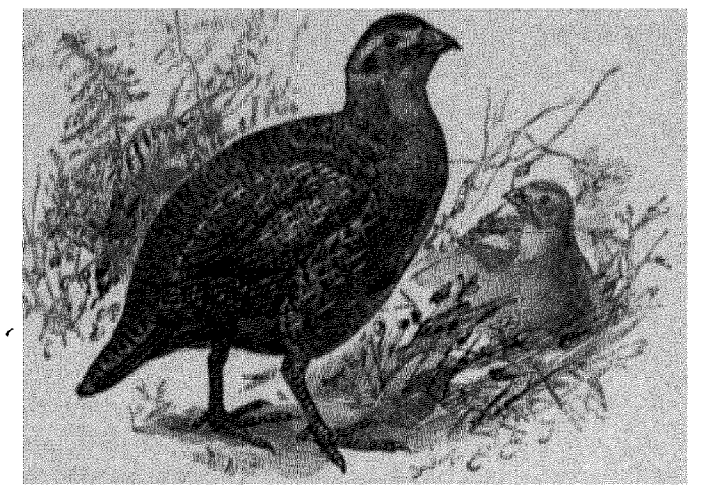
Specifically—2. In *law*, the relation subsisting between persons who combine their services, property, and credit for the purpose of conducting business for their joint benefit It involves usually a reciprocal agency and a community of profits and of losses, and often a community of interest in the capital Since one in such a relation may make himself liable as a partner to pay debts and yet fail to secure the right to share assets, the test of what constitutes a partner varies according as merely the relation of the parties to one another is considered, or their relation to third persons dealing with the firm For the purpose of liability to third persons, a right to share in the profits as profits, as distinguished from receiving a compensation in proportion to profits, has been deemed the general test, but it is subject to exceptions and qualifications, and in England and some other jurisdictions the test is whether the relation was such that the one sought to be held liable had constituted the other his agent to contract such obligation

3 The contract creating the relation of partners —4. A rule in arithmetic See *fellowship*, 4 — **General partnership**, a partnership in which the relation is not qualified as *limited* or *special*, and in which, therefore, all the members are jointly liable for all the debts — **Limited partnership**, or **special partnership**, a partnership in which the special partner contributes to the common stock a specific sum in cash, and is liable for the debts of the partnership only to the amount of his investment This immunity is secured by compliance with the statutes creating it, which usually provide that the special partner shall take no part in the conduct of the business — **Mining partnership**, a partnership which exists when two or more persons, who own or acquire a mining claim for the purpose of working it and extracting the mineral therefrom, actually engage in working the same the chief peculiarity of the relation in this case is in the implied powers of the partners, and the fact that the transfer of the share of a partner to a stranger brings in the latter without dissolving the partnership — **Universal partnership**, a form of association existing in Louisiana in which all the partners agree to put in common all the wealth they have and may acquire Exception, however is now made of wealth acquired by gift, succession, or legacy after the partnership had been constituted

part-owner (pärt'ō″nėr), *n.* In *law*, a joint owner or tenant in common, who has an independent, although an undivided, interest in property with another or others

partricht, *n.* An old spelling of *partridge*

partridge (pär'trij), *n* [Also dial *patridge*, *patrick*, early mod E. *partrich*, < ME *partriche*, *pertriche*, *pertryche*, *partryche*, *partrike*, *partryke*, *pertrike*, *pertryk*, *partrys*, < OF *perdris*, *perdriz*, *pertrix*, F *perdrix* = Sp Pg *perdiz* = It *pernice*, *perdice*, < L. *perdix*, < Gr πέρδιξ, a partridge] 1. A gallinaceous or rasorial bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and of one or another of the subfamilies *Perdicinæ*, *Caccabinæ*, and *Ortyginæ*, of small size as compared with grouse (*Tetraoninæ*), with four toes, scaly shanks seldom spurred, fairly well-developed tail, and naked nostrils (*a*) The birds more particularly designated partridges are the European species of the genera *Perdix* and *Caccabis* The best known of these is the common gray partridge *Perdix cinerea*, the only bird of



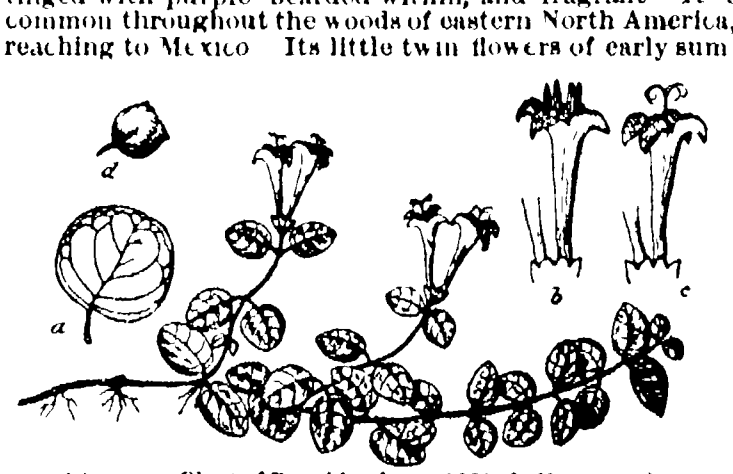
Common Gray Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*)

the kind that is common in Great Britain, and hence the one specifically called a *partridge* in English It extends through Europe, and in Asia is replaced by closely related forms, as *P barbata* and *P hodgsoniæ* Other Asiatic birds which have *partridge* as at least the book-name are species of *Oreoperdix*, *Ammoperdix*, *Arborophila*, *Bambusicola*, etc Those of the last named genus are known as *bamboo partridges* (*b*) In Europe other birds properly called partridges are species of *Caccabis* The red legged, French, or Guernsey partridge is *Caccabis rufa*, the Greek partridge is *C græca*, the rock partridges are *C saxatilis* and *C petrosa* Related to these in Asia and Africa are other species of *Caccabis* Snow partridges belong to the genus *Lerva* or *Tetraoperdix*, as *L* or *T nivicola*, and to *Tetraogallus* Of the latter genus are the chourtka (*T caspius*), the Himalayan partridge (*T himalayensis*), and other species The hill partridges are a dozen or more species of *Arborophila*, found in India and countries further east, and several of *Galloperdix* (See cut under *Galloperdix*) The very numerous species of francolins are often brought under *Perdicinæ*, and some of them are called *black partridges* They are mostly African (See cut under *francolin*) (*c*) All the partridge like birds of America are entirely different from any of the foregoing, and constitute a separate subfamily called *Colinæ*, *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, these are in different parts of the United States (as explained under *pheasant*) known as *partridges* or *quails* (*quail* being properly the name of the Old World birds of the genus *Coturnix*) The common partridge or quail of the United States is the Virginian bobwhite, *Colinus* or *Ortyx virginianus*, and it is the only one that is extensively dispersed in the country But in the southwestern States and Territories are found numerous other partridges or quails, of the genera *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*, while ranging through Mexico and Central America and well into South America are yet others, belonging to the genera *Eupsychortyx*, *Dendrortyx*, and *Odontophorus* See cuts under *Caccabis*, *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *helmet quail*, *Lerva*, *Odontophorinæ*, *Oreortyx*, and *quail* See also *grouse*

And brunstonys, and also grett plente of *Partyrege* and veri good wynes *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 58.

2 By a misapplication of the name (by English sportsmen and others in South America), species of the family *Tinamidæ*, as *Nothura maculosa*, the common partridge of the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the great or large partridge —3 In Australia, by misapplication, species of the family *Turnicidæ* —4 In New England, by misapplication, the ruffed grouse —5† In *artillery*, a large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works *Froissart* Compare *perdreau* — **Partridge cochin** See *cochin*

partridge-berry (pär'trij-ber″i), *n* 1 A trailing plant, *Mitchella repens* It is a smooth herb with round ovate evergreen leaves, the paired flowers white, tinged with purple bearded within, and fragrant It is common throughout the woods of eastern North America, reaching to Mexico Its little twin flowers of early sum



Flowering Plant of Partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*)
a, leaf showing the nervation, *b* a flower with long stamens, *c*, a flower with long style, *d*, the fruit

mer, though pretty, are less noticed than its scarlet fruit which from autumn to spring forms a very pleasing combination with the deep green leaves The berry is edible but insipid The plant has medical uses like pipsissewa It is aromatic and astringent and yields an oil which contains 90 per cent of methyl salicylate and is largely used in rheumatism Also *checkerberry* *deerberry*, and *hive vine* 2. The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*

partridge-hawk (pär'trij-hâk), *n* The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*

partridge-pea (pär'trij-pē), *n* See *pea*[1].

partridge-wood (pär'trij-wud), *n* A fine hard cabinet-wood obtained from the West Indies and South America It is of a reddish color, beautifully marked with darker colored parallel lines and streaks It is sufficiently tough to be used for umbrella-sticks etc It appears to be the product of *Andira inermis*, and perhaps of several other leguminous trees.

part-singing (pärt'sing″ing), *n* In *music*, the act, theory, or result of singing in harmony — that is, with two or more independent parts or voices, choral singing opposed to *solo-singing* Technically the term is usually restricted to unaccompanied singing and frequently to singing by male voices only

part-song (pärt'sông), *n* In *music*, a vocal composition for two or more independent voices or parts, loosely, a glee or madrigal, and sometimes a round or catch Part-songs are usually meant to be sung without accompaniment

The *part song* being essentially a melody with choral harmony, the upper part is in one sense the most important *Grove's Dict Music*, II 659

parture† (pär'tūr), *n* [< *part* + *-ure*, as if by aphæresis from *departure*, q. v] Departure

Thou wert he at *parture* whome I loathde to bid farewell
Turberville, To Spenser (Hakluyt's Voyages, I 385)

parturiate† (pär-tū'ri-āt), *v. i* [Irreg for *parturite, < L *parturitus*, pp of *parturire*, be in labor see *parturient*.] To bring forth young

parturiency (pär-tū'ri-en-si), *n* [< *parturien(t)* + *-cy*] The state of being parturient; parturition

parturient (pär-tū'ri-ent), *a* [= Sp Pg *parturiente* = It *partoriente*, *parturiente*, < L. *parturien(t-)s*, ppr of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor, desiderative of *parere*, produce see *parent*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young: sometimes, as in the quotation, extended to a more general use

The plant that is ingrafted must also be *parturient* and fruitful *Jer Taylor* Works (ed 1835), II 23

parturifacient (pär-tū-ri-fā'shient), *n* [< L *parturire*, desire to bring forth (see *parturient*), + *facien(t-)s*, ppr of *facere*, cause] A medicine as ergot, which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition; an oxytocic

parturiometer (pär-tū-ri-om'e-tėr), *n* [Irreg < L *parturitio(n-)*, parturition, + Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument for determining the expulsive force of the uterus in parturition

parturious† (pär-tū'ri-us), *a* [As *parturi(ent)* + *-ous*] Same as *parturient* *Drayton*, Moses

parturition (pär-tū-rish'on), *n* [< F. *parturition* = Pg *parturição*, < LL *parturitio(n-)*, travail, < L *parturitus*, pp of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor see *parturient*] 1 The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

Mrs Sydney is all rural bustle, impatient for the *parturition* of hens and pigs
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

2† That which is brought forth, burden, birth

parturitive (pär-tū'ri-tiv), *a* [As *parturit(ion)* + *-ive*] Pertaining or relating to parturition, obstetric

Parturitive science. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 11

part-writing (pärt'rī″ting), *n* In *music* (*a*) That branch of polyphonic composition which concerns the correct combination with one another of the several voice-parts, counterpoint (in the modern sense) (*b*) The sum of the relations of the voice-parts of a particular piece to each other, the melodies of the several voice-parts taken collectively.

party[1] (pär'ti), *n* and *a* [< ME *party*, *partye*, *parti*, *partie* = OFries *partie* = D *partij* = MLG *partie*, *partige* = MHG *partie*, *parti*, G *partei* = Sw Dan. *parti*, < OF *partie*, *partye*, F *partie*, f (also *parti*, m), = Pr *partida*, *partia* = Sp Pg *partida*, f (*partido*, m), = It. *partita*, f, < ML *partita*, f, a part, party, < L *partita*, fem of *partitus*, pp of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] **I.** *n* ; pl *parties* (-tiz) 1† A part; a portion, a division

The fourthe *partie* of this day is goon
Chaucer Prol to Man of Law's Tale 1 17

Thow shalt go in to that *parties* where they be that have the holy vessell *Merlin* (E E T S), i 23

Robyn toke the forty pounde
And departed it in two *partye*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 110).

2† Part, side

Ther is a kyng not ferre from thise *partise*,
In all contres ther as men riden and goon,
Vnder hevyn so grete ther levith non
Generydes (E E T S), l. 1706.

Ther hem renged by hundredes and by thowsandes, and closed hym in on alle partyes, and smote vpon hym with theire speres at ones, and ouer threwe hym and his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

For my *party*, al that I shal eschiewe
Whils that the soule abidithe in his place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

3. A company or number of persons ranged on one side, or united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; those who favor or are united to promote certain views or opinions: as, the Liberal *party*, the Democratic *party*, the *party* of moral ideas.

Thider preced bothe *partyes* to the rescowe, and ther was grete losse on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 136.

You will angry be with none
That are of my *partie*.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 319).

There were cliques and *parties* at Henry's court during the whole of his reign: there was a strong *party* against Wolsey; there was a Protestant and a Catholic *party*, and a Norfolk and a Suffolk *party*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 245.

Hence — 4. Side; cause.

Maintain the *party* of the truth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 32.

Ægle came in to make their *party* good.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 32.

I will throw her into his way as often as possible, and leave him to make his *party* good as fast as he can.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

5. A company or band of persons collected or gathered together for some particular purpose; especially, a select company invited to be present and participate in some form of amusement or entertainment: as, a pleasure-*party*, a dinner-*party*, a theater-*party*.

If my brother Charles had been of the *party*, madam, perhaps you would not have been so much alarmed.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He enjoyed a *party* of pleasure in a good boat on the water, to one of the aits or islets in the Thames.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, xix.

One day there was a donation *party* at our house. The ladies of the town brought their wheels and spun quantities of flax, which they gave to my mother; and the young men made an ox-sled that they presented to pa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

6. A detached part of a larger body or company; specifically (*milit.*), a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage.—7. In *law*: (*a*) One of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit: sometimes used collectively to include all the persons named on one side.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Ex. xxii. 9.

(*b*) One expressly concerned or interested in an affair: as, a *party* to a contract or an agreement; the *party* of the first part.

Since he made himself a *party*, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judicial place. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

8. One who is privy to a transaction or affair, or connected with it in any way; one who is more or less of an accomplice or accessory.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a *party*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 61.

Louisa. You have formed this plan for my escape; but have you secured my maid in our interest?
Duenna. She is a *party* in the whole.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

9. A person; a particular person, as distinct from and opposed to any other; a person under special consideration; a person in general; an individual: as, an old *party* of my acquaintance. [Now only vulgar.]

Not only it is wee that have pierced the *Partie* thus found slaine, but this *Party* whom we have thus pierced is . . . even the Only begotten Son of the most High God.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons (ed. 1628), p. 341.

We vse also to say so, when speaking of any body in secrete: and the *partie* comes in.
Florio (under *zuccoli, zoccoli*).

1 *Wom.* My master's yonder.
Lady P. Where?
2 *Wom.* With a young gentleman.
Lady P. That same's the *party*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

He's a genteel looking *party*. I wonder if he belongs to Soton, King & Co., of New York?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 5.

10†. Compact; treaty.

All those countryes more feared him then Powhatan, and hee had such *parties* with all his bordering neighbours. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

American, Anti-Federal, Antimasonic, Antirent party. See the qualifying words.—**A party**†, a little; somewhat.

Er wynter come and wexe *a partie* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

Constitutional Union, Democratic, Federal party. See the qualifying words.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Examination of party.** See *examination*.—**Firing party** (*milit.*). See *firing-party*.—**Flying party** (*milit.*), a detachment of men employed to hover about and harass an enemy.—**Foraging party.** See *forage*.—**Free Democratic party.** See *free*.—**Greenback** or **Independent party.** See *greenback*.—**In party**†, in part.

"Sir," quod Kay, "and ther fore am I come to yow, ffor I supposed *in partye* what ye ment."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 252.

Labor-Reform party. See *greenback*.—**Liberal, Liberty, Monarchical, National party.** See the qualifying words.—**Native American party.** See *American*.—**New Court party.** See *court*.—**Nominal party.** See *nominal*.—**Old Court party.** See *court*.—**Party in interest.** See *interest*.—**People's party**, a name assumed by various political parties in the United States, most frequently workingmen's parties; specifically, the Populists (see *Populist*).—**Prohibition, Republican, Tory, Whig party.** See the qualifying words.=**Syn. 3.** *Combination, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*¹), league, set, clique, alliance, coalition.

II. *a.* 1†. Partial; manifesting partiality.

I wol be trewe juge and nought *partye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1799.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction or party; partizan: as, *party* lines; *party* issues.

O scorner of the *party* cry
That wanders from the public good.
Tennyson, Freedom.

party² (pär'ti), *a.* [< ME. *party*, < OF. (and F.) *parti* = Sp. Pg. *partido* = It. *partito*, divided, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *party*¹.] 1†. Divided; in part.

She gadereth floures, *party* whyte and reede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 195.

Specifically — 2. In *her.*, divided into parts, usually equal: said of the field, especially when the division is in the direction of one of the ordinaries. Thus, *party per fesse* is divided by a horizontal line passing through the fesse point; *party per bend* is divided by a line in the direction of the bend and into equal parts, etc. In actual blazoning, however, the word *party* is usually omitted, and instead of writing *party per pale or and azure* is written *per pale*, etc. Also *parted*.


Party per pale argent and azure.

party-coated (pär'ti-kō"ted), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-coated*; < *party*² + *coat* + *-ed*².] Having a party-colored or motley coat.

party-color (pär'ti-kul"or), *n.* [Also, less prop., *parti-color*; < *party*² + *color*.] Variegated colors.

party-colored (pär'ti-kul"ord), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-colored*; < *party*² + *color* + *-ed*².] Colored differently in different parts; of divers colors; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colors.

The fulsome ewes . . . did . . .
Fall *parti-colour'd* lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 89.

To see him run after a bubble which himself hath made, and the sun hath *particoloured*, and to despise a treasure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

My mind was at that time
A *party-colored* show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short sighted and profound.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

party-gold (pär'ti-gōld), *a.* [< *party*² + *gold*.] Composed in part of gold, or partly gilt: said usually of a vessel otherwise made of silver.

partyism (pär'ti-izm), *n.* [< *party*¹ + *-ism*.] Division into parties; also, devotion to party. [Recent.]

"Broad" is an epithet not descriptive of a partisan, but rather of one who abhors all *partyism*.
American Literary Churchman, Dec. 16, 1883.

party-jury (pär'ti-jö"ri), *n.* [< *party*² + *jury*¹.] A jury consisting half of natives and half of foreigners; a half-tongue jury.

party-list (pär'ti-list), *n.* A list of the candidates for public positions proposed by a party to be voted for. Such a list may be printed or otherwise inscribed on a ballot, or it may be merely published or posted up for the information of the public, etc. [Eng.]

This voting, however, carried on by *party lists* on differently coloured cards, is practically open.
Encyc. Brit., III. 291.

party-man (pär'ti-man), *n.* One of a party; one who is thoroughly or earnestly attached to the principles of his party; a partizan.

party-spirited (pär'ti-spir"i-ted), *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partizans.

party-verdict† (pär'ti-ver"dikt), *n.* A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party verdict* gave.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 234.

party-wall (pär'ti-wâl), *n.* [< *party*¹, division, + *wall*.] A wall upon the line between the premises of adjoining owners, which each has the right to use as a support for his structure, and usually also to some extent for chimneys, water-pipes, etc. It may belong to one owner or partly to each, but what characterizes it as a party wall is the easement which both owners have in what belongs out and out to neither.

Parula (par'ö-lä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *Parus*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive American creeping warblers of highly variegated coloration, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, the blue yellow-backed warblers. *P. americana* is a beautiful little bird of eastern North America, migratory and insectivorous, inhabiting woodland, above blue with golden brown interscapulars, below yellow and white with a golden brown spot on the breast, the lores dusky, the eyelids touched with white, the wings crossed with two white bars, the tail feathers extensively blotched with white; the length is 4½ inches, the extent of wings 7½. A related species of Texas and southward is *P. nigrilora*, and there are others, as *P. pitiayumi*. Also called *Compsothlypis*.

parulis (pa-rö'lis), *n.* [= F. *parulie* = Sp. *parulis* = Pg. *parulia, parulida*, < NL. *parulis*, < Gr. παρουλίς, a gum-boil, < παρά, near, + οὖλις, οὖλον, gum.] A gum-boil.

parumbilical (par-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see *umbilical*.] In the neighborhood of the umbilicus.—**Parumbilical veins**, branches from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver anastomosing with the epigastric veins.

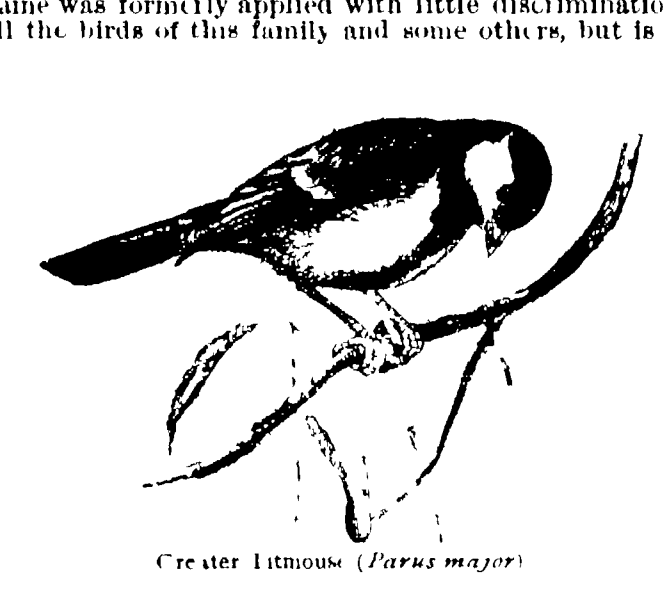
parura (pa-rö'rä), *n.*; pl. *paruræ* (-rē). [ML.: see *parure*.] An appurel attached to the dalmatic: it is broader than is usual on the alb.

parure (pa-rör', F. pron. pa-rür'), *n.* [< ME. *parure, parour*, < OF. (and F.) *parure*, < ML. *paratura*, attire, dress, finery, ornament, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *pare*¹. Cf. *parade*.] 1. A set of corresponding articles of decorative character; also, the total amount of decoration produced in any one case by similar means, as a set of embroideries or lace trimmings for a dress; hence, a set of ornaments intended to be worn together, or matching with one another: as, a *parure* of jewels.—2†. Ornament; adornment.

I bequethe to the said chirche ane hole sute of vestmytes of russet velvet . . . One coope, chesible diacones, for decones, with the awbes and *parures*.
Test. Vetust., p. 267. (*Halliwell.*)

paruria (pa-rö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + οὖρον, urine.] Disordered micturition.

Parus (pā'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *parus*, a titmouse.] The typical genus of *Paridæ* and *Parinæ*. The name was formerly applied with little discrimination to all the birds of this family and some others, but is now restricted to titmice congeneric with the marsh tit of Europe, *P. palustris*, and the black-capped chickadee of North America, *P. atricapillus*. The species are numerous; among them is the European *P. major*. See also cut under *chickadee*.


Greater Titmouse (*Parus major*).

parusia (pa-rö'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρουσία, presence, < παρών, ppr. of παρεῖναι, be present, < παρά, near, + εἶναι, be.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of the present tense instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.—2. (*a*) The nativity. (*b*) The second advent.

parva logicalia (pär'vä loj-i-kā'li-ä). [ML.: L. *parva*, neut. pl. of *parvus*, small, little; ML. *logicalis*, pertaining to logic: see *logical*.] The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various supplements added from time to time to the Summulæ of Petrus Hispanus. These subjects were the doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, appellation, exponibles, syncategoreumata, obligations, insolubilia, consequences, etc.

parvanimity (pär-va-nim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *parvanimities* (-tiz). [< L. *parvus*, small, + *animus*, mind. Cf. *magnanimity*.] 1. The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness: the opposite of *magnanimity*.

When once it is noted that the apprehension of being derided for retracting is the sole obstacle that stands between your reason and so important a change as your conversion, they will justly esteem your *parvanimity* so great that you deserve derision for so poorly fearing it.
Boyle, Works, V. 215.

2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

I trust that very few persons indeed, not of the class of hopeless *parvanimities* of the true insular stamp, would be otherwise than heartily ashamed of so feeling
F Hall, Modern English, p 88

Parvati (par'vą-tē), *n* [Skt , of the mountain' or 'daughter of the mountain (Himalaya),' < *parvata*, mountain] A Hindu divinity same as *Durga*

parvenket, *n* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1]

parvenu (par'vę-nū), *n* and *a* [< F *parvenu*, a parvenu, < *parvenu*, successful, pp. of *parvenir* = It *pervenire*, arrive, succeed, thrive, < L *pervenire*, arrive, < *per*, through, + *venire*, come see *come*] **I.** *n* One newly risen into notice, especially by an accident of fortune and beyond his birth or apparent deserts, whether as a claimant for a place in society or as occupying a position of authority; an upstart

This Pontiff [Pius IV], a genial politic man of the world, hot-tempered but placable, a *parvenu* as compared with the noble birth of his predecessors, had the qualities which belong to the position of a *parvenu*
Quarterly Rev, CXLV 203

I have always observed through life that it is your *parvenu* who stickles most for what he calls the genteel, and has the most squeamish abhorrence for what is frank and natural
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions

II. *a* Like or characteristic of a parvenu or upstart

Making the sanctities of Christianity look *parvenu* and popular *Emerson*

parvipsoas (par-vip'sō-as), *n.* [NL , < L *parvus*, small, + NL *psoas*] The small psoatic muscle, the psoas parvus See *psoas*

parvipsoatic (pär-vip-sō-at'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to the parvipsoas

parvirostrate (par-vi-ros'trāt), *a* [< L. *parvus*, small, + *rostratus*, having a bill, < *rostrum*, a beak, bill] In *ornith* , having a small bill

Parvirostres (par-vi-ros'trēz), *n pl* [NL see *parvirostrate*] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Cypselomes*, consisting of the two families *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, in which the bill is very small [Not used.]

parvis, parvise (pär'vis), *n.* [< ME. *parvis*, *parys*, *parvyse*, *parvyce*, < OF *parvis*, *parevis*, *pareis*, *parais*, F *parvis*, < ML *paravisus*, *parvisus*, a corruption (after Rom) of *paradisus*, a church close, < LL *paradisus* see *paradise*. In representations of the mystery plays in the open place before a church, the porch represented paradise] **1.** A vacant inclosed space of greater or less extent before a church (often slightly raised), and under the jurisdiction of the church authorities, also, the outer court of a palace or great house

It [Villa Mondragone] stands perched on a terrace as vast as the *parvise* of St Peter's, looking straight away over black cypress-tops into the shining vastness of the Campagna *H James, Jr*, Trans Sketches, p 179

2 A room over a church porch employed as a school-room or a storage-room, or as a lodging for some ecclesiastic

Over each porch in the nave is a *parvise*, or priest's chamber *N and Q*, 7th ser , VI 203

3. A church porch, where lawyers were in the habit of meeting for consultation, specifically, the portico of St Paul's Cathedral in London

A sergeant of the lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the *parvys*,
Ther was also
Chaucer, Gen Prol to C T , l 310

Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers
Longfellow, Divina Commedia, Sonnets, II

parvitude†, (par'vi-tūd), *n* [< L as if **parvitudo*, < *parvus*, small] Littleness, minuteness *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii

parvity† (par'vi-ti), *n* [= OF *parvité* = Sp. *parvidad*, *parvedad* = Pg *parvidade* = It *parvità*, < L *parvita(t-)s*, smallness, < *parvus*, small] Smallness; parvitude *Ray*, Works of Creation, i

parvule (par'vūl), *n* [< L *parvulus*, dim of *parvus*, small see *parvity*] A minute pill

paryphodrome (pa-rif'ō-drōm), *a* [< Gr *παρά*, beside, + E *hyphodrome*] See *nervation*

pas[1]† (pa), *n* An obsolete form of *pass* and *pace*[1]

pas[2] (pa), *n* [F , a step, pace see *pace*] **1** A step, as in dancing or marching —**2** A dance as, *pas seul*, a dance performed by one person; *pas de deux*, a dance by two persons

Pas redoublé, a quick step, or quick march —**To take or have the pas** of one (tr F *avoir le pas* sur quelqu'un), to take precedence precede, hence, to go beyond any one or anything else

But my aunt and her paramour *took the pas* and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II 199

Pasagian (pa-sā'ji-an), *n* [< ML *Pasagii* or *Pasagini*, according to Neander, perhaps < ML. *passagium*, passage] A member of a religious body of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which arose in Lombardy and existed chiefly in Italy They denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and restored the rites of the Old Testament, excepting the sacrifices

pasan (pā'zan), *n* [A native African name] An antelope, the oryx

pasch (pask), *n* [Also *pask*, and *pasque* (< OF), early mod E and dial also *pace*, *pase*, *passe*, ME *pask*, *paske*, *pasche*, *paas*, < AS *pascha* = OS OFries *pascha* = D *paasch*, *paas* = MLG *pasche*, *pāsche*, *paschen*, *pāschen* = Icel *paskar* = Sw *pāsk*, *pāska* = Dan *paaske* = OF. *paske*, *pasche*, *pasque*, F. *pâque* = Sp *pascua* = Pg *paschoa* = It *pasqua* = LL *pascha*, < Gr. *πάσχα*, passover, < Heb *pesach*, a passing over, the Passover, < *pasach*, pass over] The Jewish feast of the Passover, hence, the Christian feast of Easter [Obsolete or archaic, except in composition]

That he be there the thirde day after *Pasche* with-oute eny faille *Merlin* (E E T S), i 178.

O heal this deed on me, Meggy
The silks that war shapen for me gen *Pasche*,
They sall be sewed for thee
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III 14).

I will compare circumcision with baptism, and the *passe* lamb with Christ's supper
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), [p 245

paschal (pas'kal), *a* [< OF *paschal*, *pascal*, F. *pascal* = Sp *pascual* = Pg *paschal*, *pascoal* = It *pasquale*, *pasquale*, < LL *paschalis*, < *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*] Pertaining to the Passover or to Easter

The whole nation of the Jews, who were then assembled to celebrate the *paschal* solemnity
Bp Atterbury Sermons, II v

Paschal candle, or **paschal taper**, in the *Rom Cath Ch*, a candle blessed by the priest in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar, there to remain from Easter eve until Ascension day.

To provide lights for the burial of the poor, in some churches the *Paschal candle* was broken, after Trinity Sunday, and made up again into small tapers exclusively for the funeral service of the poor people In old wills bequests were made for the same purpose under the name of "the poor light'
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii 472, note

Paschal controversy, a controversy in the early church regarding the proper time for the celebration of Easter Such controversies occurred especially in Asia Minor in the latter half of the second and in the third and fourth centuries **Paschal cycle** See *cycle*[1] **Paschal lamb** (*a*) Among the Jews the lamb slain and eaten at the Pass over (Ex xii) (*b*) In *her* , a white lamb passant carrying a banner argent with a cross gules (the banner of St George or simply an emblem of the crucifixion) This was an emblem of the Knights Templars, and occurs sometimes in heraldry as a bearing of persons not of the order **Paschal letters**, in the *early church*, letters written by the Patriarch of Alexandria to the Bishop of Rome and probably to other patriarchs and by patriarchs and archbishops to the bishops under their authority, announcing the date of the next Easter festival **Paschal rents**, a yearly tribute paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitation —**Paschal solemnity**, the week preceding and the week following Easter —**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper See *Passover* —**Paschal taper** See *paschal candle*

paschalist (pas'kal-ist), *n* [< *paschal* + *-ist*] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall

Tradition hath had very seldom or never the gift of persuasion as that which church historics report of those east and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy

pasch-egg (pask'eg), *n* [Also dial *pace-egg*, *q v* , = D *paaschei* = Sw. *påskägg* = Dan *paaskeæg*, as *pasch* + *egg*[1]] An Easter egg (*a*) An egg prepared for Easter by being dyed or decorated (*b*) An imitation egg, or a box or other vessel of the figure of an egg, though sometimes much larger a common Easter adornment or gift

pasch-flower, *n* See *pasque-flower*

paschite (pas'kīt), *n* See *quantodecimani*

pascuage (pas'kū-āj), *n* [< ML *pascuagium*, < L *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascuus*, grazing see *pascuous*] In *law*, the grazing or pasturing of cattle *Wharton*

pascual (pas'kū-al), *a* [< L *pascuus*, of a pasture, + *-al*] Same as *pascuous*

No hard and fast line can be drawn between *Pascual* and Prætal plants
Alfred Tuer, Jour of Bot Brit & Foreign (1884) p 375

pascuant (pas'ku-ant), *a* [< ML *pascuan(t-)s*, ppr of *pascuare*, feed, pasture, < L *pascuum*, pasture see *pascuous*] In *her* , feeding said of a ruminant creature used as a bearing

pascuous (pas'ku-us) *a* [< L *pascuus*, of or for pasture neut *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascere*, feed see *pasture*] In *bot* , growing in pastures.

pas d'âne (pä dan) [F *pas*, pace, *d'* for *de*, of, *âne*, ass see *ass*] One of the side rings of the guard of the rapier of the sixteenth century See *hilt*, *guard*, and *sword*.

pas d'armes (pa darm) [F *pas*, pace, *d'* for *de*, of, *armes*, pl of *arme*, arm. see *arm*[2]] A just, tilt, or tourney See *passage of arms*, under *passage*

paset, *n* An obsolete form of *pace*[1] and of *pasch*

pasgarde, *n* See *passegarde*

pash[1]† (pash), *v t* [< ME *passhen*, *paschen*, strike, < Sw. dial *paska*, paddle in water, = Norw *paska*, dabble in water, tumble, work hard Cf. *box*[3]] To strike violently; dash, smash.

So Kynde thorgh corupcions culde ful menye
Deth cam duyuyng after and al to douste *paschte*
Kynges and knyghtes, cayseres and popes
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii 100

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face
Shak, T and C, ii 3 213

The violent thunder is adored by those
Are *pasht* in pieces by it
Webster, White Devil, i 1

pash[1]† (pash), *n* [< *pash*[1], *v.*] A violent smashing blow

pash[2]† (pash), *n* [Origin unknown] The head, the face, the brains

Thou want'st a rough *pash* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me *Shak*, W T, i 2. 128

pasha (pash'ä), *n* [Formerly also *pashaw*, *pacha*, also *basha*, *bashaw*, = F. *pacha*, etc , < Turk *pāsha*, < Pers *pāshā*, *pādshāh*, also corruptly *bāshā*, *bādshah*, a sovereign, prince, great lord see *padishah*] A title of rank in Turkey, placed after the name. (*a*) Formerly, an honorary title of a prince of the blood (*b*) A title of the higher civil and military officials The military pashas were long distinguished by the horsetails displayed as a symbol in war (abolished under Mahmoud II) a pasha of "three tails" corresponds to a commanding general, a pasha of "two tails" to a general of division a pasha of "one tail" to a general of brigade The title exists in Egypt, and has been conferred on various foreigners in the service, as Gordon *Pasha*, Emin *Pasha*

pashalic (pash'ä-lik), *n* [< Turk *pāshalık*, < *pāsha*, a pasha see *pasha*.] The territory governed by a pasha. Also *pachalic*

It [Saphet] is a considerable town, having been formerly the place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the *pashalic* of Saphet
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 76

pashaw, *n* See *pasha*

pashm (pashm), *n* [Pers. *pashm*] A kind of wool produced in Tibet

The *pashm*, or shawl wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas
A G F Elliot James, Indian Industries, p 364

pashmina (pash-mē'na), *n* Same as *pashmina*

Pashto, *n* Same as *Pushto*

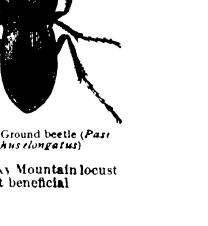
pasigraphic (pas-i-graf'ik), *a* [= F *pasigraphique*, as *pasigraph-y* + *-ic*] Same as *pasigraphical*

pasigraphical (pas-i-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *pasigraphic* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to pasigraphy as, a *pasigraphical* dictionary

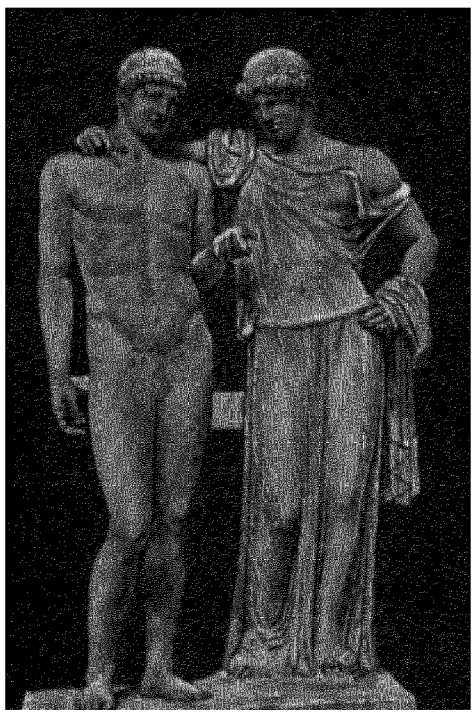
pasigraphy (pa-sig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F *pasigraphie* = Pg *pasigraphia* = It *pasigrafia*, < Gr *πᾶς*, all (dat pl *πᾶσι*, for all), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] A system of language-signs adapted to universal use, a kind of writing that may be understood and used by all nations

pasilaly (pas'i-lal-i), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς*, all (dat pl *πᾶσι*, for all), + *-λαλία*, < *λαλεῖν*, talk] A language adapted for universal use, universal speech See *Volapuk* [Rare]

Pasimachus (pā-sim'a-kus), *n* [NL (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr *-αι*, all, + *μάχη*, fight] A genus of ground-beetles or carabids, having the mandibles rounded at the end and the paraglossæ adherent to the lateral lobes of the mentum They are large and handsome bluish black or violet, and occur only in North America They are carnivorous both as larvæ and as imagos and the former either dig tunnels like tiger-beetles or live under the bark of trees Among nearly 20 species is *P. elongatus*, which preys on the Colorado potato-beetle, the Rocky Mountain locust and the army worm, and is hence most beneficial


Elongate Ground-beetle (*Pasimachus elongatus*)

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē'lẹ̄-an), *a* [< *Pasiteles* (see def) + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing an important school of Greek sculpture which was founded by Pasiteles in Rome toward the close of the republic, and continued to flourish under the early empire. The school was archaistic, seeking inspiration in the works of the powerful Hellenic artists who preceded the bloom of art in the fifth century,



Or ... Nazionale, Naples
Specimen of the Pasitelean School of Sculpture

but with its studied archaism in proportions, attitudes, and types it combined careful work from the living model. Surviving works of the followers of Pasiteles exhibit real merit and charm, and rise above the feeble imitations of the later Hellenistic sculptors.

paskt, *n*. See *pasch*.

pasma (pas'mä), *n*. [< Gr. πασμα, a sprinkling, < πασσειν, sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling; a powder made into a paste-like mass with glycerin or similar substances.

pasnaget, *n*. Same as *pannage*.

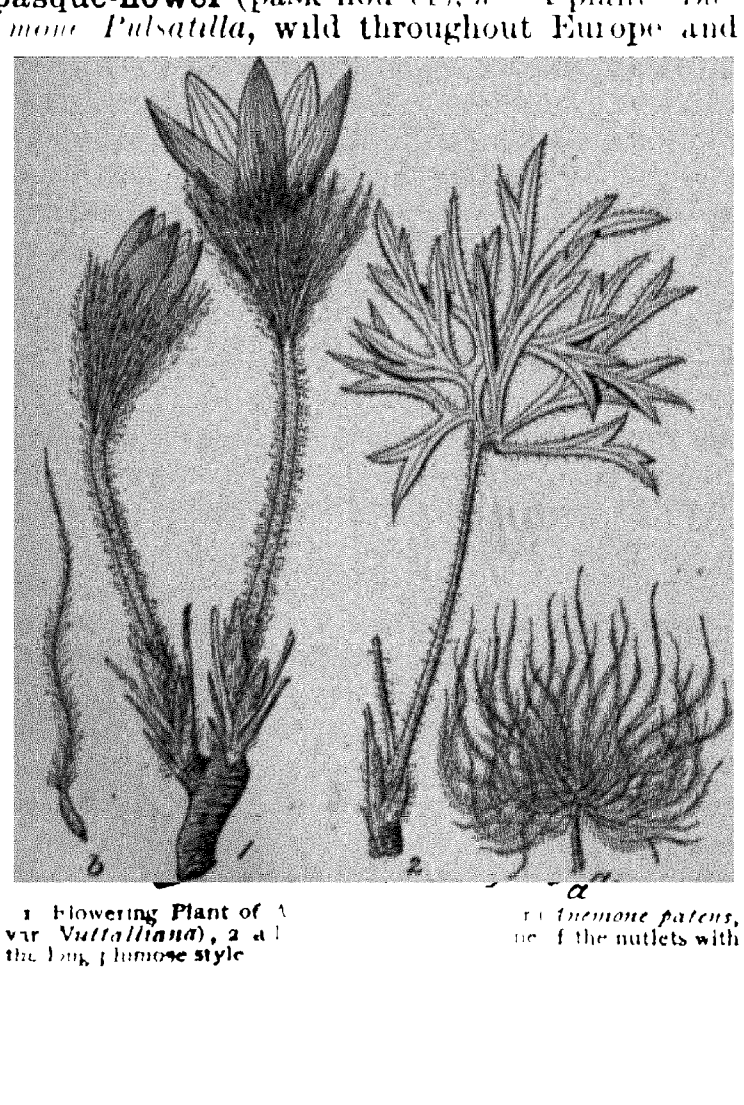
paspaloid (pas'pa-loid), *a*. In *bot*., belonging to or resembling the genus *Paspalum*.

Paspalum (pas'pa-lum), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. πασπαλος, a kind of millet, said to be *Holcus Sorghum*, < πᾶς, all, + πάλη, meal.] A large genus of grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, having commonly three glumes, and spikelets jointed singly upon undivided branches of the inflorescence, forming narrow one-sided spikes. The species are variously estimated as from 160 to 300 in number, and are mainly natives of tropical America, a few are in Africa and Asia, with some naturalized in southern Europe. They are usually low grasses with roundish corn aceous seed like spikelets. Many species, especially those in the southern United States, are hardy and valuable pasture grasses, as *P. distichum*, known as *joint grass* and in Australia as *salt grass*, and *P. dilatatum*, also used as a fodder grass in South America and Australia. *P. exile* is called *fundi* (which see) and *hungry rice*. *P. filiforme* is the wire grass of Jamaica, and *P. conjugatum* the West Indian sour-grass or hilo grass. See *hureek*, and *millet coda* (under *millet*).

paspy (pas'pi), *n*. [= Sp. *paspié* = Pg. *passapé*, < F. *passepied*, < *passer*, pass, + *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pass* and *foot*.] Same as *passepied*.

pasque, *n*. See *pasch*.

pasque-flower (pask'flou''ėr), *n*. A plant, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, wild throughout Europe and



1. Flowering Plant of *A*... var. *Nuttalliana*), 2. a l... ...*Anemone patens*, ...of the nutlets with the long plumose style.

in Siberia, also a garden-flower. It is a low herb with a woody rootstock, three deeply cut sessile leaves, with six dull violet-purple sepals very silky on the outside. Also called *campana*, *dane flower*, and *danesblood*. **American pasque-flower**, *Anemone patens* var. *Nuttalliana*, found from Illinois northwestward. The species is also found in the Old World. **Japanese pasque-flower**, *A. Japonica*, a garden flower in and from Japan, with rose colored or white blossoms.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *n*. and *a*. [< It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*, a lampoon: see *pasquin*.] **I.** *n*. A lampoon or pasquinade; a squib.

Those things which that railing Germane hath heaped vp in his lewd *pasquill*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 585.

Witty *pasquils* are thrown about, and the mountebanks have their stages at every corner. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan., 1646.

II. *a*. Relating to or of the nature of a lampoon or pasquinade: as, *pasquil* literature.

pasquil (pas'kwil), *v. t*. [< *pasquil*, *n*.] Same as *pasquinade*.

pasquilant, pasquillant (pas'kwil-ant), *n*. [< *pasquil* + *-ant*.] A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeler. *Coleridge*.

pasquiler, pasquiller (pas'kwil-ėr), *n*. [< *pasquil* + *-er*[1].] Same as *pasquilant*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

pasquin (pas'kwin), *n*. [< F. *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), < It. *pasquino*, a lampoon, orig. a statue so called, "an old statue in Rome on whom all satires, pasquins, rayling rimes, or libels are fastned and fathered" (Florio); so named from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and was noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons.] A lampoon; a satire. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people Marforio, and gibes and jeers pasted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. (*I. D'Israeli*.) Also *pasquinade*.

Julianus the emperor, in his book entitled "Cæsares," being as a *pasquin* or satire to deride all his predecessors, feigned that they were all invited to a banquet of the gods. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 79.

pasquin (pas'kwin), *v. t*. [< *pasquin*, *n*.] To pasquinade; lampoon.

It is not my Lord that any man delights to see himself *pasquined* and affronted by their inveterate scribblers. *Dryden*, Ded. of Duke of Guise.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād'), *n*. [< F. *pasquinade*, < It. *pasquinata*, a pasquinade, < *Pasquino*, the statue so called: see *pasquin*.] Same as *pasquin*. =**Syn.** *Invective*, *Satire*, etc. See *lampoon*.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād'), *v. t*.; pret. and pp. *pasquinaded*, ppr. *pasquinading*. [< *pasquinade*, *n*.] To satirize, lampoon, libel in pasquinades. Also *pasquil*. *Smart*.

pasquinader (pas-kwi-nā'dėr), *n*. A writer of lampoons or pasquinades; the author of a pasquil.

Now the roses on Leo XI.'s tomb really occupy a very subordinate position at its base, but *pasquinaders* often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 511.

pass (pas), *v.*; pret. and pp. *passed* or *past*, ppr. *passing*. [< ME. *passen*, *pacen*, < OF. *passer*, F. *passer* = Sp. *pasar* = Pg. *passar* = It. *passare*, < ML. *passare*, step, walk, pass, < L. *passus*, step: see *pace*[1]. In earlier use *pace*[1] and *pass* are merged.] **I.** *intrans*. **1.** To come or go, move onward; proceed (from one place to another); make one's way: generally followed by an adverb or a preposition indicating the manner or direction of motion or way by which one moves: as, to *pass* on (without stopping), to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, etc. When used without a qualifying expression, *pass* often signifies to go past a certain person or place: as, I saw him to day when he *passed* (that is, *passed* me, or the place where I was).

Whoso took a mirour polisshed bryghte
And sette it in a comune market place,
Than sholde he se ful many a figure *pace*
By his mirour. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 240.

And many *passed* to Venice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

Sir Griffith Markham after some time, was set at liberty, and *passed* beyond sea, where he lived long after in mean account. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 404.

Now master Gascoigne shooting very often, could neuer hitte any deare: yea and often times he let the heard *passe* by as though he had not seene them. *Chron. of Gascoigne's Life* (ed. Arber).

From Assouan I rid to Philæ, *passing* near the quarries. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 119.

Claudius *passed* in his general's dress of purple with ivory sceptre and oak leaf crown. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

Pass on, weak heart, and leave me. *Tennyson*, Come not when I am dead.

2. To undergo transition; alter or change, either at once or by degrees, from one state or condition to another: with *into* or *to* before the word denoting the new state: as, during the operation the blue *passes into* green.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever,
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

The still affection of the heart
Became an outward breathing type,
That *into* stillness *past* again,
And left a want unknown before.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When Ælfred gave laws to Wessex ... the conquerors had assimilated the conquered: the British inhabitants of Wessex had *passed into* Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation, purpose, or action; vanish; disappear; hence, to depart from life; die: usually followed by *away*.

Whyl that I have a leyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confessen, er I *pace*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 486.

So *passeth*, in the passing of a day,
Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 75.

Vex not his ghost, O let him *pass!* he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 314.

He *past*, a soul of nobler tone
My spirit loved and loves him yet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

Reverence for the house of worship is *passing away*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self Culture, p. 252.

All *passes*, naught that has been is,
Things good and evil have one end.
A. C. Swinburne, Felise.

4. To elapse; be spent.

No Age, ever since Gregory the Great hath *passed*, wherein some or other hath not repined and murmured at the Pontifical Pomp of that Court. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

I love any discourse of rivers, and fish and fishing, the time spent in such discourse *passes* away very pleasantly. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 194.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some known and fixed period of duration and the being of that thing. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. § 8.

5. To receive approval or sanction; undergo investigation or discussion successfully; be accepted or approved. (*a*) To be enacted, as by a legislative or other similar body; become law: as, the bill *passed*.

But I have heard it was this bill that *past*,
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The bill [for the repeal of the Corn Laws] *passed*, but the resentment of his own party soon drove him [Sir Robert Peel] from office. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 800.

(*b*) To gain or have acceptance; be generally received or current: as, bank notes *pass* as money.

This false beauty will not *pass* upon men of honest minds and true taste. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton*.

Were the premises good, the deduction might *pass*; but the premises are more than questionable. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 168.

(*c*) To go successfully through an examination or inspection, specifically, in universities, to go successfully through an ordinary examination for a degree: as, he *passed* in mathematics, but failed in chemistry. (*d*) To be regarded or considered; be received in estimation or opinion (as): usually with *for*: as, he *passed for* a man of means.

Let thy apparell not exceede, to *passe for* sumptuous cost,
Nor altogether be too base, for so thy credit is lost.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass for* a man. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 61.

And wou'd have his Noise and Laughter *pass for* Wit, as t'other his Huffing and Blustring for Courage. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Let me tell you, a woman labours under many disadvantages who tries to *pass for* a girl at six and thirty. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

6. To go on; take place; occur, happen: as, to bring a thing to *pass*, to come to *pass*.

In my next you shall hear how Matters *pass* here. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what *passes* there, be lowly wise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 173.

They are so far from regarding what *passes* that their imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have in reserve. *Swift*, On Conversation.

7. To express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, or sentence: as, to *pass* upon the merits of a picture or a book.

Though well we might not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii 7. 24.

Let your justice and speedy sentence *passe* against this great malefactor Prelaty
Milton, Church Government, ii, Con.

8. To thrust or lunge, as in fencing

I pray you, *pass* with your best violence
Shak, Hamlet, v 2 309

9. To go unheeded or neglected, go by without notice or challenge.

I hope you will be more vigilante hereafter, that nothing may *pass* in such a manner
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 180

True, we have lost an empire—let it *pass*
Cowper, Task, ii 236

10. To go through a duct or opening; be voided

Such [substances] whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i 6

11. To be interchanged; be reciprocally communicated or conveyed: as, no one knows what *passed* between them

After Salutations and divers Embraces which *passed* in the first Interview, they parted late
Howell, Letters, I iii. 15

Many endearments and private whispers *passed* between them *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter

She wondered if he remembered the kiss that had *passed* between them on New Year's Eve
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi

12. To be transferred as from one to another as, the land *passed* to other owners —**13†** To go beyond bounds; exceed toleration or belief

Why this *passes*! Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer *Shak*, M W of W, iv 2 127

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sports and passetyme the godds themselves have at suche folie of these selie mortall men
Chaloner, tr of Moriæ Encomium, K 2. (*Nares*)

14 To circulate; keep moving.

Fill up your glass, let the jug *pass*,
How d'ye know but your neighbour's dry?
Lever, Song

Let the toast *pass*,
Drink to the lass,
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

15† To care, have regard, usually with a negative

Wee neede not much *passe* if the degree do differ sum what from theyr opinion, for namuche as the difference can not bee greate
R Eden, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed Arber, p 110)

The poet Iuuenall reproched the couetous Merchant, who for lucres sake *passed* on *no* perill either by land or sea *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 175

As for these silken coated slaves, I *pass not*,
It is to you, good people, that I speak
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 2 146

If, when I should choose,
Beauty and virtue were the fee proposed,
I should *not pass* for parentage
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i 1

16†. To win in the old game of passage See *passage*, 14 —**17** In *card-playing* (*a*) To decline to avail one's self of an opportunity—as, in euchre, by refusing to order up, assist, or make the trump (*b*) In poker and certain other games, to throw up one's hand; retire from the game

Full piteous seems young Alma's Case
As in a luckless Gamester's Place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*
Prior, Alma, i

18. To throw a ball from one to another, play "catch." [New Eng]

In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass* "Let's go out and *pass*" In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the verb is catch
Journ of Amer Folk Lore, II 155

19. To toll the passing-bell for a death. [Prov Eng] —**To bring to pass.** See *bring* —**To come to pass** See *come* —**To pass current.** See *current* —**To pass off**, to be carried through or conducted, in the sense of a succession of incidents and impressions taken collectively, or of a general impression as, the anniversary celebration *passed off* brilliantly —**To pass off for or as**, to be generally received or regarded as, be taken for.—**To pass over**, to overlook, disregard

If I counsell of wommen wolde blame,
Passe over, for I sayde it in my game
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l 442

To pass upon, to pass judgment or adjudicate upon (a question) as, the court dismissed the case without *passing upon* the merits. —**Well to pass†**, well off, well to do, in comfortable circumstances

His mothers husband, who reputed was
His father, being rich and *well to passe*,
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,
On forraigne shores did travell now and then
Scott's Philomythie (1616) (*Halliwell*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To go by; go past without stopping.

Some we vysyted and some we *passed* by (by reason of) lacke of tyme, whiche I set not in ordre as they iye and stonde *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 46

There are so many things which make that (St Augustine) a difficult Cape to *passe* that hardly any Man would try to do it, but at a distance *Dampier*, Voyages, II iii 9

Time, as he *passes* us, has a dove's wing
Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound
Cowper, Task, iv 211

2. To go over; cross, as, to *pass* a stream, to *pass* the threshold

But in seeking to *passe* the River Euphrates was drowned
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 281

To *passe* the seas was their intent
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII 300)

The Northern Men said, It was their Bargain to have all the Spoil in every Place, after they had *passed* Trent
Baker, Chronicles, p 198.

3 To issue or proceed from or through, as in utterance

Howe'er harsh language,
Call'd on by your rough usage, *pass'd* my lips,
In my heart I ever lov'd you
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v 3

I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it *pass* your lips *Walpole*, Letters, II 444

But nevermore did either *pass* the gate
Save under pall with bearers
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

4 To undergo; go through, experience, as perils or hardships.

She loved me for the dangers I had *pass'd*
Shak, Othello, i 3 167

5. To undergo successfully, as an examination, inspection, or the like: as, to *pass* muster

All things among men of sense and condition should *pass* the censure, and have the protection, of the eye of reason
Steele, Spectator, No 438

The analysis is necessary for the due estimate of his value as a historian, the writer who can *pass* such an ordeal where it is possible to apply it may be trusted where it is not possible to apply it
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p 80

6 To live or exist through, spend used of time: as, to *pass* one's time in idleness

O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams
Shak, Rich III, i 4 2

I had a message from Malim Soliman that I must come to his house and *pass* the whole day with him
Pococke, Description of the East, I 80

The hours we *pass* with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition
Goldsmith, Vicar, x

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation *Addison*, Spectator

7 To let go by without action or notice, take no notice of: as, to *pass* an affront

His tears, his oaths, his perjuries, I *pass* o'er
To think of them is a disease
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii 3

I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could *pass* that great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of oracles
Sir T Browne, Religio Medici, i 29

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array *Dryden*

8 To omit, leave out; skip, fail to pay as, to *pass* a dividend [U. S.]—**9†** To regard; consider, heed; care usually with a negative as, I *pass not* what they say

Nor the Utopians *pass not* how many of them they bring to destruction
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 10

Whoe'er it be, I do *not pass* a pin,
Alphonsus means his soldier for to be
Greene, Alphonsus, i

If a writer will seeme to observe no decorum at alle, *nor passe* how he fashion his tale to his matter, who doubteth but he may in the lightest cause speake like a Pope & in the grauest matters prate like a parrat?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 126

10 To do or finish doing; make an end of; accomplish; finish

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well
Shak, T of the S iv 4 57

This ceremony being *past'd*, my Lord fell to Business
Howell, Letters, I vi 5

11. To surpass; exceed; transcend; excel: as, it *passes* belief or comprehension.

He syngeth, daunceth, *passynge* any man
That is or was, sith that the world bigan
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l 201

Hee dooth not onely farre *passe* the Historian, but for instructing is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher
Sir P Sidney, Apol for Poetrie

A quiet life doth *pass* an empery *Greene*, Alphonsus, i

The peace of God, which *passeth* all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ
Phil iv 7

War *passes* the power of all chemical solvents breaking up the old adhesions and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order *Emerson*, Harvard Commemoration

12. To gain the acceptance or approval of; obtain the official or authoritative sanction of, as, the bill has *passed* the Senate —**13.** To sanction; approve; enact, ratify; give legal effect to; allow or cause to become law. as, the Senate has *passed* the bill, a resolution has been *passed*, they *passed* a dividend of seven per cent (that is, authorized the payment of such a dividend).

The greatest matter *passed* was a proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 140

It was in Requital that his Majesty *passed* the Petition of Right *Howell*, Letters, I v 6.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the bill
I mention'd half an hour ago?
Tennyson, Day Dream, Revival.

14. To give expression to, utter; pronounce: as, to *pass* judgment on a person or an opinion.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have *pass'd* upon her
Shak, As you Like it, I 3 86

To *pass* a judgment upon Cures, and the good and evil practice of Physick, without doubt is one of the nicest things, even to Men of the Faculty
Luster, Journey to Paris, p 240

The Archbishop of York not only votes for Lord Grenville, but has *passed* upon him and his ecclesiastical propensities a warm panegyric
Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey

15. To transfer or transmit from one person, place, or condition to another; deliver, communicate, circulate, hand over. as, to *pass* title to property, to *pass* the bottle

What mean you by this, to call him King who hath *passed* his Kingdom over to his Son?
Baker, Chronicles, p 54

He brought an accounte which to them all amounted not to above 400li for which he had *passed* bonds
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 232

Over blowing seas,
Over seas at rest,
Pass the happy news
Blush it thro' the West
Tennyson, Maud, xvii

16 To put into circulation, use as current money by paying or otherwise transferring to another. as, to *pass* a light coin, to *pass* counterfeit notes —**17** To discharge from the intestinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc: as, to *pass* a tapeworm —**18** To cause to percolate or filter through as, to *pass* a liquid through muslin or charcoal, to *pass* gas through water. —**19†** To pierce; penetrate

From strong Patroclus' hand the javelin fled,
And *pass'd* the groin of valiant Thrasymed
Pope, Iliad, xvi 567.

20† In *fencing*, to perform, execute

To see thee *pass* thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant *Shak*, M W of W, ii 3 26.

21 *Naut*, to fasten or secure or to use in fastening by taking a few turns, as of rope or small line around something as, to *pass* a gasket, seizing, earing, etc.—**22** To go beyond, exceed, transgress

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyzte.
Ys the profession and the pure ordre that apendeth to knyztes,
Who so *passeth* that poynt ys apostata of knyzthod
Piers Plowman (C), ii 98

He marks the bounds which Winter may not *pass*,
And blunts his pointed fury *Cowper*, Task, vi 192

To be passed on†, to be considered, regarded, or heeded.

It is made a matter of sport, a matter of nothing, a laughing matter, and a trifle not to be *passed on*, nor to be reformed *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

To pass away (*a*) To spend, while away, waste.

Lest she *pass away* the flower of herage *Eccius.* xlii 9

Their design was to *pass away* the heat of the summer among the fresh breezes that rise from the river, and the agreeable mixture of shades and fountains in which the whole country naturally abounds
Addison, Ancient Medals i

(*bt*) To transfer, hand over into the possession of another, alienate

When she [the cow] came to be *past away* in point of payment, after ye agreemente, she would be accepted but at 4li 15s
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 379

To pass by (*a*) To go past without visiting or making a halt

Corfu, the first Island of note that we *past by* lyeth in the Ionian sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 3

About six miles from Jerusalem we *passed by* the tents of the Arabs who were our conductors here we ascended a hill to the south from which we had a prospect of Sion
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 34

(*b*) To overlook, take no notice of, excuse

However God may *pass by* single sins as in this world, yet, when a nation combines against him the wicked shall not go unpunished *Tillotson.*

Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But *pass* my imperfections *by*
D Everett, Lines written for a School Declamation.

(*c*) To neglect, disregard

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence
T Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To pass in. (*a*) To permit to enter as, the doorkeeper *passed* us in. (*b*) To hand in or hand over as, the committee *passed* in their report —**To pass in one's checks** or **chips**, to hand over one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the end of the game, as in gambling, hence, to come to one's last account, die See *chip*, *n*, 6. [Slang, U S]—**To pass muster** See *muster* —**To pass off**, to palm off, put into circulation as, to *pass off* a bad dollar —**To pass** (anything or any one) **off as** or **for**, to pretend that anything, etc, is what it is given out for, reflexively, to pretend to be assume the character or rôle of as, he *passed himself off as* a bachelor
Whether in the 17th century an impostor might not have *passed himself off as* a bishop *Macaulay*

To pass on or **upon**, to impose fraudulently, put upon, as a trick.
The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it on her husband for a boy
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, bk. 57.

To pass one's word, to make a formal promise or engagement.
Father, *thy word* is *pass'd*, man shall find grace
Milton, P L, iii. 227

To pass over (*at*) To spend, exhaust
We will, with going up & downe, and wrangling & ex postulating, *pass over* ye sommer before we will goe.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p 57.
(*b*) To disregard, omit to notice
There are two exceptional churches in Normandy which should not be *passed over* in silence
J Fergusson, Hist. Arch, I 512.

To pass publication. See *publication* —**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*! —**To pass the hall.** See *hall*3 —**To pass the seals**, to receive authentication by the affixing of the seal of state, as in the case of a patent for lands.—**To pass the time of day**, to salute or greet by some remark suitable to the time of day, the weather, etc., exchange greetings. [Colloq]
The police never try to turn me away, they're very friendly, they'll *pass the time of day* with me, or that, from knowing me so long in Oxford street
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II 489

pass (pȧs), *n* [< ME *pas*, *pase*, *pace* (see *pace*[1]); = F. *passe*, condition, = Sp. *paso*, pace, passage, etc, = Pg It *passo* (= MD D *pas* = MLG. *pas* = G. *pasz* = Sw. *pass* = Dan. *pas*), a passage, partly from the verb *pass*, and partly identical with the orig noun *pace*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, footstep, track, in ML and Rom also a passage, pass (narrow entrance or passage), toll for passage, place, etc. see *pace*[1], *n*, and *pass*, *v*] **1** A passage or way through which one may pass; especially, a narrow way, a defile in a mountain. Specifically —(*a*) In *phys geog*, a depression in a mountain range through which communication may be had from one slope of the range to the other, or through which a road may be made or a path opened The height of the passes in any chain of mountains usually bears a certain relation to the crest-height of that chain The pass height of a range is, as compared with the crest height, rarely as low as one to two, and is more often as three to four, or as five to six
Noght warre of the weghes, that waited his harme, [Ægisthus]
Past furth thurgh the *pase* with his proude knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 13013.
The syxte, hit is a path of pees, ȝe, thorw the *pas* of Alloun
Pouerte myghte passe with oute peril of robbynge
Piers Plowman (C), xvii 139
I perceived that the whole *pass* was guarded, and, wherever the road was a little wider or turned a corner round a rock or a clump of trees, there were other long guns peeping out from among the bushes
R Curzon, Monast in the Levant, p 234
(*b*) A channel connecting a body of water with the sea, also, one of the channels in the delta of a river as, the *passes* of the Mississippi [Southern U S]
Chef Menteur, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of *passes* between the lakes and the open Gulf
G W Cable, The Grandissimes, p 355
(*c*) In *mining*, an opening from the stopes through the attle down to the level below, through which the ore is allowed to descend into the cars or wheelbarrows for transportation to the shaft, to be raised to the surface Also called *mill*
2. State or condition, especially, a critical or embarrassing state or condition, conjuncture of affairs; crisis
We are glad to hear the Business is brought to so good a *Pass*, and that the Capitulations are so honourable
Howell, Letters, I v. 33.
Nothing were the Clergy, but at the same *pass*, or rather worse, then when the Saxons came first in
Milton Hist Eng, iii
But now the World is come to another *Pass*, and we all love to live at Ease, and shun Painstaking
N Bailey, tr of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 194
Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a *pass* That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 43
3. In a rolling-mill (*a*) The aperture formed by corresponding grooves in the rolls This aperture has the form which is to be given to the bar in section, whether it be that of a rail, a tire, an angle-iron, a T or I beam, a half round, etc (*b*) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls. *E. H. Knight.*
—**4.** Permission or license to pass; a permit or written authority to come or go; a ticket or writing giving one free admission or transit: as, a *pass* to the theater; a railway *pass*; also often, by abbreviation, a passport.
Who would not send each year blank *passes* o'er,
Rather than keep such strangers from our shore?
Hughes, Tofts and Margaretta.
The next step was to get a free *pass* to Washington, for I d no desire to waste my substance on railroad companies *L M Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 7
5. In *fencing*, a thrust, a lunge
In a dozen *passes* between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits *Shak*, Hamlet, v 2 178
6†. A sally of wit, a jest
"Steal by line and level" is an excellent *pass* of pate
Shak, Tempest, iv 1 244
7 A passing of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist
Z's *passes* or personal contact may very probably have no effect whatever *Proc Soc Psych Research*, I 252
8. Successful or satisfactory issue from an examination, inspection, or other test, particularly, in a university, a degree or certificate obtained without honors
The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts
Collegian's Guide, p 254 (*College Words and Customs*)
9† Stretch; extent
All the *passe* of Lancashyre
He went both ferre and nere
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 106)
10†. A kind of rain-wine
Nowe *passe* is made, that Affrike useth make,
Afore vyndage
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 204
11†. Branch, division
The speces of this *pass* shullen be moore largely in hir chapitres folwyngy declared *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale
12 A simple sort of fishway, consisting of a sloping trough, chiefly used on low dams —**13.** A frame on which the stones or voussoirs rest in the construction of an arch, a centering [Prov Eng]—**Pass examination** See *examination* —**Pass of arms**, a passage of arms = **Syn 1** *Passage*, etc See *way*

pass. An abbreviation of *passive* and *passus*.

passable (pȧs'a-bl), *a*. [< F. *passable* = Sp *pasable* = Pg *passavel* = It *passabile*, < ML *passabilis*, that may be passed (found in sense 'that must be passed or accepted'), < *passare*, pass see *pass*, *v*] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like as, the roads are not *passable*, the stream is *passable* in boats
What, all wide open? 'Tis the way to sin,
Doubtless, but I must on the gates of hell
Are not more *passable* than these
Beau and Fl, Captain, iv 5
I went to view how St Martin's Lane might be made more *passable* into ye Strand *Evelyn*, Diary, May 14, 1662.
2 That may be passed from hand to hand as a thing of value; current; receivable as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin
Go back, the virtue of your name
Is not here *passable* *Shak*, Cor, v 2. 13
I've seen folks that had to rub the silver off a thrip to tell whether it was *passable* or not
The Century, XXXVIII 912.
3. Such as may be allowed to pass; allowable; admissible; tolerable, reaching or just rising above mediocrity.
Many a man of *passable* information, at the present day, reads scarcely anything but reviews, and before long a man of erudition will be little better than a mere walking catalogue *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p 168
There are many pages of *passable* rhyme, with here and there a quaintness, a fragrance, and here and there a thought *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p 445

passableness (pas'a-bl-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being passable, in any of the senses of that word

passably (pȧs'a-bli), *adv*. Tolerably; moderately
Other Towns are *passably* rich, and stored with Shipping, but not one very poor *Howell*, Letters, I ii 15

passacaglia (pas-a-kal'yȧ), *n* **1.** An old dance of Italian or Spanish origin, resembling the chaconne.—**2.** Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow A passacaglia is regularly constructed upon a perpetually recurring theme, usually in the form of a ground bass. It is a frequent component of the old suite, and a favorite form of organ music Compare *chaconne* Also *passacaglio*

passade (pa-sȧd'), *n* [Formerly also *passado* (after Sp), *passato* (after It.); < F. *passade* = Sp *pasada* = Pg *passada* = It. *passata*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < ML. *passata*, a pass, passage, < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v*.] **1**†. In *fencing*, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.
Come, sir, your *passado*. *Shak*, R. and J., iii 1. 88.
The best practised gallants of the time name it the *passado*, a most desperate thrust, believe it
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i 4
2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of the horse backward or forward on the same ground.

passado† (pa-sȧ'dō), *n*. [A var. of *passade*, as if Sp. see *passade*.] Same as *passade*.

passage (pas'ȧj), *n*. [< ME *passage*, < OF. *passage*, F *passage* = Sp *pasaje* = Pg *passagem* = It *passaggio*, < ML *passaticum*, right of passage, also, after Rom., *passagium*, passage, right of passage, toll for passage, a pass, way, road, canal, etc., < *passare*, pass. see *pass*, *v*.] **1.** A passing or moving from one place or state to another; movement, transit, or transference from point to point, place to place, state to state, hand to hand, etc.; a moving or going by, over, along, or through: as, the *passage* of a ship or of a bird, the *passage* of something through a tube or a sieve; the *passage* of the sunlight through the clouds
He mourns that day so soon has glided by,
E en like the *passage* of an angel's tear
That falls through the clear ether silently
Keats, Sonnets, xiv
2. A journey in some conveyance, especially a ship; a voyage
God send you a good *Passage* to Holland
Howell, Letters, ii 14
We had a very good *Passage* also about the Cape of Good Hope, where we had fair clear Weather
Dampier, Voyages, II iii. 4
3. A way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass, a path or way by which transit may be effected, means of entrance, exit, or transit, an avenue, channel, or path leading from one place to another, such as a narrow street or lane, an alley, a pass over a mountain or a ford over a river, a channel, a strait connecting two bodies of water, a ferry, etc. as, the *passages* of Jordan (Judges xii. 6); the Gilolo *passage* in the Malay archipelago; the air-*passages* of the body.
The first Citee that these kynges stuffed was Nauntes in breteyne, that was towarde Cornewaile, for it was a *passage* ther the Saxons repeired moste
Merlin (E. E T S.), ii 176
The kyng had so stopped the *passages* that nether vytayll nor succour could by any way be conueighed to them
Hall, Hen IV, quoted in Wright's Bible Word book, [p 452
There are in Venice thirteen ferries or *passages*
Coryat, Crudities, I 210
From hence a *passage* broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell
Milton, P L., x. 304
Specifically —**4** (*a*) An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building, a gallery or corridor, a hall
At the West end of this glorious Councell hall there is a *passage* into another most stately roome
Coryat, Crudities, I 257
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And *passages* that lead to nothing
Gray, A Long Story
The servant led me through a *passage* into a room with a fire, where she left me alone
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, v
(*b*) In some European cities, a section of a public street, or a short independent street, roofed in with glass, having shops on both sides, and usually or always closed to vehicles. as, the *Passage* du Havre in Paris —**5.** Passage-money; fare; ferriage, toll; price paid for passing or for being carried between two points or places
This seven yere and more he hath used this waye,
Yet was he never so curteyse a potter
As one peny *passage* to paye
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V 425).
The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III, in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of *passage*, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions
S Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26
6. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit —**7**†. Currency; reception
Goo, litle book, god sende the good *passage*;
Chese wele thi way, be symple of manere
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 80
I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Sir K. Digby*
8. That which passes or takes place, or has passed or taken place; incident; occurrence; happening; episode; event; doing; matter; affair; transaction.

Ourself and our own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious *passages*.
L. Machin, Dumb Knight, v. (*Nares*)

Thou dost in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my mistreadings.
Shak., 1 Hen IV, iii. 2. 8.

[Powell] set saile for the Summer Isles, where safely arriving, hee declared the whole *passage* to the Gouernour, lest some other in telling might make it worse
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 189

One pleasant *passage* happened, which was acted by the Indians *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 165

There must be now no *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

Truth is our only armor in all *passages* of life and death
Emerson, Conduct of Life

9. A part of a writing or speech concerning a particular occurrence, matter, or point; a paragraph or clause (*a*) A verse, chapter, section, or other division or part of a book or text as, a *passage* of Scripture, select *passages* from the poets

Every particular Master in this Art has his favorite *Passages* in an Author *Addison*, Spectator, No 262.

Hard at it, with concordance and examination of parallel *passages*, he goes early next morning
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p 340

(*b*) A part of a conversation, a speech, a remark, a statement, an expression

I would not be partiall to either, but deliver ye truth in all, and, as nere as I can, in their owne words and *passages*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 307

One of the assistants using some pathetical *passages* of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger as did hang over us from the Indians and French, the governour brake forth into tears.
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 247

(*c*) In *music* (1) A phrase or other definite division of a piece (2) A figure (3) A scale-like or arpeggiated group or series of tones introduced as an embellishment, a run, roulade, or flourish intended for display (4) A modulation

A little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain *passage* of few notes
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

10. A pass or encounter: as, a *passage* at arms.

Never Fortune
Did play a subtler game, the conquer'd triumphs,
The victor has the loss, yet in the *passage*
The gods have been most equal
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 4

11 The act of passing, enacting, or rendering valid; approval, sanction, or enactment, authoritative adoption and enactment, as of a parliamentary motion, measure, or bill as, the *passage* of the bill through the House was accomplished with difficulty —**12†** A passing away, departure, death

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes
Milton, P L, xi 366

13. In *falconry*, the line taken by herons in the breeding season over any region on their way to and from the heronry *Encyc. Brit*, IX 7 —**14†** An old game played by two persons with three dice. "The caster throws continually till he has thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doublets above ten and then he passes and wins" *Compleat Gamester*, p 67 (*Halliwell*)

Learn to play at primero and *passage*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I 1

Alveolar passages. See *alveolar* —**Beds of passage,** in *geol*, beds which lie between other groups of strata, and exhibit conditions, either of lithological structure or of fossil contents, indicating a gradual transition from the character of the underlying to that of the overlying group. —**Bird of passage.** See *bird*1 and *migration* —**In passage,** in passing, cursorily, transitorily

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but *in passage* *Bacon*

Intercellular, middle, neurenteric, northeast, northwest passage See the adjectives —**Passage hawk,** in *falconry* See *hawk*1 *Encyc Brit*, IX 7 —**Passage of arms.** (*a*) Originally, a feat of arms at the passage of a ford, gorge, or bridge, especially, the defending of the passage by a champion or the forcing of it by an assailant Hence —(*b*) Any feat of arms, especially one deliberately brought about as a feat of prowess. (*c*) Any quarrel, especially one of words, as, there was a grand *passage of arms* between them [Colloq]—**Pedal passage.** See *pedal* - **To make a passage.** (*a*) To migrate, as whales, from one feeding ground to another. (*b*) To make an outward or a home trip, as a vessel, as distinguished from cruising about =**Syn. 3** *Path, Pass*, etc. See *way*

passage (pas'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *passaged*, ppr. *passaging*. [< F *passager*, from the noun.] **1.** To pass or cross.

Beauclerk *passaged* to Lady Davenant.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii

2. To walk sidewise: said of a saddle-horse. See the quotation

Instruction in *passaging*, i. e walking sideways on a pressure by the rider's leg on the side opposite to that towards which the horse is required to move.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

passage-board (pas'āj-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building*, a board placed between the parts of an organ so as to make them accessible for tuning, repairs, etc

passage-money (pas'āj-mun'i), *n* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a ship or other vessel, fare

passager1**†**, *n* An obsolete form of *passenger*

passager2**†** (pas'ā-jėr), *n* Same as *passagère*.

passagère† (pa-sa-zhār'), *n* [< F. *passagère*, fem. of *passager*, passenger: see *passenger*] A cluster of curls or loose locks of hair on the temple: a style of dressing women's hair in the early part of the eighteenth century.

passageway (pas'āj-wā), *n* **1.** A passage; a road, avenue, path, or way affording means of communication; avenue of entrance or exit, street, alley, gallery, or corridor.

The line of guards and constables kept the *passageways* open, so that carriages were freer to move out at a rapid pace than when they actually reached some of the regular thoroughfares of the city
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p 44

2. A hall [U. S.]

Meanwhile, there was a step in the *passageway*, above stairs *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii

passaging (pas'āj-ing), *n* [< *passage*, *n.*, + *-ing*1.] **1.** A pass; an encounter; a passage

They answer and provoke each other's song
With skirmish and capricious *passagings*,
And murmurs musical
Coleridge, The Nightingale

2 In the *manège*, a sidewise forward movement

Passalidæ (pa-sal'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL., < *Passalus* + *-idæ*] A family of *Coleoptera* named from the genus *Passalus* by MacLeay in 1819 By most modern entomologists they are consolidated with the *Lucanidæ* Also *Passalida* (*Leach*, 1815)

Passalorhynchite (pas'a-lo-ring'kīt), *n* [< Gr *πάσσαλος*, a peg, a gag, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, muzzle] A member of a sect in the early church, said to have been Montanists, who observed a perpetual silence, in literal obedience to Ps cxli. 3 Also *Pattalorhynchian*

Passalus (pas'a-lus), *n* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), < Gr *πάσσαλος*, a peg, gag] **1** A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidæ*, with a large corneous ligula contained in an emargination of the mentum. About 100 species are known, mainly tropical The only one in the United States is *P. cornutus*, a large shining flat beetle, having the elytra striate and the head armed with a short hook It is commonly found about the roots of decayed stumps, and is known as the *horned passalus*

2 [*l. c.*] A member of this genus See cut under *horn-bug*.

passa-measure†, *n* [Also accom. *passing-measure*; accom forms of *passamezzo*, q v] Same as *passamezzo*

I can dance nothing but ill favouredly,
A strain or two of *passa measures* galliard!
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v 1

passament†, *n* and *v*. An obsolete form of *passement*.

passamezzo (pas-sä-med'zō), *n.* [It., < *passare*, pass, + *mezzo*, middle According to Riemann, the term refers to the alla breve stroke through the musical time-signature, ₵, called *passa a mezzo*, and hence denoting simply a dance in quick time] An old Italian dance, or the music for such a dance: probably the same as *pavin*, but often confused with *passepied* It is known in English as *passa-measure, passy-measure, passing-measure*, etc Also spelled *passemezzo*

passance†, *n.* [< OF **passance*, < *passant*, passing: see *passant*] A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and prettie posies *Saker*, Narbonus (1580), i 131 (*Halliwell*)

passant (pas'ant), *a* and *n* [< ME *passant*, < OF *passant*, F *passant* = Sp. *pasante* = Pg. It *passante*, < ML *passan(t-)s*, ppr. of *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v*.] **I.** *a* **1.** Walking, walking leisurely in heraldry, said of a beast used as a bearing. The beast is always understood to hold the head straight and to look forward See cut under *counterchanged*

He them espying gan him selfe prepare,
And on his arme addresse his goodly shield,
That bore a Lion *passant* in a golden field
Spenser, F Q, III i 4

Put the case she should be *passant* when you enter, as thus, you are to frame your gait thereafter
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii 3

2† Current *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i 8. —**3†** Passing; transitory.

The memory of these should quickly fade
(For pleasure's stream
Is like a dream),
Passant and fleet, as is a shade)
Webster, Odes (Works, ed. Hazlitt, III 267).

4†. Cursory; careless; without deliberation or reflection.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts) must hereafter undergo! *Barrow*, Sermons, II xvi

5†. Surpassing; excelling

A *passant* name *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l 1249

Passant gardant, in *her*, walking, but with the head turned and looking out from the escutcheon said of a beast used as a bearing See cut under *gardant* —**Passant rampant,** in *her*, walking, with the dexter paw raised into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position —**Passant regardant,** in *her*, walking, but with the head turned and looking behind him said of a beast used as a bearing See cut under *regardant* —**Passant repassant,** in *her*, same as *counter passant*

II. *n.* **1.** One who passes or passes through or over [Rare]

A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover, England] Amongst the *passants* appears the name of "Severin Durfy," probably a relative of the celebrated wit and song writer Tom D'Urfey
Athenæum, No 3247, Jan 18, 1890, p 89

2 An open hem furnishing a sort of tube, through which a cord or ribbon can be passed

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *n* [Origin not ascertained] *Naut*, a tackle to spread the clues of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind *Admiral Smyth*

passaree (pas-a-rē'), *v. t* [< *passaree*, *n.*] To extend (the foot of the foresail of a square-rigged vessel) by hauling its clue out to an eye on the lower studdingsail-boom

With stun'sails both sides, *passaree* the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom
Luce, Seamanship, p 435

passata† (pa-sä'ta), *n* [It: see *passade*] Same as *passade*, 1.

You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote *Practise of the Duello* (1595), K 2. (*Nares*)

pass-bank† (pas'bangk), *n* The bank or fund in the old game of passage *Hallwell*

pass-book (pas'buk), *n* **1.** A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer —**2** A bank book

pass-box (pas'boks), *n* A wooden box used to convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest or magazine to a gun, when they are too heavy to be carried in the gunner's haversack

pass-by (pas'bī), *n* **1.** The act of passing by [Rare]

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii

2 In *coal-mining*, a siding on which the tubs pass each other underground. [Eng.]

pass-check (pas'chek), *n* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, specifically, a ticket given to a person leaving during an entertainment, entitling to readmission.

passet, *n.* A variant of *pasch*.

passé (pa-sā'), *n* [F, *passé*, masc., *passée*, fem pp of *passer*, pass see *pass*, *v*] In *embroidery*, same as *tambour-work*

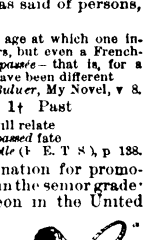
passé, passée (pa-sā'), *a* [F, pp., m and f. respectively, of *passer* see *pass*, *v*] Past, out of use; faded; specifically, as said of persons, past the heyday of life

She might have arrived at that age at which one intends to stop for the next ten years, but even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée* — that is, for a widow For a spinster, it would have been different
Bulwer, My Novel, v 8.

passed (past, pas'ed), *p a* **1†** Past

Give ear vnto me, & I will relate
A true sad story of my *passed* fate
Tymes Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p 138.

2 Having passed an examination for promotion, and awaiting a vacancy in the senior grade: as, a *passed* assistant surgeon in the United States navy, a *passed* assistant engineer —**Passed master** See *master*1



Paul Iron with Passe garde *a*

passée, *a* See *passe*

passegarde (pas'gärd), *n* [F, < *passer*, pass, + *garde*, guard] In *medieval armor*, a ridge or projecting piece on the pauldrons or shoulderpieces, to ward off the blow of the lance They first appear in the time of Henry VI Also *pasgarde*, *pass-guard*

passel (pas'el), *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parcel*.

As soon as that may plee yow to send me *passels* of costes and expences ze bere and pay for the said causes, I will truely content yow hit of the same *Paston Letters*, II. 332.

passement (pas'ment), *n* [Formerly *passemen* and *passament*, < ME *passement* = D *passement* = MLG *passment* = G *passament*, < OF (and F) *passement*, lace, a lacing; appar for **passeman* = Pr *passaman* = It *passamano*, < Sp *passamano*, now *pasamano* (= Pg *passamanes*), a railing, balustrade, gangway, edging for clothes, dim *passamanillo*, narrow lace, small twist, appar < *pasar*, now *pasar*, pass, + *mano*, hand (see *pass*, v., and *manu*[3]) ("por que pasamos por el la mano," because we pass the hand along the railing) In another view the F *passement*, lace, is identical with *passement*, a passing, < *passer*, pass see *pass*, v.] **1.** Lace —**2.** A decorative edging or trimming, especially a gimp or braid

Passements of gold upon the stuffe of a Princely garment *Puttenham*, Arte of Lng Poesie, p 115

passement (pas'ment), *v t* [< *passement*, *n*] To deck with passement or lace, hence, to ornament at the exterior of

Ashamed to be seene among these who are *passemented* with gold *Boyd*, Last Battell p 620

passementerie (pas-men-te-rē'), *n* [F., < *passement*, lace see *passement*] Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like often made with jet or metal beads as, jet *passementerie*, plain *passementerie* (that is, without beading) See *passement*

passemezzo, *n* See *passamezzo*

passenger (pas'en-jer), *n* [Early mod E also *passinger*, earlier *passager* (the *n* being inserted as in *messenger*, *porringer*, etc), < OF *passager*, F *passager* (Sp *pasagero* = Pg *passageiro* = It *passeggiero*, *passeggiere*), < *passage*, passage see *passage*] **1†** One who passes or is on his way, a passer-by, a wayfarer; a traveler

A noble but unfortunate gentleman,
Crept by her hand, as some rude *passenger*
Doth plucke the tender roses in the budde!
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v

It is a River apt to swell much upon suddain Rains, in which case, precipitating it's self from the Mountains with great rapidity, it has been fatal to many a *Passenger* *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 43

Shopkeepers may sit and ask, "What do you lack?" when the *passengers* may very well reply "What do you lack yourselves?" *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 86)

2 One who travels in a public conveyance; especially, one who travels in such a conveyance by virtue of a contract express or implied with the carrier, as the payment of fare, or something accepted as an equivalent therefor

There are ferries or passages where *passengers* may be transported in a Gondola. *Coryat*, Crudities, I 210

In this year, 1657, in the month of November, Mr Garret set sail on a voyage for England, from Boston in whose ship, amongst many considerable *passengers*, there went Mr Thomas Mayhew *N Morton* New England's Memorial, p 141

All the *passengers*, except a very fat lady on the back seat, had alighted *Hawthorne*, Sketches from Memory

3† A bird of passage, a casual visitor

Some times are also seene Falcons and Tar falcons Ospraies and Hobby's Hobby, but because they come and doue they are held but as *passengers* *Capt John Smith*, Works, II 17

4† A passage-boat

In Peloponnesus, he is assigned to leaue fyftie men with the lyghtest shyp which maye bee a *passenger* betweene them that lyke as we vse, poste horses by lande, so may they by this currant shippe, in short space, certifie the Heutenaunt and thei inhabitours of Barlena of suche thynges as shall chaunce *R Eden*, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed Arber, p 169)

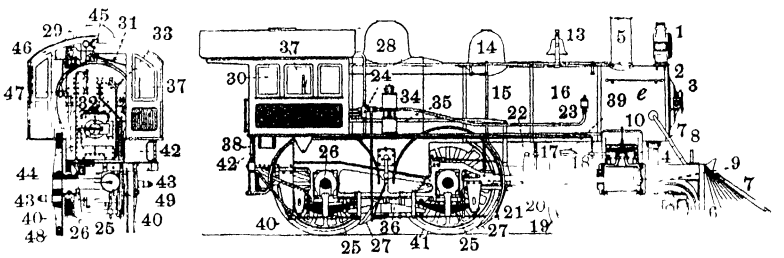
He . tooke the seas in a *passenger* and arrived at Calais *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 69

Cabin passenger See *cabin* — **Passenger cases**, two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1849, holding State laws imposing taxes upon immigration to be void — **Passenger falcon**, the peregrine — **Steerage passenger** See *steerage*

passenger-car (pas'en-jer-kär), *n* A car for carrying passengers on a railroad, specifically, an ordinary car for day travel, as distinguished from a *sleeping-car* or *drawing-room car*, etc [U S.]

passenger-elevator (pas'en-jer-el-e-vā-tor), *n* An elevator or lift for persons [U S]

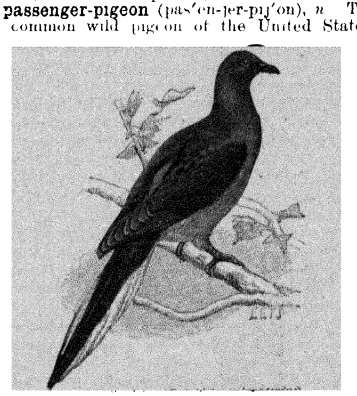
passenger-engine (pas'en-jer-en-jin), *n* A locomotive engine constructed specially for passenger traffic While capable of higher speed, its tractive power is less than that of a freight-engine See *locomotive*.



Passenger engine

1, headlight, 2 front end, 3 signal lamp, 4 spark pipe, 5 smoke stack, 6, pilot, 7 pilot draw bar, 8, steam chest, 9 cylinder, 10 oil pipe, 11, cylinder cock, 12, engine truck, 13, bell, 14 sand box, 15, sand pipe, 16, jacket, 17 valve stem, 18, guide cap, 19 cross head, 20, guides, 21, link, 22, rocker arm, 23, injector check, 24, injector, 25, driver spring, 26 back driving wheel, 27 leading wheel, brake, 28 steam dome, 29, whistle, 30 throttle lever, 32, boiler head, 33 gage cocks, 34 donk, 35 reach rod, 36 equalizer, 37, reverse lever, 38 auxiliary reservoir, 39, main air reservoir, 40, back driving wheel, 41, front driving wheel, 42, cylinder cock, 43 crank pins, 44 fire door, 45, steam gage, 46 sight feed lubricator, 47 steam heat reducing valve, 48 driving wheel tire, 49, auxiliary air reservoir, *a*, cylinder (same as No 6), *b* exhaust passage, *c*, steam pipe, *d*, exhaust pipe, *e*, smoke arch

passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jer-pij'on), *n* The common wild pigeon of the United States,



Ectopistes migratorius so called from its very extensive wanderings in search of food See *Ectopistes*

passenger-ship (pas'en-jer-ship), *n* A ship which carries passengers

passenger-train (pas'en-jer-trān), *n* A railway-train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight- or goods-train, mail-train, coal-train, etc

passe-partout (pas-par-tö'), *n*. [F, a master-key, also a passe-partout in engraving, etc., formerly also a resolute fellow, < *passer*, pass, go (see *pass*, *v*), + *partout*, everywhere, < *par* (< L *per*, through) + *tout*, < L *totus*, all see *total*] **1** That by means of which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; a latch-key —**2** In *engraving*, an engraved plate or block forming an ornamental border around an aperture into which the engraved portrait or picture may be inserted; also, a typographical frame or ornamental border about a page, etc a French use —**3** A picture-frame consisting usually of a pasteboard back and a piece of glass, between which a drawing or engraving is placed, often with a plain or ornamented mat between it and the glass; the whole being held in position by means of strips of paper pasted over the edges

There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames, that journeyed with her safely in the bottoms of her trunks *Mrs Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi

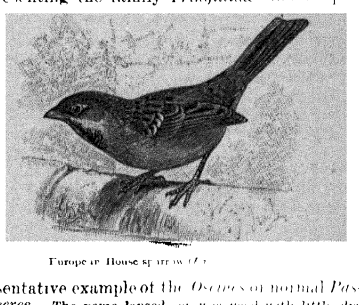
passepied (pas'pyā) *n* [F *passer*, pass, + *pied*, < L *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot* Cf *paspy*, from the same source] **1.** A dance said to have originated in Brittany, resembling the minuet, but much quicker It was introduced into Paris by street dancers in 1587, and into the ballet during the reign of Louis XIV, and was often brought into the suite by the great composers of that time both French and German It was a favorite dance at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in vogue until the early part of the eighteenth century

2 Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which was triple and quick

Also *paspy*.

passer[1] (pas'er), *n* [< *pass* + *-er*[1]] **1** One who passes, in any sense of that word.—**2.** A drill used in cutlery to make holes to receive little ornamental studs of gold or silver. It has a stop to prevent the point of the drill from penetrating the handle beyond the required depth —**3** A gimlet [Prov Eng]

Passer[2] (pas'er), *n*. [L, a sparrow] A genus of fringilliform or conirostral oscine passerine birds, founded by Brisson in 1760, typically representing the family *Fringillidæ* and the subfamily *Passerinæ*, but now restricted to the common house-sparrow, *P. domesticus*, and the tree-sparrow, *P. montanus*, with a few other closely related species. The name lapsed, or was used with little discrimination, for a century, but is now in nearly universal use for that genus of finches which contains the common European or so-called English sparrow (*P. domesticus*), the European tree sparrow (*P. montanus*), and several other closely related species. The two species named are both naturalized in the United States See *sparrow* and *house-sparrow*



European House-sparrow (♂)

passer-by (pas'ėr-bī'), *n* One who passes by or near Also *by-passer*

In an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer by* might hear him *Disraeli*, Sybil, iv 1

Passerculus (pa-ser'kū-lus), *n* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < L *passerculus*, a little sparrow, dim of *passer*, a sparrow see *Passer*[2]] A genus of American fringilline birds, embracing many of the commonest sparrows of the United States, of fully streaked coloration, with yellow on the bend of the wings, slender bill, short and narrow unmarked tail, and pointed wings with elongated inner secondaries. The common savanna-sparrow is *P. savanna*, and there are several others They are ground-sparrows, and especially abound in low moist localities

Passerella (pas-se-rel'ä) *n* [NL (Swainson, 1837), dim of *passer*, a sparrow see *Passer*[2]] A genus of large handsome fox-colored fringilline birds of North America, having enlarged feet, the fox-sparrows *P. iliaca* abounds in shrubbery in most parts of eastern North America and several other species or varieties are found in the west see *fox-sparrow*

Passerellinæ (pas'e-re-lī'nē), *n pl* [NL (S F Baird, 1858), < *Passerella* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Passerella*, having no definable characters

Passeres (pas'e-rēz) *n pl* [NL pl of L *passer*, sparrow see *Passer*[2]] An order of the

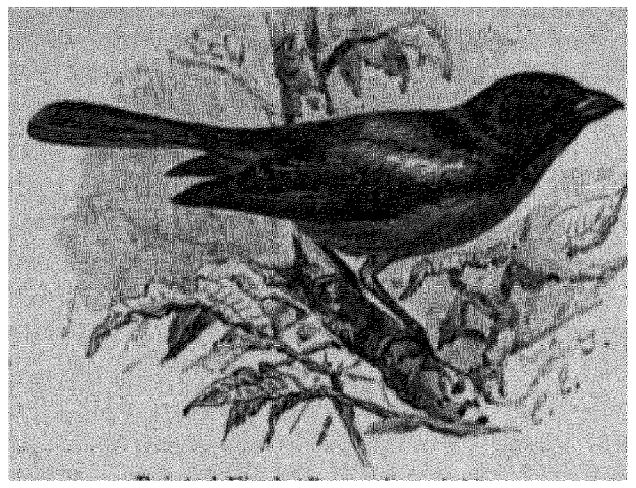
class *Aves*, typified by the genus *Passer*, comprehending more than half of all birds It has about the taxonomic or classificatory value of groups called *families* in departments of zoology other than ornithology It corresponds inexactly to *Insessores* in some of the uses of this word, and exactly to the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* as emended by Blyth, also to the *Ægithognathæ* of Huxley It consists of the *Oscines* (Muller) and *Clamatores* of Cabanis With some exceptions, these birds (numbering upward of 5,000 species) have the following characters They are anomalogonatous, having no ambiens muscle nor accessory femorocaudal The femorocaudal and semitendinosus muscles are present, as is usually also the accessory semitendinosus The flexor longus hallucis, the muscle which bends the hind toe, is separated from the flexor longus digitorum, which bends the other toes collectively, and the hind toe is inserted low down, or is perfectly incumbent The result of this is that the feet are perfectly fitted for grasping slender supports, and the birds are thus typically insessorial Furthermore, the toes are always 4, 3 in front and 1 behind (except in *Cholornis*) none are versatile from their normal position, and the ratio of their phalanges is always 2, 3, 4, 5, counting from the first to the fourth digit As to the means of flight, of which no *Passeres* are deprived, the sternum has with few exceptions a particular conformation, being notched on each side behind, manubriated, and provided with prominent costal processes, the tensor patagii brevis has a special mode of insertion, the primaries are either 10 or 9 in number, the secondaries are more than 6, and the greater coverts are not more than half as long as the secondaries The tail has 12 rectrices (with few exceptions) The palate is ægithognathous, the covering of the bill is hard, with a cere or other soft membrane, and the nostrils do not openly communicate the oil gland is nude, the cæca are 2 in number, and the carotid is single and sinistral *Passeres* are altricial and psilopædic, the young being born helpless and naked In most birds of this order the lower larynx, or syrinx, is highly developed as a musical organ, and according to this character *Passeres* are divisible into 2 primary groups – *Oscines* or *Acromyodi*, and *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi* The division of *Passeres*, however, has severely exercised alike the erudition and the ingenuity of the systematists, and no proposed method is fully accepted The prime division by Garrod and Forbes, into *Eleutherodactyli* and *Desmodactyli*, is superfluous, since those alleged *Passeres* which are desmodactylous are not *Passeres* Elimination of these obtrusive terms leaves the prime division as before, into *Acromyodi* and *Mesomyodi* In 1874 Wallace divided *Passeres* upon external characters into 4 series (1) *turdoid* with 21 families, (2) *tanagroid*, with 10 families, (3) *sturnoid*, with 4 families, (4) *formicarioid*, with 10 families 45 in all—an arrangement requiring some modification upon anatomical grounds The mesomyodian *Passeres* are either (1) heteromerous, as the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, or they are (2) homœomerous. The latter are either (1) haploophonous, as the *Tyrannidæ*, *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ*, or they are (2) tracheophonous, as the *Furnariidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, and *Formicariidæ* With few exceptions, mesomyodian *Passeres* are American, and nearly all of these (all but a few *Tyrannidæ*) are Central and South American As to the acromyodian *Passeres*, they are either abnormal or normal The abnormal *Passeres* are only two Australian families, *Menuridæ* and *Atrichiidæ*, together called *Pseudoscines* The rest are *Oscines* proper, some 4,700 species in all, so closely related that they scarcely represent a group of higher rank than the average 'family' recognized by ornithologists They are three of Wallace's four series (turdoid, tanagroid and sturnoid), and are separated by Sundevall into *Cichlomorphæ Conirostres Coliomorphæ*, *Certhiomorphæ Cinnyrimorphæ*, and *Chelidonomorphæ* Sclater has six similar divisions, though in different order and under other names *Dentirostres*, *Latirostres Curvirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Cultrirostres* These groups may be thus explained or illustrated (1) *Cichlomorphæ* or *Dentirostres* thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, shrikes, etc, (2) *Coliomorphæ* or *Cultrirostres*, crows, jays, tits, etc, (3) *Conirostres*, finches, buntings, sparrows, tanagers, etc, (4) *Cinnyrimorphæ* or *Tenuirostres*, honey suckers, (5) *Certhiomorphæ* or *Curvirostres*, creepers, (6) *Chelidonomorphæ* or *Latirostres*, swallows All these birds agree in being laminiplantar, and among them or near them must be found or made a place for the larks, *Alaudidæ* which are scutelliplantar, and which, when not placed with *Conirostres*, form a seventh superfamily known as *Corydomorphæ*

passeriform (pas'e-ri-fôrm), *a* [< NL *passeriformis*, < L *passer*, sparrow, + *forma*, form] Sparrow-like in form or structure, pertaining to oscine *Passeres* or *Passeriformes*, or having their characters, passerine in a strict sense

Passeriformes (pas″e-ri-fôr'mēz), *n pl* [NL: see *passeriform*] In Forbes's classification, an order of anomalogonatous birds composed of *Turdiformes*, *Fringilliformes*, and *Sturniformes*, or the turdoid tanagroid, and sturnoid *Passeres* of Wallace, and thus equivalent to oscine *Passeres*, or *Oscines*

Passerina (pas-e-rī'nä), *n* [NL, fem of L. *passerinus*, of or for a sparrow. see *passerine*] 1 A beautiful genus of American *Fringillidæ*, the painted finches The plumage is of bright or variegated colors, or both as in the indigo bird, *P cyanea*, which is rich blue, the lazuli finch, *P amœna*, which is blue white, and brown, and the painted finch, or nonpareil, *P ciris*, which is blue, red and yellow *Vieillot*, 1816 Also *Cyanospiza* See cut in next column and cut under *indigo bird*

2 A genus of heath-like shrubs of the apetalous order *Thymelaceæ* and the tribe *Euthymelææ*, known by its four-lobed unappendaged urn-shaped calyx, eight exserted stamens, and globose stigma There are 4 species all South African sometimes cultivated for their flowers They bear little



Painted Finch (*Passerina ciris*)

decussate opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes with broad bracts *Linnæus*, 1737

Passerinæ (pas-e-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL, pl of *Passerina*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of birds, approximately equivalent to the *Insessores* or perchers primarily divided into two groups, the ordinary *Passerinæ* and the *Syndactyli* and, secondarily, the former into four groups, *Dentirostres*, *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres* As thus constituted, it was a thoroughly unnatural group, subdivided in an equally artificial manner But removing from it certain heterogeneous elements, as *Cypselus*, *Caprimulgus*, *Podargus*, *Colius*, *Coracias*, *Upupa*, *Merops*, *Trochilus*, etc (as was done by Blyth, Cuvier's editor in 1849), it represents the *Passeres* of modern naturalists

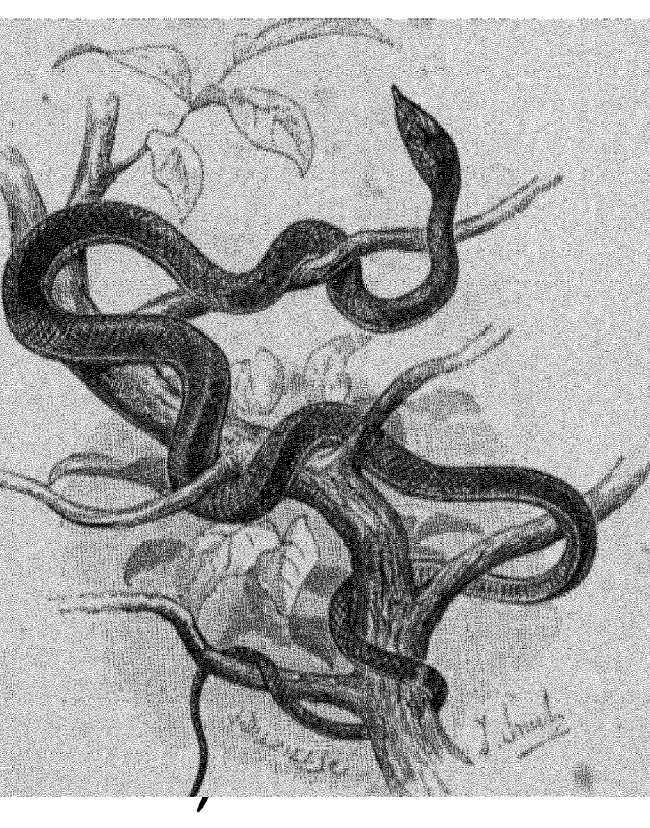
2 In Nitzsch's classification, the expurgated *Passerinæ* of Cuvier, or *Passeres* proper

passerine (pas'e-rin), *a* and *n* [< L *passerinus*, of a sparrow, < *passer*, sparrow see *Passer*[2]] I. *a* 1. Resembling or related to a sparrow, of or pertaining to the *Passerinæ*, in any sense, or the *Passeres*, passeriform —2. About as large as a sparrow. as, the *passerine* parrot, *Psittacula passerina*, the *passerine* ground-dove, *Chamæpelia passerina*, the *passerine* owl, *Glaucidium passerinum*.

Also *passeroid*

II. *n* A member of the *Passerinæ*, *Passeres*, or *Passeriformes*.

Passerita (pa-ser'i-tä), *n* [NL (J E Gray)] A genus of whipsnakes of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Dryophidinæ*, having an



Passerita mycterizans

elongated nasal appendage and the pupil of the eye horizontal *P mycterizans* is an example

passeroid (pas'e-roid), *a* [< *Passer*[2] + *-oid*] Same as *passerine*

pass-guard, *n* See *passegarde*

pass-holder (pas'hōl″der), *n* One who holds a free pass or a season ticket, as to a theater, on a railway, etc

passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n* [< F. *passibilité* = Sp *pasibilidad* = Pg *passibilidade* = It. *passibilità*, < LL. *passibilita(t-)s*, < *passibilis*, capable of feeling see *passible*] The quality of being passible, the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents, aptness to feel or suffer

passible (pas'i-bl), *a* [< F *passible* = Sp *pasible* = Pg *passivel* = It *passibile*, < LL *passibilis*, capable of feeling, < L *pati*, pp *passus*, suffer, feel see *passion*, *patient*] Capable of feeling or suffering susceptible of impressions from external agents

> And as he [God] is the Head of that body, he is *passible*, so he may suffer, and, as he is the first born of the dead, he did suffer, so that he was defective in nothing, not in power, as God, not in passibility, as man
> *Donne*, Sermons, I

passibleness (pas'i-bl-nes), *n* Passibility

> This heresy of Eutyches and Dioscorus drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the Deity because the Deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible
> *E Brerewood*, Diversity of Languages and Religions [ed 1635) xxv

Passiflora (pas-i-flō'rä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), irreg < L *passio*, passion + *flos* (*flor-*), flower Early missionaries to South America, and Spanish writers from 1593, regarded the flower as an emblem of the crucifixion finding in the five anthers the five wounds, in the three button-like stigmas the three nails, in the corona the crown of thorns, in the five petals and five sepals the ten apostles then present, in the digitate leaves the persecutors' hands, and in the tendrils their scourges] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, type of the order *Passifloraceæ* and the tribe *Passifloreæ*, characterized by the short calyx-tube, three styles, and the calyx-lobes, petals, and stamens each four or five, the passion-flowers There are about 175 species mainly American, a few are Asiatic and Australian They bear lateral unbranched tendrils and alternate leaves, undivided or lobed often with a gland bearing petiole Their large and showy flowers are solitary or racemed in the axils, followed by dry or pulpy many seeded berries, which in some species are edible (See *granadilla*, *curuba*, *may pop*, *indigo berry*, 2, *water lemon*, and *sweet calabash* (under *calabash*), also cut under *cirrus*) Some species are narcotic or expectorant, as *P fœtida*, the West Indian love in a mist, and the bitter leaves of *P laurifolia*, the Jamaican honeysuckle, are used as an astringent *P macrocarpa*, the pumpkin passion flower of Brazil and Peru, produces a fruit sometimes weighing 8 pounds Many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, as *P cærulea*, *P kermesina*, etc See also *bullhoof* and *Dutchman's laudanum*

Passifloraceæ (pas″i-flō-rā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Passiflora* + *-aceæ*] An order of plants of the cohort *Passiflorales*, the passion-flower family It is characterized by the undivided or three to five parted style, four to many stamens, similar petals and sepals, and especially by the corona of one, two or many rows of filamentous bodies or a tubular membrane, seated on the calyx tube or between the petals It includes about 235 species, mainly tropical, especially of South America, classed in 5 tribes and 27 genera, of which *Passiflora* (the type), *Carica*, *Jacaratia*, and *Tacsonia* are the chief They are shrubs, trees, or herbs, with a watery juice, round or angled branches and erect climbing or twining stems They often bear axillary tendrils and showy three bracted flowers

Passiflorales (pas″i-flō-rā'lēz), *n pl* [NL, < *Passiflora* + *-ales*] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the dicotyledonous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by the compound one-celled ovary, with styles distinct or slightly united It includes the passion flower gourd and loasa families, mainly vines the begonia family, and the samyda turnera, and datisca families mainly tropical trees and shrubs

Passifloreæ (pas-i-flō'rē-ē), *n pl* [NL (A L de Jussieu, 1805), < *Passiflora* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the order *Passifloraceæ*, distinguished by the perfect flowers, conspicuous single or double corona, and flattish seeds It includes 12 genera, chiefly of the African and American tropics of which about 13 species are shrubs or small trees, and 160 are tendriled climbers

passim (pas'im), *adv* [L, hither and thither, everywhere, < *passus*, pp of *pandere*, extend see *pass*] Here and there; in many different places, everywhere

passimeter (pa-sim'e-tėr), *n* [< L *passus* step, pace, + Gr. μέτρον, measure] A form of pocket-odometer resembling a watch in external appearance A vibrating lever operates a registering device which indicates the number of steps taken, the lever moving synchronously with the upward and downward movement of the body in walking or running

passing (pas'ing), *n* [< ME *passyng* verbal n of *pass* *v*] 1 The act of moving on or by; also the act of departing, dying

> Yet in these ears, till hearing dies
> One set slow bell will seem to toll
> The *passing* of the sweetest soul
> That ever look d with human eyes
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam lvii

2 Passage, ratification, enactment

> If a Lay Lord was attainted, the Bishops assented to his Condemning, and were always present at the *passing* of the Bill of Attainder *Selden*, Table Talk, p 25

3 A gold or silver thread or fine cord produced by twisting a flat and very small ribbon of the metal spirally around a silk thread Passing is used in embroidery, in couched work and the like, laid on the foundation and sewed to it with fine silk thread

passing (pas'ing), *a* [ME *passing passynge*; ppr of *pass* *v*] 1 That is or are now happen-

ing, current. as, *passing* events; the *passing* hour

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of *passing* thought, the wealth
Of words and wit
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

2. Cursory; such as is done, given, etc, while one passes as, a *passing* glance

Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the *passing* tribute of a sigh *Gray*, Elegy

3. Fleeting, fading away

Trust not in man with *passing* breath
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits

4 Exceeding, surpassing, transcendent, egregious; eminent; extraordinary.

He is a man of hey discrecioun,
I warnie you wel, he is a *passing* man
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 61

For the *passynge* Love that he hadde to hire, whan he saughe hire ded, he felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt, a gret while *Mandeville*, Travels, p 89

O *passing* traitor, perjured and unjust!
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 1 106.

passing (pâs'ing), *adv* [< *passing*, *a*] Surpassingly; wonderfully exceedingly, very

This Ewein was a *passinge* feire childe, and bolde and hardy, but after that he hadde herde speke of kynge Arthur he wolde not suffre that noon made hym knyght
Merlin (E E T S), ii 238

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath
Shak, M N D, ii 1 20

For she was *passing* weary of his love
M Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

passing (pâs'ing), *prep.* [< *passing*, *a.*] Exceeding, beyond; over [Rare]

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months *Foote.*

passing-bell (pâs'ing-bel), *n* A church bell tolled at the time of a person's death or immediately after It was a means of summoning Christians to pray for the soul of the one just departed, and it is still common as a mark of respect to the dead and an announcement to the public that a death has just occurred The age of the person is commonly indicated by the number of strokes This custom is supposed to have originated from the ancient belief that the sound of the church bell drove away any demon that might seek to take possession of the departing soul In the Church of England it is enjoined by canon that the passing-bell be tolled during the dying and at the burial of any parishioner Formerly called *forth fare*

All my spirits,
As if they heard my *passing bell* go for me,
Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii 1

When the *passing bell* doth tole,
And the furies in a shole
Come to fight a parting soule,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!
Herrick, Litanie to the Holy Spirit.

passing-braid (pâs'ing-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made of passing, twisted or braided, as in making galloon.

passing-by† (pâs'ing-bi'), *n* The passover

Christ's disciples said to the man, Where is this guest chamber, where I might eat the *passing-by* with my disciples?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc, 1850), p 251

passing-discord (pâs'ing-dis'kôrd), *n.* Same as *passing-note.*

passingly† (pâs'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME *passyngly*, < *passing* + *-ly*²] In a surpassing degree, specially; exceedingly.

He schal dispise deeth he schal drede no perelis, and *passyngly* he schal be maad hardy
Book of Quinte Essence (ed Furnivall), p 23.

Cris Do you love singing, lady?
Chlos O, *passingly* *B Jonson*, Poetaster, ii 1

passing-measure (pâs'ing-mezh'ūr), *n.* [See *passa-measure*] A corruption of *passamezzo.*

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the *passing measures* *A Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii 7

passing-note (pâs'ing-nōt), *n* In *music*, an unessential or discordant tone melodically combined with harmonically essential tones, either between them or next above or below them. Such accessory tones are usually unaccented

passing-place (pâs'ing-plās), *n.* A railway siding where trains may pass one another

passing-tone (pâs'ing-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *passing-note*

passion (pash'on), *n.* [< ME *passion*, *passiun*, *passioun*, < OF. *passion*, F. *passion* = Sp *pasion*, *pasio* = Pg *paixão* = It *passione*, < LL *passio*(*n-*), suffering, enduring (LL., specifically, a suffering, a disease), also an event, occurrence, < L *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure, undergo: see *patient*] 1 The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive as opposed to an active state.

When the **ball** obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare *passion*
Locke, Human Understanding, II xxi. 4.

2. Susceptibility of impression from external agents; receptivity to impressions.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions
Bacon

3. Suffering; especially, the sufferings of Christ on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes distinguished from those of the crucifixion: as, "by thy Cross and *Passion*," *Book of Common Prayer*

Our sauyour Iheau cryste was put vnto deth by *passyon* of the crosse *Joseph of Arimathe* (E. E. T. S.), p 27.

All the *passion* of all the martyrs that ever were.
Latimer, Sermons, p 232

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i 3

Wherefore suffered he so great and bitter *passions*? did he it not to take away your sins?
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 123

The term *Passion* belongs more properly to that which He underwent during the fifteen or more hours that elapsed between the night of the Last Supper and three o'clock on the following afternoon, beginning with His agony in the garden of Gethsemane and ending with His death upon the Cross *Blunt*, Dict. Doct. and Hist Theology, p 547

4†. Physical disorder, or suffering resulting from it, disease.

He then sayd that he was called the sonne of Jupiter, but yet he felt in himselfe the *passions* of a diseased body
J Brende, tr of Quintus Curtius, viii

If much you note him,
You shall offend him and extend his *passion*
Feed, and regard him not *Shak*, Macbeth, iii 4 57

5. Emotion; specifically, intense or vehement emotion, occupying the mind in great part for a considerable period, and commanding the most serious action of the intelligence; an abounding or controlling emotion, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, etc., a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
Shak, M of V, iii 2. 108

Held in holy *passion* still,
Forget thyself to marble
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 41

As if the civil wars had blotted out the expression of character and *passion* from the human lip and brow
Macaulay, Horace Walpole

She ended with such *passion* that the tear
She sang of shook and fell an erring pearl
Tennyson, Princess, iv

(*a*) Zeal, ardor, vehement or ruling desire

Pan . has no *passion*, unless it be for discourse
Bacon, Fable of Pan

In those good days of simplicity and sunshine, a *passion* for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic economy *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 167.

(*b*) Love, ardent affection, amorous desire

I should have been more strange, I must confess,
But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware,
My true love's *passion* *Shak*, R. and J, ii 2 104.

For health and idleness to *passion's* flame
Are oil and gunpowder *Byron*, Don Juan, ii 169

(*c*†) Grief, sorrow

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed,
A mother's tears in *passion* for her son
Shak, Tit And, i 1 106.

Oh, that I could as gently shake off *passion*
For the loss of that great brave man as I can shake off
Remembrance of what once I was reputed!
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

(*d*) Vehement anger, rage sometimes used absolutely as, in a *passion*

Monsieur le Nostre spoke much of the good Humour of his Master, he affirmed to me he was never seen in *Passion* *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p 37

I must be in a *passion*, Sir Lucius — I must be in a rage *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii 4

6 An object of great admiration or desire; something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated with extreme and serious ardor: as, poetry became a *passion* with him

He [General Hawley] is called Lord Chief Justice, frequent and sudden executions are his *passion*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 1.

They know not, cannot guess
How much their welfare is a *passion* to us
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

7. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

Sometimes he maketh invocations with broken sentences by starts and strange *passions*
Capt John Smith, Works, I 139

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr Floss. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i

8 Same as *passion-music*.—**Cardiac passion**†. See *cardiac*.—**Iliac or iliac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1.—**Passion Sunday**, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent so called because the special commemoration of Christ's passion then begins.—**Passion Week**, the fifth week in Lent, from Passion Sunday to Palm Sunday, and immediately preceding Holy Week. The name *Passion Week* was given to it from very early times because with it begins the special commemoration of Christ's passion. In non Catholic circles Passion Week is often incorrectly identified with Holy Week.—**Syn. 5.** *Passion*, *Affection*, wrath, fury, fervor, rapture, transport As compared with *affection*, the distinctive mark of *passion* is that it masters the mind, so that the person becomes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument, while an *affection*, though moving, affecting, or influencing one, still leaves him his self control The secondary meanings of the two words keep this difference

passion (pash'on), *v.* [< OF. *passioner*, *passionner* = It. *passionare*, < ML. *passionare*, be affected with passion, < L *passio*(*n-*), passion: see *passion*, *n*] **I.** *intrans.* To be affected with passion; be extremely agitated, especially with grief; sorrow. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight
Shak, T G of V, iv 4 172

How now, Queen! what art thou doing? *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes, I am sure, for I know thou lovest him *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A sloping green of mossy tread,
By a clear pool, wherein she *passioned*
To see herself escaped from so sore ills
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *trans.* To give a passionate character to; imbue with passion; impassionate. [Rare]

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*
Spenser, F Q, III xii 4

O thou, for whose soul soothing quiet turtles
Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles
Keats, Endymion, i.

passional (pash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *passional*, *passionnel* = It. *passionale* = Pg *passional*, n, < ML *passionalis*, *passionale*, n., book containing sufferings of the martyrs, < LL *passionalis*, susceptible of passion or suffering, < L *passio*(*n-*), suffering, passion see *passion*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; influenced by passion; passionate

It [phrenology] divides, for example, all our powers into mental, moral, and *passional* — intellect, morals, and affections *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 101

Nowhere in literature is the process of culture by means of study and *passional* experience so graphically depicted *Stedman*, Vict Poets, p 142

II. *n* 1. Same as *passionary*

The Legenda contained the lections read at matins and at other times, and may be taken as a generic term to include the Homiliarium, Martyrology, *Passional*, and other volumes *Encyc Brit*, XIV 710.

2 A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. *O. Shipley.*

passionary (pash'on-ā-ri), *n.*; pl *passionaries* (-riz). [= F. *passionaire* = Sp *pasionario* = Pg. It *passionario*, < ML *passionarius*, *passionarium*, a passional, < LL. *passio*(*n-*), suffering, passion see *passion*] A book containing descriptions of the sufferings of the saints and martyrs, read in the ancient Christian Church on their respective festivals.

Higden's "Polychronicon," and the *passionaries* of the female saint Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir
Warton, Eng Poetry, III 142.

passionate† (pash'on-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *passionatus*, pp of *passionare*, be affected with passion see *passion*, *v*, and cf. *passionate*, *a*] **1.** To affect with passion; move to anger, hate, love, etc.

Neither did I thinke any so malitious as now I see a great many yet it shal not so *passionate* me but I will doe my best for my most maligner
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I. 229

2 To portray with natural emotion or passion; personate

There have they their play-house, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally *passionated* *Sandys*, Travailes, p 192

Great pleasure, mixt with pittiful regard,
That godly King and Queene did *passionate*,
Whyles they his pittifull adventures heard
Spenser, F Q, I. xii. 16.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
Shak, Tit And, iii 2 6.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *a.* [= F. *passionné* = It *passionato*, < ML. *passionatus*, passionate, impassioned: see the verb.] Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion. (*a*) Easily moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger; easily excited or agitated, also, exhibiting or feeling vehement emotion.

Their scornfull vsage made the Captaine so *passionate*, to appease his anger and choler their intent made many faire excuses for satisfaction.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 233.

Though *passionate* and often wrongheaded, he [Jeremy Collier] was a singularly clear controversialist
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

We are *passionate* advocates of our wrong opinion because it is ours. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p 211

(*b*) Showing or exciting strong emotion, highly excited, vehement, warm

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, I. 1 104

One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A *passionate* intuition *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv

Strangers have wept to hear his *passionate* notes.
Shelley, Alastor

(*c*) Swayed by love, consumed with passion

Judge, madam, what the condition of a *passionate* man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for, when her heart is inaccessible
Steele, Lying Lover, I 1

(*d*†) Emotional, susceptible

Thou art *Passionate;*
Hast thou been brought up with girls?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, II 4

(*e*†) Changeful, capricious, of many moods

You, sweet, have the power
To make me *passionate* as an April day
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, II 2.

(*f*†) Compassionate

This *passionate* humour of mine
Shak., Rich III, I 4 121 (ed Knight)

(*g*†) Sorrowful, pitiful

Amphialus, in his noble heart melting with compassion at so *passionate* a sight, desired him to withhold his hands *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, iii

She [Lady Constance] is sad and *passionate* at your high ness' tent *Shak.*, K John, II 1 544

=Syn. (*a*) *Irritable*, etc (see *irascible*), hot headed, hot, fiery, violent, choleric (*b*) Impassioned, ardent, fervent, glowing, burning, impetuous

passionately (pash'on-āt-li), *adv* In a passionate manner, in any sense of that word

passionateness (pash'on-āt-nes), *n* The state or character of being passionate or subject to passion

passionato (pas-i-ō-nä'tō), *a* [It see *passionate*] Passionate: in music, noting a passage to be rendered with emotional intensity

passioned (pash'ond), *p a* [< *passion* + *-ed*[2] Cf. *impassioned*] 1 Moved by passion, violently affected.

Diversly *passioned* is the lover's hart,
Now pleasaunt hope, now dread and grievous fere
Sir T More, Int to Utopia, p lxxii

As they read, [Mary's] colour changed, she seemed deeply *passioned* *R W Dixon*, Hist Church of Eng, xviii

2. Expressing passion

Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan
Keats, Endymion, ii

passion-flower (pash'on-flou'ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The common blue passion-



Flowering Branch of Passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*)
a, the fruit (may pop)

flower is *P cærulea*, from Brazil *P incarnata* is the passion-flower of the southern United States, the fruits of which are known as *may pops* Also called *passion-vine*

passioning (pash'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *passion*, *v.*] The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. *Mrs Browning*, Vision of Poets

Passionist (pash'on-ist), *n.* [=F. *passionniste* = Sp. *pasionista;* as *passion* + *-ist.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order, called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ" The order was founded by Paolo della Croce in 1720 in Italy, and has since spread on the Continent and into Great Britain, the United States, etc In addition to the three ordinary vows, they pledge the utmost zeal in keeping fresh the memory of the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash'on-les), *a* [< *passion* + *-less.*] Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper

The Queen . glanced at him, thought him cold,
High, self-contain'd, and *passionless*
Tennyson, Guinevere

passion-music (pash'on-mū'zik), *n.* The music of a passion-play, a form of cantata or oratorio treating of the sufferings and death of Christ The idea of such works appeared in very early Christian times, having a strictly liturgical origin Its later development has tended somewhat toward concert-music The personages usually introduced are the Evangelist or Narrator, the Saviour, the Disciples, the People, etc, allegorical or idealized characters also occur. Recitatives, solos, duets, choruses, and even instrumental numbers, are employed as in other oratorios, but, at least in the German passions, the liturgical style controls every element, hence chorals are often introduced for the use of the congregation or audience The most noted example is the "Passion according to St Matthew" of J S Bach Also called *passion oratorio*, or simply *passion.*

passion-oratorio (pash'on-or-ā-tō'ri-ō), *n.* Same as *passion-music.*

passion-play (pash'on-plā), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ The passion-play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day

Passion-tide (pash'on-tīd), *n* In the *Rom Cath. calendar*, the last two weeks of Lent, comprising Passion Week and Holy Week

passion-vine (pash'on-vīn), *n* Same as *passion-flower*

passive (pas'iv), *a.* [< F. *passif* = Sp *pasivo* = Pg It. *passivo* (= D. *passief* = G Sw Dan *passiv*, in gram.), < L *passivus*, serving to express the suffering of an action (*passivum verbum*, a passive verb), in LL lit capable of suffering or feeling; < *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer: see *passion*, *patient*] 1 Suffering, not acting, inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects

In the reception of simple ideas, the understanding is for the most part *passive*
Locke, Human Understanding, II 1 § 25

I hid my head within a Convent, there
Lay *passive* as a dormouse in midwinter
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iv

2 Receptive; unresisting, not opposing, receiving or suffering without resistance as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws

Half the duty of a Christian in this life consists in the exercise of *passive* graces
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 752.

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the *passive* drugs of it
Freely command *Shak.*, T of A., iv 3. 254

Passive to his holy will,
Trust I in my Master still,
Even though he slay me.
Whittier, Barclay of Ury

3 In *gram*, expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action: applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or "active" form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action. thus, *Lydia a me amatur*, 'Lydia is loved by me,' is corresponding passive to *ego Lydiam amo*, 'I love Lydia' A nearly complete passive conjugation is formed especially in Latin, and the name *passive* is given also to the equivalent verb-phrases in other languages, as English, French, and German Abbreviated *pass.* —**Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active*. —**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. —**Passive congestion.** Same as *passive hyperemia* (which see, under *hyperemia*). —**Passive debt**, a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active debt* — that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton*. —**Passive fund.** See *fund*[1], 2. —**Passive hyperemia.** See *hyperemia*. —**Passive insufficiency of a muscle**, insufficient length of a muscle when it is entirely relaxed to allow, in certain postures of the joints concerned, complete contraction of the antagonists thus, the extensors of the fingers are too short to allow complete flexion of the fingers when there is much flexion at the wrist. —**Passive intellect.** See *intellect*, 1. —**Passive motion** See *motion*. —**Passive obedience** See *obedience*. —**Passive operations** (*mild.*), operations undertaken solely to repel an enemy's attack. —**Passive power** [*potentia passiva*, in Aquinas perhaps in early trans. from Aristotle's "Metaphysics," cap 12], a faculty of receiving some impression from without, or of undergoing some change. —**Passive prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. —**Passive righteousness** See *righteousness*. —**Passive title**, in *Scots law*, a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. *Paterson*. —**Passive trust.** See *trust*. =Syn. 1. Inert, quiescent, inactive. —2 Submissive, patient, long suffering, stoical

passively (pas'iv-li), *adv* 1 In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly. —2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice: opposed to *actively.*

passiveness (pas'iv-nes), *n* 1 The state or property of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes as, the *passiveness* of matter —2 Passibility, capacity of suffering

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*
J Beaumont, Psyche, xiv 187

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being
Decay of Christian Piety

3 Patience; calmness; unresisting submission, lack of power to act, or omission to act.

That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness*
Wordsworth, Expostulation and Reply

passivity (pa-siv'i-ti), *n* [= F *passivité*, *passiveté* = It *passività*, < LL as if **passivita(t-)s*, < L. *passivus*, passive. see *passive.*] Same as *passiveness.*

pass-key (pas'kē), *n* 1. A key for opening several locks; a master-key, a skeleton key.—2 A latch-key

pass-lamb† (pas'lam), *n* The paschal or Passover lamb.

Ther's not a House but hath som body slain,
Saue th' Israelites, whose doors were markt before
With sacred *Pass-Lamb's* sacramentall gore
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe

passless (pas'les), *a* [< *pass* + *-less*] Having no pass or passage *Cowley*, Plagues of Egypt

passman (pas'man), *n*, pl *passmen* (-men) [< *pass* + *man*] In the British universities, a student who passes for his degree without honors

passmaster (pas'mas'tėr), *n* The officer of a parish or poor-law district who passes or transfers paupers from the parish in which they are found to their own parish or union [Eng]

The *Pass Master* for the City of London
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 241.

Passover (pas'ō-vėr), *n* and *a.* [< *pass* + *over;* tr Heb *pesach* (L *pascha*, etc), a passing over see *pasch*] **I.** *n* 1 An annual feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb It was celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Abib or Nisan, the first month of the sacred year The name is also used, by extension, to include the seven days that followed (from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan), during which the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread, and hence the Passover is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread" Every householder with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest (Ex xii), which was served up without breaking the bones.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's *passover*, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses Ex xii 24, 26, 27

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their yearly *Passover* what farewell they took of the land of Egypt' *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v 71

2 [*l c*] The sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb.

Then they killed the *passover* on the fourteenth day of the second month 2 Chron xxx 15

The Kingdom of God was remarkably taken from them [the Jews] within so many years after Christ the true *Passover* was slain by them as had passed from their first *Passover* after their going out of Egypt to their entrance into Canaan *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I viii

3 [*l c*] That which is passed over [Rare]

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name, but let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Passover as, *Passover* cake or bread (the cake of unleavened bread eaten at the Passover)

pass-parole (pas'pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear

passport (pas'pōrt), *n* [Formerly also *pasport*, *passeport*, = Sp *pasaporte* = Pg. *passaporte* = It. *passaporto* = G. *passport*, < F *passeport*, a passport, a safe-conduct, sea-letter, etc., < *passer*, pass, + *port*, port, harbor see *port*[1].] 1. A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, or authenticating his right to protection In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have varied much, and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation

of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition Passports must give a description of the person those of the United States (1887) "request all whom it may concern to permit —— safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give (him) all lawful Aid and Protection," and are given under the seal of the Secretary of State Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons, and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character

Let him depart, his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shak, Hen V, iv 3 36

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Burrill.*

Many desyred leaue to departe to the towne of Conception, where they had graneges and exercised tyllage He gaue them theyr *passeportes* with alowance of vytayles, soo that only thyrtie remayned with hym
R Eden, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed [Arber, p 92)

3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties —**4** Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty, a certificate; a voucher.

Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer coulde at the first haue entred into the gates of populer iudgements if they had not taken a great *passport* of Poetry
Sir P Sidney, Apol for Poetrie

His *passport* is his innocence and grace
Dryden, Death of Amyntas, l 76

This Ring shall be the *passport* of Intelligence
Steele, Grief A la-Mode, iv 1

For ten long years I roved about, living first in one capital, then another Provided with plenty of money and the *passport* of an old name, I could choose my own society *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch is the only *passport* to employment *Brougham*

passport (pȧs′pōrt), *v t* [< *passport*, *n*] To supply or provide with a passport.

Their ships must be *passported*
G W Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p 81

pass-shooting (pȧs′shō″ting), *n* The shooting of birds, as wild ducks, as they fly over a station where the hunter lies in wait for them It is practised on a windy day in the late fall, when the birds, on their way to and from the feeding grounds, often fly low [U S]

Pass shooting is practiced in the East in the pursuit of the black duck *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p 202

pass-ticket (pȧs′tik″et), *n*. A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle, especially, a free ticket or pass

passus (pas′us), *n*, pl. *passus* [< L *passus* (pl. *passus*), a step, pace see *pace*] and *pass*, *n*] A section or division of a story, poem, etc, a canto Abbreviated *pass*

Passus signifies a portion or "fytte" of a poem In an entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, a minstrel, after singing a portion of a song, was instructed to make "a pauz and a curtezy, for primus *passus*, I vo to signify that the first part was over
Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman, p 1

password (pȧs′wėrd), *n* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass

passwort (pas′wert), *n* A contraction of *palsywort*

passy-measure† (pas′i-mezh′ūr), *n* Same as *passamezzo*

Then he 's a rogue, and a *passy measures* pauyn, I hate a drunken rogue *Shak*, T N, v 1 206

past (past), *p a.* and *n* [< ME. *past*, *passed*, pp of *pass*, *v*] **I.** *p a* 1 Gone by, belonging to a time previous to this, not present nor future: as, *past* time, one's *past* life

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things *past*,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought
Shak, Sonnets, xxx

The thought of our *past* years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix

Hence —2 In the predicate, ago

And he so coueyteth to know hym such a kynde hym fol with,
As ich tolde the with tonge a lytel tyme *passed*
Piers Plowman (C), xvii 368

Never — O fault! — reveal'd myself unto him
Until some half hour *past* *Shak*, Lear, v 3 193

3. Spent; ended, accomplished; existing no more; over and done with

The harvest is *past*, the summer is ended Jer viii 20

Past indiscretion is a venial crime
Cowper, Truth, l 491

4. That has completed a full term and is now retired: as, a *past* (or *passed*) master in freemasonry. See *master*, —**5** That indicates or notes **past time** as, a *past* participle; the *past* tense.—**Last past**, that has just passed, immediately preceding the present.

Hit was presented that, by the space of foure or fyve yeres or more *last past*, or there-aboutes
English Gilds (E E T S), p 205

II. *n* The time that has preceded the present, a former or bygone time, or the events of that time, that part of the history, life, or experiences of a person or thing that is passed. as, to forget the *past*, an unfortunate *past*.

No, Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change,
Thy registers and thee I both defy,
Not wondering at the present nor the *past*
Shak, Sonnets, cxxiii

Clear from marge to marge shall bloom
The eternal landscape of the *past*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvi

If George could have taken a look into Kate's *past*, he would perhaps have been less surprised at the absence of the bread-and-butter element in her
R Broughton, Not Wisely but too Well, xix

past (pȧst), *prep.* and *adv* [Formerly *passed*, orig pp., used elliptically, and extended to purely prepositional and adverbial uses: see *past*, *p a*] **I.** *prep* Beyond (*a*) Beyond in time, after as, *past* noon, *past* dinner-time

And it was *passed* xij or the sayde processyon myght come oones aboute, passynge by as faste as they myght goo but one tyme *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 9

Sara was delivered of a child when she was *past* age Heb xi 11

(*b*) Beyond in position, further than, also, by and beyond as, the house stands a little *past* the junction

My lord, the enemy is *past* the marsh
Shak, Rich III, v 3 345

I lights creep in
Past the gauze curtains half drawn to
D G Rossetti, Jenny

(*c*) Beyond the reach of, at a point that precludes or makes (something) impossible or improbable, out of the reach, scope, or influence of as, *past* redemption, *past* all sense of shame, *past* comprehension

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak*, T N, v 1 82

He 's *past* all cure,
That only touch is death
Beau and Fl, Thierry and Theodoret, iv 2

How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways *past* finding out' Rom xi 33

Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink and wax thin *past* beliefe
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

(*d*) Beyond in number or amount, above, more than, exceeding

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Boats having not *past* three yron nailes in them
Hakluyt's Voyages I 10

He has not *past* three or four hairs on his chin
Shak, T and C, i 2 121

He set store on her *past* every thing, for all, nobody but him thought her so very handsome
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvi

(*e*) Beyond the enjoyment of, over and done with

As to those of the highest state in the monastic life, called by them the monks of the Megaloskema, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were *past* the world, had taken this vow on them
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 147

II. *adv* By, so as to pass and go beyond

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarum of drums swept *past*
Longfellow, The Cumberland

pastance†, *n* [ME, also *pastaunce*, *pastans*, < OF *passetans*, *passetens*, *passetemps*, F *passe-temps* = Sp. *pasatiempo* = Pg. It. *passatempo*, a pastime, < L *passare*, pass, + *tempus*, time see *pass*, *v*, and *tempo al* Cf. *pastime*.] A pastime.

Sir Peter Shyrborne, and all other knyghtes that had lusted those foure dayes with the knightes, thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce*
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, II clxvii

Thowgh I sumtyme be in Englond for my *pastaunce*,
Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce
Bp Bale, Kynge Johan, p 8 (*Halliwell*)

paste[1] (pāst), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *paast*, < ME *paste*, < OF. *paste*, F. *pâte* = Sp. Pg It. *pasta*, < LL *pasta*, paste, < Gr *πάστη*, f, also *παστά*, neut. pl, a barley porridge, appar. orig. a salted mess, mess of food, < *παστός* (fem. *πάστη*, neut pl *παστά*), besprinkled, salted, < *πάσσειν*, Attic *παττειν*, strew, sprinkle. Cf. *pasma*, from the same source] **I.** *n*. **1.** A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften the mass without liquefying it as, flour *paste*, polishing-*paste*, etc. Specifically— (*a*) Dough, more particularly, flour and water with addition of butter or lard, used in cookery for making pies, pastry, etc

Also, thath the Wardenes of the said crafte haffe fulle powere to make serche, with one of the officeris of the cite, as well vppon thoo that byeth mele contrary to the custume of the cite, as vppon gode *paste* to be made acordynd to the sise, as vppon all oder defavtys
English Gilds (E E T S), p 336.

[For] raising of *paste* few could her excel
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII 175)

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, raise *paste*, write a good hand, keep an account, give a reasonable answer, and do as she is bid *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

(*b*) A mixture of flour and water boiled and sometimes strengthened by the addition of starch, and often preserved from molding by some added substance, used as a cement in various trades, as in bookbinding, leather manufacture, shoemaking, etc (*c*) In *calico-printing*, a composition of flour, water, starch, and other ingredients, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, etc (*d*) In *ceramics*, clay kneaded up with water, and with the addition, in some cases, of other ingredients, of which mixture the body of a vessel or other object of earthenware is made The paste of common pottery is either hard or soft The hard is that which, after firing, cannot be scratched by knife or file In porcelain the difference is more radical, the paste of soft paste porcelain not being strictly a ceramic production (See *soft paste porcelain*, under *porcelain*.) The epithets *hard* and *soft* have reference to the power of resisting heat, hard-paste porcelain supporting and requiring a much higher temperature than the other The paste of stoneware is mingled with a vitrifiable substance, so that after being fired it is no longer porous, whereas the paste of common pottery absorbs water freely (*e*) In *plastering*, a mixture of gypsum and water (*f*) In *soap-manuf*, a preliminary or crude combination of fat and lye

For the *paste* operation, no leys should be used containing foreign salts *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser, p 377.

2† Figuratively, material

The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another *Paste*, differing from the affable Nature of those People I had convers'd withal formerly
Howell, Letters, I i 44.

3 Heavy glass made by fusing silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand), potash, borax, and white oxid of lead, etc, to imitate gems; hence, a factitious gem of this material To this glass addition may be made of antimony glass, or of oxids of manganese, cobalt, copper, or chromium, the lead often being largely in excess of a normal silicate Also called *strass*

A Louis XVI clock, the pendulum formed as a circle of fine old *pastes* *Hamilton Collection Catalogue*

4. In *mineral.*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded —**5** The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added —**Anchovy paste** See *anchovy* —**Artificial soft paste**, some variety of soft paste porcelain —**Canquoin's paste**, a mixture of chlorid of zinc, flour, and water —**Chlorid-of-zinc paste**, a mixture of zinc chlorid, zinc oxid, flour and water —**Cochineal paste** See *cochineal* —**Coster's paste**, a solution of iodine in oil of tar —**Dupuytren's paste**, arsenious acid and calomel, made into a paste with a solution of gum —**Felix's caustic paste**, starch, wheat flour, mercuric bichlorid, zinc chlorid, iodol, croton chloral, bromide of camphor, and carbolic acid, made into a paste with water —**German paste** See *German* - **Guarana paste**, a dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis* —**Hard paste**, the material prepared for making hard or vitreous porcelain Hard paste is composed, strictly, of purified kaolin, unmixed, and is characteristic of Oriental porcelain —**Italian paste** See *macaroon*, 1 —**Jujube paste** See *jujube*, 3 —**London paste**, a caustic composed of sodium hydrate and unslaked lime in equal parts —**Lucas paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste or vehicle containing acetate of copper and hydrochlorate of aniline, but no sal ammoniac When used, it is mixed with several times its volume of starch paste —**Marshmallow paste**, a paste made of gum arabic, sugar, and white of eggs, flavored with orange flower water Also called *gum paste* —**Michel's paste**, a caustic made of strong sulphuric acid three parts, and finely powdered asbestos one part —**Mild paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste which is not acid —**Orange paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing an orange color The chief ingredient is lead sulphate —**Paraf's paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing a fine black dye It is composed essentially of hydrochlorate of aniline, potassium chlorate, and hydrofluosilicic acid, and must be applied with copper or brass rollers which supply the element of copper necessary to develop the color —**Phosphorus paste** See *phosphorus* - **Service paste**, in *porcelain manuf*, a paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work —**Soft paste** See *porcelain* —**Vienna paste** Same as *Vienna caustic* (which see, under *caustic*)

II. *a* Made of paste, as an artificial jewel (see I., 3); hence, artificial; sham; counterfeit; not genuine. as, *paste* diamonds

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in *paste* gems and frippery deck her,
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
I've found her still *Burns*, On Life.

Paste blue See *blue*

paste[1] (pāst), *v t.*, pret. and pp *pasted*, ppr. *pasting*. [< *paste*[1], *n*] **1** To unite or cement with paste; fasten with paste.—**2.** To apply paste to, in any of its technical compositions or uses; incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing

Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes and color so prepared is said to be *pasted* *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p 394

paste[2]† (pāst), *n* [Also *past*, a corrupt form of OF. *passe*, *pase*, border, edging, a particular use of *passe*, a pass, etc, with ref to *passement*, lace, etc. see *passement*] **1.** A ruff.—**2.** A circlet or wreath of jewels or flowers formerly worn as a bridal wreath.

Items for making and mending these *pastes* and diadems are found in old churchwardens accompts. thus—

paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a sercliett to marry maydens in, 1551. A. D. 1540
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III ii. 174.

3. Passement or gimp.

pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n* and *a* [< *paste*[1] + *board*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc —2. Playing-cards. [Slang]

Did you play with him? He 's fond of *pasteboard* and bones
Thackeray, Virginians, xxvi.

3 A visiting-card [Slang]

In the plate for the cards which she has established in the drawing room, you know, Lady Kew a *pasteboard* always will come up to the top, though I poke it down whenever I go into the room
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds.* [Properly *paste-board.*]

II. *a* Made of pasteboard: as, a *pasteboard* box; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial

A *past-bord* House built of Court-Cards
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii

King, looking at it more broadly, found this *pasteboard* city by the sea one of the most interesting developments of American life
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139

paste-down (pāst'doun), *n* One of the outer blank leaves of a book that are pasted down on the cover

paste-eel (pāst'ēl), *n.* A minute nematoid worm, *Anguillula glutinosa*, of the family *Anguillulidæ*, related to the common vinegar-eel, and found in sour paste.

pastel (pas'tel), *n* [< F *pastel* = Sp. Pg. *pastel*, a colored crayon, pastel, also the plant woad, = It. *pastello*, a pastel, < L. *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll, a lozenge, dim. of *panis*, a loaf, bread see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pastille*.] 1 The plant woad, *Isatis tinctoria;* also, the blue dye obtained from it

The *pastel* is set with a variety of woad
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282

2 In *art:* (*a*) A colored crayon made of pigments ground with chalk, and compounded with gum-water into a sort of paste. (*b*) A drawing made with colored chalks or crayons; also, the art of drawing with colored crayons

The principle of *pastel* is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent . The plain truth is that it is simply dry painting
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xviii

pastelert, *n.* See *pastler*

pastelist, pastellist (pas'tel-ist), *n* [< *pastel* + *-ist.*] An artist who uses pastels or colored crayons
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 294

paste-maker (pāst'mā'kėr), *n.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of paste It consists of a vertical geared shaft with stirring-dashers revolving in a vat The lower end of the shaft is tubular, and is coupled to a steam pipe by means of a screw threaded step block The contents of the vat are warmed by admission of steam to the tubular shaft

paste-point (pāst'point), *n* In *printing*, one of the short and sharp spur-points pasted on the tympan of a hand-press, to perforate the white sheet as it is printed on the first side, and to aid the pressman in getting exact register when printing on the back or in two colors.

paste-pot (pāst'pot), *n* A pot or vessel for holding paste

paster (pās'tėr), *n.* 1 One who pastes —2. A narrow slip of paper bearing the printed name of a candidate (or the names of several candidates), and gummed on the back, so that it may readily be affixed to an election-ticket to cover and replace the name of a candidate not acceptable to the voter [U. S.]

pasterer† (pās'tėr-ėr), *n* [A var. of *pasteler.*] A pastry-cook.

Alexander . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him
Greene, Farewell to Folly

pastern (pas'tėrn), *n* [Early mod. E. *pastron*, < OF *pasturon*, F. *pâturon*, pastern, < *pasture*, a shackle for a horse at pasture, < *pastre*, feeding, pasture: see *pasture* Cf. *pester.*] 1 The part of a horse's foot which corresponds to the extent of the pastern-bones, more particularly of the great pastern-bone, which occupies most of the extent between the fetlock-joint and the coronet of the hoof This corresponds anatomically to the first phalanx of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot See *pastern bone*, and cuts under *hoof*, *fetter-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, and *solidungulate*

I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four *pasterns*. Ca, ha! he bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 18

So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 52.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream white mule his *pastern* set
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2. A shackle placed on a horse's pastern while pasturing; a hobble or hobbles; a clog; a tether

She had better have worn *pasterns*
Fletcher, The Chances, i. 8.

pastern-bone (pas'tėrn-bōn), *n* Either one of the two proximal phalanges of a horse's foot, the first phalanx being the *great pastern*, articulated above with the cannon-bone at the pastern-joint, and the second phalanx the *small pastern*, articulated below with the third phalanx, or coffin-bone, inclosed in the hoof These bones, great and small, correspond respectively to the first and second phalanges of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cuts under *hoof*, *solidungulate*, and *Perissodactyla*.

pastern-joint (pas'tėrn-joint), *n.* The joint or articulation of a horse's foot between the great pastern-bone and the cannon-bone. Anatomically it is the metacarpo- or metatarso-phalangeal articulation, and corresponds to the joint or knuckle at the base of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cut under *hoof*

paste-rock (pāst'rok), *n* See *Tarranon shale*, under *shale.*

pasteth†, *n.* [ME. var. of **pastie*, pasty: see *pasty*[2].] Same as *pasty*[2]

Pasteurian (pas-tėr'i-an), *a.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Pasteur and his methods; discovered by Pasteur *Lancet*, No. 3468, p. 360. See *Pasteurism.*

Pasteuring (pas-ter'ing), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ing*[1].] The process of aging wines artificially according to Pasteur's method

Pasteurism (pas-ter'izm), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The protective or prophylactic inoculation of the attenuated virus of certain diseases, especially of hydrophobia, as devised by the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–1895). Pasteur's method in hydrophobia consists, essentially, in progressive inoculation with less and less attenuated virus until the use of that of a high degree of intensity is attained The virus, in its different degrees of virulency, is obtained from the spinal cord of rabid rabbits which have acquired the maximum intensity of the disease after a repeated transference of the virus from one animal to another Sections of the cord free from foreign germs are allowed to remain, for different periods of time, in a sterilized and dry atmosphere, whereby the virulency of the virus becomes progressively diminished, until it is finally completely lost.

2 Same as *Pasteurization.*

Pasteurization (pas-tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The preserving of wines or other fermented liquids from deterioration, by destroying the fungi and their spores that would be productive of further and deleterious changes This is effected by heating the liquid to at least 140° F. Also spelled *Pasteurisation.*

Pasteurize (pas-tėr'iz), *v*, pret. and pp. *Pasteurized*, ppr. *Pasteurizing.* [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To perform Pasteurization; sterilize fermented liquors, as beer or wine, by heat.

II. *trans.* 1. To subject to the process of Pasteurism —2. To subject to the process of Pasteurization.

Also spelled *Pasteurise*

Pasteur's septicemia. See *septicemia*

paste-wash (pāst'wosh), *n* In *bookbinding*, paste much diluted with water

pasticcio (pas-tich'iō), *n* [= F. *pastiche*, < It. *pasticcio*, an imitation, a medley, < *pasta*, paste see *paste.*] 1. A medley, a hotchpotch; a farrago; specifically, in *music*, an opera, cantata, or similar work made up of detached numbers from various works, even by different authors, but arranged as if intended to form a continuous dramatic work, a special libretto being usually written for the music; a medley, olio, ballad-opera, etc.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was represented four several times Whether this was a *pasticcio*, or by whom the music was composed, does not appear.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

He shall see what frippery a woman is made up with, what a *pasticcio* of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well dressed woman
Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1

2. In *painting*, a picture painted in direct imitation of the style and manner of some other than the artist; also, such an imitation of style.

His style is a *pasticcio* of the steel grey and sombre green colouring of M. Pointelin
The Academy, No. 894, p. 436

3. In *decorative art*, a copy of any design modified by the material or the purpose of the copy

The surface of this [dish] is covered with a *pasticcio*, or partial copy, after Raffaelle
Soulages Catalogue, No. xi., 1856.

pastiche (pas-tēsh'), *n.* [F.] Same as *pasticcio.*

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *n* [< F. *pastille*, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf or roll: see *pastel*.] 1 A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandalwood, spices, charcoal-powder, etc., designed to be burned as a fumigator, disinfectant, etc

A Turkish officer was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

2. A kind of sugared confection, usually of strong flavor, of a round flat shape, like peppermint-drops

Rows of glass jars, containing *pastilles* and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour in the world
F. Anstey, A Sugar Prince.

3 In *art* (*a*) A thin round cake of watercolor, of French origin, in consistency between the old hard cake and the tube-color (*b*) The method of painting with colors prepared as pastils, or a drawing produced by means of them —4 In *pyrotechny*, a paper case filled with a burning composition, intended to cause the rotation of a wheel or similar object to the periphery of which it is attached, on the principle of the pin-wheel or catharine-wheel

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *v.* t; pret. and pp. *pastiled* or *pastilled*, ppr. *pastiling* or *pastilling* [< *pastil, pastille, n.*] To burn pastils; fumigate. *Quarterly Rev.*

pastillage (pas'til-āj), *n.* [< F. *pastillage*, imitation in sugar-work, etc., < *pastille*, a pastil see *pastil*.] In *ceram.*, ornamentation by means of a surface-application of scrolls, flowers, and the like, modeled separately in clay.

pastille, *n.* and *v.* See *pastil*

pastil-paper (pas'til-pā'pėr), *n* Paper coated with an odoriferous composition for burning, used in the same way as pastils

pastime (pās'tīm), *n* [< *pass, v.*, + obj. *time*, in imitation of F. *passetemps*, a pastime see *pastance.*] Sport; amusement, diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

I'll make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step have brought me to my love
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 35.

They all three would a walking go,
The *pastime* for to see
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 212).

Brave *pastime*, readers, to consume that day
Which, without *pastime*, flies too swift away!
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10

The General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the company with that *pastime*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 342.

=**Syn.** *Pastime, Amusement, Recreation, Diversion, Entertainment*, play The italicized words keep near to their meaning by derivation The central idea of a *pastime* is that it is so positively agreeable that it lets time slip by unnoticed as, to turn work into *pastime Amusement* has the double meaning of being kept from ennui and of finding occasion of mirth (see *amuse*) *Recreation* is that sort of play or agreeable occupation which refreshes the tired person, making him as good as new *Diversion* is a stronger word than *recreation*, representing that which turns one aside from ordinary serious work or thought, and amuses him greatly *Entertainment* has come to have great breadth, ranging from *amusement* in its narrower sense to *diversion* and to the idea of a set exercise, as a concert, or to the articles of food furnished to guests, generally, however, *entertainment* stands for that which is social and refined

pastime†, *v.* i. [< *pastime, n.*] To pass the time agreeably; sport; use diversion. [Rare]

They hawk, they hunt, they card, they dice, they *pastime* in their prelacies with gallant gentlemen
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Pastinaca (pas-ti-nā'ka), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip or carrot, < *pastinare*, dig or trench the ground see *pastine* Hence ult. *parsnip*, q. v.] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, including the parsnip, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, now classed as a section of the genus *Peucedanum*, distinguished by the absence of calyx-teeth, involucres, and involucels. See *Peucedanum* and *parsnip*

pastinate†, *a.* [ME. *pastynate;* < L. *pastinatus*, pp. of *pastinare*, dig or prepare the ground: see *pastine.*] Dug over; prepared, as ground, for planting

Nowe melon seede two foote atwene is isette
In places well ywrought or *pastynate*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

pastinated†, *a.* [ME. *pastinated*, < *pastinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pastinate. Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65

pastine†, *v. t* [ME. *pastinen*, < L. *pastinare*, dig and trench the ground (for the planting of vines), < *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble for digging, loosening, and preparing the ground

and for setting plants with, the act of so preparing ground, the ground so prepared] To dig, plow, prepare (ground)

> Yf thi lande be leys clene of weedes,
> With diche or forowe to *pastyne* it noo drede is.
> *Palladius* Husbondrie (E E T S), p 46.

pasting (pās'ting), *n* [Verbal n of *paste*[1], *v*] 1 The operation of treating with paste, or of applying paste —2 The operation or process of reducing to the form of a paste.

> Well prepared soft soda ought to be free from common salt it is employed to produce the *pasting* in the first operation *Watt*, Soap-Making, p 4.

pastith†, *n* Same as *pasty*[2]

pastler† (past'ler), *n* [< ME *pasteler*, < OF *pasteler*, F *pastelier*, < LL *pastillarius*, a maker of small loaves, < L *pastillus*, a small loaf see *pastel*] A pastry-cook, a baker

> She daily sent him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and marchpains and besides the meat itself, the *pastlers* and cookis to make them which were excellent workmen *North*, tr of Plutarch, p 569

past-master (past' mas' ter), *n* See *passed master* under *master*[1].

pastophor (pas'tō-fôr), *n* [< Gr παστοφόρος (see def), < παστός, a shrine, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]] In *archæol* , one of the bearers or minor priests, who carried the image of a god in a shrine in processions, etc Frequent representations of the practice appear in Egyptian art

pastophorion (pas-tō-fō'ri-on), *n* , pl *pastophoria* (-ä) [< Gr παστοφόριον (see def), < παστοφόρος, a shrine-bearer] In the *early church*, one of the two apartments at the sides of the bema or sanctuary in the arrangement as still retained in the Greek Church See *parabema*

pastor (pås'tor), *n* [< ME *pastour*, < OF *pastor*, *pastour*, *pastre*, F *pâtre*, a herdsman shepherd, also F *pasteur*, a pastor, = Sp Pg *pastor* = It *pastore*, a shepherd = D *pastoor* = G Sw. Dan. *pastor*, a minister of a church, < L *pastor*, a herdsman or shepherd, a keeper, in ML the pastor or minister of a church (the shepherd of the flock), < *pascere*, pp *pastus*, feed, pasture see *pasture*] 1† One who has the care of a flock or herd, a herdsman, especially, a shepherd

> Gaffray is become a monke for all hys lore,
> Neuer trowed man for to se that houre
> A wolfe to become an herdly *pastour* !
> *Rom of Partenay* (E E T S), l 5117

> The hopeless shepherd Strephon called his friendly rival the *pastor* Claius unto him *Sir P Sidney* Arcadia, i

2 A minister or clergyman installed according to the usages of some Christian denomination in charge of a specific church or body of churches The word is often used to denote a clergyman considered with reference to his care of his people, as in visiting the sick, etc , rather than with reference to his office as preacher The term *shepherd* (Latin *pastor*) is applied in the New Testament to Christ (John x 11 1 Pet ii 25), thence it was transferred to the bishops and other clergy generally of the Christian church , in later usage it is ordinarily confined to a minister ordained over a local church

> The sentence was denounced by the *pastor*, matter of manners belonging properly to his place
> *Winthrop*, Hist New England, I 310

> The fact is that the man who loomed to such gigantic spiritual stature in the pulpit was not a great *pastor*
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p 309

> The minister is a *pastor* as well as a preacher As a preacher he speaks to the people collectively , but as a *pastor* he watches over them individually
> *Bp Simpson*, Lectures on Preaching, viii

3 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds having the head crested and the plumage in part rose-colored, as *P roseus* of Europe, the rose-starlings so named from association with cattle, like *cow-bird*, etc Also called *Thremmaphilus*, *Gracula*, and by other names —4 A bird of this genus



> The *pastors* revel, drinking, fighting and chattering from early dawn to blazing noon
> *P Robinson*, Under the Sun p 57

=**Syn** 2 *Clergyman*, *Divine*, etc See *minister*

(a)

pastorable†, *a* [illegible] *pasturable* *Lithgow*

pastorage (pas'tor-āj), *n* [< *pastor* + *-age*] 1 Same as *pastorate* [Inelegant]—2 Pasturage. [Rare]

> Those [animals] fed by *pasturage*
> *Arbuthnot* Aliments, vi 8 § 28

pastoral (pas'tor-al) *a* and *n* [ML *pastorel*, *n* , a shepherd, < OF *pastorel* F *pastoral* = Sp Pg *pastoral* = It *pastorale*, < L *pastoralis*, pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, in ML also pertaining to the pastor of a church, or to a bishop (as a noun, *pastoralis*, m , *pastorale*, neut , a pasture), < *pastor*, a herdsman, shepherd see *pastor*] **I.** *a* 1 Pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, or to flocks or herds, rustic, rural as, a *pastoral* life, *pastoral* manners

> In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors *Sir P Sidney*

> The grace of forest charms decayed,
> And *pastoral* melancholy
> *Wordsworth*, Yarrow Visited

2 Descriptive of the life of shepherds, treating of rustic life as, a *pastoral* poem —3 Of or pertaining to a pastor or his office, dignity, duties, etc , relating to the cure of souls as, the *pastoral* care of a church, a *pastoral* visit, *pastoral* work —**Pastoral charge** (*a*) The church and congregation committed to the charge of a pastor (*b*) In churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, the address of counsel made by a clergyman to a pastor on his ordination or installation —**Pastoral epistles** See *epistle* —**Pastoral flute**, a shepherds' pipe —**Pastoral letter**, a letter addressed, in a pastoral capacity, by a bishop to the clergy or to the laity, or to both, or by an ecclesiastical body as a synod or a House of Bishops —**Pastoral staff** See *staff* —**Pastoral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the personal and official duties of pastors, in distinction from *systematic theology*, which treats of religious doctrines —**Pastoral work**, the work of a pastor in personal intercourse with his parishioners =**Syn. 1** and 2 *Rustic*, *Bucolic*, etc See *rural*

II *n* 1 A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the characters are shepherds or shepherdesses, in general, any poem the subject of which is the country or a country life, a bucolic

> A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life *Johnson*

2 Any work of art of which the subject is rural

> Thou silent form ! dost tease us out of thought
> As doth eternity Cold *Pastoral* !
> *Keats*, Ode on a Grecian Urn, v

3 In *music*, same as *pastorale*

> The pretty little personages of the *pastoral* dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird organ
> *Thackeray*, English Humorists, Prior, Gay and Pope

4 A pastoral letter or address —5† A shepherd, also, a swineherd

> Poveralle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre
> With porkes to pasture at the price gates
> *Morte Arthure* (E E T S), l 3121

pastorale (pas-tō-rä'le), *n* [It., = E *pastoral* see *pastoral.*] In *music* (*a*) A variety of opera or cantata in which idyllic or rustic scenes predominate, the dramatic interest usually being slight The name is sometimes extended to an instrumental work of similar character (*b*) A vocal or instrumental piece in triple rhythm, often with a drone-bass, in which a studied simplicity or an actual imitation of rustic sounds suggests pastoral life and its emotions (*c*) Same as *pastourelle*

pastoralism (pas'tor-al-izm) *n* [< *pastoral* + *-ism*] Pastoral character, that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral or rural character

> Still it [a close-set wooden paling] is significative of pleasant parks, and well kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms* *Ruskin*

pastoralize (pas'tor-al-īz), *v t* , pret and pp *pastoralized*, ppr *pastoralizing* [< *pastoral* + *-ize.*] To make the subject or theme of a pastoral, celebrate in a pastoral poem *Mrs Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iii

pastorally (pas'tor-al-i), *adv* [< *pastoral* + *-ly*[2]] 1 In a pastoral or rural manner —2 In the manner of a pastor.

pastorate (pas'tor-āt), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ate*[3]] 1 The status or office of a pastor or the people under his spiritual care Hence—2 The time during which a pastor remains in charge of a parish as, a *pastorate* of twenty years —3 The body of pastors in a given community

pastorist (pas'tor-ist), *n* [< *pastor* + *-ist*] A pastoral poet or actor

> Comedians, tragedians, tragi comedians, comi tragedians, *pastorists* humourists
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, v 1

pastorita (pas-tō-rē'tä), *n* [< It *pastore* a shepherd see *pastor*] A shepherds' pipe or an organ-stop imitating such an instrument

pastorless (pas'tor-les) *a* [< *pastor* + *-less*] Without a pastor

pastorling (pas'tor-ling), *n* [< *pastor* + *-ling*[1]] An insignificant or inferior pastor *Bp Hall* [Rare]

pastorly† (pas'tor-li), *a* [< *pastor* + *-ly*[1]] Of or pertaining to a pastor, befitting a pastor, pastor-like

> Let him advise how he can reject the *Pastorly* Rod and Sheep hooke of Christ *Milton*, Reformation in Eng , ii

pastorship (pas'tor-ship), *n* [< *pastor* + *-ship*] The office or dignity of pastor *Foxe*

pastourelle (pas-to-rel'), *n.* [< F *pastourelle*, a dance (see def), a shepherd girl, fem of *pastoureau*, OF *pastorel*, *pastoreau* = It. *pastorello*, a shepherd boy, dim of L. *pastor*, a shepherd see *pastor*] One of the figures of a quadrille

past-perfect (past-pėr'fekt), *a* and *n* Pluperfect

> The *past perfect* is to describe an action as completed at a past moment *The Academy*, Nov 23, 1889, p 348

pastron†, *n* An obsolete form of *pastern* *Palsgrave*

pastry (pās'tri), *n* [< *paste*[1] + *-ry*] 1† A place where pies, tarts, etc., are made

> Go, run, search pry in every nook and angle of the kitchens, larders, and *pastries*
> *Beau and Fl* Woman Hater, i 2.

2 Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like

> Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
> In *pastry* built *Milton*, P R , ii 343.

> The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself behind a lattice work of *pastry*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii

> Vermicelli, and other kinds of *pastry*, denoted the influence of Persian art on the kitchen
> *Palgrave*, Central and Eastern Arabia, xiii

pastry-cook (pās'tri-kuk), *n* 1 One whose occupation is the making of pastry —2 In England, one who keeps a restaurant

pastry-man (pās'tri-man), *n* A pastry-cook *Addison*

pastry-school† (pās'tri-skol), *n* A school of cookery

> To all Young Ladies at Edw Kidder's *Pastry School* in little Lincoln's Inn Fields are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery, Dutch hollow works, and Butter Works, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Afternoon
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I 24

pasturability (pås'tūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pasturable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] Capability of affording pasture, productiveness or power of production of such vegetation as supplies food to grazing cattle and flocks

> A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or *pasturability* of the land
> *Nation* Aug 7, 1879, p 96

pasturable (pas'tūr-a-bl), *a* [< *pasture* + *-able*] Fit for pasture *Bees*

pasturage (pas'tūr-āj), *n* [< OF *pasturage* F *paturage*, pasturage, < *pasturer*, pasture see *pasture*, *v*] 1 The business of feeding or grazing cattle, pastoral occupation —2 Grazing-ground, land appropriated to grazing

> Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a State be not gathered into few hands This is done chiefly by suppressing, or, at the least keeping a strait hand upon, the devouring trades of usury, engrossing great *pasturages*, and the like
> *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

3 Grass on which cattle or flocks feed

> The soil apt for vines, and not destitute of corn, affording *pasturage* for goats, whereof they have plenty
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p 22

4 In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground —**Common pasturage** See *common*

pasture (pas'tūr), *n* [< ME *pasture*, < OF *pasture*, F *pâture* = Sp Pg It *pastura*, < L *pastura*, a feeding, pasture, < *pascere*, pp *pastus*, cause to feed or graze, feed, nourish, maintain, support, in middle use feed, graze, browse, akin to *pabulum*, food, < √ *pa*, feed From the same source are *pastor*, *pastern*, *pastil*, *pastille*, *pastel*, *repast*, *impester*, *pester*, etc] 1† Food; nourishment; fare

> He preached
> How sweet the air of a contented conscience
> Smelt in his nose now , ask'd em all forgiveness
> For their hard *pasture* since they liv'd with him
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker v 1.

> The first *pastures* of our infant age *Dryden*

2 Grass for the food of cattle or other animals the food of cattle taken by grazing

> Anon a careless herd,
> Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
> And never stays to greet him
> *Shak* As you Like it, ii 1 53

They will fall again
Unto their *pastures*, growing fresh and fat
Beau and Fl, Philaster, III 1

3. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the grazing of cattle or other animals

But, certes, for noght there abide shold he,
Full well myght he lete hys hors to *pasture*,
For neuer his maister again shold se
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), I 5840

To morrow to fresh woods and *pastures* new
Milton, Lycidas, l 193

4 In the fisheries, one of the compartments of a deep-water weir, which corresponds to what is termed the *bag pond* in the shoal-water weir, that part of the weir which the fish first enter, being directed by the leader See *deep-water weir*, under *weir* —**Common of pasture**, in England, the right of feeding cattle, etc, on another's ground

pasture (pas'tūr), *v*, pret and pp *pastured*, ppr *pasturing* [< OF *pasturer*, F *paturer* = It *pasturare*, < ML *pasturare*, feed, pasture, < L *pastura*, pasture see *pasture*] **I.** *trans* To feed by grazing, supply or afford pasture or nourishment to as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen, the cattle were *pastured* on the hillside or in the meadow.

As who unhusks an almond to the white
And *pastures* curiously the purer taste
Swinburne, At Eleusis

II *intrans* To graze, take food by eating growing herbage from the ground.

For the Fissemyres wole suffren Beates to gon and *pasturen* amonges hem, but no man in no wyse
Mandeville, Travels, p 302

The calm pleasures of the *pasturing* herd
Wordsworth, Excursion, II

pasture-land (pas'tūr-land), *n* Land appropriated to pasture *Congreve*

pastureless (pas'tūr-les), *a* [< *pasture* + *-less*] Destitute of pasture.

pasturer (pas'tūr-er), *n* A feeder or keeper of flocks and herds

The people haue no vse of money, and are all men of warre, and *pasturers* of cattel *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 327

pasty[1] (pās'ti), *a* [< *paste*[1] + *-y*[1]] Like paste, of the consistence of paste, of the appearance or color of paste

But the Seville women have usually sallow, *pasty*, dead complexions *The Century*, XXVII 5

pasty[2] (pās'ti), *n*, pl *pasties* (-tiz). [< ME *pastye*, *pastay*, < OF *paste* (F *pâté*, > E *patty*), a pasty, pie, < *paste*, paste see *paste*[1]] A pie covered with a paste or pie-crust said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a crust or paste

Thys knight swolewed, in throte noght peting
More then doth a *pastay* in ouen truly!
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), I 5945

With botelles of wyne trussed at their saddles, and *pasteyes* of samonde, trowtes, and eyls, wrapped in towels
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron, II cxlii

Come, we have a hot venison *pasty* to dinner
Shak, M W of W, i 1 202

Cornish pasty, a common dish among the miners of Cornwall, consisting of an envelop of paste containing principally potatoes, turnips, and onions, with a little fat pork or mutton

pat[1] (pat), *v t*, pret and pp *patted*, ppr *patting* [< ME **patten* (not found), prob, with loss of medial *l*, from early ME *platten*, *pletten*, < AS. *plættan*, strike, slap, = MD *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub, = Sw dial *platta*, tap, vat. *patta*, tap: see *plat*[2] Cf MHG. and G dial (Bav) *patzen*, pat Hence freq *patter*[1], *pattle*[1], and *paddle*[1] A similar loss of *l* appears in *patch* for *platch*, and *pate*[1] for *plate*] To strike gently with the fingers or hand, tap

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount

And why does she *pat* the shaggy bloodhound,
As he rouses him up from his lair?
Scott, L of L M, II 26

To pat juba, to pat the knee or thigh as an accompaniment of the juba dance See *juba*[2]

pat[1] (pat), *n* [< *pat*[1], *v*] **1.** A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or the fingers —**2** Patter

The *pat* of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground *Mrs Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xvi

pat[2] (pat), *adv.* [An elliptical use, with adverbial effect, of *pat*[1], *v*. Cf *bang*[1], *slap*, in like adverbial use] Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick, exactly; readily, fluently

You shall see, it will fall *pat* as I told you
Shak, M N D, v 1 189

This falls out *pat* *Beau and Fl* Coxcomb, III 2.

Hitting so *pat* on this subject, his curiosity led him to pry farther, and therefore, while the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure
Dampier, Voyages, I 372

They could tell you in the schools, *pat* off by heart all that it (the universe) was, and what it had been, and what it would be *W K Clifford*, Lectures, I 208

pat[2] (pat), *a* [< *pat*[2], *adv*, appar. first in predicate, where it is prop the adv] **1** Apt, fit; convenient, exactly suitable as to either time or place, ready, fluent

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist *Bp Atterbury*

And Cousin Ruth! You are very *pat* with my granddaughter's name, young man!
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lvii

2 Pert, brisk, lively *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng] —**Pat hand** See *hand*

pat[3] (pat), *n*. [< Ir Gael *pait*, a hump, lump, lı *paiteog*, Gael *pasteag*, a small lump of butter] A lump, as of butter, molded or pressed into some regular shape

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter *Dickens*

It was raining, not in drops, but in torrents, with great *pats* of water coming over, almost like stones
Harper's Mag, LXXVII 770

pat[4] (pat), *n*. A Scotch form of *pot*

He gat his meikle *pat* upon the fyre
Wyf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII 120)

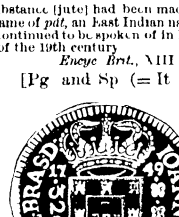
pat[5] (pat). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *put*[1]

Pat[6] (pat), *n* [Abbr of *Patrick*, Ir *Padraic*] a common Irish name, < ML *Patricus*, a person's name, < L *patricius*, a patrician see *patrician* Cf. *Paddy*[1] A common name for an Irishman Compare *Biddy*[2]

pat[7] (pat), *n* [Hind *pāt*] **1** In India, indigo-plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories —**2** An East Indian name for jute-fiber

Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fiber continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century
Encye Brit., XIII 708

pataca (pa-ta'ka), *n* [Pg and Sp (= It *pataca*, *patacco*, base coin, > F *pataque*), also aug. Sp. *patacon* (= E *patacoon* = It *patacone*), a coin so called] A Portuguese silver coin formerly struck for currency in Brazil, a dollar, or piece of eight Also *patacoon*.



Obverse



Reverse

Pataca of John V, 1749 in British Museum (size of the original)

pat-a-cake, *n* See *patty-cake*

patache (pa-tash'), *n* [= G D *patas*, *patasche*, < F *patache* = Sp *patache* = Pg *pataxo* = It. *patacchia*, *patazzo*, *patascia*, *patachio*, *patassa*, a small vessel.] A tender or small vessel employed to convey men or orders from one ship or place to another

This name was given especially in charge not to suffer any shippe to come out of the Hauen, nor to permit any vaisseaux *Pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete to enter therein
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 600

patacoon (pat-a-kōn'), *n* [< Sp *patacon* (see *pataca*), a coin so called see *pataca*] Same as *pataca*

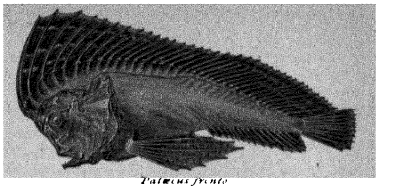
This makes Spain to purchase Peace of her [England] with his Italian *Patacoons* *Howell*, Letters, iv 47

Patæcidæ (pa-tē'si-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Patæcus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Patæcus* They have an oblong body, naked skin lateral line high up on the sides, head short and with a square or projecting forehead, a long dorsal fin, pectorals narrow and very low, and no ventrals The species are inhabitants of the Australasian seas

patæcoid (pa-tē'koid), *a* [< NL *Patæcus* + Gr *εἶδος*, form] Of or relating to *Patæcus* or the *Patæcidæ*

Patæcus (pa-tē'kus), *n*. [NL (Richardson), < Gr *Hataikoi*, in pl *Hataikoi*, Phenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figureheads of Phenician ships] A genus of Australian fishes, typical of the family *Patæcidæ*, and remarkable for their strange form, resulting from the protrusion of the forehead.

See cut in next column.


Patæcus fronto

patagia, *n* Plural of *patagium*

patagial (pā-tā'ji-al), *a* [< *patagium* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a patagium as the *patagial* expansion of the integument

The *patagial* muscles of a woodpecker *Science*, X 71

patagiate (pā-tā'ji-āt), *a* [< *patagium* + *-ate*[1]] **1** Formed into a patagium, as a fold of skin; patagial.—**2.** Having a patagium, as a flying-squirrel

patagium (pat-ā-jī'um), *n*; pl. *patagia* (-ä). [NL, < L *patagium*, < Gr **παταγίον*, a golden stripe, border, or facing on a woman's gown, said to be < *παταγίη*, clatter, clash, < *παταγος*, any sharp, loud noise; but the connection is not obvious] In *zool* (*a*) The extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile, the expansion of the integument of the trunk and limbs or tail, or both of these, by which bats, flying-lemurs, flying-squirrels, flying-opossums, and flying-lizards support themselves in the air Except in the bats, the patagium does not form a wing, and the progress of the animal through the air is not a true flight, but only a greatly protracted leap In bats the membranous expansion is stretched chiefly between the enormously lengthened digits of the hand; in the case of the other mammals named, the patagium is for the most part a fold of the common integument of the body, stretched from the fore to the hind limb The patagia of the pterodactyls or extinct flying reptiles were wings constructed upon lengthened digits, much like those of bats The case is different with the flying lizards of the present day, in which the patagium is stretched upon extended ribs See cut at *dragon* Also called *parachute* (*b*) The fold of integument which occupies the re-entrant angle between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird, bringing the fore border of the wing to a smooth straightish free edge when the wing is closed The tensor patagii is a muscle which puts this patagium upon the stretch (*c*) In *entom*, one of a pair of chitinous scales affixed to the sides of the pronotum of lepidopterous insects, just behind the head, usually covered with long scales or hairs, a shoulder-tippet Compare *tegula* —**Dermotensor patagii** See *dermotensor* —**Extensor patagii**, the proper extensor muscle of the patagium in birds

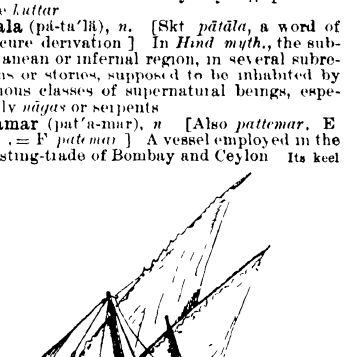
Patagonian (pat-a-gō'ni-an), *a* and *n* [< *Patagonia* (see def) + *-an*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Patagonia, a region at the southern extremity of South America, divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—**Patagonian cavy, penguin, sea-lion**, etc See the nouns

II *n* One of a race of Indians dwelling in Patagonia The race has been said to be the tallest in the world, but statements on this point differ

patah (pat'ä), *n* [Marathi] The sword of the Mahratta cavalry, which has a gauntlet-guard with two transverse bars by way of grip Compare *kuttar*

Patala (pā-ta'lä), *n*. [Skt *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation] In *Hind myth.*, the subterranean or infernal region, in several subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *nāgas* or serpents

patamar (pat'a-mar), *n* [Also *pattemar*, E Ind, = F *patemar*] A vessel employed in the coasting-trade of Bombay and Ceylon Its keel


Patamar, Bombay (From model in South Kensington Museum.)

has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel, the stem and stern, especially the former, have great rake, and the draft of water is much greater at the head than at the stern These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo *Imp Dict*

patand†, *n* Same as *patten*[2], 1 (*c*).

Patarelli (pat-a-rel'i), *n. pl* [ML., dim. of *Patarini*] Same as *Patarini*.

Patarine (pat'a-rin), *n.* and *a* [< ML. *Patarinus*] **I.** *n.* One of the Patarini

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Patarini.

Patarini, Paterini (pat-a-ri'ni, pat-e-ri'ni), *n pl.* [ML., said to be < *Pataria* or *Patarea*, a ragmen's quarter in medieval Milan, and place of assembly of the early Patarini. Cf. It *patarino*, a porter or day-laborer] 1 A sect which arose in Milan in the middle of the eleventh century, and opposed especially the marriage of priests —2 A name given in the twelfth century and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others Also *Patarelli* in both senses.

patas, *n* [African (?)] The red monkey of western Africa, *Cercopithecus patas* or *C. ruber*

patavinity (pat-a-vin'i-ti), *n.* [< L *Patavinita(t-)s*, the mode of speech of the Patavians (ascribed to Livy by Pollio), < *Patavinus*, Patavian, < *Patavium*, the city now called *Padua*, in Italy, the birthplace of Livy.] The manner, style, character, etc, of Padua, specifically, the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was born at Patavium, now Padua, hence, in general, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking

Patawa palm. See *palm*[2]

patch (pach), *n* and *a.* [< ME *pacche*, prob, with loss of medial *l* (as also prob. in *pail* and *pate*[1]), for *plaich* · see *plaich* In this view the G. dial (Swiss) *batsche n*, *patschen*, *patsch*, *batsch*, a patch, is not related It *pezza*, a patch, piece, is a diff. word see *piece*] **I.** *n* 1 Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric or construction, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is torn or worn, a bit of masonry, mosaic, tiling, or the like, used to repair a defect in old work, or a sod or sods employed to make good an injured spot in a lawn

We, that mocke euerie Nation for keeping one fashion, yet steale *patches* from euerie one of them, to peece out our pride. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p 37

2. A piece of cloth cut into some regular shape, to be sewed with others into patchwork —3 A small piece of silk or court-plaster used on the face, with the apparent purpose of heightening the complexion by contrast In the seventeenth century patches were used cut not merely in squares and triangles, but in various extraordinary forms and of considerable size, they were even cut into groups of figures several inches long and elaborate in outline In the eighteenth century, and especially at the court of France, the fashion of wearing patches came again into vogue, and it has been deemed an essential accompaniment to powdered hair, reappearing fitfully whenever the use of powder has been reintroduced Patches received special names according to the place where they were applied, as the *coquette* when on the lips, the *effrontée* or *bold* when on the nose, etc



Patches as worn on the face about 1740

'Tis not a face I only am in love with,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges,
All which but show you still a younger brother
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii 5

My wife seemed very pretty to day, it being the first time I had given her leave to weare a black *patch*
Pepys, Diary, I 120

3. A small piece of leather, greased canvas, pasteboard, or the like, used as the wadding for a rifle-ball —4 A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion —5 A block fixed on the muzzle of a gun to make the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore —6. A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece, a plot, a comparatively small piece or expanse of anything, as of snow, grass, etc

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground
Shak, Hamlet, iv 4 18

A *patch* of April snow,
Upon a bed of herbage green
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv

A broad, beautiful valley, . . . with gardens, orchards, *patches* of corn and potatoes green meadows, and soft clumps of pine woods *Howells*, Three Villages, Shirley.

7†. A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. The professional fool was formerly so called. *Halliwell.*

Capon, coxcomb, idiot, *patch!* *Shak*, C of E, iii 1. 82.
I do deserve it, call me *patch* and puppy,
And beat me, if you please
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv 2.

8 A harlequin. *Planché.*—9. In *zool.*, a small, well-defined part of a surface characterized by peculiar color or appearance.—10. An overlay put on the impression-surface of a printing-press, to get stronger impression on the type covered by the patch, and make a clearer print —**Not a patch on**, not fit to be compared with, far inferior to as, he is *not a patch on* you in the matter of lying [Colloq]

Soldier, you are too late He is *not a patch on* you for looks, but then —he has loved me so long
C Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvii (*Davies*)

Peyer's patches Same as *agminate glands* or *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*)

II. *a* Arranged in patches, or separate squares, or the like.

These dots [impressed upon prehistoric pottery] are so arranged as to form simply *patch* ornaments
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, I 27

patch (pach), *v.* [< *patch*, *n*] **I.** *trans.* 1 To mend by adding a patch often with *up*

In the town there are not above two or three hundred Inhabitants, who dwell here and there in the *patcht up* ruines
Sandys, Travailes, p 160

With bits of wreck I *patch* the boat shall bear
Me to that unexhausted Otherwhere
Lowell, to G W Curtis (P S)

Especially (*a*) To sew a piece of cloth upon (a garment) where it is torn or worn out (*b*) To repair (masonry) by filling interstices and fractures with new mortar or the like (*c*) To substitute new work for, as for defaced or partly destroyed work in mosaic or inlaying

2. To serve as a patch on

That that earth which kept the world in awe
Should *patch* a wall *Shak*, Hamlet, v 1 239

3. To adorn by putting a patch or patches on the face; also, to adorn with patches, as the face

But that which I did see, and wonder at with reason, was to find Pegg Pen in a new coach, with only her husband's pretty sister with her, both *patched* and very fine
Pepys, Diary, III 129

Madam who *patch'd* you to day?—Let me see - It is the hardest thing in dress—I may say without vanity - I know a little of it That so low on the cheek pulps the flesh too much *Steele*, Lying Lover, iii 1

4 To form of odd pieces or shreds, construct of ill-assorted parts or elements, hence, to make or mend hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up* as, to *patch up* a peace, to *patch up* a quarrel.

If you'll *patch* a quarrel,
As matter whole you have not to make it with,
It must not be with this *Shak*, A and C, ii 2 52

It is many years since I learned it [a song], and, having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to *patch* it up by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 176

They hate one another, but I will try to *patch* it up
Swift, Journal to Stella, lv

Thus Uncle Venner was a miscellaneous old gentleman, partly himself, but, in good measure, somebody else, *patched* together, too, of different epochs, an epitome of times and fashions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv

5 To fit or adjust with a patch or wad of leather, etc · said of a rifle-ball

If the bullet is the right size and properly *patched*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p 545

Patching up plates, in *printing*, affixing overlays in proper places to remedy the defects of uneven plates

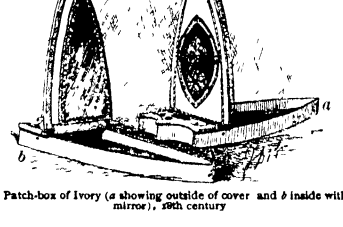
II. *intrans* To form patches, as snow on a mountain-side, vegetation on a ruin, etc

The *patching* houseleek's head of blossom
Browning, Love among the Ruins

patchable (pach'a-bl), *a* [< *patch* + *-able*.] Capable of being patched.

Not patched or *patchable* any longer
Carlyle, in Froude

patch-box (pach'boks), *n* A small box used, especially in the eighteenth century, to contain the black patches which were to be applied to the skin. These boxes were made of ivory, tortoise-shell, silver, etc, sometimes very costly, and had usually a mirror inside of the lid



Patch-box of ivory (*a* showing outside of cover and *b* inside with mirror), 18th century

patched (pacht), *p. a.* 1. Mended or repaired with patches, adorned with patches.—2. Party-colored; habited or dressed in party-colored clothes, as was formerly the custom with domestic fools or jesters.

Methought I had — but man is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had
Shak, M N D, iv 1 215.

3. Irregularly variegated in color, as an animal. —4. Made of patches. as, a *patched* quilt.

patchedly† (pach'ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *J. Udall.*

patcher (pach'er), *n* [< *patch* + *-er*[1].] One who patches or mends.

patchery (pach'er-i), *n* ; pl *patcheries* (-iz). [< *patch* + *-ery*] Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy

Here is such *patchery*, such juggling and such knavery!
Shak, T and C, ii 3 77

Vile human inventions, and will worship, and hell-bred superstitions, and *patcherie* stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass book and the Order of Priests are fully fraught withal
C Chauncey, quoted in C Mather's Magnalia, I 467

patchhead (pach'hed), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*, so called from the white patches on the head Also called *patch-polled coot*. [Maine.]

patchiness (pach'i-nes), *n* The condition of being patchy, the appearance of being patched or of being made up of patches

The movement, therefore, gives the impression of *patch iness*, despite the beauty of the melodies
Athenæum, No 3188, p 743.

patching (pach'ing), *n* [Verbal n. of *patch*, *v*] 1 The act of mending by the addition of a patch or patches —2. A patch, or patches collectively; a patched place.

Lest the ill favoured sight of the *patching* be hidden
J Udall, On Luke v.

3 Wadding for a rifle-ball

Bob poured a large charge of powder into his gun, and, taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the *patching*
E Eggleston, The Graysons, xiii

4† Patchery; hypocrisy

Blackston, being reproued for his false *patching*, fell in a quaking and shaking *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 1863, an 1557

patchingly (pach'ing-li), *adv.* In a patching, or bungling or hypocritical, manner

Others, though not so willingly admitting them, did yet dissemblingly and *patchingly* vse some part of them
Foxe, Martyrs, p 1184, an 1548

patchock† (pach'ok), *n* [< *patch* + *-ock*] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

Some in Leinster and Ulster are degenerate, and growen to be as very *patchockes* as the wild Irish
Spenser, State of Ireland

patchouli, patchouly (pa-cho'li), *n.* [< F. *patchouli*, < E. Ind] 1. An East Indian odoriferous plant, *Pogostemon Patchouli*, of the mint family. It grows 2 or 3 feet high, bears spikes of densely whorled small flowers, and ovate leaves 2 or 3 inches long It yields a perfume long favorite in the East, and now common elsewhere It gives their peculiar odor to India ink and India shawls The dried leaves are much used in sachets, to scent clothing, etc The essential oil in which the odor resides is distilled for toilet use Also called *pucha pat*

2 The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as *patchouli* could make him
Trollope, Dr Thorne, xxxiv.

patch-panel† (pach'pan'el), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Shabby; worn out

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but *patch pannel* stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.
Wily Beguiled, Prol (*Davies*)

II. *n* A shabby fellow

Hang theo, *patch-pannel!* *Dekker*, Satiromastix

patch-polled (pach'pōld), *a.* Having a patch (of white color) on the poll specifically used in the phrase *patch-polled coot*, the patchhead.

patchwork (pach'wėrk), *n.* 1 Work composed of pieces of various colors or figures sewed together, especially a combination of many small pieces of stuff, sewed together edge to edge, to form a curtain, bedspread, or the like.

His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the tattered garments of Antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by *patchwork*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

Patchwork was *patchwork* in those days. . . . Scraps of costly India chintzes and palempours were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons.
Mrs Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts

A manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork* *Swift*

A method of preaching which was a *patchwork* of all the languages the preacher understood
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng Lit, ii

patchy (pach'i), *a* [< *patch* + *-y*¹.] 1 Full of patches, occurring in patches.—2. Cross; peevish Compare *cross-patch*. *Trollope* —3. Inharmonious, composed of incongruous parts, lacking unity of design in execution said especially of a work of art or a piece of decoration.

pate¹ (pāt), *n*. [< ME *pate*, the crown of the head, < OF. *pate*, a plate, with loss of *l* (as also in *pat*¹, *patch*), for *plate*, a plate, < G. *platte*, a plate, also a bald head, hence in vulgar use a head, MHG. *plate*, a plate, a shaven pate, ML. *platta*, a shaven pate, the tonsure of a monk see *plate*, of which *pate*¹ is thus a var form.] 1 The crown or top of the head, whether of a person or of an animal; in general, the head, the poll, the noddle. usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense, like *noddle*, etc.

He venture one more broken *pate*
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII 183)

She gave my *pate* a sound knock, that it rings yet
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii 4

The thin grey locks of his falling hair
Have left his little bald *pate* all bare
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 54

2. The skin of a calf's head. *Imp Dict* —3. Wit; cleverness, "brains", "head"

For, quick dispatching (hourely) Post on Post,
To all the Coverts of the Able most,
For *Pate*, Prowes, Purse, commands, prayes, presses them
To come with speed unto Iervsalem
Sylvester, Bethulians Rescue (trans), i

4 In the fur trade, the fur from a black patch on the head of the wild rabbit. *Ure*, Dict, IV 381

pate² (pāt), *n* [Origin obscure] A badger *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng.]

pate³ (pāt), *a* [Origin obscure] Weak and sickly *Halliwell* [Prov Eng.]

pâte (pat), *n* [F see *paste*] Paste —**Pâte sur pâte**, in *ceram*, decoration by means of fine enamel or porcelain paste applied upon a previously prepared surface so as to produce a very low relief It differs from sopra bianco or sbiancheggiato decoration in that it is treated as sculpture, the relief itself being the object aimed at In the finest work the applied paste is always pure white, and, as it comes upon a darker ground, the different degrees of thickness of the paste give different degrees of translucency and of whiteness In inferior work the modeling is done without the same care for graded thicknesses, and shade is produced by a gray tint See *Solon porcelain*, under *porcelain* —**Pâte tendre**, soft paste in porcelain the French name, often used in English

pâté (pa-tā'), *n* [F: see *pasty*², *patty*] 1 A small pasty —2 In *fort*, a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate —**Pâté de foie gras**, or **Strasburg pâté**, a pasty made of fat goose-livers, imported principally from Strasburg in little stone pots Properly the contents should be taken out and served in a crust of pastry, but the name is usually given to the original importation

pated (pā'ted), *a*. [< *pate*¹ + *-ed*²] Having a pate or head (of this or that kind) used in composition: as, long-*pated*, long-headed, cunning, shallow-*pated*, ignorant, poorly informed, lacking in sense

Doe you surmise, O shallow *pated* men,
That this excuse is all sufficient
To satisfie for such a foule intent?
Times' Whistle (E E T S), p 18

patée (pa-tā'), *a* See *patte*

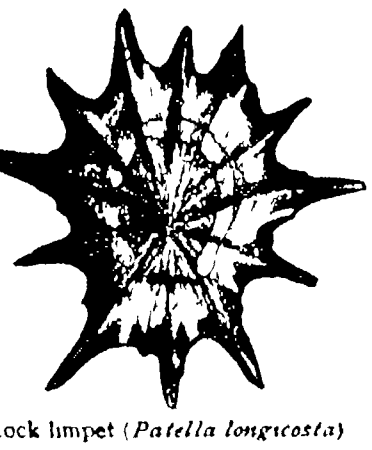
patefaction (pat-ē-fak'shon), *n* [< L *patefactio(n-)*, a laying open, a making known, < *patefacere*, throw open see *patefy*] The act of opening or manifesting, open declaration

For our sight of God in heaven, our place our sphere is heaven itself, our medium is the *patefaction*, the manifestation, the revelation of God himself, and our light is the light of glory *Donne*, Sermons, xxi

patefy† (pat'ē-fī), *v. t.* [< L *patefacere*, throw open, reveal, < *patere*, lie open, + *facere*, make, do. see *patent*¹] To reveal, show, declare

Thus do I wade in predestination, in such sort as God hath *patefied* and opened it
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 134

patella (pā-tel'a), *n*, pl *patellas*, *patellæ* (-az, -ē) [= F. *patelle* = It *patella*, < L. *patella*, a small pan or dish, a plate, the kneepan, patella, dim of *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan see *paten*¹, *patina*, *pan*¹] 1 A small pan, vase, or dish —2. In *anat*, a small movable bone situated in front of the knee-joint, which it helps to form Also called *kneepan*, *kneecap*, *rotula*, or *great sesamoid* See cuts under *knee-joint*, *Catarrhina*, and *Elephantinæ* —3. In *zoöl*. (*a*) A cotyle, a cup-like formation. (*b*) A limpet of the genus *Patella* (*c*) In entomology, the first joint of the coxa —4 [*cap.*] [NL] In *conch.*, a Linnean genus of gastropods, type of the family *Patellidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned (*a*) As originally constituted and retained by Linnæus it was a very heterogeneous assemblage of all forms having a patelliform shell, and embraced (besides all the *Docoglossa*) *Fissurellidæ*, *Ancylidæ*, *Calyptræidæ*, and related forms (*b*) It was subsequently gradually restricted and limited to docoglossate shells (*c*) By later writers it has been confined within narrow bounds and to such species as have an oblong conic shell entirely open below like an inverted basin, and with no aperture at the apex the true limpets, as those so named on the English coasts See also cut under *patelliform*



Rock limpet (*Patella longicosta*)

5. In *bot*, an orbicular apothecium with a marginal rim —**Ligamentum patellæ** See *ligamentum*

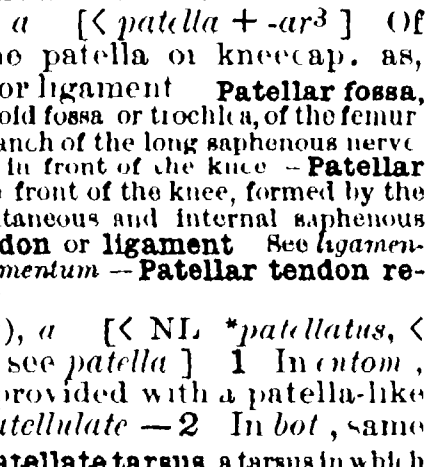
Patellacea (pat-e-lā'sē-ā), *n pl.* [NL, < *Patella* + *-acea*] Same as *Patellidæ*

patellar (pat'e-lär), *a* [< *patella* + *-ar*³] Of or pertaining to the patella or kneecap. as, the *patellar* tendon or ligament **Patellar fossa**, the anterior intercondyloid fossa or trochlea, of the femur —**Patellar nerve**, a branch of the long saphenous nerve distributed to the skin in front of the knee —**Patellar plexus**, a plexus on the front of the knee, formed by the internal and middle cutaneous and internal saphenous nerves. —**Patellar tendon** or **ligament** See *ligamentum patellæ*, under *ligamentum* —**Patellar tendon reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*

patellate (pat'e-lāt), *a* [< NL **patellatus*, < L. *patella*, patella see *patella*] 1 In *entom*, made patelliform, provided with a patella-like formation. Also *patellulate* —2 In *bot*, same as *patelliform*, 1 —**Patellate tarsus**, a tarsus in which the joints are expanded and closely pressed together, forming a patella.

Patellidæ (pā-tel'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Patella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Patella*, the limpets. (*a*) Including such limpets as are otherwise separated as *Acmæidæ* (false limpets) and *Lepetidæ* (*b*) Restricted to the true limpets The animal has gills forming a row of leaflets around the foot, and the lingual ribbon has one or two lateral teeth and three marginal on each side The shell is a flattened cone, open below, and has a horseshoe shaped impression on the inside, open in front. These limpets are numerous in species and widely distributed They live in general on rocky coasts, excavate a place for themselves on some rock where for the most part they rest, but whence they make excursions for food, chiefly at night See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform* Also *Patellacea*

patelliform (pā-tel'i-fôrm), *a* [< L *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *forma*, form] 1. Having the shape of a patella or kneepan Also *patellate* —2. Having the form of a depressed and generally oblong cone or disk, hollow or unpartitioned within



Patelliform Shell of Limpet (*Patella scutellarius*)

Patellimani (pat-e-lim'a-nī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *patellimanus* see *patellimanous*.] In Latreille's classification, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Simplicimani* and *Quadrimani* by the difference in the dilatation of the tarsi, the two anterior tarsi being patellate in the males

patellimanous (pat-e-lim'a-nus), *a* [< NL *patellimanus*, < L *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *manus*, hand] In *entom.*, having the tarsi patellate, having patelliform tarsi, of or pertaining to the *Patellimani*

patelline (pat'e-lin), *a* [< *Patella* + *-ine*¹.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Patellidæ*, resembling or related to a limpet, patelliform

patellite (pat'e-līt), *n* [< NL *Patellites*, < *Patella* + *-ites*.] A member of a genus *Patellites*, a fossil limpet, as a species of *Patella* or some similar shell

patelloid (pat'e-loid), *a*. and *n* [< *Patella* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Related to or resembling a patella or limpet, of or pertaining to the *Patelloidea*
II. *n*. A patelliform shell

Patelloidea (pat-e-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl* [NL, < L *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + Gr εἶδος, form] 1 In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of the four families of his monopleurobranchiate *Paracephalophora monoica*, containing the genera *Umbrella*, *Siphonaria*, and *Tylodina*, having a shell as in *Patella*, but not including the *Patellidæ* —2 In Risso's classification, a family typified by the genus *Patella*

patellula (pā-tel'ū-lä), *n*, pl *patellulæ* (-lē) [NL, dim of L *patella*, a pan, dish, patella see *patella*] In *entom*, one of the sucking-disks or -cups on the lower surface of the tarsus of a male beetle of the genus *Dytiscus*, or other water-beetle

patellulate (pā-tel'ū-lāt) *a* Same as *patellate*

paten¹ (pat'en) *n* [Formerly also *patten*, *patin*, *patine*, < ML **paten*, *pateyn*, *patent*, a paten (eccl), < L *patina*, *patena* (Sicilian Gr πατάνη), a broad shallow dish, a pan, a kind of cake, < *patere*, lie open see *patent*¹ Cf *pan*¹, ult < L *patina*, and dim *patella*] 1 A broad shallow dish, a bowl

They [the articles found in mounds etc] consist of jugs, pipkins, *patens* or bowls, watering pots — all articles made for the poor *Solon*, Old Eng Pottery, p 17

2. *Eccles*, a plate or flat dish, in the communion service of certain liturgical churches, the plate on which the consecrated bread is placed In the primitive church the paten was an ordinary plate, but when wafers expressly prepared took the place of bread, the paten became an ecclesiastical vessel It is wide and shallow and is generally made of silver but sometimes of glass gold, alabaster, agate or other hard material In the Roman Catholic Church the paten must be of the same material as the accompanying chalice of some hard metal, the inside of which is heavily gilded, and, like the chalice, it must be consecrated by the bishop
3 A plate, as of metal

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold
Shak, M of V, v 1 59

paten²†, *n* An obsolete form of *patten*²

patency (pat'en-si or pā'ten-si), *n* [< ML **patentia*, < L *paten(t-)s*, open see *patent*¹] 1 The state of being patent or evident —2 The state of being spread open or enlarged *Dunglison*

patener (pat'en-ėr), *n* [< *paten*¹ + *-er*²] *Eccles*, in the Western Church, in medieval times, the acolyte who held the empty paten raised as high as his face, with hands muffled in the offertory veil, from the lesser oblation till the paternoster This is now done by the subdeacon. See *offertory*, *n*, 2 (*a*, 3)

patent¹ (pat'ent or pā'tent), *a* and *n* [< ME. *patente*, a patent, < OF (and F) *patent*, a, *patente*, n, = Sp Pg It *patente*, a and n, = D G Dan Sw *patent*, n., < L *paten(t-)s*, lying open, open, public (*litteræ patentes*, an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern, a patent), ppr of *patere*, lie open, cf Gr πετάννυναι, spread out From the L √ *pat* are also ult E *pace*¹, *pass*, *passage*, etc, and prob *expand*, *expanse*, etc.] **I.** *a* 1 Lying open, open, expanded

They may at times supply the roome which, being emptie, would be *patent* to pernicious idleness
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p 17

It [contraction of the external passage of the ear] is readily relieved by the patient wearing a piece of silver tube, to keep the passage *patent* *Quain*, Med Dict, p 417

2 Specifically—(*a*) In *bot*, spreading, open, either widely spreading or diverging widely from an axis (*b*) In *zoöl*, patulous, open, as by the size of an aperture, the shallowness of a cavity, etc —3 Manifest to all, unconcealed, evident, obvious, conspicuous

In this country, the contract [of the king with the people] is not tacit, implied, and vague It is explicit *patent*, and precise *Bp Horsley*, Works, III xliv

My object here is to assume as little as possible as regards facts and to dwell only on what is *patent* and notorious
J H Newman, Gram of Assent, p 416

4 Open to the perusal of all as, letters *patent* See *letter*³

In wytnesse of which thingis theis our letters we haue done be made *patentes*
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p 34

5 Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege, restrained from general use, patented

Madder in King Charles the First's time was made a *patent* commodity *Mortimer* Husbandry

Oil of flattery, the best *patent* antifriction known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, viii

Patent alum Same as *concentrated alum* (which see, under *alum*) —**Patent ambiguity**, in *law*, an ambiguity that is apparent on the face of a document, as distinguished from a doubt cast on the meaning of a document apparently clear by evidence of some extrinsic fact See *latent* **Patent barley** See *barley* —**Patent drier**, a paste composed of sugar of lead, barytes, and linseed oil which is added in small quantities to house paints to hasten their drying —**Patent hammer** See *hammer*¹ **Patent inside**, a newspaper printed on the inside only and thus sold to publishers, who fill the unprinted side with matter

of their own selection [Colloq]—**Patent leather, metal,** etc See the nouns.—**Patent medicine,** a drug which is patented, or the name of which is patented, but usually, and less properly, any drug the manufacture and sale of which are restricted in any way, whether by patent of substance, name, label or the like or by secrecy as to the nature and method of preparation —**Patent outside,** a newspaper printed on the outside only, sold to publishers and filled up by them like a patent inside [Colloq] **Patent yellow** See *yellow* =Syn 3 Plain, obvious, palpable, unmistakable, glaring, notorious

II *n* 1 An official document, sometimes called *letters patent* (which see, under *letter*3), conferring or granting a privilege, also, the privilege so granted as, a *patent* of nobility, a *patent* conferring the right to engage in a particular trade or pursuit, maintain a place of amusement, or the like, usually to the exclusion of others

> The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
> And so my *patent* back again is swerving
> *Shak* Sonnets, lxxxvii
>
> Thou hast a *patent* to abuse thy friends
> *Ford*, Lover s Melancholy, i 2

Though their *patents* are not made out, and the new peers are no more peers than I am, he [William IV]desired them to appear as such in Westminster Abbey and do homage
Greville, Memoirs, Sept 8, 1831

2 Specifically—(*a*†) A letter of indulgence, an indulgence, a pardon

Thanne plokked he forth a *patent*, a piece of an harde roche, Whereon were writen two wordes on this wyse y glosed,
Dilige deum et proximum tuum
Piers Plowman (B) xvii 10

Our ligе lordes seel on my *patente*
That shewe I first, my body to warente
Chaucer, Prol to Pardoner s Tale, l 51

(*b*) The grant by a government to the author of a new and useful invention, or to his assigns of the exclusive right of exploiting that invention for a specified term of years, also, the instrument or letters by which a grant of land is made by a government to a person or corporation By the United States Revised Statutes sec 4886, etc , any person, whether a citizen or an alien, may obtain patent protection for the term of seventeen years "who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application unless the same is proved to have been abandoned " The fact that the invention has been first patented in a foreign country will not debar the inventor from obtaining a valid patent in the United States, unless the same has been here "introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application " But the patent will expire with that foreign patent having the shortest term In the application of the several clauses of this statute distinctions arise of difficult and delicate character, which are the constant subject of controversy For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, patents are granted (under 46 and 47 Vict c 57, 1883) to any person, whether British subject or not. The general principles as to what constitutes an invention or improvement are substantially the same as above stated For each of the principal British colonies there is a separate statute

If the affairs committed to such officers and commissioners be of general concernment, we conceive the freemen, according to patent, are to choose them
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II 255

3 An invention; a thing invented; as, the machine is a new *patent*. [Colloq]—4† A region or tract of land granted by letters patent, a concession [Instances of this use are still retained, as in Holland *Patent*, a village in Oneida county, New York, situated in a tract acquired about 1789, under a grant from the State of New York by a company of Hollanders]

He was, at a court, 3 October, 1632, "required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our *patent*, unles it be to those he brought with him
Quoted in *Winthrop s* Hist New England, I 93

The woman dwelt now in Plimouth *patent*
Winthrop, Hist New England, II 191

Infringement of patent. See *infringement*.—**Patent office,** an office for the granting of patents for inventions the bureau or department of government charged with the granting of patents for inventions In the United States the Patent Office, created in its present form in 1849, is now a branch of the Department of the Interior, its head is called the Commissioner of Patents.

patent[1] (pat'ent or pā'tent), *v t* [< *patent*[1], *n*] 1 To grant by patent, make the subject of a patent, grant an exclusive right to by letters patent —2 To obtain a patent upon; obtain an exclusive right in by securing letters patent [A colloquial inversion of the preceding sense, now established]

patent[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *patent*[1].

patentability (pat'en- or pā'ten-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *patentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being patented as, the *patentability* of an invention, or of a tract of public land

patentable (pat'en- or pā'ten-ta-bl), *a* [< *patent*[1] + *-able*] Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

patentee (pat-en-tē' or pā-ten-tē'), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who holds a patent; one to whom a patent is granted

> Notwithstanding the fishing ships made such good returnes, at last it was ingrossed by twenty *Patentees*
> Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 263

Michi II, one of the grasping *patentees* who had purchased of the favourite the power of robbing the nation, was fined and imprisoned for life *Macaulay*, Nugent s Hampden

patenter (pat'en-tėr or pā'ten-tėr), *n* [< *patent*[1] + *-er*[1]] Same as *patentee*.

patently (pat-ent-li or pā'tent-li), *adv* In a patent manner, openly, plainly, unmistakably as, *patently* fallacious

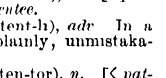
patentor (pat'en-tor or pā'ten-tor), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-or*[1]] 1 One who grants a patent —2 One who secures a patent; a patentee

patent-right (pat'ent-rīt), *n* The exclusive right secured by letters patent, specifically, the exclusive privilege granted to an inventor of practising or exploiting his invention.

patent-rolls (pat'ent-rōlz), *n. pl* The record or register of letters patent issued in Great Britain, letters patent collected together on parchment rolls Every roll represents or contains the patents of a year, but is sometimes divided into two or more parts Each sheet is numbered and is called a *membrane* Usually abbreviated *pat* when cited thus, *Pat* 10 Hen III m 8, means eighth membrane or sheet of the patent-roll of the tenth year of Henry III When the document is on the back of the roll, the letter *d* (dorso) is added to the citation *Brewer*

The *patent rolls* of the ninth year of the reign contain several commissions issued by the king's authority for the suppression of heresy *Stubbs* Const Hist., § 404

patera (pat'e-ra), *n* , pl *pateræ* (-rē) [L , a broad flat dish or saucer, < *patere*, lie open see *patent*[1] Cf *patent*, *patina*] 1 A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations in sacrificial rites It corresponds to the Greek *phiale* —2 In *arch* , the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc Rosettes and other flat ornaments of various shapes, which bear no resemblance to dishes, are now often called by this name The name is also inappropriately given to the flat ornaments of diverse forms frequently occurring in the Perpendicular medieval style



Patera

The capital [of the shaft] consists of four plain circles something like *pateræ*, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this some what resembling a Tuscan capital *Pococke*, Description of the East, II ii 89



Architectural Pateræ

Druidical patera See *druidic*

Patera process. See *process*.

pater-covet (pat'ėr-kōv), *n* Same as *patrico* [Cant]

paterero† (pat-e-rā'rō), *n.*; pl *patereros* (-rōz) A corruption of *pederero*

> His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw bridge, and planted his courtyard with *pateroes* continually loaded with shot
> *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ii (*Davies*)
>
> I can see the brass *patararoes* glittering on her poop
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xix (*Davies*)

pateressa (pat-e-res'a), *n* , pl *pateressæ* (-ē) [ML , NGr *πατερισσα*, a bishop's staff] The pastoral staff of a Greek bishop It has a crescent-shaped head, variously curved and ornamented, and is in fact a form of the tau.

paterfamilias (pā'tėr-fā-mil'i-as), *n* [L , prop. two words, *pater familias* *pater*, father, *familias*, archaic gen. of *familia*, a family, household see *family*] The father of a family; the head of a household; hence, sometimes, the head man of a community; the chief of a tribe.

> In the early days of ancient Rome the archaic family, ruled over by the *pater familias*, and called a corporation by Sir H S Maine, must have formed a strong and efficient form of local government at a time when central government was comparatively feeble
> *Westminster Rev* , CXXV 359

pateriform (pat'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *patera*, a flat dish, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a patera or saucer —**Pateriform joints** of the antennæ or palpi, in *entom* , joints which are round, very short, and dilated so as to form a nearly flat or concave apical surface but a rounded basal one partly hidden in the preceding joint

Paterini, *n pl* See *Patarini*

paternal (pā-tėr'nal), *a.* [< F. *paternel* = Sp. Pg *paternal* = It *paternale*, < ML *paternalis*, < L *paternus*, pertaining to a father, < *pater* — E *father:* see *father*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a father; proper to or characteristic of a father; fatherly. as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

> Here I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
> Propinquity and property of blood,
> And as a stranger to my heart and me
> Hold thee, from this, for ever
> *Shak* , Lear, I 1 115.

Mr Gladstone conceives that the duties of governments are *paternal*, a doctrine which we shall not believe till he can show us some government which loves its subjects as a father loves a child
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State

2 Derived from the father, hereditary. as, a *paternal* estate

> The omnific Word, on the wings of cherubim
> Uplifted, in *paternal* glory rode
> Far into Chaos and the world unborn
> *Milton*, P L., vii 210.
>
> Happy the man whose wish and care
> A few *paternal* acres bound,
> Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground
> *Pope*, Solitude

Paternal government Same as *paternalism* =**Syn. 1.** *Parental*, etc See *fatherly*

paternalism (pā-tėr'nal-izm), *n* [< *paternal* + *-ism*] Paternal care or government, specifically, excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people, undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests, and interference therewith

> The fallacy that social co operation in the form of State activity is an emasculating *paternalism*
> *Contemporary Rev* , LI 711

paternalistic (pā-tėr-na-lis'tik), *a.* [< *paternal* + *-ist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to paternalism

paternally (pā-tėr'nal-i), *adv* In a paternal manner, in the manner of a father

paternet, *n* An obsolete form of *pattern*

Paternian (pā-tėr'ni-an), *n* [< ML *Paternianus*] A member of a sect referred to by Augustine, who are said to have held that God made the upper parts of the human body and Satan the lower They led impure lives Also called *Venustian*.

paternity (pā-tėr'ni-ti), *n* [< F *paternité* = Sp *paternidad* = Pg *paternidade* = It *paternità*, < LL *paternita(t-)s*, fatherly feeling or care, fatherhood, < L *paternus*, pertaining to a father see *paternal*] 1 Fathership, fatherhood, the relation of a father to his offspring

> Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident, we need look no further for spiritual government, because in the paternal rule all power is founded *Jer Taylor*, Works, III iv

2 Derivation from a father. as, the child's *paternity* is unknown Hence—3. Origin, authorship

> The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed *Scott*

paternoster (pā'tėr-nos'tėr), *n* [< ME *paternoster* = F *patenôtre* (also *pater*) = Pr *paternostre*, *patrenostre* = Sp *padrenuestro* = Pg *padre nosso* = It *padre nostro*, < ML *paternoster*, < L *pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin *pater*, father (see *father*), *noster*, our see *nostrum*.] 1. The Lord's Prayer so called from the first two words of the Latin version

> And lewede leele laborers and land tylynge peuple
> Persen with a *pater noster* paradys other heuene,
> Passinge purgatorie penaunceles for here parfit by-leyne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii 295
>
> So Luther thought the *Pater noster* long,
> When doomed to say his beads and even song
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, ii 105.

2. One of the large beads in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, at which, in telling their beads, they repeat the Lord's Prayer Every eleventh bead is a paternoster.—3. Hence, the rosary itself.

> Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, bequeaths, A D 1361, to his nephew, "a pair of gold *paternosters* of fifty pieces, with ornaments, together with a cross of gold, in which is a piece of the true cross " (Test Vet i 67)
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III i. 330, note

4 An object composed of beads or of beadlike objects strung together like a rosary; specifically, a fishing-line to which hooks are attached at regular intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it; also, in *arch* , a kind of ornament in the shape of beads, used in baguets, astragals, etc.

> This fish [bleak] may be caught with a *Pater noster* line that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other
> *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 179

He . . saw through the osiers the hoary old profligate with his *paternoster* pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv

5†. Profane expletives, profanity. [Humorous.] — **Devil's paternoster†** See the quotation

For as muche as they dar nat openly withseye the commaundementz of hir sovereyns, yet wol they seyn harm, and grucche and murmure privily, for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the *develes paternoster*, though so be that the devel ne hadde never paternoster, but that lewed folk geven it swich a name *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale

Penny or paternoster† See *penny* — **To say an ape's paternoster†** See *ape*

paternoster-pump (pā'tėr-nos'tėr-pump), *n.* A chain-pump so called from the resemblance of the buttons on the chain to rosary-beads

paternoster-wheel (pā'tėr-nos'ter-hwēl), *n.* A chain-bucket apparatus for raising water, a chain-pump

Patersonia (pat-ėr-sō'ni-a), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1810), after Col. W *Paterson*, an English traveler] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, characterized by twin terminal spathes, slender perianth-tube, the three outer lobes being broad and spreading, and the three inner small and erect There are 19 species, all Australian They produce two ranked grass like leaves from a short rootstock, and several or many flowers, two, or sometimes many, in every spathe, blue or purple and of much beauty, but very quickly perishing They are known in Australia as the *wild flag* or *purple lily*, and many are now cultivated in gardens

patetico (pa-tā'ti-kō), *a* [It, = E *pathetic*] Pathetic in music, noting a passage to be rendered in a pathetic manner

path (påth), *n* [< ME *path*, *peth*, < AS *pæth* (pl *pathas*), OS **path* (not recorded) = OFries *pad*, *path* = D *pad* = MLG *pat*, LG *pad* = OHG *pad*, *phad*, *phath*, *fad*, *pfad*, MHG *phat*, *pfat*, G *pfad*, a path, way, not in Scand or Goth, cf L *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge (of any kind), prob orig a 'path,' 'footway', Gr πάτος, a path, way (πατεῖν, walk); = Skt. *panthan* (stem in some cases *pathi*, *path*) = Zend *path*, *pathan*, a path, way Cf Russ *putĭ*, way, road The Teut word cannot be cognate with the Gr, Skt, etc (Gr πατος would require a Teut **fath*), if connected at all, it must have been borrowed at a very early period, mediately from the Gr or immediately from a "Scythian" source Cf *hemp*, supposed to have been borrowed in early times under similar conditions] **1.** A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts, a track formed incidentally by passage or traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic, a narrow or unimportant road, a footway, hence, in a more general sense, any road, way, or route

The sexte is a *path* of pees, ȝe, thorw the pas of Altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with oute peril of robbynge
Piers Plowman (B), xiv 300

Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the church way *paths* to glide
Shak, M N D, v 1 389

He left the barren beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green *path* that show'd the rarer foot
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2 The way, course, or track which an animal or any other thing follows in the air, in water, or in space as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air, the *path* of a planet or comet, the *path* of a meteor.

There is a *path* which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen Job xxviii 7

The stream adown its hazelly *path*
Was rushing by the ruin'd wa's
Burns, A Vision

3. Figuratively, course in life, course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant Ps. xxv 10

I'll trust my God, and him alone pursue,
His law shall be my *path*, his heavenly light, my clue
Quarles, Emblems, iv 2

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave *Gray*, Elegy

In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the *path* of Marlborough
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent i

Aggregate path, in *mech* See *aggregate* — **Beaten path**, a path frequently traveled over, hence, a well known, plain, or customary path or course

The learned Dr Pococke, as far as I know, is the first European traveller that ventured to go out of the *beaten path*, and look for Memphis at Metrahenny and Mohannan *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I 55

Free path, the distance which a molecule of a gas traverses without encountering other molecules The *mean free path* of the molecules of hydrogen under normal conditions of pressure and temperature has been estimated as $\frac{1}{10000}$ millimeter (*Maxwell*) See *gas* — **Irreconcilable paths.** See *irreconcilable* — **Path of integration.** See *integration* — **To break a path, cross one's path,** etc See the verbs = **Syn. 1** and **2** *Track*, *Trail*, etc. See *way*.

path† (påth), *v.* [< *path*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* **1.** To tread, walk or go in, follow.

And that the worlde might read them as I ment,
I left this vaine to *path* the vertuous waies
G Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne (ed Arber)

Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage Wey doth *path* *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii 55

2. To mark out a path for, guide.—**3.** To pave

And alle the Stretes also ben *pathed* of the same Stones
Mandeville, Travels, p 307

II *intrans.* To go as in a path, walk abroad

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itselfe were dimme enough
To hide thee from preuention
Shak, J C (folio 1623), ii 1 83

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadst*, *march*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*]

Pathan (pa-thän'), *n* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or one of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan

During the next three reigns the valley rendered an unwilling allegiance to the central authority, and in the reign of Aurangzeb the *Pathans* succeeded in freeing themselves from Mogul supremacy *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 684

pathematic (path-ē-mat'ik), *a* [< Gr παθηματικός, liable to suffering or misfortune, < πάθημα, suffering, any passive experience, < παθεῖν, 2d aor of πάσχειν, suffer, endure see *pathos*] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered *Chalmers*. [Rare]

pathetic (pā-thet'ik), *a* and *n* [< OF *pathetique*, F. *pathetique* = Sp *patético* = Pg *pathetico* = It *patetico*, < L *patheticus*, < Gr παθητικός, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, also sensuous, impassioned, < παθητός, subject to suffering, < παθεῖν, 2d aor of πάσχειν, suffer, endure see *pathos*] **I.** *a.* **1†** Expressing or showing passion, passionate

Yet by the way renews at every station
Her cordial Thanks and her *pathetick* vows
J Beaumont, Psyche, ii 190

2 Full of pathos, affecting or moving the feelings, exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion, affecting as, a *pathetic* song or discourse, *pathetic* expostulation

'Tis pitiful
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation *Cowper*, Task, ii 469

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action *Macaulay*

3 In *anat*, trochlear in designation of or reference to the fourth cranial nerve

II. *n* A trochlear or pathetic nerve, a patheticus — **Pathetic nerves**, in *anat*, the trochlear nerves See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*

pathetical (pā-thet'i-kal), *a* [< *pathetic* + *-al*] Same as *pathetic*

Sweet invocation of a child, most pretty and *pathetical*
Shak, L L L, i 2 103

This very word "good" implies a description in itself more pithy more *pathetical*, than by any familiar exemplification can be made manifest *Ford*, Line of Life

pathetically (pā-thet'i-kal-i), *adv* **1†** Passionately —**2** In a pathetic manner, in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings, affectingly

patheticalness (pā-thet'i-kal-nes), *n* The quality of being pathetic, pathos

patheticus (pā-thet'i-kus), *n*, pl *pathetici* (-sī) [NL, see *pathetic*] In *anat*, one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves, a trochlear or pathetic nerve See *trochlear*

pathetism (path'e-tizm), *n* [< *pathet-ic* + *-ism.*] Animal magnetism, or the practice of magnetizing, mesmerism.

The term *pathetism* has also of late been proposed
De Leuze, Anim Mag (trans, 1843), p 379

pathetist (path'e-tist), *n* [< *pathet-ism* + *-ist*] One who practises pathetism; a mesmerizer

pathfinder (påth'fīn"dėr), *n* One who discovers a path or way, an explorer, a pioneer

By the Frenchers, and the red skins on the other side of the Big Lakes, I am called la Longue Carabine by the Mohicans, a just minded and upright tribe, what is left of them, Hawk-eye, while the troops and rangers along this side of the water call me *Pathfinder*, inasmuch as I have never been known to miss one end of the trail when there was a Mingo, or a friend who stood in need of me, at the other *Cooper*, Pathfinder, i

pathic (path'ik), *a.* [< Gr παθικός, taken in sense of 'pertaining to disease,' < πάθος, disease. see *pathos*] Of or pertaining to disease

pathic (path'ik), *n* [< L. *pathicus*, < Gr παθικός (see def), lit remaining passive, < παθεῖν, 2d aor of πάσχειν, suffer, endure see *pathos*] A male that submits to the crime against nature, a catamite. *B. Jonson*

pathless (påth'les), *a* [< *path* + *-less*] Having no beaten way; untrodden as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* wilderness

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore
Byron, Childe Harold, iv 178.

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that *pathless* coast,
The desert and illimitable air
Bryant, To a Waterfowl

pathoanatomical (path-ō-an-a-tom'i-kal), *a* [< Gr πάθος, disease, + ἀνατομή, anatomy see *anatomy*, *anatomical*] Pertaining to morbid anatomy

pathobiological (path-ō-bī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* Same as *pathological* *Amer Nat*, XXII 113

pathobiologist (path-ō-bī-ol'o-jist), *n* Same as *pathologist* *Amer Nat*, XXII 117

pathogene (path'ō-jēn), *n* [< Gr πάθος, disease, + -γενής, producing see *-gen*] A disease-producing micrococcus See *Micrococcus*

pathogenesis (path-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr. πάθος, disease, + γένεσις, generation] The mode of production or development of a disease

pathogenetic (path"ō-je-net'ik), *a* [< *pathogenesis*, after *genetic*] Same as *pathogenic*

pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a* [< *pathogen-ous* + *-ic*] Producing disease

pathogenous (pā-thoj'e-nus), *a* [< Gr πάθος, disease, + -γενής, producing see *-gen*] Same as *pathogenic*

The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous* and non pathogenous *Sci Amer*, N S, LV 354

pathogeny (pā-thoj'e-ni), *n* [Also *pathogony*, < Gr πάθος, disease, any passive state, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing see *-geny*] Same as *pathogenesis*

pathognomonic (pā-thog-no-mon'ik) *a* [< Gr παθογνωμονικός, skilled in judging of diseases, < πάθος, suffering, disease, + γνώμων, a judge, one who knows or discerns, an examiner see *gnomon*] In *med*, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known, hence, belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in it and in no other, characteristic as, *pathognomonic* symptoms

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love jealousy
Arbuthnot

Every one is asleep snoring, gritting his teeth or talking in his dreams This is *pathognomonic* it tells of Arctic winter and its companion scurvy
Kane, Sec Grinn Exp, I 431

pathognomy (pā-thog'no-mi), *n* [< Gr πάθος, suffering, feeling, + γνώμη, a means of knowing, a token or sign see *gnome*[1]] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pathogony (pa-thog'ō-ni), *n* [< Gr. πάθος disease, + -γονία, < √ γεν, produce see *-gony*] Same as *pathogeny*

pathographical (path-o-graf'i-kal), *a* [< *pathograph-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to pathography

pathography (pā-thog'ra-fi), *n* [< Gr πάθος, disease, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] A description of disease

pathol. An abbreviation of *pathology*

pathologic (path-ō-loj'ik), *a* [= F *pathologique* = Sp *patológico* = Pg *pathologico* = It *patologico*, < Gr. παθολογικός, that treats of suffering or disease, < παθολογεῖν, treat of suffering or disease see *pathology*] Of or pertaining to pathology or disease

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *pathologic* + *-al*] Same as *pathologic*.— **Pathological anatomy** See *anatomy*

pathologically (path-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv* In a pathologic manner, as regards pathology

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist), *n* [< *patholog-y* + *-ist*] One who treats of pathology, one who is versed in the nature and diagnosis of diseases

pathology (pā-thol'ō-ji) *n* [= F *pathologie* = Sp. *patologia* = Pg *pathologia* = It *patologia*, < Gr as if *παθολογία (< παθολογεῖν, treat of disease), for which was used παθολογική (sc. τέχνη, art), < πάθος, disease, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] **1** The science of diseases, the sum of scientific knowledge concerning disease, its origin, its various physiological and anatomical features, and its causative relations *General pathology* concerns the nature of certain morbid conditions and processes that present themselves in various diseases, as pyrexia edema, and inflammation *Special pathology* deals with morbid processes as united in individual diseases as, the *special pathology* of typhoid fever or epilepsy

The great value of mental *pathology* to the psychologist is that it presents to him the phenomena of mind (e g feeling, imagination) in unusual intensity
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 683

2. The totality of the morbid conditions and processes in a disease.

The quantity and quality of the blood play a weighty part in the *pathology* of insanity
Maudsley, in Reynolds's System of Med , II 50

3 A discourse on disease —**Humoral pathology** See *humoral* **Vegetable pathology**, that part of bot any which relates to the diseases of plants

pathomania (path-ō-mā'nı-a), *n* [NL , < Gr *πάθος*, disease, + *μανία*, madness] Moral insanity

pathometry (pa-thom'et-rı), *n* [< Gr *πάθος*, disease, + *-μετρία*, < *μετρον*, measure] Literally, the measure of suffering, the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering

Some of you will remember the poor little thing who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from it was pain in the head Pitifully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life! *Dr Moxon*, in Lancet

pathophobia (path-ō-fō'bı-à), *n* [NL., < Gr *πάθος*, disease, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear] **1.** Morbid dread of disease, hypochondria —**2** Morbid dread of any kind, including agoraphobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathophorous (pā-thof'ō-rus), *a* [< Gr *πάθος*, disease, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E *bear*[1]] Pathogenic applied to bacteria

pathopœia (path-ō-pē'ıa), *n* [< Gr *παθοποιία*, excitement of the passions (cf *παθοποιός*, causing disease), < *πάθος*, suffering, passion, disease, + *ποιεῖν*, make, do] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions *Smart*

pathos (pā'thos), *n* [= F *pathos* = Sp *patos* = Pg *pathos*, pathos, < NL *pathos*, pathos, < Gr *πάθος*, suffering, disease, misery; of the soul, any passive emotion, violent feeling, a passive condition, etc , also sensibility, feeling, < *πάθειν*, 2d aor of *πασχειν* (perf *πεποίθα*), suffer, endure, undergo, receive or feel an impression, feel, be liable, yearn, < √ *παθ*, also in *πόθος*, longing, yearning, desire, etc , related to L *pati*, suffer see *patient*, *passion* Hence *pathetic*, etc , and the second element in *apathy*, *antipathy*, *sympathy*, etc , *homœopathy*, etc] **1** That quality or character, as of a speech, an expression of the countenance, a work of art, etc , which awakens the emotion of pity, compassion, or sympathy; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings, feeling

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing *pathos* as in the Lamentations of Jeremy ' *South*, Sermons, IV 1

Our hearts are touched with something of the same vague *pathos* that dims the eye in some deserted graveyard *Lowell*, Study Windows, p 348

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling or sensuous desire but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny *J Caird*

Specifically —**2** In *art*, the quality of the personal, ephemeral, emotional, or sensual, as opposed to that of the ideal, or *ethos* —**3** Suffering [Rare]

Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us, knowing all
Life needs for life is possible to will?
Tennyson, Love and Duty

pathway (path'wā), *n* A path, usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot, also, a way or a course of life.

In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death Prov xii 28

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou showest the naked *pathway* to thy life
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee
Shak, Rich II, I 2 31

And a deer came down the *pathway*,
Flecked with leafy light and shadow
Longfellow, Hiawatha, III

patible† (pat'ı-bl), *a* [< L *patibilis*, endurable, < *pati*, support, endure see *patient*] Sufferable, tolerable that may be endured *Bailey*

patibulary (pā-tib'ū-lā-rı), *a* [= F. *patibulaire* = Pg *patibular* = It *patibolare*, < L *patibulum*, a fork-shaped yoke, a gibbet, < *patere*, be open see *patent*[1]] Of or pertaining to a fork-shaped gibbet resembling a gallows

Another was captivated with the *patibulary* aspect of Turnip *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi

patibulated† (pā-tib'ū-lā-ted), *a* [< L *patibulatus*, yoked, gibbeted, < *patibulum*, a yoke, a gibbet, see *patibulary*] Hanged on a gallows *Coles*, 1717

patience (pā'shens), *n* [< ME *patience*, *pacience*, < OF. *patience*, *patience*, F *patience* = Sp Pg *paciencia* = It *pazienza*, *pazenza*, < L *patientia*, the quality of suffering or enduring, patience, forbearance, indulgence, submissiveness, < *patien(t-)*, suffering, enduring, patient see *patient*] **1** The quality of being patient (*a*) The power or capacity of physical endurance, ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers as, *patience* of heat or of toil

If M More look so much on the pleasure that is in marriage, why setteth he not his eyes on the thanksgiving for that pleasure and on the *patience* of other displeasures? *Tyndale*, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 165

(*b*) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper , endurance without murmuring or fretfulness , calmness composure

Whanne oure bewte schal aslake,
God send us *paciens* in oure olde age
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 80

She pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat like *patience* on a monument,
Smiling at grief *Shak*, T N , II 4 117

Many are the sayings of the wise,
Extolling *patience* as the truest fortitude
Milton, S A , l 654

(*c*) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen, the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent

He had not the *patience* to expect a present, but demanded one *Sandys*, Travailes, p 119

Sad *patience*, too near neighbour to despair
M Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy

(*d*) Forbearance, leniency, indulgence, long suffering

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all
Mat xviii 26

Hark'ee, Jack — I have heard you for some time with *patience* — I have been cool — quite cool, but take care!
Sheridan, The Rivals, II 1

(*e*) Constancy in labor or exertion, perseverance

The same night, with grett Difficulty and moche *patience*, we war Delived a borde into ower Shippe
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 55

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught
W Harte, Eulogius, or, the Charitable Mason

2†. Sufferance, permission

By your *patience*,
I needs must rest me *Shak*, Tempest, III 3 3

3 A plant, the patience dock See *dock*[1], 1 — **4** A card-game same as *solitaire* —**Patience muscle**, the levator scapulæ —**To take in patience**†, to receive with resignation

Tak al in pacience
Oure prisoun, for it may non other be
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 226

=Syn. 1 *Patience*, *Fortitude*, *Endurance*, *Resignation*, *Patience* is by derivation a virtue of suffering, but it is also equally an active virtue, as *patience* in industry, application, teaching Passively, it is gentle, serene, self-possessed, without yielding its ground or repining, actively, it adds to so much of this spirit as may be appropriate to the situation a steady, watchful, untiring industry and faithfulness *Fortitude* is the passive kind of patience, joined with notable courage In *endurance* attention is directed to the fact of bearing labor, pain, contumely, etc , without direct implication as to the moral qualities required or shown *Resignation* implies the voluntary submission of the will to a personal cause of affliction or loss , it is a high word, generally looking up to God as the controller of human life *Resignation* is thus generally a submission or meekness, giving up or resigning personal desires to the will of God

patient (pā'shent), *a* and *n* [< ME *pacient*, < OF *pacient*, F *patient* = Sp Pg *paciente* = It *paziente*, < L *patien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pati*, suffer, endure, akin to Gr *πάσχειν*, *πάθειν*, suffer see *pathos*] **I** *a* **1**† Enduring, physically able to support or endure, having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure or to be proof against, followed by *of* before the thing endured as, *patient of* labor or pain, *patient of* heat or cold

They [the Brazilians] are *patient of* hunger and thirst
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 847

2 Having or manifesting that temper or cast of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness, sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission, full of composure or equanimity, submissive, unrepining as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper, *patient* under afflictions

Be *patient* toward all men 1 Thes v 14

Signior Antonio many a time and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances,
Still have I borne it with a *patient* shrug
Shak, M of V, I 3 110

They [the cattle] wait
Their wonted fodder, not like hung'ring man,
Fretful if unsupplied, but silent, meek
And *patient* of the slow paced swain's delay
Cowper, Task, v 32

I am impatient to be taught, yet I am *patient* to be ignorant till I am found worthy to learn.
E S Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p 100

3 Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous

With *patient* heart
To sit alone, and hope and wait,
Nor strive in any wise with fate
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 58.

4. Persevering, constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought
Newton.

5 Capable of bearing, susceptible

Perhaps the name "Britisher" does not sound very elegant, perhaps it does not exactly belong to the high polite style, but never mind that if it is at least *patient* of the better sense which I wish to put upon it
E A Freeman, Amer Lects , p 62.

Patient intellect. See *intellect*, 1 =**Syn. 2.** Uncomplaining, unrepining, long suffering, brave —**4.** Assiduous, indefatigable

II. *n.* **1.** A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents, one who or that which is passively affected opposed to *agent*

Mr Dudley spake to this effect that for his part he came thither a mere *patient*, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 212.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*
Government of the Tongue

When we transfer the term "cause" then, from a relation between one thing and another within the determined world to the relation between that world and the agent implied in its existence, we must understand that there is no separate particularity in the agent, on the one side, and the determined world as a whole, on the other, such as characterizes any agent and *patient*, any cause and effect, within the determined world
T H Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 76.

2† A sufferer

So that poure *pacient* is parfitest lif of alle,
And alle parfite preestes to poucite sholde drawe
Piers Plowman (C), xiv 99

Specifically —**3** A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*

Some old Doctor or other said quietly that *patients* were very apt to be fools and cowards
O W Holmes, Autocrat, iv

Agent and patient See *agent*

patient† (pā'shent), *v. t.* [< *patient*, *a*] Reflexively, to compose (one's self), be patient

Patient yourself, madame and pardon me
Shak, Tit And , I 1 121

patiently (pā'shent-lı), *adv* [< ME *pacientliche*, < *patient* + *-ly*[2]] In a patient manner. (*a*) With calmness or composure (*b*) Without discontent, murmuring, or repining, meekly, submissively (*c*) Without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness (*d*) With calm and constant diligence as, to examine a subject *patiently*

patin[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *patten*[1].

patin[2]†, *n.* See *patten*[2], 1 (*c*)

patina (pat'ı-nà), *n* [< L *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan. see *paten*[1], *pan*[1].] **1** A bowl, a patella —**2** (*a*) An incrustation which forms on bronze after a certain amount of exposure to the weather, or after burial beneath the ground It is, when perfectly developed, of a dark green color, and has nearly the composition of the mineral malachite (hydrated carbonate of copper) Such an incrustation, although by no means to be considered to add greatly to the beauty of an antique object, especially of a bust or statue, and is of importance as protecting it from further oxidation Artificial and evanescent patinas are produced by forgers of antiquities by the application of heat or of acids, and in various other ways Some modern bronzes acquire a dark colored patina, which is a disfigurement rather than an ornament Elaborate investigation on the part of various chemists has failed to explain this ill colored patina very satisfactorily It is believed, however, that coal-smoke in large cities may be a cause of its formation, as under such circumstances it contains particles of carbonaceous matter , and, also, that the present almost universal practice of putting *consider* able zinc into the bronze, to facilitate its casting, is one of the causes of this defect The dark color of the patina of Japanese bronze has been shown, in a considerable number of cases at least, to be in all probability due to the presence of lead in the alloy Also *patine* (*b*) By extension, the surface-texture or -color which other works of decorative art, as a wooden cabinet or the like, gain through the action of time (*c*) The surface, produced partly by accretion, partly by discoloration and the effects of acid in the soil, given to marble by long inhumation —**3.** [*cap.*] [NL] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods *J E Gray*, 1840

patinated (pat'ı-nā-ted), *a* [< *patina* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with patina: as, a finely *patinated* coin

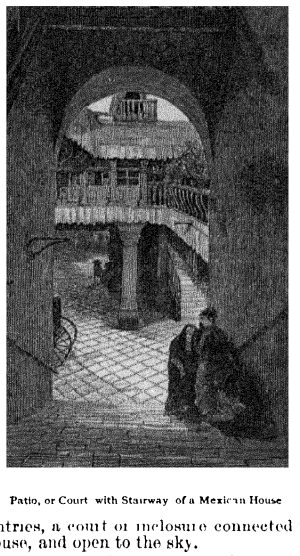
patination (pat-ı-nā'shon), *n* [< *patina* + *-ation*] The process of becoming or the state of being covered with patina

A virtuoso, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time blackened *patination*, and adoring its rust
N and Q, 7th ser , V 364

Time had lent the superadded beauties of *patination*.
Soulages Catalogue, Pref to Bronzes, p 100.

patine (pat'in), *n* [< F *patine*, < L. *patina*, a dish: see *patina*, *paten*1.] 1†. An obsolete form of *paten*1. —2. Same as *patina*, 2 (*a*).

patio (pat'i-ō), *n* [Sp., = Cat. *pati* = Pg. *pateo*, *patio*, a court, plaza, variously referred to L. *patere*, be open, *patulus*, lying open, spreading (see *patent*1, *patulous*); to L. *spatium*, a walk, public square, etc., also distance, space (> Sp. *espacio*, space) (see *space*); and to other sources.] In Spain and Spanish-American



Patio, or Court with Stairway, of a Mexican House

countries, a court or inclosure connected with a house, and open to the sky.

A trim Andalusian hand-maid . . . led the way across a little *patio* or court, in the centre of the edifice.
Irving, Voyages of Companions of Columbus, p. 335.

We lay down on our rugs in the *patio*, and endeavoured to sleep, as we knew we should require all our strength for the expedition before us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of *Sunbeam*, I. ii.

Patio process. See *process*.

patisht, patiset, *v.* [< OF. *patiser*, make a stipulation, < *patis*, *patiz*, an agreement, stipulation, pact, < L. *pactum*, a pact: see *pact*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a stipulation or agreement; stipulate. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To stipulate for, agree upon.

The money which the pirates *patished* for his ransome.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, n.

patitur (pat'i-tėr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *pati*, suffer, endure: see *patient*.] *Eccles.*, the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue. *Imp. Dict.*

patlett† (pat'let), *n.* Same as *arming-doublet*. *Fairholt.*

patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner, fitly, conveniently. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

patness (pat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pat, fitness; suitableness, convenience.

The description with equal *patness* may suit both.
Barrow, Works, I. xvii.

patois (pa-two'), *n.* [F., a dialect, < OF. *patois*, *pathois*, *patois*, a native or local speech, also a village, < ML. as if **patensis* for *patriensis*, native, a native, < L. *patria*, native country: see *patrial*.] A dialect peculiar to a district or locality, in use especially among the peasantry or uneducated classes, hence, a rustic provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

An Italian Jew rails at the boatmen ahead, in the Neapolitan *patois*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

A *patois*, which is not properly a dialect, but rather certain archaisms, proverbial phrases, and modes of pronunciation which maintain themselves among the uneducated side by side with the finished and universally accepted language. *Lowell*, Bigelow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

patrel†, patrelle†, *n.* Middle English forms of *pothell*.

patres conscripti (pā'trēz kon-skrip'ti). [L., *patres*, pl. of *pater*, father, *conscripti*, pl. of *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll, enlist: see *conscript*.] Conscript fathers, fathers [and] elect: a usual title of address of the senate of ancient Rome. See *conscript*, *a.*

patria (pā'tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *patria*, one's native land or country, lit. fatherland, prop. adj. (sc. *terra*, land), fem. of *patrius*, pertaining to a father, < *pater*, father: see *paternal*, *father*.] In *zool.*, habitat, the place or region inhabited by any animal, and to which it is indigenous.

patrial (pā'tri-al), *n.* and *a.* [= OF. *patrial*, *patriel* = It. *patriale*, adj., < NL. **patrialis*, of or pertaining to one's native country, < L. *patria*, one's native country: see *patria*.] **I.** *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country: as, Latin *Troas*, a Trojan woman, Latin *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

II. *a.* In *gram.*, of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation applied to a certain class of words.

Lists of names, personal, *patrial*, ethnic.
Amer. Jour. Philol. VII. 500.

patria potestas (pā'tri-a pō-tes'tas). [L. *patria*, fem. of *patrius*, belonging to a father (see *patria*), *potestas*, power, < *posse*, have power, can.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a father's control and dominion over his children born in the complete Roman marriage, grandchildren, and other descendants, extending in early times to the power of life and death, and including the rights of sale into servitude, and of emancipation or discharge of the child from the privileges and charges of the family. The child had no standing before the law under the head of private rights, if he entered into a contract, the benefits were acquired not for himself, but for his father. The public rights of the child, however, remained intact, as that of voting and that of holding a magistracy.

The *patria potestas*, so long as it lasts, gives to the father the complete control of the son's actions.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 1.

patriarch (pā'tri-ark), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *patriark*, < ME. *patriarl*, *patriarke* = OF. *patriarche*, F. *patriarche* = Sp. *patriarca* = Pg. *patriarcha* = It. *patriarca* = D. G. *patriarch* = Sw. Dan. *patriark*, < LL. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*, < Gr. πατριάρχης, the chief of a tribe or race, < πατριά, lineage, a race (< πατήρ, father), + ἀρχειν, rule.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family, one who governs by paternal right, specifically, one of the progenitors of the Israelites—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, also, one of those Biblical personages who were heads of families before the deluge, the latter are termed *antediluvian patriarchs*.

In that Town dwelled Abraham the *Patriark*, a longe tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And the *patriarchs* moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt, but God was with him. Acts vii. 9.

And thousand pairs of living things beside,
Vnclean and clean, for th' holy *Patriark*
Had of all kinds inclosed in the Ark.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.

Hence—**2.** In subsequent Jewish history, one of the heads of the Sanhedrim after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion, the patriarch of the Western Jews residing in Palestine, that of the Eastern in Babylon. —**3.** In the early church, and in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank next after the Pope. In the early church the highest dignity which came in time to be designated as that of *patriarch*, belonged from time immemorial (and as was believed from apostolic days, to the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch—these three sees ranking as to dignity, precedence, and privileges in the order named. The Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) gave the bishop of that see prerogatives of rank next after Rome, and the Council of Chalcedon (451) confirmed this, decreeing that this canon conferred an equality of prerogatives with Rome, still leaving the latter see, however, a higher rank. Since that time Constantinople has always stood at the head of the orthodox Oriental sees, and since the sixth century its bishop has borne the title of *œcumenical patriarch*. The patriarchal dignity of Jerusalem was not recognized till the Council of Chalcedon. Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still remain the four great patriarchates of the orthodox Eastern Church. In 1582 Moscow was made a patriarchate, ranking next after these, but since 1721 the place of patriarch of Moscow has been represented by the Holy Governing Synod. Besides the orthodox Oriental patriarchs, there are others, representing the Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and other Oriental churches and also Latin or Roman Catholic titular patriarchs of the same sees. In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope is regarded as having in his papal capacity a rank superior to his rank as patriarch, and the cardinals also take precedence of patriarchs. There are also three minor patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church of the Indies of Lisbon and of Venice. The title of *patriarch* seems to have first come into use in the Christian church in imitation of a similar title given to the head of a Jewish *patria*, or group of communities. In general usage it was apparently first given, without definite limitation, to senior bishops or bishops of special eminence. The bishops of the great patriarchal sees were at first called *archbishops* (in the older sense of that title). From the fourth century the title of *patriarch* came to be commonly applied to the bishops of the patriarchal sees, and is so used in imperial laws of the sixth century. It was not, however, till the ninth century that it became strictly limited to these Exarchs, metropolitans, and archbishops rank next after patriarchs. See *catholicos*.

The Primate of all England also *Patriarch* of all the British Islands. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 158.

In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, 'the *Patriarch* of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being Pope, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, Archbishop.'
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 126.

4. One of the highest dignitaries in the Mormon Church, who pronounces the blessing of the church. Also called *evangelist*. —**5.** A venerable old man, hence, figuratively, any object of patriarchal or venerable aspect.

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1058.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door, and was reverenced as one of the *patriarchs* of the village. *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 64.

Limbo of the patriarchs. See *limbo*.

patriarchal (pā'tri-ar-kal), *a.* [= F. *patriarcal* = Sp. *patriarcal* = Pg. *patriarchal* = It. *patriarcale*, < NL. **patriarchalis*, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.

As Rome was the mother-city of the world, so, by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be ranged under *patriarchall* authority, as being the most famous in the West. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against the Brownists, xxiii.

2. Subject to a patriarch or to a *patriarchal* church.

Mosul is famous for Cloth of Gold, and Silke, for fertilitie and for the *Patriarchall* see of the Nestorian Christians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

3. Pertaining to or of the nature of a patriarchy.

The *Patriarchal* theory of society is, as I have said, the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 196.

4. Resembling or characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

The sire turns o'er wi' *patriarchal* grace
The big ha' bible, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Also *patriarchic*.

Patriarchal cross. See *crosse*. **Patriarchal dispensation**, the period preceding the Mosaic dispensation, during which each patriarchal head of a family was the priest of his own household.

patriarchalism (pā'tri-ar-kal-izm), *n.* [< *patriarchal* + *-ism*.] That political condition or organization in which the chief authority of each tribe or family resides in a patriarch, patriarchy.

There are unquestionably many assemblages of savage men so devoid of some of the characteristic features of *Patriarchalism* that it seems a gratuitous hypothesis to assume that they had passed through it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 204.

patriarchally (pā'tri-ar-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a patriarch, in accordance with patriarchalism.

patriarchate (pā'tri-ar-kāt), *n.* [= F. *patriarcat* = Sp. *patriarcado* = Pg. *patriarchado* = It. *patriarcato*, < ML. *patriarchatus*, the condition of a patriarch, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] **1.** The office, dignity, or status of a patriarch, also, the period of office of a patriarch.

Is not the Chiefe of them accused out of his owne Booke and his late Canons to affect a certaine unquestionable *Patriarchat*, independent and unsubordinate to the Crowne?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Proclus, bishop of Cyzicum, perhaps an unsuccessful rival of Nestorius for the *patriarchate*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 137.

2. The residence of a patriarch. —**3.** The community or province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

In its earliest times, the Latin communion contained but two *Patriarchates*, Alexandria and Antioch.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 21.

4. A patriarchy or patriarchal community.

They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 705.

patriarchdom† (pā'tri-ark-dum), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-dom*.] The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

patriarchic (pā-tri-ar'kik), *a.* [< LL. *patriarchicus*, < Gr. πατριαρχικός, pertaining to a patriarch, < πατριάρχης, a patriarch, see *patriarch*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchical† (pā-tri-ar'ki-kal), *a.* [< *patriarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchism (pā'tri-ăr-kizm), *n* [< *patriarch* + *-ism*] Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who is both ruler and priest

patriarchship (pā'tri-ark-ship), *n* [< *patriarch* + *-ship*] The office of a patriarch

patriarchy (pa'tri-ar-ki), *n* [= F. *patriarchie* = It *patriarchia*, < Gr *πατριαρχία*, a patriarchate, < *πατριάρχης*, a patriarch see *patriarch*.] 1 A community or aggregation of related families under the authority and rule of a patriarch or the eldest valid male ascendant —2 A system of government by patriarchs —3 The community or ecclesiastical province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch

patrich†, *n*. A Middle English form of *partridge*

patrician[1] (pā-trish'an), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *patritian*, < F *patricien*, < ML as if **patricianus*, < L *patricius* (> It Sp Pg *patricio*), rarely also *patritius*, of the rank or dignity of the *patres*, < *pater*, father, pl *patres*, the senators or nobles, 'the fathers' see *patres conscripti* and *father*] **I** *a* Belonging to or composed of the *patres* or fathers (the title of the senators of ancient Rome), hence, of noble birth, noble, senatorial, not plebeian as, *patrician* families, *patrician* influence

II *n* 1 In ancient Rome, a descendant or reputed descendant of one of the original citizen families; hence, in general, a person of noble birth

There hath been in Rome strange insurrections, the people against the senators, *patricians* and nobles
Shak, Cor, iv 3 15

The plebs like the English commons, contained families differing widely in rank and social position, among them those families which, as soon as an artificial barrier broke down, joined with the *patricians* to form the new nobility
Encyc Brit, XVII 526

2 Under the later Roman empire, a title or dignity conferred by the emperor, often upon persons of plebeian blood, or even upon foreigners It was frequently given to propitiate the good will of a powerful chief The title was conferred by Pope Stephen on Pepin the Short, and was assumed by certain rulers, as Charlemagne

Some worthy Duke or *Patrician* of Venice had beene some benefactor to the Towne *Coryat*, Crudities, I 152

No kings of Angles or Saxons ruled by an Imperial commission, none bore the title of Consul or *Patrician* of the ancient Commonwealth
E A Freeman, Norm Conq, V 229

3. A member of an influential class in certain German and Swiss cities in the middle ages —4 One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the Christian church *Coleridge* [Rare.]

Patrician[2] (pā-trish'an), *n* [< *Patricius* (see def) + *-an*] A member of a Christian body, probably of the fifth century, followers of one Patricius, who held dualistic doctrines

patricianhood (pā-trish'an-hud), *n* [< *patrician*[1] + *-hood*] 1 The quality or character of a patrician, nobility of birth

In Virginia, with its headquarters at Richmond, there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood*
Arch Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p 142

2 Patricians collectively, the nobility, the body of those claiming honor from their descent [Rare in both uses]

patricianism (pā-trish'an-izm), *n* [< *patrician*[1] + *-ism*.] Claim to honor and preference on the score of noble descent, the doctrine of inequality of birth

Simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against fortune with honest dice, uncogged by those three heavy sharpers, Prerogative, *Patricianism*, and Priestcraft *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 230

patriciate (pa-trish'i-āt), *n* [< L *patriciatus*, the rank or dignity of a patrician, < *patricius*, a patrician see *patrician*[1]] 1 The dignity or position of a patrician, in any sense of that word

The nobility of office and what I may perhaps call the nobility of elder settlement such as that of the Roman *patriciate*, are only two ways out of many in which certain families have risen to hereditary preeminence over their fellows *E A Freeman*, Amer Lects, p 309

2 Patricians collectively, the patrician order, the aristocracy

While the privileges of the old *patriciate* rested on law, or perhaps rather on immemorial custom, the privileges of the new nobility rested wholly on a sentiment of which men could remember the beginning
Encyc Brit, XVII 526

3 The period during which the holder enjoyed the dignity of patrician

We hold that this was the villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain during the *patriciate* of Odoacer *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 145

patricidal (pat'ri-si-dal), *a* [< *patricide* + *-al*] Relating to patricide, parricidal *Imp Dict*

patricide[1] (pat'ri-sīd), *n*. [= Sp It *patricida*, < L as if **patricida* (the supposed orig form of *parricida*, a parricide see *parricide*[1]), < *pater* (*patri-*), father, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill] A murderer of his father *Imp Dict*

patricide[2] (pat'ri-sīd), *n* [= Sp It *patricidio*, < L as if **patricidium* (the supposed orig form of *parricidium*, parricide see *parricide*[2]), < *pater* (*patri-*), father, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill] The murder of a father *Imp Dict*

patrick (pat'rik), *n* A dialectal variant of *partridge*

patrico† (pat'ri-kō), *n*. [Thieves' slang.] A hedge-priest or orator among gipsies and beggars. Also *paterero*

Alm A superfluous rogue! he looks as if
He were the *patrico* —
Mad Or archpriest of Canters
B Jonson, Staple of News, Iv 1

A *Patrico* amongst Beggars is then priest, every hedge being his parish, every wandring harlot and rogue his parishioners *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed 1608), sig C 3

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a* [= F *patrimonial* = Sp Pg *patrimonial* = It *patrimoniale*, < L *patrimonialis*, pertaining to a patrimony, < *patrimonium*, patrimony see *patrimony*] Pertaining to a patrimony, inherited from an ancestor or ancestors as, a *patrimonial* estate

He that saw
His *patrimonial* timber cast its leaf
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again
Cowper, Task, iii 752

Patrimonial or **hereditary jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate

patrimonially (pat-ri-mō'ni-al-i), *adv* By way of patrimony, by inheritance

patrimony (pat'ri-mō-ni), *n* [= F *patrimoine* = Sp Pg It *patrimonio*, < L *patrimonium*, a paternal estate or inheritance, < *pater* (*patri-*) = E *father* see *father*] 1 A right or an estate inherited from one's ancestors, property falling to a person on the death of his father, heritage

I pray you stand, good father, to me now,
Give me Bianca for my *patrimony*
Shak, T of the S, Iv 4 22

A gem but worth a private *patrimony*
Is nothing, we will eat such at a meal
B Jonson, Volpone, III 6

A *patrimony* which neither kings nor potentates can bequeath to their offspring
D Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept 30, 1834

2 A church estate or revenue, the endowment of a church or religious house

patriot (pā'tri-ot or pat'ri-ot), *n* and *a*. [< F *patriote* = Sp Pg *patriota* = It *patriotto* = D G Sw. Dan *patriot*, one who loves his country, < ML *patriota*, < Gr *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, < *πατρίς*, a race (of *πατρος*, from the forefathers, hereditary), < *πατήρ* = L. *pater* = E *father* see *father*] **I.** *n* A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests

There are times and seasons when the best *patriots* are willing to withdraw their hands from the commonwealth, as Phocion in his latter days was observed to decline the management of affairs *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded

Such is the *patriot's* boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home
Goldsmith, Traveller, l 73

II. *a* Patriotic, devoted to the welfare of one's country: as, *patriot* zeal

Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours but with life expire!
Shenstone, Elegies, ii

To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
Of *patriot* eloquence to flash down fire
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task
Cowper, Task, ii 217

patriotic (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'ik), *a* [= F *patriotique* = Sp *patriótico* = Pg *patriotico* = It *patriottico*, patriotic, < ML *patrioticus*, < Gr *πατριωτικός*, pertaining to descent or race, or to a fellow-countryman, < *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman see *patriot*] 1 Full of patriotism, actuated by the love of country —2 Inspired by the love of one's country, directed to the public safety and welfare

O Thou! who pour'd the *patriotic* tide
That stream'd through Wallace's undaunted heart,
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night

patriotical (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'i-kal), *a* [< *patriotic* + *-al*] Same as *patriotic* [Rare]

patriotically (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'i-kal-i), *adv* In a patriotic manner

patriotism (pā'tri- or pat'ri-ot-izm), *n*. [< F. *patriotisme* = Sp Pg *patriotismo* = It. *patriottismo* = D G Sw. Dan *patriotismus* = Sw. *patriotism* = Dan *patriotisme*, as *patriot* + *-ism*] 1 Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism* Where the heart is right there is true *patriotism*
By Berkeley, Maxims, Nos 2 and 32.

All civic virtues, all the heroism and self sacrifice of *patriotism*, spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent, II

2 Love of country embodied or personified, patriots collectively

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while *Patriotism* cannot trail its cannon *Carlyle*

Patripassian (pā-tri-pas'i-an), *n* [< LL. *patripassianus* (see def), < L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure see *patient*, *passion*] A Monarchian who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, and held that there is only one divine Person, who in his eternal nature was termed the Father, but in his incarnation the Son, and who suffered in the passion as the Son The term is said to occur first in literature in a treatise of Tertullian, about A D 200 Compare *Sabellian*

Patripassianism (pā-tri-pas'i-an-izm), *n* [< *Patripassian* + *-ism*] The doctrines peculiar to the Patripassians.

patrist (pā'trist), *n* [< L *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-ist*] One who is versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church

patristic (pā-tris'tik), *a*. [< F *patristique*, as *patrist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church as, *patristic* theology, *patristic* writings

patristical (pā-tris'ti-kal), *a* [< *patristic* + *-al*.] Same as *patristic*

patristically (pā-tris'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a patristic manner, after the manner of the Christian fathers.

patristicism (pā-tris'ti-sizm), *n* [< *patristic* + *-ism*] The doctrines or mode of thought of the fathers of the church, patristic thought or literature

Patristicism, or the science of the fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man
J W Draper, Hist Intellectual Development of Europe, x

patristics (pā-tris'tiks), *n* [Pl of *patristic* see *-ics*] That department of study which is occupied with the doctrines and writings of the fathers of the Christian church Also called *patrology*

patrizate†, *v t* [< LL *patrizatus*, pp of *patrizare*, *patrissare*, imitate one's father, < L *pater*, father see *father*] To imitate one's father

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in his living son, this gentleman [Waterhouse] is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle and presented it to the young Earl [Essex], conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule to *patrizate*
Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire, II 45

patrocinate† (pā-tros'i-nāt), *v t*. [< L *patrocinatus*, pp of *patrocinari* (> It *patrocinare* = Pg Sp Pr. *patrocinar* = F *patrociner*), protect, defend, support, < *patrocinium*, protection, defense, patronage, see *patrociny*.] To patronize; countenance

Unless faith be kept within its own latitude, and not called out to *patrocinate* every less necessary opinion, there is no way in the world to satisfy unlearned persons in the choice of their religion
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 299

patrocination† (pā-tros-i-nā'shon), *n* [< L as if **patrocinatio(n-)*, < *patrocinari*, protect see *patrocinate*] Countenance, support, patronage

Those shameless libels, those *patrocinations* of treason
Bp Hall, St Paul's Combat, i

patrociny† (pā-tros'i-ni), *n* [= Sp. Pg It *patrocinio*, < L *patrocinium*, protection, patronage, < *patronus*, a protector, a patron see *patron*] Patrocination

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p 240

patrol (pā-trōl'), *v*, pret and pp. *patrolled*, ppr *patrolling*. [= D *patrouilleren* = G *patrouliren* = Sw. *patrullera* = Dan *patrollere*, < F, *patrouiller* = Sp *patrullar* = Pg *patrulhar* = It *pattugliare*, patrol, the same word

as F. *patrouiller*, paddle or dabble in the water, paw, paw about, OF. *patrouiller*, also without the unorig medial *r*, *patouiller*, *patoiller*, F dial *patoiller*, *patrouiller* (also with diff term., *patoquer*, *patrouquer*, *patriquer*, *patouger*), paddle or dabble in water, begrime, besmear, = Sp. *patullar*, paddle or wade through mud (whence appar in camp use the extension of the word to 'patrol' in general), with a dim. term F. *-ouill-er*, etc., of freq. force, < OF. *pate*, *patte*, F. *patte* (= Sp Pg *pata*), the paw or foot of a beast or bird, in vulgar use also the hand of a person, etc. Cf. G *patsche*, an instrument for striking, the hand, also a puddle, mire, *patsch-fuss*, a webfoot, web-footed bird, *patschen*, strike, tap, dabble, waddle, splash, dial *patzen*, strike, pat (but prob. not related to E *pat*: see *pat*!) The D *poot* = MLG LG *pote* = G *pfote* = Dan *pote*, paw, belongs with E. *paw*: see *paw*!. It is uncertain whether the verb or the noun precedes in E use: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1 To go the rounds in a camp or garrison, march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard

These out guards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still *patroling* beat the neighbouring road
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi

2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police

II. *trans.* To perambulate or traverse in all directions, as a patrol in a camp, garrison, town, harbor, etc., for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; go over or through in all directions as a patrolman.

The chief part of the stories, however, turned upon the favorite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman, who had been heard several times of late *patrolling* the country
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 443

This intervening country was *patrolled* by squadrons of cavalry for the purpose of intercepting their progress
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 8

patrol (pā-trōl'), *n.* [Formerly also *patrole*, = D *patroelje* = G *patrolle* = Sw *patrull* = Dan *patrol*, < OF. *patrouille*, *patouille*, F. *patrouille* = Sp *patrulla* = Pg *patrulha* = It *pattuglia*, a patrol: see *patrol*, *v.*] **1.** A walking or marching round, as in a camp, garrison, town, or other place, in order to watch and protect it

And the sheriffs, mounted "alla capparisonée," with their blue coat attendance, rode the *petroville* [read *patrouille*] about the city almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonfire
North, Examen, p. 580

2 The guard or persons who thus go the rounds, specifically, a police constable whose duty it is to perambulate a "beat" or district for a certain number of hours, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the peace, also, such constables collectively.

—**Flank patrols** See *flank*!.—**Horse-patrol.** Same as *mounted patrol*.—**Mounted patrol**, an armed man or a body of armed men performing patrol duty on horseback.

patrollotism (pā-trōl'ot-izm), *n.* [< F *patrouillotisme*, < *patrouille*, patrol, + dim. *-ot* + *-isme*, E *-ism*.] A system of military police or patrol. [Rare.]

The caricaturist promulgates his emblematic tablature. Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme. Patriotism driven out by *Patrollotism*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 1.

patrolman (pā-trōl'man), *n.*; pl. *patrolmen* (-men). **1** A member of the police force of a town or city who patrols a certain "beat", one of the patrol, a policeman; specifically, in some large cities of the United States, a member of the principal body of the police force ranking below a roundsman.

The *patrolman* expressed a preference for a promenade with us
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 657

Hence—**2** One who goes over a certain course examining something, as the condition of an electric circuit.

The chief lineman should have under his care all pole lines and outside construction of all kinds. He should also have charge of the carbon setters and arc *patrolmen*.
Electric Rev. (Amer.), XVI. 16

patrology (pā-trol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *patristics*.

patron (pā'tron or pat'ron), *n.* and *a.* [< ME *patron*, *patroun*, a patron, defender, also a pattern (see *pattern*), < OF. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, protector, master, captain, skipper, etc., also a pattern, model, = Sp. *patrono*, *patron*, a patron, also a pattern, = Pg. *patrono* = It. *padrono*, *padrone*, a patron, master, etc. (see *padrone*), = D. *patroon* = G. *patron* = Sw. Dan. *patron*, a patron, < L. *patronus*, a protector, patron (of individuals, or of cities or provinces), also a defender in a court of law, an advocate, pleader, etc., in ML. an example, also a pattern, model, < *pater* (*patr-*), father: see *father*. Cf. *patroon*, *padrone*, and *pattern*, doublets of *patron*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who holds a relation of superiority and service analogous to that of a father, hence, a protector.

I shall be brief and plain. All what my father.
This country's *patron*, hath discours'd is true
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, or a father who had emancipated his child and retained some rights over him after his emancipation—those who succeeded to the master or father, as the case might be, usually becoming the patrons in his place. (*b*) A Roman of distinction under whose protection an other, called the *client*, placed himself.

It is the client's duty
To wait upon his *patron*.
Fletcher (and Massinger), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

(*c*) In *Gr. antiq.*, an advocate or pleader; a guardian; an official or legal intermediary.

At Athens domiciled strangers—metœci—were subject to a small stranger's tax, had heavier pecuniary burdens than the native citizen, were required to serve in the army and navy, and needed a *patron* for the transaction of legal business. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 63.

2 One who protects, countenances, supports, or encourages a person or a work, an encourager, protector, or favorer: as, a *patron* of the fine arts.

He is the pyes *patroun* and putteth it in hire ere
That there the thorne is thikkest to buylde and brede
Piers Ploweman (B), xii. 227.

Books such as are worthy the name of books ought to have no *patrons* but truth and reason.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

Hugh was a *patron* of learned men, and a founder of monasteries. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 180.

3 A special guardian or protector, a saint whose special care is invoked, and who is regarded as a special guardian: as, St. Crispin, the *patron* (or patron saint) of shoemakers.

St. Nicholas was deemed the *patron* of children in general, but much more particularly of all schoolboys, amongst whom the 6th of December (the saint's festival) used to be a very great holy day, for more than one reason.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

4 *Eccles.*, one who has the right to present a clergyman to an ecclesiastical living, or to other preferment, the person who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

In 1253, however, he [Innocent IV.] recognised in the fullest way the rights of *patrons*, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

5 A master, a host or landlord.

Half a dozen little boys carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. x.

6† The master or captain of a galley or other vessel, the officer in command of a ship.

A good new shippe whiche had never Jorney a fore of viij C tunne. The name of the *Patrone* was callyd Thomas Dodo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 15.

The great master sent one of his galliasses, whose *patron* was called messire Bonface.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

7† A cartridge-case, a small cylinder of leather, wood, or metal: same as *bandolier*, 3, by extension, a larger case for holding several cartridges. *Cat. Spec. Ex. S. K.*, 1862, No. 4732.—**8**† A pattern, a model, an example. See *pattern*.

Trewly she
Was her chef *patron* of beaute.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 910.

Ther wasse dewly proved iij quarterns of brod clothe conveyed in peces, as hit apereth by *patrons* of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Patrons of Husbandry, an association of American agriculturists, commonly known as *Grangers*. See *grange*, 4.

II *a* Chosen as patron, supposed to act as patron, tutelary: as, a *patron* saint.

patron (pā'tron or pat'ron), *v. t.* [< *patron*, *n.*] To treat, conduct, or manage as a patron, patronize.

A good cause needs not to be *patron'd* by passion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

Skinner, an undistinguished person of Oxford, *patroned* by Dorset. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

patronage (pat'ron-āj or pā'tron-āj), *n.* [< F. *patronage* = Pg. *patronagem* = It. *patronaggio*, patronage, < ML. *patronaticum*, homage or service due to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] **1** The position of or the aid afforded by a patron; the countenance or support of a patron or of patrons: often used in the sense of countenance or favor shown in a patronizing or superciliously condescending way.

If there was a little savor of *patronage* in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

When Addison began his reign his palace was Button's, opposite Will's. Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who under the *patronage* of Addison kept a coffee house on the south side of Russel Street.
Thackeray, English Humourists, p. 190.

2 Guardianship, as of a saint.

Among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint.
Addison.

3 The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Ecclesiastical patronage is restricted to endowed and established churches. It was abolished in the Church of Scotland in 1874, but still prevails almost universally in the Church of England.

Let me add the contiguity of five or six Mannors, the *patronage* of the livings about it, and, what is none of the least advantages, a good neighbourhood.
Evelyn, Diary (1628), p. 7.

4 The control of appointments to positions in the public service, also, the offices so controlled.

He [the President of the United States] has . . . the exclusive control of the administration of the government, with the vast *patronage* and influence appertaining to the distribution of its honors and emoluments: a *patronage* so great as to make the election of the President the rallying-point of the two great parties that divide the country.
John C. Calhoun, Works, I. 220.

The senators of each State divided their *patronage* to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next. *N. A. Rev.*, CXII. 577.

Arms of patronage, in *her.* arms added by governors of provinces, lords of the manor, patrons of benefices, etc., to their family arms, as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction.

patronage† (pat'ron-āj or pā'tron-āj), *v. t.* [< *patronage*, *n.*] To patronize or support, maintain, make good.

Bar. And am not I a prelate of the church?
Glou. Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps
And uses it to *patronage* his theft.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 48.

patronal (pā'tron-al or pat'ron-al), *a.* [< LL. *patronalis*, pertaining to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] Acting the part of a patron, protecting, favoring. [Rare.]

Their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

patronate (pā'tron-āt or pat'ron-āt), *n.* [= F. *patronat* = Sp. *patronato*, *patronazgo* = Pg. *patronado*, *patronato*, *patronao* = It. *patronato* = D. *patronaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *patronat*, < LL. *patronatus*, the quality or condition of a patron, patronship, < L. *patronus*, a patron, a protector: see *patron*.] The right or duty of a patron. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

patroness (pā'tron-es or pat'ron-es), *n.* [< ME. *patrones*, *patronyse*, < OF. *patronesse*, F. *patronnesse*, < ML. *patronissa*, a female patron, fem. of L. *patronus*, patron: see *patron*.] A female patron.

Mistress Wilkinson was "a godly matron and singular *patroness* to the good saints of God and learned bishops."
Foxe, quoted in J. Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 39.

She was ever their sure refuge and support, their kind and merciful *patroness* and friend.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

patronization (pā'tron- or pat'ron-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *patronize* + *-ation*.] The act of patronizing, patronage. Also spelled *patronisation*. [Rare.]

patronize (pā'tron-īz or pat'ron-īz), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *patronized*, ppr. *patronizing*. [< F. *patroniser*, be a patron; as *patron* + *-ize*.] **1.** To act as patron toward, give support or countenance to; favor, assist: as, to *patronize* an undertaking; to *patronize* an opinion.

The great Addison began to *patronize* the notion.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 21.

Patronizing a ready-made clothing establishment he had exchanged his velvet doublet and sable cloak, with the richly worked band under his chin, for a white collar and cravat, coat, vest, and pantaloons.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2 To assume the air of a patron toward, notice in a superciliously condescending way.

Spruce had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity.
Disraeli, Sybil, I. 2.

And *patronizes* the learned author in a book notice.
The Century, XXVI. 285.

3 To ascribe to a person as patron or the responsible party. [Rare.]

For all the king's royal bounty amongst them, mentioned in my former, they *patronized* upon the queen debts to the amount of above £10 000.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 138.

Also spelled *patronise*.

patronizer (pā'tron- or pat'ron-i-zer), *n.* One who patronizes, one who supports, countenances, or favors, a patron. Also spelled *patroniser*.

Phyodexius, that vain glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines
P Skelton Delsm Revealed, viii

patronizing (pā'tron- or pat'ron-i-zing), *p a* Betokening the condescension of a patron, condescendingly or superciliously favorable as, a *patronizing* smile Also spelled *patronising*

patronizingly (pā'tron- or pat'ron-i-zing-li), *adv* With the condescension or air of a patron, condescendingly Also spelled *patronisingly*

patronless (pā'tron- or pat'ron-les), *a* [< *patron* + *-less*] Destitute of a patron

The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, II § 1

patronomatology (pat-rō-nom-a-tol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *πατρών* (*πατρ-*), father, + *ονομα*(*τ-*), name, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology* Cf *onomatology*] The branch of study which is concerned with personal names and their origins

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *a* and *n* [= F *patronymique* = Sp *patronímico* = Pg It *patronimico*, < LL *patronymicus*, < Gr *πατρωνυμικός*, pertaining to one's father's name, < *πατρώνυμος* (*πατρ-*), father, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name Cf *metronymic*] **I.** *a* Derived from or constituting the name of a father or ancestor

II. *n* A name derived from that of parents or ancestors as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus, *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William, *Williamson*, the son of William, *Pavlovitch*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald, in general use, a family name, a surname The usual Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing* (see *-ing*[3]).

We miss the austere republican simplicity which thought the ordinary citizen sufficiently commemorated after death by the bare record of his name, *patronymic* and dens on his tombstone C T Newton, Art and Archæol, p 204

patronymical (pat-rō-nim'i-kal), *a* [< *patronymic* + *-al*] Same as *patronymic*

patroon (pā-trōn'), *n* [< D *patroon*, a protector, patron see *patron*] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey The privileges of the patroons were finally extinguished about 1850, as a result of the efforts of the Antirent party

He that within four years would plant a colony of fifty souls became lord of the manor, or *patroon*
Bancroft, Hist. U S, II 281

Patroons were originally members of the West India Company, and on certain conditions as to colonizing, enjoyed semi feudal rights over their purchased territory
The Nation, Jan 8, 1880

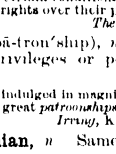
patroonship (pā-trōn'ship), *n* [< *patroon* + *-ship*] The privileges or position of a patroon.

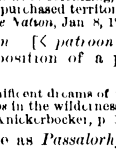
The good Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great *patroonships* in the wilderness
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 143

Pattalorhynchian, *n* Same as *Passalorhynchite.*

patte (pat), *n* [F, a paw, foot, flap see *patrol*] **1** In *costume*, a narrow band of stuff applied to a garment, whether for utility, as when it retains in place a belt or sash, or for mere decoration Pattes are sometimes used to set off a rich application of any sort, as a jewel —**2** A small strap or band used in tailoring and dressmaking for holding together two parts of a garment which just meet and do not overlap The patte may have a button at each end, or a button and a buttonhole, etc.

patté, pattée (pa-tā'), *a* [Also *pate*, *patty*; < OF *patte*, broad-pawed, broad-footed, in her *pattes*, < *patte*, paw see *patte*] In *her*, spreading toward the extremity, in the case of a cross, having each of its arms spreading or dovetail-shaped Also *formée*, *formy* See also cut under *cross*[1].


Cross patté fitchée

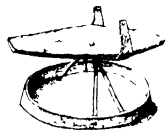

Cross patté or formée

A cross *patée* is a cross small at the centre and widening towards the extremities
Boke of Precedence (E L T S, extra ser), I 118.

pattemar (pat'e-mar) *n* See *patamar.*

patten[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patten[2] (pat'en), *n* [Formerly also *pattin*, *pattine*, *paten*, early mod E *pateyn*, < ME *paten*, < OF *patin*, a clog, footstall of a pillar (F *patin*, a clog, a skate), < *patte*, F *patte*, a paw, foot see *patte*, *paw*[1].] **1.** In *building* (*a*) The base of a column or pillar. (*b*) The sole for the foundation of a wall. (*c*†) The sill in a timber-framing. Also written *patand*, *patin* —**2** A shoe with a thick wooden sole, a clog From the beginning of the eighteenth century, a peculiar device was used for the same purpose, formed of an iron ring with two or more uprights, supporting a wooden sole which was thus lifted several inches above the ground This ringed patten has been used in England until a recent time, but has been little known in the United States


Form of Patten used about 1837

So, so she goth on *patens* faire and fete.
Court of Love, l 1087

She up with her *pattens* and bent out their brains
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII 258).

You make no more haste now than a beggar upon *pattens*
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

The *Patten* now supports each frugal Dame,
Which from the blue cy'd Patty takes the name
Gay, Trivia, I 281

Women went clicking along the pavement in *pattens*
Dickens, David Copperfield, lx

3. A stilt [Prov. Eng]

Artach are certyne longe *patanes* of woodde of almost sixe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fete with latchettes, and therwith performe theyr iornays with great celeritie
R Eden, tr of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on America, ed Arber, p 325)

To run on pattens†, to clatter said of the tongue

Stil hir tounge *on pattens ran*,
Though many blowes she caught
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII 185)

patten[2] (pat'en), *v i* [< *patten*[2], *n*] To go on pattens *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii [Rare]

pattened (pat'end), *a* [< *patten*[2], *n*, + *-ed*[2]] Wearing pattens or clogs

Who ever they went some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiii

patter[1] (pat'ėr), *v* [Freq of *pat*[1] Cf *pattle*[1], *paddle*[1]] **I.** *intrans* **1** To make a quick succession of small sounds by striking against the ground or any object as, the *pattering* of raindrops on a roof

Then all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones *pattered* round
Wordsworth, Poems of the Fancy, III

Only thro' the faded leaf
The chestnut *pattering* to the ground
Tennyson In Memoriam, xi

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds, hence, to make a succession of small sounds resembling those of short quick steps or of falling rain or hailstones

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you
Tennyson, The Grandmother

Only the *pattering* aspen
Made a sound of growing rain
Lowell, Singing Leaves

II. *trans* To cause to strike or beat in drops, spatter [Rare]

And *patter* the water about the boat.
J R Drake, Culprit Fay, st 19

patter[1] (pat'ėr), *n* [< *patter*[1], *v*] A quick succession of small sounds as, the *patter* of rain or hail, the *patter* of little feet.

patter[2] (pat'ėr), *v* [< late ME *patren*, < **patre*), < OF, *pater*, short for ML *paternoster*, F *patenôtre*, the Lord's Prayer, in allusion to the low mid-tone repetition of this prayer in churches see *paternoster*) But prob. in part a particular use of *patter*[1] (cf *patter-song*)] **I.** *intrans* **1.** To repeat the Lord's Prayer; hence, generally, to pray

But when men are wealthy, & wel at their ease, while our tung *pattereth* vpon our prairs a pace good God, how many mad wales our minde wandereth the while!
Sir T More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 44

2 To talk; especially, to talk glibly or rapidly, as a cheap John in disposing of his wares. [Slang]

Your characters make too much use of the gob box, they *patter* too much there is nothing in whole pages but mere chat and dialogue
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, I

O yes! I gives'em a good history of what I has to sell, *patters*, as you call it, a man that can't fain't fit for the streets *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 15

The fishermen had gathered about a third, who sold cheap and tawdry ornaments, but who could *patter*
Harper's Mag, LXXVII 951

3 To repeat something again and again in a rapid or mumbling way, mumble, mutter

Ever he *patred* on theyr names faste,
That he had them in ordre at the laste
How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster (Hazlitt's Early [Pop Poetry, I 215).

II. *trans* To repeat rapidly or often, especially in a hurried, mumbling way; repeat hurriedly and monotonously, mumble, mutter. as, to *patter* prayers

Thousands, while the priest *pattereth* St John's gospel in Latin over their heads, cross themselves with, I trow, a legion of crosses
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc, 1850), p 61

Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May bid your beads, and *patter* prayer—
I gallop to the host. *Scott*, Marmion, vi 27

To patter flash, to talk slang, speak the language of thieves [Slang]

patter[2] (pat'ėr), *n* [< *patter*[2], *v*.] **1** Talk, especially glib or fluent talk, the oratory of a cheap John in disposing of his wares

Two, who dealt in china, as if to make up for their poor *patter*, threw cups and saucers recklessly into the air, breaking them with great clatter
Harper's Mag, LXXVII 951

2 Gossip, chatter

She rather looked forward to meeting some of them, to have a good *patter* with them, and see if she had that extraordinary comical patois for which she was once famous—the Romany of Australia
H Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii

3 The dialect or patois of a class, slang, cant as, gipsies' *patter*, thieves' *patter*. [Colloq. or slang]

patter[3] (pat'ėr), *v. t* [Australian] To eat

The aboriginal adding however the question "You *patter* pot-hunt?" "Yohi," said John, rather doubtful for he is not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat *A C Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland I 236

patteran (pat'er-an), *n* In Gipsies' cant, a trail marked by handfuls of grass dropped at intervals

patterer (pat'ėr-ėr), *n* One who patters, specifically, one who endeavors to sell his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares [Slang]

I have no doubt that there are always at least 20 standing *patterers* – sometimes they are called "boardmen" — at work in London
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 235

Running patterer, a professional hawker of "last dying speeches," "confessions," "extras," "second editions" of newspapers, etc, who describes the contents of his papers as he goes rapidly along [Thieves' slang, London]

pattern (pat'ern), *n* [Early mod E *paterne*, *patten*, a later form of *patron* (cf *apron*, pron as if spelled *aporn*) see *patron*] **1** An original or model proposed for imitation, an archetype, an exemplar, that which is to be copied or imitated as, the *pattern* of a machine See *pattern-maker*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience I will say nothing
Shak, Lear, III 2 37

I think you are a truly worthy gentleman,
A *pattern* and a pride to the age you live in
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, iii 4

I have not only been a Mold but a *Pattern* for you, and a Model for you *Congreve* Way of the World, v 4

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an example to deter
Junius, Letters, xiii, To the Duke of Grafton

Hence —**2.** A sufficient quantity to make a complete article from as, a *pattern* of dress-material —**3†.** Something resembling something else, hence, a precedent

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame
Shak, K John, iii 4 16.

4† Something made after a model; a copy

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and the rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils and their captain the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness *Book of Homilies* (1573)

5 A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen, a sample

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff, if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain *Swift*

6†. An instance; an example, emphatically, a model example

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries.
Shak, Rich III, I 2 54

7 A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions, in *molding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal, from which the mold in the sand is made —**8** In *numis*, a specimen struck in metal by the mint as a model or sample for a proposed coin, but not ultimately adopted for the currency Thus, the Gothic crown of Queen Victoria, struck as a model for a crown piece, but never adopted for currency, is a *pattern*. A *proof*, on the other hand, is an early impression struck

from dies used for the production of coins actually current. See *proof*

9 A decorative design intended to be carried out in any manufacture, hence, such a design when executed as, a sprig *pattern*, a heraldic *pattern*, silk or damask of a beautiful *pattern*

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do for copying them
J S Mill

Every individual stone in the tower has a *pattern* carved upon it, not so as to break its outline, but sufficient to relieve any idea of monotony
J Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p 421

10 In *gun-making*, the distribution of shot in a target at which a shot-gun is fired In a circle called the "killing circle" by sportsmen and gun makers (which at a range of 40 yards is from 26 to 30 inches in diameter), the shot should be evenly distributed, so that there can be no possibility of escape for game within the periphery of this circle The more uniform the distribution of the shot the better is the pattern The number of shot in the pattern varies widely, according to the size of the shot, which is selected in accordance with the kind of game sought To secure the desired pattern it is sometimes necessary to reborre the barrel of a gun several times —**Dambrod, frill, hawthorn, onion, pomegranate**, etc., **pattern** See the qualifying words —**Declared pattern**, the number of pellets of a given size, which, with a given weight of the shot and a given weight of a specified kind of powder, a shot gun is stated by the maker to be able to deliver and distribute in a "killing-circle" of a stated diameter at a prescribed range, and with a good degree of uniformity in the distribution See def 10 —**Syn.** 1 *Model, Ideal*, etc See *example*

pattern (pat'ėrn), *v t* [< *pattern*, *n*] **1** To make in imitation of some pattern or model, copy

Let any reasonable man judge whether that K'ngs Reigne be a fit time from whence to *patterne* out the Constitution of a Church Discipline
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or precedent for

For men, by their example, *pattern* out
Their imitations
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

His example will live in the memory of those who knew him as one to be *patterned* after *Sci Amer*, N S, LX 49

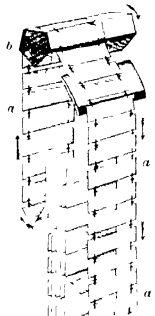
3 To cover with a design or pattern —**4†** To match, parallel

The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to *pattern* myself unto him *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, ii

My past life
Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy which is more
Than history can *pattern* *Shak*, W 1, III 2 37

pattern-book (pat'ėrn-buk), *n* **1** A book containing designs of industrial work, especially of embroidery, lace, or the like, whether in manuscript or printed —**2** A kind of album or blank-book in which patterns, as of cloth, are pasted, Compare *pattern-card*, 1

pattern-box (pat'ėrn-boks), *n* In *weaving* (*a*) A box at each side of a loom in which are placed a number of shuttles any of which may be thrown along the shed by an automatic device, according to the pattern of the fabric See *pattern-chain* and *pattern-cylinder* Also called *shuttle-box* (*b*) The box perforated to accord with the harness-cards of a Jacquard loom Also called *prism* or *cylinder*



Endless Belt of Pattern cards of Jacquard Loom *a*, cards *b* revolving cylinder or prism which carries and shifts the cards

pattern-card (pat'ėrn-kärd), *n* **1** (*a*) A piece of cardboard to which a sample or specimen of cloth, velvet, or the like is attached. Hence—(*b*) A number of such pieces of cardboard, forming a sort of book, or folding alternately so as to open out in a long strip and exhibit, at one time, a number of patterns of stuff —**2** In *weaving*, one of the perforated pieces of cardboard used in the Jacquard attachment to a loom. The cards are joined together in a flexible endless chain, and pass over the pattern box, each in turn controlling the harness system Whenever a hole in a card and one in the box coincide, the corresponding rod connected with a warp thread enters the hole and its warp-thread is raised See *loom*¹

pattern-chain (pat'ėrn-chān), *n* In *weaving*, a device for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker, according to the sequence required by the pattern In one form, in the shuttle-boxes at the ends of the race the links of the chain vary in height, so as to raise the rod connected with the shuttle boxes more or less, thus bringing one shuttle or another into position to be struck by the picker

pattern-cylinder (pat'ėrn-sil'in-dėr), *n* In *weaving*, a cylinder, or in some forms of loom a wheel, with projections so arranged on its periphery that its movement shall control the harness-system and the pattern-boxes, and thus fix the pattern of the woven fabric Also called *pattern-wheel*

pattern-drawer (pat'ėrn-drâ'ėr), *n* One who designs or prepares patterns for any kind of ornamental manufacture

pattern-maker (pat'ėrn-mā'kėr) *n* In *mech engin*, a workman who makes the patterns used by molders in foundry-work These patterns are usually made, in the first instance, of pine or mahogany, the pattern maker working from drawings If the patterns are to be much used, they are frequently duplicated in metal the pattern after casting being filed and scoured smooth, then warmed, and coated with wax Metal patterns have the advantage of not warping like wood patterns Patterns are also sometimes made of plaster of Paris swept by templets while in a plastic state This method has been successfully applied in architectural ironwork in the production of cornices and analogous forms Pattern making is a distinct trade requiring great skill in wood working, combining as it does the finest joinery work with the art of wood carving and the ability to read and interpret the most complicated mechanical drawings

pattern-molder (pat'ėrn-mōl'dėr), *n* One who makes molds for iron castings *Simmonds*

pattern-reader (pat'ėrn-rē'dėr), *n* One who arranges textile patterns *Simmonds*

pattern-shop (pat'ėrn-shop), *n* In a foundry, factory, etc, the room, building, or department in which patterns are prepared

pattern-wheel (pat'ėrn-hwēl), *n* **1** In a clock-movement, the count-wheel, or locking-plate of the striking part Its notches determine the number of blows to be struck in regular order —**2** In *weaving*, same as *pattern-cylinder*

patter-song (pat'ėr-song), *n* In *music*, especially in comic operas, a song whose principal characteristic is a multitude of words rapidly sung or spoken to a simple melody

I call the man a pedant who prefers a symphony to a *patter song* or a good breakdown
Nineteenth Century, XXIII 20

pattinsonize (pat'in-son-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *pattinsonized*, ppr *pattinsonizing* [So called from H L *Pattinson*, a metallurgist of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England] In *metal*, to treat by the Pattinson process See *process*

pattle[1] (pat'l), *v* and *n* [Freq of *pat*[1], now usually *paddle* see *paddle*[1]] Same as *paddle*[1] [Prov Eng]

pattle[2] (pat'l), *n* Same as *paddle*[2] [Scotch]

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle*!
Burns, To a Mouse

patty[1] (pat'i), *n*; pl *patties* (-iz) [F *pâte*, a pie, a pasty, see *pasty*[2]] A little pie, a pasty as, a chicken *patty*, oyster *patties*

patty[2] (pat'i), *a* Same as *patte*

patty-cake, pat-a-cake (pat'i-kak, pat'a-kāk), *n* [< *pat*[1] + *a*[2] + *cake*[1]] A children's game played by patting the hands together to a nursery rime

He played *patty cake* steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 119

pattynt, *n* An obsolete form of *patent*[1]

patty-pan (pat'i-pan), *n* **1†** A small pan used for baking patties —**2** Any small pan in which to bake a cake —**3†** A patty *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710 [Rare]

Patulipalla (pat'ū-li-pal'a), *n pl* [NL, < L *patulus*, lying open, + *palla*, a mantle see *patulous* and *palla*] An order of *Conchifera* having an open mantle deficient in siphons equivalent to the *Ostracea* of Cuvier *Latreille*, 1825

patulous (pat'ū-lus), *a* [< L *patulus*, lying open, < *patere*, be open, see *patent*[1] Cf *petal*] **1** Spreading

The *patulous* teak, with its great leathern leaves
P Robinson, Under the Sun, p 19

Specifically —(*a*) In *bot* spreading slightly, expanded as, a *patulous* calyx, bearing the flowers loose or dispersed as, a *patulous* peduncle (*b*) In *entom*, noting wings which when at rest are longitudinal or nearly so, but near the body and partly overlapping each other, as in certain moths

2 Gaping, patent, having a spreading aperture

pau (pâ), *n* Same as *pah*[2]

pauchty, *a* See *paughty*

pauci-articulate (pâ'si-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *articulatus*, articulate] **1** In *bot*, slightly or loosely articulate, few-jointed —**2.** In *zool*, having few joints, opposed to *multiarticulate*

paucidentate (pa-si-den'tāt), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *dentatus*, toothed, < *dens* = E. *tooth*] Slightly dentated, having few teeth, as a leaf

pauciflorous (pa-si-flō'rus), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower] In *bot*, few-flowered

paucifolious (pa-si-fō'li-us), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *folium*, leaf] In *bot*, few-leafed

paucify (pâ'si-fī), *v t*; pret and pp *paucified*, ppr *paucifying* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*)] To make few

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house had been to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you
British Reformation, 1648 (Harl Misc, VII 626). (*Davies*)

pauciloquent (pa-sil'ō-kwent), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr of *loqui*, speak, talk] Uttering few words, saying little [Rare]

pauciloquy (pa-sil'ō-kwi), *n* [< L *pauciloquium*, a speaking but little, < *paucus*, few, little, + *loqui*, speak Cf *pauciloquent*] The utterance of few words [Rare]

paucinervate (pa-si-nėr'vāt), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *nervus*, nerve] Having but few nerves, or slightly veined *Thomas*, Med Dict

pauciradiate (pa-si-rā'di-āt), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *radius*, ray see *radiate*] Having few rays, as a fish's fin

paucispiral (pa-si-spī'ral), *a* [< L *paucus*, few, little, + *spira*, a fold, coil see *spiral*] Having few whorls or turns as, the *paucispiral* operculum of a gastropod, a *paucispiral* shell See cut under *operculum*

paucity (pa'si-ti), *n* [= F *paucité* = It *paucità* < L *paucita(t-)s*, a small number, fewness, scarcity, < *paucus*, few, little, = E *few* see *few*] **1** Smallness of number, fewness

That God judgeth according to the plurality or *paucity* of merits or demerits *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 140

There is no evidence that the Holy Office was fully organized before the reign of Isabella This is perhaps imputable to the *paucity* of heretics in that kingdom
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., I 7

2 Smallness of quantity, scantiness

This defect, or rather *paucity* of blood is unagreeable to many other animals as may be observed in lizards, in frogs, and divers fishes
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, III 21

It is the abundance, not *paucity* of the materials [tradition] supplies that makes the difficulty
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 125

paughie (pa'gē), *n* Same as *pooyy*

paughty, pauchty (pâch'ti), *a* [Cf D *pochen*, *pogchen*, boast, make a show] Proud, haughty; petulant, saucy, malapert [Scotch]

Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see
The Gay Goss Hawk (Child's Ballads, III 281).

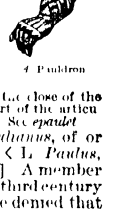
pauk, *n* See *pawk*[1]

paukie, pauky, *a* See *pawky*

paul[1], *n* See *pawl*

paul[2] (pâl), *v t* [Perhaps same as *pall*[2]] To puzzle [Prov Eng and Scotch]

pauldron (pâl'dron), *n* [Also *pouldron, powldron, poldron, polron, paleron*, < ME **paleron, polrynge, polrond*, < OF *espalleron*, a shoulder-plate, *espauderon*, shoulder-bone (= Sp *espaldaron*, a shoulder-plate), < *espalle*, F *épaule*, the shoulder see *spaul*, and cf *spaulet*] The armor of the shoulder when it is a piece separate from that of the body and of the arm Specifically, the elaborate defense introduced about 1490, consisting of splints, sliding one over the other or of a single piece so formed and secured by pivots that as the arm was raised it moved toward the neck, falling again by its own weight as the arm was lowered The pauldron of the right shoulder was usually smaller than that of the left, to allow of freer movement of the sword arm, and especially for passing the lance under the armpit when couched The pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century forms an inseparable part of the articulated and elaborated suit of plate armor See *epaulet*


A Pauldron

Paulian (pâ'li-an), *n* [< L *Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < L *Paulus*, *Paullus*, a proper name (see def)] A member of a Unitarian body founded in the third century by Paul of Samosata in Syria He denied that the Holy Spirit and the Logos were persons

Paulianist (pâ'li-an-ist), *n* [< *Paulian* + *-ist*] Same as *Paulian*

Paulician (pâ-lish'an), *n* [< ML *Paulicianus*, < *Paulus* (see def)] A member of a sect, proba-

bly founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the seventh century, which held the dualistic doctrine that all matter was evil, believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance, and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies The sect is said to have become extinct in the thirteenth century The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul

paulin (pâ'lin), *n* [Abbr from *tarpaulin*] The plain, unsurfaced canvas used in the army for covering stores, *etc* [U S]

Pauline (pa'lin), *a* [< L *Paulinus, Paullinus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < *Paulus, Paullus*, Paul] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, his doctrines, or his writings as, *Pauline* theology, the *Pauline* epistles

Paulinism (pâ'lin-izm), *n* [< *Pauline* + *-ism*] The doctrines or teaching of St Paul, the Pauline theology According to the Tubingen school of theology, founded by Ferdinand C Baur (1792–1860), a sharp conflict took place in the apostolic church between the followers of Paul and those of Peter The former regarded Christianity as a universal religion the latter as a phase or development of Judaism The doctrines of these supposed apostolic schools are known respectively as *Paulinism* and *Petrinism* *Paulinism* is also used to signify more specifically the teachings of the Pauline epistles, especially with reference to divine sovereignty, election, etc

Paulinism cannot be identified with Gentile Christianity in the ordinary sense as it is known to us from the post-apostolic age *Andover Rev*, VII 218

Paulinist (pâ'lin-ist), *n* [< *Pauline* + *-ist*] One who favors or holds to the Pauline theology, especially with reference to the doctrine of election

Two antagonistic parties of *Paulinists* and Anti Paulinists *Quarterly Rev*, CXXVI 482

Paulist (pa'list), *n*. [< L *Paulus*, Paul, + *-ist*] One of a body of Roman Catholic monks who profess to follow the example of the apostle Paul, also called *Paulites* or *Hermits of St Paul* Specifically, in the United States, a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in the year 1858 for parochial, missionary, and educational work

Paullinia (pâ-lin'i-ä), *n*. [NL (Linnæus, 1737), named after C F *Paullini* (1643–1712), a German botanical writer] A genus of shrubby twining plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Paullinieæ*, characterized by irregular flowers and pyriform capsule The 125 species are chiefly natives of eastern tropical America, with one in western Africa They bear alternate compound leaves, often with winged petioles, and pallid flowers in axillary racemes, from which two tendrils are generally produced The pear shaped and rigid stalked capsules are three angled or three winged, hairy within, and divided into from one to three cells, each containing one or rarely two arillate seeds, which, in *P sorbilis* of Brazil, are the source of a beverage and medicinal paste (See *guarana*) The seeds of *P cupana* added to cassava meal and water form a drink of the Orinoco Indians *P polyphylla* of Brazil is called, from its use, the *fish poison tree* *P curassavica* of South America and several West Indian species are known as *supple jack*, their stems furnish walking sticks.

Paullinieæ (pa-li-ni'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < *Paullinia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the suborder *Sapindæ*, typified by the genus *Paullinia*

paulo-post-future (pâ'lō-pōst-fū'tūr), *a* and *n* [< L *paulo-post-futurum* (se *tempus*, tense) L *paulo, paullo*, a little (abl of *paulus, paullus*, little), *post*, after, *futurus*, future] Noting a tense of Greek verbs, the future perfect

Paulownia (pâ-lō'ni-ä), *n* [NL (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), named after Anna *Paulowna*, daughter of the czar Paul I] A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and the tribe *Chelonieæ*, characterized by the absence of a sterile stamen and by a deeply cleft scurfy calyx with five broad and fleshy obtuse valvate lobes There is but one species, *P imperialis*, native of Japan, a large tree, resembling the catalpa in appearance, bearing broadly heart shaped opposite soft hairy leaves and large terminal panicles of showy pale-violet or blue and brown-spotted flowers in early spring The many large and conspicuous pointed capsules are persistent one or two winters, containing loose in each of their two cells an almond like thick



Branch of *Paulownia imperialis* with the inflorescence and young leaves *a*, the fruit, *b*, the seed

ened placenta, and numerous seeds each with a white delicate lace like wing The tree is a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more southern regions but is injured by more northern winters

paul-post† (pal'pōst), *n* Same as *paul-butt*.

Paul's betony See *betony*

Paul's mant. See *man*.

paultert, *v* An obsolete form of *palter*

paulterly†, *a* An obsolete form of *palterly*

paultingt, *a* A variant of *pelting*[2] *G. Harvey*

paumt, *v. t* An obsolete form of *palm*[1].

paume[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *palm*[1]

paume[2] (pōm), *n*. [F, prop. *jeu de paume*, palm-play see *palm*[1], *n*, 7] A French game, the same as *palm-play* It was in the hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles that the famous revolutionary meeting of the Tiers Etat was held in 1789

paunce[1]†, *n* [ME see *paunch, pauncher*] 1 An obsolete variant of *paunch* — 2. In *armor* (*a*) Same as *cuirass* (*b*) Body-armor of linked mail, also, the brigandine, in the sense of any coat of fence for the lower part of the body Also *paunch*

paunce[2]† (pans), *n* Same as *pance*, *pansy*

paunch (panch or pânch), *n* [Early mod E *panch, panche* (dial or naut still also *panch*); < ME *paunche, pauche, panche, pannce*, paunch, belly, = D *pense, pens* = MLG *panse* = MHG *panze*, G *panzen, pansen, pantsch*, < OF *panche, pance*, paunch, belly, a great-bellied doublet, F *panse* = Walloon *panche* = Pr *pansa, panqa* = Sp *pauza, pancho* = It *pancia, panza* = Wallachian *pentece*, < L *pantex* (*pantic-*), paunch, belly, bowels] 1. The belly; the abdomen

He shal haue a penaunce in his *paunche* and puffe at euch a worde *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiii 87

The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat *paunch* *Steele*, Guardian, No 42

2 Specifically, in *zool*, the rumen See cut under *ruminant* — 3 *Naut*. See *panch*, 2 — 4† Same as *paunce*[1], 2

paunch† (panch or pânch), *v. t* [Formerly also *panche*, < *paunch, n*] 1 To pierce or rip the belly of, stick or stab in the belly, eviscerate

Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake *Shak*, Tempest, III 2 98

But I, remorseless, *paunch'd* him, cut his throat *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v 3

2 To fill the paunch of; stuff with food

If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *paunch* himself *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (*Nares*)

pauncher† (pan'chėr or pân'chėr), *n* [ME *pawnchere, pancher, pauncherde, paunecherde*, < OF *panchiere, pancière* (f, also *pancier*, m) (= It *pancera*, cf. D *pantser, pantsier* = MLG *pantzer, pansēr, panser, panscher* = MHG *panzer, panzer*, G *panzer* = Sw. *pansar* = Dan *pandser*, < OF or It) (ML *pancera*), a piece of armor covering the belly, a cuirass, < *panche, pance* (= It *pancia*), belly, paunch see *paunch*] A girdle or belt *Prompt Parv*, p 38; *Caxton*.

paunchiness (pân'- or pân'chi-nes), *n* A paunchy or big-bellied condition

paunch-mat (panch'mat), *n*. Same as *panch*, 2.

paunchy (pan'- or pân'chi), *a* [< *paunch* + *-y*[1]] Having a prominent paunch, big-bellied

The gay old boys are *paunchy* old men in the disguise of young ones *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii

paune (pân), *n* See *pone*[1]

paunedt, *a* An obsolete form of *paned*

paunsway, *n* Same as *panchway*

pauper (pâ'pėr), *n* and *a* [< L *pauper*, poor see *poor*] **I.** *n* A very poor person, a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the public, also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis. See *in forma pauperis*

II. *a* Of or pertaining to paupers as, *pauper* labor

pauperess (pâ'pėr-es), *n*. [< *pauper* + *-ess*.] A female pauper [Rare]

Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wards woman, an elderly, able bodied *pauperess* *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, III (*Davies*)

pauperisation, pauperise. See *pauperization, pauperize*

pauperism (pâ'per-izm), *n* [< *pauper* + *-ism*] 1 A pauper condition, the condition of those who are destitute of the means of support and are a charge upon the community, dependence on the poor-rates or some similar fund for support, or the poverty which makes such dependence necessary

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism*. *Whately*, Pol. Econ

Blind sympathy turns poverty into *pauperism* by indiscriminate gifts It weakens instead of strengthening those it tries to help *J. F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 148

2 Paupers collectively

In the autumn of the year 1628 the western counties were annoyed by an influx of Irish *pauperism* *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p 148

=Syn 1 *Indigence, Destitution*, etc (see *poverty*), mendicancy, beggary

pauperization (pâ"per-i-zā'shon), *n*. [< *pauperize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making paupers of or reducing to pauperism Also spelled *pauperisation*

The chasm which threatens to engulf our social system is still further widened by the destruction of small capitalists in the battle of competition, and the growth of great monopolies, advancing pari passu with the *pauperization* of the laboring class *N A Rev*, CXLIII 102

pauperize (pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t*, pret and pp *pauperized*, ppr *pauperizing*. [< *pauper* + *-ize*.] To reduce to pauperism, make a pauper of Also spelled *pauperise*.

All gifts have an inevitable tendency to *pauperize* the recipient *Dickens*, Hard Times xvii

pauperous† (pâ'per-us), *a* [< *pauper* + *-ous*] Poor *N Ward*, Sermons, p 173

Pauropida (pa-rop'i-dä), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Pauropoda*

Pauropidæ (pa-rop'i-dē), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Pauropodidæ*

Pauropoda (pâ-rop'ō-dä), *n pl* [NL see *Pauropus*] An order of *Myriapoda*, represented by the family *Pauropodidæ*, intermediate to some extent between *Chilognatha* and *Chilopoda*, and in some respects unlike either of these The genera are *Pauropus* and *Eurypauropus*, the former of cylindric form, the latter expanded and depressed There are no tracheæ, the antennæ are branched, there are six or eight segments behind the head, the young hatch with three pairs of legs, a number subsequently increased These myriapods are of minute size, about one twentieth of an inch long, and are found in damp places Also *Pauropida*

Pauropodidæ (pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pauropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*] A family of myriapods, typified by the genus *Pauropus*, and representing an order *Pauropoda*. Also *Pauropidæ*

Pauropus (pâ'rō-pus), *n* [NL, < Gr *παῦρος*, little, small (= L *paulus*, little), + *πους* (*ποδ-*) = E *foot*] The typical genus of the family *Pauropodidæ* and the group *Pauropoda*, named for the reception of *Pauropus huxleyi*, a minute centiped discovered in Kent, England, by Sir John Lubbock in 1866 It has also been referred to the family *Polyxenidæ* Another species of *Pauropus* occurs in North America

pausal (pâ'zal), *a* [< *pause* + *-al*] Relating to a pause or to pauses *Smith's Dict of the Bible*

pausationt (pâ-zā'shon), *n*. [< ME *pausacion*, < OF **pausation* = It *pausazione*, < LL *pausatio(n-)*, a halting, < L *pausare*, halt, cease, < *pausa*, pause, cessation see *pause*] Stop, stay; rest; pause

To faint and to freshe the *pausacion* *Ballade in Commendation of our Lady*, l 61

pause (pâz), *n* [< ME *pause, pawse* = D. *poos* = MLG *pose* = MHG *pûse*, G *pause* = Sw *paus* = Dan *pause*, < OF. *pause, pose*, a pause, stop, moment, F. *pause* = Sp Pg It. *pausa*, < L. *pausa*, a pause, halt (used before and after, but not during, the classical period), < Gr. *παῦσις*, a halt, stop, cessation, < *παύειν*, cause to cease or stop, *παύεσθαι*, cease. Cf *pause, v.*] 1. A temporary stop or rest, a cessation or intermission of action or motion, as of speaking, singing, or playing.

Give me some breath, some little *pause*, my lord, Before I positively speak herein *Shak*, Rich III, iv 2 24

In the *pauses* of the wind, Sometimes I heard you sing within *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

The Highlander made a *pause* saying, "This place is much changed since I was here twenty years ago" *Sharp*, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p 113

2 A cessation proceeding from doubt or uncertainty, hesitation; suspense

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin *Shak*, Hamlet, III 3 42.

3 A break or rest in writing or speaking.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe *Locke*

Some o' you nicely ken the laws,
To round the period an' *pause*,
An' wi' rhetoric clause on clause
To mak harangues
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives

4 In *musical notation* (*a*) A rest, or sign for silence See *rest* (*b*) A fermata or hold, ◡ or ⌒, indicating that a note is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer —5† Stopping-place, conclusion, ultimate point

If any one book of Scripture did give testimony to all, yet still that Scripture which giveth credit to the rest would require another Scripture to give credit unto it, neither could we ever come unto any *pause* whereon to rest our assurance in this way *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, ii 4

6. In *pros*, an interval in a succession of metrical times, corresponding to a time or times in the rhythm, but not represented by any syllable or syllables in the text In ancient prosody a pause was called an *empty time*, and was measured like a time, as a monosemic, disemic, trisemic, etc, pause A monosemic pause was called a *limma*, a disemic pause a *prosthesis* Pauses occur especially at the end of some rhythmical section, but are not admissible in the interior of a word —**Disemic pause** See *disemic* =**Syn 1** *Intermission*, *Rest*, etc See *stop*

pause (pâz), *v i*, pret and pp *paused*, ppr *pausing*. [Early mod. E. also *pawse* (= MLG *posen*, also *pausēren* = G *pausieren* = Sw *pausera* = Dan. *pausere*), < OF *pauser*, stop, ref pause, F *pauser* = Pr Sp Pg *pausar* = It *pausare*, *posare*, < L *pausare*, halt, cease, rest, pause, in ML. bring to rest, hence set in place, put, place (taking the senses of L *ponere*, pp *positus*, put, place, and appearing as OF *poser*, put, whence E *pose*², *pose*³, and in comp *pose*, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, etc, as well as in *repose*, where the sense 'rest' is still obvious)] 1. To make a temporary stop or intermission, cease to speak or act for a time

Pausing awhile, thus to herself she mused
Milton, P L, ix. 744

For this dear child hath often heard me praise
Your feats of arms, and often when I *paused*
Hath ask'd again, and ever loved to hear
Tennyson, Geraint

Through the dark pillared precinct silently
She went now, *pausing* every now and then
To listen *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III 316

2. To wait, tarry, forbear for a time

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard *Shak*, M of V, iii 2 1

If Business constant as the wheels of time,
Can *pause* an hour to read a serious rhyme
Cowper, Expostulation, l 605

3† To stop for consideration or reflection, deliberate sometimes with *upon* before the object of consideration or deliberation

Other offenders we will *pause upon*
Shak, 1 Hen IV, v 5 15

The Arrowes of Mosco at the first made them *pause vpon* the matter, thinking, by his bruit and skipping, there were many Salvages
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 186

4 To hesitate, hold back, be shy or reluctant

Were I hard favour'd, foul, or wrinkled old,
Then mightst thou *pause* for then I were not for thee
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 137

5† Reflexively, to repose one's self, hence, to stop; cease from action

And *pause us*, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 4 9

6. To dwell; linger with *upon*

One [syllable] must be more suddenly and quickely forsaken or longer *pawsed vpon* then another
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 64

=**Syn 1** and **2** To stay, delay, tarry

pausefully (pâz'fůl-i), *adv* [< **pauseful* (< *pause* + -*ful*) + -*ly*²] So as to cause one to stop or pause *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis

pauseless (pâz'les), *a* [< *pause* + -*less*] Without pause, continuous, unceasing; ceaseless as, the *pauseless* activity of life

pauselessly (pâz'les-li), *adv* In a pauseless manner, continuously; uninterruptedly

A broad, cool wind streamed *pauselessly* down the valley, laden with perfume
R L Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p 35

pauser (pâ'zėr), *n* One who pauses, one who deliberates or reflects

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser* reason
Shak, Macbeth ii 3 117

pausing (pâ'zing), *n* [Verbal n of *pause*, *v*] A pause, a temporary stoppage

When we build now a piece and then another by fits, the work dries and sinks unequally whereby the walls grow full of chinks and crevices therefore the *pausings* are well reproved by Palladio
Sir H Wotton, Reliquiæ, p 11

pausingly (pâ'zing-li), *adv*. After a pause deliberately, by breaks

With demure confidence
This *pausingly* ensued Neither the king nor 's heirs
Tell you the duke, shall prosper
Shak, Hen VIII, i 2

Paussidæ (pa'si-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Paussus* + -*idæ*] A small family of beetles named from the genus *Paussus* by Westwood in 1839, composed entirely of exotic forms, occurring mainly in Africa, East India, and Australia They are somber in color, and are found in the ground or under stones and logs Fourteen genera and about 100 species are known They are related to the *Pselaphidæ*, and sometimes named or described as *nocturnal wood beetles*, from their habits and resorts

Paussus (pa'sus), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1775)] The typical genus of *Paussidæ*, having no ocelli, and the antennæ two-jointed It is the largest genus of the family, comprising about 70 species

paut¹, **pawt** (pat), *v* [A Sc form of *palt*] I *trans* To beat, kick

II *intrans* 1 To kick —2. To beat, paw, or claw the ground with the foot, as a restless horse

'O whare was ye my gude grey steed,
That ye didna waken your master?'
"I *pautit* wi' my foot, master,
Garr'd a' my bridles ring'
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I 135)

3 To do anything in a listless, aimless, or shiftless way, dawdle, potter as, what are ye *pauting* at there? [Scotch and North Eng in all uses]

paut² (pat) *n* [E Ind *pāt*] Same as *pat*⁷

pautener¹†, *n* [ME, also *pautener*, *pautoner*, < OF *pautonier*, *pautonier*, *paltonier*, a servant, valet, rogue, knave, vagabond] A vagabond, a rascal

"Sir," seide his men, "a full fell *pawtener* is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde"
Merlin (E E T S), ii 268

pautener²†, *n* [Early mod E, also *pautner*, *pauteneere*, < ME *pautenere*, *pawtenere*, *pautener*, *pawtyner*, *powtenere*, a purse, OF *pautonniere*, a purse, shepherd's scrip] A purse, scrip *Political Songs* (ed Wright), p 39

Pauxi (pâk'si), *n* [NL, from S Amer name] A genus of *Cracidæ* established by Temminck in



Galeated Curassow or Cushew bird (*Pauxi mitu*)

1815, having a large galea or casque; the galeated curassows There are 3 species, *P galeata*, *P tomentosa* and *P mitu*, the last being often separated under the generic name *Mitu* Also called *Crax Ourax*, *Urax*, *Uraqus*, *Mitua*, and *Lophocerus*, and sometimes "emended" as *Paux*

pavache†, *n* Same as *pavise*.

pavade†, *n* An erroneous reading for *panade*² *Chaucer* (ed Tyrwhitt).

pavage (pā'vāj), *n*. [Also *pauage*, < OF (also F) *pavage* (> ML. *paragium*), pavement, paving, < *paver*, pave: see *pave*] 1† A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. *Halliwell*

' All thes thre yer and mor, potter," he seyde,
"Thow hast hantyd thes wey,
Yet wer tow never so cortys a man
One peney of *pauage* to pay'
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V 20)

2 Money paid toward paving streets or highways

Also we haue grauntyd to our citezens yᵗ they and ther successours citezens of the same cite bequyt for euer of *pauage*, pontage, and murage by al our reame and all our pour
Charter of London (Rich II) in Arnold's Chronicle p 22

pavaist, *n* Same as *pavise*

pavan, paven¹ (pav'an -en), *n* [Also *pavin*, *pavian*, *pavane* < F *pavane* = Sp *pavana* < It *pavana*, supposed to be a local form of *Padoana* or *Padovana*, fem of *Padoano*, *Paduano*, Paduan < *Padova*, Padua see *Paduan*] 1 A slow, stately dance, probably of Italian origin, but much practised in Spain

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *pavin*, he went toward Zelmane
Sir P Sidney Arcadia iii

The Spanish *pavin*? I will dance after thy pipe
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable iv 2.

The Scottish jig required a more violent and rapid motion, and more rustic agility, than the stately *pavens*, lavoltas, and courantoes *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii

2 Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly duple and very slow

Let 's to the tavern
I have some few crowns left yet my whistle wet once
I'll pipe him such a *paven*! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover ii 2

pavast, *n* Same as *pavise*

pave (pāv), *v t*, pret and pp *paved*, ppr *paving* [< ME *paven*, < OF *paver*, F *paver*, < ML *pavare*, *pavare*, L *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down, pave, = Gr. *παίειν*, strike, cf Skt *pavi*, a thunderbolt] To cover or lay with blocks of stone or wood, or with bricks, tiles, etc, regularly disposed, and set firmly in their places so as to make a hard level surface, in general to cover with any kind of pavement as, to *pave* a street, to *pave* the courtyard

There are three or foure goodly courts, fairely *paved* with stone belonging to it *Coryat*, Crudities, I 35 sig F

The streets [of Venice] are generally *paved* with brick or free stone, and always kept very neat
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 387

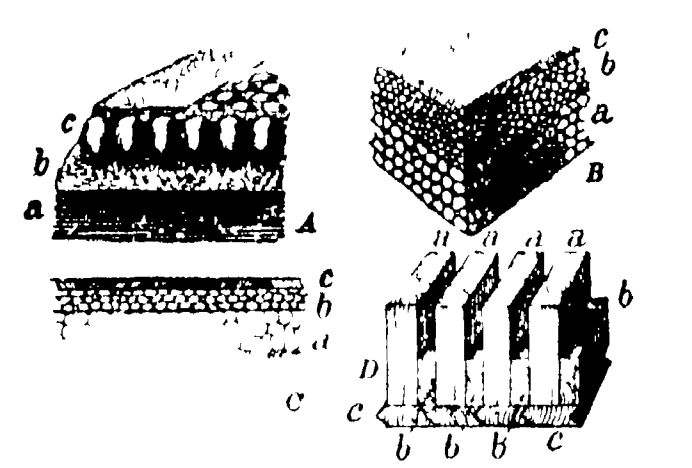
To pave the way, to prepare a way for something coming after, facilitate proceedings by preliminary preparation

paved (pāvd), *a* [< *pave* + -*ed*²] 1 Having a pavement

He fond two other ladys sete and she
Withinne a *paved* parlour *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii 82

2 Resembling pavement, formed into a structure or combination like pavement as, the *paved* teeth of some fishes

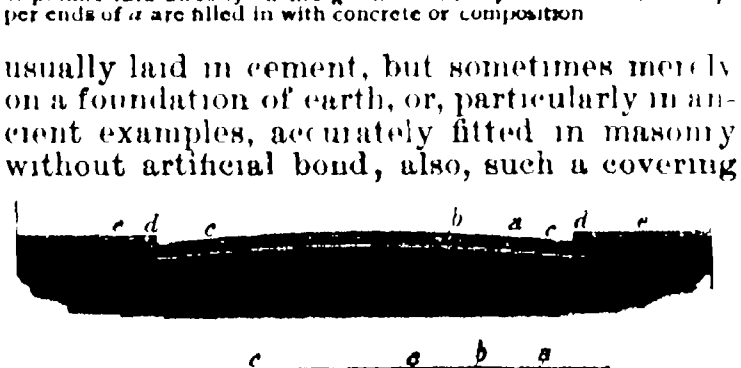
pavement (pāv'ment), *n* [< ME **pavement*, *pavment*, also contr *paument*, *pauement*, *pament*, < OF *pavement*, *pavment* F *pavement* = Sp. Pg. It *pavimento*, < L *pavimentum* a floor rammed or beaten down, a pavement, < *pavire*, beat strike, ram down see *pave*] 1 A floor or surface-covering of flags, stones, tiles, or bricks



Concrete Pavement

A *a* the ground *b* a bed of concrete, *c* a layer of cobblestones upon the top of which is laid a surface of asphalt, or composition in which coal tar or similar material is an ingredient *B* and *C* *a*, a layer of stones, *b*, a second layer of smaller stones, *c*, a layer of asphalt or analogous plastic composition *D* *a* blocks of wood set on the end of their grain *b* blocks laid edgewise on the edge of their grain or as nearly so as possible; *c*, a layer of matched boards or planks laid directly on the ground The spaces between the upper ends of *a* are filled in with concrete or composition

usually laid in cement, but sometimes merely on a foundation of earth, or, particularly in ancient examples, accurately fitted in masonry without artificial bond, also, such a covering



Granite Pavement

a, concrete of cement grout, *b* sand forming a bed for the granite blocks *c* granite blocks having interstices rammed tightly full of sand *d d* curbs of stone, *e e*, flagstone sidewalks

made of concrete (see *concrete*, *n*, 3), and sometimes of wood Pavements are often made in a mosaic of stone more or less artistic in character, or of glazed or unglazed tiles sometimes by their color or decoration forming elaborate designs See also cut under *encaustic*

The *pavementes* of Halles and Chambres ben alle of gold and another of Sylver
Mandeville Travels, p 188

… in a monge hem and smote the firste that he mette that the hed fill on the *pament*
Merlin (E E T S), iii 1…

They found in Ano-Caprea, some years ago, a statue and a rich *pavement* under ground, as they had occasion to turn up the earth that lay upon them
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 445

Here is a fine street *pavement* brought to light, here a fragment of a theater *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 67

2. The material of which such a flooring is made as, the *pavement* is tile

At last he sold the *pavements* of his yard,
Which covered were with blocks of tin
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII 309)

For ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's *pavement*, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy *Milton*, P L, I 682

3. The flagged or paved footway on each side of a street, a sidewalk

All householders, or, if empty, the owners of house, to keep the *pavement* before said house in repair
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne II 157

4. In *anat.* and *zool*, a paved structure, a formation like pavement —**5** In *coal-mining*, the seam of fire-clay which usually underlies a seam of coal [Scotch] **Pavement epithelium** See *epithelium*.

pavement (pāv'ment), *v t* [‹ *pavement*, *n*] To pave, floor with stone, bricks, tiles, or the like

How gorgeously arched, how richly *pavemented*
Bp Hall, Select Thoughts, i § 7

pavement-pipe (pav'ment-pīp), *n* A tube or pipe leading from a gas- or water-main to the surface of the ground, to afford access to a valve or to protect a small pipe rising to the street-level

pavement-rammer (pav'ment-ram″er), *n* A power-machine used to ram down the blocks in paving a roadway

paven[1], *n.* See *pavan*

paven[2] (pā'vn), *p. a.* [Irreg. pp. of *pave*, *v* Cf *proven.*] Paved. [Rare]

Up and down the *paven* sand
I would tramp, while Day's great lamp
Rose or set, on sea and land
R H Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

paver (pā'vėr), *n* [Formerly also *pavier*, *pavior*, *paviour*, ‹ ME. *paver*, ‹ OF *paveur*, paver, ‹ *paver*, pave · see *pave*] **1** One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave —**2** A slab or brick used for paving

Had it been paved either with diamond *paver* made of free stone, or with other *pavier* which we call Ashler it would have made the whole Piazza much more glorious. *Coryat*, Crudities, I 219

3 A rammer for driving paving-stones

pavesade†, pavisade† (pav-e-sād', -i-sād'), *n* [‹ OF. *pavesade*, *pavoisade*, F *pavesade* = Sp *pavesadas* = Pg *pavezada*, ‹ It *pavesata*, a portable hurdle carried into the field for protection to an archer, ‹ *pavese*, a shield, cover see *pavise*] **1** Any extended or continuous defense of a temporary nature, as a screen, parapet, or the like, used in warfare —**2** A canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel when going into action, to prevent the enemy from observing operations on board

pavesadot, *n* Same as *pavesade*

paveset, pavesset, *n.* and *v* See *pavise*

Pavetta (pā-vet'ä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1737), from a native name in Malabar, India] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and the tribe *Ixoreæ*, distinguished by the very slender long-exserted style and the two-seeded drupe There are about 60 species found in the tropics of the Old World and in South Africa. They bear opposite leaves with stipules often united into a loose sheath, and white or greenish flowers in branching three forked corymbs *P Borbonica* and several other species are cultivated under glass as ornamental evergreens The bitter roots of *P Indica* are used as a purgative, and are made into knife handles by the Hindus

paviage†, *n* Same as *pavage*

pavian, *n* See *pavan.*

pavid (pav'id), *a* [= Sp *pavido* = Pg. It *pavido*, ‹ L *pavidus*, fearful, timorous, ‹ *pavere*, be afraid] Timid [Rare]

As eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the *pavid* kid, I say there are men who victual their nests by plunder
Thackeray, On a Medal of George IV

pavidity (pa-vid'i-ti), *n* [‹ *pavid* + *-ity*] Fearfulness, timidity *Coles*, 1717

pavier† (pā'vi-er), *n* An obsolete variant of *paver*

pavilion (pā-vil'yon), *n* [Formerly also *pavillion*, ‹ ME *pavilon*, *paviloun*, *paveylon*, *pavilon* = MLG. *pawlun*, *pawlune*, *pawelune*, LG *pauelun* = G *pavillon* = OF *pavillon*, *pavaillon*, F. *pavillon*, a tent, *papillon*, a butterfly, = Sp *pabellon* = Pg. *pavilhão* = It *padiglione*, *padiglione*, a tent or pavilion, = W. *pabell*, ‹ L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly, a tent or pavilion see *Papilio*] **1** A tent, a temporary movable habitation, particularly, a large tent raised on posts

And whan thei gon to Werre, thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon Chariottes, as men don Tentes or *Pavylouns* *Mandeville*, Travels, p 248

The Switzers tore in pieces the most sumptuous *Pavilions* to make themselves coates and breeches
Coryat, Crudities, I 42, sig L

Pitch our *pavilion* here upon the sward
Tennyson, Princess, iii

Hence —**2** A canopy, a covering

After the rain when, with never a stain,
The *pavilion* of heaven is bare *Shelley*, The Cloud

3 In *arch* (*a*) A building of small or moderate size, isolated, but properly in a relation of more or less dependence on a larger or principal building The term is also used arbitrarily, usually to designate a building as a belvedere or other covered shelter, or even a large and fully appointed building in a park or at the seaside, appropriated to purposes of amusement (*b*) A part of a building of considerable size projecting from the main body, particularly in the middle or at an angle of a front It is usually carried up higher than the other parts of the building, and is often distinguished also by more elaborate decorative treatment

4 In *apiculture*, the middle hive in a collateral system —**5** In *her* , a tent used as a bearing rare and represented in various ways, as a wall-tent, bell-tent, etc , at the choice of the artist —**6†** A coif or wig

Shal no serjaunte for that seruyse were a selk houe,
Ne pelour in hus *paueylon* for pledyng at the barre
Piers Plowman (C), iv 452

7 In *anat* , the outer ear ; the pinna or auricle of the ear —**8.** In *brilliant-cutting*, the sloping surfaces between the girdle and culet, taken together, also, the whole lower or pyramidal part of the stone, taken from the girdle and including the culet or collet See *brilliant* —**9** In *music* See *pavillon* —**10** A flag or ensign, specifically, the flag carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast or on the flagstaff at the stern of a ship to indicate her nationality —**11** A gold coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for circulation in France it weighed from 67 to 83 grains The pavillon d'or ('gold pavilion') was a French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in the fourteenth century it weighed about 79 grains Also called *ryal* or *royal* —**Chinese pavilion**, a pole having crosspieces, and on the top a conical pavilion or hat on which are hung numerous little bells, to be jingled by shaking the pole up and down a showy contrivance occasionally used in military bands – **Pavilion facet**, one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant They are pentagonal in form, and surround the culet, their points reaching to the girdle See cuts under *brilliant* **Pavilion roof**, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides *Gwilt* **Pavilion system**, in the construction of hospitals, a method of disposing the plan in such manner that the various wards and departments occupy separate blocks or pavilions isolated from each other, and connected merely by open corridors



Obverse

Reverse

Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince British Museum (Size of the original)

pavilion (pā-vil'yon), *v t* [‹ *pavilion*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with pavilions or tents, fill with tents

Jacob in Mahanaim, where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright
Milton, P L, xi 215

2 To shelter with or as with a tent

So with his battening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilioned* on the grassy plain
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv

A wild rose tree
Pavilions him in bloom *Keats*, Endymion, ii

pavillon (pa-vē-lyon'), *n* [F see *pavilion*] In musical instruments of the metal wind group, the bell or flaring mouth of the tube —**Flûte à pavillon**, an organ stop the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell

paviment†, *n* An obsolete form of *pavement*

pavin (pav'in), *n* See *pavan* *Beau and Fl*

paving (pā'ving), *n* [Verbal n of *pave*, *v*] **1** The laying of floors, streets, etc , with pavement.—**2.** Pavement.

The grass began to grow . in the crevices of the basement *paving* *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii

paving-beetle (pā'ving-bē″tl), *n* A pavers' rammer

paving-machine (pā'ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A steam-rammer or machine-paver, a pavement-rammer The ram is usually suspended at the end of a pivoted arm that projects from the machine and can be moved at will to direct the blows

2. A machine consisting of a hollow roller, sometimes carrying a furnace suspended to the axle within the roller, used to soften and compress the surface of an asphalt pavement. Also called *paving-roller*

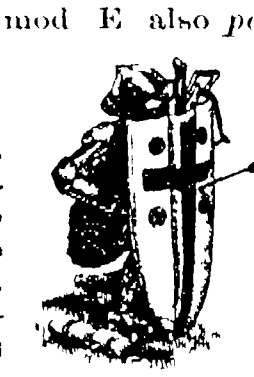
paving-stone (pā'ving-stōn), *n* A stone prepared for use in paving

paving-tile (pā'ving-tīl), *n* A flat brick or tile for use in laying floors, etc ; a paver These tiles are often covered with a hard glaze, and are sometimes decorated with patterns in color Such decorated tiles were abundantly used in medieval architecture, particularly in France, and this use has recently been revived See *encaustic*

pavior, paviour, *n.* Same as *paver*

pavisade†, *n* See *pavesade*

pavise† (pav'is), *n* [Early mod E also *pavais*, *pavice*, *pavisse*, *pavish*, *pabeise*, ‹ ME *pavise*, *pavese*, *pavesse*, *pavys*, ‹ OF **pavais*, *pavois*, *pavesche* = Sp *paves* = Pg *pavez* = It *pavese*, *pavesce*, ‹ ML *pavensis*, a large shield, origin uncertain The form suggests a local origin, perhaps, like OF *Pavois*, *Pavious*, ‹ *Pavia*, a city in Italy] **1** A shield of large size, four or five feet long and broad enough to cover the whole person, used especially in sieges In the quotation the word is used of a broad-brimmed hat



Pavise, 14th century

One he hentis a hode of scharlette fulle riche,
A *pavys* pillione hatt that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 3461

2 Same as *pavesade*.

Owre men had bynne in great daunger [from Indian arrows] if they had not byn defended by the cages or *pauisses* of the shyppes and their targettes
R Eden, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America ed Arber, p 158)

pavise† (pav'is), *v. t* [‹ *pavise*, *n*] To provide with large shields

They had moche adoo, sauynge they were well *pauessed*, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many
Berners, tr of Froissart's Chron , II xc

paviser† (pav'is-er), *n* [ME , also *pavyser*, ‹ OF *pavaisier*, *pavesier*, *pavoisier*, *pavoiseur*, a soldier armed with a pavise, ‹ *pavois*, a pavise see *pavise*] **1** A soldier who carried a pavise, or large shield

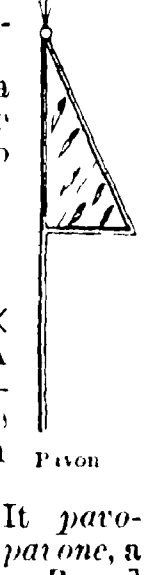
Thene prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre,
With pylours, and *pavysers*, and pryse mene of armes
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 3005

2 According to some authors, a man who carried the pavise for the protection of another, as a crossbowman or archer

Pavo (pā'vō), *n.* [L , a peacock see *pea*[2]] **1** In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pavoninæ*, having the upper tail-coverts in the male developed into a magnificent train capable of being erected and spread into a disk, the tarsi spurred, and the head crested , the peacocks The common peacock is *P cristatus* *P muticus* or *spiciferus* inhabits Java, and is very distinct from the former A third supposed species, related to the first, is *P nigripennis* See *peafowl*

2 A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius

pavon (pav'on), *n* [‹ OF *paon*, a peacock, ‹ L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock see *Pavo*] A small pennon fastened to the shaft of a medieval lance



Pavon

The *Pavon* was a peculiar shaped flag, somewhat like a gryon attached to a spear
Preble, Hist Flag, p 19

Pavonaria (pav-ọ-nā'ri-a), *n* [NL , ‹ L *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock, + *-aria.*] A notable genus of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, having non-retractile polypites on one side of the slender polypidom

pavonazetto (pa-vō-na-zet'tō), *n.* [‹ It *pavonazzetto*, dim of *pavonazzo*, purple, ‹ *pavone*, a peacock, ‹ L *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock. see *Pavo.*] See *marble*, 1

Pavoncella (pav-on-sel'ä), *n* [NL (Leach, 1816), ‹ It *pavoncella*, the lapwing.] A genus of fighting sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidæ*,

more frequently called *Philomachus* and *Machetes* *P pugnax* is the common species, the male of which is called a *ruff*, and the female a *reeve* See cut under *ruff*

pavonet (pa-vōn′), *n* [< OF *pavon*, < L *pavo(n-)*, a peacock see *Pavo*, *pea*[2] Cf *paun*[3]] A peacock

More sondry colours then the proud *Pavone*
Spenser, F Q, III xi 47.

Pavonia (pā-vō′ni-a), *n* [NL (Cavanilles, 1790), named after Don José *Pavon*, a Spanish traveler (1779–88), author, with Ruiz, of a flora of Peru and Chili] 1 A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Urenæ*, having from five to eight leaf-like or bristle-like bractlets, and the carpels generally with from one to three awns There are over 60 species, mainly in South America, with a few in Africa, Asia Australia, and the Pacific islands They are usually woolly or bristly hairy, the leaves often angled or lobed, and the flowers of various colors, scattered, or seldom in dense heads. *P coccinea* and several other West Indian species are known as *scarlet mallow* *P hastata*, the spear leafed pavonia of Australia, and some others are cultivated for ornament Several are in medicinal use in Brazil and India.

2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus

pavonian (pā-vō′ni-an), *a* [< L *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ian*] Of or pertaining to a peacock, resembling the peacock, as in its gaudiness and vanity, pavonine

They who are versed in the doctrine of sympathies and the arcana of correspondences as revealed to the Swedish Emmanuel will doubtless admire the instinct or inspiration which directed my choice to the *pavonian* Pen
Southey, The Doctor, Pref

Pavonidæ (pā-von′i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pavo(n-)* + *-idæ*] A family of gallinaceous birds, synonymous with *Phasianidæ* *Swainson*, 1837

Pavoninæ (pav-ō-ni′nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pavo(n-)* + *-inæ*.] The peafowl as a subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Pavo*, of uncertain definition The name was first used by G R Gray, in 1840, to include the genera *Pavo*, *Polyplectron*, and *Argus* It is also called *Polyplectroninæ*

pavonine (pav′o-nin), *a* and *n* [< L *pavoninus*, pertaining to a peacock, < *pavo(n-)*, a peacock see *Pavo*] **I.** *a* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a peacock, pavonian

The bas reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions, rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of leonine or *pavonine* forms *Ruskin*

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky *pavonine* strut and shrill genteel scream [of the peacock]
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx

2 Resembling a peacock's tail in iridescence. [Rare]

Through all things streamed this soft colored light, and everything became a sort of *pavonine* transparency, and the good folks faces glowed with magical lustre
S Judd, Margaret, i 16.

II. *n* Peacock's-tail tarnish, the iridescent luster found on some ores and metallic products

pavonious (pā-vō′ni-us), *a* [< L *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ious*] Ocellated, like a peacock's tail

pavonize† (pav′ō-nīz), *v t* [< L *pavo(n-)*, a peacock, + *-ize*] To comport one's self as a peacock, strut. *Florio*

pavy† (pav′i), *n* , pl *pavies* (-iz) [< OF *pavie*] The hard peach

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand to't it is full ripe
Sir W Temple, Gardening, III 231 (*Nares*)

Pavy's disease. Cyclic or paroxysmal albuminuria

paw[1] (pâ), *n* [< ME *pawe*, *powe*, a paw, < OF *poe*, *poue*, *pone*, *pooe*, also *pote* = Pr *pauta* = Cat *pota*, a paw, < MLG. LG *pote* = D *poot* = G *pfote* = Dan *pote*, a paw Cf W *pawen*, a paw, claw, foot, = Corn *paw*, foot, < E , Bret *pao*, *pav*, paw, < OF. Whether OF *pate*, F *patte*, a paw, is connected is not certain see *patten*[2], *patrol*] 1 The hand or foot of an animal which has nails or claws distinguished from *hoof* as, a monkey's *paw*, the *paws* of a cat, dog, rat, etc In many animals the fore feet, and in some the hind feet, are prehensile, and serviceable as hands

Whatsoever goeth upon his *paws*, among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you
Lev xi 27

2 The human hand, especially when large or coarse, or when awkwardly used [Humorous or contemptuous]

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring
Dryden

paw[1] (pâ), *v* [< *paw*, *n*] **I.** *intrans* To draw the fore foot along the ground, scrape with the fore foot

He *paweth* in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength
Job xxxix 21

Now half appeas'd
The tawny lion, *pawing* to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton*, P L, vii 464

II. *trans.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot, strike with a drawing or scraping action of the fore foot

The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet
Dryden, Pal and Arc, iii 457

The restless coursers *pawed* the ungenial soil
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix

2. To handle roughly or clumsily, as with paws
Johnson

Our great court Galen poised his gilt head cane,
And *paw'd* his beard, and mutter'd catalepsy
Tennyson, Princess, i

3 To fawn upon, as a spaniel upon his master

paw[2] (pâ), *n.* [Perhaps a reduced form of *pawk*[1], or else of **pawl*, **paut*, < *paut*, *t*] A trick

They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* then
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII 154).

pawa (pa′wa), *n* [Native name] A kind of ormer or sea-ear, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand

pawed (pâd), *a* [< *paw*[1] + *-ed*[2]] 1 Having paws *Johnson* —2 Broad-footed *Sherwood*

pawk[1] (pâk), *n* [Also *pauk*, origin obscure Cf *Puck*] Art; a wile [Scotch]

Prattis are repute polity and perrellus *paukis*
Gavin Douglas, tr of Virgil, p 238, b

pawk[2] (pâk), *n* [Origin obscure] A small lobster

pawkily (pâ′ki-li), *adv* In a pawky or arch manner, slyly. [Scotch]

pawkiness (pâ′ki-nes), *n* Archness, good-humored shrewdness [Scotch]

There is also a refreshing tone of good Scottish *pawkiness* about the book *Westminster Rev*, CXXV 579

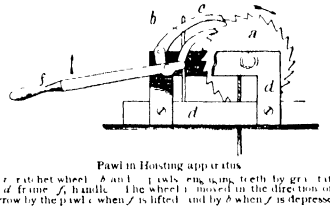
pawky (pâ′ki), *a.* [Also *pawkie*, *paukie*, < *pawk*[1] + *-y*[1]] Arch, humorously sly [Scotch]

A thief sae *pawkie* is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a unseen
Burns, Oh this is no my ain lassie

pawl (pâl), *n* [Also *pall*, *paul*, < W *paul*, a pole, stake, bar, = L *palus*, a pole see *pale*[1], *pole*[1]] 1 A short iron bar acting as a catch or brake to prevent a windlass or capstan from turning back See cuts under *capstan* and *pattern-chain*.

By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, *pawl* after *pawl*
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 245

2 A bar pivoted to a movable or fixed support at one end, and having its opposite end adapted to fit the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, used either for holding the ratchet-wheel or -bar in a position to which it has been



Pawl in Hoisting apparatus

a ratchet wheel *b* and *c* pawls engaging teeth by gravitation *d*, *d* frame *f*, handle The wheel is moved in the direction of the arrow by the pawl *c* when *f* is lifted and by *b* when *f* is depressed

moved by other mechanism (as in the case where the pawl is pivoted to a fixed support), or for moving it (as when the pawl is pivoted to a movable support) A pawl may be constructed and arranged to fall into engagement with ratchet teeth by its own weight or, as is very common, it may be made to act quickly and positively by the force of a spring

A second crank, carrying also a *pall*, by means of which a feed or self acting motion is given to the table for the machine *F Campin*, Mech Engineering, p 58

Cross pawl, in *ship building* See *cross pawl* —**Gravity pawl**, a pawl which engages ratchet teeth when actuated only by the force of gravity —**Pawl and half pawl**, two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel —**Spring-pawl**, a pawl actuated by a spring

pawl (pâl), *v t* [< *pawl*, *n*] To secure or stop the motion of (a capstan, windlass, or ratchet-wheel) with a pawl

He did not hesitate to give his advice ordering us when to heave and when to *pawl*
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 126

pawl-bitt (pâl′bit), *n* *Naut*, a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the windlass for its security, and serving to support the pawls which are pinned into it.

pawl-post† (pal′post) *n* Same as *pawl-bitt*

pawl-press (pal′pres), *n* In *bookbinding*, a form of screw-press in which the lever is operated with pawl and ratchet

pawmentt, *n* A Middle English form of *pavement* *Prompt Parv*, p 387

pawmpilyont, *n* See *pampilion*

pawn[1] (pan), *n* [< ME *pawne*, < OF *pan*, a pawn, gage, pledge, cf OFries *pand* = D *pand* = MLG *pant* = OHG MHG *phant*, *pfant*, G *pfand* = Icel *panti* = Sw Dan *pant*, a pledge, pawn The OF term is usually identified with OF *pan*, F *pan*, a piece of a garment, a lappet, panel, pane (< L *pannus*, a cloth see *pane*[1], *panel*), on the supposition that it referred orig to an article of clothing left as a pawn, but this connection seems to be forced, and is rendered still more doubtful by the relation of *penny*, AS *pending*, etc , to the Teut words above cited see *penny*] 1 Something given or deposited as security, as for money borrowed, security, pledge

Ar Is your *pawn* good and sound sir?
Sec F I'll pawn my life for that, sir
Middleton You Five Gallants, i 1

They will let them take their money upon *pawnes*, but not deliver it themselues *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 205

We have no store of money at this time, but you shall have good *pawns*, look you, sir, this jewel, and that gentleman's silk stockings *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv 7

2†. A pledge or promise

I violate no *pawns* of faiths intrude not
On private loves *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, II 3.

3†. A gage, a challenge

If guilty dread have left thee so much strength
As to take up mine honour's *pawn*, then stoop
Shak, Rich II, I 1 74

4 The condition of being pledged or held as security, as for the payment of a debt or the fulfillment of a promise, etc as, to be in *pawn* or at *pawn* —5 A pawnshop, a pawnbroker's establishment [Colloq]

Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the *pawns* won't take in and what they wouldn't like to be seen selling to any of the men that goes about buying things in the street *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II 121

At pawn, in pawn, pledged, hence, laid away, not available

Alas, sweet wife my honour is *at pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 3 7

Gin I should lay my gloves *in pawn*,
I will dance wi' the bride
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II 97)

pawn[1] (pân), *t t* [< ME **pawnen*, < OF *paner*, *panner*, take a pledge, seize, take, pawn, from the noun] 1 To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed, pledge

I'll *pawn* this jewel in my ear, and you may *pawn* your silk stockings *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv 7

2 To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left
To save the innocent *Shak*, W T, II 3 166

He swore,
And *pawn'd* his truth, to marry each of us
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III 4

Profane jests of men who *pawn* their souls to be accounted witty *Stillingfleet* Sermons, I iv

pawn[2] (pân), *n* [< ME *pawn*, *panne*, *poun*, *poune*, *poun*, < OF *paon*, *poon*, prop *peon*, a pawn, = Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a pawn (> E *peon*), = Pg *pião* = It *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn, < ML *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, an athlete (cf *pedinus*, a pawn), in LL one who has broad feet (in L only as a surname), < L *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot* see *foot* Cf *peon*, *pioneer*] A piece of the lowest rank and value at chess See *chess*

A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth whan that a *pawn* seyth to the kyng checkmate
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle, p 27

Little Iodine has always suffered the fate of those who have small offerings to make A *pawn* on the chessboard, she is sacrificed at any moment in order to win a larger piece *The Century*, XXXVII 685

Marked pawn See *marked*

pawn[3] (pan), *n* [< OF *paon*, *paen*, F *paon*, < L *pavo(n-)*, a peacock see *Pavo* and *pea*[2]] A peacock, in *her*, a peacock used as a bearing

And he as pyd and gayish as the *pawn*
Drayton, Moon Calf (*Nares*)

pawn[4]†, *n* Mast, or similar food for animals. Also spelled *pawne*

Which is that food that the swine feed on in the woods, as Mast of Beach, Acorns, etc , which some have called *Pawnes* *Cowel*, Dict and Inter.

pawn[5]†, *n* [Prob a var of *pane*[1]] A gallery

This house is fine and fifty paces in length and hath three *pawnes* or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 261

Jerman's Exchange [London, 1837] was a quadrangular building, with a clock tower of timber on the Cornhill side It had an inner cloister, and a *pawn* or gallery, above for the sale of fancy goods
W Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p 35

pawn[6] (pân), *n* Same as *pan*[1].

pawnable (pâ'na-bl), *a* [< *pawn*[1] + *-able*] Capable of being pawned

pawnbroker (pân'brō'ker), *n* [< *pawn*[1] + *broker*] One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest —**Pawnbroker's balls**, the three gold colored balls which usually form the sign of a pawnshop The characteristic feature of the coat of arms of the Medici family in Lombardy was a group of balls or disks, variously characterized in different accounts (perhaps representing different branches of the family) as six red balls, three gold balls or blue balls and three coins, and variously explained as representing pills, by way of play upon the family name, or as representing the money of bankers, the coins being indicated by spheres so as to present a circle in whichever direction looked at It seems to have been from this armorial bearing that three golden balls hung in a cluster and three blue balls painted on a white ground were early adopted as the sign of money lenders corresponding to the existing emblem of pawnbrokers

It is not generally known that the three Blue *Balls* at the *Pawn brokers* shops are the ancient arms of Lombardy The Lombards were the first money brokers in Europe
Lamb, Elia, Newspapers Thirty five Years Ago

pawnbroking (pân'brō king), *n* [< *pawn*[1] + *broking*, ppr of **broke* in *broker*] The business of a pawnbroker

pawncock (pân'kok), *n* A scarecrow *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

pawne†, *n* See *pawn*[4]

pawnee[1] (pâ-nē'), *n* [< *pawn*[1] + *-ee*[1]] The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn

Pawnee[2] (pâ'nē), *n* and *a* [< Amer Ind. *Pani*, native name, said to have been given to them by the Illinois Indians] **I** *n* One of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt principally in Nebraska and also in Kansas and Texas Harassed by their hereditary enemies the Sioux, they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory in 1876

II. *a* Of or relating to the Pawnees.

pawner (pâ'ner), *n* [< *pawn*[1] + *-er*[1]] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money

The Pawnbroker's all in a blaze,
And the pledges are frying and singeing,
Oh! how the poor *pawners* will craze!
Hood, Don t you Smell Fire?

pawnor (pâ'nor), *n* [< *pawn*[1] + *-or*[1]] Same as *pawner*

pawnshop (pân'shop), *n* A pawnbroker's establishment, a place in which pawnbroking is carried on

pawn-ticket (pân'tik″et), *n* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, etc

pawpaw, *n* See *papaw*

paw-paw (pâ'pâ), *a* Naughty *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

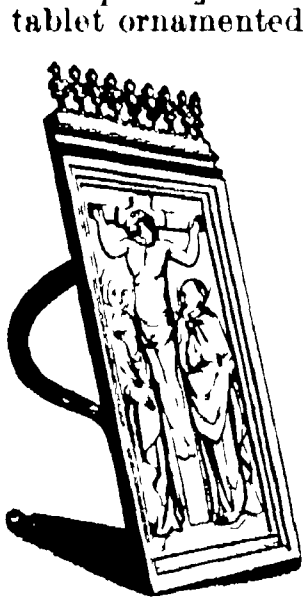
pawt, *v* See *pant*[1]

pawtener†, *n* See *pautener*[1]

paw-waw (pâ'wâ), *n* Same as *pow-wow* *Carlyle*

For reasons which we cannot well understand, the red gives place to the white man With their wigwams and canoes, their gods and their *pawwas*, they have vanished forever
S Judd, Margaret, ii 4

pax (paks), *n* [< L *pax*, peace see *peace*] **1** In the *Rom Cath Ch* , a small tablet ornamented with a representation of some Christian scene or symbol In former times, in the celebration of the mass, it was kissed by the celebrating priest, and was then presented by the acolyte to be kissed by all the officiating ecclesiastics, and by the members of the congregation but it is now used, except in a few communities, only during certain masses celebrated on special occasions or by high dignitaries Its use was introduced into church worship during the thirteenth century, taking the place of the then customary form of the kiss of peace, which was abrogated on account of the confusion and inconvenience involved Also called *osculatory*


Pax — Brass of 15th century

The kissing of the *pax* was set up to signify that the peace of Christ should be ever among us.
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), p 71

Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people
J Bradford, Works (Parker Soc , 1853), II 311

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands
Speeches of Ricort, Progr of Eliz., II (*Nares*)

2 The kiss of peace See *kiss* —**Pax vobiscum**, peace be to you a salutation common among the early Christians Its use is now confined to officiating clergymen in liturgical churches

pax-board (paks'bōrd), *n* [ME *paxborde*, < *pax* + *board*] Same as *pax*, 1

paxborde†, *n* Same as *pax*, 1

paxbrede†, *n* [ME , < *pax* + *brede*, board see *board*] Same as *pax*, 1

The *pax brede* used to stand on the altar all through mass *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III ii 162

paxilla[1] (pak-sil'a), *n* ; pl *paxillæ* (-ē) [NL , < L *paxillus*, a small stake, a peg, < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten see *pact*] A bundle of movable knobbed or spicular processes attached to a common stalk in the integument of echinoderms See cut under *Asteridæ*

A handsome new form, of a peculiar leaden grey colour, and with *paxillæ* arranged on the dorsal surface of the disk in the form of a rosette
Sir C W Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p 121

paxilla[2], *n* Plural of *paxillum*

paxillar (pak'si-lär), *a* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ar*[3]] Of or pertaining to paxillæ

paxillate (pak'si-lāt), *a* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ate*[1]] Having paxillæ

paxillose (pak'si-lōs), *a* [< L *paxillus* = Gr πάσσαλος, a small stake, a peg] In *geol* , resembling a little stake

paxillum (pak-sil'um), *n* , pl *paxilla* (-ä) [ML] A diminutive of *pax*

paxwax (paks'waks), *n* [< ME *paxwax*, prop **faxwax*, *fexwax* see *faxwax*] A butchers' name of the ligamentum nuchæ or nuchal ligament of the back of the neck of cattle etc It is a stout strong cord composed of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, assisting in the support of the head without muscular effort A similar structure, in various degrees of development exists in most mammals including man Also called *paxywaxy*, *packwax*, *faxwax*, *fixfax*, and *whit leather* See cut under *ligamentum*

pay[1] (pā), *v* , pret and pp *paid*, ppr *paying* [< ME *payen*, *paien*, < OF *payer*, *paier*, *paer*, F *payer* = Sp Pg *pagar* = It *pagare*, < L *pacare*, quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe, ML satisfy or settle (a debt), pay, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace see *peace*, and cf *pacate*] **I.** *trans* **1**† To appease, satisfy, content, please

Ther he harpede so wel, that he *payde* al the route
Rob of Gloucester, p 272

Loke thou grucche not on god thauȝ he ȝeue lyte l,
Beo *payed* with thi porcion porore or riechore
Piers Plowman (A), x 113

Do trewe penaunce, & y am *payed*,
From cendelees peine y wole make thee free
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 201

Ffor hir to *paye* he was full glade
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child s Ballads, I 104)

2†. To make satisfaction or amends for

And operis satisfactio that for synnes *payeth*
Piers Plowman (C), xvii 31

3 To satisfy the claims of, compensate, as for goods, etc , supplied, or for services rendered; recompense; requite, remunerate; reward as, to *pay* workmen or servants, to *pay* one's creditors.

For all my dangers and my wounds thou hast *paid* me
In my own metal *Beau and Fl* , Maid's Tragedy, iv 1

For the carriage of such things as I send you by John Hutton you must remember to *pay* him
Winthrop, Hist New England, I 404

He [Pitt] attacked with great violence the practice of *paying* Hanoverian troops with English money
Macaulay, William Pitt

So *pays* the devil his liegeman, brass for gold
Browning, Ring and Book, iii 1463

4 To discharge, as a debt or an obligation, by giving or doing that which is due as, to *pay* taxes, to *pay* vows

Sone, vnto thi god *pay* welle thi tythe,
And pore men of thy gode thou dele
Booke of Precedence (E E T S , extra ser), i 54

Tables with fair service set,
Cups that had *paid* the Cæsar's debt
Could he have laid his hands on them
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 355

5 To bear, defray as, who will *pay* the cost? hence, to defray the expense of as, to *pay* one's way in the world

Take ye that, ye belted knight,
'Twill *pay* your way till ye come down
Willie Wallace (Child s Ballads, VI 233).

6 To give; deliver, hand over as in discharge of a debt: as, to *pay* money; to *pay* the price

So many ounces he should *pay*
Of his own flesh, instead of gold
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child s Ballads, VIII 278).

I have *paid* death one of my children for my ransom
Donne, Letters, xcii.

Why, 'tis his own, and dear, for he did *pay*
Ten crowns for it, as I heard Roscius say
Marston, Satires, ii 58

Come, my hostess says there is seven shillings to *pay*
I Walton, Complete Angler, p 181

You must not *pay* this great price for my happiness
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

7 To give or render, without any sense of obligation as, to *pay* attention, to *pay* court to a woman, to *pay* a compliment

"They 're my attendants,' brave Robin did say,
"They'll *pay* a visit to thee '
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widows Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V 266)

The next day brought us to Padua St Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint to whom they here *pay* their devotions
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed Bohn), I 379

He used to *pay* his duty to me and ask blessing the moment he came in, if admissible
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V 64

I'll take another opportunity of *paying* my respects to Mrs Malaprop *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i 2

8 Figuratively, to requite with what is deserved, hence, to punish, chastise, castigate still in colloquial use

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day I have *paid* Percy, I have made him sure
Shak , 1 Hen IV v 3 48

They patiently enduring and receiuing all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the vnmercifull blowes, that *pay* them soundly
Capt John Smith, Works, I 140

He *paid* part of us,
Yet I think we fought bravely
Fletcher, Bonduca v 2.

Pay (whip) Maidjie as much as you like and I ll not say one word but touch Isy, and I ll roar like a bull!
Dr John Brown, Marjorie Fleming

9 To be remunerative to, be advantageous or profitable to, repay

A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history would not *pay* the trouble, at this day of engraving it upon stone
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I 415

God pays†, **God to pay**† See *God*[1] **To pay a balance** See *balance* —**To pay down**, to pay on the spot , pay in ready money

We cheerfully *paid down* as the price of its [slavery s] abolition twenty millions in cash
Quarterly Rev , CXLV 17

To pay home† See *home*, *adv* **To pay off** (*a*) To recompense and discharge as, to *pay off* servants or laborers.

When I arrived at this place [Heraclea] I *paid off* my janizary, and the next day he came and said he was not satisfied *Pococke*, Description of the East, II ii 148

(*b*) *Naut* , to cause to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship

In a few minutes there was sail enough to *pay* the brig's head *off* *W C Russell*, Jack s Courtship, xlv

To pay (off) old scores, to pay old debts hence, figuratively, to "get even ' with one's enemies

I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to *pay old scores*, and will deal hereafter with ready mony
Sedley, Bellamire (1687) (*Nares*)

To pay one in his own coin. See *coin*[1] —**To pay one out**, to punish one thoroughly or adequately —**To pay one's footing** See *footing* —**To pay out**, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out especially nautical as, to *pay out* more line

His men sprang into a yawl and began *paying out* a heavy line, Captain Joe following with the shore end of it *The Century*, XXXIX 226

To pay the debt of nature, to pay one's last debt, to die See *nature*

The Sire of these two Babes (poor Creature)
Paid his last Debt to human Nature
Prior, The Mice.

To pay the piper or **the fiddler**, to bear the expense or responsibility

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay the piper* *Brougham*.

Which of you two comes down, as you say, with the dust? Who *pays the piper* for this dance of yours, gentlemen? *J S Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, xxxiv

To pay the shot, to pay the cost , bear the expense

In this at last we have the Advantage got
We give the Treat, but they shall *pay the shot*
Mrs Centlivre, Gotham Election

II. *intrans* **1** To make payment or requital; meet one's debts or obligations as, he *pays* well or promptly —**2** To yield a suitable return or reward, as for outlay, expense, or trouble, be remunerative, profitable, or advantageous as, litigation does not *pay*

And all speculations as to what it will and what it will not *pay* to learn *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p 191.

To pay for (*a*) To make amends for atone for as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with suffering (*b*) To give equal value for, bear the charge or cost of, give in exchange for

Of all that we receive from God, what doe we *pay for,* more then prayers and prayses?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

'Tis not in France alone where People are made to *pay for* their Humour *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p 106.

To pay for a dead horse See *horse*1 —**To pay off,** to fall away to leeward, as the head of a ship

The little vessel *paid off* from the wind and ran on for some time directly before it, tearing through the water with everything flying
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 25

To pay on, to beat with vigor, redouble blows [Colloq] —**To pay up,** to pay fully or promptly

pay1 (pā), *n* [< ME *pay, paye,* < OF *paye,* F *paye* = Pr *paga, paqua, paia* = Sp Pg. It *paga,* pay, from the verb] **1**† Satisfaction, content, liking; pleasure.

A man may serven bet and more to *pay*
In half a yer, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath servyd ful yore
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 474

Mi lijf to lede in word & dede
As is moost plesaunt to thi *pay,*
And to dele weel whanne it is my day
Hymns to Virgin, etc (E E T S), p 14

It was more for King Cornwalls pleasure
Then it was for King Arthurs *pay*
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I 237).

2 Compensation given for services performed, salary or wages, stipend, recompense, hire as, a soldier's *pay* and allowances, the men demanded higher *pay*

Euery common souldier discharged receiued more in money victuals, apparell, and furniture then his *pay* did amount vnto *Hakluyt's Voyages* II ii 151

This trial is interesting, as it furnishes us with evidence as to the *pay* of an editor, or rather author (for Tuchin wrote the whole paper), of that time
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 75

3 Pay-day [Obsolete or colloq]

They haue euery *pay,* which is 45 dayes 15 shillings sterling *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II 108

Deferred pay See *defer*2 —**Full pay,** the official allowance without deduction to officers of the army and navy, as for active service —**Good** (or **bad**) **pay,** sure (or not to be trusted) to pay debts said of persons [Colloq] —**Half pay** See *half pay* —**In the pay of,** hired by, employed for pay by as he was *in the pay of* the company for many years —**Pay dirt, pay gravel,** in *gold mining,* gravel or sand containing a sufficient amount of gold to be profitably worked See *dirt*

O, why did papa strike *pay gravel*
In drifting on Poverty Flat?
Bret Harte Her Letter

Pay-streak, in *gold mining,* that part of the gravel in which the gold is chiefly concentrated [Placer mining of the Pacific States] The term is sometimes, but rarely, used to denote the valuable or paying part of a lode or metalliferous deposit inclosed in the solid rock. =**Syn 2** *Wages,* etc See *salary*

pay2 (pā), *v t* [Prob < OF *peier, poier, poyer* (also in comp **empeier, empoier* = Sp *empegar*), pitch, < L. *picare,* pitch, cover with pitch, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch see *pitch*2, *n*, and cf *pitch*2, *v*] *Naut*, to coat or cover with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like as, to *pay* a seam or a rope

In stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another *paied* the seames with this plaster
Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, II 118

Paying ladle See *ladle* —**The devil to pay** See *devil*

payable (pā'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *payable* = Sp *pagable* = Pg. *pagavel* = It *pagabile,* < ML *pacabilis,* payable, < *pacare,* pay see *pay*1] **1.** That can be paid, or is to be paid, capable of being paid

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South*

2 To be paid, due as, bills *payable*, homage or allegiance *payable* to the sovereign —**Due and payable** See *due*

payably (pā'a-bli), *adv.* To the extent of being profitable.

Their lower beds have been found to be *payably* auriferous. *Ure,* Dict, IV 427

pay-bill (pā'bil), *n* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like

pay-car (pā'kär), *n* In railroad service, a car in which a paymaster travels from point to point along the line, to pay the employees

pay-clerk (pā'klėrk), *n.* **1.** A clerk who pays wages —**2** A clerk to a paymaster in the United States army or navy

pay-corps (pā'kōr), *n* In the United States navy, the corps of paymasters.

payd†, *p a* An old spelling of *paid*

pay-day (pā'dā), *n* The day when payment is to be made or debts are to be discharged, the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid, in *stock-jobbing,* the day on which a transfer of stock must be completed and paid for

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *pay day* *Locke*

pay-director (pā'di-rek"tor), *n* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain

payed†, *p a* An old spelling of *paid*

payee (pā-ē'), *n* [< *pay*1 + *-ee*1] A person to whom money is paid or is to be paid, specifically, in *law,* the party in whose favor the promise or direction to pay negotiable paper is expressed

A bill of exchange is an order by one person, called the drawer, to another termed the drawee, living in a different place, directing him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person, denominated the *payee*
Harper's Mag, LXXX 470

payen†, *a* and *n* A Middle English form of *pagan*

Payena (pā-yē'na), *n.* [NL (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), after A *Payen* (1795–1871), a botanical writer.] A genus of gamopetalous trees of the order *Sapotaceæ,* characterized by four sepals, eight petals, and sixteen stamens There are 6 or 7 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago They are trees with milky juice rigid leaves minutely clothed with reddish scurf or with silky hairs, and small clusters of pedicelled flowers in the axils, each cluster usually producing a single ovate oblong berry See *gutta putih*

payer (pā'ėr), *n* [< *pay*1 + *-er*1] One who pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder Also *payor*

payetrellet†, *n.* Same as *poitrel*

pay-inspector (pā'in-spek'tor), *n* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander

pay-list (pā'list), *n* A pay-roll, specifically (*milit*), the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster

paymaster (pā'mas ter), *n* **1** One who is to pay, or who regularly pays, one from whom wages or remuneration is received —**2.** An officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose —**3** An officer in the United States navy who has charge of money, provisions, clothing, and small stores, and is responsible for their safe-keeping and issue —**Fleet paymaster** See *fleet*2 —**Paymaster-general,** in the United States army, the chief officer of the pay department of the United States war office He has general charge of the payment both of the army of the United States and of volunteers and militia when in its service, and holds the rank of brigadier general In England there is an officer of the same name, exercising similar functions —**Paymaster-general of the navy,** a principal official of the United States Navy Department, chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, holding the rank of commodore See *department*

paymastership (pā'mas"tėr-ship), *n* [< *paymaster* + *-ship.*] The office or status of paymaster

Walpole once again assumed the *paymastership* of the forces *Encyc Brit*, XXIV 335

payment (pā'ment), *n* [Early mod E also *paiment,* < OF (and F) *payement* = Pr *pagamen, paiamen* = Sp. Pg. It *pagamento,* payment, < ML **pacamentum,* payment, < *pacare,* pay see *pay*1] **1** The act of paying, the delivery of money as payment, in the course of business

The king had received various complaints of the Agows, who had abused his officers, and refused *payment* of tribute *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II 328.

2. More specifically, in *law,* the discharge of a pecuniary obligation by money or what is accepted as the equivalent of a specific sum of money, "the satisfaction, by or in the name of the debtor, to the creditor, of what is due, with the object to put an end to the obligation" (*Goudsmit*) It is in the strictest sense distinguished on the one hand from a discharge by offset or compromise, and on the other from an advance of the money by a third person who divests the creditor's claim by taking to himself the right to enforce it in the place of the former

3 The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfilment of a promise; recompense, requital, reward

Too little *payment* for so great a debt.
Shak, T of the S, v 2 154

The Countrey is so fertile that at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the *paiment* is good with increase
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 466

4 Hence, figuratively, chastisement, punishment

If it fortuned that a child, having been chastised by an other man, went to complain thereof to his own father, it was a shame for the said father if he gave him not his *pay ment* again *Holland* tr of Plutarch p 392.

North Yield to our mercy, proud Plantagenet
Clif Ay, to such mercy as his ruthless arm,
With downright *payment,* show'd unto my father
Shak, 3 Hen. VI., i 4. 32.

Application of payments, appropriation of payments, the determining which of several obligations shall be extinguished or reduced, when a payment not sufficient to extinguish all is made Thus if a debtor owing to the same creditor an open account, a bond and a note secured by mortgage on the debtor's property pays a sum sufficient to satisfy only one, it is for his interest that it be applied to the mortgage so as to free his property from incumbrance and it is for his creditor's interest that it be applied to the open account, which is unsecured, and will be outlawed before the bond The right of application rests with the debtor at the time of paying If he does not exercise it it passes to the creditor If neither debtor nor creditor exercises the right, the court, if controversy arises, makes the application on equitable principles —**Equation of payments** See *equation* —**Payment into court,** the deposit in due form with an officer of the court of a sum sued for, or of so much as is admitted to be due, for the benefit of the plaintiff if he will accept it

paymistress (pā'mis"tres), *n* A woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered

payn†, *n* See *pain*2

payne1†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pain*1

payne2†, *n* A Middle English form of *pagan.*

paynim, painim (pā'nim), *n* and *a* [< ME. *painime, painym, paynime, paynym, payneme, painem,* < OF *paienime, paienisme, paiennisme, painisme,* etc F *paganisme,* paganism see *paganism*] **I** *n* **1** Paganism, heathenism, heathendom, heathen lands collectively

Thys word was sone wide in *paynyme* ybrogt
So that princes in *paynyme* were of grete thogt
Rob of Gloucester, p 403

Than Fetor was one, as auntre befelle
ffro the parties of *pay[n]eme* present at home
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 2162.

2 A pagan, a heathen

So that thulke stude was for let mony a day,
That no cristene man ne *Paynym* nuste where the Rode lay
Holy Rood (ed Morris), p 35

Other do accomodate it ['Nosce teipsum'] to Apollo, whom the *paynimes* honoured for god of wysedome
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, iii 3

The Emperours deputie, albeit he were a *painim,* yet did he abhore the murthering of a man whom he judged to be an innocent and guiltlesse person *J Udall,* On Mark xv

Thus far even the *paynims* have approached thus far they have seen into the doings of the angels of God
Hooker, Eccles Polity, i 4

II. *a* Pagan; heathen

Cornelius Tacitus, a *panim* writer, and enimie to the Christians. *Guevara* Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 395

Paynim sons of swarthy Spain
Had wrought his champion's fall
Scott Rob Roy, ii.

A people there among their crags,
Our race and blood, a remnant that were left
Paynim amid their circles *Tennyson* Holy Grail

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses]

paynimry†, **painimry**† (pā'nim-ri), *n* [ME *paynymery,* < *paynim* + *-ry*] Paganism, heathendom

paynize (pā'nīz), *v t*; pret and pp *paynized,* ppr *paynizing* [After one *Payne,* the inventor of the process] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the material to be treated in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting a solution of sulphid of calcium or of barium, following this with a solution of sulphate of lime The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium sulphid, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy spar) Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible

pay-office (pā'of"is), *n.* A place or office where payments are made, particularly an office for the payment of interest on public debts

payor (pā'or), *n.* [< *pay*1 + *-or*1.] See *payer.*

payre†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *pair*1

pay-roll (pā'rōl), *n* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled

paysa (pī'sä), *n.* See *pice*

paysage (pā'sāj; F pron pā-ē-zazh'), *n* [F, < *pays,* country: see *pais*2, *peasant*] A landscape.

But the greatest part of this *paysage* and landscape is sky *Jer Taylor,* Works (ed 1835), I 193

Life seems too short, space too narrow to warrant you in giving in an unqualified adhesion to a *paysage* which is two thirds ocean
H James, Jr, Portraits of Places, p 344

paysagist (pā'sā-jist), *n* [< *paysage* + *-ist*] An artist or draftsman who works in landscape; a landscape-painter

The lists are now open to some clever *paysagist* to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all *Art Age* IV 42

payse†, *v* An obsolete form of *poise*

paysyble†, *a* A variant of *peaceable* *Chaucer*

Payta bark (pā'tä bärk) A pale cinchona-bark shipped from Payta in Peru

paytamine (pā′tam-in), *n.* [< *Payta (bark)* + *amine*] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from Payta bark

paytine (pā′tin), *n.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{11}N_2O\,H_2O$) of Payta bark

paytrell†, *n.* See *pottrel.*

pazaree, *n* Same as *passaree*

Pb. In *chem*, the symbol for *lead* (Latin *plumbum*)

P. B. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœa Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia

P. Bor. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœa Borussica*, Prussian Pharmacopœia

P. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Privy Councilor*, (*b*) of *police constable*

Pd, pd. A contraction of *paid*

Pd. In *chem*, the symbol for *palladium.*

P. D. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*, Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*, Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, (*b*) of *Protestant Episcopal*

pea[1] (pē), *n* [A mod form, assumed as sing of the supposed plural *pease* see *pease*[1]. The plural of *pea* is *peas*, as 'as like as two *peas*,' 'a bushel of *peas*,' with ref to the individual seeds, as in 'a bushel of beans', but when used collectively the old singular *pease* is properly used, as 'a bushel of *pease*,' like 'a bushel of wheat or corn'] **1** The seed of an annual hardy leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum*, also, the vine itself The pea is marked by its climbing habit and glaucous surface, its pinnate leaves ending in a branching tendril, its large stipules, and its large, commonly white, papilionaceous flowers, followed by pendulous pods containing sweet nutritious seeds The original form, *P sativum*, var *arvense* (*P arvense*), the common gray pea or field pea, is thought by some to be native in Greece and the Levant, by others to have come from further north Peas were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and their cultivation is now general In totally only the seeds are edible, but the pods of the sugar pea, skinless pea, or string pea are eaten, as in the case of "string beans" The seeds are now mostly consumed when green, but are also split when ripe, and used in soups or ground into meal (See *pease meal*) Before the spread of the potato, peas formed in England a principal food of the working classes The varieties are very numerous, those of the marrow class being distinguished by seeds which are wrinkled and greenish even when ripe

Yes, yes, Madam, I am as like the Duc de Richelieu as two *peas*, but then they are two old withered grey *peas*
Walpole, Letters, Oct 14, 1765

The best Master I wot of is the Swabian who gave his scholars 911 000 caninga, with standing on *peas*, and wearing the fool's cap in proportion *S Judd*, Margaret, ii 1

2 Pea-spawn of a fish See *spawn* — **Angola pea.** See *Cajanus* — **Beach-pea.** See *Lathyrus* — **Butterfly-pea.** See *Clitoria* — **Congo pea** Same as *Angola pea* — **Cow-pea,** a twining pulse plant, *Vigna (Dolichos) Catiang* (*P Sinensis*) of tropical Asia and Africa, in cultivation extending into warm temperate climates the pods are sometimes 2 feet long and are edible while green, as are their seeds when dry This is an important crop in the southern United States — **Earthnut-pea,** a plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, yielding edible tubers used like potatoes — **Earth-pea,** a Syrian species, *Lathyrus amphicarpos*, bearing underground pods — **Egyptian pea,** the chick pea — **Everlasting pea.** See *Lathyrus* — **Flat pea,** one of three slender shrubs with very flat pods, of the Australian leguminous genus *Platylobium* — **French pea.** (*a*) The common pea or garden pea (*b*) *pl* Canned peas prepared in France, quited to be superior to those canned in other countries — **Glory-pea.** See *Clianthus* — **Heart-pea.** Same as *heartseed* — **Hoary pea.** See *Tephrosia*, and *catgut*, 3 (*b*) — **Milk-pea.** See *Galactia*, 2 — **Partridge-pea.** (*a*) *Cassia Chamæcrista*, a plant a foot high with showy yellow flowers, four of the ten long anthers yellow, the rest purple It is common especially southward in the eastern half of the United States (*b*) *Hesperis coccinea* (F *pois perdrix*) See *Hesperis* — **Pea iron ore,** a form of brown iron ore found in England in the "Corallian beds" of the Middle Oolite, and especially at Westbury in Wiltshire — **Pea of an anchor,** the bill of an anchor — **Pigeon-pea.** Same as *Angola pea* — **Poison-pea.** See *Swainsona* — **Rosary peas,** seeds of *Abrus precatorius* — **Sea-pea, seaside pea,** the beach pea — **Sensitive pea,** *Cassia nictitans*, a small species in the eastern United States, whose pinnate leaves fold when touched. Also called *wild sensitive plant. C Chamæcrista* (see *partridge pea*, above) has been called *large flowered sensitive pea* **Soy-pea.** Same as *soy bean* See *soy*, and *Sahuca beans* (under *bean*). **Spurred butterfly-pea,** *Centrosema Virginianum*, of the southern United States The genus resembles *Clitoria*, but is distinguished by a spur projecting from near the base of the standard **Sturt's desert-pea,** the Australian *Clianthus Dampieri* — **Swainson pea.** See *Swainsona* — **Sweet pea,** a favorite climbing annual, *Lathyrus odoratus*, with rather large sweet scented flowers, native of Sicily and southern Italy There are numerous varieties, differing chiefly in the color, which runs from pure white to deep purple See *painted lady*, 2 — **Tangier pea,** *Lathyrus Tingitanus*, a pretty garden species from Tangiers, producing abundant small dark red purple flowers — **Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath pea* See *Lathyrus* and *knapperts* — **Wood-pea.** Same as *tuberous pea* or sometimes (by translation) *Lathyrus silvestris* See *Lathyrus* (See also *chick pea, heath pea, tonka pea, meadow pea, sweet pea*)

pea[2] (pē), *n* [= Sc. *pae*, *pa* (in *paynock*), < ME *pe-* (in comp), *pa*, *po*, *poo*, < AS *pāwa*, also *pea* (once, in dat. *pēan*), m , *pawe*, f , = D. *paauw* = MLG *pawe*, *pauwe* = OHG *phāwo*, *fāwo*, *phāho*, *fāho*, *phāo*, MHG. *phāwe*, *pfāwe*, *phā*, *pfā*, G *pfawe*, *pfaw*, *pfowe*, *pfou*, *pfauw*, etc , now *pfaue*, *pfau*, dial *pfob*, *pfaub*, etc , = Icel *pā*, *páu* (as a nickname, in mod use only in comp *pá-fugl* = Sw , *påfogel* = Dan *paafugl* = E *peafowl*, q v) = F *paon* (> obs. E *paun*[3]) = Sp *pavon* = Pg *pavão* = It. *pavone*, < L *pavo(n-)*, ML also *pavus*, m., *pava*, f , < Gr *ταώς* (in gen *ταῶνος*, etc), usually *ταως* or *ταῶς*, also written *ταος*, where the aspirate represents the earlier digamma, orig **ταϝως* = Ar. Turk. *tāūs* = Hind *tāūs* (in Hind also called *mor*), < Pers *tāūus*, *tāus*, a peacock, cf. Old Tamil *tōkei*, *toqei*, a peacock] A peafowl The simple form *pea* is rare It occurs chiefly in the compound names *pea cock*, *peahen*, *peafowl*, *pea chick*, *pea pheasant* In the second quotation *pea* is restricted to 'peahen'

His herd was syde ay large span,
And gilded als the fether of *pae*
Als I god on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I 274)

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is other wise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock
Porta, Natural Magic (trans), ii 14 (*Nares*)

pea-bean (pē′bēn), *n* See *bean*[1], 2

pea-beetle (pē′bē″tl), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi*

peaberry (pē′ber″i), *n* , pl *peaberries* (-iz) The so-called male coffee-berry See *coffee*, 1

Sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, *peaberry*
Spons Encyc Manuf, I 691

pea-bird (pē′bėrd), *n* [< **pea*, a syllable imitative of its cry, + *bird*[1]] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*

pea-bluff (pē′bluf), *n* A pea-shooter *Halliwell* [Prov. Eng]

Peabody bird (pē′bo-di bėrd) [From the *Peabody* Glen, White Mountains] The white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*

pea-bone (pē′bōn), *n* The pisiform bone of the wrist so called from its size and shape

pea-bug (pē′bug), *n* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi* [U S]

pea-bush (pē′bush), *n* An evergreen heath-like shrub, *Bursaria sealra*, of eastern Australia It has large purple papilionaceous flowers, single in the upper axils

peace (pēs), *n* [< ME *pece*, *pees*, *pes*, *peis*, *pais*, < OF *pais*, *paiz*, F *paix* = Sp Pg *paz* = It *pace*, < L *pax* (ace *pacem*), peace, < √ *pac*, *pag*, as in *paciscere*, agree, make a bargain, *pangere*, fix see *pact* Cf *pacate*, *pay*[1], *pacify*, etc , *appease*, etc] A state of quiet or tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or agitation, calm, quietness, repose Specifically— (*a*) Freedom from war or hostile attacks, exemption from or cessation of hostilities, absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel

The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and *peace* *Blackstone*, Com , I vii

(*b*) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, or anxiety, quietness of mind, tranquillity, calmness, quiet of conscience

Great *peace* have they which love thy law Ps cxix 165

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A *peace* no other season knows
Bryant, Summer Ramble

(*c*) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance, harmony, concord

"What tydinges now " quod he, "I praye yow saye "
"Be of good chere " quod they "dought ye no dele,
Youre *pece* is made, and all shall be right wele "
Generydes (E E T S), l 1806.

St Anselm and his *Peace* of composition with Henry the First *R W Dixon*, Hist Church of Eng , ii

(*d*) Public tranquillity that quiet order and security which are guaranteed by the laws as, to keep the *peace*, to break the *peace*, a justice of the *peace*

The king has, in fact, become the lord , the public *peace* or observance of the customary right by man to wards man, has become the king's *peace*, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord, and the breach of which is a personal offence against him
J R Green, Conq of Eng , p 203

(*e*) A compact or agreement made by contending parties to abstain from further hostilities, a treaty of peace as, the *peace* of Ryswick

A *peace* differs not from a truce essentially in the length of its contemplated duration, for there may be very long armistices, and states of peace continuing only a definite number of years *Wheaton*, Introd to Inter Law, § 150

Armed peace See *armed* — **Articles of the peace.** See *article* — **Bill of peace,** in *law*, a bill or suit in equity brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right of such a nature and under such circumstances that without the intervention of the court it may be controverted by different persons at different times and by different actions or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right by a decree of the court. — **Bird of peace, breach of the peace, clerk of the peace, commission of the peace** See *bird*, *breach*, etc — **Conservators of the peace** See *conservator* — **Justice of the peace,** See *justice* — **Kiss of peace.** See *kiss.* — **Letters of peace**† See *pacifical* letters (which see, under *pacifical*) — **Peace Congress** See *congress.* — **Peace Convention or Conference** Same as *Peace Congress* — **Peace establishment,** the reduced quantity of military supplies and number of effective soldiers kept under arms in a standing army during time of peace — **Peace money,** in *early Eng law*, a payment or fine for breach of the public peace — **Peace of God and the church,** that cessation which the king's subjects formerly had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays — **Peace Preservation Acts** (Ireland), English statutes of 1870, etc , and especially the act of 1881 The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms — **Peace resolves,** in *U S hist*, a series of resolutions reported to the Congress of the United States by the Peace Congress of February, 1861, embodying suggestions for the averting of civil war — **The king's** (or **queen's**) **peace,** originally the exemption or immunity secured by severe penalties to all within the king's house, in attendance on him, or employed on his business, and gradually accorded to all within the realm who are not outlaws the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign is responsible — **The peace** Same as *kiss of peace* (which see, under *kiss*) — **To hold one's peace** See *hold*[1]

So *hold thi pes*, thow slest me with thi speche
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 455

To keep the peace, to abstain from violation of the public peace See *breach of the peace*, under *breach* — **To make** (a person's) **peace** (with another), to reconcile the other to him

I will *make* your *peace* with him *Shak*, T N , iii 4 296

Treaty of peace See *treaty* — **Syn** Stillness, silence (*a*) Amity (*b*) *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc See *rest*

peace† (pēs), *v.* [< ME *pecen*, *peasen*, *peesen*, *pesen*, < OF. *paisier*, pacify, bring to peace, make peace; from the noun see *peace*, *n* Cf *appease*.] **I.** *intrans.* To hold one's peace, be or become silent, hold one's tongue

Heruppon the people *peacyd* and stillèd unto the tyme the shire was doon *Paston Letters*, I 189

I will not *peace* *B Jonson*, Alchemist, iii 2

Then since, dear life! you fain would have me *peace*,
And I, mad with delight, want wit to cease
Stop you my mouth
Sir P Sidney (Arber's Eng Garner, I 543)

II. *trans* To appease, quiet, allay

Which only oblation to be sufficient sacrifice, to *peace* the Father's wrath, and to purge all the sins of the world
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850), [p 265

peaceability† (pē-sa-bil′i-ti), *n* [< ME *pesibilite*, as *peaceable* + *-ity*] Tranquillity, calm, peace

He roos and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceessede, and *peasbleete* was mead
Wyclif, Luke viii 24

peaceable (pē′sa-bl), *a.* [< ME *pesable*, *pesible*, *paisible*, etc , < OF *paisible*, *pesible*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace see *peace.*] **1.** Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity, free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful

A blisful lyf, a *pesable* and a swete,
Ledden the peples in the former age
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 1

His *peaceable* reign and good government
Shak, Pericles, ii 1 108.

But the treachery, the contempt of law, the thirst for blood, which the king had now shown, left no hope of a *peaceable* adjustment *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden

2 Disposed to peace, not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous

Thre of the barons apart [she] drew hastily
Off moste gretteste, savng in wyse *peesble*
As woman full sage and ryght sensible
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l. 3653

Men of mild, and sweet, and *peacable* spirits, as indeed most Anglers are *I Walton*, Complete Angler, p 48

=Syn *Peaceful*, etc (see *pacific*) amicable mild, friendly

peaceableness (pē′sa-bl-nes), *n* The state or character of being peaceable; quietness, disposition to peace.

peaceably (pē′sa-bli), *adv* In a peaceable manner (*a*) Without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance, without quarrel or feud as the kings of this dynasty ruled *peaceably* for two hundred years (*b*) In or at peace, quietly, without interruption, annoyance, or alarm as, to live and die *peaceably*

Therfore thei suffren, that folk of alle Iawes may *peysebely* duellen amonges hem *Mandeville*, Travels, p 252

Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*
Shak, 2 Hen VI , iii 3 25

They were also very careful that every one that be longed to them answered their profession in their behaviour among men, upon all occasions, that they lived *peace ably*, and were in all things good examples
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv

(*c*) Without anger or disposition to quarrel, amicably, as one disposed to peace

And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not speak *peaceably* unto him Gen xxxvii 4

To live *peaceably* is so to demean ourselves in all the offices and stations of life as to promote a friendly understanding and correspondence among those we converse with *Bp Atterbury*, Sermons, II xxiv

peace-breaker (pēs'brā'kėr), *n* One who violates or disturbs the public peace. *Latimer.*

peaceful (pēs'ful), *a* [< *peace* + *-ful*] 1. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace, not in a state of war, commotion, or disquiet; quiet; undisturbed as, a *peaceful* time, a *peaceful* country

> Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one *peaceful* hour!
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 22.

> Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
> Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l 86.

> That *peaceful* face wherein all past distress
> Had melted into perfect loveliness
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I 158

2 Pacific; mild; calm as, a *peaceful* temper

> And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon
> *Milton* P L, x 946.

> I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night,
> I regret little, I would change still less
> *Browning*, Andrea del Sarto

= **Syn.** *Peaceable*, etc (see *pacific*), tranquil, serene

peacefully (pēs'ful-i), *adv.* In a peaceful manner, without war or commotion, without agitation or disturbance of any kind, tranquilly, calmly, quietly

peacefulness (pēs'ful nes), *n* The state or character of being peaceful, freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord, peaceableness

peace-gild (pēs'gild), *n* In the middle ages, one of a number of associations disseminated through England and northern Europe, the object of which was the mutual defense of the members against injustice and the restriction of liberty Also called *frith*

peaceively† (pē'siv-li), *adv* [< **peaceive* (< OF *paisif*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace see *peace* and *-ive*) + *-ly*2] In a peaceable or peaceful manner, without resistance

> You must with your three sons be guarded safe
> Unto the Tower
> Then *peaceively* let us conduct you thither
> *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p 26

peaceless (pēs'les), *a* [< *peace* + *-less*] Without peace, disturbed

> Look upon a person angry *peaceless*, and disturbed
> *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 251

peacelessness (pēs'les-nes), *n* Lack or absence of peace the opposite of *peacefulness*

> The small, restless black eyes which peered out from the pinched and wasted face betrayed the *peacelessness* of a harrowed mind *G W Cable*, Old Creole Days, p 79

peacemaker (pēs'mā"kėr), *n* One who makes peace, as by reconciling parties that are at variance

> Blessed are the *peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God Mat v 9

peace-offering (pēs'of"ėr-ing), *n* 1 An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior —2 Specifically, an offering prescribed under the Levitical law as an expression of thanksgiving The directions for it are contained in Lev iii, vii 11-21 Its characteristic feature was the eating of the flesh as a symbol of enjoyment of communion with God

peace-officer (pēs'of"i-sėr), *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, especially to prevent or quell riots and other breaches of the peace, as a sheriff or constable

peace-parted† (pēs'pär"ted), *a.* Departed from the world in peace

> We should profane the service of the dead
> To sing a requiem and such rest to her
> As to *peace parted* souls *Shak*, Hamlet, v 1 261

peace-party (pēs'pär"ti), *n* A party that favors peace or the making of peace

peace-pipe (pēs'pīp), *n* The calumet or pipe of the American Indians, considered as the symbol of peace between tribes, etc, the smoking of it being the accompaniment of a treaty, the "pipe of peace"

peach1 (pēch), *n* [< ME *peche, pesche, pesk*, < OF *pesche*, F *pêche*, f, = Sp *pérsico, persigo, prisco* (and with Ar art *alpersico*), m, = Pg *pecego* (and with Ar art *alperche*), m., = It *pesca*, also *persica*, f, = AS *persuc, persoc*, peach (*persoc-treów*, peach-tree), = D *perzik* = MLG *persik* = OHG. **pfersich*, MHG *pfirsich, phersich*, G *pfirsich, pfirsiche, pfirsche*, also *pfirsching* = Sw *persika* = Dan *fersken* (< G), < L. *persicum*, neut (sc *malum*), a peach, *persicus malus*, or simply *persicus*, f, also *persica arbor*, a peach-tree, < Gr περσικός, m., περσικόν, neut, a peach, also μηλέα περσική, the peach-tree, μῆλον περσικόν, the peach, lit. the 'Persian apple' (*malum*, μῆλον) or 'Persian apple-tree' (*malus*, μηλέα). see *Persic.* Cf. *quine, quince*, lit. 'Cydonian apple.' So the orange or citron was called μῆλον Μηδικόν, 'Medic apple,' and the apricot μῆλον Ἀρμενιακόν, 'Armenian apple'] 1 The fleshy drupaceous fruit of the tree *Prunus Persica* See def 2 —2 A garden and orchard tree, *Prunus* (*Amygdalus*) *Persica* The peach is a rather weak irregular tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with shining lanceolate leaves, and pink flowers (see cut under *calyciflorate*) appearing before the leaves The roundish or elliptical fruit is 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and covered with down, when ripe, the color is whitish or yellow, beautifully flushed with red its flesh is subacid luscious, and wholesome The peach is closely allied to the almond, from which Darwin inclines to derive it Its local origin has commonly been ascribed to Persia, but the investigations of De Candolle point to China It is now widely cultivated in warm temperate climates, most successfully in China and the United States, as in Delaware, on the shores of the Chesapeake and Lake Michigan, and in California. (See *curl*, 4, *peach blight*, and *peach yellows*) The canning of peaches is now a large local industry large quantities also are dried, and some are made into peach brandy The seeds often take the place of bitter almonds as a source of oil, etc Peach leaves and flowers are laxative and anthelmintic The varieties of the peach are numberless, a general distinction lying between clingstones and freestones (see these words), and again between the white and the yellow fleshed (See *nectarine*) The flat peach or peento is a fancy Chinese variety having the fruit so compressed that only the skin covers the ends of the stone Another Chinese variety, the crooked peach, has the fruit long and bent, and remarkably sweet. In ornamental use there is a weeping peach, and various dwarf and double flowered varieties, called *flowering peaches*, have been produced with pure white or variously, often very brilliantly, colored flowers —**Guinea peach**, a climbing shrub, *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, of tropical western Africa, bearing heads of small pink flowers, and a pulpy collective fruit which is eaten by the natives Also called *negro* and *Sierra Leone peach* —**Native peach** of Australia See *quandang* **Negro peach, Sierra Leone peach** Same as *Guinea peach* —**Peach myrtle** See *myrtle* —**Wild peach.** See *wild orange*, under *orange*1

peach2 (pēch), *v* [By apheresis from *appeach*, *impeach*.] **I.**† *trans* To impeach, also, to inform against, as an accomplice

> Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll *peach* 'em all *Middleton*, Phœnix, v 1

> If I did not amidst all this *peach* my liberty, nor my vertue, with the rest who made shipwreck of both, it was more the infinite goodnesse and mercy of God then the least providence or discretion of myne owne
> *Evelyn*, Diary 1641

II. *intrans* To betray one's accomplices, turn informer [Obsolete or colloq]

> For thy as wightis that are will thus walke we in were,
> For *pechyng* als pilgrymes that putte are to pees
> *York Plays*, p 429

> Wilt thou *peach* thou varlet?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v 3

> Will you go *peach*, and cry yourself a fool
> At grannam's cross! be laughed at and despised?
> *B Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv 2.

> "Was Flashman here then?
> "Yes! and a dirty little snivelling, sneaking fellow he was too He never dared join us, and used to toady the bullies by offering to fag for them, and *peaching* against the rest of us" *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i 8

peach3 (pēch), *n* [Appar a particular use of *peach*1, *n*] In *mining*, any greenish-colored soft or decomposed rock, usually chloritic schist [Cornwall, Eng]

peach4†, *n* [< Russ *pechŭ, petsŭ*, an oven, stove, furnace] A stove [Russia]

> They (the Russians) heat their *Peaches*, which are made like the Germane bathstoues, and their Poclads like ouens, that so warme the house that a stranger at the first shall hardly like of it *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 496

pea-chafer (pē'chā"fer), *n.* A pea-weevil

peach-black (pēch'blak), *n* [< *peach*1 + *black*] A black obtained from calcined peach-stones

peach-blight (pēch'blīt), *n* A fungous disease of peach-trees (usually called *rot* or *brown rot* when it affects the fruit), caused by *Monilia fructigena* The full life-cycle of this fungus is not known, but it is probably the gonidial stage of some ascomycete

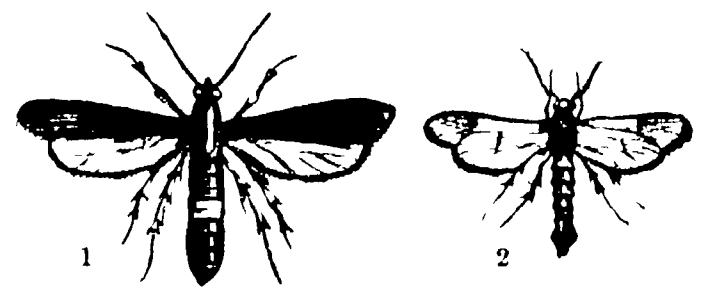
peach-blister (pēch'blis"ter), *n.* Same as *curl*, 4

peach-blossom (pēch'blos"um), *n.* and *a* **I.** *n.* 1 The flower of the peach See *peach*1 —2. A collectors' name of a moth, *Thyatira batis* —3 A canary-yellow color, also, a pink color more yellowish than rose-pink

II. *a* Pertaining to or resembling the blossom of a peach-tree —**Peach-blossom marble**, a kind of Italian marble variegated in white and red, with a few yellow spots. *Marble Worker*, § 22.

peachblow (pēch'blō), *n* **1.** In *ceram*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain of warm purple color or inclining to pink, like the blossom of the peach The pieces bearing this name are sometimes mottled and clouded in different shades of the same color.—**2.** A variety of potato so called from its color

peach-borer (pēch'bōr"ėr), *n* 1 A day-moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, the female of which lays eggs in June on the bark of peach-trees, near the ground On hatching, the larvæ work their way into the bark and bore to the sapwood, causing an exudation of gum, which mixed with the excrement of the insect, forms a thick mass at the



1 2

Peach borer (*Ægeria exitiosa*) 1 female, 2 male

foot of the tree The cocoons are spun at or near the surface of the ground they are brown, and made of silk mixed with gum and castings of the larvæ This borer works into plum trees as well as peach trees The best remedies are to mound the trees and protect them with vertical straw bands during the summer

2 A buprestid beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*, whose larva bores through the bark and lives in the sapwood of the peach and cherry Also *peach-tree borer*



Peach borer (*Dicerca divaricata*) (Line shows natural size)

peach-brake (pēch'brāk), *n* In Texas, a dense growth of the so-called wild peach, there covering extensive tracts See *wild orange*, under *orange*1

peach-brandy (pēch'bran"di), *n* A spirituous liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the peach

peach-color (pēch'kul"or), *n* The deep-pink color of the peach

peach-colored (pēch'kul"ord), *a* Of the color of a peach

peach-down (pēch'doun), *n* The soft down of a peach-skin

peacher (pē'chėr), *n* 1† An accuser or impeacher

> Accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, Wyclif

2 One who peaches, an informer, a telltale [Colloq]

peachery (pē'chėr-i) *n*, pl *peacheries* (-iz) [< *peach*1 + *-ery*] A place where peaches are cultivated, a peach-grove, a garden where peach-trees are trained against walls, a house in which peach-trees are grown

peach-house (pēch'hous), *n* In *hort*, a house in which peach-trees are grown, for the purpose either of forcing the fruit out of season, or of producing it in a climate unsuitable for its culture in the open air

pea-chick (pē'chik), *n* The chick or young of the peafowl

pea-chicken (pē'chik"en), *n* The lapwing Also called *papechien*

peach-oak (pēch'ōk), *n* See *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*) and *willow-oak*

peach-palm (pēch'päm), *n* A tall pinnate-leafed palm of tropical South America, *Bactris Gasipæs* (*Guilielma speciosa*) The stems are sometimes clustered and are armed with black thorns It is cultivated along the Amazon etc, for its egg shaped fruit, which is borne in large clusters, bright-scarlet above, orange below Its thick firm flesh, when cooked, is mealy and well flavored It affords a meal which is made into cakes, and by fermentation a beverage

peach-stone (pēch'stōn) *n* The hard nut inclosing the seed or kernel within the fruit of the peach

peach-tree (pēch'trē), *n* The tree that produces the peach —**Peach-tree borer** Same as *peach borer* 2

peach-water (pēch'wâ"ter), *n* A flavoring extract used in cooking, obtained from the fresh leaves of the peach by bruising, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling It retains the flavor of bitter almonds possessed by the leaves

peach-wood (pēch'wu̇d), *n* A dyewood obtained from Nicaragua, similar to brazil-wood, and perhaps from the same tree Also called *Nicaragua wood* See *brazil*, 2.

peach-worm (pēch'wėrm), *n* One of the leaf-feeding caterpillars which infest the peach as, the blue-spangled *peach-worm*, the larva of *Callimorpha fulvicosta* See cut under *Callimorpha*

peachwort (pēch'wėrt), *n* The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria* so named from its peach-like leaves. See *lady's-thumb* and *heart's-ease*.

peachy (pē′chi), *a* [< *peach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a peach, especially in color or texture, of the nature of the peach

I don t believe that the color of her *peachy* cheeks was heightened a shadow of a shade
J T Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p 74

peach-yellows (pēch′yel′ōz), *n.* A peculiar and very destructive disease affecting the cultivated peach-tree It is entirely confined at present to the orchards of the eastern United States, where it annually causes the death of many thousands of trees The leaves become dwarfed distorted, and "scorched in appearance, the twigs pale and dwarfed and the fruit red spotted and prematurely ripe In the first year the disease usually causes only a more or less premature ripening of the fruit, in the second year it is more marked, the whole tree having a sickly languishing appearance, with the entire foliage dwarfed and rolled or curled up, and yellowish or brownish red (whence the name) in color The diseased tree rarely dies in the second year of attack, and rarely lives beyond the fourth or fifth year Little or no valuable fruit is produced after the second year The cause of the disease is at present unknown, but from the investigations that are now being carried on it seems very probable that it is a bacterium See *yellows*

pea-clam (pē′klam), *n* A young round clam, *Venus mercenaria*, up to about 1½ inches in diameter, and running from 1,200 to 1,400 to the barrel distinguished from *count clams*, running 800 or fewer to the barrel See *little-neck* [New Jersey]

pea-coal (pē′kōl), *n* Coal of a very small size, like peas Also called *pease*

pea-coat (pē′kōt), *n* [See *pea-jacket*] A short double-breasted coat of heavy woolen material, in form resembling a short top-coat

peacock (pē′kok), *n* [< ME *pecok*, *pekok*, *pekokke*, *pakok*, usually *pocok*, *pokok* (which remains in the surname *Pocock*, beside *Peacock*), < *pea*[2], a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *cock*[1].] A bird of the genus *Pavo*, specifically the male, of which the female is a *peahen* and the young a *pea-chick*. See *peafowl*

The *pokok* with his aungels federys bryghte
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 156

Men bryngen grete Tables of Gold, and there on ben *Pecokes* of Gold, and many other maner of dyverse foules, alle of Gold *Mandeville*, Travels, p 219

A peacock in his pride, a peacock with his tail fully displayed

And there they placed *a peacock in his pride*,
Before the damsel *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette

Peacock-eye marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color, presenting in marking a fanciful resemblance to the eyes of peacocks feathers —**Peacock ore** See *erubescite*

peacock (pē′kok), *v* [< *peacock*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications, hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty, make a display of.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts proceeds of a desire onely to please, and as it were *peacock* themselves *Sir P Sidney*, Arcadia, i

Put he was tame and meek enow with me,
Till *peacock'd* up with Lancelot's noticing
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette

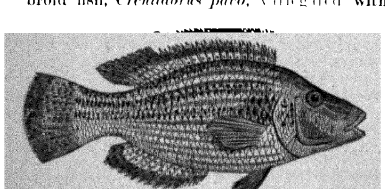
II *intrans* To strut about like a peacock, or in a manner indicating vanity as, she *peacocked* up and down the terrace.

peacock-bittern (pē′kok-bit′ėrn), *n* The sun-bittern *Eurypyga helias*, the pavão See cut under *Eurypyga*

peacock-blue (pē′kok-blo), *n* A blue color of the peculiar hue of a peacock's breast

peacock-butterfly (pē′kok-but′ėr-fli), *n* The no butterfly, *Vanessa io*, a common European species so called from the eye-spots of the wings

peacock-fish (pē′kok-fish), *n* A beautiful labroid fish, *Crenilabrus pavo*, variegated with



green, blue, red, and white. It is an inhabitant of the European seas

peacock-flower (pē′kok-flou′ėr), *n* **1** A tree of Madagascar, *Poinciana regia*, with twice-pinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-colored or yellowish flowers having long richly colored stamens —2 Same as *flower-fence*

peacock-hatter (pē′kok-hat′ėr), *n* In the middle ages, a plumist or milliner.

peacock-iris (pē′kok-ī′ris), *n.* A bulbous plant from South Africa, *Moræa* (*Vieusseuxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia* The flowers are pure white with a blue stain at the base of the three larger divisions of the perianth The name extends more or less to the other species formerly classed as *Vieusseuxia*

peacockize, *v. i* [< *peacock* + *-ize*.] To act the peacock, strut

Zazzeare, to play the simple selfe conceited gull, to go fetting or loytring vp and downe *peacockwise* and courting of himself *Florio*

peacock-pheasant (pē′kok-fez′ant), *n* A pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*, the males of which are doubly spurred See cut under *Polyplectron*

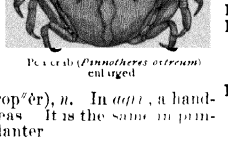
peacock's-tail (pē′koks-tāl), *n* A beautiful seaweed, *Padina pavonia*, with broadly fan-shaped fronds which are marked with concentric lines every one of which is fringed at its upper margin Also called *turkey-feather laver*

pea-cod (pē′kod), *n.* Same as *peasecod*

'You may look at their cassocks close by," said Wamba, "and see whether they be thy children's coats or no — for they are as like thine own as one green *pea cod* is to another" *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xix

pea-comb (pē′kōm), *n* A form of comb characteristic of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the Brahmas In shape it resembles three low bluntly serrated combs pressed together into one, that in the middle being the highest The name is derived from a fancied resemblance of the shape to that of a pea blossom

pea-crab (pē′krab), *n* A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, inhabiting as a commensal the shells of various bivalve mollusks, as oysters. *P pisum* is an example See *Pinnotheridæ*



Pea-crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), enlarged

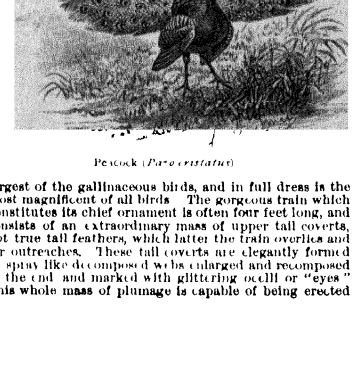
pea-dove (pē′duv), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the zenaida-dove *Zenaida amabilis* See *Zenaida*

pea-dropper (pē′drop″ėr), *n.* In *agri*, a hand-tool for planting peas It is the same in principle as the corn-planter

pea-finch (pē′finch) *n* The pied finch or chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*

pea-flower (pē′flou″ėr), *n* **1** The blossom of any pea —**2** One of several West Indian leguminous plants —*Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria* See *Clitoria*, *Vilmorinia*, and *butterfly-pea*, and *spurred butterfly-pea* (under *pea*[1]).

peafowl (pē′foul), *n* [= Icel *pāfugl* = Sw *pafogel* = Dan *paafugl*, a peafowl, as *pea*[2] + *fowl*[1].] A peacock or peahen, a bird of the genus *Pavo*, of which there are two if not three species The common peafowl, *P cristatus*, is a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, and now everywhere domesticated The male, female and young are respectively called *peacock*, *peahen*, and *pea-chick* The peacock is one of the



Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*)

largest of the gallinaceous birds, and in full dress is the most magnificent of all birds The gorgeous train which constitutes its chief ornament is often four feet long, and consists of an extraordinary mass of upper tail coverts, not true tail feathers, which latter the train overlies and far outreaches These tail coverts are elegantly formed of spatulate decomposed webs enlarged and recomposed at the end and marked with glittering ocelli or "eyes" This whole mass of plumage is capable of being erected and spread in a vertical disk completing a semicircle or more of the most brilliant iridescent colors, chiefly green and gold The tail feathers proper and the primaries are chestnut, the neck and breast are blue of a peculiarly rich tint called *peacock blue* The head is crested with a bunch of about twenty four upright plumes The length proper is about four feet, the train, when fully developed, measuring from two to four feet more The peahen is much smaller and more plainly feathered without the train The peacock was sacred, among the Greeks and Romans, to Hera or Juno, but is now commonly regarded as the symbol of vainglory and as a bird of ill omen The flesh is edible, like that of other gallinaceous birds. The cry is extremely loud and harsh See *Pavo japanned* also cut under *ocellate*

peag, peak[1] (pēg, pēk), *n* [Amer Ind] Among the North American Indians, in colonial days, a sort of money consisting of beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished and strung into belts or necklaces, which were valued according to their length and the perfection of their workmanship Black or purple peag was worth twice as much as white, length for length

Peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colors, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts, one is a dark purple cylinder, and the other a white, they are both made in size and figure alike, and commonly much resembling the English bugle, but not so transparent nor so brittle *Beverley*, Virginia, iii ¶ 46

Finding the swiftest pursuit close upon his heels, he threw off, first his blanket, then his silver laced coat and belt of *peag*, by which his enemies knew him to be Canonchet, and redoubled the eagerness of pursuit
Irving, Sketch-Book, p 371

peage†, *n* Same as *pedage*

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolls whatsoeuer it be *Foxe*, Martyrs, p 548

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexations imposts *Burke*, Abridg of Eng Hist, iii, an 1070

peagle (pē′gl), *n* Same as *pagle*

pea-gooset, *n* Same as *peak-goose*

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea goose*,
That dar st give me the lie thus? thou mak st me wonder
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, ii 3

pea-green (pē′grēn), *n* A shade of green such as that of green or fresh peas. It is luminous but not very chromatic, not markedly yellowish nor blush.

She had hung it [the room] with some old fashioned *pea green* damask, that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i 2

pea-grit (pē′grit), *n* Pisolite —**Pea-grit series**, the name in England of a division of the Inferior Oolite

pea-gun (pē′gun), *n* Same as *pea-shooter*

peahen (pē′hen), *n* [< *pea*[2] + *hen*[1].] The hen or female peafowl

pea-jacket (pē′jak″et), *n* [< **pea*, also **pie* (in *pie-gown*), not used alone (< D. *pij*, *pije* = LG *pye*, *pygge*, *pyke* = Fries *pey*, a coarse woolen coat, = Sw dial *paja*, *papa*, a coat, supposed to be connected with Sw dial *pael*, *pade*, a coat, which affords a transition to AS *pad* = OS *pēda* = OHG *pheit*, MHG *pheit*, *pfeit* = Goth *paida*, a coat), + *jacket* The Dan *pøjekkert*, a peajacket, is from E.] A heavy coat, generally of pilot-cloth, worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather

peak[1] (pēk), *n* [< ME *pec*, < D *peec*, any sharp-pointed thing, akin to *pike*[1], *pike*[2], *pick*[1], *peck*[1], etc see *pike*[1].] **1** A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point.

How he has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii 2.

Specifically —(*a*) A projecting part of a head covering, the leather vizor projecting in front of a cap (*b*) The high sharp ridge bone of the head of a setter dog *Sportsman's Gazetteer* (*c*) Same as *pee*

2 A precipitous mountain, a mountain with steeply inclined sides, or one which is particularly conspicuous on account of its height above the adjacent region, or because more or less isolated Those parts of the crest of a mountain range which rise higher than other parts near them especially if somewhat precipitous, are often called *peaks*

Towards the north west corner, a promontory of a good height, backed by a comb like range of *peaks*, rises at once from the water *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 376

3 *Naut* * (*a*) The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff, also, the extremity of the gaff See cut under *gaff* (*b*) The contracted part of a ship's hold at the extremities, forward or aft The peak forward is called the *forepeak*, that aft, the *after-peak* Also spelled *peek*.

The captain shut him down in the *fore peak*, and would not give him anything to eat
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 44

Peak-downhaul, a rope attached to the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by —**Peak-halyards** See

halyard. — **Peak-purchase,** a tackle on the standing part of the peak-halyard, for swaying the peak up. — **Peak-tye,** a tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff — **The Peak,** a mountainous and picturesque region in Derbyshire, England, northwest of Castleton It is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level Also called the *High Peak.*

peak[1] (pēk), *v.* [< *peak*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans* To rise upward as a peak

In these Cottian Alpes which begin at the town Segusio there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger
Holland, tr of Ammianus, p 47

II. *trans. Naut*, to raise (a gaff) more obliquely to the mast — **To peak the oars** See *oar*[1]

peak[2] (pēk), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *peak*[1], with ref to the sharpened features of a sick person] **1.** To look sickly; be or become emaciated.

Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he dwindle, *peak,* and pine
Shak, Macbeth, i 3 23

2† To make a mean figure, sneak

peak[3]†, *v. t* An obsolete spelling of *peek*[2]

peak[4], *n* See *peag*

peak-arch (pēk'ärch), *n* In *arch.*, a pointed arch. [Rare.]

peak-cleat (pēk'klēt), *n* A cleat fastened to the side of a boat near the bottom, opposite each rowlock, with a hole in it large enough to receive the handle of an oar which is peaked See *to peak the oars*, under *oar*[1]

peak-crest (pēk'krest), *n* A peaked or pointed crest distinguished among pigeon-fanciers from *shell-crest*

peaked[1] (pē'ked or pēkt), *a* [< *peak*[1] + *-ed*[2]] Pointed, ending in a point as, a *peaked* beard

peaked[2] (pē'ked or pēkt), *a* [< *peak*[2] + *-ed*[2]] Having a sickly, thin, or emaciated appearance, drawn said of the face or the expression

The old Widdah Elderkin, she was jest about the poor est, *peakedest* old body over to Sherburne, and went out to days' works *H B Stowe*, Oldtown Stories, p 130

You're as pale and *peaked* as a charity school girl
Julian Hawthorne, Dust, p 373

peak-goose†, *n.* [Also reduced to *pea-goose*, apparently < *peak*[2] + *goose*] A silly fellow, a ninny

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peak goose*, away, John Cheese!
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 48.

peaking (pē'king), *a* [< *peak*[2] + *-ing*[2]] **1** Sickly, pining — **2** Sneaking, mean-spirited

Hang handsomely, for shame! come, leave your praying,
You *peaking* knave, and die like a good courtier
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii 2

I stole but a dirty pudding, last day, out of an alms basket, and the *peaking* chitty face page hit me in the teeth with it *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, ii 1

peakish[1] (pē'kish), *a* [< *peak*[1] + *-ish*[1]] Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills, having peaks, situated on a peak belonging to the district known as "The Peak" [Rare]

From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi 107

Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,
Or swanns that swims in Trent.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland (*Narcs*)

peakish[2] (pē'kish), *a* [Early mod E *pekyshe*, < *peak*[2] + *-ish*[1]] **1** Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness, peaked [Colloq] — **2**†. Simple, rude, mean

The *pekyshe* parson's brayne
Could not reach nor attaine
What the sentence mente
Skelton, Ware the Hawke

Once hunted he vntill the chace,
Long fasting, and the heate
Did house him in a *peakish* graunge
Within a forrest great
Warner, Albion's England, viii 189

Peakrel (pēk'rel), *n* and *a* [Also *Peakril*, < *Peak* (see def) + *-er-el*, as in *cockerel, pickerel*, etc.] **I.** *n* An inhabitant of the Peak in Derbyshire, England [Local, Eng]

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Peak as, a *Peakrel* horse.

peaky[1] (pē'ki), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-y*[1]] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak; characterized by a peak or peaks.

Hills with *peaky* tops engrail'd
Tennyson, Palace of Art

peaky[2] (pē'ki), *a* [Also *peeky, pecky;* appar < *peak*[2] + *-y*[1]] Showing the first symptoms of decay: said of timber and trees [U. S.]

peal[1] (pēl), *n.* [< ME *pele;* prob by aphæresis < ME. *apel*, a call in hunting-music (also chimes ?), < OF. *apel, appel*, pl *appeaux*, chimes, < *apeler, appeler*, call upon, appeal: see *appeal.* Cf. *peal*[2].] **1.** A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.

During which tyme there was shot a wonderfull *peale* of gunnes out of the toure *Hall*, Hen VII , an 21

What *peals* of laughter and impertinence shall we be exposed to! *Addison*, Fashions from France.

2. A set of bells tuned to one another, a chime or carillon; a ring The number of bells varies widely, they are usually arranged in diatonic order, so as to afford opportunity for playing melodies. See *carillon*, 1

If the Master for the time being shall neglect or forget to warn the Company, once within every fourteen days, for to ring a bisett sett [that is, an appointed] *peale*, he shall pay for his offence one shilling
English Guilds (E E T S), p 290

This caused an universal joy,
Sweet *peals* of bells did ring
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I 87)

3. A musical phrase or figure played on a set of bells, properly a scale or part of a scale played up or down, but also applied to any melodic figure, a change — **In peal,** in *bell ringing*, in order, rhythmically and melodically opposed to an indiscriminate clanging and jangling

peal[1] (pēl), *v* [< *peal*[1], *n*] **I.** *intrans* To sound loudly, resound as, the *pealing* organ

Hosannas *pealing* down the long drawn aisle
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i
A hundred bells began to *peal*
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

II. *trans* **1** To assail with noise [Rare]

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous
Milton, P L, ii 920

2 To utter loudly and sonorously, cause to ring or sound, celebrate

The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame
J Barlow, Columbiad, viii 140

All that night I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding season *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter

3† To stir or agitate

peal[2]†, *v.* [ME. *pelen*, by aphæresis for *apelen*, appeal see *appeal*, *v*] To appeal

Yf he dose hom no ryȝt lele,
To A baron of chekker thay mun hit *pele*
Babees Book (E E T S), p 318

I *pele* to god, for he may here my mone,
of the duresse which grieuythe me so sore,
and of pyte I pleyne me ferthere more
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 78.

peal[2]†, *n* [ME *pele*, by aphæresis for *apele* see *appeal*, *n*] Appeal; plaint, accusation

For there that partye pursueth the *pele* is so huge
That the kynge may do no mery yll bothe mon acorde,
And cyther haue equite *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii 402

Whech woman scyd to me that che sewyd neuch the *pele* *Paston Letters* (1471), III 19

peal[3], *n* See *peel*[3]

peal[4]†, *v. t* An obsolete variant of *pile*[5]

pealer, *n* See *peeler*[1].

pealip (pē'lip), *n* A catostomine fish, the split-mouth or hare-lipped sucker, *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera*, of the streams of the western United States

pealite (pē'lit), *n* [After A C *Peale*, of the U S Geological Survey] A variety of geyserite from the geysers of the Yellowstone region, containing 6 per cent of water

peal-ringer (pēl'ring'ėr), *n* One who rings a peal or chime of bells, a bell-ringer or change-ringer

peal-ringing (pēl'ring'ing), *n* The act, process, or result of ringing bells in a peal, bell-ringing, change-ringing

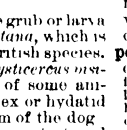
pea-maggot (pē'mag'ot), *n* The grub or larva of a tortricid moth, *Semasia nebritana*, which is destructive to pease, a common British species.

pea-measle (pē'mē'zl), *n* The *Cysticercus visiformis*, a measle or cysticercoid of some animals, as the rabbit, being the scolex or hydatid form of *Tænia serrata*, a tapeworm of the dog

pea-moth (pē'môth), *n* A European tortricid moth, whose larva feeds on pea-pods and is known as *pea-maggot*

pean[1], *n.* See *pæan*

pean[2] (pēn), *n* [OF *panne*, a skin, fur see *pane*[2]] In *her*, one of the furs, having the ground sable, powdered with ermine spots or


Pean

pean[3], *n.* and *v* See *peen*

peanut (pē'nut), *n* **1.** One of the edible fruits of *Arachis hypogæa* — **2** The plant that bears these fruits, better known in England as *groundnut* See *Arachis* Also called *ground-pea, earthnut, Manila nut, jur-nut, goober*, and *pindar*

peanut-digger (pē'nut-dig'ėr), *n* A harvesting-plow for raising from the ground peanut-vines with the pods attached

pea-ore (pē'ōr), *n* The name given to a variety of brown hematite which occurs in nearly or quite spherical form, about the size of a pea.

pea-pheasant (pē'fez'ant), *n* [< *pea*[2] + *pheasant*] A peacock of the genus *Polyplectron;* a peacock-pheasant See cut under *Polyplectron*

pea-pod (pē'pod), *n* **1.** The pod or pericarp of the pea — **2** A "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine — **Pea-pod argus,** a rare British butterfly, *Lampides bætica*

pear[1] (pār), *n* [< ME *pere*, < AS *peru, pere* = D *peer* = MLG LG *bere* = OHG *pira, bira*, MHG *bir*, G *birne* = Icel *pera* = Sw *päron* = Dan *pære* = OF (and F) *poire* = Pr Sp Pg It *pera*, f , a pear, < L *pirum*, neut , a pear, *pirus*, f , a pear-tree. Cf *pearl*] **1** The fruit of the pear-tree

And thanne the Prelate zeve the him sum maner Frute, to the nombre of 9, in a Platere of Sylver, with *Peres* or Apples or other manere Frute *Mandeville*, Travels, p 245

2 The tree *Pyrus communis* The wild tree is common over temperate Europe and Asia often scrubby, but under favorable conditions becoming, as under culture, a handsome tree of good height, inclining to a pyramidal form Though close to the apple botanically, it differs in its more upright habit, smooth shining leaves, pure white flowers with purple stamens the granular texture of the wild fruit the juicy melting quality of the fine varieties, and the form of the pome, which tapers toward the base and has no depression around the stem The tree is long lived, specimens existing which are two or three hundred years old The pear was known in a number of varieties in the days of Pliny, but its excellences is of much later date. In recent times it has received great attention, its culture being pushed with special zeal in France It is a highly successful fruit in the United States The varieties of pear are numbered by thousands, but only a few are really important The Seckel is an American variety the fruit small, but unsurpassed in quality The Bartlett, known in Europe, where it originated, as *Williams's bon Chrétien*, is also universally popular Pomologists place some others, as the *beurré d'Anjou*, as high as those or higher Dwarf pears (that is, those grafted or budded on quince-stocks) are more convenient for gardens standard pears (that is, those grafted or budded on seedling pear stocks) are commonly more profitable In some regions, as England and northern France, a liquor is made from the juice of the fruit (See *perry*[1]) Pear wood has a compact fine grain, and is highly prized for cabinet and mill work, etc , and second only to boxwood for wood engraving and turnery

Of good *pare* com gode perus,
Worse tre wers fruyt berus
Cursor Mundi, MS Coll Trin Cantab (E E T S), l 37

3 A pear-shaped pearl, as for the pendant of an ear-ring. *Evelyn*, Mundus Muliebris — **Garlic pear,** a name of *Crataeva gynandra* and of *Tapia* small trees of tropical America. See *Crataeva* [West Indies] — **Grape-pear,** an unusual name of the June berry — **Pear-haw** See *haw*[2], 3 — **Pear lemon.** See *lemon* — **Pear-thorn** Same as *pear haw* — **Prickly pear** See *prickly pear* — **Snow** or **snowy pear,** a form of the common pear, sometimes classed as *Pyrus nivalis*, found in middle and southern Europe Its fruit becomes soft and edible under exposure to snow — **Swallow-pear,** the wild service tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, whose fruit, in contrast with the choke pear, may be swallowed [Local or obsolete] — **Wild pear,** a timber tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*, of tropical South America probably so called from resemblance in leaves and habit [West Indies] — **Winter pear,** a name given to any pear that keeps well until winter, or that ripens very late — **Wooden pear,** a tree or shrub of the Australian genus *Xylomelum*, especially *Y pyriforme* The fruit is 2 or 3 inches long, thick and woody, narrowed above the middle, at length splitting (See also *alligator pear, anchovy pear, choke pear, hanging pear*)

pear-†, *v t* An obsolete form of *peer*[1]

pea-rake (pē'rak), *n* An agricultural implement especially designed for harvesting the field-pea It combines a rake for gathering the vines together and on the rake-head a toothed cutter which cuts them off

pear-blight (pār'blīt), *n* A very destructive disease of the pear-tree It destroys trees seemingly in the fullest vigor and health in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame It is caused by a minute bacterium which was discovered by Burrill in 1877 and named *Micrococcus amylovorus* See *Micrococcus* and *blight* — **Pear-blight beetle,** the pin borer

pearch†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *perch*[1] and *perch*[2]

pear-encrinite (pār'en'krī-nīt), *n* An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Ipocrinus*

pearie (pār'i), *n* [Dim of *pear*[1]] A peg-top so called from its resemblance to a pear [North Eng and Scotch]

pea-rifle (pē'rī'fl), *n* A rifle throwing a very small bullet, especially used by sharp-shooters before the introduction of conical balls The range not being very great, the light ball answered its purpose, and the smallness of the bore allowed the metal of the barrel to be extremely thick a supposed merit

peariform (pār'i-fôrm), *a* [Improp (accom to *pear*[1]) for *piriform*, < L *pirum*, pear, + *forma*, shape] Pear-shaped

pea-rise (pē'ris), *n.* In *her* , a stalk of the pea-vine, leafed and blossomed and sometimes podded, used as a bearing

pearl (pėrl), *n* [< ME *perle* (the alleged AS **pearl*, **pærl*, a pearl) rests on a dubious gloss

"enula, *pærl*," where *enula* is uncertain); = D *parel, paarl, peerle* = MLG *parle, perle, perlin* = OHG *perula, perala, prla, berala, berla,* MHG *berle,* G. *perle* = Icel. *perla* = Sw. *perla* = Dan. *perle,* = OF *perle, pelle,* F. *perle* = Pr Sp. *perla* = Pg. *perola, perla* = It. *perla,* ⟨ early ML *perula, perulus, perla,* a pearl, prob var of *pirula,* a little pear, dim of L *pirum,* a pear see *pear*[1]. Cf. Sp *perilla,* a little pear, a pear-shaped ornament, Olt *perolo,* a little button or tassel (Florio) ⟨? *purl*[2]] **1** A nacreous concretion, or separate mass of nacre, of hard, smooth, lustrous texture, and a rounded, oval, pear-shaped, or irregular figure, secreted within the shells of various bivalve mollusks as a result of the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body, as a grain of sand, within the mantle-lobes The formation of a pearl is an abnormal or morbid process comparable to that by which any foreign body, as a bullet, may become encysted in animal tissues and so cease to cause further irritation In the case of the mollusks which yield pearls, the deposition is of the same substance as the nacre which lines the shell, hence called *mother of pearl,* in successive layers upon the offending particle Fine pearls have frequently been found in working the mother of pearl shell Chemically, pearls consist of calcium carbonate interstratified with animal substance, and are hence easily dissolved by acids or destroyed by heat The chief sources of the supply of pearls are the pearl oysters and pearl mussels, *Avicudæ* and *Unionidæ,* and foremost among the former is the pearl oyster of Indian seas, *Meleagrina margaritifera* Pearls are generally of a sathy silvery, or bluish white color, but also pink, copper colored, purple, yellow, gray, smoky brown, and black The finest white pearls are from Ceylon, the Persian Gulf Thursday Island, and the western coast of Australia. The yellow are from Panama The finest black and gray pearls are obtained in the Gulf of California, along the entire coast from Lower California to the lower part of Mexico There are two distinct varieties of pink pearl those from the common conch shell, *Strombus gigas,* of the West Indies, and those from the unios or fresh mussels found in Scotland, Germany, France and the United States (the finest being obtained principally from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin), also from the small marine shell *Trigona pectunensis* of Australia Purple, light-blue, and black pearls are found in the common clam, *Venus mercenaria* The yellow color of Oriental pearls generally results from the decomposition of the mollusks in which they are found The value of a pearl depends entirely on its perfection of form (which must be either round pear-shaped, or a perfect oval), on its luster or "orient," and on the purity of its color, a tint of yellow or gray detracting very much from the value Pearls are sold by the pearl grain, four grains equaling one carat (See *carat,* n, 4) From 1880 to 1890 the demand for pearls and the rarity of their occurrence resulted in an advance in price of from 250 to 300 per cent, the larger pearls having advanced more, proportionally, than the smaller ones Until about 1865, pearls were generally valued as multiples of a grain The value of a pearl larger than one grain was estimated by squaring its weight and multiplying this by the value of a one grain pearl thus, a two grain and a five grain pearl were worth respectively 4 and 25 times the value of a one-grain pearl

> *Perles* many,
> A man shold not finde nawhere more fine,
> Precyous rich were of huge medicine
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4506
>
> Hir steraps were of crystalle clere,
> And all with *perelle* ouer bygone
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 99)
>
> Infancy, pellucid as a *pearl*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 125

2. Anything very valuable, the choicest or best part, a jewel, the finest of its kind

> I see thee compassed with thy kingdom's *pearl,*
> That spoak my salutation in their minds
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 8. 56
>
> Ah benedicite! how he will mourn over the fall of such a *pearl* of knighthood!
> *Scott,* Old Mortality, xxxv

3 Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew, any small granule or globule resembling a pearl, specifically, in *pharm.,* a small pill or pellet containing or consisting of some medicinal substance

> Drinking super magnum: a devise of drinking which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup to drop it on his nail and make a *pearl* with that is left, which if it slide and he cannot make stand on, by reason theres too much, he must drink again for his penance
> *Nashe,* Piers Penilesse
>
> But the fair blossom hangs the head,
> And those *pearls* of dew she wears
> Prove to be presaging tears
> *Milton,* Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 43
>
> I have patients who carry *pearls* of the nitrite of amyl constantly with them, which they use to ward off impending attacks
> *Medical News,* L. 286.

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract

> A *pearl* in mine eye! I thank you for that, do you wish me blind?
> *Middleton,* Spanish Gypsy, II. 1

5 Mother-of-pearl, nacre: as, a *pearl* button **—6** A size of printing-type, about 15 lines to the inch, intermediate between the larger size agate and the smaller size diamond: it is equal to 5 points, and is so distinguished in the new system of sizes

This line is printed in *pearl*

7 In *her.* (*a*) A small ball argent, not only as a bearing but as part of a coronet (*b*) The color white **—8** One of the bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's antler, called collectively the *bur*

> You will carry the horns back to London, and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets!
> *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, xxv

9. In *entom.,* a name of many pyralid moths, any pearl-moth **—10** A fish, the prill or brill: perhaps so called from the light spots, otherwise probably a transposed form of *prill* [Prov Eng.] **—11** *Eccles.,* a name sometimes given to a particle of the consecrated wafer still current in the Oriental Church **—12** A name given by gilders and manufacturers of jewelry to granules of metal produced by melting it to extreme fluidity, and then pouring it into cold water The stream in pouring should be so small and the crucible held at such a distance from the water, that the metal will break up into fine drops (pearls) before reaching the water, which instantly cools them The cooled granules are usually pear shaped The epithet *granulated* is more commonly applied in the United States to metals prepared in this way, as granulated copper, silver, zinc, etc., used in the preparation of jewelers' alloys on account of their convenience in weighing, and for other purposes: pure granulated zinc being much employed by chemists for generating pure hydrogen gas, as in Marsh's test for arsenic, etc.

13 In *lace-* and *ribbon-making,* one of the loops which form the outer edge Also *purl* **—14** In *decorative art* See *purl* **—Baroque pearl.** See *baroque* **—Blind pearls,** irregular, lustreless, and valueless pearls, used for medicinal purposes in the East **—Epithelial pearls,** small spheroidal masses of flattened epithelial scales, concentrically arranged, occurring in epitheliomata Also called *bird's-nest bodies* and *epithelial spheres* **—Half pearls,** pieces cut from pearls that are very irregular and have only one lustrous side or corner which is slit off They are extensively used in jewelry, and are much less expensive than whole pearls, but are very liable to become discolored if wet, as the layers of the pearl, being cut across, absorb the water, and any impurities it may contain show through the layers **—Imitation, artificial,** or **false pearls** are of two kinds, *solid* or *massive pearls* and *blown pearls* (see *Lemaire pearl* and *Roman pearl*) The first are known as *Venetian pearls,* and are manufactured chiefly on the island of Murano, near Venice They are made from small white or colored glass tubes, the desired hues being produced by the use of oxid of tin and other metals Blown pearls consist of small globules of thin glass coated on the inside with the so-called oriental pearl essence, or essence d'orient Their manufacture is attributed to Jannin or Jaquin, who lived in Paris about 1680, and who was the first to blow hollow glass balls with this mixture, which he prepared with the scales of a small fish, the bleak, common in France and Germany, and mucilage The mixture was first suggested by his observing the pearly luster of the scales that were detached from the fish when they rubbed against one another in a trough The scales of 18,000 fish are required to make one pound of oriental pearl essence **—Inner pearl,** in *lace making,* ornamental loops worked around the edge of an opening in lace, as distinguished from *pearl,* which is a loop on the outer edge **—Large pearl,** in *confectionery,* the condition of clarified sugar syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb these may be separated to the greatest extent without breaking the connecting thread of syrup In this condition the sugar forms a large drop, or 'pearl,' if suspended from a rod **—Lemaire pearl,** an imitation pearl composed of a solid glass ball externally coated with a varnish composed of oriental pearl essence, white wax, alabaster, and parchment glue A *Castellani,* Genus **—Little pearl,** in *confectionery,* the condition of clarified sugar syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, the finger and thumb may be separated to nearly the full extent without breaking the thread of syrup Also called *small pearl* **—Oriental-pearl essence** See *essence* **—Pearl millet.** Same as *cattail millet* (which see, under *millet*) **—Pearl onion.** See *onion* **—Roman pearl,** an imitation pearl made of a ball of alabaster or similar mineral substance, upon which is spread pure white wax, which in its turn is coated with oriental pearl essence **—Seed-pearls,** very small pearls or slightly imperfect pearls which are usually drilled and secured by means of a horse hair to mother of pearl or other light colored material to be worn as ornaments Large quantities are used in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries supposed to possess stimulating and restorative qualities **—Small pearl** Same as *little pearl* **—Smoked pearl,** mother of pearl having black or very dark veins or cloudings **—Virgin pearls,** unpierced pearls of fine quality

pearl (pėl), *v.* [⟨ *pearl, n.* Cf *purl*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1** To adorn, set, or stud with pearls

> By hir girdel hung a purs of lether,
> Tasseled with grene and *perled* with latoun
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 65

2 To make into a form, or to cause to assume an appearance, resembling that of pearls as, to *pearl* barley (by rubbing off the pulp and grinding the berries to a rounded shape); to *pearl* comfits (by causing melted sugar to harden around the kernels, thus forming small rounded pellets).

> They [comfits] will be whiter and better if partly *pearled* one day and finished the next
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 162
>
> The [rice-cleaning] machinery is shown at work, and includes the whole process of cleaning, brightening, and *pearling* the rice
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 212

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resemble pearls [Rare.]

> Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
> Sprinckled with perle, and *perling* floweres atweene
> *Spenser,* Epithalamion, l. 155.

2. To take a rounded form, as a drop of liquid as, quicksilver *pearls* when dropped in small quantities **—3** To assume a resemblance to pearls, or the shape of pearls, as barley or comfits

> Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to *pearl* alike
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 162

pearlaceous (pėr-lā′shius), *a.* [Also *perlaceous,* ⟨ *pearl* + *-aceous.*] **1.** Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl, pearly; nacreous; margaritaceous **—2** Dotted or flecked with white, as if pearled, as a bird's plumage

pearlash (pėrl′ash), *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash See *potash*

pearl-barley (pėrl′bär′li), *n.* [Appar. tr. of F. *orge perlé,* 'pearled barley,' which is appar. an accom. of *orge pelé,* 'pilled barley' (Cotgrave), i. e. peeled barley: see *peel*[1], *pill*[2].] See *barley*[1]

pearl-bearing (pėrl′bär′ing), *a.* Producing pearls, as a pearl-mussel or pearl-oyster, margaritiferous

pearl-berry (pėrl′ber′i), *n.* See *Margaricarpus*

pearl-bird (pėrl′bėrd), *n.* **1** The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris* so called from the pearlaceous plumage Also called *pearl-hen* See cut under *Numida* **—2** An African seansorial barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus,* as *T. margaritatus,* so called from the profusion of pearly-white spots

pearl-blue (pėrl′blo), *n.* Pearly blue, clear pale blue, like the bloom on a plum

pearl-bush (pėrl′bush), *n.* A fine flowering shrub, *Exochorda grandiflora,* making, when grown, a dense bush 10 feet high and equally broad

pearl-disease (pėrl′di-zēz′), *n.* [Tr. G. *perlsucht.*] Tuberculosis in cattle Also *pearly disease*

pearl-diver (pėrl′dī′vėr), *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters

pearled (pėrld), *a.* [⟨ ME *perled,* ⟨ *pearl* + *-ed*[2].] **1** Set or adorned with pearls, or with anything resembling pearls

> And many a *pearled* garnement
> Embrouded was ayein the daie
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., I.
>
> Under the bowers
> Where the Ocean Powers
> Sit on their *pearled* thrones
> *Shelley,* Arethusa, iv.

2. Resembling pearls

> Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps
> *P. Fletcher,* Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1

3 Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge **—4** Blotched

> To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities, *pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies, headaches, if not to drunkards?
> *S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 150 (*Davies*)

pearl-edge (pėrl′ej), *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace, a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon, formed by projecting loops of the threads of the weft Compare *picot*

pearl-eye (pėrl′ī), *n.* Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, cataract

pearl-eyed (pėrl′īd), *a.* Having a pearl-eye; afflicted with cataract

pearl-fishery (pėrl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* The occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; the place where or the means by which pearls are fished for

pearl-fishing (pėrl′fish″ing), *n.* Pearl-fishery

pearl-fruit (pėrl′frōt), *n.* See *Margaricarpus.*

pearl-grain (pėrl′grān), *n.* A unit of measurement for pearls, a diamond-grain. See *pearl,* *n.*, 1, and *carat,* *n.*, 4

pearl-grass (pėrl′gras), *n.* **1.** An Old World grass, *Melica nutans,* affording some pasturage in woody places **—2.** *Briza maxima,* and perhaps *Arrhenatherum avenaceum* [Prov. Eng.]

pearl-gray (pėrl′grā), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a clear cool pale-gray color, resembling that of the pearl

II. *n.* A clear pale bluish-gray color

pearl-hen (pėrl′hen), *n.* A pearl-bird

pearlin, pearling[2] (pėr′lin, -ling), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pearluinn,* Ir. *pearlin,* fine linen, cambric, origin uncertain.] Lace made of silk or other

thread. It also seems to have meant 'fine linen or cambric' *J. Baillie.* [Scotch]

> "What will you leave to your mother dear?"
> "My velvet pall, and my *pearlin* gear '
> *The Cruel Brother* (Child s Ballads, II 261)

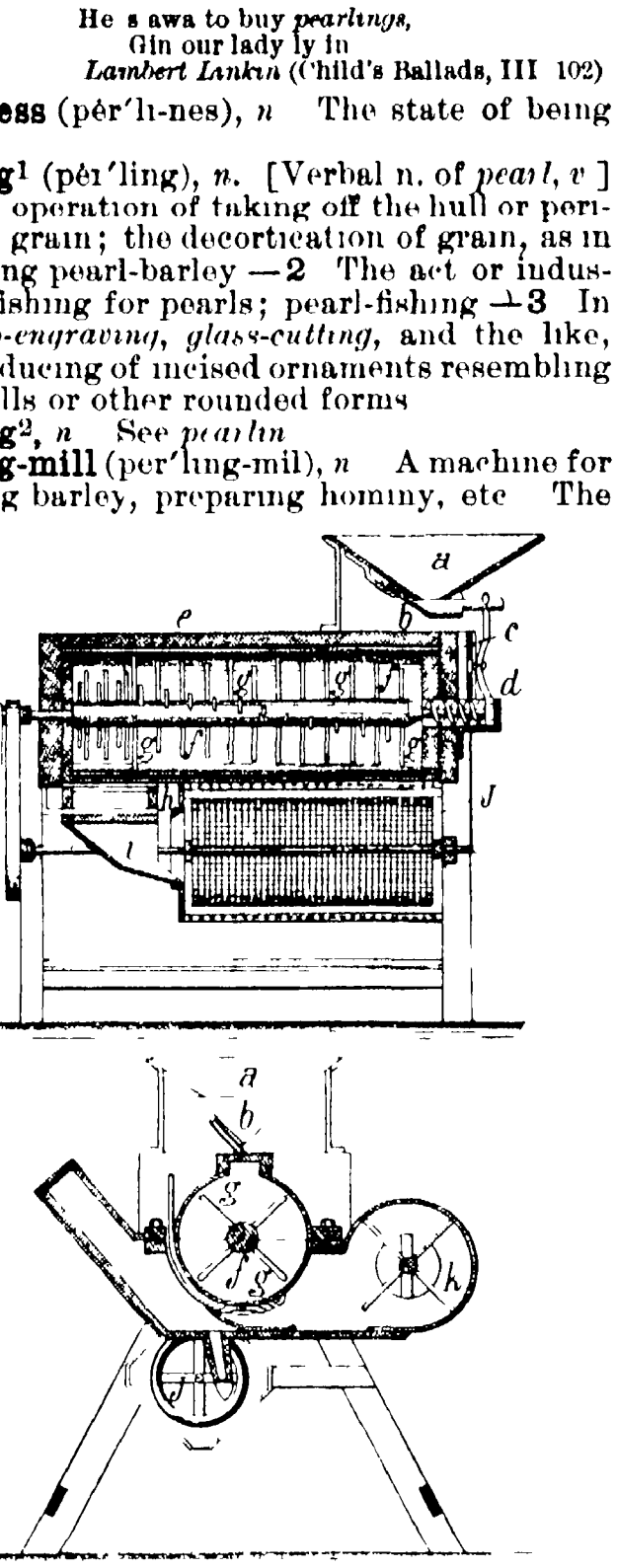
> He s awa to buy *pearlings*,
> Gin our lady ly in
> *Lambert Linkin* (Child's Ballads, III 102)

pearliness (pėr'li-nes), *n* The state of being pearly

pearling[1] (pėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pearl, v*] 1. The operation of taking off the hull or pericarp of grain; the decortication of grain, as in preparing pearl-barley —2 The act or industry of fishing for pearls; pearl-fishing —3 In *intaglio-engraving, glass-cutting,* and the like, the producing of incised ornaments resembling half-balls or other rounded forms

pearling[2], *n* See *pearlin*

pearling-mill (per'ling-mil), *n* A machine for pearling barley, preparing hominy, etc The



Pearling mill

The two figures are vertical sections at right angles to each other *a* hopper, *b* shoe *c* chute *d* screw conveyer *e* cylinder *f*, shaft rotating in *e* and carrying the beaters or arms *g* *h* opening for discharge of grain from cylinder *e*, *i* chute *j* revolving screen *k*, fan blower which forces an air blast through the chute *i* to remove dust

operation consists essentially in beating and fanning to separate the particles of hulls from the product

pearl-lashing (perl'lash"ing), *n* *Naut* , the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff

pearl-mica (perl'mī"ka), *n.* Same as *margarite*, 2

pearl-moss (perl'môs), *n* Same as *carrageen*

pearl-moth (pėrl'môth), *n* A pyralid moth of pearly appearance, as species of *Botys* or *Margaritia*

pearl-mussel (pėrl'mus"l), *n* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Unionidæ*, as *Unio* or *Margaritana* See cut under *Unio*

pearl-nautilus (pėrl'nâ"ti-lus), *n* The pearly nautilus (which see, under *nautilus*). distinguished from *paper-nautilus*

pearl-opal (pėrl'ō"pal), *n* Same as *cacholong.*

pear-louse (pãr'lous), *n* The flea-louse or jumping plant-louse of the pear, *Psylla pyri*, an insect which infests the buds in Europe and America See cut under *Psylla*

pearl-oyster (pėrl'ois"tėr), *n* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Aviculidæ*, as *Meleagrina margaritifera* of Indian seas, and other species See cut under *Meleagrina.*

pearl-plant (pėrl'plant), *n* The gromwell and corn-gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale* and *L arvense* so called on account of their hard shining nutlets

pearl-powder (pėrl'pou"dėr), *n* 1 A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a fair skin.

> The simple young fellow, surveying the ballet from his stall at the Opera, mistook carmine for blushes, *pearl-powder* for native snows.
> *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, iv

2. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

pearl-purl (pėrl'pėrl), *n* A cord used in embroidery, usually of gold or gold-covered, resembling a small string of beads It is used like passing, sewed to the foundation

pearl-sago (pėrl'sā'gō), *n* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble

pearl-shell (pėrl'shel), *n* A shell covered with a nacreous coating, or with mother-of-pearl

pearl-side, pearl-sides (pėrl'sīd, -sīdz), *n* A fish, the Sheppey argentine, *Maurolicus pennanti*, having pearly spots on the sides

pearl-sinter (pėrl'sin"ter), *n* Same as *fiorite*

pearl-skipper (pėrl'skip"er), *n* A British hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila comma*

pearl-spar (pėrl'spär), *n* A variety of dolomite so called because of its pearly luster

pearl-stitch (pėrl'stich), *n* Same as *pearl*, 13

pearlstone (pėrl'stōn), *n* Same as *perlite*

pearl-tea (pėrl'tē), *n* Same as *gunpowder tea* (which see, under *gunpowder*).

pearl-tie (perl'tī), *n* In *lace-making*, a bride or bar, more especially when decorated with picots

pearl-tumor (pėrl'tū"mor), *n* 1 A soft white spheroidal mass of flat epithelioid cells of silky luster sometimes developing in the pia mater, and more rarely within the brain —2 A somewhat similar growth found in the middle ear Also called *cholesteatoma, pearly tumor*, and *sebaceous tumor* —3 A tuberculous nodule in cattle

pearlweed (perl'wēd), *n* Same as *pearlwort*

pearl-white (pėrl'hwīt), *n* 1 A substance prepared from the scales of the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, used in making artificial pearls and for other purposes. See *imitation pearls*, under *pearl*, and *oriental-pearl essence*, under *essence* —2 A cosmetic of various composition, usually a basic nitrate of bismuth

pearl-winning (pėrl'win"ing), *n* Pearl-fishing

pearlwort (perl'wėrt), *n* Any plant of the genus *Sagina*, which consists of small matted or tufted herbs of both hemispheres, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and minute flowers These plants were once regarded as a remedy for the eye-disease called pearl Also *pearlweed*

pearly (pėr'li), *a* [< *pearl* + *-y*[1]] 1 Resembling a pearl in size, shape, texture, or color , pearlaceous

> 'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
> And plains adorn d with *pearly* dew *Dryden*

2 Resembling mother-of-pearl, nacreous, margaritaceous —3 Producing, containing, or abounding in pearls, margaritiferous, pearl-bearing —4 Dotted, flecked, or spangled as if with pearls, pearled —5 Clear, pure, glittering, translucent or transparent, as a color as, *pearly* white —6 In the technique of the pianoforte, noting a touch that produces a clear, round, sweet tone, or noting a tone thus characterized —**Pearly ark,** a bivalve of the family *Nuculidæ* a nutshell —**Pearly bodies** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*) —**Pearly gaper,** a bivalve of the family *Pholadomyidæ* —**Pearly nautilus** See *nautilus* —**Pearly tubercle,** in *pathol* , same as *grutum* —**Pearly tumor** Same as *pearl tumor, 2*

pearmain (pãr'mān), *n* [Early mod E also *pearemaine* (simulating *pear*[1]), earlier *permain*, < ME *permayn, perman*, also in comp *parment-*, < OF *permain, parmain, permein, pormain*, a kind of pear, "*poire de permain*, the permain pear", cf "*poire a main*, a kind of great pear, which weighs almost a pound" (Cotgrave), appar. < L *permagnus*, very large, neut *permagnum*, a very large thing, < *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great, large see *per-* and *main*[2]] A name of several excellent varieties of apple

> The *peare maine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii 675

pearmonger (pãr'mung"gėr), *n* A dealer in pears.

> Pert as a *pear monger* I'd be
> If Molly were but kind
> *Gay*, New Song of New Similes.

pea-roe (pē'rō), *n* Same as *pea-spawn*

pearse[1]†, *v* An obsolete form of *pierce*

pearse[2]†, *v t* An obsolete form of *parse*[1]

pearser†, *n* An obsolete form of *piercer*

pearse-tree†, *n* An obsolete form of *peach-tree* *Minsheu*

pear-shaped (pãr'shāpt), *a* Shaped like a pear, pointed or peaked above and ovate beneath, specifically, in *bot* , obovoid or obconical with more tapering base; pyriform —**Pear-shaped helmet,** a form of morion without a comb, and having the crown or body nearly conical but with a curved outline. See *comb-cap, morion*[1], and *cabasset.*

pear-shell (pãr'shel), *n* A shell of the genus *Pyrula* or family *Pyrulidæ*, a fig-shell.

pear-slug (pãr'slug), *n* The slimy larva of *Selandria cerasi*, a saw-fly of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, which lays its eggs in the leaves of the pear and cherry

peart (pērt), *a.* [A dial form of *pert*[1]] Lively, smart, chipper, feeling well, in good spirits [Obsolete or prov Eng and U S]

> *Godinette*, a pretty *peart* lasse, a loving or lovely girl *Cotgrave*

> Give your play gull a stoole, and my lady her foole,
> And her usher potatoes and marrow ,
> But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
> And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow
> *Brit Bibl* , ii 167 (*Halliwell*)

> Quick she had always been, and *peart* (as we say on Exmoor), and gifted with a leap of thought too swift for me to follow *R D Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlv

peartly (pērt'li), *adv* In a peart manner

> Then, as a nimble squirrill from the wood,
> Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,
> Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking
> *W Browne*, Britannia s Pastorals, p 135 (*Halliwell*)

pear-tree (pãr'trē), *n* [< ME *peretree* (= Sw *parontrad* = Dan *pæretræ*), < *pear* + *tree*] The tree that produces the pear

> The *peretree* plannte is sette in places cold
> Atte Feverycre, and there as is a warmer ayer
> In Novembr
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 86

pear-withe (pãr'with), *n* A shrubby climbing plant, *Tanæcium Jaroba*, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, of tropical South America, having a fruit like a calabash, but smaller

peasant (pez'ant), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *pesant*, < ME *pesant, peysan*, < OF. *paisant, paissant*, prop *paisan*, F *paysan* = Sp *paisano* = It *paesano*, with suffix *-an*, < OF *pais, pays*, F *pays* = Pr *paes, pais, pays* = Sp *pais* = It *paese*, country, < ML **pagense*, neut of *pagensis*, < *pagus*, a district see *pagan*] I. *n* A person of inferior rank or condition living in the country or in a rural village, and usually engaged in agricultural labor, a rustic, a countryman A peasant may or may not be the proprietor of the land which he cultivates, in Great Britain he is distinguished from a *farmer* as having less property, education, or culture, or inferior social position but the word is very vague The French peasant (*paysan*) and the German peasant (*bauer*) were until recently greatly restricted in their civil and political rights The word is not used in the United States, where there is no comparatively stable body of agricultural laborers corresponding to the European peasantry

> And the nexte mornynge whane they wente on londe they herde of the *peysans* and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were rejecte and recoyled bakke by the sayde tempest *Sir R Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p 64

> I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
> From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash
> By any indirection *Shak* J C , iv 3 74

> He [Hernand Tello] caused forty or fifty souldiers to be attired like *peasants*, with fardels upon their heads and shoulders *Coryat*, Crudities, I 21

> The *peasants* flock d to hear the minstrel play,
> And games and carols closed the busy day
> *Rogers*, Pleasures of Memory, I

Peasant jewelry, jewelry of the simple and traditional character worn by the peasantry in some parts of Europe, usually of thin gold and set with inexpensive stones, as garnets, rough pearls, and the like This jewelry is often spirited and truly decorative in design, and has been much studied and collected of late years —**Peasant pottery,** pottery of simple make and decoration produced among the peasantry of any country for their own use That of central Italy has attracted great attention, and the pottery of South America and also of Mexico is of this character —**Peasant proprietary,** a body of peasant proprietors or that economic or land theory which favors the parceling out of the land among peasant proprietors —**Peasant proprietor,** a peasant who owns a small farm and works it himself —**Peasant waist,** a particular kind of waist or body to a dress, made after the fashion of some peasants' costume, especially the Swiss —**Peasants' war,** in *German hist* , a rebellion which broke out in 1524, chiefly among the peasants and in southern Germany It was characterized by great atrocities on both sides, and was suppressed in 1525

II *a* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, peasants; rustic, rural often used as an epithet of reproach

> Their *peasant* limbs *Shak* , Hen V , iv 7 80

> O, what a rogue and *peasant* slave am I!
> *Shak* , Hamlet, ii 2 576

peasantly (pez'ant-li), *a* [< *peasant* + *-ly*[1]] Pertaining to or characteristic of peasants, of a peasant; peasant-like

> *Coteret* m A faggot made of great sticks or cloven wood , also, a kind of *peasantly* weapon, used in old time *Cotgrave*

> He is not esteem d to deserve the name of a compleat Architect, an excellent Painter, or the like, that beares not a generous mind, above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire *Milton*, On Def of Humb Remonst.

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n* [< *peasant* + *-ry*] 1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

A bold *peasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied
Goldsmith, Des Vil l 55

2† Rusticity, coarseness

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language
Butler, Remains (Thyer's ed.), p 332 (*Latham.*)

peascod, *n* See *peasecod*

pease[1] (pēz), *n*, pl *pease*, formerly *peason*, *peason* [< ME *pese*, *pyse*, pl *pesen*, *peson*, *pesyn*, also *peses* (and, with loss of the plural suffix, *pese*, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the mod E form *pea*[1]), < AS *pise*, *piose*, pl *pisan*, *pisan*, *piosan* = OF *pes*, *pois*, F *pois* = Olt *'piso*, It dim *pisello*, < L *pisum*, a pea, = Gr πίσον, also πισον, a pea] 1† A pea See *pea*[1]

Sum tyme it happen the that men fynden summe as grete as a *pese*, and summe lasse and thei ben als harde as tho of Ynde *Mandeville* Travels p 158

Not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another)
Lodge Euphues and his England

Lenticula is a poulse [pulse] called chittes, which he I translate *peason*
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 101, margin

2 Peas collectively For the distinction between *peas* and *pease*, see *pea*[1]

Hit most be a cnect, a crouned wyght
That knowth that quayny [sickness] from ben & *pese*
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 215

Al kyndes of pulse, as beanes *peason*, fytches, tares, and suche other, are rype twyse in the yeare [in Hispaniola]
R Eden, tr of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed Arber, p 73).

3 A small size of coal same as *pea-coal*. *R Wallon* Steam Boilers, p 208

pease[2]† (pēz), *n* † Same as *peace*

Send it her that may her harte *pease*
Court of Love, l 397

For the *peasynge* of the said quarrelles and debates.
Hall, Henry VI, an 4

peasebolt† (pēz'bōlt), *n* Pease- or pulse-straw. *Davies*

With straw wisp and *pease bolt*, with fern and the brake,
For sparing of fuel, some brew and do bake
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st 38

peasecod, peascod (pēz'kod), *n*. [Formerly also *pescod* < ME *pescodde*, *pescodde*, < *pease*[1] + *cod*[1]] The legume or pericarp of the pea, a pea-pod Peasecods were much used in rural England as a means of divination in affairs of the heart Also *pea cod*

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy as a squash is before tis a *peascod*, or a codling when tis almost an apple *Shak*, T N, I 5 167

Were women as little as they are good,
A *peascod* would make them a gown and a hood
Wits Recreations (1654) (*Nares*)

The pea that may be extracted from a ripe *peascod* is a living body, in which, however, the vital activities are, for the time, almost quiescent
Huxley, Physiography, p 220

peasecod-bellied† (pēz'kod-bel'id), *a* Having the lower part projecting and stuffly quilted and bombasted and of the doublet fashionable at the close of the sixteenth century. The lower point sometimes projected so far as to cover the sword belt in front Compare *belly doublet* and *pease cod cuirass*



Peasecod bellied Doublet.

peasecod-cuirass† (pēz'kod-kwē-tās'), *n*. A cuirass having a form similar to that of the peasecod-bellied doublet, introduced about the time of Henry III of France Breastplates of this fashion were worn until the change of costume caused by the active prosecution of the religious wars, when these fantastic forms gave way to others plainer and more practical

peasecod-doublet (pēz'kod-dub'let), *n* A peasecod-bellied doublet See *peasecod-bellied*

pease-crow (pēz'krō), *n* The common tern or sea-swallow [Local, British]

pease-hook (pēz'huk), *n* An instrument for cutting peas *Davies*

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even literally to plough shares and *pease hooks*
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II 203

pease-meal (pēz'mēl), *n* A flour made from pease In founding it is sometimes used for facing molds for brasswork, and also in place of strong sand to give tenacity to weak sand.

pease-porridge (pēz'por'ij), *n*. A porridge made of pease-meal

pease-pudding (pēz'pud'ing) *n* Pease porridge cooked in a bag or mold and made very stiff

pease-soup (pēz'sōp), *n* Same as *pea soup*

peaseweep (pēz'wep), *n* [Imitative] 1 Same as *peewit* (*b*) [Local, Eng]

Pease weep, pease weep,
Harry my nest and gar me greet. *Old rime*

2 The green finch, *Ligurinus chloris*

pea-shell (pē'shel), *n* Same as *peasecod*

pea-sheller (pē'shel'ėr), *n* A contrivance for taking peas from their pods

pea-shooter (pē'shō'tėr), *n* A toy or contrivance consisting of a small tube through which peas or pellets may be blown

"What do they do with the *pea shooters?*" inquires Tom "Do wi 'em' why, peppers every one's faces as we comes near, capt the young gals, and breaks windows wi' them too, some on 'em shoots so hard'
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I iv

Peaslee's operation See *operation*

peasont, *n* An obsolete plural of *peasе*[1]

pea-soup (pē'sop), *n* A soup made chiefly of peas

pea-spawn (pē'spân), *n* See *spawn*

peastone (pē'stōn), *n* Same as *pisolite*

peasy (pē'zi), *n* [< *pease*[1] + *-y*[1]] Lead ore in small grains about the size of peas [North Eng]

peat[1] (pēt), *n* [< ME **pete* (ML AL *peta*), peat Cf *beat*[3], sod, < *beat*[2], *v*, mend (a fire, etc) Cf *purse*, var of *burse*] 1 Partly decomposed vegetable matter, produced under various conditions of climate and topography, and of considerable importance in certain regions as fuel Peat occurs in many countries and in different latitudes but always either in swampy local ities or in damp and foggy regions It is formed of vegetable matter undergoing decay, and in some respects it is the modern representative of the coal of the earlier geological epochs, and its formation illustrates the conditions under which coal has originated Peat is abundant in northern Europe, and particularly so in Ireland, where it is perhaps of greater importance as fuel than in any other country It occurs in India, especially in the Neilgherry hills and in Bengal, also in various parts of the United States, and there are in the latter country regions (especially in New England) where it is occasionally used as fuel The vegetation of which peat is made up in the various countries where it occurs is quite different, and occasionally the number of species which have taken part in its formation is large The genus *Sphagnum* is an important element in much of the European peat The peat of Bengal on the other hand, is said to be formed almost exclusively from one plant, the wild rice, *Oryza sylvestris* The peat of New England is made up of a considerable variety of aquatic plants Peat is very spongy, and contains a large amount of water near the surface, the deeper down it is taken, the more compact it is A great variety of processes for compressing and hot drying it have been invented and put in use in different parts of the world

2 A small block of peat-bog or -moss, resembling an ordinary brick in shape, cut and dried for fuel

There other with there spades the *peats* are squaring out
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv 143

Carbonized peat Same as *peat charcoal* —**Meadowland peat**, peat composed of decayed coarse grass mingled with soft subsoil

peat[2]†, *n* and *a* An obsolete variant of *pet*[1]

peat-bed (pēt'bed), *n* Same as *peat-bog* and *peat-moss*, 2

The Torbay Submerged Forest comprises *peat beds* that have yielded Roman remains, and these beds rest on clay or estuarine mud which contains relics of the Bronze period
Woodward, Geol of England and Wales (2d ed), p 525

peat-bog (pēt'bog), *n* The common name in the United States for those accumulations of peat which are known by this name in Great Britain, but also, and more generally (except in Ireland), as *peat-mosses* and *peat-moors*

peat-charcoal (pēt'char'kōl), *n* Charcoal made by carbonizing peat This is done in various ways, as in piles, open kilns, pits, and ovens. Peat-charcoal has been much experimented with and used in metallurgical operations to some extent for fully three hundred years The carbonization of ordinary air dried peat produces a very friable charcoal and the denser the peat is made by compression or in other ways, the better the article produced

In France *peat charcoal*, under the name of Charbon roux, is much used for making gunpowder *Ure*, Dict, III 527

peat-coal (pēt'kōl), *n* A soft lignite, of earthy character

peat-coke (pēt'kōk), *n* A name sometimes, but incorrectly, given to peat-charcoal

peat-cutter (pēt'kut'ėr), *n* A form of paring-plow for cutting peat from the bog

peat-gas (pēt'gas), *n* Gas made by the distillation of peat

peat-hagg (pēt'hag), *n*. A pit whence peat has been dug [Scotch]

peat-machine (pēt'ma-shēn'), *n* A machine, similar in principle to the brick-machine, for preparing peat for fuel, either without addition or by admixture of other substances, as coal-dust, tar, etc These machines are, in general, grinders and pressers, which pulp the material in order to render it homogeneous, and then compress it into blocks of convenient form

peat-moor (pēt'mor), *n* Same as *peat-moss* In the United States such deposits are called *swamps* or *bogs* See *peat*[1] and *peat-moss*

Peat is very largely dug in the moorlands of Somersetshire near Edington and Shapwick, between Glastonbury and Highbridge Some of these beds have been worked for fuel from the time of the Romans, and probably earlier, while others are of more recent formation The *peat moors* or "turbary lands" have an irregular distribution, and the peat, which in places is 14 or 15 feet thick, is due largely to the growth of the common sedge (*Carex*), whence Sedgemoor derives its name
Woodward, Geol of England and Wales (2d ed), p 526

peat-moss (pēt'môs), *n* 1 Moss entering into the composition of or producing peat, moss of the genus *Sphagnum* —2 A peat-bog or -swamp: a name frequently given in Great Britain to those accumulations of peaty matter which in the United States are commonly known as *peat-bogs*

Peat mosses cover many thousand square miles of Europe and North America About one seventh of Ireland is covered with bogs, that of Allen alone comprising 238,000 acres, with an average depth of 25 feet
A Geikie, Text Book of Geol (2d ed), p 444

pea-tree (pē'trē), *n* 1 Any plant of the leguminous genus *Caragana* The Chinese pea-tree is *C Chamlagu*, a low or spreading shrub occasionally planted for ornament The Siberian pea tree is *C arborescens*, a shrub or low tree Its seeds are fed to fowls and are of some culinary use, its leaves yield a blue dye It is sometimes planted for ornament

2 A shrub of the genus *Sesbania* *S (Agati) grandiflora*, sometimes specified as *West Indian pea tree* is an East Indian shrub naturalized in Florida and some of the West Indies, having white or red flowers 3 or 4 inches long *Swamp pea-tree*, the fuller name of plants of this genus, is applied somewhat particularly to *S occidentale*

peat-reek (pēt'rēk), *n* The smoke of peat —**Peat-reek flavor,** a special flavor communicated to whisky which is distilled with peat used as fuel This flavor is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky [Scotch]

peat-soil (pēt'soil), *n* A soil mixed with peat, the soil of a peat-moss or -bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes

peat-spade (pēt'spād), *n* A spade having a wing set at right angles to its blade, for convenience in cutting blocks of peat from a bank

peaty (pē'ti), *a* [< *peat*[1] + *-y*[1]] Resembling peat, abounding in peat, composed of peat.

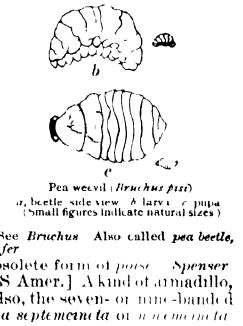
Peaucellier cell See *cell*

peau d'orange (pō do-ronzh') [F, lit 'orange-skin' *peau*, skin, *d'* for *de*, of, *orange*, orange] In *ceram*, a decoration consisting in a slight roughening of the surface with bosses resembling those of the skin of an orange

peavey (pē'vi), *n* [Named from the inventor] A lumberman's cant-hook having a strong spike at the end

pea-vine (pē'vīn), *n* 1 Any climbing pea-plant, generally the common pea —2 Specifically —(*a*) A plant of the genus *Amphicarpæa* See *hog-peanut* [U S] (*b*) *Vicia Americana*, a common species throughout the United States, with from four to eight pairs of leaflets, and purplish flowers a few in a cluster.

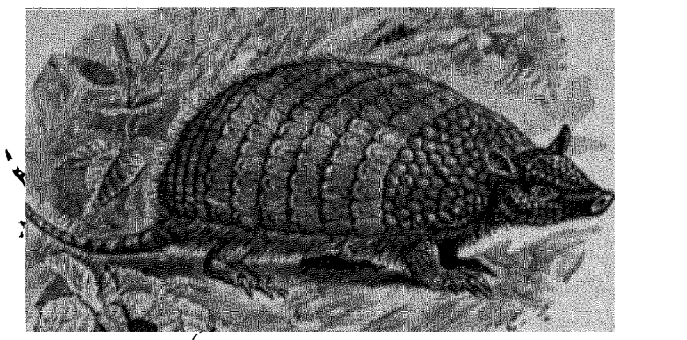
pea-weevil (pē'wē'vil), *n* A kind of curculio, *Bruchus pisi*, which infests peas It is an indigenous North American insect, which probably fed on some other legume before the cultivated pea was introduced, it has spread to Europe, and is now found in Great Britain and along the Mediterranean The egg is laid on the outside of the pod, and the newly hatched larva burrows into the nearest pea, in which it feeds and grows to full size Before transforming to the pupa it provides for its exit by cutting a round hole through all but the outer membrane of the pea The beetle does not issue until the following spring See *Bruchus* Also called *pea beetle, pea bug*, and *pea chafer*



Pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*)
a, beetle, side view *b* larva *c* pupa (Small figures indicate natural sizes)

peazet, *n* An obsolete form of *poise* *Spenser*

peba (pē'ba), *n*. [S Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus peba*, also, the seven- or nine-banded armadillo, *Tatusia septemcincta* or *novemcincta*



Peba or Texan Armadillo (... cincta)

The true peba is South American, but the name has also been given to the Texan armadillo

pebble (peb'l), *n* [Formerly also *peeble*, *pibble*, < ME **pibble*, **pibbil* (in *pibblestone*, *pibbilston*), *pobble*, < AS **papol*, **popel*, in *papolstān*, *popel-stān*, a pebble-stone Origin unknown, hardly borrowed, as Skeat suggests, from L *papula*, a pustule, *papilla*, a pustule, nipple (see *papula*, *papilla*) An Icel **popull*, a ball, is cited, but not found] 1 A small rounded stone The term is usually applied to stones worn and rounded by the action of water Pebbles are less in size than cobbles, and ordinary gravels are chiefly made up of sand, the grains of which pass by impercep tible gradations of size into pebbles, with which are fre quently intermixed more or less of rounded fragments large enough to be called cobbles

My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow d
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv 270

The market place and streetes, some whereof are deli ciously planted with limes, are ample and straite, so well paved wth a kind of *pibble* that I have not seen a neater towne in France *Evelyn*, Diary, April 21, 1644

I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the *pebbles*
Tennyson, The Brook

2 In *jewelry*, an agate Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch pebbles* —3 A transparent and colorless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used —4 Pebble-leather

The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the "colored *pebble*"
C T Davis, Leather, p 500

5. A large size of gunpowder, pebble-powder

Large cannon powder, such as *pebble* is en closed in cases *Encyc Brit*, XI 328

6 One of several different pyralid, tortricid, and bombycid moths an English collectors' name The garden pebble is *Botys forficalis*, the check ered pebble, *Teras contaminana* The bombycid pebbles of the genus *Notodonta* are also called *prominents* and *toothbacks* —**Brazilian pebble, Egyptian pebble**, etc See the adjectives —**Mocha pebble** Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*) —**Variegated pebble** See *pebbleware*

pebble (peb'l), *v* ; pret and pp *pebbled*, ppr *pebbling* [< *pebble*, *n*] **I.** *intrans* To assume a prominent grain, or a rough or ribbed appearance, as leather when treated by the process called pebbling

In currying it will "set out," *pebble*, "stone out," "glass in black and paste" *C T Davis*, Leather, p 454

II *trans* To prepare, as leather, so as to cause the grain to become prominent and to present a roughened or ribbed appearance See *pebbling*

pebbled (peb'ld), *a* [< *pebble* + *-ed*2] Abounding with pebbles, pebbly

And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its *pebbled* bed with summer song
Scott, Rokeby, iv 2.

pebble-dashing (peb'l-dash″ing), *n* In *building*, mortar in which pebbles are incorporated

pebble-leather (peb'l-leᴛʜ″er), *n* Leather prepared so as to show a rough or ribbed grain, pebbled leather

pebble-paving (peb'l-pā″ving), *n* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones

pebble-powder (peb'l-pou″der), *n* A gunpowder prepared in cubes or prisms, sometimes as large as two inches on a side It is slow-burning Also called *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder*

pebble-stone (peb'l-stōn), *n* [< ME *pibblestone*, *pibbilston*, < AS *papolstān* see *pebble*] A pebble

With gravel, or with litel *pibble stonys*,
Unto the mydwarde fild ayeme this forgh [furrow]
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 150

The Duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill d their pockets full of *pebble stones*
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 1 80

pebbleware (peb'l-wãr), *n* A variety of Wedgwood ware in which different colored clays are intermingled in the body of the paste According to the colors, the ware is known as *agate*, *Egyptian pebble*, *granite green jasper*, *gray granite*, *lapis lazuli*, *porphyry*, *red porphyry*, *serpentine variegated pebble veined granite*, or *verd antique* *Meteyard*, Wedgwood Handbook —**Variegated pebbleware**, the name given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1770 to pebbleware presenting 'colors and veins' It thus seems to have been given to those veined or spotted wares which were not otherwise specially des ignated

pebbling (peb'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *pebble*, *v*] In *leather-manuf* , a special kind of graining, in which an artificially roughened or indented surface on the grain side of leather is produced by working upon that side with a roller having a pattern which is the reverse of the pattern to be impressed on the leather The term is properly restricted to the act of producing an ir regular pattern, such as would be produced by pressing irregularly distributed minute pebbles upon the leather whence the name A pattern consisting of straight or approximately straight lines is called a *straight grained pattern* and the leather would be called *straight-grained* The term *graining* includes pebbling which is but a spe cial kind of graining, of which glassing or glazing is still another variety

pebbling-machine (peb'ling-ma-shēn), *n* In *leather-manuf* , a machine resembling a polishing-machine in its construction, used to perform the special work called pebbling The peb bling is done by a roller having on its surface the pattern, in reverse, which it is desired to impart to the grain of the leather The roller is pivoted to elastic bearings at the lower end of a swinging arm, and is antagonized by a table curved to correspond to the arc through which the roller acts. The leather is supported by the table while subjected to the action of the roller The imputing of a pattern in imitation of more costly leather is strictly a variety of graining, though often called *pebbling* Since the machine used for glassing, glazing or polishing is transformed into a pebbling machine by a change in the roller only the machine is variously and indifferently called *polishing* , *glassing* , *graining* , or *pebbling machine*

pebbly (peb'li), *a* [< *pebble* + *-y*1] Full of pebbles, abounding with small roundish stones

Slow stream, or *pebbly* spring *Coleridge*

Our keel grated the *pebbly* barrier of a narrow valley, where the land road was resumed
B Taylor, Northern Travel, p 345

pebrine (peb'rin), *n* [< F. *pebrine* (see def.)] An epizootic and zymotic disease of the silk-worm of commerce, evidenced outwardly by dwindling and inequality in size, and by black spots like burns Inside, the body is filled with mi nute ovoid corpuscles (*Microsporidiæ*), upon the presence and multiplication of which the disease depends. Peb rine is both contagious and infectious The Pasteur system of selection consists in the microscopic examina tion of the moth after egg laying, and the rejection of eggs laid by those found to be diseased The microbe which causes pebrine was named by Lebert *Panhistophyton*, and classed among the psorosperms

pebrinous (peb'ri-nus), *a* [< *pebrine* + *-ous*] Affected with pebrine

pecan (pē-kan' or -kon'), *n* [Formerly also *paccan*, = F *pacane* = Sp *pacana*, *pacano*, appar of native Amer origin] 1 A North American tree, *Hicoria Pecan* (*Carya olivæformis*) It abounds on rich bottom lands from Illinois southward and southwestward, thriving especially in Arkansas and the Indian Territory It is the largest tree of its genus reaching sometimes a great height but its wood is of little use except for fuel Its leaves have thirteen or fifteen slender pointed leaflets



Pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*)

2 The nut of the pecan-tree, which is olive-shaped, an inch long or over, smooth and thin-shelled, with a very sweet and oily meat It is gathered in large quantities for the general market

Paccan or Illinois nut It grows on the Illinois, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi It is spoken of by Don Ulloa under the name of Pacanos, in his Noticias Americanas, Entret 6. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p 59

Bitter pecan, a rather small bitter seeded hickory, *Hicoria (Carya) aquatica* of the southern United States Also called *water* or *swamp-hickory*

pecan-nut (pē-kan'nut), *n* Same as *pecan*, 2.

pecary, *n* See *peccary*.

peccability (pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n*. [< *peccable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The state of being peccable, or subject to sin, capacity of sinning

The common *peccability* of mankind
Decay of Christian Piety

peccable (pek'a-bl), *a* [= F *peccable* = Sp. *pecable* = Pg *peccavel* = It *peccabile*, < ML **peccabilis* (?), liable to sin or offend, < L *peccare*, sin see *peccant*] Liable to sin, subject to sin.

In a low noisy smoky world like ours,
Where Adam's sin made *peccable* his seed!
Browning, Ring and Book II 107

peccadil (pek-a-dil'), *n* Same as *peccadillo* *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p 162 (*Davies*) [Rare]

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō), *n* [< Sp *pecadillo*, dim of *pecado*, < L *peccatum* a sin < *peccare*, sin see *peccant*.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge *Bp Atterbury*

Who doesn t forgive? the virtuous Mrs Grundy She remembers her neighbour s *peccadilloes* to the third and fourth generation *Thackeray*, Philip, viii

peccancy (pek'an-si), *n* [< *peccan(t)* + *-cy*] 1. The state or quality of being peccant, badness (*a*) The state of having sinned or given offense (*b*) The state of being an offender or offending thing or part, in some sense not implying moral guilt, the condition of be ing bad or defective

2 Offense, criminality, transgression *W Montague*, Devoute Essays, I xxi § 2

peccant (pek'ant), *a* and *n* [= OF *peccant*, *pechant* = Sp *pecante* = Pg It *peccante*, < L *peccan(t-)s*, ppr of *peccare*, miss, do amiss, transgress, offend, sin] **I.** *a* 1 Sinning, offending, guilty, causing offense

In worse condition than a *peccant* soul
Milton Areopagitica

But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,
Unless our frailty shows the *peccant* part
Crabbe, Works IV 194

Of course a *peccant* official found it his interest to spend large sums of money on bribing the newswriters
Quarterly Rev , CLXIII 18

2 Morbid, bad, corrupt, not healthy

There are some other rather *peccant* humours than formed diseases *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning i 52

France might serve as a drain to carry off the *peccant* humours in the political constitution at home
Goldsmith, Seven Years War, i

3 Imperfect, erroneous, incorrect as a *peccant* citation *Ayliffe*

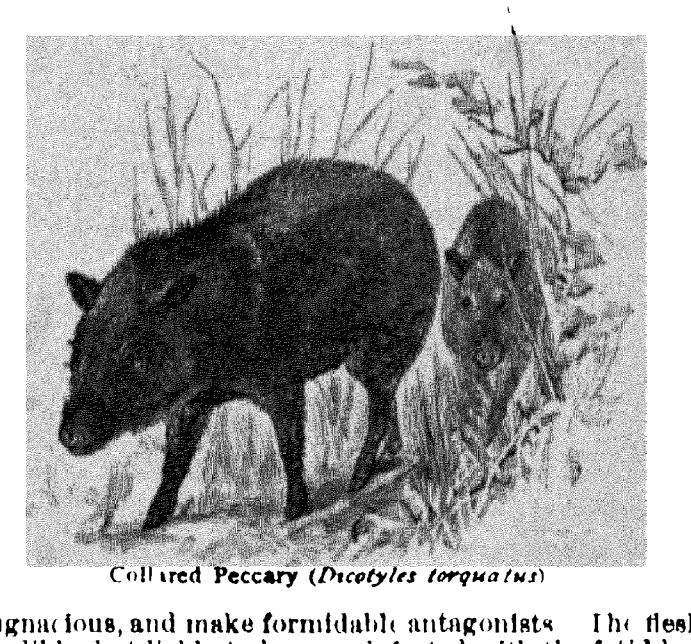
For Euripides is sometimes *peccant* as he is most times perfect. *B Jonson*, Discoveries

II.† *n.* An offender

This conceitedness and itch of being taken for a coun sellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world
Whitlock, Manners of Eng People, p 388

peccantly (pek'ant-li), *adv* In a peccant manner, sinfully, corruptly, by transgression

peccary (pek'a-ri), *n* ; pl *peccaries* (-riz) [Also *pecary*, prob from a S Amer name, cited by Pennant as *paquiras*] A kind of swine indigenous to America belonging to the family *Dicotylidæ* and the genus *Dicotyles* See the technical words Peccaries are the only indigenous representatives of the Old World *Suidæ*, or swine, now living in the New World There are 2 species, the Texan or collared pec cary, *D torquatus*, also called *tajacu* and the white lipped peccary of South America, *D labiatus*, sometimes placed in another genus, *Notophorus* The range of the peccaries is from Arkansas and Texas through Mexico and the greater part of South America The animals are as large as small pigs, and go in droves, they are extremely vicious and



Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*)

pugnacious, and make formidable antagonists The flesh is edible but liable to become infected with the fetid humor of the gland on the back, unless this is properly re moved See also cut under *Artiodactyla*

peccation (pe-kā'shon), *n* [< LL *peccatio(n-)*, a fault, sin, < L *peccare*, sin see *peccant*.] The act of sinning, sin [Rare.]

Though he [Philip] roared out peccavi most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fail to *peccation* very soon after promising amendment.
Thackeray, Philip, vi

peccavi (pe-kā'vī) [L., I have sinned, 1st pers sing. pret ind. act. of *peccare*, sin. see *peccant.*] I have sinned, I am guilty, it is my fault.

I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the Arches for one year, and make him sing *peccavi* ere I leave him
Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv 1

pecco (pek'ō), *n.* Same as *pekoe*

pece†, *n* An obsolete spelling of *piece*

pech, pegh (pech), *v i* [Imitative] To pant, puff, breathe heavily [Scotch and North Eng]

Up Parnassus *pechin* *Burns*, Willie Chalmers

pechan (pech'an), *n* The stomach [Scotch]

pechblend, pechblende (pech'blend), *n* [< G *pech*, pitch, + *blende*, blende] Variants of *pitchblende*

peche1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peach*1

peche2†, *v* A Middle English form of *peach*2

pechurane (pesh'ū-rān), *n* [< F *pechurane*, < G. *pech*, pitch, + F *uraine*, uranium] Same as *pitchblende*

pecite (pē'sīt), *n* An insulating material composed of wax and plaster It is applied to the piece to be insulated while in a plastic condition It may after ward be worked and polished, and withstands a tolerably high temperature

peck1 (pek), *v.* [< ME *pecken, pekken*, a var of *picken, pikken*, pick see *pick*1.] **I.** *trans* 1 To strike with the beak, as a bird, hence, to strike lightly with some sharp-pointed instrument

To be furious
Is to be frighted out of fear, and in that mood
The dove will *peck* the estridge
Shak, A and C, iii 13 197

And this we take for a general rule when we find any Fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them *peck'd* by Birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone, for of this fruit no Birds will taste
Dampier, Voyages, I 39

2 To pick up or take with the beak

After what manner the chicken *pecked* the several grains of corn *Addison*, Spectator, No 505

3 To make or effect by striking with the beak or any pointed instrument as, to *peck* a hole in a tree

The best way to dig for insects is to *peck* up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards
J G Wood, Out of Doors, p 213

II. *intrans* To make strokes or light blows with the beak or some pointed instrument

The lively picture of that ramping Vine
Which whilom Zeuxis limn'd so rarely fine
That shoals of Birds, beguiled by the shapes,
Pecked at the Table, as at very Grapes
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks 1 6

To peck at (*a*) To strike with repeated slight blows (*b*) To attack repeatedly with petty criticism carp at

Mankind He *pecking at* one another *Sir R L Estrange*

Heaven mend her faults! I will not pause
To weigh and doubt and *peck at* flaws.
Whittier, Times on a Fly Leaf

peck1 (pek), *n* [< *peck*1, *v*] 1 A stroke with the beak, or with some sharp-pointed tool — 2 Meat, victuals, food [Slang, Eng]

The black one-legged fiddler is strumming away to en liven the party, and the *peck* and booze is lying about
Pierce Egan, Life in London (1821)

peck2 (pek), *n.* [< ME *pekke, peke*, a peck, perhaps orig 'a quantity picked up,' < *pecke*1, *v* Cf. F *picotin*, a peck (measure) (ML *picotus*, a liquid measure), < *picoter*, peck (as a bird) see *peck*1 and *pick*1] 1 A quantity, a great deal

A *peck* of white pennies, my good lord judge,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI 56)

Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts *Milton*

'Tis fine but may prove dangerous sport and may involve us in a *peck* of troubles *Steele*, Lying Lover, I 1

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring,
It was too wide a *peck*
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding

Specifically — 2 The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, etc The standard British or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554 548 cubic inches Four pecks make a bushel and eight bushels a quarter The old Scotch peck the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck, but when of barley was equal to about 1 456 imperial pecks (See *firlot, boll*2) In the United States a peck is the fourth part of a Winchester bushel — that is, equals 537 6 cubic inches.

A *peck* of coals a-piece will glad the rest
Pope, Dunciad, iii 282

3 A peck-measure.

To be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a *peck*, hilt to point, heel to head
Shak, M W of W, iii 5 112.

He had his faults, which we may as well hide under a bushel, or let us say a *peck*, for it would not take a very large vessel to cover them *J Baker*, Turkey, p 94

pecker (pek'ėr), *n* [< *peck*1 + *-er*1] 1 One who or that which pecks, picks, or hacks, especially, a bird that pecks, as in the compounds *nutpecker, ospecker, woodpecker, flower-pecker*

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, iv 18

2 A picker or pickax

The women with short *peckers* or parers do onely breake the upper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grass, and olde stubbs of corn stalks with their roots
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 271

3 In *weaving*, the picker of a loom, the shuttle-driver

When the shaft [of the draw boy] rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the *pecker* with it, and the groove and notch at the points of the *pecker* coming into contact with the knots upon the cords draws them down alternately *A Barlow*, Weaving, p 136

4 In *teleg*, a relay Earlier forms of this apparatus pecked like a bird hence the name [Eng]—5 Courage, spirits, good cheer [Slang, Eng]

Dispirited became our friend —
Depressed his moral *pecker*
W S Gilbert, Haughty Actor

To keep one's pecker up, to be of good heart, not to lose courage [Slang, Eng]

peckhamite (pek'am-īt), *n* [Named after S F *Peckham*, an American chemist] A silicate of iron and magnesium found in rounded nodules in the meteorite of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa It is intermediate between enstatite and chrysolite in composition

pecking (pek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n of *peck*1, *v*] 1 Same as *place-brick* — 2† *pl* Pieces pecked or knocked off

Shavings and *peckings* of free stone
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 619

3 The sport of throwing pebbles at birds to bring them down

They crossed a road soon afterwards, and there close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles "Look here, shouted East, "here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest *pecking* this half hour Let's fill the bags, and have no more of this fooling Duddy's nesting"
T Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii 4

pecking-bag (pek'ing-bag), *n* A bag in which to carry pebbles for use in the sport of pecking

He strides away in front with his climbing irons strapped under one arm, his *pecking bag* under the other, and his pockets and hat full of pill boxes, cotton wool, and other etceteras *T Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii 4

peckish (pek'ish), *a* [< *peck*1, *n*, + *-ish*1] Inclined to eat; appetized, somewhat hungry [Colloq, Eng]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs Trotman?
Disraeli, Sybil, vi 3

pecklet† (pek'l), *n.* [A form of *speckle*, with loss of orig s-] Same as *speckle*

peckled† (pek'ld), *a* [< *peckle* + *-ed*2] Same as *speckled* *Cotgrave*

Jacob the patriarke by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheepe
Burton, Anat of Mel, I § 2

Pecksniffian (pek'snif-i-an), *a.* [< *Pecksniff* (see def) + *-ian*] Characteristic of or resembling Pecksniff, one of the characters in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," characterized by an ostentatious hypocritical display of benevolence or high principle

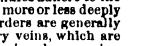
Pertinacious religious journals of the *Pecksniffian* creed *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p 271

Pecopterideæ (pē-kop-te-rid'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pecopteris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of fossil ferns to which belongs the widely disseminated and highly important genus *Pecopteris* Schimper has grouped the *Pecopterideæ* with regard to their relation to living ferns and with reference to the character of the fructification, in five subdivisions, but "one has only to look at the classification of a few species grouped from the apparent character of the fructifications to see how unreliable are the diagnoses derived from them" (*Lesquereux*) The grouping of the *Pecopterideæ* suggested by the fossil botanist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey is as follows (1) Including the species referred by Schimper to the genus *Gonopteris*, distinguished by an upward curve of the lateral veins, (2) *Pecopteris* proper, or cyatheids, to which division belong the species answering exactly to Brongniart's definition of the genus *Pecopteris*, (3) *Pecopteris* with hairy or villous surfaces, a permanent and easily discernible character, (4) *Pecopteris* with pinnæ not distinctly divided into obtuse entire lobes or pinnules, but generally cut on the borders in sharp irregular teeth and (5) a group containing those species referred to *Pecopteris* which 'do not find a place in the former divisions" Kidston (1886) divides the *Pecopterideæ* into two subdivisions, *Pecopteris* and *Dactylotheca*, the genus *Pecopteris* as limited by him includes species previously referred by fossil botanists to twenty-four different genera.

Pecopteris (pē-kop'te-ris), *n* [NL., < Gr. *πέκειν*, comb, + *πτερίς*, a fern] A genus of widely disseminated fossil ferns, occurring in large numbers in the coal-measures of Europe and America, and found also in the Middle Devonian of New Brunswick The name was given by Brongniart in 1822 About 30 species referred to this genus were described by Lesquereux, in 1880, as occurring in the coal measures of the United States, chiefly in Pennsylvania and Illinois As described by Brongniart, the genus *Pecopteris* has bipinnate or tripinnate fronds, the pinnæ are long and pinnatifid, the pinnules adhere to the rachis by the whole base, and are often more or less deeply connate and not decurrent, and the borders are generally contiguous or nearly so, the secondary veins, which are derived from the median nerve of the pinnules, are simple, bifurcate, or trifurcate See cut (*e*) under *fern*.

Pecora (pek'ō-ra), *n pl* [NL, pl of *pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle, a herd see *fee*1] The fifth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Camelus, Moschus, Cervus, Capra, Ovis*, and *Bos*, the ruminant or artiodactyl mammals, later called *Ruminantia* and (with a little extension) *Artiodactyla* The name is still in use

pecten (pek'ten), *n*, pl *pectines* (-ti-nēz) [NL, < L *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, < *pectere*, comb, cf Gr *πίκειν*, comb, card] 1 In *zool* and *anat*, a comb or comb-like part or process, something pectinated, a pectination (*a*) The bursa or marsupium of a bird's eye, a vascular membrane in the vitreous humor, folded or plaited into a pectinated structure (*b*) The comb or pectination of a bird's claw, as a heron's or a goatsucker's (*c*) The comb, comb-row, or ctenophore of a ctenophoran (*d*) One of the pair of comb like organs behind the posterior legs of some arachnidans, as scorpions (*e*) In *entom*, a comb like organ, formed generally by a row of short stiff hairs, often found on the legs of insects, and especially on the first tarsal joint of many bees It is used for cleaning the antennæ and other parts of the body



Pecten 1 (*b*)

Pectinated Middle Claw of Heron viewed from above

2 In *conch* (*a*) [*cap*] [NL] The typical genus of the family *Pectinidæ*, having a regular, suborbicular, auriculate shell, with approximate umbones, and radiating ribs compared to the teeth of a comb; the scallops The species are very numerous and of world wide distribution *P. maximus* is a common edible scallop of Great Britain, also called *clam queen* and *frill* *P. opercularis* is another British species, also called *quin* *P. jacobæus*, known as *St James shell*, a Mediterranean species, used to be worn as a badge or emblem by pilgrims to the Holy Land See *pilgrim shell* (*b*) A species of this genus in this sense there is a plural *pectens*.— **Pecten pubicum**, the pubic crest

Pectenidæ (pek-ten'i-dē), *n pl* Same as *Pectinidæ*

pectic (pek'tik), *a* [< Gr *πηκτικός*, congealing, curdling, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast or solid, fix on, = L *pangere*, fasten see *pact*] Congealing, curdling noting an acid found in many fruits, which in large part makes up fruit-jellies

pectin, pectine (pek'tin), *n.* [< *pect(ic)* + *-in, -ine*2] A substance obtained from pectose by the action of heat, ferments, or an acid, and also formed in the ripening of fruits It is soluble in water, and its solution on evaporating yields a fine jelly

Pectinacea (pek-ti-nā'shē-ā), *n pl* [NL, < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-acea*] 1 The scallop family, or *Pectinidæ* — 2 A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Pectinidæ, Limidæ, Spondylidæ*, and *Dimyidæ* The mantle is completely open and destitute of siphons, the adductor muscle generally subcentral, and the foot byssiferous, the shell has a ligamentary fossette, and similar teeth in front of and behind it

pectinacean (pek-ti-nā'shē-an), *n.* [< *Pectinacea* + *-an*] A member of the *Pectinacea*

pectinaceous (pek-ti-nā'shius), *a* [< *Pectinacea* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Pectinacea*, related to or resembling the scallops

pectineal, *a* See *pectineal*

pectinæus, pectineus (pek-ti-nē'us), *n*, pl *pectinæi, pectinei* (-ī). [NL, < L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb see *pecten*] A flat and quadrate muscle at the upper inner part of the thigh. It arises from the iliopectineal line of the pubis, and is inserted into the femur below the lesser trochanter Also called *pectinalis* See *pectineal*, and cut under *muscle*

pectinal (pek'ti-nal), *a* and *n* [< NL *pectinalis*, < L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb see *pecten.*] **I.** *a.* Comb-like, pertaining to a pecten or pectination, pectineal [Obsolescent]

II.† *n.* A sawfish which has teeth projecting from each side of an elongated rostrum, and the eyes directed upward See *Pristis.*

Yet are there other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane, and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iv 1.

pectinalis (pek-ti-nā'lis), *n.*; pl *pectinales* (-lēz). [NL (sc *musculus*): see *pectinal*] Same as *pectinæus*

pectinate (pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pectinatus*, comb-like, prop. pp of *pectinare*, comb, card, < *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten*] Having teeth like a comb, formed as or into a pectination; comb-like in figure, pectinated as, the *pectinate* muscles of the heart, *pectinate* scales of a fish, *pectinate* armature of the preoperculum Specifically—(*a*) Having a pecten, pectination, or comb like part or organ, pectinated as, the *pectinate* claw of a bird (*b*) In *bot*, having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, or arranged like them specifically applied to a pinnatifid organ, particularly a leaf, with narrow close segments, like the teeth of a comb —**Doubly pectinate** (or *doubly bipectinate*), in *entom*, having two long processes or teeth originating from each side of all or most of the joints, as bipectinate antennæ —**Pectinate antennæ,** in *entom* antennæ having the joints nearly equal, short, and each joint produced in a linear branch on the inner side, so that the whole has somewhat the appearance of a comb The name is frequently given to antennæ having such branches on both sides properly *bipectinate* —**Pectinate claws** or **ungues,** claws having a number of long processes on the inner or concave side —**Pectinate ligament of the iris,** festoon like processes of elastic tissue, passing between the ciliary border of the iris and the posterior part of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic —**Pectinate muscles,** the musculi pectinati of the heart See *pectinatus* —**Pectinate zone,** the upper surface of the basilar membrane, external to the organ of Corti Also called *pectinate lamina, pectinate portion, habenula pectinata*

pectinated (pek'ti-nā-ted), *a* [< *pectinate* + *-ed*²] 1. Pectinate —2 Interdigitated, interlaced like the teeth of two combs [Rare]

To sit cross legged or with our fingers *pectinated* or shut together is accounted bad
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, v 21

Pectinated mineral, a mineral which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.

pectinately (pek'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* In a pectinate manner, so as to be comb-like

pectinati, *n* Plural of *pectinatus*

pectination (pek-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pectinate* + *-ion*] 1 The state or condition of being pectinate —2 That which is pectinate, a comb-like structure, a pecten. See cut under *pecten*

The inner edge of the middle claw is expanded or dilated in a great many birds in some it becomes a perfect comb, having a regular series of teeth This *pectination*, as it is called, only occurs on the inner edge of the middle claw It is beautifully shown by all the true herons, by the whip-poor wills and night hawks, by the frigate pelican, etc
Coues, Key to N A Birds, p 132

3 The state of being shut together like the teeth of two combs

For the complication or *pectination* of the fingures was an hieroglyphick of impediment
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, v 21

pectinatofimbricate (pek-ti-nā-tō-fim'bri-kāt), *a* [< *pectinate* + *fimbricate*] In *entom*, having the joints and pectinations fringed with fine hairs said of pectinate antennæ

Pectinator (pek'ti-nā-tor), *n* [NL (E Blyth, 1855), < LL *pectinator*, a comber, < L *pectinare*, comb: see *pectinate*] 1 A notable outlying genus of Ethiopian octodont rodents, composing with *Ctenodactylus* the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*, having premolars present but very small, ears with a small antitragus, and a bushy tail half as long as the body *P spekei* inhabits Somaliland in eastern Africa —2 [*l c.*] An animal of this genus as, Speke's *pectinator*

pectinatus (pek-ti-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *pectinati* (-tī) [NL (sc *musculus*) see *pectinate*] One of the musculi pectinati, or small prominent muscular columns on the walls of the auricular appendages of the heart

pectine, *n.* See *pectin*

Pectinea (pek-ti-nē'a), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *pectineus, pectinæus.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pectinidæ* *Menke*, 1830

pectineal (pek-ti-nē'al), *a.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-e-al*] In *anat* : (*a*) Pectinal or pectinate (*b*) Having a comb-like crest or ridge in this sense without implication of tooth-like processes (*c*) Pertaining or attached to a pectineal part, as a muscle. See *pectinæus*. Also spelled *pectinæal* —**Pectineal fascia,** the fascia covering the pectinæus and adductor longus —**Pectineal line, ridge,** or **crest,** a linear prominence of the haunch bone or os innominatum, chiefly along the iliac bone, thence often extending on to the pubis It varies greatly in shape and degree of development in different mammals, but represents one of the edges of a primitively prismatic iliac bone, separating the iliac or ventral surface of the ilium from the sacral or articular surface In man it is a fairly prominent, long, curved line representing the edge of the greater part of the brim or inlet of the true pelvis, and gives attachment to the pectinæus muscle, it is more fully called *iliopectineal line*, or *linea iliopectinæa*. See cut under *pelvis* —**Pectineal process,** in *Sauropsida*, a pre-acetabular process of the ilium, which in birds may represent, wholly or in part, the pubis proper, or prepubis

pectinella (pek-ti-nel'ä), *n* ; pl *pectinellæ* (-ē) [NL, dim. of L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb see *pecten*] In *Myriapoda*, an arrangement of teeth and spinous processes forming an appendage of the stipes of the protomala. See *protomala, stipes*, and cut at *epilabrum*. *Packard*

pectines, *n.* Plural of *pecten.*

pectineus, *n* See *pectinæus*

pectinibranch (pek'ti-ni-brangk), *a.* and *n* [< L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills] I. *a* Having pectinate branchiæ, or comb-like gills; of or pertaining to the *Pectinibranchia*

II. *n* A pectinibranch gastropod

Pectinibranchia (pek″ti-ni-brang'ki-a), *n pl* [NL : see *pectinibranch.*] Same as *Pectinibranchiata.*

pectinibranchian (pek″ti-ni-brang'ki-an), *a* and *n* Same as *pectinibranch.*

Pectinibranchiata (pek″ti-ni-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *pectinibranchiatus* see *pectinibranchiate*] 1. In Cuvier's classification, the sixth order of gastropods, divided into three families, *Trochoides*, *Capuloides*, and *Buccinoides* —2 An order of prosobranchiate gastropods, having comb-like gills formed of one (rarely two) longitudinal series of laminæ on the left side of the mantle over the back of the neck The animal is unisexual and the shell generally spiral The order includes a majority of the aquatic univalves *Ctenobranchiata* is a synonym

Also *Pectinibranchia*, *Pectinobranchiata*

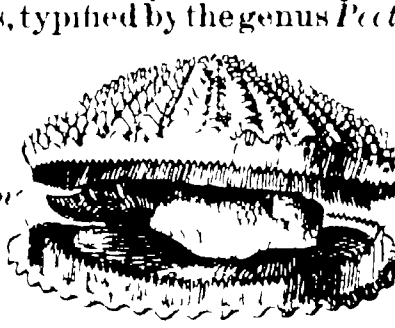
pectinibranchiate (pek″ti-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a* and *n.* [< NL *pectinibranchiatus*, < L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills] Same as *pectinibranch*

pectinicorn (pek'ti-ni-kôrn), *a* and *n* [< L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *cornu*, horn] I. *a* Having pectinate antennæ, of or pertaining to the *Pectinicornia*

II *n* A pectinicorn beetle

Pectinicornia (pek″ti-ni-kôr'ni-ä), *n pl* [NL see *pectinicorn*] A division of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to the family *Lucanidæ*

Pectinidæ (pek-tin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-idæ*] A family of monomyarian siphonless bivalves, typified by the genus *Pecten*


Pecten varius *br*, branchiæ, *m* mantle

By the old conchologists all the genera of the superfamily *Pectinacea* were included in it By recent conchologists it has been subdivided, and is now generally restricted to *Pecten* and its near relatives These have the mantle margins free, double, the inner pendent filamentiferous, and with a row of ocelli at the bases of the filaments, the foot small linguiform and with a byssal groove and suborbicular valves having submedian beaks and auriculated in front and behind, with a more or less inclosed ligament, and with a subcircular muscular impression The species are popularly known as *scallops*, and are numerous and represented in almost all seas They belong mostly to the genera *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Pseudamusium*, *Amusium*, *Hinnites*, and *Pedum* Also called *Pectenidæ*, *Pectinacea*, *Pectinaceæ*, *Pectinea*, *Pectineæ*, *Pectinides*, and *Pectiniana*

pectiniform (pek'ti-ni-fôrm), *a* [< L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *forma*, form] 1 Comb-like; pectinate, having pectinations or processes like the teeth of a comb —2 In *conch*, having the form or appearance of a scallop, or bivalve of the family *Pectinidæ* —**Pectiniform septum,** the median septum between the corpora cavernosa of the penis or clitoris

pectiniliac (pek-ti-nil'i-ak), *a* [< *pecten* (*pectin-*) + *iliac*] Same as *iliopectineal*

pectinite (pek'ti-nīt), *n* [< L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-ite*²] A fossil pecten, or some similar shell

Pectinobranchiata (pek″ti-nō-brang-ki-ā'ta), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Pectinibranchiata*

Pectis (pek'tis), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1767), < L *pectis*, a plant also called *consolida* and *symphyton*] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helenioideæ* and the subtribe *Tagetineæ*, characterized by the elongated style with very short obtuse branches There are about 42 species, all American, found from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia They are annual or perennial herbs, diffuse or erect, and dotted with oil glands, especially over the involucre They bear narrow opposite leaves with a bristly base and small heads of yellow flowers. *P punctata* is the West Indian marigold, a slender smooth species growing on sea sands and having linear dotted leaves Several others are occasionally planted for their flowers

pectize (pek'tīz), *v t*, pret and pp *pectized*, ppr *pectizing*. [< Gr πηκτός, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ize.*] To congeal; change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer*.

pecto-antebrachialis (pek-tō-an-tē-brā-ki-ā'lis), *n* [NL., prop *pectori-antebrachialis*, < L *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL *antebrachium*, the forearm : see *antebrachium*] A muscle which in some animals extends from the breast-bone to the elbow, or more exactly from the median raphe at the presternum and third mesosterneber to the back of the proximal end of the ulna

pectocaulus (pek-tō-ka'lus), *n*, pl. *pectocauli* (-lī) [NL (Lankester) improp for **pectinicaulus*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *caulis*, stem, stalk see *caulis*] The mature internal core or stalk common to the several polypides of a polyzoary See *gymnocaulus* *Encyc Brit*, XIX 436

pectolite (pek'tō-līt), *n* [For **pectinolite*, < L *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + Gr λίθος, a stone] A hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium occurring in radiated or stellate fibrous masses of a white or grayish color It is commonly found with the zeolites in trap rocks, as at Bergen Hill in New Jersey It is closely related in crystalline form and in composition to the calcium silicate wollastonite

pectora, *n* Plural of *pectus*

pectoral (pek'to-ral), *a* and *n* [I *a* = F Sp *pectoral* = Pg *peitoral* = It *pettorale*, < L *pectoralis*, pertaining to the breast, < *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, the breast-bone II *n* < LL *pectorale*, a breastplate, neut of *pectoralis*, a Hence ult *poitrel*] I *a* 1 Of, pertaining to, or connected with the breast or chest, thoracic as, a *pectoral* muscle, vessel, nerve, etc, a *pectoral* limb —2 In *entom*, pertaining to the pectus or lower surface of the thorax —**Internal pectoral muscle,** the triangularis sterni —**Pectoral aorta,** the thoracic aorta —**Pectoral arch** Same as *pectoral girdle* —**Pectoral cross** See *cross*¹ —**Pectoral cutaneous nerves,** the cutaneous branches of the thoracic intercostals —**Pectoral fin,** in *ichth* the thoracic limb of a fish, corresponding to the fore limb of a higher vertebrate used without reference to pectoral situation or attachment It is lateral and behind the head, and in many cases the hind limb or ventral fin is in advance of it Abbreviated *p* See cuts under *fin* and *fish* **Pectoral fremitus,** vocal fremitus of the chest —**Pectoral girdle** See *girdle*¹, and cuts under *omosternum* and *Ichthyosauria* —**Pectoral glands,** lymphatic glands along the lower border of the pectoralis major —**Pectoral intercostal nerves,** the six upper thoracic intercostals **Pectoral laminæ,** the coxæ or basal joints of the legs particularly of the posterior pair —**Pectoral limb,** the anterior or upper limb of a vertebrate animal **Pectoral muscles,** the pectorales See *pectoralis* —**Pectoral nerves,** thoracic nerves **Pectoral ridge,** the anterior or external bicipital ridge of the humerus

II *n* 1 Armor for the breast, excluding the throat and the lower part of the body (*a*) A small breastplate worn with other garments, whether concealed or visible (*b*) The plastron in the double breastplate of the fifteenth century [Rare]

2 An ornament to be worn on the breast, especially, an ornament of an unfamiliar sort, or of a sort to which no special name is given as, an enameled *pectoral* —3 *Eccles* (*a*) In the *anc Jewish ritual*, a sacerdotal breastplate of richly colored and embroidered cloth, worn by the high priest

They all spake and writ as they were moved and inspired, whether illustrating the component letters engraven on the *pectoral*, so as to make up the response or by a teraphim
Evelyn, True Religion I 362

(*b*) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of the mass

The pryce of all whiche crownes, *pectorales*, and cappe is inestymable, for they be full set with precyous stones of the gretest valoure that may be
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 7

(*c*) A pectoral cross —4 A food, a drink, or a drug supposed to be good for persons having weak lungs

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved *Wiseman*, Surgery

5 A pectoral part or organ (*a*) One of the pectoral muscles, a pectoralis (*b*) The pectoral fin of a fish See I

pectoralis (pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*, pl *pectorales* (-lēz) [NL, < L *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast see *pectoral*] 1 One of the pectoral muscles, or muscles of the breast, passing from the thorax to the scapular arch or its appendage In mammals there are commonly two of these muscles, in lower vertebrates commonly at least three, when two, they are the *pectoralis major* and the *pectoralis minor* (See phrases below) In birds an intermediate muscle, *pectoralis medius*, passes from the sternum to the humerus

2 In *ichth*, a pectoral fin *Günther* 1859 —**Pectoralis major** (great pectoral muscle) a large, thick, triangular muscle, immediately beneath the skin of the breast, extending outwardly to the shoulder, and inserted into the upper end of the humerus It arises chiefly from the clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilage Also called *ectopectoralis*. See third cut under *muscle* —**Pectoralis**

minimus, a rare anomalous section of the pectoralis minor, arising from the first rib —**Pectoralis minor** (small pectoral muscle), a muscle situated immediately beneath the pectoralis major, arising from the third fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. Also called *entopectoralis*

pectorally (pek'tō-ral-i), *adv* In a pectoral manner or position, as regards the pectoral region, or breast

pectoriloquial (pek'tō-ri-lō'kwi-al), *a* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy

pectoriloquism (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwizm), *n* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ism*] Pectoriloquy

pectoriloquous (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwus), *a* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ous*] Pectoriloquial

pectoriloquy (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwi), *n* [< L *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, + *loqui*, speak Cf *ventriloquy*] The transmission of the voice so that it is heard distinctly articulated in auscultation of the chest It may be found over consolidated lungs, over a cavity, and sometimes in health

pectorimyon (pek'tō-ri-mī'on), *n*, pl *pectorimya* (-ä) [NL, < L *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL *myon*] Any myon of the pectoral arch or shoulder-girdle distinguished from *pelvimyon* *Cones*, The Auk, Jan, 1888, p 104

pectose (pek'tōs), *n* [< Gr *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ose*] In *chem*, a substance which has not yet been prepared in a pure state, but is believed to be contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs It is insoluble in water, but under the influence of acids and other reagents is transformed into a soluble substance called *pectin*, identical with that which exists in ripe fruits and imparts to their juice the property of gelatinizing when boiled

pectosic (pek-tō'sik), *a* [< *pectose* + *-ic*] Derived from or containing pectose, as, *pectosic* acid

Pectostraca (pek-tos'trā-ka), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed, + *ὄστρακον*, a tile, a potsherd, a shell] Huxley's name of a division of entomostracous crustaceans, consisting of the *Cirripedia* proper and the *Rhizocephala* synonymous with the class *Cirripedia* in an ordinary sense

pectostracan (pek-tos'trā-kan), *a* and *n* [< *Pectostraca* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Fixed, as a crustacean, of or pertaining to the *Pectostraca*

II. *n* A pectostracous crustacean

pectostracous (pek-tos'trā-kus), *a* [< *Pectostraca* + *-ous*] Same as *pectostracan*

pectous (pek'tus), *a* [< Gr *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ous*] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin

pectunculate (pek-tung'kū-lāt), *a* [< NL **pectunculatus*, < L *pectunculus*, a small scallop, lit a little comb, < *pecten*, a comb see *pecten*] In *entom*, having a row of minute spines or bristles resembling the teeth of a comb —**Pectunculate maxillæ**, maxillæ in which the stipes or basal portion is edged with spines

Pectunculidæ (pek-tung-kū'li-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pectunculus* + *-idæ*] A family of bivalves, represented by the genus *Pectunculus* The species are now united with the *Arcida*

Pectunculus (pek-tung'kū-lus), *n* [NL, < L *pectunculus*, a small scallop see *pectunculate*] **1** A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*, named by Lamarck in 1799 Also called *Lunæa* —**2** [*l. c.*, pl. *pectunculi* (-lī)] *pl.* Fine longitudinal striations on the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct



Pectunculus pectuniformis

pectus (pek'tus), *n*, pl *pectora* (pek'tō-ra) [L] The breast Specifically —(*a*) In *ornith*, the pectoral region properly, the thoracic part of the under surface, but formerly restricted to the anterior protuberant part of the inferior thoracic region See *abdomen*, and cut under *bird*! (*b*) In *entom* the lower surface of the thorax In describing the *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Hemiptera*, many of the older entomologists commonly restricted the term to the part lying below the wing covers, others used the word *pectus* for the lower surface of the prothorax that of the mesothorax and metathorax being called *postpectus*. (*c*) In *anat*, the chest or the breast

pecul, *n* See *picul*

peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v t*, pret and pp *peculated*, ppr *peculating* [< L *peculatus*, pp of *peculari*, defraud the public, embezzle public property, < *peculium*, property see *peculium*] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care, embezzle, pilfer, steal originally, as in the Roman law, denoting embezzlement of moneys of the state

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an idle, drunken, or *peculating* slave is to turn him adrift to work for his own living *Westminster Rev*, CXXVIII 455.

peculate† (pek'ū-lāt), *n* [= F *péculat* = Sp *peculado* = Pg It *peculato*, < L *peculatus*, embezzlement, peculation, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate see *peculate*, *v*] Peculation

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated *By Burnet*, Hist Own Times.

peculation (pek-ū-lā'shon), *n* [< L as if **peculatio(n-)*, < *peculari*, peculate see *peculate*] The act of peculating, the crime of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care, embezzlement, defalcation

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations* *Burke*, On Fox's East India Bill

I wonder you didn't think of that before you accused him of fraud and *peculation* *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxiv

Peculation Act See *Tudor Act*, under *act*

peculator (pek'ū-lā-tor), *n* [< L *peculator*, an embezzler of public money, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate see *peculate*] One who peculates, an embezzler, a defaulter

She [London] is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oft-times honor too,
To *peculators* of the public gold
Cowper, Task, i 735

peculiar (pē-kū'lyar), *a* and *n* [< OF *peculier* = Sp Pg *peculiar* = It *peculiare*, < L *peculiaris*, pertaining to private property, one's own, proper, special, peculiar, < *peculium*, property in cattle, hence property in general see *peculium*] **I** *a* **1** One's own, pertaining to one, not to many, of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use, with *to*, belonging specially or particularly

Adam assigned to every creature a name *peculiar* to its nature *Sir T Browne*, Religio Medici, ii 2

Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my *peculiar* end
Shak, Othello, i 1 60

My wife is to dispose of her part (besides her own jewels and other *peculiar* things fit for her own use) as herself shall think fit *Winthrop*, Hist New England, II 440

Adam beheld
Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces *Milton*, P L, v 15

When I consider the frame of mind *peculiar* to a gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit that human nature is capable of *Steele*, Guardian, No 84

When faith is said to be a religious principle, it is the things believed, not the act of believing them, which is *peculiar* to religion *J H Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i 191

2 Particular, distinct, individual

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked
Milton, P L, xii 111

Multitudes formed *peculiar* trains of their own, and followed in the wake of the columns *New Princeton Rev*, II 243

3 Special, particular, select

We cannot have a new *peculiar* court tire but these retainers will have it. *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii 1

The Poets were
Of Gods and Kings the most *peculiar* Care
Congreve, tr of Ovid's Art of Love

The daughters of the year,
One after one, thro' that still garden pass'd
Each, garlanded with her *peculiar* flower,
Danced into light, and died into the shade
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

He [John Adams] appears to have been singularly wanting in the *peculiar* tact and delicacy required in a diplomatist *Lecky*, Eng in 18th Cent, xiv

4. Singular, unusual, uncommon, odd as, the man has something *peculiar* in his manner.

Whence'er we groan with ache or pain,
Some common ailment of the race —
Though doctors think the matter plain —
That ours is "a *peculiar* case"
O W Holmes, What we all think

Peculiar institution, a cant phrase for negro slavery, often spoken of by Southerners as "the peculiar domestic institution of the South —**Peculiar People** (*a*) A name given to the Hebrew nation (*b*) A religious denomination found in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and principally in Kent, England, which believes that one may immediately cease from sin and become perfect in moral life and in spiritual perception They therefore have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization They also profess to rely wholly upon prayer for the cure of disease Also called *Plumstead Peculiars*, from the place in which the sect originated =**Syn. 3** *Particular*, etc See *special*

II. *n* **1**† Exclusive property; that which belongs to one to the exclusion of others.

The joys that the virgin mother had were such as concerned all the world, and that part of them which was her *peculiar* she would not conceal from persons apt to their entertainment *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 81.

By tincture or reflection they augment
Their small *peculiar*, though from human sight
So far remote, with diminution seen
Milton, P L, vii 368.

When the Devill shewed our Saviour all the kingdomes of the Earth and their glory, that he would not shew him Ireland, but reserved it for himselfe, it is probable true, for he hath kept it ever since for his own *peculiar* *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p 78.

2 A person or thing that is peculiar: as, the Plumstead *Peculiars* —**3** In *canon law*, a particular parish or church which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, such as a *royal peculiar* (a sovereign's free chapel, exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign); a parish or church pertaining to an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, or prebendary, etc., which is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it is situated, but under that of some other archbishop, bishop, dean, etc —**4** In colonial and provincial Massachusetts, a parish, precinct, or district not yet erected into a town, a portion set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to all or most matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court —**5**† A mistress *Grose* —**Court of Peculiars**, in *Eng eccles law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury

peculiarise, *v t* See *peculiarize*

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar'i-ti), *n*, pl *peculiarities* (-tiz) [< ML. *peculiarita(t-)s*, peculiarity, < L *peculiaris*, peculiar see *peculiar*] **1** Private ownership, proprietorship, prerogative

What need we to chuse ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all *peculiarity* in goods?
Bp Hall, Epistles, ii 5

2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing, a special characteristic or belonging

There are persons whose little *peculiarities* of temper and constitution are so blended with blameless manners and a good heart as should shield them from wanton and cruel aggressions *W Cooke*, Memoirs of S Foote, I 2

That peculiar faculty possessed by inferior organisms of living on in each part after being cut in pieces is a manifest correlative to the other *peculiarity* just described namely, that they consist of many repetitions of the same elements *H Spencer*, Social Statics, p 406.

3 The quality of being peculiar, individuality

Any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking *Swift*

=**Syn. 2** Characteristic, idiosyncrasy, singularity

peculiarize (pē-kū'lyār-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *peculiarized*, ppr *peculiarizing* [< *peculiar* + *-ize*] To make peculiar, set apart, appropriate Also spelled *peculiarise* [Rare]

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another
Nelson, Companion to Fasts and Festivals of Ch of Eng [land, The Circumcision (*Latham*)

peculiarly (pē-kū'lyār-li), *adv* In a peculiar manner, in a manner not common to others, hence, in a remarkable or impressive degree, especially, particularly, strangely as, he had made this subject *peculiarly* his own; she was very *peculiarly* attired

peculiarness (pē-kū'lyār-nes), *n* **1** The state of being peculiar; peculiarity —**2** The state of being set apart, appropriateness. [Rare.]

The work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same
J Mede, Reverence of God's House (1638), p 5

peculium (pē-kū'li-um), *n* [L, property, esp. private property, that which belongs to oneself, one's own, orig property in cattle (cf *fee*[1]), < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, herd, = E *fee*[1] see *fee*[1]] Private property, a private purse, specifically, in *Rom law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property In civil law it embraces in its general sense all the property of which a slave or a son in his father's power had either the use or, in the case of the latter, the ownership Originally such persons were under an absolute incapacity of owning anything, and the peculium might in strictness be taken back at any time It was, however, gradually made competent for a son, though under his father's power, to hold certain kinds of property absolutely, such as the money he had made in war or in a liberal profession In some cases the money reverted to the father on the son's death intestate

If we look only to our own petty *peculium* in the war, we have had some advantages.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

pecunial† (pē-kū'ni-al), *a* [< ME *pecunyal*, < OF *pecunial*, *pecuniel* = It *pecuniale*, < LL.

pecuniālis, pertaining to money, < L. *pecunia*, wealth, property: see *pecune*. Cf *pecunary*.] **1.** Relating to money

It came into hys hed that the Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and kepynge of penall lawes or *pecuniall* statutes. *Hall*, Hen VII, an 19

2. Consisting of money, pecuniary; paid in money.

If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne,
Ther myghte asterte hym no *pecunial* peyne
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 16.

pecuniarily (pē-kū'nī-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money-matters

I was in moderate circumstances *pecuniarily*, though I was perhaps better furnished with less fleeting riches than many others. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 80

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-a-ri), *a.* [= F *pecuniaire* = Pr. *pecuniari* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecuniario*, < L. *pecuniarius*, also *pecuniaris*, pertaining to money, < *pecunia*, money: see *pecune*.] **1.** Relating to money as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death
Sir T. Browne

2. Consisting of money as, a *pecuniary* reward or penalty

If I have a general or *pecuniary* legacy of 100*l.*, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor
Blackstone, Com. II. xxxii.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite and no *pecuniary* compensation can possibly reward them
Burke, To a Noble Lord

Pecuniary causes, in *eccles. law*, such causes as arise from either the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting of some act relating to the church whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, toward obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. *Wharton.* — **Pecuniary legacy**, a testamentary gift of money

pecuniet, *n.* [ME., < OF *pecunie*, *pecune*, F. *pécune* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunia*, money, cash, < L. *pecunia*, property, riches, wealth, in particular money, orig. property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, a herd, = E. *fee*: see *fee*! Cf. *peculium*.] Money

As relatifs indirect reccheth thei nouere
Of the cours of the case so they cacche sulner,
Be the *pecune* y payed thauh parties chide
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 393.

pecunious (pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [< ME. *pecunyous*, < OF. *pecunieux*, F. *pécunieux* = Pr. *pecunios* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunioso*, < L. *pecuniosus*, having much money or wealth, < *pecunia*, wealth, money: see *pecune*.] Full of money, rich, wealthy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Praye for the, pol. by pol. yf thow be *pecunyous*
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 11

But in very truth money is as dirt among those phenomenally *pecunious* New Yorkers
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 152.

ped (ped), *n.* [< ME. *pedde*, a basket, cf. *pad*[4].] A basket, same as *pad*[4]. [Prov. Eng.]

A haske is a wicker *ped*, which eln they use to carrie fish
Orig. Gloss. to Spenser's Shep. Cal., November, l. 16. (*Nares.*)

ped. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation for *pedal* or *pedale*.

peda, *n.* Plural of *pedum*.

pedage† (ped'āj), *n.* [< ME. *pedage*, < OF. *pedage*, *peage*, *paage*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *-age*.] A toll paid by passengers. Also *peage*, *paage*. *Spelman.*

Tribute and *pedage* and 3eris rentes
Wyclif, 1 Esd. [Ezra] iv. 14, 20.

pedagogic (ped-a-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédagogique* = Sp. *pedagógico* = Pg. It. *pedagogico*, < Gr. παιδαγωγικός, of or pertaining to a teacher or to education, < παιδαγωγός, a teacher of youth: see *pedagogue*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogics; belonging to or resembling a pedagogue or teacher of children: as, *pedagogic* peculiarities.

In the *pedagogic* character he [Higgins] also published Huloet's Dictionarie, newlie corrected, &c.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 259

But who will set limit to his [St. John's] power and *pædagogic* wisdom in the matter and form of his teaching?
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

II. *n.* Same as *pedagogics*.

pedagogical (ped-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pedagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *pedagogic*

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers.
South, Sermons, V. i.

There is a *pedagogical* value in hearing lectures and in taking notes of them. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 347.

pedagogically (ped-a-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedagogic manner; according to the methods of a pedagogue; also, with reference to pedagogics; by or in accordance with the principles of pedagogics.

pedagogics (ped-a-goj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pedagogic*: see *-ics*.] The science or art of teaching; pedagogy.

pedagogism (ped'a-gog-izm), *n.* [< *pedagogue* + *-ism*.] The business, ways, or characteristics of a pedagogue

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that he spreads him
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 6.

pedagogist (ped'a-gō-jist), *n.* One who is expert in the science of pedagogics.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *n.* [Also sometimes (with ref. to Greek usage) *pædagogue*, < F. *pédagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *pedagogo*, < L. *pædagogus*, < Gr. παιδαγωγός (see def. 1), < παις (παιδ-), a child, a boy or girl, < ἀγειν, lead, conduct, αγωγός, a guide or conductor. In def. 2, < OF. *pedagoge*, m., a schoolroom, cf. *pedagogy*.] **1** A teacher of children, one whose occupation is the instruction of children, a schoolmaster now used, generally with a sense of contempt, for a dogmatic and narrow-minded teacher. Among the Greeks and Romans the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the younger children of his master, and conducted them to school, to the theater, etc., combining in many cases instruction with guardianship

Time was, when th' artless *pedagogue* did stand
With his viminеous sceptre in his hand,
Raging like Bajazet o'er the tugging fry
Brome, On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

The *pædagogue* with the youngest son and the prostrate Niobide may be supposed to be on the right
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 322.

2† A schoolroom, or an apartment set apart as a schoolroom

Another part [of the university] is what they call the *pedagogue*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen, there are six youths in each room, with a master over them
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *pedagogued*, ppr. *pedagoguing*. [< *pedagogue*, *n.*] To teach, especially, to teach with the air of a pedagogue

This may confine their younger Sthes,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's,
But never could be meant to tye
Authentick Wits, like you and I.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 81.

Grave eastern sages instructive lessons told
Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man
Somerville, To the Earl of Halifax.

pedagogy (ped'a-gō-ji), *n.* [Formerly also *pædagogy*, = F. *pédagogie* = Sp. *pedagogia* = Pg. It. *pedagogia*, < Gr. παιδαγωγία, the training or guiding of boys, education, < παιδαγωγός, a pedagogue: see *pedagogue*.] **1** The art of the pedagogue, the science of teaching, pedagogics

The tendency to apply the exact methods of science to problems of education is one of the most hopeful signs of present *pedagogy*
Science, VI. 341.

2 Instruction, discipline

He delivers us up to the *pædagogy* of the Divine judgments
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1849), I. 826.

The Jews were a people infinitely delighted with pompous and busy superstition, and had ordinances accordingly whilst they remained under that childish *pedagogy*
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 181.

There was a sacrifice for the whole congregation prescribed in the Mosaic *Pædagogy*
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., Hist. Boston, 1698.

pedal (ped'al or pē'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédale*, n., = It. *pedale*, < L. *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] **I.** *a.* **1** Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet as, *pedal* extremities. — **2** Technically — (*a*) Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk, podial as, a *pedal* ganglion. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the pes or hind foot only. opposed to *manual*. — **3** Pertaining to the feet or perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed locus called a *basis*. — **4** (ped'al) In *music*, relating to a pedal. — **Pedal action**, the entire mechanism of pedals in either a pianoforte, organ, or harp, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, trackers, levers, etc., and their attachment to dampers, sliders, etc. — **Pedal adductor**, the posterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the anterior one being distinguished as *pallial*. It is the only one in the *Monomyaria*, as oysters and scallops. — **Pedal aponeurosis**, the dorsal fascia of the foot. — **Pedal artery**, the dorsal artery of the foot. — **Pedal bass**. See *organ point*. — **Pedal board**. Same as *pedal keyboard*. — **Pedal check**, in *organ-building*, a device for preventing damage to a pedal keyboard when not in use. It consists of a bar which prevents the pedal keys from being depressed until it is moved. It is usually controlled by a stop knob. — **Pedal coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which connects one of the manual keyboards with the pedal keyboard, so that the latter affects the former. Usually each of the keyboards may be thus coupled to the pedals. — **Pedal curve** or **surface**, the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from one point upon the tangents to another locus to which the former is pedal. — **Pedal ganglia**, infra-esophageal ganglia in the nervous system of *Mollusca*. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*. — **Pedal harmony**, in *music*, same as *organ point*. — **Pedal harp**. See *harp*, 1. — **Pedal key**, in *organ building*. See *key*. — **Pedal keyboard**, in *organ building*, the keyboard or set of levers intended to be played by the feet. It consists of black and white keys like the manual keyboards, only on a larger scale. Its usual compass in modern organs is from the second C below middle C to the D or the F next above it. It is sometimes *concave*, the extreme right and left levers being higher than those in the middle, or *radiating*, the front ends of the levers being nearer together than the back ends — both arrangements being intended to help the player to reach all the keys with equal ease. The pedal keyboard properly sounds the stops of the pedal organ, but it may also be coupled with either of the manual keyboards, and thus may simply extend the resources of the latter. Pedal keyboards are sometimes added to reed organs, and even to pianofortes. See *pedaler*, and cut under *organ*. — **Pedal line**, a line through the feet of the three perpendiculars to the three sides of a triangle, let fall from any point on the circumference of the circumscribed circle. — **Pedal muscle** (*a*) In *human anat.* same as *extensor brevis digitorum pedis* (which see, under *pes*[1]). (*b*) In *conch.* (1) Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. (2) The posterior adductor of a bivalve when there are two. See cuts under *Astartidæ* and *Tridacnidæ*. — **Pedal note**, either a note or a tone produced by a pedal key or the same as *organ point*. — **Pedal organ**, in *organ building*, that one of the partial organs which is played from a pedal keyboard. Its compass is usually about two or two and a half octaves. Its stops are the deepest and most sonorous in the instrument, usually of 16- or 32-feet tone. — **Pedal origin**, the fixed point from which the perpendiculars are let fall. — **Pedal passage**, in *organ music*, a passage or phrase intended to be performed on the pedal keyboard. — **Pedal piano**, a pianoforte with a pedal keyboard or pedaler. — **Pedal pipe**, in *organ building*, one of the pipes belonging to the pedal organ. — **Pedal ratio**. See *foot*, 11. — **Pedal rod**, in *harp-making*, a rod connecting a pedal with the mechanism for shortening the strings. — **Pedal soundboard**, in *organ building*, the soundboard of the pedal organ. — **Pedal stop**, in *organ building*, a stop or stop knob belonging to the pedal organ. — **Pedal vesicle**, one of the many little vesicles of the water vascular system of an echinoderm which are connected with the water feet or tube feet, and cause the latter to protrude when full of water. See cut at *Echinodea*.

II. *n.* (ped'al) **1** Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator, a treadle as, the *pedals* of a bicycle. — **2** In musical instruments, a foot-lever, a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot. (*a*) In the pianoforte two or three pedals are in use: one to lift the dampers from the strings (the *damper pedal* or *loud pedal*), one to introduce a muffler between the hammers and the strings, or to lessen the distance from which the hammers strike, or to move them so that they shall strike only one string instead of the usual two or three (the *soft pedal*), and sometimes one to hold up the dampers that have to be lifted when the pedals pressed down (the *sustaining pedal*). The use of the damper pedal is indicated by *ped.* at the beginning of the passage where it is needed, and by a * at its end. The use of the soft pedal is usually indicated by some such expression as *una corda*, 'one string.' The use of the sustaining pedal is usually left to the player's discretion. (*b*) In the pipe organ several different kinds of pedals are used: those which form the pedal keyboard and which are like the keys or digitals for the hands, but much larger (see *pedal keyboard*, and cut under *organ*); those which control the drawing of one or more of the stops (*combination pedals*, *composition pedals*, *crescendo pedal*, *diminuendo pedal*, *forzando pedal*, etc.) that which controls the opening of the blinds or shutters of the swell box (the *swell pedal*), etc. See the phrases below. (*c*) In the reed organ and harmonium, one of the treadles by which the player operates the feeders of the bellows. See *reed organ*. (*d*) In the harp, one of the foot-levers whereby all or some of the strings may be temporarily shortened, and their pitch raised. In modern harps seven pedals are used, any one of which may be used in two ways, raising the pitch either one or two half steps, every pedal affects only the strings of a particular letter-name. By combining the pedals in various ways the instrument may be set in any desired key (tonality). See cut under *harp*. (*e*) Collectively, same as either *pedal key board* or *pedal organ*.

3 Same as *organ-point*. — **4** A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another is the pedal curve or surface. — **Balanced pedal**. See *swell pedal*. — **Combination pedal**, in *organ building*, a metal pedal which enables the player to control the use of several stops at once by his feet. Such pedals are placed above the pedal keyboard. They are either *single-* or *double acting* — the former serving either to draw or to retire certain stops, the result depending upon the registration at the moment when the pedal is used, and the latter serving both to draw and to retire certain stops, so that the result is always the same whenever the pedal is used. Combination pedals are applied to the stops of all the keyboards, usually beginning with those of the great organ. They include a *forte pedal* (single acting) which draws all the stops of the keyboard to which it belongs, a *mezzo pedal* (usually double acting), which draws most of the important 8-feet and 4-feet stops of its keyboard, and a *piano pedal* (single-acting), which retires all but one or two of the lighter stops. Combination pedals do not always affect the stop-knobs, if not, they are so made as to be hooked down when in use, and when they are released the combination made by the stop-knobs remains unchanged. Combination pedals of all the above varieties often control also certain of the stops of the pedal organ, so that, when a given combination on the manuals is used,

appropriate pedal stops are also drawn —**Composition pedal**, Same as *combination pedal* —**Coupler-pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which controls one of the couplers, usually that which unites the great and pedal organs —**Crescendo pedal** See *crescendo* —**Diminuendo pedal**, See *crescendo pedal*, under *crescendo* —**Double-acting pedal**, See *combination pedal* —**Extension-pedal** Same as either *damper pedal* or *sustaining pedal* See def 2 (*a*) —**First negative pedal**, the locus to which the basis locus is the pedal —**First pedal**, the pedal curve or surface —**Forte pedal** See *combination pedal* —**Harp pedal**, Same as *soft pedal* —**Inner pedal**, See *inner* —**Loud pedal**, See def 2 (*a*) —**Mezzo pedal** See *combination pedal* —**Oblique pedal**, a plane curve the locus of intersections under a constant angle of lines through a fixed point with tangents to a fixed curve —**Open pedal** Same as *loud pedal* —**Piano pedal** See *combination pedal* —**Ratchet-pedal**, See *swell pedal* —**Rat-trap pedal**, a kind of foot-piece used on some bicycles and velocipedes consisting of a flat iron or steel bar bent into oblong rectangular form, and having its meeting ends welded together The pedal pivot passes midwise from end to end of the pedal, through holes made in the ends, and the upper edges of the longer parallel sides are serrated The whole thus much resembles a small steel trap with open jaws, as when set for catching rats etc , whence the name —**Reversible pedal**, See *coupler pedal* —**Second pedal**, the pedal of the pedal —**Sforzando pedal**, in *organ building*, a pedal which suddenly and temporarily brings the entire power of the instrument into use, so that a forcible accent can be produced —**Single-acting pedal**, See *combination pedal* —**Soft pedal** See def 2 (*a*) —**Sustaining pedal**, See def 2 (*a*) —**Swell-pedal**, in *organ building*, a pedal which opens the shutters or blinds of the swell box, and so increases the power of the tones produced by the pipes in it **Toe-and-heel pedal**, Same as *balanced pedal*

pedal (ped'al), *v i* , pret and pp *pedaled* or *pedalled*, ppr *pedaling* or *pedalling* [< *pedal*, *n*] To work a pedal, use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc

It possesses the great advantage over most other editions of being carefully fingered, and of having the best method of *pedalling* indicated for all the difficult passages
Athenæum, No 3198, p 188

pedale[1] (pē-dā'lē), *n* , pl *pedalia* (-li-a) [ML , neut of L *pedalis*, pertaining to a foot, a foot in length or thickness see *pedal*] 1 A foot-cloth or carpet spread in front of an altar —2 A collection of creeds and canons of general councils in the Greek Church

pedale[2] (pe-da'le), *n.* [It , = E *pedal*] Same as *pedal*, 2 (*a*), or, more often, as *pedal keyboard*

Pedaliaceæ (pē-dā-li-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1836), < *Pedalium* + *-aceæ*] Same as *Pedalineæ*

pedalian (pē-dā'li-an), *a* [< L *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-an*] Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot, pedal [Rare]

Pedalieæ (ped-a-li'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Pedalium* + *-eæ*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, having a two-celled ovary, and distinct anther-cells hanging from a glandular connective It includes 5 genera and about 11 species, mainly African

pedalier (ped'a-lēr), *n* [F , < *pédale*, a pedal see *pedal*] In *pianoforte-making*, either a pedal keyboard that can be connected directly with the keys or digitals of the keyboard, or an independent instrument played from a pedal keyboard, and appended to a pianoforte

Pedalineæ (ped-a-lin'ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (R Brown, 1810), < *Pedalium* + *-ineæ*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the ovary of two carpels becoming one-, two-, four-, or eight-celled, and the fruit greatly hardened within, around the exalbuminous seeds It includes about 46 species, belonging to 12 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warmer regions everywhere, especially of Africa *Martynia Sesamum* and *Pedalium* (the type) are the best known They are annual or perennial plants, covered with tough glandular hairs, mucilaginous over the whole surface, and usually strong scented They bear opposite leaves, or alternate above, and rather large two-lipped didynamous flowers which are solitary or clustered in the axils In the Old World species, and form a terminal raceme in the American See cut under *Martynia* Also *Pedaliaceæ*

pedalinerved (ped'al-i-nervd), *a.* In *bot* See *nervation*

pedalion (pē-dā'li-on), *n* [< *pedal* + *-ion*, as in *accordion*.] Same as *pedaler*

pedalist (ped'al-ist), *n* [< *pedal* + *-ist*.] A musician, considered with reference to his skill in using the pedals of his instrument

An eminent pianist and remarkable *pedalist*.
Grove's Dict Music, II 678.

pedaliter (pē-dal'i-tėr), *adv* [NL , < L *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + adv term *-ter*] In *organ-music*, upon the pedal keyboard opposed to *manualiter*.

pedality (pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< L *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-i-ty*.] Measurement by paces. *Ash* [Rare.]

Pedalium (pē-dā'li-um), *n* [NL (Roven, 1767), so called in allusion to the dilated angles of the fruit, < L *pedalion*, < Gr *πηδάλιον*, a certain plant, < *πηδάλιον*, a rudder, < *πηδός* or *πηδόν*, the blade of an oar, an oar, in pl *πηδά*, a rudder] A genus of smooth annual herbs, type of the order *Pedalineæ* and the tribe *Pedalieæ*, known by the peculiar hard obtuse fruit, which has a cylindrical solid base, and above swells into an ovoid form, becoming pyramidal, with four obtuse angles, on each of which is a spreading conical spine or horn The only species, *P Murex*, is a native of India and tropical Africa It is a smooth annual herb, with musky odor, somewhat branching, with opposite or alternate broad and coarsely toothed leaves, and yellow flowers solitary in the axils The fresh branches stirred in water or milk render it temporarily mucilaginous without changing the taste, odor or color They are used in markets of India in the preparation of adulterated buttermilk, and the mucilaginous seeds are used in native poultices

pedal-point (ped'al-point), *n.* Same as *organ-point* —**Double pedal-point**, in *music*, a passage in which two tones, usually the tonic and the dominant, are sustained while the harmony is developed independently See *organ point*

pedaneous (pē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [< L *pedaneus*, of the size or dimension of a foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] Going on foot, walking [Rare]

pedant (ped'ant), *n* [= D G Dan Sw *pedant*, < F *pedant* = Sp Pg *pedante*, < It *pedante*, a teacher, schoolmaster, pedant, contracted < L *pædagogan(t-)s*, ppr of *pædagogare*, teach, < *pædagogus*, a teacher, pedagogue see *pedagogue*] 1 A schoolmaster, a teacher, a pedagogue

A domineering *pedant* o'er the boy
Shak, L L L , iii 1 179

He loves to have a fencer, a *pedant*, and a musician seen in his lodging a mornings
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii 1

2 A person who overrates erudition, or lays an undue stress on exact knowledge of detail or of trifles, as compared with larger matters or with general principles, also, one who makes an undue or inappropriate display of learning

Such a driveller as Sir Roger, so bereft of all manner of pride, which is the characteristic of a *pedant*, is what one would not believe would come into the head of the same man who drew the rest of the play
Steele, Spectator, No 270

He [James I] had, in fact, the temper of a *pedant*, a *pedant's* conceit, a *pedant's* love of theories, and a *pedant's* inability to bring his theory into any relation with actual facts *J R Green*, Hist Eng People, viii 3

pedantic (pē-dan'tik), *a* [< *pedant* + *-ic* (Cf D G *pedantisch* = Sw Dan *pedantisk*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedant or pedantry, overrating the importance of mere learning, also, making an undue or inappropriate display of learning, of language, style, etc , exhibiting pedantry, absurdly learned as, a *pedantic* air

We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latine, as every *Pedantick* Man pleases *Selden*, Table Talk, p 64

He was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the *pedantic* appearance of philosophy
Goldsmith The Bee, No 2

He [Baron Finch] had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction formed on models anterior to the civil wars, was toward the close of his life pronounced stiff and *pedantic* by the wits of the rising generation
Macaulay, Hist Eng , viii

pedantical (pē-dan'ti-kal), *a* [< *pedantic* + *-al*] Same as *pedantic*

Three piled hyperboles, sprucc affectation,
Figures *pedantical*
Shak, L L L , v 2 408.

pedantically (pē-dan'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a pedantic manner, with pedantry

pedanticism (pē-dan'ti-sizm), *n* [< *pedantic* + *-ism*] Something pedantic, a pedantic notion or expression

Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some *pedanticism* of James I
The Portfolio, No 235, p 129

pedanticly (pē-dan'tik-li), *adv* Same as *pedantically*

pedantism (ped'an-tizm), *n.* [< F *pédantisme* = Sp Pg *pedantismo*, as *pedant* + *-ism*] 1† The office or work of a pedagogue. *Coles*, 1717 —2 Pedantry

pedantize (ped'an-tīz), *v i* , pret and pp. *pedantized*, ppr *pedantizing* [< *pedant* + *-ize*] To play the pedant, domineer over pupils; use pedantic expressions

pedantocracy (ped-an-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< F *pédantocratie* (Auguste Comte), < *pédant*, pedant, + Gr. *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The government, sway, or rule of a pedant or of pedants, the supremacy or power of bookish theorists, a system of government founded on mere book-learning

pedantry (ped'an-tri), *n* [= D G *pedanterie* = Sw. Dan *pedanteri*, < F. *pédanterie* = Sp. *pedantería* = Pg It *pedanteria*, as *pedant* + *-ry*] 1 The manners, acts, or character of a pedant, the overrating of mere knowledge, especially of matters of learning which are really of minor importance, also, ostentatious or inappropriate display of learning

Pedantry proceeds from much reading and little understanding A pedant among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of a polite conversation
Steele, Tatler, No 244

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company
Coleridge, Biographia Literaria, x

The more pretentious writers, like Peter of Blois, wrote perhaps with fewer solecisms, but with more *pedantry*, and certainly lost freedom by straining after elegance
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist , p 153

2 Undue addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences, and sometimes in trades *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater
Swift, On Good Manners

pedanty† (ped'an-ti), *n* [< *pedant* + *-y* Perhaps an error for *pedantry*.] Pedants collectively

You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious *Pædantte* of hot liver'd Grammarians
Milton, On Def of Humb Remonst

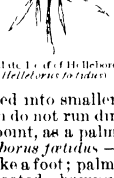
pedarian (pē-dā'ri-an), *n* [< L *pedarius*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] One of those Roman senators who, as merely ex officio senators (as the pontifex maximus and the flamen dialis), or as not yet having been entered by the censors on the roll, had no vote, but had the right to speak, and to make expression of opinion by walking over to the side they espoused when a vote or division was had

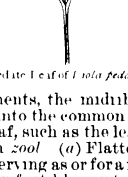
pedary† (ped'a-ri), *n* [< ML **pedarium* (?), neut of L *pedarius*, pertaining to the foot see *pedarian*] A consecrated sandal worn by a pilgrim

Some brought forth manuaries for handlers of relicks, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some oscularies for kissers
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, I 49 (*Davies*)

Pedata (pē-dā'ta), *n pl* [NL , neut pl. of L *pedatus* see *pedate*] The pedate holothurians, a division of *Holothuroidea*, having numerous ambulacral feet distinguished from *tpoda*

pedate (ped'āt), *a* [< L *pedatus*, pp of *pedare*, furnish with feet, foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot* see *pedal*] 1 Having divisions like toes, in *bot*, having the two lateral lobes themselves


Pedate Leaf of Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*)


Pedate Leaf of *Viola pedata*

divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as a palmate leaf, such as the leaf of *Helleborus fœtidus* —2 In *zool* (*a*) Flattened out like a foot; palmate; serving as or for a foot (*b*) Footed, having feet or foot-like parts.

pedatifid (pē-dat'i-fid), *a* [< L *pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *findere* (√ *fid*), divide, cleave.] In *bot*, having the veining pedate, but the divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib said of a leaf

pedatinerved (pē-dat'i-nervd), *a* [< L *pedatus*, furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot*, having the nerves arranged in a pedate manner said of a leaf

pedatipartite (pē-dat'i-par'tīt), *a* [< L. *pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *partitus*, pp of *partire*, part: see *part*] In *bot*, parted in a pedate manner; having the venation pedate, and the lobes almost free said of a leaf

pedatisect (pē-dat'i-sekt), *a.* [< L *pedatus*, furnished with feet, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, cut off] In *bot*, having the venation pedate, and the divisions of the lobes reaching nearly to the midrib; said of a leaf.

pedder (ped'ėr), *n* [Formerly also (Sc.) *peddar*, *peddir*, < ME *pedder*, *peddare*, *peder*, *pedare*, *peddere*, < *ped*, a basket (see *ped*), + *-er*[1]. Hence *peddler*] A peddler; a hawker. [Scotch.]

peddle (ped'l), *v.* , pret and pp *peddled*, ppr *peddling* [A back-formation from *peddler*, earlier *pedler* (ef *burgle*, < *burglar*)] **I** *intrans* **1** To travel about retailing small wares, go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities, hawk —**2** To be engaged in a small business, occupy one's self with trifles, trifle

No science *peddling* with the names of things,
Or reading stars to find inglorious fates,
Can lift our life with wings
Far from Death's idle gulf that for the many waits
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ii

II. *trans* To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by transporting the goods offered about the country, or from house to house, hence, to dispense or deal out in small quantities

This original unit, this fountain of power, has been so distributed to multitudes, has been so minutely subdivided and *peddled* out, that it is spilled into drops, and cannot be gathered *Emerson*, Misc , p 72

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown
To *peddle* wares from town to town
Whittier, Snow Bound

peddler (ped'lėr) *n* [Now taken as < *peddle* + *-er*1, but earlier *pedler*, *pedlar*, < late ME *pedlere*, *pedlare*, a var of *pedder* see *pedder* For the irreg term *-ler*, cf *eggler*] One who travels about selling small wares, which he carries with him, a traveling chapman, a hawker

I have as moche pite of pore men as *pedlere* hath of cattes That wolde kille hem, yf he cache hem myzte for coueitise of here skynnes *Piers Plowman* (B), v 258

A certain *Pedler* having a budget full of small wares fell asleep as he was travelling on the way
Coryat, Crudities, I 73

Peddlers' French†, vagabonds' cant, jargon

I'll give a sc hoolmaister half a crown a week, and teach me this *peddler's French*
Middleton and Dekker Roaring Girl, v 1

peddleress (ped'lėr-es), *n* [< *peddler* + *-ess*] A female peddler

The companion of his travels is some foule sunne burnt Queane, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsisme, and is turned *pedleresse*
Sir T Overbury, Characters, A Tinker

peddlerism (ped'lėr-izm), *n* [Also *pedlarism*, *pedlerism*, < *peddler* + *-ism*] Petty dealing

But if ever they make anything on't, says he (and if they are not at last reduc'd to their old antient *pedlarism*), I'll forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you
Tom Brown, Works, I 188 (*Davies*)

peddler's-basket (ped'lėrz-bas'ket), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy, less frequently, the beefsteak-geranium See *ivy*1 and *geranium* [Prov Eng]

peddlery (ped'lėr-i), *n* , pl *peddleries* (-iz) [Also *pedlery*, *pedlary*, < *peddler* + *-y*] **1** Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers

The present fairs of Carlton are held on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, Whit Monday for *pedlery*, and November 5th for cattle *Baines*, Hist Lancashire, II 484

2 The employment or occupation of a peddler, also, the tricks of a peddler

Who shewed a miracle to confirm his preaching of ear confession and pardons with like *pedlary*?
Tyndale, Ans to Sir T More, etc (Parker Soc , 1850) p 170

Justly fearing that the quick sighted Protestants eye, clear'd in great part from the mist of Superstition, may at one time or other looke with a good judgement into these theu deceitfull *Pedleries*
Milton, Reformation in Eng , ii

peddling (ped'ling), *a.* [Also *piddling*, orig ppl of *peddle*, v] Petty, trifling, insignificant, as, *peddling* details

Away with these *peddling* persecutions, "lay the axe at the root of the tree"
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 148

How can any man stop in the midst of the stupendous joy of getting rid of Bonaparte, and prophesy a thousand little *peddling* evils that will result from restoring the Bourbons?
Sydney Smith, To John Allen

pederast (ped'e-rast), *n.* [< F *pederaste*, < Gr *παιδεραστής*, a lover of boys, < *παις* (*παιδ-*), a boy, + *ἐραν* love] One who is guilty of pederasty Also *paederast*

pederastic (ped-e-ras'tik), *a* [< Gr *παιδεραστικός*, < *παιδεραστία*, pederasty see *pederasty*] Of or pertaining to pederasty

pederasty (ped'e-ras-ti), *n* [< F *pederastie*, < NL *pederastia*, < Gr *παιδεραστία*, love of boys, < *παιδεραστής*, a lover of boys see *pederast*] Unnatural carnal union of males with males, especially boys

pedererot, *n* [Also *paterero*, *petterero*, etc , < Sp *pedrero*, a swivel-gun, < ML *petraria*, a stone-throwing engine see *petrary*, *perrier*] A piece of ordnance formerly used for discharging stones, fragments of iron, etc., and also for firing salutes

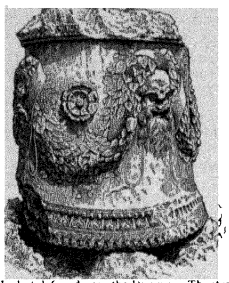
pederist† (ped'e-rist) *n* [< *pederast* + *-ist*] Same as *pederast*

pedes, *n* Plural of *pes*3

pedescript† (ped'es-kript), *n* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *scriptus*, pp of *scribere*, write, mark see *script*] A mark made by the foot, as in kicking *Shirley*, Honoria and Mammon [Humorous]

pedesis (pē-dē'sis), *n* [NL , < Gr *πήδησις*, a leaping, throbbing, < *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring, throb] A name given by Prof Jevons to the physical phenomenon called the Brownian movement See *Brownian Journal of Science*, 1878, p 171

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* [= F *piedestal* = Sp Pg *pedestal* < It *piedestallo* base of a pillar, the sill of a door, < *piede*, foot (< L *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*), + *stallo* < G *stall*, a stall see *stall*1] That which serves as a foot or support, particularly for a piece of sculpture, a monument, or other work of art Specifically (*a*) In *arch* an insulated base or support for a column,



Pedestal found near the Dionysiac Theater Athens

a statue, or a vase It consists typically of a base or foot a die or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap See also cuts under *acroterium*, *antefix*, and *dado*

Large yawning Panthers lie,
Carv'd on rich *Pedestals* of Ivory
Congreve, tr of Juvenal's Satires, i

In the centre of the dome is a small square *pedestal*, on which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the ashes of its founder *J Fergusson*, Hist Arch , I 439

(*b*) In *mach* , the standards of a pillow block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns *E H Knight* (*c*) In a railroad car, a casting of inverted U shape bolted to the truck frame to hold in place the journal box of the axle, which rises and falls in the pedestal with the collapse and expansion of the springs (See cut under *car truck*) Called in England an *axle guard* or *horn plate* *Car Builder's Dict*

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *v. t* , pret and pp *pedestaled* or *pedestalled*, ppr *pedestaling* or *pedestalling* [< *pedestal*, *n*] To place on a pedestal, support as a pedestal

The Memphian sphinx,
Pedestal'd haply in a palace court
Keats, Hyperion

pedestal-box (ped'es-tal-boks), *n* In *mach* , a journal-box

pedestal-cover (ped'es-tal-kuv'ėr), *n* In *mach* , the cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes *E H Knight*

pedestral (pe-des'tral) *a* [< L *pedester* (*pedestr-*), being or going on foot, pedestrian (see *pedestrious*) + *-al*] **1** Of or pertaining to the foot

We read that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom drew it by the assistance of their feet The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestral* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants.
Moseley, Archery, p 86 (*Latham*)

2 Going on foot, pedestrian —**3** Fitted for walking as, *pedestral* legs of an insect

pedestrially (pē-des'tri-al-i), *adv* In a pedestrial manner, as a pedestrian, on foot

pedestrian (pē-des'tri-an), *a* and *n* [< L *pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot (see *pedestrious*), + *-an*] **I.** *a* **1** Going on foot, walking as, a *pedestrian* excursionist, also, performed on foot as, a *pedestrian* journey Hence —**2** Low, vulgar, common

In a *pedestrian* and semi barbarian style
Ramsay, Life of Leo, Pref , p 28

II. *n* **1** One who walks or journeys on foot Specifically —**2** One who walks or races on foot for a wager, a professional walker, one who has made a notable record for speed or endurance in walking

pedestrianate (pē-des'tri-an-āt), *v. i* ; pret and pp *pedestrianated*, ppr *pedestrianating* [< *pedestrian* + *-ate*2] To travel on foot, walk. [Rare]

The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of *pedestrianating*, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian
Sci Amer , N S , LX 402.

pedestrianism (pē-des'tri-an-izm), *n* [= F *pedestrianisme*, as *pedestrian* + *-ism*] The act or practice of walking, traveling or racing on foot, the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner

pedestrianize (pē-des'tri-an-īz), *v. t* ; pret and pp *pedestrianized*, ppr. *pedestrianizing* [< *pedestrian* + *-ize*] To travel along or through on foot or as a pedestrian as, to *pedestrianize* the valley of the Rhine

pedestrious (pe-des'tri-us) *a* [= F *pedestre* = Sp Pg It *pedestre*, < L *pedestris* (*pedester*), going or being on foot, on land, by land, hence lowly, common, ordinary (for orig **pedetter*, **peditter*, with suffix *-ter*, < *pes* (*pedit-*) one who goes on foot, < *pes* (*ped-*), = L *foot* + *-ter*, suppine *-itum*, go), + *-ous*] Going on foot not winged

Men conceive they [vegetables] never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest ordained unto all *pedestrious* and mids
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , iii 1

pedetentous (ped-e-ten'tus), *a* [< L *pedetentim* *pedetemptim*, step by step, cautiously, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *tendere*, pp *tentus*, stretch out, extend, + *-ous*] Proceeding cautiously, or step by step, advancing tentatively [Rare]

That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which alone he chooses the wise and virtuous to improve to walk
Sydney Smith

Pedetes (pē-dē'tēz), *n* [NL (Illiger, 1811), < Gr *πηδητής*, a leaper, a dancer, < *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring] **1** The sole genus of *Pedetinæ* called



Cape Jumping-hare (*Pedetes caffer*)

Helamys by F Cuvier *P caffer* or *capensis* is the jumping-hare of South Africa —**2** In *entom* (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects *Kirby*, 1837 (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects

pedetic (pē-det'ik), *a* [< Gr *πηδητικός*, pertaining to leaping, < *πηδήσαι*, leaping see *pedesis*] Of or pertaining to pedesis —**Pedetic movement** See *Brownian movement*, under *Brownian*

Pedetidæ (pē-det'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pedetes* + *-idæ*] The *Pedetinæ* elevated to the rank of a family

Pedetinæ (ped-ē-tī'nē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pedetes* + *-inæ*] An Ethiopian subfamily of *Dipodidæ* or jerboas represented by the genus *Pedetes*, the jumping-hares The form is fitted for leaping, as in other jerboa like rodents, the hind quarters are large and strong the tail is long and bushy throughout, the hind feet are four toed, with stout hoof like nails and separate metatarsals the molars are rootless, and there is a premolar above and below on each side, the cervical vertebræ are not ankylosed See cut under *Pedetes*

Pediastreæ (ped-i-as'trē-ē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pediastrum* + *-eæ*] A genus of fresh-water algæ of the class *Cænobieæ*, typified by the genus *Pediastrum*

Pediastrum (ped-i-as'trum), *n* [NL , < (?) L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + Gr *ἀστρον*, a star] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order *Pediastreæ* Several of the species are very common in stagnant or running water, being attached in the form of minute disks to other algæ, water plants, etc Each disk is of a regular symmetrical form and consists of 8, 16, or 32 cells or, when more numerous, probably always a power of 2 Reproduction is both non sexual and sexual

pediatria (ped-i-at'ri-a), *n* [NL see *pediatry*] Same as *pediatry*

pediatric (ped-i-at'rik), *a* [< *pediatr-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the medical or hygienic care of children

pediatrics (ped-i-at'riks), *n* [Pl of *pediatric* see *-ics*] Medical or hygienic treatment of children Also *pediatria*, *pediatry*

pediatry (ped'i-at-ri), *n* [NL *pediatria*, < Gr. *παις* (*παιδ-*), child, + *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment see *iatric*] Same as *pediatrics*

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n* [= F *pédicelle* = Sp. *pedicela* = Pg *pedicello*, < NL *pedicellus*, dim

of L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim of *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] **1.** In *bot*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle, the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk is likewise called a pedicel See cuts under *Cordyceps* and *Diatomaceæ* Also *pediculus*

The *pedicel*, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic species of Orchids the pollen masses are attached
Darwin, Fertil of Orchids by [Insects, p 5



Raceme of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the pedicels *a* a flower enlarged, showing the pedicel and a part of the rachis with the bract

2. In *zool* and *anat*, a little foot or foot-like part, a footlet, a footstalk, pedicle, or peduncle (*a*) In zoophytes the stalk or stem (*b*) In echinoderms, one of the suckers or ambulacral feet See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Synapta* (*c*) The peduncle of a cirriped (*d*) The pedicle of a vertebra. See *pedicle*, 2 (*b*) (*e*) In *entom* (1) The third joint of an antenna, especially when this is geniculate or elbowed in which case the pedicel is articulated laterally to the second joint, or scape, and serves as a base for the succeeding joints particularly used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, as in the *Chalcididæ* and *Proctotrupidæ* (2) The basal joint of the abdomen, when this is long and slender, as in many *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera* Also called *petiole* =**Syn. 2** See *peduncle*

pedicel-cell (ped'i-sel-sel), *n* In the *Characeæ*, the short flask-shaped cell which supports the antheridium

pedicellaria (ped″i-se-lā'ri-ä), *n*, pl *pedicellariæ* (-ē) [NL, < *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-aria*] In echinoderms, a small two-pronged pincer-like body upon the exterior, as of a starfish attached to the spines and to the body-wall See cut under *Echinoidea*

The *pedicellariæ* are dermal organs of a peculiar character which are found in the Asteroida as well as in the Echinoida They consist of a stalk like muscular process of the integument, which is supported at its end by a fine calcareous skeleton It terminates in two or three pincer like valves which are movable on one another
Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans.), p 207

Pedicellata (ped″i-se-lā'tä), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl of **pedicellatus* see *pedicellate*] In Cuvier's system (1817), the first order of *Echinodermata*, including the three families of starfishes, sea-urchins and holothurians, which have pedicels protruding through ambulacra or their equivalents contrasted with *Apoda*

pedicellate (ped'i-sel-āt), *a* [< NL **pedicellatus* < *pedicellus*, pedicel see *pedicel*, *pedicellus*] Provided with a pedicel or pedicels, pedunculate, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pedicellata* Also *pedicelled* *pedicellated* See cut under *Cæcidotea*

pedicellated (ped'i-sel-ā-ted), *a* [< *pedicellate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *pedicellate*

pedicellation (ped″i-se-lā'shon), *n* [< *pedicellate* + *-ion*] In *bot*, the state or condition of being pedicelled, or provided with pedicels

pedicelled (ped'i-seld) *a* [< *pedicel* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *pedicellate*

pedicelliform (ped'i-sel-i-fôrm), *a* [< NL *pedicellus*, pedicel, + L *forma*, form] In *bot.*, having the form of a pedicel, resembling a pedicel [Rare]

Ramuli [of *Papulospora sepedonioides*] *pedicelliform*, ascending septate
M C Cooke, British Fungi, II 618.

pedicellus (ped-i-sel'us), *n.*, pl *pedicelli* (-ī) [NL see *pedicel*] 1 In *bot*, a pedicel — 2 In *entom*, the third joint of the antenna (counting the bulbus), between the scapus and the flagellum

pedicle (ped'i-kl), *n* [< L *pediculus*, a little foot, dim of *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot* see *foot*] 1† A foot-iron Compare *manacle* (originally *manicle*)

Manicles and *pedicles* of iron
Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser, III 205

2 A pedicel or peduncle

The cause of the holding green [all winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them
Bacon, Nat Hist, § 592

Specifically — (*a*) The bony process supporting the antler of the *Cervidæ*, or deer family (*b*) The foot of the neural arch of a vertebra, usually a contracted part of such an arch (in comparison with its lamina), whereby the arch joins the body or centrum of the vertebra The pedicles of any two contiguous vertebræ circumscribe the intervertebral foramina for the exit of spinal nerves. = **Syn. 2** See *peduncle*

pedicular (pē-dik'ū-lär), *a* [= F *pédiculaire* = Sp Pg *pedicular* = It *pediculare*, < L *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice, < *pediculus*, a louse, dim of *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] Same as *pediculous* Howell, Parly of Beasts, p 26

Pedicularia (pē-dik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n* [NL, < L *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*] The typical genus of *Pediculariidæ* so called from some fancied resemblance to a louse The shell is oblong and slightly involute, and the species live chiefly on corals

Pediculariacea (pē-dik-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Pedicularia* + *-acea*] Same as *Pediculariidæ*

Pediculariidæ (pē-dik″ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pedicularia* + *-idæ*] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Pedicularia* They have a peculiar dentition, the central tooth having a multicuspid crown, the lateral being transverse and multicuspid, and the marginal long, narrow, and paucidigitate, the foot is small, and the mantle thick and not reflected or extended into a siphon The shell is oblong and feebly involute They are chiefly parasitic on corals. By some conchologists they are referred to a family *Amphiperasidæ*, and both to the *Cypræidæ*

Pedicularis (pē-dik-ū-lā'ris), *n* [NL (Rivinus, 1690), < L *pedicularis*, sc *herba*, lousewort, prop adj, pertaining to lice see *pedicular*] A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the tribe *Euphrasieæ*, formerly made the type of a distinct order *Pediculares* (Jussieu, 1789), and characterized by the equal anther-cells and alternate or whorled leaves, lousewort There are over 135 species, mostly montane, alpine, or arctic, natives of Europe, North America, and northern and central Asia and (a very few) of the mountains of South America and India They are perennial herbs, with the leaves pinnately or irregularly cut, developed chiefly at the base of the stem and becoming bract like above The flowers form a terminal spike, usually yellow or reddish, often one sided, and followed by compressed projecting curved and beaked capsules *P Canadensis* is the wood betony or high heal-all common in North American woodlands, with fine cut fern like leaves and curving yellow and red variegated flowers *P Sceptrum Carolinum* is the King Charles's scepter, a tall wand like Scandinavian species with abundant purple and gold flowers Some species are cultivated, chiefly from seed, and are known collectively as *lousewort*, a name derived from the common British heath- and swamp louseworts or red rattles, long imagined to breed lice in sheep that feed on them — an idea apparently founded merely on their presence in poor soil

pediculate (pē-dik'ū-lāt), *a* and *n* [< NL *pediculatus*, < *pediculus*, a pedicle: see *pedicle*, *pedicule*] **I.** *a.* 1 Provided with a pedicel or pedicels, pedicellate, pedunculate — 2 Pertaining to the *Pediculati*, or having their characters as, a *pediculate* fish

II. *n* A pediculate fish, any member of the *Pediculati*

Pediculati (pē-dik-ū-lā'tī), *n pl* [NL., pl of *pediculatus* see *pediculate*] A group of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins simulating an arm or peduncle, to which various limits and values have been assigned (*a*) A family containing the *Batrachidæ* as well as true *Pediculati* (= *b*, *c*, *d*) (*b*) A family containing all the representatives of the restricted group (*c*) A suborder referred to the order *Acanthopterygii* or *Teleocephali* (*d*) An order divided into the families *Lophiidæ*, *Antennariidæ*, *Ceratiidæ*, and *Maltheidæ* It is generally accepted in the sense (*b*) by European ichthyologists, and in the sense (*d*) by all recent American ichthyologists The principal characters are the connection of the vertebral column with the skull by suture, the junction of the epiotics behind the supraoccipital, the elongation and reduced number of the actinosts supporting the pectorals, and the position of the branchial apertures in the axillæ of the pectorals See cuts under *angler*, *antennariid*, *batfish*, and *Ceratiidæ*

pediculation (pē-dik-ū-lā'shon), *n* [< LL *pediculatio(n-)*, lousiness, < L *pediculus*, a louse see *pedicular*] Infestation with lice, lousiness, phthiriasis

pedicule (ped'i-kul), *n* [< NL *pediculus* see *pedicle*] In *zool* and *anat*, a pedicel pedicle, or peduncle

pediculi, *n* Plural of *pediculus*[2], 2

Pediculidæ (ped-i-kū'li-dē), *n pl* [NL (Leach, 1817), < *Pediculus* + *-idæ*.] The principal family of the hemipterous suborder *Parasitica* These lice are small wingless insects which live on the skin of mammals and suck their blood The mouth is furnished with a fleshy unjointed proboscis which can be protruded and withdrawn Within this are two protrusible knife like stylets, and at its base, when extended, is a circlet of recurved hooks The eyes are small simple, and two in number, the antennæ are five jointed, and the legs are fitted for clinging and climbing The principal genera are *Pediculus*, *Phthirius*, and *Hæmatopinus*

Pediculina (pē-dik-ū-lī'nä), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *pediculinus* see *pediculine*] 1 Same as *Pediculidæ* — 2 Lice proper, as a suborder or other superfamily group of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, apterous and ametabolous, with small indistinctly segmented thorax, enlarged abdomen, and mandibulate mouth. See *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, and *louse*[1].

pediculine (pē-dik'ū-lin), *a* [< NL *pediculinus*, pertaining to a louse, < L *pediculus*, a louse see *Pediculus*] Louse-like, of or pertaining to the *Pediculina*

pediculosis (pe-dik-ū-lō'sis), *n* [NL, < L *pediculus*, a louse, + *-osis*] The presence of lice, lousiness, phthiriasis

pediculous (pe-dik'ū-lus), *a* [< L *pediculosus*, full of lice, < *pediculus*, a louse see *pedicular*] Lousy, infested with lice; affected with phthiriasis

Like a lowsy *pediculous* vermin, thou'st but one suit to thy back
Dekker, Satiromastix (Davies)

Pediculous friars
Landor, Dialogues (King James I and Isaac Casaubon)

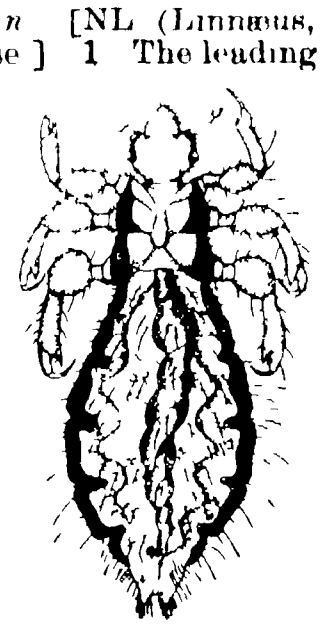
pediculus[1] (pē-dik'ū-lus), *n* [NL, < L *pediculus*, a footstalk, pedicel see *pedicel*] In *bot*, same as *pedicel*

Pediculus[2] (pē-dik'ū-lus), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pediculus*, a louse] 1 The leading genus of *Pediculidæ*, having the thorax distinct from and narrower than the abdomen, and the head conical and contracted at the base The head louse and body louse of man, *P capitis* and *P vestimenti* are examples The latter is often found in the seams of dirty clothing, and is commonly called *grayback* The crab-louse is now placed in a different genus, *Phthirius*

2. [*l. c.*, pl. *pediculi* (-lī)] A louse

In pruritus due to *pediculi* the drug excels all others
Medical News, LII 520

Pediculus inguinalis, or **pediculus pubis** See *Phthirius*



Head louse (*Pediculus capitis*) magnified

pedicure (ped'i-kūr), *n* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *cura*, cure] **1.** The cure or care of the feet Compare *manicure* — 2 One whose business is the surgical care of the feet

Orthopedists, dentists, *pedicures*, trained nurses, and veterinarians
Science, XIV 308

pedieux (ped-iė'), *n pl* [F, < L *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] The solleret of the elaborate armor worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries

Pedifera (pē-dif'e-rä), *n pl* [NL (J E Gray, 1849), neut pl. of *pedifer* see *pediferous*] A primary group of mollusks, constituted for the *Gasteropoda* and *Conchifera* contrasted with the *Apoda*, which comprised the *Pteropoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Brachiopoda* [Not now used]

Pediferia (ped-i-fē'ri-ä), *n pl* [NL, < L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] A family of bivalves, embracing all the fresh-water forms

pediferous (pe-dif'e-rus) *a* [< NL *pedifer*, < L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Footed, having feet or foot-like parts, pedigerous

pediform (ped'i-fôrm), *a* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *forma*, form] Having the form of a foot, resembling a foot, foot-shaped, foot-like Westwood — **Pediform palpus** Same as *pedipalp*

pedigerous (pē-dij'e-rus), *a* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *gerere*, bear] Bearing feet or legs; pediferous especially noting those segments of articulated animals which bear legs or feet. See cut under *Apus*

pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n* [Early mod E also *pedigre*, *pedegree*, *pedigreu*, *petigree*, *pettigre*, *pettigreu*, *petygreue*, *pettegrue*, < ME *pedegru*, *pedegrue*, *pedygru*, *pedegreue*, *petygrue*, in Prompt Parv. (A D 1440), also in documents a few years earlier, *pedegrewe*, *petygreu*, *pedigree*, and in ML *pedicru*, *pe de gre*, pedigree — the orig type indicated by these forms being *pedegru*, or **pedegrue*, or as three words **pe de grue*, obviously of OF origin. The only OF. term answering to this form is *pied de grue*, crane's foot *pied*, *piet*, *pie*, nom also *piez*, < L *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *de*, < L *de*, of, *grue*, < L. *grus*, crane see *foot* (and *pedal*, etc), *de*[2], *Grus*, and *crane*[1] No record of the use of OF. *pied de grue* in the sense of 'pedigree,' or in any relation thereto, has been found, if so used (and no other explanation of the ME forms seems possible), it must have been a fanciful application, in restricted AF use, perhaps in allusion to the branching lines of a pedigree as drawn out on paper (cf *crow's-foot*, applied to the lines of age about the eyes) The crane was at the time in question very common in England and

France, and it figures in many similes, proverbs, and allusions. The term appears to be extant in the surname *Pettigrew*, *Pettygrew* (from the early mod. E. *pettigreu*, ME. *petygru*, etc.). For the form, and the use as a surname, cf. the modern surname *Pettifer*, *Petifer*, < ME. *Pedifer*, *Pedefer*, < OF. *pied de fer*, 'iron foot.' Of the various other explanations of *pedigree*, as OF. *par degrez* (Minsheu), 'by degrees,' "*pere degrez*, i. e. descensus seu parentela maiorum" (Minsheu), lit. 'father-degrees,' "*petit degree*" (actually so spelled in one instance in Stanihurst), or other suggestions involving *petty* or *degree*, none is tenable. The mod. F. *pedigree* is from E.] Line of ancestors, descent, lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

This lambe was Cryste whiche lynally doune came
Be dissent conveyed the *pedegrewe*
Frome the patryarke Abrahame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

Whereas hee
From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his *pedigree*,
Being put fourth of that Heroick Line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5 (folio 1623).

O! tell me, tell me, Tam a Line,
O! tell, an' tell me true;
Tell me this nicht, an' mak' nae lee,
What *pedigree* are you?
Tam a Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Tho' not inspir'd, Oh! may I never be
Forgetful of my *Pedigree*, or thee.
Prior, The Mice.

The documents . . . contained a full *pedigree* of the Spanish dynasties.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 126.

The "Stud Book" . . . contains the names and in most cases the *pedigrees* obscure though they may be, of a very large number of horses and mares of note from the earliest accounts.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 183.

=**Syn.** *Pedigree*, *Genealogy*, *Lineage*. *Pedigree* may be used with reference either to a person or to an animal, as the *pedigree* of a horse; the others only to a person or family. In some cases it extends to geologic time: as, the *pedigree* of Cænozoic horses. *Genealogy* is the series of generations, coming down from the first known ancestor. *Lineage* views the person as coming in a line of descent, generally honorable, which, however, need not be traced as in a *genealogy* or *pedigree*. *Pedigree* and *lineage* are generally much narrower words than *genealogy*, the last usually covering some personal history and including details of various matters of interest to the persons or families concerned.

pedigreed (ped'i-grēd), *a.* [< *pedigree* + *-ed*[2].] Having a distinguished pedigree. [Rare.]

Most of the other maternal ancestors of the Chancellor had belonged to the poor but *pedigreed* gentry of Brandenburg.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 11.

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), so called with ref. to the oblique slipper-like involucre, < Gr. πέδιλον, sandal (see *Pedilus*), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of shrubs of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Euphorbieæ*, known by the irregular minutely toothed oblique or urn-shaped involucre. There are about 15 species, all American, from Mexico and the West Indies to northern Brazil. They bear fleshy branches, with an acrid milky juice, alternate stem-leaves and opposite floral leaves, and flowers surrounded by greenish or colored involucres, arranged in terminal or axillary cymes. Several species are cultivated as evergreen shrubs in greenhouses, and from the shape of the involucre are known as *slipper-plants*. *P. tithymaloides*, of the West Indies and South America, known as *jew-bush*, is used in medicine as an emetic.

pedilavium (ped-i-lā'vi-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash.] The ceremonial washing of feet.

Pedilidæ (pē-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pedilus*, now merged in the *Anthicidæ*.

Pedilus (ped'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1822), < Gr. πέδιλον, a sandal, cf. πέδη, fetter, anklet, < πούς (ποδ-), πέζα (*πεδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Pedilidæ*. Also called *Corphyra*.

pediluvium (ped-i-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *pediluvia* (-ä). [NL.: see *pediluvy*.] The bathing of the feet; also, a bath for the feet. *Sydney Smith*.

pediluvy† (ped'i-lū-vi), *n.* [= F. *pédiluve* = Sp. Pg. It. *pediluvio*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *luere*, wash, bathe.] Same as *pediluvium*.

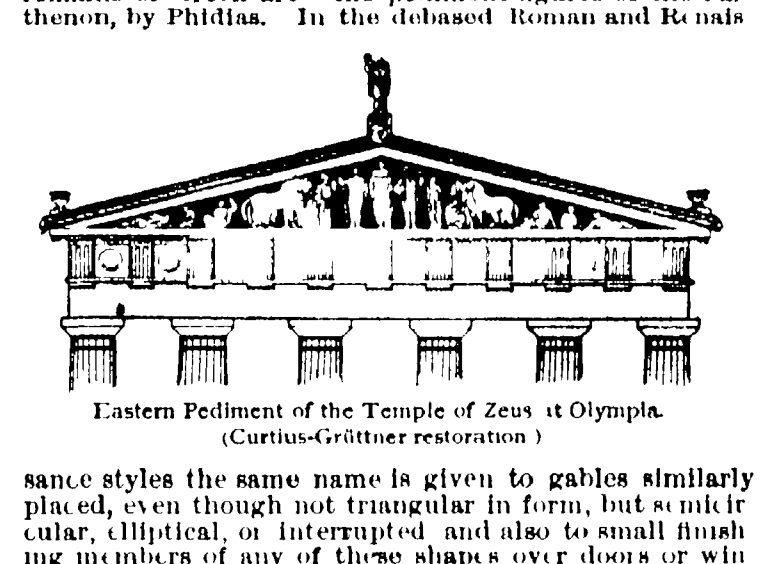
Pedimana (pē-dim'a-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] 1. Foot-handed mammals—that is, the lemurs: a synonym of *Prosimiæ*, *Lemuroidea*, and *Strepsirrhina*. Also *Pedimani*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.— 2. A group of marsupial or didelphian mammals, the American opossums: so called from the hand-like structure and function of both hind and fore feet. It has lately been adopted as one of eight "orders" of marsupial mammals.

pedimane (ped'i-mān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédimane*, < NL. *pedimanus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] **I.** *a.* Foot-handed; pedimanous.

II. *n.* A pedimanous quadruped, as an opossum or a lemur.

pedimanous (pē-dim'a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] Having all four feet like hands; quadrumanous as well as quadrupedal: an epithet applied specifically to the opossums and lemurs, referring especially to the hand-like character of the hind feet.

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* [Appar. an error for **pedament*, lit. a prop or support (orig. for statuary?) (cf. OF. *pedament*, a pedicel), < L. *pedamentum* (also *pedamen*), a prop for a vine, < *pedare*, furnish with feet, prop up (as a vine), < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *pedate*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low triangular part resembling a gable, crowning the fronts of buildings in the Greek styles, especially over porticos. It is surrounded by a cornice, and its flat recessed field or tympanum is often ornamented with sculptures in relief or in the round. Among such sculptures are found the finest remains of Greek art—the pediment figures of the Parthenon, by Phidias. In the debased Roman and Renaissance styles the same name is given to gables similarly placed, even though not triangular in form, but semicircular, elliptical, or interrupted, and also to small finishing members of any of these shapes over doors or windows. In the architecture of the middle ages small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, etc., are often called *pediments*. These generally have the angle at the apex much more acute than the corresponding gable or gablet in Roman architecture, which, on its part, is markedly higher in proportion, or less obtuse angled at the summit, than Hellenic pediments. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *octastyle*, and *pedimented*.


Eastern Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
(Curtius-Grüttner restoration.)

Some of the entrances are adorned with *pediments* and entablatures cut out of the rock.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

Pediments or caps over windows . . . suggest a means of protecting an opening from the wet.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 33.

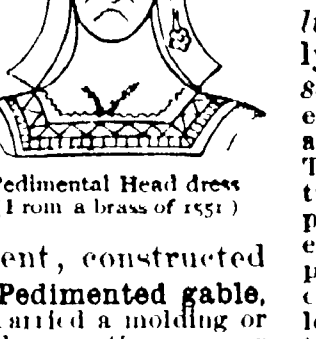
Hence—2. In *decorative art*, any member of similar outline, forming a triangular or segmental ornament rising above a horizontal band, as in ironwork, such a member above the opening of a screen or the like: it may be entirely open and consist of light scrollwork only.

pedimental (ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a pediment; found on a pediment; designed to be used in a pediment.

Intermixed with these architectural remains were the sculptures of the temple, those very *pedimental* sculptures and metopes of which Pausanias has given us a brief but infinitely precious description.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 335.

On the theory of a *pedimental* composition [for the Niobe group], the prostrate son would occupy one angle, and would presuppose a prostrate daughter in the opposite angle.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, [II. 319.

2. Having the form of a pediment. Thus, the head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, in which a kerchief or band is folded over the forehead making an angle projecting upward, is commonly called by writers on costume the *pedimental head-dress*.

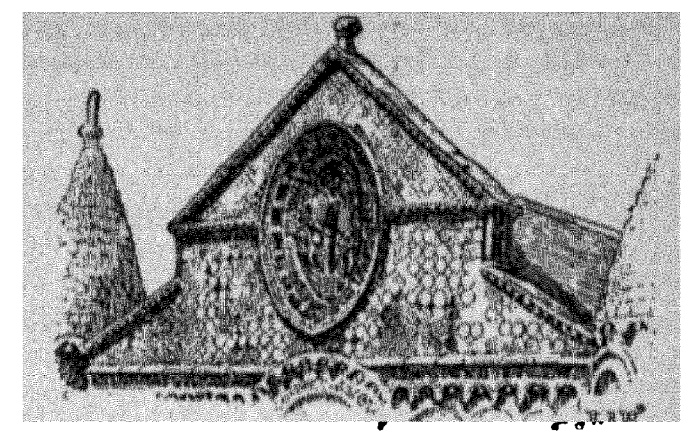

Pedimental Head-dress.
(From a brass of 1551.)

pedimented (ped'i-men-ted), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a pediment; constructed in the form of a pediment.—**Pedimented gable**, a gable across the foot of which is carried a molding or cornice, completing the triangle, and presenting more or less analogy in form with a classical pediment. See cut in next column.

pedimeter (pē-dim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] Same as *pedometer*.

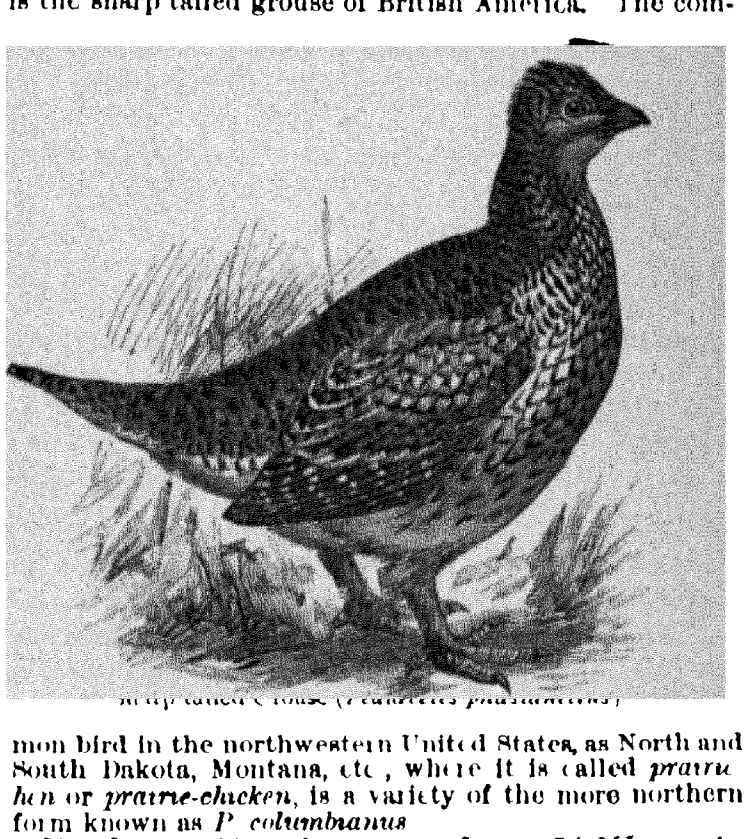
pedimetric (ped-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *pedimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pedimetry.

pedimetry (pē-dim'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] Measurement by paces.


Pedimented Gable.—Part of west front of Church of Notre Dame la Grande, Poitiers, France.

pediocle (ped'i-ō-kl), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *oculus*, eye.] A stalk-eyed crustacean.

Pediœcetes (ped-i-ē'se-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1872), emended from *Pediocætes* (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. πεδίον, a plain, + οἰκέτης, a dweller, inmate, < οἰκεῖν, dwell.] A genus of *Tetraonidæ*, the pintail or sharp-tailed grouse. *P. phasianellus* is the sharp-tailed grouse of British America. The common bird in the northwestern United States, as North and South Dakota, Montana, etc., where it is called *prairie-hen* or *prairie-chicken*, is a variety of the more northern form known as *P. columbianus*.



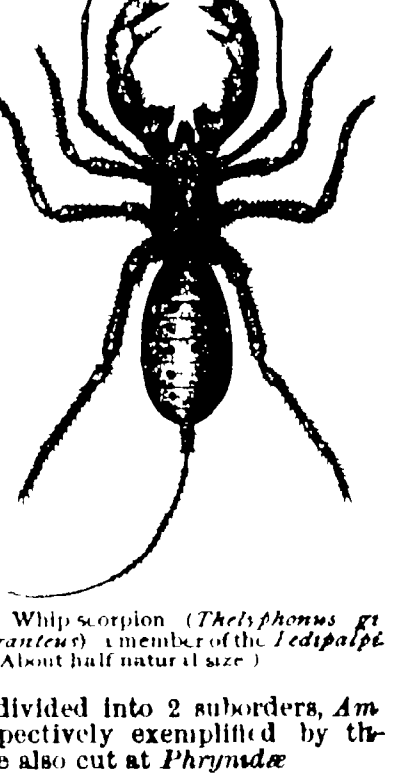
pedipalp (ped'i-palp), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *pedipalpus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] **I.** *n.* 1. A maxillipalp, or maxillary palpus; the palp of an arachnidan. A pair of pedipalps is a characteristic feature of most arachnidans. They are borne on the head, in front of the usual four pairs of ambulatory legs. In scorpions and their allies, and also in the false scorpions, the pedipalps usually attain great size, and may be chelate or end in a pincer, like the large claw of a lobster. They are efficient tactile and prehensile organs. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Pedipalpi*[2], *Phrynidæ*, and *scorpion*.
2. A pedipalpate arachnidan.—**Inflated pedipalp**. See *inflated*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus; resembling a pedipalp. Also *pedipalpal*. *Huxley*.

pedipalpate (ped-i-pal'pat), *a.* [< *pedipalp* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pedipalps, or maxillary palpi; of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

pedipalpi[1], *n.* Plural of *pedipalpus*.

Pedipalpi[2] (ped-i-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] A suborder of the arachnidan order *Arthrogastra*, containing the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, commonly known as *whip-scorpions*. They have eight ocelli, two median and three on each side. The short cheliceres are two-jointed, while the palpi are large and long, ending in more or less perfectly formed pincers. The first pair of legs is longest, and the tarsus is broken into a long series of joints. In a former system when the *Pedipalpi* also included the true scorpions, the term was synonymous with *Polymerosomata* and coextensive with *Arthrogastra*. The group is now rated as an order of *Arachnida*, divided into 2 suborders, *Amblypygi* and *Uropygi*, respectively exemplified by the above-named families. See also cut at *Phrynidæ*.


Whip-scorpion (*Thelyphonus giganteus*), a member of the *Pedipalpi*.
(About half natural size.)

pedipalpous (ped-i-pal'pus), *a* [< *pedipalp* + *-ous*] Having large pedipalps, pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*, or having their characters; polymerosomatous or arthrogastric, as an arachnidan

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *n*; pl *pedipalpi* (-pī) [NL: see *pedipalp*] A pedipalp

pedireme (ped'i-rēm), *n* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *remus*, an oar: see *oar*[1]] A crustacean whose feet serve for oars Compare *copepod* [Rare]

Pediremi (ped-i-rē'mī), *n pl.* [NL (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *remus*, an oar Cf *pedireme*] A superfamily of water-bugs, or *Hydrocorisæ*, containing those with true swimming-feet, as the *Corixidæ* and *Notonectidæ*

pedissequantt, *n* [Prop **pedisequent*, < L *pedisequus*, *pedisequi*, impop. *pedissequus*, following on foot, < L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *sequi*, ppr *sequen(t-)s*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower

Yet still he striveth until, wearied and breathless, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of al the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddesse Diana
Topsell, Four Footed Beasts (1607), p 136 (*Halliwell*)

pedlar, pedlarism, etc See *peddler*, etc

pedler, pedlerism, etc See *peddler*, etc

pedmelon (ped'mel-on), *n* A variant of *pademelon*

pedobaptism, pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n* [= It *pedobattesimo*, < Gr *παις* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτισμος*, baptism: see *baptism*.] The baptism of infants

The Anabaptists laugh at *pædo baptism*.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 299

pedobaptist, pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n* [< Gr *παις* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτιστης*, a baptist: see *baptist*] An advocate of the baptism of infants

pedogenesis, pædogenesis (pē-dō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *παις* (*παιδ-*), child, + *γενεσις*, generation: see *genesis*] Larval generation, reproduction by larvæ, a kind of heterogamy which resembles alternate generation, and is regarded as a case of precocious development of the egg in parthenogenesis It has been shown to occur in the larvæ of certain gall-flies, *Cecidomyia*, etc

The morphologically undeveloped larva has acquired the power of reproducing itself by means of its rudimentary ovary a phenomenon which has been designated *Pædogenesis*
Claus, Zoology (trans), I 128

pedogenetic, pædogenetic (pē'dō-jē-net'ik), *a* [< *pedogenesis*, after *genetic*] Of or pertaining to, or reproduced by, pedogenesis

pedomancy (ped'ō-man-si), *n* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + Gr *μαντεια*, divination, prophecy] Divination by examining the soles of the feet

pedometer (pē-dom'e-tėr), *n* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + Gr *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance traveled is thus approximately recorded Such instruments usually register by means of an index on a dial plate and are carried in the pocket like a watch, which they resemble in shape and size

pedometric (ped-ō-met'rik), *a* [< *pedometer* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer

pedometrical (ped-ō-met'ri-kal), *a* [< *pedometric* + *-al*] Same as *pedometric*

pedomotive (ped-ō-mō'tiv), *a* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + ML *motivus*, motive: see *motive*] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treadles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, etc

A novel and important improvement in treadles for bicycles and other *pedomotive* carriages
Sci Amer, N S., LIV 105

pedomotor (ped-o-mō'tor), *n.* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E *foot*, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] 1 A means for the mechanical application of the foot as a driving-power, as the treadle of a sewing-machine or the pedal of a bicycle.—2. A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle —3 A roller-skate

pedonosology, pædonosology (pē'dō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr *παις* (*παιδ-*), child, + E. *nosology*] The study of the diseases of children.

pedopleural (ped-ō-plö'ral), *a* [< L *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *πλευρα*, side.] Same as *pleuropedal*

Pedota (pē-dō'tă), *n pl* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*.] One of the major groups of placental mammals, including those which have feet, as distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedotrophic, pædotrophic (pē-dō-trof'ik), *a.* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rearing of children [Rare]

He grew more daring, and actually broached the idea of *Pædotrophic* Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment.
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 102.

pedotrophist, pædotrophist (pē-dot'rō-fist), *n* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ist*] One who practises pedotrophy. [Rare.]

They could, with the most generous intentions, pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified *pædotrophist*
Harper's Mag, LXXIX 108

pedotrophy, pædotrophy (pē-dot'rō-fi), *n.* [= F. *pedotrophie*, < NL *pædotrophia*, < Gr. *παιδοτροφια*, rearing of children, < *παιδοτρόφος*, rearing children, < *παις* (*παιδ-*), child, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] That branch of hygiene which is concerned with the rearing of infants and children [Rare]

pedregal (ped're-gal), *n* [Sp, < *piedra*, a stone: see *pier*] A rough and rocky district, especially in a volcanic region

A great chain of beds stretching from northwest to southeast, moving with the tides, had compressed the surface floes, and, rearing them up on their edges, produced an area more like the volcanic *pedregal* of the basin of Mexico than anything else I can compare it to
Kane, Sec. Grinn Exp, I 197

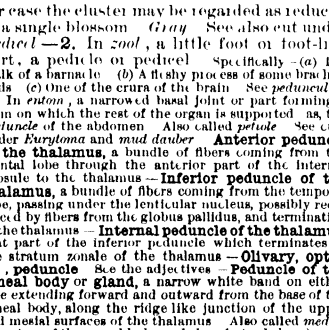
pedro (pē'drō), *n* [< Sp *Pedro*, < LL *Petrus*, < Gr. *Πετρος*, Peter.] In the game of sanchopedro, the five of trumps

Pedro Ximenes (pē'dro zim'e-nēz) Wine made from the grape of the same name in Spain, the most celebrated being that produced in Andalusia Compare *peter-see-me*

pedum (pē'dum), *n*, pl *peda* (-da) [< L *pedum*, a shepherd's crook, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] A pastoral crook or hook

Head of Pan horned, with *pedum* at shoulder
B V Head, Historia Numorum, p 203

peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n* [= F *pédoncule*, < LL *pedunculus*, also L. *peduculus*, equiv to *pediculus*, a little foot, dim of *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] 1 In *bot*, a general flower-stalk supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower in the latter case the cluster may be regarded as reduced to a single blossom *Gray* See also cut under *pedicel*—2. In *zool*, a little foot or foot-like part, a pedicle or pedicel Specifically —(*a*) The stalk of a barnacle (*b*) A fleshy process of some brachiopods (*c*) One of the crura of the brain See *pedunculus* (*d*) In *entom*, a narrowed basal joint or part forming a stem on which the rest of the organ is supported as, the *peduncle* of the abdomen Also called *petiole* See cuts under *Eurytoma* and *mud dauber* **Anterior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the frontal lobe through the anterior part of the internal capsule to the thalamus —**Inferior peduncle of the thalamus**, a bundle of fibers coming from the temporal lobe, passing under the lenticular nucleus, possibly reenforced by fibers from the globus pallidus, and terminating in the thalamus —**Internal peduncle of the thalamus**, that part of the inferior peduncle which terminates in the stratum zonale of the thalamus —**Olivary, optic,** etc, **peduncle** See the adjectives —**Peduncle of the pineal body or gland**, a narrow white band on either side extending forward and outward from the base of the pineal body, along the ridge like junction of the upper and mesial surfaces of the thalamus Also called *medullary stria of the pineal body*, or *habenula* (or *habenæ*) *pineales* —**Peduncles of the cerebellum**, three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers which connect the cerebellum with the other chief divisions of the brain They are distinguished by their position as the *superior, middle,* and *inferior peduncles* or *crura* The superior pair emerge from the mesial part of the medullary substance of the hemispheres, and run forward and upward to reach the nuclei tegmenti of the opposite sides, after decussation under the formatio reticularis (Also called *crura ad cor pora quadrigemina, crura ad cerebrum, processus cerebelli ad cerebrum, processus e cerebello ad testes brachia conjunctiva*, and *brachia conjunctoria*) The middle pair form the ventral transverse fibers of the pons, emerging from the lateral part of the white substance of the hemispheres. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad pontem*) The inferior pair are the restiform bodies of the oblongata, which enter the hemispheres between the middle and superior peduncles



Peduncle

Flowering Branch of Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) showing the one flowered peduncles

pedunculated (pē-dung'ku-lā-tėd), *a* [< *peduncle* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *pedunculate*.

Pedunculati (pē-dung-kū-lā'tī), *n pl* [NL, pl of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*] The *Pedunculati* as a family of acanthopterygians, defined by Cuvier as fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins

pedunculation (pē-dung-kū-lā'shon), *n* [< *pedunculate* + *-ion*.] The development of a peduncle, the state of being pedunculated.

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pee (pē), *n* [Cf *pea*[1].] The point of the arm of an anchor, intended to penetrate the ground; the bill

peeble†, *n* An obsolete form of *pebble*

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peek[2] (pēk), *v i* [Early mod E also *peak*, *peke*, < ME **pekien*, *piken*, peep; appar ult a var of *pecp*[2]] To peep, look pryingly

peek[3] (pēk), *n.* [Cf. *peck*[1], *woodpecker*] A woodpecker [Prov Eng.]—**Green peek**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*

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peel

(Also called *crura* or *processus ad medullam*.)—**Peduncles of the corpus callosum**, two bands of white substance given off from the anterior end of the corpus callosum, which, diverging from each other, pass backward across the anterior perforated space to the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius —**Peduncles of the septum lucidum**, the peduncles of the corpus callosum —**Posterior peduncle of the thalamus**, the bundle of fibers passing backward from the pulvinar to the occipital cortex, carrying nervous impulses of retinal origin =**Syn 2** *Pedicel*, *Pedicle*, and *Peduncle* are used in zoology with little discrimination *Pedicle* is the most comprehensive term, *pedicel* more frequently means a very small foot like part, *peduncle* a large and generally soft or fleshy foot like part, and each of these has some specific use

pedunclet (pē-dung'klėd), *a.* [< *peduncle* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *pedunculate*

peduncular (pē-dung'kū-lar), *a* [< L *pedunculus*, a little foot (see *peduncle*), + *-ar*[3]] 1. Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle —2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the peduncle of the abdomen —**Peduncular arteries**, small branches supplying the crura cerebri —**Peduncular lobe of the cerebellum**, the flocculus —**Peduncular sulci**, the oculomotor and lateral sulci of the crura cerebri, grooves where the substantia nigra comes to the surface, between the crusta and the tegmentum The inner one is also called *sulcus peduncuti* (or *mesencephali*) *medialis*, the lateral one, *sulcus peduncuti* (or *mesencephali*) *lateralis* —**Peduncular tract** Same as *pyramidal tract* (which see, under *pyramidal*)

Pedunculata (pē-dung-kū-lā'ta), *n pl.* [NL., neut pl of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Sessilia*, the pedunculate as distinguished from the sessile cirripeds They have six pairs of biramous feet, and are such as the *Lepadidæ* and *Polliciipedidæ* —2† An order of brachiopods, comprising all having shells attached by a peduncle (*Lingula*, *Terebratula*, etc) contrasted with the *Sessilia* (*Orbicula*, *Crania*, etc) *Latreille*

pedunculate (pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a* [< NL. *pedunculatus*, < L *pedunculus*, a little foot: see *peduncle*.] 1 In *bot*, having a peduncle, growing on a peduncle as, a *pedunculate* flower —2 Provided with a pedicel, pedicellate —**Pedunculate abdomen**, in *entom*, an abdomen in which the first joint is slender and stem like opposed to *sessile abdomen* See cuts under *Ophion* and *mud dauber* —**Pedunculate body**, in *entom*, a body in which the mesothorax has a constricted ring in front, to which the prothorax is articulated, as in many beetles

pedunculated (pē-dung'ku-lā-tėd), *a* [< *pedunculate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *pedunculate*.

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see *pull*[1], *pull*[2]] **I.** *trans* 1 To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, flay; decorticate, bark· as, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange When, as in the case of an apple the skin or rind cannot be torn off, but is removed with a cutting instrument, the word *pare* is commonly used

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands
Shak, M of V, I 3 85

2 To strip off, to remove by stripping

As me the bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine,
His leaves will wither and his sap decay
Shak, Lucrece, l 1167

=Syn See *pare*[1], *v t*

II. *intrans* 1 To lose the skin or rind, be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles as, the orange *peels* easily, the bark *peels* off
Swift —2 To undress [Slang.]

peel[1] (pēl), *n* [< *peel*[1], *v*] The skin, bark, or rind of anything· as, the *peel* of an orange

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,
On pippins' russet *peel*
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare

=Syn. *Rind*, etc See *skin*

peel[2] (pēl), *v t* [< ME *pelen*, *polen*, < OF *peler*, *piler*, plunder see *pill*[1]] To plunder, devastate, spoil Isa xvm 2.

Thy centre shalt se put in exile all,
Distroied, robbed, *peled*, and more wurse,
By ille Sarisins, God gife thaim his curse!
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 2169

Govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine *Milton*, P R, iv 146

Whence O thou orphan and defrauded?
Is thy land *peeled*, thy realm marauded?
Emerson, Woodnotes, II

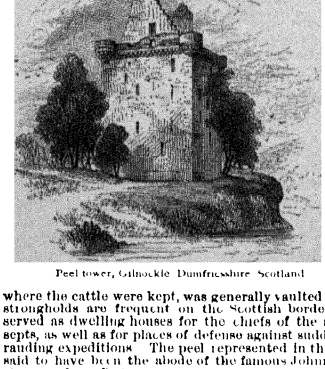
peel[3] (pēl), *n* [Also *peal*, early mod E also *pele*, < ME *peele*, *pele*, < OF. *pele*, *pesle*, *pale*, F *pelle* = Sp Pg It *pala*, < L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel, a bakers' peel, the shoulder-blade, the bezel of a ring see *pale*[3]] 1 A kind of wooden shovel with a broad blade and long handle, used by bakers to put bread into or take it out of the oven In heraldry it is generally represented with one or more cakes of bread upon it, which are mentioned in the blazon

The oven the bavon the mawkin the *peel*
The hearth and the range, the dog and the wheel
B Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue

The dough is quickly introduced on a *peel* or long wooden shovel *Encyc Brit*, III 257

2 In *printing*, a wooden pole with a short cross-piece at one end, in the form of the letter T, used to convey printed sheets to and from the horizontal poles on which they are dried —3 The wash or blade of an oar, as distinguished from the loom.—4. A mark resembling a skewer with a large ring (♀), formerly used in England as a mark for cattle, a signature-mark for persons unable to write, or the like

peel[4] (pēl), *n* [< ME *pele*, *pel*, *pell* (ML *pela*), a var of *pile* see *pile*[2] The W *pull* and Manx *pellan*, a tower, a fortress, are appar < E] A fortified tower, a stronghold The original peel appears to have been a structure of earth combined with timber, strengthened by palisades, but the later peel was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground The lower part



Peel tower, Gilnockie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

where the cattle were kept, was generally vaulted Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defense against sudden marauding expeditions The peel represented in the cut is said to have been the abode of the famous Johnie Armstrong *Imp Dict*

When they cam to the fair Dodhead
Right hastily they clam the *peel*
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI 109)

peel[5] (pēl), *n* [Perhaps a var of *peer*[2]] An equal, a match as, they were *peels* at twelve *Packen* [Scotch]

peel[6] (pēl), *v i* To be equal or have the same score in a game [Scotch.]

Peel Act. Same as *Bank-charter Act* (which see, under *bank*[2])

peel-ax (pēl'aks), *n* Same as *pecling-ax*

peeled (pēld), *p a* [< *peel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stripped of the skin or outer rind as, *peeled* potatoes or onions.—2 Barked, abraded· as, "every shoulder was *peeled*," Ezek xxix. 18 —3† Bald, shaven, bare

Peel'd priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?
Shak, 1 Hen VI, I 3 30

peeledness†, *n* Same as *pilledness*

Disease, scab, and *peeledness*
Holland, tr of Camden, II 143 (*Davies*)

peel-end (pēl'end), *n*. In a biscuit- or cracker-machine, the part beyond the cutter *E H Knight*

peeler[1] (pē'ler), *n* [< *peel*[1] + *-er*[1]] 1 One who peels, strips, or flays —2 A crab or lobster in the act of casting its shell, a shedder —3. A stout iron bar of considerable length, having one end flattened into a broader surface, somewhat after the manner of a shoe-bar, and the other end formed into a loop or handle, used by a workman called a "baller" in placing charges of piles, billets, blooms, ingots, etc , of iron or steel in a reheating-furnace preparatory to hammering (Local, Eng]—4 A "ripper"; a very energetic person [New Eng]

Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a staver," "a *peeler*," "a roarer to work"
H B Stowe Oldtown p 117

peeler[2]† (pē'ler), *n* [< *peel*[2], = *pill*[1], + *-er*[1]] A plunderer, a pillager

Yet outs with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to some ground
Tusser, January s Husbandry, p 51

peeler[3] (pē'ler), *n* [< *Peel* (see def) + *-er*[1]] A policeman so called from the English statesman Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who while secretary for Ireland (1812–18) established a regular force of Irish police, and while home secretary (1828–30) improved the police system of London [Colloq or slang]

He's gone for a *peeler* and a search warrant to break open the door *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxv

The hatred of a costermonger for a *peeler* is intense and with rich opinion of the police all the more ignorant units that of the governing power
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I 22

peel-house (pēl'hous), *n* Same as *peel*[4]

peeling (pē'ling), *n* [Verbal n of *peel*[1], *v*] 1 The act of stripping off the skin, rind, or bark of a thing, the stripping off of an outer covering or rind —2 That which is stripped off, rind, peel, or skin stripped from the object which it covered or to which it belonged. as, potato-*peelings* —3 In *printing*, the art or act of removing from an impression-surface one or more layers of a paper overlay, to make a lighter impression

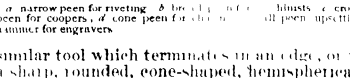
peeling-ax (pē'ling-aks), *n* A double-bitted ax used for barking trees *E H Knight* Also *peel-ax*

peeling-iron (pē'ling-ī'ėrn), *n* A shovel-shaped thrusting instrument for prying up the bark and stripping it from trees

Peelite (pē'līt), *n* [< *Peel* (see def) + *-ite*[2]] In *British politics*, one of a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846 Originally (in large part) Tories, but free traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852–5), and, as W E Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others, eventually joined the Liberal party

peel-tower, *n* Same as *peel*[4]

peen (pēn), *n* [Also *pean*, *pene*, *pein*, *pend*, appar < G *pinne*, the peen of a hammer see *pin*[1] and *pane*[3]] That end of a hammer-head or



a *b* *c* *d* *e*

Hammer peen

a narrow peen for riveting *b* beveled peen for blacksmiths *c* cross peen for coopers *d* cone peen for shoeing horses *e* oval peen upsetting hammer for engravers

similar tool which terminates in an edge, or in a sharp, rounded, cone-shaped, hemispherical, or otherwise specially modified point, as distinguished from the ordinary flat face See also cuts under *hammer*

peen (pēn), *v t* [< *peen*, *n*] To treat by striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer

Piston rings may be made of a larger diameter by *peening* the ring all round on the inside
J Rose, Pract Machinist, p 283

peenge (pēnj), *v i*, pret and pp *peenged* ppr. *peenging* [Origin obscure] To complain; whine [Scotch]

That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix

peen-hammer (pēn'ham'ėr), *n* A hammer with a cutting or chisel edge Specifically —(*a*) A hammer used for straightening and taking the buckles out of sheets or plates of iron (*b*) A stone mason's heavy hammer with two opposite cutting edges See cut under *hammer*

peep[1] (pēp), *v i* [Also *pip*, *pipe* (see *pipe*[1]), < ME **pepen*, *pipen*, < OF *piper*, *peper*, F *pepier* = Sp *pipar* = Olt **pipare* = D *piepen* = MLG *pipen*, LG *piepen* = G *piepen*, *piepsen* = Dan *pippe*, < L. *pipare*, *pipare*, *pipire*, also *pipilare* (> It *pipilare*) = Gr *πιππίζειν*, peep, chirp, as a bird, an imitative word, and as such more or less varied in form see *pipe*[1] Cf. *peep*[2]] 1 To chirp, cheep, or pipe, utter a shrill thin sound, as a young chick

And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people, and as one gathereth eggs that are left have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped* Isa x 14

Hee procuring such peace in the East (saith Vopiscus) that a rebellious Mouse was not heard to *peepe*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 367

2 To speak in a piping or chirping tone

And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that *peep*, and that mutter should not a people seek unto their God?
Isa viii 19

She muttered and *peeped*, as the Bible says, like a wizard *S Judd*, Margaret, I 15

3 To speak [Slang]

peep[1] (pēp), *n* [= G *piep*, *pip* = Dan *pip*, peep, from the verb] 1 The cry of a young chick or other little bird

I heard the *peep* of the young when I could not see the parent bird *Thoreau*, Walden, p 240

2 A sandpiper, a sandpeep Several small United States species are commonly so called from their cry, as the least and semipalmated sandpipers, *Actodromas minutilla* and *Ereunetes pusillus*

peep[2] (pēp), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *peep*[1], chirp, with ref to a concealed fowler, who, 'peeping' or chirping to beguile the birds, 'peeps' or peers out to watch them (cf OF *piper*, peep, *la pipe du jour*, the peep of day ("day-pipe"—Palsgrave). Less prob there is ref to the fancied 'peeping' or peering out of a 'peeping' or chirping chick See *pipe*[2], *v*]
I. *intrans* 1 To have the appearance of looking out or issuing from a narrow aperture or from a state of concealment, come partially into view, begin to appear

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him
Shak, Hen VIII, I 1 69

Flowers, that were buds but yesterday,
Peep from the ground where'er I pass
Bryant, The New and the Old

2 To look (out or in) pryingly, slyly, or furtively, as through a crevice or small aperture, look narrowly, slyly, or pryingly, take a sly or furtive look; peer; peek

A fool will *peep* in at the door Ecclus xxi 23

But Luther's broom is left, and eyes
Peep o'er their creeds to where it lies
Lowell, Villa Franca.

A peeping Tom (in allusion to the legend of Peeping Tom of Coventry) an inquisitive person

II. *trans* To let appear, show [Rare]

There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head but I am thrust upon it *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, I 2, 238.

peep[2] (pēp), *n* [< *peep*[2], *v*] 1 A sly or furtive look through or as if through a crevice; a hurried or partial view, a glimpse, hence, the first looking out of light from the eastern horizon

But up then spake a little page,
Before the *peep* of dawn
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII 22).

Fall on me like the silent dew,
Or like those maiden showers
Which by the *peepe* of day doe strewe
A baptisme o'er the flowers
Herrick, To Musique, to becalme his Fever

A door left ajar gave him a *peep* into the best parlor, where the claw footed chairs and dark mahogany tables shone like mirrors *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow

We of the younger generation on the landing catch *peeps* of distinguished men, and bits of their table talk
Lowell Study Windows, p 99.

2 A crevice or aperture, a slit or opening affording only a narrow or limited view

> At the sma' *peep* of a window
> Belinkin crap in
> *Lambert Linkin* (Child's Ballads, III 101).

Specifically — **3** The slit in the leaf of a rifle-sight — **4**† A pip

> He s but one *peep* above a serving man
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i 2.

Peep-nicking machine, a gun tool used to nick or cut the peep in the leaf of a rifle sight.

peep-bo (pēp'bō), *n* Same as *bo-peep*.

peeper[1] (pē'pėr), *n* [< *peep*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1** Some little creature which peeps, pipes, or chirps (*a*) A newly hatched chick (*b*) The cricket frog, *Acris gryllus* a common species of tree frog (*c*) A young pigeon while its beak remains soft and unsuited for eating grain **2** An egg-pie *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng]

peeper[2] (pē'pėr), *n* [< *peep*[2] + *-er*[1]] **1** One who peeps, a spying or inquisitive person

> *Peepers*, intelligencers, eavesdroppers *Webster*

2 The eye [Slang]

> "I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nigel. "Chalk him across the *peepers* with your cheery '
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

peep-eye (pēp'ī), *n*. Same as *bo-peep*

> The baby made futile efforts to play *peep-eye* with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd
> *Harper s Mag* , LXXVI 79

peep-hole (pēp'hōl), *n* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look

> And by the *Peep-holes* in his Crest
> Is it not virtually confest
> That there his Eyes took distant Aim?
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

peeping-hole (pē'ping-hōl), *n* Same as *peep-hole*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Peep-o'-day Boy (pēp-o-dā' boi) One of a faction in northern Ireland about 1784–95 They were Protestants, and opposed to a Roman Catholic faction called *Defenders* They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of arms.

peep-show (pēp'shō), *n* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through an orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens

> A *peepshow* of Mazeppa and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I 12

peep-sight (pēp'sīt), *n* A plate containing a small hole through which the gunner sights, attached to the breech of a cannon or small arm See cut under *gun*

> The sights for match rifles consist usually of wind gauge foresight, and an elevating Vernier *peep-sight* affixed to the stock of the rifle *W W Greener*, The Gun, p 151

peepul (pē'pul), *n* Same as *pipul-tree*

peepy (pē'pi), *a* [< *peep*[2] + *-y*[1]] Sleepy, drowsy [Colloq]

peer[1] (pēr), *v i* [< ME *piren*, *puren*, < LG *piren*, look closely, a later form (with loss of *l* after *p*, as in E *pat*[1], *patch*, etc) of *pliren*, peer, look narrowly, = Sw *plira* = Dan *plire*, blink see *blear*[1] With *peer* in this sense, from ME *piren*, is confused *peer*, **pear*, < ME *peren*, < OF. *perer* (?), *parer*, *paren*, < L *parere*, appear (ME also partly by apheresis from *aperen*, E *appear*). see *appear*. Hence also, by variation, *pry*[1]] **1** To look narrowly or sharply commonly implying searching or an effort to see as, to *peer* into the darkness

> Athulf was in the ture
> Abute for to *pire*
> After his comynge,
> ȝef schup him wolde bringe
> *King Horn* (E E T S), l 1092.

> *Peering* in maps for ports and piers and roads
> *Shak* , M of V , i 1 19

> I went and *peered* and could descry
> No cause for her distressful cry
> *Coleridge* Christabel, ii

> And I *peer* into the shadows,
> Till they seem to pass away
> *Bryant*, A Lifetime

2. To appear, come in sight

> When daffodils begin to *peer*,
> Why, then comes in the sweet o the year
> *Shak* , W T iv 3 1

> See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
> To tell the people in what danger he was
> *B Jonson*, Catiline, iv 2

3. To appear; seem [Rare]

> Tell me, if this wrinkling brow
> *Peers* like the front of Saturn *Keats*, Hyperion, i

peer[2] (pēr), *n* [Early mod E. also *peare*; < ME. *peer*, *pere*, *per*, < OF *per*, peer, later *pair*, F *pair*, a peer; as adj., equal; < L *par*, equal: see *pair*[1], *par*[2].] **1.** One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

> A cok hight Chauntecleer,
> In al the lond of crowyng nas his *peer*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 30.

> I found him, as I expected, not the *peer* of her he loved, except in love
> *Margaret Fuller*, Woman in the 19th Cent , p. 213

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

> He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser*

> So I took a whim
> To stray away into these forests drear,
> Alone, without a *peer*
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3 A nobleman of an especial dignity. Specifically — (*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, a holder of the title of one of the five degrees of nobility — duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron , also, one of the two English archbishops, or one of those twenty four bishops who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords The former class are distinguished as *lords temporal* the latter as *lords spiritual* The House of Peers or House of Lords consists of — (1) all peers of the United Kingdom (corresponding to peers of England prior to 1707 and peers of Great Britain from 1707 to January 1st, 1801) who are of full age , (2) the representative Scottish peers (see *peer of Scotland*), elected for each parliament (3) the Irish representative peers (see *peer of Ireland*), elected for life, and (4) the lords spiritual Many of the peers of Scotland and of Ireland, however, are also peers of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and sit in the House of Lords under the titles thus held (*b*) In France, formerly a chief vassal and later the lord of a certain territory, during the period from 1814 to 1848, a member of the upper house of the legislative assembly — **House of Peers**, the upper house of the British Parliament, usually styled the *House of Lords* See *lord* and *parliament*, *3* — **Peer of Ireland**, a member of the peerage of Ireland. Twenty eight Irish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Irish representative peers* Irish peers who do not have seats in the House of Lords may be elected members of the House of Commons for English or Scottish constituencies - **Peer of Scotland**, a member of the peerage of Scotland Sixteen Scottish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Scottish representative peers* No Scottish peer can be elected a member of the House of Commons — **Peer of the blood royal**, in Great Britain, a member of the royal family qualified to sit in the House of Lords — **Peer of the United Kingdom**. See def *3* (*a*) - **Peers of fees**, in *law*, vassals or tenants of the same lord who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function — **Spiritual peer**, in Great Britain, one of the prelates qualified to sit in the House of Lords — **Temporal peer**, in Great Britain, one of those peers of the rank of dukes, marquises, earls viscounts, and barons (including representative peers) who are qualified to sit in the House of Lords

peer[2]† (pēr), *v* [< ME. *peeren*, < *peer*[2], *n*] **I.** *intrans*. To play the peer, be a peer or equal, take or be of equal rank

> He wolde haue *peerid* with god of blis,
> Now is he in helle moost loothell page
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc (E E T S), p 62

II. *trans* To make equal to or of the same rank with

> Being now *peered* with the lord chancellor and the earl of Essex *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p 347 (*Latham*.)

peerage (pēr'āj), *n* [< *peer*[2] + *-age* Cf *parage*] **1** The rank or dignity of a peer

> The *peerage* differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges, whatever they may consist in, pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or otherwise acknowledged as noble
> *E A Freeman*, Encyc Brit , XVIII 458.

2 The body of peers

> The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited *peerage* which in France co existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility, and the unmanageable, ever-varying assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Carta. It is to this body of select hereditary barons, joined with the prelates, that the term "peers of the land " properly belongs an expression which occurs first it is said, in the act by which the Despensers were exiled, but which before the middle of the fourteenth century had obtained general recognition as descriptive of members of the house of lords. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist , § 190

3. [*cap*] A book containing a detailed historical and genealogical account of the peers and their connections. as, Burke's "*Peerage*"

> I saw the inevitable, abominable, maniacal, absurd, disgusting "*Peerage*' open on the table, interleaved with annotations *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

peerdom† (pēr'dum), *n* [< *peer*[2] + *-dom*.] Same as *peerage*, 1

peeress (pēr'es), *n*. [< *peer*[2] + *-ess*] The consort of a peer , a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage In Great Britain women may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

> There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned to send proxies to council, or to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as *peeresses* *Stubbs*, Const Hist , § 428.

peerie, *n* See *peery*[2]

peerless (pēr'les), *a*. [< *peer*[2] + *-less*] Unequaled , having no peer or equal; unmatched

> But now it is my glory to have loved
> One *peerless*, without stain
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine

=**Syn**. Matchless, unsurpassed

peerlessly (pēr'les-li), *adv*. Without a peer or equal; rarely, as one who is peerless.

> The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favoured thing, marry not so *peerlessly* to bee doted upon, I must confesse *B Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

peerlessness (pēr'les-nes), *n*. The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

peery[1] (pēr'i), *a*. [< *peer*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1** Peering; sharp-looking; expressive of curiosity or suspicion; inquisitive; curious; prying

> A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, with a carroty pate in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two *peery* grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix

> From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
> Each queer feature asked a query,
> A look that said in a silent way,
> "I'd give my ears to know what you say!"
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

2† Knowing, sly [Old slang]

> Are you *peery*, as the cant is? In short, do you know what I would be at now? *Cibber*, Refusal, iii

peery[2] (pēr'i), *n* , pl *peeries* (-iz) [Also *peerie*; origin obscure] A boys' spinning-top, set in motion by the pulling of a string

> Mony 's the *peery* and tap I worked for him langsyne
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xx

peest, *n* A Middle English form of *peace*

peesash (pē'sash), *n*. [E Ind] The local name of a hot dry land-wind of southern India

peeshoo (pē'shö), *n* [N. Amer Ind (?).] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*.

peesoreh (pē'sō-re), *n* [Mahratta] The East Indian *Tragulus memina*.

peeter†, *n* A variant of *peter*[1]

peeter-man†, *n*. An obsolete form of *peterman*.

peetweet (pēt'wēt), *n*. [Imitative Cf *pewit*] The common spotted sandpiper of North America, *Tringoides macularius* See cut at *Tringoides*

peevish (pē'vish), *a*. [Early mod. E. also *pevish*, *pievish*, < ME *pevische*, *pevisse*, *pevysse*, *peyvesshe*, Sc *pevis*, *peress*, *pevych*, *perage*, prob , with suffix *-ish*[1], < Sc. *pew*, *peu*, *pue*, make a plaintive noise, cry see *pue* For the form (adj in *-ish*[1] from a verb) and its variations, cf *lavish*] **1** Querulous, petulant; ill-tempered, cross, fitful

> Why, this it is to be a *peevish* girl !
> That flies her fortune when it follows her
> *Shak* , T G of V , v 2 49

> A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour *Spectator*, No 438

> They thought they must have died, they were so bad ,
> Their *peevish* hearers almost wish they had
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l 324

> The sharp and *peevish* tinkle of the shop-bell made itself audible *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii

2† Perverse, self-willed, froward, testy.

> She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
> Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty
> *Shak* , T G of V , iii 1 68

> Pertinax hominum genus, a *peevish* generation of men
> *Burton*, Anat of Mel , iii § 4

> Presbyterians, of late more turbulent in England, more *peevish* and singularly rigid than any of the Calvinists, especially the more sober and learned French, amongst whom have appeared many of excellent judgment and piety *Evelyn*, True Religion, II 259

3 Characterized by or indicating discontent, petulancy, or fretfulness

> In these *peevish* Times, which may be called the Rust of the Iron Age, there is a Race of cross-grained People who are malevolent to all Antiquity *Howell*, Letters, iv 43.

> A firm and somewhat *peevish* mouth
> *Macaulay*, Hist Eng , vii

4† Childish; silly; foolish, trifling

> So surely if we custome ourself to put our trust of cumfort in the delight of these *peuish* worldly things
> *Sir T More*, Cumfort against Tribulation, fol 9

> I see and sigh (bycause it makes me sadde)
> That *peuishe* pryde doth al the world possesse
> *Gascoyne*, Steele Glas (ed Arber), p 54

> There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistris
> *Lyly*, Endymion, i 1.

> And as if he [God] were indeed arraigned at such a bar, every weak and *peevish* exception shall be cryed up for evidence *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I iii.

=**Syn**. *Fretful*, *Pettish*, etc (see *petulant*), ill natured, testy, irritable, waspish.

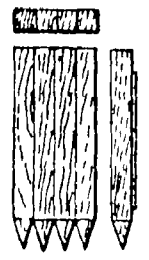
peevishly (pē'vish-li), *adv* In a peevish manner; petulantly, fretfully; with discontent.

> Thus we may pass our time the men
> A thousand ways divert their spleen,
> Whilst we sit *peevishly* within
> *W King*, Art of Love, xii.

peevishness (pē'vish-nes), *n*. The quality of being peevish , perverseness; frowardness; petulancy; fretfulness; waywardness, capriciousness.

peewit, *n*. See *pewit*.

peg (peg), *n.* [< ME. *pegge;* prob. < Sw. *pigg* = Dan. *pig*, a spike, a secondary form of Sw Dan. *pik*, a pike; ult., and in E. perhaps directly, of Celtic origin: cf. W. *pig*, a peak, point, Corn *pig*, a prick, W. *pegor*, a pivot, *pegwn*, a pivot, pin, spindle, pole or axis see *peak*[1], *pike*[1].] **1.** A pointed pin of wood, metal, or other material. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp*, a pointed piece of wood driven into a bored hole to fasten boards or other woodwork a tree nail (*b*) In *shoemaking*, a small pin of tough wood used in securing the uppers to the sole leather or in building up the heel Shoe-pegs are now largely made of metal and in a variety of shapes, some being screws See also cuts under *peg float*, *pegger*, and *peg strip* (*c*) In musical instruments of the stringed group, a pin of wood or metal to which one end of a string is fastened, and which may be turned round in its socket so as to tighten or loosen the string's tension, and thus alter its tone. (Also called *tuning-peg* or *tuning pin*) In instruments of the viol family the pegs are in the head, while in the dulcimer, harp, pianoforte, and similar instruments they are set along one side of the frame



Shoemakers' pegs glued to a paper ribbon for feeding to a pegging machine

> O, you are well tuned now!
> But I'll set down the *pegs* that make this music,
> As honest as I am *Shak*, Othello, ii 1 203

> What did he doe with her fingers so small?
> He made him *peggs* to his violl withall
> *The Miller and the King's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, [II 358)

(*d*) A pin which serves to transmit power or perform any other function in machinery, etc (*e*) A projecting pin on which to hang anything (*f*) A small wedge shaped projecting piece of hard wood fixed to a jewelers' board, upon which the workman performs most of his operations (*g*) A pin used in the game of cribbage to mark the points (*h*) A pin thrust or driven into a hole, and generally left projecting, as a tent *peg*, used in fastening a tent to the ground, or a vent-*peg*, used to stop the vent of a cask.

2 A foot or leg Compare *pin*[1] in like sense [Colloq and humorous]

> The army surgeons made him limbs,
> Said he, "They're only *pegs*,
> But there's as wooden members quite
> As represent my legs!"
> *Hood*, Faithless Nelly Gray

3. A pin or point fastened to a pole or string, used to spear or harpoon turtles, a turtle-peg —**4** The nag or wooden ball used in the game of shinty [Scotland and north of Ireland]—**5.** A stroke; a blow.

> Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and *pegs* on the stomach without number
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvii

6 A drink made of soda-water poured upon spirit, usually whisky or brandy The name originated with British officers in India

> I saw Ghyrkin's servant enter his tent with bottles and ice, and I suspected the old fellow was going to cool his wrath with a *peg*, and would be asleep most of the morning *F M Crawford*, Mr Isaacs, x

Muzzle the peg† Same as *mumble the peg* —**To drink to pegs,** to drink the draught marked in a peg tankard —**To take a peg lower, to take down a peg,** to lower, humiliate, degrade, take the conceit out of

> We took your grandees *down a peg*
> *S Butler*, Hudibras, II ii 522

peg (peg), *v*; pret and pp *pegged*, ppr *pegging* [< *peg*[1], *n*] **I.** *trans* **1** To thrust or drive pegs into for the purpose of fastening, fasten by means of pegs, furnish with pegs as, to *peg* boots or shoes.

> If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak,
> And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails till
> Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters
> *Shak*, Tempest, i 2 295

> If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be *pegg'd* down with a hook or two
> *Miller*, Gardener's Dict. (under *layer*).

2. To spear or harpoon (the green turtle) by means of the turtle-peg —**3** To fix (a market price), and prevent fluctuation, by buying all that is offered at that price, thus preventing any lower quotations from being made, or selling all that the market will take at that price, thus preventing higher quotations [Stock-exchange slang.]

II. *intrans* **1** To work or strive persistently generally followed by *away* or *along* [Colloq.]

> "He's been here ever so long," says Mr Brice, who officiated as butler, "*pegging away* at the olives and macaroons" *Thackeray*, Philip, vii

> President Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied, "We'll keep *pegging away*" *C G Leland*, Abraham Lincoln, xi.

> The rain keeps *pegging away*, in a steady, unmistakable, business like fashion *W Black*, House-Boat, vii

> We have gradually worked and *pegged along* year by year, and by strict economy and hard work increased our funds *American Hebrew*, XXXIX 52.

2. To use the turtle-peg. as, to *peg* for a living —**To peg out.** (*a*) In *cribbage*, to win the game by making the last holes, during the course of the play, before showing the hands. (*b*) To depart, die [Slang]

pegador (peg'a-dôr), *n.* [< Sp. **pegador*, < *pegar*, stick, cling. see *pay*[2].] The sucking-fish, *Echeneis naucrates*, and other echeneidids.

peganite (peg'a-nīt), *n* [< Gr. πήγανον, rue (see *Peganum*), + *-ite*[2]] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in crystalline crusts of a green color.

Pegantha (pē-gan'thạ), *n* [NL, < Gr πηγή, water, a fount, + ἄνθος, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Peganthidæ* *Haeckel*, 1879

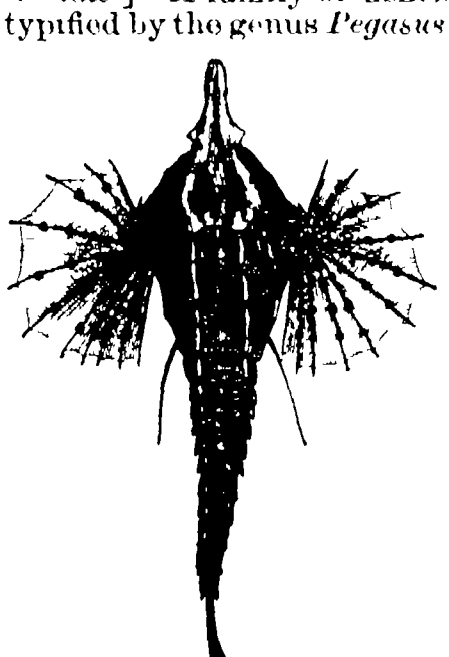
Peganthidæ (pē-gan'thi-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Pegantha* + *-idæ*] A family of narcomedusans synonymous with *Polyxenidæ* They are without radial canals, and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but have otoporpæ *Haeckel*

Peganum (peg'a-num), *n* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L *peganon*, < Gr πήγανον, rue, so called from the appearance of the thick fleshy leaves, < πηγνύναι, be stiff or solid] A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Ruteæ*, distinguished from related genera by the 12 to 15 stamens There are 4 species, one widely dispersed over the Mediterranean region and warmer parts of Asia, the others natives of central Asia and Mexico They are branching round stemmed odorous herbs, with alternate leaves, and large white solitary flowers opposite the leaves, followed by a globular 3 to 4 celled fruit See *harmaline*, *harmel*, and *harmin*

Pegasean (pē-gā'sę-an), *a.* [< L *Pegaseus*, pertaining to Pegasus, < *Pegasus*, Pegasus see *Pegasus*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Pegasus, swift; speedy *Feltham* —**2** Relating to poetry, poetic *Andrews.*

> O ye *Pegasian* Nymphs, that, hating viler things,
> Delight in lofty Hills, and in delicious Springs
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v 83

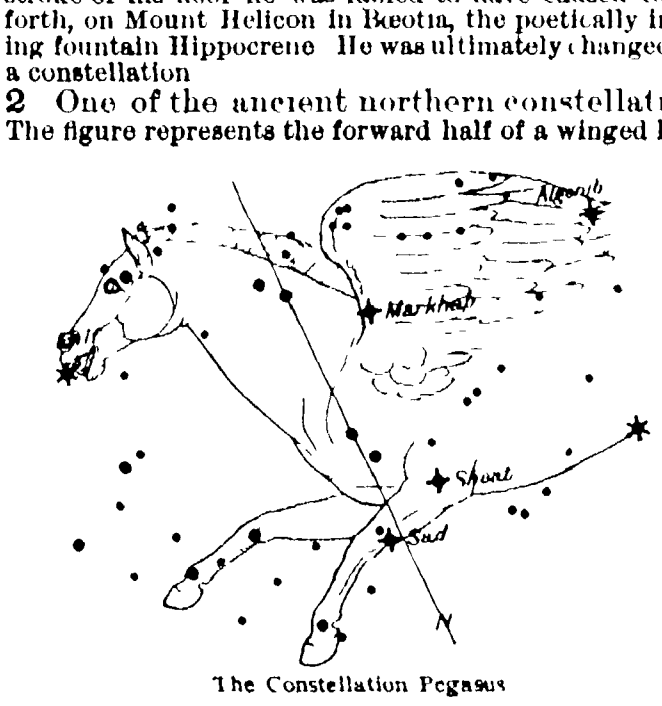
Pegasidæ (pē-gas'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Pegasus* + *-idæ*] A family of fishes of strange forms, typified by the genus *Pegasus* They have the body entirely covered with bony plates, ankylosed on the trunk, and movable on the tail, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries and their cutaneous extensions downward to the end of the maxillaries the gill cover formed by a large operculum the interoperculum being a long fine bone hidden below the gill plate one rudimentary branchiostegal, one short dorsal and one anal fin opposite each other, pectorals horizontal, and ventral fins subabdominal and narrow The species are confined to the Indo Chinese seas They have been variously approximated to the lophobranchs, to the acanthopterygians and especially the mail cheeked fishes, and to the hemibranchs They have been also regarded as representing a peculiar suborder or even order (*Hypostomides*) They are known as *flying sea-horses*



Flying Sea horse (*Pegasus laternarius*)

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* [= L *Pegasus*, *Pegasos*, < Gr Πήγασος, a fabled horse (see def) whose name was traditionally derived from πηγή, a spring, having come into existence at the fountains of Ocean] **1** In *class myth.*, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene He was ultimately changed into a constellation

2 One of the ancient northern constellations The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse

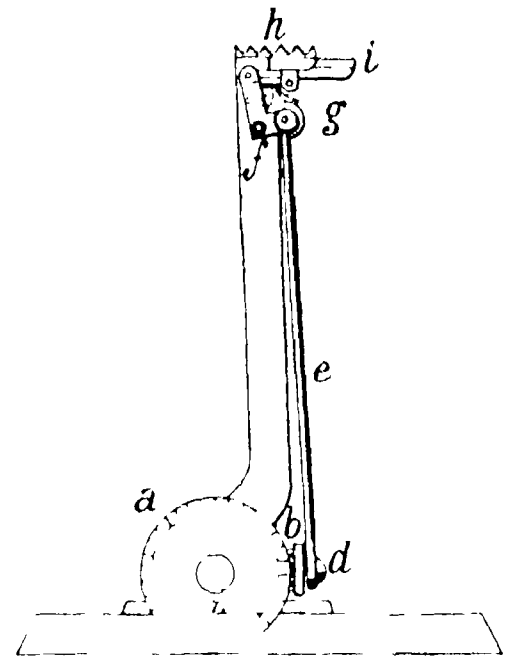


The Constellation Pegasus

The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and four bright stars in it form a large square

3. [NL.] In *ichth*, the typical genus of *Pegasidæ*, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology

peg-fiched (peg'ficht), *n* A game played in the west of England, in which the players are furnished with sharp-pointed sticks, one of which is stuck in the ground and the attempt is made to dislodge it by throwing the other sticks at it crosswise When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavor to beat it into the ground up to the very top *Halliwell*

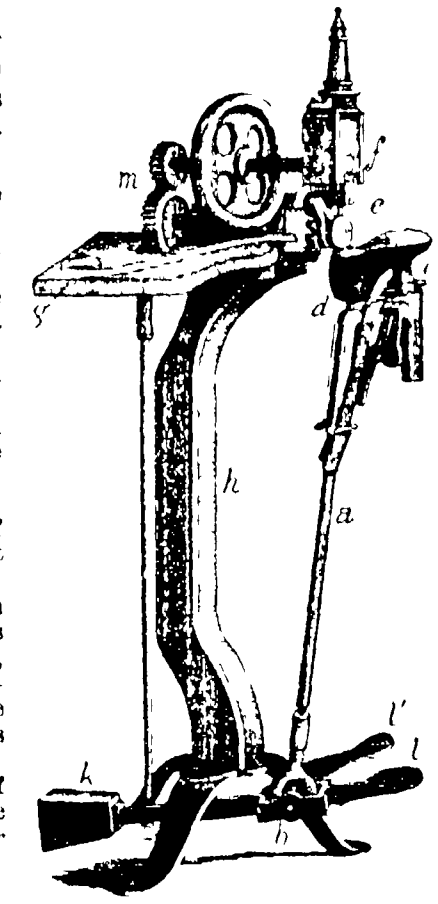


Peg float

a drive wheel *b* pinion bevel wheel system *d*, crank *e* pitman *f* bell crank *g* connecting rod *h* float Turning *a* causes *e* to reciprocate vertically and *h* to reciprocate horizontally The boot or shoe is slipped over *i*, so that the float *h* enters the interior to rasp away the projecting ends of pegs

peg-float (peg'flōt), *n* In *shoemaking*, a tool for rasping the projecting ends of pegs from the insides of shoes

pegger (peg'er), *n.* [< *peg*[1] + *-er*[1]] **1** One who fastens with pegs —**2** In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe, a shoe-pegging machine Shoe peggers are made in a variety of forms, of which the essential parts are a feeding device for delivering the pegs to the machine, a driving mechanism resembling a nailer, and a contrivance for holding up the last with the shoe upon it Some peggers have also arrangements for cutting off the ends of pegs that may project through the shoe sole Peggers using wooden pegs in a continuous band, or pegs of wire, cut off the pegs automatically and feed the single pegs or screws to the driving mechanism The operation of placing the pegs in the shoe is always under the control and guidance of the operator See also cut under *peg strip*



Pegger or Pegging machine

a *c* and *d* pegging jack and its parts pivoted at *b* to the foot lever *l* the latter being counterbalanced at *k* to hold the last in position when at work as shown *h* standard which supports the pegging machinery *e* and *f*, vertically reciprocating mechanism for inserting the pegs actuated by gearing *m*, *l'* treadle which is connected with a vertical rod behind *h* for running the machine into gear *g* peg strip from which the pegs are automatically cut by mechanism in *f* when the strip is placed therein

pegging (peg'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *peg*[1], *v*] **1** The act of fastening with a peg or pegs, or of furnishing with pegs —**2** Pegs collectively, or material for pegs —**3.** A beating, a drubbing —**4** The process or method of catching turtles with the peg —**5.** Dogged or plodding perseverance in work [Colloq]

pegging-awl (peg'ing-âl), *n* In *shoemaking*, a short square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven

pegging-jack (peg'ing-jak), *n* An apparatus for holding a boot or shoe in various positions while it is being pegged

pegging-machine (peg'ing-ma-shēn″), *n* In *shoemaking*, a pegger

pegging-rammer (peg'ing-ram″ėr), *n* In *founding*, a pointed rammer with which the sand is packed in making molds

peggy[1] (peg'i), *a* [< *peg*[1] + *-y*[1]] Like a peg or pegs; of the form of a peg

> The lower incisors are *peggy* and pointed
> *Quain*, Med Dict, p 1595.

peggy[2] (peg'i), *n*, pl *peggies* (-iz) [Prob. in both senses a familiar use of the fem. name *Peggy*, dim of *Peg*, a var of *Meg*, *Mag*, abbr of *Margaret* Cf *mag*[1], *madge*[1], etc.] **1.** Any

one of several small warblers, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, or garden-warbler, *S. hortensis*.—2. A slender poker having a small part of the end bent at right angles, used for raking a fire. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]

peggy-chaw (peg'i-châ), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

peggy-cutthroat (peg'i-kut″thrōt), *n.* Same as *peggy-chaw*.

pegh, *v. i.* See *pech*.

peg-joint (peg'joint), *n.* Gomphosis.

peg-ladder (peg'lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder, usually fixed, having a single standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted.

peg-leg (peg'leg), *n.* 1. A wooden leg of the simplest form.—2. One who walks on a wooden leg: so called in contempt or derision. [Slang.]

pegma† (peg'mä), *n.* [L.: see *pegme*.] Same as *pegme*.

The Verses are even enough for such odde *pegma's*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

pegmatite (peg'ma-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῆγμα(τ-), anything fastened together, congealed, or curdled (see *pegme*), + *-ite*².] Coarsely crystallized granite. Also called *granitel*, *granitelle*.

pegmatitic (peg-ma-tit'ik), *a.* [< *pegmatite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, characteristic of, or resembling pegmatite.—**Pegmatitic structure**, the type of structure characteristic of pegmatite, the component minerals being of considerable size and having a tendency to a similar optical orientation.

pegmatoid (peg'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. πῆγμα(τ-), anything fastened together (see *pegmatite*).] Same as *pegmatitic*.

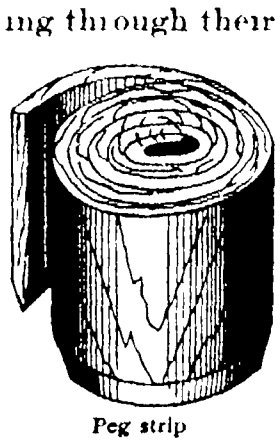
pegme† (pem), *n.* [< L. *pegma*, < Gr. πῆγμα, anything fastened together, as a stage or platform, etc., < πηγνύναι, fix in, make fast: see *pact*.] A sort of moving machine or triumphal car used in old pageants; a speech written for these; also, a written bill announcing what was to be expected.

Four other triumphal *pegmes* are, in their convenient stages, planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. *Middleton*, Triumphs of Integrity.

In the centre or midst of the *pegme* there was an aback, or square, wherein this elogie was written.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

pegomancy (pē'gō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. πηγή, a spring, fountain, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the agency of fountains.

peg-striker (peg'strī″kėr), *n.* One who catches turtles, lobsters, etc., by driving through their shells a peg fixed to a string or a pole.


Peg strip

peg-strip (peg'strip), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a ribbon of wood cut to the width and longitudinal section of a shoe-peg. The separate pegs are both automatically split from the ribbon and driven home by the pegging-machine.

peg-tankard (peg'tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-vessel in which a peg or knob is inserted to mark the level to which one person's draught is allowed to lower the liquor. These tankards are said to have contained two quarts, and to have been divided by pegs into eight equal draughts.

Our modern Bacchanalians . . . may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg tankards*, of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 20.

peg-top (peg'top), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A variety of top, commonly of solid wood with a metal peg, which is spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound round it.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles: so called from their resemblance when on the person to the toy so named. [Properly *pegtops*.]

His tailor produced . . . the cut away coat and mauve-coloured *pegtops* in which unwonted splendour Harlet was now arrayed. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

II. *a.* Shaped like a child's top.

On Sundays the street was reasonably full of young men in the *peg top* trousers which the Swiss still cling to, making eyes at the girls in the upper windows.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 465.

Peg-top form, a usual form of the amphora—that is, a cone of slightly convex outline, but especially without handles.—**Peg-top vase**, a vessel having the peg top form.

Peguan (pe-gō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pegu* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegu in Burma, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Pegu. Also called *Peguer*.—2. The Burmese tree-shrew, *Tupaia peguana*.

Pehlevi, *n.* and *a.* See *Pahlavi*.

peh-tsai (pā'tsī'), *n.* [Chin., < *peh*, white, + *tsai*, vegetable.] A variety of cabbage much eaten by the Chinese.

pehtuntse, *n.* Same as *petuntze*.

peignoir (pe-nywor'), *n.* [F., < *peigner*, comb.] A loose dressing-sack worn by women, usually of washable material; by extension, a woman's dressing-gown or morning-gown; a wrapper.

She threw back the ends of her India shawl which she had put over her purple cashmere morning *peignoir*.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 387.

pein, *n.* See *peen*.

peinct†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peine¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *pain*¹.

peine² (pān), *n.* [F., punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*¹.] A punishment more commonly called *peine forte et dure*. See below.

A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 465.

Peine forte et dure [F., < L. *pœna fortis et dura*, intense and severe punishment], a barbarous punishment formerly inflicted on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was inflicted by putting great weights on the prostrate body of the prisoner, until he pleaded or died, and was commonly known as *pressing to death*.

peint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peirameter (pī-ram'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πεῖρα, attempt, make trial or proof of, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheeled carriages, etc., passing over them. Also *pirameter*.

peirastic (pī-ras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πειραστικός, fitted for trying or proving, < πειρᾶν, attempt, make trial of, < πεῖρα, a trial, an attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial; tentative: as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Peirce's criterion. See *criterion*.

peire†, *v.* Same as *pair*².

peisant†, *a.* [< OF. *pesant*, *peisant*, ppr. of *peser*, *peiser*, weigh. Cf. *pesant*¹.] Heavy; weighty.

They did sustaine
Their *peisant* weight.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

peise†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peishwah, *n.* Same as *peshwa*.

peit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whip. [Scotch.]

It is my *peit*.
Fause Knight upon the Road (Child's Ballads, VIII. 269).

peitrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

peize†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peizeless†, *a.* Same as *poiseless*.

pejoration (pē-jō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ation*.] 1. Deterioration; a becoming worse: specifically used in Scots law.—2. Depreciation; a lowering or deterioration of sense in a word.

pejorative (pē'jō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse (compar. of *malus*, bad), + *-ative*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or intended to depreciate or deteriorate, as the sense of a word; giving a low or bad sense to.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that depreciates or deteriorates the sense: thus, poetaster is a *pejorative* of poet, criticaster of critic.

pejoratively (pē'jō-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a low or bad sense.

pejority† (pē-jor'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse, + *-ity*.] A becoming worse; deterioration; pejoration.

"The last state of that man shall be worse than the first." This *pejority* of his state may be amplified in six respects. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 65.

pekan (pek'an), *n.* [= F. *pekan*.] The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See cut under *fisher*.

pekea (pē-kē'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A timber-tree, *Caryocar butyrosum*, of the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, of Guiana, which produces nuts that resemble souari-nuts, but are more oily.

Pekin duck. [Named from *Peking*, in China.] A favorite variety of the domestic duck, of large size, solid creamy-white plumage, and orange beak and legs.

Peking lacquer. See *lacquer*.

pekke†, *v.* A Middle English form of *peck*¹, *pick*¹.

pekoe (pē'kō), *n.* [Also *peckoe*, *pecco*; < Chin. (in Cantonese pronunciation) *pak-hao*, < *pak*, white, + *hao*, hair, down.] A superior kind of black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young with the "down" still on them.

pel¹ (pel), *n.* A stake set up for the use of swordsmen and others, to be struck at with their weapons for practice. The beginner is directed to attack it in certain specified ways, keeping himself covered by his shield as if engaged in actual combat.

pel²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peel*³.

pe-la (pē'lä), *n.* [Chin.] 1. The Chinese wax prepared from the waxy secretions of certain hemipterous insects.—2. A Chinese scale-insect or bark-louse, *Ericerus pela*, a coccid from whose secretions Chinese wax is prepared.

pelade (pe-läd'), *n.* [F., < *peler*, strip of hair: see *pill*².] Same as *alopecia areata* (which see, under *alopecia*).

pelage (pel'āj), *n.* [< F. *pelage* (= Pr. *pelatge* = Sp. *pelaje*), hair (collectively), < OF. *peil*, *pel*, F. *poil*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*⁴.] The hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal: a common technical term in zoölogy, used as *plumage* is with regard to birds.

Pelagia (pē-lā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πελάγιος, of the sea.] 1. The typical genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiidæ*, founded by Péron and Lesueur in 1809.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1833.

Pelagiada (pel-a-jī'a-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-ada*.] A group of hydromedusans represented by such families of jellyfishes as *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ*.

pelagian¹ (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pelagius*, = Gr. πελάγιος, pertaining to the sea, < πέλαγος, the sea, particularly the open sea.] **I.** *a.* Same as *pelagic*.

II. *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pelagian² (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Pelagianus*, a follower of Pelagius, < *Pelagius*, a proper name.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Pelagius; one who believes in Pelagianism.

Pelagianism (pe-lā'ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pelagian*² + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pelagius, a British monk (flourished about A. D. 400), and his followers. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt, that every soul is created by God sinless, that the will is absolutely free, and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable, and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Cœlestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus A. D. 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

pelagic (pē-laj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πελαγικός, pertaining to the open sea, < πέλαγος, the sea, the open sea.] Marine, oceanic; of or inhabiting the deep or open sea: said of those aquatic plants and animals which inhabit the high seas. Also *pelagian*.—**Pelagic birds**, the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*.—**Pelagic fauna**, as used by modern thalassographic zoologists, the fauna living at or near the surface of the ocean at some distance from land.

The *pelagic* fish *fauna*, as defined by the author [John Murray], consists, first, of the truly pelagic fish, those which habitually live on the surface of the ocean. . . . Secondly, there are a number of fishes inhabiting the depths of the ocean, from a hundred fathoms downwards, which seem periodically to ascend to the surface, possibly in connection with their propagation. Thirdly, the *pelagic fauna* receives a very considerable contingent from the littoral fauna. *Nature*, XLI. 217.

Pelagic hydrozoans, the *Siphonophora*. Also called *oceanic hydrozoans*.

Pelagiidæ (pel-a-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-idæ*.] A family of jelly-fishes or pelagic acalephs, typified by the genus *Pelagia*, belonging to the order *Discomedusæ*. They have a simple cross shaped mouth, 4 folded perradial mouth arms, simple broad radial marginal pouches without branched distal canals or ring canal, 8 marginal bodies, and 16, 32, or more marginal flaps. Also *Pelagidæ*.

pelagite (pel'a-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. πέλαγος, the sea, + *-ite*².] A name given to the manganiferous nodules brought up by dredging in the deep parts of the Pacific ocean. They consist largely of oxids of manganese and iron, but have not a definite mineralogical composition.

Pelagius (pē-lā'ji-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πελάγιος, pertaining to the sea, < πέλαγος, the sea.] In *mammal.*, same as *Monachus*.

Pelagonemertes (pel″a-gō-nē-mėr'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλαγος, the sea, + NL. *Nemertes*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pelagonemertidæ*. *Mosely*, 1875.

Pelagonemertidæ (pel″a-gō-nē-mėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagonemertes* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Pelagonemertes*.

Pelagornis (pel-a-gôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλαγος, the sea, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the Miocene of Europe, founded by Lartet in 1857. The remains indicate a bird resembling a pelican.

pelagosaur (pel'a-go-sâr), *n.* A member of the genus *Pelagosaurus*.

Pelagosaurus (pel″a-go-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλαγος, the sea, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus

of crocodiles, of Jurassic age, with amphicœlian vertebræ.

pelagra, *n.* See *pellagra*.

pelamis (pel'a-mis), *n.* [L. *pelamis*, *pelamys*, < Gr. πηλαμύς, a young tunny-fish.] A small tunny-fish.

The *pelamis*,
Which some call summer whiting.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

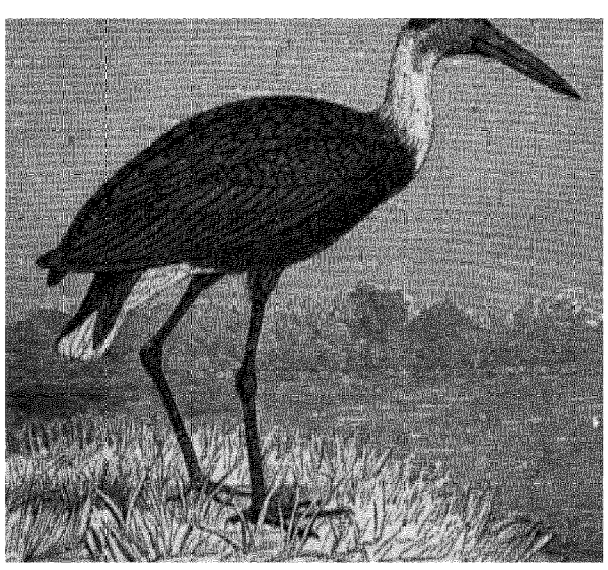
Pelamys (pel'a-mis), *n.* [NL.: see *pelamis*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, founded by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1831: same as *Sarda*.

Pelargi (pē-lär'ji), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pelargus*, < Gr. πελαργός, a stork.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification, a group of his *Grallæ*, consisting of ciconiiform birds, as storks, ibises, spoonbills, and related forms. (*b*) In Sundevall's system, the second cohort of the order *Grallatores*, composed of the spoonbills, storks, and ibises, together with the genera *Scopus* and *Balæniceps*. (*c*) A series of ciconiiform birds; the storks and their allies. *Nitzsch*.

pelargic (pē-lär'jik), *a.* [< Gr. πελαργικός, of or pertaining to a stork, < πελαργός, a stork.] Of or pertaining to the *Pelargi*; stork-like; ciconiiform: as, the *pelargic* series of birds.

pelargomorph (pē-lär'gō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

Pelargomorphæ (pē-lär-gō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πελαργός, a stork, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Herodiæ*, *Pelargi*, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, or the *Pelargi* of other authors, and including such altricial wading birds as the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. There are no basipterygoid processes; the palatines usually unite behind the postnares; the maxillopalatines are large and spongy; the mandibular angle is truncate (except in the *Hemiglottides*); the sternum is broad, and has two or four



Episcopal Stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), one of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

the ratio of the phalanges is normal. The leading families are *Ardeidæ*, *Ciconiidæ*, *Ibididæ*, and *Plataleidæ*. The character of the group is best shown by some stork, as, for example, the Indian and African episcopal stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), whose generic name, however, indicates a remarkable peculiarity of the tail, which is black and forked, with long white under tail-coverts projecting beyond the true tail-feathers, as illustrated in the figure. See *rectrix*, *tectrix*.

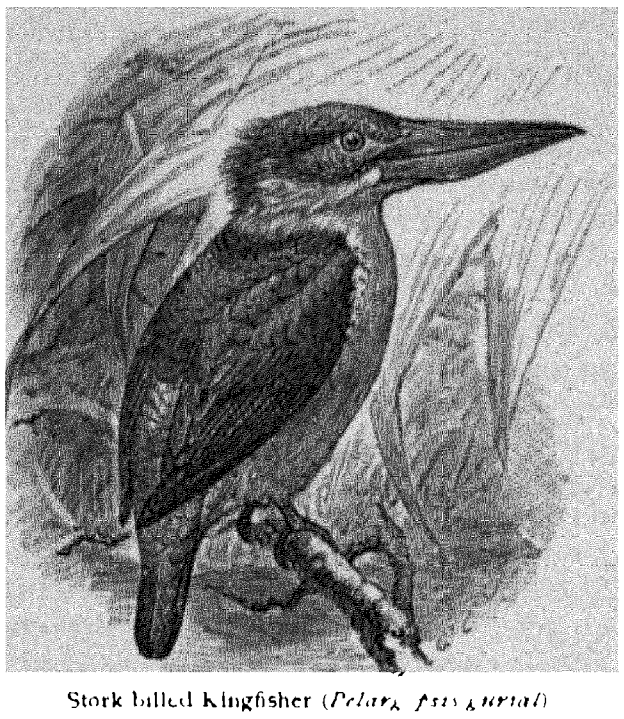
pelargomorphic (pē-lär-gō-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelargomorphæ*, or having their characters.

pelargonic (pel-är-gon'ik), *a.* [< *Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelargonium*; resembling the genus *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonic ether**, an ether of pelargonic acid which is used as an artificial fruit-essence.

Pelargonieæ (pē-lär-gō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1820), < *Pelargonium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the polypetalous order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by the irregular flowers, perigynous petals, and declined stamens. It consists of the genera *Pelargonium* and *Tropæolum*, the garden geraniums and nasturtiums, natives of tropical or southern latitudes.

Pelargonium (pel-är-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1787), so called from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill; < Gr. πελαργός, a stork.] An ornamental genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pelargonieæ*, known by the conspicuous stipules. There are about 175 species, or as some estimate over 400, of which about 10 are found in northern Africa, the Orient, and Australia, and all the others in South Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, often viscid-pubescent and odorous, sometimes fleshy, bearing opposite undivided or dissected leaves, and flowers of scarlet, pink, white, or other colors, usually conspicuous and in umbels. Many species are cultivated for their handsome flowers or fragrant leaves, and from their strong tendency to hybridize these have produced very numerous varieties: those of *P. grandiflorum* are known specifically as *pelargoniums* or as *Martha Washington geraniums*; other species are the single- and double-flowering geraniums of house culture, of which leading forms are the horseshoe, ivy-leafed, oak-leafed, lemon, rose, silver-, gold-, and bronze-leafed, and tricolor geraniums. *P. triste* produces tubers which are eaten at Cape Colony. An essential oil is made from the leaves of several species, especially, in Algeria, of *P. odoratissimum*. (See *geranium*, 3.)

Pelargopsis (pel-är-gop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. πελαργός, a stork, + ὄψις, look, appearance.] A genus of *Alcedininæ*, the stork-billed kingfishers, having the tail much longer than the bill, and the gonys sharply compressed.



Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis gurial*).

This remarkable form has usually been placed with *Halcyon* in the daceloníne series, but it is near *Ceryle* in form, as well as in the piscivorous habits of the genus. About 8 species inhabit the Indian and Australian regions, in one of which (*P. melanorhyncha*) the bill is black; in the rest it is red, as *P. gurial*, *P. leucocephala*, etc. Also called *Rhamphalcyon* and *Halcyon*.

Pelasgi (pe-las'ji), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi, traditionally derived from Πελασγός, a son of Zeus and Niobe, the eponymous founder of the Pelasgian race.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelasgian (pē-las'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Πελάσγιος, equiv. to Πελασγικός, Pelasgic: see *Pelasgic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Pelasgic*.

II. *n.* One of the Pelasgi.

Pelasgic (pē-las'jik), *a.* [< Gr. Πελασγικός, Pelasgic, < Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi: see *Pelasgi*.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi.

Oscan, Etruscan, Faliscan, and Latin, great as are their apparent diversities, can be readily explained by taking this *Pelasgic* alphabet as the common prototype.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 130.

Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building, in *Gr. archæol.*, masonry constructed, without cement, of unhewn stones, or of stones rough from the quarry and of irregular size and shape. This is the earliest variety of masonry found in Greek lands. Compare *Cyclopean*.

peldon (pel'don), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, hard and compact silicious rock. [Prov. Eng.]

pele[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[1].

pele[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *peal*[1].

pele[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[3].

pelecant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

Pelecanidæ (pel-e-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, of the order *Steganopodes*; the pelicans. The name has been used as nearly synonymous with that of the order, and variously restricted. It is now usually confined to the single genus *Pelecanus*, and includes only the pelicans. See cut under *pelican*.

Pelecanoides (pel"e-kā-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. πελεκάν, a pelican, + εἶδος, form.] A singular genus of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, representing the subfamily *Pelecanoidinæ* (or *Halodrominæ*): so called from the width of the chin and distensibility of the throat, suggestive of a pelican's pouch. The bill is broad, and the nasal tubes are vertical, the nostrils opening directly upward, unlike those of any other petrel, and the wings are short, contrary also to the rule in this family. The birds dive with facility, and resemble little auks rather than petrels. Two or three species inhabit southern seas, as *P. urinatrix*. The genus is also called *Halodroma* and *Puffinuria*.

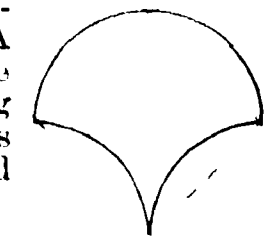
Pelecanoidinæ (pel-e-kan-oi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, represented by the genus *Pelecanoides* alone. Also called *Halodrominæ*.

Pelecanus (pel-e-kā'nus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *pelecanus*, *pelicanus*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] The only genus of *Pelecanidæ*, having the bill slender and several times as long as the head, with a hook or nail at the end, and the mandibular rami divaricated, supporting an enormous pouch. The wings are extremely long, with very numerous remiges. The tail is short, and consists of 20 or more feathers; the feet are short and stout, and all four toes are webbed. (See cut under *totipalmate*.) The size is great, and the form is robust. The weight of the body in proportion to its bulk is reduced by its great pneumaticity. There are at least 6 perfectly distinct species, and some authors admit 9. Two inhabit the United States—the white and brown pelicans, *P. trachyrhynchus* and *P. fuscus*. (See cut under *pelican*.) The European species, inhabiting also Asia and Africa, are *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. The Australian is *P. conspicillatus*, and *P. rufescens* or *philippinus* is found in various parts of the Old World.

Pelecinidæ (pel-e-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1840), < *Pelecinus* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of *Hymenoptera*, represented by the genus *Pelecinus* alone. The species are supposed to be parasitic.

Pelecinus (pel-e-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1801), < Gr. πελεκῖνος, a pelican: see *pelican*.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, representing the family *Pelecinidæ*. The trochanters are one-jointed; the fore wings are without complete submarginal cells; the abdomen is petiolate, very long and slender, in the female at least five times longer than the head and thorax, but shorter in the male, and clavate; the antennæ are long, filamentous, not elbowed; and the body is polished black.

pelecoid (pel'e-koid), *n.* [< Gr. πελεκοειδής, like an ax, < πέλεκυς, an ax, a battle-ax, hatchet, + εἶδος, form.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two concave quadrantal arcs and a semicircle. Also spelled *pelicoid*.



Pelecoid.

pelecypod (pe-les'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πέλεκυς, an ax, hatchet, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot; of or pertaining to the *Pelecypoda*; lamellibranchiate, as a mollusk.

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk; a lamellibranch.

Pelecypoda (pel-e-sip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pelecypod*.] The bivalve mollusks, the conchiferous or acephalous bivalves, usually called *Lamellibranchiata*, *Acephala*, or *Conchifera*: so named as a class from the shape of the foot in some forms. *Goldfuss*. This name, agreeing in termination with the names of other molluscan classes, is now preferred by some conchologists to any of the prior designations.

pelecypodous (pel-e-sip'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *pelecypod*.

pelemelet, *n.* An old spelling of *pell-mell*.

peleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

pelerine (pel'e-rin), *n.* [< F. *pèlerine*, a tippet, < *pèlerin*, a pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] A woman's long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of silk or lace, or of the material of the dress.

Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelerines* are awfully dear. *L. E. Landon*, Blanchard, I. 111. (*Davies*.)

Pele's hair. [Hawaiian *Rauoho o Pele*, 'hair of Pele,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] The name given in the Hawaiian Islands to lava which, while fused, has been blown by the wind into long delicate fibers or threads.

pelett, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

Pelex (pē'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πήληξ, a helmet, casque.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the order *Pelecoidea*: same as *Tridacna*.

pelf (pelf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pelfe*, < ME. **pelfe*, < OF. **pelfe*, **peufe*, *peuffe*, F. dial. (Norm.) *peufe*, also OF. *pelfre*, *peufre*, F. dial. *peufre*, spoil, frippery; cf. *pelfrer*, *pelfer*, *pelfir*, also *pilfrer*, despoil, pillage; appar. connected with *piller*, rob (> E. *pill*[1]), but the second syllable is not explained. Cf. *pelfry*, *pilfer*.] **1.** Frippery, rubbish, refuse, trash. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Another of our vulgar makers spake as illfaringly in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and couetous: Thou hast a misers minde (thou hast a princes pelfe)—a lewde terme to be spoken of a princes treasure, which in no respect nor for any cause is to be called *pelfe*, though it were neuer so meane; for *pelfe* is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners, which are accompted of so vile a price as they be commonly cast out of dores, or otherwise bestowed vpon base purposes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), p. 23.

2. Money, riches, "filthy lucre": a contemptuous term. It has no plural.

I wil the pallace burne,
With al the princes *pelfe*.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber).

Master of himselfe and his wealth, not a slaue to passion or *pelfe*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Must a game be played for the sake of *pelf*?
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

pelfish† (pel'fish), *a*. [< *pelf* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of pelf.

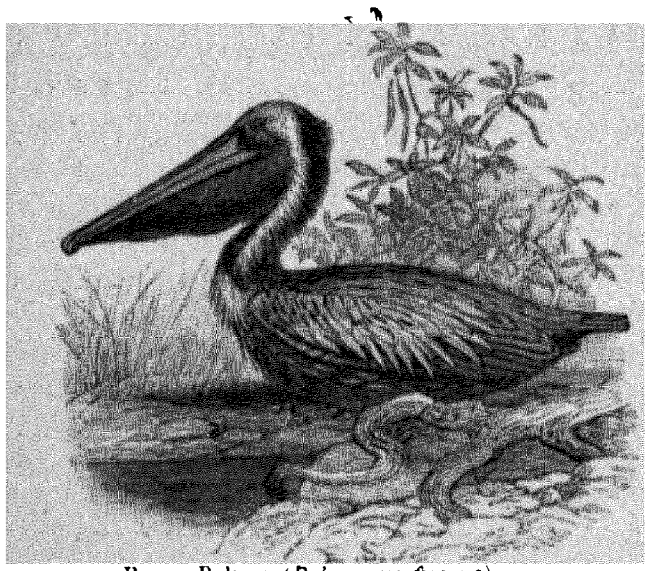
Pelfish faults. *Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, I. p. Ded.

pelfry† (pel'fri), *n*. [< ME. *pelfrey*, also *pelfyr* (Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *pelfre*, frippery, et. *pelfrerie*, *peufferie*, frippery: see *pelf*.] Same as *pelf*, 1.

"Long have we been taking away abuses in England," said he, "we have done much in that. Monks, friars, beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other *pelfry* are gone; but what of that, if Antichrist still strike his roots among us?" *Cranmer*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n*. [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < L. *Pelias*, < Gr. Πελίας, a king of Thessaly, son of Poseidon, guardian of the Argonaut Jason, and a victim to the wiles of Medea.] 1. A genus of vipers of the family *Viperidæ*, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril opening between two plates: synonymous with *Vipera* proper. *Pelias berus* is the common viper or adder of Europe. See cut under *adder*.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n*. [Formerly also *pellican*, *pelecan*, < ME. *pelican*, *pelycan*, *pelicane*, *pellican*, *pellicane*, < AS. *pellican* = F. *pélican* = Pr. *pellica*, *pelican* = Sp. Pg. *pelicano* = It. *pellicano* = D. *pelikaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *pelikan*, < LL. *pelecanus*, *pelicanus*, < Gr. πελεκάν, MGr. also πελεκινος, πελέκανος, or πελεκανος, a pelican. Cf. πελεκας (πελεκαντ-), a woodpecker, < πελεκᾶν, hew or shape with an ax, < πέλεκυς = Skt. *paraçu*, an ax, a battle-ax.] 1. A large piscivorous natatorial bird of the family *Pelecanidæ* and genus *Pelecanus*, having an enormously distensible gular pouch. Pelicans of some species are found in nearly all temperate and tropical countries. Deriving their whole sustenance from the water, they frequent lakes, rivers, and sea-coasts, and generally secure their prey by wading or swimming and scooping it into their pouches, though some, as the brown pelican, swoop down on the wing, like gannets. They breed usually on the ground near water, laying from one to three eggs, white-colored, equal-ended, and of rough texture. They are gregarious, and gather in immense companies at their



Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*).

breeding resorts. The birds are about as large as swans, and their short legs constrain them to an awkward waddling gait, but their flight is easy, firm, and protracted. The sexes are colored alike. The plumage is in most cases white, variously tinted with yellow and rosy hues. The American white pelican, *P. trachyrhynchus*, is five feet long and eight or nine feet in extent of wings; the general plumage is white, with black primaries, and yellow lengthened plumes on the back of the head and on the breast. The bill is surmounted in the breeding season by a curious horny crest which is deciduous. (See cut at *rough-billed*.) The brown pelican, *P. fuscus*, is of dark and varied colors and rather smaller than the white species. The fable that the pelican wounds its own breast and feeds its young with the blood that flows from it has no foundation in fact so far as this bird is concerned. The young are fed on fish brought to the nest in the pouch, and doubtless often macerated to some extent in the gullet—a habit common to the other birds of the same order, as cormorants, gannets, etc. The myth probably arose in connection with the fabulous phenix, and may have been borne out by some facts which have been observed in the case of the flamingo (*Phœnicopterus*); possibly, furthermore, acquiring some plausibility, in its application to the pelican, from a red tint that is observable on the beak or plumage of some species. The pelican has from early times been considered as an emblem of charity. See also cut under *totipalmate*.

The *pelicane* his blod did blede
Ther with his briddus for to feed,
That be tokenet on the rode
Oure lord us fede with his blode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

On the one hand sits Charity, with a *pelican* on her head.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

What, would'st thou have me turn *Pelican*, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

Lembec, bolt's head, retort, and *pelican*
Had all been cinders. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

3†. A six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth*.—4†. A kind of shot or shell. *Davies*.

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the *pelicans* whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for one of these to make a *pelican* pie!"
Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 6, 1754.

5. In *dental surg.*, an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunglison*.—6. A hook, somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook.—7. In *her.*, a bird with talons and beak like a bird of prey, but always represented with the wings indorsed and as bending her neck in the attitude of wounding her breast with her beak.—**Dalmatian pelican**. See *Dalmatian*.—**Pelican in her piety**, in *her.*, a pelican in her nest feeding her young with blood which drops from her breast.—**Pelican State**, the State of Louisiana.

pelican-fish (pel'i-kan-fish), *n*. A lyomerous fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*: so called from the large gular pouch. The species originally so named is *Eurypharynx pelecanoides*, a deep-sea form dredged at great depths by the naturalists of the Travailleur expedition near the Canary Islands.

pelican-flower (pel'i-kan-flou"ėr), *n*. A plant of the birthwort family, *Aristolochia grandiflora* of Jamaica. The name is suggested by the pouch-like calyx.

pelicanry (pel'i-kan-ri), *n*.; pl. *pelicanries* (-riz). [< *pelican* + *-ry*.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year. *Imp. Dict.*

One *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests.
T. C. Jerdon, Birds of India, ii. 860.

pelican's-foot (pel'i-kanz-fut), *n*. An aporrhaid mollusk, *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the spout-shell: so called from the digitate outer lip. See cut at *Aporrhais*.

pelican's-head (pel'i-kanz-hed), *n*. A wooden battle-club the head of which is rounded, with a projecting beak on one side, used in New Caledonia.

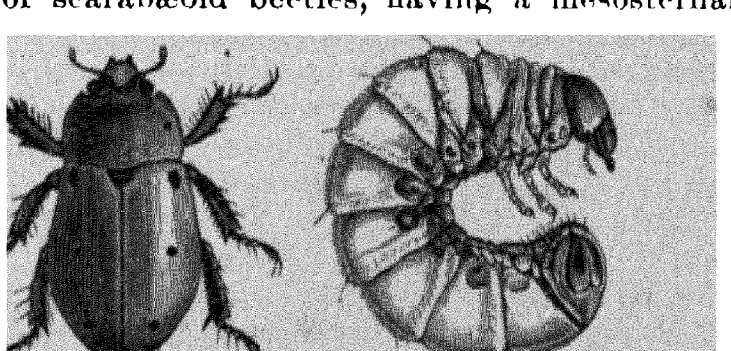
pelick (pē'lik), *n*. [Amer. Ind. (?).] The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Connecticut.]

pelicoid, *n*. See *pelecoid*.

Pelicoidea (pel-i-koi'dē-a), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), prop. *Pelecoidea*, < Gr. πήληξ (πήληκ-), a helmet, casque (see *Pelex*), + εἶδος, form.] An order of bivalves constituted for the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Pelidna (pē-lid'nä), *n*. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πελιδνός, livid.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, section *Tringeæ*, the type of which is the red-backed sandpiper of Europe, etc., *Pelidna alpina*, the dunlins. The American bird is a different variety, *P. alpina americana*, or *pacifica*. See cut under *dunlin*.

Pelidnota (pel-id-nō'tä), *n*. [NL. (Macleay, 1817), < Gr. as if *πελιδνώτος, < πελιδνοῦν, make livid, < πελιδνός, livid, equiv. to πελιός, livid: see *peliom*.] 1. An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles, having a mesosternal

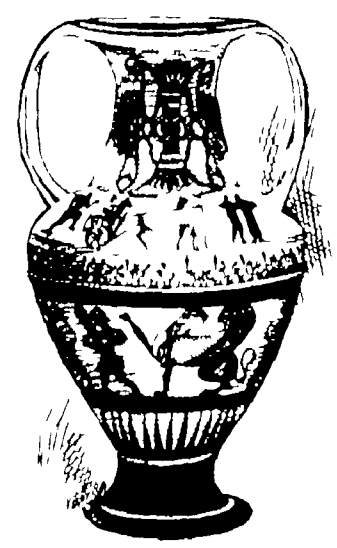


Grape-vine or Spotted Pelidnota (*Pelidnota punctata*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, anal joint of larva; *e*, antenna of larva; *f*, leg of larva. (*a* to *d* natural size; *e* and *f* enlarged.)

protuberance, mandibles bidentate at top, and hind legs alike in both sexes. It ranges from Canada to southern Brazil, and has about 50 species, of medium or large size and variable in coloration. The spotted pelidnota, *P. punctata*, feeds upon the leaves of cultivated and wild grapes in the United States during June, July, and August, and often does much damage. Its elytra are dull brick-red or brownish-yellow with black spots. The adults are day-fliers, and the larvæ live in rotten wood, as the stumps and roots of dead trees. 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Pelidnotidæ† (pel-id-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelidnota* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Pelidnota* by Burmeister in 1844.

pelike (pel'i-ke), *n*. [< Gr. *πελίκη, πελίκα, also πελίχνη, πέλιξ, and πέλλα, πελλίς, πέλλη (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large vase resembling the hydria, but with the curve between the neck and the body less marked, and having only two handles, attached to the neck at or near the rim and extending to the body.

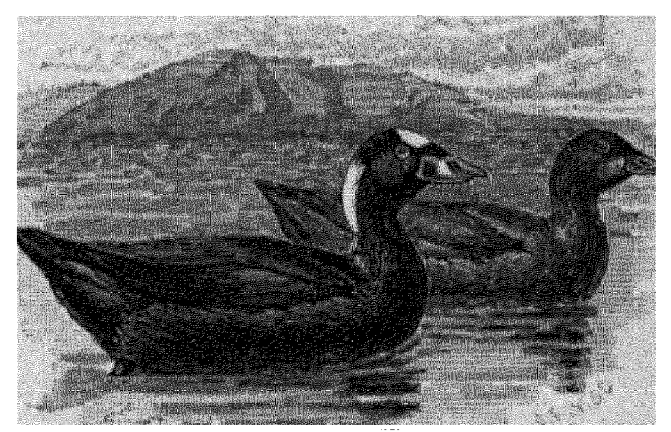


Black-figured Pelike, in the style of Nicosthenes.

peliom (pel'i-om), *n*. [< Gr. πελίωμα, a livid spot from extravasation of blood, < πελιοῦν, make livid, < πελιός, livid, black and blue, black; cf. πελλός, πελός, dark-colored, dusky.] A mineral, same as *iolite*.

Pelion (pē'li-on), *n*. [NL., < Gr. Πήλιον, a mountain in Thessaly.] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of carboniferous stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typical of the family *Peliontidæ*. *Wyman*, 1858. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Kirby*, 1858.

Pelionetta (pel"i-ō-net'ä), *n*. [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. πελιός, dark, dusky, + νῆττα, duck.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, containing scoters with gibbous extensively



Surf-duck (*Pelionetta perspicillata*).

feathered bill and black plumage, varied with white on the head, as *P. perspicillata*, the sea-scoter or surf-duck, which inhabits both coasts of North America.

Peliontidæ (pel-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelion(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians typified by the genus *Pelion*, later associated with the *Hylonomidæ*.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n*. [< F. *pelisse*, a pelisse, OF. *pelisse*, *pelice*, a skin of fur, = Pr. *pelissa* = It. *pelliccia*, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus*, *pellicius*, made of skins, < *pellis*, skin, hide: see *pell*[1].] 1. Originally, a long garment of fur; hence, a garment lined or trimmed with fur.

He [the sheikh] was dressed in a large fox-skin *pelisse* over the rest of his cloaths, and had a yellow India shawl wrapt about his head like a turban.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

His [Prince Esterhazy's] uniform was a *pelisse* of dark crimson velvet, the sword-belt thickly studded with diamonds. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. A long cloak of silk or other material, with sleeves, and with or without fur, worn by women.

She helped me on with my *pelisse* and bonnet, and, wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Pelisse-cloth, a twilled woolen fabric, soft and flexible, used for women's outer garments.

pelisson (pe-le'son), *n*. [OF. *pelisson*, *peliçon*, "a furred petticoat or frock" (Cotgrave), < *pelisse*, a skin of fur: see *pelisse*.] Same as *pelisse*.

pelite (pē'līt), *n*. [< Gr. πηλός, clay, earth, mud, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrol.*, a rock made up of very fine argillaceous sediment. It would include fire-clay, brick-clay, fullers' earth, and similar deposits. [Rare.]

pelitic (pē-lit'ik), *a.* [< *pelite, n.*] In *geol.*, composed of fine sediment or mud. According to the classification of Naumann, the fragmental or detrital rocks are divided into *psephitic, psammitic,* and *pelitic,* according as they are made up of coarse sand, fine sand, and mud respectively The word has been but rarely used by geologists writing in English

pell[1] (pel), *n.* [< ME *pel, pell,* < OF. *pel, peau,* F. *peau* = Pr. *pel, pelh* = Sp *piel* = Pg *pelle* = It. *pelle,* < L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα, a skin, hide, = E. *fell*[3], q. v. Cf. *peel*[1]] **1.** A skin or hide —**2†** Fur

Arayd with *pellys* aftyr the old gyse
Coventry Mysteries, p 246. (*Halliwell*)

3. A roll of parchment —**Clerk of the Pell†,** an officer of the exchequer in England who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum* (roll of receipts), and also made another roll called *pellis exituum* (roll of disbursements) The office is now abolished

pell[2]† (pel), *v. t* [< ME *pellen,* appar a var of *pallen,* E *pall*[3], knock, etc · see *pall*[3] Cf. L. *pellere,* drive, urge, whence ult. E. *compel, expel, impel,* etc , and *pulse*[1], *pulsate,* etc , and perhaps *pelt*[1].] To drive forth, knock about

For well I wat I saw them run,
Both south and north, when they begun
To *pell* and mell, and kill and fell,
With muskets snell, and pistols knell,
And some to hell
Battle of Sheriff Muir (Child's Ballads, VII 260)

pell[3]†, *n* An obsolete variant of *peel*[4]

pell[4] (pel), *n* [Prob a dial var of *pill*[4]] A hole or deep place, such as that formed under a cascade or waterfall [Prov Eng]

pell[4] (pel), *v. t* [< *pell*[4], *n*] To wash into pells or pools. [Prov Eng]

pellack, pellock[2] (pel'ak, -ok), *n* [Formerly also *pellok,* < Gael *peloq,* a porpoise (?)] A porpoise

Pellæa (pe-lē'a), *n* [NL (Link, 1841), so called in allusion to the dark-colored stipe, < Gr *πελλός,* dark, dusky] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cliff-brakes, with intramarginal sori, and broad membranous indusia, which are formed of the reflexed margin of the frond More than 50 widely distributed species are known, of which about a dozen are natives of North America See *cliff brake* (under *brake*[5]) and *Indian's dream*

pellage (pel'āj), *n.* [< *pell*[1] + *-age.* Cf *pelage*] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather

pellagra (pe-lā'gra), *n* [= It *pellagra,* < NL *pellagra,* < L *pellis,* skin, + Gr *ἀγρα,* a catching] An endemic disease of southern Europe, characterized by erythema, digestive derangement, and nervous affections It exhibits veinal recurrences or exacerbations, and is frequently fatal after a few years Also spelled *pelagra.*

In the maize porridge which is called "polenta," and which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian working men, there is formed, by putrefaction, during the hot months, a poison which causes *pellagra*
Pop Sci Mo, XXIX 253

pellagrin (pe-lā'grin), *n.* [< *pellagra* + *-in*[1]] One who is afflicted with pellagra

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one third were *pellagrins*
Chambers's Encyc

pellagrous (pe-lā'grus), *a* [< NL *pellagrosus,* < *pellagra,* pellagra see *pellagra*] **1.** Of or pertaining to pellagra; resembling pellagra; derived from pellagra: as, *pellagrous* insanity — **2.** Affected with pellagra.

A large number of *pellagrous* peasants end their days in lunatic asylums in a state of driveling wretchedness or raving madness. *Encyc Brit,* XVIII 477

pella-mountain† (pel'ä-moun'tān), *n.* [Also *pulhall-mountain,* appar corruptions of the ML name *Pulegium montanum.*] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum,* perhaps also a species of germander, *Teucrium Polium*

pellet, *n* An obsolete form of *pall*[1]

pelleret, *n* See *pellure.*

pellet (pel'et), *n* [< ME. *pelet, pelot,* a ball, bullet (of stone), < OF. *pelote, pelotte,* a ball, a tennis-ball, F. *pelote* = Pr. *pelota, pilota* = Sp *pelota* = Pg *pellota* = It *pillotta,* a ball, pad, pincushion, < ML. *pilota, pelota* (after OF), a little ball, < L. *pila,* a ball · see *pile*[3]] **1** A little ball, as of wax, dough, paper, lead (a shot), etc : as, homeopathic *pellets.*

Wijsly iesceyuyng it3t a litil at oonys, as oon litil *pelot,* and preue therby how it worchith thanne another tyme if at oonys, if it be nede so that the matei be a litil digestid and a litil egestid
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p 20

2†. A stone ball formerly used as a missile, particularly from a sling; also, a cannon-ball; a bullet.

As swifte as *pelet* out of gonne
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

Their skinnes are so thicke that a *pellet* of an harquebush will scarce pearce them *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II 259

Then must you have a plummet formèd round,
Like to the *pellet* of a birding bow
J Dennys (Arber's Eng Garner, I. 153).

3 In *her* , a roundel sable same as *ogress*[2] — **4** In *numis.,* a small pellet-shaped boss *T. Evans* — **5.** In *decorative art,* a small rounded projection, usually one of many. Compare *purl*[2].

Border of raised acanthus leaves alternated with *pellets*
Soulages Catalogue, No 36 (8), p 27.

Pellet molding, in *Romanesque arch* , a molding ornamented with small hemispherical projections —**Pellet ornamentation,** ornament by means of small rounded projections or bosses, sometimes arranged in ornamental patterns especially used in pottery, where the pellets are composed of small balls of clay affixed to the body of the vessel after it is molded

pellet (pel'et), *v. t* [< *pellet, n*] To form into pellets or little balls

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears
Shak , Lover's Complaint, l 18.

Pelletan jet. See *jet*[1]

pelleter[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *pelter*[2]

pelleter[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *pellitory.*

pelletierine (pel-e-tēr'in) *n* [Named after the French chemist Bertrand *Pelletier* (1761–97)] An alkaloid from pomegranate-bark, $C_8H_{13}NO$ It is a dextrogyrate liquid, boiling at 185 C Its pharmacodynamic properties resemble somewhat those of curari The tannate is used as a tæniacide

pellet-powder (pel'et-pou'dėr), *n* A British cannon-powder molded into pellets of various sizes according to the service it is to perform, now largely superseded by pebble-powder

Pellian equation The indeterminate equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$ named from the English mathematician and diplomatist John Pell (1610–85).

Pellibranchia (pel-i-brang'ki-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < L *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills, respiration being effected by the skin It was named by J E Gray for the families *Limapontudæ* and *Phyllirhoidæ.*

Pellibranchiata (pel-i-brang-ki-ā'ta), *n pl* [NL., neut pl of *pellibranchiatus* see *pellibranchiate*] A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiates destitute of branchiæ, whose functions are assumed by the skin It comprises the families *Limapontudæ Elysiadæ,* and *Rhodopidæ* Essentially the same as *Pellibranchia* and *Dermatopoda*

pellibranchiate (pel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a* and *n* [< NL *pellibranchiatus,* < L *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills] **I.** *a* Breathing by means of the skin, of or pertaining to the *Pellibranchiata*

II. *n* A pellibranchiate mollusk

pellicant, *n* An obsolete form of *pelican*

pellicle (pel'i-kl), *n* [= F *pellicule* = Pr *pellicula* = Sp *película* = Pg *pellicula* = It *pellicula, pellicola,* < L *pellicula,* a small skin, dim. of *pellis,* skin, hide see *pell*[1]] **1** A little or thin skin, a cuticle, a film, a scum as, the macreous *pellicle* of some shells, the coaly *pellicle* of many fossil plants, the filmy *pellicle* or scum of infusions in which infusorial animalcules or microscopic fungi develop

The kernell or woodie substance within the date is divided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene
Holland tr of Pliny, xiii 4

We are acquainted with a mere *pellicle* of the globe on which we live Most have not delved six feet beneath the surface *Thoreau,* Walden, p 355

2. In *chem* , a thin crust formed on the surface of saline solutions when evaporated to a certain degree This pellicle consists of crystallized saline particles — **3** In *bot* , same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*)

pellicula (pe-lik'ū-lä), *n* [NL , < L *pellicula,* a small skin. see *pellicle*] In *bot* , same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*)

pellicular (pe-lik'ū-lär), *a* [< L *pellicula,* a small skin (see *pellicle*), + *-ar*[3]] Having the character or quality of a pellicle; formed by or forming a pellicle, cuticular, filmy

The pollen tube of Phanerogamia sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure
Henfrey, Elem Botany, § 58

Pellicular enteritis, pseudomembranous enteritis

pelliculate (pe-lik'ū-lāt), *a* [< L *pellicula,* a small skin, + *-ate*[1]] Covered with a pellicle

pellipert, *n.* An erroneous form of *pellitory,* for *pelter*[2]. *York Plays,* Int , p. xxiv

pellitory (pel'i-tō-ri), *n* [< ME *pelletre, peritory,* etc , a corruption of *paritory*] **1** A perennial weed, *Parietaria officinalis,* specifically, the wall-pellitory, a small bushy plant growing on old walls, etc , throughout the cooler parts of Europe and Asia The name is extended to all the species of the genus, *P Pennsylvanica* is the American pellitory Also called *hammerwort* and *helxine*

2. The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (see *feverfew*), also, the other chrysanthemums of the group often classed as *Pyrethrum* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica,* has been called *wild* or *bastard pellitory*

pellitory-of-Spain, *n* A composite plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum,* growing chiefly in Algeria Its root is a powerful irritant, used as a sialagogue and local stimulant The mastérwort, *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium,* has sometimes received this name

pell-mell[1] (pel'mel'), *adv* [Formerly also *pel-mel, pelly-melly,* < ME **pellemelle, pellamelley,* < OF *pellemelle, pelemesle,* also *mesle-pesle,* also *pelle et melle, pelle et mesle, pesle et mesle* (F *pêle-mêle*), confusedly (> *pellemesler, peslemesler,* mix, confuse), appar < OF *pelle, pale,* a fire-shovel, + *mesler,* mix, meddle (see *pale*[3], *peel*[3], and *mell*[1]), but perhaps in part, like equiv *mesle-mesle* (which occurs), a mere reduplication of *mesler,* mix of E *mishmash, misty-marty,* and *mingle-mangle,* similar reduplications] With confused or indiscriminate violence, energy, or eagerness, indiscriminately, promiscuously, confusedly; in a disorderly mass or manner

That oo peple smyte thourgh the tother al *pelle melle,*
full desirous eche other to apaire and to damage with all her power *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii 397

Continue this alarum, fight *pell mell,*
Fight, kill, be damn'd *Lust's Dominion,* iv 3

The gates set open and the portcullis vp,
Let *a pell mell* in, to stop their passage out
Heywood, 1 Edw IV (Works, ed Pearson I 20)

Put em *pell mell* to the sword
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 1

De Vargas kept his men concealed until the fugitives and their pursuers came clattering *pell mell* into the glen
Irving, Granada, p 79

pell-mell[2]†, *n* A variant of *pall-mall*

pellock[1] (pel'ok), *n* [A var of *pellet* with substituted dim term *-ock*] A ball, a bullet See *pellet.* [Scotch]

pellock[2], *n* See *pellack*

pellucid (pe-lu'sid), *a* [= F *pellucide,* < L *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent, < *pellucere, perlucere,* shine through, be transparent, < *per,* through, + *lucere,* shine see *lucent, lucid*] **1** Transparent

Such a diaphanous, *pellucid,* dainty Body as you see a Crystal glass is *Howell,* Letters, I i 29

2. Admitting the passage of light, but not properly transparent, translucent, limpid, not opaque, in *entom* , transparent, but not necessarily colorless, translucent

More *pellucid* streams,
An ampler ether *Wordsworth,* Laodamia.

Still its water is green and *pellucid* as ever
Thoreau, Walden, p 195

3 Figuratively, clear, transparent to mental vision

A lustrous and *pellucid* soul
Browning, Ring and Book, II 35

Pellucid zone, the zona pellucida, the inclosing membrane of the mammalian ovum It is of considerable thickness and strength, and under high magnification shows a radially striated structure, whence it is also called *zona radiata*

pellucidity (pel-ū-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pellucidité,* < L *pellucidita(t)s, perlucidita(t)s,* transparency, < *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent: see *pellucid*] Same as *pellucidness*

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their fancy have calcined and vitrified the earth into a crystalline *pellucidity* *Dr H More,* Immortal of Soul, iii 9

The *pellucidity* of the air
Locke, Elem of Nat Philos , vi

pellucidly (pe-lū'sid-li), *adv* Transparently or translucently

pellucidness (pe-lū'sid-nes), *n* The state or property of being pellucid as, the *pellucidness* of a gem

pelluret (pel'ūr), *n* [ME , also *pelure, pellere,* < OF *peleure, pelure, pellure* (ML *pellura*), fur F *pelure,* rind, paring, < *pel,* skin, fur see *pell*[1]] Fur, fur-work, furs

And furryd them with armyne,
Ther was never gyt *pellere* half so fyne
MS Cantab Ff ii 38, f 242 (*Halliwell*)

Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold a gretheid ful riche
with perrey & *pellure* pertelyche to the riztes
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 53

Als wemen haue wille in there wilde youthe,
To fret hom with fyn perle, & thaire face paint,
With *pelur* and pall & mony proude rynges,
Euyn set to the sight and to seme fare
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 434

pelly-melly†, *adv* An obsolete form of *pell-mell*[1]

pelma (pel'mä), *n.*, pl. *pelmata* (-ma-ta) [NL., < Gr. *πέλμα,* the sole of the foot] The sole,

the planta, the entire under surface of the foot

pelmatogram (pel-mat'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr *πέλμα*(*τ*-), the sole of the foot, + *γράμμα*, a writing] A print of the foot

Pelmatozoa (pel'ma-tō-zō'ă), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *πέλμα* the sole of the foot, + *ζῷον*, an animal] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the first class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Actinozoa* (sea-urchins and starfishes), and from *Scytodermata* (holothurians and spoonworms), and divided into the two orders *Cystidea* and *Crinoidea* The term is now used for all the crinoids or stalked echinoderms divided into *Crinoidea, Cystoidea,* and *Blastoidea* Same as *Crinoidea* in an enlarged sense.

pelmatozoan (pel'ma-tō-zō'an), *a* and *n* [< *Pelmatozoa* + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Stalked, as an echinoderm, pertaining to the *Pelmatozoa,* or having their characters

II. *n* A member of the *Pelmatozoa.*

Pelobates (pē-lob'a-tēz), *n* [NL (J Wagler, 1830), < Gr *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *βατης*, one who treads, < *βαίνειν*, walk] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelobatidæ* *P fuscus* of Europe is an example

Pelobatidæ (pel-ō-bat'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pelobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelobates*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx connate with the sacrum, and the vertebræ procœlian

Pelodryadidæ (pel'o-drī-ad'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pelodryas* (*-adryad-*) + *-idæ*] In Günther's classification, a family of anurous batrachians, typified by the genus *Pelodryas*, with platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears developed, no parotoids, toes webbed, and sacral apophyses dilated Its species are now usually referred to the *Hylidæ* Also *Pelodryada*

Pelodryas (pē-lod'ri-as), *n* [NL, < Gr *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δρυας*, a dryad see *dryad*] A genus of batrachians of the family *Hylidæ*, or giving name to the family *Pelodryadidæ* *P cæruleus* is the great green tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea

Pelodytes (pe-lod'i-tēz), *n* [NL (Fitzinger), < Gr *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δύτης*, a diver: see *Dytes.*] **1** A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelodytidæ.*—**2** A genus of worms *Schneider,* 1859

Pelodytidæ (pel-ō-dit'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pelodytes* + *-idæ*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* It is characterized by maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx articulating with condyles of one or two sacral vertebræ, procœlian vertebræ, and the urostyle distinct It includes, besides *Pelodytes,* several paleotropical and Australian genera.

Pelogoninæ (pe-log-ō-nī'nē), *n pl.* [NL, < *Pelogonus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Galgulidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelogonus* Also *Pelogonida*

Pelogonus (pē-log'ō-nus), *n* [NL (Latreille), < Gr *πηρός*, mud, mire, + *γόνος*, offspring see *-gonous*] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Galgulidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Pelogoninæ* They have the fore legs slender and ambulatorial, the sharp rostrum extremely stout at the base, and the general surface smooth *P. americanus* inhabits the United States from New England to Texas, and is also found in Cuba. It lives in herbage by the waterside, and is only about one fourth of an inch long

Pelomedusa (pē'lō-mē-dū'să), *n* [NL, < Gr *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *Μέδουσα*, one of the three Gorgons see *Medusa,* 1] A genus of African fresh-water tortoises, containing such as *P. mahafaly*, typical of the family *Pelomedusidæ*

Pelomedusidæ (pē'lō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Pelomedusa* + *-idæ*] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa* (*a*) In Gray's system it is characterized by the depressed head covered with hard bony plates, a distinct moderately developed zygomatic arch, and the temporal muscles covered with hard dermal shields. A number of species inhabit Africa and Madagascar (*b*) In Cope's system it is restricted to forms with not more than two digital phalanges and four pairs of bones across the plastron

Pelomys (pel'ō-mis), *n* [NL (Wilhelm Peters, 1852), < Gr *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *μῦς*, a mouse] A genus of African rodents of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having comparatively broad molars, grooved incisors, compressed palate, short scaly tail, bristly fur, and the middle three digits of each foot longer than the lateral ones. A species inhabits Mozambique

Pelopæus (pel-ō-pē'us), *n* [NL (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *Πέλοψ* (*Πελοπ-*), Pelops, + *ὠψ* 'dark-face': see *Peloponnesian*] A genus of digger-wasps of the family *Sphegidæ*, of slender form, with long petiolated abdomen and dark colors



Nest of *Pelopæus lunatus*

P lunatus is a common North American species known as *mud-dauber* See also cut under *mud dauber.*

Pelopid (pel'ō-pid), *a* and *n* [< L *Pelopidæ*, < Gr *Πελοπίδαι*, the descendants of Pelops, < *Πέλοψ* (*Πελοπ-*), Pelops see *Peloponnesian*] **I.** *a.* In *Gr myth*, of or pertaining to Pelops, who is said to have been the son of Tantalus, or his descendants, the Pelopidæ, notorious for their crimes.

II *n* A descendant of Pelops

Peloponnesian (pel'ō-po-nē'si-an), *a* and *n* [< L *Peloponnesius*, Peloponnesian, < *Peloponnesus*, < Gr *Πελοπόννησος*, the Peloponnesus, for *Πέλοπος νῆσος*, the island of Pelops *Πέλοψ*, gen *Πέλοπος*, Pelops, son of Tantalus (< *πελός*, dark, dark-colored, + *ὄψ*, eye, face), *νῆσος*, island] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, including Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Sicyonia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and part of Corinthia —**Peloponnesian** or **Dorian school** of sculpture, in *Gr art*, one of the chief schools of classic sculpture, paralleling with the Attic school, from which it differed notably in its more robust quality and its less minute elaboration of detail The Athenian Phidias, whose chief teacher was the Dorian Ageladas, united the excellences of both schools —**Peloponnesian war,** one of the principal wars of ancient Greece, 431–404 B C The contestants were Athens and her allies (largely naval) and Sparta with allies (including several from the Peloponnesus, whence the name of the war) Its final outcome was the transference of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta



Peloponnesian Art — The Nike of Pæonius, dedicated at Olympia by the Messenians in commemoration of the Spartan defeat at Sphacteria, 425 B C

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus

peloria (pē-lō'ri-ă), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *πίλωρ*, a monster.] In *bot*, the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers This restoration of regularity may take place in two ways — either by the non development of the irregular parts (regular peloria) or by the formation of irregular parts in increased number, so that the symmetry of the flower is rendered perfect (irregular peloria) The latter, which is the more common is the original peloria of Linnæus the term was first used of five-spurred examples of *Linaria vulgaris* See *peloriation.*

peloriate (pē-lor'i-āt), *a.* [< *peloria* + *-ate*] Characterized by peloria

In Linaria cymbalaria *peloriate* flowers and other changes were found *Sci Amer*, N S, LX 293

peloric (pē-lor'ik), *a* [< *peloria* + *-ic*] Characterized by peloria *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

pelorisation, *n.* See *pelorization*

pelorise, *v t* See *pelorize*

pelorism (pel'ō-rizm), *n* [< Gr *πέλωρ* a monster (see *peloria*), + *-ism*] Same as *peloria*

Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion *Darwin,* Var of Animals and Plants, I 338

pelorization (pel'ō-ri-zā'shon), *n* [< *pelorize* + *-ation*.] The becoming affected with peloria Also spelled *pelorisation*

In some instances by *pelorization* it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetradynamous *Encyc Brit*, IV 120

pelorize (pel'ō-rīz), *v. t*, pret. and pp *pelorized*, ppr *pelorizing* [< *peloria* + *-ize*] To affect with peloria Also spelled *pelorise.*

The most perfectly *pelorised* examples had six petals, each marked with black stripe like those on the standard petal *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, I 338

pelorus (pē-lō'rus), *n* [< L *Pelorus*, the traditional pilot of Hannibal] *Naut*, an instrument for detecting errors of the compass by the bearings of celestial objects

pelott, *n* A Middle English form of *pellet*

pelote (pe-lot'), *n* [F, a ball wound from wool, worsted, silk, etc see *pellet*] A tuft or flock of hair or wool or of a similar fiber

pelourt, *n* An obsolete form of *piller*[1]

pelowt, pelowet, *n* Middle English forms of *pillow.*

pelt[1] (pelt), *v* [< ME *pelten, pilten, pulten,* appar < L *pultare*, beat, strike, knock, collateral form of *pulsare*, push, strike, beat, batter: see *pulsate, pulse,* 1] It is commonly supposed that *pelt* is a contracted form of *pellet, v*, not found in sense of 'pelt,' but cf equiv F *peloter*, beat, handle roughly, OF *peloter*, play at ball, toss like a ball, = It *pelottare, pilottare*, thump, cuff, baste (Florio), but the required org ME **peleten* would not contract in ME to *pelten*, nor produce the form *pulten* Cf *palt, polt*[1] **I.** *trans* **1†** To push, thrust

Fikenhild agen hire *pelte*
With his swerdes hilte
King Horn (E E T S), l 1415

2 To assail with missiles, assail or strike with something thrown

The children billow seems to *pelt* the clouds
Shak, Othello, II 1 12

Several such obscure persons as these we have had of late, who have insulted men of great abilities and worth, and taken pleasure to *pelt* them, from their coverts, with little objections *Bp Atterbury,* Sermons, I xi, Pref

3. To throw; cast, hurl [Rare]

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plus
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Eclogues, III. 97

II. *intrans* **1** To throw missiles

The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester's men
Do *pelt* so fast (with pebblestones) at one another's pate
That many have their giddy brains knock'd out
Shak, 1 Hen VI, III 1 82

2 To fall or descend (on one) with violence or persistency · as, a *pelting* rain

The *pelting* shower
Destroys the tender herb and budding flower
A Philips, Pastorals, II

At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,
Like to bubbles when rain *pelteth*
Keats, Fancy

3. To proceed rapidly and without intermission; hurry on · as, the horses *pelted* along at a fine pace. [Colloq]—**4†** To bandy words, use abusive language, be in a passion

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear
Shak, Lucrece, l 1418

5†. To submit, become paltry *Nares*

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt,*
To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay
Mir for Mags, p 166

pelt[1] (pelt), *n* [< *pelt*[1], *v*] **1** A blow or stroke from something thrown

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast
To flie the same, Troyes Illoneus have
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave
Vicars, tr of Virgil (*Nares*)

2† Rage, anger, passion

That the letter which put you into such a *pelt* came from another *Wrangling Lovers* (1677) (*Nares*)

pelt[2] (pelt), *n* [< ME *pelt*, appar developed from *pelter, paltry* regarded as < **pelt* + *-er* or *-ry* see *pelter*[1], *paltry*[1] The G *pelz*, fur, skin, is a diff. word, MHG *pelz, belz, beltz,* OHG *pelliz* = AS *pylce* (> E *pilch*), < ML *pellicea*, a skin, a furred robe, > ult. *pilch* and *pelisse* see *pilch, pelisse* Cf *pelt*[1] **1** The skin of a beast with the hair on it, especially of one of the smaller animals used in furriery, specifically, a fur-skin dried but not prepared for use as fur; a raw hide sometimes applied to a garment made from such a skin

Off shepe also comythe the *pelt* and cke Felle
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 16

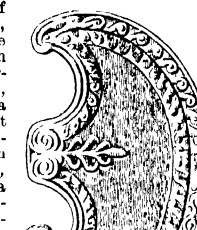
A *pelt,* or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to weare
Nomenclator (1585) (*Nares*)

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 145

2 The mangled quarry of a hawk, the dead body of a bird killed by a hawk —**3** Soft leather used for covering inking-pads —**Inking-pelt,** a sheepskin cut and stuffed in the shape of a ball and fitted to a handle, for use as the inking-ball of a handpress **Tanned pelt,** a skin tanned with the hair on, especially one of inferior value, such as sheepskin = **Syn. 1** *Hide,* etc See *skin*

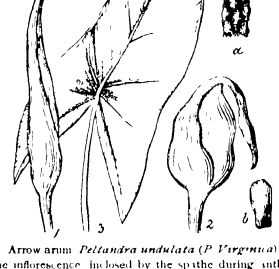
pelta (pel'tă), *n*, pl. *peltæ* (-tē) [L, < Gr *πέλτη*, a small, light shield, of leather, without rim] **1** In *classical antiq*, a small and light buckler,

as that introduced among the Athenian light-armed troops by Iphicrates, about 392 B. c., to take the place of the heavier shield, in order to increase their efficiency in marching and skirmishing.—2 In *bot.*, an apothecium of a lichen forming a flat shield without distinct exciple, as in the genus *Peltigea*, sometimes, also, a scale or bract attached by its middle.—3 [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, now called *Runcina* Beck, 1837; *Quatrefages*, 1844.—**Pelta lunata**, the small crescent-shaped shield often borne by the Amazons



Pelta lunata, from statue of an Amazon in the Capitoline Museum, Rome

Peltandra (pel-tan'drā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of plants of the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, type of the tribe *Peltandreæ*, distinguished by the orthotropous ovules, the arrow-arum. There are 3 species, natives of American swamps and river borders from New York to Georgia. They bear large and ornamental



Arrow-arum (*Peltandra undulata* (*P. Virginica*))

1. The inflorescence inclosed by the spathe during anthesis. 2. The fruiting spadix, inclosed by the persistent spathe. 3. Leaf, showing the nervation. *a*, upper part of the spadix; *b*, a fruit.

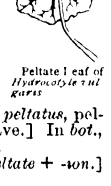
tal veiny arrow-shaped leaves on long sheathing stalks, and flowers forming a tapering spadix, staminate above, inclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and enveloping a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricles, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tenacious jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.

Peltandreæ (pel-tan'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Peltandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, consisting of the genus *Peltandra*.

peltarion (pel-tā'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πελτάριον, dim. of πέλτη, a small, light shield: see *pelta*.] 1. Pl. *peltaria* (-ä). In *conch.*, a fossil body of oval or subcircular concavo-convex form, found in Jurassic strata, supposed to be the operculum of a shell of the genus *Neritopsis*. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans.

peltast (pel'tast), *n.* [< Gr. πελταστής, a light-armed soldier, < πέλτη, a light shield: see *pelta*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a light-armed soldier so called from the light shield he carried. See *pelta*, 1.

peltate (pel'tāt), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a light shield, < *pelta*, a light shield: see *pelta*.] Shield-shaped; in *bot.*, fixed to the stalk by the center or by some point distinctly within the margin, having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the center: as, a *peltate* leaf.



Peltate leaf of *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*

peltated (pel'tā-ted), *a.* [< *peltate* + *-ed*².] Same as *peltate*.

peltately (pel'tāt-li), *adv.* In a peltate form.

peltatifid (pel-tat'i-fid), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, peltate, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, peltate and cut into subdivisions.

peltation (pel-tā'shon), *n.* [< *peltate* + *-ion*.] A peltate form or formation.

pelter¹ (pel'tėr), *n.* [< *pelt*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which pelts.—2. A shower of missiles, a storm, as of falling rain, hailstones, etc. [Colloq.]

> Presently, another shower came . . . pebbles came rattling all about Bonnie. She shrugged up her shoulders and shut her eyes during the *pelter*.
> *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

3. A passion; a fit of anger. [Colloq.]

> No, I don't mean that. You mustn't be angry with me, I wasn't really in a *pelter*.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, iii.

pelter²† (pel'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *peltyer*, *pelletee*, **pelliter*, *peleter*, < OF. *peletier*, *pelletier* (F. *pelletier*), a skinner, furrier, < *pel*, < L. *pellis*, a skin, hide: see *pell*¹.] A dealer in skins or hides; a skinner.

pelter³† (pel'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **pelt*, a verb assumed from *pelting*, which is appar. for **palting*, *paltring*, paltry: see *paltring*, *a.*, and *palter*.] 1. A mean, sordid person; a pinchpenny.

> Yea, let suche *pelters* prate, sainte Needham be their speede,
> We nede be no text to answer them, but this, The Lord hath nede.
> *Gascoigne*, A Gloze upon a Text.

2. A fool.

> The veriest *pelter* pilde mans seme
> To have experience thus.
> *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577).

Peltier effect. See *effect*.

Peltier's phenomenon. See *thermo-electricity*.

peltifolious (pel-ti-tō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *folium*, leaf.] Having peltate or shield-shaped leaves.

peltiform (pel'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Peltate in form, shield-shaped.

Peltigera (pel-tij'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *pelta*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of lichens with frondose thallus, which is veiny and villous beneath, where it is deprived of the cortical layer. The apothecia are peltiform, the spores fusiform or acicular and many celled. *P. canina* is the dog-lichen or ground-liverwort, formerly considered as a cure for hydrophobia (see cut under *lichen*), and *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.

peltigerine (pel-tij'e-rin), *a.* [< *Peltigera* + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera*.

peltinerved (pel'ti-nervd), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having nerves radiating from a point at or near the center: said of a leaf. See *nervation*.

pelting¹ (pel'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] A beating or belaboring with missiles, as with stones, snow-balls, etc.

> Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
> That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

> A professorship at Hertford is well imagined, and if he can keep clear of contusions at the annual *peltings*, all will be well.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

pelting¹ (pel'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] 1. Assailing with or as with missiles; coming down hard: as, a *pelting* shower.

> Through *pelting* rain
> And howling wind he reached the gate again.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 248.

2†. Angry, passionate.

> They were all in a *pelting* heat.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Hill Difficulty.

> Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it?
> *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, v. 4. (*Nares*.)

> In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woven and so full of varietie, with her shittle.
> *Topsell*, Serpents, p. 250. (*Halliwell*.)

pelting²† (pel'ting), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **paltring* for *paltring*: see *paltring*, and cf. *pelter*³, *peltry*².] Mean; paltry; contemptible.

> From low farms,
> Poor *pelting* villages, sheep-cotes, and mills.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 18.

> And so is moch spent, in finding out fine fetches and packing vp *pelting* matters.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 143.

> Pay the poor *pelting* knaves that know no goodness,
> And cheer your heart up handsomely.
> *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

peltingly† (pel'ting-li), *adv.* In a pelting or contemptible manner.

> Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, our High Chancellor's most honourable and extraordinary commendation, were all *peltingly* defeated by a shy practice of the old Fox, whose acts and monuments shall never die.
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

peltmonger (pelt'mung"gėr), *n.* A dealer in pelts; a furrier.

Peltocephalidæ (pel"tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Peltocephalus*, including a few tropical American forms. They are characterized, in Gray's system, by having the head swollen and covered with hard bony plates, and distinct zygomatic arches covering the temporal muscles.

Peltocephalus (pel-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron, 1835), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + κεφαλή, the head.] The typical and only genus of *Peltocephalidæ*.

Peltochelyidæ (pel"tō-ke-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltochelys* + *-idæ*.] A division of *Chelonia* named from the genus *Peltochelys*, and including such as the modern *Trionychidæ*.

Peltochelys (pel-tok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + χέλυς, a tortoise.] The name-giving genus of *Peltochelyidæ*, based upon fossil forms occurring in the Wealden.

Peltococchlides (pel-tō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + NL. *Cochlides*.] A primary group of holostomatous taenioglossate gastropods, distinguished by an external shell having a spiral, paucispiral, or pileiform character. It includes the families *Calyptræidæ*, *Hipponycidæ*, *Xenophoridæ*, and *Naricidæ*.

Peltogaster (pel-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A genus of rhizocephalous cirripeds, type of a family *Peltogastridæ*. They are parasitic upon hermit-crabs. See *Rhizocephala*.

Peltogastridæ (pel-tō-gas'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltogaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Rhizocephala*, typified by the genus *Peltogaster*. The body is sacciform and unsegmented; the alimentary canal is obsolete; the sexes are combined; and from the infundibuliform anterior end are given off the root-like processes which ramify and burrow deeply in the substance of the host. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.

Peltophorum (pel-tof'ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (T. Vogel, 1837), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Cæsalpineæ* and the tribe *Lucæsalpineæ*, distinguished by the broad peltate stigma. There are 6 species—3 in tropical America, 1 in South Africa, and 2 in the Indian archipelago and tropical Australia. They are tall trees without thorns, bearing bipinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets, yellow racemed flowers in panicles at the end of the branches, and broad flattened indehiscent pods having wing-like margins and containing usually one or two small flattened seeds. See *brazletto*.

Peltops (pel'tops), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1829), < Gr. πέλτη, a shield, + ὤψ, face.] A remarkable genus of flycatchers of the family *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Papuan region, having the bill very broad and stout at the base, the nostrils round and exposed, the wings pointed, and the plumage black, white, and crimson. The only species is *P. blainvillei*, about seven inches long. The genus is also called *Erolia* and *Platystomus*.

pelt-rot (pelt'rot), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare: hence sometimes called *naked disease*.

peltry¹ (pel'tri), *n.*; pl. *peltries* (-triz). [< ME. *peltry*, *pelleterie*, **pelleterie*, < OF. *peleterie*, *pelleterie*, *pelleterie*, skins collectively, the trade of a skinner, < *peletier*, *pelletier*, a skinner: see *pelter*². Cf. *pell*².] 1. Pelts collectively, or a lot of pelts together, usually applied in furriery to raw pelts with the fur on, dried or otherwise cured, but not yet tanned or dressed into the furs as worn.

> The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*.
> *Smollett.*

> The exports were land productions . . . and *peltry* from the Indians.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 407.

2. A pelt, a fur-skin.

> Now and then the "Company's Yacht" was sent to the fort with supplies, and to bring away the *peltries* which had been purchased of the Indians.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 178.

> Frontiersmen . . . make their living by trapping, *peltries* being very valuable and yet not bulky.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 882.

peltry²†, *n.* [Appar. an error for or an alteration of *pelfry* (simulating *pelter*³, *pelting*², *paltry*).] A trifle, trash.

> As Publius gentilly received Paule, and by him was healed of all hys diseases, so did myne host Lambert receyve me also gentilly, and by me was delyuered from hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and of other popysh *peltries*.
> *Bp. Bale*, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 440).

peltry-ware† (pel'tri-wār), *n.* Skins, furs, peltry.

> Nowe Beere and Bakon bene fro Pruse y brought
> Into Flanders, as lowd and farre y sought
> Osmond, Copper, Bow staues, Stock, and Were,
> *Peltre ware* and grey Pitch, Tarre, Board, and flere.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

pelt-wool (pelt'wůl), *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

peltyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*¹.

pelu (pē'lū), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small tree, *Sophora tetraptera*, var. *Macnabiana*, of southern Chili and Patagonia. Its wood is very hard and durable, and much used for wheel-cogs and similar objects.

peludo (pē-lū'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *peludo*, hairy, < *pelo*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*⁴.] *Dasypus villosus*, the hairy armadillo, one of the encouberts or dasypodines, common on the pampas of the Argentine Republic and in Chili. It is not strictly nocturnal and does not burrow, but is found on dry plains, and is carnivorous. Its flesh is fat, and is esteemed as food. The peludo is about 14 inches long, and has large elliptical ears, a broad muzzle, and long tail; the body is covered with bristly hairs as well as with the carapace, the bands of which are six or seven in number. See cut under *armadillo*.

pelure†, *n.* See *pellure*.

Pelusiac (pē-lū'si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Pelusiacus*, < *Pelusium*: see *Pelusian*.] Same as *Pelusian*.

Pelusian (pē-lū'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Pelusium*, < Gr. Πηλούσιον, Pelusium (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt, in the delta on the eastern or Pelusiac mouth of the Nile.—**Pelusian wine**, an ancient name for beer.

> It is an undoubted fact that beer was first brewed in Egypt, . . . whence its manufacture has spread over Europe. It was called *Pelusian wine*, from Pelusium, a city on the banks of the Nile. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 17.

pelvic (pel'vik), *a.* [< NL. *pelvicus*, < L. *pelvis*, pelvis: see *pelvis*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis: as, *pelvic* bones, those composing the pelvis; *pelvic* viscera, those contained in the pelvis; the *pelvic* inlet or outlet; the *pelvic* cavity; *pelvic* measurement.—**Anterior pelvic region**, the region in front of the pelvis.—**Pelvic aponeurosis**. Same as *pelvic fascia*.—**Pelvic arch**. Same as *pelvic girdle*.—**Pelvic axis**, the axial line of the pelvic cavity. It is a curve, concentric with the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, and passes through the central point.—**Pelvic canal**, the cavity of the true pelvis, as forming a passage for the fetus at birth.—**Pelvic cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the true pelvis.—**Pelvic cellulitis**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the pelvic organs, more especially, in the female, of the areolar tissue in connection with the uterus and its appendages. Also called *parametritis*.—**Pelvic diameters**. (*a*) Of the false pelvis: (1) The distance between the internal lips of the iliac crests. (2) The distance between the anterior superior spines of the ilium. (*b*) Of the true pelvis: (1) *Interoposterior diameter of the brim*. Same as *conjugate diameter of the brim*. (2) *Anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tip of the coccyx and the lower border of the symphysis pubis. (3) *Bis-iliac diameter*, the transverse diameter of the brim. (4) *Bis-ischiatic diameter*, the transverse diameter of the outlet. (5) *Coccygpubal diameter*. Same as *anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*. (6) *Conjugate diameter of the brim*. (α) In *anat.*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (β) In *obstet.*, the least distance between the sacral promontory and the symphysis pubis, measured to a point on the symphysis about two fifths of an inch below the upper margin. (7) *Conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter, measured from the suture between the second and third sacral vertebræ to the middle of the symphysis pubis. (8) *Conjugate diameter of the outlet*. (α) The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (β) The distance between the sacrococcygeal articulation and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (9) *Diagonal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the subpubic ligament and the sacral promontory, measured in the living. (10) *Normal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter between the concavity of the third sacral vertebra and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (11) *Oblique diameter of the brim*, the distance between the iliopectineal eminence and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the opposite side. (12) *Oblique diameter of the outlet*, the distance from the middle of the great sacrosciatic ligament to the point of union between the opposite rami of pubis and ischium. (13) *Sacrocotyloidean diameter*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the posterior part of the cotyloidean cavity. (14) *Transverse diameter of the brim*, the greatest diameter measured from side to side. (15) *Transverse diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the points of the inner surface of the os innominatum opposite the middle of the acetabula. (16) *Transverse diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tuberosities of the ischium. (17) *True conjugate diameter of the brim*. Same as 6 (β) above.—**Pelvic diaphragm**, the muscles forming the floor of the pelvis.—**Pelvic fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Pelvic girdle**. See *girdle*¹, and cuts under *pelvis* and *epipleura*.—**Pelvic hernia**, the protrusion of some part of the pelvic contents through an abnormal or accidental opening situated below the brim of the true pelvis. Pelvic herniæ are of rare occurrence. The chief ones are known as *perineal*, *pudendal*, *sciatic*, and *vaginal*.—**Pelvic index**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the brim to the transverse diameter of the same multiplied by 100.—**Pelvic limb**, the limb which is attached to the trunk by means of the pelvic arch; the hind limb or posterior extremity, as the leg of man or bird, the hind limb of quadruped mammals and reptiles, and the ventral fin of a fish.—**Pelvic peritonitis**, a local inflammation of that part of the peritoneum surrounding the pelvic organs, and especially the uterus and broad ligaments. Also called *perimetritis*.—**Pelvic plexus**, a plexus of sympathetic nerves, reinforced by branches from the lower two or three sacral nerves, situated at the side of the rectum and of the vagina also in the female. It gives rise to several secondary plexuses, the more important of which are the vesical, hemorrhoidal, cavernous and uterine. Also called *inferior hypogastric plexus*.—**Pelvic presentation**. See *presentation*.—**Pelvic region**, the region within the true pelvis, as distinguished from the other specialized regions of the abdominal cavity.

pelviform (pel'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelvis*, a basin (see *pelvis*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Openly cup-shaped; pateriform; resembling a pelvis in figure.—2. In *bot.*, shaped like a shallow cup or basin.

pelvimeter (pel-vim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

pelvimetry (pel-vim'et-ri), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] The method or practice of measuring the pelvis; measurement of the pelvis, especially for obstetrical purposes.

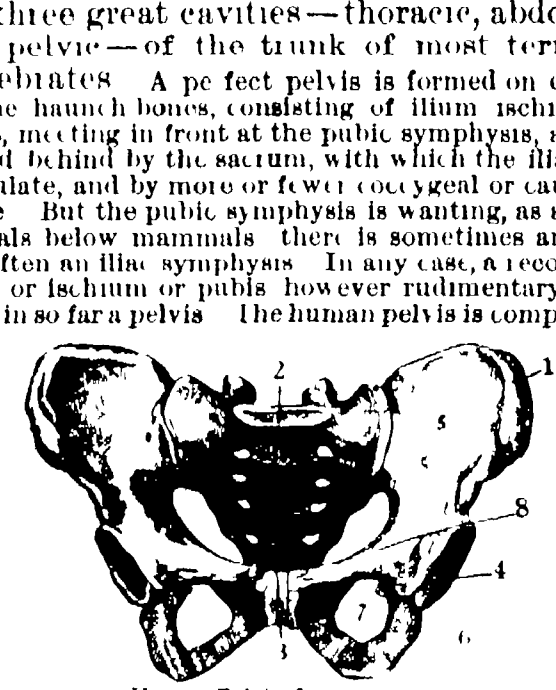
pelvimyon (pel-vi-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *pelvimya* (-ä). [NL., < *pelvis* + *myon*.] Any myon of the pelvic arch or hip-girdle: distinguished from *pectorimyon*.

> The five *pelvimya* discussed are the ambiens and those other four already handled. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

pelviotomy (pel-vi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, symphysiotomy.

pelviperitonitis (pel-vi-per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pelvis* + *peritonitis*.] Pelvic peritonitis.

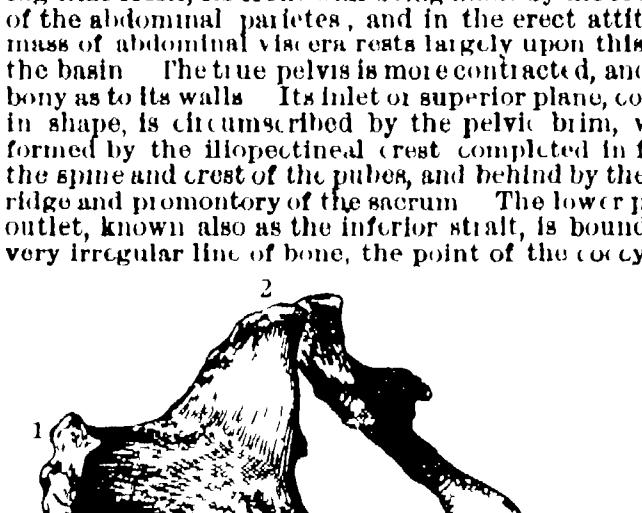
pelvis (pel'vis), *n.*; pl. *pelves* (-vēz). [NL., < L. *pelvis*, a basin, laver, cf. Gr. πέλυξ, πέλλις, πέλλα, a bowl: see *pelike*.] 1. A bony basin forming the most inferior or posterior one of the three great cavities—thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic—of the trunk of most terrestrial vertebrates. A perfect pelvis is formed on each side by the haunch bones, consisting of ilium, ischium, and pubis, meeting in front at the pubic symphysis, and completed behind by the sacrum, with which the iliac bones articulate, and by more or fewer coccygeal or caudal vertebræ. But the pubic symphysis is wanting, as a rule, in animals below mammals; there is sometimes an ischiac and often an iliac symphysis. In any case, a recognizable ilium or ischium or pubis however rudimentary constitutes in so far a pelvis. The human pelvis is complete, and



Human Pelvis, from the front.

1, crest of ilium; 2, base (uppermost) of sacrum; 3, symphysis pubis; 4, acetabulum or socket of thigh bone; 5, iliac fossa, a part of the false pelvis; 6, ischium; 7, obturator foramen; 8, iliopectineal line or brim of true pelvis. (Coccyx, not shown, directly behind pubic symphysis.)

of normal composition, but remarkable for its shortness, width, axial curvature, and obliquity with reference to the long axis of the body. A perpendicular to the plane of the inlet would leave the abdomen at the umbilicus, and a perpendicular to the plane of the outlet would strike the promontory of the sacrum. The pelvis is divided into *true* and *false*—the latter being that part which is above the iliopectineal line, the former below the same line, which thus represents, in part, the brim or superior strait of the true pelvis. The false pelvis is broad and shallow, composed, as far as bone is concerned, chiefly by the flaring iliac fossæ, its front wall being made by the lower part of the abdominal parietes; and in the erect attitude the mass of abdominal viscera rests largely upon this part of the basin. The true pelvis is more contracted, and chiefly bony as to its walls. Its inlet or superior plane, cordiform in shape, is circumscribed by the pelvic brim, which is formed by the iliopectineal crest completed in front by the spine and crest of the pubes, and behind by the curved ridge and promontory of the sacrum. The lower plane, or outlet, known also as the inferior strait, is bounded by a very irregular line of bone, the point of the coccyx being



Pelvis of Horse (sacrum and coccyx removed), leaving the bones representing the "quarter," viewed from left side and behind. 1, crest of ilium; 2, surface for articulation with sacrum (not shown) to complete the pelvis; 3, narrow part of ilium; 4, acetabulum for hip joint; 5, a small part of right pubis; 6, ischium.

in the middle line behind and the tuberosity of the ischium on each side, between which three points the bony outlet is deeply emarginated behind, on each side, by the great sacrosciatic notch, and in front by the arch of the pubes, formed by the conjoined rami of the pubes and ischia. In life these notches are largely filled in by ligaments (the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments on each side, and the triangular or infrapubic ligament in front). The obturator membrane also closes in what would otherwise be a large vacuity on each side, the obturator foramen. The inlet of the pelvis is not closed by any structure; but the outlet is floored by the levator ani muscle, the skin of the perineum, and associated soft parts. The pelvic cavity contains the lower bowel and most of the organs of generation. After puberty the male and female pelves differ usually to a recognizable extent in size and shape, that of the male being more massive and contracted, that of the female lighter and more expansive. See also cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Dromæus*, *Elephantinæ*, *Equidæ*, *innominatum*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *ox*, *quarter*, and *sacrarium*.

Hence—2. Some pelviform structure or cup-like part. (*a*) The infundibuliform beginning of the ureter, constituting the principal cavity of the kidney, into which the pyramids project and the urine flows. See cut under *kidney*. (*b*) The lower, basal, or aboral portion of the cup or calyx of a crinoid.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Brim of the (true) pelvis**, the periphery of the pelvic inlet separating the false from the true pelvis. In man it is formed by the top of the pubes in front, the promontory of the sacrum behind, and on each side by the iliopectineal line.—**False pelvis**. See def. 1.—**Flat pelvis**, a pelvis in which the conjugate diameter of the inlet is proportionally short.—**Naegele's pelvis**, an obliquely distorted pelvis.—**Pelvis major**, the false pelvis.—**Pelvis minor**, the true pelvis.—**Roberts's pelvis**, a transversely contracted pelvis, resulting from ankylosis of the sacro-iliac articulations.—**True pelvis**, that part of the pelvic wall and contained space which is below (in man) or behind the pelvic brim; the pelvis between the inlet and the outlet: chiefly an obstetrical phrase.

pelvisacral (pel-vi-sā'kral), *a.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sacrum*, sacrum: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.

pelvisternal (pel-vi-stėr'nal), *a.* [< NL. *pelvisternum* + *-al*.] Having the character of a pelvisternum.

pelvisternum (pel-vi-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *pelvisterna* (-nä). [NL., < *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] An interomedian osseous, cartilaginous, or ligamentous element of the pelvic arch, supposed to correspond to the omosternum of the pectoral arch: thus, there is a bony pelvisternum in edentate mammals, and the ischiopubic symphysal cartilage is a pelvisternum.

pelycometer (pel-i-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πέλυξ (πελυκ-), a basin (taken in sense of 'pelvis'), + μέτρον, measure.] A pelvimeter.

Pelycosauria (pel″i-kō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέλυξ (πελυκ-), a basin, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A division of reptiles, containing those *Theromorpha* or *Theromora* which have the coracoid reduced, ribs two-headed, two or three sacral vertebræ, the centra generally notochordal, and intercentra usually present. They lived during the Carboniferous or Permocarboniferous epoch.

pelycosaurian (pel″i-kō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelycosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Pelycosauria*.

pemblico (pem'bli-kō), *n.* [Also *pemblyco*; appar. imitative: see first quot.] The dusky shearwater or cohoo, *Puffinus obscurus*. [Bermuda.]

> Another small bird there is, because she cries *Pemblyco* they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings, as too oft she doth very clamorously. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 115.

> The *Pemblico* is seldom seen by day, and by her crying foretells Tempests. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 22.

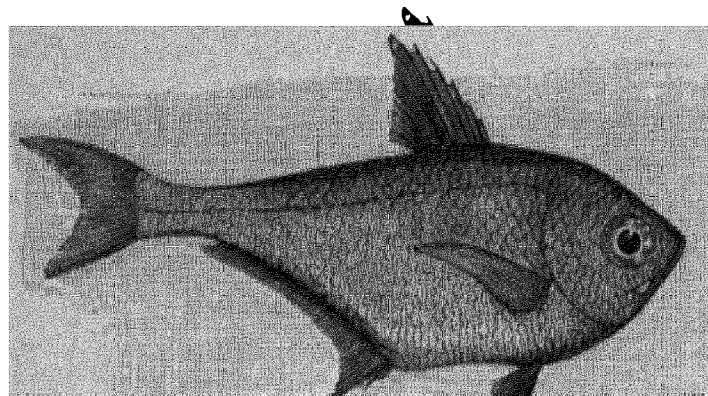
pemmican, pemican (pem'i-kan), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Originally, a preparation made by the North American Indians, consisting of the lean parts of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste, with melted fat, and tightly pressed into cakes, a few serviceberries being sometimes added to improve the flavor. It is now made of beef, especially for use in arctic expeditions, being an easily preserved food, which keeps for a long time and contains the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space. Pemmican is similar in character to the tassago of South America and the biltong of southern Africa.

> *Pemmican* is made from the round of beef cut in strips and dried, then shredded or mixed with beef tallow and currants. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 152.

Pempelia (pem-pē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < (?) Gr. πεμπελος, an adj. of uncertain sense, an epithet of aged persons.] A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Phycidæ*, well represented both in Europe and in North America. *P. hammondi* is known in the United States as the *apple-leaf skeletonizer*, since its larvæ feed upon the parenchyma of the leaves of the apple, leaving them skeletons. See cut under *leaf-tier*.

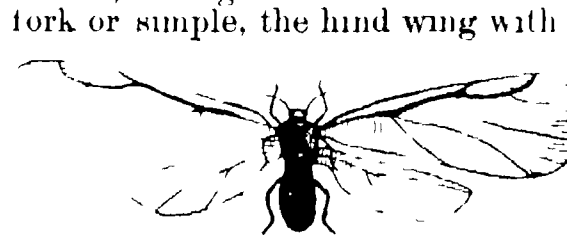
Pempherididæ (pem-fē-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pempheris* (-id-) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pempheris*. The species have an oblong compressed body, short dorsal with few spines, long anal, complete ventrals, and an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. They are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and are of small size.

Pempheris (pem-fē'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πεμφηρίς, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pempheridæ*.



Pempheris mangula

Pemphiginæ (pem-fi-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1854), < *Pemphigus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, containing the gall-making plant-lice and others, having the third discoidal vein with one fork or simple, the hind wing with one or



A Member of the *Pemphiginæ*. (Cross shows natural size.)

two oblique veins, and the honey-tubes tuberculiform if present. It contains a number of wide-spread genera, of which *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* are the most notable. The body is obese and obtuse, and is covered with a cottony secretion, and the antennæ are six-jointed. These aphids live chiefly on forest trees and shrubs, seldom molesting cultivated fruit trees. Also spelled *Pemphiginna*. See also cut under *Pemphigus*.

pemphigoid (pem'fi-goid), *a.* [< *pemphigus* + *-oid*.] Resembling pemphigus, of the nature of pemphigus: as, *pemphigoid* eruptions.

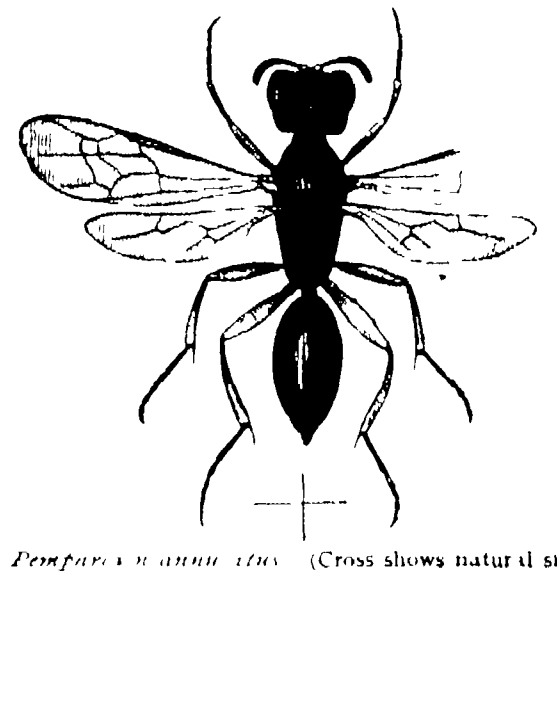
pemphigus (pem'fi-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέμφιξ (-φιγ-), a bubble, blister, pustule, akin to πομφόλυξ, a bubble, > E. *pompholyx*.] **1.** An affection of the skin, consisting of eruptions (bullæ) of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a walnut, usually with accompaniment of fever. Also called *pompholyx* and *bladdery fever*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of plant-lice or



Poplar-leaf Gall-louse (*Pemphigus populicaulis*).
a, gall just forming beneath; *b*, gall just forming above; *c*, perfect gall beneath; *d*, *e*, young double galls; *f*, stem-mother (line shows natural size); *g*, winged female (cross shows natural size).

aphids of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ* (Hartig, 1841). They are usually large species, with a copious waxy secretion, which deform the leaves of certain plants and sometimes produce galls. Thus, *P. populicaulis* makes galls at the base of the leaves of the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). (*b*) An aphid of the genus *Pemphigus*: as, the vagabond *pemphigus*, *P. vagabunda*.

Pemphredon (pem-frē'don), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. πεμφρηδών, a kind of wasp, cf. τενθρηδών, ἀνθρηδών, etc., a hornet: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of wasps, typical of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having the fore wings with two recurrent nervures, one arising from the first and the other from the second submarginal cell. *P. lugubris*, a common European wasp, burrows in decaying posts, rails, and logs, and provisions its cell with plant-lice. *P. minutus* burrows in the sand.



Pemphredon annulatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Pemphredonidæ (pem-frē-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1835), < *Pemphredon* + *-idæ*.] A family of wasps, typified by the genus *Pemphredon*. They are black, slender, mostly small, with large head and ovatolanceolate abdomen mounted on a slightly curved petiole. The family contains about 6 genera, whose members make their cells in wood or hollow plant-stalks or in the ground, and provision them with aphids, thripses, and other small insects.

Pemphredoninæ (pem-frē-dō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pemphredon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sphegidæ* or digger-wasps, containing species of small size with large head, ovate petiolated abdomen, and two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings.

pen^1 (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*, ppr. *penning*. [Formerly also sometimes *pend* (to which the pret. *pent* in part belongs) (see *pend*^{1}), < ME. *pennen*, also in comp. *bi-pennen*, < AS. **pennian*, shut up (only in comp. **onpennian* (not **onpinnian*), in the once-occurring pp. *onpennad*, 'unpen,' open), prob. = LG. *pennen*, *pannen*, bolt (a door): appar. from a noun, AS. *pinn* (**penn* not found), a pin (of a hasp or lock), = LG. *penn*, a pin, peg (see *pin*^{1} and *pen*^{2}): see, however, *pen*^{1}, *n.* The verb *pen* seems to have been more or less confused with the related verb *pin*^{1}, and, in the var. *pend*^{1}, with the diff. verb *pind*, *pound*^{3}, put in pound, impound: see *pin*^{1}, *pind*, *pound*^{3}.] To shut, inclose, or confine in or as in a pen or other narrow place; hem in, coop up, confine or restrain within very narrow limits: frequently with *up*.

> My Lady and my love is cruelly *pend*
> In dolefull darkenes from the vew of day.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

> I saw many flockes of Goats in Savoy, which they *penne* at night in certaine low roomes under their dwelling houses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

> Every rule and instrument of necessary knowledge that God hath given us ought to be so in proportion as may bee wielded and manag'd by the life of man without *penning* him *up* from the duties of humane society. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Our common Master did not *pen*
> His followers *up* from other men.
> *Whittier*, The Meeting.

pen^1 (pen), *n.* [Formerly also *pend* (see *pen*^{1}, *v.*), < ME. **penn*, < AS. *penn*, a pen, fold, also in comp. *hacapenn* (*haca*, hook: see *hake*^{1}), a rare word, appar. from the verb: see *pen*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.; a fold, a sty, a coop.

> She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 69.

2. Any inclosure resembling a fold or pen for animals.

> We have him in a *pen*, he cannot scape us. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

> The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little *pen* at the left of the entrance, where not over ten people could stand at one time. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 57.

> Tom pushed back his chair, and explained that he was just going to begin building some rail *pens* to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxx.

3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.—**4.** A small country house in the mountains of Jamaica.

> The admiral for instance had a semaphore in the stationary flag ship at Port Royal which communicated with another at his *Pen* or residence near Kingston. *Tom Cringle's Log*, p. 230.

pen^2 (pen), *n.* [< ME. *penne*, *pene*, a feather, a pen for writing, a pipe (pl. *pennes*, feathers, wings), < OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne* = Pr. *pena* = It. *penna*, a feather, wing, a pen for writing, = AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg, also a style for writing (in the gloss "inith *pinn* vel uuritisaex [*writseax], *calamo*") (rare in both uses), = D. *pen* = MLG. *penne* = Icel. *penni* = Sw. *penna* = Dan. *pen*, a pen, < LL. *penna*, a pen, namely a quill used for writing, a particular use of L. *penna*, also *pinna*, a feather, in pl. a wing, also a feather on an arrow, hence poet. an arrow, also (in form *pinna*) a pinnacle, a float or bucket of a water-wheel, etc., also a fin (= AS. *finn*, E. *fin*^{1}), ML. also a probe, pin, OL. *pesna*, orig. *petna*, with formative *-na*, < √ *pat*, fly, and thus ult. akin to Gr. πτερόν = E. *feather*: see *fin*^{1} and *feather*.] **1.** A feather, especially a large feather of the wing or tail; a quill.

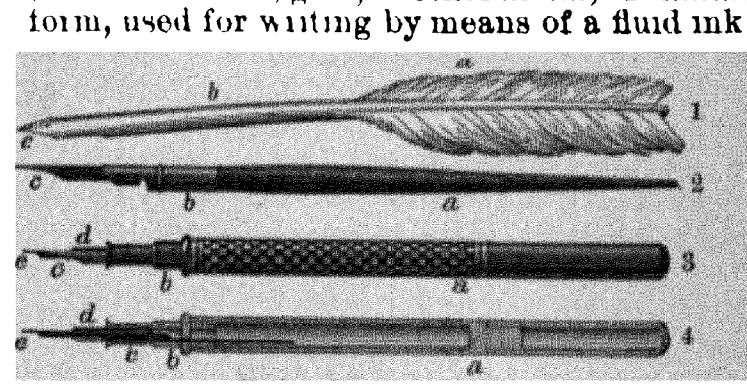
> And of hire Ribbes, and of the *Pennes* of hire Wenges men maken Bowes fulle stronge, to schote with Arwes and Quarelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

> The sw[illegible] *pens* as white as ivory.
> *Greene*, Madrigal.

> The proud peacock, overcharged with *pens*,
> Is fain to sweep the ground with his grown train.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 2.

> On mighty *pens* uplifted, soars the eagle aloft.
> *Text of Haydn's Creation.*

2. A quill, as of a goose or other large bird, cut to a point and split at the nib, used for writing; now, by extension, any instrument (usually of steel, gold, or other metal) of similar form, used for writing by means of a fluid ink.



1, quill pen, in which [illegible] the body and *c* the nib; 2, steel pen and penholder, *a* being the handle, *b* a ferrule fitted to *a* and having a clamping socket into which the pen *c* is inserted and there held by pressure; 3 and 4, fountain pens, the body of the handle *a* is a hollow reservoir for ink, *b* is the pen-holding device, and *c* and *d* are metal rods passing through small holes into the ink reservoir, along which the ink flows by capillary action [illegible] the pen *c* supplied.

Pens of steel or gold have almost superseded the old quill pens. Pens are also manufactured to some extent of other metallic substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze. Gold pens are usually tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. They possess the advantage of being incorrodible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility, and are exceedingly durable.

> The glose gloryousliche was wryte, wyth a gylt *penne*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

> He askyd *pene* and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

> Roger North wrote to his sister, Mrs. Foley, on March 8, 1700-1: —"You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel *pen*. It is a device come out of France, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 496.

> If the sovereign must needs take a part in the controversy, the *pen* is the proper weapon to combat error with, not the sword.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, viii. 17.

> Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
> The *pen* is mightier than the sword.
> *Bulwer*, Richelieu, ii. 2.

3. One who uses a pen; a writer, a penman.

> Those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons. *Fuller*.

> I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisco than in the fury of a merciless *pen*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici (ed. 1686), ii. 111.

4. Style or quality of writing.

> The man has a clever *pen*, it must be owned.
> *Addison*, Tory Foxhunter.

5†. A pipe; a conduit.

> The water that goth thorough the leden *penne*
> Is rust corrupte, unhoolsom.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

6. A female swan, the male being called a *cob*. *Yarrell*, British Birds.—**7.** In *Cephalopoda*, an internal homogeneous corneous or chitinous structure replacing the internal shell in certain decacerous cephalopods, such as the typical squids (*Loliginidæ*): also called *gladius* and *calamary*, distinguished from the corresponding sepiost or cuttlebone of the cuttles. See cut under *calamary*.—**Electric pen**, a kind of autographic pen invented by Edison, consisting of a small perforating apparatus actuated by an electromagnetic motor in connection with a battery, and used in the manner of a lead-pencil. On moving it over paper, a series of minute holes is punched in the paper, thus making a stencil that can be used to reproduce the lines, letters, or drawings traced by the pen.—**Geometrical pen**, a drawing-instrument for tracing geometrical curves. A pen or pencil is carried by a revolving arm of adjustable length, the motion of which is controlled by a set of toothed wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—**Lithographic pen**. See *lithographic*.—**Pneumatic pen**, a pneumatic instrument for producing a stencil for copying. It traces the lines to be reproduced by means of numerous minute perforations through the paper. Ink or color is then spread over the surface and fills the perforations, when the pattern can be printed from it on a number of sheets of paper.—**Right-line pen**, a drawing-pen or straight-line pen, especially adapted for ruling lines.—**Stylographic pen**, a variety of fountain-pen in which a needle at the end of the pen serves as a valve to release the ink when the point is pressed on the paper.—**To mend a pen**, to put a worn quill pen in order by renewing the nib and slit and trimming the slopes, as with a penknife. (See also *bow-pen*, *drawing-pen*, *fountain-pen*, *music-pen*.)

pen^2 (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*, ppr. *penning*. [< *pen*^{2}, *n.*] To write, compose and commit to paper.

> A letter shall be *penn'd*.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

I would fain see all the poets of these times *pen* such another play as that was
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I 4

If thou can st learn to write by to Morrow Morning *pen* me a Challenge *Congreve* Way of the World, iv 9

Great men have been among us, hands that *penned*
And tongues that uttered wisdom
Wordsworth, London, 1802

Speaks out the posey which, *penn'd*, turns prose
Browning, Ring and Book, I 48

penache (pe-nash') *n* Same as *panache*

Penæa (pē-nē'a), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1753), after Pierre *Pena* of Narbonne in France, a botanical writer of about 1570] A genus of smooth branching undershrubs, type of the order *Penæaceæ*, and known by the four-angled style There are 9 species, all South African They are densely clothed with little sessile leaves, and bear yellowish or red dish flowers sessile in a leafy spike They are cultivated under glass as handsome evergreens

Penæaceæ (pen-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (R. Brown, 1820), < *Penæa* + *-aceæ*] A small but very distinct order of apetalous shrubs, of the series *Daphnales*, distinguished by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four alternate stamens, four carpels, and eight or sixteen ovules It includes about 20 species of 4 genera of which *Penæa* and *Sarcocolla* are the chief They are small heath like evergreens from the eastern part of Cape Colony They bear numerous little rigid entire opposite leaves and salver shaped flowers, usually red solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or of broader bracts.

Penæidæ (pē-nē'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Penæus* + *-idæ*] A family of decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Penæus*, having podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipleurites, pleurobranchiæ not more than four pairs, and branchiæ ramose They have a superficial resemblance to shrimps and the numerous species have been grouped under 12 genera

Penæidea (pen-ē-id'ē-a), *n pl* [NL, < *Penæus* + *-(o)idea*] A supertamily group occasionally used to include the two families *Penæidæ* and *Sergestidæ* More correctly *Penæoidea*

penæoid (pē-nē'oid), *a* and *n* [< NL *Penæus* + Gr *εἶδος*, form see *-oid*] **I.** *a* Resembling a shrimp of the genus *Penæus*, of or pertaining to the *Penæidæ*

II. *n* A penæoid shrimp

Penæus (pē-nē'us), *n* [NL (Fabricius, 1798), also *Penæus*, *Peneus*, origin not obvious] A genus of shrimps, typical of the family *Penæidæ*, having the three anterior pairs of legs chelate. Species abound in warm and temperate seas, and some of them have commercial value as articles of food *P brasiliensis* is an example See cuts under *copepod stage*, *nauplius* and *schizopod stage*

penakull†, *n* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*

penal (pē'nal), *a* [< OF *penal*, F *penal* = Sp Pg *penal* = It *penale*, < L *panalis*, pertaining to punishment, < *pana*, punishment, penalty, pain see *pain*¹] Of or pertaining to punishment (*a*) Enacting or prescribing punishment setting forth the punishment of offenses as, the *penal* code, a *penal* clause in a contract

It is among the citizens of a refined community that *penal* laws, which are in the hands of the rich are laid upon the poor *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii

Nowhere in the United States is religious opinion now deemed a proper subject for *penal* enactments
Bancroft, Hist U S I 194

(*b*) Constituting punishment, inflicted as a punishment

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire *Milton*, P L, I 48

Suffering spirits, in the *penal* gloom and terrors of an other world *Sumner*, Fame and Glory

(*c*) Subject to penalty, incurring punishment as, *penal* neglect

There was the act which made it *penal* to employ boys under twelve not attending school and unable to read and write *H Spencer*, Man vs State, p 9

(*d*) Used as a place of punishment as, a *penal* settlement

Chance swung between
The foulness of the *penal* pit
And Truth s clear sky
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits

(*e*) Payable or forfeitable as a punishment, as on account of breach of contract, etc as, a *penal* sum

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself
Milton, S A I 508

Penal action, in *Scots law* an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature — that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed — **Penal bond.** See *bond*¹, 7 — **Penal code**, a code or system of laws relating to crimes and their punishment — **Penal laws**, those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it — **Penal servitude**, a species of punishment in British criminal law, introduced in 1853 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment with hard labor for a series of years varying with the magnitude of the crime, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond seas — **Penal statutes** (*a*) Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for offenses committed. (*b*) In a more general sense, those statutes which impose a new liability for the doing or omitting of an act Thus, a statute making the officers of a corporation personally liable for its debts if they neglect to file an annual report of its affairs is a *penal statute*.— **Penal sum**, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled If the bond is for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount

penalise, *v t* See *penalize*.

penality (pē-nal'i-ti), *n* [= F *penalité* = Sp *penalidad* = Pg *penalidade* = It *penalità*, < ML *panalita(t-)s*, punishment, penalty, < L *panalis*, penal see *penal* Cf *penality*¹] The character of being penal or of involving punishment

penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *penalized*, ppr *penalizing* [= Pg *penalizar*, trouble, afflict, as *penal* + *-ize*] To lay under a penalty, in case of violation, falsification, or the like said of regulations, statements, etc.; subject, expose, or render liable to a penalty said of persons Also spelled *penalise*

A double standard of truth, one for the *penalized* and the other for the non *penalized* statement
Contemporary Rev, XLIX 6

In even distance shooting should a winner win at or above his handicap distance, he is to be *penalized* for such win in the handicap book *W W Greener*, The Gun, p 492

penally (pē'nal-i), *adv* In a penal manner, as a punishment or penalty

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon these sinners, namely that they were without excuse *South*, Sermons, II vii

penalogist (pē-nal'ō-jist), *n* An erroneous form for *penologist*

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n*, pl *penalties* (-tiz) [< F *penalité*, < ML *pœnalita(t-)s*, punishment see *penality*, of which *penalty* is a doublet] 1 Suffering, in person or property, as a punishment annexed by law or judicial decision to a violation of law, penal retribution

What doe statutes avayle without *penalties*?
Spenser State of Ireland

Death is the *penalty* imposed *Milton*, P L, vii 545

2 The loss or burden to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of the non-fulfilment of an obligation, the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond *Penalties* provided thus by contract may be either in addition to the original obligation so that the creditor can ask both, or may be intended merely to fix the damages which he can ask in case of breach

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond
Shak, M of V, iv 1 207

3 Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute, a fine, a mulct

Such a one is carried about the Towne with a boord fastened to his neck, all be hanged with Foxe tailes, besides a *penaltie* according to his state in monie
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 300

Hence — **4** The painful consequences which follow some particular course of action, or are invariably attached to some state or condition as, the *penalty* of carelessness, or of riches, he paid the *penalty* of his rashness

He is not restrained, nor restraineth himselfe from the *penalty* of women *Sandys*, Travailes, p 48

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the *penalty* which he [Milton] paid for surpassing them
Macaulay, Dryden

Bill of pains and penalties See *pain*¹ — **On or under penalty of** (as of death, etc), so as to incur (or, after a negative, without incurring) death, etc , as a penalty

No Christian is allowed to enter the mosque *on penalty of* death, and even the firman of the Sultan has failed to obtain admission for a Frank
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 86

Small Penalties Act, an English statute of 1865 (28 and 29 Vict , c 127) which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions

penance (pen'ans), *n* [Early mod E also *penaunce*, *penaunce*, < ME **penance*, *penaunce*, < OF *penance*, *penaunce*, *penaunce*, *pencance* = It *penanza*, < L *pœnitentia*, penitence see *penitence*] 1 Penitence; repentance. [*Penance* and *do penance* are generally used in the Douay version where the King James version has *repentance* and *repent* They are also used by Wyclif in his translation]

And I seye to you, so joye schal be in heuene on o syn ful man *doynge penaunce* ("that repenteth," A V) more than on nynty and nyne iuste that han no nede to *penaunce* ("need no repentance, A V) *Wyclif*, Luke xv 7

2 Sorrow for sin shown by outward acts; self-punishment expressive of penitence or repentance; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, as by fasting, flagellation, self-imposed tasks, etc , as an expression of penitence, the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown

Penance is only the Punishment inflicted, not Penitence, which is the right word *Selden*, Table Talk, p 83

Better not do the Deed than weep it done.
No *Penance* can absolve our guilty Fame
Prior, Henry and Emma.

His was harsh *penance* on St Agnes' Eve
Another way he went, and soon among
Rough ashes sat he for his soul s reprieve
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, iii

3 *Eccles*, sorrow for sin shown by outward acts under authority and regulation of the church; contrition manifested by confession and satisfaction and entitling to absolution; hence, absolution ensuing upon contrition and confession with satisfaction or purpose of satisfaction Absolution has been given on these terms since primitive times in the church, and this ancient institution was afterward formally recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches. The sacrament of penance includes four parts contrition, confession satisfaction, and absolution It is required that there should be a genuine and a supernatural contrition for the sin committed that is, a sorrow produced by the influence of the Holy Spirit, coupled with a firm purpose of amendment, that the sin should be confessed fully and unreservedly to a priest, and that satisfaction be made for it by a voluntary submission to such penalty or discipline as the priest may require and by restitution to persons wronged and absolution can be granted only on these conditions It can be administered by no one who has not received priest's orders Every member of the Roman Catholic Church is obliged at least once a year to confess to his parish priest and to do penance under his direction, he cannot partake of communion without previous absolution, but is not either before confession or during his penitential discipline regarded as under ecclesiastical censure, which is inflicted on the contumacious only

4 The penalty or discipline imposed by the priest in the above sacrament

Ther *penance* was ther suld go in pilgrimage
Rob of Brunne, p 303.

Go, sin no more! Thy *penance* o er,
A new and better life begin!
God maketh thee forever free
From the dominion of thy sin!
Longfellow Golden Legend, ii

Hence — **5.** Any act of austerity or asceticism practised with a religious motive — **6**† Suffering, sorrow, misery

His woful herte of *penaunce* hadde a lesse
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale 1 510

7 An instrument or means of self-punishment used by persons undergoing penance either inflicted or voluntary Shirts of horsehair with the inner surface rough and bristling garments of sackcloth worn next the skin and iron belts are frequently mentioned A more unusual form is a garment composed of links of iron similar to chain mail, but with the ends of the wires turned up and sharpened on the inner side See *scourge* and *flagellum* — **To do penance** (*a*) To repent obsolete except in the Douay version of the Bible, and in the usage of the Roman Catholic Church

Man *do penaunce* whilis thou may,
Lest sudeynli y take venaunce
Do y not abide thee day bi day
Bicause y wolde thou *dide penaunce*?
Political Poems, etc (ed Furnivall), p 201

(*b*) To show one s self repentant by submitting to the punishment of censure or suffering

Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows, adulterers *did penance* in their armour
Fuller, Holy War, I 12.

penance (pen'ans), *v t*; pret and pp *penanced*, ppr *penancing*. [< *penance*, *n*] To inflict penance upon, discipline by penance

Did I not respect your person I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion
Gentleman Instructed, p 523 (*Davies*)

I saw
The pictured flames writhe round a *penanc'd* soul
Southey, Joan of Arc, iii

She seemed at once some *penanc'd* lady elf,
Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self
Keats, Lamia, I

penance-board† (pen'ans-bōrd), *n*. The pillory *Halliwell*

penanceless (pen'ans-les), *a* [< ME *penaunceles*, < *penance* + *-less*] Free from penance, not having undergone penance

Passinge purgatorie *penaunceles* for here parfit by leyne
Piers Plowman (C), xii 296

penancer (pen'an-ser), *n* [< ME *penaunceer*, *penaunsoer*, < OF *penancier*, *penancier*, < ML *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, also one who imposes penance, < L *pœnitentia*, penance see *penance*, *penitence*, and cf *penitencer*, *penitentiary*] A penitent *Prompt. Parv*, p 391

pen-and-ink (pen'and-ingk'), *a* **1.** Made or carried on in writing, written, literary as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch, a *pen-and-ink* contest.

The last blow struck in the *pen and ink* war
Craik, Hist Eng Lit, II 193

2 Made or executed with pen and ink, as a drawing, outline, or map.

Mr Claude de Neuville has made a series of *pen-and-ink* drawings illustrating the most striking features of the architecture of Oxford *The Academy*, Dec 28, 1889, p 428.

penang-lawyer (pe-nang'lâ″yėr), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *Penang liyar*, the wild areca.] A walking-stick, usually with a bulbous head, made from the stem of a palm (*Licuala acutifida*) exported from Penang and Singapore. *Davies.*

penannular (pē-nan'ū-lär), *a.* [‹ L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *annularis*, annular: see *annular*.] Having the form of an almost complete ring, like the so-called annular brooches.

penant† (pen'ant), *n.* [ME., also *penaunt*, ‹ OF. *penant*, *peneant* = Sp. It. *penante*, ‹ L. *pœnitent(t-)s*, one who is penitent, a penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*.] A penitent; one doing penance.

> Neither bacoun ne braune blancmangere ne mortrewes
> Is neither fisshe ne flesshe but fode for a *penaunte*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 91.

> Thou art nat lyk a *penaunt* or a goost.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 46.

penary†, *a.* [‹ L. *pœnarius*, of or belonging to punishment, ‹ *pœna*, punishment: see *pain*¹. Cf. *penal*.] Penal: as, "*penary* chastisements," *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

penashet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panache*.

Penates (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., ‹ *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary, *penes*, with, in, *penitus*, inward, inside, whence also *penetrare*, enter within: see *penetrate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares. See *Lar*¹.

penauncet, penauntt. See *penance*, *penant*.

pen-case (pen'kās), *n.* 1. A case or holder for a pen.—2. A case for one or more pens with their holders and usually an inkstand; a portable writing-case. See *penner*¹. Also called *penna*.

pence, *n.* Plural of *penny*.

pencel¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pencil*¹.

pencel²†, pencil²† (pen'sel, -sil), *n.* [Also *pensel*, *pensil*, ‹ ME. *pencel*, *pensel*, ‹ OF. **pencel*, *penneel*, *panneel*, *pencheal*, contr. of *penoncel*, *pennoncel*, a small pennon: see *pennoncel*, *pennon*.] A small pennon or streamer attached to a staff, spear, or lance.

> And ek the bet from sorwe hym to releve,
> She made him were a *pensel* of hire sleve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1043.

> iij dosen *pensellcs* to stande abouen vpon the herse amonge the lightes.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

> Terror was decked so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leisure to be afraid.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> A thousand streamers flaunted fair,
> Scroll, pennon, *pensil*, bandrol there
> O'er the pavilions flew. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 28.

pence-table (pens'tā″bl), *n.* An arithmetical table for the easy conversion of pounds and shillings into pence, or vice versa.

> We are quite prepared to hear from many that children would be much better occupied in writing their copies or learning their *pence tables*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 138.

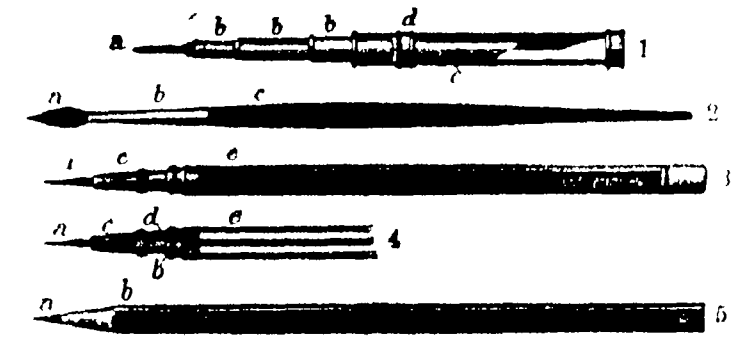
penchant (pon-shon'), *n.* [F., an incline, declivity, inclination, prop. ppr. of *pencher*, incline, lean.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

> She was sorry, but from what *penchant* she had not considered, that she had been prevented from telling me her story. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Works (1775), vii. 49.

> The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

penchute (pen'shöt), *n.* [Origin obscure: the form suggests F. *pente*, a slope, *pencher*, incline, slope, and *chute*, a fall; but the word is doubtful.] A trough which conducts the water from the race of a mill to the water-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

pencil¹ (pen'sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pensil*, *pensill*, ‹ ME. *pencel*, *pincel* = D. *penseel* = MLG. *pinsel* = MHG. *pensel*, *bensel*, G. *pinsel* = Icel. (mod.) *pensill* = Sw. Dan. *pensel*, ‹ OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel* = Sp. Pg. *pincel* (ML. *pinsellus*, *pincellus*), a painters' pencil, a brush, ‹ L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painters' brush, cf. *peniculus*, a little tail, dim. of *penis*, a tail. The word seems to have been associated more or less with L. *penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*².] 1. A small fine brush, such as may be used by a painter in laying on paints; technically, a special type of pointed brush the hairs of which are held by a quill ferrule with a wooden handle which is often detachable. The hair may be sable, fitch, camel's-hair, or ox-hair, and may be brought to a point or be square on the



Pencils.

1. Combined pencil and pen-case, in which *a* is the lead; *b b b*, tubular slides; *c*, a penholder; *d*, a ring slide connected with the penholder by a pin working in a longitudinal slot. 2. Artists' pencil for colors, in which *a* is a brush of camel's hair, sable, or other similar material; *b*, a ferrule of sheet metal confining the hairs and attaching the brush to the handle *c*. 3 and 4. A pencil in which the lead is removable: *a* is the lead; *c*, a ferrule which screws upon a clamping device *d*; *e*, a hollow wooden handle. 5. An ordinary lead pencil, the lead *a* being cemented in the wood *b* throughout its entire length.

ends. Such brushes are used in water-color and miniature painting, lettering, striping, and ornamenting.

> Sir, you with the *pencil* on your chin.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

> The ink can be used with a common steel pen and flows very well when writing slowly, but it is better to use a *pencil*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 342.

2. Figuratively, the art of painting; also, skill in painting or delineation; style of delineation.

> I may well and truly say that he [Apollodorus] and none before him brought the *pensill* in to a glorious name and especiall credit. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 9.

> The incomparable and most decantated majestie of this citie doth deserve a farre more elegant and curious *pensill* to paint her out in her colours then mine.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 198.

> His all resembling *Pencil* did out-pass
> The mimick Imag'ry of Looking Glass.
> *Cowley*, Death of Sir A. Vandike.

3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, colored chalk, or a material of similar properties, and having a tapering end; specifically, a thin strip of such substance inclosed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case with a tapering end.—4. Writing done with a pencil, as distinguished from that done with ink: as, a note written in *pencil*.—5. In *optics*, all the rays of light which diverge from or converge to a given point.

> The *pencils* of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object.
> *D. Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 22.

> About half past eleven, a *pencil* of bright red light shot up—a signal which the sun uplifted to herald his coming.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 132.

6. In *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of lines which meet in one point.—7. In *zool.*, a tuft or little brush, as of hair or feathers. Also called *penicillium*.—**Aniline pencil.** See *aniline*.—**Axial pencil**, in *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the base or axis of the axial pencil.—**Center of a flat pencil.** See *center*¹.—**Diamond, hair, harmonic**, etc., **pencil.** See the adjectives.—**Flat pencil**, the aggregate of straight lines lying in one plane and passing through one point.—**Metallic pencil**, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.—**Pencil of curves**, the aggregate of plane curves of a given order, say the *n*th, passing through *n* points, of which $\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)-1$ are independent.—**Pencil of planes**, the aggregate of all the planes passing through a given line.—**Pencil of surfaces**, the aggregate of all the surfaces passing through the same fundamental non-plane curve. (See also *copying-pencil*, *lead-pencil*, *slate-pencil*.)

pencil¹ (pen'sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penciled*, *pencilled*, ppr. *penciling*, *pencilling*. [‹ *pencil*¹, *n.*] 1. To paint or draw; execute with a pencil or in pencil; mark with penciling or as with a pencil: as, finely *penciled* eyebrows.

> *Pencill'd* pensiveness and colour'd sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1497.

> Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *W. Harte.*

2. To write with a pencil.

> It was an engraved card of Judge Pyncheon's, with certain *pencilled* memoranda on the back, referring to various businesses, which it had been his purpose to transact during the preceding day. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

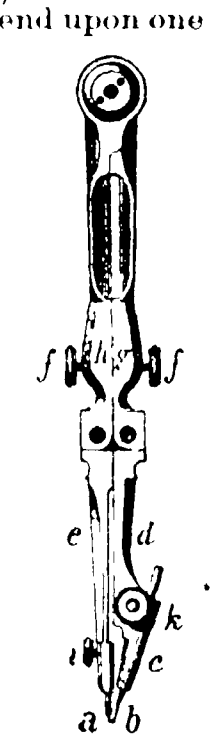
pencil²†, *n.* See *pencel*².

pencil-blue (pen'sil-blö), *n.* A distinct shade of blue obtained from indigo, used in calico-printing. It was employed, before the introduction of blocks, for painting in parts of a design by means of an artists' pencil.

pencil-case (pen'sil-kās), *n.* A holder for a pencil, either plain or of costly material and richly ornamented. It may be adapted to receive an ordinary wooden lead-pencil, or a lead consisting of a small rod of graphite, of which the point is caused by a spring constantly to protrude from its sheath. Pencil-cases are usually provided with a device, such as a slide or a screw, for drawing the pencil within the case when not in use. Those for small leads often have a small box for spare leads at the end opposite the point, while those for lead-pencils not unusually have a seal at this end.

pencil-cedar (pen'sil-sē″där), *n.* See *cedar*, 2, and *juniper*.

pencil-compass (pen'sil-kum″pas), *n.* A draftsman's compass having a compass-end upon one leg and a socket for a pencil on the other, or with one leg fitted so that the compass-end can be detached and a pencil put on in its place. In the cut, *h* and *g* are the legs; *e* and *d* the needle-point and lead-holders. They have shanks fitted to sockets in *h* and *g*, and are fastened in the sockets by set-screws *f*, *f*. *a* is a needle-point which fits a socket in the lower end of *e*, and is held by a small set-screw *i*; *c* is a spring clamp in which the lead *b* is clasped when the screw *k* forces its jaws together.



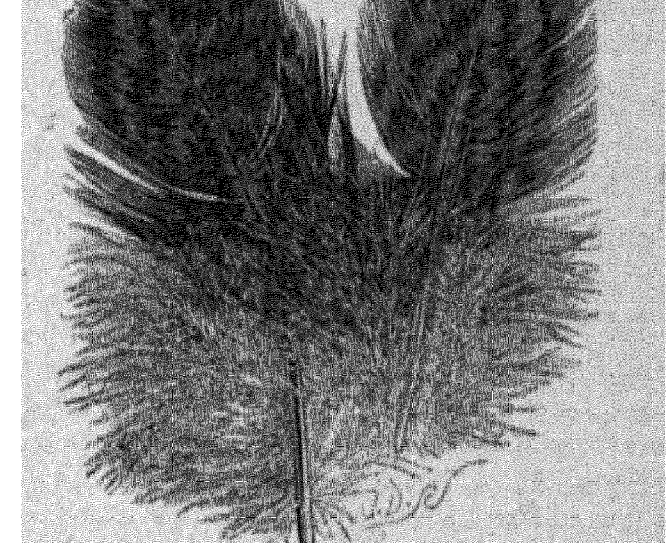
Pencil-compass.

penciled, pencilled (pen'sild), *a.* [‹ *pencil* + *-ed*².] 1. Marked with fine lines, as if with a pencil or other sharp-pointed instrument; decorated or executed in delicate ornament or lines, as distinguished from broad masses of color or the like.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Tufted; brushy; penicillate. (*b*) Marked with fine lines, as if scratched with a pen or painted with a fine brush; specifically, marked with a series of concentric lines, as every feather of the body-plumage of a dark brahma or a partridge cochin hen.—3. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

pencil-flower (pen'sil-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Stylosanthes*: a translation of the genus name.

penciliform (pen'sil-i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ ML. *pencillus*, pencil, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a pencil, as of rays, etc.

penciling, pencilling (pen'sil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pencil*¹, *v.*] Marks made with a pencil, or as if with a pencil; marking in delicate lines, as that of certain flowers, or that on the feathers



Penciling.—Breast-feathers of Partridge Cochin Hen.

of some birds, specifically, with reference to the females of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the plumage of the partridge cochin and the dark brahma, a distinct and beautiful marking of the separate feathers in concentric lines.

> In a finished drawing the uneffaced *penciling* is often serviceable. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing (ed. 1872), p. 27.

> The *pencillings* of light that show the exquisite delicacy and gracefulness of some ancient stone-cut ornament.
> *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 8.

pencilled, pencilling. See *penciled*, *penciling*.

pencilry† (pen'sil-ri), *n.* [‹ *pencil*¹ + *-ry*.] Pencil-work; painting; penciling.

> I cannot set impression on their cheeks
> With all my circular hours, days, months, and years,
> But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and *pencilry*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis.

pencil-sharpener (pen'sil-shärp″nėr), *n.* An implement for sharpening the point of a lead-pencil or a slate-pencil. In the common form the end of the pencil is drawn or rotated against a fixed cutter or a series of cutting edges.

pencil-sketch (pen'sil-skech), *n.* A sketch made with a pencil.

> It is often instructive to take the woman's, the private and domestic, view of a public man; nor can anything be more curious than the vast discrepancy between portraits intended for engraving and the *pencil sketches* that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

pencil-tree (pen'sil-trē), *n.* The groundsel-tree, *Baccharis halimifolia*: so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. [Rare.]

pencil-vase (pen'sil-vās), *n* A vase for holding upright the pencils or slender brushes with which the Chinese and Japanese write. In shape it is either cylindrical or with a flaring top like that of a beaker

pencion†, *n* A Middle English form of *pension*.

pencraft (pen'kraft), *n* 1 The craft of the pen, penmanship, chirography —2 The art of composing or writing, authorship *Clarke* [Rare in both uses]

pen-cutter (pen'kut"ėr), *n* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pend[1]† (pend), *v t* [An extended form of *pen*[1], appar due to confusion with *pind, pound*[3]] To pen, confine, hamper, restrain

Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Greece *Udall*, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 244

That strictness never was meant to *pend* or press,
But sure and upright make thy Passage
J Beaumont, Psyche, i 73

pend[1]†, *n* [See *pend*[1], *v*, and *pen*[1]] A pen, an inclosure

It shewed and represented to the eye muche what the facion or likenesse of a caige for byrdes, or of a *pende* wherein to kepe other beastes
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 1 (*Davies*)

pend[2] (pend), *v i* [< L *pendere*, hang, in E use first in ppr (prep) *pending* see *pending*] To hang, as in a balance; await settlement, impend See *pending*

Great social questions now *pend* as to how we shall direct the overflowing charitable instincts of society so as really to help the needy and not pamper the lazy
S Lanier, The English Novel, p 119

pend[3] (pend), *n.* [Perhaps a dial var and use of *pind*, var. of *pound*[3], *n*.] In Scotland, an arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close

pendactylism (pen-dak'ti-lizm), *n* [Short for *pentadactylism*] Same as *pentadactylism* *Haeckel*, Evol of Man, ii 300

pendall (pen'dal), *n*. In *her*, same as *pandall*

pendant (pen'dant), *a* and *n* [Also *pendent*, < ME *pendaunt, pendawnt, pendande*, < OF *pendant*, F *pendant* = Sp *pendiente* = Pg It *pendente*, hanging, as a noun, a thing that hangs down a pendant, counterpart, fellow, etc, < L *penden(t-)s*, hanging, in ML, as a noun, a thing hanging down, a slope, porch, ear-ring, etc., ppr of *pendere*, hang see *pendent*] **I.** *a* Hanging same as *pendent* (which is now the usual spelling)

Butt this me thynkith an Abusion,
To sene one walke in a robe of scarlet
xij ȝerdis wide, with *pendaunt* slevis down
On the ground
Booke of Precedence (E E T S, extra ser), i 106

Neere it is another *pendant* towre like that at Pisa always threatning ruine *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct 22, 1644

II. *n* **1.** A loose hanging part; something attached to and hanging loosely from an object of which it is an ornamental or useful part, as a bead, ball, knob, or ring of any material, hanging from a necklace, ear-ring, lamp, the edge of a garment, or a locket hanging from a brooch, or the like. See cut under *badge*.

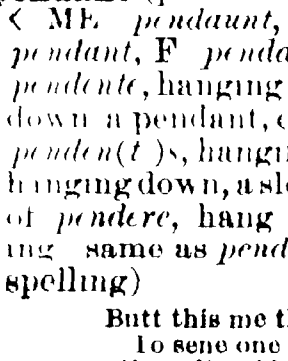
Lordes or ladyes or any lyf elles,
As persones in pellure with *pendauntes* of syluer
Piers Plowman (B), xv 7

The body of this worke is supported by twelue siluer columnes, at the four angles of it, four *pendants* play with the wind *Dekker*, London's Tempe

Specifically —(*a*) An ear-ring

Let not the Nymph with *Pendants* load her Ear
Congreve, tr of Ovid's Art of Love iii

(*b*) A name given to that part of the knightly belt of the fourteenth century which was allowed to hang after passing through the buckle and sometimes through an additional loop It ended with the chape which acted as a weight to keep it hanging perpendicularly (*c*) The part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting generally of a guard ring and a pusher-pin *E H Knight*


Pendant r

2 An apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light, generally branched and ornamented, a chandelier or gaselier —3 In *arch*, a hanging ornament used in the vaults and in timber roofs of late and debased medieval architecture, and also in some Oriental architecture In vaulted roofs pendants are generally richly sculptured, and in timber work they are variously decorated with carving See cut in next column


Pendant in the Choir of the Church of Eu Seine Inférieure France From Viollet le Duc's Dict de l'Architecture

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious Corbes and *pendants* graven faire
Spenser, F Q, IV x 6

The Indian *pendant* only adds its own weight to that of the dome, and has no other prejudicial tendency Its forms, too, generally have a lightness and elegance never even imagined in Gothic art, it hangs from the centre of a dome more like a lustre of crystal drops than a solid mass of marble or of stone *J Fergusson*, Hist Indian Arch, p 216

4† A pendulum *Sir K Digby* —5. *Naut* (*a*) A short piece of rope with a thimble or block at one end (*b*) A long, narrow, tapering flag See *pennant*, 1

The galley in which he embarked was sumptuously adorned with *pendants* and streamers of gorgeous dyes, which fluttered gayly in the wind
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 341

6 Something attached to or connected with another as an addition, an appendix

This, however, is no proper part of my subject, and only appears as a *pendant* to the above remarks on the results of civilization in man *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV 31

7. Something of the same kind, as a companion picture, statue, group of statuary, poem, anecdote, etc ; a parallel

The reader may find a *pendant* to this anecdote in a similar one recorded of Ximenes's predecessor
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii 25, note

Ear-pendant, an ear ring, especially one of large size and of a material other than fine jewelry, as in the dress of many barbarous nations —**Irish pendant**, a stray piece of rope yarn or other small cord hanging from the rigging of a ship, a loose end in the rigging Also *Irish pennant*

There was no rust, no dirt no rigging hanging slack, no fag ends of ropes and "*Irish pendants*" aloft
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 205

Masthead-pendant, a pendant attached to each side of the lower masthead, with a thimble in the hanging end to which a heavy tackle called a *pendant tackle*, may be hooked —**Meal pendant** See *meal*[2] **Pendant-tackle** See *masthead pendant* —**Rudder-pendant**, one of the strong ropes made fast to the upper part of a rudder, by means of chains, to prevent its loss should it chance to be unshipped (There are many other pendants, such as *yard tackle pendant, fish pendant, brace pendant*, and *reef-pendant*, their general effect and use being to transmit the effort of their respective tackles to some distant object)

pendeloque (pon-de-lok'), *n* [F, a pendant, OF *pendiloche*, a pendant; appar < *pendre*, hang, + *loque*, rag, tatter] A pear-shaped pendant, especially a diamond cut in this shape, but also of other material, as opal, rock-crystal, coral, etc

pendence (pen'dens), *n* [< ML **pendentia* (in pl *pendentiæ*, offerings suspended on the tombs of saints), < L *penden(t-)s*, hanging see *pendent*] Hang, inclination.

A graceful *pendence* of slopeness
Sir H Wotton, Reliquiæ, p 48

pendency (pen'den-si), *n* [As *pendence* (see -*cy*)] **1.** The state of being suspended, an impending or hanging *Roget*.—**2.** The state of being undecided or in continuance as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition *Ayliffe*

Mr Hayes reminded him, during the *pendency* of the motion to adjourn, that he must not do so until he had arranged for the payment of the hall
W Phillips, Speeches, etc, p 329

pendent (pen'dent), *a* and *n.* [Also *pendant* (the usual form in the noun use), < ME *pendaunt* = F. *pendant* = Sp *pendiente* = Pg It. *pendente*, < L *penden(t-)s*, hanging, ppr of *pendēre*, hang, be suspended, akin to *pendĕre*, weigh. Hence (< L *pendēre, pendĕre*) ult E *append, depend, expend, impend, suspend*, etc, *compend, compendium, compensate*, etc, *dependant, dependent*, etc, *pend*[2], *pending, pendicle, pendulous, pendulum, pendle, pendice, pentice, appentice, penthouse*, etc, *pensile, poise* (*avoirdupois*), etc] **I.** *a* **1.** Hanging, suspended; pendulous

With ribands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head
Shak., M W of W, iv 6 42.

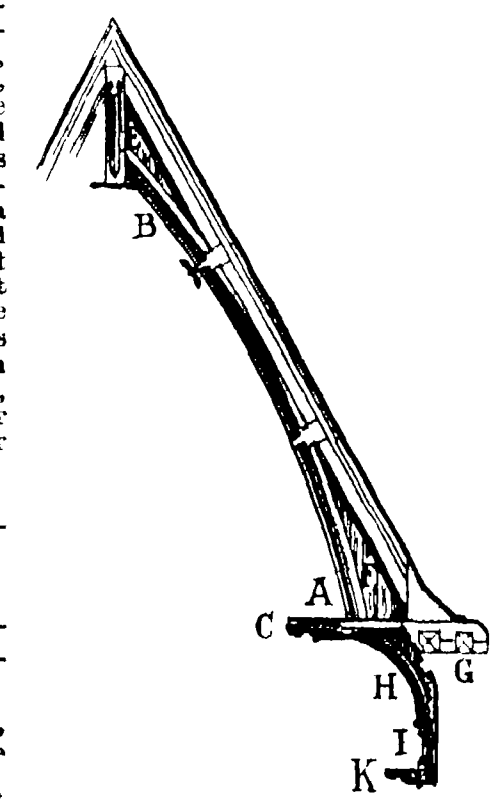
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a glaive had *pendent* by his side
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, i 50

We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their *pendent* boughs, stooping as if to drink
Cowper, Task, i. 269

2 Jutting over; overhanging, projecting. as, a *pendent* rock.

The bright arch of rainbow clouds,
And *pendent* mountains seen in the calm lake
Shelley, Alastor

3 In *bot*, hanging on its stalk or support with the apex pointed vertically downward as a flower or fruit —**Pendent counter-pendent**, in *her*, hanging in couples, or one on each side of anything said of objects used as bearings —**Pendent post** (*a*) In a medieval principal roof truss, a short post placed against the wall to receive a bottom thrust Its lower end rests on a corbel or capital, while the upper supports the tie or the hammer beam (*b*) A pendentive



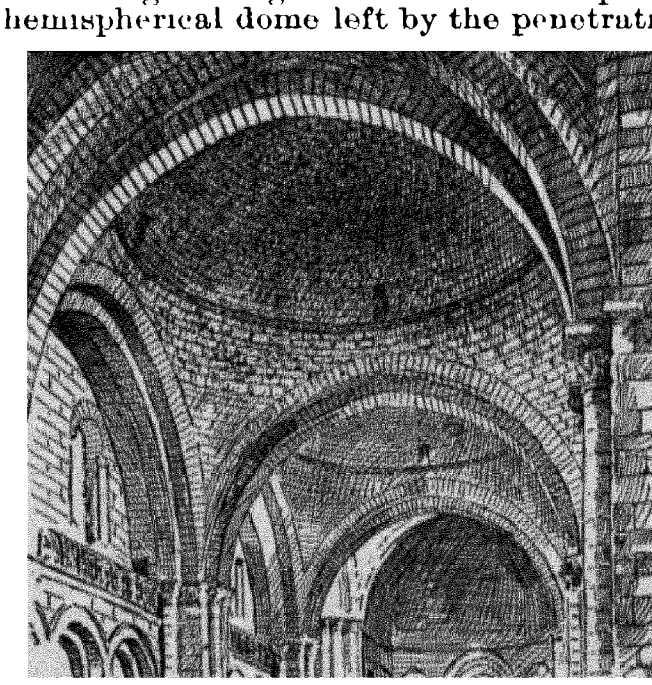
Pendent Post 14th century — Cathedral of Ely England (From Viollet le Duc's Dict de l'Architecture)

C top of wall I pendent post K corbel H tie or hammer beam A B rafter

II. *n* See *pendant*

pendente lite (pen-den'tē lī'tē) [L : *pendente*, abl sing of *penden(t-)s*, pending (see *pendent*); *lite*, abl sing of *lis* (*lit-*), strife, dispute, quarrel, suit see *lis*[1], *litigate*] While a suit or an action is pending, during the litigation See *lis*[1] **Alimony pendente lite** See *alimony* —**Injunction pendente lite** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*

pendentive (pen-den'tiv), *n* [= F. *pendentif*, hanging, as *pendent* + -*ive*] In *arch*, one of the triangular segments of the lower part of a hemispherical dome left by the penetration of the dome by two semicircular or ogival vaults, intersecting at right angles Upon the pendentives is supported, in place of the upper part of the dome of which they are segments, an independent dome of which the diameter is equal to that of the absent upper part of the first dome, or sometimes a lantern or a tower The true pendentive is characteristic of Byzantine architecture, and is still commonly used in the various Oriental architectures based upon the style of building of the Greek empire In it was found the solution of the problem of covering a rectangular space with a vault of circular plan The term *pendentive* is often extended, but incorrectly, to any architectural device occupying the position of a true pendentive, and designed to answer the same purpose, but constructed of courses laid in horizontal beds and projecting each one beyond that below, or of a succession of arches corbeled out, or in any other manner which will meet the case No such device, however, can be a true pendentive, unless the structure is in both form and construction a segment of a dome


Domes Resting on Pendentives.—Nave of the Cathedral of Angoulême France

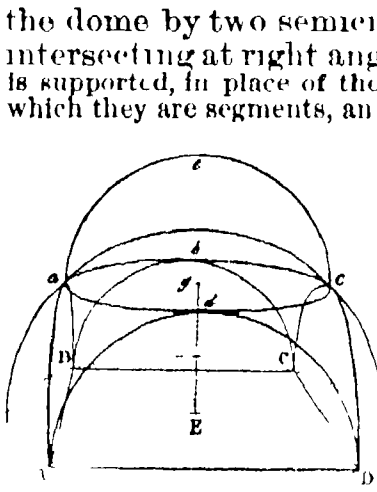


Diagram of Pendentive
a b c d e dome supported on pendentives, g f axis of dome A a d, B b a, C c b, D d c, pendentives

pendently (pen'dent-li), *adv* In a pendent, pendulous, or projecting manner

pendice† (pen'dis), *n* [A var of *pentice*, simulating *pendent, pendicle* : see *pentice*.] A sloping roof, a pentice or appentice; a pent-house

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, xi 33 (*Nares*)

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, a cord, a noose, < *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **1.** A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner, a croft [Scotch] Hence —**2** Generally, an appendage.

By noon we had come in sight of the mill, which, as a *pendicle* of Silverado mine, we held to be an outlying province of our own
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 125

pendicler (pen'di-klėr), *n.* [< *pendicle* + *-er*[1].] One who cultivates a pendicle or croft; an inferior or small tenant [Scotch.]

pending (pen'ding), *p. a.* [< L. *penden(t-)s*, pending, hanging, as in *pendente lite*, the suit pending: see *pendent*.] Depending, remaining undecided; not terminated: as, a *pending* suit, while the case was *pending*.

pending (pen'ding), *prep.* [First in "*pending the suit*," tr. L. *pendente lite*, where *pending* (L. *pendente*) is prop. ppr. of *pend* (L. *pendere*), hang, agreeing with the substantive used absolutely: see *pending*, *p. a.*, and *pend*[2]. The same construction appears in the use of *during*.] For the time of the continuance of, during, in the period covered by: as, *pending* the suit, *pending* the negotiation. When used of an action, *pending* properly indicates the period before final judgment. Sometimes it is more loosely used to include the time which may elapse before such judgment is satisfied.

Meanwhile, and *pending* the arrangement of the proceedings, and a fair division of the speechifying, the public in the large room were eyeing the empty platform and the ladies in the Music Gallery.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

Mr. P.'s bachelor's box, a temporary abode which he occupies *pending* the erection of a vicarage, is a cosy little habitation. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune.

pendle[1]†, *n.* [< F. *pendule*, < ML. *pendulum*, something hanging: see *pendule*.] A pendant, an ear-ring. [Scotch.]

This lady gaed up the Parliament stair,
Wi' *pendles* in her lugs sae bonnie.
Roche Storie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 256).

pendle[2] (pen'dl), *adv.* [Cf. *pendle*[1].] Headlong, suddenly. [Local, Eng.]

pendle[3] (pen'dl), *n.* [Perhaps < W. and Corn. *pen*, head.] A local name in England of various beds of the Silurian and Jurassic, as of certain thick flagstones in the lower Ludlow near Malvern, of a gray oolitic limestone near Stonesfield, of a limestone at Blisworth, and of a fissile argillaceous limestone near the base of the Purbeck beds at Hartwell.

The top stratum in the stone quarry at Islip co. Oxon, is called the *pendle* rock. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill.
Hallwell.

pendragon (pen-drag'on), *n.* [< W. *pen*, a head, + *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader, a generalissimo, a chief king. The title was conferred of old on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's King of kings.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

pendragonship (pen-drag'on-ship), *n.* [< *pendragon* + *-ship*.] The state, condition, or power of a pendragon.

The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship*,
That crown'd the state pavilion of the King.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

pen-driver (pen'drī"vėr), *n.* A clerk or writer. [Jocular.]

She looked round on the circle of fresh faced *pen drivers* for explanation.
The Century, XXXVII. 580.

pendro (pen'drō), *n.* A certain disease in sheep.

pendular (pen'dū-lär), *a.* [< *pendulum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to a pendulum: as, *pendular* vibration.

pendulate (pen'dū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pendulated*, ppr. *pendulating*. [< L. *pendulus*, hanging (see *pendulous*), + *-ate*[2].] To hang or swing freely; swing, dangle; vibrate as a pendulum.

The ill starred scoundrel [on the gallows] *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

pendulatory†, *a.* [< *pendulate* + *-ory*.] Hanging, pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendulatory* [read *pendulatory*] swagging.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42. (*Davies.*)

pendule† (pen'dūl), *n.* [< F. *pendule* = Sp. *péndulo* = Pg. *pendulo* = It. *pendulo*, *pendolo* = D. *pendule* = G. *pendel* = Sw. *pendel*, *pendyl* = Dan. *pendel*, < NL. *pendulum*, a pendulum: see *pendulum*. Cf. *pendle*[1].] **1.** A pendulum.

By a familiar instance, the hammer is raised by a wheel, that wheel by a consequence of other wheels, those are moved by a spring, *pendule*, or poise.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 12.

2. A standard clock, especially one forming an ornamental object, as part of a chimney-set.

There are also divers curious clocks, watches, and *pendules* of exquisite work.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 2, 1680.

pendulent (pen'dū-lent), *a.* [Prop. **pendulant*, < *pendule* + *-ent* (for *-ant*).] Pendulous, hanging.

Wayward old willow trees, which shed, from myriads of *pendulent* gold catkins, when the west wind shook them, a fragrance keenly and refreshingly sweet.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, vii.

pendulet (pen'dū-let), *n.* [< F. *pendulet*, < *pendule*, a pendule: see *pendule*.] In *jewelry*, same as *pendant*.

penduline (pen'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Penduli-nus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1** Building a pendulous or pensile nest: as, the *penduline* titmouse, *Ægithalus penduli-nus*. —**2** Pendulous or pensile, as a bird's nest.

The *penduline* form of the nest.
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 41.

II. *n.* A titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus* (or *Penduli-nus*).

Pendulinus (pen-dū-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*.] In *ornith.* (*a*) An extensive genus of American orioles or hangnests of the family *Icteridæ*, so named by Vieillot in 1816 from their pensile or pendulous nests. The type is *P. rufigaster*. The birds are, however, usually included in the larger genus *Icterus*. Also called *Xanthornus* and *Bananivorus*. (*b*) A genus of titmice of the family *Paridæ*, synonymous with *Ægithalus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

pendulosity (pen-dū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *pendulous* + *-ity*.] The state of being pendulous, suspension.

Suetonius delivereth of Germanicus that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppendaneous stability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

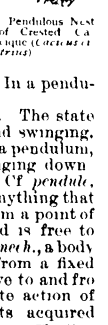
pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down, pendent, < *pendere*, hang, be suspended: see *pendent* (cf. *pendulum*).] **1.** Hanging loosely or swinging freely from a fixed point above; hanging, swinging, loosely pendent: as, *pendulous* ears.

I see him yonder with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

So blend the turrets and shadows there
That all seem *pendulous* in air.
Poe, The Doomed City.

The elm trees reach their long, *pendulous* branches almost to the ground.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2 In *zool.*, specifically applied —(*a*) To the pensile nests of birds, which hang like a purse or pouch from the support. (*b*) To the penis, clitoris, or scrotum when loosely hanging from the perineum or abdomen, as in various monkeys, marsupials, etc. —**3.** In *bot.* same as *pendent*, more especially when the flexure is from weakness of the support. —**4**† In suspense, wavering, doubting, undecided.


Pendulous Nest of Crested Cacique (*Cacicus cristatus*).

Whosoever was found *pendulous* and brangling in his Religion was brought by a Sergeant, called Familiar, before the said Council of Inquisition.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

He [man] must be nothing, believe nothing, be of no opinion, but live under an indifference to all truths and false hoods, in a *pendulous* state of mind.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine. See *engine*. —**Pendulous palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi which are unusually long and hang below the mouth.

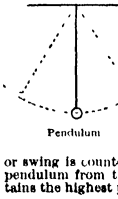
pendulously (pen'dū-lus-li), *adv.* In a pendulous manner; waveringly.

pendulousness (pen'dū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

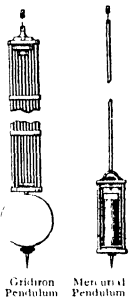
pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* [NL., a pendulum, neut. of L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down: see *pendulous*. Cf. *pendule*, *pendle*[1].] **1.** Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing. —**2** In *mech.*, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion. The time occupied by a single oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. This time is called the *period of oscillation* of the pendulum. A *simple pendulum* in the mechanical sense is a material particle suspended by a weightless rod and moving without friction. A single weight attached by a string, etc., approximates to an ideal simple pendulum. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum in vacuo is

$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left(1 + \tfrac{1}{4} A^2 + \ldots\right),$$

where $\pi = 3.14159+$, g is the acceleration of gravity, l is the length of the pendulum, and A is the total arc of oscillation. The quantity in parenthesis is not affected by the radical sign. It will be seen that, unless the arc is very large, the period is almost independent of its magnitude. A *compound pendulum* is any pendulum not simple. The same formula for the period applies, *l* being the square of the radius of gyration divided by the distance of the center of gravity from the axis of rotation. The common clock pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material called a *bob*, attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and, as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various combinations of two different metals as brass and steel, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names according to their forms and materials: as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, etc. The *gridiron pendulum* is composed of parallel rods of brass and steel, arranged in one plane, and so connected together that the different degrees of expansion of the different metals compensate each other and maintain the compound rod of fixed length. The *mercurial pendulum*, devised by Graham, consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that, whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the center of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. Another form of compensation or compensating pendulum employs a curved bar composed of iron and brass brazed together, which is attached to the rod in a horizontal position, the brass downward. The unequal expansion of the metals under a rise of temperature tends to lift the center of gravity of the bob, and thus to compensate for the simultaneous increase in length of the rod. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums with wheel work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air. A *reversible pendulum* is a pendulum so arranged that it may be suspended from either of two axes on its length at unequal distances from its center of gravity, and so placed that in the two positions each becomes axis of suspension and axis of oscillation, so that the time of vibration shall be the same in both positions. Bessel's reversible pendulum is symmetrical in external figure with respect to the plane equidistant from the two axes: such a pendulum eliminates the effect of the attraction of the sphere. A pendulum which makes exactly one oscillation per second is called a *seconds pendulum* (also written *sec onds pendulum* and *second's pendulum*). The length of a pendulum is the length of the simple pendulum having the same period — that is, the distance between the point of suspension and the center of oscillation (see *center*[1]). In the latitude of New York, and at the level of the sea, the length of the seconds pendulum is 39.1 inches nearly. As the force of gravity diminishes toward the equator and increases toward the poles, the seconds pendulum is shorter in lower latitudes and longer in higher. Besides its use as a regulator in clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative and absolute acceleration of gravity at different places, and in this way the figure of the earth.


Pendulum.

3 A chandelier or lamp pendent from a ceiling. —**4.** A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain. —**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1]. —**Ballistic pendulum.** See *ballistic*. —**Conical pendulum**, a pendulum not restricted to move in one plane, the center of gravity being only restricted to the surface of a sphere. —**Cycloidal pendulum**, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc like the common pendulum. The vibrations of such a pendulum are perfectly isochronous. —**Electric pendulum.** (*a*) See *clock*[2]. (*b*) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time comparisons or directly controlling a number of clocks. See *electric clock*, under *clock*[2]. —**Foucault's pendulum**, a conical pendulum with a very long wire and a heavy bob, designed to exhibit the revolution of the earth. At the north pole the plane of oscillation really remaining fixed, would appear to rotate about the vertical once in twenty-four hours. At the equator there would be no such effect, and at other latitudes there should be a slower rotation. See *compensation of rotations* under *rotation*. —**Gyroscopic, hydrometric**, etc., **pendulum**: see the adjectives. —**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum intended to be carried from station to station, and to be oscillated at each so as to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at those points. This method assumes that the pendulum is not bent nor its knife-edges altered in position or sharpness in the course of transportation. Hence it is called *invariable*, not as being incapable of change, but as being secured against change for a limited time. —**Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity, consisting of a bob suspended by a wire the length of which


Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

can be varied by a measured amount. — **Pendulum ferry-boat**, a ferry boat that is swung from bank to bank of a river by the force of the current, requiring but little labor to guide or propel it. Boats on this principle are made fast to an anchor or to moorings placed up stream in the middle of the river. — **Pendulum governor**, in *mech.*, a governor consisting of two revolving pendulums, of equal length and weight, attached to a spindle, the spindle and the pendulums having a common axis of rotation, and the spindle being driven by the motion of the engine or machine to be controlled. The angular velocity of revolution of the pendulums bears a constant ratio to the velocity of the prime mover. The pendulum rods or arms are thus made to take and hold a definite angle with the axis of their revolution, so long as the speed of the prime mover remains constant. Increase of speed in the latter increases this angle and decrease of speed diminishes it. The pendulum arms are connected by links to a collar that slides on the spindle, and the motion of this collar is made to regulate a valve supplying steam or gas to an engine, a belt shift that moves a belt on cone pulleys, or mechanism controlling the partial opening or closing of a gate supplying water to a wheel, etc. The supply of power is thus varied according to requirements, and the variation in velocity is confined to narrow limits. See *governor*, 6. — **Pendulum press**, a punching press in which the punch is driven into the die by a swinging pendulous lever usually having a ball or weight at the lower end, and actuated by the foot of the operator, while with his hands he holds the piece to be punched. — **Pendulum pump**. (*a*) A direct acting donkey pump in which the fly wheel oscillates in a vertical plane. (*b*) A pump in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is controlled by a pendulum. (*c*) A pump the handle of which swings on either side of its center of suspension. *E. H. Knight.* — **Simple pendulum**. (*a*) See def. 2, above. (*b*) A pendulum consisting of a spherical bob suspended from a cord or wire.

pendulum-hausse (pen'dū-lum-hous), *n.* See *hausse*, 1.

pendulum-level (pen'dū-lum-lev'el), *n.* Same as *plumb-level*.

pendulum-spindle (pen'dū-lum-spin"dl), *n.* The revolving shaft or spindle to which a revolving pendulum is attached, and which imparts motion to the pendulum.

pendulum-wire (pen'dū-lum-wīr), *n.* A kind of flat steel wire or ribbon used for the suspension of clock-pendulums.

pene[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pen*[2].

pene[2], *n.* and *v.* See *peen*.

Peneian (pē-nē'yan), *a.* [< L. *Peneius*, < Gr. Πηνήϊος, pertaining to the river Peneus, < Πηνειός (> L. *Peneus*), a river of Thessaly, also the god of that river; also, a river of Elis.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneus, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

> Illyrian woodlands, echoing falls
> Of water, sheets of summer glass,
> The long divine Peneian pass.
> *Tennyson*, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

Penelope (pē-nel'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Penelope*, *Penelopa*, LL. also *Penelopēa*, < Gr. Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια, a woman's name, esp. the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses).] The typical genus of *Penelopinæ*, founded by B. Merrem in 1786, containing a number of South and Central American species of birds, such as *P. marail*, called *guans*.



Guan (*Penelope marail*).

Penelopidæ (pen-e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, synonymous with *Cracidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Penelopinæ (pē-nel-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1840, typified by the genus *Penelope*, and containing six other genera, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolæma*, *Pipile*, *Aburria*, *Chamæpetes*, and *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*). The guans, as these birds are collectively called, number about 40 species, ranging from Texas through the greater part of South America. They are from 16 to 26 inches long, of graceful form, with long tail and varied plumage; they have bare skin on the head or throat, and in some cases a crest. They inhabit woodland and are to some extent arboricole. See cuts under *Aburria*, *guan*, *Penelope*, and *Pipile*.

penelopine (pē-nel'ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *Penelopinæ*.] Pertaining to the *Penelopinæ*, or having their characters.

Penelopize (pē-nel'ō-pīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Penelopized*, ppr. *Penelopizing*. [< *Penelope* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, when she was pressed by the suitors, pull work to pieces in order to do it over again, for the purpose of gaining time.

> However, there is nothing for it but to *penelopize*, pull to pieces, and stitch away again.
> *Motley*, in O. W. Holmes's Motley, x.

penes, *n.* Plural of *penis*.

penestone, *n.* Same as *penistone*.

penetrability (pen"ē-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénétrabilité* = Sp. *penetrabilidad* = Pg. *penetrabilidade* = It. *penetrabilità*, < L. as if **penetrabilita(t-)s*, < *penetrabilis*, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of being penetrated; capability of occupying a place occupied at the same time by something else.

> The immediate properties of a spirit or immaterial substance are penetrability and indiscerptibility.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 2.

> All the facts which seem to prove *penetrability* only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 46.

penetrable (pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *pénétrable* = Sp. *penetrable* = Pg. *penetravel* = It. *penetrabile*, < L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced, < *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] **1.** Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

> Let him try (for that 's allowed) thy dart,
> And pierce his only *penetrable* part.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

> I am not made of stones,
> But *penetrable* to your kind entreats.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 225.

> A spirit no longer *penetrable* to suffering.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

3†. Penetrating. [Rare.]

> His Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him, both within and without.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 11.

penetrableness (pen'ē-tra-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being penetrable; penetrability.

penetrably (pen'ē-tra-bli), *adv.* So as to be penetrable.

penetrail† (pen'ē-trāl), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *penetral* = It. *penetrale*, < L. *penetralia*, the inner or secret part, the interior of anything: see *penetralia*.] The interior parts. See *penetralia*.

> Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
> *Palmendos* (1589). (*Nares.*)

penetralia (pen-ē-trā'li-a), *n. pl.* [< L. *penetralia*, pl., the interior, an inner room, a sanctuary, etc., also rarely in sing. *penetrale*, *penetral*, neut. of *penetralis*, penetrating, internal: see *penetrail*.] **1.** The interior parts of anything, specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace, hence, a sanctuary, especially the sanctuary of the Penates.—**2.** Hidden things; secrets.

> The present work will be hailed as a welcome addition to our knowledge of these hitherto mysterious *penetralia* of Mohammedan superstition.
> *B. Taylor*, Pref. to Burton's El Medinah.

penetrance (pen'ē-trans), *n.* [< *penetran(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *penetrancy*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 12.

penetrancy (pen'ē-tran-si), *n.* [As *penetrance* (see *-cy*).] The property of being penetrant; the power of entering or piercing, penetrating power; acuteness; sharpness.

> What sagacity of wit, what variety of learning, what *penetrancy* of judgment?
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, Supposition 5, § 4.

> The subtilty, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

penetrant (pen'e-trant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pénétrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *penetrante*, < L. *penetran(t-)s*, ppr. of *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce, making way inward, subtle, penetrating: literally or figuratively.

> The Food . . . mingled with some dissolvent Juices . . . [is] evacuated into the Intestines, where . . . it is further subtiliz'd, and render'd so fluid and *penetrant* that the thinner and finer Part of it easily finds its Way in at the streight Orifices of the lacteous Veins.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 27.

> The lady, ever watchful, *penetrant*,
> Saw this with pain.
> *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

II. *n.* An acute and penetrating person. [Rare.]

> Our *penetrants* have fancied all the riddles of the Public, which in the reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 121. (*Davies.*)

penetrate (pen'ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *penetrated*, ppr. *penetrating*. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare* (> It. *penetrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *penetrar* = F. *pénétrer*), put, set, or place within, enter, pierce, penetrate, < *penes*, within, with (cf. *penitus*, within), + *-trare* (as in *intrare*, go in, enter, < *intra*, within), < √ *tra*, cross over, pass, as in *trans*, across, etc. (see *trans-*), Skt. √ *tar*, cross.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce into or through, enter and make way into the inner or interior parts of: as, the rays of light *penetrated* the thick darkness of the cave.

> Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral rolled,
> This long roofed vista *penetrate*.
> *Wordsworth*, Desultory Stanzas.

> He came near success, some of his troops *penetrating* the National lines at least once.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 417.

2. To enter and affect deeply; influence, impress; hence, to enter and become part of, permeate: as, to be *penetrated* with a sense of gratitude.

> That little cloud, in ether spread
> And *penetrated* all with tender light.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 20.

> The rich forms of Nature were never *penetrated* with so perfect a spirit of beauty.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 165.

> The schools of China have always been *penetrated* with the religion of China, such as it is.
> *A. A. Hodge*, New Princeton Rev., III. 33.

3. To arrive at the inner contents or the meaning of, see through; discern, discover: as, to *penetrate* a mystery, to *penetrate* a design.

> Nature hath her unities, which not every critic can *penetrate*. *Lamb*, My Relations.

=**Syn.** 1. *Penetrate, Pierce, Perforate, Bore through, Transfix. Penetrate* may mean no more than to make entrance into, and that slowly or with some difficulty, or it may have the meaning of *pierce*. *Pierce* means to penetrate deeply and quickly, and therefore presumably, although not necessarily, with some sharp instrument. (See Heb. iv. 12.) *Perforate* and *bore through* mean to make a hole through, the former generally expressing the making of a smaller hole, the latter expressing sustained labor or slowness: as, the book worm *perforates* leather binding, the carpenter *bores through* a beam, a bullet *perforates* or *pierces* the body. To *transfix* is to pierce through, the instrument remaining in that which is transfixed: as, to *transfix* a bird with an arrow, to *transfix* a butterfly with a pin.

II. *intrans.* To enter by piercing, pass, as a piercing instrument, enter and make way, reach by piercing: literally or figuratively. usually followed by *to* or *into*.

> The contemplations of man do either *penetrate* unto God or are circumferred to nature.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.

> But soon the light . . . descends on the plain, and *penetrates to* the deepest valley.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

penetrating (pen'ē-trā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *penetrate*, *v.*] **1.** Having the power of passing into or through (something), sharp, subtile: as, a *penetrating* odor.—**2.** Acute, discerning, quick to discover or recognize: as, a *penetrating* mind.

> Men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight.
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 495.

penetratingly (pen'ē-trā-ting-li), *adv.* In a penetrating or piercing manner, with quick discernment; acutely. *Wright.*

penetration (pen-ē-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pénétration* = Pr. *penetratio* = Sp. *penetracion* = Pg. *penetração* = It. *penetrazione*, < LL. *penetratio(n-)*, a penetrating or piercing, < L. *penetrare*, penetrate, pierce: see *penetrate*.] **1.** The act of penetrating or piercing.—**2.** Power of penetrating; specifically, in *gun.*, the depth a projectile will pass into any material against which it is fired. The penetration into earth or sand is generally expressed in feet, into armor or metal plating, in inches. The English "thick plate formula," now much used by artillerists, is $t = \frac{E}{0.86} \cdot \frac{1}{2.035}$, in which t = the penetration in inches, and E = the energy in foot tons per inch of circumference of shot.

3. Mental acuteness, discernment; insight: as, a man of extraordinary *penetration*.

> To a profound philosopher like myself, who am apt to see clear through a subject, where the *penetration* of ordinary people extends but half way, there is no fact more simple and manifest than that the death of a great man is a matter of very little importance.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 265.

4. In *optics*: (*a*) Of a microscope objective, its power of giving fairly distinct vision for points both inside and outside of its exact focus. (*b*) Of a telescope, its space-penetrating power, as Herschel called it—i. e. the number of times by which the distance of an observed star might be increased while still appearing of the same brightness in the telescope as it does to the naked eye. It is proportional to the square root of the illuminating power, and for an achromatic telescope is approximately equal to four times its aperture in inches. — **Penetration-twin**. See *twin*. =**Syn.** 3. *Discrimination*, etc. (see *discernment*), sagaciousness, shrewdness, sharpness.

penetrative (pen'ē-tra-tiv), *a* [< OF *penetratif*, F *penetratif* = Pr *penetratiu* = Sp Pg It *penetrativo*, < ML *penetrativus*, < L *penetrare*, pp *penetratus*, penetrate see *penetrate*] 1 Penetrating, piercing; keen; subtle, permeating

The rayne water, after the opinion of most men, if it be receyued pure and cleane, it is most subtyl and *penetratiue* of any other waters *Sir T Elyot* Castle of Health ii

His confidence ... abided
... *penetrative* ... home
Shak ... iv 14 75

All ... doth ... require the more exquisite caution, that it be not too gross nor too *penetrative*
Sir H Wotton, Reliquiæ, p 7

2. Acute, discerning, sagacious

Penetrative wisdom *Swift* Miscellanies

The volume ... reveals to a *penetrative* eye many traits of the genius that has since blazed out so finely
Stedman, Vict Poets, p 386

penetratively (pen'e-trā-tiv-li), *adv* In a penetrative manner, with penetration

penetrativeness (pen'ē-tra-tiv-nes), *n* Penetrating quality or power

Peneus, *n* See *Penæus*

pen-feather[1] (pen'feth er), *n* [< *pen*- + *feather*] A large feather, a quill feather, a pen

The great feather of a bird called a *pen feather* penna
Withals Dict (ed 1608), p 17 (*Nares*)

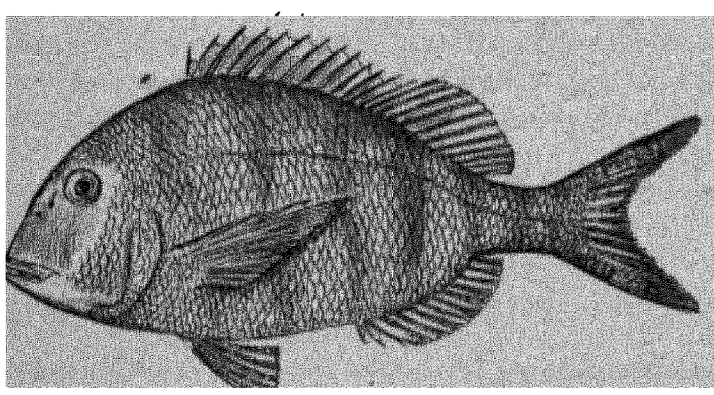
pen-feather[2]†, *n* [< *pen*[1] + *feather*] An erroneous form of *pin feather*

pen-feathered†, *a* An erroneous form of *pin-feathered*

Your intellect is *pen feathered*, too weak wing d to soar so high *Gentleman Instructed*, p 470 (*Davies*)

My Children then were just *pen feather d*
Some little Corn for them I gather d
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow

penfish (pen'fish), *n* [< *pen*[2] + *fish*[1]] A sparoid fish of the genus *Calamus* so called because the second interhemal spine is pen shaped Th



Penfish (*Calamus penna*)

species are mostly inhabitants of the Caribbean sea. *C penna* is the best known species called in Spanish *pez de pluma*

penfold (pen'fōld) *n* [< *pen*[1] + *fold*[2]] Same as *pinfold*

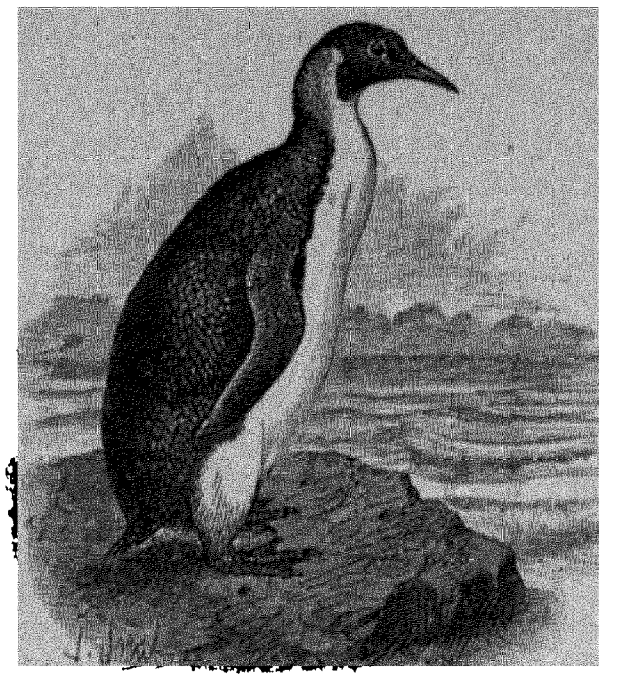
penful (pen'ful) *n* [< *pen*- + -*ful*] 1 As much as a pen will hold —2 As much as one can write with one dip of ink

I came to town yesterday, and, as usual, found that one hears much more news in the country than in London I have not picked up a *penful* since I wrote to my lord
Walpole, To Lady Ossory, June 27, 1771

pen-gossip (pen'gos"ip), *v i* To gossip by correspondence

If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen gossip* with your worship
Southey To Grosvenor C Bedford Jan 6 1818

penguin[1] (pen'gwin) *n* [Formerly also *pinguin*, *penguin* (cf F *pingoin*, *pingouin* = D *pinguin* = G *pinguin* = Sw Dan *pingvin*, a penguin, = Russ *pinguinu*, an auk, < E) origin uncertain According to one view < W *pen gwen*, 'white head,' the name being given to the auk in ref to the large white spot before the eye, and subsequently transferred to a penguin According to another view, *penguin* or *pinguin* is a corruption (in some manner left unexplained) of E dial *penwing* or *pinwing*, the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl (< *pen*[2], quill, + *wing*) this name being supposed to have been given orig to the great auk (in allusion to its rudimentary wings) and afterward transferred to the penguins] 1† The great auk, *Alca impennis* the original sense.—2 Any species of the family *Spheniscidæ* or *Aptenodytidæ* (See *Spheniscidæ* for technical characters) Penguins are remarkably distinguished from all other birds by the reduction of the wings to mere flippers covered with scaly feathers (see *Impennes Squamipennes*) used for swimming under water but unfit for flight The feathers of the upper parts have also broad flattened shafts and slight webs being thus like scales the feet are webbed and four toed, though the hind toe is very short, the tail is short and stiff the general form is stout and ungainly On land the birds stand nearly erect and waddle clumsily, but they are agile and graceful in the water They feed on fish and other animal food, and congregate on shore to breed in penguineries of great extent Penguins are confined to the southern hemisphere especially about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and islands in high southern latitudes, coming nearest the equator on the west coast of South America, as in the case of Humboldt s penguin of Peru There are more than a dozen species, referable to three



Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*)

leading types Those of the genus *Aptenodytes* are the largest, standing about three feet high and have a slender bill The name *Patagonian penguin* applied to these, covers two species or varieties – a larger, the emperor penguin, *A forsteri* or *imperator*, and a smaller, *A pennanti* or *rex* (See *emperor*) *Jackass penguins*, so called from braying are medium sized or rather small, with stout bill, as *Spheniscus demersus* of South Africa and *S magellanicus* of Patagonia. (See cut at *Spheniscus*) None of the foregoing are crested, but the members of the genus *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), as *E chrysocome* or *chrysolophus* known as rock hoppers and *macaronis*, have curly yellow plumes on each side of the head (See cut at *Eudyptes*) Other medium sized penguins are *Pygoscelis tæniata* *P antarctica* *P antipoda*, and *Dasyrhamphus adeliæ* The smallest penguin, about a foot long, is *Eudyptula minor* of Australian and New Zealand shores The largest, which was taller than a man usually is, is a fossil species named *Palæeudyptes antarcticus* from the New Zealand Tertiary – **Papuan penguin**, a misnomer of *Pygoscelis tæniata* a penguin of the Falklands and some other islands, but not of Papua

penguin[2] (pen'gwin), *n* [Also *pinguin* (NL *Pinguin*), origin obscure] The wild pineapple, *Bromelia Pinguin* Its ovoid succulent berry yields a cooling juice much used in fevers

penguin-duck (pen'gwin-duk), *n* See *duck*[2]

penguinery (pen'gwin-er-i), *n*, pl *penguineries* (-iz) [< *penguin*[1] + -*ery*] A breeding-place of penguins

penguin-rookery (pen'gwin-ruk er i), *n* Same as *penguinery*

pen-gun (pen'gun) *n* A popgun formed from the barrel of a quill also generally, a popgun [Scotch.]

The mankin feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work The choicest present you can make him is a Tool be it knife or *pen gun* for construction or for destruction *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii 2

penholder (pen'hōl der), *n* [< *pen*[2] + *holder*] A holder for pens or pen-points It consists of a handle or stock, with a device for retaining the pen, usually a socket of metal

penhouse† (pen'hous), *n* [Appar a var of *penthouse*, simulating *pen*[1] + *house*] A penthouse, an outbuilding, a shed *Imp Dict*

penial (pē'ni-al), *a* [< *penis* + -*al*] Of or pertaining to the penis as, a *penial* muscle — **Penial sheath**, the prepuce or foreskin of man and the corresponding structure in other animals – **Penial urethra** See *urethra*

peniblet, *a* [ME *penible*, *penyble*, *peyneble*, < OF. *penible*, F *penible*, < L *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain see *pain*[1] *penal*] 1. Painful *Lydgate*

With many woundys ful terryble,
And rebukys ful *penyble*
MS Cott Vitell C xiii, f 98 (*Halliwell*)

2 Painstaking, careful.

The body is ay so redy and *penyble*
To wake that my stomak is destroyed
Chaucer, Summoner s Tale, l 1 8

That wyl serve the to pay,
Peyneble all that he may
MS Harl 1701, f 39 (*Halliwell*)

penicil (pen'i-sil), *n* [< L *penicillus*, a painters' brush or pencil, a tent for wounds see *pencil*[1]] 1 In *entom*, a brush of hairs; a little bundle of divergent hairs as those on many caterpillars — 2 A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers

Penicillata (pen i-si-lā'tā), *n pl* [NL , neut pl of L *penicillatus*, penicillate see *penicillate*] In *entom*, in Latreille's system, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the *Polyxenidæ* of Westwood so called from having the body terminated by pencils of small scales

penicillate (pen'i-sil-āt) *a* [< NL *penicillatus*, < L *penicillus*, a pencil see *pencil*[1]] 1. Forming or formed into a little tuft or brush, especially at the end or tip as, a *penicillate* tail, the *penicillate* or brushy tongue of a lory —2 Provided with a penicillium —3 Streaky, scratchy, penciled —4 In *entom*, specifically, provided with pencils —5 In *bot*, pencil-shaped, consisting of a bundle of hairs resembling those of a hair pencil Sometimes erroneously used for *feather-shaped* or *feathery* **Crested-penicillate**, pencilled in the form of a crest or comb with a unifarious tuft of hairs, as the end of the tail of some rodents – **Penicillate maxillæ**, in *entom*, maxillæ in which the internal lobe is covered with short hairs

penicillated (pen'i-sil-ā-ted), *a* [< *penicillate* + -*ed*[2]] Same as *penicillate*

penicillately (pen'i-sil-āt-li), *adv* In a penicillate manner, as a hair pencil, in bundles of short, compact, or close fibers

Much elongate, and *penicillately* exserted from the open common sheath *H C Wood*, Fresh Water Algæ, p 22.

penicilliform (pen-i-sil'i-form), *a* [< L *penicillus*, a painters' pencil, + *forma*, form] Formed into a penicillium or pencil, penicillate in shape, resembling a hair pencil

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), *n* [NL (Link), so called in allusion to the form of the filaments, < L *penicillus*, a pencil see *pencil*[1]] 1. A genus of saprophytic fungi of the class *Ascomycetes*, the well-known blue-molds, that are abundant on decaying bread and numerous other decaying substances The mycelium sends up numerous delicate branches which are septate and terminated by a necklace of conidia, or in rare instances spores are produced in asci *P crustaceum* (*P glaucum* of authors) is the most common species See *blue mold*, *mold*[2], and *fermentation*

2 [*l c*] In *zool*, same as *pencil*[1], 7

penile[1]† (pē'nil), *a* [< *penis* + -*ile*] Same as *penial*

penile[2]†, *n* [< OF *penile*, **penisle*, < L *peninsula*, a peninsula see *peninsula*, and cf *isle*[1], *ile*[1]] A peninsula

Hee [Edward III] came to anchor in the hauen of Hogy Saint Vast, in Constantine, a great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy *Speed*, Hist Great Britain, ix 12. (*Davies*)

peninsula (pē-nin'sū-la), *n* [= F *peninsule* = Sp *peninsula* = Pg *peninsula* = It *penisola*, *peninsola*, < L. *pæninsula*, *peninsula*, a peninsula, lit almost an island, < *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *insula*, an island see *isle*[1], *insular* Cf *penile*[2]] A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck or isthmus *The Peninsula* is often used absolutely for Spain and Portugal

A convenient harbour for Fisher boats at Kecoughtan, that so turneth it selfe into Bayes and Creekes it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit their cornefields being girded therein in a manner as *Peninsulaes*
Capt John Smith, Works, I 116.

The island looks both low and well covered, as compared with the lofty and rocky mountains of the opposite *peninsula* of Sabioncello *E A Freeman*, Venice, p 203

peninsular (pē-nin'sū-lar), *a* and *n* [< *peninsula* + -*ar*[3]] I *a* 1 Of or pertaining to a peninsula, in the form of or resembling a peninsula —2 [= Pg *peninsular*] Inhabiting a peninsula or the Peninsula as, the *peninsular* peasantry —3 Carried on in a peninsula See the phrases – **Peninsular campaign**, in *U S hist*, the campaign of April, May June, and July, 1862, in the civil war, in which the Army of the Potomac under McClellan attempted to capture Richmond by an advance up the peninsula between the Rappahannock and the James River The Confederates were commanded by J E Johnston and later by Lee The campaign resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army **Peninsular war**, the military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French, from 1808 to 1814 The French were driven out of the Peninsula

II *n* 1 A soldier who fought in the Peninsular war [Colloq]

He speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt "an old *Peninsular* " *Quarterly Rev*, CXLVI 196

2 An inhabitant of a peninsula [Rare]

Western nations until the sixteenth century scarcely knew of her [Corea's] existence, despite the fact that the Arabs traded with the far off *peninsulars*
The Nation, XLIX 319.

peninsularity (pē-nin-sū-lar'i-ti), *n* [< *peninsular* + -*ity*] 1 The quality, character, or conditions inherent in a peninsula —2 The state of inhabiting a peninsula, or of being native of a peninsula. Hence—3 Provincialism, per-

sistence in antiquated or narrowly local methods, notions, or prejudices; narrowness of mind. Compare *insularism*.

He [Sir Charles Lyell] mixes up in his letters the volcanoes of Olot and the salt mines of Cardona with much amusing chat about the *peninsularity* of the Spaniards.
Pop Sci Mo, XX 599

peninsulate (pē-nin'sū-lāt), *v t.*; pret. and pp. *peninsulated*, ppr. *peninsulating*. [< *peninsula* + *-ate*².] To encompass almost completely with water, form into a peninsula.

Erin riseth of sundrie heads, by east of Erinleie, and directing his course toward the sunne rising, it *peninsulateth* Seleseie towne on the south west, and Pagham at north west
Harrison, Descrip of Britaine, xii (*Holinshed's Chron*)

On that *peninsulated* rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern, he [St Francis] was accustomed to pass a part of the night in prayer and meditation
Eustace, Italy, III xi

peninvariant, *n* [< L *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + E *invariant*] Same as *seminvariant*

penis (pē'nis), *n.*, pl *penes* (-nēz), as E. *penises* (-ez) [= F *penis* = Sp *pene*, < L *penis*, for orig **pesnis*, tail, penis, = Gr. πέος for *πέσος, penis; akin to MHG *visel*, G. *fisel*, penis] The male organ of copulation; the intromittent or copulatory organ of the male sex of any animal. The penis in the vertebrates is generally, in part at least, homologous with the organ so named in man, but not in the invertebrates, it is sometimes double, as in certain reptiles, crabs, etc In some invertebrates the term is extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without being intromittent Many of the older writers on entomology included under this term all the external male organs of generation, dividing them into the phallus, or true intromittent organ and the forceps or claspers used in copulation The corresponding organ of the female sex in mammals is termed the *clitoris* See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Lepadidæ*, *Proteolepas*, *Alcippe*, *Balanus*, *Cestoidea*, and *Squillidæ*

Certain Reptilia possess a pair of eversible copulatory organs situated in integumentary sacs, one on each side of the cloaca, but it does not appear in what manner these *penes* are morphologically related to those of the higher Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p 99.

penistone† (pen'i-stōn), *n.* [From the village of *Penistone* in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen stuff or frieze It was in use in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Also *peniston*, *penestone*, *pennistone*, *pennystone*, and *forest whites*

Accounts arising out of the employment of plaintiff to sell "bayes, *penestones*, and other cloaths," goods, &c, at London for the defendant, &c, &c
Record Soc Lancashire and Cheshire, xi 91

Penistone flags. Sandstone quarried for building and paving near Penistone in Yorkshire, England

Penistone series. The name given in the Coalbrookdale coal-field to the lower division of the coal-measures, which consists of sandstone and shales with coal and ironstone. The Penistone ironstone nodules found in the lower coal measures often yield, when split open, impressions of ferns or other organic remains

The Chance *Pennystone* is the highest bed of ironstone in the *series* In former years Coalbrookdale produced the best iron in England
H B Woodward, Geol of Eng and Wales (2d ed), p 190

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* [< ME *penitence*, < OF. *penitence*, F. *pénitence* = Pr. *penitencia*, *penedensa*, *penitenza* = Sp Pg *penitencia* = It. *penitenzia*, *penitenza*, < L *pænitentia*, *pœnitentia*, ML. also *penitentia*, repentance, < *pæniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent* Cf. *penance*, an older form of the same word] The state of being penitent; sorrow for having committed sin or for having offended; repentance; contrition

By *penitence* the Eternal's wrath 's appeased
Shak, T G of V, v 4 81

And, when frail nature slides into offence,
The sacrifice for crimes is *penitence*
Dryden, Religio Laici, l 53.

=**Syn.** *Contrition*, *Compunction*, etc See *repentance*

penitencer† (pen'i-ten-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *penetauncer*, *penitauncer*, *penytenser*, < OF *penitencier*, F *pénitencier* = Sp Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, < L. *pænitentia*, *pœnitentia*, penitence. see *penitence*. Cf. *penancer* and *penitentiary*.] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases.

The pope and alle hus *penetauncers* power hem fayleth
To a-soyle the of thy synnes *Piers Plowman* (C), vii 256

I seye nat that if thow be assigned to the *penitauncer* for certein synne, that thow art bounde to shewen hym al the remenaunt of thy synnes of whiche thow hast be shryven to thy curaat.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

penitencery†, *n.* See *penitentiary*

penitency (pen'i-ten-si), *n.* [As *penitence* (see *-cy*).] Penitence.

Unless the understanding do first assent, there can follow in the will towards *penitency* no inclination at all.
Hooker, Eccles Polity, vi. 3.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME *penitent*, < OF. *penitent*, F. *pénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *penitente*, < L. *pæniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, ML. also *peniten(t-)s*, penitent, a penitent, ppr of L *pænitere*, *pœnitere*, ML. also *penitere*, cause to repent, intrans. repent, regret (impers. *me pænitet*, I repent, I regret, am sorry, etc.), freq. of *pænire*, var. *punire*, punish, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty, expiation, pain: see *pain*¹ and *punish* Hence, from L. *pænitere*, also *penant* (a doublet of *penitent*, *n.*), *penitence*, *penance*, *penitential*, *penitentiary*, *impenitent*, *repent*, *repentance*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sorry for sin or for offense committed; contrite; troubled by a sense of guilt and resolved on amendment, repentant.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers *Milton*, P R., iii. 421.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l 75

2† Doing penance, suffering

But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray
Are *penitent* for your default to-day
Shak, C. of E., i 2 52.

II. *n.* **1.** One who repents, or is sorry for sin, transgression, or offending; a contrite or repentant person.

I'll play the *penitent*. *Shak*, A and C, ii 2. 92

Finished, as you expect, a *penitent*,
Fully confessed his crime, and made amends.
Browning, Ring and Book, II 319

2. *Eccles.*, one who makes confession of sin and undergoes, under priestly direction, the ecclesiastical discipline prescribed for its absolution. In the early church the penitents formed a distinct class, which included only those under ecclesiastical censure, admitted to do public penance under the direction of the church Only marked lapses were recognized, but these were punished with long and severe penalties sometimes lasting many years. The privilege of penance was usually granted but once The penitents were classified in four grades — mourners, hearers, kneelers, and standers or consistentes. Owing to the change of circumstances and the relaxation of discipline, public confession gradually ceased to be required, but private confession of mortal sins has been considered necessary in the Roman Catholic Church and of divine obligation The Greek Church still requires confession for all grave sins, but its discipline is not so strict as that of the Roman Church See *penance*

The four orders of *penitents* were the Flentes, whose place was in the porch, the Audientes, in the narthex, the Consistentes and Substrati, in the lower part of the nave.
J M. Neale, Eastern Church, i 208.

Penitents, a name distinguishing certain Roman Catholic orders, as the *Order of Penitents of St Magdalen*, a religious community established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtezans, the *Congregation of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, founded at Paris with a similar view, the *White Penitents*, the *Black Penitents*, etc

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *penitentiel* = Pr Sp Pg *penitencial* = It. *penitenziale*, < LL *pænitentialis*, ML also *penitentialis*, pertaining to penitence, as a noun, a confessor, a priest designated to hear the confession of penitents, < L *pænitentia*, repentance. see *penitence*] **I.** *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart· as, *penitential* sorrow; *penitential* psalms.

And soften'd pride dropped *penitential* tears
Crabbe, Works, II 58.

Guilt, that humbly would express
A *penitential* loneliness
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

With *penitential* cries they kneel
And wrestle
M Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse

2. *Eccles*, pertaining to the administration of the sacrament of penance; hence, of the nature of penance or punishment.

He published a certen boke of hys own makyng, called a *penytentiall* summe, commaunding hys clergy to put it euerye where in practyce. *Bp Bale*, English Votaries, i.

The tortuous and featureless streets [of Arles], which were paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise *penitential* *H James, Jr*, Little Tour, p 192.

Penitential discipline, in the *Rom. Cath* and the *Gr Ch.*, the administration of spiritual penalties for the maintenance of the purity of the church, or the reformation of the offender, or both. — **Penitential garment**, any garment assumed for the purpose of causing physical distress or suffering, and thus mortifying the flesh. Compare *sackcloth* and *cilicium*. — **Penitential priest.** Same as *penitentiary*, 2 (*a*) and (*b*). — **Penitential psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms, so called from their penitential character In Protestant Episcopal churches appointed to be read during the services of Ash Wednesday, and in the Roman Catholic Church on occasions of special humiliation

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, a book or code of canons relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

This advice was inserted into the *Penitential* of England in the time of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.
Jer Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The *penitential*, a book which only shrift-fathers or priests who heard shrifts, that is confessions, might read, contained the penances decreed by the Church for the different kinds of sin. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 19.

2†. One who has undergone penitential discipline. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 819.

penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also, as a noun, *penytensary*, *penitencery*; = F. *penitentiaire* = Sp Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, adj. and n. (defs. 1, 2), also Sp. Pg. *penitenciaria*, a prison; < ML. *pænitentiarius*, *pœnitentiarius*, m, one who does penance, one who imposes penance and grants absolution; *pænitentiaria*, f., the office of a confessor; prop. adj., < L. *pænitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*. Cf. *penitencer*, *penancer*, from the same source] **I.** *a* **1.** Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance

I appeal to any of their own manuals and *penitentiary* books. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 107.

2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; penitential: as, a *penitentiary* letter — **Canon penitentiary**, the canon of a cathedral chapter duly appointed to consider reserved and special cases of penance — **Cardinal penitentiary**, a cardinal who presides over the tribunal of penitentiaries, and has delegated to him from the Pope jurisdiction over special cases of penance — **Penitentiary priest**, a priest vested with power to prescribe penances and grant absolution in certain cases

The Greek church, about the time of Decius the emperor, set over the penitents a public *penitentiary priest*.
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 109

II. *n.*; pl. *penitentiaries* (-riz). **1†.** A penitent; one who repents of sin or does penance for it

So Manasseh in the beginning and middle of his reign filled the city with innocent blood, and died a *penitentiary*
Jackson, Christ's Session at God's Right Hand, ii 42.

'Twas a French friar's conceit that courtiers were of all men the likeliest to forsake the world and turn *penitentiaries* *Hammond*, Works, IV 517 (*Trench.*)

2. A confessor; a person appointed to deal with penitents or penances In particular- (*a*) In the *early Christian Ch*, an officer appointed to confer with all penitents and to decide on their admission to public penance, or, where necessary, to prescribe private penances (*b*) In the *Rom Cath. Ch*, one who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance, specifically, an officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine

The saide deponent departed and went to the Chauncellor into the quere, and he commaunded that he should take the *penytensary* vp to the prysoner wᵉ hym to make hym holy water and holy bread. *Hall*, Hen VIII, an 6

When he [Thomas Cranmer] went to Rome the Pope made him *Pœnitentiary* of England an important and lucrative office *R W Dixon*, Hist Church of Eng, iii

(*c*) In the papal court, an office in which are examined and from which are issued secret bulls, dispensations, etc, the tribunal in charge being termed *the Tribunal of Penitentiaries*

3 A book for the guidance of confessors in imposing penances, etc., prescribing the rules and measures of penance.

To each one among them was allotted a course of penitential works and prayer proportionate to his guilt, by the proper official, for whose guidance in such matters Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and Ecgberht archbishop of York, had severally drawn up a hand book known as the *penitentiary* *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 62.

4†. A place for the performance of penance; a small building in monastic establishments in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during the service.

5. A prison in which convicts are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a house of correction; the place in which criminals condemned to penal servitude are confined.

penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'sha-ri-ship), *n.* [< *penitentiary* + *-ship*.] The office of penitentiary or confessor. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 239.

penitently (pen'i-tent-li), *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence or contrition for sin.

penitis (pē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL, < L. *penis*, penis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis; phallitis. See *balanitis*, *posthitis*.

penk (pengk), *n.* A dialectal form of *pink*².

penknife (pen'nif, usually pen'if), *n.*; pl. *penknives* (-nivz). [< ME. *penneknyfe*; < *pen*² + *knife*.] A small pocket-knife· so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens.

She had a *penknife* in her hand,
And wounded him so deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

He presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a *penknife*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 286.

pen-maker (pen′mā′kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or trims quill pens.

In 1779, however, we have mention of a certain Charles Stewart, a *pen-maker*, a man of no fixed habitation It would seem, therefore, that *pen-makers* wandered about the country selling their wares, turning goose-quills into pens, and making anew those that had been worn out
N and Q, 7th ser , VIII 220

2. A tool for cutting pens from quills. It is a form of pincers, of which the jaws are respectively convex and concave, to receive the end of a quill from which one half has been cut away When the tool is closed the outline of the pen is shaped by small dies, and the slit is cut by a little blade in the middle.

penman (pen′man), *n* , pl *penmen* (-men) [< *pen*^{2} + *man.*] 1. A person considered with reference to his skill in the use of the pen; absolutely, one who writes a good hand, a calligrapher; also, one who professes or teaches the art of penmanship —2. An author, a writer

My lord, I am no *penman* nor no orator
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii 1

penmanship (pen′man-ship), *n* [< *penman* + *-ship.*] 1. The use of the pen in writing, the art of writing —2. Manner of writing; handwriting: as, accomplished *penmanship.*

pen-master (pen′màs′tėr), *n* A master of the pen; a skilful writer or scribe. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 79. [Rare.]

penna (pen′a), *n.*; pl *pennæ* (-ē) [L see *pen*^{2}] 1. In *ornith* , a feather, a plume; specifically, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather or plumule; especially, one of the large stiff feathers of the wings or tail; one of the remiges or rectrices. See *feather* —2. Same as *pen-case*

A *penna* or case of horn worn suspended from the neck for holding writing materials *S M Mayhew*

pennaceous (pe-nā′shius), *a* [< NL. **pennaceus*, < L *penna*, a feather. see *pen*^{2}] 1 In *ornith* , having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous —2. In *entom* , resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line: applied to color-marks and sculpture

pennache†, *n* An obsolete form of *panache*

pennached† (pe-nasht′), *a* [< *pennache*, *penache*, *panache*, + *-ed*^{2} Cf F *panaché*, plumed, < *panache*, a plume see *penache*, *panache.*] Naturally diversified with various colors, as a flower

Carefully protect from violent storms of rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April

pennæ, *n.* Plural of *penna.*

pennage (pen′āj), *n.* [< F. *pennage*, plumage, < L *penna*, a feather see *pen*^{2}] Plumage. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x 32

pennal (pen′al), *n* [< G *pennal*, a pen-case, a freshman, < ML *pennale*, equiv to *pennaculum*, LL *pennarium*, a pen-case, < L. *penna*, a feather, LL a pen · see *pen*^{2} Cf *penner*^{1}] Formerly, in German Protestant universities, one of the newly arrived students, who were compelled to submit to the system of pennalism: so called from the fact that they constantly carried about with them their pennales or pen-cases for use in lectures

pennalism (pen′al-izm), *n* [< G. *pennalismus*, < *pennal*, a freshman: see *pennal*] A system of exceptionally tyrannical fagging practised by older students upon freshmen, especially in German Protestant universities in the seventeenth century

pen-name (pen′nām), *n* A name assumed by an author for the ostensible purpose of concealing his identity; a nom de plume; a literary pseudonym

pennant (pen′ant), *n* [An extended form of *pennon*, with excrescent *t* (as in *tyrant*, *peasant*, etc.), prob. due in part to association with *pendant*, with which in some uses it is confused: see *pendant*, *n.*] 1. A flag long in the fly as compared with its hoist. Especially —(*a*) A flag many times as long as it is wide also called *streamer* and *coach-whip.* Its proper place is at the mainroyalmasthead of a man of-war when in commission

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd,
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

A squire's mark was a long *pennant*, similar to the coach-whip *pennant* of modern ships of war
Preble, Hist Flag, p 11

(*b*) A pointed or swallow tailed flag having its fly about twice its hoist, used especially to denote the rank of the commanding or senior officer on board the ship when it is hoisted also called *broad pennant* (*c*) Any flag taken as an emblem of superiority, particularly in athletic contests.

2. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope to which a tackle is hooked. See *pendant*, 5 (*a*).—3. In *musical notation*, the hook or stroke (♪) that distinguishes an eighth-, sixteenth-, or thirty-second-note from a quarter-note.—**Distinguishing, homeward-bound, meal, etc , pennant.** See the qualifying words —**Irish pennant** (*naut.*). Same as *Irish pendant* (which see, under *pendant*)

pennar† (pen′ăr), *n.* Same as *penner*^{1}, 1

pennate (pen′āt), *a.* [< L *pennatus*, *pinnatus*, furnished with wings, < *penna*, *pinna*, a feather, a wing · see *pen*^{2}, *pin*^{1} Cf *pinnate.*] 1. In *ornith* , winged; feathered · usually in composition, as *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc. Also rarely *penned.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnate*

pennated (pen′ā-ted), *a* [< *pennate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *pennate*

pennatifid (pe-nat′i-fid), *a* Same as *pinnatifid*

pennatoust, *a.* [< L. *pennatus*, furnished with wings · see *pennate.*] Feathery, soft or downy, like a feather *Paxton* [Rare.]

Pennatula (pe-nat′ū-la), *n* [NL , fem. of LL *pennatulus*, provided with wings, dim. of *pennatus*, winged see *pennate*] The typical genus of *Pennatulidæ;* the sea-pens. *P phosphorea* is a European species. See cut under *Alcyonaria*

Pennatulaceæ, Pennatulacea (pe-nat-ū-lā′sē-ē, -ā), *n. pl* [NL , < *Pennatula* + *-aceæ*, *-acea*] An order or suborder of alcyonarian or halevonoid polyps, having the polypary free or loosely attached, without polypids at the basal end —the proximal end, which is branched or simple, bearing the polypids variously arranged There is a central horny axis sheathed in a cœnosarc The zooids are commonly dimorphic There are several families, as *Pennatulidæ*, *Virgularidæ* or *Pavonaridæ*, *Pennatulidæ*, *Umbellularvidæ*, *Renillidæ*, known as *sea pens*, *sea rods*, *sea feathers*, *sea umbrellas*, *sea kidneys*, etc

pennatulacean (pe-nat-ū-lā′sē-an), *a* and *n* **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Pennatulaceæ*, or having their characters, pennatularian, pennatuloid

II. *n* A member of the *Pennatulaceæ.*

pennatulaceous (pe-nat-ū-lā′shius), *a* Same as *pennatulacean*

pennatularian (pe-nat-ū-lā′ri-an), *a* and *n* [< *Pennatula* + *-arian*] Same as *pennatulacean*

Pennatuleæ (pen-a-tū′lē-ē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pennatula* + *-eæ.*] A section of polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongated and cylindrical, and provided with pinnules or leaves.

pennatuleous (pen-a-tū′lē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatulæ*

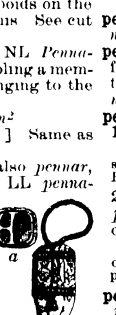
Pennatulidæ (pen-a-tū′li-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pennatula* + *-idæ*] A family of polyps, with well-developed pinnules and the zooids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis See cut under *Alcyonaria*

pennatuloid (pe-nat′ū-loid), *a* [< NL *Pennatula* + *-oid*] Related to or resembling a member of the genus *Pennatula*, belonging to the *Pennatulaceæ*

pennet, *n* An obsolete form of *pen*^{2}

penned (pend), *a* [< *pen*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}] Same as *pennate.* [Rare]

penner^1 (pen′ėr), *n* [Formerly also *pennar*, *pennor* , < ME. *pennere*, *pennar*, < LL *pennarium*, a receptacle for pens, < *penna*, a pen see *pen*^{2} Cf *pennal*] 1. A case to contain a pen and penholder, made of metal, horn, leather, or the like Penners were carried at the girdle as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century The cut represents a penner of cuir bouilli (boiled and stamped leather), English, of the fifteenth century



Penner
a cross section

Prively a *penner* gan he borwe,
And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 645

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman, and so, putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand
Foxe, Martyrs, p 1168.

2. In *her.*, a representation of the old pen-case or penner carried at the buttonhole or girdle The penner and inkhorn are often borne together, and represented as fastened together by a lace or ribbon

penner^2 (pen′ėr), *n.* [< *pen*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}] One who pens or writes; a writer.

Oh, penny-pipers, and most painful *penners*
Of bountiful new ballads. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v 2

pennet^1 (pen′et), *n.* [< *pen*^{1} + *-et*] A temporary pen for sheep or cows; a penfold. [Prov. Eng]

pennet^2† (pen′et), *n* [Also *penet*, < OF. *penide*, "a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold" (Cotgrave), *penite*, barley-sugar, = OIt *peneto*, a pennet, It. *pennito*, barley-sugar, ult. < Pers *pānīd*, sugar · see *alphenic.*] A piece of sugar taken for a cold, etc

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612) (*Nares.*)

pennied (pen′id), *a* [< *penny* + *-ed*^{2}] Having or possessed of a penny

The one *penn'd* Boy has his penny to spare
Wordsworth, Power of Music.

penniferous (pe-nif′e-rus), *a* [< L *penna*, a feather, + *ferre* = E *bear*^{1}] Provided with feathers, feathered. Also *pennigerous*

penniform (pen′i-fôrm), *a* [< L *penna*, a feather, quill, wing, + *forma*, form] Having the form of a quill or feather, resembling a feather in form (*a*) In *anat.*, noting a muscle of which the fibers converge on opposite sides of a central tendon, as the barbs of a feather converge to the shaft (*b*) In *bot.*, resembling a feather or its plume (*c*) In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Pennigeræ* as, a *penniform* polyp

Penniformes (pen-i-fôr′mēz), *n pl* [< L *penna*, feather, + *forma*, form] A subsection of the pennatuloid pennatulod polyps, with well-developed pinnules, including the families *Pteroididæ* and *Pennatulidæ* *Kolliker*

pennigerous (pe-nij′e-rus), *a* [< L *pennuger*, *pinniger*, < *penna*, a feather, + *gerere*, carry] Same as *penniferous.* *Kirby*

penniless (pen′i-les), *a* [< *penny* + *-less.*] Without a penny, moneyless; poor

Hungering, *penniless*, and far from home
Cowper, Task, i 119.

Penniless bench†, a public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford used allusively with reference to poverty

Euery stoole he sate on was *penniles bench*, his robes were rags
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed Arber), p 244

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*
Massinger, City Madam, iv 1

pennilessness (pen′i-les-nes), *n* The state of being penniless or without money.

pennill (pen′il), *n* [W. *pennill*, pl *pennillion*, a verse, stanza] A form of verse used at the Welsh eisteddfod, in which the singer has to adapt his words and measure to the playing of a harper who changes the tune, the time, etc., and introduces variations.

To sing "*Pennillion*" with a Welsh harp is not so easily accomplished as may be imagined The singer does not commence with the harper, but takes the strain up at the second, third, or fourth bar, as best suits the *pennill* he intends to sing
Jones, Bardic Remains, quoted in Encyc Brit , [VII 792, note

pennine (pen′in), *n* [So called from the *Pennine* Alps] Same as *penninite.*

penninerved (pen′i nervd), *a* [< L *penna*, a feather, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*^{2}] In *bot* , feather-veined See *nervation* Also *pinnately nerved* or *veined*

penning (pen′ing), *n* [Verbal n. of *pen*^{2}, *v*] 1 The act of writing or composing

It fortuned that one M Thomas Lodge had be stowed some serious labour in *penning* of a booke, called Euphues Shadowe *Greene*, Prefix to Euphues Shadowe

2 Expression in writing, wording as, the *penning* of the condition of the bond is to be observed.

Nevertheless ye must, if it shall come to the obtaining of this new commission, see to the *penning* and more full perfecting thereof *Bp Burnet*, Records, I ii , note 22.

penninite (pen′i-nit), *n* [< *Pennine* (Alps) (see *pennine*) + *-ite*^{2}] A member of the chlorite group, crystallizing in rhombohedral forms optically uniaxial or nearly so, and varying in color from green to violet and pink It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium Kämmererite and rhodophyllite, also rhodochrome, are varieties of a violet or reddish color

pennipotent (pe-nip′ō-tent), *a* [< L *penna*, a feather, wing, + *potent*(*-t*)*s*, powerful · see *potent*] Strong on the wing; powerful in flight [Rare]

Dismount your tow'ring thoughts, aspiring Minds,
Unplume their wings in flight *pennipotent.*
Davies, Holy Roode, p 15 (*Davies.*)

Pennisetum (pen-i-sē′tum), *n.* [NL (Persoon, 1805), < L *penna*, a feather, + *seta*, a bristle.] A genus of ornamental grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, distinguished by the joint at the summit of the pedicel, surmounted by an involucre of somewhat plumose bristles including one to three narrow spikelets The 40 species are mainly African two or three of them extend throughout the Mediterranean region tropical Asia, and America They are annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, often with branching stems and spikelets crowded into a long and dense terminal spike Several species are pasture-grasses in the southern hemisphere. Others in

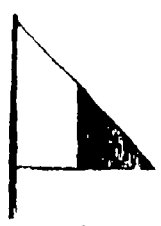
the tropics furnish a nutritious grain (See ... (under *millet*) *bajra*2, *karengna*) Others are cultivated for ornament, under the name of *feather grass*

pennistone, *n* See *penistone*

pennite (pen'īt), *n* [< *Penn(sylvania)* + *-ite*2] A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium occurring as a globular incrustation on serpentine and chromite at Texas in Pennsylvania

penniveined (pen'i-vānd), *a* [< L *penna*, feather, + E *vein*] In *bot*, same as *penninerved*

pennon (pen'on), *n* [Early mod E also *penon*, < ME *penon*, *penoun*, *pynoun*, < OF *pennon*, F *pennon* = Pr *peno*, *penon* = Sp *pendon* = Pg *pendão* = It *pennone*, a banner, pennon, orig (as in It) a great plume or bunch of feathers, aug of OF *penne* = It *penna* a wing, feather, see *pen*2 Cf *pinion*1, ult identical with *pennon* and *pennant* (a later form)] **1** A flag, an ensign, especially, in Europe in the middle ages, the flag of the knight bachelor, or knight who had not yet reached the dignity of banneret. It is usually described as being pointed at the fly, but the swallow-tail flag is also described as a pennon



Medieval Knight's Pennon

> By his baner born is his *penoun* [var *pynoun*]
> Of gold ful riche in which ther was ybete
> The Mynotaur which that he slough in Crete
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l 110
>
> High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore
> His Cretan fight the conquer'd Minotaur
> *Dryden*, Pal and Arc, i 115

2 In *her*, in modern ceremonial, as at funerals, a long and narrow flag, usually from four to five feet long, on which are depicted the owner's arms or a part of them as the crest and motto —**3**† A pinion, a wing

> Fluttering his *pennons* vain plumb down he drops
> Ten thousand fathom deep *Milton*, P L, ii 933

pennoncel, pennoncelle (pen'on-sel), *n* [< OF *pennoncel*, dim of *pennon*, a pennon see *pennon* Cf *pencel*2, a contracted form of *pennoncel*] **1** Same as *pennon*, 1 — **2** In *her*, a very small flag resembling a pennon in shape and use

pennoncier (pen'on-sēr), *n* [OF, < *pennon*, a pennon see *pennon*] A knight who had not attained the dignity of banneret Also called *knight pennoncier* See *knight* 3

pennoned (pen'ond), *a* [< *pennon* + *-ed*2] Bearing a pennon

> The grass, whose *pennon'd* spear
> Leans on the narrow grave
> *O W Holmes*, Cambridge Churchyard

pennopluma (pen-ō-plö'mä), *n*. [NL see *pennoplume*] Same as *plumule*.

pennoplume (pen'ō-plöm), *n* [< NL *pennopluma*, prop **pennipluma*, < L *penna* a wing, + *pluma*, a feather] A plumule

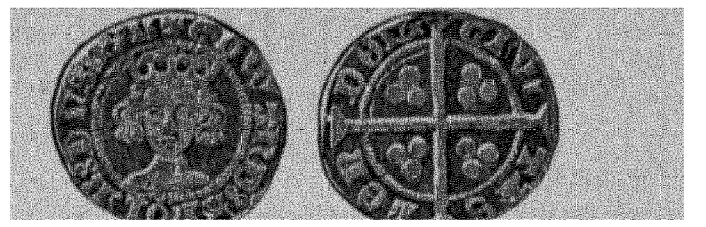
penn'orth (pen'orth), *n* A colloquial contraction of *pennyworth*

Pennsylvania Dutch See *Dutch*

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā'ni-an), *a*. and *n* [< *Pennsylvania* (see def) + *-an*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Pennsylvania, one of the Middle States of the United States, lying south of New York and west of New Jersey

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Pennsylvania

penny (pen'i), *n* pl *pennies* (as a number of coins, *pence* (pens) (amount of pennies in value) [Early mod E also *pennie*, *peny*, *penie*, < ME *peny*, *penie*, *peni*, *pani* (pl *penies*, *pens*, *pans*, *pons*), < AS *penig*, *pennig*, *peneg*, prop with suffix *-ing*, *pening*, *penninge*, *penine*, *pæning*, *penning*, *pending*, a penny (tr L *denarius*, *nummus*, *as*), a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound, also (in forms *peneg* and *pening*) a pennyweight, the 24th part of an ounce, = OS *penning* = OFries *penning*, *penneng*, *pennig*, *panning*, *panneng*, *pannig* = D *penning* = MLG *pennink* (in comp *penninge*, *penne-*, *pen-*) = OHG *phantinc*, *phending*, *pfentinc*, *phenning*, *pending* MHG *phenninc*, *pfenninc*, *pfennig*, G *pfenning*, *pfennig* = Icel *penningr*, mod *peningr* = Sw *penning* = Dan *penning*, a penny (Icel pl *penningar* = Sw *penningar*, money = Dan contr *penge* money), with suffix *-ing*3 (used also in other designations of coins, namely *farthing*, *shilling*), from a base **pand* (by umlaut *pend-*), generally explained as 'pledge,' = OFries *pand* = D *pand* = MLG *pant* = OHG MHG *phant*, *pfant*, G *pfand* = Icel *pantr* = Sw Dan *pant*, a pledge, pawn, a penny in this view being a piece of money given as a pledge instead of some particular article of property This ... satisfactory, but the variations and irregularities in the forms indicate that the actual sense of the radical element was not known by the later users, and thus would go to support a foreign origin, and to favor the suggested etym. from *pand*, pawn, pledge see *pawn*1, *pane*1] **1**† A silver coin weighing 22½ grains, or the 240th part of a Tower pound It corresponded to the Roman denarius, and was also called *easterling* (See *easterling*, *n*, 2) In 1346



Obverse Reverse
Silver Penny of Edward III in the British Museum
(Size of the original)

its weight was reduced to 20 grains Similar coins called *pennies* were in use in Scotland and Ireland [In early times any coin could be called a *penny* Thus, the gold coins called *florins*, struck by order of Edward III in 1343, were called by the people *gold pennies*, and the half florins and quarter florins respectively *gold halfpennies* and *gold farthings*]

> A left the Inglis the land on a forward ... dere
> To pay ilk a ... *penny* to them ...
> *Rob of Brunne*, p 8
>
> For a *peny* that ye lese on this side ye shall wynne tweyn on that side *Merlin* (E E T S), ii. 142



Obverse.
Reverse
Penny of George III in the British Museum
(Size of the original)

> There caste Judas the 30 *Pens* before hem and seyde that he hadde synned betrayenge oure Lord
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p 93

2 In Great Britain, a copper (since 1860 bronze) token coin, of which twelve are equal to a shilling and 240 to a pound sterling It weighs 145.833 grains troy, and is worth in metal about one fourth of its face value It is about equivalent to two cents United States currency Copper pennies were first struck in the time of James I (about 1609) In Scotland the value of the old penny was only one twelfth of a penny sterling, the pound being equal to 20 pence sterling Abbreviated *d* (for *denarius*)

> Where the same with a little difference of place, is a pound, shilling, or *penie* one, ten or an hundred
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 84
>
> Perjuries are common as bad *pence*
> *Cowper* Expostulation 1 587

3 In the United States a cent [Colloq]— **4** An insignificant coin or value, a small sum

> I will not lend thee a *penny* *Shak*, M W of W, ii 2 1

5 Money in general as, it cost a pretty *penny* (a good round sum); to turn an honest *penny*

> Lo, how *pans* purchasede faire places and drede,
> That rote is of robbers the richessē with ynne !
> For he that gadereth so his good god no thyng preiseth
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii 246
>
> What *penny* hath Rome borne
> What men provided? *Shak*, K John, v 2 96
>
> That eternal want of *pence*
> Which vexes public men
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof
>
> Shah Sujah and Shere Ali cost India a pretty *penny*, as we say in Scotland but invasions like that of Ahmed Shah Douranī would have cost her a good deal more
> *Contemporary Rev*, LI 17

6 Pound only in composition, in the phrases *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, *eightpenny*, *tenpenny nails*, designating nails of such sizes that 1,000 will weigh 4, 6, 8, or 10 pounds The original form of the phrases was *four pound nails*, *six pound nails*, etc — that is, nails weighing 4, 6, etc, pounds to a thousand These phrases, pronounced *four pun' nails*, *six-pun' nails*, etc, seem to have become confused in the popular mind with *fourpenny*, *sixpenny*, etc, familiar adjectives denoting the price of small purchases hence the present form, and so with *eightpenny* and *tenpenny* See *nail*, 5 —**A penny for your thoughts,** I would give something to know what you are thinking about a friendly expression addressed to one in a "brown study"

> Com friar I will shake him from his dumps
> (Comes forward)
> How cheer you sir? *a penny for your thought*
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay

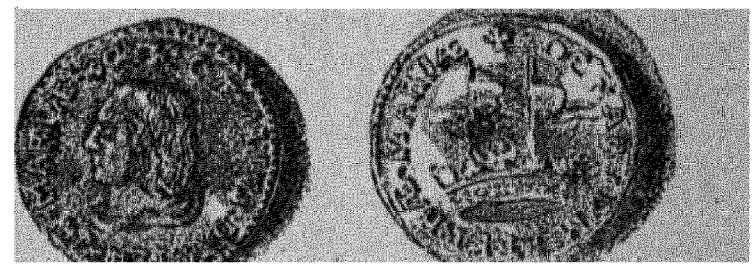
At first penny†, at first bid or offer

> There went but one of two hundred tunnes, who stayed in the Countrey about six weeks, which with eight and thirty men and boies had her fraught, which she sold *at the first penny* for 2100 besides the Furres
> *Capt John Smith* Works II 219

Clean as a penny, clean and bright Compare *fine as fivepence* under *fine*2 (Davies)

> I will go as I am for, though ordinary, I am as *clean as a penny*, though I say it *Richardson*, Pamela, II 56

Lord Baltimore penny, a penny coined by Lord Baltimore, who established a Maryland mint in London in 1659



Obverse
Lord Baltimore Penny ... exist
(Size of the ...)

Not to have a penny to bless one's self with See *bless*1 —**Penny-banks Act** See *bank*2 **Penny dreadful** See *dreadful*, *n* —**Penny or paternoster**†, pay or prayers, love or money *Davies*

> If I had thought you would have passed to the terms you now stand in, pity nor pension, *penny nor pater noster* should ever have made nurse once to open her mouth in the cause *Gascoigne*, Supposes, i 1

Peter's pence, an annual tax or tribute in several countries of northern Europe, consisting of a penny, formerly paid to the papal see at Rome In England it is said to have originated under Offa of Mercia in the eighth century, and it was abolished by Henry VIII The sums now sent to Rome under the name of Peter's pence are voluntary contributions by Roman Catholic people everywhere for the maintenance of the Pope Also *Peter pence*

> The old payment called *Peter pence*, from the days of the Mercian King Offa, was originally made for maintaining an English college in Rome Baronius and other Roman writers misrepresented this payment as a quit rent for the kingdom, and an acknowledgment of dependence on Rome They have been sufficiently confuted by Spelman and Collier
> Quoted in *R W Dixon's* Hist Church of Eng, iii, note

Pharaoh's pence, the discoid nummulitic fossils in the stone of which pyramids and other structures are built in Egypt **To think one's penny silver,** to have a good opinion of one's self

> *Alvira* Believe me, though she say that she is fairest, I *think my penny silver*, by her leave
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond and Eng p 123

To turn an honest penny, to make money honestly [Colloq]—**To turn a penny,** to make money [Colloq]

> Be sure to *turn the penny* *Dryden*

penny-ale† (pen'i-āl), *n* [< ME *peny-ale* < *peny* + *ale*] A cheap, common or thin ale sold for a trifle, small beer

> Ther is payn and *peny ale* as for a pytaunce ytake
> Colde flesh and cold fyssh for veneson ybake
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x ...

penny-a-liner (pen'i-a-lī'nėr), *n* One who furnishes news and other matter to the public journals as it were at a penny a line or some other small price, hence, any poor writer for hire, a hack-writer so called in contempt

penny-a-linerism (pen'i-a-lī'nėr-izm), *n*. [< *penny-a-liner* + *-ism*] The occupation of a penny-a-liner, the method or practice of writing for scanty remuneration, writing for payment by space, with a view to cover as much space as possible; hack-writing

penny-bird (pen'i-bėrd), *n* The little grebe same as *dind-a-penny* (Swainson [Local]

penny-cord† (pen'i-kōrd), *n* A small cord or rope *Shak*

penny-cress (pen'i-kres), *n* A cruciferous herb, *Thlaspi arvense*, found throughout Europe and temperate Asia, and sparingly naturalized in the United States Its conspicuous winged pods are flat and round, whence the name, which is extended also to the other species of the genus See *cress*, *mithridate mustard* (under *mustard*), and *Thlaspi*

penny-dog (pen'i-dog), *n* The tope or miller's-dog, a kind of shark See *tope*. [Local, Eng]

penny-father† (pen'i-fä"ᴛʜėr), *n* A penurious or miserly person, a niggard, a skinflint

> Knowing them [rich men] to be such niggish *penny fathers* that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them *Sir T More*, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 6
>
> Illiterate hinds rude boors and hoary *penny fathers*
> *Middleton* Father Hubburd's Tales

penny-fee (pen'i-fē), *n* Scanty wages [Scotch]

> He said it wasna in my heart to pit a puir lad like himsell that had nae hauding but his *penny fee*, to sic a hardship as this comes to *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv

penny-flower (pen'i-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *money-flower*. now so called in allusion to the large flat and orbicular pods.

penny-gaff (pen'i-gaf), *n* A theater of a very low class, where the price of admission is a penny or two [Slang, Great Britain]

The difference between a *penny-gaff* clown and a fair, or, as we call it, a canvas clown, is this, etc
Anne Thomas, Walter Goring, II 131

penny-grass (pen'i-grȧs), *n* 1. A scrophulariaceous plant, the common rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, which has flat round seeds like silver coins. See *rattle* and *Rhinanthus* —2. Rarely, the marsh-pennywort See *pennywort* (*b*)

penny-land (pen'i-land), *n* In Great Britain, an early unit of land measurement, supposed to represent about twenty-one acres.

penny-mail (pen'i-māl), *n* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from that paid in kind *Jamieson*. [Scotch]—2 A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority rather than as an equivalent

penny-pies (pen'i-pīz), *n* 1 The root-leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. See *pennywort* (*a*) — 2. The round-leafed plant *Sibthorpia Europæa* [Local.]

penny-prick† (pen'i-prik), *n* An old game in which oblong pieces of iron were thrown at a stick on which a penny was placed

I had no other riches, yet was pleased
To hazard all and stake them gainst a kiss,
At an old game I used, call'd *penny prick*
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, ii 1

Penny pricke appears to have been a common game in the fifteenth century, and is reproved by a religious writer of that period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p 513

penny-purse (pen'i-pers), *n.* A pouch for holding coin.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *penny purse* when he was dissected *Howell*, Letters (1650). (*Nares*)

penny-rent (pen'i-rent), *n* Income, revenue.

"They usually give them" answered the priest, "some benefice, or cure, or vergership, which brings them in a good *penny rent*, besides the perquisites of the altar"
Jarvis, tr of Don Quixote, I iii 12 (*Davies*)

He proposes a jointure of 1200*l* a year, *penny rents*, and 400 guineas a year for her private purse
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II xlvi

penny-room (pen'i-rom), *n* A room in which penny entertainments are provided, a penny-gaff

Till you break in at plays, like 'prentices,
For three a groat, and crack nuts with the scholars
In *penny rooms* again, and fight for apples
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv 5

pennyrot (pen'i-rot), *n.* The marsh-pennywort so called from its supposed property of giving sheep the rot. See *pennywort* (*b*) and *Hydrocotyle*

pennyroyal (pen-i-roi'al), *n* [An altered form of *puliol-royal*, the word *penny*, common in other plant-names, being substituted for the obs *puliol* see *puliol*, *puliol-royal*.] 1. A much-branched prostrate perennial herb, *Mentha Pulegium*, of Europe and western Asia The leaves are small for a mint, and the flowers are in dense axillary whorls Though once credited with peculiar virtues, it has only the aromatic properties of other mints, and its use is now chiefly domestic Its essential oil is to some extent distilled It has also been called *hillwort*, *organ*, and *pudding grass*

2. A plant of the genus *Hedeoma;* the American pennyroyal See *Hedeoma*, and *oil of hedeoma* (under *oil*) —**Bastard pennyroyal.** Same as *blue curls* —**False pennyroyal.** See *Isanthus* —**Mock pennyroyal**, a plant of the genus *Hedeoma*.—**Oil of pennyroyal.** See *oil*.

pennystone, *n* See *peristone*

pennyweight (pen'i-wāt), *n.* [< *penny* + *weight*. Cf. AS. *peningwæg*, a pennyweight] Originally, a weight equal to that of the Anglo-Norman silver penny, 22½ grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Tower pound, now, and since the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., when the use of the Tower pound was forbidden, a weight of 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a troy ounce Abbreviated *dwt.*

penny-whitet, *a.* Rich; well-endowed.

Of the first sort [the most ancient nuns] we account the she-Benedictines, commonly called black nuns, but I assure you, *penny white*, being most richly endowed
Fuller, Ch Hist, VI i. 38 (*Davies*)

pennywinkest, *n. pl.* Same as *pinnywinks*

pennywinkle (pen'i-wing-kl), *n.* [A corruption of *periwinkle*².] Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

pennywinkler (pen'i-wing-klėr), *n.* Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

penny-wisdom (pen'i-wiz″dum), *n.* Wisdom or prudence in small matters. used with reference to the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, and implying foolishness or improvidence in important affairs.

At present man applies to nature but half his force. . . He lives in it, and masters it by a *penny wisdom*
Emerson, Misc, p 63

penny-wise (pen'i-wīz), *a* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger, niggardly in unimportant affairs: generally used in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, careful in small economies and wasteful in large affairs.

Be not *penny wise*, riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more *Bacon*, Riches (ed 1887)

pennywort (pen'i-wėrt), *n.* One of several round-leafed plants of different genera. (*a*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, sometimes called *wall pennywort* See *kidneywort*, 1, and *navelwort*, 1 (*b*) The marsh or water-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, also, the other species of the genus, as the Indian pennywort *H Asiatica* (*c*) The Kenilworth ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (*d*) The Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia Europæa* (*e*) See *Obolaria*

pennyworth (pen'i-wėrth), *n.* [Also contr *penn'worth*, *penn'orth*, *pen'orth;* < ME **penyworth*, < AS. *peningweorth*, < *penig*, penny, + *weorth*, worth. see *penny* and *worth*] 1 As much as is bought for a penny, hence, a small quantity

The maior wente to the woode warfes, and sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*
Fabyan, Hen VIII, an 1553

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me who displease me least. *Swift*

2 Value for the money given, hence, a bargain, whether in buying or selling

Though the *pennyworth* on his side be the worst, yet hold thee, there 's some boot *Shak*, W T, iv 4 650

Of these sort of Vessels the Dutch men of Malacca have plenty, and can afford good *pennyworths*
Dampier, Voyages, II i 111

Penœus, *n.* See *Penæus*

penological (pē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a* [< *penology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to penology, pertaining to punishment for public offenses

penologist (pē-nol'ō-jist), *n* [< *penology* + *-ist*] One who is versed in penology, one who makes a study of penology

penology, pœnology (pē-nol'ō-ji), *n* [< L *pœna*, < Gr *ποινή*, penalty, expiation (see *pain*¹, *penal*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak see *-ology*] The study of punishment for crime, both in its deterrent and in its reformatory aspect, the study of the management of prisons

penont, *n* An obsolete form of *pennon*

pen-rack (pen'rak), *n* A rack for holding pens or penholders when not in use

pens†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pence*, plural of *penny*

pensa† (pen'sȧ), *n* [< L, a day's provisions or ration, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend · see *pendent*, *pense*] A wey of cheese, salt, etc., equal to 256 pounds.

pen-sac (pen'sak), *n* The part or organ of cephalopods which contains the pen or calamary, as of a squid

A flap or hood like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen sac*
A Hyatt, Proc Amer Assoc Adv Sci, 1884, p 338

pensative† (pen'sa-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pensatif* = Sp. Pg. It *pensativo*, < L. *pensare*, think see *pensive*] Same as *pensive*

He led them fair and easily towards his village, being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke
Shelton, tr of Don Quixote, i 5

penselt, *n.* See *pencel*²

pensfult, a. See *pensiful.*

pensible† (pen'si-bl), *a.* [< L *pendere*, pp *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend, + *-ible*] 1. Capable of being weighed —2 Pensile

The water being made *pensible*, and there being a great weight of water in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass, it is that which setteth the motion on work
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 15

pensie, *a.* See *pensy*².

pensifeheadt, *n* A variant of *pensivehead*

pensifult, pensfult, *a.* [Appar irreg. < *pensi(ve)* + *-ful*] Thoughtful; pensive. *Sir T Elyot*, The Governour, i 13

pensilt, *n.* See *pencil*¹, *pencel*².

pensile (pen'sil), *a* [= Sp Pg *pensil* = It *pensile*, < L. *pensilis*, hanging, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, hang: see *pendent.*] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous.

I might here also tell of those *Pensile* gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square containing foure hundred foote. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 56

Over her state two crowns hanging,
With *pensile* shields thorough them
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

The Baltimore oriole uses pieces of string, skeins of silk, or the gardener's bass, to weave into its fine *pensile* nest *A R Wallace*, Nat Select, p 227.

pensileness (pen'sil-nes), *n* The state of being pensile or suspended, a hanging or suspended condition

The *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I 66

pensility (pen-sil'i-ti), *n* [< *pensile* + *-ity*] The state of hanging loosely, pensileness

pension (pen'shon), *n* [Formerly also *pention*, < ME *pencion* (= D *pensioen* = G Sw. Dan *pension*), < OF (and F) *pension*, a payment, pension, money paid for board, board, F also a boarding-school, = Sp *pension* = Pg *pensão* = It *pensione*, a payment, pension, < L *pensio(n-)*, a weight, a payment or term of payment, tax, impost, rent, interest, < *pendere*, pp *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, hang see *pendent*] 1 A payment, a sum paid, expenditure, specifically, in the English inns of court, a small annual charge (*5s 4d*) upon each member. [Obsolete except in the specific use]

Of princes and prelatus heor *pencion* schulde aryse,
And of the pore peple no peni worth to take
Piers Ploweman (A), viii 49.

Th' Almighty made the Mouth to recompence
The Stomachs *pension* and the Limbs expence
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. A stated payment to a person in consideration of the past services of himself or of some kinsman or ancestor, periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a yearly sum granted by a government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed or disabled, or to meritorious authors, artists, and others

'Tis no matter if I do halt, I have the wars for my colour, and my *pension* shall seem the more reasonable
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 2. 276.

There are 300 People perpetually here at work, and, if one comes young and grows old in St Mark's service, he hath a *Pension* from the State during Life
Howell, Letters, I i. 28.

3 In *Eng eccles law*, a sum of money paid to a clergyman or church in lieu of tithes —4. An assembly of the members or benchers of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society, also, a similar assembly in Barnard's Inn. Also spelled *pention* —5 (F pron. poń-sion'). A boarding-house or a boarding-school, especially on the Continent [Recent]—**Pension Office**, a division of the Interior Department of the United States Government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions, whose duty it is to supervise the execution of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands.

pension (pen'shon), *v* [< *pension*, *n.*] **I.** *trans* To grant a pension to as, to *pension* soldiers; to *pension* an old servant.

Full plac'd and *pension'd*, see, Horatio stands
P Whitehead, State Dunces.

II.† *intrans* To lodge, be boarded Compare *pension*, *n*, 5.

When they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or *pension* with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call the mot of remembrance
Howell, Lorraine Travell, § 4.

pensionable (pen'shon-a-bl), *a* [< *pension* + *-able*] 1 Entitled to a pension as, he is not *pensionable* —2 Entitling to a pension as, *pensionable* disabilities

Our brevet martyrs speedily reduced themselves to a *pensionable* condition, and we knew that there was no pension law applicable to their case
The Atlantic, LXIII 797.

pensionary (pen'shon-ā-ri), *a* and *n.* [= F. *pensionnaire* = Sp Pg It *pensionario*, < ML *pensionarius*, of a pension, as a noun a pensioner, ML also *pensionaris*, one who owes or pays a pension (> D *pensionaris*, a pensionary), < L *pensio(n-)*, a pension · see *pension.*] **I.** *a.* 1 Of the nature of a pension, consisting in a pension as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance —2 Maintained by a pension, receiving a pension

If your master be a minister of state let him be at home to none but his pimp, or chief flatterer or one of his *pensionary* writers. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

II. *n.*; pl *pensionaries* (-riz) 1 A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some company or individual, a pensioner.—2. Formerly, a chief magistrate in the larger towns of Holland.—**Grand pensionary**, formerly, the president of the States General of Holland.

pensioner (pen'shon-ėr), *n* [Formerly also *pentioner*, < OF *pensioner*, < ML *pensionarius*, a pensioner: see *pensionary*.] 1 One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc See *pension, n*, 2 —2 A person who is dependent on the bounty of another, a dependent

And then he tooke his leaue of her grace, and came forth into the open courte, where all the *pentioners* stoode
Fabyan, Q Marie, an 1555

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus train
Milton, Il Penseroso, l 10

3 In the University of Cambridge one who pays for his commons out of his own income the same as a *commoner* at Oxford

Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers etc
Cambridge University Calendar (1880) p 5

Gentlemen pensioners, the former name of the gentlemen at arms See *gentleman at arms* **In pensioner** See *in pensioner* — **Out pensioner** See *out pensioner*

pensioning-warrant (pen'shon-ing-wor ant), *n* In *Eng administrative law*, one of a number of orders or warrants issued from time to time by the commissioners of the treasury, conferring pensions, or offices or appointments entitling to pensions, or fixing the amounts payable

pensionry† (pen'shon-ri) *n* [< *pensioner* + -*y* (see -*ry*)] A body of gentlemen pensioners

pension-writ (pen'shon-rit), *n* In *law*, a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other dues See *pension, n.*, 1

pensitive† (pen'si-tiv), *a* [An irreg extended form of *pensive*] Same as *pensive*

For a woman to be good it is no small help to be always in businesse and by the contrarie, we see no other thing but that the idle woman goeth alwayes *pensatiue*
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p 317

pensive (pen'siv), *a* [< ME *pensif*, < OF (also F) *pensif* (= It *pensivo*), < *penser*, think, < L *pensare*, weigh, consider, < *pendere*, pp *pensus*, hang, weigh see *pendent* Cf *poise*] 1 Engaged in serious thought or reflection, given to earnest musing. often implying some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom, thoughtful and somewhat melancholy

The squyer that hadde hym smyten returned sorowfull and *pensyf* to the place that he com fro, and hilde hym self foule disceyved of that he hadde don.
Merlin (E E. T S), iii 426

The hermit trimm d his little fire,
And cheer d his *pensive* guest
Goldsmith Vicar viii

2 Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness, betokening or conducive to thoughtful or earnest musing

Deep silence held the Grecian band,
Silent, unmov d, in dire dismay they stand,
A *pensive* scene ! till Tydeus' warlike son
Roll d on the king his eyes, and thus begun
Pope, Iliad, xi 41

It was a pretty scene, but I missed that *pensive* stillness which makes the autumn in England indeed the evening of the year *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II 90

=**Syn** 1 Meditative, reflective, sober

pensived† (pen'sivd), *a* [< *pensive* + -*ed*[2]] Thought on or brooded over

Lo, all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensived* and subdued desires the tender
Nature hath charged me that I hoard them not
Shak, Lover s Complaint, l 219

pensivehead†, *n* [ME *pensifhed* < *pensive* + -*head*] Pensiveness

This welle wolde the venym perse
Of *pensifhede*, with all the cruel rage
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l 102

pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv* In a pensive manner, with melancholy thoughtfulness, with seriousness or some degree of melancholy

pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n* [ME *pensifnesse* < *pensive* + -*ness*] The state or character of being pensive, gloomy thoughtfulness, melancholy, seriousness from depressed spirits

penstock (pen'stok), *n* [< *pen*[2] + *stock*] 1 In *hydraulic engin* , that part of the channel, conduit, or trough supplying water to a water-wheel which extends between the race and the gate through which the water flows to the wheel It is generally made of planks or boards bound on the outside with stout timbers —2 A hydrant supplying water which is conveyed through a pipe from the source of supply

By a series of bolts and adjustments, the *penstocks* can be fixed ready for use when the tide is highest in the sewer
Mayhew London Labour and London Poor, II 482

3. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up

pensum (pen'sum) *n* [L *pensum* a task < *pendere*, weigh] An extra task imposed on a scholar as punishment

pensy[1]†, *n* An obsolete form of *pansy*

pensy- (pen'si), *a* [Also *pensie*, var of *pensive*] Proud, conceited, spruce [Scotch]

pensyn†, *n* A Middle English form of *pinson*[1]

pent (pent), *p a* [Pp. of *pen*[1], *pend*[1]] Penned or shut up, closely confined

With hollow eyes and rawbone cheekes forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene *pent*
Spenser, F Q , IV v 34

So *pent* by hills the wild winds roar aloud
In the deep bosom of some gloomy wood
Pope Iliad xvi 925

penta- [L etc , *penta*-, < Gr πεντα-, combining form of πέντε, five see *five*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'five '

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sū-lär) *a* [< Gr πέντε, five, + E *capsular*] In *bot* , having five capsules or seed-vessels

pentacarpellary (pen ta-kär'pe-lā ri), *a* [< Gr πέντε, five, + καρπός, fruit] In *bot* , composed of five carpels

pentace (pen'tā-sē), *n* [< Gr πέντε, five, + ἀκή, a point see *acme*.] A pentahedral summit

Pentaceras (pen-tas'e-ras), *n* [NL (J D Hooker 1862), < Gr πέντε, five, + κέρας, a horn] A genus of the rue family, order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*, distinguished by the complete separation of the ovary into five horn-like lobes, surrounded by ten stamens, and five petals and five sepals The only species is a smooth tree of subtropical Australia, bearing alternate pinnate pellucid dotted leaves, and long much branched axillary panicles of many small flowers It is a tall evergreen, reaching 60 feet high, and known as the *Moreton Bay varnish tree* or *white cedar*

Pentaceros (pen-tas'e-ros), *n* [NL < Gr πέντε, five, + κέρας, horn] 1 The typical genus of *Pentacerotidæ* *P reticulatus* is a wide-ranging species, measuring about eight inches in diameter —2 A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Pentacerotida* having five horn-like projections on the head *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1829

Pentacerotidæ (pen' ta-se-rot'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pentaceros* (-*cerot*-) + -*idæ*.] 1†. A family of starfishes, named by J E Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentaceros* —2. A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Pentaceros*

Pentacerotina (pen-ta-ser-ō-tī'nā), *n pl* [NL , < *Pentaceros* (-*cerot*-) + -*ina*[2]] In Günther's classification, the third group of *Percidæ* same as the family *Pentacerotidæ*.

pentachenium (pen-ta-kē'ni-um), *n* , pl *pentachenia* (-ä) [NL , < Gr πέντε, five, + NL *achenium*, q v] In *bot* , a five-celled fruit otherwise like a cremocarp

pentachonium (pen-ta-kō'ni-um), *n* A musical composition in five parts

pentachord (pen'ta-kôrd), *n* [< LL *pentachordus*, < Gr πεντάχορδος, five-stringed, < πέντε, five, + χορδή, a string, as of a lyre see *chord*] In *music* (*a*) A diatonic series of five tones (*b*) An instrument with five strings Compare *hexachord, monochord*, etc

pentacle (pen'ta-kl), *n* [Also *penticle*, < OF *pentacle*, *pantacle*, a pentacle (in magic), a candlestick with five branches, as if < Gr πέντε, five , but prob orig 'a pendant,' cf OF *pente*, a pendant, hanging, slope, etc , < *pendre*, hang see *pendant, pendent* As applied to a magical figure, prob wrested from *pentangle* (see *pentangle*), perhaps confused (as if 'an amulet') with OF *pentacol*, *pend a col*, a trinket hung from the neck, a pendant (< *pendre*, hang, + *a*, on + *col*, neck).] A mathematical figure used in magical ceremonies, and considered a defense against demons It was probably with this figure that the Pythagoreans began their letters, as a symbol of health In modern English books it is generally assumed that this is the six pointed star formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed (Compare *Solomon s seal*, under *seal*) Obviously, the pentacle must be a five pointed or five membered object, and it should be considered as equivalent to the *pentagram* or *pentalpha* (See also *pentangle*) The construction of the five pointed star depends upon an abstruse proposition discovered in the Pythagorean school, and this star seems to have been from that time adopted as their seal

They have their crystals, I do know, and rings
And virgin parchment and their dead men s skulls,
Their ravens' wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters *B Jonson*, Devil is an Ass i 2

His shoes were marked with cross and spell ,
Upon his breast a *pentacle* *Scott*, Marmion, iii 20

The potent *pentacle* i e a figure of three trigons interlaced and formed of five lines
W H Forman, in Jour Brit Archæol Ass , XIX 140.

pentacoccous (pen-ta-kok'us), *a* [< Gr πέντε, five, + κόκκος, a berry, a kernel see *coccus*] In *bot* , having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each

Pentacrinidæ (pen-ta-krin'i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pentacrinus* + -*idæ*] A family or higher group of articulate crinoids, named from the genus *Pentacrinus*, containing permanently fixed extant and extinct forms, the sea-lilies and stone-lilies. They have a small calyx with five basal plates and five radial dichotomous arms and a pentagonal stalk with lateral branches Most of the species are extinct, and commenced in or before the Liassic epoch, but a few live in the present seas at great depths Also called *Encrinidæ* See cut under *Pentacrinus*

pentacrinite (pen-tak'ri-nīt), *n* [< *Pentacrinus* + -*ite*[2]] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinites* or family *Pentacrinitidæ*

Pentacrinites (pen ta-kri-nī'tēz), *n* [NL (Müller, 1821), < *Pentacrinus* + -*ites*] Same as *Pentacrinus*

Pentacrinitidæ (pen ta-kri-nit'i-dē), *n pl.* [NL , < *Pentacrinites* + -*idæ*] A family of crinoids synonymous with *Pentacrinidæ* *J E Gray*, 1840

pentacrinoid (pen-tak'ri-noid) *a* and *n* [< *Pentacrinus* + -*oid*] **I.** *a* Resembling a crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus*, pentamerous, as a crinoid said also of other sea-lilies as, the *pentacrinoid* larval form of *Comatula*

II *n* A pentacrinoid crinoid, a member of the *Pentacrinoidea*

Pentacrinoidea (pen'ta-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n pl* [NL , < *Pentacrinus* + -*oidea*] The *Pentacrinidæ* or *Pentacrinitidæ*, in a broad sense, as a superfamily group of articulated crinoids


Sea lily (*Pentacrinus wyville thomsoni*)

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'ri-nus), *n* [NL (L Oken, 1815), < Gr. πέντε, five, + κρίνον, a lily see *crinoid*] The typical genus of sea-lilies of the family *Pentacrinidæ*, having the column pentagonal *P wyville thomsoni* is an existing species Some living ones which have been referred to this genus are larval forms of stalkless crinoids, as *P europæus* of *Antedon rosaceus* Also *Pentacrinites*

pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *a* and *n* [< Gr πέντε, five, + ἀκροστιχίον, an acrostic see *acrostic*] **I** *a* Containing five acrostics of the same name

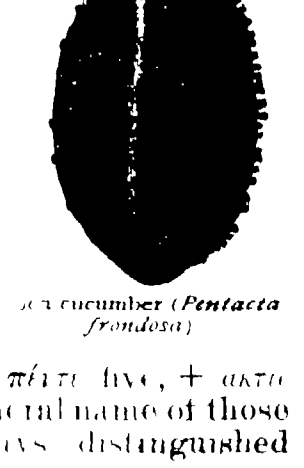
II. *n* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse

pentact (pen'takt), *a* and *n* [< Gr πέντε five + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray see *actine*] **I** *a* Five-rayed, having five rays, arms, or branches as a common starfish, or a sponge-spicule

II. *n* A pentact sponge-spicule

Pentactæ (pen-tak'tē), *n pl* [NL , < Gr πέντε, five, + ἀκτίς, ray] A division of holothurians having the suckers arranged in five regular rows

Pentactidæ (pen-tak'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Pentacta* (the typical genus) + -*idæ*] A family of holothurians, named by J E Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentacta* They are among the holothurians called *sea-cucumbers* and sometimes *sea-melons*


Sea cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*)

pentactinal (pen-tak'ti-nal), *a* [< Gr πέντε, five + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + -*al*] Having five rays, pentact

Pentactinida (pen-tak-tin'i-dä), *n pl* [NL , < Gr πέντε five, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray, + -*ida*] A general name of those starfishes which have five rays distinguished from *Heteractinida*

pentacular (pen-tak'ū-lär), *a* [< *pentacle* (ML as if **pentaculum*) + -*ar*[3]] Formed into or like a pentacle, having the figure or character of a pentacle as, a *pentacular* symbol, emblem, or talisman

pentacyclic (pen-ta-sik'lik), *a* [< Gr πέντε, five, + κύκλος, a circle see *cycle*[1], *cyclic*] In *bot* , having five cycles said of flowers in which the floral organs are in five cycles or whorls Compare *monocyclic, bicyclic*, etc

pentad (pen'tad), *n* [= F *pentade*, < Gr πεντάς (πενταδ-), the number five, a body of five, <

five.] 1. The number five, in the abstract: a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean *pentad* (correlated with *monad, dyad, triad, tetrad*, etc.). Specifically—2. A period of five consecutive years.

The means of the last two *pentads*, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.
J. D. Whitney, Climatic Changes, p. 337.

3. In *chem.*, an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a pentavalent element.

pentadactyl, pentadactyle (pen-ta-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *pentadactylus*, a starfish, < Gr. πενταδάκτυλος, with five fingers or toes, five fingers long, < πέντε, five, + δάκτυλος, a finger, a finger-breadth: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having five digits, as fingers or toes; quinquedigitate. Also *pentadactylous*.

II. *n.* A pentadactyl or quinquedigitate animal; any member of the *Pentadactyla*.

Pentadactyla, Pentadactyli (pen-ta-dak′ti-lä, -lī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or masc. pl. of *pentadactylus*: see *pentadactyl*.] A superclass division of gnathostomous vertebrates supposed to have been derived from pentadactylous ancestors. See phrases below. Most of the existing species have lost one or more of the digits, and some even a pair or all of the limbs, such as the snakes, cetaceans, etc.—**Pentadactyla branchiata**, a synonym of *Amphibia*: a name given by E. R. Lankester to the amphibians as a "grade" of gnathostomous craniate vertebrates intermediate between the *Heterodactyla branchiata* (true fishes and dipnoans) and the *Pentadactyla lipobranchia* (reptiles, birds, and mammals). [Little used.]—**Pentadactyla lipobranchia**, a name given by E. R. Lankester to the highest "grade" of vertebrates, being a series which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals, as collectively distinguished from amphibians (*Pentadactyla branchiata*) and fishes (*Heterodactyla branchiata*). [Little used.]

pentadactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *pentadactyl*.

Pentadactyli, *n. pl.* See *Pentadactyla*.

pentadactylism (pen-ta-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being pentadactyl, or of having five digits on each extremity.

pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentadactyl*.

pentadelphous (pen-ta-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + ἀδελφός, brother.] In *bot.*, grouped together in five sets: as, *pentadelphous* stamens, having stamens united in five sets by their filaments, as in the linden.

Pentadesma (pen-ta-des′mä), *n.* [NL. (J. Sabine, 1824), so called with ref. to the long stamens which are united at the base into five short columns, < Gr. πέντε, five, + δέσμα, a bond, band, < δεῖν, bind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Guttiferæ* and the tribe *Moronobeæ*, characterized by the five imbricated sepals similar to the five petals, the five-celled ovary, and the five-rayed style. The only species is a tall tree of tropical Africa with a yellow juice, bearing rigid opposite leaves, large red solitary terminal flowers, and edible pulpy berries. See *butter and tallow tree*, under *butter*¹.

pentadicity (pen-ta-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *pentad* + *-ic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, quintivalence.

pentaedron (pen-ta-ē′dron), *n.* See *pentahedron*.

pentafid (pen′ta-fid), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + L. *findere*, pp. *fidi*, cleave, split, separate.] In *bot.*, cleft into five divisions.

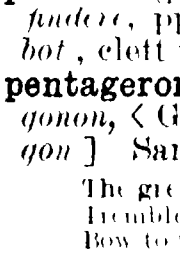
pentageront, *n.* [Appar. an error for *pentagonon, < Gr. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentacle*.

The great arch ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him, or his fiends,
Bow to the force of his *pentageron*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

pentaglot (pen′ta-glot), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of five tongues; expressed in five different languages.

II. *n.* A work in five different languages.

pentagon (pen′ta-gon), *n.* [< LL. *pentagonium*, pentagon, < *pentagonius*, *pentagonus*, < Gr. πεντάγωνος, five-cornered, quinquangular, neut. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon, < πέντε, five, + γωνία, an angle, a corner.] **1.** In *geom.*, a figure of five sides and five angles. If all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a *regular pentagon*. 2. In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.



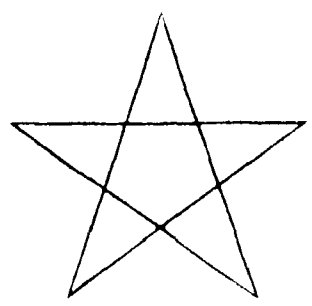
Equilateral Pentagon.

pentagonal (pen-tag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *pentagon* + *-al*.] Having five corners or angles. Also *pentagonous*.—**Pentagonal dodecahedron**. See *ordinary dodecahedron*, under *dodecahedron*.

pentagonally (pen-tag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

pentagonous (pen-tag′ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, < Gr. πεντάγωνος, five-angled: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentagonal*.

pentagram (pen′ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάγραμμον, of five lines or strokes, < πέντε, five, + γραμμή, a line, a mark: see *-gram*.] A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called pentacle. See *pentacle*.



Pentagram.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
On garden gravel.
Tennyson, The Brook.

pentagrammatic (pen″ta-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< *pentagram* + *-at-ic* (after *grammatic*).] Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentagraph, pentagraphic, etc. Variants of *pantograph, pantographic*, etc.

pentagyn (pen′ta-jin), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having five styles, one of the *Pentagynia*.

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, in the Linnean artificial system of classification, an order of plants characterized by having five-styled flowers.

pentagynian (pen-ta-jin′i-an), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-i-an*.] Same as *pentagynous*.

pentagynous (pen-taj′i-nus), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-al*.] Having five faces.

pentahedrical (pen-ta-hed′ri-kal), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *pentahedral*. [Rare.]

pentahedron (pen-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [Also *pentaedron*, < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἕδρα, a seat, a base, a side.] A solid figure having five faces.

pentahedrous (pen-ta-hē′drus), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentahedral*.

pentail (pen′tāl), *n.* [< *pen*² + *tail*.] **1.** An insectivorous animal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, one of the squirrel-shrews of the genus *Ptilocercus* (which see), *P. lowi*, an inhabitant of Borneo: so called from its long tail, which is two thirds naked and ends in a distichous fringe of long hairs like a quill pen.—2. The pintail, a duck.

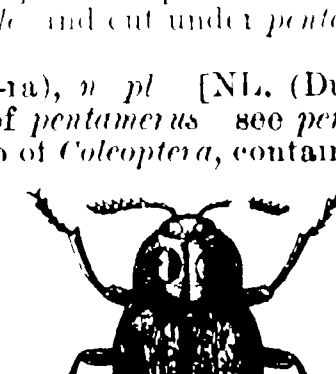
pentalemma (pen-ta-lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *pentalemmata* (-a-tä). [< Gr. πέντε, five, + λῆμμα, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*.] In *logic*, a dilemma with five members.

Pentalophodon (pen-ta-lof′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1866): see *pentalophodont*.] A genus of proboscidean mammals of the family *Elephantidæ* and subfamily *Mastodontinæ*, based by Falconer upon a Miocene mastodon from the Sivalik Hills of India, *P. sivalensis*.

pentalophodont (pen-ta-lof′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having five-ridged molars, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon*.

pentalpha (pen-tal′fa), *n.* [So called as apparently composed of five alphas, < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἄλφα, the letter alpha, A.] A five-pointed star, a pentacle. See *pentacle* and cut under *pentagram*.

Pentamera (pen-tam′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *pentamerus*: see *pentamerous*.] 1. A group of *Coleoptera*, containing those families of beetles all the tarsi of which are five-jointed (with some anomalous exceptions). About one half of all beetles are pentamerous, as the large families *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, *Lampyridæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Buprestidæ*, *Staphylinidæ*, *Scarabæidæ*, *Carabidæ*, and others. In Latreille's system the *Pentamera* were divided into 6 families, *Carnivora* (or *Adephaga*), *Brachelytra* (or *Microptera*), *Serricornes*, *Clavicornes*, *Palpicornes*, and *Lamellicornes*. The coleopterous groups contrasted with *Pentamera* are *Heteromera*, *Tetramera* (or *Cryptopentamera*), and *Trimera* (or *Cryptotetramera*). 2. A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, comprising 13 subfamilies, in which the tarsi are five-jointed.



Euchroma gigantea, one of the *Pentamera*.
(One half natural size.)

pentameran (pen-tam′e-ran), *n.* [< *Pentamera* + *-an*.] A pentamerous beetle, a member of the *Pentamera*.

Pentameridæ (pen-ta-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (McCoy, 1844), < *Pentamerus* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Pentamerus*. They had ovate and somewhat pentagonal shells, with no hinge-area, and partially camerate; in the interior of the ventral valve were two contiguous vertical septa of varying length converging into one median plate, and in the interior of the dorsal valve two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions. The species lived during the Paleozoic epoch.

pentameroid (pen-tam′e-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pentameridæ*.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Pentameridæ*.

pentamerous (pen-tam′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pentamerus* for *pentameres, < Gr. πενταμερής, in five parts, < πέντε, five, + μέρος, part.] Five-parted, five-jointed, composed or consisting of five parts or five sets of similar parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Five-jointed, as a beetle's tarsus. (2) Having pentamerous tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pentamera*. (*b*) In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five parts or members: as, a *pentamerous* calyx or corolla; a *pentamerous* starfish. Frequently written *5-merous*.

Pentamerus (pen-tam′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1813), < Gr. πενταμερής, having five parts: see *pentamerous*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Pentameridæ*.

pentameter (pen-tam′e-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pentameter*, < Gr. πεντάμετρος, of five measures, < πέντε, five, + μέτρον, a measure, meter: see *meter*².] **I.** *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse differing from the dactylic hexameter by suppression of the second half of the third and of the sixth foot; a dactylic dipenthemimeres or combination of two catalectic dactylic tripodies, thus:

⏑⏑ | ⏑⏑ | ‖ ⏑⏑ | ⏑⏑ |

The first half of the line ended almost without exception in a complete word and often with a pause in the sense. Spondees were excluded from the second half line. The halves of the line often terminated in words of similar ending and emphasis, generally a noun and its attributive. This meter received its name from a false analysis of some ancient metricians, who explained it as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapests. See *elegiac*, I., 1.

II. *a.* Having five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

pentametrize (pen-tam′et-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pentametrized*, ppr. *pentametrizing*. [< *pentameter* + *-ize*.] To convert into a pentameter. Also spelled *pentametrise*. [Rare.]

The insertion of an apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse.
Southey, The Doctor, Fragment on Mortality.

pentamyron (pen-tam′i-ron), *n.* [= Gr. πεντάμυρον, a kind of ointment, < πέντε, five, + μύρον, an unguent or plant-essence: see *myrobalan*.] In *med.*, an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsum, and nard ointment. *Dunglison*.

pentander (pen-tan′dėr), *n.* [< *Pentandria*.] A plant of the class *Pentandria*.

Pentandria (pen-tan′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, in the Linnean artificial system of classification, a class of plants characterized by having flowers with five stamens.

pentandrian (pen-tan′dri-an), *a.* [< *Pentandria* + *-an*.] Same as *pentandrous*.

pentandrous (pen-tan′drus), *a.* [As *Pentandria* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Pentandria*; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pentane (pen′tān), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + *-ane*.] Amyl hydrid, C_5H_{12}, a paraffin hydrocarbon existing in three modifications. *Normal pentane* is obtained from light distillates of cannel coal and Boghead tar, and in large quantities from petroleum. The other modifications are of interest to chemists only. Normal pentane is used for illumination, in the form either of vapor or of a mixture of its vapor with air.

pentane-lamp (pen′tan-lamp), *n.* A lamp constructed to burn pentane vapor mixed with air previous to ignition. It is proposed that a pentane lamp be used as a photometric standard, on account of the great accuracy with which it can be adjusted to give a uniform illumination.

pentangle (pen′tang-gl), *n.* [< ME. *pentangel*, < ML. *pentangulum, < Gr. πέντε, five, + L. *angulus*, angle: see *angle*³. Cf. *pentacle*.] A five-angled or a five-pointed figure, a pentagon or a pentacle. See *pentacle* and *pentagram*.

Thay schewed hym the schelde, that was of schyr goulez,
Wyth the *pentangel* depaynt of pure golde hwez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 620.

That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

pentangular (pen-tang′gū-lär), *a.* [< *pentangle* + *-ar*³, cf. *angular*.] Having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having five petals. Often written *5-petalous*.

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fil'us), *a* [< Gr. πεντάφυλλος, five-leafed, < Gr. πέντε, five, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having five leaves.

pentapody (pen-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. πενταπους, earlier πεντάπους, with five feet, < πέντε, five, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure or series of five feet.

A trochaic or iambic *pentapody* with hemiolic ratio, three trochees or iambi for arsis and two for thesis.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 101.

pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάπολις, a state having five cities, < πέντε, five, + πόλις, city.] A group or confederation of five cities: as, the Hebrew or Doric, or African *Pentapolis*, the *Pentapolis* of Italy.

Pentapolitan (pen-ta-pol'i-tan), *a.* [< L. *Pentapolitanus*, < *Pentapolis*, < Gr. Πεντάπολις, Pentapolis: see def. and *pentapolis*.] Pertaining to a pentapolis, specifically to the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica in northern Africa, a district comprising five leading cities and their territories.

pentapterous (pen-tap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *bot.*, having five wings, as certain fruits.

Pentapterygii (pen-tap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an artificial group or series of fishes whose fins are five in number. *Bloch and Schneider.*

pentaptote (pen'tap-tōt), *n.* [< LL. *pentaptotum*, < Gr. πεντάπτωτον, neut. of πεντάπτωτος, having five cases, < Gr. πέντε, five, + πτῶσις (πτωτ-), a case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having five cases.

pentaptych (pen'tap-tik), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + πτυχή, πτύξ (πτυχ-), a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold, double up. Cf. *diptych*, *triptych*, etc., and *polyptych*[2].] 1. An altarpiece consisting of a central part and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt.*—2. A screen of five leaves.

pentarchy (pen'tar-ki), *n.*; pl. *pentarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. πενταρχία, a magistracy of five, < πέντε, five, + ἀρχή, rule, < ἄρχειν, rule.] 1. A government vested in five persons.—2. A group of five rulers, or of five influential persons.

Those five fair bretheren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

3†. Any group of five.

In an angrye moode I mett old Time,
With his *pentarchye* of tenses.
Old Tom of Bedlam (Percy's Reliques).

pentasepalous (pen-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having five sepals. Often written *5-sepalous*.

pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [< L. *pentaspaston*, < Gr. *πεντάσπαστον, a tackle or engine with five pulleys, < πέντε, five, + *σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπᾶν, draw out or forth: see *spasm*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*

pentaspermous (pen-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, containing or having five seeds.

pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάστιχος, of five lines or verses, < πέντε, five, + στίχος, a row, line.] A composition consisting of five lines or verses.

pentastichous (pen-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. πεντάστιχος, in five lines or verses: see *pentastich*.] In *bot.*, five-ranked: in phyllotaxis, noting that arrangement in which the leaves are disposed upon the stem in five vertical rows or ranks, as in the apple-tree, the cones of the American larch, etc. It is frequently represented by the fraction ⅖; that is, the angular distance from the first to the second leaf is ⅖ of the circumference of the stem (144°), and the spiral line connecting their points of attachment makes two turns around the stem, on which six leaves are laid down, when the sixth leaf comes over the first. See *phyllotaxis*.



end of body; *a*, *b*, anterior and posterior hooks; *c*, rudimentary palpiform organs; *d*, mouth.

Pentastoma (pen-tas'tō-ma), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: see *pentastomous*.] A genus of wormlike entozoic parasitic organisms representing the family *Pentastomida* and order *Pentastomoidea*, the pentastomes, five-mouths, or tonguelets: so called because of four hooklets near the mouth, which give, with the mouth itself, an appearance of five mouths. The genus was formerly classed by Rudolphi, its founder, among the trematoid worms, or flukes, but is now usually referred to the arthropods, and placed in the vicinity of the mites or of the bear-animalcules (*Arctisca*). The body is long, annulated, and vermiform, limbless in the adult, with four rudimentary legs in the larva. The sexes are distinct. The parasites of which there are many species, as *P. tænioides*, three or four inches long, infest man and various other animals, and are sometimes encysted in the human liver and lungs. Also *Pentastomum*, *Pentastomus*, and *Linguatula*.

pentastome (pen'ta-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pentastoma*, q. v.] A member of the genus *Pentastoma*.

Pentastomidæ (pen-ta-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-idæ*.] The family which is represented by the genus *Pentastoma*: same as *Linguatulida*.

pentastomoid (pen-tas'to-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pentastome* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling the genus *Pentastoma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pentastomoidea*; a pentastome.

Pentastomoidea (pen'ta-sto-moi'de-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-oidea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, represented by the genus *Pentastoma*. Also called *Linguatulina*, *Acanthotheca*, *Pentastomida*, *Pentastomidea*.

pentastomous (pen-tas'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *pentastomus*, < Gr. πεντάστομος, having five mouths or openings, < πέντε, five, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *pentastomoid*.

Pentastomum, Pentastomus (pen-tas'to-mum, -mus), *n.* [NL.: see *pentastomous*.] Same as *Pentastoma*.

pentastyle (pen'ta-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + στῦλος, a column: see *style*[3].] In *arch.*, having five columns in front, consisting of five columns.

pentasyllabic (pen"ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πεντασύλλαβος, having five syllables, < πέντε, five, + συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables; composed of five syllables.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* [Formerly *Pentateuches* (Minsheu), after OF. *Pentateuches* (as if plural), F. *Pentateuque*, < LL. *Pentateuchus*, *Pentateuchum*, < LGr. πεντάτευχος, consisting of five books, ἡ πεντάτευχος, se. βίβλος, the five books ascribed to Moses, < Gr. πέντε, five, + τεῦχος, any implement or utensil, a book, < τεύχειν, prepare, make ready. Cf. *Heptateuch*, etc.] The first five books of the Old Testament, regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, and the formation of the Hebrew nation and its history through the sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the seventh century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).—**Samaritan Pentateuch**, a copy of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew character, which perhaps dates from the seventh century B. C.

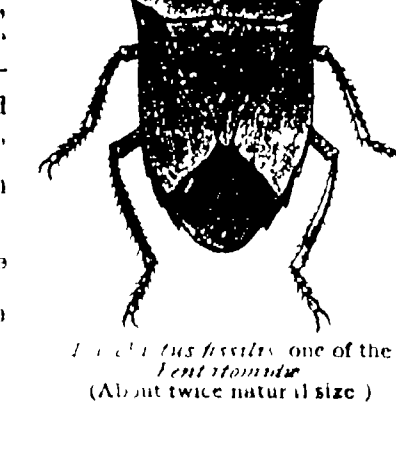
Pentateuchal (pen'ta-tūk-al), *a.* [< *Pentateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Pentateuch.

pentathlete (pen-tath'lēt), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάθλητής, < πένταθλον, pentathlon: see *pentathlon*.] In *class. antiq.*, a contestant in the pentathlon.

pentathlon (pen-tath'lon), *n.* [< Gr. πένταθλον, Ionic πεντάεθλον, a contest including five exercises (L. *quinquertium*), < πέντε, five, + ἆθλον, a contest: see *athlete*.] In *anc. Gr. games*, a contest including five separate exercises—leaping, the foot-race, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling—all of which took place between the same contestants, on the same day, and in a given order. The winner must have been successful in at least three exercises.

Pentatoma (pen-tat'ō-ma), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1816), < Gr. πέντε, five, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pentatomidæ*, with about 150 widely distributed species, some of them known as *forest-bugs* and *wood-bugs*.

Pentatomidæ (pen-ta-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pentatoma* + *-idæ*.] A large family of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Pentatoma*, containing many brilliantly colored plant-feeding bugs, most of which are tropical or subtropical. It is represented in all parts of the world, and the genera are numerous. The harlequin cabbage-bug, *Murgantia histrionica*, is a well-known example. (See *cabbage-bug*.) This extensive family has been divided into 8 subfamilies, *Acanthosominæ*, *Edessinæ*, *Pentatominæ*, *Sciocorinæ*, *Halydinæ*, *Phlæinæ*, *Asopinæ*, and *Cydninæ*, when the last is not made a distinct family. Also *Pentatomida*, *Pentatomides*, *Pentatomites*.



Euschistus fissilis, one of the *Pentatomidæ*.
(About twice natural size.)

pentatomine (pen-tat'o-min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatomina*.

pentatomoid (pen-tat'o-moid), *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatomidæ*; belonging to the *Pentatomoidea*, or having their characters.

Pentatomoidea (pen-ta-to-moi'de-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatoma* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Heteroptera*, composed of such important families as the *Cydnidæ* and *Pentatomidæ*.

pentatone (pen'ta-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάτονος, of five tones, < πέντε, five, + τόνος, tone.] In *ancient* and *medieval music*, an interval containing five whole steps—that is, an augmented sixth. Compare *tritone*.

pentatonic (pen-ta-ton'ik), *a.* [< *pentatone* + *-ic*.] In *music*, consisting of five tones; especially, pertaining to a pentatonic scale (which see, under *scale*).

pentatrematoid (pen-ta-trem'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatrematidæ*; of, or having the characters of, the *Pentatrematidæ*.

II. *n.* A pelmatozoan of the family *Pentatrematidæ* or order *Blastoidea*; a blastoid.

pentatremite (pen-ta-trē'mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Pentatremites*.] A blastoid of the genus *Pentatremites*.

Pentatremites (pen"ta-trē-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + τρῆμα, a hole.] A leading or representative genus of Paleozoic blastoids. *P. florealis* is an example. Also *Pentremites*, *Pentatrematites*.

Pentatremitidæ (pen-ta-trē-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatremites* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Blastoidea* or blastoid pelmatozoans, typified by the genus *Pentatremites*. They are of Paleozoic, and especially Carboniferous, age. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) By D'Orbigny, 1852, it was intended to include all the regular blastoid crinoids. (*b*) By Etheridge and Carpenter it was limited to regular blastoids with base usually convex, five spiracles whose distal boundary is formed by side plates, and hydrospires concentrated at the lowest part of the radial sinus.

pentavalent (pen-tav'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *value*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with or saturating five univalent elements or radicals: applied both to elements and to compound radicals. Thus, in the case of phosphoric pentachlorid (PCl_5), phosphorus is said to be *pentavalent*, because one atom of phosphorus unites with five atoms of univalent chlorin.

penteconter (pen'tē-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πεντηκοντήρης, also πεντηκόντορος, with fifty oars, < πεντήκοντα, fifty, + √ ἐρ, ἐρ, in ἐρετμόν, an oar: see *oar*[1].] An ancient Greek ship of burden carrying fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen'tē-kost), *n.* [< ME. *pentecoste*, < OF. *pentecoste*, F. *pentecôte* = Sp. *pentecostes* = Pg. *pentecoste*, *pentecostes* = It. *pentecosta*, *pentecoste*, AS. *pentecosten* = OS. *pentecoston* (dat.) = OFries. *pinkosta*, *pinxta* = D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren* (> E. *pinkster*) = MLG. *pinxte*, *pinxter*, *pinxteren* = OHG. **pfingustin* (dat.), *finfchustin* (simulating *finf* = E. *five*), MHG. *phingesten*, *pfingsten*, G. *pfingsten* = Sw. *pingst*, = Dan. *pindse*, < LL. *pentecoste* = Goth. *paintekuste*, < Gr. πεντηκοστή, Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the Passover, lit. fiftieth (se. ἡμέρα, day), < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *fifty*.] 1. In the New Testament, a Jewish harvest festival called in the Old Testament (Deut. xvi. 10, etc.) the *feast of weeks* (Hebrew *Shabuoth*), and observed on the fiftieth day after the 14th of Nisan, the date of the celebration of the Passover. The feast of Pentecost, while primarily connected with the celebration of the completion of harvest, by the offering of first fruits, etc., seems also to have been associated in the minds of the later Jews with the giving of the law on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It always precedes the Jewish New Year by 113 days.

2. The feast of Whitsunday, a festival of the Christian church, observed annually in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles during the feast of Pentecost. Pentecost is the third of the great Christian festivals, the other two being Christmas and Easter. It is connected with its Jewish predecessor not only historically (Acts ii. 1-11), but also intrinsically, because it is regarded as celebrating the first fruits of the Spirit, as the Jewish Pentecost celebrated the first fruits of the earth (Lev. xxiii. 17). In the primitive church the term *Pentecost* was used both for Whitsunday and for the whole period of fifty days ending with Whitsunday.

Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-Pentecost Sunday, the fourth Sunday after Easter.

pentecostal (pen'tē-kos-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *pentecostalis*, pertaining to Pentecost, < *pentecoste*, Pentecost: see *Pentecost*.] I. *a.* Of or

pertaining to Pentecost; occurring or happening at Pentecost: as, the *pentecostal* gift of tongues; *pentecostal* offerings.

II. *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made at Pentecost or Whitsuntide by parishioners to their priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church, etc. Also called *Whitsun-farthings*.

pentecostarion (pen″tē-kos-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pentecostaria* (-ä). [< LGr. πεντηκοστάριον (see def.), < πεντηκοστή, Pentecost: see *Pentecost*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the service-book which contains the offices in use from Easter to All Saints' day.

pentecoster (pen-tē-kos′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, a commander of fifty, < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a commander of fifty men. *Mitford.*

pentecostys (pen-tē-kos′tis), *n.* [< Gr. πεντηκοστύς, a number of fifty, a division including fifty, < πεντήκοντα, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a company of fifty soldiers. *Mitford.*

pentegraph (pen′te-graf), *n.* Same as *pantograph*.

pentekontalitron (pen-te-kon-tal′i-tron), *n.* [< Gr. πεντηκοντάλιτρον, neut. of πεντηκοντάλιτρος, weighing or worth fifty litræ, < πεντήκοντα, fifty, + λίτρα, litra.] In ancient Sicilian coinage, a piece of fifty litræ: same as *dekadrachm*.

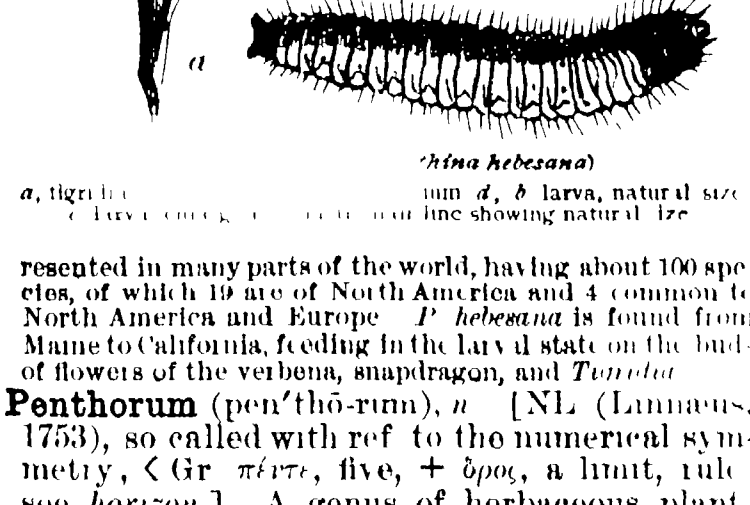
Pentelic (pen-tel′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pentelicus*, < Gr. Πεντελικός, pertaining to the mountain and deme Πεντελή in Attica.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from Mount Pentelicus (Πεντελή), near Athens: noting especially a variety of white marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer-grained, apparently inexhaustible quarries of which have from antiquity been worked in this mountain. The Parthenon, the Propylæa, and other Athenian monuments are built of it, and in it are carved the famous sculptures known as the Elgin marbles.

Pentelican (pen-tel′i-kan), *a.* [< *Pentelic* + *-an*.] Same as *Pentelic*.

penteteric (pen-te-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πεντετηρικός, happening every five years, < πεντετηρίς, a term of five years, < πεντέτης, πενταέτης, of five years, < πέντε, five, + ἔτος, a year.] 1. Occurring once in five years, or at intervals of five years.—2. Occurring in every fifth year, the years of two consecutive occurrences being both reckoned in the five: as, the *penteteric* or greater Panathenaic festival.

penthemimeral (pen-the-mim′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *penthemimeres*, < Gr. πενθημιμερής, consisting of five halves, < πέντε, five, + ἡμι-, half, + μέρος, part.] In *anc. pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a group of two and a half feet.—**Penthemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the first half of the third foot. It occurs in the dactylic hexameter after the thesis, and in the iambic trimeter after the arsis.

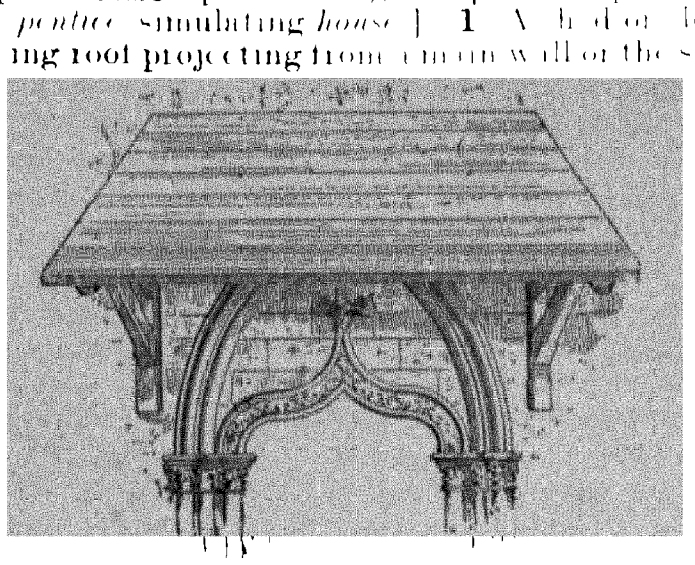
Penthina (pen-thī′na), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. πένθος, mourning for the dead: see *pathos*.] A genus of tortricid moths with simple antennæ, tufted thorax, and fore wings twice as long as broad. The moths are of modest colors, and their larvæ often feed in seeds and buds. The genus is represented in many parts of the world, having about 100 species, of which 19 are of North America and 4 common to North America and Europe. *P. hebesana* is found from Maine to California, feeding in the larval state on the buds of flowers of the verbena, snapdragon, and *Tecoma*.



Penthina hebesana.
a, tigridia ... *d*, *b*, larva, natural size; *c*, larva, enlarged ... line showing natural size.

Penthorum (pen′thō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry, < Gr. πέντε, five, + ὅρος, a limit, rule: see *horizon*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished from other genera of the order by the absence of succulence in its leaves. There are 2 species, one Chinese, the other of eastern North America. They are erect perennials growing in wet soil, with alternate lanceolate toothed sessile leaves, and terminal cymes of many greenish flowers on one-sided recurving branches, followed by reddish five-beaked capsules opening by five lids. The flowers form a standard example of complete numerical symmetry in fives, having five sepals, five petals, five stamens of one and five of another row, and five nearly separate carpels. *P. sedoides* is the ditch stonecrop of America.

penthouse (pent′hous), *n.* [A corruption of *pentice*, simulating *house*.] 1. A shed or sloping roof projecting from the main wall or the side



Penthouse.

or end of a building, and sometimes constructed over a door or window to protect it from the weather; an appentice. See also cut under *appentice*.

> As a *Pent house* doth preserue a Wall
> From Rain and Hail, and other Storms that fall.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> And strong power, like a *pent house*, promises
> To shade you from opinion.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

2. Anything resembling a penthouse, or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else.

> The houses are not despicable, but the high *pent houses* (for I can hardly call them cloysters, being all of wood), thro' which the people pass drie and in the shade, winter and summer, exceedingly deforme the fronts of the buildings. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

> What is most singular is their houses on one side having their *pent houses* supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. *Pepys*, Diary, June 15, 1668.

> Like a shrivelled beau from within the *penthouse* of a modern periwig. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

> He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made
> A snowy *penthouse* for his hollow eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

penthouse (pent′hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penthoused*, ppr. *penthousing*. [< *penthouse*, *n.*] To provide with a penthouse or sloping roof; shelter or protect by means of a shed sloping from the wall, or of something resembling it.

> The inferiour Mosques are built for the most part square, many *pent housed* with open galleries, where they accustome to pray at times extraordinary.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

> These [wrens] find, mid ivied abbey walls,
> A canopy in some still nook;
> Others are *pent housed* by a brae
> That overhangs a brook.
> *Wordsworth*, A Wren's Nest.

pentice† (pen′tis), *n.* [Also *pentise*; < ML. *penticę*, *pentis* (AF. *pentiz*), by apheresis for *apentis*, < OF. *apentis*, *appentis*, a shed: see *appentice* and *penthouse*.] A sloping roof projecting from an outer wall, or constructed over a door to shelter it; an awning over a door or window; a penthouse. See *appentice* and *penthouse*.

> And ore their heads an iron *pentise* vast
> They built, by ioyning many a shield and targe.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xi. 33.

> Every street of speciall note being on both sides thereof, from the *pentices* of their houses to the lower end of the wall, hanged with rich cloth of arras.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38, sig. D.

penticle† (pen′ti-kl), *n.* Same as *pentacle*. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 74.

pentile (pen′tīl), *n.* [A corruption of *pantile*, simulating *pentice*.] Same as *pantile*.

pentlandite (pent′land-īt), *n.* [< one *Pentland* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of nickel and iron, occurring in massive forms of a light bronze-yellow color and metallic luster.

pentonkion (pen-tong′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *pentonkia* (-ä). [< Gr. πεντώγκιον, Doric for πεντούγκιον, five twelfths of a whole, < πέντε, five, + οὐγκία, a twelfth: see *ounce*[1].] In the ancient coinage of Himera, Sicily, a bronze coin in weight about 274 grains and in value one third of a litra.

pentoxid (pen-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + E. *oxid*.] An oxid containing five oxygen atoms. **Arsenic pentoxid.** See *arsenic*.

pen-tray (pen′trā), *n.* A small tray or dish, usually long and narrow, used for holding pens and pen-handles. They are sometimes made highly decorative.

> A Persian lacquered *pen-tray*.
> *Catalogue of Duke of Hamilton's Collection*, No. 24.

pent-roof (pent′röf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Also called *shed-roof*.

pen-trough (pen′trôf), *n.* The trough in which the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

Pentstemon (pent-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. for **Pentastemon* or **Pentestemon*, so called as having the fifth stamen, commonly absent in kindred plants, present as a conspicuous rudiment and in rare cases perfect; < Gr. πέντε, five, + στήμων, warp (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Cheloneæ*, known by the elongated rudimentary stamen, septicidal capsule, and angled wingless seeds. The 83 species are characteristic plants of the western United States, especially of California, from which 8 extend into British Columbia, and 2 east to the Potomac, with 1 in Georgia, a few in Mexico, and 1 in Japan. They bear opposite leaves diminished upward into clasping bracts, and pyramidal panicles or racemes of handsome summer flowers, red, violet, blue, whitish, or yellow, the corolla with a long tube and distinctly two-lipped limb. Many species are cultivated for the flowers, producing them from April to October. See *beard-tongue*.

pent-stock (pent′stok), *n.* Same as *penstock*.

Pentzia (pent′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1794), after C. J. *Pentz*, a student under Thunberg.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, characterized by the absence of chaff, by having the bracts in many rows, and five-angled achenes crowned with a cleft and cup-like pappus. The 11 species are all South African. They are small shrubs hoary with whitish glandular hairs, and bearing small alternate wedge-shaped toothed or dissected leaves and yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbs. *P. virgata* is the *sheep-fodder bush* of South Africa, valuable in planting deserts because it roots extensively from decumbent branches and covers ground rapidly.

penuchle (pē′nuk-l), *n.* [Also written *pinochle*; said to be of G. origin, but origin unknown.] A game of cards differing but slightly from bezique. [U. S.]

penula, *n.* See *pænula*.

penult (pē-nult′ or pē′nult), *n.* [Short for *penultima*.] The last syllable of a word but one.

penultima (pē-nul′ti-mä), *n.*; pl. *penultimæ* (-mē). [NL. *penultima*, *pænultima* (sc. *syllaba*), the last syllable but one, < L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate*.] Same as *penult*.

penultimate (pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *penultima* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *ultimate*.] **I.** *a.* Immediately preceding that member of a series which is the last; next before the last; being the last but one: as, the *penultimate* syllable; the *penultimate* joint. Compare *antepenultimate*.

II. *n.* That member of a series which is the last but one; specifically, the last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra (pē-num′brä), *n.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting a part of the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some part of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded; while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely excluded from view of the luminous body. The figures represent the so-called Hipparchan diagrams of a lunar and a solar eclipse. Any portion of the moon in penumbra appears slightly dimmed, the more so the nearer it is to the umbra. At a station of the earth in the moon's penumbra the disk of the sun is partially hidden, forming a partial (or, possibly, an annular) eclipse.

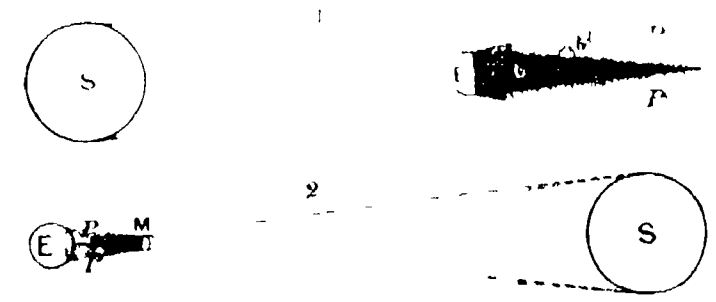


Fig. 1, Lunar eclipse; 2, Solar eclipse. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon; P, penumbra; U, umbra.

> If the source of light be a point, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous surface, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

2. The gray fringing border which surrounds the dark umbra or nucleus of a sun-spot.—3. In *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

penumbral (pę̄-num'bral), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

This brightness of the inner penumbra seems to be due to the crowding together of the *penumbral* filaments where they overhang the umbra. *C A Young*, The Sun, p. 116.

Penumbral eclipse, an eclipse of the moon in which the moon enters the penumbra of the earth but not the shadow

penumbrous (pę̄-num'brus), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-ous*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a penumbra; penumbra-like; partially dark.

In the *penumbrous* dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level
W Holman Hunt, Contemporary Rev , LII 24

penurious (pē-nū'ri-us), *a* [< *penury* + *-ous*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury or want; stricken with poverty, indigent

Thus he runs on his course, til 's drunken vaine
Ruines his substance, makes him entertaine
For his companion *penurious* want
Times' Whistle (E E. T S), p 62

Better a *penurious* Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common sponges to the impoverishing of good and loyall men *Milton*, Reformation in Eng , ii.

2 Niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream,
That fondly bears Scamander's mighty name
Pitt, Æneid, iii

I ever held a scanty and *penurious* justice to partake of the nature of a wrong *Burke*, To a noble Lord

3. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid: as, a *penurious* man

We should serve him as a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth
Milton, Comus, l 726.

4†. Nice and dainty

Good lord! what can my lady mean,
Conversing with that rusty dean!
She 's grown so nice, and so *penurious*,
With Socrates and Epicurius.
How could she sit the live-long day,
Yet never ask us once to play?
Swift Panegyrick on the Dean

=**Syn.** 3 *Parsimonious, Penurious, Miserly, Close, Niggardly, Stingy, Mean*, covetous avaricious, illiberal, sordid, chary The first seven words express the spirit or conduct of those who are slow to part with money or other valuable things. *Parsimonious* is perhaps the most general of these words, literally sparing to spend, but always careful and excessively sparing *Penurious* means literally in penury, but always feeling and acting as though one were in poverty, saving beyond reason , the word is rather stronger than *parsimonious*, and has perhaps rather more reference to the treatment of others One may be *parsimonious* or *penurious*, through habits formed in times of having little, without being really *miserly* *Miserly*, feeling and acting like a miser, is generally applied to one who, having some wealth, clings to it for fear of poverty, or in provision for some possible exigency of the future, or especially for its own sake, as delighting in the mere possession of wealth *Close* has the vigor of figurative use , it may be a shortening of *close fisted* *Niggardly* is the least limited to money, and has the most to do with others , it expresses a meanly parsimonious treatment of others, a neglectful, self-defeating or stingy saving *Stingy* expresses the most of opprobrium as, Queen Elizabeth was called *frugal* by her friends, *stingy* by her enemies, and *parsimonious* by the rest of the world It indicates a grudging, narrow hearted or unreasonable parsimony in giving or providing *Mean* shows a tendency toward emphasizing the idea of a close or narrow and mean spirited handling of money See *avarice*

penuriously (pē-nū'ri-us-li), *adv* In a penurious or parsimonious manner, with scanty supply.

Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most *penuriously* emptie of all other good outsides *B Jonson*, Cynthia s Revels, ii 2

No age is unduly favored, none *penuriously* depressed
De Quincey, Essenes, i

penuriousness (pę̄-nū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being penurious in any sense, especially, parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n* [< ME. *penury*, < OF. *penurie*, F *penurie* = Sp Pg It. *penuria*, < L *penuria*, *pænuria*, want, scarcity, cf Gr πεῖνα, hunger, πενία, need, πένης, poor, πόνος, toil, πένεσθαι, toil, be poor] 1† Lack; want; scantiness

He [Sesostris] caused many trenches to be cut thorow the land, and some of them navigable Whereby unprofitable marishes were drained, the countrey strengthened, . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the *penury* of waters. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 83.

2. Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

Age, ache, *penury*, and imprisonment.
Shak , M. for M , iii 1 130

Clive saw clearly that it was absurd to give men power and to require them to live in *penury*
Macaulay, Lord Clive

3† Parsimoniousness, miserliness. *Jer. Taylor.* =**Syn.** 2. *Indigence, Want*, etc See *poverty*

pen-wiper (pen'wī"pėr), *n.* A piece of rag, chamois leather, or other material used for wiping or cleaning pens after use. Pen-wipers are often made up into ornaments more or less elaborate.

penwoman (pen'wùm"an), *n.*; pl. *penwomen* (-wim"en). A woman who writes with a pen; a female writer; an authoress.

Hard work is not fit for a *penwoman* *Johnson*

Why, love, you have not written already! You have, I protest! O what a ready *penwoman*!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 329. (*Davies*)

peon (pē'on), *n.* [< Sp. *peon* = Pg. *peão*, a foot-soldier, a day-laborer, a pedestrian, = OF. *peon*, *paon*, *pion*, a foot-soldier, F. *pion*, a pawn (in chess), < ML. *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. see *pedal*, etc. Cf. *pawn*², a doublet of *peon*.] 1. A day-laborer; specifically, in Spanish America, a species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid.—2. In India: (*a*) A foot-soldier. (*b*) A messenger; an attendant or orderly.

Pandurang is by turns a servant to a shop keeper, a *peon* or orderly, a groom to an English officer
Saturday Rev , May 31, 1873 (*Yule and Burnell*)

(*c*) A native constable or policeman.—3. In *chess*, a piece representing a footman; a pawn

peonage (pē'on-āj), *n* [< *peon* + *-age.*] A form of servitude existing in Spanish America It prevailed especially in Mexico.

peonia (pē-ō'ni-ä), *n* [Sp., < *peon*, a foot-soldier. see *peon*] In Spanish America, a land-measure, not now used and not well defined in extent Originally it comprised the land given to a foot-soldier in a conquered country — supposed to be as much as could be cultivated by one man

peonism (pē'on-izm), *n* [< *peon* + *-ism*] The state or condition of a peon , peonage.

peony (pē'ǫ-ni), *n* , pl *peonies* (-niz). [Formerly also *pæony*, after L ; also *piony*, early mod E *pionee*, dial *piny*, < ME *pione*, *pioine*, *piane*, *piane*, < OF. *peone*, *pioine*, F. *pivoine* = Sp. *peonia* = Pg It. *peonia* = AS. *peonia* (after L.), < L *pæonia*, ML. also *peonia*, < Gr παιωνία, the peony, so called because regarded as medicinal, < Παιών, Παιάν, the physician of the gods, also an epithet of Apollo. see *pæon*.] Any plant of the genus *Pæonia*, which comprises strong-growing showy perennials, familiar in gardens. The common peony is *P officinalis*, an herb with large, commonly red flowers, one on a stalk, a native of southern Europe and central Asia A kindred species, *P tenuifolia*, of Siberia and parts of Europe, has the leaves finely cut, and hence is called *slender leafed fennel leafed*, *fern-leafed*, or *fringed peony* A second typical species is the tree peony, *P Moutan*, a taller shrubby species from China, where it is a favorite, with large rose colored or nearly white flowers, several on a stalk These and one or two other species furnish the numerous hybrid and other varieties of the gardens which vary greatly in color and are often double. The root of the common peony was an ancient charm and medicine, and still has some repute as a nervine

people (pē'pl), *n* [Early mod. E also *peple*, < ME *peple*, *pepill*, *people*, *peopell*, *peopyll*, *poeple*, *peuple*, *puple* (the spelling with *oe* or *eo* being intended to render the OF. diphthong), people, = MHG. *povel*, *porel*, *bovel*, G. *pobel* = Dan Sw *pobel*, the populace, mob, rabble, < OF. *pueple*, *pople*, F *peuple* = Pr. *pobol*, *poble* = Sp. *pueblo* (> E. *pueblo*) = Pg. *povo* = It. *popolo*, < L. *populus*, the people, the populace; appar. a redupl. of **pul*, **ple* in *plebs*, the people, *plenus* = E *full*¹, Gr. πολύς, many, = E. (obs.) *feel*², many, *full*¹, etc. Hence *popular*, etc.] 1. The whole body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race, or nation · as, the *people* of England; the *people* of Israel. [In this sense the word takes the indefinite article, and admits of the plural form *peoples*.]

There made the *peple* of Ebron Sacrifice to oure Lord and ther thei zolden up here Avowes.
Mandeville, Travels, p 105

A blisful lyf, a paisible and a swete,
Ledden the *peples* in the former age
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 2

Whan the kynge Riolent and the kynge Placiens saugh that so litill a *peple* withstode so grete a power as thei were, thei hadde ther of grete merveile and grete dispyte.
Merlin (E E. T S), ii. 208.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meats in the summer Prov xxx. 25.

By heaven and earth,
I were much better be a king of beasts
Than such a *people*!
Beau and Fl , King and No King, i. 1.

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in sundry respects with the characters of neighbouring *peoples* *H Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 80

2. The mass of persons inhabiting a place; subjects or citizens, as distinguished from their rulers or from men of rank or men of authority in any profession; the commonalty; the populace: usually preceded by the definite article: as, the king and *the people*; one of *the people*; the darling of *the people*.

With glosynges and with gabbyngs he gylede *the peuple*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 125.

In other things the knowing artist may
Judge better than *the people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse.
Waller, Prol. to Maid's Tragedy

The popular leaders (who in all ages have called themselves *the people*) began to grow insolent
Blackstone, Com , IV. xxxiii.

The people are the only censors of their governors · and even their errors will tend to keep these to the true principles of their institution To punish these errors too severely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the public liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 85.

3. Those who are closely connected with a person as subjects, domestics, attendants, followers, etc., also, one's family, relatives, etc.: as, a pastor and his *people*.

Where thurgh the kynges lege *peopell* scholde be disceuyd *English Gilds* (E. E T S.), p. 332.

And what *peopyll* they brought among them three,
Mynne Auctour seith it is a wonder to see.
Generydes (E E. T S.), l. 1967.

A stranger may go in with the consul's dragoman or interpreter, and, being conducted afterwards to the Pasha's coffee room, is civilly entertain'd by his *people* with sweetmeats and coffee *Pococke*, Description of the East, I 33

In the evening we came to an anchor on the eastern shore nearly opposite to Esné. Some of our *people* had landed to shoot, trusting to a turn of the river that is here, which would enable them to keep up with us.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I 141.

4 Persons, any persons indefinitely; men. a collective noun taking a verb in the plural, and admitting in colloquial use a numeral adjective: as, *people* may say what they please; a number of country *people* were there , *people* of fashion; there were not ten *people* present

Might neuer men doo better on a day ther,
Thanne they dede ther, so fewe *pepill* as thei were.
Generydes (E E T S.), l. 2860

Merlin com to Bandemagu as soone as he was departed fro Nabulall and badde hym sende to the hoste the grettest *people* that he myght *Merlin* (E E T S.), iii 566

He is so couragious of himselfe that he is come to the field with little *people*
King Arthur, I 119, quoted in Wright s Bible Word-Book

And Edom came out against him with much *people*, and with a strong hand Num. xx 20.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in *people's* eyes
Shak , M of V , iii 2 143

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest *Swift*, Misc.

They are doing a very unfashionable thing, for all *people* of condition are agreed not to admire, nor even to understand *Gray*, Letters, I 324

5† Human beings, men

Thei be no *peple* as other be, but it be fendes of helle
Merlin (E. E T S), iii. 534

6†. A set or crowd, company

What a *people* of Consaillours he hathe!
Quoted in *Oliphant's* New English, I 388.

Abbot of the people See *abbot* —**Chosen people**, the Israelites; the Jews.—**Good people.** See *good folk*, under *good* —**Houseling people**† See *houseling*¹.—**Peculiar People.** See *peculiar* —**People's party.** See *party*¹ =**Syn.** 1. *People, Nation, Race, Tribe, Clan* *People* stands for the ruled in distinction from the rulers, as king and *people*, or for the mass of the community, etc , without thought of any distinction between rulers and ruled The word *nation* stands for a political body viewed as a whole. The unity may be ethnic, instead of political; this sense, however, is less common *Race* is the most common word for all those who seem to make a whole in community of descent and are too numerous to be called a *tribe*, *clan*, or *family* as, the Anglo-Saxon *race* is one branch of the Germanic, tracing its descent through certain Low German *tribes* *Tribe*, apart from certain peculiar meanings, stands for a subdivision of a *race* as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel , ordinarily the word is not applied to civilized persons , we speak of *tribes* of Indians, Arabs, Africans. *Clan* is used chiefly of the old organization of kinsmen among the Scotch Highlanders , where used of others, it expresses a similar organization, with intense loyalty and partizanship

people (pē'pl), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *peopled*, ppr. *peopling*. [< F. *peupler* = Pr. Sp. *poblar* = Pg. *povoar* = It. *popolare*, people, populate, < ML. *populare*, inhabit, populate , from the noun: see *people*, *n* , and cf. *populate*] To stock with people or inhabitants; populate.

Thou didst prevent me , I had *peopled* else
This isle with Calibans. *Shak* , Tempest, i. 2. 350.

O'er many States and *peopled* Towns we pass'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Many a legend, *peopling* the dark woods,
Nourished Imagination in her growth
Wordsworth, Excursion.

peopler (pē'plėr), *n.* One who peoples; an inhabitant [Rare.]

Peoplers of the peaceful glen.
Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 96. (*Encyc Dict.*)

peoplish† (pē'plish), *a.* [ME. *peplish*, *poeplissh*; < *people* + *-ish*1.] Belonging to the common people; vulgar.

> Ye badde, as me thought, in despite
> Every thynge that souned into badde,
> As rudenesse, and *poeplissh* appetite.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1677.

peotomy (pē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πέος, penis, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Amputation of the penis.

pepert, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pepper*.

peperine (pep'e-rin), *n.* [< It. *peperino*, < *pepe*, *pevere*, < L. *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*. Cf. *piperine*.] A volcanic tufa composed of well-developed crystals or crystal fragments cemented together. The name was first given to the tufas of the Alban Mount, near Rome. *Tufa*, *tuff*, *peperine*, *pozzuolana*, and *trass* are names given, without much discrimination, to deposits consisting essentially of more or less finely comminuted volcanic rock, cinders, and ashes.

Peperomia (pep-e-rō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr. πέπερι, pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the apetalous order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by the single sessile stigma, and the two stamens with the anther-cells confluent into one. There are over 400 species, found throughout warmer parts of the world, especially in America, from Florida to Chili and the Argentine Republic. They are usually prostrate and fleshy annuals, or perennial by a creeping rootstock or tuberous



Branch with Inflorescence of *Peper[omia]* ...
a, a flower, showing the bract, one of the ... and the pistil; *b*, the fruit.

base. They bear alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, undivided and commonly pellucid-dotted, and minute flowers in a dense or scattered spike. *P. maculata* is a dwarf greenhouse plant with ornamental spotted leaves, remarkable for its ready propagation by leaf-cuttings. *P. resedæflora* is cultivated for its delicate spikes of pink-stemmed white flowers. *P. magnoliæfolia* (*P. obtusifolia*) of the West Indies and Central and South America is a succulent shrub with obovate or spatulate leaves and long curving spike-like aments. Several others, all known in cultivation as *Peperomia*, are the pepper-elder of British colonists.

pepin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*.

pepinnery†, *n.* [= OF. *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, nursery, < *pepin*, kernel, pip: see *pippin*.] A garden for raising plants from seeds; a nursery-garden. *Halliwell*.

pepinnier†, *n.* Same as *pepinnery*.

> To make a good *pepinnier* or nource garden.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pepita (Sp. pron. pe-pē'tä), *n.* [Sp., a nugget, prop. a kernel, seed, pip: see *pip*, *pin*.] A lump of native gold; a nugget.

> The gold is found in the form of grains or *pepitas*, at the depth of ten or twelve yards below the surface, embedded in a stratum of clay of several feet in thickness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 13.

pepla, *n.* Plural of *peplum*.

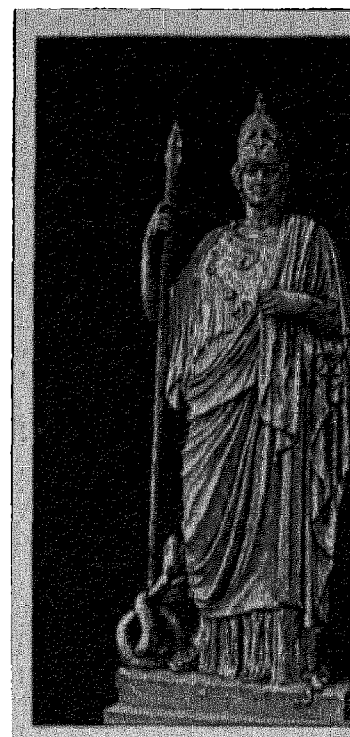
peplet, *n.* An obsolete form of *people*.

Peplis (pep'lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *peplis*, a plant, also called *porcilaca* (purslane), and another plant, also called *syce meconion* or *meconion aphrodes*, < Gr. πεπλίς, πέπλος, also πέπλιον, a plant, said to be purple spurge.] A genus of small herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Lythrarieæ* and the tribe *Ammannieæ*, known by the very short style and filaments, and the commonly six sepals, six or rarely five petals, and six stamens. There are 3 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and the colder parts of Asia. They are weak or prostrate annuals, with obovate or narrow leaves and minute solitary flowers sessile in the axils. *P. Portula* is the water-purslane of European brooks and wet sands.

peplish†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peoplish*.

peplos (pep'los), *n.* Same as *peplum*.

peplum (pep'lum), *n.*; pl. *pepla* (-lä). [L., also *peplus*, < Gr. πέπλος (in pl. πέπλα, as if from a sing. *πέπλον), a peplum (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a himation or upper garment, in shape like a voluminous shawl, worn by women, thrown over one arm and thence wrapped in various ways, according to individual taste, around the body, sometimes even drawn over the head. The garment was so called particularly when of costly material and richly ornamented, as distinguished from the more ordinary himation. It was frequently ascribed to female divinities, particularly to Athene, for whose statue in the temple of Athene Polias a ceremonial peplum was woven every year by the high-born maidens; attached for the term to the person of the priestess.



... the Peplum, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

peplus (pep'lus), *n.* Same as *peplum*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

pepo (pē'pō), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo* (*pepon-*) = Gr. πέπων, prop. σίκυος πέπων, a large kind of gourd or melon not eaten till ripe (whereas the common σίκυος was eaten unripe): πέπων, prop. adj., also πέπειρος, ripe, mellow. Hence (< Gr. πέπων) ult. E. *pompon*1, *pompion*, *pumpion*, *pumpkin*, and prob. *pippin*, *pip*2: see *pumpion*, *pippin*, *pip*2.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the gourd, a name given to the fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, of which the gourd, squash, cucumber, and melon are familiar examples. They have a fleshy interior and a hard or firm rind, most of which is referable to the adnate calyx. They are either one-celled with three broad and revolute parietal placentæ, or these placentæ, borne on their dissepiments, meet in the axis, enlarge, and spread, unite with their fellows on each side, and are reflected to the walls of the pericarp, next to which the ovules are borne. Also called *peponida*, *peponium*.

peponida (pē-pon'i-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo(n-)*, a gourd or melon, + *-ida*.] Same as *pepo*.

peponium (pē-pō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo(n-)*, a gourd or melon: see *pepo*.] Same as *pepo*.

pepper (pep'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *peper*, *pepir*, *piper*, < AS. *pipor*, *piper* = OFries. *piper* = D. *peper* = MLG. *pepper*, *peper* = OHG. *pfeffar*, *phefer*, MHG. *pheffer*, *pfeffer*, G. *pfeffer* = Icel. *piparr* = Sw. *peppar* = Dan. *peber* = F. *poivre* = It. *pepe*, *pevere*, < L. *piper* = OBulg. *pipĭrŭ* = Serv. *papar* (also *biber*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *pepřzh* = Pol. *pieprz* = Russ. *peretsŭ* = Lith. *pipiras* = Lett. *pipars* = Hung. *paprika* = Turk. *biber*, < Gr. πίπερι, πέπερι, pepper, < Skt. *pippala*, the long pepper, also the sacred fig-tree (*peepul*), *pippali*, the fruit of the fig-tree. Cf. Pers. *pulpul*, Ar. *fulful*, pepper.] 1. The product of plants of the genus *Piper*, chiefly of *P. nigrum*, consisting of the berries which afford an aromatic and pungent condiment. The spikes are gathered as the berries begin to turn red; these berries are rubbed off and dried, when they form the ordinary black pepper. White pepper consists of the seeds of the same fruit allowed to ripen and deprived of their pulp, or it is sometimes prepared by removing or blanching the outer layer of the dry black pepper. It is a milder article, finding its largest market in China. Long pepper is the



Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).



Long Pepper (*Piper longum*).

product of *Piper longum* and *P. Chaba*. (See *Chavica*.) It is less powerful, but a considerable article of commerce. Pepper is stimulant of digestion, in large doses capable of producing inflammation. It yields to aqueous distillation a thin and colorless volatile oil. Ground pepper is extensively adulterated. Pepper was known and prized by the ancients, and was sometimes made a medium of exchange.

> There is 3 maner of *Peper*, alle upon o Tree; long *Peper*, blak *Peper*, and white *Peper*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

2. Any plant of the genus *Piper*, especially, one that produces the pepper of commerce (see def. 1). This is a stout shrub trailing and rooting at the joints or climbing on trees; the stems grow to a length of 20 feet, bearing large ovate leaves, and flowers and berries in spikes. It is a native of forests in parts of India, and is everywhere cultivated in hot, damp, tropical regions.—3. A plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or one of its pods. These pods are the source of Cayenne pepper, and form the green and red peppers used in sauces, etc.

> Ears of Indian corn, and strings of dried apples and peaches, hung in gay festoons along the walls, mingled with the gaud of red *peppers*. *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 429.

4†. A bitter, biting drink. [peppermint, *Morris*.]

> Ladyes shulle hem such *pepir* brew.
> *Rom. of the R.*

5. A pepper-caster: as, a pair of silver-mounted *peppers*. [Trade use.]—**African pepper**, (*a*) A shrub or small tree, *Xylopia* (*Habzelia*) *Æthiopica*, of western Africa, its fruit aromatic and stimulant. (*b*) In the West Indies also, other plants of the genus *Xylopia*. (*c*) See *Capsicum*.—**Anise pepper**, the shrub or tree *Xanthoxylum schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), of China, etc.—**Ashantee** or **West African pepper**. Same as *African cubebs* (which see, under *cubeb*).—**Bird-pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Bitter pepper**, a Chinese tree or shrub, *Evodia* (*Xanthoxylum*) *Daniellii*. Also called *star pepper*.—**Black pepper**. See defs. 1 and 2.—**Bonnet-pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Boulon pepper**. Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Cayenne pepper**, cherry-pepper. See *Capsicum*.—**Chili pepper**. (*a*) See *pepper-tree*. (*b*) Same as *chilli*.—**Chinese pepper**. Same as *Japanese pepper*.—**Cubeb-pepper**. See *cubeb*.—**Ethiopian pepper**. Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Goat-pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Guinea pepper**. Same as *African pepper* (*a*). See also *bell pepper* and *chilli*.—**Jamaica pepper**. Same as *pimento*.—**Japanese pepper**, a shrub, *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, of China and Japan, or its fragrant pungent fruit, which is used as a pepper.—**Java pepper**, the cubeb.—**Long pepper**. See def. 1.—**Malabar pepper**, the common pepper produced in Malabar, esteemed the best quality.—**Melegueta, malaghatta, malaguetta pepper**. Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*1).—**Mignonette-pepper**. See *mignonette*.—**Monkey pepper**. Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Negro pepper**. Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Poor man's pepper**. (*a*) One of the pepperworts, *Lepidium campestre*. (*b*) Same as *wall pepper*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Shot-pepper**, the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper.—**Spur pepper**. See *Capsicum*.—**Star pepper**. Same as *bitter pepper*.—**Sumatra pepper**, the common pepper produced in Sumatra, which is the cheapest quality.—**Tasmanian, Victorian pepper**. See *pepper-tree*, 2.—**To have pepper in the nose†**, to behave superciliously.

> There are ful proude herted men paciente of tonge,
> And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes,
> And to pore peple *han peper in the nose*,
> And as a lyoun he loketh there men lakketh his werkes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 197.

To take pepper in the nose†. See *nose*1.

> Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient, he *takes pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient. *Chapman*, May Day, iii. (*Nares*.)

White pepper. See def. 1.—**Wild pepper**, a shrub, *Vitex trifolia*, of the East Indies, etc. (See also *bell pepper*, *betel pepper*, *cherry-pepper*, *mountain-pepper*, *water-pepper*.)

pepper (pep'ėr), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *peperen* = MHG. *pfefferōn*, *pfefferen*, G. *pfeffern* = Icel. *pipra* = Sw. *peppra* = Dan. *pebre*; from the noun.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper; make pungent: as, mutton-chops well *peppered*.—2. To pelt with shot or other missiles; hit with what pains or annoys; also, to attack with bitter or pungent words.

> Bethump them, bethump them, belump them, belabour them, *pepper* them.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 53. (*Davies*.)

> "I think," cried he, "I have *peppered* him well! I'll warrant he won't give an hour to-morrow morning to settling what he shall put on." *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

3†. To cover with small sores.

> And then you snarle against our simple French,
> As if you had been *peppered* with your wench.
> *Stephens*, Essays and Characters (1615). (*Nares*.)

4. To pelt thoroughly; give a quietus to; do for.

> I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 102.

> *Alp.* Pray God there be not poison in the bowl!
> *Ale.* So were I *peppered*.
> *Chapman*, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.

> *Leon.* Thou art hurt.
> *Lieut.* I am *pepper'd*.
> I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i.

pepper-and-salt (pep'ėr-and-sâlt'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a color consisting either of a light ground (as white, drab, gray, etc.) dotted or speckled finely with a dark color, as black or dark gray, or of black or dark gray thickly and evenly speckled with white or light gray: said of a fabric or a garment.

> Half a dozen men of various ages were listening with a look of concentrated intelligence to a man in a *pepper and salt* dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. *n.* The plant harbinger-of-spring: so named from the mixture of white petals and dark stamens in its umbels

pepper-bottle (pep'ėr-bot'l), *n.* Same as *pepper-caster*, 1.

pepper-box (pep'ėr-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food

He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box* *Shak*, M W of W, III 5 140

pepper-bush (pep'ėr-bush), *n* See *Clethra*

pepper-cake (pep'ėr-kāk), *n.* [= D. *peperkoek* = MLG *peperkoke* = G *pfefferkuchen* = Sw. *pepparkaka* = Dan *pebrkage*.] A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread

pepper-caster (pep'ėr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. That one of the casters of a cruet-stand which is made to contain pepper —2. An early and clumsy form of modern revolver, in which the cylinder was made very long in order to fill the place of a barrel, and which was consequently very heavy The word is sometimes used as a slang term for any revolver

Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent *pepper caster* *J Jefferson*, Autobiog, II

peppercorn (pep'ėr-kôrn), *n* and *a* [< ME **pepercorn*, < AS *pipercorn*, *piporcorn* (= D *peperkorrel* = MLG *pepekorn* = MHG *pfefferkorn*, G *pfefferkorn* = Icel *piparkorn* = Sw. *pepparkorn* = Dan. *pebekorn*), < *pipor*, pepper, + *corn*, corn: see *pepper* and *corn*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant Hence —2 A small particle; an insignificant quantity, something of inconsiderable value

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a *peppercorn* *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, III 3 9

They that enjoy most of the world have most of it but in title, and supreme rights, and reserved privileges, *pepercorns*, homages, trifling services and acknowledgments *Jer Taylor*, Holy Living, iv 8.

While they live the courtly laureat pays
His quit-rent ode, his *peppercorn* of praise
Couper, Table-Talk, l 110.

II. *a.* Of trifling or inconsiderable value or consequence.

How great a language to convey such *peppercorn* information! *Emerson*, Misc, p 33

Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent

pepper-cress (pep'ėr-kres), *n* See *cress*

pepper-crop (pep'ėr-krop), *n.* The wall-pepper.

pepper-dulse (pep'ėr-duls), *n.* A seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*, which possesses pungent qualities: sometimes eaten in Scotland

pepper-elder (pep'ėr-el'dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Peperomia*

pepperer (pep'ėr-er), *n* [< *pepper* + *-er*[1].] 1† One who deals in pepper; hence, a grocer

In the nineteenth year of Edward III (A D 1345), a part of the *Pepperers* had separated themselves from their old Gild, and had formed a society of their own *English Gilds* (E E T S), Int, p cxxiii

The *pepperer* formed an important member of the community in England during the Middle Ages, when a large proportion of the food consumed was salted meat, and pepper was in high request as a seasoner *S Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV 35

On June 12, 1345, a number of *pepperers*, as the grocers were then styled, met together at dinner by agreement *The Century*, XXXVII 12

2. A person of a hot, peppery temper. *Dickens* [Colloq or humorous]

pepperette (pep'ėr-et), *n.* [< *pepper* + *-ette*, after F *poivrette*, < *poivre*, pepper, + *-ette*] The ash obtained by burning the pits or stones of olives It is used as an adulterant for ground pepper. Also called *poivrette*

pepper-gingerbread (pep'ėr-jin″jėr-bred), *n* Hot-spiced gingerbread

Leave "in sooth,"
And such protest of *pepper gingerbread*,
To velvet guards and Sunday citizens
Shak, 1 Hen IV, III 1 260

peppergrass (pep'ėr-grȧs), *n* 1 Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*. The garden-peppergrass is *L sativum*, used as a cress (called *garden cress*, etc The wild peppergrass is *L Virginicum* See *cress* and *pepper wort*.

2. The pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*. See *Pilularia* and *pillwort*.

pepperidge (pep'ėr-ij), *n.* 1 See *piperidge* — 2. The black-gum, sour-gum, or tupelo. See *black-gum* and *Nyssa*. Also *piperidge*.

pepperiness (pep'ėr-i-nes), *n.* A hot or peppery quality.

peppering (pep'ėr-ing), *p a.* [Ppr. of *pepper*, *v.*] Hot; pungent; angry;

I sent him a *peppering* letter, . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, March 27, 1711

pepper-mill (pep'ėr-mil), *n.* [= D. *pepermolen* = MLG *pepermole* = MHG *pfeffermül*, G *pfeffermühle*.] A utensil in which peppercorns are put and ground by turning a handle.

peppermint (pep'ėr-mint), *n.* [= D. *pepermunt* = LG. *pepermünte* = G. *pfeffermunze* = Sw. *pepermynta* = Dan *pebermynte*, as *pepper* + *mint*[1].] 1. The herb *Mentha piperita*, native in Europe, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated. It is notable chiefly for its aromatic pungent oil, which is often distilled See *Mentha* —2 The oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it Peppermint is used to flavor confectionery, and in medicine, often in the form of an essence or water, as a stimulant, carminative, etc, and to qualify other medicines See *oil of peppermint*, under *oil* 3 A lozenge or confection flavored with peppermint.—**Australian peppermint**, *Mentha austra lis* —**Small peppermint**, a Spanish plant, *Thymus Piperella*

peppermint-camphor (pep'ėr-mint-kam″for), *n.* Same as *menthol*

peppermint-drop (pep'ėr-mint-drop), *n* A confection flavored with peppermint

Peppermint drops are made of granulated sugar *Pop Sci Mo*, XXXII 785

peppermint-tree (pep'ėr-mint-trē), *n* One of three species of *Eucalyptus* — *E amygdalina*, *E piperita*, and *E odorata* All are Australian, the first, sometimes called *white* or *brown peppermint tree*, is also Tasmanian The name is doubtless from their aromatic foliage

pepper-moth (pep'ėr-môth), *n* A geometrid moth of Great Britain, *Amphidasis betularia* so called from its dingy speckled coloration

peppernel† (pep'ėr-nel), *n.* [< *pepper* (?), term not clear] A lump or swelling

Now, beshrew my heart, but 'a has a *peppernel* in 's head, as big as a pullet's egg! *Beau and Fl*, Knight of Burning Pestle, II 1

pepper-plant (pep'ėr-plant), *n* Any of the plants called *pepper*.

pepper-pod (pep'ėr-pod), *n.* The pungent fruit of plants of the genus *Capsicum*

pepper-pot (pep'ėr-pot), *n* 1 Same as *pepper-box* and *pepper-caster* [Rare in U S]—2 A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the young green pods of the okra and chilies. See *cassareep* —3 Tripe shredded and stewed, to the liquor of which small balls of dough are added, together with a high seasoning of pepper [Pennsylvania]

pepperquern†, *n* [< ME *peperquerne*, *peperwherne*, *peperquerne* (= Dan *pebermærn*), < *pepper* + *quern*] A mill for grinding pepper. *Palsgrave*

pepper-rod (pep'ėr-rod), *n* A low euphorbiaceous shrub of the West Indies, *Croton humilis*

pepper-root (pep'ėr-röt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*

pepper-sauce (pep'ėr-sâs), *n* [= D *pepersaus*, as *pepper* + *sauce*.] A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar

pepper-saxifrage (pep'ėr-sak″si-frāj), *n* Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1. Also called *meadow pepper-saxifrage*

pepper-shrub (pep'ėr-shrub), *n* Same as *pepper-tree*

pepper-tree (pep'ėr-trē), *n* 1. A shrub or small tree of the cashew family, *Schinus Molle*, native in South America and Mexico, and cultivated for ornament and shade in southern California and other warm dry climates. It is a fast growing evergreen of graceful habit, having leaves with twenty or more pairs of leaflets, and greenish white flowers in feathery panicles, which appear at all seasons, followed by pendent clusters of small red drupes The latter are strongly pungent, whence the name The leaves emit a pleasant resinous fragrance, and also exude a gum, whence the shrub is also called (*Peruvian*) *mastic tree* Thrown into water, the leaves appear to move spontaneously, owing to the bursting of resin glands. Also called *pepper shrub* and *Chili pepper* See *Schinus*

2 A shrub or small tree of the magnolia family, *Drimys* (*Tasmannia*) *aromatica*, of Victoria and Tasmania Its bark has properties like those of *D Winteri*, and its small globular berries serve as a substitute for pepper

pepper-vine (pep'ėr-vin), *n.* 1. The common pepper-plant —2 The *Ampelopsis* (*Vitis*) *bipinnata*, an upright scarcely twining shrub of the southern United States, having bipinnate leaves and small purplish-black berries

pepper-water (pep'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepperwood (pep'ėr-wůd), *n.* 1. One of the toothache-trees, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*.—2. See *Lucania*.—3. The clove-cassia. See *Cassia*

pepperwort (pep'ėr-wėrt), *n* [< *pepper* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D *peperwortel*] 1 Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*, in England, especially, *L. latifolium*, the dittander Mithridate pepperwort is the European *L campestre*, of which the old name was *mithridate mustard*, so called because used in the preparation called mithridate See *dittander*, 2, *mithridate*, and *peppergrass*. 2 Any plant of the natural order *Marsileaceæ*. *Lindley*.

peppery (pep'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pepper* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to pepper, resembling pepper, as in appearance, taste, etc., sharp, pungent; hot as, a *peppery* appearance.—2. Choleric; irritable, warm, passionate, sharp; stinging: as, a *peppery* disposition, a *peppery* answer.

pepsin, pepsine (pep'sin), *n.* [< F *pepsine*, < Gr *πέψις*, cooking, digestion (< *πέπτειν*, cook, digest see *peptic*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice In the presence of a weak acid it converts proteids into peptones, but in neutral or alkaline solutions it is inert. It is used in therapeutics, in a more or less pure state, in cases of indigestion, and as a solvent for diphtheritic membranes and other superficial necroses

pepsinate (pep'sin-āt), *v t.*, pret. and pp. *pepsinated*, ppr *pepsinating*. [< *pepsin* + *-ate*[1].] To prepare or mix with pepsin as, *pepsinated* pills *Quain*, Med Dict, p 378.

pepsiniferous (pep-si-nif'e-rus), *a* [< *pepsin* + L *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Producing pepsin

Pepsis (pep'sis), *n* [NL. Fabricius, 1804), < Gr *πέψις*, cooking, digestion see *pepsin*] A genus of very large solitary wasps of the family *Pompilidæ* It has the prothorax shorter than the metathorax, rarely as long as the mesothorax, head orbicular, three submarginal cells, and a long and narrow marginal cell, obtusely pointed at the tip The species are large enough to prey on tarantulas *P formosa* destroys the Texan tarantula, *Mygale hentzi*, and stores its burrow with the spider as food for its young *P heros* of Cuba is a sand wasp two inches long with a shining black body, and wings bordered with reddish brown

peptic (pep'tik), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *πεπτικός*, conducive to digestion, < *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, = L *coquere*, cook, digest see *cook*[1]] **I.** *a* 1. Concerned in or pertaining to the function of digestion; specifically, pertaining to the proteolytic digestion of the stomach as, *peptic* processes —2 Promoting digestion, dietetic: as, *peptic* substances or rules —3 Able to digest, having a good digestion; not dyspeptic

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic* *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, II 8

Peptic cells, the parietal or oxyntic cells of the cardiac glands.—**Peptic glands** See *gland*

II. *n.* A peptic substance; a digestive.

peptical (pep'ti-kal), *a* [< *peptic* + *-al*] Same as *peptic*

pepticity (pep-tis'i-ti), *n* [< *peptic* + *-ity*.] The state of being peptic, good digestion; eupepsia

A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity* (and) good humour *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

peptics (pep'tiks), *n* [Pl of *peptic*: see *-ics*] 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. The digestive organs [Colloq or humorous.]

Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?
Tennyson, Will Waterproof

peptogaster (pep-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] The intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract proper, as distinguished from the *pneogaster*, or respiratory tract, which is an offset of the general intestinal system It includes, however, the urinary passages, and is divided into *prosogaster*, *mesogaster*, *epigaster*, and *urogaster* See these words

peptogastric (pep-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *peptogaster* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the peptogaster; peptic or digestive, as the alimentary canal

peptogen (pep'tō-jen), *n.* [< *pepto*(*ne*) + Gr. *-γενής*, producing see *-gen*.] A substance capable of producing peptone: a general name for preparations which are said to facilitate peptic digestion.

peptogenic (pep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pept*(*ic*), *pepto*(*ne*), + *-gen* + *-ic*] Producing peptones; capable of converting proteids into peptones.

peptogenous (pep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< *pept*(*ic*), *pepto*(*ne*), + *-genous*.] Producing peptones.

peptone (pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pept*(*ic*) + *-one*.] The general name of a class of albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (such as albumin, fibrin, casein, etc.) are converted

by the action of the gastric or of the pa...atic juice. This conversion is caused by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin, which is present in the gastric juice, or of trypsin present in the pancreatic juice. The chief points of difference between peptones and other proteids are that peptones are not precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide and acetic acid, are not coagulated by heat, and are very readily diffusible through membranes

peptonic (pep-ton'ik), *a.* [< *peptone* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or containing peptones. as, *peptonic* properties; *peptone* pills or tablets.

peptonization (pep"tō-ni-zā'shon), *n* [< *peptonize* + *-ation.*] The process of peptonizing, or converting into peptones

peptonize (pep'tō-nīz), *v. t* pret. and pp *peptonized*, ppr. *peptonizing.* [< *peptone* + *-ize*] To convert into peptones

peptonoid (pep'tō-noid), *n* [< *peptone* + *-oid*] A substance resembling or claimed to resemble peptones used as a trade-name for certain food-preparations

peptonuria (pep-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *peptone* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine] The presence of peptones in the urine

peptotoxine (pep-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [< *pepto(ne)* + *tox(ic)* + *-ine*[2]] A poisonous alkaloid occurring in peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses *Billroth*

Pepysian (pē'pis-i-an), *a* [< *Pepys* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), for many years an official of the British Admiralty He is best known through his diary, which gives a valuable picture of English life and manners in the time of Charles II

We cannot breathe the thin air of that *Pepysian* self denial, that Himalayan selectness, which, content with one bookcase, would have no tomes in it but porphyrogeniti, books of the bluest blood
Lowell, Study Windows, p 292

Pepysian Library, a collection of prints, books, and manuscripts bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge

per (per), *prep* [L.: see *per-.*] Through, by means of (*a*) A Latin preposition, the source of the prefix *per*, and used independently in certain Latin phrases common in English use, as *per se*, *per saltum*, especially in law phrases as *per capita*, *per curiam*, *per pares*, *per stirpes*, etc., and certain common commercial phrases, as *per centum*, *per diem*, *per annum*, whence, by an imperfect translation, as a quasi-English preposition, in similar commercial phrases as *per day*, *per week*, *per year*, *per hour*, *per hundred*, *per dozen*, etc.; *per bearer*, *per express*, by credit as *per* ledger, received *per* steamer Southampton, etc (*b*) An Old French preposition (from the Latin), occurring in some phrases now written as one word, as *peradventure*, *percase*, *perchance*, *per haps*, etc., and in phrases of heraldry as, party *per* pale, *per* bar, *per* bend, *per* saltier It occurs as *par* in *paramour*, *parjay*, *pardy* (also *perdy*), etc —**Five per cent cases** See *case*[1] —**Per accidens**, by accident —**Per annum**, by the year, in each year, annually —**Per capita**, in *law*, by the head or poll applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right See *per stirpes*, below —**Per-cent. mark**, the commercial sign ℅ —**Per centum, per cent**, in or by the hundred See *cent* —**Per chief** See *chief* —**Per curiam**, in *law*, by the court a phrase prefixed to judicial opinions indicating the sanction of the court to the statements therein, as distinguished from the individual opinions of a particular judge —**Per diem**, by the day, in each day, daily used of the fees of officers when computed by the number of days of service.—**Per fas et nefas**, through right or wrong, whether right or wrong —**Per fesse, fret, long**, etc See the nouns —**Per my et per tout** (OF., by half and by all), in the law of real property, a phrase used to describe a joint tenancy, under which each tenant is conceived as owning the whole jointly, and nothing separately—nothing he longs to him individually, and the whole belongs to him in association with his cotenants The phrase is peculiarly appropriated to a strict joint tenancy with the resulting right of survivorship, but some writers have deemed it equally appropriate to tenancies in common —**Per pais, pale, pail**, etc See the nouns —**Per pares**, in *law*, by one's equals or peers —**Per saltum**, by a leap, at a single leap or bound, without intermediate steps —**Per se**, by himself, herself, or itself, in itself, essentially —**Per stirpes**, in *law*, by families applied to succession when divided so as to give the representatives belonging to one branch the share only that their head or ancestor would have taken had he survived Thus, in a gift to A and the children of B, if they are to take *per capita*, each child will have a share equal to that of A, but if they are to take *per stirpes*, A will take one half and the other half will be divided among the children of B —**The twenty per cent cases**, a number of cases litigated in the courts of the United States, arising on the construction of a congressional resolution adding twenty per cent to the salaries of certain officers

per-. [ME. *per-*, *par-*, < OF *per-*, *par-* = Pr *per-* = Sp. Pg. It. *per-*, < L. *per*, prep, through, by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; in comp, as a prefix, in the above senses, or with adjectives and adverbs; as an intensive, as *peracutus*, very sharp, *perfacilis*, very easy, *perlucidus*, *pellucidus*, very clear; akin to Gr. *παρά*, beside (see *para-*), to Skt. *parā*, away, and to E. *from*. Before *l*, *per-* is usually assimilated to *pel-*. This prefix occurs as *par-*, not recognized as a prefix, in *parboil*, *pardon*, *parson*, etc., and as a merged preposition in *paramour*, *pardy*, *parfay*, etc.: see *per* (*b*). But most words in ...ch *par-* formerly occurred have now *per-*, as *parfit*, now *perfect*, *parfourme*, now *perform*, etc] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'through.' See the etymology It occurs chiefly in words formed in Latin, as in *peract*, *peragrate*, *perambulate*, etc Though the primary sense of *per* is usually distinctly felt in English, it is scarcely used in the formation of new words

2. As an inseparable prefix of intensity, 'thoroughly,' 'very,' as in *peracute*, *perfervid*, *pellucid*, specifically, in *chem*, noting the maximum or an unusual amount, as *peroxid*, the highest oxid, or an oxid containing more oxygen than the protoxid, etc

peracephalus (pėr-a-sef'a-lus), *n* ; pl. *peracephali* (-lī) [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *acephalus* see *acephalus*, 2.] In *teratol.*, an acephalous monster without arms and with defective thorax

peract† (pėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< L *peractus*, pp of *peragere*, thrust through, carry through, accomplish, < *per*, through, + *agere*, move, conduct, do see *act*] To perform, practise

I would speake nothing to the Cause or Continuance of these wearisome Warres hitherto, the one is enough debated, the other more than enough *peracted*
W Ward, Simple Cobler, p 34

In certain sports called Floralia divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted*
Sylvester, Summary of Du Bartas (1621), p 149 (*Latham*)

peracute (pėr-a-kūt'), *a* [< L *peracutus*, very sharp, < *per-*, very, + *acutus*, sharp. see *acute*] Very sharp, very violent

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat *Harvey*

peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr), *adv* [< ME *par aventure*, *per aventure*, *peraunter*, < OF. (and F.) *par aventure* *par*, < L *per*, by; *aventure*, adventure see *adventure*] Perchance, perhaps, it may be

Pruide now and presumpcioun, *per aucnture*, wole the appele,
That Clergye thi compaignye ne kepeth nought to sue
Piers Plowman (B), xi 413

A third hath means, but he wants health *peradventure*, or wit to manage his estate *Burton*, Anat of Mel, p 171

Peradventure, had he seen her first,
She might have made this and that other world
Another world for this sick man
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *peradventure*, *adv*] Doubt, question, uncertainty

For out of all *peradventure* there are no antinomies with God *Hooker*, Eccles Polity, v app 1

There is no *peradventure*, but this will amount to as much as the grace of baptism will come to
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 399

peragrate† (per'a-grāt), *v. t.* [Also *peregrate*, < L *peragratus*, pp. of *peragrare* (> It *peragrare*), travel or pass through or over, < *per*, through, + *ager*, country, territory see *acre*. Hence *peregrine*, *pilgrim*, etc.] To travel over or through, wander over, ramble through

Two pillars which Hercules (when he had *peregrated* all the worlde as ferre as any lande went) did erecte and set vp for a memoriall that thair he had been
Udall, tr of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p 297

peragration† (per-a-grā'shon), *n* [= F *péragration*, < L. *peragratio*(*n*-), a traversing, < *peragrare*, pp *peragratus*, pass through or over see *peragrate*] The act of peregrating

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack unto the same again
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, iv 12.

perambulate (pėr-am'bū-lāt), *v* , ...ted and pp *perambulated*, ppr *perambulating*. [< L *perambulatus*, pp of *perambulare*, traverse, go through, < *per*, through, + *ambulare*, go about, walk. see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *trans* 1 To walk through, about, or over.

He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I 63

2 To survey while passing through; traverse and examine; survey the boundaries of. as, to *perambulate* a parish or its boundaries.

The forest, formerly called Penhill vaccary, and some times the Chace of Penhill, was *perambulated* in person by the first Henry de Lacy, and about the year 1324 this ancient ceremony was repeated
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II 25

Boundary stones, which used to be annually *perambulated* by the mayor and corporation
The American, VI 359

II. *intrans* 1. To walk, or walk about —2. To be carried in a perambulator [Rare]

Each *perambulating* infant
Had a magic in its squall
Athenæum, No 3239, p 703

perambulation (pėr-am-bū-lā'shon), *n* [< ML. (AL.) *perambulatio*(*n*-), < L. *perambulare*, perambulate see *perambulate*] 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over

Then he sent scouts to watch on the sides of the hills the readouts, and to view the way of their *perambulation*.
North, tr of Plutarch, p 181

In the *perambulation* of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among divers others, to avoyd one kind of furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subject
Howell, Forreine Travell, p 43

2 A traveling survey or inspection, a survey.

Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a *perambulation* or survey of the Roman empire
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I 78

3 A district within which a person has the right of inspection, jurisdiction

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*
Holyday

4 A method used in early Scotch and English history, and thence followed in the colonial period in the United States, of determining and maintaining boundaries and monuments or marks of boundaries between the possessions of neighboring tenants, and between neighboring parishes, and thus to some extent of deciding disputed tenancies and rights of possession, and questions of taxation It was accomplished chiefly by a rude official survey, usually by parish officers, which involved walking around the tract, following the boundary line

On Monday last, the justice seat was kept at Stratford Langthorn, in Essex, where all the judges delivered their opinions that by the *perambulation* of the 29th of Edward I, and also by a judgment of the king's bench in Richard the Second's time, all that part of Essex is forest which was lately delivered to be in the bounds
Court and Times of Charles I, II 248

Perambulation of a parish, a custom formerly practised in England and her colonies, but now largely fallen into disuse, by which, once a year, in or about Ascension Week, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of a given parish walk about its boundaries for the purpose of preserving accurately the recollection of them In England also sometimes popularly called *beating the bounds*

perambulator (per-am'bū-lā-tor), *n* [< *perambulate* + *-or*[1]] 1. One who perambulates —2 An instrument for measuring distances traveled See *odometer.*—3 A small three- or four-wheeled carriage for a child, propelled by hand from behind, a baby-carriage.

The young man from the country who talks to the nursemaid after she has upset the *perambulator*
M Arnold, Friendship's Garland (My Countrymen)

perambulatory (pėr-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *perambulate* + *-ory*] Of or relating to perambulation, walking or moving about.

His mind took an apparently sharp impression from it (the water cart), but lost the recollection of this *perambulatory* shower, before its next reappearance, as completely as did the street itself, along which the heat so quickly strewed white dust again *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi

Perameles (pē-ram'e-lēz), *n* [NL (Geoffroy St Hilaire), < L. *pera*, < Gr. *πήρα*, a bag, wallet (pouch), + NL. *Meles*, a badger] The typical genus of the family *Peramelidæ*, those bandicoots which have no disproportionate development of the limbs nor greatly elongated ears. They are small terrestrial omnivorous animals generally distributed over the Australian region, of several species, some of which are also Papuan

Peramelidæ (per-a-mel'i-dē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Perameles* + *-idæ.*] A family of Australian and Papuan polyprotodont marsupial mammals; the so-called bandicoots or bandicoot-rats They have the incisors four above and three below in each half jaw, the hind feet syndactylous, with the second and third toes united in a common integument, the hallux rudimentary or wanting, and the fourth digit longer than the rest. The fore feet are peculiar among marsupials in having the two or three middle toes large and clawed and the others rudimentary There are no clavicles, and the pouch is complete, usually opening backward The leading genera are *Perameles*, *Macrotis*, and *Charopus* See cut under *Charopus*

perameline (pē-ram'e-lin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Peramelidæ*

peramount†, *a* An obsolete form of *paramount.*

perauntert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *peradventure.*

peravail†, *a* An obsolete form of *paravail.*

perbend (pėr'bend), *n* See *perpend*[3].

perboil†, *v t* An obsolete form of *parboil*

perbreak†, *v* See *parbreak*

Perca (pėr'kä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *perca*, a perch see *perch*[1]] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly used with wide and indefinite limits to cover many heterogeneous forms, variously separated by modern ichthyologists, now restricted to such species as the common yellow perches of Europe and North America, as *Perca fluviatilis* of the former and *P. americana*, *lutea*, or *flavescens* of

the latter country, and made the type of the family *Percidæ*. See *perch*[1].

percale (F pron per-kăl'), *n* [F ; origin unknown.] A kind of French cambric, very closely and firmly woven, with a round thread, and containing more dressing than ordinary muslin, but without the glossy finish of dress or lining cambrics, made either white or printed The *soft-finished percale* is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale

percaline (pĕr'ka-lin), *n*. [< *percale* + *-ine*[2],] Cotton cloth with a very glossy surface, usually dyed of a single color

A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of *percaline*
Harper's Mag, LXXVII 740

percarbureted, percarburetted (pĕr-kär'bū-ret-ed), *a*. [< *per-* + *carbureted*] In *chem.*, combined with a maximum of carbon.

percase† (pĕr-kās'), *adv* [Also *parcase*, ME. *per cas*, < OF. *par cas*, < L *per casum*, by chance, *per*, by, *casus*, chance: see *per* and *case*[1].] Perhaps; perchance

That he hath distroid that faire place
Off Maillers by hys misdoing, *percas*
Yut may he his peas full wel do to make
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 3521

Wot I not how hyt happede *parcase*
Chaucer, Good Women, l 1967.

For it is so that as to morow I purpose to ryde into Flaundrys to purveye me off horse and hernoys, and *per cass* I shall see the assege at Nwse [Neuss]
Paston Letters, III 122

Yea, and *percase* venturing you in perilous and desperate enterprises *Bacon*, Advice to Essex (1596)

percet†, *v* An obsolete form of *pierce*

perceablet, *a*. An obsolete form of *perceable*

perceant (pĕr'sant), *a*. [Formerly also *persant*, *persaunt*, < F. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, pierce: see *pierce*] Piercing, penetrating [Obsolete or archaic]

Wondrous quick and *persaunt* was his spright
As Eagles eie that can behold the Sunne
Spenser, F Q., I x 47

The sophist's eye,
Like a sharp spear, went through her utterly,
Keen, cruel, *perceant*, stinging *Keats*, Lamia, ii

percée (per-sā'), *a* [F. *percé*, pp of *percer*, pierce see *pierce*] In *her*, pierced, especially with a round hole in the middle.

perceivable (pĕr-sē'va-bl), *a* [< OF *percevable*, < *percever*, perceive see *perceive* and *-able*] 1 Capable of being perceived, capable of falling under perception or the cognizance of the senses, perceptible.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying than the ideas of the mind They do not remain precisely in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time
Edwards, Freedom of Will, ii 6

2. Capable of being known or understood

Whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind
Cudworth Intellectual System, p 446

perceivably (pĕr-sē'va-bli), *adv* In a perceivable manner; so as to be perceivable, perceptibly.

perceivance† (pĕr-sē'vans), *n* [< OF. *perevance*, perception, < *percever*, perceive: see *perceive* and *-ance*] Power of perceiving, perception.

Why, this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perceivance* should be such to know us.
Greene, George a Greene

His particular end in every man is, by the infliction of pain, dammage, and disgrace, that the senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easefull, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this life to doe evill *Milton*, Church Government, ii 3.

perceive (pĕr-sēv'), *v t*; pret and pp *perceived*, ppr. *perceiving*. [< ME *perceiven*, *perceyven*, < OF. **perceivre*, *percoivre*, *parceivre*, *perceyvre*, etc., also *percever*, *percevoir*, *parcevoir*, F. *percevoir* = Pr. *percebre* = Sp. *percebir*, *percibir* = Pg *perceber* = It *percepere*, < L *percipere*, pp *perceptus*, take hold of, obtain, receive, observe, < *per*, by, through, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *receive*] 1. In general, to become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some object or fact)

Whan she it *perceyved* she eschewed to come in his presence, for she was right a gode lady, and full of grete bewte, and right trewe a-geins his lorde
Merlin (E E T S), I 64

Who [Nature] *perceiveth* our natural wits too dull to reason of such goddesses, and hath sent this natural for our whetstone *Shak*, As you Like it, I 2 55

The keeper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below *Bacon*

But Christ *perceived* their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? *Mat.* xxii 18.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges his own way
Shak, Hen VIII, iii 2. 88.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark *Locke*

I *perceive* you have entered the Suburbs of Sparta already, and that you are in a fair way to get to the Town itself *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

2. Specifically, to come to know by direct experience; in *psychol.*, to come to know by virtue of a real action of the object upon the mind (commonly upon the senses), though the knowledge may be inferential; know through external or internal intuition.

Yff in the air men not se me myght,
And that thay mow not *perceive* me to sight,
I shall me appere vppon the erth playn
Rom. of Partenay (E. E T S), l 3715.

It was in Vallies that I did chiefly *perceive* the Land Winds, which blew in some places one way, in others contrary, or side ways to that, according as the Valleys lay pend up between the Mountains. *Dampier*, Voyages, II iii 30

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all *Reid*

A man far off might well *perceive*,
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

When we talk of *perceiving* we generally refer to knowledge gained at the time through one of the higher senses, and more particularly sight
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 154.

=**Syn.** *Observe*, *Notice*, etc. See *see*

perceiver (pĕr-sē'vėr), *n* [< *perceive* + *-er*[1]] One who perceives, feels, or observes

Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers* *Milton*, Tetrachordon

perceivorance†, *n* [Also *perseverance* (a corrupt form, simulating *perseverance*[1]); < OF *perseverance*, an irreg var of *percevance*, perceivance see *percevance*] 1. Perceivance, perception

For his diet he [Ariosto] was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicates as though he had no *perseverance* in the tastes of meats *Sir J Harington*, Life of Ariosto, p 418 (quoted in Trench)

2 Appearance perceived

He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving (with out any *perseverance* of sickness spied in him before, or any change or alteration in him), and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after
North, tr of Plutarch's Lives, p 221 (quoted in Trench)

percelt, *n*. An obsolete form of *parcel*

percellet, *n*. A Middle English form of *parsley*

percelmelt, *adv* A Middle English form of *parcel-meal*.

percelyt, *n* A Middle English form of *parsley*. *Chaucer*

percentage (pĕr-sen'tāj), *n* [< *per cent* + *-age*] Rate or proportion per hundred as, the *percentage* of loss; the *percentage* of oxygen in some compound, or of pure metal in an ore, specifically, in *com*, an allowance, duty, commission, or rate of interest on a hundred, loosely, proportion in general

At the church portals, to be sure, was the usual *percentage* of distressing beggars
Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p 87

percentile (pĕr-sen'til), *a* and *n* [< *percent(age)* + *-ile*] I *a* In percentage as, *percentile* measurement

II. *n*. See the first quotation

The value that is unreached by *n* per cent of any large group of measurements, and surpassed by 100 − *n* [per cent] of them, is called its *n*th *percentile*
Jour Anthrop Inst, XIV 277

The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of *percentiles* *Nature*, XXXIX 208

percent. tube. An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream in milk See *lactometer*.

percept (pĕr'sept), *n* [< L *perceptum*, neut. of *perceptus*, perceived, pp. of *percipere*, perceive see *perceive*] The immediate object in perception, in the sense in which that word is used by modern psychologists

Our analysis of perception has suggested the way in which our *percepts* are gradually built up and perfected.
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p. 209.

Ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty) "perception," "conception," "imagination," "deduction," "approbation" Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions Hence the introduction of the forms "percept," "concept," "exhibit," to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution *A. Bain*, English Grammar, p 143

perceptibility (pĕr-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n* [< F. *perceptibilité* = Pr *percebilitat* = Pg *perceptibilidade*, as *perceptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The property of being perceptible: as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.

Nay, the very essence of truth here is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 718.

2. Perception; power of perceiving. [Rare.]

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.
Dr H. More.

perceptible (pĕr-sep'ti-bl), *a*. [< F. *perceptible* = Sp. *perceptible* = Pg. *perceptivel* = It. *percettibile*, < LL *perceptibilis*, < L *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see *perceive*.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable; noticeable.

An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious *Bentham*, Fragment on Ontology, § 1.

=**Syn.** Visible, discernible, noticeable See *sensible*

perceptibleness (pĕr-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n*. The state or property of being perceptible, perceptibility.

perceptibly (pĕr-sep'ti-bli), *adv*. In a perceptible manner, in a degree or to an amount that may be perceived or noticed

perception (pĕr-sep'shon), *n* [< F. *perception* = Sp. *percepcion* = Pg. *percepção* = It. *percezione*, < L. *perceptio(n-)*, a receiving or collecting, perception, comprehension, < *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, obtain, perceive. see *perceive*] 1. Originally, and most commonly down to the middle of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought and sense in general, whether the faculty, the operation, or the resulting idea. Most psychologists since Plato had made two departments of mental action, the orectic and the speculative, the latter was called *perception*, but it did not include belief founded on testimony This use of the word is now uncommon in technical language

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants, to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance *Bacon.*

[The Hobbesians] stoutly contending that we have not the *perception* of anything but the phantasms of material objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to stand for such objects *Dr H More*, Immortality of Soul

The two great and principal actions of the mind, . . *perception*, or thinking, and volition, or willing
Locke, Human Understanding, II vi 2.

All the *perceptions* of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call impressions and ideas *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. 1

2 The mental faculty, operation, or resulting construction of the imagination, of gaining knowledge by virtue of a real action of an object upon the mind. It includes the first sensation, its objectification, its location, its intuitive assimilation of ideas already in the mind — In short, all the knowledge that is acquired involuntarily without our being aware of any process, and which seems to be directly given by sense *Perception* may be internal or external

Perception being the first step and degree toward knowledge, and the inlet of all the materials of it
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 15

Perception is most properly applied to the evidence we have of external objects by our senses
Reid, Intellectual Powers, I i.

Perception is a complex mental act or process. More particularly, *perception* is that process by which the mind, after discriminating and identifying a sense impression (simple or complex), supplements it by an accompaniment or escort of revived sensations, the whole aggregate of actual and revived sensations being solidified or "integrated" into the form of a percept — that is, an apparently immediate apprehension or cognition of an object now present in a particular locality or region of space
J Sully, Outlines of Psychol, p 152.

The manner in which the constituent elements in a *perception* are combined differs materially from what is strictly to be called the association of ideas. To realize this difference we need only to observe first how the sight of a suit of polished armour, for example, instantly reinstates and steadily maintains all that we retain of former sensations of its hardness and smoothness and coldness, and then to observe how this same sight gradually calls up ideas now of tournaments, now of crusades, and so through all the changing imagery of romance
J Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3 An immediate judgment founded on sense or other real action of the object upon the mind, more or less analogous to what takes place in vision. Thus, we are said to recognize our friends by *perception* Also, mathematical, esthetic, and moral judgments founded on direct observation of imaginary or ideal objects are called *perceptions*

It is admitted on all sides that the *perception* of an object necessarily implies the recognition of the object as this or that, as like certain objects, and as unlike certain other objects Every act of *perception*, therefore, involves classification *J Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II 107

Her physical organization, being at once delicate and healthy, gave her a *perception*, operating with almost the effect of a spiritual medium, that somebody was near at hand. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

A great method is always within the *perception* of many before it is within the grasp of one. *De Morgan*

Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts, when one has got them, is best called *perception*, delicacy of *perception*
M Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Preface.

The members of this committee have been gathering evidence on this obscure but important question of what may be called supersensuous *perception*
Proc Soc Psych Research, I 13

4 In *law*, participation in receipts, community of interest in income as, the *perception* of profits — **External perception** See *external* **Judgment of perception** See *judgment* — **Little perception** [F *petite perception*, Leibnitz], a perception which does not rise to the level of consciousness an obscure perception

perceptional (per-sep'shon-al), *a* [< *perception* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to perception as, *perceptional* insanity

Hyperæsthetic or anæsthetic and other *perceptional* morbid states *Alien and Neurol* VIII 611

perceptive (per-sep'tiv), *a* and *n* [< F *perceptif* = Sp Pg *perceptivo*, < ML **perceptivus*, < L *percipere* pp *perceptus*, perceive see *perceive*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving consisting in perception

The *perceptive* part of the soul
Dr H More, Divine Dialogues

An urchin pulling to pieces his toys, building card houses, whipping his top, gathering flowers and pebbles and shells passes an intellectual life that is mainly *perceptive* *H Spencer*, Prin of Psychol, § 482

II *n pl* The perceptive faculties [Colloq]

It [a system of training] at the same time strengthens and disciplines the faculties of the mind cultivating the *perceptives* *Pop Sci Mo* XXXVI 787

perceptiveness (per-sep'tiv-nes), *n* 1 The faculty of perception — 2 Readiness to acquire knowledge from sensations

perceptivity (per-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n* [< *perceptive* + *-ity*] The character of being perceptive, the power of perception or thinking, perception

Perceptivity, or the power of perception
Locke, Human Understanding II xxi 73

perceptual (per-sep'tū-al), *a* [< L as if **perceptus* (**perceptu-*), perceptive + *-al* see *percept* and *-al* Cf *conceptual*] Of or pertaining to perception, of the nature of perception

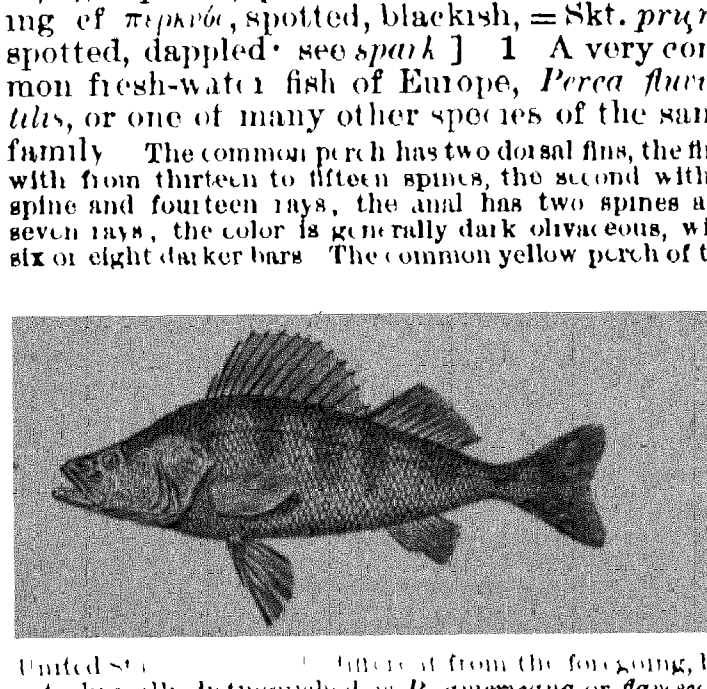
Secondly, the origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to *perceptual* data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their *perceptual* context
Athenæum, No 3248, p 121

Percesoces (per-ses'ō-sēz), *n pl* [NL, < Gr πέρκη, a perch, + L *esox*, a kind of pike see *Esox*] A group of fishes so called because its species partake of the characters of and are intermediate between the perciform and esociform fishes (*a*) In Cope's classification, an order of physoclistous fishes having the scapular arch suspended from the skull, ventral fins abdominal in position, and branchial arches well developed, their bones being generally present in full number excepting the fourth superior pharyngeal, and the third upper pharyngeal being much enlarged and complex (*b*) In Gill's system, a suborder of teleocephalous fishes characterized by the abdominal or subabdominal position of the ventrals, and the development of spines in these fins and in the dorsal It includes the atherines, mullets, barracudas, and related fishes

percesocine (per-ses'ō-sin), *a* and *n* [< *Percesoces* + *-ine*[1]] **I** *a* Pertaining to the *Percesoces*, or having their characters

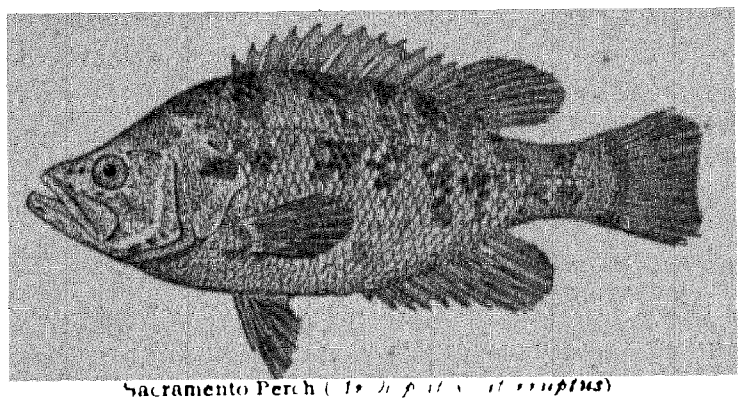
II *n* A fish of the order or suborder *Percesoces*.

perch[1] (perch), *n* [Formerly also *pearch*, < ME *perche*, < OF (and F) *perche* = Sp Pg It *perca* (ML *percha, parcha*; after OF), < L. *perca*, < Gr. πέρκη, a perch, prob. so called from its coloring cf περκνός, spotted, blackish, = Skt. *pṛçni*, spotted, dappled· see *spark*] 1 A very common fresh-water fish of Europe, *Perca fluviatilis*, or one of many other species of the same family The common perch has two dorsal fins, the first with from thirteen to fifteen spines, the second with a spine and fourteen rays, the anal has two spines and seven rays, the color is generally dark olivaceous, with six or eight darker bars The common yellow perch of the



United States [...] different from the foregoing, but is technically distinguished as *P americana* or *flavescens* See also cuts under *fish* and *teleost*

2 A fish of one of various other genera or families (*a*) Any surf fish or member of the *Embiotocidæ* more fully called *viviparous perch* See *surf fish* and *alfiona* [Pacific coast, U S] (*b*) The cunner chogset, or nipper, *Ctenolabrus adspersus* more fully called *blue perch* [New England] (*c*) An Australian fish, *Lates colonorum* [New South Wales] (*d*) One of various centrarchoid fishes specified by a qualifying word See phrases following [U S] — **Bachelor perch**, the grass bass *Pomoxys sparoides* [Southern U S] — **Black perch** (*a*) *Morone americana*, as found in fresh water ponds on Long Island (*b*) One of the dark species of *Lepomis* or of *Pomotis* (*c*) The black sea bass *Centropristis atrarius* (*d*) One of the dark viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni* (*e*) The fresh water drum, or sheepshead *Aplodinotus grunniens* [Iowa] (*f*) The tripletail *Lobotes surinamensis* — **Blue-banded perch**, a kind of viviparous perch, *Ditrema laterale* [California] — **Chinkapin-perch**, the grass bass, *Pomoxys sparoides* [Southern U S] — **Common perch**, in the United States the yellow perch *Perca americana* or *flavescens* **English perch**, a misnomer of the common yellow perch of North America. **Fresh-water perch**, an embiotocid, *Hysterocarpus traski* [California] **Goggler**, or **goggle-eyed perch**, the grass bass **Golden perch**, a theraponoid fish, *Plectroplites* or *Ctenolates ambiguus* [New South Wales] **Gray perch**, the fresh water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens* **Green perch**, the large mouthed black bass **Grunting perch**, the grunter or buffalo perch **Little perch**, an embiotocid *Cymatogaster aggregatus* [California] **Macleay perch**, the fish *Lutianus macleayanus* [New South Wales] - **Magpie-perch**, a cirrhitid fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus* - **Norway red perch**, the Norway haddock — **Pearl perch**, a sparoid fish *Glaucosoma scapulare* [New South Wales] — **Red-bellied perch**, the long eared sunfish *Lepomis auritus* — **Red-finned perch**, the redfin - **Red perch.** (*a*) The garibaldi, *Hypsypops rubicundus* [California] (*b*) The rose fish *Sebastes viviparus* — **Sacramento perch**, a species of *Centrarchidæ*, *Archoplites interruptus* — **Salt-water perch**, the cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus.* **Serpentiform perches**, the family *Percophidæ* See cut under *Percis* — **Silver perch** (*a*) A sciænoid fish *Bairdiella punctata* or *chrysura* [New Jersey] See *silverfish* (*b*) One of several embiotocoid or viviparous perches [California.] (*c*) A serranoid fish, *Macquaria australasica* [New South Wales] (*d*) The black or wide mouthed sunfish *Chænobryttus gulosus* [U S] — **Speckled perch.** Same as *silver perch* (*d*) **Spineless perch**, a pirate perch **Striped perch**, an embiotocid, *Ditrema laterale* **Thick-lipped perch**, an embiotocid, *Rhacochilus toxotes* [California] **Tiny perches**, the classomes — **Viviparous perch** See def 2 (*a*) — **Warmouth perch** See *warmouth* **White perch** (*a*) In the United States, a fish of the family *Labracidæ*, *Morone americana* See *Morone* (*b*) The fresh water drum sheepshead, or black perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens* [Iowa] (*c*) One of several different embiotocids or viviparous perches, as *Hyperprosopon argenteus*, *Damalichthys vacca* etc [Pacific coast] **Yellow perch**, in the United States, the most common name of *Perca americana* or *flavescens* closely allied to the true perch (*P fluviatilis*) of Europe, the racoon perch, yellow fin redfin, ring perch, etc (See also *blue perch*, *buffalo perch* *log perch*, *pike perch*, *pirate perch* *pond perch* *racoon perch*, *ring-perch*, *river perch*, *rudder perch*, *sand perch*, *sea perch* *strawberry perch*, *sun perch*, *trout perch*)



Sacramento Perch (*Archoplites interruptus*)

perch[2] (perch), *n* [Formerly also *pearch* (dial *pork*), < ME *perche*, *perke*, < OF *perche*, *perque*, a pole, perch (roost), perch (measure), F *perche*, a pole, perch (measure), = Pr *perja* = Sp Pg *percha* = It *pertica*, < L *pertica*, a pole, a long staff, a measuring-rod (usually called *decempeda*, 'ten-foot pole'), also a portion of land measured with such a rod] 1 A rod or pole, especially, a rod or pole serving as a roost for birds, anything on which birds alight and rest

From reason back to faith, and straight from thence
She rudely flutters to the *perch* of sense
Quarles, Emblems v 10

Hence — 2 An elevated seat or position

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage ground
For pleasure *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded

3 A rod or pole used as a definite measure of length, a measure of length equal to 5½ yards Perches of 7 and 8 yards have also been in local use See *pole*[1]

If you do move me one *perch* from this,
My pack and all shall gang with thee
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V 249)

4 A square measure equal to 30¼ square yards 160 perches make an acre — 5 A unit of cubic measure used by stone-masons It is usually 16½ feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot; but it varies greatly — 6 A pole or staff set up as a beacon on a shallow place or a rock, or used to mark a channel — 7 In vehicles. (*a*) A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage, the reach or bar. See cut under *barouche* (*b*) An elevated seat for the driver — 8† [< *perch*[2], *v*] The act of perching or alighting upon a place hence, grasp, hold

He, augmenting hys hooste, determyned to get the town of Wernoyle in *perche* & gyrde it round about with a strong seage. *Hall*, Hen VI, an 20

perch[2] (perch), *v* [< OF (also F.) *percher*, perch, from the noun see *perch*[2], *n*.] **I** *intrans* 1 To alight or settle on a perch or elevated support as a bird, use a perch, roost

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*
Shak, Rich III, i 3 71

All that were feathers first or last
Must one Day perch on Charon's Mast
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow

2 To alight or sit in some elevated position, as if on a perch

II *trans* 1 To place, set or fix on a perch or other elevated support

Perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple
Dr H More

She looked up fondly at Pen *perched* on the book ladder
Thackeray, Pendennis

2 To operate upon ("roughers," or woolen cloth as taken from the looms) as follows· The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns This process is also called *burling*, and is preparatory to the process of fulling

percha (per'chä), *n* An abbreviation of *gutta-percha*

perchance (per-chans') *adv* [Early mod E also *perchaunce*, < ME *perchance* prop as two words *per chance* see *per* and *chance*, and cf *percase*, the more common ME word for this sense, and *perhaps*, a modern equivalent] 1 By chance, perhaps, peradventure

To sleep! *perchance* to dream *Shak* Hamlet, iii 1

Creed and rite *perchance* may differ, yet our faith and hope be one *Whittier* May Carvin

2† By chance accidentally

It is *perchance* that you yourself were saved
Shak T N, i 2

perchant (per'chant), *n* [< OF *perchant* ppr of *percher*, perch see *perch*[2] *v*] In *fowling* a bird tied by the feet on a perch to serve as a decoy for other birds *Wright*

perch-backed (perch'bakt) *a* Shaped like a perch's back specifically applied in anthropology to certain flint implements

The lunate and *perch backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other
J Evans, Anc Stone Implements, xxiv (*Encyc Dict*)

perchemynt, *n* An obsolete form of *parchment*

percher[1] (per'chėr), *n* [< *perch*[2], *v*, + *-er*[1]] That which perches, specifically, a perching bird as distinguished from birds that rest on the ground; a bird of the old order *Insessores*

percher[2] (per'chėr), *n* [< *perch*[2] + *-er*[1]] A workman who performs the operation of perching or burling

percher[3]† (per'chėr), *n* [< ME *percher*, *perchour*, < OF **perchier* (?) (cf. equiv ML *perticalis*), a wax candle, so called as being fixed on a small transverse bar, < *perche*, a pole, bar see *perch*[2], *n* Cf OF *perchier*, a vender of poles.] A wax candle, especially, a large wax candle usually placed on an altar

For by the *percher* [var *morter*] which that I se brenne
I knowe wel that day is not fer henne
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 1245 (MS GG 4 27).

If my memorie should reueale what it doth reteine
I am sure those that be present would maruell for now burneth the *pearcher* without tallow, and it random all goeth to the bottome
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577) p 193

Percheron (per-she-rôn'), *a* and *n* [< F *Percheron*, < *Perche* (see def)] **I** *a* Noting a horse of a breed brought to perfection in Perche, a region of northern France, south of Normandy.

II *n* A horse of the Percheron breed These horses are of large size and stout build, yet of relatively light and free action They are much used in France for the artillery and for heavy coaches, and have been very largely exported, particularly to the western United States, where they are now bred extensively The usual color is dapple gray This horse is sometimes called the *Norman* or *Norman Percheron*, and is at least the equal of the British Clydesdale horse in economic importance

perching[1] (per'ching), *n* [Verbal n. of *perch*[2], *v*] The operations performed on woolen cloth, as taken from the loom, preparatory to fulling See *perch*[2], *v t*, 2

perching[2] (per'ching), *a* Habitually using a perch, specifically, in *ornith*, insessorial

A type of *perching* birds in which the peculiar singing muscles of the larynx have not been developed
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLII, 855.

perch-iron (perch'ī"ern) *n* A general term including the iron parts of a carriage perch

perch-loop (perch'lop), *n.* An iron fastened to a carriage-perch. It has loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swinging of the body

perchlorate (per-klo'rat), *n.* [< *per-* + *chlorate*.] A salt of perchloric acid

perchloric (per-klo'rik), *a.* [< *per-* + *chloric*.] Noting an acid ($HClO_4$), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence. Applied to the skin, it produces a very painful wound, which is extremely slow in healing. Also *hyperchloric*

perch-pest (perch'pest), *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the perch

perch-plate (perch'plāt), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the head-blocks and bed-plates which are placed above and beneath the perch at the king-bolt

perch-pole (perch'pōl), *n.* A pole used by acrobats. It is held by one man while another climbs it

perch-stay (perch'stā), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the side rods which pass from the perch to the hind axle and serve as braces

percid (per'sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A perch, as a member of the *Percidæ*

II. *a.* Like a perch; percoid or percine

Percidæ (per'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-idæ*.] The perch family, a group of acanthopterygian fishes, to which widely varying limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as the first family of acanthopterygian fishes in Cuvier's system (*Percoides* in French). It included those with oblong bodies covered with scales which are generally hard or rough, with the operculum or preoperculum (or both) dentated or spinous at the edge, and the jaws and some part of the palate toothed. With such definition it included not only the modern *Percidæ* proper, but also many other families. (*b*) In Günther's system, the representative family of his *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having perfect ventrals, unarmed cheek, uninterrupted lateral line, acute teeth in the jaws and on the palate, no barbels, the lower pectoral rays branched, and the vertical fins not scaly. (*c*) In recent American systems, *Percoidea* with an increased number of abdominal and caudal vertebræ, depressed cranium and little prominent cranial ridges, dorsal fins usually separate, and anal with one or two spines. They are inhabitants of fresh waters, and are represented by two genera common to North America and Europe (*Perca* and *Stizostedion*), several peculiar to the Palearctic region (*Acerina*, *Aspro*, *Percarina*) and the numerous darters, constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ*, peculiar to North America

percidal (per'si-dal), *a.* [< *percid* + *-al*.] Same as *percoid*. [Rare.]

perciform (pėr'si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perca*, a perch, + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form or structure of a perch; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes*

II. *n.* A percoid fish; a member of the *Perciformes*

Perciformes (per-si-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *perciform*.] In Günther's classification, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body compressed, dorsal fin elongated and with the spinous larger than the soft portion, anal rather short, and ventrals generally with a spine and five rays. It includes the families *Percidæ*, *Squamipinnes*, *Mullidæ*, *Sparidæ*, *Scorpænidæ*, and several others

Percina (per-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system, the first group of *Percidæ*. They have the cleft of the mouth horizontal or slightly oblique, usually two dorsals, and seldom more than ten pyloric appendages. The *Percina* are mostly fresh-water fishes and sea-fishes which enter rivers, and belong to the family *Percidæ* and others of modern ichthyologists

Percinæ (per-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Percidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By old ichthyologists it was used for a large assemblage of genera scarcely definable by exact characters. By recent authors it has been much restricted, and, in its narrowest sense, includes the genera *Perca* and *Lucioperca* or *Stizostedion* — that is, the true perches and the pike-perches. They have the pseudobranchiæ well developed, the preoperculum serrate, seven branchiostegals, and a large air-bladder

percine (per'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **percinus*, < L. *perca*, perch: see *perch*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling a perch; perciform; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Percinæ*, or, in a narrow sense, to the *Percina*

II. *n.* A perch or perch-like fish; a percoid; a member of the *Percina*, *Percidæ*, or *Percinæ*

percipience (per-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= It. *percipenza*, < ML. **percipientia* (?), < L. *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving: see *percipient*.] Same as *percipiency*

percipiency (per-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *percipien(ce)*.] **1.** The act or power of perceiving; state of being percipient; perception

Made ashamed ... of ... xlle

2. Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See *percipient*, *n.*, 2. *Proc. London Soc. Psych. Research.*

percipient (per-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *percipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] **I.** *a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception

I have considered ... every period of my life ... pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 113.

A musical ear being nothing more nor less than one which is *percipient* of such structure. *E. Gurney*, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 448.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception

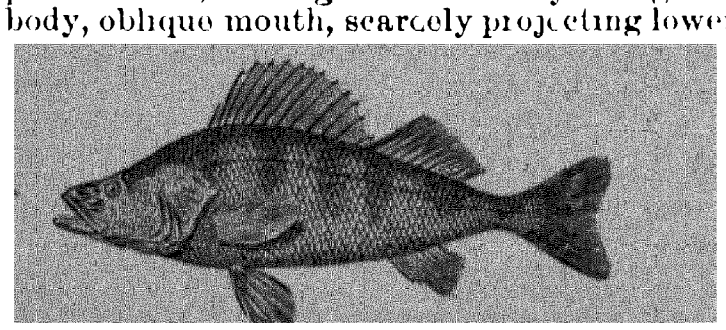
The soul is the sole *percipient*, which alone hath animadversion and sense, properly so called. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Within the limits of appreciation, the same objective difference may seem great or small according to the *percipient's* nature and temporary condition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

2. Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the *agent*) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments. [Recent.]

We have therefore been able to convince ourselves that the agents, concentrating their looks on the given object, projected on the mental eye of the *percipient* a picture more or less resembling it, and we take it as incontrovertible that the above results could not have been achieved by conscious or unconscious guessing. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 535.

Percis (per'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, dim. of *πέρκη*, a perch: see *perch*[1].] A genus of percophoid fishes, having a moderately elongated body, oblique mouth, scarcely projecting lower



Percis colias, is one of the most common fish of New Zealand, and weighs about five pounds. It is known as the *coalfish*, *rock-cod*, and *blue cod*. Also called *Parapercis*

perclose (per'klōz), *n.* [Also *parclose* (and erroneously *paraclose*); < ME. *perclose*, *parclos*, *parcloos*, < OF. *perclose*, *parclose*, *parclouse*, an inclosure, < L. *præclusa*, fem. of *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut off, shut up: see *preclude*.] **1†.** Conclusion

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh*.

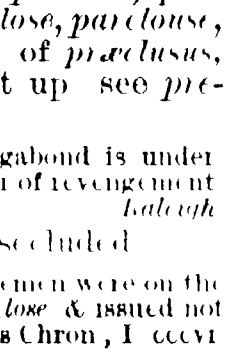
2†. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded

And all this season the other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styll in his *perclose* & issued not out. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccvi.

3. In *arch.*, a screen or railing made to separate or inclose any object or place, as to inclose a tomb, or to separate a chapel or an altar from an aisle

Lacunar ... made of timber ... closed. *Florio*.

The fader logged hem ot sly purpos
In a chambre nexte to his joynynge,
For bitwixe hem nas but a *perclos*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275. [(*Halliwell*.)]



Perclose ...

4. In *her.*, a demi-garter. [Rare.]

percnopter (pėrk-nop'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Percnopterus*.] A vulture of the genus *Neophron*

Percnopterinæ (pėrk-nop-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percnopterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of vultures, the *Neophroninæ*. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Percnopterus (pėrk-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), < Gr. *περκνός*, dusky, dark-colored (see *perch*[1]), + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of vultures: synonymous with *Neophron*

percoct (pėr-kokt'), *a.* [< L. *percoctus*, pp. of *percoquere*, cook thoroughly, ripen, < *per*, through, + *coquere*, cook.] Well cooked, thoroughly done; hence, trite

Among the elect, to whom it is your distinction to aspire to belong, the rule holds to abstain from any employment of the obvious, the *percoct*, and likewise, for your own sake, from the cptonic, the overstrained. *G. Meredith*, Egoist, xxix.

percoid (per'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch (see *perch*[1]), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Perch-like; perciform, of or pertaining to the *Percoides* or *Percidæ*, in any sense. Also *percoideous*

II. *n.* A perch; any member of the *Percoides* or *Percidæ*

Percoidæ (per-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *percoid*.] Same as *Percidæ*

Percoidea (per-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes proposed for the families *Percidæ*, *Serranidæ*, *Hæmulonidæ*, *Sparidæ*, *Gerridæ*, and related forms

percoideous (per-koi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *percoid*

percolate (per'ko-lat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *percolated*, ppr. *percolating*. [< L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, strain through a filter, < *per*, through, + *colare*, filter, strain, < *colum*, a strainer, a colander: see *colander*.] **I.** *trans.* To strain through; cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter, literally and figuratively

Therefore the evil ... as it were *percolated* through a vast period of ages, and many very obscure to us. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

II. *intrans.* To pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: as, water *percolates* through a porous stone

As there is no escape for the rain-water which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, ... it must all *percolate* downwards through the fissures at its bottom. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 20.

percolate (per'kō-lāt), *n.* [< *percolate*, *v.*] That which has percolated or passed through a filter or strainer; a filtered liquid

percolation (pėr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *percolatio(n-)*, a straining through, the act of filtering, < *percolare*, pp. *percolatus*, strain through, filter: see *percolate*.] **1.** The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation or transmission (which is commonly called straining). *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 3.

2. In *phar.*, the process of extracting the soluble parts of powdered substances by passing through them successive quantities of a solvent which yields a clear extract free from insoluble matters: used in the sense of *displacement*

percolator (per'kō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *percolateur*, as *percolate* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who or that which filters

The ... are *percolators*. *Hentrey*, Elem. Botany.

2. A form of filtering coffee-pot

The best and most convenient form of coffee-pot is called a *percolator*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. ...

3. A nearly cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel end below, used in pharmacy for preparing extracts by the process of percolation

percollicet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis*

percomorph (per'ko-morf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percomorphi*. Also *percomorphic*, *percomorphous*

II. *n.* A member of the *Percomorphi*

Percomorphi (per-kō-mor'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, perch, + *μορφή*, form.] In Cope's ichthyological system (1870), an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, skull normal, bones of jaws distinct, and inferior pharyngeals separate. It thus includes most acanthopterygian fishes

percomorphic (per-ko-mor'fik), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *percomorph*

percomorphous (per-ko-mor'fus), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *percomorph*

per contra (per kon'trä). [L. *per*, by, *contra*, against: see *per* and *contra*.] On the contrary

Percophidæ (per-kof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adams, 1854), < *Percophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Percophis*. They have an elongate body, a pointed head, a short first and a long second dorsal, and complete thoracic ventrals moderately approximated. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the southern hemisphere. They are sometimes called *serpentiform perches*

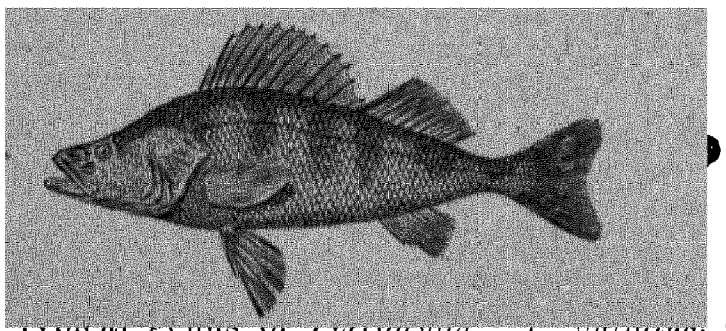
Percophis (per'kō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, a river-fish, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Percophidæ*

percophoid (per'kō-foid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Percophis* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Percophidæ*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Percophidæ*

Percopsidæ (per-kop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes represented by the genus *Percopsis*, the trout-perches. The body has the form and fins, especially the adipose fin, of a trout, and is covered with ctenoid scales comparable with those of a perch. The margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillary bones, the opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-openings are wide, and an adipose fin is present. Only one species is certainly known

Percopsis (per-kop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1848), < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + *ὤψ*, face.] The



... of the fresh waters of the United States, is the so-called trout-perch

perculaced, *a* [A corrupt form of *percullised* for *portcullised*] In *her*, latticed

percullis†, *n*. An obsolete variant of *portcullis*

percunctator† (pėr-kungk'tā-tor), *n*. [< L *per*, through, + *cunctator*, one who hesitates, < *cunctari*, hesitate] A very dilatory or habitually procrastinating person

percunctorily† (per-kungk'tō-ri-li), *adv* [Irreg (in imitation of *perfunctorily*) < *percunc(ta)-tor* + *-i-* + *-ly*².] In a perfunctory, dilatory, or listless manner

This is he that makes men serve God *percunctorily*, perfunctorily, to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.
Rev T Adams, Works, II 46 (*Davies*)

percurrent (per-kur'ent), *a* [< L *percurren(t-)s*, ppr of *percurrere*, run or pass through, < *per*, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*¹] In *bot*, running through the entire length, running through from top to bottom, as the midrib of a dicotyledonous leaf, the nerve of a moss-leaf, or a grass-palet, etc It notes specifically nervilles that traverse the entire area from one secondary or tertiary nerve to another See *nervation*

percursory (pėr-kėr'sō-ri), *a* [< LL as if **percursorius*, < *percursor*, one who runs or passes through, < L. *percurrere*, pp. *percursus*, run or pass through see *percurrent*] Cursory, running over slightly or in haste.

percuss (per-kus'), *v. t.* [< OF *percussir*, < L *percussus*, pp of *percutere*, strike or pierce through, < *per*, through, + *quatere*, shake, strike see *quash* Cf *concuss*, *discuss*] 1 To strike against so as to shake or give a shock to, strike

Thou art in our favour,
For we do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* ever the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, ii 1

2 Specifically, in *med*: (*a*) To tap or strike for diagnostic purposes See *percussion*, 4 (*a*)

When some light body, called a *plessimeter*, whether a finger of the left hand or a piece of wood or the like made for the purpose, is placed firmly on the body of the patient and he is tapped through this the act is called *mediate percussion*, in distinction from *immediate percussion*, where the body is directly tapped The tapping is done either with the fingers of the right hand or with a small hammer The sounds elicited by percussion are the most significant effects obtained, though the resistance felt, or pain or muscular contractions produced, may be of value

(*b*) To tap or strike for therapeutic purposes See *percussion*, 4 (*b*).

percussant (per-kus'ant), *a* [< OF *percussant*, ppr of *percussir*, strike see *percuss*] In *her*, bent around and striking the side said of the tail of a lion or other beast when represented as lashing his sides.

percussed (pėr-kust'), *a*. [< *percuss* + *-ed*²] Same as *percussant*

percussion (pėr-kush'on), *n*. [< F. *percussion* = Pr. *percutio*, *percussio* = Sp. *percusion* = Pg *percussão* = It *percussione*, < L. *percussio(n-)*, a beating or striking, < *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*] 1 The act of percussing, or the striking of one body against another with some violence, forcible collision.

The times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph *Bacon*, Envy

2 The state of being percussed, the shock produced by the collision of bodies —3 The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou madest thine enemies shake
Shak, Cor, i 4

4 In *med* (*a*) In diagnosis, the method of striking or tapping the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs in the region struck It is employed chiefly in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs (*b*) In therapeutics, tapping or striking in various ways with the hand or with an instrument as a therapeutic measure and a part of general massage —5. In *music*, the production of a tone by a stroke or a blow, as upon any keyboard instrument Specifically (*a*) In musical composition, the occurrence of a

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dissonant tone, the actual sounding of a discord distinguished from *preparation* on the one hand and *resolution* on the other (*b*) In the reed organ, a contrivance for striking a reed at the instant it is to be sounded so as to set it in vibration promptly and forcibly The stop knob by which this contrivance is controlled is often called the *percussion stop*

6 In *palmistry*, the outer side of the hand, the side of the hand opposite the thumb —**Center of percussion** See *center*¹ —**Instruments of percussion**, musical instruments in which the tone is produced by a blow or stroke from a hammer or similar implement, such as drums and the pianoforte —**Percussion-figure**, in *mineral*, a figure produced in a thin plate of some crystals by a blow with a rather sharp point thus, on a sheet of mica the percussion figure has the form of a symmetrical six rayed star, two of whose rays are parallel to the prismatic edges Compare *pressure figure*

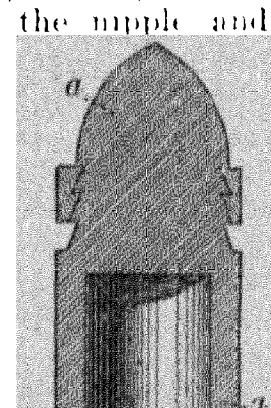
percussional (per-kush'on-al), *a* [< *percussion* + *-al*] Pertaining to percussion, percussive.

percussion-bullet (pėr-kush'on-bul"et), *n* A bullet charged with a substance that is explosible by percussion

percussion-cap (per-kush'on-kap), *n* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion lock to explode gunpowder

percussioner (per-kush'on-er), *n* In *gun-making*, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts *W W Greener*, The Gun, p 251

percussion-fuse (per-kush'-on-fūz), *n* A detonating fuse so constructed that, when impact suddenly checks the motion of the projectile, the firing-mechanism of the fuse is set free to act upon the detonating substance In the cut, *a* is the shell The plunger *h* is held by a detent *o*, which engages a notch at the rear end with a force graduated to permit its release by the shock of impact, when the plunger is driven forward to strike and explode a percussion cap on the nipple *g* The spring *i* holds the plunger in engagement with the detent till the instant of impact.


Percussion fuse

percussion-grinder (pėr-kush'on-grīn"der), *n* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a process of combined rubbing and pounding *E H Knight*.

percussion-gun (per-kush'on-gun), *n* A gun discharged by means of a percussion-lock

percussion-hammer (per-kush'on-ham"er), *n* A small hammer used in percussion for diagnostic purposes

percussion-lock (pėr-kush'on-lok), *n*. A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple and ignites the charge—or the cap may be attached to the cartridge, and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple

percussion-match (per-kush'on-mach), *n* A match which is ignited by percussion

percussion-powder (per-kush'on-pou"der), *n* Detonating or fulminating powder

percussion-primer (per-kush'on-prī"mėr), *n* A primer which is ignited by percussion See *primer*

percussion-stop (pėr-kush'on-stop), *n* See *percussion*, 5 (*b*)

percussion-table (pėr-kush'on-tā"bl), *n* In *metal*, a frame or table of boards on which ore is concentrated, the separation of the heavier from the lighter particles being aided by a jarring of the table by means of suitably arranged machinery. See *joggling-table* and *toze*

percussive (pėr-kus'iv), *a*. and *n*. [= It *percussivo*, as *percuss* + *-ive*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to percussion or a light sharp stroke, striking; striking against something

The first musical instruments were, without doubt *percussive* sticks, calabashes, tom toms, and were used simply to mark the time of the dance
H Spencer, Universal Progress, p 26

The *percussive* tones of the oriole invite or compel attention *The Century*, XXXVIII 234

II. *n*. Specifically, in *music*, an instrument of percussion

percussively (per-kus'iv-li), *adv*. In a percussive manner, by or by means of striking or percussion

percussor (per-kus'or), *n* [= F. *percusseur* = Sp *percusor* = Pg *percussor* = It *percussore*, < L *percussor*, < *percutere*, pp *percussus*, beat or strike through see *percuss*] One who or that which strikes, an agent or instrument of percussion; one who percusses

percutaneous (per-kū-tā'nē-us), *a* [< L *per*, through, + *cutis*, the skin: see *cutaneous*] Passed, done, or effected through or by means of the skin as, *percutaneous* ligation

Percutaneous stimulation by the same method on the motor points of various digital muscles in the human arm
Amer Jour Psychol, I 184

percutaneously (per-kū-tā'ne-us-li), *adv* In a percutaneous manner, through or by means of the skin

percuteur (F pron per-kü-ter'), *n* [F, < *percuter*, < L *percutere*, strike through see *percuss*] An instrument for slow or rapid light percussion for therapeutic purposes, as in neuralgia and other neuroses

percutient (per-kū'shient), *a*. and *n* [< L *percutien(t-)s*, ppr of *percutere*, beat or strike through. see *percuss.*] **I.** *a* Percussive striking, of or pertaining to percussion

II *n* That which strikes or has power to strike

Where the air is the *percutient* pent or not pent against a hard body it never giveth an exterior sound, as if you blow strongly with a bellows against a wall
Bacon, Nat Hist., § 190

percylite (per'si-līt), *n* [Named after J. *Percy*, an English chemist and metallurgist] A rare mineral occurring in sky-blue cubes it is an oxychlorid of copper

perdet, *interj* Same as *pardy* *Chaucer*

perdendo, perdendosi (per-den'do, -dō-sē), *a* [It, ppr of *perdere*, lose (see *perdition*), *si*, itself < L *se*, itself] In *music*, dying away, diminishing in loudness: practically the same as *morendo*

Perdicidæ (per-dis'i-dē), *n pl* [NL < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-idæ*] The partridges and quails as a family of gallinaceous birds now usually regarded as a subfamily *Perdicinæ*

Perdicinæ (pėr-di-sī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, typified by the genus *Perdix*, of small size (as compared with *Tetraoninæ* or grouse), with naked nostrils and scaly shanks, the partridges and quails The term is used with varying latitude (*a*) for all the birds of the character just stated (*b*) for the Old World forms as distinguished from the American *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, (*c*) for partridges of the genus *Perdix* and its immediate congeners alone See cuts under *partridge* and *quail*

perdicine (per'di-sin), *a* [< L *perdix* (*perdic-*), a partridge, + *-ine*¹] Related to or resembling a partridge or a quail, of or pertaining to the *Perdicinæ*, in any sense

perdiclet, *n* [ME *perdycle*, origin not ascertained.] A kind of precious stone, eagle stone *Prompt Parv*, p. 394

perdidot, *n* [Sp, = F *perdu*, lost. see *perdu*] A desperate man. *Davies*

The Duke of Monmouth with his party of *Perdidos*, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times
Roger North, Examen, p 475.

perdiet, *interj* See *pardy*.

perdifoil (per'di-foil), *n* [Irreg. < L. *perdere*, lose, + *folium*, a leaf see *foil*¹] A deciduous plant; a plant that periodically loses or drops its leaves. opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare]

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain *J Barton*

perditely†, *adv*. [< **perdite* (< L *perditus*, lost: see *perdition*) + *-ly*².] In an abandoned manner, disgracefully.

I
A thousand times had rather wish to die,
Than *perditly* to affect one base and vile
Heywood, Dialogues, ii

perdition (pėr-dish'on), *n* [< ME *perdicioun*, < OF *perdition*, *perdicion*, F. *perdition* = Sp. *perdicion* = Pg *perdição* = It *perdizione*, < LL *perditio(n-)*, ruin, destruction, < L *perdere*, pp *perditus*, make away with, destroy, waste, ruin, lose, < *per*, through, + *dare*, give: see *date*¹] 1. Entire ruin, utter destruction

Certain tidings ... importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet *Shak* Othello ii 2 3

Perdition
Take me for ever if in my fell anger
I do not out do all example!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii 5.

Free revellings, carnivals, and balls, which are the *perdition* of precious hours
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835) I 183.

2 The condition of the lost the future state of the wicked; hell.

Would you send
A soul straight to *perdition* dying frank
An atheist? *Browning* Ring and Book, II 302.

3† Loss or diminution

Sir his definement suffers no *perdition* in you
Shak, Hamlet, v 2 117

perditionable (pėr-dish'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *perdition* + *-able*] Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok* (*Imp Dict.*)

Perdix (pėr'diks), *n* [NL (Brisson, 1760), < L. *perdix*, < Gr *πέρδιξ*, a partridge, see *partridge.*] **1.** Partridges proper, the typical genus of *Perdicinæ*, formerly more than conterminous with the *Perdicinæ*, now restricted to a few species like the common European partridge, *P. cinerea*. See cut under *partridge*. — **2.** A genus of gastropods, now referred to *Dolium*. *Montfort*, 1810.

perdreau†, *n.* [OF *perdreau*, also *perdrel*, *perdral*, a military engine for throwing stones, later also a mortar, prop a partridge, contr. of *perdriceau*, dim. of *perdrix*, partridge see *partridge*] A bombshell of small size, such as was commonly used as a hand-grenade. *Archæol Inst. Jour*, XXIII 222

perdue, perdu (per-dū'), *a.* and *n* [< F *perdu* (= Sp *perdido* = It *perduto*, < LL **perditus*, L. *perditus*), pp. of *perdre*, lose, < L. *perdere*, destroy, lose see *perdition.*] **I.** *a.* **1** Lost to sight; hidden; in concealment, in ambush.

Bridget stood *perdue* within, with her finger and thumb upon the latch. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix 16

Perdue he couched, counted out hour by hour
Till he should spy in the east a signal streak —
Night had been, morrow was, triumph would be.
Browning, Ring and Book, I 136

2. Being on a forlorn hope; sent on a desperate enterprise

I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdue*, if it find you it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever. *Donne*, Letters, cliii

II. *n.* **1.** A soldier serving on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case

I am set here like a *perdu*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress —
A scurvy fellow that must pass this way
Beau and Fl, Little French Lawyer, ii 3.

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, and a great frost.
Sir W Davenant, Love and Honour, v 1

Was this a face
To be opposed against the warring winds?
to watch — poor *perdu!*
With this thin helm? *Shak*, Lear, iv 7 35

2. One who is morally lost or abandoned

Drunkards, spew'd out of taverns into th' sinks
Of tap houses and stews revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdus* *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii 1

3. In *cookery*, something concealed or ambuscaded: same as *surprise*

Let the corporall
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding or strut in some aged carpe,
Either doth serve, I think As for *perdues*,
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
Shews how they lie i' th' field
W Cartwright, The Ordinary (*Nares*)

perduell†, *n* [< L *perduellis*, a public enemy, < *per*, through, + *duellum*, *bellum*, war. see *duel*] A public enemy *Minsheu*

perduellion (pėr-dū-el'ion), *n.* [< L. *perduellio(n-)*, treason, overt hostility against one's country, < *perduellis*, a public enemy see *perduell*] In the *civil law*, treason

perduellism† (pėr-dū'el-izm), *n* [*perduell* + *-ism.*] Same as *perduellion*

perdulous† (pėr'dū-lus), *a* [Irreg < F *perdu*, lost, or < L *perdere*, destroy, lose, + *-ulous*] Lost; thrown away

Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities. *Abp Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

perdurability (pėr'dū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME *perdurablyte*, *perdurablete*, < OF. *perdurablete* = It. *perdurabilità*, < ML **perdurabilita(t-)s*, < **perdurabilis*, perdurable see *perdurable.*] The quality of being perdurable, prolonged durableness, everlastingness

His deth is conuerted in to *perdurabilyté* of lyf
Holy Rood (ed Morris), p 161

But yow men semeth to geten yow a *perdurablete* whan ye thinken that in tyme to comynge youre fame shal lasten *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii prose 7

Mr. Fiske believes in the soul and in its *perdurability*.
Presbyterian Rev, April, 1886, p 401

perdurable (pėr'dū-ra-bl), *a* [< ME. *perdurable*, < OF. *perdurable*, *pardurable*, F *perdurable* = Pr, Sp. *perdurable* = Pg. *perduravel* = It *perdurabile*, < ML. **perdurabilis*, lasting, < L *perdurare*, last, hold out see *perdure*] Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

Whan Iudas herde hym he cursed the deuyll and said to him Ihesu cryst dampne the in fyre *perdurable*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p 158.

Certes, the sighte of God is the lyf *perdurable*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shak*, Othello, i 3. 343.

We shall be able to discover that the body is scarce an essential part of man, and that the material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable* *Evelyn*, True Religion, I 248.

True being is one, unchangeable and *perdurable*.
Adamson, Fichte, p 208.

perdurablely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perdurably*

Thilke same symple forme of man that is *perdurablely* in the dyvyne thoght. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 4

perdurablety†, *n* An old form of *perdurability*.

perdurably (pėr'dū-ra-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *perdurablely*, *perdurablily*, < *perdurable* + *-ly*2.] In a perdurable manner; lastingly; everlastingly.

Where regneth the Fader and the Sone, lo!
And the Holy Gost in heuyne full hy,
And Shall for euer *perdurably*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l. 6496.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fined? *Shak*, M for M, iii 1 115.

Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more *per durably* than the rest — the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets *Lowell*, Wordsworth

perdurance (pėr-dū'rans), *n.* [= It *perduranza*, < L. *perdurant(t-)s*, ppr. of *perdurare*, endure, continue. see *perdure.*] Same as *perduration*

Thyne eternall contynuance shall bee muche more excellente and much farre aboue the *perduraunce* of heauens, or of the earth *Bp Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, cxxxiv 2

perduration (pėr-dū-rā'shon), *n.* [= Pg *perduração*, < L as if **perduratio(n-)*, < *perdurare*, pp. *perduratus*, endure, continue: see *perdure.*] Long continuance.

perdure (per-dūr'), *v. i*; pret and pp. *perdured*, ppr *perduring.* [= OF *perdurer*, *pardurer* = It *perdurare*, < L *perdurare*, last, hold out, endure, continue, LL also make hard, < *per*, through, + *durare*, last, also make hard see *dure* Ct *endure*] To last for all time or for a very long time, endure or continue long, or forever.

But the mind *perdures* while its energizing may construct a thousand lines *Hickok*, Mental Philos (1854), p 76

perdyt, *interj* See *pardy.*

pere1†, *n* A Middle English form of *pear*1.

pere2†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*1.

pere3†, *n* A Middle English form of *peer*2.

peregal† (per'ē-gal), *a.* and *n* Same as *paregal.*

peregrate†, *v. t* See *perambrate*

peregrin†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *peregrine*

peregrinate (per'ē-gri-nāt), *v. i*; pret. and pp *peregrinated*, ppr. *peregrinating* [< L *peregrinatus*, pp of *peregrinari*, travel (> It. *peregrinare*, *pellegrinare* = Sp. Pg. *peregrinar* = F. *peregriner*), < *peregrinus*, foreign see *peregrine*] 1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.—2† To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey*

peregrinate (per'ē-gri-nāt), *a* [< L *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari* see *peregrinate, v.*] Foreign; traveled; of foreign birth or manners. [Obsolete or archaic]

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too *peregrinate* *Shak*, L' L. L., v 1 15.

I perceive too that there is something outlandish, *peregrinate*, and lawless about me
Bulwer, Caxtons, xviii 2 (*Dames*)

peregrination (per'ē-gri-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *peregrination*, F. *peregrination* = Sp. *peregrinacion* = Pr *peregrinacio*, *pelegrinacio* = Pg. *peregrinação* = It. *peregrinazione*, *pellegrinazione*, < L. *peregrinatio(n-)*, < *peregrinari*, pp *peregrinatus*, travel see *peregrinate, v.*] A traveling from one country or place to another, a roaming or wandering about in general; travel; pilgrimage

Through all the journey and *peregrination* of human life, there is matter and occasion offered of contemplation
Bacon, Physical Fables, x, Expl.

A *peregrination* is this life, and what passenger is so besotted with the pleasures of the way that he forgets the place whither he is to go?
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 363

The story of my dangers and *peregrination*.
R Peeke (Arber's Eng Garner, I 623).

peregrinator (per'ē-gri-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *peregrinateur* = Pg. *peregrinador* = It *peregrinatore*, < L. *peregrinator*, < *peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel see *peregrinate, v.*] One who peregrinates, travels, or wanders about from place to place, a traveler.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge.
Casaubon, Credulity, p. 66.

peregrine (per'ē-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *peregrin*, *peregryn*, foreign, < OF. *peregrin* (also **pelegrin*, *pelerin*, > ult. E. *pilgrim*, q. v.), F. *pérégrine* = Sp. Pg. *peregrino* = It. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, foreign (ML. *peregrina falco*, OF. *faulcon peregrine*, a peregrine falcon), < L. *peregrinus*, foreign, as a noun a foreigner, stranger, < *pereger*, being abroad or in foreign parts, lit. passing through a land, < *per*, through, + *ager*, field, land: see *per* and *acre*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Foreign; not native.

Your Lordship is such a frend of nouelties as always you aske me histories so straunge and *peregrine* that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage
Guevara, Letters (tr by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

The third class includes the whole army of *peregrine* martyrs *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p 12

2 Migratory, as a bird, coming from foreign parts; roving or wandering. specifically noting a kind of falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.

A faucon *peregryn* than semed she
Of fremde lond *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 420.

3 In *astrol*, not exerting a strong influence; void of essential dignities.

A planet is not reckoned *peregrine* that is in mutual reception with any other *W Lilly*, Introd to Astrol., App, p. 344.

II. *n* **1.** A foreign sojourner or resident in any state; a resident or subject not in possession of civil rights

Until Caracalla's general grant of the franchise, the greater proportion of her [Rome's] provincial subjects were also spoken of as *peregrini* *Encyc Brit*, XX 687, note.

2 The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus* The original implication of the term in falconry is not retained in ornithology, and the name is extended to the group of falcons resembling the European peregrine, representatives of which are found in most parts of the world They are true falcons of large size and great spirit The American peregrine, commonly called the *duck hawk* (*Falco anatum*), is a different variety from the European, and there are several other geographical races of peregrines See *falcon*, and cut under *duck hawk*

Brave birds they were whose quick self lessning kin
Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin*.
W Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii 23 (*Halliwell*)

Thou shalt see
My greyhounds fleeting like a beam of light,
And hear my *peregrine* and her bells in heaven.
Tennyson, Harold, i 2.

peregrinity (per-ē-grin'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pérégrinité* = Sp. *peregrinidad* = Pg. *peregrinidade* = It *peregrinità*, *pellegrinità*, < L *peregrinita(t-)s*, condition of a foreigner, < *peregrinus*, foreign see *peregrine.*] 1. Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare]

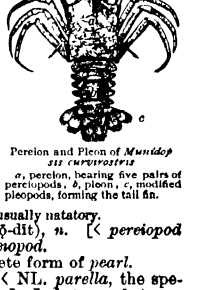
"These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language" I asked him [Johnson] if *peregrinity* was an English word He laughed, and said, "No" I told him this was the second time I had heard him coin a word *Boswell*, Johnson (1835), IV 186.

2. Wandering, travel; journey, sojourn.

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 6.

peregrinoid (per'ē-gri-noid), *a* [< *peregrine* + *-oid*] Resembling a peregrine specifically noting an African falcon, *Falco minor*.

pereion (pe-rī'on), *n*, pl *pereia* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *περιών*, ppr of *περιέναι*, go about, < *περί*, around, about, + *ἰέναι*, go.] In *Crustacea*, the thorax distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pleon* (abdomen) *C Spence Bate*, Encyc. Brit., VI. 634



Pereion and Pleon of *Munidopsis curvirostris*
a, pereion, bearing five pairs of pereiopods; *b*, pleon; *c*, modified pleopods, forming the tail fin.

pereiopod (pe-rī'ō-pod), *n* [< NL. *pereion* + Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An appendage of the pereion, one of the true thoracic limbs or legs of a crustacean. They are the typical ambulatory or walking members (though they may be modified for swimming or for prehension), intervening between the maxillipeds or foot-jaws and the pleopods or abdominal limbs, which latter are usually natatory.

pereiopodite (per-i-op'ō-dit), *n.* [< *pereiopod* + *-ite*2.] Same as *pereiopod*.

perelle1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearl.*

perelle2 (pe-rel'), *n.* [< NL. *parella*, the specific name of the lichen.] In *bot.*, a substance obtained from a lichen, *Lecanora parella*, much used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The name is also loosely and incorrectly given

to such lichens as are used to produce cudbear, litmus, archil, etc.

perempt† (pėr-empt′), *v. t.* [< L. *peremptus*, *peremtus*, pp of *perimere* (OL *peremere*), take entirely away, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, < *per*, away, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption* Cf. *exempt.*] In *law*, to kill, crush or destroy, quash.

Nor is it any objection that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal, because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*
Ayliffe, Parergon

peremption† (per-emp′shon), *n* [< OF *peremption*, F. *péremption*, < LL *peremptio(n-)*, a destroying, < L. *perimere*, pp. *peremptus*, destroy see *perempt.*] A killing, a quashing, nonsuit

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual
Ayliffe, Parergon

peremptorily (per′emp-tō-ri-li), *adv* In a peremptory manner, absolutely, positively, decisively; so as to preclude further question or debate.

peremptoriness (per′emp-tō-ri-nes), *n* Peremptory, authoritative, or dogmatic character, positiveness; absoluteness; dogmatism: as, the *peremptoriness* of a command or of a creed

peremptory (per′emp-tō-ri), *a* and *n*. [< F. *péremptoire* = Sp. *perentorio* = Pg *peremptorio* = It. *perentorio*, < LL *peremptorius*, *peremtorius*, destructive, decisive, < *peremptor*, a destroyer, < L *perimere*, pp *peremptus*, destroy see *perempt*] **I.** *a.* **1** That precludes or does not admit of debate, question, or expostulation, hence, express; authoritative, positive; absolute. as, a *peremptory* command or call.

My customs are as *peremptory*
As wrathful planets, death, or destiny
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, v 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our accept and *peremptory* answer
Shak, Hen V, v 2. 82

The *peremptory* tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v

2 In *law*, final, determinate, absolute and unconditional as, a *peremptory* action or exception.

A *peremptory* adjustment of the number of saloons to the population would be extremely difficult
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII 42.

3 Fully resolved, resolute, determined; positive in opinion or judgment, dogmatic: said of persons

To morrow be in readiness to go
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*
Shak, T G of V, i 3 71

I was *peremptory* that unlesse we had £10,000 immediately the prisoners would starve
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665

Say what you like—only don't be too *peremptory* and dogmatic, we know that wiser men than you have been notoriously deceived in their predictions.
O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 13

4 Positively settled upon; that positively must be done, etc

The duke now goes to sea upon the 7th of June, as I am credibly informed, though others say the *peremptory* day is June the 31st. *Court and Times of Charles I*, I 280

Peremptory challenge See *challenge*, 9 — **Peremptory day**, in *law*, a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be brought on — **Peremptory defenses**, in *Scots law*, positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action — **Peremptory inference**, an inference leading to a categorical, not a disjunctive, conclusion — **Peremptory mandamus.** See *mandamus* — **Peremptory pleas**, pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself — **Peremptory writ**, a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc See *magisterial* — **3.** Express, absolute, imperative, categorical

II.† *n* A peremptory order.

For others they have stood as *peremptories*, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories
Bacon, Report on Naturalization (1606), Works, X 327

peremptory† (per′emp-tō-ri), *adv.* [< *peremptory*, *a.*] Unquestionably; positively

I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was most *peremptory* beautiful.
B Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i 4

perendure (pėr-en-dūr′), *v i.*; pret and pp. *perendured*, ppr. *perenduring*. [< L. *per*, through, + *endure*. Cf *perdure*.] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. *Encyc. Brit.* (*Imp. Dict*)

perennate (pėr-en′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perennated*, ppr. *perennating*. [< L. *perennatus*, pp. of *perennare*, keep or last long, < *perennis*, lasting the year through, lasting long: see *perennial*] **I.**† *trans*. To continue to prolong indefinitely; renew. *Money Masters all Things* (1698), p 16.

II. *intrans.* In *bot*, to live perennially

Properly to understand perennation the *perennating* portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity *Nature*, XXXIX 188

perennation (per-e-nā′shon), *n* [< *perennate* + *-ion*] Perennial or indefinite existence; specifically, in *bot*, the perennial continuance of life

In the case of perennials, the mode of *perennation* is an interesting feature for observation *Nature*, XXXIX 188

perennial (pe-ren′i-al), *a* and *n*. [= OF *perennel* = Sp. Pg *perennal*, < L *perennis* (> It Sp Pg *perenne* = F *pérenne*), lasting the year through, lasting long, continual, everlasting, < *per*, through, + *annus*, year see *annual*. Cf *biennial*, etc.] **I.** *a* **1.** Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year, or through many years. as, a *perennial* spring or fountain —**2** Continuing without stop or intermission, perpetual; unceasing, never-failing, everlasting

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness, in work *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii 11.

Thy glad *perennial* youth would fade
M Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy

3 In *zool*, growing continually noting teeth which have the pulp-cavity open, and grow indefinitely from persistent pulps. as, the *perennial* incisors of a rodent —**4** In *bot*, continuing more than two years as, a *perennial* stem or root —**5** In *entom*, forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as the ants, bees, and termites, also, living more than one year, as an insect =**Syn. 2** Unfailing, enduring, permanent, constant, abiding, lasting, undying, imperishable, deathless, immortal

II. *n.* In *bot*, a plant which lives and blossoms or fructifies year after year Such plants may or may not have perennial roots In trees and shrubs and herbs with growth from year to year from a strong tap root the root is naturally perennial, but in most perennials with only fibrous roots the roots are produced anew from time to time or from year to year The division of plants into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or even a perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted to northern climates

perennially (pe-ren′i-al-i), *adv* So as to be perennial, continually, without ceasing.

perennial-stemmed (pe-ren′i-al-stemd), *a* In *bot*, having stems which are perennial, or which live and fructify from year to year

perennibranch (pe-ren′i-brangk), *a*. and *n* [< L *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills] **I.** *a* Having perennial branchiæ, retaining gills permanently; of or pertaining to the *Perennibranchiata*

II. *n.* A member of the *Perennibranchiata* Also *perennibranchiate.*

Perennibranchia (pe-ren-i-brang′ki-a), *n pl* [NL, < L *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills] Same as *Perennibranchiata*

Perennibranchiata (pe-ren-i-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n pl* [NL., neut pl of *perennibranchiatus* see *perennibranchiate*] A division of urodele amphibians, comprising those whose gills are permanently retained It embraces the sirenids, proteids, and amphiumids and is opposed to *Caducibranchiata*, which includes almost all the other urodeles, such as the salamanders, newts, etc Also called *Manentibranchia*

perennibranchiate (pe-ren-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perennibranchiatus*, < L *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills] Same as *perennibranch*

perennity† (pe-ren′i-ti), *n* [< F. *pérennité*, OF *perennite* = Sp *perennidad* = Pg *perennidade* = It. *perennità*, < L. *perennita(t-)s*, perennial duration, < *perennis*, perennial see *perennial.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

That springs have their origine from the sea and not from rains and vapours, among many other strong reasons I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs, which always afford the same quantity of water
Derham, Physico Theology, iii 5

pererration (per-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L *pererrare*, pp *pererratus*, wander through, < *per*, through, + *errare*, wander: see *err*] A wandering or rambling through various places

After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p 67

Pereskia (pē-res′ki-a), *n.* [NL (Plumier, 1703), after N. C. F de *Peiresc* (1580-1637) of Aix in Provence, author of numerous scientific and historical works] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieæ*, characterized by the numerous large spreading petals in many rows, and the stigma with very many clustered or spiral rays. There are 13 species, all natives of the West Indies They are shrubs or trees, with round branches, large solitary or panicled flowers, and scaly or spiny pear shaped or egg shaped berries The distinct fleshy and veiny leaves bear spines in their axils, and are in some species thick and cylindrical, in others broad and membranaceous unlike those of other cacti *P Bleo* is the bleo of the United States of Colombia, with handsome rose colored flowers, and leaves which are eaten as a salad See *Barbados gooseberry*, under *gooseberry*

pereyet, *n* A Middle English form of *perry*[3]

perf An abbreviation of *perfect*

perfect (pėr′fekt), *a* and *n* [Early mod E also *perfit*, now conformed to the orig L (*perfit*, *parfit* remain in dial use), < ME *perfet*, *perfit*, *parfit*, *parfyte*, *parfight*, *parfyth*, etc, < OF. *parfit*, *parfeit*, *parfite*, *parfaict*, *perfect*, F *parfait* = Pr *perfeit*, *perfieit*, *perfieg*, *perfaig* = Sp *perfecto* = Pg *perfeito* = It *perfetto* = D G Dan Sw *perfekt*, < L *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect, pp of *perficere*, finish, complete, < *per*, through, + *facere*, do see *per-* and *fact*] **I.** *a* **1** Brought to a consummation, fully finished, carried through to completion in every detail, finished in every part, completed

Take noble courage and make *perfect* what
Is happily begun *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v 8

Nature finishes everything, and that makes a large part of her charm Every little flower is *perfect* and complete, from root to seed *J F Clarke*, Self Culture, p 349

2 Full; whole, entire, complete, existing in the widest extent or highest degree

She allwais loued me with hert *parfight*
And the dede thereof shewid she to ryght
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 3994

It cannot be without some great worke of God, thus in the old and decrepit Age of the World, to let it haue more *perfect* knowledge of it selfe *Purchas* Pilgrimage, p 48

There is no such thing as *perfect* transparency or *perfect* opacity *Tyndall* Light and Elect, p 13

3 In *bot*, having both stamens and pistils; hermaphrodite said of a flower, also of a whole plant, as opposed to *monœcious*, *diœcious*, etc —**4** Without blemish or defect, lacking in nothing; of the best, highest, or most complete type, exact or unquestionable in every particular as, a *perfect* likeness; one *perfect* but many imperfect specimens, a *perfect* face, specifically, complete in moral excellence, entirely good

The secunde Day next aftre Men funden a Brid quyk and *perfyt* *Mandeville*, Travels, p 48

Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 1 26

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect* Mat v 48

The *perfect* historian is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature
Macaulay, History

5† Sound; of sound mind, sane

What faces and what postures he puts on!
I do not think he is *perfect*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i 2.

6 Completely skilled, thoroughly trained or efficient. as, *perfect* in discipline. Compare *letter-perfect*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 1 155

7 Completely effective, satisfactory in every respect

Distress is a *perfect* antidote to love
Goldsmith, Good natured Man, ii.

8† Quite certain, assured

Thou art *perfect*, then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia? *Shak*, W T, iii 3 1

9 Entire, out and out; utter, very great as, a *perfect* horror of serpents, a *perfect* shower of brickbats met them; a *perfect* stranger [Colloq]

The queen tore her biggonets for *perfect* anger
Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xxiv

St Martin, however, was one of the most active in destroying the pagan temples, and used in that employment to range over his diocese at the head of a *perfect* army of monks. *Lecky*, Rationalism, II 33

Of this habit [bucking] I have a *perfect* dread, and, if I can help it, never get on a confirmed bucker
T Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p 5

10 In *music* (*a*) Of an interval, melodic or harmonic, belonging to the first and simplest group of consonances, that in which inversion does not change the character of the interval: as, a *perfect* unison, octave, fifth, or fourth: opposed to *imperfect*, *diminished*, *augmented*. These intervals are now often also called *major*.

(*b*) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a *perfect* chord or triad is a triad, major or minor, in its original position; a *perfect* cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a *perfect* period is one that is fully balanced or filled out. (*c*) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See *measure*, 12. — **Most perfect ens.** See *ens*. — **Perfect being**, the being whose essence involves existence, God. — **Perfect cadence, concord, consonance.** See the nouns. — **Perfect definition**, a definition which perfectly explains the essence of a thing by its essential attributes. — **Perfect demonstration**, a demonstration that not only shows that a fact is so, but also why it must be so. — **Perfect elasticity, ensemble, fifth, flower, fluid, fourth,** etc. See the nouns. — **Perfect insect**, the imago or completely developed form of an insect, whether winged or wingless. — **Perfect metals.** Same as *noble metals* (which see, under *metal*). — **Perfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which there is a well marked pupa stage between the larva and the imago. Also called *complete metamorphosis*. See cut under *Orgyia*. — **Perfect note.** See *note*. — **Perfect number**, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors or aliquot parts, as 28 (= 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14). — **Perfect octave.** See *octave*, 2. **Perfect proposition**, a categorical proposition. — **Perfect speech**, a speech that makes complete sense.

> *Speech* is either *perfect* or imperfect. *Perfect* is that that absolves the sentence
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I 24

Perfect syllogism, a syllogism from which no part has been omitted. — **Perfect tense**, in *gram.*, a tense expressing completed time, or a variety of past time involving some reference to the present: instanced by *I have done*, and the like. The same word is added to the titles of oth or tenses when a like implication is made: thus, *I shall have done*, future perfect; *I should have done*, conditional perfect, and so on. — **Perfect yellow.** See *yellow*. — **To make perfect**, in *printing*, to print on both sides. = **Syn. 4.** Faultless, blameless, unblemished, holy

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. See above. — **Historical perfect.** See *historical*, 4.

perfect (pėr'fekt or pėr-fekt'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit*, = It. *perfettare*, from the adj.] **1.** To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to *perfect* a picture or a statue.

> If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.
>
> It is the duty of art to *perfect* and exalt nature.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 214.
>
> Exact Reformation is not *perfited* at the first push.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., I.
>
> I pray certify me, by the next occasion, what the wine cost for the common use, and if you have laid out any more in that kind, that I may *perfect* my account.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.
>
> But a night there is
> Betwixt me and the *perfecting* of bliss!
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 313.
>
> That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
> One of the greatest in the Christian world
> Shall be my surety; 'fore whose throne 'tis needful,
> Ere I can *perfect* mine intents, to kneel.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 4.

2. To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to *perfect* one's self in the principles of architecture, to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

> Every man taking charge may be . . . well taught, *perfited*, and readily instructed in all the premisses.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 202.
>
> Whence might this distaste arise?
> Be at least so kind to *perfect* me in that.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 1.

To perfect bail. See *bail*[2]. = **Syn. 1.** To accomplish, consummate.

perfectation (pėr-fek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-ation.*] The act or process of bringing to perfection; perfecting. [Rare.]

> Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter, as rendering the *perfectation* of the race feasible, must have a fatally antagonistic operation? *W. R. Greg.*

perfecter (pėr'fek-tėr or pėr-fek'ter), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-er*[1].] One who perfects, completes, or finishes; one who makes perfect.

> Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and *perfecter* of our faith.
> Heb. xii. 2 (revised version).

Perfecti (pėr-fek'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*, *a.*] A body of Catharists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who assumed the name on account of the strictness of their lives.

perfectibilist (pėr-fek'ti-bil-ist), *n.* [< *perfectible* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the perfectibility of human nature in this life; a perfectionist. — **Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).

perfectibility (pėr-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *perfectibilité* = Sp. *perfectibilidad* = Pg. *perfectibilidade* = It. *perfettibilità*, < ML. **perfectibilita(t-)s*, < **perfectibilis*, perfectible: see *perfectible*.] The property of being perfectible, the property of being susceptible of becoming or being made perfect, specifically, the capability of arriving at perfection in this life, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection.

> It is even possible . . . that if Clifford, in his foregoing life, had enjoyed the means of cultivating his taste to its utmost *perfectibility*, that subtle attribute might before this period, have completely eaten out or filled away his affections. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

perfectible (pėr-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *perfectible* = Pg. *perfectivel* = It. *perfettibile*, < ML. **perfectibilis* (?), < L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

perfecting (pėr-fek'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *perfect*, *v.*] Printing on both sides.

perfecting-machine (pėr-fek'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *perfecting-press*. [British.]

perfecting-press (pėr-fek'ting-pres), *n.* In *printing*, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one operation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *perfeccion, perfeccyone, perfeccioun, perfeccium*, < OF. (and F.) *perfection* = Sp. *perfeccion* = Pg. *perfeição* = It. *perfezione*, < L. *perfectio*(*n-*), a finishing, perfection, < *perficere*, pp. *perfectus*, finish, complete: see *perfect*.] **1†.** Performance; accomplishment.

> Lovers . . . vowing more than the *perfection* of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one.
> *Shak.*, 1 and C., iii. 2. 94.
>
> Would any reasonable creature make these his serious studies and *perfections*, much less only live to these ends?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting, entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail, supreme excellence, whether moral or material, completeness or thoroughness: as, *perfection* in an art, fruits in *perfection*, the *perfection* of beauty. often used concretely: as, she is a *perfection*.

> Howbeit I will answere these messengers that theyr comyng pleaseth me greatlye, and that my doughter shuld be happy if she myght come to so great *perfection* as to be conioyned in maryage to the erle of Guelles.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cx.
>
> Tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring *perfection*.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 89.
>
> If we affect him not far above and before all things, our religion hath not that inward *perfection* which it should have. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.
>
> He never plays, but reades much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in *perfection*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.
>
> The Roman language arrived at great *perfection* before it began to decay. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.
>
> Everybody, again, understands distinctly enough what is meant by man's *perfection* — his reaching the best which his powers and circumstances allow him to reach.
> *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or acquirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

> What tongue can her *perfections* tell?
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.
>
> Ye wonder how this noble Damozell
> So great *perfections* did in her compile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 1.

The unity, the simplicity or inseparability of all the properties of Deity, is one of the chief *perfections* I conceive him to possess.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

4. The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the *perfection* of cruelty. [Colloq.]

> Other Salvages assaulted the rest and slew them, stripped them, and tooke what they had, but fearing this murther would come to light, and might cause them to suffer for it, would now proceed to the *perfection* of villanie.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

5†. In *medieval music*, triple rhythm or measure. See *measure*, 12. — **Absolute perfection**, the absence of every kind of defect and fault, the perfection of God. — **Accidental perfection**, an addition to the essence, imparting higher powers of acting, of receiving impressions, etc. — **Christian perfection.** See *perfectionism* (*b*). — **Essential or transcendental perfection**, the possession of everything that is necessary to an essence. — **Esthetic perfection**, faultless beauty, the entire agreement of a cognition with sense. — **First** and **second perfection.** Same as *first* and *second entelechy* or *act*. See *entelechy*, and *energy*, 4. — **Formal perfection**, that which in any being is better to be than not to be, conformity to the formal laws of thought. — **Logical perfection.** See *logical*. — **Material perfection of cognition.** See *material*. — **Material perfection of knowledge**, conformity to the real world, truth. — **Moral perfection**, a perfection of the soul or mind. — **Natural perfection.** See *natural*. — **Perfection of cognition**, the union of precision with profundity. — **Perfection of disposition**, the entire disposition of matter to the receiving of a given form: nearly the same as *first perfection*. — **Perfection of energy**, that degree of effort which a being is spontaneously disposed to put forth. — **Perfection of parts, the absence of mutilation**, integrity. — **Physical perfection**, a perfection of body. — **Supernatural perfection**, a perfection of miraculous origin. — **Third** or **last perfection**, the attainment of the end of the thing having the perfection. — **To periection.** (*a*) Fully, completely, to the uttermost: Job xi. 7. (*b*) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part *to perfection*. = **Syn. 2.** Perfectness, completion, consummation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *perfectionner* = Sp. *perfeccionar* = Pg. *perfeccionar, perfeiçoar* = It. *perfezionare*, from the noun.] To complete; make perfect.

> Both our labours tending to the same general end, the *perfectioning* of our countrymen in a most essential article — the right use of their native language.
> *Foote*, The Orators, i.
>
> The gradual *perfectioning* of the respiratory machine.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 58.

perfectional† (per-fek'shon-al), *a.* [< OF. *perfectionnal*, < *perfection*, perfection: see *perfection* and *-al*.] Made complete or perfect.

> I call that [life] *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ.
> *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perfectionate† (per-fek'shon-āt), *v. t.* [< *perfection* + *-ate*[2].] To make perfect, bring to perfection.

> He has . . . founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting.
> *Dryden*, Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 24.

perfectionation (pėr-fek-shon-nā'shon), *n.* [< *perfectionate* + *-ion.*] The act of making perfect. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

perfectioner (per-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes perfect or brings to perfection. [Rare.]

> Language has been the handmaid of Religion and Religion the herald, instrument, and *perfectioner* of Civilization. *R. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, Int., p. 19.

perfectionism (pėr-fek'shon-izm), *n.* [< *perfection* + *-ism.*] The belief that a sinless life is attainable. Specifically — (*a*) The doctrine, held by many Roman Catholics, that those who are justified can observe the commands of God, and that their sins are not mortal, but venial. (*b*) The doctrine, held by many Arminian Methodists, that a relative perfection called *Christian perfection* is attainable, and is to be distinguished from absolute perfection or from the perfection of angels or of Adam. (*c*) The doctrine expressed in the Confession of the Society of Friends in 1675 that the heart can be "free from actually sinning and transgressing of the law of God, and in that respect perfect." (*d*) The belief that one can attain or has attained a state of absolute moral perfection. Such a belief is entertained by persons in various religious bodies.

perfectionist (pėr-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *perfectionniste* = Sp. *perfeccionista*, as *perfection* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who believes in any form of perfectionism.

> Our late *perfectionists* are truly enlightened, who think they can live and not sin. *Laxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 2.

Specifically — **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Oneida Community. See *community*. Also called *Bible Communist*. — **Christian Perfectionist**, a believer in Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (*b*).

perfectionment (per-fek'shon-ment), *n.* [< F. *perfectionnement*, as *perfection*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. [Rare.]

perfective (pėr-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfectivo* = It. *perfettivo*, as *perfect* + *-ive.*] Tending or conducing to perfecting or perfection.

> The affections are in the destitution of their *perfective* actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xix.

perfectively (pėr-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

> As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the phancy.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 7.

perfectless† (pėr'fekt-les), *a.* [< *perfect* + *-less.*] Falling short of perfection; far from perfection.

> Fond Epicure,
> (Not shunning the Atheists sin, but punishment),
> Imaginedst a God so *perfect less*,
> In Works defying whom thy words profess.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

perfectly (pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perfitly*, < ME. *perfitely, perfyghtly, parfytele*, < *perfect* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a perfect manner; wholly; completely; entirely; thoroughly; altogether; quite: as, the matter is not *perfectly* clear; the coat is *perfectly* new.

> Alle tho that beleven *perfitely* In God schul ben saved.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 135.
>
> Ther she lyeth in a fayer Chapell, Closyd in a Coffer, hyr face bare and nakyed that ye may se it *perfyghtly*.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.
>
> I love you *perfectly* well, I love both your Person and Parts, which are not vulgar. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.
>
> Some, indeed, who live in the valleys of the low country are *perfectly* black. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 217.

2. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way as to leave nothing to be desired: as, she dances *perfectly;* he speaks the language *perfectly*

And can [know] you these tongues *perfectly?*
Beau and Fl, Coxcomb, iv 4

So may an excellent virtue of the soul smooth and calcine the body, and make it serve *perfectly*, and without rebellious indispositions
Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 845

3 With great exactness, nicety, or precision; accurately; exactly: as, a *perfectly* adjusted or balanced contrivance

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes *perfectly* like a Christian
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects

perfectness (pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being perfect or complete, perfection; completeness

perfervid (pėr-fėr'vid), *a.* [< L *perfervidus*, a false reading (though in form correct) for *præfervidus*, very hot, < L *præ*, before (used intensively), + *fervidus*, boiling, hot: see *fervid.*] Very fervid or hot; very ardent

Instruction, properly so called, they [the colored preachers] are not qualified to give, but the emotional nature is aroused by *perfervid* appeals and realistic imagery
Fortnightly Rev, N S, XLIII 861

perfervidness (pėr-fėr'vid-nes), *n* The character of being perfervid, extreme heat or ardor, great fervor or zeal

perficient (per-fish'ent), *a* and *n* [= Sp Pg It *perficiente*, < L. *perficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *perficere*, finish, complete, achieve: see *perfect*] **I.** *a* Effectual, actual

The endower [is] the *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary [corporations] *Blackstone*, Com, I xviii

The *perficient* objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast
Science, XII 3.

Perficient action. See *action*

II. *n.* Literally, one who performs a complete or lasting work, specifically, one who endows a charity

perfidious (pėr-fid'i-us), *a.* [= Pg It. *perfidioso*, < L *perfidiosus*, < *perfidia*, falsehood: see *perfidy*] **1** Faithless, basely treacherous, false-hearted.

What of him?
He 's quoted for a most *perfidious* slave
Shak, All's Well, v 3 205

An air of magnanimity which, *perfidious* as he was, he could with singular dexterity assume
Macaulay, Hist. Eng, vii

2. Proceeding from or characterized by perfidy or base treachery; false: as, a *perfidious* act —**Syn 1** *Unfaithful, Faithless, Treacherous, Perfidious Unfaithful* represents negatively the meaning that is common to these words, but it especially means a lack of fidelity to trust or duty, a failure to perform what is due, however much may be implied in that *Faithless* is negative in form but positive in sense: the *faithless* man does something which is a breach of faith, the sleeping sentinel is *unfaithful*, the deserter is *faithless* *Treachery* and *perfidy* are kinds of *faithlessness* The *treacherous* man either betrays the confidence that is reposed in him, or lures another on to harm by deceitful appearances: as, the *treacherous* signals of the wrecker The *perfidious* man carries treachery to the basest extreme, he betrays acknowledged and accepted obligations, and even the most sacred relationships and claims: as, Benedict Arnold and Judas are types of *perfidy*

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love
Cowper, Verses from Valediction

If King Edward be as true and just
As I am subtle, false, and *treacherous*
Shak, Rich III, i 1 37

Conscious of great powers and great virtues, he [Burke] found himself, in age and poverty, a mark for the hatred of a *perfidious* court and a deluded people
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

perfidiously (pėr-fid'i-us-li), *adv* In a perfidious manner, with perfidy, treacherously; traitorously

Thou 'ast broke *perfidiously* thy oath,
And not performed thy plighted troth
S Butler, Hudibras, III i 257

perfidiousness (per-fid'i-us-nės), *n.* The character of being perfidious, treachery, traitorousness; faithlessness

There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath the Kings themselves by their own *perfidiousness* having absolved their Subjects *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

perfidy (pėr'fi-di), *n* [< F *perfidie* = Sp Pg It. *perfidia*, < L *perfidia*, perfidy, < *perfidus* (> It. Pg. *perfido* = Sp *pérfido* = F. *perfide*), faithless, < *per*, from, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Breach of faith or trust, base treachery; faithlessness.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices: inhuman cruelty, *perfidy* more than Punic, no truth, no faith, no regard to oaths *Hume*, On Morals, App 4

=Syn. See *perfidious*

perfitt, perfitet, *a.* Old forms of *perfect*

perflxt (per-fiks'), *v. t.* [Appar. an error for *prefix*, in sense of 'pre-appoint.'] To fix, settle, appoint

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii 7

perflable† (pėr'fla-bl), *a* [ME, < OF. *perflable*, < L *perflabilis*, that may be blown through, < *perflare*, blow through: see *perflate.*] Capable of being blown through.

But make it high, on everie half *perflable*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p 37

perflatet (pėr-flāt'), *v. t* [< L. *perflatus*, pp of *perflare*, blow through, < *per*, through, + *flare*, blow see *flatus* Cf. *inflate*] To blow through

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air *Harvey*

perflationt (pėr-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perflation*, < LL. *perflatio(n-)*, a blowing through, < L *perflare*, pp *perflatus*, blow through: see *perflate*] The act of blowing through

Miners by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.
Woodward

That [barn] was so contrived as, by perpetual *perflation*, to prevent the mow from heating
A Journey, etc, quoted in Hall's Mod Eng, p 205

perfoliate (pėr-fō'li-āt) *a* [= F. *perfolié* (< OF. *perfoliate*, "through-wax, through-leaf (an herb)" — Cotgrave), = Sp Pg *perfoliado*, < NL *perfoliatus*, < L *per*, through, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*] **1** In *bot*, having a stem which seems to pass through the blade said of a leaf This appearance is produced by the congenital union of the edges of the sides of an ampliexicaul leaf *Uvularia perfoliata*, *Bupleurum perfoliatum*, and *Bupleurum rotundifolium* afford examples of perfoliate leaves When opposite leaves have their bases united, so that the stem passes through, they are said to be *connate perfoliate*, as in leaves of honeysuckles See also cut under *connate*



1, Perfoliate leaves of *Uvularia perfoliata*; 2, Connate perfoliate leaves of honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

2 In *entom*, having the outer joints much dilated laterally all around, but not forming a compact club, taxicorn: said of antennæ appearing like a number of round plates joined by a shaft or stem running through their centers.

Also *perfoliated.*

perforable (pėr'tō-ra-bl), *a* [< L as if **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*] Admitting of perforation, that can be bored or pierced through

perforans (pėr'fō-ranz), *n*, pl *perforantes* (pėr-fō-ran'tēz). [NL., ppr. of L *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*] The long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers: so called because their tendons perforate the tendons of the perforatus muscles near the points of insertion

perforant (per'fō-rant), *a.* [< L. *perforan(t-)s*, ppr of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*] Perforating, as the tendon of a flexor muscle

Perforata (per-fō-rā'ta), *n. pl* [NL., neut pl. of L. *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate, a*] **1** One of the groups into which Edwards and Haime (1850) divide the corals distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Tabulata*, and *Rugosa*. It includes the *Madreporidæ*, *Poritidæ*, etc Also called *Porosa*.—**2** The perforate foraminifers, a large group (subclass, order, or suborder) of filose protozoans inclosed in a test perforated with numerous foraminules besides the main opening, through all of which the thready pseudopods may protrude: opposed to *Imperforata* Leading forms are the *Textulariidæ*, *Lagenidæ*, *Globigerinidæ*, *Rotaliidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ*

perforate (pėr'fō-rāt), *v. t.*, pret and pp *perforated*, ppr. *perforating* [< L. *perforatus*, pp of *perforare*, bore through (> It *perforare* = Sp Pg. *perforar* = F. *perforer*), < *per*, through, + *forare*, bore: see *bore*[1], *foramen*, etc] To bore through; pierce, make a hole or holes in, as by boring or driving.

There is an abundant supply of nectar in the nectary of Tropæolum tricolor, yet I have found this plant untouched in more than one garden while the flowers of other plants had been extensively *perforated*
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p 427

=Syn *Bore through, Pierce*, etc See *penetrate*

perforate (per'fo-rāt), *a* [< L *perforatus*, pp. see the verb] Bored or pierced through, penetrated

An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom
Bacon, Nat Hist.

Specifically— (*a*) In *bot*, pierced with one or more small holes, or more commonly, having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in most plants of the order *Hypericaceæ* (*b*) In *ornith*, noting the nostril of a bird when lacking a nasal septum so that a hole appears from side to side of the bill: as in the turkey buzzard, crane, etc (*c*) In *anat*, open, opened through, affording passage or communication: having the character or quality of a perforation, foraminate (*d*) In *zool*, full of little holes or perforations, cribrose, foraminulate: specifically of or pertaining to the *Perforata*: as, a *perforate* coral: a *perforate* foraminifer — **Perforate elytra**, in *entom*, elytra which have a discal perforation, as in certain *Cassidæ* or tortoise beetles.

perforated (per'fo-rā-ted), *p a* [Pp of *perforate*, v.] **1.** Same as *perforate*—2 By extension, cut through in many places and with irregular and somewhat large openings Compare *à jour*.

A carved oak panel by Grinling Gibbons, the panel is *perforated* and carved both sides alike
H S Ogden, Antique Furniture

3 In *her*, same as *cléché* **Perforated file** See *file*[1] — **Perforated medallion** See *pierced medallion*, under *pierced* — **Perforated space** (*a*) *Anterior* a depression on either side near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, floored with gray matter, and pierced with numerous small foramina for the passage of blood vessels, most of which are destined for the corpus striatum immediately above (*b*) *Posterior*, a deep fossa situated back of the corpora albicantia, and between the crura cerebri, perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood vessels

perforati, *n.* Plural of *perforatus*

perforating (pėr'fo-rā-ting), *p a* In *anat*, specifically, perforant, passing through a perforation applied to the deep flexor muscles of the fingers or toes See *perforans* — **Perforating arteries.** (*a*) *Of the foot*, small communicating branches between the dorsal and plantar arteries, in the interosseous spaces and near the clefts of the toes (*b*) *Of the hand*, branches of communication between the deep palmar artery and the dorsal interosseous arteries, through the interosseous spaces (*c*) *Of the thigh*, usually four branches of the profunda artery which pierce the adductor muscles to supply the parts at the back of the thigh (*d*) *Of the thorax*, branches of the internal mammary which pierce the intercostal muscles to supply the pectoral muscle, skin, and mammary gland — **Perforating cutaneous nerves, perforating nerve of Casser** See *nerve* — **Perforating fibers of bone** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]) — **Perforating peroneal artery**, the anterior peroneal — **Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]) — **Perforating ulcer of the foot**, an ulcer beginning on the sole and usually obstinately progressive involving the deeper tissues, including the bones It has been observed in tabes, in dementia paralytica, and with other nervous lesions Also called *perforating disease of the foot*, *mal perforant du pied* A similar condition has been found in the hand

perforating-machine (pėr'fō-rā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1** A machine for stamping lines of holes or perforations in sheets of postage-stamps or paper leaves, as in a check-book or receipt-book, to facilitate separation, a paper-perforating machine —**2** A machine for stamping the perforated ribbons of paper used with the rapid or other forms of automatic telegraphic machines —**3** A rock-drill or perforator

perforation (pėr-fō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F *perforation* = Sp. *perforacion* = Pg *perforação* = It *perforazione*, < ML. *perforatio(n-)*, < L *perforare*, pp *perforatus*, bore through: see *perforate.*] **1** The act of boring or piercing through

The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.
Bacon.

2 A hole bored, any hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Each bee, before it has had much practice, must lose some time in making each new *perforation*, especially when the *perforation* has to be made through both calyx and corolla *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p 448

perforative (pėr'fō-rā-tiv), *a* [= F *perforatif* = Pg *perforativo*, as *perforate* + *-ive*] Having power to perforate or pierce

perforator (pėr'fō-rā-tor), *n* [= F *perforateur* = Pg *perforador* = It *perforatore*, < NL **perforator*, < L. *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*] One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces Specifically—(*a*) In *obstet*, an instrument for perforating the skull of a fetus when it is necessary to reduce its size (*b*) An instrument used to punch the ribbons of paper used in certain kinds of telegraphy

The *perforator* . prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 116.

(c) A power-machine for drilling rocks in tunnelling, a perforating machine.

perforatus (pėr-fō-rā′tus), *n.*, pl *perforati* (-tī). [NL, < L *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a*.] The short flexor of the toes, or the superficial flexor of the fingers so named because their tendons are perforated by the tendons of the perforans muscles.—**Perforatus Casserii muscle**, the coracobrachialis

perforce (pėr-fōrs′), *adv.* [< ME *parforce*, < OF. (and F.) *par force* = Sp *por fuerza* = Pg *por força* = It. *per forza*, by force, < L. *per*, by, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*1.] By force or violence; of necessity

If Sir Gaultier Paschac wynne hym *perforce*, thir is no man can saue hym fro the dethe, for he hath sworne as many as he wynneth *parforce* shall all dye or be hanged
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II xxxviii.

Seeing *perforce* ye must do this, will ye not willingly now do it for God a sake?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), I 64.

This confounded villain will make me dance *per force*
Goldsmith, Grumbler

perforce† (pėr-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< *perforce*, *adv.*, after *force*1, *v.*] To force; constrain; compel.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield
Mir. for Mags., p 416 (*Nares*)

perform (pėr-fôrm′), *v.* [< ME *performen*, *perfourmen*, *parfourmen*, *parfournen*, usually *parfournen*, < OF. *parfournir*, *parfornir*, *parfurnir*, *perfournir*, AF. *parformer*, *parfourmer*, *performer*, orig. **parfurnir*, complete, accomplish, perform, < *par*, < L. *per*, through, + *fournir*, **fourmir*, provide, furnish: see *furnish*1. The *m* is orig. (see etym. of *furnish*1), but the E. *perform* is partly due to association with the unrelated verb *form*, cf. LL. *performare*, form thoroughly, > It. *performare*, "to performe or fashion out" (Florio).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To effect; execute, accomplish, achieve, carry on or out; do: as, to *perform* an act of kindness or a deed of daring; to *perform* a day's labor, to *perform* an operation in surgery or in arithmetic

But whan he saughe thet he myghte not don it, ne bryng it to an ende, he preyed to God of Nature that he wolde *parforme* that that he had begonne
Mandeville, Travels, p 265.

O grete God, that *parfournest* thy laude
By mouth of innocentz lo, here thy myght
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l 155

Did I for this
Perform so noble and so brave defeat
On Sacrovir?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii 1

The rope dancing is *performed* by a woman holding a balancing pole
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 288.

We have in vain tried to *perform* what ought to be to a critic an easy and habitual act
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh

2 To carry out or do whatever is demanded or required by (duty, a vow, etc.); execute the provisions, commands, or requirements of, put in execution; discharge, fulfil: as, to *perform* one's duty; to *perform* a vow; to *perform* a covenant

The quen & here consail ther-of were a palzed,
That he so him profered to *parfourme* hire wille
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l 4008

When I make to any man a promise, I keep it and *per form* it truly
Latimer, Misc. Sel

I thy hest will all *perform* at full
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

3. To render; do.

Sol, the only one of the Titans who favoured Jupiter, *performed* him singular service
Bacon, Physical Fables, i

4. To act or represent on or as on the stage: as, to *perform* the part of Hamlet.

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel
Shak., Tempest, iii 3 84

In November [1753] Foote himself *performed* the character of Buck at Drury lane theatre
W. Cooke, Life of S. Foote, I 35.

5† To make up; constitute; complete.

Yif thow abate the quantite of the hour inequal by daye, out of thirty, than shal the remenant that leveth *performe* the hour inequal by nyght
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii 10

The confessour heere for his worthynesse
Shal *parfourne* up the nombre of his covent
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l 561

6† To afford; furnish.

Certes ther nis non other thyng that may so wel *performe* blyafulnesse as an estat plentyvos of alle goodes.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii prose 2.

7 To sing, or render on a musical instrument.

=Syn. 1. *Perform*, *Accomplish*, *Effect*, *Execute*, *Achieve*. These words agree in representing the complete doing of something which is of considerable importance and is set before one's self as a thing to be done. Generally they represent the doing of something in which one is personally interested. *Effect* most views the outcome as a result; *execute* most suggests briskness or energy in action; *achieve* most suggests difficulties triumphed over, with a corresponding excellence in the result. *Perform* may mean no more than a doing which continues till the work is completed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act; do or execute something.

Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to *perform*
H. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p 53.

2 To act a part; go through or complete any work; especially, to sing or play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, etc.

Mohhabbazee'n (or low farce players) often *perform* on this occasion before the house.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I 208.

He had an exquisite ear, and *performed* skilfully on the flute
Macaulay, Frederic the Great

performable (pėr-fôr′ma-bl), *a* [< *perform* + *-able*.] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable

Men herein do strangely forget the obvious relations of history, affirming they [elephants] have no joints, whereas they daily read of several actions which are not *performable* without them
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii 1

performance (pėr-fôr′mans), *n.* [< *perform* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of performing or the condition of being performed; execution or completion of anything, a doing: as, the *performance* of works or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty

Useless are all words,
Till you have writ *performance* with your swords
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i 1

An Acre of *Performance* is worth the whole Land of Promise
Howell, Letters, iv 38

Promises are not binding where the *performance* is unlawful
Paley, Moral Philos., III i 5

2 That which is performed or accomplished, action; deed; thing done; a piece of work.

Her walking and other actual *performances*
Shak., Macbeth, v 1 13

It is the work of Mons. Poltrich, who adorned a chapel in the same manner at Falcouse, two leagues from Bonne, which is said to be a most beautiful *performance*
Pococke, Description of the East, II ii 222

3 A musical, dramatic, or other entertainment, the acting of a play, execution of vocal or instrumental music, exhibition of skill, etc., especially at a place of amusement.—**Specific performance**, in *law*, actual performance, or an action to compel actual performance, as distinguished from the payment of damages as a compensation for non performance.

=Syn. 1 Accomplishment, achievement, consummation. See *perform*. **—2.** Exploit, feat. **—3.** Production

performancy†, *n.* [As *performance* (see *-cy*).] Performance. *Davies.*

performation†, *n.* [< *perform* + *-ation*.] Performance; doing; carrying out.

This Indenture made for the *performation* of ye things vnderwritten
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 164

performer (pėr-fôr′mėr), *n.* 1. One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfils

Even share hath he that keeps his tent, and he to field doth go
The much *performer*, and the man that can of nothing vaunt.
Chapman, Iliad, ix

2. One who performs or takes part in a play or performance of any kind, an actor, actress, musician, circus-rider, etc

Mr. Johnson, a *performer* of sound judgment, who succeeded in many walks in comedy
Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p 16

Whilst in past times the *performer* treated his instrument [piano] as a respected and beloved friend, and almost caressed it, many of our present *performers* appear to treat it as an enemy, who has to be fought with, and at last conquered
Grove, Dict. Music, II 744

performing (pėr-fôr′ming), *p. a.* 1. Doing; executing, accomplishing.—2. Trained to perform tricks or play a part: as, *performing* dogs.

perfricate (pėr′fri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfricated*, ppr. *perfricating*. [< L. *perfricatus*, pp. of *perfricare* (> It. *perfricare*), rub all over, < *per*, through, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] To rub over or thoroughly. *Bailey.*

perfrication (pėr-fri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *perfricate* + *-ion*.] A thorough rubbing, especially the rubbing in of some unctuous substance through the pores of the skin, inunction.

perfumatory (pėr-fū′ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *perfume* + *-atory*.] Yielding perfume; perfuming.

A *perfumatory* or incense altar
Leigh, Critica Sacra (1650), I 214 (*Latham.*)

perfume (pėr-fūm′ or pėr′fūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfumed*, ppr. *perfuming*. [< OF. *perfumer*, F. *parfumer* = Sp. Pg. *perfumar* = It. *profumare* (for **perfumare*), < L. *per*, through, + *fumare*, smoke: see *fume*, *v.*] To scent; render odorous or fragrant: as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

There weeps the Balm, and famous Trees from whence
Th' Arabians fetcht *perfuming* Frankinsence
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

perfume (pėr′fūm or pėr-fūm′), *n.* [< F. *parfum* = Sp. Pg. *perfume* = It. *profumo*, perfume; from the verb.] 1 A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects the organs of smell agreeably. Six flowers form the base of most flower-perfumes in use: orange flower, rose, jasmine, violet, acacia, and tuberose. Vanilla dashed with almonds is used to simulate heliotrope. Besides these are used the geranium, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and other aromatic herbs, peel of bitter oranges, citrons, bergamots, musk, sandalwood, ambergris, and gum benjamin, the leaves of the patchouli, wintergreen and others. Many perfumes are now prepared by chemical methods, instead of by distillation, maceration, tincturation, or enfleurage, from vegetable products

She toke for *perfume* the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv 2

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from odorous substances, especially those that are sweet-smelling

An amber scent of odorous *perfume*
Her harbinger
Milton, S. A., l. 720.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*
Addison, Letter from Italy

=Syn. 2. *Fragrance*, *Aroma*, etc. (see *smell*, *n.*), balminess, redolence, incense

perfume-burner (pėr′fūm-bėr″nėr), *n.* A vessel in which odorous substances, as pastils, are burned.

perfume-fountain (pėr′fūm-foun″tān), *n.* A portable apparatus for throwing a small jet of perfume; especially, an ingenious machine introduced about 1872, in which by the mere pressure of the liquid in a receiver or ball the fountain is created, the liquid running through a tube into a lower ball which when full takes the place of the first.

perfumer (pėr-fū′mėr), *n.* [< F. *parfumeur* = Sp. Pg. *perfumador* = It. *profumatore*, as *perfume* + *-er*1.] 1 One who or that which perfumes.—2. One whose trade is the making or selling of perfumes.

Barber no more—a gay *perfumer* comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms
Crabbe.

perfumery (pėr-fū′mėr-i), *n.* [< F. *parfumerie*, perfumery, = Sp. *perfumeria* = Pg. *perfumaria* = It. *profumeria*, a place where perfumes are made or sold, as *perfume* + *-ery*.] 1. Perfumes in general.—2. The art of preparing perfumes

perfume-set (pėr′fūm-set), *n.* A set of articles for the toilet-table, such as perfume-bottles and puff-boxes, sometimes including such objects as an atomizer or a spray-tube.

perfumy (pėr′fū-mi or pėr-fū′mi), *a.* [< *perfume* + *-y*1.] Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented.

The sweet atmosphere was tinged with the *perfumy* breath which always surrounded Her
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xiii (*Davies*)

perfunctorily (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a perfunctory, careless, or half-hearted manner; without zeal or interest; in a manner to satisfy external form merely, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; with careless indifference; negligently.

perfunctoriness (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being perfunctory; negligent or half-hearted performance; carelessness

perfunctory (pėr-fungk′tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfunctorio* = It. *perfuntorio*, < LL. *perfunctorius*, < L. *perfungi*, pp. *perfunctus*, perform, < *per*, through, + *fungi*, do: see *function*.] Done mechanically or without interest or zeal, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done in a half-hearted or careless manner, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; careless, negligent.

What an unbecoming thing it is to worship God in a careless, trifling, *perfunctory* Manner, as though nothing less deserved the imploying the Vigour of our Minds about than the Service of God
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

Alike I hate to be your debtor,
Or write a mere *perfunctory* letter.
Lowell, Familiar Epistle.

perfuncturate (pėr-fungk′tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfuncturated*, ppr. *perfuncturating*. [Irreg. < L. *perfuncturus* (fut. part. of *perfungi*, perform: see *perfunctory*) + *-ate*1.] To execute perfunctorily, or in an indifferent, mechanical manner. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Away, away, thy sweets are too *perfuming*.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

There the priest *perfumed* me o'er with clouds of fragrant incense
Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I 309).

The furze scent *perfumes* all the air.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

perfuse (pėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfused*, ppr. *perfusing*. [< L. *perfusus*, pp. of *perfundere*, pour over, < *per*, through, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over or through

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy *Harvey*, Consumptions

perfusion (pėr-fū′zhọn), *n* [= It. *perfusione*, < L. *perfusio(n-)*, a pouring over, < *perfundere*, pp. *perfusus*, pour over: see *perfuse*.] A pouring through; a causing to permeate.—**Perfusion cannula**, a double-way cannula

perfusive (pėr-fū′siv), *a.* [< *perfuse* + *-ive*.] Sprinkling, adapted to spread or sprinkle *Coleridge*

Pergamene (pėr′ga-mēn), *a* [< L. *Pergamenus*, < Gr. Περγαμηνός, pertaining to Pergamum, < Πέργαμον, Pergamum.] Of or pertaining to Pergamum, an important city of Mysia in Asia Minor, the capital of the Attalid kings in the third and second centuries B. C., the seat of a very notable school of Greek art, and the site of a famous library, which was later removed to Alexandria See etymology of *parchment* Also *Pergamenian*.—**Pergamene art**, a renaissance school of Greek sculpture which found its inspiration and its most frequent theme in the victories, important for civilization, won by King Attalus I of Pergamum, in the last



Pergamene Art.—Part of the Athene group from the great frieze of the altar at Pergamum

half of the third century B. C., over the threatening advance of barbarism represented by Gallic invasions The work of this school is remarkably able, and much more modern in spirit than older Greek work and it has a force and originality which raise it far above contemporaneous Hellenistic art Previous to 1878 the art of Pergamum was known by a number of detached fragments from battle pieces scattered throughout European museums some of these have long figured in the list of the most notable ancient sculptures—as the Dying Gaul ("Gladiator") in the Capitol, and the "Aria and Petus" in the Villa Ludovisi, at Rome.—**Pergamene marbles** See *marble*

pergameneous (pėr-ga-mē′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pergamēna*, parchment (see *parchment*), + *-eous*.] Pergamenta ceous; thin and parchment-like in texture; specifically, in *entom.*, thin, tough, and somewhat translucent, as the wing-covers of some orthopterous insects.

Pergamenian (per-ga-mē′ni-an), *a* and *n* [< *Pergamene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a* Same as *Pergamene*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pergamum

pergamentaceous (pėr″ga-men-tā′shius), *a.* [Irreg for **pergamenaceous*, < L. *pergamena*, parchment, + *-aceous*.] Parchment-like, having the texture, quality, or appearance of parchment, specifically, in *entom*, pergameneous, as the wings of certain insects.

perget (pėr), *v. i.* [(?) < L. *pergere*, proceed.] To go on; proceed.

If thou *perget* thus thou art still a companion for gallants *G. Wilkins*, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, ii

pergetting, *n* See *purgeting*.

pergola, pergula (pėr′gō-lä, -gū-lä), *n.* [< It. *pergola*, an arbor, < L. *pergula*, a shed, booth, shop, a vine-arbor, < *pergere*, proceed (also project?), < *per*, through, + *regere*, stretch: see *right*.] A kind of arbor; a sort of balcony.

Neer this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654

Inequalities of level, with mossy steps connecting them, rose trees trained upon old brick walls, horizontal trellises arranged like Italian *pergolas* *H. James, Jr*, Confidence, xiii

pergunnah (pėr-gun′ä), *n.* [Also *parganna*, *parganna*; < Hind. *parganah* (see def.).] In British India, a subdivision of a zillah or district. *The Twenty-four Pergunnahs* is the official name of the district that immediately adjoins and incloses but does not administratively include Calcutta. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary

perhapt, *adv.* An old form of *perhaps*.

And though that *perhap* to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse, yet himself knoweth best what him ayleth most *John Fouler*, in Sir T. More's Cumfort Against Tribulation [(1573), To the Reader

perhaps (pėr-haps′), *adv.* [Formerly also *perhap*, < *per* + *hap*[1], *n.*, pl *haps*. Cf. *perchance*, *percase*.] It may be; possibly; peradventure; perchance

If he outlives me, he shall find that he was higher in my esteem than *perhaps* he thinks he is *Addison*, Spectator, No. 106

Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate,
But Jove and destiny prolong'd his date *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 213

We are strange, very strange creatures, and it is better, *perhaps*, not to place too much confidence in our reason alone *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii

peri[1] (pē′ri), *n.* [< F *peri*, < Pers *pari*, a fairy, Avestan *pairi*.] In *Pers. myth.*, an elf or fairy, male or female, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from Paradise till their penance is accomplished

One morn a *Peri* at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate . . .
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri

peri[2] (pe-rē′), *a.* [F *peri*, lost, spoiled, perished, pp. of *périr*, perish: see *perish*[1].] In *her.*, reduced in size generally equivalent to *couped Cuzzens*, Handbook of Heraldry

peri-. [L., etc., *peri-*, < Gr. περι-, prefix, περί, prep., with gen., around, usually causal, about, concerning, etc., with dat., around, about, for, etc.; with acc., around, by, etc., in comp. in like uses, also, like L. *per-*, intensive, very, exceedingly, = Skt. *pari*, round about, akin to παρα, beside, L. *per*, through: etc see *para-*, *per-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'around,' 'about,' 'near,' equivalent to *circum-* of Latin origin, as in *periphery* equivalent to *circumference*, etc It is much used in the formation of new scientific compounds, but not, like *circum-*, as an English formative

periadenitis (per-i-ad-e-nī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀδήν, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a gland.

periadventitial (per-i-ad-ven-tish′al), *a* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *adventitia*, q. v., + *-al*.] Situated on the outside of the adventitia or outer coat of a blood-vessel

periagua (per-i-a′gwä), *n* [Formerly also *periauga*, **periauga*, *periauger*, *perriauger*, *perriauger*, and more corruptly *pettiaugua*, *pettyauga*, *petty-augo*, prop. *piragua*, < Sp. (W. Ind.) *piragua*, a dugout Cf. *pirogue*, from the same source.] **1.** A canoe made from the trunk of a single tree hollowed out, a dugout used by the American Indians.

This at length put me upon thinking whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe, or *periagua*, such as the natives of those climates make *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 104 (*Nares*)

2. A vessel made by sawing a large canoe in two in the middle, and inserting a plank to widen it. These were much used on the coast of the Carolinas in the eighteenth century, and even made voyages by open sea to Norfolk, carrying 40 to 80 barrels of pitch or tar One 30 feet long and 5 feet 7 inches wide is called "a small pettiagua in the Charleston (S. C.) Gazette," 1744 Such a boat was also used on the Mississippi and its tributaries, where it is called *pirogue* and *perioque* See *pirogue*

3. A large flat-bottomed boat, without keel but with lee-board, decked in at each end but open in the middle, propelled by oars, or by sails on two masts which could be struck This was much used formerly in navigating shoal waters along the whole American coast, and sometimes also on the Mississippi and its affluents.

These *Periaguas* are long flat bottom'd Boats, carrying from 20 to 35 tons They have a kind of Forecastle and a cabin, but the rest open and no Deck They have two masts which they can strike, and Sails like Schooners They row generally with two oars only *Francus Moore*, A Voyage to Georgia begun in 1735, p. 49

periaktos (per-i-ak′tos), *n*, pl *periaktoi* (-toi) [< Gr. περίακτος, prop. turning on a center, < περιάγειν, turn about, < περί, around, + ἀγειν, carry.] In the ancient Greek theater, one of the two pieces of machinery placed at the two sides of the stage for the conventional shifting of the scenes It consisted of three painted scenes on the faces of a revolving frame in the form of a triangular prism The scene was changed by turning one periaktos or both, so as to exhibit a new face to the audience

perianal (per-i-ā′nal), *a* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *anus*, see *anal*.] Surrounding the anus, circumanal; periproctous.

periandra (per-i-an′drä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. stamen).] In *bot.*, the bracts surrounding the male organs (antheridia) of mosses

perianth (per′i-anth), *n* [= F. *perianthe* = Sp. *perantio*, *perancio* = Pg. *perianthio* = It. *perianzio*, *perianto*, < NL. *perianthium* (cf. Gr. περιανθής, with flowers all around), < Gr. περί, around, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the floral envelops, whether calyx or corolla or both The word is not much used, however where the floral envelops are clearly distinguishable into calyx and corolla, being mainly restricted to its application to the petaloideous monocotyledons in which the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from one another See cuts under *Jungermannia* and *monochlamydeous*.—**Biserial perianth.** See *biserial*

perianthial (per-i-an′thi-al), *a* [< *perianthium* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the perianth, provided with a perianth Also *perianthous*

perianthium (per-i-an′thi-um), *n*, pl *perianthia* (-ä) [NL. see *perianth*.] Same as *perianth*

periapt† (per′i-apt), *n* [= F. *periapte* = It. *periapto*, *periatto*, < Gr. περίαπτον an amulet, prop. neut. of περίαπτος, hung round, < περί, around, + ἅπτος, verbal adj. of ἅπτειν, fasten.] An amulet; a charm worn as a defense against disease or mischief, especially one worn on the person, as around the neck

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 2.

periarteritis (per-i-ar-te-rī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀρτηρία, an artery, + *-itis*. Cf. *arteritis*.] Inflammation of the adventitia or outer coat of an artery

periarthritis (per″i-ar-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἄρθρον, a joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a joint

periarticular (per″i-ar-tik′ū-lar), *a* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] Surrounding a joint as, *periarticular* effusions

periastral (per-i-as′tral), *a* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἄστρον, a star: see *astral*.] Of or pertaining to the periastron.

periastron (per-i-as′tron), *n*, pl *periastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἄστρον, a star.] In the orbit of any heavenly body which moves around another, the point where the former approaches nearest to the primary usually applied to double stars, but also generally to any satellite

periaugert, *n* An obsolete form of *periagua*

periaxial (per-i-ak′si-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *axis*, an axis: see *axial*.] **1.** Surrounding an axis, peripheral with reference to an axis of the body as, the *periaxial* coelom

A differentiation of this [archenteric] space into an axial and a *periaxial* portion a digestive tube and a body-cavity *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 548

Specifically—**2.** Surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve as, *periaxial* fluid

periblast (per′i-blast), *n* [< Gr. περί, around, + βλαστός, a germ.] Cell-substance of an ovum surrounding the nucleus

periblastic (per-i-blas′tik), *a* [< *periblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating from the surface of the ovum: noting those meroblastic eggs which, by superficial segmentation of the vitellus, produce a perigastrula in germinating

periblastula (per-i-blas′tū-la), *n*, pl *periblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula which may result from the blastulation of a perimorula, and which proceeds to develop into a perigastrula

periblem (per′i-blem), *n* [NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. περιβλημα, a cloak, < περιβάλλειν, throw around: see *peribolos*.] In *bot.*, the primary cortex, or zone of nascent cortex between the dermatogen and the plerome in a growing point.

In the earliest stage of its development this leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (*periblem*) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen) *Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 155

periblepsis (per-i-blep′sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. περιβλεψις, a looking about, < περιβλέπειν, look about, < περί, about, + βλέπειν, look] The wild look which accompanies delirium *Dunglison*

peribolos (pe-rib′ō-los), *n*, pl *peribola* (-lọi) [= F. *péribole* = Pg. It. *peribolo*, < NL. *peribolos*, *peribolus*, < Gr. περίβολος, an inclosure, circuit, < περιβολος, encircling, < περιβάλλειν, throw around, encircle, < περί, around, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a consecrated court or inclosure, generally surrounded by a wall, and often containing a temple, statues, etc. Hence—**2.** The outer inclosure of an early

Christian church, which constituted the utmost bounds allowed for refuge or sanctuary. Also *peribolus*.

peribranchial (per-ı-brang′kı-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated around or about the branchiæ.

Water passes into the *peribranchial* spaces.
Gegenbaur, Comp Anat. (trans.), p 400.

peribronchial (per-ı-brong′kı-al), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of a bronchial tube.

peribronchitis (per′ı-brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, + *-itis*. Cf. *bronchitis*.] Inflammation of the peribronchial connective tissue.

pericæcal, pericecal (per-ı-sē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *cæcum*, the blind gut: see *cæcal*.] Surrounding or lying in the immediate vicinity of the intestinal cæcum: as, a *pericæcal* abscess, *pericæcal* inflammation.

Pericallidæ (per-ı-kal′ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Pericallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* of the caraboid series, named from the genus *Pericallus*, containing about 15 genera, mainly from India, Africa, and South America.

Pericallus (per-ı-kal′us), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1825), < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *callus*, also *callum*, hard skin: see *callus*.] The typical genus of *Pericallidæ*, comprising a few East Indian species.

pericambium (per-ı-kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Sachs), < Gr. *περί*, about, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*[2].] A term proposed by Sachs for the thin-walled long-celled formative tissue just within the endodermis that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. Called *cambium-strands* by Nageli and *desmogen* by Russow.

The thin walled cells of the central cylinder [of the root of dicotyledons] are in contact with the inner face of the endodermis, and are known collectively as the *pericambium*.
Goodale, Physiological Botany, p 113.

pericardia, *n.* Plural of *pericardium*.

pericardiac (per-ı-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-ac* (after *cardiac*).] 1. Same as *pericardial*. — 2. Situated at or near the cardia or cardiac region, without reference to the pericardium itself.

pericardiacophrenic (per′i-kar-di″a-kō-fren′-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm.] Of or pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm. — **Pericardiacophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary distributed to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

pericardial (per-ı-kar′di-al), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-al*.] Surrounding or inclosing the heart; pertaining to the pericardium, or having its character. Also *pericardian*, *pericardiac*, and rarely *pericardic*. — **Pericardial arteries**, small branches given off by the internal mammary and thoracic aorta to the pericardium. — **Pericardial cavity or space**, in insects, a dorsal division of the abdominal cavity, containing the heart or dorsal vessel. In many groups it is separated from the rest of the abdomen by the alary muscles, which collectively have been termed the *pericardial septum*. — **Pericardial pleura**, that part of the pleura which is attached to the sides of the pericardium. — **Pericardial septum**, in insects, the partition formed by the alary muscles between the cavity of the pericardium and the general abdominal cavity. — **Pericardial veins**, small tributaries from the pericardium to the large azygous vein.

pericardian (per-ı-kar′dı-an), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-an*.] Same as *pericardial*.

pericarditic (per′ı-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *pericarditis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

pericarditis (per′ı-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pericardium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-ı-kar′di-um), *n.*, pl. *pericardia* (-a). [= F. *péricarde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pericardio*, < NL. *pericardium*, < Gr. *περικάρδιον*, the membrane around the heart; prop. neut. of *περικαρδιος*, around or near the heart, < *περί*, around, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A somewhat conically shaped membranous sac, inclosing the heart and the origin of the great vessels. It is composed of two layers, an outer fibrous one, dense and unyielding in structure, and an inner serous one, reflected on the surface of the viscera. See cut under *thorax*.

The last act of violence committed upon him was the piercing of his side, so that out of his *Pericardium* issued both water and blood.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I vi.

(*b*) A blood-sinus or special cavity beneath the carapace of a crustacean, in which the heart is suspended by ligaments and arteries, but not otherwise connected. (*c*) In mollusks, the spacious dorsal cœlom or body-cavity which is traversed by the contractile vessel which acts like a heart. It is situated dorsad of the alimentary canal, seldom or never contains blood-lymph, and does not communicate with other body-cavities, but opens upon the exterior through the nephridia. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*. (*d*) A membranous sac inclosing the heart or dorsal vessel of a spider. Ligaments attached to the pericardium are connected with the envelops of the tracheæ, and by the dilatation and contraction of the heart the tracheæ are opened and closed. — **Cardiac pericardium**, the reflected serous membrane covering the heart, the epicardium.

pericarp (per′ı-karp), *n.* [= F. *péricarpe* = Sp. It. *pericarpio* = Pg. *pericarpo*, < NL. *pericarpium*, < Gr. *περικάρπιον*, a pod, husk, < *περί*, around, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In flowering plants, the seed-vessel or ripened ovary. It should accord in structure with the ovary from which it is derived, but extensive changes frequently take place during fructification by which the original ovarian form is obscured. Thus, by abortion the original number of cells in the ovary may be reduced in the fruit, as in the oak, chestnut, elm, and birch, or by the intrusion of false partitions the original number may be increased in the fruit, as in *Datura*, *Linum*, *Astragalus*, etc. The pericarp may acquire external accessions, as the wing of the maple, ash, and hop tree, the prickles on the pod of *Datura*, *Ricinus*, etc., or the barbs of the *Boraginaceæ*. Connected organs may modify the ovary, such as the adnate calyx of the apple, the pappus of the *Compositæ*, the persistent style of *Clematis*, the fleshy calyx of *Gaultheria*, or the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry. The walls of the ovary may change in consistence in the mature pericarp, being leaf-like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *exocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *putamen*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus in the *Characeæ* it incloses the oosperm, while in the *Florideæ* it incloses the carpospores. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.



Pericarp.
a and *c*, capsules of poppy. *b*, capsule of *Aristolochia*. *d*, section of strobilus (or cone) of pine. *e*, nuts of filbert. *f*, drupe of plum or peach. *g*, section of drupe.

pericarpia, *n.* Plural of *pericarpium*.

pericarpial (per-ı-kar′pı-al), *a.* [= F. *péricarpial*; as *pericarp* + *-ial*.] Same as *pericarpic*.

pericarpic (per-ı-kar′pik), *a.* [= F. *péricarpique*, as *pericarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to a pericarp.

pericarpium (per-ı-kar′pı-um), *n.*; pl. *pericarpia* (-a). [NL.: see *pericarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *pericarp*.

pericarpoidal (per′i-kar-poi′dal), *a.* [< *pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling a pericarp.

pericecal, *a.* See *pericæcal*.

pericentral (per-ı-sen′tral), *a.* [< Gr. *περι*, around, + *κέντρον*, center.] Situated about a center or central body. — **Pericentral tubes**, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cell. Also called *siphons*.

Perichæna (per-ı-kē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1817), < *peri*(*dium*) + Gr. *χαίνειν*, yawn, gape, open, in allusion to the peridium, which opens all round.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Perichænaceæ*. The peridium is distinct, irregular, or plasmodiocarpous, and circumscissilely or lacuniately dehiscent.

Perichænaceæ (per′i-kē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Perichæna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Perichæna*, having a simple or double peridium, the outer wall being calcareous.

Perichæta (per-ı-kē′tä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1859), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] '1. A genus of dipterous insects. Also *Pericheta*. — 2. A remarkable genus of oligochætous annelids, having the segments perichætous. It contains several Ceylonese species of earthworms. *Schmarda*, 1861.

perichæte, perichete (per′i-kēt), *n.* [= F. *périchète*, < NL. *perichætum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *perichætium*.

perichætial (per-ı-kē′shal), *a.* [< *perichætium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the perichætium.

perichætium (per-ı-kē′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *perichætia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane, foliage.] In *Muscineæ*, the circle of more or less modified leaves surrounding a group of sexual organs, comprising antheridia and archegonia, or archegonia alone. From the resemblance of these leaves to the bracts or even the calyx of flowering plants, they are frequently called "flowers" or inflorescences. *Perichætium* includes also the cluster of leaves at the base of the pedicel or mature sporangium. Also *perichæte*, *perichete*.

perichætous (per-ı-kē′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane.] Surrounded by bristles, as the segments of some earthworms; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Perichæta*. *Rolleston*.

pericholecystitis (per-ı-kol″ē-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κίστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cholecystitis*.] Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

perichondrial (per-ı-kon′drı-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] Surrounding, investing, or covering cartilage, as a membrane; having the character or quality of perichondrium.

The ulceration may penetrate the cartilage to the tissues external, forming a *perichondrial* abscess.
Medical News, LIII 507.

perichondritic (per″ı-kon-drit′ik), *a.* [< *perichondritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with perichondritis.

perichondritis (per″i-kon-drī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perichondrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

perichondrium (per-ı-kon′drı-um), *n.* [= F. *perichondre* = It. *pericondrio*, < NL. *perichondrium*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *χόνδρος*, gristle, cartilage.] The fibrous investment of cartilage; a membrane which covers the free surfaces of most cartilages, corresponding to the periosteum of bone. It is simply a layer of ordinary white fibrous connective tissue prolonged over cartilage from neighboring parts, and is deficient on the opposed surfaces of articular cartilages in the interior of joints.

perichord (per′i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*, *chorda*, *cord*[1].] The chordal sheath, or investment of the notochord.

perichordal (per′i-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *perichord* + *-al*.] Surrounding the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate: as, *perichordal* cells; *perichordal* tissue.

perichoresis (per″ı-kǭ-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιχώρησις*, rotation, < *περιχωρεῖν*, go around, < *περί*, around, + *χωρεῖν*, go on, < *χῶρος*, a place.] A going round about; a rotation. *Bp. Kaye*. [Rare.]

perichoroidal (per′i-kō-roi′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *choroid* + *-al*.] About or external to the choroid coat of the eye: as, the *perichoroidal* space (the lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats).

periciadium (per-ı-klī′dı-um), *n.*; pl. *periciadia* (-a). [NL. (cf. LGr. *περικλαδής*, with branches all around), < Gr. *περί*, around, < *κλάδος*, a young slip, branch: see *cladus*.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheathing base of a leaf when it expands and surrounds the supporting branch. *Gray*. — 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cœlenterates. *Allman*, 1876.

periclase (per′i-klāz), *n.* [= F. *péricla*se, < Gr. *περίκλασις*, a twisting round, a wheeling about (breaking off), < *περικλᾶν*, break off, wheel about, < *περί*, round, + *κλᾶν*, break (> *κλάσις*, fracture).] A rare mineral consisting of magnesia (MgO) with a little iron protoxid. It occurs in minute greenish octahedrons embedded in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius, and has also been found recently in Sweden.

periclet (per′ı-kl), *n.* [< L. *periculum*, *periclum*, risk, danger: see *peril*.] A danger; danger; peril; risk; hazard.

Periclean (per-ı-klē′an), *a.* [< L. *Pericles*, < Gr. Περικλῆς, Pericles (see def.), + *-ean*.] Of or relating to Pericles (about 495–429 B. C.), the foremost citizen and practically chief of the state of ancient Athens at her greatest period; hence, pertaining to the age of the intellectual and material preëminence of Athens.

With the close of the *Periclean* period in Athens the public desire for more temples seems to have ceased.
Encyc. Brit., II. 864.

periclinal (per-ı-klī′nal), *a.* [As *pericline* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, running in the same direction as the circumference of a part: said of the direction in which new cell-wall is laid down.

periclinally (per-ı-klī′nal-ı), *adv.* In such a manner as to dip on all sides from a central point.

pericline (per′i-klin), *n.* [< Gr. περικλινής, sloping on all sides, < περί, around, + κλίνειν, bend.] A variety of albite occurring in the crystalline schists of the Alps, the crystals of which are usually peculiar in being elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis.—**Pericline twin.** See *twin*.

periclinium (per-i-klin′i-um), *n.*, pl. *periclinia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. περικλίνιον, a couch all round a table, περικλινής, sloping on all sides), < Gr. περί, around, + κλίνειν, bend, lean, slope.] In *bot.*, the involucre of the capitulum in the *Compositæ*. Also *periphoranthium*. [Rare.]

periclitate† (pẹ̄-rik′li-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *periclitatus*, pp. of *periclitari* (> It. *periclitare* = F. *périclíter*), try, prove, test, put to the test, endanger, imperil, < *periculum*, *periclum*, trial, experiment, test, danger, peril: see *peril*.] To endanger.

> And why so many grains of calomel? Santa Maria! and such a dose of opium! *periclitating*, pardi! the whole family of ye from head to tail! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 8.

periclitation† (pẹ̄-rik-li-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *periclitatio(n-)*, < *periclitari*, pp. *periclitatus*, prove, test, endanger: see *periclitate*.] The state of being in danger; a hazarding or exposing to peril.

pericolitis (per″i-kọ̄-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + κόλον, the colon (see *colon*2), + *-itis*. Cf. *colitis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon, or of the tissues about the colon.

pericolpitis (per″i-kol-pī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*. Cf. *colpitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

pericope (pẹ̄-rik′ọ̄-pẹ̄), *n.* [LL., a section of a book, < Gr. περικοπή, a cutting all round, outline, in LGr. eccl. a section, a portion of Scripture, < περί, around, + κόπτειν, cut.] 1. An extract; a selection from a book; specifically, in the ancient Christian church, a passage of Scripture appointed to be read on certain Sundays and festive occasions.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more systems.

pericorneal (per-i-kôr′nẹ̄-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *cornea*, cornea: see *corneal*.] Surrounding or situated about the cornea of the eye: as, *pericorneal* circles.

pericrane† (per′i-krān), *n.* [< F. *péricrane*, < NL. *pericranium*: see *pericranium*.] The pericranium; the skull. [Rare.]

> The soundest arguments in vain
> Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*.
> *D'Urfey*, Collin's Walk, i. (*Davies*.)

pericranial (per-i-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *pericranium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the cranium; investing the skull, as a membrane; of or pertaining to the pericranium.

pericranium (per-i-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pericrania* (-ä). [Formerly also *pericranion* (also *pericrane*, *pericrany*, q. v.); = F. *péricrane* = Sp. *pericraneo* = Pg. *pericraneo* = It. *pericranio*, < NL. *pericranium*, the membrane around the skull, < Gr. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιος, around the skull (ἡ περικράνιος χιτών or ὑμήν, the membrane around the skull); cf. περίκρανον, a covering for the head, < περί, around, + κρανίον, the skull, the head: see *cranium*.] 1. The external periosteum of the cranium. Hence—2. The general surface or extent of the cranial bones; the cranium or skull itself.

pericrany† (per′i-krā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *pericranium*, q. v.] The pericranium; the skull.

> And when they joined their *pericranies*,
> Out skips a book of miscellanies.
> *Swift*, On Poetry.

Pericrocotus (per″i-krō-kō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. περί, around, + κροκωτός, saffron-colored: see *crocota*, *crocus*.] A genus of caterpillar-catchers of the family *Campophagidæ*, having the bill short and weak. There are about 20 species, of brilliant or varied plumage, chiefly black and scarlet or yellow, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula and archipelago, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, such as *P. miniatus* and *P. speciosus*. Some of them are known as *minivets*. The genus is also called *Phœnicornis* and *Acis*.

periculous† (pẹ̄-rik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *periculosus*, dangerous: see *perilous*.] Dangerous; hazardous.

> As the moon about every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years as the moon doth days in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

periculum (pẹ̄-rik′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *pericula* (-lä). [L.: see *peril*.] In *Scots law*, a risk.

pericystitis (per″i-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + κύστις, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation around the bladder.

pericytula (per-i-sit′ụ̄-lä), *n.*; pl. *pericytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *cytula*.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a perimonerula by the reformation of the nucleus, and which proceeds by partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus to develop into a perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is the usual form of ovum or egg of insects and other arthropods. See *gastrulation*.

Peridei (pẹ̄-rid′ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *perid-ium* + *-ei*.] A tribe of lichens in which the apothecium is peridiiform. The thallus is thin, maculate, or wanting, and the spermogones have simple sterigmata.

peridental (per-i-den′tal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] Surrounding the teeth.—**Peridental membrane.** (*a*) The enamel cuticle. (*b*) Periosteum of the roots of teeth.

periderm (per′i-dėrm), *n.* [= F. *périderme*, < Gr. περί, around, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] 1. In *zool.*, epiderm or cuticle forming an investing sheath or tube, as in some tubularian hydromedusans, a kind of hard perisarc or cortical layer of the cœnosarc of certain hydrozoans.—2. In *bot.*, the continuous layers of cork which cover the stems of many plants after they have acquired a certain age.

peridermal (per′i-dėr-mal), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-al*.] Surrounding or investing like a cuticle; having the character or quality of periderm.

peridermic (per-i-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *peridermal*.

peridesmitis (per″i-des-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *peridesmium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peridesmium.

peridesmium (per-i-des′mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περίδεσμος, a band, belt, < περί, around, + δεσμός, a band, ligament.] The areolar tissue around a ligament.

peridia, *n.* Plural of *peridium*.

peridial (pẹ̄-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *peridium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a peridium.

> A very massive *peridial* wall which is characterized by a gelatinous middle layer. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 312.

perididymis (per-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + δίδυμος, a testicle.] The tunica albuginea. See *albuginea*.

perididymitis (per-i-did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perididymis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perididymis.

peridiiform (pẹ̄-rid′i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *peridium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a peridium.

peridinial (per-i-din′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *Peridinium* + *-al*.] Related to or resembling *Peridinium*, belonging to the *Peridiniidæ*.

Peridiniidæ (per″i-di-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peridinium* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by *Peridinium* and several other genera, characterized by having a ciliate zone, or girdle of cilia, in addition to one or more flagella. These animalcules are free-swimming, of persistent form, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, often phosphorescent, loricate or sometimes illoricate, mostly with a single flagellum, frequently with an eye-like pigment-spot, and always with a distinct oral aperture. They reproduce by fission and by sporulation. The modern family corresponds to several older groups of similar names and less exact definition.

Peridinium (per-i-din′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1836), < Gr. περιδινής, whirled around; cf. περίδινος, a rover, pirate, < περί, around, + δῖνος, a whirling.] The typical genus of *Peridiniidæ*. There are several species, as *P. tabulatum* of Great Britain and *P. sanguineum* of India. The latter imparts a bloody color to water that contains it. Some are called *wreath animalcules*.

Peridiodei (per″i-di-ō′dẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *peridium* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A series of lichens, according to the classification of Nylander, including the single tribe *Peridei*.

peridiole (pẹ̄-rid′i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *peridiolum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *peridiolum*.

peridiolum (per-i-dī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *peridium*.] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the smaller peridia or nests of tissue formed within the general fructification, and inside of which the hymenium is formed; also, the inner layer of a peridium when more layers than one are present. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

peridium (pẹ̄-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *peridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πηρίδιον, dim. of πήρα, a leather pouch, wallet, scrip.] The outer enveloping coat of a sporophore in angiocarpous fungi, upon which the spores develop in a closed cavity. In the *Uredineæ* it envelops the æcidium, and is also called the *pseudoperidium*, or *paraphysis envelop*. In the *Gasteromycetes* it is also called the *uterus*, and may be differentiated into an *outer peridium*, which opens in various ways, and an *inner peridium* (peridiolum), which directly incloses the gleba. See cuts under *Lycoperdon* and *Spermogonium*.

peridot (per′i-dot), *n.* [< F. *péridot* = Pg. It. *peridoto*, ML. *peritot* (after F.), also *periodus* (appar. after L. *periodus*, period), a kind of emerald; origin not clear.] Same as *chrysolite*.

peridotic (per-i-dot′ik), *a.* [< *peridot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of peridot or of peridotite.

peridotite (per′i-dō-tīt), *n.* [< *peridot* + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of olivin, with which are usually associated more or less of one or more of the minerals enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, and picotite. Lithologists are by no means agreed in regard to the nomenclature of the varieties of peridotite. M. E. Wadsworth distinguishes the following: *dunite*, composed almost entirely of olivin, with a few grains of picotite, magnetite, or some other accessory mineral; *saxonite*, a variety consisting of olivin and enstatite; *lherzolite*, of olivin with enstatite and diallage; *buchnerite*, of olivin, enstatite, and augite; *eulysite*, of olivin and diallage; *picrite*, of olivin and augite. Of these varieties, the first four have been found in meteorites as well as in terrestrial rocks; the others, so far as known, are exclusively terrestrial. Olivin passes readily into serpentine; hence many olivin rocks are found more or less completely altered into that mineral, so that the distinction between olivin and serpentine rocks is one not easily preserved. Peridotite is known to be in some cases an eruptive rock, and is generally supposed to have been such in all cases. That most serpentine rocks are the result of the alteration of some peridotic material is also generally conceded; that serpentine may have been produced in some other way is possible, but has not been distinctly proved.

peridrome (per′i-drōm), *n.* [= F. *péridrome* = Sp. Pg. It. *peridromo*, < Gr. περίδρομος, a gallery running round a building, < περίδρομος, running round, < περί, around, + δραμεῖν, run.] In an ancient peripteral temple, the open space or passage between the walls of the cella and the surrounding columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

periegesis (per″i-ẹ̄-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περιήγησις, a leading around, περιηγεῖσθαι, lead around, < περί, around, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead: see *hegemony*.] A progress through or around, especially, a formal progress, or a journey in state; a traveling through anything.

> In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island, it has been calculated that he laid a tythe part of the inhabitants under contribution. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

perielesis (per″i-ẹ̄-lē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. περιείλησις, a convolution, < περιειλεῖν, fold or wrap round, < περί, around, + εἰλεῖν, roll up.] In *Gregorian music*, a long ligature or phrase at the end of a melody, the tones of which are sung to a single syllable. Compare *pneuma*.

periencephalitis (per″i-en-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see *encephalon*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pia mater and tissues immediately subjacent.—**Periencephalitis acuta**, an acute psychosis presenting maniacal delirium followed by apathy and collapse, and attended with irregular pyrexia and frequent pulse. The onset, usually after some mental prodromes, is apt to be sudden; the end is ordinarily in death or in dementia and paralysis. There is intense hyperemia of the pia, arachnoid, and cortex, with evidence of inflammation. Also called *delirium acutum*, *typhomania*, *mania gravis*, *phrenitis*, *grave delirium*, *Bell's disease*, *acute peripheral encephalitis*.

periendymal (per-i-en′di-mal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *endyma*: see *endymal*.] Same as *periependymal*.

perienteric (per″i-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< *perienteron* + *-ic*.] Situated around or about the enteron; perivisceral, cœlomatic; of or pertaining to the perienteron: as, the *perienteric* fluid of a worm.—**Perienteric cavity.** Same as *perienteron*.

perienteron (per-i-en′te-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἔντερον, intestine: see *archenteron*.] The primitive perivisceral cavity persisting as a modified blastocœle after a blastosphere has undergone gastrulation; the blastocœle of a gastrula, or the space between the endoderm and the ectoderm, as distinguished from the cavity of the archenteron inclosed within the endoderm. Usually the perienteron is speedily obliterated by the apposition of the endoderm and ectoderm, and then, by the development of a mesoderm and the splitting up of its layers, or by the extension into the perienteron of diverticula of the archenteron which become shut off from the latter, a permanent and definitive perivisceral or perienteric cavity, in the form of a schizocœle or of an enterocœle, replaces the original perienteron to form a body cavity between the body walls and the walls of the alimentary canal.

periependymal (per″i-e-pen′di-mal), *a.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *ependyma*: see *ependymal*.] Situated or occurring about, or just outside of, the ependyma: as, *periependymal* myelitis. Also *periendymal*.

perier (per'i-ér), *n* [< F. *périer* (see def.).] In *founding*, an iron rod used to hold back the scum in the ladle *E H Knight.*

periergia (per-i-ér'ji-ä), *n* [ML · see *periergy*.] In *rhet.*, same as *periergy*.

Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words – as of your trauaile to describe the matter which yee take in hand, and that ye ouer labour your selfe in your businesse And therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer labour
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 216.

periergy (per'i-ér-ji), *n.* [< ML *periergia*, < Gr *περιεργία*, over-carefulness, < *περιεργος*, over-careful, < *περί*, around, beyond, + *ἔργειν* = E. *work*.] Excessive care or needless effort; specifically, in *rhet*, a labored or bombastic style

periesophageal (per-i-ē-sō-fa'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr *περί*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*. see *esophageal*] Surrounding the œsophagus, as the nervous ring around the gullet of many invertebrates

periesophagitis (per'i-ē-sof-a-jī'tis), *n* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, œsophagus, + *-itis*] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the œsophagus.

perifascicular (per'i-fa-sik'ū lär), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *fasciculus*, fascicle see *fascicular*.] Existing or occurring about a fasciculus.

perifibral (per-i-fī'bral), *a* [< *perifibrum* + *-al*] Pertaining to perifibrum, containing or consisting of perifibrum · as, a *perifibral* membrane *A. Hyatt.*

perifibrous (per-i-fī'brus), *a.* [< *perifibrum* + *-ous*] Same as *perifibral*

perifibrum (per-i-fī'brum), *n* [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + L *fibra*, a fiber see *fiber*[1]] The membranous envelop of fibrous covering of the skeletal elements of sponges

This *perifibrum* envelopes the spicules as well as the fiber The cells of the *perifibrum* as observed in Halichondria and Chalinula were very long, fusiform, and flat.
A Hyatt, Proc Bost. Soc Nat Hist, XXIII 83

perigamium (per-i-gā'mi-um), *n* [NL, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *γάμος*, marriage] In mosses, an involucre inclosing both male and female organs Compare *perigone* and *perigynium*

periganglionic (per-i-gang-gli-on'ik), *a* [< Gr *περί*, around, + E *ganglion* see *ganglionic*] Surrounding or investing a ganglion —**Periganglionic glands**, small connective tissue capsules containing a system of glandular tubes filled with a milky calcareous fluid, found in the ganglia of the spinal nerves of certain animals, as the frog Also called *crystal capsules* and *calcareous sacs*

perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach. see *gaster*[2], *gastric*] Surrounding the alimentary canal; perienteric; perivisceral · as, the *perigastric* space of a polyzoan, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of a vertebrate; the *perigastric* fluid

perigastritis (per-i-gas-trī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *περί*, around, + *γαστηρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. Also called *exogastritis*.

perigastrula (per-i-gas'trō-lä), *n*, pl *perigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL, < Gr *περί*, around, + NL. *gastrula*, q v] In *embryol*, that form of metagastrula, or kenogenetic gastrula, which results from surface-cleavage of the egg, or superficial segmentation of the vitellus. Also called *bladder-gastrula*

Surface cleavage results in a bladder gastrula (*perigastrula*). . . the usual form among articulated animals (spiders, crabs, insects etc.)
Haeckel, Evol of Man (trans.), I 200

perigastrular (per-i-gas'trō-lär), *a.* [< *perigastrula* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to or having the character of a perigastrula or perigastrulation

perigastrulation (per-i-gas-trō-lā'shon), *n* [< *perigastrula* + *-ation*] The formation of a perigastrula; the state of being perigastrular

perigean (per-i-jē'an), *a.* [< *perigee* + *-an*] Pertaining to the perigee; occurring when the moon is in her perigee

The accelerated *perigean* tides give rise to a retarding force, and decrease the apogean distance
Encyc Brit, XXIII 978.

perigee (per'i-jē), *n.* [= F. *périgée* = Sp. Pg. It. *perigeo*, < NL *perigeum* (cf. Gr. *περιγειος*, around the earth), < Gr *περί*, near, around, + *γῆ*, the earth Cf *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be *in* her *perigee* Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body See *apogee* Also called *epygee*, *epigeum*

perigenesis (per-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + E *genesis*.] Wave-generation, a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-motion or rhythmical pulsation of plastidules. See the quotations.

Haeckel's *perigenesis* is, when separated from his rhetoric, the substitution of rhythmical vibrations for the different kinds of gemmules. *Science*, VIII 183.

The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of *perigenesis* *E D Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p 229.

periglottic (per-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *γλωττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ic*] Situated about the base of the epiglottis as, *periglottic* glands

periglottis (per-i-glot'is), *n.* [NL., taken in lit. sense of 'something about the tongue,' < Gr *περιγλωττις*, a covering of the tongue, < *περί*, around, about, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glottis*] The epidermis of the tongue.

perignathic (per-ig-nath'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + *γναθος*, jaw: see *gnathic*] Surrounding the jaws (of an echinoderm): as, the *perignathic* girdle (the structures which protract and retract the jaws of sea-urchins). *M. Duncan*, 1885.

perigon (per'i-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *γωνια*, a corner, angle] An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonal[1] (pē-rig'ō-nal), *a.* [< *perigonium* + *-al*] Same as *perigonial* *W B. Carpenter*, Micros, § 339

perigonal[2] (pē-rig'ō-nal), *a* [< *perigon* + *-al*] In *chartography*, preserving the angles as nearly as possible under the condition of preserving the relative areas exactly.

perigone (per'i-gōn), *n.* [= F. *périgone*, < NL. *perigonium*, < Gr. *περι*, around, + *γονή*, seed, generation, < *γενέσθαι*, produce] In *bot.*, same as *perianth*, but also, specifically, the circle of leaves surrounding the antheridia of certain mosses Also *perigonium*

perigonial (per-i-gō'ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *perigonium*, perigone, + *-al*] In *bot*, of or belonging to the perigone. as, the *perigonial* leaves of a moss or liverwort.

perigonium (per-i-gō'ni-um), *n* ; pl *perigonia* (-ä). [NL. · see *perigonc.*] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Shortly after arrival in the sedentary gonophore, whether this be a medusoid or a simple sporosac, the sexual elements — egg-cells or spermatozoa — are found accumulated around the spadix, where they are retained by the *perigonium* The *perigonium* on the sporosac consists simply of the ectodermal coat, which, before the intervention of the sexual cells, lay close upon the spadix, while in the medusoid it consists not only of this coat but of layers which correspond to those which form the umbrella of a medusa.
G J Allman, Challenger Report on Hydroida, XXIII [II p xxxv.

2 In *bot.*, same as *perigone*.

Périgord pie. See *pie*[1].

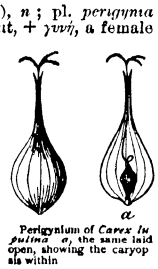
perigourdine, perijourdine (per-i-gör'din, -jor'din), *n.* [So called from *Perigord*, a former province of France.] 1 A country-dance used in Périgord it is usually accompanied by singing —2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick.

perigraph (per'i-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *περιγραφή*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < *περιγραφειν*, < *περί*, around, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything — 2†. In *anat.*, the white lines or fibrous impressions on the straight muscle of the abdomen, resulting from tendinous intersections. They are now called the *linea alba* and *lineæ semilunares* or *transversæ* of the rectus abdominis

perigraphic (per-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *perigraph* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a perigraph (in sense 1).

perigyne (per'i-jīn), *n.* [< NL. *perigynium*.] In *bot*, same as *perigynium*.

perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), *n* ; pl. *perigynia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, about, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot a pistil).] In *bot*, the hypogynous bristles, scales, or a more or less inflated sac, which surround the pistil in many *Cyperaceæ* The perigynium, more or less in the form of a sac, is especially characteristic of the genus *Carex* The term is also applied in the mosses and *Hepaticæ* to the special envelop of the archegonia.

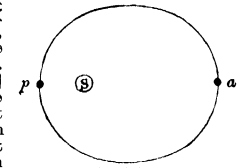


Perigynium of *Carex lupulina*. *a*, the same laid open, showing the caryopsis within

perigynous (pē-rij'i-nus), *a* [= F. *périgyne* = It. *perigino*, < Gr. *περί*, about, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil) Cf. *epigynous*] In *bot*, surrounding the pistil. specifically applied to a flower in which there is a tubular ring or sheath surrounding the pistil and upon which the various parts of the flower are inserted. This ring or sheath may be produced by the continued marginal growth of the broad flower-axis after its apex has ceased to grow, or by the evident adnation of the various parts. This adnation may be merely the union of petals and stamens to the calyx, the calyx remaining hypogynous, or it may involve the adnation of the calyx, with the other organs, to the lower part of the ovary, or nearly to the summit of the ovary, while the petals and stamens may be still further adnate to the calyx — **Perigynous insertion.** See *insertion*

perigyny (pē-rij'i-ni), *n.* [< *perigynous* + *-y*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being perigynous.

perihelion, perihelium (per-i-hē'li-on, -um), *n.*; pl *perihelia* (-ä) [< F. *périhélie* = Sp Pg *perihelio* = It. *perielio*, < NL *perihelium*, < Gr *περί*, around, near, + *ἥλιος*, the sun · see *helic*. Cf. *aphelion*] That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun. opposed to *aphelion*. It is that extremity of the major axis of the orbit which is nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed, when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*



Orbit of Planet.
S, sun, *p*, perihelion, *a*, aphelion

perihelioned (per-i-hē'li-ond), *a.* [< *perihelion* + *-ed*[2].] Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perihepatic (per[2]i-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περι*, around, + *ἡπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), the liver see *hepatic*] Surrounding the liver. noting the fibrous connective tissue which invests and, as the capsule of Glisson, penetrates that organ to invest the different divisions of hepatic substance proper.

perihepatitis (per-i-hep-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περι*, around, + *ἡπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*] Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver

perihermenial (per-i-hėr-mē'ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, about, + *ἑρμηνεία*, interpretation, < *ἑρμηνευειν*, interpret.] Pertaining to the subject or contents of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, 'of interpretation'—that is to say, to the logical forms of propositions Aristotle's doctrine in this book does not precisely agree with that of his "Analytics," and is called *perihermenial doctrine*

perijourdine, *n.* See *perigourdine*

perijove (per'i-jōv), *n* [< Gr *περι*, around, near, + L *Jovis*, Jupiter. see *Jove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perikephalaia, perikephalaion (per-i-kef-a-lī'ä, -on), *n.* [< Gr *περικεφαλαια*, *περικεφάλαιον* (see def.), < *περί*, around, about, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *Gr. archæol*. a covering for the entire head, as a helmet, or a head-dress of the nature of the kekryphalos or kerchief entirely inclosing the hair

peril (per'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perill*, *perrill*, *parel*, *parrell*, < ME *peril*, *peryle*, *peylle*, *perele*, *pereile*, *perel*, *paril*, *pavel*, *pavell*, < OF. *peril*, F. *péril* = Pr. *peril*, *perilh* = Sp. *peligro*, OSp *periglo* = Pg. *perigo* = It. *pericolo*, *periclo*, *pericolo*, *periculo* = MD. *perykel* (E. obs. *pericle*), < L. *periculum*, *periclum*, a trial, experiment, test, essay, etc., also risk, danger, < **periri*, try (*peritus*, tried, experienced), cf Gr. *πειρᾶν*, try, E. *fare*[1]] 1. Danger; risk, hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

And therfore, alle be it that men han grettre chep in the Yle of Prestre John, natheles men dreden the longe wey and the grete *periles* in the See, in the partes
Mandeville, Travels, p 270

They vse their peeces to fowle for pleasure, others their Calluers for feare of *perrill*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p 456

To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown
Shak, 1 of the 8, v. 2. 8.

Since he will be
An ass against the hair, at his own *peril*
Be it *Beau and Fl*, Coxcomb, iv. 6.

The rest
Spake but of sundry *perils* in the storm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail

2 In *law*, a source of danger; a possible casualty contemplated as the cause of loss or injury. —**Perils of the sea**, risks peculiarly incident to navigation, and particularly from wind or weather, the state of the ocean, and rocks or shores. Against dangers of this class the carrier does not insure the shipper

The words *perils of the sea* embrace all kinds of marine casualties, such as shipwreck, foundering, stranding, etc., and every species of damage to the ship or goods at sea by the violent and immediate action of the winds and waves,

not comprehended in the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage, or directly referable to the acts and negligence of the assured as its proximate cause. *Arnold*

=**Syn** 1. *Jeopardy*, etc See *danger* and *risk*.

peril (per'il), *v.*; pret. and pp *periled* or *perilled*, ppr. *periling* or *perilling*. [< OF. *periller*, put in peril, be in peril, perish, = Sp. *peligrar* = Pg *perigar* = It. *pericolare*, *perigliare*, *periculare*, < ML. *periculare*, endanger, peril, perish by shipwreck, < L. *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.* Cf. *periclitate*.] **I.** *trans.* To hazard; risk; put in peril or danger.

II. *intrans.* To be in danger.

Any soile wherewith it may *peril* to stain it self
Milton, Church Government, ii. 3.

Perilampinæ (per"i-lam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < *Perilampus* + *-inæ*.] A notable subfamily of chalcids, mainly tropical. These parasites are large compact forms with highly arched and deeply punctured thorax, the stigmal vein of the fore wings developed, and the abdominal joints evident, as in *Perilampus*

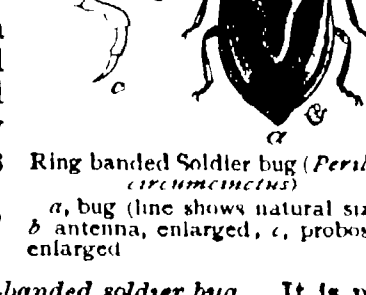
Perilampus (per-i-lam'pus), *n* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. περιλάμπειν, beam around, < περί, around, + λάμπειν, shine] The typical genus of *Perilampinæ*, having the abdomen not petiolate and the antennæ scarcely clavate. It is wide-spread; about 30 species are described

perilaryngeal (per"i-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx: see *laryngeal*.] Around or in the immediate neighborhood of the larynx.

perilaryngitis (per-i-lar-in-jī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the larynx

Perilla (pē-ril'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1764), from a native name in India] A genus of annual herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*, and subtribe *Menthoideæ*, known by the four perfect didynamous stamens, the reticulated nutlets, and the declined two-lipped fruiting calyx The 2 species are natives of eastern India and China They bear small flowers in racemes, and usually purple or deep violet foliage, on account of which *P Nankinensis*, sometimes called *beefsteak-plant*, has been much used for ornamental borders. *P. arguta* of Japan yields an infusion used to redden table vegetables, etc, and the oil yemola, pressed from its seeds, is used in the preparation of Japanese paper to imitate leather, and of water proof papers for umbrellas, windows, etc.

Perillus (pē-ril'us), *n* [NL (Stål, 1867), < *Perillus*, proper name] A genus of pentatomoid bugs of the subfamily *Asopinæ*, having the head smooth and shining, the thorax with narrowly elevated lateral margins, and the tibiæ distinctly sulcate. There are 6 species, exclusively American *P circumcinctus* is common in Canada and the western United States, and is known as the *ring-banded soldier bug* It is predaceous, and one of the known enemies of the Colorado potato-beetle.



Ring banded Soldier bug (*Perillus circumcinctus*)
a, bug (line shows natural size), *b* antenna, enlarged, *c*, proboscis, enlarged

perilous (per'il-us), *a* [Formerly also *perillous*, also *parlous*, *parlish* (see *parlous*); < ME *perilous*, *perlowse*, < OF. *perillos*, *perilleux*, F. *périlleux* = Sp. *peligroso* = Pg. *perigoso* = It. *periglioso*, *pericoloso*, *periculoso*, < L *periculosus*, dangerous, hazardous, < *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n*] 1. Full of peril or danger; dangerous; hazardous; risky: as, a *perilous* undertaking or situation; a *perilous* attempt.

I have not ben so fer aboven upward, because that there ben to many *perilouse* Passages
Mandeville, Travels, p 51.

And yet vnto this day it is a right *pyllous* way
Sir R Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p 41

He [Milton] fought their *perilous* battle, but he turned away with disdain from their insolent triumph
Macaulay, Milton

In the Norse legends the gods of Valhalla, when they meet the Jotuns, converse on the *perilous* terms that he who cannot answer the other's questions forfeits his own life. *Emerson*, Clubs

2†. Terrible; to be feared; liable to inflict injury or harm; dangerous.

For I am *perilous* with knyf in honde,
Albe it that I dar nat hir withstonde
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l 81

Ahab was a king, but Jezabel, Jezabel, she was the *perilous* woman. *Latimer*, Sermon bef Edw VI, 1550

3†. Sharp; sarcastic; smart. Compare *parlous*.

A *perilous* mouthe ys wors than spere or launce
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 80.

=**Syn.** 1. Risky See *danger*.

perilous† (per'il-us), *adv.* [< *perilous*, *a.*] Exceedingly; very.

She is *perilous crafty*,
I fear, too honest for us all too
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii 2.

perilously (per'il-us-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously, with hazard

perilousness (per'il-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard

perilymph (per'i-limf), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the ear, surrounding the membranous labyrinth: distinguished from *endolymph* Also called *liquor Cotunnii*

perilymphangeitis (per"i-lim-fan-jē-ī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr περί, around, + NL *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-itis* Cf *lymphangeitis*] Inflammation of the connective tissue about a lymphatic vessel

perilymphangial (per"i-lim-fan'ji-al), *a* [< Gr περί, around, + NL *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel] Surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels: as, *perilymphangial* or perilymphatic nodules (nodules of lymphoid tissue surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels)

perilymphatic (per"i-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *perilymph* + *-atic*[1].] Of or pertaining to the perilymph: as, *perilymphatic* spaces.

perimancy†, *n* Same as *pyromancy*.

perimeristem (per-i-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr περί, around, + E *meristem*] In *bot*, that portion of the meristem which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen See *mesomeristem*.

perimeter (pē-rim'e-tėr), *n* [= F. *périmètre* = Sp. *perimetro* = Pg It *perimetro*, < L *perimetros*, < Gr περίμετρος, the circumference, < περί, round, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2]] 1. The circumference, border, or outer boundary of a superficial figure, also, the measure of this boundary

If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter* must be exactly equal
Dr H More, Antidote against Atheism, I vi 1

2 An instrument for determining the visual power of different parts of the retina and plotting areas of distinct vision

perimetral (per-i-mē'tral), *a.* [< *perimetric*[2] + *-al*] Same as *perimetric*[2]

perimetric[1] (per-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *perimeter* + *-ic*] 1. Of or pertaining to the perimeter or external boundary of a body: as, *perimetric* measurements.—2. Pertaining to perimetry

perimetric[2] (per-i-mē'trik), *a* [< Gr περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the uterus

perimetrical (per-i-met'ri-kal), *a* [< *perimeter* + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*)] Of or pertaining to the perimeter.

perimetritic (per"i-mē-trit'ik), *a* [< *perimetritis* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by perimetritis

perimetritis (per"i-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-itis* Cf. *metritis*] Inflammation about the uterus, pelvic peritonitis

perimetry (pē-rim'et-ri), *n* [< *perimeter* + *-y*[3]] The determination of the boundaries of areas of distinct vision in the field of view by means of a perimeter.

perimonerula (per"i-mō-ner'ọ̈-lä), *n*; pl *perimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *monerula*] In *embryol*, the monerula stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes superficial as well as partial segmentation of the vitellus, and develops in succession into a pericytula, perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk in the outer wall and nutritive yolk in the interior

perimonerular (per"i-mō-ner'ọ̈-lär), *a* [< *perimonerula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a perimonerula.

perimorph (per'i-môrf), *n* [< Gr περί, around, + μορφή, form.] A mineral inclosing another, or formed around another by its partial metamorphism.

perimorphic (per-i-môr'fik), *a* [< *perimorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of a perimorph.

The pseudomorphic or *perimorphic* hornblende has precisely the same characters as the original hornblende
Quart. Jour Geol. Soc, XLIV 452.

perimorphous (per-i-môr'fus), *a* [< *perimorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *perimorphic*.

perimorula (per-i-mor'ọ̈-lä), *n* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *morula*, q. v.] In *embryol*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus of a pericytula, and proceeds to develop into a periblastula and perigastrula. It is a body in which an external cell stratum surrounds and incloses an unsegmented mass of nutritive yolk. See *pericytula*

perimorular (per-i-mor'ọ̈-lär), *a.* [< *perimorula* + *-ar*[3]] Of or pertaining to a perimorula.

perimysial (per-i-mis'i-al), *a* [< *perimysium* + *-al*] Investing a muscle, as a sheath of connective tissue or a fascia, of or pertaining to perimysium

perimysium (per-i-mis'i-um), *n*, pl *perimysia* (-ä) [NL., < Gr περί, around, + μῦς, muscle] The outer investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds a muscle, sending inward partitions between the fasciculi

perineal, perinæal (per-i-nē'al), *a* [= F *périnéal*, as *perineum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the perineum, connected with or contained in the perineum, done in or performed upon the perineum: as, *perineal* veins, glands, muscles, etc.; *perineal* section, laceration, rupture, *perineal* operations —**Perineal aponeurosis** Same as *perineal fascia* —**Perineal artery** (*a*) *Superficial*, a branch of the pudic supplying chiefly the back of the scrotum in the male and the pudendal labia in the female (*b*) *Transverse*, a branch of the superficial perineal or pudic supplying the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra —**Perineal body** See *perineum* 1 —**Perineal fascia**, the fascia of the pelvic outlet, more especially that of the true perineum, in front of the anus. See *fascia* —**Perineal hernia**, a rare hernia in the perineum, by the side of the rectum, or between the rectum and the vagina in the female, or the rectum and the bladder in the male —**Perineal nerve**, one of the terminal divisions of the pudic sending superficial branches to the skin of the perineum, and the back of the scrotum in the male, or the labia in the female, and deep branches to the perineal muscles —**Perineal region** Same as *perineum* —**Perineal section**, incision into the urethra through the perineum, for the relief of stricture —**Perineal strait**, the inferior strait of the pelvis.

perineocele (per-i-nē'ō-sēl), *n.* [< NL *perineum* + Gr κήλη, tumor] Hernia in the perineum

perineoplasty (per-i-nē-ō-plas'ti), *n* [< NL *perineum* + Gr πλαστός, verbal adj of πλάσσειν, mold.] A plastic operation on the perineum, as a perineorrhaphy

perineorrhaphy (per"i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *perineorrhaphia*, < *perineum* + Gr ῥαφή, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together] Suture of the perineum, as when ruptured in childbirth

perinephral (per-i-nef'ral), *a* [< Gr περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the kidney

perinephrial (per-i-nef'ri-al), *a* [< NL *perinephrium* + *-al*] Surrounding the kidney; of or pertaining to the perinephrium

perinephric (per-i-nef'rik), *a.* Same as *perinephrial*

perinephritic (per"i-nef-rit'ik), *a* [< *perinephritis* + *-ic*] 1 Pertaining to or affected with perinephritis —2 Perinephric

perinephritis (per"i-nef-rī'tis), *n* [NL., < *perinephrium* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the kidney

perinephrium (per-i-nef'ri-um), *n* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney] The connective tissue which forms a more or less complete capsule or sheath for the kidney.

perineum, perinæum (per-i-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *périnée* = Sp Pg It *perineo*, < NL *perinæum*, *perineum* (LL *perinæon*, *perineon*), < Gr. περίνεον, περίναιον, also περίνεος, περίναιος, sometimes περινός, the perineum; origin uncertain; by some explained as if *πηρίνεον, < πηρίν (πηριν-) or πῆρις (πηριν-), scrotum] 1 The region of the body between the thighs, extending from the anus to the fourchette in the female, or to the scrotum in the male. In this, the usual surgical and obstetrical sense of the word, the term may include in the female, all the deeper parts between the posterior wall of the vagina and the anterior wall of the rectum, or it may be more particularly applied to the superficial parts, the deeper parts receiving the name of *perineal body*

2 The region included by the outlet of the pelvis, extending from the apex of the subpubic arch in front to the tip of the coccyx behind, and bounded laterally by the conjoined pubic and ischiatic rami, the tuberosities of the ischia, and the great sacrosciatic ligaments. It is occupied by the termination of the rectum, the urethra, the root of the penis in the male, or the termination of the vagina, the vulva, and the clitoris in the female, together with their muscles, fasciæ, vessels, and nerves In this sense, the division in front of the anus is termed the *urethral part*, or the *true perineum*, and the posterior division, including the anus, is termed the *anal part*, *ischiorectal region*, or the *false perineum*

perineuria, *n.* Plural of *perineurium*.

perineurial (per-i-nū'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *perineurium* + *-al*.] Investing a nerve or surround-

ing a nerve-fiber, of or pertaining to perineurium.

perineuritis (per″i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perineurium* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the perineurium

perineurium (per-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *perineuria* (-a). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, nerve] The membranous sheath surrounding a nerve-funiculus Also called *neurilemma*

perinium (pē-rin′i-um), *n* [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + *ις* (*ιν-*), muscle, fibrous vessel in muscle, a vessel of plants] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Leitgeb for a peculiar outer layer that enters into the composition of the walls of the spores of certain *Hepaticæ*, such as *Conocephalum* and *Sphærocarpus* It is frequently beautifully sculptured, and is derived from the membrane of the special mother cells of the spores

periocular (per-i-ok′ū-lär), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *oculus*, eye see *ocular*] Surrounding the eyeball —**Periocular space**, the space within the orbit not occupied by the eyeball

period (pē′ri-od), *n* [< F *période* = Sp *periodo* = Pg. It. *periodo* = D G Dan *periode* = Sw *period*, < L *periodus*, < Gr *περίοδος*, a going round, a way round, circumference, a circuit, or a cycle of time, a regular prescribed course, a well-rounded sentence, a period, < *περί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way.] **1.** A circuit, a round; hence, the time in which a circuit or revolution, as of a heavenly body, is made, the shortest interval of time within which any phenomenon goes through its changes to pass through them again immediately as before

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*
Bacon, Nat Hist.

The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of *period*, the former failing to affect the retina because their *periods* of recurrence are too slow
Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

2. Any round of time, or series of years, days, etc. Specifically —(*a*) A revolution or series of years by which time is measured, a cycle as, the Calippic *period*, the Dionysian *period*, the Julian *period* (*b*) Any specified division of time as, a *period* of a hundred years, the *period* of a day

The particular *periods* into which the whole *period* should be divided, in my opinion, are these 1 From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty 3. From thence down to the present time
Bolingbroke, Study of History, vi

3 An indefinite part of any continued state, existence, or series of events, an epoch. as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the *period* of the French revolution

Many temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's *period*.
Sir T Browne, To a Friend

So spake the archangel Michael, then paused,
As at the world a great *period*
Milton, P L., xii 467.

A really good historian may combine an earnest faith in the Unity of History with a power of creating most exact and minute reproductions of *periods*, scenes, and characters. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 89

4. The point of completion of a cycle of years or round or series of events, limit, end, conclusion; termination

The *period* of thy tyranny approacheth
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iv 2 17

About foure of the clocke, they made a *period* of that solemnity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I 39, sig D

To end
And give a timely *period* to our sports,
Let us conclude them with declining night
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3.

Hence — **5†.** The end to be attained, goal.

This is the *period* of my ambition
Shak, M W of W, iii 3 47

6 In *rhet*, a complete sentence from one full stop to another, a passage terminated by a full pause

I am employed just now in translating into my faint and inefficient *periods* the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium
Shelley, In Dowden, II 218.

7. In *anc pros*, a group of two or more cola. According to the number of cola it contains, a period is dicolic, tricolic, tetracolic etc The end (apothesis) of a period must coincide with the end of a word, and is also characterized by admitting of syllaba anceps and hiatus A single colon treated thus is also regarded as a period (a monocolic period) A monocolic, dicolic, etc, period is a meter (See *meter*², 1 (*b*) (2).) Certain periods are known as *lines* or *verses*. (See *line*², 6 (*b*).) A group of periods is called a *system*

8. In *music*, a definite and complete division of a composition, usually consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases; a complete musical sentence The term is somewhat variously used, but it always involves a cadence at the end of the period, by which it is distinctly separated from what follows. Usually a period includes eight or sixteen measures.

9. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, etc.; a full stop, thus ( ) —**10.** In *math*: (*a*) The smallest constant difference which, added to the value of a variable, will leave that of a function (of which it is said to be the period) unchanged (*b*) In vulgar arithmetic, one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots Sometimes called *degree*.—**11.** In *med.*, one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease.—**Archæological periods.** See *archæological ages*, under *age* —**Callippic, Dionysian, Gaussian, hypothetical, Julian, lunisolar period.** See the adjectives —**Latent period of a disease.** See *latent* —**Period of a wave** See *wave* —**Period of incubation** Same as *latent period of a disease* —**Sothiac period.** Same as *Sothiac cycle* (which see, under *cycle*¹) —**Variable period**, the period during which the current of electricity passing through a conductor is rising to its full strength =**Syn 2** (*a*) *Era, Age*, etc (see *epoch*), cycle, date —**3** Duration, continuance, term —**4.** Bound, determination

period† (pē′ri-od), *v* [< *period*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put an end to [Rare]

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up, which falling,
Periods his comfort. *Shak*, T of A, I 1. 99

II. *intrans.* To end, cease

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period* *Barton.* (*Nares*)

periodic (pē-ri-od′ik), *a* [< OF *periodi*, F *périodique* = Sp *periódico* = Pg It *periodico* = D *periodisch* (cf G *periodisch* = Dan. Sw. *periodisk*), < L *periodicus*, < Gr *περιοδικός*, coming round at certain times, periodic, < *περίοδος*, a going round, a period. see *period*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a period, cycle, or round of years or events —**2** Performed or proceeding in a series of successive circuits or revolutions as, the *periodic* motions of the planets round the sun, or of the moon round the earth —**3.** Happening or occurring at regularly recurring intervals of time; statedly recurring as, a *periodic* publication; the *periodic* return of a plant's flowering, *periodic* outbursts, the *periodic* character of ague; the *periodic* motion of a vibrating tuning-fork or musical string.

Periodic gatherings for religious rites or other public purposes furnish opportunities for buying and selling, which are habitually utilized
H Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 497.

4 In *rhet.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a period or complete sentence; complete in grammatical structure (*b*) Noting that form of sentence in which the sense is incomplete or suspended until the end is reached.

These principles afford a simple and sufficient answer to the vexed question as to the value of the *periodic* sentence — or sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end —as compared with the loose sentence, or sentence which could have been brought to a grammatical close at one or more points before the end
A S Hill, Rhetoric, p 152

Milton is the last great writer in the old *periodic* style
J W. Hales, Int to Milton's Areopagitica, p xxxiv

Doubly periodic, having two periods.—**Doubly periodic functions**, in *math.* See *function*.—**Periodic comet** See *comet*, 1 —**Periodic continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued* —**Periodic curve, fever**, etc See the nouns —**Periodic function** This phrase is used in different senses in the calculus of functions and in the theory of functions. In the former, a periodic function is one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable Thus, $1 - x$ is such a function, since $1 - (1 - x) = x$ But in the theory of functions a periodic function is defined as a function having a period For a more general definition, see *function* —**Periodic inequality**, a disturbance in the motion of a planet dependent upon its position in its orbit relative to another planet, and hence going through its changes in periods not excessively long opposed to *secular inequality*, which is a disturbance dependent upon the relative positions of two planetary orbits.—**Periodic law**, in *chem*, a relation of chemical elements expressed by the statement that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights If the chemical elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, at regular intervals of the series will be found elements which have similar chemical and physical properties — that is, there is a periodic recurrence of these properties If the elements showing this periodic recurrence are arranged in order by themselves, they form a group which, having similar properties and relations, follows a regular progression in the individual differences of its members —**Periodic stars** See *star* —**Periodic winds.** See *monsoon* and *trade wind*

periodical (pē-ri-od′i-kal), *a.* and *n* [< *periodic* + *-al*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a period; performed in a fixed period or cycle, appearing, occurring, or happening at stated intervals; regularly or statedly recurring at the end of a fixed period of time. as, *periodical* diseases; *periodical* publications.

It [her religion] dwelt upon her spirit, and was incorporated with the *periodical* work of every day
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. viii.

2. Of or pertaining to magazines, newspapers, or other publications which appear or are published at regularly recurring intervals.

In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendency and power
Craik, Hist Eng Lit., II. 566.

Periodical cicada, a book name of the seventeen year locust, *Cicada septemdecim*, whose larva stays under ground seventeen years in the northern United States, and thirteen in the southern See cut under *Cicadidæ* —**Periodical diseases**, diseases the symptoms of which recur at stated intervals —**Periodical literature**, literature which, through the relative brevity or incompleteness of treatment of subjects incident to writing or editing for periodical publications, is usually of less permanent and substantial interest than works on similar subjects prepared for publication in book form

II. *n.* A publication issued at regular intervals in successive numbers or parts, each of which (properly) contains matter on a variety of topics, and no one of which is contemplated as forming a book by itself

periodicalist (pē-ri-od′i-kal-ist), *n* [< *periodical* + *-ist*] One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*

periodically (pē-ri-od′i-kal-i), *adv* At stated or regularly recurring intervals. as, a festival celebrated *periodically*

periodicalness (pē-ri-od′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being periodical, periodicity. [Rare.]

periodicity (pē″ri-ō-dis′i-ti), *n* [= F. *périodicité* = Pg. *periodicidade*, as *periodic* + *-ity*] Periodic character, habitual tendency or disposition to recur at stated intervals of time

The flowering once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit
Whewell, Bridgewater Treatise, p 22

Periodicity of an operation, in *math*, the number of times it has to be repeated to give unity.

periodontal (per″i-ō-don′tal), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E *tooth*, + *-al*] Surrounding a tooth specifically noting the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth

periodontitis (per-i-ō-don-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-itis*] Alveolar periostitis.

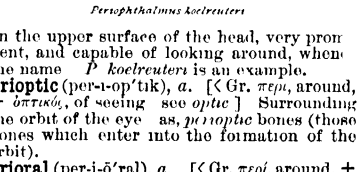
Perioeci (per-i-ē′si), *n. pl* [NL., < Gr *περίοικοι*, pl., < *περίοικος*, dwelling around, neighboring, < *περί*, around, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling] In ancient Greece, the name given by their Dorian conquerors to the descendants of the original Achean inhabitants of Laconia

periœsophageal, *a.* Same as *periesophageal*.

perioöphoritis (per″i-ō-of-ō-rī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL *oophoron*, ovary, + *-itis* Cf. *oophoritis*] Inflammation about the ovary

periophthalmic (per″i-of-thal′mik), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye see *ophthalmic*] Surrounding the eye; circumocular; orbital, with reference to the eye; periocular.

Periophthalmus (per″i-of-thal′mus), *n* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of gobioid fishes, with the eyes approximated



Periophthalmus koelreuteri

on the upper surface of the head, very prominent, and capable of looking around, whence the name *P koelreuteri* is an example.

perioptic (per-i-op′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing see *optic*] Surrounding the orbit of the eye as, *perioptic* bones (those bones which enter into the formation of the orbit).

perioral (per-i-ō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *os* (*or-*), the mouth see *os*², *oral*] Surrounding the mouth; circumoral correlated with *adoral*, *postoral*, and *preoral*.

periorbita (per-i-ôr′bi-tă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit see *orbit*.] The periosteum of the orbit of the eye.

periorbital (per-i-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye: as, *periorbital* pain.—**Periorbital membrane**, the lining membrane of the orbit, the orbital periosteum, and its continuation over the fissures.

periosteal (per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-al.*] Investing or covering bone or a bone; of or pertaining to periosteum: as, *periosteal* tissue; *periosteal* vessels

periosteotome (per-i-os'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. **περιόστεον*, periosteum, + *-τομος*, < *τεμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut.] A knife for dividing the periosteum

periosteous (per-i-os'tē-us), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-ous.*] Same as *periosteal.*

periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um), *n* [= F *périoste* = Sp. It. *periostio* = Pg *periosteo*, < NL *periosteum*, LL. *periostion*, < Gr. **περιόστεον*, < *περιόστιος*, around, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The enveloping membrane of bones; a dense fibrous membrane firmly investing the surface of bones, except where they are covered by cartilage. Its innermost or osteogenic layer produces bone-substance, and the whole membrane further serves in the attachment of softer parts and the support of blood vessels Compare *endosteum*

periostitic (per'i-os-tit'ik), *a* [< *periostitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to periostitis; affected with periostitis.

The association of the osteo arthritic and *periostitic* lesions suggested a similar origin for both
Lancet, No 3409, p. 404

periostitis (per'i-os-tī'tis), *n* [NL, < *periosteum* + *-itis*] Inflammation of the periosteum

periostracal (per-i-os'tra-kal), *a.* [< *periostracum* + *-al*] Investing the shell of a mollusk, as an epiderms; of or pertaining to periostracum.

periostracum (per-i-os'tra-kum), *n* [NL., < Gr *περι*, around, + *ὀστρακον*, shell] The horny epidermal investment of the shells of most mollusks.

periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a* and *n* [< Gr *περί*, around, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear: see *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Surrounding and containing the inner ear, or essential organ of hearing; composing or entering into the formation of the otic capsule, or otocrane; otocranial; petromastoid; petrosal or petrous



Periotic Capsule of Turtle (*Chelone midas*) Upper figure internal and lower figure external view of section of auditory region of skull, showing distinct *PrO* and *OpO*, prootic and opisthotic with *EpO*, epiotic united with *SO*, the supraoccipital *asc*, *esc*, *psc*, anterior, exterior, and posterior semicircular canals, *fo*, *fr*, fenestra ovalis fenestra rotunda, *f O*, exoccipital *BO* basioccipital *BS*, basisphenoid *V* and *I III* exits of trigeminus and auditory nerves *P*, pituitary space, *Pa*, parietal bone *Pt*, pterygoid

Several periotic bones are found in nearly all vertebrates They may all remain distinct throughout life, but they are usually more or less confluent with one another, and may be, as in man, completely fused, furthermore, they may ankylose with other cranial bones, and thus give rise to certain parts of the compound temporal bone The parts of a skull called *mastoid* are commonly outgrowths of periotic bones The set of periotic bones composes a bony case for the inner ear, much as the case of a watch covers the works, and this is termed the *otocrane*, *otic capsule*, or *skull of the ear* When mastoid parts are superadded, the resulting bone is called *petromastoid* The human periotic bones form what are called the *petrous* and *mastoid* sections of the temporal bone Periotic bones which have been distinguished and named in various animals are the *epiotic*, *prootic*, *opisthotic*, and *pterotic*. See these words, and cut under *hyoid* —**Periotic fenestra**, a cavity or depression included by the conspicuous superior semicircular canal, in the fetus or infant.

II. *n* A periotic bone.

peripapillary (per-i-pap'i-lā-ri), *a* [< Gr *περί*, around, + NL. *papilla*, papilla: see *papillary*] Situated or occurring around the circumference of the optic papilla

peripateciant (per'i-pā-tē'shan), *n.* [For **peripatetician* (= F. *péripatéticien*), < *peripatetic* + *-ian.*] A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetian* and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay

peripatetic (per'i-pā-tet'ik), *a* and *n.* [= F. *péripatétique* = Sp. *peripatético* = Pg. It. *peripatetico*, peripatetic, < L. *Peripateticus*, Peripatetic, of the Peripatetic school; as a noun, *Peripateticus*, a disciple of this school (in ML. also simply a logician); < Gr. *περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing (said of Aristotle and his followers, *οἱ Περιπατητικοί*, the Peripatetics, because Aristotle taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens), < *περιπατεῖν*, walk about (cf. *περίπατος*, a walking about, a public walk, esp. a covered walk, hence discussion, argument), < *περί*, about, + *πατεῖν*, walk, < *πάτος*, a path, walk: see *path.* The literal sense is later in E.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking about, itinerant.

The plaintive cries of the chair-seaters, frog venders, and certain other *peripatetic* merchants, the meaning of whose vocal advertisements I could never penetrate
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p 224

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the *Peripatetic* philosophers.

And an hundred and sixtie yeares before Christ flourished Aristobulus, a Iew, and *Peripatetike* Philosopher
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 174

II. *n.* **1.** One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage
Steele, Tatler, No 144

2 [*cap.*] A follower of Aristotle (384–322 B C), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician See *Aristotelianism.*

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the *Peripatetics*, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses.
D Stewart, Philos. of the Mind, i § 1

3. *pl* Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures

The custom [of instructing by lectures] is old It is not merely a mediæval one — it belongs with hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and *peripatus*
The Nation, XLVIII 306.

peripatetical (per'i-pā-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *peripatetic* + *-al*] Same as *peripatetic.*

The proud man is known by his gait, which is *peripatetical*, strutting like some new church warden
Rev T. Adams, Works, I 486.

Peripateticism (per'i-pā-tet'i-sizm), *n.* [= Pg. It. *peripateticismo* (cf F *péripatetisme* = Sp Pg. It *peripatetismo*), as *Peripatetic* + *-ism*] The philosophical doctrines of Aristotle and his followers; the philosophy of the Peripatetics See *Aristotelianism*

From first to last, Arabian philosophers made no claim to originality, their aim was merely to propagate the truth of *Peripateticism* as it had been delivered to them
Encyc Brit, II 267

Peripatidæ (per-i-pat'i-dē), *n pl* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idæ.*] The only family of *Peripatidea*, containing the genus *Peripatus*

Peripatidea (per'i-pā-tid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idea*] An order of articulates established upon the single genus *Peripatus.* It has been variously referred to the worms and the myriapods, or elevated to the rank of a peculiar class The same group, variously cited or considered in classification, is called *Malacopoda*, *Onychophora*, and *Protracheata* Also *Peripateæ*, *Peripati*, *Peripatoda*

peripatidean (per'i-pā-tid'ē-an), *a.* and *n* [< *Peripatidea* + *-an*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Peripatidea*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripatidea*

Peripatus (pe-rip'ā-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίπατος*, a walking about, *περιπατεῖν*, walk about: see *peripatetic.*] **1** A genus of myriapods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ* It is a synthetic or generalized type supposed to be the living representative of an ancestral form like that from which all insects are descended It has been at different times considered a mollusk, a worm, and an insect, it is now known to be a myriapod It resembles a gallicy worm or millepod, having a long extensible cylindrical body capable of coiling up in a spiral like a thousand legs, and has a gait like a caterpillar, the body being supported upon simple legs (17 to 33 pairs in the different species) ending in claws, placed along nearly the whole length of the body At least 14 species are known One was first described from the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies, under the name *P sulformis*, from its resemblance to an julus or milleped *P capensis* inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and *P nova-zelandiæ* is found in New Zealand, others occur in South America, Australia, etc They are found among the decaying wood of damp and warm localities, and have the curious habit of throwing out a web of viscid filaments when handled or otherwise irritated

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

peripetalous (per-i-pet'a-lus), *a* [< Gr *περί*, around, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal) see *petal.*] **1.** In *zool.*, situated around or about the petaloid ambulacra of a sea-urchin —**2.** In *bot*, situated around the petals.

peripetia (per'i-pe-ti'a), *n.* [= F *péripétie* = Sp. Pg. *peripecia* = It. *peripezia*, < NL. *peripetia*, < Gr. *περιπέτεια*, a turning right about, a sudden change, < *περιπετής*, falling around, < *περιπίπτειν*, fall around, < *περί*, around, + *πιπτειν*, fall.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unraveled and the whole concludes, the dénouement

periphacitis (per'i-fā-sī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φακός*, lentil (taken as 'lens'), + *-itis* Cf *phacitis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the capsule of the lens

peripharyngeal (per'i-fā-rin'jē-al), *a* [< Gr *περί*, around, + *φαρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), the throat: see *pharyngeal*] Surrounding the pharynx as, the *peripharyngeal* band of cilia of some ascidians.—**Peripharyngeal band**, in ascidians, a tract of large cilia which surrounds the oral aperture of the pharynx, and may be continuous with a similar hypopharyngeal band, as it is in *Appendicularia* *Hurley*, Anat Invert, p 512

peripherad (pe-rif'e-rad), *adv* [< *periphery* + *-ad*³] Toward the periphery, away from the center the opposite of *centrad* *Buck's Handbook of Med Sciences*, VIII 533

peripheral (pe-rif'e-ral), *a* [< *periphery* + *-al*] Of, belonging to, or situated on the periphery, circumference, or surface generally, characteristic of or constituting the periphery: as, *peripheral* parts, *peripheral* expansion —**Acute peripheral encephalitis** Same as *perioencephalitus* —**Peripheral akinesia**, akinesia due to lesion of the anterior cornua of the spinal gray matter or of the motor nerves or of the muscles, or, in a more restricted sense, of the nerves or muscles alone —**Peripheral anæsthesia**, anæsthesia due to lesion of the sensory nerves, or end organs.—**Peripheral epilepsy** See *epilepsy* —**Peripheral organs**, in *zool*, organs distinctly separated from the main part of the body, as the feet and feathers of a bird, the wings of an insect, etc.

peripherally (pe-rif'e-ral-i), *adv* On or from the periphery or exterior surface, as regards the periphery as, *peripherally* acting inhibitory nerves

peripheric (per-i-fer'ik), *a* [= F *périphérique* = Pg *peripherico* = It *periferico*, as *periphery* + *-ic*] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a periphery —**2** Situated around the outside of an organ; external: in botany, noting an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the seed-covering.—**3.** In *zool.*, radiate, noting the type of structure of the Cuvierian radiates. See *massive*, C. *Von Baer.*

peripherical (per-i-fer'i-kal), *a* [< *peripheric* + *-al*] Same as *peripheric.*

peripherically (per-i-fer'i-kal-i), *adv.* Peripherally. [Rare]

periphery (pe-rif'e-ri), *n* , pl. *peripheries* (-riz) [Early mod E *periferie*, < ME. *periferie*, < OF. *periferie*, F. *périphérie* = Sp *periferia* = Pg. *peripheria* = It. *periferia*, < LL *peripheria*, ML also *periferia*, < Gr. *περιφερεια*, the line around a circle, circumference, part of a circle, an arc, the outer surface, < *περιφερής*, moving around, round, circular, < *περιφέρειν*, carry around, move around, < *περί*, around, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] **1.** In *geom.*, the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

[An] imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude, and yet keeping within one line for his *periferie* or compasse as the rounde *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 84

2. The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

There are two distinct questions involved in this unsolved problem The first relates to the transmission of a nervous impulse from the *periphery* to the sentient centres *J Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p 39.

Fire of the periphery See *fire*

periphlebitic (per'i-flē-bit'ik), *a* [< *periphlebitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to periphlebitis.

periphlebitis (per i-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis* Cf *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the outermost coat of a vein.

periphoranthium (per'i-fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιφορά*, a circuit (< *περιφέρειν*, move around: see *periphery*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *perianthium.*

periphractic (per-i-frak'tik), *a* [< Gr *περιφρακτος*, fenced around, inclosed, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, < *περί*, around, + *φράσσειν*, fence: see *phragma*] Having, as a surface, such a form that not every closed line within it can shrink to a point without breaking Thus, an anchor-ring is a *periphractic* surface.

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *n.* [< F *periphrase* = Sp *perifrasis*, *perifrasi* = Pg *periphrase* = It *perifrasi*, < L. *periphrasis*, circumlocution: see *periphrasis*] Same as *periphrasis* *Imp Dict.*

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v* ; pret. and pp *periphrased*, ppr. *periphrasing* [= F *periphraser* = Sp. *perifrasear* = Pg *periphrasear* = It. *perifrasare*, from the noun] **I.** *trans* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution

II. *intrans* To use circumlocution. *Imp Dict.*

periphrasis (pe-rif'rā-sis), *n* ; pl. *periphrases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr *περίφρασις*, circumlocution, < *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner, < *περί*, around, + *φράζειν*, declare, express: see *phrase*.] A roundabout way of speaking, a roundabout phrase or expression, the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a phrase employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; circumlocution

Then have ye the figure *Periphrasis*, holding somewhat of the dissembler, by reason of a secret intent not appearing by the words, as when we go about the bush
Puttenham, Arte of Eng Poesie, p 161

They speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of *periphrasis* and argument
Prescott, Ferd and Isa, II 26, note.

=Syn. *Circumlocution*, etc. See *pleonasm*

periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik), *a*. [= F *périphrastique* = Pg *periphrastico*, < MGr. *περιφραστικός*, < Gr *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner (> *περίφρασις*, circumlocution): see *periphrasis*.] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory, expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

A long, *periphrastic*, unsatisfactory explanation
T Hook, Gilbert Gurney

There is nothing to shock the most sensitive mind in the *periphrastic* statement that "Persons prejudicial to the public peace may be assigned by administrative process to definite places of residence."
G Kennan, The Century, XXXVII 331

periphrastical (per-i-fras'ti-kal), *a*. [< *periphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *periphrastic*

periphrastically (per-i-fras'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a periphrastic manner, with circumlocution

periphraxy (per'i-frak-si), *n* [< Gr. *περιφράξις*, a fencing around, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, inclose: see *periphractic*.] The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphractic.

periphyllum (per-i-fil'um), *n*. [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Same as *lodicule*.

periphyse (per'i-fiz), *n*. [< NL. *periphysis*.] In *bot*, same as *periphysis*.

periphysis (pe-rif'i-sis), *n* ; pl *periphyses* (-sēz) [NL., < Gr. *περίφυσις*, a growing around, overgrowth, < *περιφύεσθαι*, grow around or upon, < *περί*, around, + *φυεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot*, a sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of fungi at various points outside of the asci Compare *paraphysis*

Periplaneta (per'i-plā-nē'tä), *n*. [NL (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. *περι*, around, + *πλανήτης*, a wanderer: see *planet*. Cf Gr *περιπλανης*, wandering about.] A leading genus of cockroaches of the family *Blattidæ*, having the seventh abdominal sternite divided in the female, and long subanal styles in the male. The principal roaches of this genus are *P orientalis*, the common black beetle of the English, and the related *P americana*. Both are now cosmopolitan, the former originated in tropical Asia and the latter in subtropical or temperate America. See cut under *cockroach*

periplasm (per'i-plazm), *n* [< NL. *periplasma* (cf Gr *περιπλασμα*, a plaster put around), < Gr *περί*, around, + *πλασμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] In the *Peronosporeæ*, a delicate hyaline peripheral layer of protoplasm, which in the pollinodium and oögonium becomes differentiated from the granular central mass, or gonoplasm. It does not share in the conjugation See *gonoplasm*

periplast (per'i-plast), *n*. [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue

periplastic (per-i-plas'tik), *a*. [< *periplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or quality of periplast, of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or organ.—2 Surrounding the nucleus or endoplast of a cell: applied to cell-substance.

His [Mr Huxley's] "endoplast" and "*periplastic* substance" of 1853 together constitute his "protoplasm" of 1869
Beale, Protoplasm, p 13

peripleuritis (per'i-plū-rī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *περι*, around, + *πλευρα*, the side, + *-itis* Cf. *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, usually ending in suppuration

Periploca (per-rip'lō-kä), *n* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *περιπλοκη*, a twining round, < *περιπλέκειν*, twine around, < *περι*, around, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twine: see *plait*.] A genus of gamopetalous twining vines of the order *Asclepiadeæ*, type of the tribe *Periploceæ*, and distinguished by a corona consisting of short broad scales, united at the base, and commonly with awl-shaped appendages. The 12 species are natives of southern Europe, Asia, and tropical Africa. They are smooth and leafy twiners, or sometimes rigidly erect shrubs They bear loose cymes of rather small flowers, greenish without and livid or dark within, followed by smooth cylindrical follicles The opposite leaves are in some species entirely lacking *P Græca* is the milk-vine, silk vine, or climbing dog's-bane, valued for covering walls, and for its handsome leaves and purplish flowers. It is the common vine of the hedge-rows of southern Europe, and its acrid juice is used in the East as a wolf-poison See *Hemidesmus*, formerly included in this genus.

Periploceæ (per-i-plō'sē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), < *Periploca* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants belonging to the order *Asclepiadeæ*, the milkweed family, distinguished by the filaments being distinct or partly so, by the granular pollen, and acuminate or appendaged anthers It includes 26 genera, of which *Periploca* is the type They are all natives of the Old World, chiefly in tropical climates, many of them twining vines

periplus (per'i-plus), *n*. [= F *periple* = Sp. Pg. It *periplo*, < L *periplus*, < Gr *περίπλους*, *περιπλοος*, a sailing round, < *περιπλεῖν*, sail round, < *περί*, round, + *πλεῖν*, sail (> *πόος*, *πλοῦς*, a voyage).] A voyage around a sea, or around a land; circumnavigation *Jefferson*, Letters, II. 339

periportal (per-i-pōr'tal), *a*. [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *porta*, a gate: see *portal*.] Surrounding the portal vein of the liver. as, *periportal* fibrous tissue

periproct (per'i-prokt), *n*. [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] The circumanal body-wall of an echinoderm; the aboral part of the perisome immediately about the anus. the opposite of *peristome*.

periproctitis (per'i-prok-ī'tis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the connective tissue about the rectum

periproctous (per-i-prok'tus), *a*. [< Gr. *περι*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal, perirectal, specifically, in echinoderms, of or pertaining to the periproct

periprostatic (per'i-pros-tat'ik), *a*. [< Gr. *περι*, around, + E. *prostate* + *-ic* Cf *prostatic*.] Situated or occurring around the prostate gland.

peripteral (pe-rip'te-ral), *a* [< *peripter-y* + *-al*.] In *arch*, surrounded by a single range of columns said especially of a temple in which the cella is surrounded by columns See cut under *opisthodomos*

peripteros (pe-rip'te-ros), *n* ; pl *peripteroi* (-roi) [L., < Gr *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, < *περί*, around, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns.] A peripteral edifice, a building having a peristyle of a single range of columns See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripterous (pe-rip'te-rus), *a*. [< Gr. *περιπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, lit having wings or feathers all around: see *peripteros*.] 1. Feathered on all sides. *Wright*.—2 In *arch*, same as *peripteral*.—3. In *bot*., surrounded by a wing or thin border.

periptery (pe-rip'te-ri), *n* ; pl. *peripteries* (-riz) [= F *périptère* = Pg *periptero*, *periptero* = It. *perittero*, < L. *peripteros* see *peripteros*.] Same as *peripteros*

Peripylæa (per"i-pī-lē'ä), *n pl* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πυλη*, a gate, door.] An order of siliceoskeletal *Radiolaria* The typical form is spherical, sometimes discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular The peripylæans are usually unicapsular or monocyttarian, in some cases pluricapsular or polycyttarian

peripylæan (per"i-pī-lē'an), *a* and *n*. [< *Peripylæa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a*. Having a finely foraminulate silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian, of or pertaining to the *Peripylæa*.

II. *n* A member of the *Peripylæa*.

peripylephlebitis (per-i-pī"i-flē-bī'tis), *n*. [NL., < Gr *περι*, around, + *πύλη*, gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the portal vein

peripyrist (per-i-pī'rist), *n*. [< Gr *περί*, around, + *πυρ*, fire, + *-ist*.] A sort of cooking apparatus *Imp. Dict*

perique (per-ēk'), *n*. A tobacco, grown in Louisiana, cured in its juices and put up in carrots

perirectal (per-i-rek'tal), *a*. [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL *rectum* see *rectal*.] Situated or occurring around the rectum.

perirenal (per-i-rē'nal), *a*. [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *renes*, the kidneys see *renal*.] Situated about the kidney; perinephric.

perirhinal (per-i-rī'nal), *a* [< Gr *περί*, around, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose: see *rhinal*.] Situated about the nose or nasal fossæ: as, *perirhinal* bones or cartilages (those entering into the formation of the olfactory capsule).

perisalpingitis (per-i-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet (> NL. *salpinx*, q. v.), + *-itis*. Cf. *salpingitis*.] Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube, or, more strictly, of the peritoneum covering it.

perisarc (per'i-sark), *n*. [< Gr. *περισαρκος*, surrounded with flesh, < *περί*, around, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] The hard, horny, or chitinous ectodermal case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are often protected.

perisarcous (per-i-sar'kus), *a* [< *perisarc* + *-ous*.] Having the character or function of perisarc, forming or consisting of perisarc.

perisaturnium (per"i-sā-tėr'ni-um), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *περι*, around, near, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn.] The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Perisian (pe-rish'i-an), *a* and *n*. [< Gr *περίσκιος* (see *Perisci*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a*. Of or pertaining to the Perisci.

In every clime we are in a *perisian* state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk along
Sir T Browne, Christ Mor, III 2

II. *n* One of the Perisci

Periscii (pe-rish'i-ī), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *περίσκιος*, throwing a shadow all round (said of the inhabitants of the polar circles), < *περί*, around, + *σκια*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

periscope (per'i-skōp), *n* [< Gr. *περισκοπειν*, look around, < *περί*, around, + *σκοπειν*, look.] 1 A general view or comprehensive summary [Rare]—2. An instrument by which objects in a horizontal view may be seen through a vertical tube It is used in piloting submarine boats, and consists substantially of a vertical tube with a lenticular total reflection prism at the top, by which horizontal rays are projected downward through the tube, and brought to a focus after which they are received by a lens the principal focus of which coincides with that point. The vertical cylindrical beam thus formed is converted into a horizontal one again by a mirror inclined at 45° from the vertical axis of the tube, and is thus conveyed to an eyepiece, through which, by turning the tube on its vertical axis with its attached prism, a view of all the supernatant objects around the vessel may be obtained A screen or diaphragm operated by a tangent screw is used to cut off the view of the vertical plane in which the sun is

periscopic (per-i-skop'ik), *a* [= F *periscopique*, as *periscope* + *-ic*.] Viewing on all sides—that is, giving distinct vision obliquely as well as axially Specifically—(*a*) Noting spectacles or eye glasses having meniscus or concavo-convex lenses, and thus giving a wide field of vision. also other wide angled lenses (*b*) Noting a peculiar form of microscope lens, composed of two deep plano convex lenses ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal pierced with a circular aperture of a diameter equal to one fifth of the focal length of the combination

periscopical (per-i-skop'i-kal), *a* [< *periscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *periscopic*

periscopism (per'i-skō-pizm), *n* [< *periscope* + *-ism*.] The faculty of periscopic vision See the extract

It is probable that the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens . . confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight This capacity he [Dr Hermann] calls *periscopism*
Le Conte, Sight, p 37

perish[1] (per'ish), *v* [< ME *perishen*, *perysshen*, *perisshen*, *perischen*, *perschen*, *perchen*, < OF *periss-*, stem of certain parts of *perir*, F. *périr* (cf Sp. Pg. *perecer*) = It. *perire*, < L. *perire*, pass away, perish, < *per*, through, + *ire*, go: see *iter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass away; come to naught; waste away; decay and disappear.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God Ps lxviii 2.

2. To cease to live; die

They are living yet, such goodness cannot *perish*
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, I 2

How often have the Eastern Sultans *perished* by the sabres of their own janissaries, or the bow strings of their own mutes!
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton

=Syn. *Expire*, *Decease*, etc. See *die*[1].

II.† *trans* To bring to naught; injure, destroy, kill

And zif a schipp passed be tho Marches, that hadde outher Iren Bondes or Iren Nayles, anon he scholde ben *perischt*
Mandeville, Travels, p 164.

The Grekes
Made myche murmur and menit hom sore,
As folis, that follily hade faren fro home
To put hom in perell to *perysshe* there lyues
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7614.

You are an Innocent,
A soul as white as Heaven, let not my sins
Perish your noble youth
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

perish[2]†, *v* An obsolete form of *pierce*

perishability (per″ish-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *perishable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] Perishableness

perishable (per′ish-a-bl), *a* [< OF *perissable*, F. *périssable*, as *perish*[1] + *-able*] Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction; mortal.

Courtesies should be no *perishable* commodity
Howell, Letters, I. i. 33

Perishable monition, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition. — **Perishable property**, property which from its nature decays in a brief time, notwithstanding the care it may receive, as fish, fruit, and the like

perishableness (per′ish-a-bl-nes), *n* The character of being perishable, liability to speedy decay or destruction, lack of keeping or lasting qualities

perishment† (per′ish-ment), *n.* [< F *perissement*, as *perish* + *-ment*] The act of perishing, also, injury [Rare.]

So to bestowe life is no *perishment*, but auauntage and this is not to loose the life, but to kepe it
J. Udall, On John xii

perisoma (per-i-sō′ma), *n*, pl. *perisomata* (-ma-ta) [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σῶμα*, body] The body-wall of an echinoderm; the parietes of the perivisceral cavity (the modified enterocœle of the larva) in the *Echinodermata*. The mesoderm presents a more or less radially disposed set of antimeres, while the ectoderm may develop a coriaceous or calcareous exoskeleton. See cuts under *Holothuroidea* and *Synapta*. Also *perisome*.

perisomal (per-i-sō′mal), *a* [< *perisome* + *-al*] Same as *perisomatic*. *Encyc. Brit.*

perisomatic (per′i-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *perisoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a perisoma, parietal, with reference to the body-wall of an echinoderm: correlated with *perivisceral* and *peristomatic*, and opposed to *visceral*.

Portions of the *perisomatic* skeleton
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 509.

Perisomatic plates, in crinoids, the basal, oral, anal, and other discal or intercalal plates distinguished from *radial plates*. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson.*

perisome (per′i-sōm), *n* [< NL. *perisoma*, q. v.] Same as *perisoma*.

perisomial (per-i-sō′mi-al), *a* [< *perisome* + *-ial*] Same as *perisomatic*.

Perisoreus (per-i-sō′rē-us), *n* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1831), irreg. < Gr. *περισωρεύειν*, heap up around, < *περί*, around, + *σωρεύειν*, heap up, < *σῶρος*, a heap] A genus of boreal and alpine birds, of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, having plain-colored or somber plumage and no crest, the gray jays. *P. infaustus* inhabits northerly parts of Europe and Asia. *P. canadensis* is



the Canada jay, the well-known whisky-jack or moosebird, of which there are several varieties in the Rocky Mountains and northwestern parts of America. Also called *Dysornitha*.

perisperm (per′i-spėrm), *n* [= F. *périsperme* = Sp. *perispermo* = Pg. It. *perisperma*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*] In *bot.*, a name originally proposed by Jussieu for the albumen or nutritive matter stored up in the seeds of plants, by later authors restricted to the albumen which is stored up outside the embryo-sac. Compare *endosperm*.

perispermic (per-i-spėr′mik), *a* [< *perisperm* + *-ic*] In *bot.*, provided with or characterized by perisperm.

perispheric (per-i-sfer′ik), *a* [= F. *périsphérique* = Pg. *perispherico*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*] Having the form of a ball; globular.

perispherical (per-i-sfer′i-kal), *a* [< *perispheric* + *-al*] Same as *perispheric*.

perisplenitis (per″i-splē-nī′tis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. *splenitis*] Inflammation of the serous covering of the spleen.

perispome (per′i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *perispomenon*] **I.** *n* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

II. *a* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispomenon (per-i-spom′ē-non), *n* [< Gr. *περισπωμενον*, neut. of *περισπώμενος*, ppr. pass. of *περισπᾶν*, mark with a circumflex, lit. draw around, < *περί*, around, + *σπᾶν*, draw: see *spasm*] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *perispome*.

perispore (per′i-spōr), *n* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, the outer membrane or covering of a spore.

Perisporiaceæ (per″i-spō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1840), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-i-* + *-aceæ*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi. They are saprophytic or parasitic, simple, and with the perithecia membranaceous, coriaceous, or subcarbonaceous. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Erysipheæ* and *Perisporieæ*.

Perisporieæ (per″i-spō-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1882), as *Perispori(aceæ)* + *-eæ*] A subfamily or group of pyrenomycetous fungi, of the family *Perisporiaceæ*, having globose, piriform, or lenticular astomatous perithecia. This group embraces many forms parasitic upon the leaves and stems of plants, but none are so widely destructive as those of the *Erysipheæ*.

perissad (pe-ris′ad), *a* and *n* [< Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, superfluous, excessive, also odd, not even (< *περί*, beyond), + *-ad*[1].] **I.** *a* In *chem.*, having a valency represented by an odd number, noting an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

II. *n* **1.** An atom whose valence is designated by an odd number, as hydrogen, whose valence is 1, or nitrogen, whose valence is 1, 3, or 5: so called in contradistinction to *artiads*, whose valence is represented by an even number, as sulphur, whose valence is 2, 4, or 6.

As Prof. Odling termed atoms with such valencies *perissads* and artiads. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., xxv. 229.

2 In *zool.*, an odd-toed ungulate quadruped, a solidungulate animal, one of the perissodactyls: opposed to *artiad*.

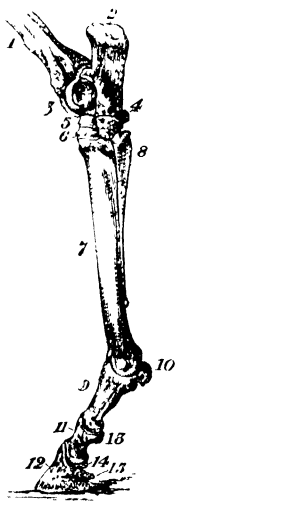
perissei, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1]

perissodactyl, perissodactyle (pe-ris-ō-dak′til), *a* and *n.* [< NL. *perissodactylus*, < MGr. *περισσοδάκτυλος*, with more than the regular number of fingers or toes, < Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, + *δακτύλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a* Odd-toed, as a hoofed quadruped, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Perissodactyla*. Also *perissodactylate*, *perissodactylic*, *perissodactylous*.

The dentition . . . of the kangaroos is *perissodactyle*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 347.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perissodactyla*, a perissad.

Perissodactyla (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lə), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perissodactylus*: see *perissodactyl*] A suborder of *Ungulata* containing the odd-toed hoofed quadrupeds, distinguished from *Artiodactyla*. The digits are unpaired or unequal, the third being the largest and sometimes the only functional one, and there are corresponding modifications of the metacarpal and metatarsal and of the carpal and tarsal bones and their articulations. The hind feet are always odd-toed, and though the fore feet may have 4 digits, as in the tapir, these are uneven. The astragalus has two very unequal facets or articular surfaces on the under side. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebræ are no fewer than 22 in number. The intermaxillary bones are rectiform above and united toward the symphysis, and their incisors, when present, are implanted nearly vertically and are nearly parallel to their roots. The stomach is simple and non-ruminant, there is a capacious saculated cæcum. In all the living forms horns, when present, are single and median, or two, one behind the other. The only living representatives of the suborder are the tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, including asses, zebras, etc., of the three families *Tapiridæ*, *Rhinocerotidæ*, and *Equidæ*. The fossil families are more numerous, including the *Anchitheriidæ*, *Palæotheriidæ*, and *Lophiodontidæ*. Also *Perissodactyli*. See also cut under *solidungulate*.



Perissodactyl Foot (left hind foot of horse).

1, lower end of tibia; 2, calcaneum or protuberance of the hock, corresponding to human heel; 3, astragalus; 4, cuboid; 5, navicular of anatomists, or scaphoid; 6, outer cuneiform; 7, third or middle metatarsal, or cannon bone, bearing 8, fourth or outer metatarsal, or splint bone; 9, first phalanx, great pastern or fetter bone; 10, sesamoid behind metatarsophalangeal joint, or fetter joint; 11, second phalanx, small pastern, or coronary bone; 12, third phalanx, or coffin bone; 13, metaphalangeal articulation; 14, sesamoid called navicular by veterinarians; 15, hoof.

perissodactylate (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lāt), *a* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ate*[1]] Same as *perissodactyl*. *Nature*, XLI. 84.

Perissodactyli (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *perissodactylus*: see *perissodactyl*] Same as *Perissodactyla*.

perissodactylic (pe-ris″ō-dak-til′ik), *a.* Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissodactylous (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ous*] Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissological (pe-ris-ō-loj′i-kal), *a* [< **perissologic* (= F. *perissologique* = Pg. *perissologico*, as *perissolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Redundant in words. [Rare.]

perissology (per-i-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *perissologie* = Sp. *perissologia* = Pg. It. *perissologia*, < L. *perissologia*, < Gr. *περισσολογία*, wordiness, < *περισσολόγος*, talking too much, < *περισσός*, superfluous (see *perissad*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Needless amplification in writing or speaking; use of more words than are necessary or desirable; verbiage; verbosity.

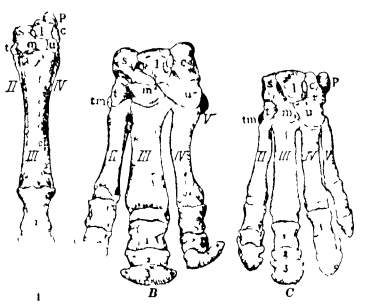
perissosyllabic (pe-ris″ō-si-lab′ik), *a* [< Gr. *περισσός*, superfluous, + *συλλαβή*, syllable] Having superfluous syllables. — **Perissosyllabic hexameter**. See *hexameter*.

peristalith (pe-ris′ta-lith), *n* [Irreg. < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἱστάναι*, stand (cf. *περιστασις*, a standing around), + *λίθος*, stone] In *archæol.*, a series of standing stones or members surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

The monument consists of a ruined chamber, of some remains of a gallery and of a second chamber to complete the cruciform plan, which were all at one time buried in the earth, and surrounded by a ring of stones, or *peristalith*, of an oblong form.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 131.

peristalsis (per-i-stal′sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στάσις*, compression, constriction, < *στέλλειν*, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristaltic*] The peculiar involuntary muscular movements of various hollow organs of the body, especially of the alimentary canal, whereby their contents are propelled onward. As best seen in the small intestines, it consists of rhythmic circular contractions, traveling, wave-like, downward due to successive contractions of the circular and longitudinal muscular fibers. Peristalsis, simple or modified, is characteristic of the whole alimentary canal from the beginning of the œsophagus to the anus, but it also occurs in other tubes or cavities, as the ureters, Fallopian tubes, etc.

peristaltic (per-i-stal′tik), *a.* [= F. *peristaltique* = Sp. *peristaltico* = Pg. It. *peristaltico*, < Gr. *περισταλτικός*, compressive, < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around (compress), < *περί*, around, +



Perissodactyl Foot of (*A*) horse, (*B*) rhinoceros, and (*C*) tapir—left fore foot in each case; *II*, *III*, *IV*, second to fifth metacarpals; *s* scaphoid; *l* lunar; *c* cuneiform; *p* pisiform; *tm*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m* magnum; *u* unciform; 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third phalanges of third digit in each foot.

στέλλειν, set, place, bring together, bind, compress Cf *peristalsis.*] **1.** Compressive, contracting in successive circles; of or pertaining to peristalsis, consisting in or exhibiting peristalsis *Peristaltic* is sometimes used to designate waves of contraction running in the ordinary direction down the alimentary canal, while *antiperistaltic* denotes those running in the opposite direction

2. Noting that electrostatic induction which takes place between two or more conducting wires when inclosed within the same insulating case, as in an ocean cable. a use due to Sir W. Thomson

peristaltically (per-ı-stal'tı-kal-i), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. *Owen.*

peristem (per'ı-stem), *n.* In *bot*, an abbreviation of *perimeristem*

Peristeria (per-ı-stē'rı-ä), *n* [NL. (W. J Hooker, 1831), so called in allusion to the form and white color of the column, < Gr *περιστερα*, a dove, pigeon] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Stanhopeæ*, known by the short straight column, and broad sepals connivent into a fleshy globular flower There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Andes of Colombia. They are robust epiphytes, with the stem thickening into a fleshy pseudobulb bearing one or a few ample plicate-nerved leaves, the scapes springing from its base The most important species, *P elata*, the dove plant, has the flowers in a long raceme covering the upper third of the flower stalk, which is from 4 to 6 feet tall the flowers single, 1½ inches broad, fragrant, creamy white, with lilac specks at the base of the lip. (See *dove plant*) It is the *el espiritu santo*, or Holy Ghost flower, of Panama

peristerite (pe-ris'te-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *περιστερά*, f., *περιστερος*, m., a pigeon, + *-ite*2.] A variety of albite, exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck

peristeroid (pe-ris'te-roid), *a* [< Gr. *περιστεροειδής*, of the pigeon kind, < *περιστερα*, a pigeon, + *εἶδος*, form] Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Peristeroideæ*.

Peristeroideæ (pe-ris-te-roi'dē-ē), *n pl.* [NL : see *peristeroid.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, the *Columbæ* (including *Didus* and *Didunculus*), or pigeons in the widest sense, considered as a cohort of ansodactyl *Volucres*.

peristeromorph (pe-ris'te-rō-môrf), *n.* [< NL *Peristeromorphæ*, < Gr. *περιστερά*, a pigeon, + *μορφή*, form.] A member of the *Peristeromorphæ*

Peristeromorphæ (pe-ris'te-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl* [NL. (Huxley, 1867). see *peristeromorph.*] The pigeons or columbine birds regarded as a superfamily of schizognathous birds They have the rostrum swollen at the end, and provided with a tumid basal membrane in which the nostrils open, narrow prominent basipterygoid processes, long spongy maxillopalatines, the mandibular angle neither produced nor recurved, the sternum doubly notched or notched and fenestrated on each side behind, and with the resulting external lateral processes shorter than the internal ones, the hallux basistent, with a twisted metatarsal, and anterior toes not webbed at the base, the plumage not aftershafted, the oil gland without a circlet of feathers, and the syrinx with one pair of intrinsic muscles.

peristeromorphic (pe-ris'te-rō-môr'fik), *a* [< NL. *Peristeromorphæ* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the *Peristeromorphæ*, or having their characters; columbine.

peristeropod (pe-ris'te-rō-pod), *a* and *n.* [< Gr. *περιστερα*, a pigeon, + *ποις* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*] **I.** *a* Pigeon-toed, as a rasorial fowl; having the feet constructed as in pigeons, as a member of the *Gallinæ*; of or pertaining to the *Peristeropodes*.

II. *n.* A peristeropod gallinaceous bird, as one of the *Cracidæ* or *Megapodiidæ*

peristeropodan (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod.*

peristeropode (pe-ris'te-rō-pōd), *a* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod*

Peristeropodes (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-dēz), *n pl.* [NL.: see *peristeropod*] A subdivision of the *Alectoromorphæ*, or *Gallinæ*, formed to include those birds which have the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons, the pigeon-toed fowls The antithesis is *Alectoropodes* The group includes two families the American *Cracidæ*, or curassows, hoccos, and guans, and the Australasian *Megapodiidæ*, mound birds or bigfeet

peristeropodous (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *peristeropod.*

peristethium (per-ı-stē'thı-um), *n* ; pl. *peristethia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στῆθος*, the breast.] In *entom*, a name given by Kirby to that part of the lower surface of the thorax which lies in front of the sockets of the middle legs and is limited laterally by the pleuræ It is now generally called the *mesosternum*, a name which Kirby limited to the part of the peristethium between the middle coxæ

peristoma (pe-ris'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *peristomata* (per-ı-stō'ma-tä). [NL : see *peristome.*] In *zool*, a peristome, in any sense.

peristomal (per'ı-stō-mal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth] Surrounding the mouth; adoral in a circular manner; relating to the peristome or oral region; peristomial.

Peristomata (per-ı-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr *περι*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] **1.** In Lamarck's classification, a family of trachelipod gasteropods, having the aperture surrounded by a continuous lip or peristome, and including the genera *Valvata*, *Paludina*, and *Ampullaria*, now dissociated in different families. Also *Peristomudæ*—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *peristoma.*

peristomatic (per'ı-stō-mat'ık), *a* [< *peristoma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] **1.** Of the nature of a peristome. —**2.** In *bot*, of or pertaining to the peristome.

peristome (per'ı-stōm), *n* [= F. *péristome*, < NL. *peristomium* (cf. Gr. *περιστόμιος*, around a mouth), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] **1.** In *bot*, the ring or fringe of delicate hair-like appendages which is observed on the rim or mouth of the capsule of a moss when the operculum is removed. These appendages are in a single row, or frequently in two rows, when the peristome is said to be double The individuals of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner *cilia* The number of both teeth and cilia is always four or a multiple of four See cuts under *moss*, *cilium*, 3, and *Dicranum*

2 In *zool*, mouth-parts in general, the structures or set of parts which surround the cavity of the mouth or oral opening and constitute its walls, framework, or skeleton. used chiefly of lower animals, as echinoderms, which have circular or radiate mouth-parts Specifically—(*a*) The circumoral body wall of an echinoderm, the peristomial perisoma the opposite of *peripract* See cut under *Astrophyton* (*b*) In *Crustacea*, specifically, the space included between the pterygostomial plates and the antennary sternite. *Milne Edwards* (*c*) In the *Infusoria*, the oral region with its accompanying cilia or other circumoral appendages (*d*) In *Vermes*, the first true somite of a polychætous annelid, coming next to the præstomium, and bearing the mouth See *præstomium.* (*e*) In *entom*, the border of an insect's mouth, or properly the border of the mouth cavity irrespective of the trophi In insects having suctorial mouths, as the *Diptera*, the peristomium is the border of the cavity from which the proboscis or sucking organ projects. (*f*) In *conch.*, the margin of the aperture of the shell when the outer and inner lips are united and surround the aperture

peristomia, *n.* Plural of *peristomium.*

peristomial (per-ı-stō'mı-al), *a.* [< *peristome* + *-al*] **1** In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a peristome.—**2.** Situated around the mouth; circumoral *Science*, VI 5

peristomian (per-ı-stō'mı-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *peristome* + *-ian*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peristomata.*

II. *n* One of the *Peristomata*

Peristomidæ (per-ı-stom'ı-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Peristom*(*ata*) + *-idæ*] Same as *Peristomata*, 1.

peristomium (per-ı-stō'mi-um), *n* ; pl. *peristomia* (-ä). [NL see *peristome.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, a peristome

peristrephic (per-ı-stref'ık), *a* [< Gr *περιστρεφειν*, turn round, < *περι*, around, + *στρεφειν*, turn] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: said of the paintings of a panorama.

peristylar (per-ı-stī'lar), *a* [< *peristyle* + *-ar*3] Surrounded by columns; having or pertaining to a peristyle.

All round the court there is a *peristylar* cloister with cells *J Fergusson*, Hist Indian Arch , p 315

peristyle (per'ı-stil), *n.* [= F. *peristyle* = Sp *peristilo* = Pg *peristylo*, *peristilo*, *peystilio* = It *peristilo*, *peristilio*, < L *peristylum*, *peristylium*, < Gr *περιστυλον*, a peristyle, neut. of *περιστυλος*, with pillars round the wall, < *περί*, round, + *στῦλος*, a column] In *arch.*, a range or ranges of columns surrounding any part, as the cella of a Greek temple, or any place, as a court or cloister, or the atrium of a classical house See cuts under *Greek* and *opisthodomos.*

A wider passage than the entrance leads . . to the *peristyle*, or principal apartment of the house *J Fergusson*, Hist Indian Arch , I. 370

perisynovial (per'ı-si-nō'vi-al), *a* [< Gr *περι*, about, + NL. *synovia*: see *synovial.*] Situated about the synovial membrane.

perite† (pe-rīt'), *a.* [= OF. *périte* = Sp. Pg. It *perito*, < L. *peritus*, pp. of **perire*, try: see *peril.* Cf *expert*] Experienced; skilful

That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing *Evelyn*, Sculpture, iv

perithece (per'ı-thēs), *n.* [< NL. *perithecium*, q v] In *bot.*, same as *perithecium.*

perithecial (per-ı-thē'sı-al), *a* [< *perithecium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the perithecium

perithecium (per-ı-thē'sı-um), *n.*; pl. *perithecia* (-ä). [NL , < MGr. *περιθήκη*, a lid, cover, < Gr. *περι*, around, + *θήκη*, a cover: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped envelop (or ascocarp) with the margin incurved so as to form a narrow-mouthed cavity, inclosing the fructification of certain fungi, lichens, etc. In the *Ascomycetes*, for example, it is flask-shaped with a single narrow opening, the ostiole The asci arise from ascogenous hyphæ, either from the base of the perithecial cavity or from all points of the inner surface See cuts under *Cordyceps*, *ergot*, and *Spermogonium* Also *perithece*

perithoracic (per'ı-thō-ras'ık), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *θώραξ*, the chest. see *thoracic.*] Around the thorax.

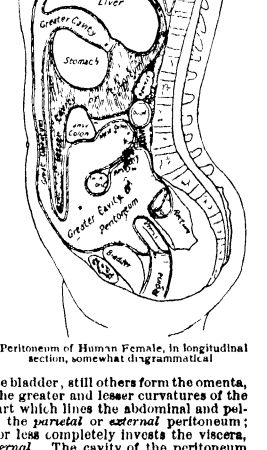
peritiont (pe-rish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **peritio*(*n-*), < *perire*, perish: see *perish*1.] Destruction; annihilation.

Were there an absolute *perition* in our dissolution, we could not fear it too much *Bp Hall*, Works, VI. 411

peritomous (pe-rit'ō-mus), *a* [< Gr. *περίτομος*, cut off all round, < *περι*, round, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *mineral*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all similar.

peritoneal, peritonæal (per''ı-tō-nē'al), *a.* [= F *peritonéal* = Pg. *peritoneal*, as *peritoneum*, *peritonæum*, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum —**Peritoneal cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the peritoneum —**Peritoneal fever** See *fever*1.—**Peritoneal fossæ**, pocket like recesses of the peritoneum such as Douglass's pouch, the rectovesical pouch, etc Also called *peritoneal recesses* —**Peritoneal ligaments**, certain reflections of the peritoneum from the walls of the abdomen or pelvis to the viscera, such as the ligaments of the liver, spleen, uterus, and bladder —**Peritoneal sac**, in echinoderms, that part of the primitive vasoperitoneal vesicle of the embryo which gives rise to the peritoneum

peritoneum, peritonæum (per''ı-tō-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *peritoine* = Sp. *peritóneo* = Pg It *peritoneo*, < LL. *peritonæum*, *peritoneum*, < Gr. *περιτόναιον*, prop. neut of *περιτοναιος*, stretched over (*περιτόναιος ὑμήν* or *χιτών*, the membrane inclosing the lower viscera), cf *περιτονος*, stretched over, < *περιτείνειν*, stretch over or around, < *περί*, around, + *τεινειν*, stretch: see *tone.*] **1.** The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera It is a strong, uncolored, transparent, serous membrane, with a smooth, moist, shining surface, attached to the subjacent structures by the subperitoneal areolar tissue and forming a closed sac, except in the female where it is continuous with the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts. From the walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities it is reflected at various places over the viscera, which it serves to invest and at the same time hold in position by its folds or duplicatures These folds or duplicatures are of various kinds some of them, constituting the mesenteries (see *mesentery*), connect certain parts of the intestinal canal with the posterior abdominal walls, others form the so-called ligaments of the liver, spleen, stomach, and kidneys, the broad ligaments of the uterus, and the suspensory ligament of the bladder, still others form the omenta, folds attached to the greater and lesser curvatures of the stomach That part which lines the abdominal and pelvic walls is called the *parietal* or *external* peritoneum; that which more or less completely invests the viscera, the *visceral* or *internal* The cavity of the peritoneum is divided into two unequal parts by the constriction at Winslow's foramen, of these, the upper posterior one, lying back of and below the stomach and liver, is called the lesser cavity, the greater cavity lies in front and below In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, the peritoneum and the pleura (which is the corresponding thoracic serous membrane) are thrown into one, lining the whole pleuroperitoneal cavity and investing its contained viscera. The name *peritoneum* is extended to various similar or analogous, though not necessarily homologous, membranes or tunics which line the body-cavity of many different invertebrates



Peritoneum of Human Female, in longitudinal section, somewhat diagrammatical

2 In brachiopods, an investment of the alimentary canal, by which the latter is suspended in the perivisceral cavity as by a mesentery. Special folds form the gastroparietal and ileoparietal bands, respectively connecting the stomach and intestines with the parietes

3. In *entom.*, the outer coat of the digestive tube of an insect.

peritonitic (per'i-tō-nit'ik), *a.* [< *peritonit-is* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with peritonitis. as, *peritonitic* adhesions.

peritonitis (per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *peritoneum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or as a chronic disease, and may be local or general. Acute diffuse or general peritonitis was formerly often called *inflammation of the bowels*, involving some confusion with the much less serious disease enteritis. The causes of acute diffuse enteritis are various and often obscure.—**Cellular peritonitis**, peritonitis in which there is simply a hyperplasia of the endothelial cells of the peritoneum.—**Hemorrhagic peritonitis**, peritonitis with sanguinolent effusion, as, for instance, in some cases of tubercular peritonitis.—**Pelvic peritonitis** See *pelvic*.—**Peritonitis chronica adhesiva**, chronic peritonitis with the formation of adhesions between the intestine and the walls of the body cavity or other organs, or between different parts of the intestine.—**Peritonitis chronica hemorrhagica**, peritonitis with the formation of a false membrane, with thin walled blood-vessels giving rise to hemorrhages between its layers similar to pachymeningitis hemorrhagica.—**Peritonitis deformans**, chronic peritonitis producing, by the contractions of newly formed tissue, distortions of the alimentary canal, mesentery, and omentum.—**Peritonitis fibrino-purulenta**, peritonitis with effusion of coagulable lymph, with more or less of pus.—**Septic peritonitis**, peritonitis with foul-smelling effusion, as may occur in peritonitis from intestinal perforation and in puerperal peritonitis.—**Tubercular peritonitis**, tubercular inflammation of the peritoneum

peritracheal (per-i-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea: see *tracheal.*] Surrounding the trachea of an insect.—**Peritracheal circulation**, the circulation of blood between the loose peritoneal envelop and the trachea proper Blanchard and other anatomists have believed that they could trace such a circulation in insects.

peritrema (per-i-trē'mă), *n*; pl. *peritremata* (-ma-tą). [NL.: see *peritreme.*] Same as *peritreme.*

peritrematous (per-i-trem'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *peritrema(t-)* + *-ous.*] **1.** Surrounding a hole, as the sclerite or peritreme of the spiracle of an insect; of or pertaining to a peritreme.—**2.** Surrounding the aperture of a univalve shell.

peritreme (per'i-trēm), *n.* [< NL. *peritrema*, < Gr *περί*, around, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] **1** In *entom.*, a small circular sclerite, or ring of hard chitinized integument, often surrounding the spiracle or breathing-hole of an insect.—**2.** In *conch.*, the circumference of the aperture of a univalve; a peristome

> The mouth or *peritreme* of the [snail-]shell overlies the thickened anterior border of the pulmonary sac
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 274

Peritricha (pe-rit'ri-kă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **peritrichus*: see *peritrichous.*] An order of ciliate *Infusoria*, containing those which have a zone of cilia about the body These animalcules are free-swimming or attached, solitary or united in social colonies, often in the latter instance forming branched tree-like growths, they have the oral aperture terminal or subterminal, ciliary system consisting of an anterior, circular or spiral, adoral wreath with occasionally one or more supplementary equatorial or posterotermlnal locomotive circlets, the remaining cuticular surface entirely smooth In those instances in which the adoral wreath takes a spiral form the right limb is more usually involute and descending into the oral fossa. The anal aperture is posteriorly located or debouching upon the vestibular or oral fossa. The endoplast is mostly elongate, band like These infusorians multiply by longitudinal or transverse fission There are eight or ten families, all free excepting the *Vorticellidæ* See cut under *Vorticella*

peritrichan (pe-rit'ri-kan), *n.* [< *Peritricha*[2] + *-an.*] A free-swimming animalcule of the order *Peritricha.*

peritrichous (pe-rit'ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. **peritrichus*, < Gr *περί*, around, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] Having a zone of cilia around the body; of or pertaining to the *Peritricha.* See cut under *Vorticella.*

peritroch (per'i-trok), *n.* [< LGr. *περιτρόχιον*, a wheel revolving round an axle, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a runner, < *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** A circlet of cilia, as that of a rotifer.—**2.** That which has such a circlet, as a ciliated embryo.

peritrochal (per'i-trō-kal), *a.* [< *peritroch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a peritroch, or having its character.

peritrochium† (per-i-trō'ki-um), *n.* [NL.: see *peritroch.*] A wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, constituting one of the mechanical powers called the *wheel and axle.* See *wheel.*

peritropal (pe-rit'rǫ-pal), *a* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round (see *peritropous*), + *-al.*] **1.** Rotatory; circuitous.—**2.** Same as *peritropous.*

peritropous (pe-rit'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round, < *περί*, around, + *τρεπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, horizontal in the pericarp, as a seed; also, having the radicle pointing toward the side of the pericarp, as an embryo. [Rare.]

perityphlitic (per'i-tif-lit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *perityphlitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by perityphlitis; affected with perityphlitis.

perityphlitis (per'i-tif-lī'tis), *n* [NL., < Gr *περί*, around, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum or blind gut), + *-itis.*] **1.** Inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue behind the cæcum.—**2.** Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the cæcum and appendix.

periuterine (per-i-ū'te-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *uterus*, the womb: see *uterine.*] Surrounding the uterus; situated or located about the uterus; perimetral: as, *periuterine* inflammation.

perivascular (per-i-vas'kū-lăr), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vascular.*] Surrounding a vascular structure, as a blood-vessel, inclosing or containing an artery or a vein: as, a *perivascular* network of sympathetic nervous filaments about an artery.—**Perivascular canals**, the canals formed by perivascular sheaths.—**Perivascular lymphatic**, a lymphatic vessel or plexus when it insheathes, partially or wholly, a vein or an artery.—**Perivascular sheath**, the sheath composed of pial tissue, forming a canal about the vessels in the brain.—**Perivascular spaces**, lymph spaces between the middle and outer coats of an artery

perivascülitis (per-i-vas-kū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

perivenous (per-i-vē'nus), *a.* [< Gr *περί*, around, + L *vena*, a vein see *venous.*] Surrounding or investing a vein as, inflammation of the *perivenous* tissue (that is, periphlebitis).

perivisceral (per-i-vis'e-ral), *a* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *viscera*, entrails. see *visceral.*] Surrounding and containing viscera, as a cavity, perienteric; cœlomatic. chiefly and of the large or general body-cavity, called the *perivisceral cavity* or *space*, in which are contained the alimentary canal and its appendages See cut under *Actinozoa*.—**Perivisceral cavity.** See the quotation

> What is called a *perivisceral cavity* may be one of four things 1 A cavity within the mesoblast, more or less representing the primitive blastocœle 2. A diverticulum of the digestive cavity, which has become shut off from that cavity (enterocœle) 3 A solid outgrowth, representing such a diverticulum, in which the cavity appears only late (modified enterocœle, or schizocœle). 4 A cavity formed by invagination of the ectoderm (epicœle) And whether any given *perivisceral cavity* belongs to one or other of these types can only be determined by working out its development. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 544

perivitelline (per'i-vi-tel'in), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L *vitellus*, yolk.] Surrounding the vitellus: as, the *perivitelline* space (the space between the vitellus and the zona pellucida, caused by a shrinking of the former).

periwickt, *n* An obsolete form of *periwig*

periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* [Formerly also *perrwig*, *perewig*, *peruwig*, *peruick*, *periwinke*, *perewake* (these forms having *peri-*, *pere-* for *per-*, appar. by association with *peri-*, the prefix (cf. *periwinkle*[1], *periwinkle*[2], where also *peri-* is simulated); earlier *perwig*, *perwigge*, *perwick*, *perwicke*, *pirwike*, in earliest instance *perwyke*, an altered form (with *wi* for *u*) of *peruke*, < OF. *perruque*, *perruque*, *perrucque*, F. *perruque*, a peruke, wig: see *peruke.* The alteration evidently took place in E, in simulation of the F. pron, and could hardly be due to D. *peruyk* (Sewel), as Skeat explains it. The D form at the time in question was *perruycke*, *perhuycke* (Kilian). Similar interchange of *wi* (*ui*) and *u* appears in the history of *cubeb* (ME *quibibe*, etc.), *cushion* (ME. *quisshen*, etc.), *cud* and *quid* (AS. *cudu*, *cwidu*), *quick* (AS. *cwicu*, *cucu*), etc From *perwig*, regarded appar. as < *peri-* + **wig*, as something put 'around' the head, was derived, by omission of the supposed prefix, or by mere abbreviation (as in *bus* for *omnibus*, *van* for *caravan*, etc.), the form *wig* see *wig.*] **1** Same as *peruke.*

> A *perwyke* for Sexton, the King's fool
> *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII*, Dec., 1529
> [(*Fairholt.*)
>
> Sometimes like a *periwig*
> I sit upon her brow *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii 2
>
> I warrant you, I warrant you, you shall see mee proove the very *perewig* to cover the balde pate of braineleese gentilitie *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p 3
>
> The Janizaries went first; then the two dragomen, or interpreters, after them the consul in the Turkish dress, having on a purple ferijee, or gown of ceremony, but with a *perriwig* and hat.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2†. In *zool.*, a periwinkle.

> The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw,
> The British Oyster, Muscle, *Periwig*
> The *Periwig* lies in the Oase [ooze] like a head of hair, which being touched, draws back it self, leaving nothing but a small round hole
> *S Clarke*, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670), pp 37, 38.

periwig (per'i-wig), *v t.*; pret and pp. *periwigged*, ppr *periwigging* [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perwig*, from the noun. Cf *peruke*, *v.*] To dress with a periwig, hence, to put a head-dress upon; cover or dress the head of [Rare.]

> Having by much dress, and secrecy and dissimulation, as it were, *periwigg'd* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment
> *South*, Sermons, VIII 1
>
> There [comes] the *periwigged* and brocaded gentleman of the artist's legend *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii

periwig-pated (per'i-wig-pā"ted), *a* Wearing a periwig or peruke

> O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags.
> *Shak*, Hamlet, iii 2 10

periwinket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig.*

> His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could thinke,
> Th unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*
> *Bp Hall*, Satires, III v 12

periwinkle[1] (per'i-wing-kl), *n* [Formerly also *perwinkle*, *perwincle*, < ME *perwynke*, *parwynke*, *pervynke*, *pervenke*, *parvenke*, < AS. *pervincæ*, *pervince*, late AS *pervenke* = F *pervenche* = Sp. Pg It. *pervinca*, < L *pervinca*, earlier *vinca pervinca*, also written as one word *vincaepervinca*, ML also *pervenca*, a plant, periwinkle; a peculiarly formed name, appar. < **vinca*, a twist (< *vincire*, bind), + *per*, through, + **vinca*, a twist] A plant of the genus *Vinca*, most often one or other of the familiar garden species, *V. major*, the larger, and *V. minor*, the lesser periwinkle These are natives of southern Europe, trailing plants with deep colored evergreen leaves and blue flowers, in *V minor* varying to white—often known as *myrtles* The small species is the more hardy, and hence the more common northward *V herbacea*, another European species, differs from these in that its tops die down annually *V rosea*, sometimes called *Madagascar periwinkle* though native of tropical America, is an erect plant with continuously blooming showy rose-purple or white flowers, excellent for bedding or in the greenhouse

> The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,
> With alisaundre thare to, ache and anys
> *MS Harl* 2253, f 63 (*Halliwell*)
>
> Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
> The *periwinkle* trailed its wreaths
> *Wordsworth*, Lines Written in Early Spring

periwinkle[2] (per'i-wing-kl), *n* [Early mod E also *perwincle*, *perwynkle*, *perwinkil*, *perwinke*, *perewincle*; no ME form found; commonly referred to AS **pinewincle* or **pinewincla*, found only in pl *pinewinclan*, in the ML glosses, "tornicli, *pinewinclan*," sea-snails (Wright's Voc., ed. Wülcker, 94, 14), "chelo, testudo, uel marina gugalia, sæsnæl ['sea-snail'] uel *pinewinclan*" (id., 122, 23), but according to the entry in Bosworth (ed Toller), *pinewinclan* is here an error for *winewinclan* (due to the frequent confusion of the AS. *p* and *w*, which are very much alike in the manuscripts); the first element in *pinewinclan* or *winewinclan* is uncertain; the second, *winele*, appears as E *winkle* see *winkle* Wedgwood, referring to the equivalent dial name *pennywinkle* and *pinpatch*, explains *periwinkle* or the supposed AS *pinewincle* as "pinwinkle, or winkle that is eaten by help of a pin used in pulling it out of the shell." For this there is no evidence. The form seems to be corrupt. Cf. *perwinkle*[1], *perwig*] **1** A kind of seasnail; any member of the family *Littorinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Littorina.* See cuts under *Littorina* and *Littorinidæ.*

> And white sand like houre glasse sand, and sometimes *periwinkles*, or small shelles *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III 619
>
> The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv 190

2. One of several large whelks or conch-shells, as *Busycon* (*Fulgur*) *carica*, *Sycotypus canaliculatus*, and various species of *Purpura*, as *P. ostrina*, *P lapillus*, *P. floridana* commonly called *winkles* or *wrinkles.* They are pests in the oyster-beds [U S]

perizonium (per-i-zō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perizonia* (-a). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ζώνη*, girdle.] In *Diatomaceæ*, the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore *Goebel.*

perjenete, *n.* [ME., also *persionette*, < F. *poire jeunette*, a young pear-tree: *poire*, < L. *pirum* (see *pear*[1]), *jeunette*, fem dim of *jeune*, < L. *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*] A young pear-tree.

> She was ful moore blisful on to se
> Than is the newe *perjonette* tree
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 62.

perjuration† (pėr-jo͝o-rā′shon), *n* [< LL **perjuratio(n-)*, *pejeratio(n-)*, < L *perjurare*, *pejerare*, swear falsely see *perjure*] Perjury *Foxe.*

perjure (pėr′jo͝or), *v.*; pret. and pp *perjured*, ppr. *perjuring.* [Early mod E *parjure*, < OF *parjurer*, *perjurer*, F. *parjurer* = Pr. Sp Pg. *perjurar* = It *perjurare*, < L *perjurare*, *perjerare*, *pejerare*, swear falsely (cf. *perjurus*, one who breaks his oath), < *per*, through, + *jurare*, swear. see *jury*] **I.** *intrans* To swear falsely, be false to oaths or vows, bear false witness.

See the baro-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, *perjures*, robs, murders! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II 17

II. *trans.* 1 To render guilty of the crime of testifying falsely under oath or solemn affirmation, especially in judicial or official proceedings, or of being false to one's oaths or vows; forswear: commonly used reflexively: as, the witness *perjured himself*

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong, but want will *perjure*
The ne'er touch'd vestal *Shak*, A and C, iii 12. 30

2†. To swear falsely to; deceive by false oaths or protestations

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me that *perjured* her *J Fletcher*

=Syn. 1 *Perjure*, *Forswear* *Perjure* is now technical and particular, strictly, it is limited to taking a legal oath falsely, occasionally it is used for *forswear* *Forswear* is general, but somewhat old fashioned

perjurer† (pėr′jo͝or), *n* [< OF *perjure*, *parjure*, F. *parjure* = Pr *perjur* = Sp Pg *perjuro* = It. *perjuro*, *spergiuro*, < L *perjurus*, who breaks his oath, < *per*, through, + *jus* (*jur-*), law. Cf *perjure*, *v.*] A perjured person

He comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers
Shak, L L L, iv 3 47

perjured (pėr′jo͝ord), *p a* 1. Guilty of perjury, that has sworn falsely, or is false to vows or protestations as, a *perjured* villain

For I have sworn thee fair, more *perjured* I,
To swear against the truth so foul a lie!
Shak, Sonnets, cliii

2†. Deliberately or wilfully broken or falsified.

perjuredly (pėr′jo͝ord-li), *adv* In a perjured manner; by false oaths or vows

perjurer (pėr′jo͝or-ėr), *n* [Early mod. E. *perjurour* = Sp Pg *perjurador*, as *perjure* + *-er*[1].] One who is wilfully false to oaths or vows, or who in judicial or official proceedings wilfully testifies falsely under oath or solemn affirmation

Is there neuer a good man that dare beseech her grace to beware of these double faced *periurours* counsayles in tyme? *Bp Gardiner*, True Obedience, To the Reader

perjurious (pėr-jō′ri-us), *a* [< L *perjuriosus*, perfidious, < *perjurium*, perjury: see *perjury*] Guilty of perjury, laden or tainted with perjury.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar (*Latham*)
O *perjurious* friendship!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii 2

perjurous† (pėr′jo͝o-rus), *a* Same as *perjurious*

Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind

perjury (pėr′jo͝o-ri), *n* [Early mod E also *perjurie*, *perjuree*, < ME *perjurye*, < OF *perjurie*, *parjurie*, F. *parjure* = Pr. *perjuri* = Sp Pg *perjurio* = It *perjurio*, *pergiurio*, *perguro*, < L. *perjurium*, a false oath, < *perjurus*, one who breaks his oath: see *perjure*, *n*] The violation of any oath, vow, or solemn affirmation; specifically, in *law*, the wilful utterance of false testimony under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry.

This is a *periurye*
To prente vndir penne *York Plays*, p 222
Do not swear,
Cast not away your fair soul, to your treason
Add not foul *perjury*
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, i 3

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question
Blackstone, Com, IV x

=Syn. See *perjure*

perk[1] (pėrk), *n* [< ME *perke*, *parke*, an unassibilated form of *perch*[2], q. v] A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc [Obsolete or prov. Eng]

French Discouerers vtterly denie this Historie [of a great Towne and a faire Riuer], affirming that there are but Cabans here and there made with *perkes*, and couered with barkes of trees, or with skins *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 751

perk[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *perch*[2].

perk[2] (pėrk), *a.* [< W. *perc*, neat, trim, smart; cf *percus*, smart; cf *perk*[1], which is in part a var. of *perk*[2].] Neat; trim; smart; hence, pert; airy, jaunty; proud.

They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tayles,
Perks as a Peacock *Spenser*, Shep Cal., February

perk[2] (pėrk), *v* [Formerly also *pirk*, < *perk*[2], *a*] **I.** *intrans* To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert. sometimes with an impersonal *it*

The popelayes *perken* and pruynen fol proude
Celestin und Susanna (ed Horstmann), l 81 (in *Anglia*, [I 95)

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to bogtrot [in rags] in Ireland, than to *pirk it* in preferment no better dressed *Roger North*, Examen, p 323

You think it a disgrace
That Edward's miss thus *perks it* in your face.
Pope, Epil to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

The Old Woman *perk'd* up as brisk as a bee
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 225

Violante up and down was voluble
In whatsoever pair of cars would *perk*
Browning, Ring and Book, II 512

II. *trans* 1 To hold up smartly, prick up

About him round the grassy spires (in hope
To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'd* up
Sherburne, Salmacis

The rose *perks* up its blushing cheek
Motherwell, To the Lady of my Heart.

2 To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten, prank

I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow
Shak, Hen VIII, II 3 21

perk[3] (pėrk), *v* [Prob dim form of *peer*[1], with formative *k*, as in *smirk*, *talk*, etc] **I.** *intrans* To peer, look narrowly or sharply

Adam Bede might be drownded for what you'd care
— you'd be *perking* at the glass the next minute
George Eliot, Adam Bede, viii

II. *trans.* To examine thoroughly. *Halliwell* [Prov Eng]

perk[4], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *park*

perket (pėr′ket), *n* [< *perk*[1] + *-et*] A small perk or pole See *perk*[1].

perkily (pėr′ki-li), *adv.* In a perky manner, jauntily; airily; smartly

perkin (pėr′kin), *n* [Short for **perrykin*, < *perry*[1] + *-kin* Cf *ciderkin*] A kind of weak perry.

perkiness (pėr′ki-nes), *n* Perky or airy manner or quality; a pert or jaunty air.

perking (pėr′king), *p. a* [Ppr of *perk*[3], *v*] Sharp, peering; inquisitive

He is a tall, thin, bony man with little restless, *perking* eyes. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv

Perkinism (pėr′kin-izm), *n.* [< *Perkin-s* (see def) + *-ism*] A mode of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), consisting in applying to diseased parts the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors, tractoration *Dunglison*

Perkinism soon began to decline, and in 1811 the Tractors are spoken of by an intelligent writer as being almost forgotten *O W Holmes*, Med Essays, p 18

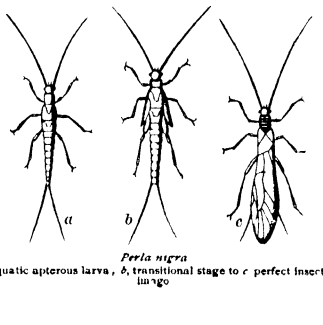
Perkinist (pėr′kin-ist), *n* [< *Perkin-ism* + *-ist*] A believer in or practiser of Perkinism

Perkinistic (pėr-ki-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Perkinist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to Perkinism

perky (pėr′ki), *a* [< *perk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Perk; jaunty; pert

There amid *perky* larches and pine
Tennyson, Maud, x 1

Perla (pėr′la), *n* [NL (Geoffroy, 1764); said to be from a proper name.] The typical genus of *Perlidæ*, having the abdomen robust, bisetigerous, and the wings short in the male. The species are few *P bicaudata*, a British species, appears in April, and is known to anglers as the *stone-fly.*



Perla nigra
a, aquatic apterous larva, *b*, transitional stage to *c* perfect insect, or imago

perlaceous (pėr-lā′shus), *a* [< ML *perla*, a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-aceous*.] See *pearlaceous.*

perlarian (pėr-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Perla* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Perlidæ* or to the genus *Perla.*

II. *n* In *entom*, a species of the family *Perlidæ.*

perle[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *pearl* and *purl*[2].

perle[2] (pėrl), *n.* [F.: see *pearl.*] In *med.*, a pellet See *pearl*, *n*, 3.

Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides *Medical News*, I 291.

Perlidæ (pėr′li-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Perla* + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Perla*, presenting such structural peculiarities that it is considered by Brauer and others an order by the name of *Plecoptera*, the stone-flies The prothorax is large, the antennæ are long, tapering, many jointed, the wings are unequal, the second pair larger and resting on the abdomen, which usually bears two setæ, the tarsi are three-jointed The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and very numerous under stones in streams The adults fly about or rest upon herbage near water See cut under *Perla*

perline (pėr′lin), *a* [< *Perla* + *-ine*[2]] Of or pertaining to the *Perlidæ*

perlite (pėr′līt), *n.* [< F *perlite*, < *perle*, a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-ite*[2].] A peculiar form of certain vitreous rocks, such as obsidian and pitch-stone, the mass of which sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules These may constitute the whole rock, in which case they become polygonal in form owing to mutual pressure, or they may be separated from each other by more or less of the unaltered vitreous material

perlitic (pėr-lit′ik), *a.* [< *perlite* + *-ic*.] Resembling or pertaining to perlite —**Perlitic structure**, a sort of concentric structure, imperfectly developed, so as to show in sections more or less circular or elliptic lines, which are often inclosed between minute parallel planes, giving the rock a mixed concretionary and reticulated structure: not easily discernible, however, without the aid of the microscope

perlost†, *a* An obsolete form of *perilous* or *parlous*

perlustrate (pėr-lus′trāt), *v t*; pret and pp *perlustrated*, ppr. *perlustrating* [< L. *perlustratus*, pp. of *perlustrare* (> It *perlustrare* = Pg *perlustrar*), wander through, view all over, examine, also purify completely, < *per*, through, + *lustrare*, go around, also purify by propitiatory offering: see *lustration*.] To view or scan thoroughly, survey. [Rare]

Mr Asterias *perlustrated* the sea coast for several days, and reaped disappointment, but not despair
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, viii

perlustration (pėr-lus-trā′shon), *n.* [= It *perlustrazione*, < L. as if **perlustratio(n-)*, < *perlustrare*, pp. *perlustratus*, wander through, view all over, examine see *perlustrate*] The act of viewing thoroughly; survey; thorough inspection

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheaters, and palaces, . . . heo [may] come to discerne the best of all earthly things to be frayle and transitory
Howell, Forreine Travell, p 70

permant†, *n* An obsolete form of *pearmain*

permanable†, *a.* [ME, < OF *permanable* = It *permanevole*, < L *permanere*, continue: see *permanent*] Permanent; durable *Lydgate.*

permanence (pėr′ma-nens), *n* [= F *permanence* = Sp Pg *permanencia* = It *permanenza*, < ML *permanentia*, < L *permanen(t-)s*, lasting: see *permanent.*] The character or property of being permanent or enduring; durability; fixedness, continuance in the same state, condition, place, or office; the state of being lasting, fixed, unchanging or unchangeable in character, condition, position, office, or the like; freedom from liability to change. as, the *permanence* of a government or state, the *permanence* of liberal institutions.

A kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence.
Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p. 73

A house of thick walls, as if the projector had that sturdy feeling of *permanence* in life which incites people to make strong their earthly habitations
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p 5.

The notion of matter does not involve the notion of *permanence*, but only of the occupation of space
E Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 212.

=Syn. See *lasting*

permanency (pėr′ma-nen-si), *n* [As *permanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *permanence.*

permanent (pėr'ma-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *permanent* = Sp. Pg. *permanente* = It. *permanente, permagnente,* < L. *permanen(t-)s,* ppr. of *permanere,* remain, < *per,* through, + *manere,* remain: see *remain.* Cf. *immanent.*] **I.** *a* 1. Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change, abiding: as, a *permanent* building; *permanent* colors, *permanent* employment, *permanent* possession.

At the tounes rounde about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be remoued. *Hall,* Edw. IV., an. 10.

I have found it registred of old
In Faery Land mongst records *permanent*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 2.

The distinguish'd Yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his Branch, and *permanent* his Green.
Prior, Solomon, I.

2. In *zool.*, always present in a species or group.

The basal portion of the band is often obsolete [in the species described], but the enlarged marginal part is *permanent.* *Say.*

Permanent alimony, cartilage, etc. See the nouns. — **Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*). — **Permanent gases,** a name formerly given to those gases (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) which it was supposed could not be reduced to the liquid form by cold and pressure. See *gas,* 1. — **Permanent injunction, ink, magnet,** etc. See the nouns. — **Permanent matter.** Same as *matter of composition* (which see, under *matter*). — **Permanent possibility,** the remaining during some considerable time ready to come into existence under appropriate conditions: a term invented by J. S. Mill. The idea expressed is that of necessity, which word would, however, have been liable to misapprehension. See *possibility.* — **Permanent quantity,** a quantity whose parts exist at the same time. — **Permanent teeth,** teeth not succeeded by others, in man, the thirty-two teeth following the milk teeth. — **Permanent way, white,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1.** *Durable, Stable,* etc. (see *lasting*), enduring, steadfast, unchangeable, immutable, constant.

II. *n.* In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permanently (pėr'ma-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent or lasting manner, so as to remain: as, to serve *permanently,* to settle *permanently.*

permanganate (pėr-mang'ga-nat), *n.* [< *per-* + *manganate.*] A compound of permanganic acid with a base.

permanganic (pėr-mang-gan'ik), *a.* [< *per-* + *mangan(ese)* + *-ic.*] Obtained from manganese. — **Permanganic acid,** $HMnO_4$, an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms a deep-red solution, which decomposes with evolution of hydrogen on exposure to light or when heated. Potassium permanganate is the most important salt. It forms crystals which are nearly black, but give with water a purple solution. It is used as an oxidizing agent, and is a powerful antiseptic.

permansion†, *n.* [= OF. *permansion, parmansion* = Sp. *permansion,* < L. *permansio(n-),* a remaining, < *permanere,* pp. *permansus,* remain, last: see *permanent.*] Continuance, duration.

From imperfection to perfection, from perfection to imperfection, from female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both, without a *permansion* in either. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., III. 17.

permeability (pėr*mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *permeabilité* = Sp. *permeabilidad* = Pg. *permeabilidade,* as *permeable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being permeable.

These two ends of strength and *permeability* are secured by partial linings of lignin. *Dawson,* Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 69.

Magnetic permeability, the coefficient of magnetic induction, corresponding in magnetism to the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric in electricity. See the quotation.

Magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force, and hydrokinetic permeability, a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which when placed in a moving frictionless liquid it modifies the flow. *Sir W. Thomson.*

permeable (pėr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *perméable* = Sp. *permeable* = Pg. *permeavel* = It. *permeabile,* < LL. *permeabilis,* passable, < L. *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] That may be permeated; capable of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts: noting particularly substances that permit the passage of fluids.

permeably (pėr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In a permeable manner; so as to be permeated.

permeant (pėr'mē-ant), *a.* [= Pg. It. *permeante,* < L. *permean(t-)s,* ppr. of *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] Passing through. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

permeate (pėr'mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permeated,* ppr. *permeating.* [< L. *permeatus,* pp. of *permeare* (> It. *permeare* = Pg. *permear*), pass through, < *per,* through, + *meare,* pass: see *meatus.*] To pass into or through without rupture or displacement of parts, spread through and fill the openings, pores, and interstices of, hence, to saturate; pervade: as, water *permeates* sand; the air was *permeated* with smoke.

According to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to act all things. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 503.

The solemn mood
Of her pure mind kindled through all her frame
A *permeating* fire. *Shelley,* Alastor.

Religion *permeated* the whole being of the [Egyptian] people. *Faiths of the World,* p. 129.

permeation (per-mē-ā'shon), *n.* [= It. *permeazione,* < L. as if **permeatio(n-),* < *permeare,* pass through: see *permeate.*] The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.

They [the three persons] are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual inexistence, and *permeation* of one another. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 559.

permeative (per'mē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *permeate* + *-ive.*] That permeates and spreads, or tends to permeate and spread, through every interstice, pore, or part.

Permian (pėr'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **Permianus,* < *Permia,* Perm (see def. 1).] **I.** *a* 1. Relating to the city or government of Perm in eastern Russia. — 2. Relating to the Permians. — 3. An epithet applied by Murchison and his coadjutors in a geological reconnaissance of a part of Russia, in 1841, to a group of strata overlying the Carboniferous, and forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. The rocks of which the Permian system is composed are largely red sandstone, and their equivalent in England had then been known as the *New Red Sandstone,* to distinguish it from the *Old Red Sandstone,* which lies beneath the Carboniferous. Eventually the New Red of England was found to be divisible (paleontologically) into two groups, of which the older was classed with the Paleozoic, and the newer placed in the Mesozoic. In Germany there is a well-marked division of the Permian into two lithologically distinct groups: hence it is sometimes designated as the *Dyas,* a name coined in imitation of *Trias.* The divisions of the Permian in Germany are a lower series of sandstones, red and mottled in color (hence the name *Pecilitic* has been applied to them), called the *Rothliegendes,* and an upper series of dolomites, marls, limestones, etc., called the *Zechstein.* The flora of the Permian in general closely resembles that of the Carboniferous, and several of the most characteristic plants of the latter pass upward into the Permian, but rise no higher. The cycads appear first in the Permian, and are largely increased in number and importance in the Trias. The Permian fauna is on the whole less rich than those of the overlying and underlying groups. The Permian is of great economical importance in Europe, as the repository of extensive deposits of rock salt, gypsum, and other saline combinations.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Perm, also, one of a Finnic people dwelling in eastern Russia, chiefly in the government of Perm.

permillage (pėr-mil'āj), *n.* [< L. *per,* by, + *mille,* thousand, + *-age.*] The ratio of a certain part to the whole when the latter is taken at one thousand, the number of thousandth parts; the ratio or rate per thousand.

That in all cases where Jews have a higher *permillage* they produce more experts per million in that branch. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* XV. 363.

permiscible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **permiscibilis,* < *permiscere,* mix together, < *per,* through, + *miscere,* mix: see *mix*[1], *miscible.*] Capable of being mixed, admitting of mixture. *Blount,* Glossographia. [Rare.]

permissț (pėr-mis'), *n.* [< L. *permissus,* ML. also *permissum,* leave, permission, < *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit*[1].] A permission of choice or selection, specifically, in *rhet.,* a figure by which an alternative is left to the option of one's adversary.

Wherein we may plainly discover how Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but, like a wise physician, administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss.* *Milton,* Prose Works, I. 198.

permissibility (pėr-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *permissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being permissible. *Eclectic Rev.*

permissible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. **permissible* = Sp. *permisible* = It. *permissibile,* < ML. **permissibilis,* < L. *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit*[1].] Proper to be permitted or allowed; allowable.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence. *Lamb.*

= **Syn.** Lawful, legitimate, proper.

permissibly (pėr-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a permissible manner, allowably.

permission (pėr-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *permission* = Sp. *permision* = Pg. *permissão* = It. *permissione, permessione,* < L. *permissio(n-),* leave, permission, < *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit*[1].] The act of permitting or allowing, license or liberty granted, consent, leave, allowance.

The natural *permissions* of concubinate were only confined to the ends of mankind, and were hallowed only by the faith and the design of marriage. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

He craved a fair *permission* to depart,
And there defend his marches. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

permissive (pėr-mis'iv), *a.* [= F. *permissif* = Sp. *permisivo* = Pg. *permissivo* = It. *permissivo, permessivo,* < ML. **permissivus,* < L. *permittere,* pp. *permissus,* permit: see *permit*[1].] 1. That suffers, permits, or allows (something to pass or be done), that allows or grants permission, unhindering.

For neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone,
By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 685.

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation is *permissive* and not mandatory. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 415.

2. Permitted; unhindered, that may or may not be done or left undone, at the option of the individual, community, etc.; optional, not obligatory or mandatory. [Rare.]

Thus I embolden'd spake and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 435.

Permissive bill, a measure embodying the principles of local option as to licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The bill was introduced periodically in the British Parliament, but without success; it has therefore been dropped, and its principles advocated under the name *local option* (which see, under *local*). — **Permissive laws,** such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts. — **Permissive waste.** See *waste.*

permissively (per-mis'iv-li), *adv.* By permission or allowance, without prohibition or hindrance.

permissory (pėr-mis'ō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of permission; permissive.

permistion†, *n.* Same as *permixtion.*

permit[1] (pėr-mit'), *v.* [= F. *permettre* = Sp. *permitir* = Pg. *permittir* = It. *permettere,* permit, < L. *permittere,* let go through, let fly, let loose, give up, concede, leave, grant, give leave, suffer, permit, < *per,* through, + *mittere,* send: see *mission.* Cf. *admit, commit,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To suffer or allow to be, come to pass, or take place, by tacit consent or by not prohibiting or hindering, allow without expressly authorizing.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? *Shak.,* M. for M., v. 1. 121.

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; allow expressly, give leave, liberty, or license to: as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

The mosque which is over the sepulchre of Samuel was a church, and they will not *permit* Christians to go into it. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 48.

3†. To give over, leave, give up or resign, refer.

Neither is this so to be understood, as if the servants of God were wholly forsaken of him in this world, and *permitted* to the malice of evil men. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 133.

The King addicted to a Religious life, and of a mild Spirit, simply *permitted* all things to the ambitious will of his Step-mother and her Son Ethelred. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., v.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Consent to, Sanction,* etc. See *allow*[1]. — **2.** To license, empower.

II. *intrans.* To grant leave, license, or permission, afford opportunity, be favorable, allow: as, it will be done if circumstances *permit.*

permit[1] (pėr'mit or per-mit'), *n.* [< *permit*[1], *v.*] Leave, permission, especially, written permission giving leave or granting authority to do something: as, a *permit* to view a house, a *permit* to visit a fort, a customs or excise *permit.*

No tea could be removed from one place to another, by land or by water, in any quantity exceeding six pounds in weight, without an accompanying excise ticket of permission termed a *permit.* *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, IV. 243.

permit[2] (pėr-mit'), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *palometa.*] A carangoid fish, *Trachynotus rhodopus,* closely related to the pompano, occurring in the West Indies, in Florida, and on the western coast of Mexico. [Florida.]

permittance (per-mit'ans), *n* [< *permit*[1] + *-ance*] 1† Allowance, forbearance of prohibition, permission *Milton* —2 In *elec*, the power of a dielectric to permit or aid induction

permittee (per-mi-tē'), *n* [< *permit*[1] + *-ee*[1]] One to whom permission or a permit is granted

permitter (per-mit'ėr), *n* [*permit*[1] + *-er*[1]] One who permits

If by the author of sin is meant the *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin, I do not deny that God is the author of sin *Edwards*, Freedom of Will, iv 9

permittible† (per-mit'i-bl), *a* [< *permit*[1] + *-ible*] Permissible *Guevara*, Letters (1577), p 155

permittivity (per-mi-tiv'i-ti), *n* In *elec*, degree of permittance, the ratio of permittance of a dielectric to that of air

permix† (pėr-miks'), *v. t* [< ME *permixen*, in pp *permixt*, < L *permiscere*, pp *permixtus*, *permistus*, mix through, < *per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1]] To mix together, mingle

And next hem in meinte is dyvers hued
Blacke, bay, and *permixt* gray, mousdon also,
The foms, spotty hue, and many moo
Palladius, Husbondrie (E E T S), p 133

permixtion† (per-miks'chon), *n* [Also *permixcion*, *permistion*, = F *permixtion*, OF *permistion* = Sp. *permistion* = Pg *permistião* = It *permistione*, < L *permistio(n-)*, *permixtio(n-)*, a mingling together, < *permistus*, *permixtus*, pp of *permiscere*, mingle together: see *permix*. Cf *mistion*, *mixtion*] A mixing or mingling, or the state of being mixed or mingled

Such a kind of temperature or *permixcion*, as it were *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 161

Permocarboniferous (per-mō-kär-bō-nif'e-rus), *a* An epithet current in the United States to note the rocks forming the upper part of the Paleozoic series, there being no such decided break there between the Carboniferous and Permian as there is in Europe The word indicates that the beds so designated form a kind of transition between the two systems The Permian is, so far as is known of much less importance in North America than in Europe

permutability (per-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *permutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The condition or character of being permutable, exchangeable, or interchangeable

The alternation or *permutability* of certain sounds *Trans Amer Philol Ass*, XVI App, p xli

permutable (per-mū'ta-bl), *a* [< F *permutable* = It *permutabile*, < ML **permutabilis*, < L *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*] Capable of being permuted, exchangeable, interchangeable

permutableness (pėr-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n* The state or character of being permutable, permutability

permutably (per-mū'ta-bli), *adv* In a permutable manner; by interchange

permutant (per-mū'tant), *n* [< L *permutan(t-)s*, ppr of *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*] In *math*, a sum of *n* quantities which are represented by the different permutations of *n* indices The terms representing odd numbers of displacements are generally taken as affected with the negative sign If the indices are separated into sets, only those of each set being interchanged, the permutant is said to be *compound*, as opposed to a *simple permutant*, of which, however, it may be regarded as a special variety

permutation (per-mū-tā'shon), *n* [< ME *permutacion*, *permutacyon*, < OF (and F) *permutation* = Sp *permutacion* = Pg *permutação* = It *permutazione*, < L *permutatio(n-)*, < *permutare*, pp *permutatus*, change throughout: see *permute*] 1 Interchange, concurrent changes, mutual change, change in general

In countenance shew not much to desire the forren commodities nouerthelesse take them as for friendship, or by way of *permutation* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 228

Her [Fortune's] *permutations* have not any trace *Longfellow*, tr of Dante's Inferno, vii 88

2† Exchange, barter

In marchaundise nis no meede I may hit wel avoue,
Hit is a *permutacion* a peni for another
Piers Ploweman (A), iii 243

There is also in them a comon cure and *permutacion* or renderinge of either others benevolent dewtie *Joye*, Expos of Daniel, xii

3 In *math*, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order *Permutation* differs from *combination* in this, that in the latter there is no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined, whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations If *n* represents the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together is $n \times (n-1)$, taken three and three together, it is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$ and so on Sometimes called *alternation* See *combination*, 5

4 In *philol*, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants — **Cyclical permutation**, an arrangement obtained by advancing all the objects the same number of places the first place being for this purpose considered as coming next after the last, so as to form a cycle —**Permutation-lock**. See *lock*[1]

permute (per-mut'), *v. t*, pret and pp *permuted*, ppr *permuting* [< ME *permuten*, < OF (and F) *permuter* = Sp Pg *permutar* = It. *permutare*, < L. *permutare*, change throughout, interchange, exchange, buy, turn about, < *per*, through, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]] 1 To interchange —2† To exchange; barter

I wolde *permute* my pensaunce with 3owre for I am in poynte to Dowel! *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiii 110

To buy and sell trucke, change, and *permute* all and euery kind and kindes of warres, marchandizes, and goods *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 259

3 In *math*, to subject to permutation or change of order

When the columns are *permuted* in any manner, or when the lines are *permuted* in any manner, the determinant retains its original value *Encyc Brit*, VIII 498

permuter† (per-mū'tėr), *n* [< *permute* + *-er*[1] Cf F *permuteur* = Pg *permutador* = It *permutatore*] One who exchanges *Hulocl.*

pern[1]† (pern), *v. t* [Appar < OF *perne*, *prene*, F *prendre* = Sp Pg. *prender* = It *prendere*, < L *prendere*, *prehendere*, take: see *prehend*, *prize*[1] Cf. *pernancy*.] To turn to profit, sell.

Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, *Pern* their Profession, their Religion mince *Sylvester*, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Decay

pern[2] (pern), *n* [< NL *Pernis*: see *Pernis*] A kite of the genus *Pernis* or some related genus, a honey-buzzard The common pern of Europe is *P apivorus* Andersson's pern is *Macherrhamphus alcinus*, an African species

pernancy (per'nan-si), *n* [< OF. *pernant* (F *prenant*), ppr of *perne*, take: see *pern*[1], *v*] In *law*, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind *Blackstone*, Com, II. xi

pernel†, *n* Same as *parnel*

pernetti (It pron per-net'ti), *n. pl* [It, pl of *pernetto*, dim of *perno*, a hinge, pivot] In *ceram*: (*a*) Small pins of iron used to support pieces of pottery in the kiln, and insure the exposure of the bottom to the full heat. Hence —(*b*) The small marks left by these pins, which in enameled wares generally show by the absence of enamel, the paste being exposed

pernicion† (per-nish'on), *n.* [< LL. *pernicio(n-)*, equiv to L *pernicies*, destruction: see *pernicious*[1]. Cf. *internecion*.] Destruction

But Ralpho,
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight from full muscadan
S Butler, Hudibras, I ii 936

pernicious[1] (pėr-nish'us), *a* [< F *pernicieux* = Sp Pg *pernicioso* = It *pernizioso*, *pernicioso*, < L *pernicious*, destructive, < *pernicies*, destruction (cf LL *pernecare*, destroy), < *per*, through, + *nec* (*nec-*), slaughter, death Cf *internecine*.] 1 Having the property of destroying or being injurious, hurtful, destructive

He [Socrates] did profess a dangerous and *pernicious* science *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i 15

A wicked book they seized, the very Turk
Could not have read a more *pernicious* work
Crabbe, Works, IV 14

2† Wicked, malicious; evil-hearted

I went
To this *pernicious* caitiff deputy
Shak, M for M, v 1 88

Pernicious fever See *fever*[1] — **Progressive pernicious anemia** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*) — **Syn 1** *Noxious*, etc (see *noxious*), deadly, ruinous, baneful, fatal

pernicious[2]† (per-nish'us), *a* [After *pernicious*[1], < L *pernix* (*pernic-*), quick (< *per*, through, + *nix*, strive), + *-ous*] Quick [Rare]

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernacious* with one touch to fire
Milton, P L, vi 520

perniciously (per-nish'us-li), *adv.* 1 In a pernicious or hurtful manner, destructively, with ruinous tendency or effect —2† Maliciously, malignantly

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*
Shak, Hen VIII, II i 50

perniciousness (per-nish'us-nes), *n* The character of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive, hurtfulness

pernicity† (pėr-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< L *pernicita(t-)s*, nimbleness, < *pernix* (*pernic-*), swift: see *pernicious*[2]] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

By the incomparable *pernicite* of those ayrie bodies we out-trip the swiftnes of men, beasts, and birds *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p 85

pernicketiness (pėr-nik'e-ti-nes), *n* The character of being pernickety [Colloq.]

pernickety (per-nik'e-ti), *a* [Also *pernicketty*, origin obscure] 1 Of persons, precise in trifles, fastidious, fussily particular, especially in dress or about trifles

This I say for the benefit of those who otherwise might not understand what *pernickety* creatures astronomers are *Pop Sci Mo*, XXVI 52

2 Of things, requiring minute attention or painstaking labor, characterized by petty details

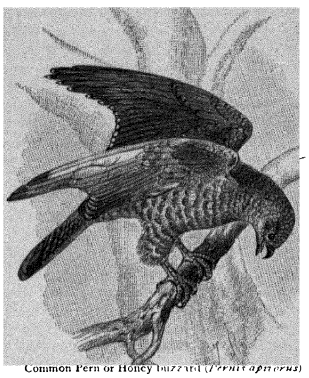
It is necessary, however, to pick over the main body of the coal in order to reject slaty fragments Any white man grows lame and impatient at such confining and *pernickety* work *Harper's Mag*, LXVIII 875

[Colloq in both uses]

pernine (pėr'nin), *a* [< *Pernis* + *-ine*[1]] In *ornith*, related to or resembling the pernis, pertaining to the genus *Pernis*

pernio (pėr'ni-ō), *n* [L, a chilblain: a kibe on the foot, < *perna*, haunch: leg, < Gr πέρα, a ham; cf. πτέρνα, the heel] A chilblain *Dunglison*

Pernis (per'nis), *n* [NL (Cuvier, 1817), origin obscure] A genus of hawks of the family



Common Pern or Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)

Falconidæ and subfamily *Milvinæ*, the honey-buzzards It contains kites of moderate size and chiefly insectivorous habits, having the head densely clothed with soft feathers, the tarsi partly feathered, and the bill weak, without a tooth There are several species, belonging to Europe, Asia, and Africa, as *P apivorus*

pernite (per'nīt), *n* [< L *perna*, a kind of mussel, + *-ite*[2]] A fossil aviculoid bivalve

pernoctaliant† (per-nok-tā'li-an), *n* [Irreg < L *pernoctare*, pass the night (see *pernoctation*), + *-al* + *-ian*] One who watches or keeps awake all night *Hook*

pernoctation (per-nok-tā'shon), *n* [= Sp. *pernoctacion*, < LL *pernoctatio(n-)*, < L *pernoctare*, pp *pernoctatus* (> It *pernottare* = Sp *pernoctar* = Pg *pernotar* = OF. *pernocter*), pass the night, < *pernox*, continuing through the night, < *per*, through, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*] 1. A passing the night in sleeplessness or in watching or prayer; a vigil lasting all night, specifically, in the *early Christian ch*, a religious vigil held through the entire night immediately previous to a given festival

They served themselves with the instances of sack cloth, hard lodging, long fasts, *pernoctation* in prayers *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), I 91

Among the primitive Christians the Lord's Day was always usher'd in with a *Pernoctation* or Vigil *Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p 146

2† A staying out all night *Bailey*

pernor (pėr'nor), *n* [< OF. *preneor*, *preneu*, F *preneur*, < *prendre*, take: see *pern*[1], *v* Cf *mainpernor*] In *law*, one who receives the profits of lands, etc

Pernot furnace See *furnace*

perobranch (pėr'ō-brangk), *n* [NL (F *Perobranches*, Duméril and Bibron, 1854), < Gr πηρός, maimed, + βράγχια, gills] One of a family of urodele batrachians distinguished by the persistence of branchial apertures but the absence of external gills, who nee the name The family includes the *Amphiumidæ* and *Menopomidæ* of later herpetologists

perocephalus (pē-rō-sef'a-lus) *n*, pl *perocephali* (-lī) [NL, < Gr πήρος, maimed, + κεφαλή, head] In *teratol* a monster with a defective head

perochirus (pē-rō-kī'rus), *n.*, pl. *perochiri* (-rī) [NL, < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete or defective hands.

Perodicticus (pē-rō-dik'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett), < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *δείκτης*, serving to point out (with ref. to the index-finger): see *deictic*.] An African genus of lemurs, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, so called from the rudimentary index-finger, the pottos. *P. potto* is the only species. See cut under *potto*.

perofskite, *n.* Same as *perovskite*.

Perognathinæ (pē-rog-nā-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1875), < *Perognathus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, represented by the genus *Perognathus* and related forms; the pocket-mice. They have the hind limbs scarcely saltatorial, the inner digit of the hind foot well developed, the soles naked or sparsely pilous, the molars rooted, the upper incisors compressed and sulcate, the temporal region of the skull moderately developed, and the pelage moderately hispid. As in other members of the same family, there are external cheek pouches, furry inside. The subfamily is confined to the western parts of North America. Originally *Perognathidæ*.

Perognathus (pē-rog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 1839), < Gr. *πῆρα*, pouch, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Perognathinæ*, having an upright antitragal lobe of the ear and the soles nearly naked. There are several species, as the tuft-tailed pocket-mouse, *P. penicillatus*, and the fasciated, *P. fasciatus*, inhabiting the United States west of the Mississippi. They resemble mice, but have external cheek pouches.



Fasciated mouse (*Perognathus fasciatus*) (Lower figure shows external cheek pouches.)

peroguet, *n.* An obsolete form of *perioque*.

Peromela (pē-rom'e-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *péromèles*, Duméril and Bibron, 1841), < Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs: see *peromelus*.] A group of ophiomorphic or pseudophidian amphibians: same as *Ophiomorpha*.

peromelus (pē-rom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *peromeli* (-lī) [NL., < Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs, < *πηρός*, maimed, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete formation of the extremities.

peronæus, *n.* See *peroneus*.

peronate (per'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *peronatus*, rough-booted, < *pero(n-)*, a kind of boot of raw hide.] In *bot.*, thickly covered with a mealy or woolly substance, as the stipes of certain fungi.

perone (per'ō-nē), *n.* [= F. *péroné* = Sp. *peroné* = Pg. It. *perone*, < NL. *perone*, the fibula, < Gr. *περόνη*, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, a brooch, pin, linch-pin, etc., also the small bone of the arm or leg, the fibula, < *πείρειν*, pierce.] In *anat.*, the fibula or smaller bone of the leg: so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

peroneal (per-o-nē'al), *a.* [< *perone* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the perone or fibula, fibular. — **Anterior peroneal muscle.** Same as *peroneus tertius*. — **Descending peroneal artery**, the posterior peroneal. — **Perforating peroneal artery.** See *perforating*. — **Peroneal artery**, the largest branch of the posterior tibial, lying deeply in the back of the leg, close to the fibula. It supplies most of the muscles on the back and outer part of the leg, and divides, just above the ankle into the anterior and posterior peroneal, the former of which, after passing to the front between the tibia and the fibula, terminates on the front and outer side of the tarsus; the latter terminates in branches which ramify on the back and outer surface of the calcaneum. — **Peroneal bone**, the fibula. **Peroneal muscles.** See *peroneus*. — **Peroneal nerve**, the smaller division of the great sciatic, dividing near the head of the fibula into the anterior tibial and the musculocutaneous. It supplies the knee-joint and the skin on the back and outer side of the leg as far as the middle, by branches given off in its course. Also called *external popliteal nerve*, and *fibular*. — **Peroneal veins**, the venæ comites of the peroneal artery.

peroneocalcaneal (per-o-ne-ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + *calcaneum*, heel-bone.] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone: as, the *peroneocalcaneal* muscle or ligament.

peroneocalcaneus (per-ō-ne-ō-kal-kā'nē-us), *n.*, pl. *peroneocalcanei* (-ī). [NL. < *perone*, fibula, + L. *calcaneum*, the heel.] A small muscle passing from the fibula to the calcaneum, occasionally found in man.

peroneotibial (per-o-ne-o-tib'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + L. *tibia*, the shin bone: see *tibial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the tibia, tibiofibular.

II. *n.* 1. A muscle in some marsupial animals, and also in reptiles and batrachians, passing downward obliquely from the fibula to the tibia in the place of the usual interosseous membrane. — 2. An anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in seven cases, arising from the inner side of the head of the fibula, and inserted into the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. Also called *peroneotibiæ*.

peroneus, peronæus (per-ō-nē'us), *n.*, pl. *peronei, peronæi* (-ī) [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, fibula, see *perone*.] In *anat.*, one of several fibular muscles. — **Communicans peronei**, a cutaneous nerve connecting the peroneal with the external saphenous nerve. — **Peroneus accessorius**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the fibula, between the longus and the brevis, and joining the tendon of the former in the sole of the foot: apparently a form of the *peroneus quarti digiti*. — **Peroneus anticus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus brevis**, a muscle lying beneath the peroneus longus, arising from the lower two thirds of the shaft of the fibula and inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Also called *peroneus secundus*, *peroneus anticus*, *peroneus medius*, and *semifibularis*. See cut under *muscle*. — **Peroneus longus**, the largest of the peroneal muscles, arising from the upper two thirds of the fibula chiefly, and, after passing obliquely across the sole of the foot, inserted into the outer part of the base of the first metatarsal bone. See cut under *muscle*. — **Peroneus medius.** Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus quartus, peroneus quintus**, peroneal or fibular muscles going to the fourth and fifth digits of some animals, as lemurs. — **Peroneus quinti digiti**, a muscle of a large number of mammals, and not infrequent in man. It arises from the fibula between the peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis, and is inserted into the proximal phalanx of the fifth toe. — **Peroneus secundus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*. — **Peroneus tertius**, an annex of the extensor longus digitorum, its tendon being inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal. Also called *anterior peroneal muscle*, and *flexor metatarsi*. See cut under *muscle*.

peronia[1] (pe-rō'ni-ạ), *n.*, pl. *peroniæ* (-ē) [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, etc: see *perone*.] In *Hydrozoa*, a mantle-rivet, one of the hard gristly processes which connect the base of a tentacle with the marginal ring, as of a narcomedusan.

Peronia[2] (pe-rō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.; named after the French naturalist *Peron*.] 1. The typical genus of *Peronidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1824. See *Onchidiidæ*. — 2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

peronial (pe-rō'ni-al), *a.* [< *peronium*[1] + *-al*.] In *Hydrozoa*, having the character or quality of a mantle-rivet, or of pertaining to a peronia.

Peroniidæ (per-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronia*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of slug-like littoral gastropods: same as *Onchidiidæ*.

Peronospora (per-ō-nos'pō-ra), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Peronosporaceæ*. They grow upon living plants, causing some of the most destructive diseases known. The mycelium penetrates or covers the tissues of the host, sending up branching conidiophores which bear relatively large conidia. Large globose oospores are also produced on the mycelium. About 70 species are known, of which *P. viticola*, the downy mildew of the grape, is the most destructive. See *grape mildew*, *grape-rot*, *mildew*, *Fungi*, and cuts under *conidium*, *mildew*, *haustorium*, and *oospore*.

Peronosporaceæ (per-ō-nos-pō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary, 1861), < *Peronospora* + *-aceæ*.] A family or order of phycomycetous fungi, including the genera *Cystopus*, *Phytophthora*, *Sclerospora*, *Plasmopora*, and *Peronospora*. Reproduction is either agamic by zoospores or by the direct germination of conidia, or sexual by oogonia and antheridia. See *Peronospora*.

Peronosporeæ (per-ō-nō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronospora* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Peronosporaceæ*.

peropod (pē'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πήρα*, maimed, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as a serpent, or pertaining to the *Peropoda*: pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peropoda*, as a python or boa.

Peropoda (pē-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peropod*.] A series or superfamily of pythoniform serpents, nearly always having rudimentary hind limbs. It corresponds to *Pythonoidea*. It contains 4 families, the *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, *Charinidæ*, and *Erycidæ*, when the last is admitted as a distinct family.

peropodous (pē-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *peropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *peropod*.

peroquet, *n.* Same as *parroket*.

perorate (per'o-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perorated*, ppr. *perorating*. [< L. *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare* (> It. *perorare* = Sp. Pg. *perorar* = F. *pérorer*), speak to the end, bring a speech to a close, conclude, < *per*, through, + *orare*, speak: see *oration*.] To make a peroration, by extension to make a speech, especially a grandiloquent one. [Colloq.]

> I see him strain on tiptoe soon and pour
> Eloquence out, nor stay nor stint at all —
> *Perorate* in the air, and so, to press
> With the product!
>
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 71.

peroration (per-o-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *peroration*, *peroraison*, F. *péroraison* = Sp. *peroracion* = Pg. *peroração* = It. *perorazione*, < L. *peroratio(n-)*, the finishing part of a speech, < *perorare*, pp. *peroratus*, bring a speech to a close: see *perorate*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers; hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

> Nephew, what means this passionate discourse,
> This *peroration* with such circumstance?
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1. 105.

> His enthusiasm kindles as he advances, and when he arrives at his *peroration* it is in full blaze. *Burke.*

Perospondylia (per-ō-spon-dil'i-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πήρος*, maimed, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the major groups into which the *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by the presence of double tubercles instead of transverse processes on the dorsal vertebræ, and the paddle-like structure of the limbs. The group is coextensive with the fossil order *Ichthyosauria*, and is contrasted on the one hand with *Herpetospondylia*, and on the other with *Suchospondylia*.

perospondylian (per-ō-spon-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Perospondylia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perospondylia*.

perovskite (pe-rov'skīt), *n.* [After *Perovski*, of St. Petersburg.] A titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals of isometric form (though perhaps through pseudosymmetry), and having a yellow to black color. It is found in the Urals, at Zermatt in Switzerland, and elsewhere, it also occurs in minute crystals in some peridotites of the serpentines formed from them. Also *perofskite*.

peroxid, peroxide (pe-rok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [= F. *peroxyde* = Pg. *peroxydo* = It. *perossido* as *per-* + *oxid*.] That oxid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

peroxidate (pe-rok'si-dāt), *v.* [< *peroxid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *peroxidize*.

peroxidation (pē-rok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< *peroxidate* + *-ion*.] The state or process of being oxidized to the utmost degree.

peroxidize (per-ok'si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peroxidized*, ppr. *peroxidizing*. [< *peroxid* + *-ize*.]

I. *trans.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized to the utmost degree; undergo peroxidation.

perpend[1] (per-pend'), *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. *perpendere*, weigh carefully, ponder, consider, < *per*, through, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder*.] To weigh in the mind, consider attentively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> They must be considered,
> Pondered, *perpended*, or premeditated.
>
> *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, I. 2.

> This, by the help of the observations already premised, and, I hope, already weighed and *perpended* by your reverences and worships, I shall forthwith make appear.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy (in, Author's Pref.

> I found this Scripture also, which I would have those *perpend* who have striven to turn our Israel aside to the worship of strange gods. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

perpend[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio) < L. as if **perpendĕre*, hang down, < *per*, through, + *pendĕre*, hang: see *pendent*.] To hang down. *Florio.* [Rare.]

perpend[3] (per'pend), *n.* [Also *perpent*, *perpend* (and *perpender*) (these forms simulating L. *pend-* in *pendule*, *pendent*, etc.), formerly more prop. *perpan*, < OF. *parpaigne*, *parpaigne*, *perpaigne*, *perpeigne*, *parpeine*, *perpin*, *perpen*, *parpen*, F. *parpaing*, a perpend, < *per*, *par*, through (< L. *per*, through), + *pan*, side of a wall: see *pane*[1].] In *arch.*, a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so that it is visible on both sides, and is therefore wrought and smoothed at both ends. Now usually called *bond-stone*, *bonder*, or *through*, also *perpend-stone*, *perpent-stone*. See cut under *ashlar*. — **Keeping the perpends**, in *brickwork*, a phrase used with reference to the placing of the vertical joints over one another. — **Perpend wall**, a wall formed of perpends or of ashlar stones all of which reach from side to side.

perpender (per-pen'der), *n.* Same as *perpend*[3].

perpendicle (per-pen'di-kl), *n.* [< OF. *perpendicle*, F. *perpendicule*, < Sp. *perpendiculo* =

Pg *perpendiculo* = It *perpendicolo* G Dan Sw *perpendikel*, < L *perpendiculum* a plummet, plumb-line, < **perpendere*, hang downright see *perpend*[2]] A pendant or something hanging down in a direct line, a plumb-line

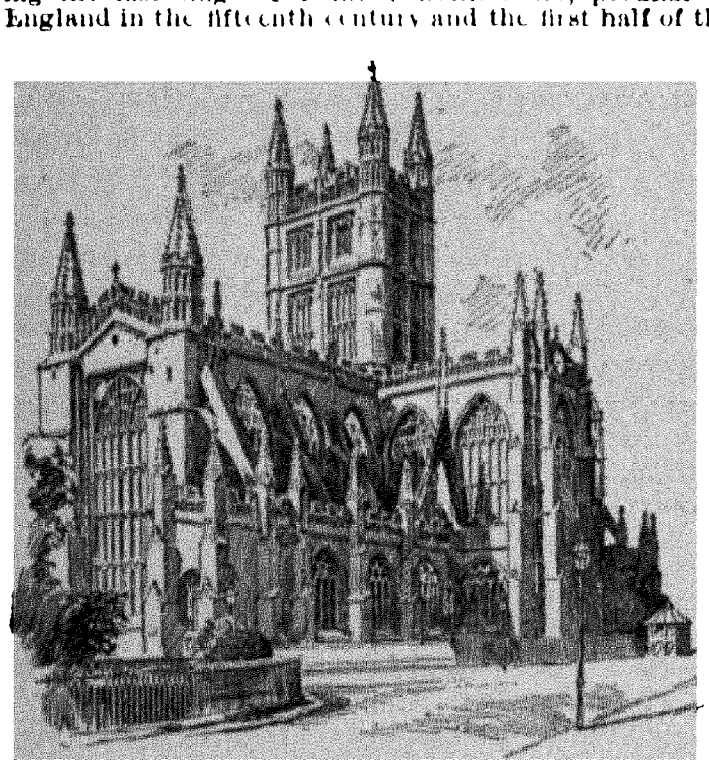
perpendicular (per-pen-dik′ū-lar), *a* and *n* [< ME *perpendiculer* (= D *perpendikulaar* = G *perpendikular*, *perpendikular* = Sw *perpendikular* = Dan *perpendikular*), < OF *perpendiculaire* F *perpendiculaire* = Sp Pg *perpendicular* = It *perpendicolare*, < LL *perpendicularis*, also *perpendicularius*, vertical, as a plumb-line, < L *perpendiculum* a plumb-line see *perpendicle*] **I.** *a* 1 Perfectly vertical, at right angles with the plane of the horizon, passing (if extended) through the center of the earth coinciding with the direction of gravity

In one part of the mountain, where the aqueduct is cut through the rock, there is a *perpendicular* cliff over the river, where there is now a foot way through the aqueduct for half a mile
Pococke, Description of the East, II i 136

2 In *geom*, meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve or surface when it cuts the curve or surface in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular is tangent to the curve or surface In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve or surface

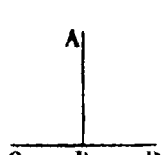
That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position *Sir H Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p 20

3 In *zool*, forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body as, a *perpendicular* head, epimeron *perpendicular*, etc. **Perpendicular lift**, a mechanical contrivance on canals for raising boats from one level to another **Perpendicular plate** or **lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid — **Perpendicular style**, in *arch*, the so called Tudor style of medieval architecture a debased style representing the last stage of Pointed architecture, peculiar to England in the fifteenth century and the first half of the


Perpendicular Style of Architecture The Abbey Church Bath England

sixteenth The window exhibits most clearly the characteristics of this style, which differs from others in that a large proportion of the chief lines of its tracery intersect at right angles It corresponds in art development to the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth century, but is without the grace, richness, and variety of French work, though some of its buildings present fine effects of masses See also cuts under *molding* and *pinnacle*

II. *n* 1 A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity —2 In *geom.*, a line that meets another line or a plane at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side. Thus, if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line CD makes the angles ABC ABD equal to one another AB is called a *perpendicular* to CD and CD is a *perpendicular* to AB A line is a perpendicular to a plane when it is perpendicular to all lines drawn through its foot in that plane



3 In *gun.*, a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunners' level

perpendicularity (per-pen dik-u-lar′i-ti) *n* [= F *perpendicularité* = Pg *perpendicularidade* = It *perpendicularità*, < NL **perpendicularita(t-)s*, < LL *perpendicularis*, perpendicular see *perpendicular*] The state of being perpendicular

perpendicularly (pėr-pen-dik′ū-lar-li), *adv* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular, in any sense of that word.

perpendiculum (per-pen-dik′ū lum) *n* [L *perpendiculum*, a plummet see *perpendicle*] In *her*, a carpenters' plumb-line and level used as a bearing

perpension† (pėr-pen′shon), *n* [< L *perpendere*, pp. *perpensus*, weigh carefully see *perpend*[1]] Consideration

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, i 7

perpensity† (per-pen′si-ti), *n* [< L *perpensus*, pp of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ity*] Consideration pondering; careful thought or attention

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity*
Swift Tale of a Tub, ix

perpensive† (per-pen′siv), *a* [< L *perpensus*, pp of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ive*] Considerate, thoughtful [Rare]

It is rather Christian modesty than shame, in the dawning of Reformation, to be very *perpensive*
N Ward, Simple Cobler, p 41

perpent, *n* See *perpend*[3]

perpent-stone (per′pent-stōn), *n* In *arch*, same as *perpend*[3]

perpession† (per-pesh′on), *n* [< L *perpessio(n-)*, a bearing, suffering, < *perpeti*, pp *perpessus*, bear steadfastly, < *per*, through, + *pati*, endure: see *patience*, *passion*.] Suffering, endurance.

The eternity of the destruction in language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery
Bp Pearson, Expos of Creed, xii

perpetrable (pėr′pē-tra-bl), *a* [< L as if **perpetrabilis*, < *perpetrare*, perpetrate· see *perpetrate*] Capable of being perpetrated

perpetrate (per′pē-trāt), *v t*, pret and pp *perpetrated*, ppr *perpetrating* [< L *perpetratus*, pp of *perpetrare*, carry through (> It *perpetrare* = Sp Pg *perpetrar* = F. *perpétrer*), < *per*, through, + *patrare*, perform, akin to *potis*, able, *potens*, powerful. see *potent*] 1 To do, execute, or perform, commit generally in a bad sense as, to *perpetrate* a crime

What great advancement hast thou hereby won,
By being the instrument to *perpetrate*
So foul a deed? *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii 78

For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate
S Butler, Hudibras

2 To produce, as something execrable or shocking, perform (something) in an execrable or shocking way. as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [Humorous]

Sir P induced two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxi

perpetration (pėr-pē-trā′shon), *n* [= F *perpétration* = Sp *perpetracion* = Pg. *perpetração* = It *perpetrazione*, < LL *perpetratio(n-)*, a performing, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate. see *perpetrate*] 1 The act of perpetrating, the act of committing, as a crime —2† That which is perpetrated; an evil action

The strokes of divine vengeance or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*
Eikon Basilike

perpetrator (pėr′pē-trā-tor), *n* [= OF *perpetrateur* = Sp Pg *perpetrador* = It *perpetratore*, < LL *perpetrator*, < L *perpetrare*, pp *perpetratus*, perpetrate see *perpetrate*] One who perpetrates, especially, one who commits or has committed some objectionable or criminal act

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime *Blackstone*, Com, IV iii

perpetuable (pėr-pet″ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF *perpetuable*, < L as if **perpetuabilis*, < *perpetuare*, perpetuate see *perpetuate*.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species *A Gray*

perpetual (per-pet′ū-al), *a.* [< ME *perpetuel*, < OF *perpetuel*, F *perpétuel* = OSp *perpetual* = It *perpetuale*, < ML *perpetualis*, permanent, L *perpetualis*, universal, < *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, constant, universal, general, continuous (> It Sp. Pg *perpetuo*, OF *perpetu*, perpetual), < *per*, through, + *petere*, fall upon, go to, seek. see *petition*] 1 Continuing forever in future time; destined to continue or be continued through the ages, everlasting as a *perpetual* covenant, a *perpetual* statute

A *perpetual* Union of the two Kingdoms
Baker, Chronicles, p 290

2 Continuing or continued without intermission, uninterrupted, continuous, continual as, a *perpetual* stream, the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries, a vow of *perpetual* poverty

The Christian Philosopher tells us that ... is a *perpetual* Feast *H* ...

The *perpetual* work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed,
Forever *Bryant*, Forest Hymn

Circle of perpetual apparition See *apparition* — **Circle of perpetual occultation** See *occultation*.— **Perpetual canon, curate, motion** See the nouns.— **Perpetual lever** Same as *continual lever* (which see, under *lever*[1]) **Perpetual screw** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*) =**Syn 1** *Everlasting, Immortal*, etc (see *eternal*), unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, endless, everlasting – **2** *Continual, Incessant*, etc (see *incessant*), constant

perpetually (per-pet′ū-al-i), *adv* [< ME **perpetuelly*, *perpetuelli*, < *perpetual* + *-ly*[2]] In a perpetual manner, constantly, continually, always, forever as, lamps kept *perpetually* burning; one who is *perpetually* boasting

Perpetuelli schal ben holden a forn ye ymage of oure lady at ye heye auter *English Gilds* (E E T S), p 42

The shadow of a tree in the river seemeth to have continued the same a long time in the water, but it is *perpetually* renewed in the continual ebbing and flowing thereof
Raleigh, Hist World, Pref, p 63

perpetualty† (per-pet′ū-al-ti), *n* [=F *perpetualité* = It *perpetualità*, as *perpetual* + *-ty*] The state or condition of being perpetual *Imp Dict*

perpetuana†, **perpetuane**†, *n* [Also *perpetuano*, < Sp *perpetuan*, a woolen stuff so called, < L *perpetuus*, perpetual see *perpetual*] A stuff of wool, or wool and silk, mentioned in the seventeenth century it was similar to lasting

He not see him now, on my soule, hee's in his old *perpetuana* sute *Marston*, What you Will, ii 1

They had of diverse kinds, as cloath, *perpetuanes*, & other stuffs, besids hose, & shoes, and such like commodities as ye planters stood in need of
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p 220

Perpetuano so called from the lasting thereof, though but counterfeit of the cloth of the Israelites, which endured in the wilderness forty years *Fuller*, Worthies

perpetuance (pėr-pet′ū-ans), *n* [= It *perpetuanza*, < *perpetu(ate)* + *-ance*] The act of perpetuating, or of rendering perpetual, perpetuation

For if trust to the gospell do purchase *perpetuance*
Of life unto him who therein hath confidence,
What shall the light do? *New Custom*, ii 1 (*Davies*)

The transformation of religion essential for its *perpetuance*
M Arnold, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p 414

perpetuant (pėr-pet′ū-ant), *n* [< L *perpetuan(t-)s*, ppr of *perpetuare*, make perpetual: see *perpetuate*] In *math*, an absolutely indecomposable subinvariant

perpetuate (per-pet′ū-āt), *v. t*, pret and pp *perpetuated*, ppr *perpetuating* [< L *perpetuatus*, pp of *perpetuare* (> It *perpetuare* = Sp. Pg *perpetuar* = F *perpétuer*), make perpetual, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual see *perpetual*] To make perpetual, cause to endure or to continue or be continued indefinitely, preserve from failure, extinction, or oblivion as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character

Present superstition too visibly *perpetuates* the folly of our forefathers *Sir T Browne*, Urn burial, iii

It is not a little singular that we should have preserved this rite, and insisted upon *perpetuating* one symbolical act of Christ whilst we have totally neglected all others
Emerson, The Lord's Supper

perpetuate (per-pet′ū-āt), *a* [< L *perpetuatus*, pp see the verb] Made perpetual, continued through the ages, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously, continually repeated or reiterated

The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self sown *Southey*

perpetuation (pėr-pet-ū-ā′shon), *n* [< F *perpétuation* = Sp. *perpetuacion* = Pg. *perpetuação* = It *perpetuazione*, *perpetuagione*, < ML *perpetuatio(n-)*, < L *perpetuare*, pp *perpetuatus*, perpetuate: see *perpetuate*] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuation —**Perpetuation of testimony**, in *law*, the taking of testimony, although no suit is pending, in order to preserve it for future use This is allowed in some cases where there is reason to fear that controversy may arise in the future and after the death of witnesses Thus, a party in possession of property, and fearing that his right or that of his successors might at some future time be disputed, was allowed in chancery to file a bill merely to examine witnesses, in order to preserve that testimony which might be lost by the death of such witnesses before he could prosecute his claim, or before he should be called on to defend his right

perpetuator (pėr-pet′ū-ā-tor), *n* [< *perpetuate* + *-or*[1]] One who perpetuates something

perpetuity (pėr-pē-tū′i-ti), *n* ; pl *perpetuities* (-tiz) [< F *perpétuité* = Sp *perpetuidad* = Pg

perpetuidade = It. *perpetuità*, < L. *perpetuita(t-)s*, continuity, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] **1.** The state or character of being perpetual; endless duration, continued uninterrupted existence, or duration through the ages or for an indefinite period of time: as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions.

Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality. The king never dies. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

The Race of man may seem indeed to them to be perpetual, but they see no promise of *perpetuity* for Individuals. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 10.

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.

A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A limitation intended to be unalterable and of indefinite duration; a disposition of property which attempts to make it inalienable beyond certain limits fixed or conceived as being fixed by the general law. *Pollock*. The evils incident to rendering any specific piece of land or fund inalienable, and thus shutting it out from the general circulation of property, early led the courts to hold provisions for a perpetual suspension of the power of alienation to be void. The desire of owners of estates to perpetuate the wealth of the family led to attempts to create forfeitures and gifts over to other persons by way of shielding the successor in the title from temptation to alienate; and as the right to create life estates and trusts, and to add gifts over to other persons upon the termination of precedent estates, could not be wholly denied, the question has been what temporary suspension of the power of alienation is reasonable and allowable, and what is too remote and to be held void as "tending to create a perpetuity." (See *remoteness*.) The limit now generally established for this purpose in varying forms is substantially to the effect that no disposition of real property or creation of an estate therein is valid if it suspends the absolute power of alienation for more than a period measured by a life or lives in being plus 21 years and 9 months. Hence, since literal perpetuities are no longer known, except in the law of charities, etc., the phrase *rule against perpetuities* has come to mean in ordinary usage the rule against future estates which are void for remoteness as "tending to create a perpetuity." (*b*) Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. —**4.** In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself, or the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also, the annuity itself.—**In perpetuity**, for an endless or an indefinite length of time; forever.

Perpignan wood. See *wood*.

perplant†, *v. t.* [< L. *per*, through, + *plantare*, plant.] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

His especiall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelitie. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

perplex† (per-pleks'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *perplex*, F. *perplexe* = Sp. *perplejo* = Pg. *perplexo* = It. *perplesso*, < L. *perplexus*, entangled, confused, < *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plectere*, plait, weave, braid: see *plait*. Cf. *complex*.] **I.** *a.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigents is as *perplex* in the theory as either of the former. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

II. *n.* A difficulty; an entanglement; something hard to understand; a perplexity.

There's a *perplex*! I could have wished . . . the author had added notes. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiii.

perplex (per-pleks'), *v. t.* [< *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** To make intricate; involve; entangle; make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

Are not the choicest fables of the poets,
That were the fountains and first springs of wisdom,
Wrapped in *perplexed* allegories?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

His tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

I much admired the contorsions of the Thea roote, which was so *perplexed*, large, and intricate, and withall hard as box. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 11, 1690.

There is one unintelligible word, which I fear will extremely *perplex* my dissertation. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2. To embarrass; puzzle; distract; bewilder; trouble with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Love with Doubts *perplexes* still the Mind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Wondering science stands herself *perplexed*
At each day's miracle, and asks "What next?"
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

=**Syn.** **1.** To complicate, tangle, snarl.—**2.** *Puzzle*, etc. (see *embarrass*), confuse, harass, pose, nonplus, put to a stand, mystify.

perplexedly (per-plek'sed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—**2**†. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution; in an involved or intricate manner.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly*. *Bp. Bull*, Works, III. 1085.

perplexedness (per-plek'sed-nes), *n.* Perplexity.

Musidorus shortly, as in haste and full of passionate *perplexedness* . . . recounted his case unto her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

perplexful† (pėr-pleks'ful), *a.* [< *perplex* + *-ful*.] Perplexing.

There are many mysteries in the world, which curious wits with *perplexful* studies strive to apprehend. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 63.

perplexingly (per-plek'sing-li), *adv.* In a perplexing manner; in such a way as to perplex or embarrass; bewilderingly.

perplexity (per-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *perplexities* (-tiz). [< ME. *perplexitee*, < OF. *perplexite*, F. *perplexité* = Sp. *perplejidad* = Pg. *perplexidade* = It. *perplessità*, < LL. *perplexita(t-)s*, perplexity, obscurity, < L. *perplexus*, confused: see *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** An intricate or involved state or condition; the character of being intricate, complicated, or involved.

Tho was betwene my preste and mee
Debate and great *perplexitee*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Let him look for the labyrinth, for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet*.

2. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment.

Such *perplexity* of mind
As dreams too lively leave behind.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

A case of *perplexity* as to right conduct, if it is to be one in which philosophy can serve a useful purpose, must be one of bona fide *perplexity* of conscience. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 313.

3. A perplexing circumstance, state of things, or conjuncture of affairs; whatever is a source of distraction or puzzlement of mind.

Comforting himself with hoping that, if he were not already converted, the time might come when he should be so, he imparted his feelings to those poor women whose conversation had first brought him into these *perplexities* and struggles. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 22.

perplexiveness† (per-plek'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

The *perplexiveness* of imagination. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 2.

perplexly† (per-pleks'li), *adv.* In an involved or perplexing manner.

Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon Annalist, ill gifted with utterance, as with much ado can be understood sometimes what is spoken. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

perplext†, **perplextly**†. Obsolete spellings of *perplexed*, *perplexedly*.

perpolite†, *a.* [< L. *perpolitus*, thoroughly polished, pp. of *perpolire*, polish thoroughly, < *per*, through, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*, *polite*.] Highly polished.

I find those numbers thou do'st write
To be most soft, terce, sweet, and *perpolite*.
Herrick, To Harmar.

perponder† (per-pon'der), *v. t.* [< *per-* + *ponder*. Cf. *perpend*[1].] To ponder well.

Perponder of the Red Herringe's priority and prevalence. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157). (*Davies.*)

perpotation (pėr-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *perpotatio(n-)*, a continued drinking, < *perpotare*, drink without intermission, < *per*, through, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] The act of drinking deeply or much; a drinking-bout.

perquire†, *v. t.* [< L. *perquirere*, ask or inquire after diligently, make diligent search for, < *per*, through, + *quærere*, seek: see *quest*.] To search into. *Clobery's Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

perquisite (pėr'kwi-zit), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *perquisitum*, anything purchased, also extra profit beyond the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, etc., prop. neut. of L. *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, make diligent search for: see *perquire*, in the adj. use, < L. *perquisitus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An incidental emolument, profit, gain, or fee, over and above the fixed or settled income, salary, or wages; something received incidentally and in addition to regular wages, salary, fees, etc.

The *Perquisites* of my Place taking the King's Fee away, come far short of what he promised me at my first coming to him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

I was apprized of the usual *perquisite* required upon these occasions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

2. In *law*, whatever one gets by industry or purchases with his money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

II. *a.* That may or must be sought out. [Rare.]

In the work of faith it is first needful that you get all the *perquisite* helps of natural light . . . to befriend the supernatural revelations. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 1.

perquisited† (per'kwi-zit-ed), *a.* [< *perquisite* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with perquisites.

If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.
Savage.

perquisition (per-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *perquisition* = It. *perquisizione*, < ML. *perquisitio(n-)*, < L. *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] Diligent search or inquiry.

So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 127.

perquisitor (per-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [< F. *perquisiteur*, < L. *perquisitor*, a seeker out, a hunter after, < *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] **1.** In the *law of real property*, the one who was the first of the family to acquire (otherwise than by descent) the estate to which any others of the family have succeeded; the first purchaser. See *purchaser*.

At common law inheritable blood is only such as flows from the *perquisitor*.
Judge Woodward, in Roberts's Appeal, 39 Pa. St., 420.

2. A searcher. *Wharton*.

perradial (pėr-rā'di-al), *a.* [< *perradius* + *-al*.] Primarily or fundamentally radial; pertaining to the original or primary rays of a hydrozoan: said of certain parts or processes, as tentacles, as distinguished from those which are secondary and tertiary, or interradial and adradial: as, the *perradial* marginal bodies of a hydrozoan.

perradius (per-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *perradii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *radius*, ray.] One of the primary or fundamental rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan. In many hydrozoans, as scyphomedusans, the perradii are definitely four in number, alternating with four interradii, and situated between pairs of eight adradii.

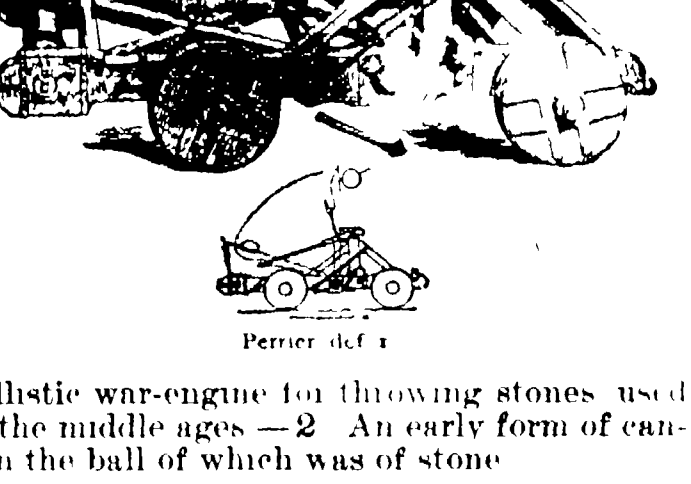
perrét, *n.* Same as *perry*[1], *parry*, *perry*[3].

perrewig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perrey†, *n.* Same as *perry*[3].

perriet, *n.* See *perry*[1].

perrier† (per'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *perrier*, OF. *perrier*, *perriere*, F. *perrier*, *perriere*, < ML. *petraria*, an engine for throwing stones, < *petra* (> F. *pierre*), a stone: see *petrary*, *pier*.] **1.** A



Perrier, def. 1.

ballistic war-engine for throwing stones, used in the middle ages.—**2.** An early form of cannon the ball of which was of stone.

First there were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 79.

perriere†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *perriere*: see *perry*[3].] Same as *perry*[3].

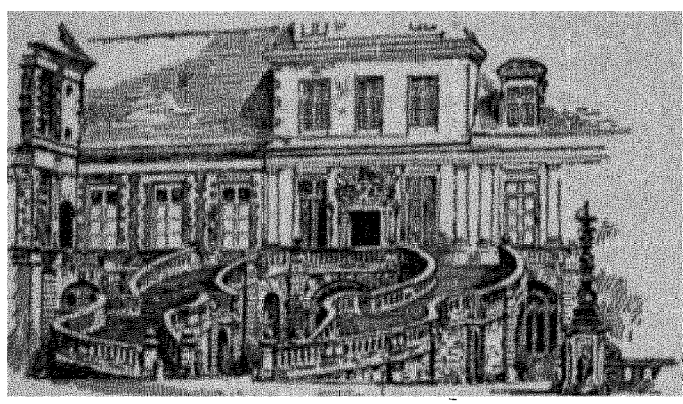
The souerayn hym selfe was sete ifoll,
Pight full of *perreris* & of proude gemys,
Atyret with a tabernacle of Eyntayill fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1670.

perrière† (per-iãr'), *n.* [F.: see *perrier*.] Same as *perrier*.

Bid Miles bring up the *perrière*.
Morris, A Good Knight in Prison.

perriwig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perron (per'on), *n.* [< ME. *perron*, < OF. (and F.) *perron*, a flight of steps, = Pr. *peiro, perro, perron*, < ML. *petronus*, a heap of stones, < L. *petra*, stone: see *pier*.] In *arch.*, an external flight of steps by which access is given to the



Perron.—Cour du Cheval Blanc, Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground. It is often so treated as to form an important architectural adornment.

> When that Gaffray was descendid tho,
> At the *perron* longe bode not in that place.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4974.

perroquet (per'ō-ket), *n.* See *paraquet*.

perrotatory (pėr-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *per*, through, + *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, go round in a circle, roll round: see *rotatory*.] Passing completely through a series from one member to the next, and then from the last to the first member again.

perrotine (per'ọ-tin), *n.* [Named after the inventor, M. *Perrot*.] A calico-printing machine in which the printing-blocks are three in number, and which prints in three colors. The blocks are engraved in relief, and are arranged like the sides of a box which has one side and its ends removed, except that their edges do not join as in a box. Their engraved sides face inwardly. Within the space between the blocks is a revolving prism, over which the calico passes by an intermittent winding motion, and which is actuated by a spring mechanism to press the cloth against the printing blocks, one after another, to give the required impressions.

perruquet (pe-rök'), *n.* [F.: see *peruke*.] See *peruke*.

perruquier (pe-rü-ki-ā'), *n.* [F., < *perruque*: see *peruke*.] A wig-maker.

> After ingratiating himself into the familiarity of the waiter, and then of the *perruquier*, he succeeded in procuring a secret communication with one of the printers.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 413.

perry[1] (per'i), *n.* [Also *perrie*, < F. *poiré*, perry, < *poire*, < L. *pirum*, pear: see *pear*[1].] A fermented liquor, similar to cider, but made from the juice of pears. It is extensively produced in England, but is little known in America.

> Prithee, go single; what should I do there?
> Thou know'st I hate these visitations,
> As I hate peace or *perry*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 3.

perry[2]†, *n.* Same as *pirry*.

perry[3]† (per'i), *n.* [Also *perrie*, *perrey*, < ME. *perreye*, *perrie*, *perre*, < OF. *pierrerie*, F. *pierreries* (pl.), < *pierre*, stone: see *pier*.] Jewels; precious stones.

> Draf were hem leuere
> Than al the preciouse *perreye* that eny prince weldeth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 10.

> In habit maad with chastitee and shame
> Ye wommen shul apparaille yow, quod he,
> And noght in tressed heer and gay *perree*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

pers†, *a.* and *n.* See *perse*[2].

per saltum (pėr sal'tum). [L.] At a leap; without passing through intermediate stages or steps.

persant†, **persaunt**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *percant*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2809.

persave†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

persch†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1].

perscrutation (pėr-skrọ-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perscrutation* = Pg. *perscrutação*, < L. *perscrutatio(n-)*, investigation, < *perscrutari*, pp. *perscrutatus*, search through: see *perscrute*.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry. [Rare.]

> Such guessing, visioning, dim *perscrutation* of the momentous future!
> *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 8.

perscrute† (pėr-skröt'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< F. *perscruter* = Pg. *perscrutar* = It. *perscrutare*, < L. *perscrutari*, *perscrutare*, search through, < *per*, through, + *scrutari*, search carefully: see *scrutiny*.] To make a thorough search or inquiry; investigate.

> If they have reason to *perscrute* the matter.
> *Borde*, Introduction of Knowledge. (*Nares.*)

perse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pierce*.

perse[2], *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pers*, *perse*, < OF. (and F.) *pers*, blue (F. *perse*, n., chintz), = Pr. *pers* = It. *perso*, < ML. *persus*, also *perseus*, *persicus*, bluish-green, according to some, < L. *persicum*, a peach (see *peach*[1]), according to others, < Gr. περκνός, livid (see *perch*[1]), but prob. < L. *Persia*, Persia (cf. ME. *inde*, a color, ult. < L. *India*, India, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Of a rich dark blue; of a dark- or bluish-gray color.

II. *n.* **1.** A blue color; dark blue.

> The water was more sombre far than *perse*.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 103.

2. A kind of cloth, of a bluish-gray color.

> A long surcote of *pers* upon he hadde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

3. Printed calico or cambric.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

perse[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *parse*[1].

per se (pėr sē). See *per*.

Persea (pėr'sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1805), < L. *persea*, < Gr. περσέα, περσεία, πέρσιον, a fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia, sometimes confused with the peach-tree (μηλέα Περσική), and referred doubtfully to Πέρσης, Persian.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Laurineæ* (*Lauraceæ*), the laurel family, type of the tribe *Perseaceæ*, and characterized by the four-celled anthers, nine perfect stamens, and calyx either somewhat closely persistent under the fruit or entirely deciduous. There are about 100 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, widely diffused in Asia, and in America from Virginia to Chili. They bear alternate or scattered rigid leaves, small panicled flowers chiefly from the axils, and a large fleshy one-seeded fruit or berry. Many species produce wood valuable for furniture, cabinet-work, etc., as the red-bay or isabella wood of the southern United States. See *canary wood*, *lingue*, *nanmu vinatico*, for the fruit, called *alligator pear* or *vegetable marrow*, see *avocado*.

Perseaceæ (pėr-sē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meissner, 1864), < *Persea* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of evergreen trees and shrubs of the order *Laurineæ*, distinguished by the extrorse anther-cells of the third row of stamens. It includes 29 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Persea* is the type, and *Cinnamomum*, *Nectandra*, and *Ocotea* are the best known. See cuts under *avocado* and *cinnamon*.

persecot†, *n.* See *persicot*.

persecute (pėr'sẹ-kūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *persecuted*, ppr. *persecuting*. [< F. *persécuter* = It. *persequitare*, < L. as if **persecutare*, < *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* (> It. *persequire*, *persequire* = Sp. Pg. *perseguir*), follow after, chase, hunt, pursue, seek to obtain, prosecute, LL. persecute, < *per*, through, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1**†. To pursue; follow close after.

> Whiles their enemies reioysing in the victory haue *persecuted* them flying some one way and some another.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii.

2. To pursue with harassing or oppressive treatment; harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, as for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

> Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and *persecute* you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.
> Mat. v. 11.

> Should banded unions *persecute*
> Opinion, and induce a time
> When single thought is civil crime,
> And individual freedom mute.
> *Tennyson*, To J. S.

3. In a weakened sense, to harass or pursue with persistent attentions, solicitations, or other importunities; vex or annoy. = **Syn. 2.** To oppress, worry, hunt, run down.

persecution (pėr-sẹ-kū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *persecucioun*, < OF. *persecution*, F. *persécution* = Sp. *persecucion* = Pg. *perseguição* = It. *persecuzione*, *perseguzione*, *perseguizione*, < L. *persecutio(n-)*, a following after, pursuit, chase, in law a prosecution, action, LL. persecution, < *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, follow after, chase, persecute: see *persecute*.] **1.** The act or practice of persecuting; harassing or oppressive treatment; especially, the infliction of injury (as loss of property or civil rights, physical suffering, or death) as a punishment for adhering to some opinion or course of conduct, as a religious creed or a mode of worship, which cannot properly be regarded as criminal.

> To punish a man because he has committed a crime, or because he is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime, is not *persecution*.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

> By *persecution* I mean the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any uneasiness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this: that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears instead of reasons, of motives instead of arguments.
> *J. Martineau.*

2. Persistent or repeated injury or annoyance of any kind.

> I'll . . . with presented nakedness out-face
> The winds and *persecutions* of the sky.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 12.

3. A time of general or systematic oppression or infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious opinion or belief: as, the ten *persecutions* of Christians under the Roman emperors.

persecutional (pėr-sē-kū'shon-al), *a.* [< *persecution* + *-al*.] Of or relating to persecution; specifically, relating to a morbid belief that one is suffering persecution.

> He finds *persecutional* delusions common [among insane criminals] as well as what he calls "homicidal mania."
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 663.

persecutive† (per'sē-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ive*.] Following; persecuting.

> Use is made of *persecutive* and compelling power, which is rather brutish than humane.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 396. (*Davies.*)

persecutor (per'sē-kū-tor), *n.* [= F. *persécuteur* = Sp. Pg. *perseguidor* = It. *persecutore*, *perseguitore*, < LL. *persecutor*, < L. *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, persecute: see *persecute*.] One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

> *Glou.* Think'st thou I am an executioner?
> *K. Hen.* A *persecutor*, I am sure, thou art.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 31.

persecutory (per'sē-kū-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ory*.] Same as *persecutional*.

> A *persecutory* element in a delusion.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 619.

persecutrix (pėr'sē-kū-triks), *n.* [= F. *persécutrice* = It. *persecutrice*, *perseguitrice*, < LL. *persecutrix*, fem. of *persecutor*, persecutor: see *persecute*.] A female who persecutes.

> Knox . . . calls her . . . that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards bloud and cruel *persecutrix* of God's people.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 142. (*Davies.*)

perseic† (pėr-sē'ik), *a.* [< *per se* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to perseity.

Perseid (pėr'sē-id), *n.* [< NL. *Perseides*.] One of the August meteors: so named because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perseides (per-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *Perseis* (*-id-*), < Gr. Περσηίς (*-ιδ-*), a daughter of Perseus, < Περσεύς, Perseus: see *Perseus*.] Same as *Perseids*.

perseity† (pėr-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *perseita(t-)s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *per se*, by itself: see *per se*.] The condition of being or of inhering per se.

perseleet, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

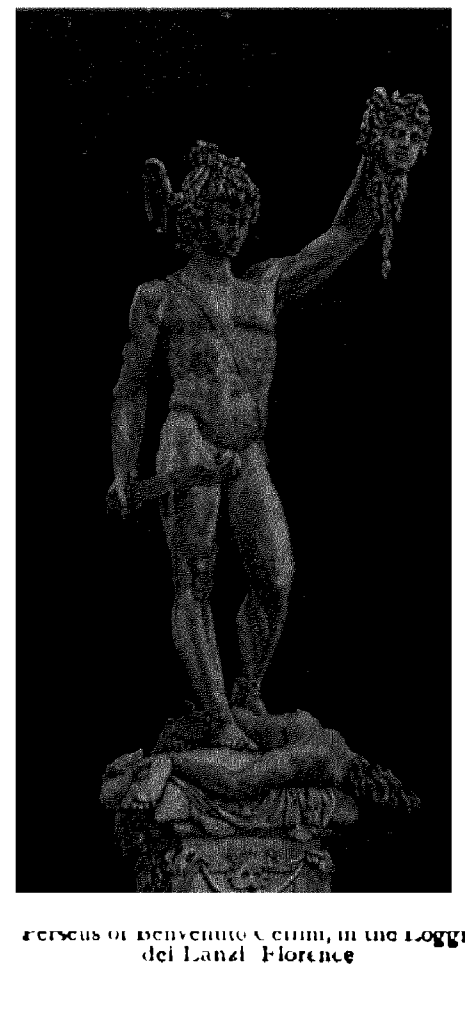
perseline†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *parsley*.

> Fat coleworts and comforting *perseline*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos.

Persepolitan (pėr-se-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Persepolitain*, < L. *Persepolis*, < Gr. Περσέπολις, also Περσαιπολις, Persepolis (see def.), appar. < Περσίς, Persia, + πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Persepolis.

Perseus (pėr'sūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. Περσεύς, Perseus, also a northern constellation called after him.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a hero, son of Zeus and Danae, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a



Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence.

sea-monster — 2 An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand, and waving a sword with the other



The Constellation Perseus

persevet (per-sev'et), *v t* An obsolete form of *persevere*

This is the first time that ever you resisted my will, I thank you for it, but *persever* not in it
Sir P Sidney, Arcadia, iii

To *persever*
In obstinate condolement is a course
Of impious stubbornness *Shak*, Hamlet, I ii 92

perseverance[1] (pèr-sē-vēr'ans), *n* [< ME **perseverance, perseveraunce*, < OF *perseverance*, F. *persévérance* = Sp. *perseverancia* = Pg *perseverança* = It *perseveranza, perseveranzia*, < L *perseverantia*, steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, < *perseveran(t)s*, ppr of *perseverare*, persevere see *persevere*] **1** The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken, continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun, steady persistency in any state or course of action applied alike to good and evil

Perseverance of purpos may quit you to lute,
Your landys to lose, & langur for euer
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l. 2655

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright
Shak, T and C, iii. 3 150

[Stuyvesant] possessed, in an eminent degree, that great quality in a statesman, called *perseverance* by the polite, but nicknamed obstinacy by the vulgar
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 269

2 In *theol*, continuance in a state of grace, leading finally to a state of glory. sometimes called *final perseverance* See *perseverance of the saints*, below.

The *perseverance* of God's grace, with the knowledge of his good will thereto, with you unto the end
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 20

Perseverance of the saints, the doctrine that "they whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved" (*West Conf of Faith*, xvii § 1) This doctrine forms one of the "five points of Calvinism, but is denied by Arminians, while the Anglican Church permits either position to be held]=**Syn 1** *Industry, Application*, etc (see *assiduity*), steadiness, steadfastness

perseverance[2]†, *n* See *perseverence*.

perseverant† (pèr-sē-vēr'ant), *a* [< F *persévérant* = Sp Pg It *perseverante*, < L. *perseveran(t)s*, ppr of *perseverare*, persevere see *persevere*.] Persevering; constant, persistent, or unflagging in pursuit of an undertaking

Such women as were not only devout, but sedulous, diligent, constant, *perseverant* in their devotion
Donne, Sermons, xxiii

perseverantly† (pèr-sē-vēr'ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly *Foxe*

persevere (per-sē-vēr'), *v*, pret and pp *persevered*, ppr *persevering* [Formerly *persever*, < ME *perseveren*, < F. *persévérer* = Sp Pg *perseverar* = It *perseverare*, < L *perseverare*, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, < *perseverus*, very strict or earnest, < *per*, through, + *severus*, strict, earnest see *severe*] **I.** *intrans* To persist in anything one has undertaken, pursue steadily any design or course commenced, avoid giving over or abandoning what is undertaken, be constant, steadfast or unflinching.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next *Alb Wake*, Preparation for Death

Vasques, satisfied in his mind that there was nothing extraordinary in the danger, *persevered* to pass the cape in spite of all difficulties *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II 111

=**Syn.** To keep on, hold on, stick to, persist, work. See *assiduity*

II† *trans* To continue, cause to abide or remain steadfast or unchanged.

The Holy Ghost preserve you your wife and family, and *persevere* his grace in you unto the end
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc), II 30

persevering (per-sē-vēr'ing), *p a* Persisting in any business or course begun, constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise as, a *persevering* student

perseveringly (per-sē-vēr'ing-li), *adv* In a persevering manner, with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken

persewet, *t* An obsolete form of *pursue*

Persian (per'shan), *a* and *n* [= OF *persien, persan*, F. *persan* = Sp Pg It *persiano*, < L as if *Persianus*, < *Persia, Persis*, < Gr *Περσίς*, Persia, < OPers *Pārsa*, Pers *Pārs* (> Ar *Fārs*), Persia Cf *Parsee*] **I.** *a.* **1** Of or pertaining to Persia, in any of the various limitations of the name (*a*) An ancient region near the Persian Gulf, nearly corresponding to the modern Farsistan, and the nucleus of the Persian empire (*b*) An ancient empire under the Achæmenians, and later restored under the Sassanians, comprising at its height the greater part of western Asia with Egypt, etc (*c*) A later kingdom, now extending from Russia and the Caspian southward to the Persian Gulf and from Turkey eastward to Afghanistan and Baluchistan (called Iran by the Persians)
Hence (from the luxury of the ancient Persians)—**2**† Splendid, magnificent, luxurious, soft

I do not like the fashion of your garments, you will say they are *Persian* attire, but let them be changed
Shak, Lear, iii 6 85

Our men are not onlie become willow, but a great mantle, through *Persian* delicate crept in among vs, altogither of straw *Harrison*, I 212, col 1, quoted by Ellis.

Persian apple, the peach —**Persian bed**, a mattress, or framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as either a bed or a sofa —**Persian berries**, the fruit of one of several buckthorns, as *Rhamnus infectorius, R saxatilis, R oleoides*, and perhaps others They afford in decoction bright yellow and green dyes applicable to woolen materials, including that of Oriental carpets, and also employed in cotton printing, paper staining, and leather dressing They are grown in France, Spain Asia Minor etc, as well as in Persia, and are distinguished as *Avignon grains* or *berries, Spanish berries*, etc, though by dyers they are indiscriminately called *Persian berries* Also called *yellow berries* —**Persian blinds** Same as *persiennes* — **Persian carpet, cat** See the nouns —**Persian cord**, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep made of cotton and wool *Dict of Needlework* —**Persian deer** (*a*) *Cervus maral* (*b*) *Dama mesopotamica*, related to the common fallow deer —**Persian drill, dualism, era** See the nouns —**Persian fire**, in *pathol*, same as *anthrax* — **Persian gazel**, *Gazella subgutturosa* —**Persian insect-powder** See *insect powder* —**Persian lily**, a plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F Persica*), a native of Persia cultivated as a garden flower —**Persian lynx** Same as *caracal* —**Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather much used in bookbinding It may be flushed by graining in any style, but for the most part it is scal grained — that is, finished on the grain side in imitation of the grain of sealskin It is mostly made in Germany, from the skins of hairy sheep called *Persian goats*, whence its name is derived —**Persian tick**, *Argas persicus* See *Argas* —**Persian ware**, a kind of pottery, introduced by English makers about 1888, in which decoration is freely applied, modeled in low relief with a semi transparent glaze, which appears darker in color where it is thicker, as in the hollows, and lighter on the projections —**Persian wheel**. See *wheel*

II. *n* **1** A native or an inhabitant of ancient or of modern Persia The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians —**2** The language spoken in Persia, a member of the Iranian branch of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages Modern Persian dates from about A D 1000, older dialects are the Avestan or Zend and the language of the Achæmenian cuneiform inscriptions
3 In *arch*, a male figure draped in the ancient Persian manner, and serving in place of a column or pilaster to support an entablature See *atlantes* and *caryatid* —**4** A thin, soft, and fine silk used for linings and the like

One ditto [nightgown] of red and white broad stript Thread Sattin lined with a green and white *Persian*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 161

persiana (pèr-si-ä'na), *n* [NL see *Persian*, *n*, 4, *persienne*] A silk stuff decorated with large flowers *Dict. of Needlework*

Persic (pèr'sik), *a* and *n* [= F *Persique* = Sp Pg It *Persico* (cf. D *Perzisch* = G *Persisch* = Sw Dan *Persisk*), < L *Persicus*, < Gr *Περσικός*, Persian, < *Περσίς*, Persia see *Persian* Cf *peach*[1], from the same source] Same as *Persian*

Persica (pèr'si-kä), *n* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L *persica*, peach see *peach*[1]] A genus of trees (the peach), now merged in *Prunus*

persicaria (per-si-kū'ri-a), *n* [NL (cf ML *persicarius*, peach-tree), < L. *persicum*, a peach see *peach*[1]] The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria* also, the garden species *P orientale* (see *prince's-feather*, 2). Also called *peachwort*. See *heart's-ease*, 2 (*b*) —**Water-persicaria**, *Polygonum amphibium*, a species common in the north temperate zone with dense spikes of rather large bright rose red flowers

persicary (pèr'si-kā-ri) *n* [< F *persicaire* = Sp Pg It *persicaria*, < NL *persicaria*, q v] Same as *persicaria*

Persicize (pèr'si-sīz), *v t*, pret and pp *Persicized*, ppr *Persicizing* [< *Persic* + *-ize*] To make Persian, assimilate in any way to something Persian

"India," the abstract form of a word derived through the Greeks from the *Persicized* form of the Sanskrit sindhu, a river, pre eminently the Indus *Lucyc Brit*, XII 731

persicot (per'si-kot), *n* [Also *persecot*, < F. *persicot*, < L *persicum*, a peach see *peach*[1]] A cordial prepared by macerating in alcohol lemon-peel and different spices with a large proportion of the kernels of peaches, apricots, or similar fruits —**Persicot-water**, a sweet syrup flavored in a manner similar to persicot cordial, but much weaker, having but little alcohol

persienne (per-si-en'), *n* [F, fem. of OF. *persien*, Persian see *Persian*, *n*, 4] An Eastern cambric or muslin printed with colored patterns

persiennes (pèr-si-en') *n pl* [F., pl of *persienne*, fem of OF *persien*, Persian: see *Persian*] Outside window-shutters made of thin movable slats fastened in a frame on the principle of the Venetian blind Also called *Persian blinds*.

persiflage (F pron per si flazh), *n* [F < *persifler*, banter, quiz, < L *per*, through, + F *siffler*, hiss, whistle, < L *sibilare, sibilare*, hiss see *sibilant*] Light, flippant banter, idle, bantering talk or humor, an ironical, frivolous, or jeering style of treating or regarding a subject, however serious it may be

I hear of Brougham from Sefton, with whom he passes most of his spare time, to relieve his mind by small talk, *persiflage*, and the gossip of the day
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831

persiflate (pèr'si-flāt), *v t*, pret and pp *persiflated*, ppr *persiflating* [< F *persifler*, banter (see *persiflage*), + *-ate*[2]] To indulge in persiflage, or light, flippant banter [Rare]

We talked and *persiflated* all the way to London
Thackeray, Letters 1849

persifleur (per-si-flėr'), *n* [F, < *persifler* see *persiflage*] One who indulges in persiflage, a banterer, a quiz

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire Persiflage was the character of their whole mind They feel within that if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*
Carlyle

persimmon (per-sim'on), *n* [Also *persimon*, Amer Ind] **1** One of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, primarily, *D Virginiana* of North America, the date-plum, a tree common in the South, growing to a height of 60 feet The hard fine wood of the species is used in turnery, etc, and especially for shuttles The black or Mexican persimmon, or chapote, is *D Texana* of Mexico and Texas, with a small black sweet and insipid fruit its wood is probably the best American substitute for box *D Kaki* is the Japanese persimmon
2 The fruit of any of the above-named trees That of *D Virginiana* is an inch in diameter is extremely astringent when green and is sometimes used as a remedy for diarrhea, when frosted or thoroughly ripe it is sweet and edible With other ingredients it yields a domestic beer —**Not a huckleberry to one's persimmon**, not to be compared with one, insignificant in comparison with one [Southern U S] **That 's persimmons** or **all persimmons!** that 's fine! [Southern U S] —**The longest pole knocks the persimmon**, success falls to him who has the most advantages [Southern U S]

persio (per'si-ō), *n* A powder used in dyeing same as *cudbear*

Persism (pėr'sizm) *n* [< Gr as if **Περσισμός*, < *Περσίζειν*, act, think, or speak with or like the Persians, < *Πέρσης*, a Persian see *Persian*] A Persian idiom

persist (pèr-sist'), *v i* [< F *persister* = Sp Pg *persistir* = It *persistere*, < L *persistere*, continue, persist, < *per*, through, + *sistere*, causal of *stare*, stand see *stand* Cf *assist*, etc] To continue steadily and firmly in some state, course of action, or pursuit, especially in spite of opposition, remonstrance, etc, persevere, especially with some degree of obstinacy.

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy
Shak, T and C, ii 2 186.

As you have well begun, and well gone forward, so well *persist* and happily end
J Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc, 1853), II 71

It was otherwise in Saul whom Jesus threw to the ground with a more angry sound than these persecutors, but Saul rose a saint, and they *persisted* devils
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 320

persistence (per-sis'tens) *n* [Also *persistance*, < F *persistance* = Sp Pg *persistencia* = It. *per-*

sistenza, ⟨ ML **persistentia*, ⟨ L *persistent(t-)s*, persistent. see *persistent*] 1 The quality of being persistent, steady or firm adherence to or continuance in a state, course of action, or pursuit that has been entered upon, especially (of persons), a more or less obstinate perseverance, perseverance notwithstanding opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc —2 The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of force —**Persistence of force**, the law of mechanics. The phrase was introduced by Herbert Spencer to sum up all the laws of mechanics, especially the two principles of the permanence of matter and the conservation of energy The law of action and reaction may be considered as consisting in the persistence of the algebraic sum of the momenta and in fact every such law may be stated in an integrated form which contains an arbitrary constant independent of the time —**Persistence of vision**, the continuance of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye after the exciting cause is removed The length of time varies with the intensity of the light and the excitability of the retina, and ordinarily is brief, though the duration may be for hours or even days The after image may be either positive or negative, the latter when the bright parts appear dark and the colored parts in their corresponding contrast colors It is because of this persistence that, for example, a firebrand moved very rapidly appears as a line or circle of light The phenakistoscope, zoetrope, and other similar contrivances depend for their effect upon this principle =**Syn.** 1 *Industry, Application*, etc (see *assiduity*), pertinacity, doggedness

persistency (pėr-sis'ten-si), *n* [As *persistence* (see *-cy*)] Same as *persistence*, 1

By this hand thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obduracy and *persistency*
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 2 50

persistent (pėr-sis'tent), *a* [= F. *persistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *persistente*, ⟨ L *persistent(t-)s*, ppr of *persistere*, persist· see *persist*] 1 Persisting or continuing in spite of opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc , refusing to cease or give up some action, course, or pursuit; persevering as, a *persistent* beggar, *persistent* attempts to do something.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow foxy face
Heart hiding smile, and gray *persistent* eye
Tennyson, Guinevere

2 That endures, enduring

Strange that some of us, with quick alternate vision, see beyond our infatuations, and, even while we rave on the heights, behold the wide plain where our *persistent* self pauses and awaits us
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I 168

Matter is indestructible, motion is continuous, and beneath both these universal truths lies the fundamental truth that force is *persistent* *J Fiske*, Idea of God, p 150

3 Specifically —(*a*) In *bot.*, continuing without withering opposed to *caducous*, *deciduous*, or *marcescent* as, a *persistent* calyx (one remaining after the corolla has withered) (*b*) In *zool*, perennial, holding to morphological character, or continuing in functional activity, not degenerate, deciduous, or caducous, as a part or an organ: as, *persistent* types of structure, the *persistent* horns of cattle or gills of newts

There are several groups which show special marks of degeneracy Such are the reduced maxillary bones and *persistent* gills of the Proteida.
E D Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p 333

4. Repeated, continual

The *persistent* breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy, and predisposes to disease
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol , § 145

Persistent character, in *morphology*, a character not necessarily essential, but found through a large series of species or groups Such a character is said to persist as we ascend in the scale of structure —**Persistent pulp.** See *dental pulp*, under *dental*

persistently (pėr-sis'tent-li), *adv* So as to persist, in a persistent manner, with persistency.

persistingly (pėr-sis'ting-li), *adv* In a persisting manner, perseveringly; steadily

persistive (pėr-sis'tiv), *a* [⟨ *persist* + *-ive.*] Steady in persisting; persevering, persistent

To find *persistive* constancy in men
Shak, T and C, I 3 21

persolve† (pėr-solv'), *v t* [= Pg *persolver* = It. *persolvere*, ⟨ L *persolvere*, discharge or release completely, pay, pay out, give, render, ⟨ *per*, through, + *solvere*, loose, release see *solve.*] To pay in full or wholly.

Or els I m crounes [were] yerely to be *persolued* & paied within the toure of London, by the space of ix yeres
Hall, Hen IV, an 14

Yea, if all thynges must be *persolued* that hath bene promysed in papisme, then must king Johas most iniurious & hurtful vowe be also fulfilled in al his successours
By Bale, Apology fol 83

person (pėr'sn or pėr'sn), *n* [⟨ ME *person*, *persun*, *persone*, *persoun*, *parson*, a person or parson, ⟨ OF. *persone*, person, parson, F. *personne*, person, = Sp *persona* = Pg *pessoa* = It. *persona*, a person, character, = OFries *persona*, *persenna*, *persanna*, person, parson, = MD *persoon*, D. *persoon*, person, character, = MLG. *persone*, person, character, parson, = MHG *persône*, *persôn*, G. *person*, person, = Icel. *persôna*, *persôni*, person, parson, = Sw. Dan *person*, person, personage, character, ⟨ L *persona*, a mask for actors, hence a personage, character, or a part represented by an actor, a part which one sustains in the world, a person or personage, ML also a parson, said to be derived, with lengthening of the radical vowel, ⟨ *persônare*, sound through, resound, make a sound on a musical instrument, play, call out, etc , ⟨ *per*, through, + *sônare*, sound, ⟨ *sonus*, sound see *sonant*, *sound*5. The orig sense 'mask' is late in E., and is a mere Latinism.] 1†. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

Certain it is that no man can long put on a *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe
Jer Taylor, Apples of Sodom, III

2 The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it, hence, character, role, the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant o juggler instead of his former *person* of a prince, he [Perkin Warbeck] was exposed to the derision not only of the courtiers, but also of the common people *Bacon*, Hist Hen VII, p 186

I then did use the *person* of your father,
The image of his power lay in me
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 2 74

I must take upon me the *person* of a philosopher, and make them a present of my advice
Steele, Guardian, No 141

3 A human being; a man, woman, or child, an individual, in a broader sense, a self-conscious being See def 9, and *personality*, 1

Nyghe that Cytee of Tyberie is the Hille where oure Lord fedde 5 thousand *Persones* with 5 barly Loves and 2 Fisshes *Mandeville*, Travels, p 116

There were some Hundreds of Coaches of *Persons* of the best Quality *Luster*, Journey to Paris, p 6

Person is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places
Locke, Human Understanding, II xxvii 9

Passing to the higher level of intellection, we come at length upon the concept which every intelligent being more or less distinctly forms of himself as a *person*, M or N having such and such a character, tastes, and convictions, such and such a history, and such and such an aim in life *J Ward*, Encyc Brit , XX 81

4† An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity, a personage

And on her hedde she had a croune,
Her semed well an high *persoun*,
For round enuiron her crowne t
Was full of rich stones fret *Rom of the Rose*

As I'm a *Person*, I'll have you bastinado'd with Broom sticks *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv 11

5 In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition. commonly applied to female servants or employees· as, a capable young *person* as milliner's assistant; a respectable *person* as cook [Colloq , Eng]

The "young *person*" of the quite ordinary middle classes, presumably so much brighter, and so much fuller of initiative, than the youth with whom she condescends to consort *The Academy*, June 15, 1889, p 420

6† The rector of a parish; a parson See *parson*

And now *persones* han parceyued that freres parte with hem,
Thise possessioneres preche and deprane freres
Piers Plowman (B), v 148

The *person* of the toun hi fader was
Chaucer, Reev's Tale, l 23

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie lane
Holinshed, Chron of England, p 953 (*Latham*)

7 The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it; bodily form; external appearance as, offenses against the *person*, the king's *person* was held sacred; the adornment of the *person*

King Henry, our great master, doth commit
His *person* to your loyalty
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I 3

At our arrivall, a Soldier convey d us to the Governor, where our names were taken, and or *persons* examin'd very strictly *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641

The *person* of the orator was in perfect harmony with his oratory *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

8. In *biol.* and *morphol.*, an individual in a narrow sense, as the shoot or bud of a plant, a polypite or medusa, a zoöid, etc. In the nomenclature of the parts of hydroid polyps some authors recognize (1) locomotive, (2) nutritive, (3) protective, (4) tentacular, and (5) generative persons, represented respectively by the nectocalyces, stomachal parts, hydrophyllia, nematocysts, and medusæ, or their equivalents Also *persona*

9. In *law* (*a*) A living human being. (*b*) A human being having rights and duties before the law, one not a slave In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons. (*c*) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.—10 [*cap* or *l. c.*] In *theol.*, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other opposed to *essence*, which denotes what is common to them.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost *Athanasian Creed*

What I denominate a *Person* is a subsistence of the Divine essence which is related to the others and yet distinguished from them by an incommunicable property
Calvin's Institutes, I 13

11 In *gram*, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself namely, the *first* person, that of the speaker; the *second*, that of the one spoken to; and the *third*, that of the person or thing spoken of

Person is the face of a word, quhilk in diverse formes of speach it diverselie putes on· as, I, Peter, say that thou art the son of God Thou, Peter, sayes that I am the son of God Peter said that I am the son of God
A Hume, Orthographie (E E T S), p 27

Artificial person, in *law* a corporation or body politic, sometimes termed *legal person* See *natural person*, below —**Confident person** See *confident* **Confutation of the person, diversity of person**, etc See *confutation*, etc —**Generative person** See *generative* —**In person** (*a*) As regards the body or external appearance as, he was not agreeable *in person* (*b*) In the flesh, actually, with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative as, he came *in person*, he paid the money *in person* —**Jurisdiction of the person** See *jurisdiction*, 1 —**Legal person.** Same as *artificial person* —**Locomotive, nutritive**, etc , **person** See the adjectives —**Natural person** in *law*, a human being, in contradistinction to an *artificial person* See *corporation* —**Persons of color** See *color* —**Protective, tentacular**, etc , **person.** See the adjectives —**Third person** (*a*) See def 11 (*b*) The Holy Ghost (*c*) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration as, the liability of members of a corporation to *third persons* =**Syn 2-4** *Person, Individual, Personage* *Person* is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally as, I met a *person* who said, etc *Individual* views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing separately before the mind as, the rights of the *individual*, the rights of *individuals*, it is incorrect to use *individual* for *person* numerically as, there were several *individuals* in the room A *personage* is an important, distinguished, or illustrious *person* hence, the state has been called "a great moral *personage*"

person† (pėr'son), *v t* [⟨ *person*, *n.*] To represent as a person; personify *Milton*

persona (pėr-sō'nä), *n* , pl. *personæ* (-nē) [NL , ⟨ L *persona* see *person.*] In *biol* , same as *person*, 8

personable (pėr'son-a-bl), *a* [⟨ OF. *personable*, *personnable*, as *person* + *-able.*] 1. Having a well-formed body or person, of good appearance; comely; presentable.

Her feigning fancie did pourtray
Him such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind
Spenser, F Q, III iv 5

The people, he affirmed, were white, comely, long-bearded, and very *personable* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p 407

2. In *law* · (*a*) Qualified to maintain pleas in court. (*b*) Competent to take anything granted or given —3† Personally visible; able to be interviewed.

My saied lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable* *Hall*, Hen VI, f 13 (*Halliwell*)

personableness (pėr'son-a-bl-nes), *n.* Bodily form; stature; personage.

They [of Japan] much esteeme a tall *personablenesse* they plucke off the haires on their head, leauing but a little growing behinde *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 523

personæ, *n* Plural of *persona.*

personage (pėr'son-āj), *n.* [⟨ OF. *personage*, F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge* = Sp. *personaje* = Pg *personagem* = It. *personaggio*, ⟨ ML. *personaticum*, also, after OF *personagium*, dramatic representation, personation, also an image, also a personage (see *parsonage*), ⟨ L. *persona*,

person: see *person.*] 1. A person represented; a rôle or part assumed or played, a character

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable.
W Broome, View of Epick Poesy.

There is but one genuinely living *personage* in all the plays, and his features are those of Victor Hugo
New Princeton Rev, III 16

2. A person; an individual; especially, a man or woman of importance or distinction.

In the Porch there sate
A comely *personage* of stature tall
Spenser, F Q, II xii 46

You are more saucy with lords and honourable *personages* than the commission of your birth and virtue gives you heraldry *Shak.*, All's Well, ii 3 278.

At the first glance, Phœbe saw an elderly *personage*, in an old fashioned dressing gown of faded damask, and wearing his gray or almost white hair of an unusual length
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii

"The Theatre of all my actions is fallen," said an antique *personage* when his chief friend was dead
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii 24

3†. Bodily form, external appearance; person

In respect of theyr owne talnes and goodlye *personages* al the Galles for the most part accompt vs but dwarfs
Golding, tr of Cæsar, fol 62

The damzell well did vew his *personage*,
And liked well *Spenser*, F Q, III ii 26

My mother's name was Eleanor She was of proper *personage*, of a browne complexion *Evelyn*, Diary, p 5

=Syn. 2 *Individual*, etc See *person*

persona grata (pėr-sō'na grā'tä) [L *persona*, person (see *person*), *grata*, fem of *gratus*, beloved, dear (see *grate*[3])] A person who is acceptable, one in favor as, an ambassador must be *persona grata* to the sovereign to whom he is accredited

personal (pėr'son-al), *a* and *n* [< ME *personal*, < OF. *personal*, *personel*, F. *personnel* = Pr Sp *personal* = Pg *pessoal*, *pessoal* = It *personale*, < LL *personalis*, belonging to a person (as a term of law), < L *persona*, person see *person*] I. *a* 1 Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguished from a thing, having personality, or the character of a person, self-conscious, belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things as, a *personal* God, the *personal* object of a verb —2 Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-conscious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community, individual as, not a public but a *personal* matter, *personal* interests, *personal* property, etc

Seeing Virtues are but *personal*, Vices only are communicative *Baker*, Chronicles, p 107

We are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our *personal* identity *D Stewart*, Philos Essays, I i 1

In the midst of a corrupt court he had kept his *personal* integrity unsullied *Macaulay*, Hist Eng, vii

The [Roman] citizen, as the Acts of the Apostles alone would teach us, had valuable *personal* privileges
E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 331

3 Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc, pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another) as, a *personal* paragraph, *personal* abuse, *personal* remarks

Splenetic, *personal*, base,
A wounded thing with a rancorous cry
Tennyson, Maud, x 2

You have never seen the young lady, you can have no *personal* feeling about her, one way or other
Mrs Craik, Young Mrs Jardine, vii

4. Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences as, *personal* reminiscences

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative Dante is the eye witness and ear witness of that which he relates
Macaulay, Milton

Nothing short of *personal* experience affords sufficient evidence of a supernatural occurrence
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p 121

5. Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative: as, a *personal* appearance; a *personal* interview; *personal* service of a summons; *personal* application is necessary.

With great dyffyculte he pacyfyed them agayn for that tyme, and brought them to *personall* communycacion, and lastly to amyable and frendely departynge
Fabyan, Chron, II, an 1407

The daughter of the King of France
Importunes *personal* conference with his grace
Shak, L L L, ii 1 32

6†. Present in person.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the favourites that the absent king
In deputation left behind him here,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war
Shak, 1 Hen IV., iv 3 88

7. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure, corporeal: as, *personal* beauty

It was the fame of this heroick constancy that determined his Royal Highness to desire in marriage a princess whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character *Addison*, Freeholder, No 21

8 In *gram*, denoting or pointing to the person, expressing the distinctions of the three persons as, a *personal* pronoun, a *personal* verb. — **Chattel personal** See *chattel* **Personal action**, in *law* (*a*) An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured (*b*) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels (*c*) Any action other than one for the recovery of land — **Personal acts of Parliament**, statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc —**Personal assets** See *assets*, 1 — **Personal bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified time, with a penalty in case of failure and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid —**Personal diligence** or **execution**, in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.—**Personal equation** See *equation*.—**Personal estate** (in lands), an estate the duration of which can be definitely determined or computed in time when it is created, such as an estate for a term of years, as contrasted with an estate for life See *personal property* — **Personal identity**, the condition of remaining the same person or of retaining all the personal characteristics throughout the changes of mental and bodily life, continuity of personality —**Personal-liberty laws**, in *U S hist*, during the slavery period, laws passed by several Northern States in order to secure to persons accused of being fugitive slaves the rights of trial by jury and of habeas corpus which were refused to them by the fugitive slave laws —**Personal medals**, in *numis*, medals commemorating persons, as distinguished from medals commemorating events —**Personal pronoun**, in *gram*, one of the pronouns *I*, *we*, *thou*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they* —**Personal property**, movables, chattels, things subject to the law which applies to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, etc, as distinguished from *real estate* (See *chattel estate*, and *real*) Personal property usually consists of things temporary and movable, but includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law (*Kent*) Originally called *personal* because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland —**Personal representatives** (*a*) Executors and administrators (*b*) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person —**Personal rights**, the rights which pertain to the person, including the right to life the right to immunity from attacks and injuries, and the right equally with others similarly circumstanced to control one's own actions *Cooley* —**Personal security**, the security afforded by the obligation of one or more natural persons, as distinguished from that secured by a pledge or mortgage of real or personal property —**Personal service** (*a*) In the *law of procedure*, delivery to the person, as distinguished from *constructive service*, such as by publication and mailing (*b*) In the *law of real property*, such a servitude as has not been constituted for the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another estate, only for the use of a person *Angell* —**Personal supposition**, the acceptation of a common name to denote the things which come under the class it signifies thus, in the proposition "a man is running," the word *man* has a personal supposition —**Personal tithes**, tithes from profits arising from manual occupations, trade, fisheries etc — that is, the tenth part of the clear gains — as distinguished from the proceeds of agricultural labor — **Personal transaction**, in some modern statutes as to evidence, a transaction had in person, as distinguished from one had through agents in the absence of the person **Personal verb**, in *gram*, a verb-form having a personal character, or taking a subject, a true or finite verb form, not an infinitive or participle

II. *n* 1 In *law*, any movable thing, either living or dead, a movable —2 A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons

Personales (pėr-sō-nā'lēz), *n pl* [NL (Lindley, 1836), so called from the personate corolla; < L *persona*, a mask see *person*] A cohort of eight orders of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the series *Bicarpellatæ*, known by the commonly personate or two-lipped corolla, the smaller rudimentary or obsolete posterior stamen, and the two carpels with numerous ovules, or with two, one placed above the other It includes the extensive and mainly herbaceous *Scrophularia*, *Acanthus*, and *Gesnera* families, the broom rapes, parasitic plants, the bladderworts, aquatic, the pedalium family, strong scented herbs, and the bignonia and columellia families of trees and shrubs.

personalisation, personalise. See *personalization, personalize*

personalism (pėr'son-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *personnalisme*, < *personal* + *-ism*] The character of being personal

personalist (pėr'son-al-ist), *n.* [< *personal* + *-ist*] In *journalism*, a writer or editor of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.

As a witty and slashing political *personalist*, as an editor of his kind, he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal *The Nation*, June 15, 1876, p 382

personality (pėr-so-nal'i-ti), *n* ; pl *personalities* (-tiz) [< F *personnalité* = Pr. *personalitat* = Sp *personalidad* = Pg *personalidade* = It *personalità*, < ML *personalita(t-)s*, < LL *personalis*, personal see *person* Cf *personalty*.] 1. The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing, self-consciousness, existence as a self-conscious being, also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively, a person As a philosophical term *personality* commonly implies personal identity See *personal*

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a person These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought
Paley, Nat. Theol, xxiii

All mankind place their *personality* in something that cannot be divided, or consist of parts When a man loses his estate, his health, his strength, he is still the same person, and has lost nothing of his *personality* A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii 4

In order to become majestic, it (a procession) should be viewed from some vantage point, for then, by its remoteness, it melts all the petty *personalities* of which it is made up into one broad mass of existence
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi

God, before whom ever lie bare
The abysmal depths of *Personality*
Tennyson, Palace of Art

The *personality* of God ought not to be conceived as individual, but as a total universal *personality*, and, instead of personifying the absolute it is necessary to learn to conceive it as personifying itself to infinity
Veitch, Introd to Descartes's Method, p clxxvi

2 A personal characteristic or trait

I now and then, when she teases me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace which the other never will have
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II 138 (*Davies*)

3 Limitation to particular persons or classes

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code, and applying it to all persons, of whatever race, living within the territory *Brougham*

4 Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual as, the *personality* of a remark

Not being supported by any *personality* (though some guessed it to be directed at the character of the late Lord Melcombe), it [a play] was not received with those bursts of applause so common to his higher seasoned entertainments *W Cooke*, Life of S Foote, I 75

5 An invidious or derogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc as, to indulge in *personalities*.

Mr Tilliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous and in the year '29 he had, in Mr Muscat's hearing, spoken of dissenters as sneaks— a *personality* which could not be overlooked
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv

6 In *law*, personal estate In this sense usually *personalty* — **Personality of laws**, a phrase including all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons as the *reality of laws* denotes all those laws which concern property or things An *action in personality* or *personalty* is one brought against the right person or the person against whom, in law, it lies

personalization (pėr'son-al-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *personalize* + *-ation*] The attribution of personal qualities to that which is impersonal, the act of making personal, or of regarding something as a person, personification Also spelled *personalisation*

Personalization [in nature-worship] exists at the outset, and the worship is in all cases the worship of an indwelling ghost-derived being
H Spencer, Pop Sci Mo, XXV 458.

personalize (pėr'son-al-īz), *v t*, pret and pp *personalized*, ppr. *personalizing* [= F *personnaliser* = Sp *personalizar* = Pg *personalisar*, as *personal* + *-ize*] To make personal; endow with personality, personify *Warburton* Also spelled *personalise*

Our author adopts a simple though efficacious plan of comparison between the outward appearance of things and places in London in 1887 and 1887 He *personalizes* the two epochs, and sends them walking arm in arm down the Strand *Quarterly Rev*, CXIVI 195.

personally (pėr'son-al-i), *adv* [< ME *personally*, < *personal* + *-ly*[2]] 1. In a personal manner, in person; by bodily presence, not by representative or substitute: as, to be *personally* present, to deliver a letter *personally* —2 With respect to an individual; as an individual

Shee [Princess Margaret] bare immortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king
Bacon, Hist Hen VII, p 30.

3 As regards one's personal existence or individuality: as, to remain *personally* the same being

personalty (pėr'son-al-ti), *n* [< ME **personaltie*, < OF (AF) *personaltie*, personalty, < ML *personalita(t-)s*, personality, personalty: see *personality*.] In *law*, personal property, in dis-

tinction from *realty* or real property See *personal estate*

Our courts now regard a man's *personalty* in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty
Blackstone, Com, II xxiv

Action in personalty See *personalis actio in law*, under *personality*

personate (per'son-āt), *v*, pret and pp *personated*, ppr *personating* [< L *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited, masked, < *persona*, a mask see *person* No L or ML verb **personare* appears in this sense Cf L *personare*, to sound, play on a musical instrument (see *person*)] **I.** *trans* **1** To assume or put on the character or appearance of, play the part of, pass one's self off as

The elder Brutus only *personated* the fool and madman for the good of the public *Swift* Tale of a Tub, ix

2 To assume, put on, perform, play

Does she *personate*,
For some ends unknown to us, this rude behaviour?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv 2

3 To represent falsely or hypocritically; pretend with a reflexive pronoun [Rare]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us *Swift*

4† To represent by way of similitude, typify

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline,
Personates thee *Shak*, Cymbeline, v 5 454

5† To describe, characterize, celebrate

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein he shall find himself most feelingly *personated* *Shak*, T N, II 5 173

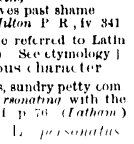
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame
Milton P R, iv 341

[In this passage *personate* is by some referred to Latin *personare*, play (celebrate with music) See etymology]

II *intrans* To play a fictitious character

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enterludes, often times *personating* with the actors *Sir G Buck*, Hist Rich III, p 76 (*Latham*)

personate (pėr'son-āt), *a* [< L *personatus* masked, < *persona*, mask see *person*] **1** In *bot*, mask-like, having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon said of a gamopetalous irregular corolla — **2** In *zool*, masked or disguised in any way (*a*) Larval not imaginal (*b*) Having a coloration of the face or head suggestive of a mask, cucullate


Personate Corolla of Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*)

3 Same as *personated*

personated (per'son-ā-ted), *p a* Personified, impersonated, hence, feigned, pretended, assumed as, *personated* devotion

Tut, she dissembles all is *personated*
And counterfeit comes from her!
B Jonson, New Inn, III 2

The niggardliness and incompetency of this reward shewed that he was a *personated* act of greatness and that Private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver
Wood, Athenæ Oxon, II

We followed the sound till we came to a close thicket on the other side of which we saw a young woman sitting as it were in a *personated* fullenness just over a transparent fountain *Steele*, Spectator, No 118

personation (per-so-nā'shon), *n* [< L as if **personatio(n-)*, < *personatus* see *personate*, *v*] The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another; impersonation **False personation**, in *law*, the offense of personating another for the purpose of fraud

personator (per'son-a-tor), *n* [< *personate* + *-or*[1]] One who assumes the character of another, one who plays a part

personeity (per-so-ne'i-ti), *n* [< *person* + *-eity*] Personality [Rare]

The *personeity* of God *Coleridge* (*Webster*)

personification (per-son"i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= F *personification* = Sp *personificacion* = Pg *personificação* = It *personificazione*, < NL **personificatio(n-)*, < **personificare*, personify see *personify*] **1** The act of personifying, specifically, in *rhet*, a figure of speech, or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings, prosopopœia as, "the floods clap their hands," "the sun rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing," etc

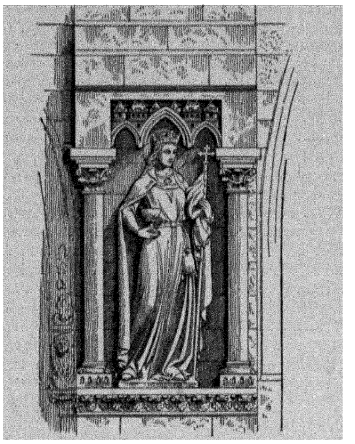
The sage, the satirist, and the seer veiled his head in allegory, he published no other names than those of the virtues and the vices and to avoid personality he contented himself with *personification*
I D Israeli, Amen of Lit, I 217

That alphabetic *personification* which enlivens all such words as Hunger, Solitude, Freedom, by the easy magic of an initial capital *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 2

2 Embodiment; impersonation

They are *personifications*, they are passions, talents, opinions virtues, vices, but not men
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist Greece

3 In *art* the representation in the form of a person of something abstract, as a virtue or


Personification —The "Church of Christ," from the west front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris (13th century sculpture)

vice, or of an aggregation, as a race or nation, a body of doctrines, etc

personificative (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a* [< *personification* + *-ive*] Pertaining to personification, characterized by a tendency to personification or the act of personifying

personificator (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tor), *n* [< *personification* + *-or*[1]] One who is given to personifying qualities or inanimate things, a personifier *Southey*

personifier (pėr'son'i-fi-ėr), *n* [< *personify* + *-er*[1]] One who personifies.

personify (per-son'i-fi), *v t*, pret and pp *personified*, ppr *personifying* [= F *personnifier* = Sp Pg *personificar* = It *personificare*, < NL *personificare*, < L *persona*, a person (see *person*), + *facere*, make.] **1.** To treat or regard as a person, represent as a rational being, treat, for literary purposes, as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or, for artistic purposes, as if having a human form and nature

The life and action of the body being ascribed to a soul, all other phenomena of the universe were in like manner ascribed to soul like beings or spirits, which are thus, in fact, *personified* causes *Encyc Brit*, II 58

2 To impersonate, be an impersonation or embodiment of as, he *personifies* all that is mean

personization (pėr'son-i-zā'shon), *n* [< *personize* + *-ation*] Same as *impersonation* or *personification* Also spelled *personisation*

personize (per'son-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *personized* ppr *personizing* [< *person* + *-ize*] To personify Also spelled *personise* [Rare]

Milton has *personized* them [Sins and Ades] and put them in the Court of Chaos
J Richardson, Notes on Milton, p 84

If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to *personise* her no longer, if you desire to be rich, be more eager to save than acquire
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx

personnel (per-so-nel'), *n* [F, < *personnel*, a see *personal*] The body of persons employed in any service, especially a public service, as the army, navy, etc, in contradistinction to the *materiel*, or material, which consists of guns, stores, tools, machines, etc

Persoonia (per-so'ni-ą), *n* [NL (Sir J E Smith, 1798), after C H *Persoon* (died 1836), author of "Synopsis Plantarum" (1805–7)] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ*, type of the tribe *Persoonieæ*, characterized by the four distinct scales upon the stalked ovary, and the two pendulous ovules There are 60 species, all Australian, except one which is found in New Zealand They bear undivided alternate leathery leaves, small yellow or white flowers, usually solitary in the axils, and pulpy drupes with an extremely hard and thick stone *P Toro*, a small evergreen tree, is known in New Zealand as *toro* Many species are cultivated under glass chiefly for the brilliant yellow flowers

Persoonieæ (per-so-nī'ę-ē), *n pl* [NL (Endlicher, 1840), < *Persoonia* + *-eæ*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and the series *Nucamentaceæ*, distinguished by the two ovules, the perfect anthers, and the unequal seed-leaves commonly much thickened It includes 8 genera — 7 Australian and 1 African

perspective (pėr-spek'tiv, formerly also per'spek-tiv), *a* and *n* [I *a* < F *perspectif* = Pr *perspectiu* = Sp Pg *perspectivo* = It *prospettivo*, < ML as if **perspectivus*, < L *perspectus*, pp of *perspicere*, see through, < *per*, through, + *specere*, see. II *n* < F *perspective*, the perspective art, = Sp Pg *perspectiva* = It *prospettiva* = D *perspectief* = G *perspectiv* = Sw Dan *perspektiv*, < ML **perspectiva* (se. *ars*) of **perspectivus* see above.] **I** *a* **1** Optical; used in viewing or prospecting used especially in the phrase *perspective glass*—that is, a telescope, and specifically a terrestrial as distinguished from an astronomical telescope

Galilæus, a worthy astrologer, by the help of *perspective glasses* hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients *Raleigh*, Hist World, I 103

God's *perspective glass* his spectacle is the whole world
Donne, Sermons, ii

A Cane with a silver Head and a Black Ribbon in it, the top of it Amber cracked in two or three places, part of the Head to turn round, and in it a *Perspective Glass*
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II 158

2 Of or pertaining to the art of representing solid objects upon a flat surface —**3** Represented in perspective, thoroughly and duly proportioned in its parts, not anamorphous or distorted, true as, a *perspective* plan See II

To recommend this system to the people, a *perspective* view of the court, gorgeously painted and finely illuminated from within, was exhibited to the gaping multitude
Burke, Present Discontents

Perspective glass† See def 1 —**Perspective shell**, a pleurobranchous gastropod, *Solarium perspectivum*, the sundial shell

II. *n* **1**† A reflecting glass or combination of glasses producing some kind of optical delusion or anamorphous effect when viewed in one way, but presenting objects in their true forms when viewed in another

Like *perspectives*, which rightly gazed upon,
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form *Shak*, Rich II, iv 2 18

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces,—but if one did look at it through a *perspective* there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor
Humane Industry (*Nares*)

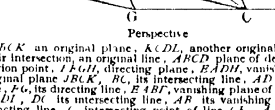
2† A magnifying-glass, a telescope, a spy-glass

To spie my worth, as I have seene dimme eyes
To looke through spectacles, or *perspectives*
Heywood, Epilogue (Works, ed Pearson, VI 353)

I bring
A *perspective*, to make those things that lie
Remote from sense familiar to thee
Shirley, Wedding, iv 4

Two embroidered suits, a pocket *perspective*, a dozen pair of red heeled shoes, three pair of red silk stockings, and an amber headed cane *Steele*, Tatler, No 113

3 The art of representing solid objects on a flat surface so that when they are viewed the eye is affected in the same manner as it would be by viewing the objects themselves from a given point By *perspective*, in common language, is meant *linear perspective*, or the art of delineating the outlines of objects of their shadows, and of their reflections The theory is that the positions of the delineated points in the picture are such that if rays, or straight lines, were drawn from the corresponding *original points* in the natural objects to the eye of the spectator, and if the picture were then interposed in the right position, it would be pierced by these rays at the *points of delineation* It follows that perspective supposes that a picture is to be looked at with one eye placed in a particular position, and if it be otherwise looked at, the perspective necessarily appears false This position of the eye, called the *station*



Perspective

JKCK an original plane, *KCDL*, another original plane, *CK*, their intersection, an original line, *ABCD* plane of delineation, *E*, station point, *EAGH*, directing plane, *EADH*, vanishing plane of original plane *JKCK*, *BC*, its intersecting line, *AD* its vanishing line, *FG*, its directing line, *EAF*, vanishing plane of original plane *KCDL*, *DC* its intersecting line, *AB* its vanishing line, *BC* its directing line *C*, intersecting point of line *CK* *A* its vanishing point, *G* its directing point, *JG* its director *AC*, its delineation

point, or *point of sight* (which phrase with old writers has, however, another meaning), is, according to the directions of most treatises, placed much too near the picture to represent the mean position of a person looking at it Ar-

tists consequently find it necessary to modify the forms which strict perspective would prescribe To ascertain how an *original line* or *plane* (that is, a line or plane in nature) is to be delineated, we have to consider, first, the *intersecting point* or *line*, also called the *intersection of the original line* or *plane* (that is, the point or line where the original line or plane, extended if necessary, cuts the *plane of delineation*, or the plane of the picture extended to infinity), and, second, the *vanishing point* of the original line, or the *vanishing line* of the original plane (that is, the point or line where the plane of delineation is cut by a line or plane passing through the eye parallel to the original line or plane) An original line is represented by some portion of the line from its intersecting point to its vanishing point, and every line in a given original plane has its intersecting point on the intersecting line and its vanishing point on the vanishing line of that plane It is also proper to consider the *directing plane*, or plane through the eye parallel to the picture, the *directing line*, or line in which the directing plane cuts an original plane, the *directing point*, or point in which the directing plane is pierced by an original line, and the *director*, or line from the eye to a directing point It is further necessary to take account of the *direct radial*, or *principal visual ray*, being the perpendicular let fall from the eye upon the plane of delineation, the *center of the picture*, or *center of vision* (called by old writers the *point of sight*), being the foot of that perpendicular, and the *principal distance*, or *distance of the picture*, being the perpendicular distance of the plane of delineation from the eye The *ground-plane* is the level plane on which the spectator is supposed to stand The *horizontal line*, or *horizon*, is the line in which the level plane through the eye cuts the picture, passing ordinarily through the center This would better be termed the *horizontal line at infinity*, for, owing to the dip of the horizon (which see, under *dip*), it differs sensibly from the delineation of the true horizon Linear perspective is merely a branch of descriptive geometry, itself an application of projective geometry Perspective is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of perspective no picture can have truth Perspective is illustrated in the correct delineation of even the simplest positions of objects

4 A drawing or representation in perspective, specifically, a painting so placed at the end of an alley, a garden, or the like, as to present the appearance of continuing it, and thus produce the impression of greater length or extent Stage scenic painting is of this nature.

Towards his study and bedchamber joynes a little garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well painted *perspective* is to appearance greatly enlarged
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644

5 Prospect, view, vista

Perspectives of pleasant glades *Dryden*

I saw a long *perspective* of felicity before me
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx

Imagination had ample range in the boundless *perspectives* of these unknown regions
Prescott, Ferd and Isa., ii 26

6 Proper or just proportion, appropriate relation of parts to one another and to the whole view, subject, etc

We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of *perspective*, that one part may cast light upon another *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii 171

Mr Webster . . never indulged in a weak flourish, though he knew perfectly well how to make such exordiums, episodes, and perorations as might give *perspective* to his harangues *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law

Cromwell, we should gather, had found out the secret of this historical *perspective*, to distinguish between the blaze of a burning tar barrel and the final conflagration of all things *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser , p 260

Aërial perspective, in *painting*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects according to their distances, to the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen

The painter can imitate the *aerial perspective* But he cannot imitate the focal perspective, and still less can he imitate the binocular perspective
Le Conte, Sight, p 144

Angular perspective See *angular* — **Axis of perspective.** See *axis*¹ — **Center of perspective** See *center*¹ — **Conical perspective**, the art of delineating objects as if they were projected upon a conical surface from a point on its axis, this surface being subsequently developed — **Curious perspective**, the art of delineating objects so that, when the image of the picture in a curved mirror of definite form and position is viewed from a fixed station, the objects appear as in nature — **Cylindrical perspective**, that variety of conical perspective in which the cone of delineation is a cylinder — **Gauche perspective** See *gauche* — **In perspective**, according to the laws of perspective, hence, represented on a flat surface in such a way as to convey the idea of solidity and distance — **Inverse perspective**, the art of interpreting pictures in perspective so as to ascertain the proper position of the eye and the relative positions and forms of the objects represented. — **Isometric perspective** See *isometric* — **Linear perspective** See *linear* — **Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective* — **Panoramic perspective**, that variety of cylindrical projection in which the cylinder of delineation is vertical — **Parallel perspective** the perspective of a delineation in which the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object. — **Perspective plane**, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or the transparent surface or plane through which the objects represented may be supposed to be viewed It is also called *plane of projection*, *plane of the picture*, *picture-plane* — **Projected perspective**, a modification of ordinary perspective in which the picture is further from the eye than the original objects.

perspective-instrument (pėr-spek'tiv-in'strŭment), *n.* Any mechanical aid in perspective drawing; a perspectograph. It may be a camera lucida, a camera obscura, an arrangement of movable strings or wires in connection with an eyepiece, or anything similar.

perspectively (pėr-spek'tiv-li), *adv* 1†. Optically; as through some optical instrument See *perspective*, *n.*, 1.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a maid, for they are all girdled with maiden walls, that war hath never entered *Shak*, Hen V, v 2 347

2. According to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pėr-spek'tō-grăf), *n.* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr. γράφειν, write] An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a surface the points and outlines of objects

perspectography (pėr-spek-tog'ra-fi), *n* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr -γραφια, < γράφειν, write.] The science or theory of perspective, the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective

perspicable (pėr'spi-ka-bl), *a* [< LL *perspicabilis*, < L. *perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*] Discernible, perceptible

The sea, to the eye without any *perspicable* motion
Sir T Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 188

perspicacious (pėr-spi-kā'shus), *a* [= F *perspicace* = Sp Pg *perspicaz* = It. *perspicace*, < L *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted, < *perspicere*, see through see *perspective*] 1. Quick-sighted, sharp of sight

And it [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing *South*, Sermons, II xii

2. Of acute discernment.

Your *perspicacious* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplish'd and desirable patron
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Ded

The bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too *perspicacious* brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Bysshe *E Dowden*, Shelley, I 129

=Syn. Acute, shrewd, clear sighted, sharp-witted See *astute*

perspicaciously (pėr-spi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner, with quick discernment

perspicaciousness (pėr-spi-kā'shus-nes), *n* The character of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight, perspicacity.

perspicacity (pėr-spi-kas'i-ti), *n* [< F *perspicacité* = Sp *perspicacidad* = Pg. *perspicacidade* = It *perspicacità*, < LL *perspicacita(t)s*, sharp-sightedness, < L *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), seeing through see *perspicacious.*] The state or character of being perspicacious (*a*) Keenness or quickness of sight

Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err , i. 2.

(*b*) Acuteness of discernment or understanding, penetration, sagacity as, a man of great *perspicacity*

Although God could have given to us such *perspicacity* of intellect that we should never have erred, we have, not withstanding, no right to demand this of him
Descartes, Prin of Philos (tr by Veitch), i § 38

=Syn. (*b*) *Sagacity*, etc (see *judgment*), insight.

perspicacy† (per'spi-kā-si), *n* [= Sp Pg. It *perspicacia*, < L *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted: see *perspicacious.*] Perspicacity

You have this gift of *perspicacy* above others.
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v 2.

perspicience† (per-spish'ens), *n* [< L. *perspicientia*, < *perspicien(t-)s*, ppr of *perspicere*, look through: see *perspective*] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey.*

perspicil† (pėr'spi-sil), *n.* [< ML *perspicillum*, a magnifying-lens, pl *perspicilla*, spectacles, < L. *perspicere*, look through see *perspicuous*, *perspective* Cf. ML *conspicilla*, spectacles, similarly related to *conspicuous*, etc] A magnifying-glass, a lens; a telescope.

Bring all your helps and *perspecils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth
B Jonson, Staple of News, I 1

Sir, 'tis a *perspecil*, the best under heaven
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
Twelve long miles off *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i 3.

perspicillum† (pėr-spi-sil'um), *n* [ML see *perspicil*] Same as *perspicil*

In these investigations he [Harvey] used a *perspicillum* or simple lens *Encyc Brit.*, XI 504

perspicuity (pėr-spi-kŭ'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perspicuité* = Sp. *perspicuidad* = Pg *perspicuidade* = It *perspicuità*, < L *perspicuita(t-)s*, transparency, < *perspicuus*, transparent: see *perspicuous.*] 1†. The quality of being perspicuous or transparent; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it, transparency; clearness.— 2 The quality of being clear to the mind, or easily apprehended or understood; clearness to mental vision, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; clearness.

And, asmuch as you may, frame your stile to *perspecuity* and to be sensible, for the haughty obscure verse doth not much delight
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed Arber), p 36

Perspecuity consists in the using of proper terms for the ideas or thoughts which [a man] would have pass from his own mind into that of another
Locke, Reading and Study.

If Clearness and *Perspecuity* were only to be consulted, the Poet would have nothing else to do but to cloath his Thoughts in the most plain and natural Expressions.
Addison, Spectator, No 285.

=Syn. 2 *Perspicuity*, *Lucidity*, *Clearness*, *Plainness* These words, as expressing a quality of style, suggest much of their original meaning *Perspicuity* is the quality by which the meaning can be seen through the words, transparency *Lucidity* expresses the same idea, or the other meaning of *lucid*, that of the radiation or shining forth of the idea from language *Clearness* may have two aspects corresponding to the clearness with which one sees an object as separate from other things, or to the clearness of water when it is not darkened in any way *Plainness* rests upon the idea that nothing rises up to intercept one's view of the thought. It therefore implies, as the others do not, a simpler and homelier diction, etc *Clearness* or *perspicuity* is the common heading for that department of rhetoric which treats of intelligibility in methods of expression

perspicuous (pėr-spik'ū-us), *a* [= Sp Pg. It. *perspicuo*, < L *perspicuus*, transparent, clear, evident, < *perspicere*, see through see *perspective*] 1†. Capable of being seen through; transparent, translucent

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white, for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black
Peacham

2†. Obvious, plainly to be seen, conspicuous; evident.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up
Shak., T and C , i 3 324

For the ruines that are now so *perspicuous*, and by him [Bellonius] related, doe stand foure miles Southwest from the aforesaid place [Troy]. *Sandys*, Travailes, p 17.

The common Gull, so *perspicuous* a Fop, the Women find him out, for none of 'em will marry him
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv 1

3 Clear to the understanding, that may be easily apprehended or clearly understood, not obscure or ambiguous, lucid as, a *perspicuous* statement

The Language of an Heroic Poem should be both *Perspicuous* and Sublime *Addison*, Spectator, No 285

=Syn. 3 See *perspicuity*

perspicuously (per-spik'ū-us-li), *adv* In a perspicuous manner; clearly, plainly.

perspicuousness (pėr-spik'ū-us-nes), *n* The state of being perspicuous; perspicuity, clearness to intellectual vision, plainness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity

perspirability (pėr-spir-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *perspirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The property of being perspirable

perspirable (pėr-spīr'a-bl), *a* [= F. *perspirable* = It *perspirabile*, as *perspire* + *-able*] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin

There are likewise aliments more or less *perspirable*
Arbuthnot, Diet, i

2†. Capable of perspiring or emitting perspiration

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable* *Bacon*

perspirate (pėr'spi-rāt), *v i* , pret and pp *perspirated*, ppr *perspirating*. [< L *perspiratus*, pp of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire.*] To perspire, sweat [Rare]

I *perspirate* from head to heel
Thackeray, Titmarsh's Carmen Lilliense, iii

perspiration (pėr-spi-rā'shon), *n* [< F *perspiration* = Sp *perspiracion* = It *perspirazione*, < L **perspiratio(n-)*, < *perspiratus*, pp of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*] 1 Excretion of liquid from the skin, mainly by the sweat-glands, sweating a function of service in the elimination of certain substances, but especially as a means of cooling the body It is under direct nervous control — 2 The liquid thus excreted; sweat. It consists of water holding 1 to 2 **per cent.** of other substances, including sodium chlorid, **various** fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin — **Insensible perspiration**, perspiration which is so small in quantity as to evaporate entirely and immediately — **Sensible**

perspiration, perspiration which stands on the surface of the skin =Syn. 2 *Perspiration, Sweat* Sweat is much the stronger word, hence it is by many considered inelegant to apply it even to the visible perspiration of human beings.

perspirative (pêr-spir'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **perspirativus*, < *perspiratus*, pp of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson*

perspiratory (pêr-spir'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *perspiratoire* = Sp. *perspiratorio*, < L. *perspiratus*, pp of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*] Of or pertaining to perspiration; causing or attending perspiration —**Perspiratory ducts,** the excretory ducts of the sweat-glands.—**Perspiratory gland.** Same as *sweat gland*

perspire (per-spir'), *v.*, pret. and pp *perspired*, ppr *perspiring* [< OF. *perspirer*, < L. *perspirare*, breathe everywhere, blow constantly (NL. perspire, sweat), < *per*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit.* Cf *aspire, inspire, expire, transpire*, etc] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe or blow through

> What gentle winds *perspire* ! As if here
> Never had been the northern plunderer
> To strip the trees. *Herrick*, Farewell Frost

2. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; perform excretion by the cuticular pores; sweat —3 To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; exude by or through the skin, as a fluid.

> A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*, and is also lighter unto him self, because he is refected *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , iv 7

II. *trans.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin, give out through external pores.

> Firs . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett*

perstand† (pêr-stand'), *v. t* [< *per-* + *stand* Cf. *perceive, peruse.*] To understand

> But, lady, say what is your will, that it I may *perstand* *Peele*, Clyomon and Clamydes, I 1

perstreperous† (pêr-strep'e-rus), *a.* [< L *perstrepere*, make much noise, < *per*, through, + *strepere*, make a noise. Cf *obstreperous*] Noisy; obstreperous.

> You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box *Ford*

perstrictive† (pêr-strik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *perstrictus*, pp. of *perstringere*, bind together, censure, + *-ive*] Compressing; binding

> They . . make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it. *Bp Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p 333 (*Davies*)

perstringe (pêr-strinj'), *v t.*; pret and pp. *perstringed*, ppr *perstringing* [< L *perstringere*, bind together tightly, graze, touch, censure, < *per*, through, + *stringere*, bind together. see *stringent*] 1 To wring or tie hard, pass strictures upon in speaking or writing; criticize [Obsolete or archaic]

> But whom doth your poet mean now by this Master Bias? what lord's secretary doth he purpose to personate or *perstringe?* *B Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii 1

> Such as personate, rail, scoff, calumniate, *perstringe* by name, or in presence offend *Burton*, Anat of Mel , p 210

persuadable (pêr-swā'da-bl), *a.* [< *persuade* + *-able* Cf. It *persuadibile* = Pg. *persuadivel*, < ML. *persuadibilis*, < L. *persuadere*, persuade Cf. also *persuasible.*] Capable of being persuaded or prevailed upon

persuadableness (pêr-swā'da-bl-nes), *n* The state or character of being persuadable; complying disposition.

persuadably (pêr-swā'da-bli), *adv.* In a persuadable manner, so as to be persuaded

persuade (pêr-swād'), *v.*; pret and pp. *persuaded*, ppr *persuading* [Formerly also *perswade*, < F *persuader* = Sp Pg *persuadir* = It *persuadere*, < L *persuadere*, convince, persuade, < *per*, through, + *suadere*, advise see *suasion* Cf. *dissuade*] **I.** *trans.* 1 To advise; counsel, urge the acceptance or practice of, commend by exposition, argument, demonstration, etc , inculcate

> And these he bringeth in the patience of our Saviour Christ, to *persuade* obedience to governors, yea, although they be wicked and wrong doers *Homilies*, p 410, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book.

> And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. Acts xix 8.

> To children afraid of vain images we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things *Jer Taylor*

2 To lead to the opinion or conclusion (that), make (one) believe or think. frequently followed by *that.*

> On the top of a round hill there are the remains of an edifice, whose ruine would *persuade that* it flourished in the old worlds childhood *Sandys*, Travailes, p 68.

> Who among all the Citizens of London could have been *perswaded*, but the day before the Fire brake out, . . *that* ever in four days time not a fourth part of the City should be left standing? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I 1

> The monks would *persuade* me *that* my indisposition was occasioned by my going into the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II 38.

3. To prevail upon, as by demonstration, exposition, argument, entreaty, expostulation, etc., argue or reason into a certain belief or course of conduct; induce; win over.

> Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian ["With but little persuasion thou wouldest fain make me a Christian' — revised version] Acts xxvi 28

> This Priest shew'd me a Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, but would not be *perswaded* to part with it upon any consideration *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 62

> My Lord and I have been fetching a Walk, and I could not *persuade* his Lordship to pass by your Door *Mrs Centlivre*, The Artifice, iii.

4. To convince, as by argument or reasons offered.

> Much like the Mole in Æsopes fable, that, being blynd herselfe, would in no wise be *perswaded* that any beast could see *Spenser*, To G Harvey

> Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind Rom xiv 5

> We are *persuaded* that moral and material values are always commensurate *Emerson*, Miscellanies, p 328

=Syn. 3 *Convince, Persuade* (see *convince*), prevail on, lead

II. *intrans* To use persuasion

> Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him *Shak*, M of V , iii 2 283

> These appointed of God called them together by utterance of speech, and *persuaded* with them what was good, what was bad, and what was gainful for mankind *Sir T Wilson* (Arber's Eng Garner, I 465)

persuadet (pêr-swād'), *n* [< *persuade, v*] Persuasion. [Rare]

> Were her husband from her,
> She happily might be won by thy *persuades* *Kyd* (?), Soliman and Perseda, iv
>
> The king s entreats,
> *Persuades* of friends, business of state, my honours,
> Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd
> Since Lelia's loss, can move him
> *Beau and Fl* (?), Faithful Friends, i 1

persuadedly† (pêr-swā'ded-li), *adv* In the manner of one who is persuaded; assuredly, positively

> He's our own,
> Surely, nay, most *persuadedly* *Ford*, Fancies, i 1

persuadedness (pêr-swā'ded-nes), *n* The state of being persuaded or convinced, conviction

> A *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it *Boyle*, Works, I 249

persuader (pêr-swā'dêr), *n* [< *persuade* + *-er*1 Cf F *persuadeur* = Sp *persuadidor.*] One who or that which persuades, influences, or prevails upon

persuasibility (pêr-swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML *persuasibilita(t-)s*, < L. *persuasibilis*, persuasible see *persuasible*] Capability of being persuaded

> *Persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own. *Hallywell*, Saving of Souls (1677), p 39

persuasible (per-swā'si-bl), *a* [< F *persuasible* = Sp *persuasible* = Pg *persuasivel* = It *persuasibile*, < L *persuasibilis*, convincing, < *persuadere*, convince, persuade see *persuade*] 1 Capable of being persuaded or influenced

> It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule which the Psalmist reproaches *Government of the Tongue*

2†. Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive

> A letter to his abandoned wife, in the behalfe of his gentle host not so short as *persuasible* in the beginning, and pittifull in the ending *G Harvey*, Four Letters (1592)

persuasibleness (pêr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n* The character of being persuasible

persuasibly† (pêr-swā'si-bli), *adv* Persuasively. *Foxe*, Martyrs, Q Mary, an 1555

persuasion (pêr-swā'zhon), *n* [Formerly also *perswasion*, < F *persuasion* = Pr *persuasio* = Sp *persuasion* = Pg. *persuasão* = It *persuasione*, < L. *persuasio(n-)*, < *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade.*] 1 The act of persuading, influencing, or winning over the mind or will to some conclusion, determination, or course of action, by argument or the presentation of suitable reasons, and not by the exercise of authority, force, or fear; a coaxing or inclining of the mind or will by argument, or by appeals to reason, interest, the feelings, etc.

> Vtterance also and language is giuen by nature to man for *persuasion* of others, and aide of them selues *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p 5

> No *perswasion* could prevaile,
> Nor change her mind in any thing that shee had said
> *The Merchant's Daughter* (Child s Ballads, IV 337).

> The object of oratory alone is not truth, but *persuasion.* *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

> St Paul doth mean nothing else by Faith but only "a full *persuasion* that that which we do is well done" against which kind of faith or *persuasion* St. Paul doth count it sin to enterprise any thing *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii 4

> One in whom *persuasion* and belief
> Had ripened into faith, and faith become
> A passionate intuition *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv

> His besetting error was an unfortunate *persuasion* that he was gifted with a certain degree of pleasantry, with which it behoved him occasionally to favour the stage *Gifford*, Int to Ford s Plays, p. xiv.

3. An inducement; a reason or motive for a certain action

> Yet he with strong *persuasions* her asswaged,
> And wonne her will to suffer him depart *Spenser*, F Q , IV vi 43

> For this relation we gaue him many toyes, with *perswasions* to goe with vs Quoted in *Capt John Smith's* Works, I 187.

4. Way of thinking; creed or belief; hence, a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. as, Christians of the same *persuasion*

> There are diversity of *persuasions* in matters adiaphorous, as meats, and drinks, and holy days *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed 1835), II 204

> The company consisted of thirty members, of whom twenty two were Quakers, and eight only of other *persuasions* *B Franklin*, Autobiography, p 178.

5 Kind, sort [Colloq. or humorous]

> I have a canary of the feminine *persuasion* who is particularly fond of music *Amer Nat*, XXIV 236

=Syn *Opinion, Belief, Persuasion, Conviction,* and *Faith* agree in expressing the assent of the mind *Opinion* has the least feeling or energy, is most intellectual *Belief* may be purely intellectual, or largely moral by the consent of the feelings or the will *Persuasion* is a word borrowed from the field of action, primarily, we *persuade* one to do something by motives addressed to his feelings or interests, when the word is applied to opinions, it seems to retain much of its original sense, suggesting that the *persuasion* is founded largely on the feelings or wishes we have a *persuasion* of that which we are willing to believe *Conviction* starts from the other side, primarily suggesting that one was rather reluctantly forced to believe by the weight of evidence, it is now more often used of settled, profound, and earnest beliefs as, his deepest *convictions* of right and duty *Faith* rests upon belief but implies confidence in a person on whose authority one depends at least partly, and the gathering of feeling about the opinion held . It is a confident *belief* as, to have implicit *faith* in a friend or a promise See *inference*, and quotation from Words worth under definition 2

> *Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making *Milton*, Areopagitica, p 46

> *Belief* is regarded as the recognition by conscience of moral truth *Lecky*, Rationalism, I 191

> Surely force cannot work *persuasion*, which is faith *Milton*, Civil Power

Conviction and *persuasion* are commonly used as synonymous terms, or, if any difference be made between them, it lies in this, that *conviction* denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance, of assent for we are said to be convinced when brought by fresh evidence to the belief of a proposition we did not hold for truth before, but remain persuaded of what we have formerly seen sufficient grounds to gain our credit *A Tucker*, Light of Nature (1768), xiii

> *Faith* shone from out her eyes, and on her lips
> Unknown love trembled *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I 299

persuasive (pêr-swā'siv), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *perswasive*, < OF (and F) *persuasif*, a , *persuasive*, n , = Pr. *persuasiu* = Sp Pg It *persuasivo*, < L *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*] **I.** *a.* Having the power of persuading; tending to influence or win over the mind or will: as, *persuasive* eloquence, *persuasive* glances.

> In all wise apprehensions the *perswasive* power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the compulsive power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law *Milton*, On Def of Humb Remonst.

> Send Ajax there, with his *persuasive* sense
> To mollify the man, and draw him thence
> *Dryden*, tr of Ovid's Metamorph , xiii

=Syn. Cogent, weighty, winning, moving See *convince*

II. *n* That which persuades, an exhortation, incentive, or incitement.

> [To do good] is that which he hath, with the most earnest and affectionate *persuasives*, enforc'd upon us. *Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

> I would speake *perswasives* to a comely, brotherly, seasonable, and reasonable cessation of Armes on both sides *N Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 33

persuasively (pėr-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; so as to influence or win over; convincingly.

persuasiveness (pėr-swā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or convincing, the quality of winning over the mind or will of another.

persuasory† (pėr-swā'sō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *persuasoire* = Pg. It. *persuasorio*, < LL *persuasor*, a persuader, < L *persuadere*, pp *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive

Such eloquent speeches, such pithie sentences, such *persuasorie* reasons *Stanihurst*, Chron of Ireland, an 1578

persuet, *v* An obsolete form of *pursue*

persulphate (pėr-sul'fāt), *n* [< *per-* + *sulphate*] That sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persultation† (pėr-sul-tā'shon), *n* [< L *persultare*, pp. *persultatus*, leap about, < *per*, through, + *saltare*, leap see *saltation*] A leaping or jumping over

perswade†, **perswasion**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *persuade*, etc

persway† (pėr-swā'), *v. t* [Appar a var of *perswade*, *persuade*, simulating *sway*.] To soften; mitigate; allay, assuage.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor the drying of it, nor the lighting or burning can any way *persway* or assuage *B Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii 1

persymmetric (pėr-si-met'rik), *a* [< *per-* + *symmetric*] Same as *persymmetrical*.—**Persymmetric determinant** See *determinant*

persymmetrical (pėr-si-met'ri-kal), *a* [< *persymmetric* + *-al*] Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike

A B C D E
B C D E F
C D E F G
D E F G H
E F G H I
Persymmetrical Matrix

pert[1] (pėrt), *a.* and *n* [Also dial. *peart*, < ME *pert*, *peert*, < W *pert*, equiv. to *perc*, compact, trim, whence E *perk*[2], of which *pert*[1] is a variant (cf. *jert* and *jerk*[1], *flirt* and *flirk*). In part confused with *pert*[2].] **I.** *a* **1**† Comely, beautiful, of good appearance, trim; neat.

This prise kyng Priam hade of *pert* childer
Threttty sonnes besydes
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 1504

Scho was as whyt as lylye yn May,
Or snow that sneweth yn wyntrys day,
He seygh never non so *pert*
Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p 11 (*Halliwell*)

2†. Lively; brisk; clever; smart

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth
Shak, M N D, i 1 13

And on the lawny sands and shelves
Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves
Milton, Comus, l 118

The acutest and the *pertest* operations of wit and subtlety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p 49

3 Forward; saucy, impudent, indecorously loquacious or free

She was proud and *peert* as is a pye
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 30

I scorn that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *pert*
Marlowe, Edward II, i 4

Harry was, in the days of his celibacy, one of those *pert* creatures who have much vivacity and little understanding *Steele*, Spectator, No 100

Here Vanity assumes her *pert* grimace,
And trims her robes of frieze with copper lace
Goldsmith, Traveller

= **Syn. 3.** See *impudence*

II. *n.* A pert or impudent person of either sex.

No powder'd *pert*, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings *Cowper*, Task, iv 145

pert[1]† (pėrt), *v.* [< *pert*[1], *a.*; a var. of *perk*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To perk

Sirrah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? how it behaves itself, I warrant ye, and speaks and looks, and *perts* up the head! *Beau and Fl*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i 2.

II. *intrans.* To be pert or saucy; behave with pertness

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp Gauden*, Anti Baal Berith (1661), p 292.

pert[2]† (pėrt), *a.* [By apheresis from *apert*, q. v.] **1.** Open; clear, as a way or passage.

Thor quiles he weren in the desert
God tagte hem wete, wis and *pert*
Gen. and Exod (E E T S), l. 3292.

2. Plain; clear; evident; obvious; not concealed.

That is the *perte* profession that a pendeth to knihtes.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 98.

Or prive or *pert* yf any bene,
We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

pert[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *perte*; < *pert*[2], *a.*] Openly.

Some parled as *perte* as prouyd well after,
And clappid more ffor the coyne that the kyng oweth hem
Thanne ffor comforte of the comyne that her cost paied
Richard the Redeless, iv 88

pertain (pėr-tān'), *v. i* [< ME *pertaynen*, *pertenen*, *partenen*, < OF. *partenir* (cf. Sp. *pertenecer* = Pg. *pertencer*) = It. *pertenere*, < L *pertinere*, extend, stretch out, belong, relate, have concern, < *per*, through, + *tenere*, hold see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *obtain*, *retain*, etc., also *appertain*, etc.] **1.** To belong; appertain, as a possession or an adjunct with *to* or *unto*: as, the things which *pertain to* God

By hym the obsequy well don that day,
Enriched with light *pertayning* ther *to*
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 6219

We com to an ylonde callyd Calamo, C myle from the Rodes, And it *perteyneth to* the Rodes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 58

The crown
And all wide stretched honours that *pertain*
By custom and the ordinance of times
Unto the crown of France *Shak*, Hen V, ii 4 82

While the Archbishop blessed the Crown, he *to* whose Office it *pertained* put Spurs on his Heels.
Baker, Chronicles, p 136

2 To relate, have reference or relation with *to*.

They begin every dinner and supper with reading something that *pertaineth to* good manners and virtue But it is short, because no man shall be grieved therewith
Sir T More, Utopia (tr by Robinson), ii 5

I find not any science that doth properly or fitly *pertain to* the imagination
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 207

= **Syn 2** To regard, relate to, bear upon, concern

pertaining (pėr-tā'ning), *n* [Verbal n of *pertain*, *v.*] A belonging; an appurtenance [Rare]

Of this plot seven "bangruppen" (i e, land which would serve for constructing seven houses and their *pertainings*) have been at once taken in hand
Electric Rev (Eng), XXV 607

perte[1]†, *v* A Middle English form of *part*

perte[2] (pert), *n* [F, < *perdre*, lose: see *perdition*] In France, a place where a river disappears, in consequence of its having worn a deep channel in the rock, which has subsequently become covered over by the fall of large blocks from above. The Perte du Rhône, below Geneva, the best-known of these localities, is about fifty yards long

pertelote†, *n* See *partlet*

pertenere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*

perterebration† (pėr-ter-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< L as if "*perterebratio(n-)*, < *perterebrare*, bore through, < *per*, through, < *terebrare*, pp. *terebratus*, bore: see *terebrate*] The act of boring through; perforation *E Phillips*, *Bailey* [Rare.]

perthite (pėr'thīt), *n* [< *Perth* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]] A flesh-red aventurine variety of feldspar from Perth in Ontario, Canada It consists of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline The name has been extended to similar compounds from other localities, when the lamellæ are visible under the microscope only, it is sometimes called *micro perthite*

perthitic (pėr-thit'ik), *a* [< *perthite* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. See *microperthitic*

pertilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *pertly*[2].

pertinacious (pėr-ti-nā'shus), *a* [= OF *pertinace* = Sp Pg. *pertinaz* = It. *pertinace*, < L *pertinax* (*pertinac-*), very tenacious, < *per*, through, + *tenax*, tenacious. see *tenacious*] Unyielding; persistent, obstinate, especially, resolute, as in holding or adhering to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc

They may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities *I Walton.*

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study
South

= **Syn.** Unyielding, dogged the word is rarely used now except in condemnation See *obstinate*

pertinaciously (pėr-ti-nā'shus-li), *adv* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; firmly; with pertinacity; resolutely

pertinaciousness (pėr-ti-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Pertinacity.

pertinacity (pėr-ti-nas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pertinacité* = It. *pertinacità*, < L as if "*pertinacita(t-)s*, < *pertinax*, pertinacious: see *pertinacious*] The character of being pertinacious; resolute or unyielding adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency, obstinacy; resoluteness as, to cling with *pertinacity* to one's purpose

The *pertinacity* with which he adheres to his purpose yields only to the immediate pressure of fear
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

= **Syn.** See *pertinacious*

pertinacy† (pėr'ti-nā-si), *n* [< ME *pertinacie*, < OF. *pertinacie*, *pertinace* = Sp Pg. It. *pertinacia*, < L. *pertinacia*, pertinaciousness, < *pertinax*, pertinacious see *pertinacious*] Pertinacity; obstinacy

Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies, and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

My breeding is not so coarse to offend with *pertinacy*
B Jonson, Volpone, iv 2.

pertinate† (pėr'ti-nāt), *a* [Irreg < *pertinacious*, with accom suffix *-ate*[1]] Obstinate
Joyce.

pertinately† (pėr'ti-nāt-li), *adv* Obstinately.
Joyce

pertinence (pėr'ti-nens), *n* [< F *pertinence* = Pr. *pertenensa* = Sp *pertinencia*, *pertenencia*, obs., = Pg *pertinencia*, *pertença* = It *pertinenza*, *pertinenza*, < ML *pertinentia*, pertinence, right of possession or property, appurtenance, < L *pertinen(t-)s*, belonging, pertinent see *pertinent*] **1** The character of being pertinent or to the point, strict relevancy or suitableness; appositeness

Secondly, a due ordering of our words that are to proceed from and to express our thoughts which is done by *pertinence* and brevity of expression
South, Works, II iii.

2 Relevant or apposite utterance [Rare.]

This balance between the orator and the audience is expressed in what is called the *pertinence* of the speaker
Emerson, Eloquence.

= **Syn 1** Relevancy, appropriateness, applicability, propriety

pertinency (pėr'ti-nen-si), *n* [As *pertinence* (see *-cy*)] Pertinence

pertinent (pėr'ti-nent), *a* and *n* [< F. *pertinent* = Sp *pertinente* = Pg *pertinente*, *pertencente* = It *pertinente*, *pertenente*, < L *pertinen(t-)s*, ppr of *pertinere*, pertain, concern see *pertain*. Cf. *appertinent*, *appurtenant*.] **I.** *a.* **1** Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand, to the purpose, adapted to the end proposed, appropriate, apposite, not foreign to the question, being to the point In the doctrine of scholastic disputation, *pertinent* (from the fourteenth century) was said of a proposition whose truth or falsity would follow necessarily from the truth of the proposition to which it was said to be pertinent, and also of a term which was necessarily true or necessarily false of that to which it was pertinent

There are *pertinent* two points of much purpose, the one by way of preparation, the other by way of caution
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 175.

Some of the verses pleased me, it is true,
And still were *pertinent*—those honoring you
Lowell, To G W Curtis (P S)

2 Pertaining or relating, that regards or has reference with *to* or *unto*

Anything *pertinent unto* faith and religion
Hooker, Eccles Polity.

= **Syn.** Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, an appurtenant used, chiefly in the plural, in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts* as, lands are disponed with *parts* and *pertinents*

pertinently (pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv* In a pertinent manner, appositely, to the point or purpose

pertinentness (pėr'ti-nent-nes), *n* The character of being pertinent, pertinence; appositeness

pertingent† (pėr-tin'jent), *a* [< L. *pertingen(t-)s*, ppr of *pertingere* stretch out, extend, < *per*, through, + *tangere*, touch. see *tangent*] Reaching to or touching completely *Blount*

pertly[1] (pėrt'li), *adv.* [< ME *pertly*, < *pert*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1**† Readily; briskly, promptly.

And Paris to the prinse *pertly* answard
"Sir, your comaundement to kepe, I cast me forsothe,
With all the might that I may, at this mene tyme"
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), l 6232.

Now come, my Ariel! bring a corollary,
Rather than want a spirit appear, and *pertly*!
No tongue! all eyes! be silent
Shak, Tempest, iv. 1. 58.

2. In a pert, bold, or saucy manner, saucily.

For yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shak*, T and C, iv. 5. 219

pertly[2]†, *adv.* [< ME *pertly*, *perteliche*, *pertlicke*; < *pert*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Openly, plainly; clearly, evidently, truly

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and *pertly* it hentes
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2918.

pertness (pėrt'nes), *n* The fact or character of being pert. (*a*†) Briskness, smartness, sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity

There is [in Shaftesbury's works] a lively *pertness*, a parade of literature *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. v. § 3

(*b*) Sauciness, forward promptness or boldness = **Syn.** (*b*) *Impertinence*, *Impudence*, *Effrontery*, etc See *impudence* and *impertinent*

pertransient (pėr-tran'shent), *a*. [< L. *pertransien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pertransire*, go through, < *per*, through, + *transire*, cross, go through. see *transient*.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

pertyche†, **pertryke†**, *n*. Middle English forms of *partridge*

pertuisant, **pertuisanet**, *n* [OF. see *partizan*[2].] Obsolete forms of *partizan*[2]

perturb (pėr-tėrb'), *v. t*. [< ME. *perturben*, *pertourben*, < OF. *perturber*, *pertourber* = Sp. Pg. *perturbar* = It. *pertubare*, < L. *pertubare*, throw into confusion, confuse, disorder, disturb, < *per*, through, + *turbare*, confuse, disturb: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] 1. To disturb greatly; agitate; disquiet

What folk ben ye that at myn hom comynge
Pertourben so my feste with cryinge!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 48

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit! *Shak*., Hamlet, i. 5. 182.

At times there was a *perturbed* and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 202.

2. To disorder; confuse, cause irregularity in

perturbability (pėr-tėr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n* [< *perturbable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being perturbable.

perturbable (pėr-tėr'ba-bl), *a*. [= Sp. *perturbable*, < ML. **perturbabilis*, < L. *perturbare*, perturb. see *pertub*.] Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

perturbance (pėr-tėr'bans), *n* [< *perturban(t)* + *-ce*.] Perturbation; disturbance.

Suddain passion and *perturbance* of mind
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. ix.

perturbant (pėr-tėr'bant), *a* and *n* [< L. *perturban(t-)s*, ppr of *perturbare*, perturb· see *perturb*.] **I.** *a*. Disturbing; perturbing.

II. *n*. A disturbing circumstance or thing, whatever perturbs or disturbs the natural course or order. [Rare.]

The matter [migration of birds] thus becomes a matter of averages, and like all such is open to the influence of many *perturbants* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 764.

perturbate (pėr'tėr-bāt or pėr-tėr'bāt), *a* [= Sp. Pg. *perturbado* = It. *pertubato*, < L. *perturbatus*, pp of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Perturbed. [Rare.]

perturbate (pėr-tėr'bāt or pėr'tėr-bāt), *v. t* [< L. *perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare* see *perturb*.] To perturb

Corruption
Hath then no force her blisse to *perturbate*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. i. 14.

perturbation (pėr-tėr-bā'shon), *n* [< F. *perturbation* = Sp *perturbacion* = Pg *perturbação* = It. *perturbazione*, < L. *perturbatio(n-)*, confusion, < *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, confuse, perturb: see *pertub*.] 1. The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbance; disorder, especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquility of mind; commotion of the passions

For it [the earth] is a place of *perturbation*,
Of anguish, sorrowe, and vexation.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Love was not in their looks, either to God
Or to each other, but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair
Milton, P. L., x. 113.

2. Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation

In all things which admit of indefinite multiplication, demand and supply only determine the *perturbations* of value, during a period which cannot exceed the length of time necessary for altering the supply
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

3. A cause of disquiet

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow?
O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 23

4. In *astron.*, a deviation of the motion of a planet or comet from a fixed orbit or from its regular velocity in that orbit. Perturbations are caused by the gravitating action of bodies other than the primary or central body. They are commonly and conveniently conceived, not as drawing the planets out of their orbits, but as consisting in gradual changes of the elements of the orbits themselves. All perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical. But some of them, which depend upon the relative situation of the orbits of different planets, go through their changes in such vast intervals of time that they are more conveniently regarded as progressive and not periodic, and are termed *secular perturbations*, while others, depending for the most part upon the relative situations of the planets in their orbits, go through their changes in comparatively short intervals of time, and can only be represented as periodic, and these are technically called the *periodic inequalities*. = **Syn.** 1. Agitation, trepidation, uneasiness, worry, discomposure

perturbational (pėr-tėr-bā'shon-al), *a*. [< *perturbation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perturbation or disturbance as, the *perturbational* theory. *Herschel*.

perturbative (pėr'tėr-bā-tiv), *a*. [< *perturbate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to cause perturbation; disturbing. — **Perturbative function**, the function which expresses the potential of the attractions of a planetary body by all the other bodies of the solar system

perturbator (pėr'tėr-bā-tor), *n*. [= F. *perturbateur* = Sp. Pg. *perturbador* = It. *pertubatore*, < LL. *perturbator*, < L. *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, perturb: see *perturb*.] One who perturbs; a disturber

The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 196

perturbatory (pėr-tėr'bā-tō-ri), *n* [< *perturbate* + *-ory*.] A name once used by real and pretended believers in the divining-rod to indicate a hypothetical power assumed to reside in certain individuals whereby they can exert a perturbing influence upon the motion of a swinging pendulum, etc Its characteristics were an expansive quality, residing most abundantly in the thumb and forefinger, whereby the center of gravity of a pendulum held by these digits would be caused to describe a circle, and a compressive quality, belonging to the middle finger, which resists such motion A man with a high compressive or "active" perturbatory, touching with his middle finger the hand of another with the expansive perturbatory well developed in thumb and forefinger, might neutralize the perturbatory in the latter, which is of the "passive" variety A person equally endowed with these perturbatories would be negative, and so forth

The passive *perturbatory* is a high degree of expansive, and the active *perturbatory* in like manner a powerful compressive *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 112

perturbatrix (pėr'tėr-bā-triks), *n* [= F. It. *pertubatrice*, < L. *perturbatrix*, fem. of (LL.) *perturbator*· see *perturbator*.] A female perturber; a woman who perturbs or disturbs.

perturbedly (pėr-tėr'bed-li), *adv*. In an agitated or perturbed manner; restlessly.

perturber (pėr-tėr'bėr), *n*. One who perturbs, a perturbator, a disturber

perturbing (pėr-tėr'bing), *n*. [< ME. *perturbynge*, verbal n of *perturb*, *v*.] Disturbance; agitation

Withouten wynd or *perturbynge* of air
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554

Pertusaria (pėr-tū-sā'ri-ä), *n*. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle), < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, typical of the subfamily *Pertusarieæ*, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and globular difform apothecia.

Pertusariei (pėr"tū-sā-ri'ē-ī), *n. pl* [NL., < *Pertusaria* + *-ei*.] A subfamily of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Pertusaria*

pertusate (pėr-tū'sāt), *a*. [< L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through see *pertuse*.] In *bot*., pierced at the apex

pertuse (pėr-tūs'), *a*. [= F. *pertus*, < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through, perforate, < *per*, through, + *tundere*, strike Cf. *partizan*[2].] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In *bot*., having holes or slits, as a leaf

pertused (pėr-tūst'), *a*. [< *pertuse* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pertuse*.

pertusion (pėr-tū'zhon), *n*. [= It. *pertugio*, < LL. *pertusio(n-)*, a perforation, < L. *pertundere*, pp *pertusus*, perforate· see *pertuse*.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was a stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot*

2. A hole or perforation made by punching

The like (large fruit) (they say) will be effected by an empty pot without earth in it, . . and the better if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 470.

pertussal (pėr-tus'al), *a* [< *pertussis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pertussis or whooping-cough.

pertussis (pėr-tus'is), *n* [NL., < L. *per-* intensive + *tussis*, a cough.] Whooping-cough.

Peruan† (pē-rō'an), *a* Same as *Peruvian*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 260

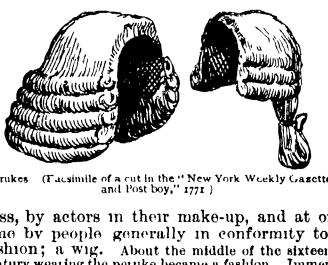
peruenket, *n*. An obsolete form of *periwinkle*[1].

Perugian (pē-rō'ji-an), *a*. and *n*. [< *Perugia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a*. Of or pertaining to the city of Perugia, in central Italy, or its inhabitants; specifically, pertaining to the Umbrian school of early Renaissance painting, which had its center in Perugia, and of which Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino, the chief master of Raphael, was the central figure: as, *Perugian* art; the *Perugian* school.

A sketch book filled by Raphael during his *Perugian* apprenticeship *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 274.

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Perugia.

peruke (pe-rōk' or per'ōk), *n*. [Formerly also *peruque*, *perusique*; in earlier use accom. *perwick*, *pirwike*, etc , whence *perwig*, *periwig*, etc., whence by abbr. *wig* (see *periwig* and *wig*); = MD. *peruycke*, *peruycke*, D. *peruyk*, now *peruik*, *pruik* = G *perrucke*, *perucke*, *perruck* = Sw *peruk* = Dan. *paryk*, a periwig, peruke, < OF. (and F.) *perruque*, also *perruque*, < Olt *perucca*, It. *perrucca*, *parrucca* = Sardinian *pilucca* = Sp *peluca* = Pg. *peruca*, a tuft of hair, a wig, from the verb shown in Olt. *peluccare*, *piluccare*, *pilluccare*, pick or pull out (hairs or feathers) one by one, It *peluccare*, pick off (grapes) one by one; prob < LL. **pilūcare*, *plūcare*, freq., with formative *-icare*, < L. *pilus*, a hair. see *pile*[4] and *pluck*[1].] An artificial tuft of hair, made to imitate the natural hair, but usually having larger and ampler masses, worn on the head to conceal bald-



Perukes (Facsimile of a cut in the "New York Weekly Gazette and Post boy," 1771.)

ness, by actors in their make-up, and at one time by people generally in conformity to a fashion; a wig. About the middle of the sixteenth century wearing the peruke became a fashion Immense perukes with curls falling upon the shoulders were worn from about 1660 to 1725, and were then succeeded by smaller and more convenient forms, which had also existed contemporaneously with the former As late as 1825 some old fashioned people still wore perukes, and a reminiscence of them remains in Great Britain in the wigs of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, judges, barristers, etc

She has a *peruke* that 's like a pound of hemp, made up in shoe threads *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1

You us'd to have the Beau mond throng after you, and a Flock of gay fine *Perukes* hovering round you
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of *peruques* of hair, as the fashion now is for ladies to wear, which are pretty, and are of my wife's own hair, or else I should not endure them
Pepys, Diary, March 24, 1662.

Campaign peruke. See *wig*

peruke (pe-rōk'), *v. t*., pret and pp *peruked*, ppr *peruking* [< *peruke*, n. Cf *periwig*, *v*.] To wear a peruke, dress with a peruke [Rare.]

perula (per'ū-lä), *n*.; pl. *perulæ* (-lē). [NL. see *perule*.] Same as *perule*

perulate (per'ū-lāt), *a*. [< *perule* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot*., furnished with perules or scales.

perule (per'ūl), *n*. [= F *pérule*, < NL. *perula*, a scale, < L. *perula*, dim. of *pera*, < Gr. πήρα, a purse, wallet see *Pera*.] In *bot*., a scale, as those of leaf-buds.

peruquerian (per-ū-kō'ri-an), *n*. [< F. *perruquier*, a barber, < *perruque*, a peruke· see *peruke*.] Of or pertaining to the making of wigs, or a wigmaker. [Humorous.]

Those chef d'œuvres of *peruquerian* art surmounting the waxen images in Bartellot's window.
Dickens, Sketches, The Boarding House.

perusal (pē-rō'zal), *n*. [< *peruse* + *-al*.] 1. Careful examination or survey; scrutiny

Bring candid eyes unto the *perusal* of men's works
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 265.

He asked for a cup of water, gave her a close *perusal* with his eye, inquired the road to Parson Welles's, mounted his horse, and disappeared. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

2. The act of perusing or reading through; reading.

He that has the *perusal* of any of your discourses cannot but emerge with the greatest advantages
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

peruse (pē-rōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perused*, ppr. *perusing*. [< late ME. *perusen*, < L. *per*, through, + E. *use*; translated by NL. *peruti*, in Levins (1570). The formation looks unusual, but it is well supported by similar formations now obsolete, e. g. *peract*, *perplant*, *perstand*, etc. The sense is exactly that of *pervise*, 'look through,' and it has been supposed to be a reduction of that form; but such reduction is impossible, and *pervise* has been found only in one doubtful instance, seventy years later than the first instance of *peruse*.] **1** To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with careful scrutiny; examine throughout or in detail; inspect, survey; scan; scrutinize

And therevpon the Maire, first, by his reason to name and gyve his voice to som worshipfull man of the seide hows, and after hym the Shiref, and so all the house *perusid* in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him, which shal alle be wretyn by the towne clerk, and by the same reporte and present hym that hathe moste voises *Ricart*, Register (1479), quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), p. 414

But certes the very cause of decay, ne the true meane to cure it, may neuer be sufficiently knowen of gouernours, except they themselfes wyll personally resorte and *peruse* all partes of the countrayes under their gouernance, and inserche diligently, etc

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 26

Monsieur Soubiez, having *perused* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready, and that the mariners and souldiers would not yeeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears

MS. Harl., 383. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 13

For let a man seriously and diligently revolve and *peruse* [tr. L. *percurret*] the succession of the emperors of Rome, and he shall find this judgment is truly made

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 4

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd *Milton*, P. L., viii. 267

Let any one *peruse*, with all intentness the lineaments of this portraict, and see if the husband had not reason to challenge comparison

Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 82

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2 To read through carefully or with attention

Peruse this paper, madam *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 4

The most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, which I have often *perused*, not without effusion of teares

Coryat, Crudities, I. 64

Will not your lordship *peruse* the contents?

Ford, Lady's Trial, I. 2

peruser (pē-rō'zėr), *n.* [< *peruse* + *-er*[1].] One who peruses, one who reads or examines.

Perusine†, *n.* [< *Peru* + *-s-* + *-ine*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Peru, a Peruvian *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26

Peruvian (pē-rō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peru* (NL. *Peruvia*) + *-an*. Cf. *Peruan*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru, an ancient realm in South America, under the Incas, later a Spanish viceroyalty, and now a republic, extending from Ecuador southward to Chili. — **Peruvian balsam.** Same as *balsam of Peru* (which see, under *balsam*). — **Peruvian bark.** See *Cinchona*, *China bark* (under *bark*[2]), and *Jesuits' bark* (under *Jesuit*). — **Peruvian cotton-plant, daffodil, hedge-hyssop, heliotrope, ipecacuanha,** etc. See the nouns. — **Peruvian mastic-tree.** See *mastic*, *n.*, 2, and *pepper tree*, 1. — **Peruvian nutmeg.** See *nutmeg*. — **Peruvian province,** in *zoögeog.*, a littoral region recognized with reference to the distribution of mollusks, including the coasts of Peru and Chili and the islands zoologically related

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru, either (*a*) one of the native race under the Inca empire, or (*b*) an inhabitant of Peru after the Spanish conquest. The modern Peruvians are of Spanish, native, or mixed descent.

pervade (pėr-vād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pervaded*, ppr. *pervading*. [< L. *pervadere*, go through, < *per*, through, + *vadere*, go, = E. *wade*: see *wade*. Cf. *evade*, *invade*.] **1** To pass or flow through, penetrate, permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
Sir R. Blackmore.

2 To extend throughout; spread or be spread through the whole extent of; be diffused throughout.

What but God . . . *pervades*,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole!
Thomson, Spring, l. 801

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions *Burke.*

pervasion (pėr-vā'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *pervasio(n-)*, an invasion, < L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing

Those kinds or manners of fluidity newly ascribed to saltpetre will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle*, Works, I. 389

pervasive (pėr-vā'siv), *a.* [< L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

Sermons preached from the text "Be ye perfect" are the only sermons of a *pervasive* and deep searching influence *Mary Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 19

perverse (pėr-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pervers* = Sp. Pg. It. *perverso*, < L. *perversus*, perverse, turned the wrong way, askew, not right, pp. of *pervertere*, turn around, pervert: see *pervert*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

Of ill thoughtes cummeth *perverse* iudgement
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 118

The only righteous in a world *perverse*
Milton, P. L., xi. 701

2. Obstinate in the wrong, disposed to be contrary, stubborn, untractable, self-willed

One of the greatest Tortures that can be in the Negotiation of the World is to have to do with *perverse*, irrational, half-witted Men *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19

What is more likely, considering our *perverse* nature, than that we should neglect the duties, while we wish to retain the privileges, of our Christian profession? *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 129

3. Cross, petulant, peevish, disposed to cross and vex

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 96

4 Untoward, as, "event *perverse!*" *Milton*, P. L., ix. 405. = **Syn. 2.** *Perverse*, *Froward*, wilful, mulish. The derivations of *perverse* and *froward* suggest essentially the same idea. *Froward*, however, has reference only to one's attitude in regard to obedience, and chiefly, therefore, to the behavior of children, in Shakspere, of women. It is not used of a disobedient spirit toward civil law, and *perverse* is only indirectly so used. *Perverse* has reference to one's attitude, in both conduct and opinion. The *perverse* person is settled in habit and disposition of contrariness, he not only likes or dislikes acts or refuses to act, by the rule of contradiction to the wishes, commands, or opinions of others, especially of those whom he ought to consider, but he is likely even to take pains to do or say that which he knows to be offensive or painful to them. *Perversity* may be found in a child but it is so settled an element of character as to be rather the mark of an adult. See *wayward*.

II. *n.* A geometrical form related to another (of which it is said to be the *perverse*) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itself.

perversed†(pėr-vėrst'), *a.* [< *perverse* + *-ed*[2].] Turned. *Phaer*, Æneid, v.

perversedly†(pėr-vėr'sed-li), *adv.* Perversely *Ascham.*

perversely (pėr-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a perverse manner, stubbornly, with intent to vex, crossly; peevishly

perverseness (pėr-vėrs'nes), *n.* The state or character of being perverse; disposition to be contrary, or to thwart or cross, corruption, wickedness.

Therefore she puts off her shoos, and by inuerting the same, accuseth her husbands *peruersenesse*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 291

Whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness* *Milton*, P. L., x. 902

perversion (per-vėr'shon), *n.* [< F. *perversion* = Sp. *perversion* = Pg. *perversão* = It. *perversione*, < L. *perversio(n-)*, a turning about, < *pervertere*, pp. *perversus*, turn about: see *pervert*.] **1** The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object, change to something worse. — **2.** In *math.*, the operation of passing from any figure to another like the image of the former in a plane mirror; also, same as *perverse*

perversity (pėr-vėr'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *perversité* = Sp. *perversidad* = Pg. *perversidade* = It. *perversità*, < L. *perversita(t-)s*, perverseness, < *perversus*, perverse: see *perverse*.] Perverse character, disposition, tendency, or conduct, disposition to be contrary; perverseness. = **Syn.** See *perverse*

perversive (pėr-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *perversus*, pp. of *pervertere*, pervert, + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

pervert (pėr-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *perverten*, < OF. *perverter*, *pervertir*, F. *pervertir* = Pr. Sp. *pervertir* = Pg. *perverter* = It. *pervertire*, *pervertere*, < L. *pervertere*, turn about, corrupt, < *per*, through, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, *convert*, *divert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1† To turn aside, turn another way; avert.

Let 's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 151

2. To turn from truth, from propriety, or from its proper purpose; distort from its use or end, misinterpret wilfully.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Perverteds with Paynyms that Cristene persewes
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2787.

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and *pervert* the judgment *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 229.

This rule of his he doth sometimes *pervert*, to acquaint the world with his prerogative

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 16.

3 To turn from right opinions or right conduct; corrupt

A man can have no occasion to do good, chancing into the company of them which will sooner *pervert* a good man than be made good themselves

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

The Jesuits will scarce *pervert* you or me, I should hope.
Goldsmith, Good natured Man, i.

4. To perform the geometrical operation of perversion upon (any figure).

II. *intrans.* 1 To turn aside from the right course, way, etc.; take a wrong course, become corrupt or corrupted

Blessings unus'd *pervert* into a waste
As well as surfeits *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

2 To become a pervert or turncoat.

pervert (pėr'vėrt), *n.* [< *pervert*, *v.*] One who has turned aside from the right way, one who has apostatized or turned to error. Compare *turt*

That notorious "*pervert*," Henry of Navarre and France
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, i.

= **Syn.** *Neophyte*, *Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*

perverted (pėr-vėr'tėd), *p. a.* Misdirected; misapplied, corrupt, false

perverter (pėr-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong, one who distorts, misinterprets, misapplies, or corrupts

The Scripture teacheth us how we ought to withstand the *perverters* of the Gospell

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

pervertible (pėr-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pervertible* = Sp. *pervertible* = Pg. *pervertivel*, as *pervert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 131

pervestigate†(pėr-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *pervestigatus*, pp. of *pervestigare*, trace out, < *per*, through, + *vestigare*, track: see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

pervestigation†(pėr-ves-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pervestigatio(n-)*, investigation, < *pervestigare*, pp. *pervestigatus*, trace out: see *pervestigate*.] The act of pervestigating, diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

pervial†(pėr'vi-al), *a.* [< L. *pervius*, passable (see *pervious*), + *-al*.] Pervious; transparent; clear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note.

pervially†(pėr'vi-al-i), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious, transparently, clearly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note

pervicacious†(pėr-vi-kā'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *pervicaz* = It. *pervicace*, < L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), firm, determined, obstinate, < *pervincere*, maintain one's opinion, < *per*, through, + *vincere* (√ *vic*), conquer: see *victor*.] Very obstinate; stubborn, wilfully contrary or refractory, wilful. *Dryden*, Limberham, ii. 1

pervicaciously†(pėr-vi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner, stubbornly, with wilful obstinacy.

pervicaciousness†(pėr-vi-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being pervicacious. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

pervicacity†(pėr-vi-kas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), obstinate (see *pervicacious*), + *-ity*.] Pervicaciousness. *Bailey*, 1731

pervicacy†(pėr'vi-kā-si), *n.* [= Pg. It. *pervicacia*, < L. *pervicacia*, firmness, obstinacy, < *pervicax*, firm, obstinate: see *pervicacious*.] Pervicaciousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 211

pervigilation†(pėr-vij-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pervigilatio(n-)*, a vigil, < *pervigilare*, pp. *pervigilatus*, watch through, < *per*, through, + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] A careful watching, vigilance. *Bailey.*

pervigilium (pėr-vi-jil'i-um), *n.* [L., < *pervigil*, also *pervigilis*, very watchful, < *per*, through, + *vigil*, watchful: see *vigil*.] A watching all night, a vigil; in *pathol.*, disinclination to sleep, wakefulness

pervinket, *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1]

pervious (pėr'vi-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *pervio*, < L. *pervius*, passable, < *per*, through, + *via*, way. Cf. *devious*, *invious*.] **1**, Capable of being penetrated or permeated by something else affording entrance, admission, or passage; penetrable; permeable

Those distillations of celestial dews are conveyed in channels not *pervious* to an eye of sense
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 146

Yea, in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might finde an easie either entrance or exit almost everywhere
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv

Were not their judgments warped by the class-bias, workingmen might be more *pervious* to the truth
H Spencer, Study of Sociol, p 250

2 Pervading; permeating [Rare]

They have an agility to move from place to place with speed and subtilty, like light, to have their way free and *pervious* through all places
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 385

What is this little, agile, *pervious* Fire,
This flutt'ring Motion which we call the Mind?
Prior, Solomon, iii

3. Open, patent, patulous, perforate applied in anatomy and zoology to organs which may be impervious at some time, or under some circumstances —4 In *bot*, possessing an opening or passageway

perviousness (per'vi-us-nes), *n* The property of being pervious

pervise†, *v. t* [< L. *pervisus*, pp of *pervidere*, look through, < *per*, through, + *videre*, see see *vision* Cf *revise*, etc , and see *peruse*] To observe; examine; inspect [Rare]

We are now passed Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly *pervised*, and communed with the company
State Paper, May 18, 1549 (J Bradford's Works, Parker [Soc , 1853, II 369)

pery[1]†, *n* [ME , also *pirie*, *pyrie*, < AS *pirige*, a pear-tree < *peru*, *pere* see *pear*[1].] A pear-tree

Thus I lete hym sitte upon the *pyrie*
And Januarie and May romynge myrie
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l 973

pery[2]†, *n* An obsolete form of *pirry*

pes[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *peace*

pes[2]†, *n* A Middle English form of *piece*.

pes[3] (pēz), *n* , pl *pedes* (pē'dēz) [L , = E *foot* see *foot*] In *anat* and *zool* : (*a*) The foot, the third and distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, consisting of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges the correlative of *manus* of the fore limb (*b*) A foot-like part or organ; a peduncle, or base of support —**Abductor pollicis pedis**, a small muscle along the inner plantar border of the foot inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe Also called *abductor hallucis* —**Flexor brevis pollicis pedis** Same as *flexor brevis hallucis* —**Flexor communis digitorum pedis.** Same as *flexor longus digitorum* See *flexor* —**Pes accessorius**, a smooth white eminence variable in size, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle, formed by the protrusion inward of the collateral fissure Also called *eminentia collateralis* —**Pes anserinus fasciæ latæ**, the radiating ligamentous structure at the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus, on the inner side of the knee **Pes anserinus major**, the radiating trunks of the facial nerve as they pass through the parotid gland, and emerge on the face —**Pes anserinus minor**, the infra orbital plexus (which see, under *plexus*) —**Pes anserinus nervi mediani** Same as *plexus anserinus nervi mediani* —**Pes anticus** Same as *manus*, 1 —**Pes calcaneus** Same as *talipes calcaneus* —**Pes cavus** Same as *talipes cavus* —**Pes coronæ radiatæ**, the foot of the corona radiata where it passes into the internal capsule —**Pes equinovarus** Same as *talipes equinovarus* —**Pes equinus** Same as *talipes equinus* **Pes hippocampi major**, the enlarged lower section of the hippocampus major **Pes hippocampi minor** Same as *hippocampus minor* **Pes pedunculi** Same as *crusta* —**Pes valgus.** Same as *talipes valgus* —**Pes varus** Same as *talipes varus* —**Transversus pedis**, a plantar muscle at the fore part of the metatarsus, above the flexor tendons, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe Also called *caput breve* or *transversum adductoris hallucis*, and *hallucal transverse muscle*

pesable†, *a* A Middle English form of *peaceable*

pesade (pe-zād') *n* [< F *pesade*, < *peser* = Sp Pg *pesar* = It *pesare*, < L. *pensare*, weigh see *poise*.] In the *manege*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing, rearing. *Imp Dict*

pesage (pe-zazh'), *n* [< OF *pesage* (= Pg *pesagem*), < *peser*, weigh see *poise*] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig*

pesane†, *n* Same as *pusane*

pesant[1]†, *a* [ME , also *pesaunt*, < OF (and F) *pesant* (= Sp Pg It *pesante*), heavy, lit. weighing down, ppr of *peser*, weigh see *poise*] Heavy *Merlin* (E. E T S), i 119

pesant[2]†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *peasant*

pesante (pe-zän'te), *a* [It see *pesant*[1].] In *music*, with heavy accent or emphasis nearly equivalent to *marcando*, but not implying the use of the staccato.

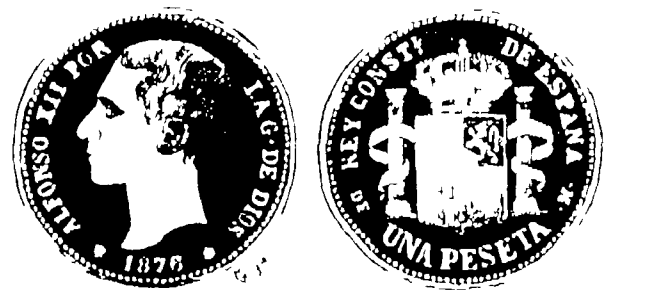
pesanted†, *a* [< *pesant*[2], now *peasant*, taken as a 'vassal,' + *-ed*[2] Cf *envassaled*, of like sense, under *envassal*] Subjected, enslaved, envassaled The word has been found only in the passage cited, where some take it to be < *pesant*[1] + *-ed*[2], and translate 'heavy,' 'stupid '

Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control
Marston (*Imp Dict*)

pese[1]†, *n* A Middle English form of *pease*[1]

pese[2]†, *n* and *v*. A Middle English form of *peace*

peseta (pe-sā'tä) *n* [Sp dim , < *pesa*, weight Cf *peso*] 1 A silver coin of modern Spain



Obverse Reverse
Peseta of Alfonso XII , in the British Museum (Size of the original)

It is equal to 19 3 United States cents, or 9½*d* sterling There is a gold coin of 20 pesetas and a silver coin of 5 pesetas

2. In Peru, the fifth part of the silver sol, equal to a French franc.

Peshito, Peshitto (pe-shē'tō), *n* [Literally, single or true] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the second century, and possesses high authority The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting

peshwa (pesh'wä), *n*. [Mahratti, a leader, guide] Among the Mahrattas, originally, a chief minister; later, the chief or prince of the Mahrattas The last of the peshwas surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in 1817 Also *peishwah*

It subsequently passed into the hands of the rajas of Satara and then the *peshwas* *Encyc Brit* , XXIV 743

The minister (or *Peishwah*) of the king of the Mahrattas has become the hereditary sovereign *Brougham*

peshwaship (pesh'wä-ship), *n* [< *peshwa* + *-ship*] The office or dignity of a peshwa *Encyc Brit* , XV. 291

peskily (pes'ki-li), *adv* Annoyingly; hence, very, extremely, in a bad sense [Colloq., U S]

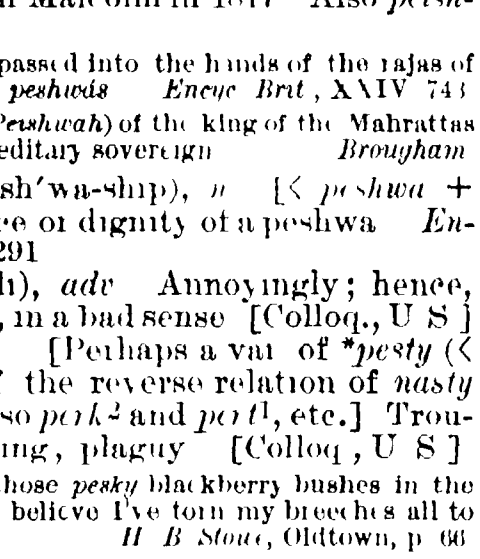
pesky (pes'ki), *a* [Perhaps a var of **pesty* (< *pest* + *-y*[1]) Cf the reverse relation of *nasty* for *nasky*, ct also *perk*[2] and *pert*[1], etc.] Troublesome, annoying, plaguy [Colloq , U S]

I got caught in those *pesky* blackberry bushes in the graveyard, and I do believe I've torn my breeches all to pieces *H B Stowe*, Oldtown, p 66

pesky (pes'ki), *adv.* [< *pesky*, *a*.] Excessively as, *pesky* slow. [Colloq , U S]

peso (pā'sō), *n* [Sp , a dollar, lit. a weight, = Pg. It *peso*, weight, < ML *pensum*, a weight: see *poise*, *n*.] The Spanish dollar See *dollar*, 1 Also called *duro* Also, a modern coin of various American states (Argentine Republic, Chili etc), worth from 69 8 to 96.5 United States cents The following is a table of its values in United States cents

Argentine Republic	96.5
Costa Rica	69 8
Guatemala	69 8
Honduras	69 8
Nicaragua	69 8
San Salvador	69 8
Chili	91 2
Colombia	69 8
Cuba	92.6



Obverse



Reverse
Silver Peso of Chili in the British Museum (Size of the original)

pesont, *n*. [ME , < OF. *peson*, *pezon*, a weight, a small coin, also a whirl on a spindle, F. *peson*, a steelyard, < *peser*, weigh see *poise*] An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed *Halliwell.*

In primis, a *peson* of gold, it fayleth v halles weiyng xxiij unces gold. *Paston Letters*, I 474

pessary (pes'a-ri), *n* , pl *pessaries* (-riz). [< F *pessaire* = Sp *pesario* = Pg It *pessario*, < LL *pessarium*, a pessary, < L *pessum*, *pessus*, a pessary, < Gr πεσσός, an oval pebble used in playing a game like draughts, a pessary] In *med* , an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and worn in the vagina to remedy various uterine displacements

pesset, *n*. A Middle English form of *peace*

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n*. [= F *pessimisme* = Sp *pesimismo* = Pg It *pessimismo*, < G. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer, 1819), < NL **pessimismus*, < L. *pessimus*, worst, superl (*pejor*, worse, compar.) of *malus*, bad see *male*[3]] 1 In *metaph.* (*a*) The doctrine that this world is the worst possible

A Schopenhauer, with logic and learning and wit, teaching *pessimism*—teaching that this is the worst of all possible worlds, and inferring that sleep is better than waking, and death than sleep all the talent in the world cannot save him from being odious
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims (1876), p 122

(*b*) The doctrine that the development of the universe has such a law that it must ultimately reach, or at least tend toward, the same nonexistence from which it sprang This doctrine has been associated (and probably is logically associated) with the feeling that existence is in itself an evil, and is due to a radically evil principle of separation and of strife — the will It is also in harmony with psychological monism Compare *optimism*

2 The tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life, or to look only upon its dark side, a melancholy or depressing spirit or view of life

Perhaps the great charm of the Elegy is to be found in its embodying that pensively stingless *pessimism* which comes with the first gray hair
Lowell, New Princeton Rev , I 171

3. The worst possible condition, the point of greatest deterioration [Rare]

Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*
Southey, Letters (1812), II 253 (*Davies*)

pessimist (pes'i-mist), *n* and *a* [= F *pessimiste* = Sp *pesimista* = Pg. It *pessimista*, < NL **pessimista*, < L *pessimus*, worst see *pessimism.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One who accepts the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism, in either sense —2. One who exaggerates the evils of life or is disposed to see only its dark side, one who is given to melancholy or depressing views of life.

II. *a* Same as *pessimistic*

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik), *a* [< *pessimist* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism, in any sense **Syn** *Cynical*, etc See *misanthropic*

pessimistical (pes-i-mis'ti-kal), *a* [< *pessimistic* + *-al*] Same as *pessimistic*.

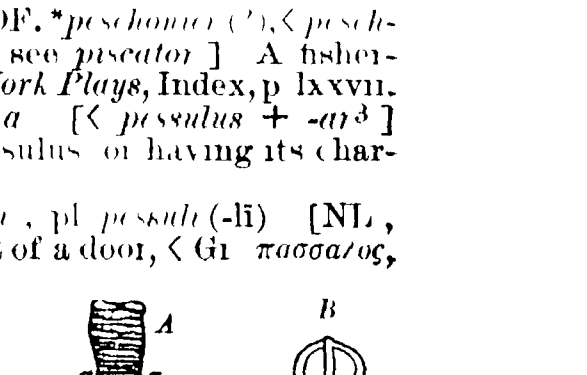
pessimize (pes'i-mīz), *v. i* , pret and pp *pessimized*, ppr. *pessimizing*. [< L *pessimus*, worst, + *-ize*] To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist *Saturday Rev* (*Imp. Dict*)

pessomancy (pes'ō-man-si), *n* [< Gr πεσσός, an oval stone used in a game like draughts, + μαντεία, divination, < μάντις, a prophet] Divination by means of pebbles

pessoner†, *n* [ME , < OF. **peschonier* (?), < *pescheor*, < L *piscare*, fish see *piscator*] A fisherman or fishmonger. *York Plays*, Index, p lxxvii.

pessular (pes'ū-lar), *a* [< *pessulus* + *-ar*[3]] Pertaining to the pessulus or having its character

pessulus (pes'ū-lus), *n* , pl *pessuli* (-lī) [NL , < L *pessulus*, the bolt of a door, < Gr πάσσαλος, a peg, pin, gag] In *ornith.*, the cross-bone of the syrinx; the gristly or bony bar across the lower end of the windpipe, at the point where the trachea forks into right and left bronchi.



A, bifurcation of trachea *a b a*, last entire tracheal ring *B*, last entire tracheal ring, viewed from below crossed by the pessulus *C* bifurcation of trachea and bronchi, viewed from below *a*, pessulus, the bolt bar or bone of divarication, *b b*, next succeeding tracheal half rings.

pest (pest), *n*. [< F *peste* = Sp Pg It *peste*, < L *pestis*, a deadly epidemic disease, plague, pestilence, ruin, destruction, with formative *-ti*, from a root variously sought in *perdere*, destroy (see *perdition*), in *petere*, fall upon attack (see *petition*), in *pati*, suffer (see *passion*, *patient*), or elsewhere] 1 Plague, pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage
Pope, Iliad, i 192.

2. Any very noxious, mischievous, or destructive thing, or a mischievous, destructive, very annoying, or troublesome person.

A *pest* and public enemy *South*

=Syn. 1. Infection —**2.** Scourge, nuisance.

Pestalozzian (pes-ta-lot'si-an), *a.* [< *Pestalozzi* (see def.) + *-an*] Of, pertaining to, or originated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss philanthropist and educator, who instituted a system of elementary instruction in which object-teaching adapted to the ascertained capacity of each child was the principal feature

Pestalozzianism (pes-ta-lot'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pestalozzian* + *-ism.*] The Pestalozzian educational system; the method of Pestalozzi.

pestelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pestle.*

pestelet, *n.* Same as *pistolet*[1].

pester (pes'tėr), *v. t* [By apheresis from *impester,* < OF *empestrer,* F. *empêtrer* = It. *impastojare,* < ML **impastoriare,* shackle or clog (a horse at pasture), < *in,* in, + *pastorium,* a clog for horses at pasture. see *pastern.*] **1†.** To crowd, encumber; clog; fill; cram.

[Alexander], purposing to passe forwards, deuided his army into two partes, and, reseruing such a parte as was *pestered* least with baggage, took the way of the mountains *J Brende,* tr of Quintus Curtius, v

We were so *pestered* with people & goods that there was scant place to lie in *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II 258

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room,
A low soft murmuring moves amongst the wond'ring throng *Drayton,* Polyolbion, v 34

Hence —**2.** To trouble, disturb, or annoy, especially with repeated acts of an annoying kind; harass with petty vexations; plague, worry.

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message
Shak., Hamlet, i 2. 22

What State soever is *pestered* with Factions, and defends it self by Force of Arms, is very just in having regard to those only that are sound and untainted
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p 14

Pester him not in this his sombre mood
With questionings about an idle tale
M Arnold, Empedocles on Etna

=Syn. 2 *Bother, Plague,* etc See *tease*

pester (pes'ter), *n* [< *pester, v.*] **1.** Encumbrance; obstruction

We perceiued that we were shot into a very faire entrance or passage, being in some places twenty leagues broad, and in some thirty, altogether void of any *pester* of ice *Hakluyt's Voyages,* III 102

2. A trouble, bother, plague [Colloq., U S]

Shebna he's told many where the Kidd money was, and been with 'em when they dug for it, but the *pester* on 't was they allers lost it, 'cause they would some on 'em speak afore they thought. *Mrs Stowe,* Oldtown, p 119

pesterable† (pes'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pester* + *-able*] Cumbersome, inconvenient

It [a cask] must goe either shaken and bounde vp, or else emptie, which will bee *pesterable*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 306

pesterer (pes'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *pester* + *-er*[1]] One who pesters; one who troubles or worries

pesteringly (pes'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* Troublesomely; annoyingly.

Unalterably and *pesteringly* fond!
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1

pesterment (pes'tėr-ment), *n* [< *pester* + *-ment.*] The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; annoyance, vexation, worry. *Franklin.*

pesterous† (pes'tėr-us), *a* [< *pester* + *-ous.*] Apt to pester, encumbering; burdensome. *Bacon,* Hist. Hen. VII., p 215.

pestful (pest'ful), *a.* [< *pest* + *-ful*] Pestiferous; pestilential.

The Lybians *pest-full* and un blest-full shore
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Schisme

pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague, smallpox, or other pestilential disease.

Would you thrust a child into a *pest house* without necessity, and without an amulette?
Gentleman Instructed, p 166.

pestiduct (pes'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L *pestis* (see *pest*) + *ductus,* a leading see *duct.*] That which conveys contagion. [Rare.]

Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others.
Donne, Devotions, p. 94

pestiferous (pes-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= OF. *pestifereux* (also *pestifere*), F. *pestifère* = Sp. *pestifero* = Pg It. *pestifero,* < L. *pestifer,* rarely *pestiferus,* that brings plague or destruction, < *pestis,* plague (see *pest*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Plague-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious: as, *pestiferous* particles.

There maye happe by yuell custome some *pestyferous* dewe of vyce to perse the sayd membres, and infecte and corrupt the soft and tendre buddes
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, i 3.

He was shut up to languish for years with his wife and daughter in a *pestiferous* dungeon.
E Everett, Orations, I 513

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; malignant; annoying.

You that have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held *Shak.,* All's Well, iv 3 340

My mind of late years has a *pestiferous* way of seeing pretty much all sides of questions.
S Bowles, in Merriam, I 380

pestiferously (pes-tif'e-rus-li), *adv* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously, malignantly; annoyingly.

pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [< ME *pestilence, pestylence,* < OF. (and F.) *pestilence* = Pr *pestilenza, pestilentia* = Sp Pg. *pestilencia* = It *pestilenza, pestilenzia,* < L. *pestilentia,* plague, < *pestilen(t-)s,* infected, unwholesome, noxious see *pestilent.*] **1.** The disease called the plague or pest; also, any epidemic malignant disease

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. Ps xci 6.

At this very time Don John, in the flower of his age, died of the *Pestilence* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 358

2. That which is pestilential or pestiferous, that which produces or tends to produce malignant disease

When mine eyes did see Olivia first,
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence!*
Shak., T N, i 1 20

3. That which is morally pestilent, that which is mischievous, noxious, or malignant in any respect.

For whiles this honest fool
Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes,
And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor,
I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear
Shak., Othello, ii 3 362

pestilence-weed (pes'ti-lens-wēd), *n* Same as *pestilence-wort*

pestilence-wort (pes'ti-lens-wėrt), *n* The butter-bur, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*) so called with reference to its reputed remedial virtue.

pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a* [< F *pestilent* = Pr. *pestilent* = Sp Pg It *pestilente,* < L *pestilen(t-)s,* LL also *pestilentus* (also *pestilis*), infected, pestilential, < *pestis,* a plague, pest see *pest*] **1** Producing or tending to produce infectious disease, pestilential, pestiferous

A foul and *pestilent* congregation of vapours.
Shak., Hamlet, ii 2. 315

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent.* *Milton,* P L, x 695

2 Mischievous, noxious, pernicious, hurtful to health or morals

A self will in a woman,
Chain'd to an over weening thought, is *pestilent,*
Murders fair fortune first, then fair opinion
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv 1

The world abounds with *pestilent* books written against this doctrine. *Swift*

3 Troublesome; mischievous, making mischief or disturbance often used humorously as, a *pestilent* fellow.

What a *pestilent* knave is this same!
Shak., R and J, iv 5 147

This *pestilent* wizard (in whom his just punishment seemed to have wrought no manner of amends) had an inveterate habit of haunting a certain-mansion, styled the House of the Seven Gables.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii

pestilent† (pes'ti-lent), *adv* [< *pestilent, a*] Excessively; intolerably Compare *pestilent, a*, 3. [Colloq]

A *pestilent* complete knave, and the woman hath found him already *Shak.,* Othello, ii 1. 252.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest
Suckling, Ballad of a Wedding

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *a* [Formerly also *pestilencial,* < F. *pestilentiel* = Pr. Sp Pg *pestilencial* = It. *pestilenziale,* < ML. *pestilentialis,* < L *pestilentia,* pestilence. see *pestilence*] **1** Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestiferous.

Pestilential vapours, stench, and smoak *Addison*

Even the birds seem to avoid the place as *pestilential,* not having seen one of any kind so much as flying over
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I 171

2 Mischievous; pernicious; destructive

In what hatred and perpetuall reproche oughte they to be that, corrupted wyth *pestilencial* auarice or ambicion, do betraie theyr maysters, or any other that trusteth them?
Sir T Elyot, The Governour, iii 6.

Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy *Buckle,* Civilization, I xiii

3. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or any infectious and deadly disease as, a *pestilential* fever See *fever*[1] **=Syn** Malignant, noxious, deadly

pestilentious† (pes-ti-len'shus), *a* [< OF *pestilentieux* = Sp Pg *pestilencioso* = It *pestilenzioso,* < LL. *pestilentiosus,* < L *pestilentia,* pestilence see *pestilence*] Pestilential

Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity *Sir P Sidney,* Arcadia, iii

pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li), *adv* **1** In a pestilent manner, mischievously, perniciously, noxiously —**2†** Excessively, intolerably.

The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome
Dr H More, Antidote against Atheism, iii 9

pestilentness (pes'ti-lent-nes), *n* The character of being pestilent.

pestility† (pes-til'i-ti), *n* [< LL *pestilita(t-)s,* a plague, pestilence, < *pestilis,* pestilent, < L *pestis,* a pest see *pest*] A pestilence, a plague

Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitie* *Foxe,* Martyrs, p 59

pestillation†, *n* See *pistillation*

pestle (pes'l), *n* [Formerly also *pestell,* < ME *pestel, pestelle,* < OF *pestel, pestel* = It. *pestello* (cf Russ. *pestu*), < L *pistillum, pistillus,* ML. also *pistellus, pestellus, pestillum,* a pounder, pestle, dim of **pistrum,* < *pistus,* pp of *pinsere, pisere,* pound, = Gr. πτισσειν, bray, winnow, = Skt √*pish,* pound Cf *pistil,* which is directly from the L *pistillum.*] **1** An instrument for pounding and breaking a substance in a mortar

A certaine maide had by chance a *pestell* of a mortar in her hand, with which she was pownning in the said mortar *Coryat,* Crudities, I 261

2. In *mach.* (*a*) The vertically moving bar of a stamp-mill (*b*) One of the pounders or mallets used in a fulling-mill —**3†** The leg of certain animals, especially of the pig.

In the fyrst course, potage, wortes, gruell, & fourmenty, with venyson, and mortrus, and *pestelles* of porke with grene sauce *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p 278

Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing
Bp Hall, Satires, IV iv 29 (*Nares.*)

4† A short staff carried by a constable or bailiff Compare *mace*[1]

One whiff at these same pewter buttoned shoulder-clappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestles* were the better weapons *Chapman,* May-Day, iv 1 (*Nares*)

pestle (pes'l), *v*; pret and pp *pestled,* ppr. *pestling.* [< *pestle, n*] **I.** *trans* To break or pound with a pestle, pulverize, grind, or rub with a pestle, as in a mortar

To *pestle* a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights
Tennyson, Maud, i 11

Polidori on such occasions would retire in mortification to his room, there to *pestle* his poisons.
E Dowden, Shelley, II 16.

II. *intrans* To use a pestle, pound.

It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to poulder, and blow him up with his own mine *B Jonson,* Epicœne, iii 1

pestle-pie (pes'l-pī), *n* A large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue: a favorite dish at country fairs and at Christmas feasts in Great Britain. *Halliwell*

pestoid (pes'toid), *a* [< *pest* + *-oid.*] Resembling the pest or plague as, *pestoid* fever

pestourt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pestor, pestour, pestreur, pistor* = Pr *pestre,* < L. *pestor,* a miller, baker, < *pinsere,* pp *pistus,* pound. see *pestle*] A baker *York Plays,* p lxxvii

pesture†, *n* [< *pest* + *-ure,* perhaps associated with *pester*] Annoyance, disturbance; injury. *Daniel,* Hist Eng., p 98

pesyble†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable.*

pesynt, *n* An obsolete variant of *pease*[1]

pet[1] (pet), *n* and *a.* [Formerly also *pett, peat, peate,* < Ir. *peat,* a pet, as adj petted, = Gael *peata,* a pet, a tame animal The word may have been associated with *petty,* little, but it could not be derived from *petty*] **I.** *n* **1.** Any domesticated or tamed animal, as a dog, a squirrel, or a dove, that is fondled and indulged, in particular, a lamb brought up by hand, a cadelamb; in general, a fondling.

Hastings Clive has a queer assortment of *pets,* first of which are the bushy-tailed Persian kittens
J W Palmer, The New and the Old, p 344

2. A darling or favourite child, one who is fondled and indulged or treated with peculiar kind-

ness or favor; also, a spoiled child; a wilful young woman.

A pretty *peat!* it is best
Put finger in the eye, an she knew why.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 78.

Deliro's wife and idol; a proud, minciug *peat*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *a.* 1. Fondled and indulged: as, a *pet* lamb, a *pet* rabbit, a *pet* pigeon.

The poet [Herrick] kept a *pet* goose at the vicarage, also a *pet* pig, which he taught to drink beer out of his own tankard. *D. G. Mitchell*, Lands, Letters, and Kings, iii.

2. Favored; favorite; cherished: as, a *pet* theory.

The lord of the manor . . . offered his *pet* binocular. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna, liv.

He [the sentimentalist] loves to think he suffers, and keeps a *pet* sorrow, a blue devil familiar that goes with him everywhere, like Paracelsus's black dog.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 61.

pet[1] (pet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[1], *n.*] To treat as a pet; fondle; indulge: as, to *pet* a child or a kitten.

The licensed irritability of a *petted* member of the family. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

pet[2] (pet), *n.* [Appar. due to *pettish*, taken as 'capricious,' < *pet*, a fit of ill humor, caprice, + *-ish*[1], but orig. appar. 'like a favorite child,' i. e. 'like a spoiled child,' < *pet*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense is affected also by the unrelated *petulant*. See *pet*[1].] A fit as of peevishness; ill humor, or discontent.

Then [false honor] flatter'd me, took *pet*, and in disdain Nipp'd my green buds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 15.

Fortune ha's deny'd him in something, and hee now takes *pet*, and will bee miserable in spite.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.
Milton, Comus, l. 721.

In a *pet* she started up,
And pluck'd it out, and drew
My little oakling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

pet[2] (pet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be peevish or cross; sulk.

He . . . is queasy stomached that must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

With a sweet forgetting
They stay their crystal fretting,
Never, never *petting*
About the frozen time. *Keats*, Stanzas.

II. *trans.* To make peevish; pique; offend; make cross.

I was *petted* at their neglect of us.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. ii. (*Davies.*)

petailet, *n.* See *pitaile*.

petal (pet'al), *n.* [= F. *pétale* = Sp. *pétalo* = Pg. *petala, petalo* = It. *petalo*, < NL. *petalum*, a petal, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, orig. neut. of *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, outspread, spreading), < *πεταννύναι* (√ *πετ-*) = L. *patere*, spread out, be open: see *patent*[1], *patulous*.] 1. In *bot.*, a corolla-leaf, one of the individual parts of a corolla in which they are distinct.—2. In *zool.*, a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid or clypeastroid sea-urchin. See cuts under *ambulacrum* and *petalostichous*.



a

Flower of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). *a*, one of the petals.

petaled, petalled (pet'ald), *a.* Having petals: generally used in composition: as, many-*petaled*, six-*petaled*.

petaliform (pet'al-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *petalum*, petal (see *petal*), + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, shaped like a petal; petaloid.

petaline (pet'al-in), *a.* [< F. *pétalin*, < NL. **petalinus*, < *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to a petal, attached to a petal, resembling a petal in form or color: as, a *petaline* nectary.

petalism (pet'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *pétalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *petalismo*, < Gr. *πεταλισμός*, petalism, < **πεταλίζειν*, banish by means of votes written on olive-leaves (cf. *πεταλίζειν*, put forth leaves), < *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] In ancient Syracuse, a mode of banishing citizens whose influence seemed dangerous, modeled on the ostracism at Athens, from which it differed in little except that the voter wrote the name of the person he recommended for banishment on an olive-leaf and not on a tablet of earthenware, and that the stated period of banishment was five years, and not ten as at Athens. The law was repealed 452 B. C., on account of its deterring the best citizens from participating in public affairs.

By means of this *petalisme* the lords banished one another, so that in the end the people became lord.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

In another great and most splendid city you see men reduced to *petalism*, or making their votes by the petals of shrubs. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

petalite (pet'al-īt), *n.* [< F. *pétalite* = It. *petalite*, < NL. **petalites*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A rare mineral, having a leaf-like cleavage, usually occurring in masses of a milk-white color, often tinged with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. Castorite is a variety found on the island of Elba, Italy.

petalled, *a.* See *petaled*.

Petalocera (pet-a-los'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *petalocerus*: see *petalocerous*.] In *entom.*, a group of beetles corresponding to Latreille's *Lamellicornes*.

petalocerous (pet-a-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *petalocerus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having leafy antennæ; lamellicorn; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalocera*.

petalodont (pet'a-lo-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Petalodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Petalodontidæ*.

Petalodontidæ (pet'a-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petalodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tectospondylous selachians, typified by the genus *Petalodus*. The body was moderately depressed, the pectoral fins were large, and continued forward to the head, and the teeth formed a close pavement, and were compressed anteroposteriorly. The species lived in the seas of the Carboniferous period.

petalodontoid (pet"a-lō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *petalodont*.

Petalodus (pet-a-lō'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of selachians typical of the family *Petalodontidæ*, which had teeth with petal-shaped crowns.

petalody (pet'a-lō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like: see *petaloid*.] In *bot.*, a condition frequent in flowers, in which other organs assume the appearance of petals. Thus, in certain species of *Primula* the calyx lobes sometimes become petal-like, while in most of the so-called "double" flowers it is the stamens that have been metamorphosed into petals. The anthers, connective, ovules, and pistils may occasionally be affected in this manner. Also *petalomania*.

petaloid (pet'a-loid), *a.* [= F. *pétaloïde* = Pg. It. *petaloide*, < Gr. **πεταλοειδής*, *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like, < *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *εἶδος*, shape.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a petal, resembling petals in texture and color, as certain bracts.—2. In *zool.*, resembling a leaf or petal; specifically, noting those heterogeneous ambulacra of some echinoderms, as of the *Clypeastroida*, of which the apical part is wide in the middle and tapers to a point at the margin, where it joins the oral portion. See cuts under *ambulacrum*, *cake-urchin*, and *petalostichous*.

petaloideous (pet-a-loi'dē-us), *a.* [< *petaloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *petaloid*, especially, noting those monocotyledonous plants which have flowers with parts corresponding to petals and sepals, such as lilies, orchids, etc., as distinguished on the one hand from those in which the flowers are arranged on a spadix (spadiceous), and on the other from those in which the protecting organs of the flowers are bracts (glumaceous). Compare *spadiceous* and *glumaceous*.

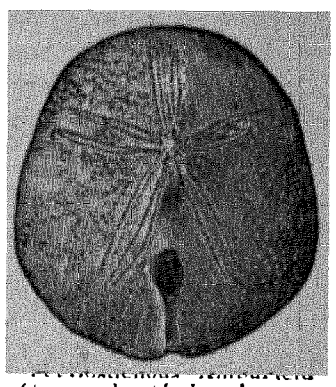
petalomania (pet"a-lō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *bot.*, same as *petalody*: so named from the abnormal multiplication of petal-like forms.

petalon (pet'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *petala* (-lä). [< Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, a leaf of metal, etc.: a leaf of gold on the high priest's miter: see *petal*.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen miter of the Jewish high priest.

Petalostemon (pet"a-lō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), so called as having four of the petals borne on the stamen-tube, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *στήμων*, warp (a stamen): see *stamen*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Psoraleæ*, characterized by the two ovules, and the petals on filiform claws, four of which are united to the sheath of the monadelphous stamens. The 22 species are all North American, ranging from Wisconsin to Mexico. They are glandular dotted perennials, with pinnate leaves and small rose, purple, violet, or white flowers in dense spikes, followed by short pods included in the calyx. They are the so-called *prairie clover* of the United States, the flowers suggesting those of clover. See *clover*, 2.

Petalosticha (pet-a-los'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *petalostichus*: see *petalostichous*.] An order or a suborder of sea-urchins having petaloid ambulacra. They belong to the *Irregularia* or *Exocyclica*, and are represented by such families as *Clypeastridæ*, *Scutellidæ*, *Cassidulidæ*, and *Spatangidæ*. Many of them are known as *heart-urchins* and *cake-urchins*. The term is contrasted with *Desmosticha*. See cuts under *cake-urchin* and *petalostichous*.

petalostichous (pet-a-los'ti-kus), *a.* [< NL. *petalostichus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Having petaloid ambulacra; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalosticha*; spatangoid or clypeastroid, as a sea-urchin.

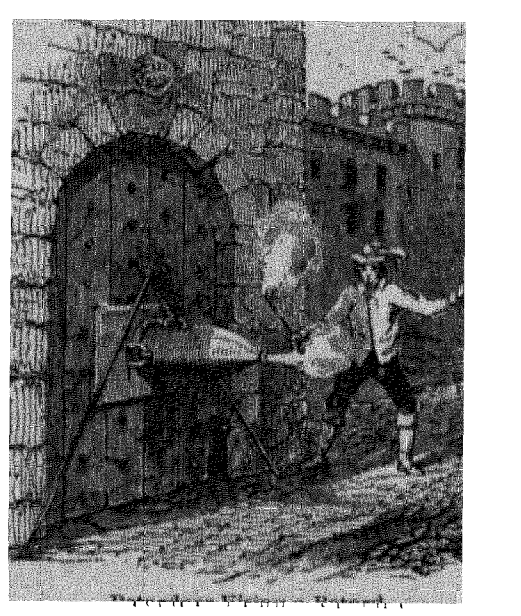


Petalostichous Ambulacra of Sea-urchin (*Echinobrissus recens*).

petalous (pet'a-lus), *a.* [< *petal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having petals; petaled: as, a *petalous* flower: opposed to *apetalous*.

petart, *n.* An obsolete variant of *petard*.

petard (pē-tärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *petar*, *petarre*; = Sp. *petardo*, *petarte* = Pg. It. *petardo*, < OF. *petard*, *petart*, F. *petard*, so called (a piece of military humor) < OF. *peter*, F. *péter*, break wind, crack, < *pet*, a breaking wind, < L. *peditum*, a breaking wind, < *pedere*, pp. *peditus*, break wind, for **perdere* = AS. *feortan* = E. *fart*: see *fart*.] An engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, form a breach in a wall, etc. It came into use in the sixteenth century, and in its early forms was a kind of mortar of iron or bronze which was charged with about seven pounds of gunpowder, rammed down and wadded, and fixed by means of rings to a stout plank, which was then attached to the surface to be blown in. The use of bombs has rendered the petard almost obsolete, but as still occasionally employed it is a cubical box of stout oak wood, charged with twenty pounds or more of powder, and fired, like the older forms, by a fuse.



'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd,
Like a *petar* ill lighted, into the bosom
Of him gave fire to 't.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

Give but the fire
To this *petard*, it shall blow open, Madam,
The iron doors. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hoist with one's own petard, caught in one's own trap; involved in the danger one meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 207.

petardeer, petardier (pet-ar-dēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *petarder* (= Sp. *petardero* = Pg. *petardeiro* = It. *petardiere*), < F. *pétardier*, OF. *petardier*, < *petarder*, blow up with a petard, < *petard*, a petard: see *petard*.] A soldier who served a petard.

petary (pē'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *petaries* (-riz). [< ML. *petaria*, a peat-bog, < *peta*, peat: see *peat*[1].] A peat-bog; a moss.

The Duke [of Argyll] refers to the grant by King Robert Bruce to his ancestor . . . of "the whole land of Lochow in one free barony, by all its righteous metes and marches, in wood and pastures, muirs and marshes, *petaries*, ways, &c." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 530.

It is certain that peat was a common enough fuel in David I.'s reign, and that *petaries* became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 308.

Petasites (pet-a-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *πετασίτης*, a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, < *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat: see *petasus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionideæ* and subtribe *Tussilagineæ*, characterized by scapes bearing many partly diœcious heads of flowers with involucral bracts in but one row. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, white woolly herbs from a perennial creeping rootstock, bear-

ing large cordate or kidney shaped radical leaves, and purplish or white, rarely yellowish flowers *P officinalis* (*P vulgaris*, Desf) a common brookside plant of Europe, is known as the *butter bur* or *butter dock, kettle-dock, cleat, bog rhubarb*, or *pestilence weed* or *pestilence wort* For other species see *winter heliotrope* (under *heliotrope*) and *sweet coltsfoot* (under *coltsfoot*)

petasus (pet'a-sus), *n*, pl *petasi* (-sī) [L, < Gr. πέτασος, a broad-brimmed felt hat, < πεταννύναι, spread out see *petal*] **1.** In *Gr. antiq*, a low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat worn characteristically by travelers, and a common attribute of Hermes Hence—**2.** The winged hat or cap worn by Mercury in late artistic types.

> Her devic upon a *Petasus* or Mercurial hat . . . cut
> *B Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v

petate (pe-tä'te), *n* [Sp < Mex *petatl*] **1** Dried palm leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats —**2.** A mat of braided palm-leaf, used by the poorer Mexicans as a bed

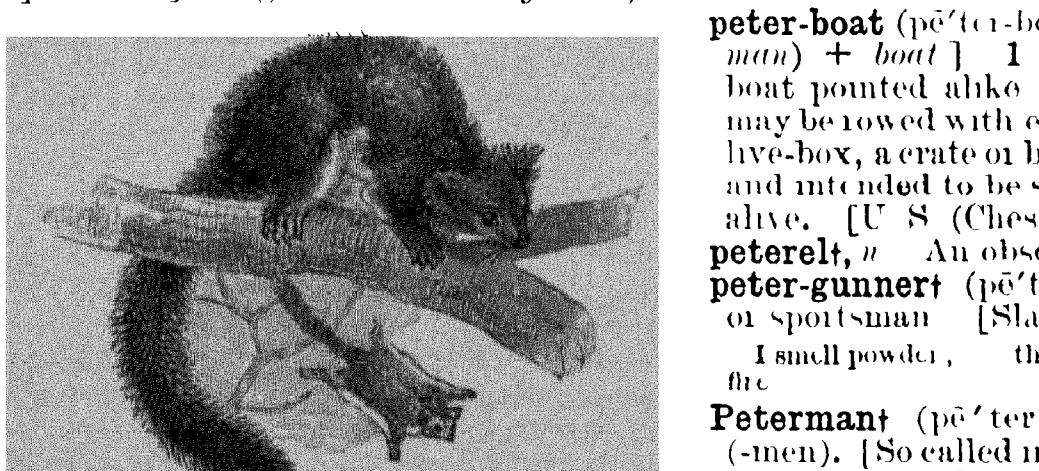
Petaurinæ (pet-â-rī'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Petaurus* + *-inæ*] A subfamily of marsupials of the family *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Petaurus*, having a parachute, the petaurists or flying-phalangers See cut under *Petaurista*

petaurine (pe-tâ'rin), *a* and *n*. [< *Petaurus* + *-ine*[1]] **I.** *a* Pertaining to the *Petaurinæ*, or having their characters, volitant, as a phalanger

II. *n* A member of the *Petaurinæ* a flying-phalanger or petaurist

petaurist (pe-tâ'rist), *n* [= F *pétauriste*, < L. *petaurista, petauristes*, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer, an animal that leaps very high, < Gr πεταυριστής, a rope-dancer, tumbler, < πεταυρίζειν, jump from a spring-board, dance on a rope, tumble, < πέταυρον (> L. *petaurum*), also πέτευρον, a perch or roost for fowls, a spring-board or stage for a tumbler, a spring or trap; supposed, without probability, to be < πέδαορος, Æolic for μετέωρος, aloft in the air: see *meteor*.] A flying-phalanger, flying-opossum, Australian flying-squirrel, or acrobat, any member of the old genus *Petaurus*, or modern subfamily *Petaurinæ* These animals are marsupials of medium or small size, mostly provided with a patagium or parachute which enables them to take flying leaps The petaurists proper, or taguans, belong to the genus *Petaurista* The sciurine or squirrel petaurists are of the genus *Belideus*, and strikingly like ordinary flying squirrels Pygmy petaurists, or acrobats, also called *opossum mice*, are among the very smallest of marsupials they belong to the genus *Acrobates* Petaurists without a patagium form the genus *Gymnobelideus* See cuts under *Acrobates* and *Petaurista*

Petaurista (pet-â-ris'ta), *n* [NL (Desmarest 1825), < Gr πεταυριστής, a rope-dancer, tumbler see *petaurist*] A genus of *Phalangistidæ*, including the larger flying-phalangers, as the taguan, *P taguanoides*, the petaurists proper



Taguan (*Petaurista taguanoides*)

petauristine (pet-â-ris'tin), *a* and *n* [< *Petaurista* + *-ine*[1]] Same as *petaurine*.

petaurite (pe-tâ'rīt), *a* [< *Petaurus* + *-ite*[2]] Same as *petaurine*

Petaurus† (pe-tâ'rus), *n* [NL, accom of L *petaurista* see *petaurist*] An old genus of flying-phalangers, giving name to the subfamily *Petaurinæ* and conterminous with it See *petaurist*, and cut under *Petaurista*

petchary (pech'a-ri), *n* [W Ind] The gray king-bird, or chicheree (so called from its cry), *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *T griseus*, one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies It also occurs sparingly in the southern United States It resembles the common king bird or bee martin, but is larger, grayer, and otherwise distinct

pet-cock (pet'kok), *n* A small plug-cock, usually of a size adapted to screw into a female thread ⅛-inch, ¼-inch or ⅜ inch pipe-tap size Pet cocks are used for draining water of condensation from steam cylinders, and they are frequently placed in the discharge pipes of pumps to show if the latter are working They are also used as vents to permit air or gas to escape from reservoirs and for other purposes in the arts A small globe valve is sometimes erroneously called a *pet cock* Also called *petty cock*

petet, *n* A Middle English form of *pity*

petechiæ (pē-tek'i-ē), *n. pl* [NL (cf F *pétéchies* = Sp *petequias* = Pg *petechias*), < It *petecchie*, purple spots on the skin (see def.), pl of *petecchia* (ML *petecia*), a spot, scab (applied in contempt to a miser), in form dim , appar ult < L *petigo* (*petigin-*), a scab, an eruption] Purple spots on the skin, not disappearing on pressure, caused by hemorrhage into the cutaneous tissues

petechial (pē-tek'i-al), *a* [= F *pétéchial* = Sp *petequial* = Pg *petechial* = It *petecchiale* (ML *petecchialis*), < *petecchia*, a spot, scab see *petechiæ*] Of the nature of petechiæ, characterized by or accompanied with petechiæ or livid spots as, a *petechial* eruption or fever —**Petechial fever** (*a*) Typhus fever (*b*) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis

petechiate (pe-tek'i-āt) *a* [< *petechiæ* + *-ate*[1]] Having petechiæ, spotted with petechiæ

petegruet, *n*. An obsolete variant of *pedigree*

peteoset, *a* A Middle English form of *piteous*

peter[1]**†** (pē'ter), *n*. [Also *peeter* , in def 1 abbr of *peter-see-me* , in def 2 uncertain; but in both appar. ult < *Peter*, a man's name, orig. that of the apostle Peter, < LL *Petrus*, < Gr Πέτρος Peter, lit 'rock'. see *pier*.] **1.** A kind of wine otherwise called *peter-see-me* and *peter-sameene*

> By old claret I enlarge thee
> By canary I charge thee
> By Britain, metheglin and peter
> Appear and answer me in meter
> *Beau and Fl*, Chances v (Song)

2 A kind of cosmetic. *Halliwell*

peter[2] (pē'ter), *n* [Abbr of *repeater*] *Naut* See *blue-peter* —**Blue peter** (*a*) See *blue peter* (*b*) In *whist*, a conventional signal indicating a call for trumps See *peter*[2], *v* (*c*) The common American coot *Fulica americana* so called with reference to its color with an allusion to blue peter [Southern U S]

peter[2] (pē'ter), *v. i* [< *peter*[2], *n*] In *whist*, to call for trumps by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. [Eng]

> Surely the Blue Peter is well understood , it is always used when a ship is about to start—a blue flag with a white centre Calling for trumps, or *petering*, is derived from this source *N and Q* , 7th ser , IV 356

peter[3] (pē'ter), *v i* [Origin uncertain] To diminish gradually and then cease, fail; become exhausted; in *mining*, to split up into branches and become lost said of a vein which runs out or disappears, so that it can no longer be followed by the miner with *out* [Colloq]

> Then the bar *petered out*,
> And the boys wouldn't stay
> *Bret Harte*, Dow's Flat

peter-boat (pē'ter-bōt), *n* [< *Peter* (see *Peterman*) + *boat*] **1** A fishing-boat, a small boat pointed alike at stem and stern, which may be rowed with either end foremost —**2** A live-box, a crate or box for fish, made with slats, and intended to be set in water to keep the fish alive. [U S (Chesapeake Bay)]

peterelt, *n* An obsolete form of *petrel*[1]

peter-gunnert (pē'ter-gun er), *n* A gunner or sportsman [Slang]

> I smell powder , this *peter gunner* should have given fire *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii 2

Petermant (pē'ter-man), *n* , pl *Petermen* (-men). [So called in allusion to "Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, . for they were fishers" (Mat iv 18)] A fisherman [Eng (on the Thames)]

> Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment 'twould make good boots for a *Peterman* to catch salmon in
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, ii 3

Peter-pence (pē'ter-pens), *n* See *Peter's pence*, under *penny*

peter-sameenet, *n* Same as *peter-see-me Middleton*

Peter's bird. A petrel.

Peter's cress. See *cress*

peter-see-met, *n* [A corruption of *Peter* (*Pedro*) *Ximenes*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines

> *Peter see me* shall wash thy noul
> And Malaga glasses fox thee
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy iii 1

Petersen's bag. A rubber bag introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic cystotomy

Peter's fish [So called from the spot on each side near the pectoral fin fancied to be the mark made by St Peter's thumb and finger when it is said, he caught this fish for tribute] The haddock, also, some other fish similarly marked as the John-dory

petersham (pē'ter-sham), *n* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it] **1** A kind of greatcoat formerly fashionable.—**2** The heavy rough-napped woolen cloth of which such greatcoats were made Petersham cloth is now generally dark blue, and is used for heavy overcoats of all sorts, pea jackets and the like **Petersham ribbon** See *ribbon*

Peter's pence See *penny*

Peter's-staff†, *n* The common mullen

peth[1] (peth), *n* [A dial form of *path*] A steep road, a road or path up a steep hill [North Eng]

peth[2] (peth) *v t* [A dial form of *path*] To kill with a pething-pole [Australian]

> "Now then, shall we *peth* it or shoot it ?" says our butcher pro tem *P Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p 189

pething-pole (peth'ing-pōl), *n* A sort of harpoon used for butchering cattle [Australian]

> So up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long *pething pole*, like an abnormally long and heavy alpenstock, in his hand he selects the beast to be killed, stands over it in breathless but seemingly careless silence adjusts his point over the centre of the vertebra and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord *P Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p 184

petigreet, *n* An obsolete form of *pedigree*

petiolaceous (pet″i-ō-lā'shius), *a* [< *petiole* + *-aceous*] Same as *petiolate*

petiolar (pet'i-ō-lär), *a* [= F *pétiolaire* = Pg *peciolar* = It *picciuolare*, < NL **petiolaris*, < L *petiolus*, a petiole see *petiole*] **1** In *bot*, pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it, growing on or supported by a petiole as, a *petiolar* tendril, a *petiolar* bud, a *petiolar* gland —**2** In *zool* and *anat.*, same as *petiolate*

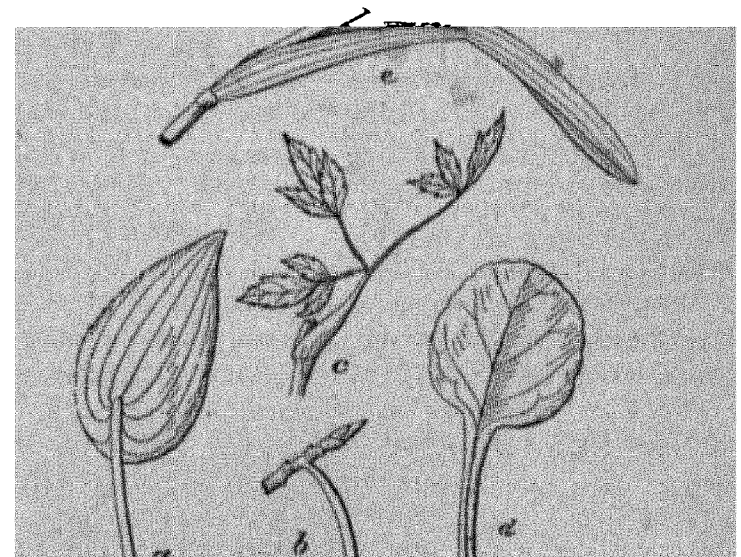
petiolary (pet'i-ō-lā-ri), *a* [As *petiolar* + *-y*[1]] **1** In *bot* , same as *petiolar* —**2** In *zool* , same as *petiolate*

Petiolata (pet″i-ō-lā'tā), *n pl* [NL , neut pl of *petiolatus*, a petiole, petiolate see *petiolate*] A division of hymenopterous insects, including all the true bees, wasps, etc These have the abdomen united to the thorax by a slender petiole or stalk, whence the name, which is opposed to *Securifera*.

petiolate (pet'i-ō-lāt), *a* [= F *pétiolé* = Sp. Pg *peciolado* = It *picciuolato*, < NL **petiolatus*, L *petiolus*, a petiole see *petiole*] **1** In *bot* , having a petiole as, a *petiolate* leaf —**2.** In *zool* and *anat* , stalked as if petiolate , having a footstalk, peduncle, or petiole like that of a leaf, specifically, in *entom* , pertaining to the *Petiolata*, or having their characters See cuts under *Ichneumonidæ* and *Eumenes* —**Petiolate abdomen**, an abdomen in which the petiole, composed of a basal joint or two is long and much more slender than the others **Petiolate egg**, in *entom* , an egg attached by a slender stem as those of many ichneumon flies — **Petiolate insects**, those insects which have the abdomen petiolated — **Petiolate wing**, a wing in which the base is very narrow and has parallel sides, suddenly enlarging to the body of the wing, as in the genus *Agrion* and its allies — **Petiolate wing-cell**, a wing cell greatly constricted at one end, where it adjoins another cell

petiolated (pet'i-ō-lā-ted), *a*. [< *petiolate* + *-ed*[2]] Same as *petiolate*.

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n* [< F *pétiole* = Sp Pg *peciolo* = It *peziolo, picciuolo*, a petiole, < L *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruits (NL a petiole), also lit a little foot, for **pediolus*, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E *foot*] **1** In *bot* , a leafstalk the stalk or



... (*a*) ... *argentea*, terete ; (*b*) *Populus tremu*... dilated at the base (*d*) *Py*...

support by wh ... attached to the stem It is usually round or semi-

cylindrical and channeled on the upper side, but may be terete, flattened, winged, dilated at base, clasping, etc.

2 In *entom.*, the slender sclerite or sclerites by which the abdomen of many insects is united to the thorax It is prominent in many *Hymenoptera*, as the slender part of a wasp, it is usually one-jointed, but sometimes two jointed, and rarely three-jointed In certain ants it carries one or more swellings which are important in classification See cuts under *Evaniidæ* and *Atta*.

petioled (pet'i-ōld), *a.* [< *petiole* + *-ed*²·] Same as *petiolate*

petiolulate (pet'i-ō-lū-lāt), *a* [< NL **petiolulatus*, < **petiolulus*, petiolule · see *petiolule*] In *bot*, supported by its own petiolule or footstalk: applied to a leaflet

petiolule (pet'i-ō-lūl), *n.* [< F. *pétiolule*, < NL **petiolulus*, dim. of *petiolus*, petiole · see *petiole*] In *bot*, a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

petiolus (pe-tī'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *petioli* (-lī) [NL., < L *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruit. see *petiole*] In *bot* and *zool*, a petiole.—**Petiolus of the epiglottis**, the narrow attached end of the epiglottis

petit (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *petit*, < OF *petit*, F *petit*, small, petty: see *petty*. The spelling *petit*, with the pronunciation belonging to *petty*, is retained in various legal phrases.] **I.** *a.* Small; petty, inferior.—**Petit constable.** See *petty constable*, under *constable*, 2.—**Petit jury, treason**, etc See the nouns.—**Petit point.** Same as *tent-stitch*

II.† *n.* Same as *petty*

And therefore was their master Moises called Pedagogus, yᵗ is, a teacher of children, or (as they cal such one in ye Gramer scholes) an Usher or a Master of the *petites*.
Sir T More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 48.

petit-baume (pet'i-bōm), *n.* [F., < *petit*, little, + *baume*, balsam. see *balm*.] A liquor obtained in the West Indies from *Croton balsamifer*.

petite (pe-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit* see *petit*, *petty*] Little, of small size; tiny.

petitia (pe-tish'i-ä), *n* [NL (Jacquin, 1780), after François P. du *Petit* (1664–1741), a French surgeon.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*, characterized by the four equal petals, nearly sessile anthers, and drupe with one stone containing four cells and four seeds The 3 species are natives of the West Indies and Mexico. They bear opposite undivided leaves, and small flowers in cymes usually paniculed in the upper axils *P. Domingensis* is the yellow fiddlewood of the West Indies. See *spur tree*

petition (pē-tish'on), *n.* [< ME *petycion*, *petition*, < OF. *petition*, F *pétition* = Sp *peticion* = Pg *petição* = It *petizione*, a petition, < L. *petitio*(*n-*), a blow, thrust, an attack, an arming at a request, petition, solicitation, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, fall upon, rush at, attack. assault, etc., direct one's course to, seek, make for, strive for, require, demand, ask, solicit, fetch, betake oneself to, etc., = Gr. *πίπτειν*, fall, *πετέσθαι*, fly, akin to *πτερόν*, wing, feather, etc , Skt √ *pat*, fly: see *feather*, *pen*², etc From the L. *petere* are also ult. E. *appete*, *appetent*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competitor*, etc , *impetus*, *impetuous*, *petulant*, etc , *repeat*, †*repetition*, etc] **1.** An entreaty, supplication, or prayer, a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power, also, a particular request or article among several in a prayer

Thy *petycion* I graunt the.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 116)

Let my life be given me at my *petition*, and my people at my request. Esther vii 3.

I will go and sit beside the doors,
And make a wild *petition* night and day
Tennyson, Princess, v

2. A formal written request or supplication, particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, right, grant, or mercy

The governour and assistants sent an answer to the *petition* of Sir Christopher Gardiner, and withal a certificate from the old planters concerning the carriage of affairs *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I 126.

I remember, when the Duke of Newcastle was going to Windsor with a mob at his heels to present a *petition* (during the late discussions), I went down to him and showed him the *petition*, and told him they ought to be prevented from coming *Greville*, Memoirs, July 10, 1829

3. In *law*, a written application for an order of court, used (*a*) where a suit is already pending in respect to the subject of which some relief is sought that renders proper a more formal application than a motion (as a *petition* for instructions to a receiver), or (*b*) where the subject is within the jurisdiction of the court without the bringing of an action (as a *petition* for the writ of habeas corpus, or for an adjudication in bankruptcy), also, the paper containing such a supplication, solicitation, or humble request. —**4.** A begging: only in the rare phrase '*petition* of a principle' (begging the question), translating Latin *petitio principii*

Diogenes Stay! Those terms are puerile, and imply a *petition* of a principle keep to the term necessity.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, 1st ser , vii.

Millenary petition. See *millenary*.—**Petition of right.** (*a*) In *Eng law*, a petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petition stating facts and claiming a right which controverts the title of the crown (*b*) A declaration of the rights of the people addressed by Parliament in 1628 to King Charles I, and his assent to it, which, though not in form a statute or ordinance, has been accepted as having the full force and effect of fundamental law It recited, in substance, that subjects should not be taxed but by consent of Parliament, that commissions for raising money should not be issued contrary to law, that no free man should be imprisoned, disseized of his land, outlawed, or exiled but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land, that no subject ought to be imprisoned without cause shown, that citizens should not be compelled to entertain soldiers against the law, and that commissions for the trial of offenders by martial law ought not to issue in time of peace.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (*a*), under *act*.—**Right of petition**, the right of the governed to bring grievances to the knowledge of the governing power, by the presentation and hearing of petitions for redress. By the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can make no law prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

=Syn. *Supplication*, *Suit*, etc (see *prayer*), solicitation, application, address

petition (pē-tish'on), *v.* [= F. *pétitionner*, from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To present a petition or make a request to; supplicate; entreat, specifically, to address a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign, legislative body, or person in authority, for some favor or right

She *petitioned* Jupiter that he might prove immortal
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii

2. To solicit; ask for; desire as a favor

Would not your word, your slightest wish, effect
All that I hope, *petition*, or expect?
Crabbe, Works, V 188

II. *intrans.* To intercede; make a humble request or entreaty, present a petition

You think now I should cry, and kneel down to you,
Petition for my peace
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv 8

petitionarily (pē-tish'on-ā-ri-li), *adv* By way of petitio principii, or begging the question
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err , iv 5 [Rare]

petitionary (pē-tish'on-ā-ri), *a* [< *petition* + *-ary*] **1** Offering a petition; supplicatory.

Pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen
Shak, Cor , v 2 82

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows them to this greatness
B Jonson, Catiline, iv 1

2 Containing a petition or request

If such come
For their reliefe by suite *petitionary*,
Let them have gracious hearing
Heywood, Royal King and Loyal Subject, i

petition-crown (pē-tish'on-kroun), *n.* See *crown*, 13.

petitioner (pē-tish'on-ėr), *n* [< *petition* + *-er*¹] **1.** One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

Heare the Cries, see the Teares,
Of all distressed poor *Petitioners*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii , The Magnificence

2 [*l. c.* or *cap*] In *Eng. hist.*, same as *addresser*

petitionist (pē-tish'on-ist), *n.* [< *petition* + *-ist*] A petitioner *Lamb.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

petitio principii (pē-tish'i-ō prin-sip'i-i). [L. (tr Gr. *το ἐν ἀρχῇ αἰτεῖσθαι*, an assumption at the outset): *petitio*, petition; *principii*, gen. of *principium*, principle. see *petition* and *principle*.] In *logic*, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question · a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a premise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit

petit-maître (pe-tē'mā'tr), *n* [F., a little master · see *petty* and *master*¹.] A name given to dandies in France in the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV, hence, in English literature, one who displays exaggeration in his dress and cultivates female society more or less obtrusively; a fop; a coxcomb.

petitort (pet'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, seek: see *petition*] A seeker

A very potent (I cannot say "competitor," the Bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) "desirer" of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist , XI. ii. 48.

petitory (pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *petitoire*, F *pétitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *petitorio*, < LL. *petitorius*, < L *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff · see *petitor*.] Petitioning, soliciting; begging; petitionary.

The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and *petitory* in the ears of God
Jer Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 2.

Petitory action or **suit** (*a*) An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. (*b*) In *Scots law*, an action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property or a right of credit in the pursuer, including all actions on personal contracts by which the grantor has become bound to pay or to perform

Petit's operation. See *operation*.

Petiveria (pet-i-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after J. *Petiver*, F. R. S., a London apothecary, who died in 1718] A genus, made by Lindley type of a small order *Petiveriaceæ*, now classed in the order *Phytolaccaceæ* and tribe *Rivineæ*, characterized by the elongated fruit, covered with slender recurved spines. The 4 species are all American, found from Florida to southern Brazil They are slender erect herbs, with the odor of garlic, very acrid, and bearing alternate ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers of four persistent sepals *P. alliacea*, the guinea hen weed, also known as *strongman's weed*, is much used in the West Indies for toothache and for its stimulating and sudorific properties. *P tetrandra* is similarly used in Brazil

petlanque (pet-lăng'ke), *n.* [Mex. Sp] The name of an ore of silver, called in Chili "rosicler oscuro"; a sulphantimoniuret of silver, known to mineralogists as *pyrargyrite*.—**Petlanque negro**, the ore of silver called *silver glance*, *glaserz*, and *vitreous silver*, of which the mineralogical name is *argentite*.

peto (pē'tō), *n* [Imitative.] The tufted titmouse of the United States, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*. *T. Nuttall.*

petralogy, *n* An erroneous form of *petrology*.

Petrarchism (pē'trär-kizm), *n* [< *Petrarch* (see def) + *-ism*.] The style or manner of the poet Petrarch (1304–74), the peculiarities of his poetry collectively

From this period [the fourteenth century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism*
Encyc Brit, XIII 506

Petrarchist (pē'trär-kist), *n* [< *Petrarch* + *-ist*] A disciple, follower, or imitator of Petrarch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 506

petraria (pe-trā'ri-ä), *n* [ML · see *petrary*] Same as *petrary*.

The archers shot their arrows, the *petraria* hurled its stones *E A Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III 113.

petrary (pe-trā'ri), *n* , pl. *petraries* (-riz) [In older form *perrier*, < OF. *perriere*, etc. (see *perrier*, and cf. *pederero*, etc.), = Sp. *petraria*, < ML *petraria*, a machine for throwing stones, < L. *petra*, a rock see *pier*.] A military engine for throwing large stones

petre† (pē'tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *saltpetre*, *saltpeter*.] Niter; saltpeter.

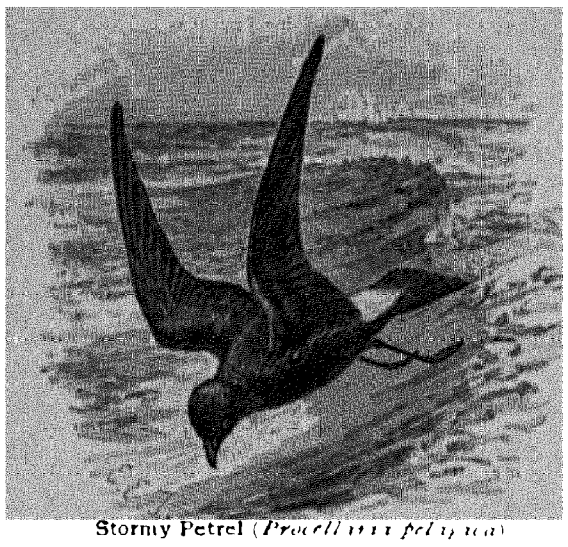
Powder which is made of impure and greasy *petre* hath but a weak emission. *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err , ii 5

Petrea (pē'trē-ä), *n* [NL (Houstoun, 1737), named after Robert James, Lord *Petre*, a patron of botany, who died in 1742.] A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*, characterized by racemed flowers, the ovary of two cells, each with one ovule, and the calyx greatly enlarged in fruit The 20 species are all American, found from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They bear opposite rigid undivided leaves, and large violet or blue flowers in long racemes, with the large sepals beautifully colored at flowering, enlarging and turning green in fruit. Several species are favorites in cultivation under glass, especially *P. volubilis*, the purple wreath, which is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward

petrean (pē-trē'an), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétrée* = Sp. *pétreo* = Pg. It. *petreo*, < L. *petræus*, < Gr *πετραῖος*, rocky, < *πέτρα*, rock: see *pier*.] Of or pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.* [Rare.]

petrel[1] (pet'rel), *n.* [Formerly also *peterel*, < F. *pétrel*, a petrel, lit. 'little Peter,' 'Peterkin' (G. *Petersvogel*, 'Peter's bird'), so called because it seems to walk on the sea, like Peter (Mat xiv. 29), < ML. **Petrellus*, dim. of LL. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr *Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock' (see Mat xvi 18) see *pier*.] **1.** A small black-and-white seabird, *Procellaria pelagica*, hence, any similar bird of pelagic or oceanic habits, with webbed feet, long pointed wings, and tubular nostrils, belonging to the family *Procellariidæ* and subfamily *Procellarinæ*. Many of the petrels are characterized by qualifying epithets, and others receive special names, the stormy petrels, also called Mother Carey's

chickens, are the very small sooty species like *Procellaria pelagica*, though of several genera, including *Procellaria* (formerly called *Thalassidroma*), *Cymochorea*, *Halocyptena*, and *Oceanites* The most numerous species to which the name is given are those of the genera *Œstrelata*, *Daption*, and some others, such as the capped petrel, *Œstrelata hæsitata*, and the Cape pigeon, *Daption capense* These


Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*)

are of medium size, or rather small, and almost exclusively inhabit southern seas Petrels of the large genus *Puffinus* are commonly known as *shearwaters* and *hagdens* The large gull like petrels of the genus *Fulmarus* and some related genera are called *fulmars* All are pelagic, and practically independent of land except during the breeding season They breed for the most part in burrows or holes in rocks by the seaside, laying a single white egg Many of them are wont, like albatrosses, to follow ships for many days at sea, to feed upon the refuse of the cook s galley, and may sometimes be taken with hook and line In powers of long sustained flight they surpass all other birds, but, with the exception of one genus (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*), they cannot dive See also cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, and *Œstrelata*
2 The kittiwake, a gull [Flamborough Head, Eng] — **Pintado petrel** See *pintado*

petrel²†, *n* An obsolete form of *poitrel*

petrenel†, *n* An obsolete variant of *petronel*

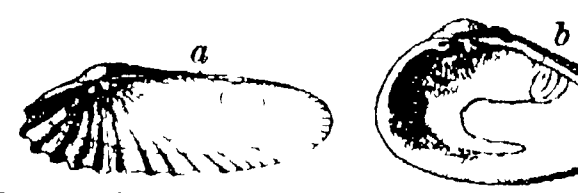
petrescence (pē-tres′ens), *n*. [< *petrescen(t)* + -*ce*] Petrifaction *Maunder*

petrescent (pē-tres′ent), *a* [< L *petra*, < Gr πέτρα, rock, + -*escent*] Possessing the property of changing or converting into stone, petrifying

Springs of *petrescent* water *Boyle*, Works, III 554

Petricola (pē-trik′ō-lä), *n* [NL see *petricolous*] The typical genus of *Petricolidæ* *Lamarck*

Petricolidæ (pet-ri-kol′i-dē), *n. pl* [NL, < *Petricola* + -*idæ*] A family of bivalve mollusks which live in rocks, named by D'Orbigny in 1837 from the genus *Petricola*, the rock-borers They


a *Petricola* (*Petricolaria*) *pholadiformis* (right valve) *b*, *Petricola lithophaga* (right valve)

are related to the *Veneridæ*, but the mantle is enlarged, the pedal opening small, the foot small, and the shell more or less gaping The species for the most part perforate clay or soft rock

petricolous (pē-trik′ō-lus), *a* [< NL *petricola*, < L *petra* (< Gr πέτρα), a rock, + *colere*, inhabit] Inhabiting rocks, saxicoline, lithodomous, as a mollusk See cuts under *date-shell*, *Petricolidæ*, and *piddock*.

petrifaction (pet-ri-fak′shon), *n*. [< L as if **petrifactio(n-)*, < *petra* (< Gr πέτρα), rock, + *factus*, pp of *facere*, make Cf *petrify*] 1. Conversion into stone, specifically of organic substances or parts of such, fossilization, replacement of organic matter by some mineral substance, in which process more or less of the form and structure of the organized body is preserved —2 An organic substance converted into stone; a fossil The words *petrifaction* and *fossil* are entirely synonymous at the present time Formerly *fossil* was applied to minerals or mineral substances dug from the earth whether they did or did not exhibit any traces of organic structure See *fossil*
3 Figuratively, a rigid or stunned condition resulting from fear, astonishment, etc

petrifactive (pet-ri-fak′tiv), *a* [< *petrifact(ion)* + -*ive*] 1. Of or pertaining to petrifaction *Sir T. Browne* —2 Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone

petrifiable (pet′ri-fī-a-bl), *a* [< *petrify* + -*able*] Capable of being petrified

petrific (pē-trif′ik), *a* [= Sp *petrífico* = Pg It *petrifico*, < L as if **petrificus*, < *petra*, rock, + *facere*, make Cf *petrify*] That converts or has power to convert into stone

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix d as firm
As Delos, floating once *Milton*, P L, x 294

Not the wing d Perseus, with *Petrifick* Shield
Of Gorgon s Head, to more Amazement charm d his Foe
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure

petrificate† (pet′ri-fi-kāt), *v t* [< L **petrificatus*, pp of **petrificare*, petrify see *petrify*] To petrify *J Hall*, Poems, p. 96

petrification (pet ri-fi-kā′shon), *n* [< F *petrification* = Sp *petrificacion* = Pg *petrificação* = It *petrificazione*, < L as if **petrificatio(n-)*, < *petrificare*, petrify: see *petrify*] 1 Same as *petrifaction* *Sir T Browne*, Vulg Err, ii 5
2† Obduracy, callousness. [Rare]

It was observed long ago by Epictetus that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p 1 (*Latham*)

petrify (pet′ri-fī), *v*, pret and pp *petrified*, ppr *petrifying* [< F *pétrifier* = Sp Pg *petrificar* = It *petrificare* < L as if **petrificare*, < *petra* (< Gr πέτρα), rock (see *pier*), + *facere*, make Cf *petrific*] I. *trans* 1. To convert into stone or a stony substance change into stone —2. To make hard as stone, render hard or callous as, to *petrify* the heart

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce
Pope, Dunciad, iv 264

3 To paralyze or stupefy as with fear or amazement as, to *petrify* one with astonishment

The poor *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self surrender to panic, absolutely descended both flights of stairs
De Quincey

Suddenly two men with guns came out of the woods, but at the sight of the flatboat stood *petrified*
G W Cable, Stories of Louisiana, vii

II. *intrans* To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief
Dryden Threnodia Augustalis, l 8

petrinal†, *n* An obsolete form of *petronel*

Petrine (pē′trin), *a* [< LL as if **Petrinus* (cf ML *petrinus*, < Gr πέτρινος, of rock), < *Petrus*, < Gr Πέτρος, Peter: see *petrel*¹] Of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or his doctrines or writings as, the *Petrine* epistles See *Petrinism* — **Petrine liturgy**, the Roman liturgy attributed by ecclesiastical tradition to Peter

Petrinism (pē′tri-nizm), *n* [< *Petrine* + -*ism*] The beliefs or tendencies attributed to the apostle Peter, according to the Tübingen school of theology, the doctrine that Christianity is a phase or development of Judaism, supposed to have been advocated by the followers of Peter opposed to *Paulinism* See *Paulinism*, and *Tübingen school* (under *school*).

A purely speculative process of conflicting tendencies, which started from an antagonism of *Petrinism* and Paulinism *Schaff*, Hist Christ Church, I § 7

Petrobieæ (pet-rō-bī′ē-ē), *n pl* [NL (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Petrobium* + -*eæ*] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, characterized by the diœcious chaffy heads, each with rudimentary styles or anthers It includes three genera, two of South American shrubs, and one a tree, *Petrobium* (the type)

Petrobium (pet-rō′bi-um), *n* [NL (R Brown, 1817), so called in allusion to its home on the rock of St Helena, < Gr πέτρα, rock, + βίος, life] A genus of composite plants, type of the subtribe *Petrobieæ*, having a flat receptacle and linear awned achenia There is but one species a small tree, found only on the island of St Helena, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy panicled corymbs at the summits of the branches It is sometimes known as *rock plant of St Helena*, and on the island as *whitewood* Its remarkably recurved tubular corollas make the head of flowers at first seem radiate

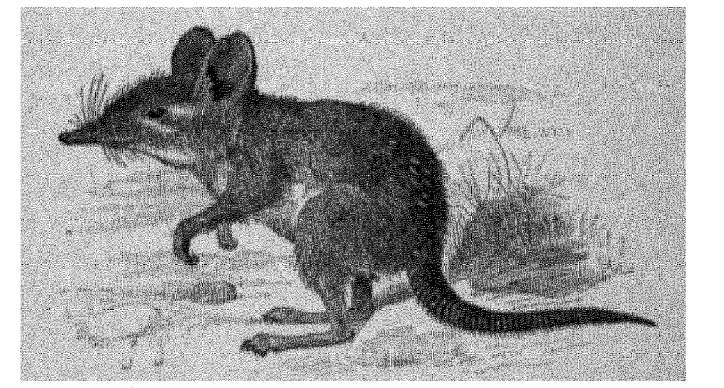
Petrobrusian (pet-rō-brö′si-an), *n* [< ML *Petrobrusiani*, pl, < *Petrus Brusius* (*Pierre de Bruys*) (see def) + -*an*] One of the followers of Peter (Pierre) de Bruys, especially numerous in the south of France in the twelfth century De Bruys opposed church buildings, bishops, priests, and ceremonials, and rejected transubstantiation and infant baptism

petroccipital (pet-rok-sip′i-tal), *a* [< *petr(ous)* + *occipital*] Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous part of the temporal bone as, the *petroccipital* suture Also *petro-occipital* See cut under *craniofacial*

Petrochelidon (pet-rō-kel′i-don), *n* [NL (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + χελιδών, a swallow see *chelidon*] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, containing a number of species of various parts of the world, which affix nests of mud to rocks, whence the name, the cliff swallows *P lunifrons* is the common cliff swallow, eaves swallow, or mud swallow of the United States, which builds clusters of bottle nosed nests made of little pellets of mud stuck together See cuts under *eaves swallow* and *hive nest*

petrodrome (pet′rō-drōm), *n* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Petrodromus*, *P tetradactylus*, of Mozambique

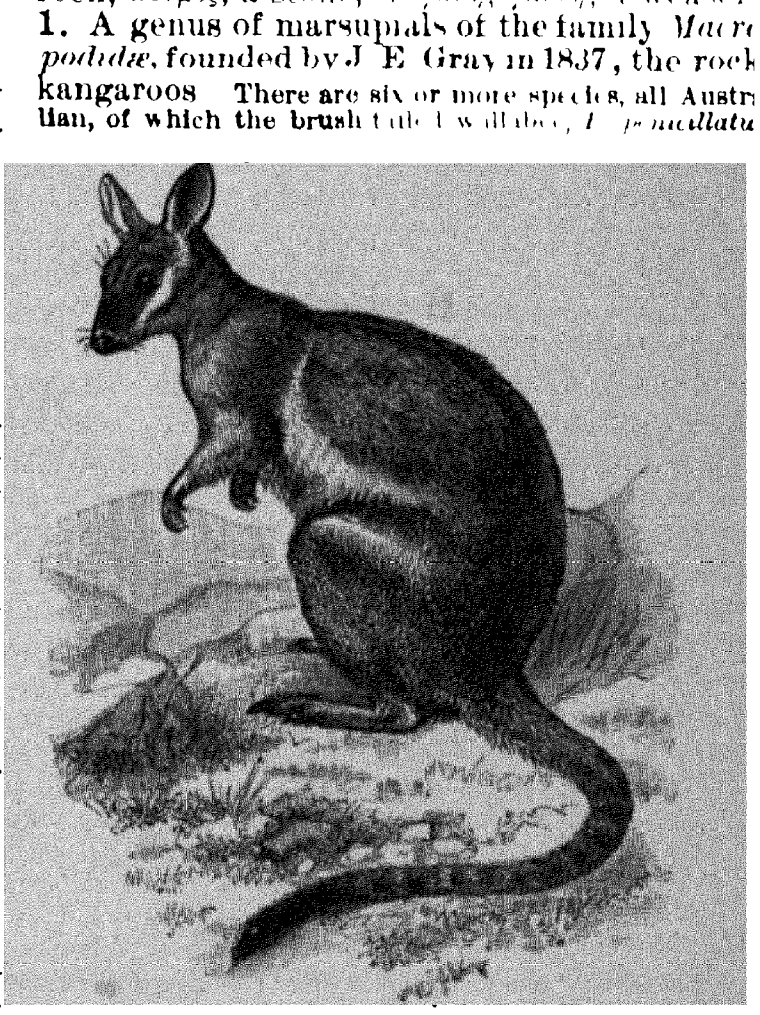
Petrodromus (pet rod′rō-mus), *n* [NL (W Peters, 1846), < Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + δραμεῖν, aor inf of τρέχειν, run] A genus of elephant shrews of the family *Macroscelididæ*


Petrodrome (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*)

differing from the genus *Macroscelides* in having the hind feet with only four toes The type is *P tetradactylus* See also cut under *elephant shrew*

Petroff's defense. In *chess-playing* See *opening*, 9

Petrogale (pet-rog′a-lē), *n* [NL < Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γαλῆ, γαλέη, a weasel] 1. A genus of marsupials of the family *Macropodidæ*, founded by J E Gray in 1837, the rock kangaroos There are six or more species, all Australian, of which the brush tailed wallaby, *P penicillata*


Yellow footed Rock kangaroo (*Petrogale xanthopus*)

and the yellow footed rock kangaroo, *P xanthopus* are examples These kangaroos are fitted for living among rocks, where they display great agility The hind limbs are less disproportionate than in other kangaroos, and the tail is used less in supporting the body or in leaping
2 [*l c*] An animal of this genus

petrogeny (pet-roj′e-ni), *n* [< Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + -γένεια, < -γενής, produced see -*geny*] The science of the origin of rocks theoretical petrography or petrology a word little used and bearing the same relation to *petrography* or *petrology* which *geogeny* does to *geology*

petroglyph (pet′rō-glif), *n* [< Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γλυφή, carving see *glyph*] A carving on or in stone, a rock-carving

petroglyphic (pet-rō-glif′ik), *a* [< *petroglyph* + -*ic*] Of or pertaining to petroglyphy as, a *petroglyphic* inscription

petroglyphy (pet-rog′li-fi), *n* [< Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γλύφειν, carve, sculpture] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones

petrograph (pet′rō-graf), *n* [< Gr πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + γράφειν, write] A writing on a rock, a petroglyph [Rare]

Mr Cushing s party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains *petrographs*, or crude etchings
Science, XII 4

petrographer (pet-rog′ra-fėr), *n* [< *petrography* + *-er*[1]] One who is versed in petrography, or the study of rocks

petrographic (pet-rō-graf′ik) *a* [= F *pétrographique*, as *petrograph-y* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to petrography

petrographical (pet-rō-graf′i-kal), *a* [< *petrographic* + *-al*] Same as *petrographic* — **Petrographical microscope** See *microscope*

petrographically (pet-rō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv* As regards petrography, as regards mineralogical and chemical constitution and structure as, two kinds of gneiss *petrographically* distinct.

petrography (pet-rog′ra-fi), *n* [= F *pétrographie*, < Gr πετρα, a rock, πέτρος, a stone, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write] 1† The art of writing or inscribing on stone —2 The study of rocks, lithology; petrology The investigation of the minerals of which rocks are made up is called *lithology*, which includes not only the determination of the mineral constituents of a rock but also the study of the changes which these constituent minerals have undergone, either during the consolidation of the rock or at a subsequent period in the course of those changes which are denominated *metamorphic* (see *metamorphism*) – changes often complicated and difficult to decipher While in some rocks the constituents are crystallized in large and distinctly formed individuals, so that each species can be separated and analyzed by itself without difficulty, this is ordinarily not the case Hence by the methods formerly pursued it was often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make out clearly of what species the rock was composed At the present time the method of examination of a rock consists in cutting from it one or more sections sufficiently thin to be nearly transparent, these are examined with the microscope, with and without the use of polarized light and the optical and crystallographic appearances presented are generally sufficient to give not only a correct idea of the nature of the minerals, but also of the changes which they have undergone through various stages of metamorphism Assistance is also afforded by the method of separation in which gravity solutions are employed (See *gravity solution*) While most geologists writing in English use the terms *lithology*, *petrology*, and *petrography* as nearly synonymous, others desire to limit the meaning of the first of these to the indoor or laboratory study of rocks and would define *petrography* as including their investigation both indoors and in the field

Petrography I define as that branch of science which embraces both lithology and petrology It includes everything that pertains to the origin, formation, occurrence, alteration, history, relations, structure, and classification of rocks as such It is the essential union of field and laboratory study *M E Wadsworth*, Lithological Studies, p 2

petrohyoid (pet-rō-hī′oid), *a* and *n* [< *petro(us)* + *hyoid*] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and a petrous part of the skull noting a muscle of some batrachians —**Petrohyoid muscle**, a series of small muscular slips lying immediately beneath the omohyoid, and passing between the hyoid and hinder region of the skull of some batrachians *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology p 50

II. *n* The petrohyoid muscle

petrol† (pe-trōl′ or pet′rol), *n* [< F *pétrole* < ML *petroleum* see *petroleum*] Same as *petroleum*

Petrol or petrol ... is a liquid bitumen black ... floating on the water of springs *Holland*

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā′tum) *n* [NL, < *petroleum*, q v] A soft unctuous substance, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, obtained from residues left after the distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum, or deposited from crude petroleum on standing When purified and deodorized, it forms a salvy neutral mass, yellow or reddish in color, odorless, tasteless, and somewhat fluorescent It is used as a basis for ointments and as a protective dressing Also called *vaseline* and *cosmoline*

petrolene (pet′rō-lēn), *n* [= F *pétrolène* as *petrol*, *petrol(eum)*, + *-ene*] A liquid hydrocarbon mixture obtained from petroleum

petroleum (pe-trō′lē-um), *n* [=F *pétrole*=Sp *petróleo*=Pg *petroleo*=It *petrolio*=D G Dan Sw *petroleum* (MD *peterolie*) < ML *petroleum* (also *petreleum*, *petrelæon*, < MGr NGr πετρέλαιον), rock-oil, < L *petra* (< Gr πέτρα), rock, + *oleum* (< Gr ἔλαιον), oil see *oil*. A ML adj *petroleus*, pertaining to rocks (neut *petroleum*, or *oleum petroleum*, rock-oil), is given] An oily substance of great economical importance, especially as a source of light, occurring naturally oozing from crevices in rocks, or floating on the surface of water, and also obtained in very large quantity in various parts of the world by boring into the rock, rock-oil Petroleum was known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans under the name of *naphtha*, the less liquid varieties were called ἄσφαλτος by the Greeks and *bitumen* was with the Romans a generic name for all the naturally occurring hydrocarbons which are now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* The last name was not in use in classic times The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and New York has been known from almost the earliest time of the settlement of those States by Europeans, but it was not until 1859, when oil was obtained by boring at Titusville on Oil Creek a branch of the Allegheny Riv[illegible] to be [illegible] importance At the p[illegible] the production [illegible] petroleum reaches about sixty million barrels a year, and the value of the exports of this article in various forms amounts to about $70,000,000 a year, most of the material exported being furnished by the oil fields of Ohio and Indiana The crude oil undergoes refining and is put upon the market in various forms (see *kerosene*, *naphtha*, *rhigolene*, etc), but much the largest part of this product has the form of an oil suitable for burning in lamps in all parts of the world The only other oil producing region in the world at all comparing with those of the United States is at and near Baku, on the Caspian, where the existence of oil has been known from time immemorial, but where its commercial importance has only recently been realized The exported petroleums of the United States are chiefly from rocks of Devonian age, those of Baku occur in the Tertiary An important part of the transportation of the crude material in the United States is effected by pipes laid beneath the surface, through which the oil is forced See *pipe line* Also called *coal oil*, *earth oil*

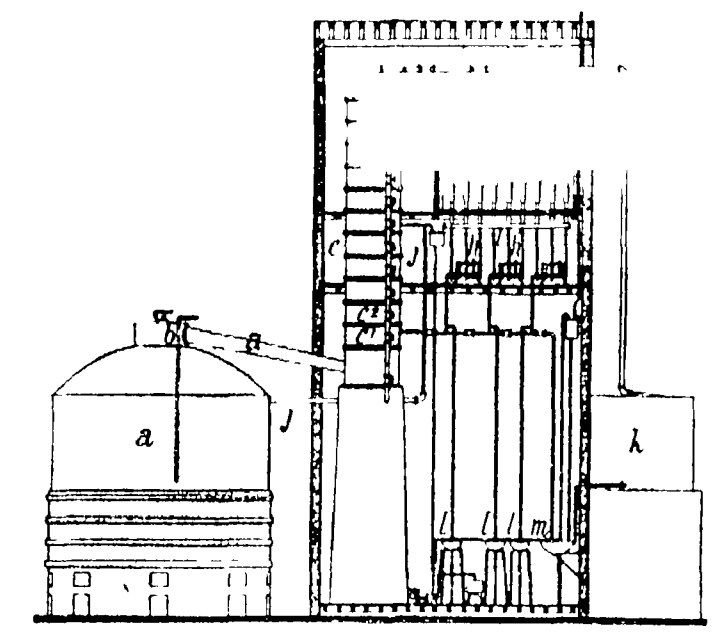
The Wardrobe Account, 21 Edw III ... the following entry —"Delivered to the King in his chamber at Calais 8 lbs *petroleum* *N and Q*, 7th ser , V 248

petroleum-car (pē-trō′lē-um-kär), *n* A railroad-car carrying a tank or tanks, especially designed for the transportation of petroleum in bulk

petroleum-ether (pē-trō′lē-um-ē′thėr) *n* Same as *naphtha*

petroleum-furnace (pē-trō′lē-um-fėr′nās) *n* A steam-boiler or other furnace for burning petroleum, which is admitted in jets or in the form of a spray of petroleum mingled with air or with a steam-jet, a hydrocarbon-furnace *E H Knight*

petroleum-still (pē-trō′lē-um-stil) *n* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum in the order of their volatility *E H Knight*



Petroleum still

a retort, *a′* beak of retort, through which vapors pass *b*, charging pipe, *c*, column composed of compartments c^1, c^2, etc (The compartments are filled to a definite height with the same kind of liquid that it to be distilled through the pipe *d*, having a valve for each compartment The same pipe is also used for drawing off this liquid) *e* worm placed in a water tank, connected by pipe *f* to the column *c* and by the pipe *g* to a gasometer *k*, *h*, *h′*, auxiliary worms connected with *e*, *j* pipe for return of liquid to the retort when desired *l* running pans receiving liquid from *h*, *h*, etc , *m* main running pan Heat is applied by furnaces at the bottom of *a* The vapors pass through *a′* into *c* The heavier products are condensed by the liquid in the compartments c^1, c^2, etc Lighter vapors pass into the worm *e* and are there condensed and run down into *h* and *h′* for further cooling The gasometer *k* collects any uncondensed vapors

pétroleur (pā-trō-lėr′), *n* [F , < *pétrole*, petroleum . see *petroleum*] An incendiary; specifically, one of those adherents of the Commune who set fire to the public buildings of Paris, with the aid of petroleum, on the entry of the national troops in May, 1871

pétroleuse (pā-trō-léz′), *n* [F , fem of *pétroleur*, q v] A female incendiary See *pétroleur*.

petroliferous (pet-rō-lif′e-rus), *a* [< ML *petroleum*, petroleum, + L *ferre* = E *bear*[1]] Abounding in petroleum, productive of petroleum, containing or yielding petroleum: as, *petroliferous* strata. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, VII 561.

petrolin, petroline (pet′rō-lin), *n* [< *petrol*, *petrol(eum)*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] A solid substance consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon: analogous to *paraffin*

petrolist (pet′rō-list), *n* [< *petrol* + *-ist*] An incendiary. See *pétroleur*

petrolize (pet′rō-līz), *v. t* , pret and pp *petrolized*, ppr *petrolizing*. [< *petrol* + *-ize*.] To cause to resemble petroleum, confer the character or properties of petroleum upon *Ure*

petrological (pet-rō-loj′i-kal), *a*. [< *petrolog-y* + *-ic-al*] Of or pertaining to petrology *Nature.*

petrologically (pet-rō-loj′i-kal-i) *adv* As regards petrology or petrological investigation or conditions

petrologist (pet-rol′ō-jist), *n* [< *petrolog-y* + *-ist*] One who is skilled in petrology

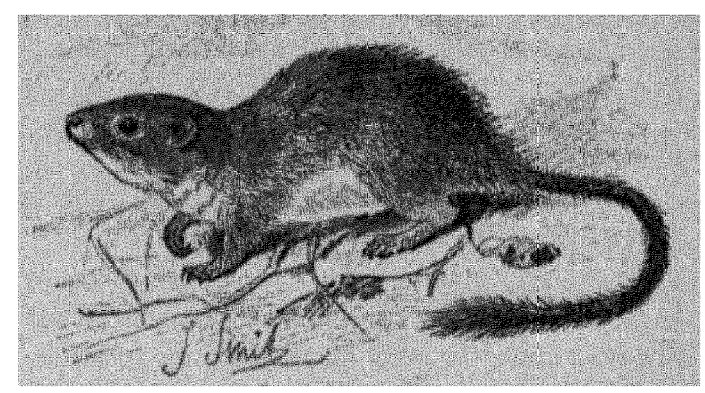
petrology (pet-rol′ō-ji), *n* [< Gr πετρα, rock, πετρος, a stone, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see *-ology*] The study of rocks from the point of view of their mineralogical composition, lithology, petrography By some this term is used in a more limited sense See the quotation, and also *petrography*

Lithology describes the results which would be arrived at by a man who sat indoors in his laboratory and examined small hand specimens of different kinds of rocks brought to him *Petrology* tells us what additional information we gain when we go out of doors and examine large masses of rocks in the fields. *A H Green*, Phys Geol , p 9

petromastoid (pet-rō-mas′toid), *a* and *n*. [< *petro(us)* + *mastoid*] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone as *petromastoid* cells the *petromastoid* bone

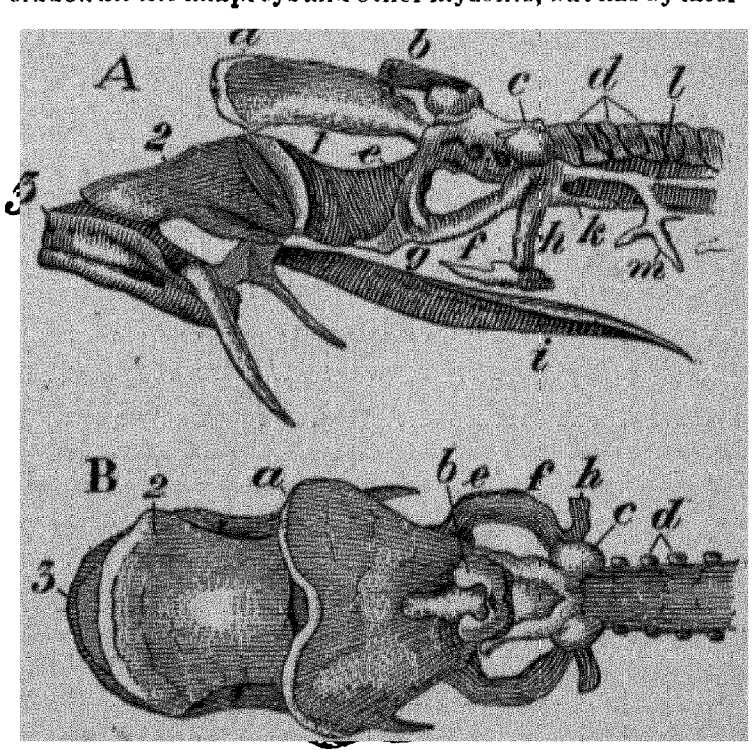
II *n* The petromastoid bone In man at birth the petromastoid is a distinct bone, consisting chiefly of petrosal elements from which mastoid parts are as yet scarcely developed It soon becomes confluent with other parts of the compound temporal bone, leaving traces of its original separation in the Glaserian fissure and the canal of Huguier on the outer side of the bone, and the Eustachian tube and tensor tympani canal on the other side

Petromys (pet′rō-mis) *n* [NL (Sir A Smith, 1831), < Gr πέτρα rock + μῦς mouse] A remarkable outlying genus of rodents of the family *Octodontidæ*, found in Africa, rock-rats. It is one of the only three Ethiopian genera of this characteristically American family.



Petromys typicus

Petromyzon (pet-rō-mī′zon), *n* [NL ,< Gr πέτρα, rock, πετρος, a stone, + μυζων (μυζοντ-), ppr. of μυζειν, suck see *myzont*. Cf *petromyzont*] 1 A genus of myzonts or lampreys, giving name to the family *Petromyzontidæ* It formerly included all the lampreys and other myzonts, but has by later writers been restricted to the northern lampreys, and especially those of the sea See *Petromyzontidæ*, and cuts under *basket*, *lamprey*, and *Marsipobranchii*



Skull of Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

A, side view, *B*, top view *a*, ethmovomerine plate, *b* olfactory capsule, *c*, auditory capsule *d* neural arches of spinal column, *e*, palatopterygoid, *f*, (probably) metapterygoid, or superior quadrate, and *g* inferior quadrate part of the subocular arch *h* stylohyal process *i* lingual cartilage, *k* inferior and *l* lateral prolongation of cranium, *m* branchial skeleton 1 2, 3 accessory labial cartilages

2. [*l c*] Any member of this genus, as a lamprey

petromyzont (pet-rō-mī′zont), *n* [< NL *Petromyzon(t-)*] A lamprey

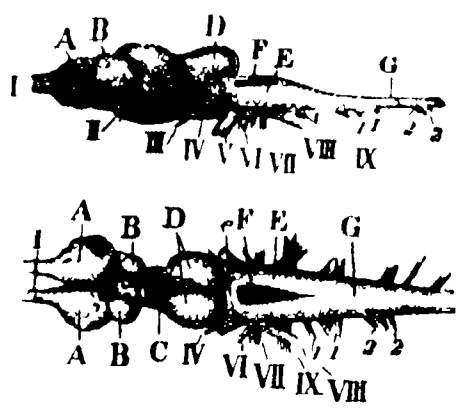
Petromyzontia (pet″rō-mī-zon′shi-ạ), *n pl* [NL , neut pl of *Petromyzon*] The lampreys as a class of cyclostomous craniate vertebrates distinguished from *Myxinoidea* or hags Also called *Hyperoartia*

Petromyzontidæ (pet″rō-mī-zon′ti-dē) *n pl* [NL , < *Petromyzon(t-)* + *-idæ*] A family of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes, the lampreys They are elongated eel like animals whose adults have a complete circular suctorial mouth armed with an upper and lower jaw-like cartilage, teeth on the tongue and on the oral disk, seven branchial apertures on

each side, and well developed eyes In the young or larval condition the mouth is a longitudinal slit, and eyes are undeveloped

petromyzontoid (pet′rō-mi-zon′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or resembling the lampreys, of or pertaining to the *Petromyzontidæ*

II. *n.* A member of the *Petromyzontidæ*, a lamprey.



Side and Top Views of Brain of *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*, one of the *Petromyzontidæ*

A rhinencephalon *B* prosencephalon *C* thalamencephalon *D* mesencephalon *E*, metencephalon, *F*, fourth ventricle *e* rudimentary cerebellum, *G*, spinal cord *I* olfactory nerves *II*, optic, *III* oculomotor *IV* pathetic, *V*, trigeminal *VI* abducent *VII*, facial and auditory, *VIII*, glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric, *IX*, hypoglossal, 1, 1, 2 2′, sensory and motor roots of first and second spinal nerves

petronel (pet′rō-nel), *n.* [Formerly also *petrinel*, < OF *petrinal*, *poitrinal*, *poictrinal*, F. *pétrinal*, a petronel, so called as being discharged with the stock placed against the breast < *petrine*, *peitrine*, *poitrine*, F *poitrine*, the breast (cf Sp *petrina*, a girdle), < L *pectus* (*pector*-), breast: see *pectoral*] **1.** A hand-firearm introduced in the sixteenth century, shorter than the ordinary harquebus, but longer than the pistol; a sort of large horse-pistol It was fired by a match-lock, wheel-lock, or other appliance, according to the period in which it was used

> He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
> Among the combatants, and in a moment
> Discharged his *petronel*, with such sure aim
> That, of the adverse party, from his horse
> One tumbled dead
>
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, i 1

> Saddle our Spanish barb, and bid French Paris see our *petronel* be charged! *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi

2 In *her* , a pistol used as a bearing

petro-occipital (pet″rō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* Same as *petrooccipital*

petropharyngæus, petropharyngeus (pet-rō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*, pl *petropharyngæi* (-ī) [NL, < E *petro(us)* + NL *pharynx*, pharynx see *pharyngeus*] One of the supernumerary elevator muscles of the pharynx, sometimes present in man It arises from the under surface of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the pharynx

Petrophila[1] (pē-trof′i-lä), *n.* [NL (R Brown 1810), so called because it always grows on rocks; < Gr *πετρα*, rock, + *φιλειν*, love] A large genus of apetalous Australian shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ* and the tribe *Proteæ*, distinguished by its perfect flowers with four anthers sessile on the four calyx-lobes, and a filiform style dilated and spindle-shaped above, and by their growth in dense heads involucrate with colored bracts, becoming in fruit cones with persistent hardened scales, each inclosing a compressed nut containing a single winged or hairy seed The 37 species are shrubs with scattered rigid and generally filiform leaves Many are cultivated for their white flowers, and *P media*, with yellow flowers, imparting a brilliant yellow to boiling water, is recommended for dyeing

Petrophila[2] (pē-trof′i-la), *n. pl* [NL, neut pl see *Petrophila*[1]] A superfamily of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, including the *Siphonariidæ* and *Gadiniidæ* They have a patelliform shell, and live attached to rocks, mostly between tide-marks.

petrosal (pet-rō′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< L *petrosus*, rocky (see *petrous*), + *-al*] **I.** *a.* **1** Petrous, of comparatively great hardness, as of stone or rock said of the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**2** Of or pertaining to the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petrosal* nerves —**Petrosal bone** (*a*) One of several osseous parts of which the temporal bone is composed near the period of birth in man, remaining more or less distinct throughout life in many animals, the other two parts being the squamozygomatic and the tympanic Also called *periotic bone* and *petromastoid bone* (*b*) The petrous part of the temporal bone —**Petrosal nerve,** one of five nerves which pass through foramina in the petrous part of the temporal bone the *large deep*, a branch of the carotid plexus uniting with the *large superficial* from the facial to form the vidian the *small deep*, a branch from the carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus the *small superficial* the continuation of Jacobson's nerve, terminating in the otic ganglion, the *external superficial*, a branch uniting the geniculate ganglion of the facial with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery **Petrosal sinus,** one of two venous sinuses lying along the superior and inferior margins of the petrous part of the temporal bone the superior connecting the cavernous sinus with the lateral as it turns down into the sigmoid groove, the inferior connecting the cavernous sinus with the internal jugular vein Also *petrous sinus* —**Petrosal vein** Same as *petrosal sinus*

II *n.* The periotic or petrous part of the temporal bone See cuts under *craniofacial*, *hyoid*, and *periotic*

Petroselinum (pet-rō-se-lī′num), *n.* [NL (G F Hoffman, 1814), < L *petroselinum*, < Gr *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley, < *πετρα*, rock, + *σέλινον*, parsley see *parsley* and *celery*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the cultivated parsley and two or three other species, now made a subgenus of *Carum*, and characterized by its obsolete calyx-teeth, smooth ovate fruit, dissected leaves with narrow or thread-like segments, and yellow, white, or greenish flowers See *parsley* and *ache*[2]

petrosilex (pet-rō-sī′leks), *n.* [NL, < L *petra* (< Gr *πετρα*), rock, + *silex*, flint] A finely granular or cryptocrystalline admixture of quartz and orthoclase, felsite

petrosilicious, petrosiliceous (pet-rō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [= F *petrosiliceux*, as *petrosilex* (-*silic*-) + *-ious*, *-eous*.] Consisting of petrosilex as, *petrosilicious* breccias

petrosphenoidal (pet″rō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [= F *petrosphénoïdal*, < *petro(us)* + *sphenoidal*] Pertaining to the petrosal bone, or the petrous part of the temporal, and to the sphenoid bone, sphenopetrosal as, the *petrosphenoidal* suture Also *petrosphenoid*

petrosquamosal (pet-rō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Same as *petrosquamous*

petrosquamous (pet-rō-skwā′mus), *a.* [< L *petra* (< Gr *πετρα*), rock, + *squama*, scale] Pertaining to the petrous and the squamosal parts of the temporal bone —**Petrosquamous fissure** Same as *petrosquamous suture* —**Petrosquamous sinus,** a venous sinus sometimes lying in a small groove along the junction of the petrous and squamous parts of the temporal bone, and opening behind into the lateral sinus —**Petrosquamous suture,** the suture uniting the squamous and petrous parts of the temporal bone, visible in the adult as a slight groove or fissure on the cranial surface Also called *petrosquamous fissure* and *temporal suture*

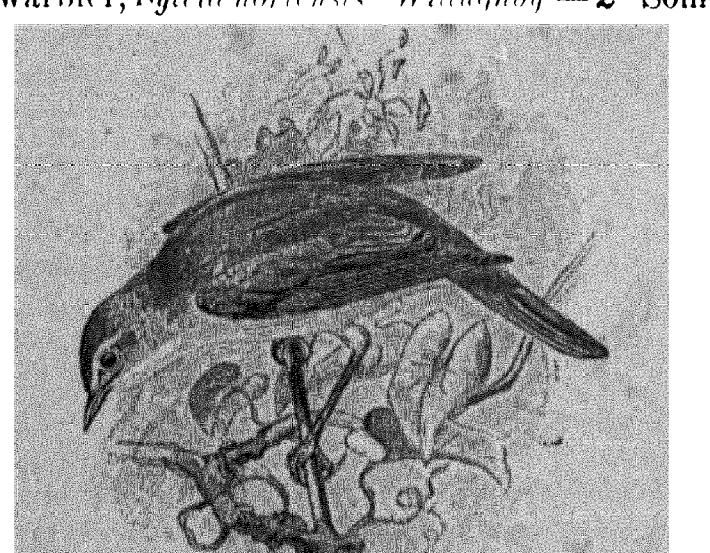
petrostearin, petrostearine (pet-rō-stē′a-rin), *n.* [< Gr *πετρα*, rock, + *στεαρ*, tallow, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]] Mineral stearin, ozocerite

petrous (pet′rus or pē′trus), *a.* [= F *pétreux* (OF *perreux*, F. *pierreux*) = Pg It. *petroso* < L *petrosus*, rocky, < *petra*, < Gr *πετρα*, rock, *πετρος*, a stone see *pier*] **1.** Like stone in hardness, stony, rocky —**2.** Pertaining to the part of the temporal bone so called, petrosal as, a *petrous* vein or sinus, a *petrous* ganglion —**Petrous ganglion.** See *ganglion* —**Petrous part of the temporal bone,** in *human anat* , that part which contains the internal auditory organs so named from its dense structure It forms a three sided pyramid, with its base at the mouth of the external auditory meatus, and its apex directed obliquely forward and inward, received in the notch between the occipital and sphenoid bones Of its three surfaces two look into the cranial cavity, the superior border formed by their juncture separating the middle from the posterior fossa The large carotid canal perforates its substance, and the Eustachian tube opens out of it near the apex The petrous and mastoid parts taken together form the petromastoid or periotic bone See cuts under *ear*[1], *tympanic*, and *craniofacial* **Petrous sinus** Same as *petrosal sinus*

pettah (pet′a), *n.* [E Ind] The town or village which clusters round a fortress, an extramural suburb of a fortress. [Anglo-Indian]

pettiauger, *n.* See *periagua*

pettichaps (pet′i-chaps), *n.* **1** The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis* *Willughby* —**2** Some



Pettichaps (*Sylvia hortensis*)

similar British warbler, as the willow warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* or the chiffchaff *P rufus* See also cut under *chiffchaff*

Also *pettychaps*

petticoat (pet′i-kot), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod E also *pettycoat*, *petycoat*, *peticote*, *petycote* ME *petticote*, *pettecote*, *petycote*, < *petty* + *coat*] **I** *n.* **1**† A short coat or garment worn by men under the long overcoat

> So that youre souerayne haue clene shurt and breche
> A *petycote* a dublett, a long coote
>
> *Babees Book* (E E T S), p 176

2 A skirt formerly, the skirt of a woman's dress or robe, frequently worn over a hoop or farthingale, now, an underskirt worn by women and children, also, in the plural, skirts worn by very young boys

> I bought thee *petticoates* of the best
> The cloth so fine as fine might be
>
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV 241)

> Her feet beneath her *petticoat*
> Like little mice stole in and out
>
> *Suckling*, Ballad upon a Wedding

> Their *petticoats* of linsey woolsey were striped with a variety of gorgeous dyes – though I must confess these gallant garments were rather short, scarce reaching below the knee *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p 172

Hence —**3** A woman, a female [Colloq]

> Fearless the *Petticoat* contemns his Frowns,
> The Hoop secures whatever it surrounds
>
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs Manley's Lucius

> Disarmed - defied by a *petticoat* What! afraid of a woman! *W H Ainsworth*, Rookwood, ii 6 (*Latham*)

4 A garment worn by fishermen in warm weather, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, very wide and descending to the calf of the leg, generally with an insertion for each leg, but sometimes like a woman's petticoat, with no intersecting seam, and worn over the common dress —**5** In *archery*, the ground of a target, beyond the white Also called *spoon* *Encyc Brit* , II 378 —**6** The depending skirt or inverted cup-shaped part of an insulator for supporting telegraph lines the function of which is to protect the stem from rain **Balmoral petticoat** See *balmoral*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to petticoats, feminine, female as, *petticoat* influence [Humorous]—**Petticoat government,** female government, either political or domestic, female home rule

petticoat-affair (pet′i-kōt-a-fār′), *n.* An affair of gallantry, a matter in which a woman is concerned [Colloq]

> Venus may know more than both of us,
> For 'tis some *petticoat affair*
>
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i 1

petticoat-breeches (pet′i-kōt-brich″ez), *n. pl* Breeches of the kind worn about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which each thigh was covered by a loose cylinder of cloth, usually not gathered at the bottom—the two resembling two small skirts or petticoats placed side by side Also *petticoat-trousers*.



Petticoat-breeches

> In their puffings and slashings the sleeves of the dresses of both sexes were alike nor was almost a corresponding resemblance wanting between the trunk hose and the *petticoat breeches* of one sex and the skirts of the kirtles and gowns and the veritable petticoats of the other sex
>
> *Encyc Brit* , VI 472

petticoated (pet′i-kō-ted), *a.* [< *petticoat* + *-ed*[2]] Wearing petticoats

> "Here, dame," he said, "is a letter from your *petticoated* baron, the lord priest yonder " *Scott*, Monastery, xiv

petticoat-pensioner (pet′i-kōt-pen″shon-ėr), *n.* A person who is kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues *Halliwell*

petticoat-pipe (pet′i-kōt-pīp), *n.* A pipe in the smoke-box of a locomotive, having a bell-mouthed lower extremity into which the exhaust steam enters, the upper end extending into the lower part of the smoke-stack It serves to strengthen and equalize the draft through the boiler-tubes

> Most of our engines are still run with a diamond stack and short smoke box with the *petticoat pipe* for leading the steam into the stack *Sci Amer* , N S , LIX 309

petticoat-trousers (pet′i-kot-trou″zėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *petticoat-breeches*

pettifog (pet′i-fog), *v. i.*, pret and pp *pettifogged*, ppr *pettifogging* [A back formation, < *pettifogger* Cf *fog*[3]] To play the pettifogger do small business as a lawyer *Butler*.

petti-fog† (pet'i-fog), *n.* A confusing fog or mist. in allusion to *pettifog*, *v.* [A pun]

Thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then *petty-fog* of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy

pettifogger (pet'i-fog-er), *n.* [Formerly also *pettyfogger*, *petiefogger*, etc., prop. two words, *petty fogger*, *petie fogger*, etc.; < *petty* + *fogger*[1].] 1. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Pas You'll know me again, Malevole.
Mal O ay, by that velvet.
Pas Ay, as a *petty fogger* by his buckram bag
Marston, Malcontent, i 6.

A *pettie fogger*, a silly aduocate or lawyer, rather a trouble Toune, hauing neither law nor conscience. *Minsheu.*

The Widow Blackacre, is it not? That litigious She *Petty Fogger*, who is at Law and Difference with all the World *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i 1

2. The rockling. [Prov. Eng.]

pettifoggery (pet'i-fog-ėr-i), *n.* [< *pettifogger* + -*y*[2] (see -*ery*).] The practice of a pettifogger, conduct becoming to a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

The last and lowest sort of thir Arguments, that Men purchas'd not thir Tithe with thir Land, and such like *Pettifoggery*, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pettifogging (pet'i-fog-ing), *a* Practising pettifoggery; characteristic of or becoming to a pettifogger; petty; mean; paltry.

"The character of this last man," said Dr Slop, interrupting Trim, "is more detestable than all the rest, and seems to have been taken from some *pettifogging* lawyer amongst you" *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17

As though the voice of a *pettifogging* critic could drown the paean of praise that rises to Napoleon from twenty glorious battlefields! *J Hadley*, Essays, p. 357.

pettifogulize (pet-i-fog'ū-līz), *v i*; pret. and pp. *pettifogulized*, ppr. *pettifogulizing*. [< *pettifog* + -*ule* (dim. suffix) + -*ize*.] To act as a pettifogger; use petty and contemptible means. [Rare]

To *pettifogulize* — that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction *De Quincey*

pettigret, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

pettily (pet'i-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness (pet'i-nes), *n* The character of being petty; smallness; littleness, trivialty.

Which in weight to re-answer, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shak*, Hen V, iii 6 137

=Syn. *Smallness*, etc (see *littleness*), frivolousness, trivialty, insignificance

pettish (pet'ish), *a.* [< *pet*[1] + -*ish*[1]. Cf. *pet*[2].] Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humor, fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

They are in a very angry *pettish* mood at present, and not likely to be better *Pepys*, Diary, I 405

=Syn. *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. See *petulant*

pettishly (pet'ish-li), *adv* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper.

pettishness (pet'ish-nes), *n* The state or character of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

pettitoes (pet'i-tōz), *n pl* [< *petty* + *toes*] The toes or feet of a pig. sometimes jocularly used for the human feet

He's a Turk that does not honour thee from the hair of thy head to thy *pettitoes* *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iv 1

But, alas! the degeneracy of our present age is such that I believe few besides the annotator know the excellency of a virgin sow especially of the black kind brought from China, and how to make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and *pettitoes*. *W King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

pettle[1] (pet'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1], *paddle*[2].

pettle[2] (pet'l), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *pettled*, ppr. *pettling*. [Appar. a use of *pettle*[1], accom. to *pet*[1].] To indulge; coddle, pet

And harle us . . and *pettle* us up wi' bread and water *Scott*, Heart of Mid Lothian, xviii

pettle[3] (pet'l), *n.* [A var of *pattle*[2].] A tool used in various arts for burnishing Its rubbing end is usually of hardened steel or agate fitted to a suitable handle.

petto (pet'tō), *n* [It (= Sp. *pecho* = Pg. *peito*) < L. *pectus*, breast see *pectoral*.] The breast. — **In petto**, in one's own breast or private thought, in secrecy

pettrel†, *n.* Same as *pottrel*

petty[1] (pet'i), *a.* and *n* [Early mod. E also *pettie*, *pety*, *petie*, also *petit*, < ME. *pety* (in *pety cote*, also in comp. *petycote*, *pettycote*, etc.: see *pettycoat*), earlier *petit*, < OF. *petit*, *petet*, *peti*, F. *petit* (Walloon *pti*) = Pr Cat. *petit* = OIt *petitto*, *pitetto*, small; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *ptw*, small, *pid*, a point; OL *petilus*, thin, slender.] I. *a.* 1. Small; little; trifling; trivial; inconsiderable or insignificant; of little account: as, *petty* payments; a *petty* quarrel.

How I contemn thee and thy *petty* malice!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii 2

These arts, being here placed with the principal and supreme sciences, seem *petty* things
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii 238.

2 Of minor importance or gravity, not heinous or serious: as, *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime.— 3. Inferior as regards rank, power, capacity, possessions, etc; not of great importance, standing, or rank: as, a *petty* prince, a *petty* proprietor

His extraction was humble His father had been a *petty* officer of revenue, his grandfather a wandering dervise *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Petty average, in *com* and *nav* See *average*[2], 1 (c) — **Petty bag**, formerly, an office in connection with the Rolls Court in the English Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of scire facias, congés d'élire for bishops, etc. See *clerk of the petty bag*, under *clerk* — **Petty cash**, small sums of money received or paid — **Petty cash-book**. See *cash-book* — **Petty constable**. See *constable*, 2.— **Petty juror, jury, larceny, madder, mullen**, etc See the nouns.— **Petty officer**, an officer in the navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non commissioned officer in the army Petty officers are appointed and may be degraded by the captain of the vessel Abbreviated *P O* — **Petty session, treason**, etc See the nouns. =Syn. 1 and 2 Diminutive, insignificant, slight, trivial, unimportant, frivolous See *littleness*

II,† *n.* A junior scholar in a grammar-school; a little child attending school.

In 1635 the quarterage [of Cartmel grammar-school] was 6*d.* for grammarians, and 4*d.* for *petties*
Baines, Hist Lancashire, II 682

pettychaps†, *n* See *pettichaps*.

pettyfogger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pettifogger*.

petty-morrel (pet'i-mor'el), *n* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*

petty-rice (pet'i-rīs), *n.* See *quinoa*.

petty-whin, *n* See *whin*.

petulance (pet'ū-lans), *n* [< F. *pétulance*, OF. *petulance* = Sp Pg. *petulancia* = It. *petulanza*, *petulanzia*, < L. *petulantia*, sauciness, petulance, < *petulan(t-)s*, petulant see *petulant*] 1† Sauciness; wantonness; rudeness

This man, being a wit, a poet, and a minstrel, composed many indecent songs against me, and sung them openly, to the great entertainment of mine enemies, and, since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I [Henry I] will punish him, to deter others from the like *petulance*
Ord Vitalis, Hist Eccles. (trans), p 891

2. The character of being petulant; a petulant character or disposition; peevish impatience or caprice; pettishness.

The misery of man appears like childish *petulance*
Emerson, Nature

=Syn. 2 See *captious* and *petulant*

petulancy (pet'ū-lan-si), *n.* [As *petulance* (see -*cy*).] Same as *petulance*

petulant (pet'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *pétulant* = Sp. Pg It. *petulante*, < L *petulan(t-)s*, forward, pert, saucy, wanton, prop. ppr. of **petulare*, dim. freq. form of *petere*, attack, fall upon. see *petition*.] Manifesting peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice; peevishly pert or saucy, peevish; capricious. said of persons or things as, a *petulant* youth; a *petulant* answer.

Oh! you that are
My mother's wooers! much too high ye beare
Your *petulant* spirits. *Chapman*, Odyssey, I

The awful and vindictive Bolingbroke, and the malignant and *petulant* Mallet, did not long brood over their anger *I D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II 135

=Syn. *Petulant*, *Peevish*, *Fretful*, *Pettish*, *Cross*, irritable, irascible, ill-humored, snappish, crusty, choleric The first five words apply to an ill governed temper or its manifestation *Petulant* expresses a quick impatience, often of a temporary or capricious sort, with bursts of feeling *Peevish* expresses that which is more permanent in character, more frequent in manifestation, more sour, and more an evidence of weakness *Fretful* applies to one who is soon vexed, of a discontented disposition, or ready to complain, as a sick child. *Pettish* implies that the impatience, vexation, or testiness is over matters so small that the mood is peculiarly undignified or unworthy. *Cross* applies especially to the temper, but often to permanent character as, a *cross* dog, It often includes anger or sullkiness. *Crossness* as a mood may be more quiet than the others See *captious*

petulantly (pet'ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with peevish or impatient abruptness or rudeness; with ill-bred pertness

petulcity† (pē-tul'si-ti), *n.* [< *petulcous* + -*ity*.] The state or property of being petulcous; impudence *Bp. Morton*, in Bp. Hall's Works, VIII. 739.

petulcous† (pē-tul'kus), *a.* [< L *petulcus*, butting, apt to butt, < *petere*, attack, fall upon. see *petulant*, *petition*] Disposed to butt; fractious.

The Pope first whistles him and his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees. *J V. Cane* Flat Lux (1665), p 151

petunt, *n.* [= F. *petun*, also *petum* (Cotgrave), < Amer. Ind. *petun* or *petum*.] Tobacco: an Indian name said to be still in use in some parts of Canada. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 149.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed . . . that the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias *petun*, alias necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion *John Taylor*, Works (1630) (*Nares*)

But the Indians called it (tobacco) *Petun* or *petum*, which indeed is also the fittest name that both we and other Nations may call it by, deriving it of Peto, for it is far fetched and much desired *Tobie Venner*, A Brief and Acurate Treatise, etc. (London, [1660), p. 385.

Petunia (pē-tū'ni-ä), *n.* [NL (Jussieu, 1803) (F. *Petunia*), < Amer Ind. *petun*, tobacco: see *petun*.] 1 A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Salpiglossidæ*, distinguished by the five perfect stamens, funnelform corolla, and entire capsule-valves There are from 12 to 15 species, found in southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and one throughout South America and Mexico They are clammy-hairy and branching herbs, with small undivided leaves, and showy violet or white flowers, varying to purple and reddish under cultivation, in a few species very small and inconspicuous *P nyctaginiflora*, the common white petunia, and *P violacea*, with purple or lilac flowers, are the originals of the numerous garden varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

petuntze, pehtuntse (pe-tun'tse), *n.* [Chin., < *peh*, white, + *tun*.] A kind of siliceous porcelain-clay prepared by the Chinese from partially decomposed granite. It is used by them as a medicine

Petworth marble. See *marble*.

petzite (pet'sit), *n* [So called after a chemist, *Petz*, who analyzed it] A variety of hessite, or silver telluride, containing about 20 per cent of gold.

Peucæa (pū-sē'ä), *n* [NL (Audubon, 1839), < Gr *πεύκη*, pine.] An American genus of *Fringillidæ*, the pine-finches Several species inhabit the southern and western parts of the United States and Mexico, such as *P bachmani*, *P cassini*, *P carpalis*, and *P ruficeps* These sparrows may be recognized by the peculiar shades of bay and gray on the upper parts, the yellow at the bend of the wings, and the unstreaked under parts They are fine songsters, and lay white eggs

Peucedaneæ (pū-sē-dā'nē-ē), *n. pl* [NL. (A. P de Candolle, 1830), < *Peucedanum* + -*eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, distinguished by the fruit being strongly compressed on the back, with lateral ridges dilated into a wing-like or swollen margin. It includes 13 genera, the chief of which are *Ferula*, *Heracleum*, *Opopanax*, and *Peucedanum* (the type).

peucedanin (pū-sed'a-nin), *n.* [< *Peucedanum* + -*in*[2].] A non-azotized neutral vegetable principle, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$, discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. It forms delicate white prisms, which are fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Peucedanum (pū-sed'a-num), *n.* [NL (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *peucedanum*, *peucedanos*, < Gr *πευκέδανον*, *πευκέδανος*, hog-fennel (or a related umbellifer), prob. < Gr *πεύκη*, fir.] A large genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its uniform petals, fruit with a thin acute or wing-like margin, and conspicuous oil-tubes solitary in their channels. There are about 120 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, of the tropical Andes, and of the whole of Africa They are smooth perennial herbs, a few becoming shrubs or even trees They bear decompound leaves, and compound many rayed umbels of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers. A few are cultivated for the flowers, under the old name *Palimbia*, some are edible, especially *P sativum*, the parsnip, others are well known European species, for which see *dill*[1], *brimstonewort*, *sulphurwort*, *hog-* or *sow fennel* (under *fennel*), *milk parsley*, *marsh-parsley*, *masterwort*, *mountain-parsley*, *pellitory-of Spain*, and for an American edible species, see *cowish*[2]

peulvan, peulven (pūl'van, -ven), *n.* A small menhir: a name often given to menhirs less than 9 feet in height.

An "inclined dolmen," and four *peulvens*, or small upright stones, 1 45 m to 3 m high
Jour Anthrop Inst, XIX. 73.

Peumus (pū'mus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807); from a native name in Chili.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Monimiaceæ* and the tribe *Monimieæ*, having its drupes on an enlarged disk-like receptacle, and dioecious flowers with parallel and distinct anther-cells, and numerous gland-bearing filaments The only species is a small tree from Chili, also known as *Rudzia* and as *Boldea* It is a fragrant evergreen, bearing rough opposite rigid leaves, and white flowers in terminal cymes. See *boldo* and *boldine*

Peutingerian (pū-tin-jē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Peutinger* (see def.) + -*ian*.] Pertaining to Konrad Peu-

tinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547), noting a table of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, written on parchment, which was found at Worms. The table is supposed to have been constructed about A. D. 226.

pew[1] (pū), *n.* [< ME. *pewe, puwe, pue*, < OF. *pui, puy, poi, peu*, m., an elevated place or seat, a hill, mound, = Pr. *puoi, pueg* = Sp. *poyo*, a bench, = It. *poggio*, an elevated place, a seat, prop, etc., OF. *puye*, f., an elevated gallery or balcony with rails, < L. *podium*, a balcony, esp. a front balcony in an amphitheater where distinguished persons sat; prob. < Gr. πόδιον, a little foot (whence appar. in Italic Gr. the sense given to the L. word), dim. of πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1†. A more or less elevated inclosure, used by lawyers, money-lenders, cashiers, etc., an inclosed seat or bench of any sort, especially such as were used by persons having a stand for business in a public or otherwise open and exposed place.

> To this brave man the knight repairs
> For counsel in his law affairs,
> And found him mounted in his *pew*,
> With books and money plac'd for shew.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 623.

2. An inclosed seat or open bench in a church, designed to accommodate several people; also, an inclosure containing several seats. In England pews were used from the time of the Reformation or earlier, but their general employment dates from the seventeenth century. Previously the worshipers stood during service, or were seated on the floor or upon small stools.

> Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
> Yparroked [inclosed] in *puwes*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

> He hyred a desperate knaue to laye stones of great wayghte vpon the roufe beames of the temple ryght ouer his prayenge *pewe*, and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

> His sheep ofttimes sit the while to as little purpose of benefitting as the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield.
> *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

> There were large, square *pews*, lined with green baize, with the names of the families of the most flourishing ship-owners painted white on the doors.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

3†. A box in a theater or opera-house.

> The play . . . was "The Five Hours' Adventure" . . . but I sat so far I could not hear well, . . . but my wife . . . sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 103.

4. *pl.* The occupants of the pews in a church; the congregation. [Rare.]

> The *pews* hasten out on Monday morning to pocket the profits of Sunday business and Sunday revelry.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 17.

pew[1] (pū), *v. t.* [< *pew*[1], *n.*] To furnish with pews.

> In 1856 the north aisle [of Calne church] was rebuilt, widened, raised, and *pewed* anew.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

pew[2] (pū), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *poy*, and ult. from the same source as *pew*[1]: see *poy*.] A sharp-pointed, one-pronged, straight or hooked iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in handling fish, blubber, etc., on wharves or in boats.

pew[3], *v.* See *pue*.

pew-chair (pū'chãr), *n.* A hinged seat attached to the end of a church pew, to afford accommodation in the aisle when additional seats are required. [U. S.]

pewee (pē'wē), *n.* [Imitative.] A small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Contopus*. *C. virens* is the common wood pewee of most parts of the United States and British America. It has a peculiarly drawling two-syllabled note, expressed by its name, quite different from the abrupt note of its relative called the *pewit* or *phœbe*. See cut under *Contopus*.

peweep (pē'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*).

pewet (pē'wet), *n.* Same as *pewit*.

pewfellow† (pū'fel"ō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew; hence, a companion.

> How do I thank thee, that this carnal cur
> Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
> And makes her *pew-fellow* with others' moan!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 58.

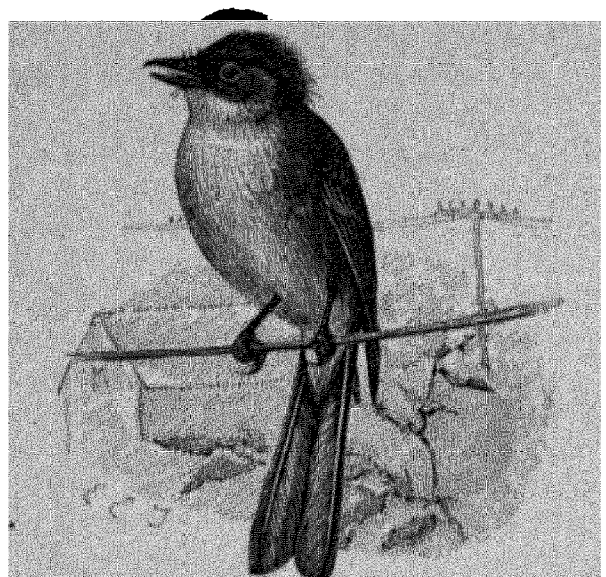
> Mistress Wafer, and Mistress Tenterhook, being both my scholars, and your honest *pew-fellows*.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

pew-gaff (pū'gaf), *n.* A hook attached to a rod or staff, used in handling fish.

pewholder (pū'hōl"dėr), *n.* One who rents or owns a pew in a church.

pewing (pū'ing), *n.* [< *pew*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pews collectively.

pewit, peewit (pē'wit), *n.* [Also *pewet, puit, puet*; cf. D. *piewit*, also *kievit, kievit*, a pewit, lapwing, MHG. *gībitze, gībitz, gībiz*, G. *kibitz*, a pewit, plover, Russ. *chibezu*, lapwing, all imitative names.] A name of various birds. (*a*) The pewit-gull, laughing gull, or mire-crow, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, of Europe. Also *puit*. *Plot*, 1686. (*b*) The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. Also *peaseweep, peweep, peewipe*. See cut under *lapwing*. (*c*) In the United States, a small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ*, *Sayornis*



Pewit Flycatcher (*Sayornis fuscus* or *phœbe*).

fuscus, or *S. phœbe*, and others of this genus, as Say's pewit, *S. sayus*, and the black pewit, *S. nigricans*. The common pewit abounds in eastern North America; it winters in the Southern States, and is one of the very earliest insectivorous birds to migrate northward in spring. It is 7 inches long and 11½ in extent of wings, of a dusky olivaceous color above, and dingy whitish or grayish below, with a pale-yellow tint on the abdomen. It affixes a mossy nest to the sides of rocks, bridges, rafters, etc., and lays about five eggs, normally white and spotless. Also called *water pewit* and *phœbe bird* or *phœbe*.—**Pewit-gull.** See def. (*a*) and *gull*[2].—**Scoulton pewit** or **pie**, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*: so called from Scoulton mere in Norfolk, England, a favorite breeding place.

pewit-pool† (pē'wit-pöl), *n.* A pool or pond where pewits (pewit-gulls) come to breed.

> They anciently came to the old *pewit pool*.
> *Plot*, Nat. Hist. Staffordshire (1686), p. 231.

pew-opener (pū'ōp"nėr), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the congregation.

pew-rent (pū'rent), *n.* Rent required or paid for the use of a pew.

pewter (pū'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *peuter, pewtir, pewdir* = D. *peauter, piauter*, < OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre*, F. *peautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum*, after OF.), pewter, appar. the same, with loss of initial *s* due to some confusion, as OF. *espeautre* (> D. *speauter, spiauter* = G. *spiauter*), < LG. *spialter* = E. *spelter*: see *spelter*.] 1. An alloy of four parts of tin with one of lead. Its tenacity and fusibility are greater than those of either of the metals of which it is composed. It is used chiefly for beer-pots and cheap tableware. If a larger proportion of lead is used, the alloy is liable to corrosion, and dangerous consequences may result from its use. Sometimes alloys consisting chiefly of tin, and also containing antimony or copper, or both, are called *pewter* as well as "Britannia metal," which latter is the more usual name, although no sharp line can be drawn between the two alloys.

> *Pewter* dishes with water in them. *Bacon.*

2. A vessel made of pewter, a tankard, a beer-pot.—3. Collectively, vessels made of pewter.

> Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
> *Pewter* and brass and all things that belong
> To house or housekeeping.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 357.

> Rows of resplendent *pewter*, ranged on a long dresser, dazzled his eyes. *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 429.

4. Money; prize-money. [Sailors' slang.]

> Another trifle to be noticed is the anxiety for *pewter* or prize money which . . . animated our officers and men.
> *The Academy*, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

pewterer (pū'tėr-ėr), *n.* A worker in pewter; a maker of pewter vessels.

> The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 281.

pewter-mill (pū'tėr-mil), *n.* A lapidary wheel used with rotten-stone and water for polishing stones of the approximate hardness of 7, embracing the quartz group—quartz, amethyst, agate, and carnelian.

pewterwort (pū'tėr-wėrt), *n.* The scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale*: so called as being used for scouring dishes of pewter or other metal.

pewtery (pū'tėr-i), *a.* [< *pewter* + *-y*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pewy (pū'i), *a.* [< *pew*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclosed by fences, fenced in so as to form small fields. [Sporting slang.]

> Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pexity† (pek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *pexita(t-)s*, thickness, < *pexus*, woolly, prop. pp. of *pectere*, comb, card: see *pecten*.] The nap of cloth. *Coles*, 1717.

Peyerian (pī-ē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Peyer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Discovered or described by and named after the Swiss anatomist Johann K. Peyer (1653–1712): specifically noting the agminate or clustered glands of the intestine, also called *Peyer's glands* and *Peyer's patches*. See *gland*.

peyne†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pain*[1].

peynt†, **peynture**†. Obsolete forms of *paint*, *painture*.

peyse†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *poise*.

peytrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

Peziza (pē-zī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), cf. L. *pezicæ* or *pezitæ*, mushrooms without a stalk, < Gr. πέζις, also πέζιξ, a mushroom without a stalk, perhaps < πέζα, a foot.] 1. A large, widely distributed genus of discomycetous fungi, giving name to the order *Pezizæ*. They are characterized by their cup-like form and are frequently very brilliantly colored. The cups are affixed by the center, often stipitate; the hymenium is smooth; the substance is fleshy-membranaceous. They grow on the ground on decaying wood, etc. They are popularly called *blood cups, fairy cups, flaps, bird's nests, cup-fungus*, etc. See *green rot*, and cuts under *cupule* and *ascus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

Pezizæ (pē-zī'zē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Peziza*.] An order of discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Peziza*. The receptacle is concave, plane, or convex, sessile or stipitate, fleshy or waxy; the hymenium is on the upper surface; the asci are fixed, cylindrical, or clavate; and the sporidia are usually eight in number.

pezizoid (pez'i-zoid), *a.* [< *Peziza* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Peziza*; having the characters of *Peziza* or *Pezizæ*.

pezle mezle†. An old form of *pell-mell*.

> The Author falls *pezle mezle* upon the king himself.
> *North*, Examen, p. 53. (*Davies*.)

Pezophaps (pez'ō-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πεζός, on foot, walking, + φάψ, a wild pigeon.] A genus of extinct didine birds which formerly inhabited the island of Rodriguez, discovered in 1691–3 by Léguat, who gave a figure and description of the species under the name of the *solitaire*. His account has been confirmed by the discovery of the bones of the bird in great abundance, and nearly complete skeletons are preserved. The species is named *P. solitarius*, and has been called *Didus nazarenus*.

pf. In *music*, an abbreviation of *pianoforte*.

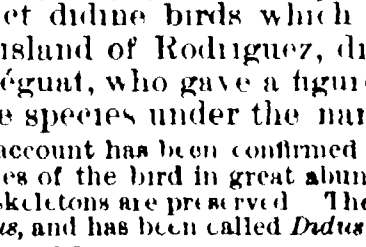
pfaffian (pfaf'i-an), *n.* [Named by Cayley in 1852 after the author of *Pfaff's equation*, q. v.] In *math.*, the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the *n*th power of a linear function of the binary products of 2*n* alternate units. In effect, the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB) (CD) + (AC) (DB) + (AD) (BC); the *pfaffian* (ABCDEF) is (AB) (CDEF) + (AC) (DEFB) + (AD) (EFBC) . . . (AE) (FBCD) + (AF) (BCDE), and so forth.—**Mixed pfaffians**, expressions similar to pfaffians produced by taking the products of different linear functions, instead of a power of one.—**The order of a pfaffian**, half the number of alternate units used in generating the pfaffian.

Pfaff's equation. [Named after Johann Friedrich *Pfaff* (1765–1825), who invented it.] The differential equation $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 +$ etc. $= 0$, where the number of terms is equal to the number of variables.

Pfaff's problem. The problem to transform the expression $X_1\partial x_1 + X_2\partial x_2 +$ etc., where the variables are independent, into an expression of the same form but of the smallest possible number of terms.

pfahlbauten (pfäl-bou'ten), *n. pl.* [G., < *pfahl*, a pile (see *pale*[1]), + *bauten*, dwellings, < *bauen*, build (see *bower*[1]).] The name given by German archæologists to prehistoric lake-dwellings, or pile-dwellings, palafittes. See *lake-dwelling*.

pfennig, pfenning (pfen'ig, -ing), *n.* [G., = E. *penny*.] A small copper coin, the one-hundredth part of a mark. It is equal in value to about one fourth of a United States cent.



Obverse. Reverse.
Pfenning of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Pg. An abbreviation used in the etymologies of this work for *Portuguese*.

ph. [In ME. *ph* or *f*, AS. *f*, rarely *ph* = D. *ph*, *f* = G. *ph* = Dan. Sw. Icel. *f* = F. *ph* = Sp. *f*

= Pg. *ph* or *f*. It. *f*, < L. *ph*, a combination used to represent the Gr. letter Φ, φ, called *phi*, orig. an aspirated *π* or *p*.] A consonant digraph having the sound of *f*, used in the Latin or English, French, etc., transliteration of Greek words containing *φ*, as in *phalanx*, *philosophy*, *graphic*, *ephor*, etc., or occasionally of words from other languages. It rarely occurs in words other than those of the classes mentioned, and then only by error or confusion, as in *triumph*, *nephew*, *cipher*, *ouph*, *gulph* (obsolete) (from a Greek word with *π*), in words having a similar aspirated *p*, as in *seraph*, *pamphlet*, etc., and obsolete misspellings like *phane* for *fane*, *prophane* for *profane*, *pheer* for *feere*, *pheeze* for *feeze*, *phiph* for *fife*, etc. In older English words of Greek origin the letter was usually represented by *f*, as in *fancy*, *fantasy*, *fantom*, *fenix*, etc., some of these being now spelled with *ph*, as *phantom*, *phenix*, etc.

Phaca (fā'kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *φακῆ*, lentils, lentil porridge, < *φακός*, the plant lentil.] A section of the genus *Astragalus*.

Phacelia (fā-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called with ref. to the congested fascicle of spikes in the type, *P. circinata*, < Gr. *φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Phaceliæ*, distinguished by the two-cleft style, wrinkled or tubercled seeds, and an inflorescence of one-sided scorpioid cymes, at first densely fascicled, becoming loose and separated. There are about 65 species, all American, and mainly in the United States (56 in the west, especially Nevada and California, and in Texas, and about 8 in the east), a few in Mexico, and 1 from British Columbia to the Straits of Magellan. They are delicate or rough hairy plants, low and erect or diffuse, sometimes in large patches, usually with pinnately dissected leaves. They bear blue, violet, or white flowers, generally bell-shaped and with ten vertical folds within. Several species are cultivated for their flowers, mostly blue-flowered annuals of California, one a South American biennial or perennial with pink flowers.

Phacelieæ (fas-e-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phacelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, the water-leaf family, distinguished by the two-cleft or undivided style, and the one-celled ovary with placentæ slightly protruding from the walls, or extending toward the center. It includes 10 genera and about 77 species, all of western North America except 1 in Japan and subarctic eastern Asia, and 1 in South Africa.

phacella (fā-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *phacellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *φάκελλος*, *φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] One of the gastric filaments which in hydrozoans form solid tentaculiform processes in the gastric cavity in interradial groups near the genitalia.

phacellate (fas'e-lāt), *a.* [< *phacella* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with phacellæ, as a polyp.

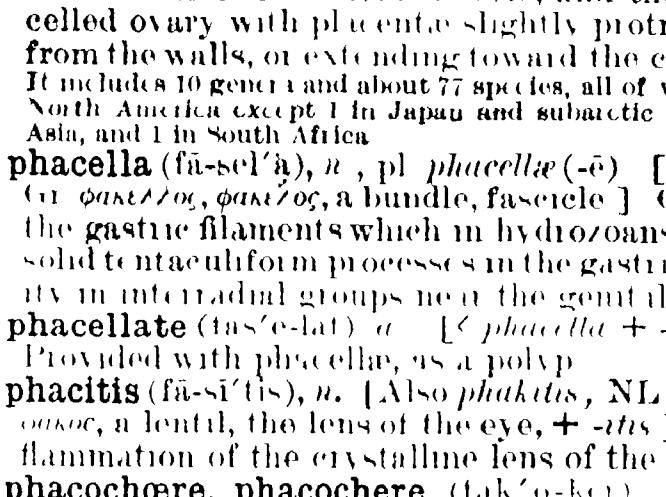
phacitis (fā-sī'tis), *n.* [Also *phakitis*; NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

phacochœre, phacochere (fak'ō-kēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Phacochœrus*; a wart-hog. — **Abyssinian phacochœre.** Same as *hallut*.

Phacochœridæ (fak-ō-ke'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacochœrus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of mammals allied to the *Suidæ*, or true swine, typified by the genus *Phacochœrus*, the wart-hogs. The palatomaxillary axis is greatly deflected, forming a high angle with the occipitosphenoidal axis; the basisphenoid is reflected and excavated; the malar bones are very deep, with a short inferior process; the orbits are directed upward and backward; and the dental series is aberrant by progressive reduction of the number of teeth. Also *Phacochœrinæ*, as a subfamily of *Suidæ*.

phacochœrine, phacocherine (fak-ō-kē'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phacochœridæ*.

Phacochœrus (fak-ō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, a wart or mole like a lentil, + *χοῖρος*, a hog.] The typical genus of *Phacochœridæ*. There are 2 species, both African, of hideous aspect, with deeply furrowed and warty skin of



Wart-hog (*Phacochœrus africanus*).

the face and long projecting tusks in the male. *P. æthiopicus*, the South African form, is the Ethiopian wart-hog, called *vlake vark* by the Dutch colonists. *P. africanus* or *æliani* is the Abyssinian wart-hog or phacochœre, also called *hallut* and *haroja*. Also written *Phacocherus*.

phacocyst (fak'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, a lentil (lens), + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *bot.*, the nucleus or cytioblast of a cell, often of a somewhat lenticular form. See *nucleus*.

phacocystitis (fak'ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *κύστις*, cyst, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye; capsulitis.

phacoid (fā'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *φακοειδής*, like a lentil, < *φακός*, a lentil, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a lentil; lentil-shaped.

phacolite (fak'ō-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the lenticular shape of the crystals; < Gr. *φακός*, lentil, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals, lenticular in shape. These are often complex twins. The original was from Böhmisch Leipa in Bohemia.

phacoscope (fak'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, lentil (lens), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A small dark chamber for exhibiting the changes of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation. Also *phakoscope*.

Phacus (fā'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, lentil.] A notable genus of flagellate infusorians, referred to the *Chloropeltidea* by Stein, by Kent to the *Euglenidæ*. The several members were originally described by Ehrenberg as species of *Euglena*, from which they differ in their more persistent forms, and greater induration of the cuticle, which often remains as an empty test after dissolution of its contents. They are such as *P. triqueter*, *P. pyrum*, and *P. longicauda*, all found in fresh water. See cut under *Infusoria*.

Phædranassa (fē-dra-nas'ä), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1845), < Gr. *Φαιδράνασσα*, the name of a nymph.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Amaryllideæ*, tribe *Amaryllieæ*, and subtribe *Cyathiferæ*, known by the narrow perianth of long erect lobes, the filaments dilated and united at the base into a ring. The 4 species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They produce broadly oblong or narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and a hollow scape bearing an umbel of many showy red or green flowers, drooping and cylindrical or narrowly funnelform. They are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name *queen lily*.

phænocarpous (fē-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing a fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts. [Rare.]

Phænocœlia (fē-no-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *cœlum*.] Animals whose neurocœle is persistent, as all the true vertebrates: opposed to *Cryptocœlia*. Also *Phenocœlia*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

phænocœlian (fē-no-sē'li-an), *a.* Having a persistent neurocœle.

phænogam, phenogam (fē'no-gam), *n.* [< *phænogamous*.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fē-no-gā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, same as *Phanerogamia*.

phænogamic, phenogamic (fē-nō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phænogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to phænogams, related to or of the nature of phænogams; phænogamous: as, *phænogamic* botany.

phænogamous, phenogamous (fē-nog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phænology, *n.* See *phenology*.

phænomenon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *phenomenon*.

phæochrous (fē-ok'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *χρώς*, the skin, complexion.] Of a dark or dusky color.

Phæodaria (fē-ō-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-aria*.] The order *Tripyleæ*, containing the silicoskeletal radiolarians regarded as a class of *Rhizopoda*, characterized by the constant presence of large dark-brown pigmented granules scattered irregularly round the central capsule and covering the greater part of its outer surface. Also called *Cannopylea*.

phæodarian (fē-ō-dā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Phæodaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæodaria*; tripylean, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phæodaria*; a tripylean radiolarian.

phæodellum (fē-ō-del'um), *n.*; pl. *phæodella* (-ä). [< NL. *phæodium* + dim. *-ellum*.] One of the large dark pigment-granules of a phæodium. *Haeckel*.

phæodium (fē-ō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *phæodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form.] The mass of dark-brown pigment characteristic of the capsule of phæodarian or tripylean radiolarians. *Haeckel*.

phæophyl, phæophyll (fē'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A name proposed by Schütt for the compound pigment of the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. The pigment is composed of phycophæin, or that part of the pigment which is soluble in water, and phycoxanthin, or that part which is soluble in alcohol.

phæopus (fē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An old name of a curlew, now the specific technical name of the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

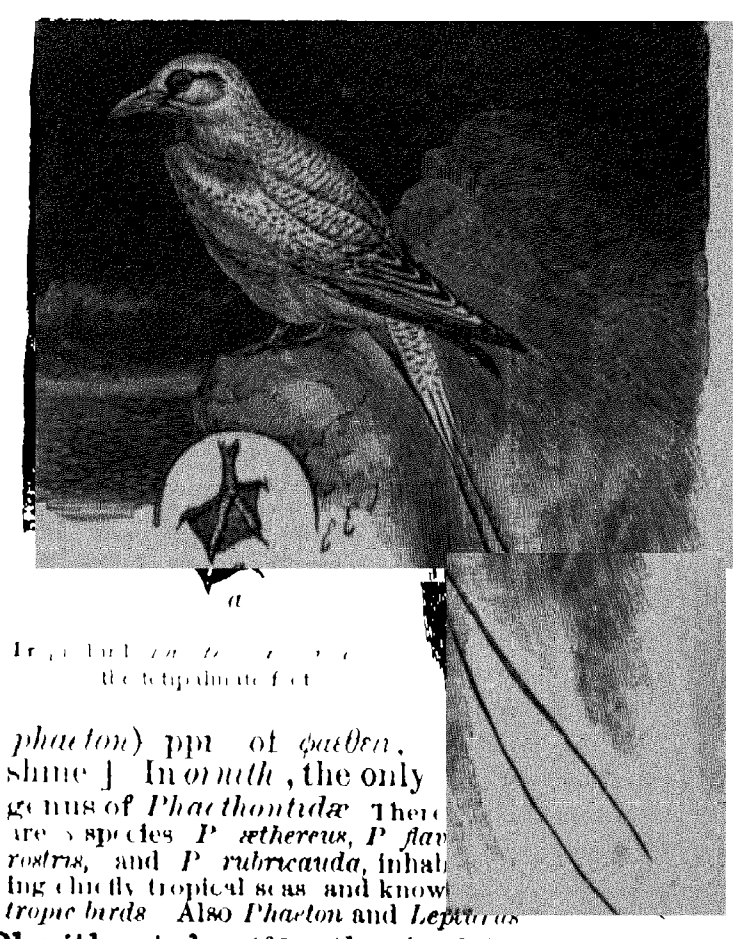
Phæosporeæ (fē-ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-eæ*.] A very large class of algæ, embracing, with the *Fucaceæ*, all the olive and brown seaweeds of the globe. The ordinary mode of multiplication is asexual, by means of zoospores, but the sexual mode of reproduction presents interesting complications, ranging from the conjugation of equivalent motile zoögametes to the impregnation of a stationary oösphere by motile antherozoids. There are great variations in the degree and development of the thallus, which is microscopic in some of the *Ectocarpaceæ*, and forms the largest known marine organisms in *Macrocystis*, *Nereocystis*, and *Lessonia*. The *Phæosporeæ* include the *Laminariaceæ*, *Punctariaceæ*, *Sporochnaceæ*, *Scytosiphonaceæ*, *Mesogloiaceæ*, *Tilopterideæ*, *Ralfsiaceæ*, *Cutleriaceæ*, etc. The class has also been called *Phæozoosporeæ*, and includes a part of what was formerly grouped together under the names of *Fucoideæ*, *Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanospermeæ*.

Phæothamnieæ (fē"o-tham-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < *Phæothamnion* + *-eæ*.] A small questionable family of algæ, taking its name from the genus *Phæothamnion*, and related, according to Lagerheim, to the families *Chroolepideæ* and *Chætophoraceæ*. They have a palmella condition, and also produce two biciliated zoöspores, which germinate directly without conjugation, so far as is known at present.

Phæothamnion (fē-ō-tham'ni-on), *n.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *θαμνίον*, a small shrub, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of the family *Phæothamnieæ*, forming brownish-yellow tufts on other algæ.

Phæozoösporeæ (fē-ō-zō-ō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *Phæosporeæ*.

Phaethon (fā'e-thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαέθων*, beaming, radiant; in myth. [*cap.*] a son of Helios (see



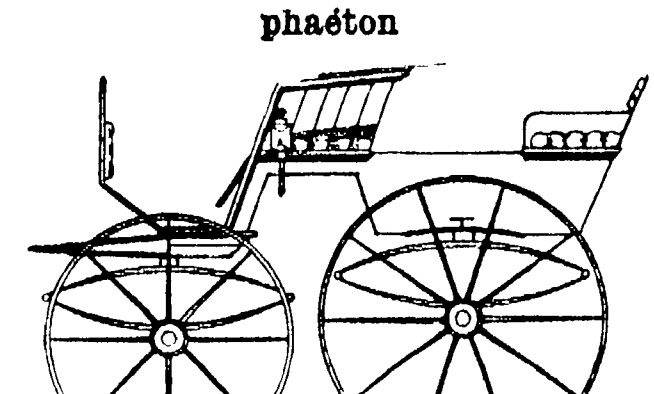
a

Tropic-bird (*Phaethon flavirostris*). *a*, the totipalmate foot.

phaeton), ppr. of *φαέθειν*, shine.] In *ornith.*, the only genus of *Phaethontidæ*. There are 3 species, *P. æthereus*, *P. flavirostris*, and *P. rubricauda*, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas, and known as *tropic-birds*. Also *Phaeton* and *Lepturus*.

Phaëthontidæ (fā-e-thon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaethon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate oceanic birds, of the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phaethon*; the tropic-birds. In general form and aspect they resemble terns, and the bill in particular is sternine. The plumage is chiefly white, varied with black, and tinted in some places with rose or pink; the bill is red or yellow. The gular sac characteristic of birds of this order is rudimentary and almost completely feathered. The tail is short, but the two middle feathers are filamentous and extraordinarily prolonged beyond the rest. See *Phaethon* and *tropic-bird*. Also *Phaetonidæ*.

phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* [= Sp. *faeton*, < F. *phaéton*, a phaeton, < L. *Phaethon*, Gr. *Φαέθων*, son of Helios (the Sun), who obtained leave from his father to drive the chariot of the Sun, but, being unable to restrain the horses, was struck by Zeus with a thunderbolt and dashed headlong into the river Po: see *Phaethon*.] **1.** A high open four-wheeled carriage: as, a park *phaeton*; a mail *phaeton*. See cut on following page.



A Variety of Phaëton

"If the ladies will trust to my driving," said Lord Orville "and are not afraid of a *phaeton* mine shall be ready in a moment" *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxiv

2 A low open four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or two horses as, a pony-*phaeton* —3 [*cap*] [NL] In *ornith* , same as *Phaethon*

phaetonic (fa-e-ton′ik), *a* [< *phaeton* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phaeton *Lamb* (*Imp Dict*)

Phaetonidæ (fa-e-ton′i-dē) *n pl* Same as *Phaethontidæ*

phagedena, phagedæna (faj-e-dē′nä), *n* [L *phagedæna*, NL *phagedena*, < Gr φαγέδαινα a cancerous sore, < φαγεῖν, eat] An obstinate spreading ulcer, an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts —**Sloughing phagedena** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*)

phagedenic, phagedænic (faj-e-den′ik) *a* and *n* [= F *phagédénique* = Sp *fagedénico* = It *fagedenico*, < L *phagedænicus*, < Gr φαγεδαινικός, of the nature of a cancer, < φαγέδαινα, a cancer see *phagedena*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to phagedena or to its treatment, of the nature or character of phagedena· as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

II. *n* In *med* , an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh

phagedenical, phagedænical (faj-e-den′i-kal), *a* [< *phagedenic* + *-al*] Same as *phagedenic* *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii 10

phagedenous, phagedænous (faj-e-dē′nus), *a* [< *phagedena*, *phagedæna*, + *-ous*] Causing absorption of flesh, as in phagedena, of the nature of phagedena *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii 10

phagocytal (fag′ō-sī-tal), *a* [< *phagocyte* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a phagocyte

phagocyte (fag′ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr φαγεῖν, eat, + κύτος, a hollow (cell) see *cyte*] A lymph-corpuscle, or white blood-corpuscle, regarded as an organism capable of devouring what it meets, especially pathogenic microbes

phagocytic (fag-o-sit′ik), *a* [< *phagocyte* + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes

phagocytical (fag-ō-sit′i-kal), *a* [< *phagocytic* + *-al*] Same as *phagocytic*

phagocytism (fag′ō-sī-tizm), *n* [< *phagocyte* + *-ism*] The nature or function of a phagocyte, the intracellular digestive process of such a cell *Nature*, XXXVIII. 91

phagocytosis (fag ō-sī-tō′sis) *n* [NL < *phagocyte* + *-osis*] The destruction of microbes by phagocytes

Phainopepla (fā″i-nō-pep′la), *n* [NL (Sclater, 1858), < Gr φαεινός, shining, + πέπλος, a robe] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, referred to the family *Ampelidæ* and subfamily *Ptilogonatinæ* They have the head crested, the plumage of the male shining black with a large white disk on each wing, that of the female dull brownish There is but one species, *P nitens* the shining flysnapper or black ptilogonys of the western parts of the United States, 7½ inches long, and 11¼ in extent of wings It is common from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada southward, nests in trees, lays two or three greenish eggs with profuse dark brown or blackish speckles, and is migratory, insectivorous, and melodious Also written, erroneously, *Phænopepla* See cut under *flysnapper*

Phajus (fā′jus), *n* [NL (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr φαιός, dusky] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Bletieæ*, distinguished by the free sepals and the gibbous or spurred base of the lip with its lobes broad and involute about the base of the column The 15 species are mainly from tropical Asia, also Africa, Australia, and Japan They are tall terrestrial herbs, or less often epiphytes, with large and broad or elongated plicate leaves, narrowed or stalked at the base The large and showy flowers form a yellow, brownish, green, violet, or white erect raceme Many have been long cultivated, as *P tetragonum* from Mauritius, often under the name *Pesomeria* from its throwing off its sepals soon after expanding, and *P grandifolius* (*Bletia Tankervilliæ*), from China the nun flower of common cultivation under glass, so styled from the two white wings at the enlarged summit of the column

phakitis (fā-kī′tis), *n* Same as *phacitis*.

phakoscope, *n* See *phacoscope*

Phalacrocoracidæ (fal-a-krō-kō-ras′i-dē), *n pl* [NL , < *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-idæ*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds belonging to the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phalacrocorax*, the cormorants They have a straight bill about as long as the head hooked at the end, a long narrow nasal groove with obliterated nostrils in the adult a long rictus, cleft to below the eyes, a moderate gular pouch, short but strong wings, and a moderately long fan shaped tail of from 12 to 14 stiff feathers with abbreviated coverts They are heavy bodied birds with long sinuous neck, and the short stout legs set far back, necessitating a nearly upright position They feed chiefly on fishes, and dive as well as swim with celerity There are some 25 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, usually referred to one genus The family is also called *Carbonidæ* and *Graculidæ* See cut under *cormorant*

phalacrocoracine (fal″a-krō-kor′a-sin), *a* [< *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-ine*[1]] Of or pertaining to the *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

Phalacrocorax (fal-a-krō′ko-raks), *n* [NL (Brisson, 1760), < L *phalacrocorax*, a coot or cormorant, < Gr φαλακρός, bald (see *phalacrosis*), + κόραξ, a crow] The typical genus of *Phalacrocoracidæ*, usually regarded as conterminous with the family *P carbo* is the common cormorant of Europe, America, etc *P graculus* is the shag of Europe *P dilophus* is the double crested cormorant of North America, where are found numerous other species, as *P mexicanus*, *P penicillatus*, *P bicristatus*, and *P violaceus* Also called *Hydrocorax*, *Graculus* and formerly *Carbo* See cut under *cormorant*

Phalæcean, Phalæcian (fal-ē-sē′an, -sī′an) *n* [< L *Phalæcius*, < Gr Φαλαίκειος, < Φάλαικος, *Phalæcus* (see def)] In *anc pros* , a logaœdic verse, similar to a trochaic pentapody, but having a dactyl in the second place named from Phalæcus, a Greek epigrammatist The first foot may be a trochee, a spondee or an iambus

Phalæna (fā-lē′nä), *n* [NL (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, a moth] 1 A Linnean term, used in somewhat more than a generic sense, at first for all moths (when the Linnean *Lepidoptera* were composed of the genera *Papilio* and *Phalæna*), subsequently for all moths below the genus *Sphinx* Then moths were divided by Linnæus into groups named somewhat in the manner of species *Phalæna bombyx*, *P noctua*, *P geometra*, *P pyralis*, *P tinea*, and *P alucita*—divisions corresponding to the main modern groups In 1793 Fabricius restricted the term to the *Phalæna geometra* of Linnæus The term has lapsed, but has given derived names to several groups.

2 [*l c*] Any moth

phalænian (fā-lē′ni-an), *a* and *n*. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ*, geometrid

Some of the *Phalænian* larvæ have twelve legs, and some even fourteen *Science*, IX 18

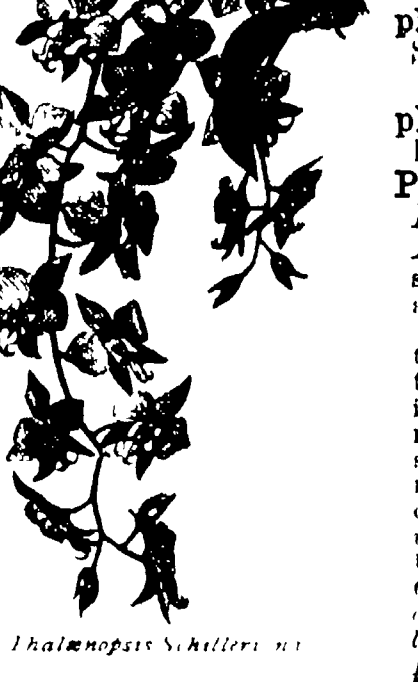
II *n* A member of the *Phalænidæ*

Phalænidæ (fa-len′i-dē), *n pl* [NL (Leach, 1819), < *Phalæna* + *-idæ*] A family of moths, synonymous with *Geometridæ* in a broad sense

phalænoid (fā-lē′noid), *a* and *n* [< Gr φάλαινα, a moth, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a phalæna, of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ*

II *n.* A member of the *Phalænidæ*

Phalænopsis (fal-ē-nop′sis), *n* [NL (Blume 1825), from the resemblance of the flower, in form and color, to a large white moth, < Gr φάλαινα, moth, + ὄψις, appearance] 1 In *bot* , a genus of beautiful orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Sarcantheæ*, characterized by loosely racemed flowers, their lateral sepals united to the base of the thick and roundish column, and the lip destitute of a spur There are about 15 species, natives of the Malay an archipelago and eastern India They are epiphytes, with short leafy stems without pseudobulbs They bear two ranked leathery or fleshy oblong leaves, with persistent bases which sheath the stem The large flat flowers are white, pink partly yellow, and crimson, or of other colors, and are remarkable among orchids for their broadly expanded lateral petals, and for a lip often prolonged at the tip into a pair of twisted tendrils or of recurved horns *P amabilis* a white and yellow species from Manila is the *Indian butterfly plant*, and the other species the *moth orchids* or *moth plants* of conservatories *P Schilleriana* is one of the rarest and most beautiful orchids known



Phalænopsis Schilleriana

2 In *ornith* , a genus of owls synonymous with *Glaucidium* *Bonaparte*, 1854

Phalænoptilus (fal-ē-nop′ti-lus), *n.* [NL (Ridgway, 1880), < Gr φάλαινα, a moth, + πτίλον, soft feathers, down] A genus of fissirostral picarian birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers, the poor-wills so called from the hoariness of the plumage, which resembles that of a moth The type is Nuttall's poor-will, *P. nuttalli*, common in western parts of the United States

phalangal (fā-lang′gal), *a* Same as *phalangeal*

phalangarthritis (fā-lang-gär-thrī′tis), *n* [NL , < Gr φάλαγξ (φαλαγγ-), bone of finger or toe, + ἄρθρον, a joint + *-itis*] Inflammation, especially gouty inflammation of the phalangeal joints

phalange (fā-lanj′), *n* [= F Pg *phalange* = Sp It *falange*, < Gr. φάλαγξ (φαλαγγ-), bone of finger or toe see *phalanx*] 1 In *anat.* and *zool.*, a phalanx of a digit —2 In *entom* , any one of the joints of an insect's tarsus generally used collectively of all the joints, exclusive or not of the metatarsus as the anterior *phalanges* —3 In *bot* , a bundle of stamens joined more or less by their filaments as, the *phalanges* of stamens in a diadelphous or polyadelphous flower [In all senses commonly in the plural *phalanges*, the usual singular being *phalanx*]

phalangeal (fā-lan′jē-al), *a* [< *phalange* + *-al*] In *anat* and *zool* , of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. Also *phalangal*, *phalangial*, *phalangean*, *phalangian* —**Phalangeal bone**, a phalanx. —**Phalangeal process** (*a*) Of Deiters's cells a slender prolongation attached above to a phalanx of the reticular lamina of the Cortian organ (*b*) The outwardly directed process of the head of an outer rod of Corti Also called *phalanx of a rod of Corti*

phalangean (fā-lan′jē-an), *a* [< *phalange* + *-an*] Same as *phalangeal*

phalanger (fā-lan′jėr), *n* [< F *phalanger* < *phalange*, phalanx see *phalanx*] 1 A marsupial mammal of the genus *Phalanger* or *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*, a phalangist so named by Buffon (in the case of a species of *Cuscus*) from the peculiar structure of the second and third digits of the hind feet, which are webbed together Phalangers are opossum like quadrupeds with a long prehensile tail, of arboreal habits, frugivorous and insectivorous, represented in abundance in the whole Australian region by numerous species and several genera. They have a thick woolly coat, and average about the size of a cat, though some are much smaller The phalangers proper have no parachute others known as *petaurists*, or flying phalangers, are provided with a flying membrane Some of the best-known species belong to the genus *Cuscus*, as the ursine phalanger, *C ursinus* Valentyn s phalanger is *C orientalis*, known also by its native names *kapouna* and *coescoes* The vulpine phalanger is *Trichosurus vulpinus*, having the tail almost entirely hairy, and combining to some extent the aspects of a squirrel and a fox Cook's phalanger and some related forms belong to the genus *Pseudochirus* Some very small ones resembling dormice, constitute the genus *Dromicia* See cuts under *Dromicia*, *Cuscus* *Petaurista*, and *Acrobates*

2 [*cap*] [NL] A genus of phalangers founded by Storr in 1780 The name is prior in date to *Phalangista*, but until lately has been less used

Phalangeridæ (fal-an-jer′i-dē), *n. pl* [NL , < *Phalanger* + *-idæ*] A family of marsupials, typified by the genus *Phalanger* same as *Phalangistidæ*

phalanges, *n* The plural of *phalanx* (as well as of *phalange*)

phalangial (fā-lan′ji-al) *a* [< *phalange* + *-ial*] Same as *phalangeal*

phalangian (fā-lan′ji-an), *a.* and *n* **I.** *a* 1 Same as *phalangeal* —2 Same as *phalangidean*

II *n* One of the *Phalangidæ* or harvestmen

phalangic (fā-lan′jik), *a* [< *phalange* + *-ic*] Phalangeal

Phalangidea (fal-an-jid′ē-a), *n pl* [NL , < *Phalangium* + *-idea*] An order of tracheate *Arachnida* The segmented abdomen is not distinctly separate from the cephalothorax, the falces or chelicerae are two or three jointed the pedipalps are five jointed and filiform the eyes are two (to eight ?) in number, and the eight legs are generally very long and slender, sometimes excessively so, the whole body appearing of insignificant size in comparison with them They are most nearly related to the mites or acarids, though more nearly resembling spiders in some respects They have no spinnerets or poison glands, and are perfectly harmless Many of the longest legged forms are known as *harvesters*, *harvestmen* *harvest spiders*, and *shepherd spiders*, and in the United States as *daddy long legs* The order is also called *Opiliones* There are several families, including *Phalangiidæ* *Gonyleptidæ*, *Trogulidæ*, and *Sironidæ* Also *Phalangida*, *Phalangita* See cuts under *Phalangium* and *Phrynus*

phalangidean (fal-an-jid′ē-an), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangidea*

phalangiform (fā-lan′ji-fôrm), *a* [< L *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx + *forma* form] Having

the shape or appearance of a digital phalanx *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 715.

Phalangigrada (fal-an-jig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phalangigradus*: see *phalangigrade*.] A division of ruminant artiodactyl mammals, represented by the family *Camelidæ*: so called from the peculiar construction of the feet, which causes the animals to walk on phalanges instead of on horny hoofs. More fully called *Pecora Phalangigrada*. Also *Tylopoda*.

phalangigrade (fā-lan'ji-grād), *a.* [< NL. *phalangigradus*, < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalange, + *gradi*, walk, go.] Walking on the phalanges, which are padded for that purpose instead of being incased in hoofs, as a camel or llama; of or pertaining to the *Phalangigrada*.

Phalangiidæ (fal-an-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of the order *Phalangidea*, having a small rounded, oblong, or oval body, and extremely long slender legs with many-jointed tarsi. The legs reach the maximum of length and attenuation in this family, being sometimes more than twenty times as long as the body. The eyes are close together on the top of the head; a very long penis can be protruded from beneath the mouth; the chelliceres are exposed, diversiform, well developed; and the pedipalps are moderately long. There are many genera besides *Phalangium*. Also *Phalangidæ*.

phalangious (fa-lan'ji-us), *a.* [< *Phalangium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Phalangium*.

phalangist (fal'an-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Phalangista*.] A phalanger; a member of the genus *Phalangista*.

Phalangista (fal-an-jis'tä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx: see *phalanx*.] The typical genus of *Phalangistidæ*, synonymous with *Phalanger*, 2. See *phalanger*.

Phalangistidæ (fal-an-jis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals, containing the phalangers or Australian opossums, the petaurists, the koala, etc. The family includes numerous genera and species of Australia and Papua, of small or moderate size and arboreal habits and diversified diet. It is divisible into three subfamilies, *Phalangistinæ*, *Tarsipedinæ*, and *Phascolarctinæ*. See cuts under *Acrobates*, *koala*, *Petaurista*, *Cuscus*, and *Dromicia*.

2. The above family restricted by exclusion of *Tarsipedinæ* and *Phascolarctinæ* as types of separate families.

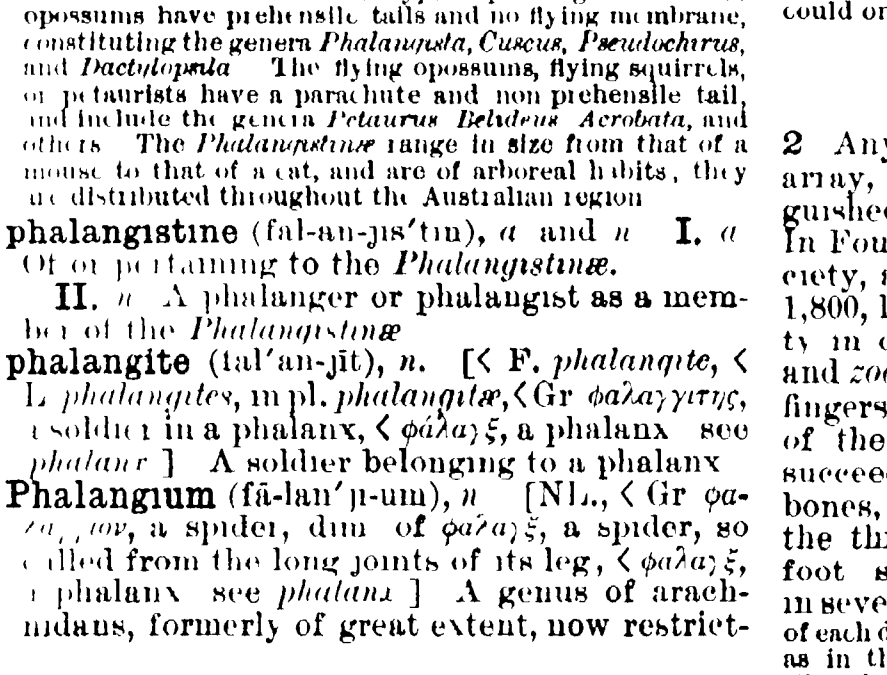
Phalangistinæ (fal"an-jis-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, embracing the several genera and numerous species of true phalangers which lack the peculiarities of the genera *Tarsipes* and *Phascolarctos*. The typical phalangers or native opossums have prehensile tails and no flying membrane, constituting the genera *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Pseudochirus*, and *Dactylopsila*. The flying opossums, flying squirrels, or petaurists have a parachute and non-prehensile tail, and include the genera *Petaurus*, *Belideus*, *Acrobata*, and others. The *Phalangistinæ* range in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and are of arboreal habits; they are distributed throughout the Australian region.

phalangistine (fal-an-jis'tin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangistinæ*.

II. *n.* A phalanger or phalangist as a member of the *Phalangistinæ*.

phalangite (fal'an-jīt), *n.* [< F. *phalangite*, < L. *phalangites*, in pl. *phalangitæ*, < Gr. φαλαγγίτης, a soldier in a phalanx, < φάλαγξ, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fā-lan'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φαλάγγιον, a spider, dim. of φάλαγξ, a spider, so called from the long joints of its leg, < φάλαγξ, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A genus of arachnidans, formerly of great extent, now restricted and made typical of the modern family *Phalangiidæ*. It is characterized by the great length and slenderness of the legs, the filiform maxillary palpi simply hooked at the end, and the segmented abdomen distinct from and of equal width with the cephalothorax. The species are of active habits and live on animal food.



Daddy-long-legs (*Phalangium cornutum*), female. (Two thirds natural size.)

phalanstere (fal'an-stēr), *n.* [< F. *phalanstère*: see *phalanstery*.] A phalanstery. *Bulwer*, My Novel, IV. viii.

phalansterian (fal-an-stē'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *phalanstérien*, as *phalanstery* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the socialistic association, community, or organization called by Fourier a phalanx; hence, a Fourierite.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a community or association called a phalanx, or to the building or buildings occupied by such a community; hence, Fourieristic: as, *phalansterian* associations or doctrines.

phalansterianism (fal-an-stē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *phalansterian* + *-ism*.] That feature of the communistic system of Fourier which consisted in the reorganization of society into phalanxes, every one to contain about 1,800 persons who should hold their property in common. See *Fourierism*.

phalansterism (fa-lan'ste-rizm), *n.* [< *phalanstery* + *-ism*.] Same as *phalansterianism*.

phalanstery (fal'an-ster-i), *n.*; pl. *phalansteries* (-iz). [< F. *phalanstère*, irreg. < *phalange*, one of Fourier's communities, a phalanx (see *phalanx*), + *-stère* as in *monastère*: see *monastery*.] The building or buildings occupied as a dwelling by a community living together and having goods and property in common as proposed by Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

phalanx (fā'langks or fal'angks), *n.*; pl. *phalanges* (fā-lan'jēz) or (except in anatomy) *phalanxes* (fā'langk-sez or fal'angk-sez). [= F. *phalange* = Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange*, < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), < Gr. φάλαγξ (φαλαγγ-), a line or order of battle, a rank of soldiers, a phalanx (def. 1), also a round piece of wood, the bone between joints of the fingers and toes, etc.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, in general, the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army, particularly, a single grand division of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping one another so as to present a firm and serried front to a foe. The celebrated Macedonian phalanx was normally drawn up sixteen ranks deep, the men being clad in armor, bearing shields, and armed with swords and with spears from 21 to 24 feet long. In array the shields formed a continuous bulwark, and the ranks were placed at such intervals that five spears which were borne pointed forward and upward protected every man in the front rank. The phalanx on smooth ground, and with its flanks and rear adequately protected, was practically invincible; but it was cumbrous and slow in movement, and if once broken could only with great difficulty be reformed.

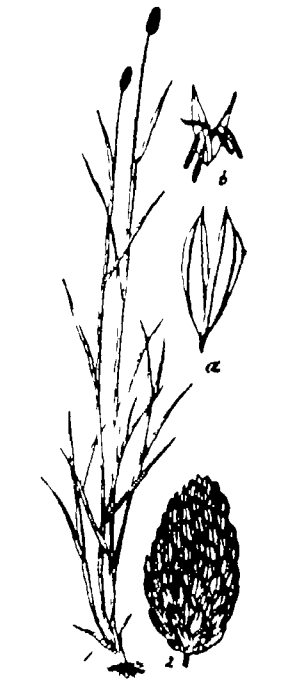
> Anon they move
> In perfect *phalanx* to the Dorian mood
> Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton*, P. L., i. 551.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In Fourier's plan for the reorganization of society, a group of persons, numbering about 1,800, living together and holding their property in common. See *Fourierism*.—4. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) A row or series of bones in the fingers or toes. Hence—(*b*) One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital internode, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot: so called from their regular disposition in several rows. The normal number of the phalanges of each digit is three. This is only exceptionally increased, as in the flippers of some cetaceans and extinct reptiles; but it is frequently reduced, as in most of the digits of birds, and in the inner digits of mammals which have five fingers and toes. In man the phalanges of the fingers and toes are each fourteen, three to every digit excepting the thumb and great toe, which have two apiece. The original implication of the term seems to have been any one of the cross-rows of small bones between the successive knuckles of the fingers or toes, or the longitudinal series of small bones of any one finger or toe. But usage transfers the sense of *phalanx* to any one of these bones, two or more of which are *phalanges*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *foot*, *hand*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Perissodactyla*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, *solidungulate*, *tarsus*, and *Ornithoscelida*. (*c*) One of the fiddle-shaped cells of the lamina reticularis of the Cortian organ. Also called *Deiters's phalanges*.—5. In *zool.*, a group or series of animals, of indeterminate classificatory value, one of several groups which may be interposed above genera and below classes or orders. A phalanx frequently corresponds in value to a subfamily, but has no recognized fixed place in classification. Sometimes synonymous with *cohort* or *agmen*. **Basilar phalanx**, a phalanx of the proximal row. **Middle phalanx**, a phalanx of the middle row.—**Ungual phalanx**, the terminal phalanx, on which is the nail.

phalarict (fā-lar'ik), *n.* [< *Phalaris*, the tyrant of Agrigentum.] A fire-javelin.

> They called a certain kind of Javeline Armed at the point with an Iron three foot long, that it might pierce through and through an Armed Man, *Phalarica*, which they sometimes in Field services darted by hand; sometimes from several sorts of Engines for the defence of beleagured places. The shaft whereof being rould round with Flax, Wax, Rosin, Oyl, and other combustible matter, took fire in its flight, and lighting upon the Body of a Man, or his Target, took away all the use of Arms and Limbs. *Montaigne*, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 493.

Phalarideæ (fal-a-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1833), < *Phalaris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses embracing six genera, distinguished by the five glumes and the spikelet with a single terminal flower, jointed to a pedicel, and generally with two rudimentary lateral flowers attached below the joint. See *Phalaris*, *Alopecurus*, and *Hierochloe*.



Canary-grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*). 1, the plant; 2, the spike-like inflorescence; *a*, empty glumes; *b*, flowering glumes inclosing the flower.

Phalaris (fal'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phalaris*, canary-grass, < Gr. φαλαρίς, a kind of grass, < φαλαρός, white, shining, < φαλός, shining, < φαειν, shine.] 1. A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Phalarideæ*, characterized by the dense spike, head, or thyrsus, the lower two glumes larger than the others, the third and fourth short and blunt or bristle-like, and the fifth broader and thinner. There are about 10 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves. *P. arundinacea*, the sword-grass, or reed canary-grass, is a widely distributed species, for which see also *dagger*[1], 6. For the striped variety, see *ribbon-grass* and *gardener's garters*, also known as *painted grass*, *silver grass*, *lady's laces*, *French grass*, etc. For the other best-known species, *P. Canariensis*, see *canary-grass*, and for its seed, see *alpist* and *bird-seed*.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Risso*, 1826.

phalarope (fal'a-rōp), *n.* [= F. *phalarope*, < NL. *Phalaropus*.] A small wading bird of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, having lobate toes. There are 3 species, usually placed in as many genera, of elegant and varied coloration, and in general resembling sandpipers; but the body is depressed rather than compressed, and the plumage of the under parts is thick and compact to resist water, upon which these little birds swim with great ease and grace. They are found on inland waters and along the coasts of most parts of the world, sometimes venturing far out to sea. Two of the three species breed only in boreal regions, and perform extensive migrations in the spring and fall. Wilson's phalarope, *Phalaropus* (*Steganopus*) *wilsoni*, the largest and handsomest species, is confined to America, breeding from northerly parts of the United States northward, and dispersing in winter over South America. It is 8¾ inches long, and 15½ in extent of wings; the bill is 1¼ inches long and extremely slender; the margins of the toes are not scalloped. The female exceeds the male in size and beauty, and the male performs the task of incubation. The red-necked or northern phalarope is *Phalaropus* (*Lobipes*) *hyperboreus*; this has a slender bill like the first, but is smaller, and the membrane of the toes is scalloped. The red or gray phalarope is *P. fulicarius*, also called the *coot-footed tringa*; the bill is broad and depressed, with a lancet-shaped tip, and the membrane of the toes is scalloped. This species is noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage. See also cut under *Steganopus*.



Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). *a*, bill.

Phalaropodidæ (fal"a-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalaropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small wading and swimming birds of the order *Limicolæ*, related to the *Scolopacidæ*, or snipe family, having the toes lobate and the body depressed, with thickened plumage of the under side; the phalaropes. There are 3 genera, *Phalaropus*, *Lobipes*, and *Steganopus*. See *phalarope*.

Phalaropus (fā-lar'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. φαλαρίς, a coot, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of *Phalaropodidæ*, conterminous with the family or restricted to one of the

species, usually to *P. fulvarius*, the red phalarope.

Phaleridinæ (fā-lē-rī-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Phaleris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, embracing the auklets and some other species, chiefly inhabiting the North Pacific ocean. *Phaleris* or *Simorhynchus cristatellus* is a characteristic example. See cut under *auklet*.

phaleridine (fā-lē'ri-dın), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phaleridinæ*.

Phaleris (fā-lē'ris), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), ⟨ Gr. *φαληρίς*, Ionic for *φαλαρίς*, a coot. see *Phalaris*.] Same as *Simorhynchus*

phallalgia (fa-lal'ȷı-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the penis.

phallephoric (fal-e-for'ık), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *φαλληφορεῖν*, bear the phallus, ⟨ *φαλλός*, phallus, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing the phallus; carrying priapic images or symbols. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth., p. 55.

phallic (fal'ık), *a.* [= F. *phallique*, ⟨ Gr. *φαλλικός*, ⟨ *φαλλός*, phallus. see *phallus*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or the generative principle in nature. as, *phallic* worship.

phallicism (fal'ı-sizm), *n* [⟨ *phallic* + *-ism*] Phallic worship; worship of the organs of sex or of the generative principle in nature. Also *phallism*.

phallicist (fal'ı-sıst), *n* [⟨ *phallic* + *-ist*.] A student of phallicism.

phallism (fal'ızm), *n.* [⟨ *phallus* + *-ism*.] Same as *phallicism*

phallitis (fa-lī'tıs), *n* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis.

phalloid (fal'oid), *a.* [⟨ Gr *φαλλός*, phallus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a phallus or penis

Phalloideæ (fa-loı'dē-ē), *n. pl* [NL (Fries, 1823), ⟨ *Phallus* + *-oideæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Phallus*. The volva is universal, with the intermediate stratum gelatinous and the hymenium deliquescent It includes the stinkhorns.

Phalloidei (fa-loı'dē-ī), *n pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Phallus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Phallodeæ*.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* [L ,⟨ Gr. *φαλλός*: see def. 2] 1 The penis, in *biol* , in general, the organ of sex.—2. An emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic festivals of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. See *lingam*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot* , a genus of gasteromycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Phalloideæ* The stem is naked and bears a conical reticulated pileus. *P impudicus*, the common stinkhorn, grows in damp woods, and emits a fetid, highly disagreeable odor The spores are scattered by carrion flies that are attracted by the smell

Phanariot (fa-nar'ı-ot), *a.* and *n.* [NGr. *Φαναριώτης* (?), ⟨ *Φαναριον* (⟨ Turk. *Fanar*), a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, ⟨ *φανάριον* (NGr. *φανάρι*), a lantern, lighthouse, ⟨ *φανός*, a lantern, ⟨ *φάειν*, give light, shine] **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the quarter of Constantinople called Fanar, the chief residence of the Greeks in Constantinople after the Turkish conquest; of or pertaining to the Phanariots.

II. *n.* A resident of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, a member of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important political official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Also written *Fanariot*.

phanet, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *fane*¹.

Phaneri (fan'ę-rī), *n pl.* [NL., pl of *phanerus*, ⟨ Gr. *φανερός*, visible, manifest, evident, apparent, ⟨ *φαίνεσθαι* (√ *φαν*), appear, show, ⟨ *φάειν*, shine.] Bacteria and other minute organisms visible under the microscope without the use of special reagents: contrasted with *Aphaneri*. *Maggi*.

Phanerobranchiata (fan″ę-rō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phanerobranchiate*.] A division of doridoid gastropods, containing those which have the gills distinct and separately retractile, as the *Polyceridæ* and *Goniodoridide*.

phanerobranchiate (fan″e-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having distinct gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phanerobranchiata*.

Phanerocarpæ (fan″ę-rō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those which have outward or evident genitals They are more fully called *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Scyphomedusæ*, though the character implied in the name is not always present

phanerocarpous (fan″ę-rō-kär'pus), *a* Pertaining to the *Phanerocarpæ*, or having their characters: opposed to *cryptocarpous*.

phanerocodonic (fan″ę-rō-kō-don'ık), *a.* [⟨ Gr *φανερός*, visible, + *κώδων*, a bell.] Campanulate or bell-shaped with open mouth. specifically said of the genital buds, or gonophores of hydrozoans, in distinction from *adelocodonic*. *Allman*.

phanerocrystalline (fan″ę-rō-krıs'ta-lın), *a* [⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal: see *crystalline*.] Distinctly crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

phanerogam (fan'e-rō-gam), *n* [⟨ *phanerogamous*.] In *bot.*, a phanerogamic plant.

Phanerogamia (fan″ę-rō-gā'mi-a), *n. pl.* [NL , ⟨ Gr. *φανερός*, visible, apparent, + *γάμος*, marriage] A primary division or series of plants, comprising those which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent—that is, plants having true flowers containing stamens and pistils, flowering plants It includes the two classes *Angiospermæ* (angiosperms) and *Gymnospermæ* (gymnosperms), the former embracing the two subclasses *Dicotyledones* and *Monocotyledones* See *Cryptogamia*

phanerogamian (fan″e-rō-gā'mi-an), *a* [⟨ *phanerogam-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

phanerogamic (fan″ę-rō-gam'ık), *a.* [⟨ *phanerogam-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Phanerogamia;* flowering: as, *phanerogamic* or flowering plants· opposed to *cryptogamic* and *cryptogamous*.

phanerogamous (fan-e-rog'a-mus), *a* [⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *γαμος*, marriage] Same as *phanerogamic*

Phaneroglossa, Phaneroglossæ (fan″e-rō-glos'ą, -ē), *n pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue] A division of salient anurous batrachians, including those which evidently have a tongue, and whose Eustachian tubes are separate It has been divided into *Disco dactyla* and *Oxydactyla*, a mode of division not now recognized It includes all the tailless amphibians excepting the *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ* The term is contrasted with *Aglossa*

phaneroglossal (fan″e-rō-glos'al), *a* [⟨ *Phaneroglossa* + *-al*.] Same as *phaneroglossate* contrasted with *aglossal*

phaneroglossate (fan″e-rō-glos'āt), *a* and *n* [As *Phaneroglossa* + *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having a tongue, as a batrachian; of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phaneroglossa*.

Phaneropneumona (fan″e-rop-nū'mō-nä), *n pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phaneropneumonus*: see *phaneropneumonous*.] In J. E Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of *Pneumobranchia* (the other being *Adelopneumona*), having branched vascular gills on the inner surface of the mantle, and being thus adapted to terrestrial life. They chiefly belong to the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, etc , and are very numerous in tropical regions.

phaneropneumonous (fan″e-rop-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *phaneropneumonus*, ⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Having evident organs of respiration, as a mollusk; belonging to the *Phaneropneumona*

Phaneroptera (fan-e-rop'te-rē), *n.* [NL. (Serville), ⟨ Gr. *φανερος*, visible, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Phaneropteridæ*, comprising very slender long-horned grasshoppers or katydids, with the wing-covers narrow and parallel-sided. They inhabit mainly the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *P curvicauda* is common in the United States.

Phaneropteridæ (fan″e-rop-ter'ı-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Phaneroptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, named by Burmeister in 1838 from the genus *Phaneroptera*. It comprises a number of long-legged, thin, narrow-winged, and chiefly tropical or subtropical katydids. About a dozen genera are distinguished

phangedt, *a* A bad spelling of *fanged*

Thir Weapons were a short Speare and light Target, a Sword also by thir side, thir fight sometimes in Chariots *phang'd* at the Axle with Iron Sithes.
Milton, Hist. Eng , ii.

phantasiat, *n.* Same as *fantasia*.

Phantasiast (fan-tā'zı-ast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *φαντασιαστής*, one who presents the appearance only, eccl. one (also called *φαντασιοδοκητής*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantom, ⟨ *φαντασιάζειν*, cheat with appearances, ⟨ *φαντασία*, appearance: see *fantasia*, *fantasy*, *fancy*] A name given to those of the Docetæ who held that Christ's body was a mere phantom

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n* [Also *fantasm*, ⟨ OF. *fantasme*, F. *phantasme* = Sp. *fantasma* = Pg. *fantasma*, *phantasma* = It. *fantasma*, *fantasima*, *fantasmo* ⟨ L *phantasma*, an apparition, spectre, LL also appearance, image, ⟨ Gr *φαντασμα*, an appearance, image, apparition, specter, ⟨ *φαντάζειν*, show, ⟨ **φαντός*, verbal adj of *φαίνειν* (√ *φαν*), show, in pass. appear, ⟨ *φάειν*, shine, = Skt √ *bhā*, shine Cf *phase*, *phenomenon*, etc , from the same root From the same Gr. word, through OF , is derived E *phantom*.] **1.** An apparition, a specter, a vision; an illusion or hallucination

Made all outward occurrences unsubstantial, like the teasing *phantasms* of a half conscious slumber
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. An idea; a fancy; a fantastic notion.

Ambitious *phantasms* haunt his idle brain,
And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain
Brooke, tr of Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Specifically, in recent use, a phantom or apparition, the imagined appearance of a person, whether living or dead, in a place where his body is not at the same time.

Where, however, the *phantasm* includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, or of some feature of it, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.
Mind, XII 281.

=Syn. 3. *Phantom*, *Apparition*, etc See *ghost*.

phantasma (fan-taz'mä), *n* , pl. *phantasmata* (-ma-tą). [L.: see *phantasm*] A phantasm.

phantasmagoria (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-ą), *n.* [Also *phantasmagory*, = F *phantasmagorie*, *fantasmagorie* = Sp. *fantasmagoría* = Pg. *fantasmagoria*, *phantasmagoria* = It. *fantasmagoria*; ⟨ NL. *phantasmagoria*, ⟨ Gr. *φαντασμα*, a phantasm (see *phantasm*), + *ἀγορα*, assembly, ⟨ *ἀγειρειν*, assemble] **1** A fantastic series or medley of illusive or terrifying figures or images.

In the hands of an inferior artist, who fancies that imagination is something to be squeezed out of color-tubes, the past becomes a *phantasmagoria* of jackboots, doublets, and flap-hats, the mere property room of a deserted theatre *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser , p 257

We lately received an account of a very remarkable *phantasmagoria* said to have been witnessed by two gentlemen in Gloucestershire about fifty years ago
Proc Soc Psych Research, I 103.

Specifically—**2** An exhibition of images or pictures by the agency of light and shadow, as by the magic lantern or the stereopticon; especially, such an exhibition so arranged by a combination of two lanterns or lenses that every view dissolves or merges gradually into the next Hence—**3.** The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern or a stereopticon

phantasmagorial (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-al), *a.* [⟨ *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.] Relating to a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phantasmagoric (fan-taz-ma-gor'ık), *a.* [= F. *fantasmagorique*, *phantasmagorique* = Sp. *fantasmagórico;* as *phantasmagoria* + *-ic*] Pertaining or relating to a phantasmagoria, of the nature of phantasmagoria, illusive; unreal.

phantasmagorical (fan-taz-ma-gor'ı-kal), *a* [⟨ *phantasmagoric* + *-al*] Same as *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagory (fan-taz'ma-gō-ri), *n.* [⟨ NL. *phantasmagoria:* see *phantasmagoria*] Same as *phantasmagoria*

phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a* [⟨ *phantasm* + *-al*] Of the nature of a phantasm or illusion; unreal, spectral

Thou canst no longer know or love the shapes
Of this *phantasmal* scene. *Shelley*, Alastor

The mirage of the desert and various other *phantasmal* appearances in the atmosphere are in part due to total reflection *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 48.

phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a* [⟨ *phantasmal* + *-ian*.] Of the nature of phantasms; phantasmal. [Rare]

A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, iii 8.

phantasmality (fan-taz-mal'ı-tı), *n.* [⟨ *phantasmal* + *-ity*] The character or inherent quality of a phantasm; the state of being phantasmal, illusive, or unreal

Between the reality of our waking sensations and the *phantasmality* of our dream perceptions .. the contrast is marked
G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, II. xi. § 38.

phantasmally (fan-taz'mal-i), *adv.* As a phantom, in a spectral form or manner. Also *fantasmally*.

phantasmatic (fan-taz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmatique*; as *phantasma(t-)* + *-ic*] Same as *phantasmatical*.

phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmatic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to phantasms; phantasmal.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticisme, or else by *phantasmatical*, or real and true motion. *Dr H. More*, Def of Philos. Cabbala, viii, App

phantasmatography (fan-taz-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάντασμα(τ-)*, an appearance, phantasm, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, etc. [Rare]

phantasmic (fan-taz'mik), *a* [< *phantasm* + *-ic*.] Same as *phantasmal*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 65. [Rare]

phantasmogenesis (fan-taz-mō-jen'e-sis), *n* [NL., < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, phantasm, + *γενεσις*, genesis: see *genesis*] The origination of phantasms; the causation of apparitions; the circumstances or conditions under which spectral illusions may be produced or perceived.

phantasmogenetic (fan-taz'mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *phantasmogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Originating phantasms; producing or resulting in phantoms or apparitions. *Mind*, XII. 282.

phantasmogenetically (fan-taz'mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of phantasmogenesis or under its conditions

phantasmological (fan-taz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to phantasms or phantoms as objects of scientific investigation: as, a *phantasmological* society

phantasmology (fan-taz-mol'ō-ji), *n* [< Gr *φάντασμα*, a phantasm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak. see *-ology*] The science of phantasms, phantoms, and other spontaneous or induced apparitions.

phantastic, phantastical†, etc. Obsolete forms of *fantastic*, etc.

phantasy, *n.* See *fantasy*.

phantasy, *v.* See *fantasy* and *fancy*.

phantom (fan'tom), *n.* and *a* [More prop spelled *fantom*, being orig spelled with *f* (like *fancy*, *fantastic*, etc) in Eng. (as in Rom. and Teut.), and later conformed initially to the L. spelling; < ME. *fantom*, *fantum*, *fantome*, *fantome*, rarely *fantesme*, *fantosme* (silent *s*) = G *fantom*, *phantom* = Sw. Dan *fantom*, < OF *fantosme*, *fantasme*, F. *fantôme* = Pr. *fantasma*, *fantauma* = Sp. Pg. *fantasma* = It *fantasma*, *fantasima*, < L *phantasma*, ML. also *fantasma*, < Gr *φάντασμα*, an appearance, phantom, vision. see *phantasm*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Appearance merely; illusion; unreality; fancy; delusion; deception, deceit

Leve al that sorwe,
Forsothe it is but *fantome* that ze fore-telle
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l 2315

"Parfay," thoughte he, "*fantome* is in myn heed!
I oughte deme, of skilful jugement,
That in the salte see my wyf is deed"
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l 939

Thurgh his *fantome* and falshed and fendes craft,
He has wroght many wondir
Where he walked full wyde *York Plays*, p 282.

2. A phantasm; a specter or apparition; an imagined vision; an optical illusion.

Thei, seeynge hym walkyng above the see, weren distourbid, seyinge, For it is a *fantum* *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv 26.

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies,
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise
Pope, R. of the L., iv 40.

To a *phantom* of the brain whom he would paint valiant and choleric he has given the name of Achilles.
Le Bossu, Epic Poetry (tr in pref to Pope's Odyssey), i.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The *phantom* of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

Another curious phenomenon may fitly be referred to in this connexion, viz. the *phantoms* which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other, or look through two parallel sides of a meat-safe formed of perforated zinc The appearance presented is that of a magnified set of bars or apertures, which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV 582.

3. Same as *manikin*, 2. = **Syn. 2.** *Apparition*, etc. See *ghost*.

II. *a.* Apparent merely; illusive; spectral; ghostly: as, a *phantom* ship.

There solemn vows and holy offerings paid
To all the *phantom* nations of the dead
Pope, Odyssey, x. 627.

A stately castle, called the Palace of Serpents, on the summit of an isolated peak to the north, stood out clear and high in the midst of a circle of fog, like a *phantom* picture of the air. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 228.

Star that gildest yet this *phantom* shore.
Tennyson, To Virgil.

Phantom corn, a name sometimes given to light or lank corn. [Eng.]—**Phantom fish**, the young or leptocephalus of the common conger, distinguished by its translucent body.

Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish*—are occasionally seen. *Bull. Essex Inst.*, 1879.

Phantom tumor, a tumor caused by muscular spasm, simulating a true tumor, but disappearing under general anæsthesia.—**Phantom wires**, telegraph wires or circuits which have no real existence, but the equivalent of which is supplied by a system of multiplex telegraphy.

phantomatic (fan-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *phantom* + *-atic*²] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Phapinæ (fā-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaps* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, named from the genus *Phaps*, the bronzewings.

Phaps (faps), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835), < *φάψ*, a pigeon.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, giving name to the *Phapinæ* The type is the common bronze-winged pigeon of New South Wales, *Phaps chalcoptera*.

Pharaoh (fā'rō), *n.* [< LL. *Pharao* (*Pharaon-*), < Gr. *Φαραώ*, cf Ar. *Far'aun*, Pers. *Fir'aun*, < Heb. *Phar'ōh*, < Egypt. *Pir-aa*, the official title of the Egyptian kings.] 1. A title given by the Hebrews to the ancient kings of Egypt; hence, an Egyptian sovereign—2†. [*l. c.*] A corrupt form of *faro*.

We divert ourselves extremely this winter, plays, balls, masquerades, and *pharaoh* are all in fashion
Walpole, Letters, II. 105.

3. [*l. c.*] A very strong ale or beer [Slang.]—**Old Pharaoh.** Same as *pharaoh*, 3.—**Pharaoh's ant**, the little red ant. See cut under *Monomorium*.—**Pharaoh's hen or chicken**, the Egyptian vulture See *vulture*.—**Pharaoh's pence.** See *penny*.—**Pharaoh's rat** or **mouse.** See *rat*

pharaon (far'a-on), *n.* [< F. *pharaon*, faro. see *faro*, *pharaoh*, 2.] Same as *faro*.

Pharaonic (far-a-on'ik), *a* [< LL *Pharao(n-)*, Pharaoh, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or the ancient Egyptians.—**Pharaonic era, rat**, etc See the nouns.

phare (fār), *n.* [< F. *phare*, < L. *pharus*, *pharos*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*.] 1. A lighthouse; same as *pharos*. [Rare.]

Sun! all the heaven is glad for thee what care
If lower mountains light their snowy *phares*
At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not
The source of day? *Browning*, Paracelsus.

2 The approach to a port; the roads.

About the dawn of day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina
Howell, Letters, I. i 26.

Pharian (fā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Pharius*, of Pharos, Egyptian, < *Pharos*, Pharos: see *pharos*.] Of or pertaining to Pharos

If Pale, let her the Crimson Juice apply,
If Swarthy, to the *Pharian* Varnish fly
Congreve, tr of Ovid's Art of Love, iii

Pharidæ (far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pharus* + *-idæ*] A family of bivalves; the pod-shells. They are generally referred to the *Solenidæ*.

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *a.* [= F. *pharisaïque* = Sp. It. *farisaico* = Pg. *pharisaico*, < LL. *Pharisaicus*, < MGr. for Gr *Φαρισαϊκός*, < *Φαρισαῖος*, Pharisee: see *Pharisee*] Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; addicted, like the Pharisees, to observance of the external forms and ceremonies of religion without regard to its spirit or essence; hence, formal; hypocritical.

The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews determined that some things and not all were the effects of fate.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p 6.

Each generation, . . with a *pharisaic* sense of rectitude, has complacently pointed to some inscrutable flaw in the Irish character as the key to the Irish problem
Contemporary Rev., LI. 90

pharisaical (far-i-sā'i-kal), *a.* [< *pharisaic* + *-al*.] Same as *pharisaic*.

pharisaically (far-i-sā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharisaic, formal, or hypocritical manner; hypocritically.

pharisaicalness (far-i-sā'i-kal-nes), *n.* Pharisaic character or conduct; pharisaism.

pharisaism (far'i-sā-izm), *n.* [= F. *pharisaïsme* = Sp. *farisaismo* = Pg. *pharisaismo* = It. *farisaismo*; as *pharisa(ic)* + *-ism*.] Pharisaic doctrine and practice; zeal for the "traditions of the elders," and the exact observance of the ritual laws; hence, rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

That [fasting twice every week] was never censured in him [the Pharisee] as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii § 4.

pharisean† (far-i-sē'an), *a.* [< *Pharisee* + *-an*.] Same as *pharisaic*.

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Pharisee (far'i-sē), *n.* [< ME. *farisee*, < OF. *farisee* (F. *pharisien*) = Sp. *fariseo* = Pg. *pharisêo* = It. *fariseo* (cf. D. *farizeer* = G. *pharisäer* = Sw. *farisé* = Dan. *farisæer*), < LL. *pharisæus*, < Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*, a Pharisee, < Heb. *pārūsh*, separated, < *parash*, separate.] 1. One of an ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition, politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party, morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135–105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called *Separatists* by their opponents In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly answer, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

For the more glory of God that these things wer done, the more the *Pharisis* wer fret with envye against Jesus.
J. Udall, On Matthew xv

2. Any scrupulous or ostentatious observer of the outward forms of religion without regard to its inward spirit; a formalist; hence, a scrupulous observer of external forms of any kind; in general, a hypocrite

The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical *Pharisees* *Macaulay*

phariseeism (far'i-sē-izm), *n.* [< *Pharisee* + *-ism*.] Same as *pharisaism*.

This emancipation of Judaism from the dominion of the priesthood and local preeminence is the great achievement of *Phariseeism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI 307

pharmacal (far'ma-kal), *a* Same as *pharmaceutical*.

pharmaceutic (fär-ma-sū'tik), *a.* [= F. *pharmaceutique* = Sp It *farmaceutico* = Pg *pharmaceutico*, < LL. *pharmaceuticus*, < Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, < *φαρμακευτής*, also *φαρμακεύς*, a druggist, < *φαρμακεύειν*, administer a drug, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine. see *pharmacon*] Pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutical (fär-ma-sū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pharmaceutic* + *-al*] Same as *pharmaceutic*.—**Pharmaceutical chemist** See *chemist*.—**Pharmaceutical chemistry**, such parts of chemistry as are applicable to the art of preparing drugs

pharmaceutically (fär-ma-sū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmaceutical manner; according to the methods of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutics (fär-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmaceutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of preparing drugs, pharmacy

pharmaceutist (fär-ma-sū'tist), *n* [< *pharmaceut-ic* + *-ist*] One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

pharmacist (far'ma-sist), *n* [= It *farmacista*, as Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine (see *pharmacon*), + *-ist*.] One skilled in pharmacy, a druggist or apothecary

pharmacodynamic (fär'ma-kō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [= F. *pharmacodynamique*, n ; < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to the action of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacodynamics (fär'ma-kō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmacodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The action of drugs on living organisms. Also *pharmacology*.

pharmacognosia (fär'ma-kog-nō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge· see *gnosis*.] Same as *pharmacognostics*.

pharmacognostical (fär'ma-kog-nos'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pharmacognostic-s* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pharmacognostics.

pharmacognostically (fär'ma-kog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharmacognostical manner.

pharmacognostics (fär'ma-kog-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of **pharmacognostic* (see *-ics*), < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *γνωστικός*, knowing see *gnostic*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, their preparation, and effects.

pharmacognosy (fär-ma-kog'nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *pharmacognosia*.] Same as *pharmacognostics*.

pharmacography (far-ma-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of drugs.

pharmacolite (fär-mak'ō-lit), *n.* [= F. *pharmacolithe*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of calcium. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses of a white or grayish color and silky luster, usually associated with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.